

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	<0.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Library Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:07</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Library Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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

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Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Tom Hanks Building Drinking Fountain</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:14</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Tom Hanks Building Drinking Fountain was
Less than 15 µg/L

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Amount of Lead in Water	<0.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	University Hall 1st Floor Restroom
Sample Collection Date	09/19/2019 13:49

The Tap Water Lead Result for University Hall 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Setzer Pavillion 1st Floor Restroom
Sample Collection Date	09/19/2019 12:50

The Tap Water Lead Result for Setzer Pavillion 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.58 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Creative Arts - Art - Restroom near 029</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 12:54</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Creative Arts - Art - Restroom near 029 was
Less than 15 µg/L

What Does This Mean?

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	White Hall 1st Floor Restroom
Sample Collection Date	09/19/2019 14:53

The Tap Water Lead Result for White Hall 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

What Does This Mean?

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.61 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Student Union East Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 15:46</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Student Union East Restroom was
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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, 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

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	0.63 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Student Union West 007</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 14:42</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Student Union West 007 was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.64 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Biological Sciences I Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:55</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Biological Sciences I Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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?

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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?

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

What are the Sources of Lead?

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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Classroom Building 1st Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:42</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Classroom Building 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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?

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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.

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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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- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
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- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead and consider replacing them when appropriate.**

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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Hamilton Hall 1st Floor Restroom
Sample Collection Date	09/19/2019 15:48

The Tap Water Lead Result for Hamilton Hall 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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?

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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Russ Engineering Center 3rd Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 15:54</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Russ Engineering Center 3rd Floor Restroom was **Less than 15 µg/L**

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?

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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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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.94 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Fawcett Hall 012 Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:38</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Fawcett Hall 012 Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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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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Wright State University

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Amount of Lead in Water	0.96 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Math and Microbiology 251 Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 12:57</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Math and Microbiology 251 Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

What Does This Mean?

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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

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Allyn Hall 3rd Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 14:02</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Allyn Hall 3rd Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.1 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Hamilton Hall 3rd Floor Restroom
Sample Collection Date	09/19/2019 16:00

The Tap Water Lead Result for Hamilton Hall 3rd Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Nutter Center Ground Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:00</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Nutter Center Ground Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Millet Hall 1st Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 14:18</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Millet Hall 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	1.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Vehicle Maintenance Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:22</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Vehicle Maintenance Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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

What are the Sources of Lead?

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	2.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Oelman Hall 213 Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 12:47</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Oelman Hall 213 Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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?

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

What are 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.

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	2.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Health Sciences 120 Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 14:42</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sciences 120 Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	2.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Library Annex Basement Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 12:44</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Library Annex Basement Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	2.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Rike Hall 1st Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:56</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Rike Hall 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	3.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Child Development Center Kitchen Sink</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:41</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Child Development Center Kitchen Sink was **Less than 15 µg/L**

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.

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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	3.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Campus Services Building 1st Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:30</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Campus Services Building 1st Floor Restroom was **Less than 15 µg/L**

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

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	3.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Fine Arts (Scene Shop) 2nd Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:49</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Fine Arts (Scene Shop) 2nd Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.
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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.

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Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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Amount of Lead in Water	7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Biological Sciences II NCBP Kitchenette 140B</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 14:03</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Biological Sciences II NCBP Kitchenette 140B was
Less than 15 µg/L

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.
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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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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	7.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Medical Sciences 2nd Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 14:28</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Medical Sciences 2nd Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

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

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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	13.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Brehm Laboratory 1st Floor Restroom</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 12:38</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Brehm Laboratory 1st Floor Restroom was
Less than 15 µg/L

What Does This Mean?

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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.

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

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- **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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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 specified tap water sample collected on September 19, 2019.

Amount of Lead in Water	26.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	<i>Diggs Mechanical Room Prior to Softener</i>
Sample Collection Date	<i>09/19/2019 13:48</i>

The Tap Water Lead Result for Diggs Mechanical Room Prior to Softener was **Greater than 15 µg/L**

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.

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