

Internal  
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Sun Advocate

## discusses nts in city

posed closure of East Carbon High School popped up repeatedly.

Councilmembers expressed their views on how the outcome of that decision will affect the community.

"I think the nail is going in the coffin," commented councilmember Doug Parsons.

"Everything I hear about the closing of the school is about East Carbon. There is a Sunnyside City too, and this affects our community as well," said councilmember Eugene Vernon.

Councilmembers encouraged attendees to solicit support from their friends and neighbors to support keeping the school open.

Citing what appears to be a 3-2 split in the vote to close the school, the mayor reminded Sunnyside officials and residents that the community needed to sway one of the board of education members to change stances and support allowing the high school to remain open.

Andrews encouraged the residents of Sunnyside to be  
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LES BOWEN - THE SUN ADVOCATE

Muddy Creek flows slowly through the winter snow and ice. The rate of flow has picked up as Skyline mine is pumping about 4,400 gallons of water a minute into the stream. The flow eventually ends up in Scofield Reservoir, the main water supply for Carbon County.

## Spillway project, mine water to affect Scofield

By RICHARD SHAW  
General manager

The Price River Water Improvement District discussed several potential impacts to Scofield Reservoir at a board meeting on April 19.

The topic of the discussion focused on water from Skyline mine and a letter defining time lines on spillway reconstruction at Scofield Reservoir from the United States Bureau of Reclamation to the Carbon Water Conservancy District.

The letter to conservancy board member Richard Lee from BOR field engineering manager Curtis Pledger spelled out when the construction project will take place on the 60-year-old dam.

While other spillway reconstruction work has taken place at Scofield, the upcoming project is the first that BOR has taken the major role in financing.

According to the letter from the federal agency, the initial design and engineering cost estimates will be into BOR by the end of the week.

Next will come a value engi-

neering study that will include preferred alternatives, which should be completed by the first part of May.

Final designs will be reviewed in October and be pretty much in place by the end of November, when the reclamation bureau project expects to submit the project to U.S. Congress for approval.

Recent meetings also took place with Utah Department of Transportation officials concerning the replacement of the bridge crossing over the spillway at the reservoir.

After the final design and approval, bids will be let in early 2006, with construction expected to be started within one year.

The projected completion date for the bridge project is in late fall 2007.

While the bridge project is underway, water pumped from Skyline mine will continue to have an impact on Scofield Reservoir.

According to a report developed by PRWID assistant district manager Jeff Richens, the  
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## Extended days magnify cancer risks associated with exposure to sun's rays

By CHARI JELSMA  
Sun Advocate reporter

Now that daylight-saving time has come, an extra hour means an extra hour of sun protection or sunscreen.

Every year, people look forward to daylight-saving time, bringing with it springtime and the increased chance of skin cancer.

The disease, a medical condition in which cancer cells form on the outer layers of skin, is the most prevalent form of cancer.

Melanoma is the most serious kind of skin cancer and the risk of getting the disease has doubled in the last decade.

If diagnosed in the early

tion and intensity of exposure, according to health experts.

Genetic background can determine how skin will react to the amount of exposure received.

Even if local residents do not sunburn, sensitive areas such as lips, nose and palms of hands should be protected.

Skin cancer can also be hereditary. If someone in your family has had it, you have a higher risk of getting it too.

Even though more than 90 percent of skin cancer is caused by sun exposure, a recent research study showed that fewer than 33 percent of adults and children use sunscreen on a regular basis.

The 2005 state and national

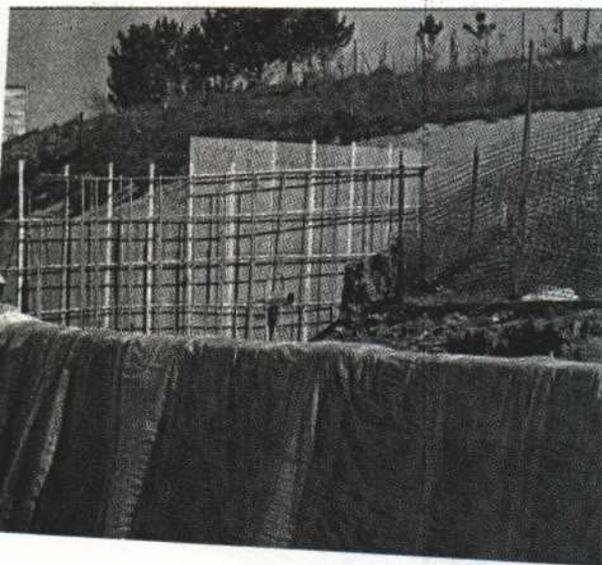
An estimated one in seven people will have some kind of cancer in their lifetime, and just one serious sunburn can increase the chance by up to 50 percent.

Nationally, there are more new cases of skin cancer than breast, prostate, lung and colon cancer combined.

