

Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. The following table lists the lead content results for the thirty (30) tap water samples collected on September 19, 2019.

Sample Collection Date	Location of Sample	Amount of Lead in Water Sample, µg/L	Was tap water lead content less than 15 µg/L?	
1	9/19/19	Library Restroom	<0.50	Yes
2	9/19/19	Tom Hanks Building Drinking Fountain	<0.50	Yes
3	9/19/19	University Hall 1st Floor Restroom	<0.50	Yes
4	9/19/19	Setzer Pavillion 1st Floor Restroom	<0.50	Yes
5	9/19/19	Creative Arts - Art - Restroom near 029	0.58	Yes
6	9/19/19	White Hall 1st Floor Restroom	0.6	Yes
7	9/19/19	Student Union East Restroom	0.61	Yes
8	9/19/19	Student Union West 007	0.63	Yes
9	9/19/19	Biological Sciences I Restroom	0.64	Yes
10	9/19/19	Classroom Building 1st Floor Restroom	0.7	Yes
11	9/19/19	Hamilton Hall 1st Floor Restroom	0.7	Yes
12	9/19/19	Russ Engineering Center 3rd Floor Restroom	0.8	Yes
13	9/19/19	Fawcett Hall 012 Restroom	0.94	Yes
14	9/19/19	Math and Microbiology 251 Restroom	0.96	Yes
15	9/19/19	Allyn Hall 3rd Floor Restroom	1.1	Yes
16	9/19/19	Hamilton Hall 3rd Floor Restroom	1.1	Yes
17	9/19/19	Nutter Center Ground Floor Restroom	1.4	Yes
18	9/19/19	Millet Hall 1st Floor Restroom	1.6	Yes
19	9/19/19	Vehicle Maintenance Restroom	1.8	Yes
20	9/19/19	Oelman Hall 213 Restroom	2.3	Yes
21	9/19/19	Health Sciences 120 Restroom	2.3	Yes
22	9/19/19	Library Annex Basement Restroom	2.4	Yes
23	9/19/19	Rike Hall 1st Floor Restroom	2.7	Yes
24	9/19/19	Child Development Center Kitchen Sink	3.2	Yes
25	9/19/19	Campus Services Building 1st Floor Restroom	3.4	Yes
26	9/19/19	Fine Arts (Scene Shop) 2nd Floor Restroom	3.5	Yes
27	9/19/19	Biological Sciences II NCBP Kitchenette 140B	7	Yes
28	9/19/19	Medical Sciences 2nd Floor Restroom	7.3	Yes
29	9/19/19	Brehm Laboratory 1st Floor Restroom	13.9	Yes
30	9/19/19	Diggs Mechanical Room Prior to Softener	26.5 *	No

Notes: * indicates the lead content for the individual sample was greater than the 15 µg/L threshold action level; "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter.

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. 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 7 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 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.

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.

For More Information, Please 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