Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:28.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>0.92 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 173 - Rainbow - Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 173 - Rainbow - Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:26.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>0.97 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 157 - Blue - Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 157 - Blue - Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
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- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD (5323) or
- Contact your health care provider

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>0.99 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 156 - Red - Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 156 - Red - Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Is the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
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For More Information:

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- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

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- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

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Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA) 1

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>1.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 124 - RR - Womens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 124 - RR - Womens was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

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Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
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What are the Sources of Lead?
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Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>1.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 172 - Purple- Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 172 - Purple- Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>1.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 134 - Pink - Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 134 - Pink - Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services Wright State Physicians Health Center
  725 University Boulevard Fairborn, OH 45324
  937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health
  [https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/] and the Ohio EPA
  [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead] provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead];
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.
Wright State University Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 05:50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>1.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 120 - RR - Mens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 05:50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 120 - RR - Mens - Left was **LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)**

**What Does This Mean?**
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

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**Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?**
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health
- and the Ohio EPA
  [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead](https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead)

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

**What are the Sources of Lead?**
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**What are the Health Effects of Lead?**
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

**Notes:** *“<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.*

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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](https://www.epa.gov/lead)
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 05:41.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Sample</th>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HS 122 - DF</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 122 - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results. Assistance is available at:

- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA) 1

OH2902012

Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Sample</th>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MM 251 - RR - Middle</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.** Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**Notes:** µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

**For More Information:**
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or mhs@wright.edu.
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead).
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.
Wright State University Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>1.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 147 - RR - Womens - Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 147 - RR - Womens - Middle was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
  - Wright State Physicians Health Center
  - 725 University Boulevard
  - Fairborn, OH 45324
  - 937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water from tapware and plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:46.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 222 - Kitchen Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 222 - Kitchen Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

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What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: *"<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; OPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Wash was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

**What Does This Mean?**
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**For More Information:**
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehb@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-LEAD-42 (800-424-4223);
- Contact your health care provider.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:18.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 120 - RR - Mens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 120 - RR - Mens was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Is Being Done?
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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
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Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulou, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 003A - Kitchen Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 003A - Kitchen Sink was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
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Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs from lead in drinking water. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

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- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

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Wright State University
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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:30.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 172 - Purple - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 172 - Purple - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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**What Is Being Done?**

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**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
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- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
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**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
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- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

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**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

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Wright State University
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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:39.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 147 - RR - Women's - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 147 - RR - Women's - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What is Being Done?
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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Spray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Spray was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

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- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LB means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State's University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Hand was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
  725 University Boulevard
  Fairborn, OH 45324
  937-245-7200
Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health ([https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA ([https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead]) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State's PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-777-2797 or eh@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead];
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

1

OH2902012

Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 05:45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 122 - RR - Womens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 05:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 122 - RR - Womens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200
Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health
[https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead](https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LS means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; S OPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:27.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 173 - Rainbow - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 173 - Rainbow - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.
Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200
Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health [https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/] and the Ohio EPA [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead] provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulous, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site [www.epa.gov/lead];
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LL means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA) 1

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

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Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:54.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 046 - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 046 - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
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What are the Sources of Lead?
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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Visit the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your healthcare provider.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
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- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/plc/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: "x" means less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 151 - RR - Mens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 151 - RR - Mens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What is Being Done?
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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
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- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State's University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:50.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>2.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 251 - RR - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 251 - RR - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State's PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leak significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

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Notes: “%” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 156 - Red - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 156 - Red - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results. Assistance is available at:

Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

What is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; HR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:49.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 251 - RR - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 251 - RR - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

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Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
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Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
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What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

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For More Information:
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- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
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- Contact your health care provider

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:25.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>Lead Content Result</th>
<th>Location of Sample</th>
<th>Action Level for Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
<td>CDC 157 - Blue - DF</td>
<td>15 µg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 157 - Blue - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

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Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What is the Sources of Lead?
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Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
• Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu.
• Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead.
• Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
• Contact your health care provider.
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State's University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 059 - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 059 - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)**

**What Does This Mean?**
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

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Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu.
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

**Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?**
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
  - Wright State Physicians Health Center
    - 725 University Boulevard
    - Fairborn, OH 45324
    - 937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health [https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/](https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead](https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

**What Are the Health Effects of Lead?**
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

**Notes:** “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LS means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

1 OH2902012

Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State's University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:36.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 025 - RR - Mens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 025 - RR - Mens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

What Are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

OH2902012

Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:48.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 247 - RR - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 247 - RR - Right was LESS THAN 15 µg/L (ppb).

