



SANITARY DISTRICT #2 2025 WATER REPORT SKYLINE SYSTEM

June 2026



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, 2025. 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 Tim Ehler, and Commissioners John Sterling, and Geno Francis. 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 2025 the District sold

3,099,288 gallons of water from the Skyline System. The average use was 50,808 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 2025 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.

2025 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 Shelby Sanitary Board meets at 4:30 on the 4th Thursday of the month at 2800 Ward Ave, La Crosse, WI.

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

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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 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (ppb)	S12	60	60	8	8		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM (ppb)	S12	80	0	9.6	9.6		No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	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.
NITRATE (N03-N) (ppm)		10	10	0.01	0.01		No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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	Range	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2025)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.1045	0.0689 - 0.01080	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	0.00 - 8.34	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 2025)	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

Additional Health Information

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and 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 plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional Information on Service Line Materials

We developed an inventory of service lines connected to our distribution system. You can access the inventory by following these instructions: A link to the town's material inventory can be found on our website: townofshelbywi.gov.