



SANITARY DISTRICT #2 2024 WATER REPORT ARBOR HILLS SYSTEM

June 2025



This report is the annual Water Quality Report for the Arbor Hills Water System. The report provides a summary of last year's water quality and provides a general description of the water system. The report is provided to water users, from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Information provided in the report is for the year January 1 through December 31, 2024. Water samples are routinely taken and analyzed for contaminants by Federal and State regulations. This report contains many terms and abbreviations relating to water that customers may not be familiar with. A summary of definitions and explanations is included in this report to help everyone understand the information.

The Arbor Hills Water System is part of a water system managed by the Town of Shelby Sanitary District No. 2. A three-person Commission manages the Sanitary District. The Commissioners serve rotating six-year terms and are appointed by the Shelby Town Board. The current Sanitary Board is President Kurt Knutson, and Commissioners Robert Lynn, and Tim Ehler. The Commissioners typically meet the 4th Thursday of the month at 4:30 P.M. at the Shelby Town Hall.

The Sanitary District Commissioners oversee a total of three separate water systems, being operated as one unit which are: Wedgewood Valley, Skyline, and Arbor Hills. The Town of Shelby Public Works Department handles the day-to-day operation of the system. Dan Odeen is the Certified Water Operator for the District. The Town Hall office oversees District billings and records. The Town Administrator is also the Administrator for the Sanitary District. Questions on the District's operations may be addressed to the Town Hall at 788-1032 X4.

The District does not allow the use of fire hydrants for other than official use. If you observe any suspicious activity involving a hydrant or any part of the water system, please contact the Town Hall.

The District flushes all water lines three times per year spring, middle of the summer and late fall. The change in pressure during the flushing may cause a discoloration of the water. To help clear up the water, run an outside faucet until the water clears. If the water has been off for any reason, an outside faucet should be open. Changes in water pressure may dislodge sediment making for cloudy water. Inside faucets may not be affected as much if the outside faucet is allowed to run first.

The water supplying the Arbor Hills Water System has 2 wells. Well # 1 is an underground aquifer and an 802-foot deep well used to pump water to the surface. The well and a 65,000-gallon reservoir are located off Thistledown Drive. Well #2 is an underground aquifer and is 889 feet deep. This well also has an above ground, elevated pressurized storage tank that pressurizes the entire system. Any loss of power or mechanical malfunction that results in a

loss of water to the system is supported by a generator that can take over in the event of such a failure. This well is capable of pumping 200 gallons of water per minute. Well #2 is currently off-line due to high iron content. In 2024 the Arbor Hills water system sold 5,019,437 gallons of water for an average of 48,732 gallons per hookup with 103 residents using water.

The District is required to submit a yearly report to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission (PSC); this commission also regulates the water rates charged by the District. The rate in 2024 was \$7.571 per 1,000 gal. of water with a fixed charge of \$42.00 per quarter for a 5/8" meter.

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Federal Government all have regulations affecting water systems. Most of the regulation comes from the State. The PSC deals with rates and operating rules while the DNR regulates the water system, establishing guidelines for the actual operations of the system.

The DNR monitors all daily reports and test results monthly to ensure the system is operating according to established guidelines. The DNR also does a full inspection of the system is every 3 years and the last one was in 2023. This report indicted the system is well run and in good operating order.

Any water can be exposed naturally to microbes that cause disease. To prevent this, chlorine is added at the well into the water system. While the chlorine keeps the water free of bacteria in the reservoir and pipes, the level of chlorine in the system is monitored daily.

Fluoride has been added to the water system for many years. The current level of fluoride in the system is 0.3 mg/L; this follows the recent recommendation by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Conclusion

The Sanitary District Commissioners and the staff responsible for providing water to the residents of the Arbor Hills Water System work diligently to provide a safe water supply to the residents. Hopefully, this report will make the users of the system more aware of the system, the water quality and the efforts being taken to keep the water safe.

If you have any questions on the water system or comments about this report, please feel free to contact the Administrator of the District, at the Town Hall 788-1032 ext 4.

The following is a table that outlines the test results from the Arbor Hills Water System. Also included is a definition of terms that will aid in understanding the table. The table indicated no violations of these materials for the System. Most of the tests are from 2019-2021. The DNR requires the District to monitor for certain requirements less than once per year.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data for the TOWN of SHELBY SANITARY DISTRICT #2 ARBOR HILLS PWS ID: 63203239

Water System Information

If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Dan Odeen at (608) 792-0938.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality
The Sanitary Board meets in the Town Hall Board room on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month at 4:30 P.M. 2800 Ward Ave, LaCrosse

Health Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Source(s) of Water

Source id	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
1	Groundwater	802	Active
2	Groundwater	889	Temp. out of Service as of

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Dan Odeen at (608) 792-0938.

Educational Information

The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water

include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health.

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We failed to develop an inventory that meets all federal requirements and/or to make the inventory publicly accessible