

# ***2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT***

## **SKYLINE RANCH IMPROVEMENT AND SERVICE DISTRICT**

**P.O. Box 3601  
Jackson, WY 83001**

**WATER SYSTEM (PWS #WY5600217C)**

**DATE: 04/11/2016**

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is ground water, coming from two wells, which are located in the Snake River alluvial aquifer, and serve all of Skyline. The backup well located at the entrance of the subdivision was abandoned in the fall of 2005 when a new well adjacent to the primary well in the Snake River alluvial aquifer was completed.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or your water utility, please contact a **Board member or Skyline's Water System Operator, David Arentz at (307) 690-5512**. We want everyone in Skyline to be informed about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the **second Thursday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the office of Nelson Engineering**, 430 S. Cache Street, Jackson.

Skyline Ranch routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. These tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2015, except as noted with the date of the most current analysis (EPA does not require annual testing for all constituents).

As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In the tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

***Non-Detects (ND)*** - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent was not detected above the minimum detectable level.

***Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)*** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

***Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter*** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

***Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*** - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

***Million Fibers per Liter (MFL)*** - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

***Action Level*** - the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

***Maximum Contaminant Level*** - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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.

***Maximum Contaminant Level Goal*** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.

## TEST RESULTS SKYLINE RANCH WATER SYSTEM

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Microbiological Contaminants</b>						
Total Coliform Bacteria (2015 monthly sample and analysis)	N	negative	N/A	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>						
Alpha emitters (2013)	N	2.4	pCi/l	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (2013)	N	0.3	pCi/l	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>						
Antimony (2011)	N	ND	ppb	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardant; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (2011)	N	ND	ppb	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Asbestos Fibers (sampled at the tap) (2012)	N	0	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (2011)	N	ND	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (2011)	N	ND	ppb	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (2011)	N	ND	ppb	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (2011)	N	ND	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (2008) sample taken at source	N	ND	ppm	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (2015) lead & copper rule sampled at tap (5 samples)	N	0.05 to 0.4	ppm	1.3	Action Level = 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide (2011)	N	ND	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (2011)	N	0.6	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead (2008) sample taken at source	N	ND	ppb	0	Action Level=15	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead (2015) lead & copper rule sampled at tap (5 samples)	N	ND to 2	ppb	0	Action Level=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Mercury (inorganic) (2011)	N	ND	ppb	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (2015)	N	0.2	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (2011)	N	ND	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium (2011)	N	14	ppm	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Sulfate (2011)	N	26	ppm	NA	Recom-mend 250	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (2011)	N	ND	ppb	0.5	2	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides</b> Skyline Ranch ISD tested for a total of 51 different synthetic organic contaminants in September 2013. None were detected. A list is available upon request.						
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> Skyline Ranch ISD tested for a total of 62 different volatile organic contaminants in October 2012. None were detected. A list is available upon request.						

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The source of Skyline's drinking water is ground water. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. The water can also pick up substances such as:

- (1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations and wildlife.
- (2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- (3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- (4) Organic chemical contaminants, which can come from industrial processes, gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- (5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA establishes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, such as Skyline Ranch. The Food and Drug Administration establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested, and/or you may flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Infants and children who drink water-containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink water –containing lead in excess of the action level over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

This report is provided to help the Skyline residents better understand our drinking water supply. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Skyline Ranch Improvement and Service District Board of Directors,

Kurt Harland

Bob Norton

Renée Glick

Mailing Address:

**Skyline Ranch Improvement and Service District**

**P.O. Box 3601**

**Jackson, WY 83001**