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:

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Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:38.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 049 - RR - Mens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 049 - RR - Mens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
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- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead
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- Contact your health care provider

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “µg” means micrograms; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SQPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:47.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 247 - RR - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 247 - RR - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What Are the Sources of Lead?
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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

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  937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:35.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 128 - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 128 - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
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What are the Sources of Lead?
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Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: "µ" means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

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- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
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Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

OH2902012

Posted 6/11/21
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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 05:20.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>3.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>CDC 134 - Pink - DF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 05:20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC 134 - Pink - DF was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Is Being Done?
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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehss@wright.edu
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LS means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- If your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu.
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD or 800-424-5324.
- Contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:34.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>4.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 023 - RR - Womens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 023 - RR - Womens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.
Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200
Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA) 1
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>4.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 151 - RR - Mens - Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 151 - RR - Mens - Middle was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health [https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/] and the Ohio EPA [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead] provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:47.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>4.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 247 - RR - Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 247 - RR - Middle was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; S.OPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:40.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>4.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 147 - RR - Womens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 147 - RR - Womens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:01.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>4.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 224 - RR - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 224 - RR - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.

- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.

- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**

- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**For More Information:**

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or emhs@wright.edu.
- Visit USEPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead.
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

**Notes:** µ means micrograms; µg means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LM means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>4.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 151 - RR - Mens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 151 - RR - Mens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results. Assistance is available at:

- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulous, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:11.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>Action Level for Lead</th>
<th>Location of Sample</th>
<th>Sample Collection Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
<td>HS 061 - RR - Mens</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 061 - RR - Mens was LESS THAN 15 µg/L (ppb)

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?**

Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:

- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health [https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/] and the Ohio EPA [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead] provide additional information about lead levels.

**What are the Health Effects of Lead?**

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

**Notes:** "<" means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:44.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>5.0 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 004 - RR - Mens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 004 - RR - Mens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.
Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA) 1

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:02.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>5.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 226 - RR - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 226 - RR - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally 'lead-free' plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leak significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
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- Student Health Services
  Wright State Physicians Health Center
  725 University Boulevard
  Fairborn, OH 45324
  937-245-7200
- Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; SF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State's University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:41.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>5.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 053 - RR - Womens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 053 - RR - Womens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

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What Is Being Done?
Wright State's PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
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Notes: "µ" means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

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Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:34.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>5.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 023 - RR - Womens - Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 023 - RR - Womens - Middle was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)

OH2902012
Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:36.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>5.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 025 - RR - Mens - Middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 025 - RR - Mens - Middle was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leak significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-7797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 05:51.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>6.0 micrograms per liter (μg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (μg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 120 - RR - Mens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 05:51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 120 - RR - Mens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

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Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; GOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What is the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 977-775-2797 or enhs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:32.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>6.0 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 023 - RR - Womens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 023 - RR - Womens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

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Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; UX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water?
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
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What Are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

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Contact: Office of Environmental Health and Safety, Wright State University, Fairborn, Ohio 45324, 937-245-7200; OH290212, Posted 6/11/21

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/24/2021 04:37.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>6.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>MM 025 - RR - Mens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/24/2021 04:37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 025 - RR - Mens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
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For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
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Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:45.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Sample</th>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>Action Level for Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LX 004 - RR - Mens - Middle</td>
<td>7.0 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 004 - RR - Mens - Middle was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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What Is Being Done?
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What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
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Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What should this mean for me?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. EPA (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 micrograms per liter (µg/L). This means that PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for zero for lead. The 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.

**What Does This Mean?**
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**What are the Health Effects of Lead?**
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

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Notes:
• "<" means less than; "µg/L" means micrograms per liter; "CDC" means Child Development Center; "HS" means Health Sciences; "LS" means Library Annex; "MM" means Math & Micro; "SOPP" means School of Professional Psychology; "RR" means rest room; "of" means drinking fountain.
**Wright State University**

**Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result**

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 05:46.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>7.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 122 - RR - Womens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 05:46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 122 - RR - Womens - Right was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)**

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?**

Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results. Assistance is available at:

- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health [https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/] and the Ohio EPA [https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead] provide additional information about lead levels.

**What is Being Done?**

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**Notes:**

- "<" means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LM means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead)
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:47.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>8.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 002 - RR - Womens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 002 - RR - Womens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead in the plumbing.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: °C means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:40.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>9.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 053 - RR - Womens - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 053 - RR - Womens - Left was LESS than 15 µg/L (ppb)

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What Is Being Done?**

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**For More Information:**
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

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OH2902012

Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:15.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>15.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 005 - Kitchen Sink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 005 - Kitchen Sink was EQUAL to 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
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What Are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

What is the Sources of Lead?

