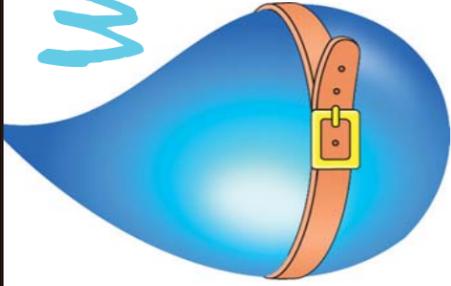


## BE INVOLVED!

We encourage our customers to take an active interest in their water. If you have any questions about this report or the water we are supplying, please contact Jay Brems at 801.763.3050. Additionally, we invite you to attend our public meetings to learn more about our water utility. Those meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm at the City Hall. Our water sources are derived from groundwater sources. We have two spring sources, Power House and Timp Cave Camp; and five well sources, Alpine Country Club, Boley, Golf Course, Hospital, and Race Track. A drinking source water assessment has been completed for American Fork City and is available for your review upon request. This report contains information applicable to protection of our water sources from possible contamination, the zones in which the water system is vulnerable to contamination and the strategies our management practices to keep our sources safe and clean. Our water sources are in a remote area and the susceptibility of potential contamination is extremely small and very unlikely.



# Water Conservation

## CINCHING UP YOUR WATER USAGE BELT

and water users. The primary source of water for pressurized irrigation is the American Fork River, with additional water coming from the other surface sources. When river water is scarce, wells are called on at a significant cost to supplement and provide a larger percentage of water to the system. Even with a record amount of snow in the season, American Fork City residents should still be mindful of the water their lawn needs during peak and off-peak seasons. For great advice about watering do's and don'ts visit: <http://waterwiseutah.org/outdoor.htm>

American Fork City's pressurized irrigation system and the water it supplies are valuable resources for residents



275 East 200 North  
American Fork, UT 84003

Postal Customer  
American Fork, Utah 84003

	PRSR STD
	US Postage Paid
	Orem Utah
	Permit 1010

ECRWSS



# Water Quality 2016 Report

As the regulatory authority of drinking water systems throughout the state, The Utah State Division of Drinking Water (DDW) requires systematic testing of American Fork City's drinking water to ensure water quality is maintained. To test our water, water samples are collected directly from faucets in homes throughout American Fork, which are then sent to a third party lab who analyzes each samples and sends data results directly to DDW.

## How does this relate to the things I'm hearing about Tibble Fork and Water Quality?

For 2016, tests were performed on water collected in September, approximately one month after the Tibble Fork Dam sediment release. DDW found that American Fork City's drinking water was **significantly BELOW** the Maximum Contaminant Levels set by the EPA. The DDW tested for twenty-one different metals and inorganic constituents, including copper and lead. Findings showed that lead in the City's water was at 0.0012 mg/L, compared to the allowable limit of 0.015 mg/L, and copper was at 0.0743 mg/L, compared to the allowable limit of 1.3 mg/L. While no water is completely pure, **DDW confirmed that American Fork's water meets and exceeds all safety standards available.** To read the full report released by the Utah State Division of Drinking Water, please visit the City's website at [afcity.org](http://afcity.org)."

**We're pleased to report to our customers that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements.**

THERE ARE CONTAMINANTS IN MY WATER?

*Should I be Worried?*

No. You should not be alarmed. All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by constituents that are naturally occurring or man-made. Those constituents can be microbes, organic or inorganic chemicals, or radioactive materials. All 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 the 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

**No water is devoid of all contaminants.**

We constantly strive to provide our customers with a safe and dependable drinking water supply and would like you to be aware of the process we consistently practice to improve the treatment of our water and the protection of our sources. Our experienced staff is committed to delivering the highest quality water to you possible.



WE ARE Committed TO You

Test Results

From January 1 to December 31 of 2016

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. Should there be a concern for your safety, we will contact you and let you know the appropriate action to take to continue to have safe drinking water.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	+ Sample Count	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination	
<b>TCR TABLES</b>							
Total Coliform Bacteria	N	1	0	5	2016	Naturally present in the environment	
E.coli	N	0	0	0	2016	Human and animal fecal waste	
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected ND/Low-High	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Date Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Alpha Emitters	N	0.2 - 4.8	pCi/L	0	15	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	N	1.3	pCi/L	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226	N	0.15	pCi/L	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	N	0.13 - 1.1	pCi/L	0	5	2016	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>TURBIDITY</b>							
Turbidity	N	0.02 - 0.94	NTU	0	0.30	2015, 2016	Soil Runoff
<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
Arsenic	N	0.5	ppb	0	10	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.062 - 0.132	ppm	2	2	2016	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.2	ppm	4	4	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	N	0.2 - 1.5	ppm	10	10	2015, 2016	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	1.3 - 2.1	ppb	50	50	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Sodium	N	6.3 - 10	ppm	500	500	2016	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mine
Sulfate	N	49 - 84	ppm	1000	1000	2015, 2016	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	N	300 - 348	ppm	2000	2000	2016	Erosion of natural deposit
<b>LEAD AND COPPER</b>							
Lead	N	1.2	ppb	0	AL=15	2016	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper	N	0.074	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	2016	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

How are Acceptable Levels of Contaminants DETERMINED?

The state and federal government imposes the highest level of concern for the quality of drinking water, and has set the MCLs at very strict levels. To illustrate the possible health effects, a person would have to drink over 2 quarts of water with the contaminant at the MCL level every day of their life to have a 0.000001% chance of having the described health effect.



Table Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** 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 (MCLG):** 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.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Low Number - High Number** – lowest and highest level of contamination measured between all system water sources.

**ppm** - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l) which ratio is equal to one dollar in \$1,000,000

**ppb** - parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l) which ratio is equal to one dollar in \$1,000,000,000.

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

**mrem/yr** - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body. The average person receives about 360 mrem/yr.

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Cross Connection

Our water distribution system has many connections. Concerns for adverse effects to the system are minimal when those connections are properly installed and maintained. The supply and the quality of water may be affected if connections are made to the system that are unapproved or improperly installed; otherwise referred to as a cross connection. Cross connections can allow contaminated water or chemicals to intersperse into the water supply if the connection is not properly protected. Improper connections not only compromise the water quality but can also affect you and your family's health. What can be done by you, our customer, to alleviate this problem? Do not make or allow improper or unapproved connections at your homes. Something as seemingly harmless as an unprotected garden hose lying in the puddle next to the driveway is a cross connection. The unprotected lawn sprinkler system after you have fertilized or sprayed is also a cross connection. Determine and avoid all possible ways harmful substances could find a route to your drinking water; cross connection allowed at your home will affect you and your family first. If you'd like to learn more about helping to protect the quality of our water, call us for further information about ways you can help.

Customer Service

American Fork City public works has the best interest of the community at heart and works continually, night or day, to ensure the highest quality water is provided to every tap. Water is the most precious resource to our community's current wellbeing and our bright future. In our efforts to continually provide the highest quality water to our customers, we have had our facilities reviewed by the State Division of Drinking Water. With this review complete, our water system is found compliant in both security and daily operation.

Lead Awareness



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). If present, elevated levels of 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. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.