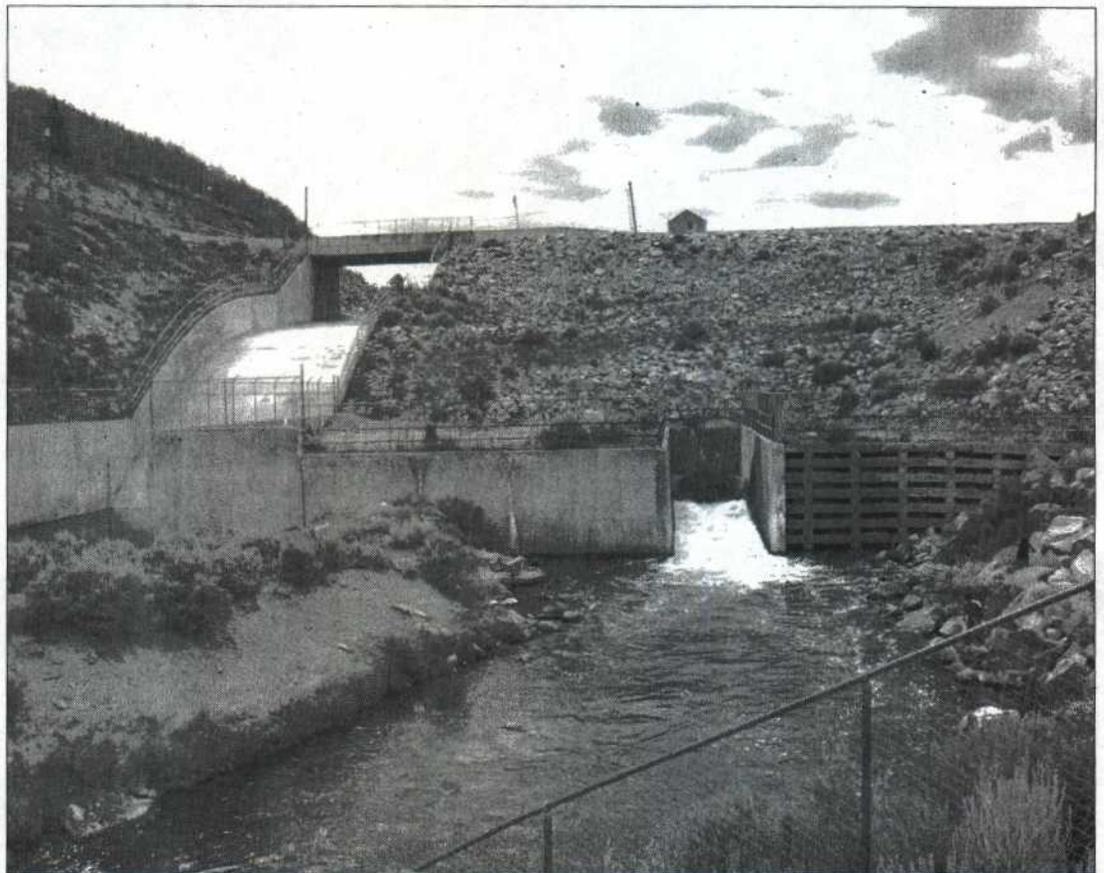
Skin cancer is the most common cancer in women between the ages of 25 and 29, and melanoma kills more young women every year than any other cancer.

Men are less likely to apply sunscreen than women are and are more likely to get skin cancer.

Men older than the age of 40 spend the most time outdoors



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RICK SHAW - SUN ADVOCATE

Muddy Creek was flowing slowly at times early this past winter, but the rate of flow has picked up now as Skyline Mine is pumping about 4400

gallons of water a minute into the stream. The water eventually ends up in Scofield Reservoir, the main water supply for Carbon County.

## Spillway project, mine water to affect Scofield Reservoir:

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4380 gallons per minute of water into Muddy Creek, which ultimately runs into the reservoir. However in a couple of months that flow will drop to about 3300 gallons per minute.

Richens also reported about the other two pumps that are bringing water out of the area of the mine. The James Can-

yon one pump is now pumping 4000 gallons per minute and that water is flowing into Electric Lake in Emery County. The James Canyon three pump has not been operating since early last July and there is no plan to start it up again.

The James Canyon one pump is situated in a fracture zone about 70 feet below the level of the mine itself and has been pumping water since September of 2001. The water that comes out of this pump is uncontaminated water which is why it can still operate and pump water into Electric Lake which has high water quality standards due to the fishery and other factors.

The James Canyon three pump ran between July 2003 and 2004, but it brought water

directly from the mine works and the water proved to be unsatisfactory for the Electric Lake drainage. There were also some pump problems involved as well.

Prior to September 2001, all water discharges from the mine were down Eccles Canyon and that average discharge was 1654 gallons per minute.

A chart released with the report shows that since the fall of 2001, two months after miners hit water in the Skyline Mine and it began to fill up, about 55,000 acre feet of water have been pumped out of the mine. About 34,000 acre feet of that has been sent down Eccles Canyon, while the remainder went into Electric Lake via the James Canyon pumps.

When the water first began

to fill the mine it was thought that the water was underground water that had not been seen the surface in thousands of years, due to the lack of radioactive particles in it that have been put into surface water supplies all over the world by atomic bomb testing. However, since then there has been speculation that the water was coming from a fissure in the bottom of Electric Lake.

While many tests and studies have been done, opinions of geologists and hydrologists still vary on the source of the water that is filling the mine. The mine suspended operations last year but is presently resuming their work in another part of the operation where the water is not having an impact on removing the coal.

