

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Health Administration
VA Salt Lake City Health Care System

2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**George E. Wahlen
Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Salt Lake City, UT**

PWSID UT 18173

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The Salt Lake City George E. Wahlen Veterans Affairs Medical Center (SLC VAMC), State of Utah Public Water System # UT18173, is pleased to present the 2025 Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report. At SLC VAMC, ensuring the health and safety of our community is our highest priority. Providing a safe and reliable supply of drinking water is essential for our Veterans, their families, and our employees.

Our commitment is to consistently deliver the highest quality drinking water possible. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the water quality data from January 1 through December 31, 2025, and how it aligns with federal and state drinking water standards. We are proud to report that there were no violations of drinking water standards in 2025. However, there were missed sampling requirements in February 2025, August 2025, and February 2026. Public notices informing our customers of these oversights were issued in April 2025 and May 2026 and are included within this report.

SLC VAMC is dedicated to providing drinking water that meets or exceeds all regulatory standards.



If you have any questions about this report, please contact Anna Shum at 801-582-1565 ext. 4533, or email VHASLCGEMS@va.gov. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

The water supply for SLC VAMC is sourced from Salt Lake City Public Utilities Department (UT18026). This department draws water from mountain streams, reservoirs, and a network of groundwater wells and springs. To ensure the utmost quality and safety of the drinking water provided to our customers, an additional level of disinfection is applied to the water before it enters the hospital's distribution system.

Source Protection

The Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities (SLCDPU) has developed drinking water source protection and management plans that contain information about source protection zones, potential contaminant sources and management strategies to protect our drinking water.



For more information, to get involved, or to see a map of the protected watershed areas visit www.slc.gov/utilities/watershed/watershedmanagementplan or for more information on protecting groundwater sources, visit www.slc.gov/utilities/groundwater-source-protection.



Why are There Contaminants in Drinking Water?

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 can dissolve naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials. It can also pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

The presence of contaminants in water does not necessarily indicate that it poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA has established regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water supplied by public water systems.

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.

Potential Contaminants in Source Water

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE:

- **Microbial Contaminants:** viruses and bacteria that may originate from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants:** 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:** These can come from various sources, including agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential usage.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants:** synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production. These can also originate from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants:** naturally occurring or resulting from oil and gas production and mining activities.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water supplied by public water systems. Similarly, the Food and Drug Administration establishes regulations that set limits for contaminants in bottled water, providing the same level of protection for human health.

Connections and Cross-Connection Control

The water distribution system at SLC VAMC has several connections. When connections are properly installed and maintained, water quality concerns are minimal. However, unapproved or improper piping changes or connections can adversely affect both water availability and quality.

A cross-connection may allow polluted water or hazardous chemicals into the water supply, posing serious health risks. To prevent this, our comprehensive cross-connection control program ensures that all backflow prevention assemblies are correctly installed and maintained. These devices automatically close if there's a reversal in water flow, preventing contaminants from entering the clean water supply.

We continuously monitor the distribution system through our cross-connection program to protect the quality of the water supply.



Backflow Assembly

Are Special Precautions Required?

Certain individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water compared to the general population. This group includes immunocompromised individuals, such as those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people living with HIV/AIDS, individuals with other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants. These populations are particularly at risk for infections. It is advisable for them to seek guidance from their healthcare providers regarding drinking water safety.

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).

Additional Information For Lead

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 building or home plumbing. The SLC VAMC 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 your city's Public Works Department.



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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Treatment Process

The SLCDPU supplies drinking water to the SLC VAMC. This water undergoes rigorous treatment and testing for over 170 contaminants to ensure compliance with all state and federal standards. Additionally, the SLC VAMC treats and tests the water before distributing it throughout the medical center campus. Last year, the VA conducted more than 1,000 tests. The attached table provides a listing of compounds monitored by both the SLCDPU and the SLC VAMC.

Service Lines Inventory

The SLC VAMC completed an inventory of service lines in 2024, detailing the materials used to connect water mains to buildings. We are pleased to report no lead service lines were identified during this inventory. The inventory is available upon request.



For more information, please email: Joshua.Keene@va.gov

Water Quality Data

This report shows our water quality and what it means to you, our customer. To help you better understand the terms and abbreviations used in the report, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Contaminant: Any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.

Date: Sampling dates may seem outdated due to required sampling time frames (e.g., yearly, 3 years, 4 years, 6 years) but represent the most recent data available

Herbicide: A pesticide specifically designed to control or kill plants, weeds, or grasses.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water, 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water without causing an unacceptable possibility of adverse health effects.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU): A measure of the clarity of water; turbidity of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Non-Detect (ND): Laboratory analysis indicating that the constituent is not present above detection levels of the laboratory equipment.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/l): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or one penny in \$10,000,000.

