Spanish Fork City Ordinance 8.20.010 requires all properties to be maintained and clear of weeds throughout the year: "weeds constitute a nuisance when they create a fire hazard, a source of contamination or pollution of water, air or property, a danger to health, a breeding place or habitation for insects or rodents or other form of life deleterious to human habitations, or are unsightly or deleterious to their surroundings."

Weeds need to be maintained no taller than SIX INCHES above the ground throughout the season, however long the growing season may be. The property between the sidewalk and curb (parking strip) shall be maintained by the owner or occupant.

Maintenance may be accomplished by mowing, discing, or plowing. Burning is NOT ALLOWED due to State air quality standards. Properties not kept in compliance will be mowed by the City and property owners will be responsible for all associated costs.

In addition to weeds, City Ordinance 8.24.020 states: “a nuisance is also defined to mean any condition or use of premises or of building exteriors which are deleterious or injurious, obnoxious or unsightly which include, but is not limited to, keeping nor depositing on, or scattering over the premises; a. lumber, junk, trash, debris; b. abandoned, discarded, or unused objects or equipment such as furniture, stoves, refrigerators, freezers, cans, containers, or other items.”

Failure to comply with these weed and nuisance ordinances is a Class C Misdemeanor and may result in a citation with ordinance violation charges.

For liability reasons, residents are urged to keep their property clear. Any damage or injury to others or their property due to hazardous conditions could hold the property owner liable.
Main Street Improvements

From now through mid-July UDOT will be working on the Main Street resurfacing project. This project will mill and overlay Main Street from 1000 North to 300 South, and apply a seal coat south of 300 South. This project will also add an additional lane at 1000 North Main Street to help the congestion in that area. There will be some utility and curb work all along Main Street done in preparation for the overlay. For updates check the Construction Work Map located at www.spanishfork.org.

Mayor’s Corner

Later this year, our Fiesta Days Rodeo will be inducted to the Pro Rodeo Hall of Fame! There are currently 600 rodeos throughout the nation and only 24 have been inducted into the Hall of Fame. Spanish Fork will be number 25, and the first one from Utah. Thanks to the hard work of the Diamond Fork Riding Club, the City, and many great citizens, our rodeo is now one of the best in the nation.

Spanish Fork City and the Spanish Fork Chamber of Commerce presents

Downtown on Main Funday Monday

Food, Movies and Activities

WHEN: Most Monday nights starting June 13th running through September 5th at dark
WHERE: Spanish Fork City Park, located behind the City Library
WHAT: Bring a blanket or chair and appetite to enjoy great food from various food trucks, activities, and a free family movie.

For more information please visit www.spanishfork.org

No movies will be shown on July 4th, 18th, 25th and August 29th

Send Questions or Comments for the Mayor & City Council to: Spanish Fork City Attn: Dear Mayor at 40 South Main, Spanish Fork, UT 84660
NOTICE TO SPANISH FORK CITY UTILITY CUSTOMERS

State law requires that the City provide an annual disclosure on funds transferred from a utility enterprise fund to any other fund. Historically, Spanish Fork City has budgeted for a transfer of funds only from the Electric Utility to other funds. This year, the City is planning to budget a set percentage transfer from each of the Utility Enterprise Funds (Water, Wastewater, Electric, Storm Drainage, Solid Waste and Broadband) to the General Fund.

The City of Spanish Fork has budgeted for the transfer of 3.5% of each utility’s revenues to the general fund as a dividend to Spanish Fork taxpayers. This dividend is the result of the taxpayers’ investment in the City’s utility infrastructure. These Funds are used each year to help cover costs of important city services like police, fire, library, senior center, parks and recreation, and other city functions. The utility transfer helps keep property taxes in Spanish Fork low. If City utility services were provided by private utility vendors, these dividends would instead be paid to the private investor-owners. Because Spanish Fork taxpayers are the investor-owners, these dividends are used to offset what otherwise would be a significant increase in property tax rates. These transfers are of funds which cannot be defined as reasonable allocation of costs between funds. These amounts will not be repaid.

The amount of the transfers is as follows:

Transfer from the Water Fund to the General Fund....................... $ 189,956
Transfer from the Wastewater Fund to the General Fund ............... $ 115,165
Transfer from the Electric Fund to the General Fund.................... $ 768,895
Transfer from the Storm Drainage Fund to the General Fund........... $ 55,252
Transfer from the Solid Waste Fund to the General Fund................ $ 64,029
Transfer from the Broadband Fund to the General Fund............... $ 168,441

Spanish Fork City also has a debt obligation that the Electric Fund is making payments on. The Funds are to pay for the Police / Court Building. This transfer is for funds which cannot be defined as reasonable allocation of costs between funds. This amount will not be repaid.

The amount of the transfer is as follows:
Transfer from the Electric Fund to the Debt Service Fund.............. $ 691,940

A public hearing will be held on Tuesday June 7, 2016 at 6:00 p.m. at the City Council Chambers located at Spanish Fork City Hall, 40 South Main Street, Spanish Fork, Utah. The public hearing will be to discuss the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2017 Budget. The fiscal year begins July 1, 2016 and ends June 30, 2017.

Thank you for your support and involvement as a customer of Spanish Fork’s utilities.
We are pleased to present this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services the City delivers to you every day. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Our drinking water mostly comes from springs occasionally supplemented by well water.

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for Spanish Fork City contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Our sources have been determined to have a low level of susceptibility from potential contamination sources.

We work hard to prevent contamination to our drinking water system. It is important to not make unapproved connections to the water system and to not cross connect the drinking water system with the pressurized irrigation system. Do not allow hoses to remain submerged in dirty water where reverse pressure could suck the dirty water into the home system.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact 801-804-4500. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first and third Tuesday of each month at 6:00 pm at the City Office Building, 40 South Main Street, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Spanish Fork routinely monitors for constituents (contaminants) in the drinking water in accordance with the Federal and Utah State laws. The following table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be 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 following table 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:
**ND/Low - High** - For water systems that have multiple sources of water, the Utah Division of Drinking Water has given water systems the option of listing the test results of the constituents in one table, instead of multiple tables. To accomplish this, the lowest and highest values detected in the multiple sources are recorded in the same space in the report table.

**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 (ug/l)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

**Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l)** - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

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

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

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

**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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)** - 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.

**Date** - Because of required sampling time frames i.e. yearly, 3 years, 4 years and 6 years, sampling dates may seem outdated.
## TEST RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Violation</th>
<th>Level Detected</th>
<th>Unit Measurement</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>Date Sampled</th>
<th>Likely Source of Contamination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Microbiological Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples; Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity for Ground Water</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>NTU</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Soil runoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>47-105</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>a. 0.0939</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>AL=1300</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>a. 0.003</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>AL=15000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as Nitrogen)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND-500</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>19-85</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills, runoff from cropland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Disinfection By-products</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND-1700</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80000</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND</td>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>By-product of drinking water disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Water additive used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Radioactive Contaminants</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha emitters</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND-4</td>
<td>pCi/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium 228</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ND-1</td>
<td>pCi/1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3
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. Spanish Fork City is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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.

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.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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).

We at Spanish Fork City work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children’s future.