SANITARY DISTRICT #2

# 2024 WATER REPORT

SKYLINE SYSTEM

June 2025

This report is the annual Water Quality Report for the Skyline 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 Skyline 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 staff 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 Skyline Water System is an underground aquifer and 457-foot well is used to pump the water to the surface. The well is located in the park off Hagen Road. Located above the well is 43,000 gallon reservoir. This well is capable of pumping 260 gallons of water per minute. The Skyline portion of the District has 61 water customers. In 2024 the District sold 3,332,553 gallons of water from the Skyline System. The average use was 54,632 gallons per hookup.

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 the first quarter of 2022 was $7.57 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 Skyline 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 Skyline 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 2020. The DNR requires the District to monitor for certain requirements less than once per year.

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report Data

# SHELBY TN OF SD 2 SKYLINE

PWS ID: 63203107

### 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 Shelby Town Hall Board room at 4:30 on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month. 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 systems 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 | 457 | Active |

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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Town of Shelby

Sanitary District #2
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La Crosse, WI 54601

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2800 WARD AVE
LA CROSSE WI 54601-7426

# TOWN of SHELBY SANITARY DISTRICT WATER REPORT
# SKYLINE SYSTEM 2024

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## Definitions

| Term | Definition |
|---|---|
| AL | Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| HA and HAL | HA: Health Advisory. An estimate of acceptable drinking water levels for a chemical substance based on health effects information. HAL: Health Advisory Level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. Health Advisories are determined by US EPA. |
| HI | HI: Hazard Index: A Hazard Index is used to assess the potential health impacts associated with mixtures of contaminants. Hazard Index guidance for a class of contaminants or mixture of contaminants may be determined by the US EPA or Wisconsin Department of Health Services. If a Health Index is exceeded a system may be required to post a public notice. |
| Level 1 Assessment | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions. |
| MCL | Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| MCLG | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| MFL | million fibers per liter |
| MRDL | Maximum residual disinfectant level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. |
| MRDLG | Maximum residual disinfectant level goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| mrem/year | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| NTU | Nephelometric Turbidity Units |
| pCi/l | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| ppm | parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l) |
| ppb | parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter |
| PHGS | PHGS: Public Health Groundwater Standards are found in NR 140 Groundwater Quality. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. |
| RPHGS | RPHGS: Recommended Public Health Groundwater Standards: Groundwater standards proposed by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, poses a health risk and may require a system to post a public notice. |
| SMCL | Secondary drinking water standards or Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. The SMCLs do not represent health standards. |
| TCR | Total Coliform Rule |
| TT | Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

## Detected Contaminants

Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

### Disinfection Byproducts

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HAA5 (ppb) | S12 | 60 | 60 | 1 | 1 | 9/7/2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM (ppb) | S12 | 80 | 0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 9/7/2022 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARIUM (ppm) | | 2 | 2 | 0.016 | 0.016 | 9/13/2023 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| FLUORIDE (ppm) | | 4 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 9/13/2023 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL (ppb) | | 100 | | 14.9000 | 14.9000 | 9/13/2023 | | Nickel occurs naturally in soils, ground water and surface waters and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products. |
| SODIUM (ppm) | | n/a | n/a | 2.54 | 2.54 | 9/13/2023 | No | n/a |

| Contaminant (units) | Action Level | MCLG | 90th Percentile Level Found | # of Results | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER (ppm) | AL=1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1045 | 0 of 5 results were above the action level. | 9/19/2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD (ppb) | AL=15 | 0 | 6.14 | 0 of 5 results were above the action level. | 9/19/2023 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

### Radioactive Contaminants

| Contaminant (units) | Site | MCL | MCLG | Level Found | Range | Sample Date (if prior to 2024) | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l) | | 5 | 0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 8/17/2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. R & U (n/a) | | n/a | n/a | 1.0 | 1.0 | 8/17/2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM (ug/l) | | 30 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8/17/2020 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

### Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. EPA required us to participate in this monitoring.

The Skyline well was tested for the presence of PFAS chemicals on 9/14/2022. No PFAS chemicals were detected.

### Additional Health Information

**Lead** can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. Shelby Tn Of Sd 2 Skyline is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Shelby Tn Of Sd 2 Skyline (Dan Odeen at (608) 792-0938). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We are required to develop an initial inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system by October 16, 2024 and to make the inventory publicly accessible. You can access the service line inventory here/by: townofshelbywi.gov

## OTHER COMPLIANCE

### Description of Violation

| Description of Violation | Date of Violation | Date Violation Resolved |
|---|---|---|
| Failed to develop an initial inventory for service line materials that meets federal requirements and failed to make initial lead service line inventory publicly accessible | 10/17/2024 | |

### Actions Taken

While the Inventory for Service line Materials were created before the deadline, a form certifying public access was overlooked. The information can be found on the town website. townofshelbywi.gov

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.