Pesticide: Any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities (SLCDPU)

2025 Water Quality Report

WATER SOURCES	MCL or TT Standards	MCLG	Big Cottonwood WTP	City Creek WTP	Parleys WTP	Range on Salt Lake City Wells	MWDSLS Little Cottonwood	MWDSLS Point of the Mountain WTP	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)	Source of Contaminant
Primary Inorganics										
Primary MCL										
Antimony	6 ppb	6 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.7	ND	ND	0.003	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	10 ppb	0 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 1.2	ND	ND	1.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Barium	2000 ppb	2000 ppb	36	26	35	44 - 108	67	71.4	59.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Beryllium	4 ppb	4 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Cadmium	5 ppb	5 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	100 ppb	100 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	200 ppb	200 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND - 5	ND	ND	0.67	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.324	0.295	0.274	ND - 0.335	0.42	0.269	0.35	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits. Fluoride added at source until 5/7/2025 when new Utah law prohibited this addition
Lead	NE	0 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.001	Corrosion of household plumbing
Mercury	2 ppb	2 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from landfills.
Nickel	NE	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Nitrate	10 ppm	10 ppm	0.165	0.09	ND	ND - 4.35	0.261	0.248	1.21	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrite	1 ppm	1 ppm	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	50 ppb	50 ppb	ND	0.7	ND	ND - 1.8	ND	ND	0.91	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sodium	NE	NE	13.9	6	12.1	11 - 63.4	18.2	11.9	24.8	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Sulfate	1000 ppm	NE	30.53	8.31	7.49	ND - 214	39.6	39.6	49.4	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and runoff from road deicing.
Thallium	2 ppb	0.5 ppb	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.06	Leaching from ore-processing sites and discharges from electronics, glass and drug factories.
TDS	2000 ppm	NE	214	229	259	236 - 796	219	234	292.5	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.

WATER SOURCES	MCL or TT Standards	MCLG	Big Cottonwood WTP	City Creek WTP	Parleys WTP	Range on Salt Lake City Wells	MWDSL Little Cottonwood	MWDSL Point of the Mountain WTP	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)	Source of Contaminant
Secondary Inorganics										
Secondary MCL										
Aluminum	50 to 200 ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND - 0.07	1.5	10.6	2.7	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits and treatment residuals.
Chloride	250 ppm	NE	24	6.54	31.13	ND - 216	30.6	32.7	51.3	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Color	CU	NE	-	-	-	-	-	-		Decaying naturally occurring organic material and suspended particles.
Conductance/ Conductivity	N/A	NE	371	402	425	384 - 1188	391	423	3.1	Naturally Occurring
Copper	1000 ppb	NE	ND	8	5	ND - 6	ND	ND	0.8	Corrosion of household plumbing
Iron	300 ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND - 60	3	1.82	3.8	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Manganese	50 ppb	NE	ND	ND	1.1	ND	ND	ND	0.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
pH	6.5 to 8.5	NE	7.89	8.08	7.93	7.19 - 8.24	7.71	8.01	7.7	Naturally occurring and affected by chemical treatment.
Silver	100 ppb	NE	ND	ND	0.5	ND	-	-	0	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Zinc	5000 ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND - 10	1.39	ND	0.76	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Unregulated Parameters - Monitoring not required										
Unregulated										
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate	UR-ppm	NE	95	197	155	109 - 254	-	-	141	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Carbonate	UR-ppm	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	ND	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, CO ₂	UR-ppm	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	ND	Naturally occurring.
Alkalinity, Total (CaCO ₃)	UR-ppm	NE	104	199	160	109 - 254	102	115	121	Naturally occurring.
Ammonia	UR-ppm	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	0.2	Runoff from fertilizer and naturally occurring.
Bromide	UR-ppb	NE	3	ND	ND	ND - 1000	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring.
Boron	UR-ppb	NE	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Calcium	UR-ppm	NE	39.5	61.1	55.9	41.7 - 147	-	-	45.6	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Calcium	UR-ppm	NE	-	-	-	-	112	123	117.7	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Hardness, Total	UR-ppm	NE	136	212	175	164 - 571	152	164	184.1	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
grains /gallon	Calculated	NE	8.0	12.4	10.2	9.6 - 33.4	-	-	-	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Magnesium	UR-ppm	NE	13.6	17.1	5	13.5 - 45.2	-	-	16.4	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Molybdenum	UR-ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.93	1.28	0.4	By-product of copper and tungsten mining.
Orthophosphates	UR-ppm	NE	0.027	0.003	ND	ND - 0.28	-	-	6.23	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Potassium	UR-ppm	NE	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9 - 3.4	-	-	3.2	Erosion of naturally occurring deposits.
Turbidity	UR-NTU	NE	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.09 - 0.79	0.022	0.03	0.14	Suspended material from soil runoff.
Vanadium	UR-ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	Naturally occurring.