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehso@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider
**Wright State University Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result**

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:03.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>15.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 226 - RR - Left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 226 - RR - Left was GREATER than 15 µg/L (ppb)**

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

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Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

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- 725 University Boulevard
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- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

**What are the Health Effects of Lead?**

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

**What Is Being Done?**

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**For More Information:**

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.
Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:01.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>1.72 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 224 - RR - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 224 - RR - Right was GREATER than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?

Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What is Being Done?

Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu.
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:44.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>17.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 004 - RR - Mens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 004 - RR - Mens - Right was GREATER than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results. Assistance is available at:

- Student Health Services
- Wright State Physicians Health Center
- 725 University Boulevard
- Fairborn, OH 45324
- 937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 05:57.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>20.0 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>HS 117AB - SOPP Dean’s Office - RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 05:57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for HS 117AB - SOPP Dean's Office - RR was GREATER than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results. Assistance is available at:

Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/pic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

What Is Being Done?
Wright State’s PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water
- Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehhs@wright.edu
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)  1

OH2902012  Posted 6/11/21
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State’s University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:37.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>22.0 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 049 - RR - Mens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 049 - RR - Mens - Right was GREATER than 15 µg/L (ppb)

What Does This Mean?
Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

Where Can I Get Health Screenings and Testing of Blood Lead Levels?
Health Screenings and testing of blood lead levels are available through your personal health care provider. The Physician can determine if an exposure warrants testing and can be available to interpreting the results.

Assistance is available at:
Student Health Services
Wright State Physicians Health Center
725 University Boulevard
Fairborn, OH 45324
937-245-7200

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/) and the Ohio EPA (https://www.epa.ohio.gov/nic/lead) provide additional information about lead levels.

What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water

Run your water to flush out lead. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.

Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula. Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.

Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead.

You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.

Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.

What are the Sources of Lead?
Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

What are the Health Effects of Lead?
Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

Notes: “<” means less than; µg/L, means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

For More Information:
- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 937-775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu;
- Visit US EPA’s Web site at www.epa.gov/lead;
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; or
- Contact your health care provider

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)
Wright State University
Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards.

Wright State University's water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) in 6 tap locations in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 15.8 to 23.6 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on 05/23/2021 06:46.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Lead in Water</th>
<th>23.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action Level for Lead</td>
<td>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of Sample</td>
<td>LX 002 - RR - Womens - Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample Collection Date</td>
<td>05/23/2021 06:46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Tap Water Lead Result for LX 002 - RR - Womens - Right was GREATER than 15 µg/L (ppb)

**What Does This Mean?**

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. This means PWSs must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a PWS must follow.

In 2018, Ohio EPA established the threshold level for lead in drinking water at 15 µg/L. The lead threshold level is the concentration of lead in an individual tap water sample which, if exceeded, triggers additional notification requirements for those served by the tap sampled.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA established a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The 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.

**What is Being Done?**

Wright State's PWS 90th percentile value for lead is 15 µg/L, which does not exceed the action level of 15 µg/L. At this time, continued monitoring, additional sampling, facility improvements, and optimizing treatment operations will be ongoing to meet or exceed water quality standards. Sharing this consumer notice is required by the EPA.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with, drink water, or make baby formula from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- **You may wish to test your water for lead at additional locations in your home.**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What are the Sources of Lead?**

Lead is a common, natural, toxic, and often useful metal that was used for years in products found around the home. It can be found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and certain types of pottery, porcelain, and pewter. Although most lead exposure, especially in children, occurs when paint chips are ingested, dust inhaled, or absorbed from contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure of lead may come from lead in drinking water.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants as it is seldom found naturally in water supplies such as rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the plumbing. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Buildings built prior to 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures, and solder. New buildings can also be at risk, since even legally ‘lead-free’ plumbing may contain up to 8 percent lead. The most common problem is with brass or chrome-plated brass fixtures which can leach significant amounts of lead into water, especially hot water.

**What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead if Found in My Drinking Water**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water has not been used for several hours, run water for thirty seconds to two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have been leached from the plumbing.
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- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

**What Are the Health Effects of Lead?**

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother’s bones, which may affect brain development.

**For More Information:**

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-777-2797 or ehs@wright.edu.
- Call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD (1-800-424-5323) or 888-LINE-2012.
- Contact your health care provider.

**Notes:**

- “<” means less than; µg/L means micrograms per liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.

Revised 9/1/16 (OEPA)