WATER SOURCES	MCL or TT Standards	MCLG	Big Cottonwood WTP	City Creek WTP	Parleys WTP	Range on Salt Lake City Wells	MWDSL Little Cottonwood	MWDSL Point of the Mountain WTP	Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD)	Source of Contaminant
VOC's										
Chloroform	UR-ppb	NE	6.1	0.9	5.4	ND - 0.8	-	-	6.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	UR-ppb	NE	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	0.04	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	UR-ppb	NE	ND	ND	0.7	ND - 0.6	-	-	0.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	UR-ppb	NE	1.2	0.8	2.2	ND - 0.6	-	-	2.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
All Other Parameters	UR-ppb	Various	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	ND	Various sources.
PESTICIDES/PCBs/SOCs										
All Parameters	Various	Various	ND	ND	ND	ND	-	-	ND	Various sources.
RADIOLOGICAL										
Radium 228	NE-pCi/L	NE-pCi/L	0.51	0.1**	0.25	0.25 - 1.04	0.12	0.55	0.32	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross-Alpha	15-pCi/L	NE-pCi/L	0.8	0.05**	1.8	0.6 - 3.8	1.5	-0.7	2.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
**City Creek WTP radiological monitoring is not required every year; these results are from samples collected in 2022										
ORGANIC MATERIAL										
Total Organic Carbon	TT	NE	0.689	0.675	1.782	ND - 0.6	1.83	1.97	1.8	Naturally occurring.
Dissolved Organic Carbon	TT	NE	0.715	0.699	1.748	-	1.9	1.93	1.9	Naturally occurring.
UV-254	UR-1/cm	NE	0.012	0.014	0.027	ND - 0.013	0.025	0.021	0.027	This is a measure of the concentration of UV-absorbing organic compounds. Naturally occurring.
2025 SLC VAMC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM COMPLIANCE DATA (UT18173)										
DISINFECTANTS / DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS		MCL		Average		Range		Source of Contaminant		
Chlorine Dioxide		0.8 ppm		0.59 ppm		0.14 - 0.79 ppm		Drinking water disinfectant.		
Chlorite		1 ppm (MRDL)		0.24 ppm		0.02 - 0.77 ppm		By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		0.080 ppm		0.0544 ppm		0.0193 - 0.1159 ppm		By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Five Haloacetic Acids (HAA5s)		0.060 ppm		0.0279 ppm		0.0172 - 0.0400 ppm		By-product of drinking water disinfection.		
Lead and Copper (2025 Data)	Action Level	Number of samples collected		Number of samples over AL		Concentration of 90th Percentile		Source of Contaminant		
Lead	0.015 mg/L	10		0		0.0008		Corrosion of household plumbing.		
Copper	1.3 mg/L	10		0		0.9947		Corrosion of household plumbing.		
Lithium		Minimum Reporting Level		Average		Range		Source of Contaminant		
Lithium		0.009 ppm		0.0029 ppm		< 0.009 - 0.014 ppm		Naturally occurring.		
MICROBIOLOGICAL (Distribution System)		Presence/Absence		Number of Samples Collected		% Positive		Source of Contaminant		
Total Coliform ¹ (percent positive)		Not >5%		81		2.47%		Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.		
E.coli (percent positive)		No Sampling Required						Human and animal fecal waste, naturally occurring in the environment.		

1. Two monthly samples tested positive for Total Coliform. Repeat sampling was conducted, and all subsequent results were non-detect.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

The presence of fecal coliform and E. coli bacteria in water indicates potential contamination from human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, and other symptoms. These contaminants may pose a significant health risk, particularly to infants, young children, the elderly, and individuals with severely compromised immune systems.

Definitions:	
ppm: parts per million	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.
ppb: parts per billion	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level
ppt: parts per trillion	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit	TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes
umhos/cm: micro ohms per centimeter	HAA5s: Five Haloacetic Acids
1/cm: One / centimeter	HPC: Heterotrophic Plate Count
pCi/L: picocuries per liter	VOCs: Volatile Organic Compounds
MFL: Millions of Fibers per Liter	PCBs: Polychlorinated Biphenyls
MPN/mL: most probable number per millileter	SOCs: Synthetic Organic Chemicals
MRL: Minimum Reporting Level	

Monitoring of PFAS and Lithium

During 2025, the SLC VAMC conducted monitoring under EPA's fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), which requires testing for lithium and 29 PFAS compounds in water distribution systems. One quarterly sample detected lithium at 14 µg/L and another at 9.1 µg/L; all other samples were below the EPA's Minimum Reporting Level (MRL) of 9 µg/L. PFAS compounds are not listed in the attached table because none were detected above their respective MRLs. At this time, the SLC VAMC is not required to complete additional testing for these chemicals.

How Can I Get Involved?



If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Shannon Smith at 801-582-1565 ext. 4533 or [email VHASLCGEMS@va.gov](mailto:VHASLCGEMS@va.gov). We want our valued customers to be informed about their water supply.

Public Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Reporting Requirement Not Met for SLC VA Medical Center (UT18173)

As a public water system, SLC VA Medical Center is required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for bacterial presence on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring for bacteria are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During February 2025, bacterial samples were collected but not analyzed at a Utah-certified lab. As a result, the data are not useable to show compliance with the facility's drinking water permit requirements. Although public health was not impacted, as the February data showed no presence of bacteria, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

There is nothing you need to do. Water sampling conducted in March and April 2025, and analyzed at a Utah-certified lab have been negative for bacteria.

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

The contracted lab has corrected the oversight and subcontracted bacterial analysis to a Utah-certified laboratory.



For more information, please contact: Joshua Keene
Phone: 801-582-1565 ext. 4594
Email: Joshua.Keene@va.gov

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.

This notice is being sent to you by the SLC VA Medical Center (Water Permit UT18173).

Date distributed: April 22, 2025



Public Notice

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Sampling Requirements Not Met for SLC VA Medical Center (UT18173)

As a public water provider, SLC VA Medical Center is required to routinely sample your drinking water to ensure its quality and safety. In August 2025, required samples for disinfection by-products – key indicators of water quality— were not reported. Subsequent sampling in October 2025, December 2025, and March 2026 confirmed that the drinking water met all health standards.

In February 2026, samples for the presence of bacteria were not collected. Bacteria sampling is another critical measure of water quality. Follow-up testing in March and April 2026 was completed, and both sets of results were negative for bacteria. Routine sampling for bacteria will continue on a monthly basis.

Although these missed sampling events did not result in any risk to public health, you have the right to know what happened and what actions have been taken to address the situation.

WHAT SHOULD I DO?

No action is required on your part. Facility Management Service (FMS) continues routine water sampling, and results confirm that the drinking water meets all health standards.

WHAT IS BEING DONE?

FMS is working actively to resolve resource gaps to ensure that required sampling is not missed in the future.



For more information, please contact: Joshua Keene

Phone: 801-582-1565 ext. 4594

Email: Joshua.Keene@va.gov

Please share this information with anyone who drinks this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly.

This notice is being sent to you by the SLC VA Medical Center (Water Permit UT18173).

Date distributed: May 7, 2026

Consumer Notice: Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

The SLC VA Medical Center Water System (UT18173) is providing you with the lead and copper test results on the water samples collected throughout the Medical Center campus.

The results at SLC VA Medical Center Campus from samples collected on 10/02/2025 are as follows:

	Lead (mg/L)	Copper (mg/L)
Action Level	0.015	1.3
Sample Site (Room-Building)	Sample Results (mg/L)	
ICOI-1 BLDG-1	0.000819 J	0.16
3A27-14 BLDG-14	0.000466 J	0.993
1A10-14 BLDG-14	0.000407 J	0.0334
1A16-32 BLDG-32	0.000497 J	0.932
1B07-20 Valor House	0.000777 J	0.158
1A08-13 BLDG-13	0.000733 J	0.126
Vets Home West Wing	0.000915 J	0.818
1D31-3 BLDG 3	U	0.664
1 ST Floor Kitchen BLDG 550	0.000368 J	1.01
2A05-2 BLDG-2	0.000409 J	0.0139

Notes:

U = analyzed but not detected

J = approximated due to low concentration

mg/L = milligram/Liter (mass of contaminant in volume of water)

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment requirements or actions a water system must follow.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 0.015 mg/L.
- The MCLG and action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L.



For more information, please contact: Joshua Keene
Phone: 801-582-1565 ext. 4594
Email: Joshua.Keene@va.gov

How Lead Gets into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or building plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead-based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential Health Effects of Lead

The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women.

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body. Lead is stored in the bones and can be released later in life. Lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, interfere with production of red blood cells that carry oxygen, and may result in lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Low levels of lead can affect adults with high blood pressure or kidney problems.

This notice is sent to you by SLC VA Medical Center Water System on 01 July 2026.

How Copper Gets into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. In Utah, most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

Although copper is an essential mineral in the diet, too much copper can cause health problems. Copper is widely distributed within the tissues of the body but accumulates primarily in the liver and kidneys. A single dose of 15 mg of copper can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and intestinal cramps. Severe cases of copper poisoning have led to anemia and to disruption of liver and kidney functions. Individuals with Wilson's or Menke's diseases are at higher risk from copper exposure.

How You Can Reduce Exposure:

- When your water has been sitting for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. (The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).



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Salt Lake City, UT || PWSID UT 18173

VA



U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

Veterans Health Administration
VA Salt Lake City Health Care System