

Wright State University Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

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

Wright State's University water system has found levels of lead in drinking water above the federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb) at one tap location in 2 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 18.1 to 19.8 parts per billion. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

The table lists the lead content results for the sixty (60) tap water samples collected on December 16-19, 2021.

What Does This Mean?

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

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

Because lead may pose serious health risks, US 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 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 help interpret the results.

Assistance is available at:

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

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

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

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

What are the Sources of Lead?

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

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

For More Information

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

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Table 1. Lead and Copper (LC) Sample Monitoring Plan (SMP) Results

#	SMP ID*	Tap Location*	Date	Cu, µg/L	Pb, µg/L	Was tap water lead content less than 15 ppb or 15 µg/L?
1	LC258	CDC 156 - Red - Sink	12/19/2021 14:46	84.4	<0.40	Yes
2	LC260	CDC 173 - Rainbow - Sink	12/19/2021 14:57	73.7	<0.40	Yes
3	LC274	HS 224 - DF	12/17/2021 15:05	1030	<0.40	Yes
4	LC313	HS 122 - RR - Womens - Left	12/16/2021 14:10	87.1	0.61	Yes
5	LC257	CDC 157 - Blue - Sink	12/19/2021 14:49	90.5	0.72	Yes
6	LC259	CDC 172 - Purple- Sink	12/19/2021 14:53	84.9	0.78	Yes
7	LC256	CDC 134 - Pink - Sink	12/19/2021 14:45	111	1.1	Yes
8	LC309	CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Spray	12/19/2021 14:41	98.6	1.1	Yes
9	LC295	MM 147 - RR - Womens - Middle	12/16/2021 14:40	219	1.3	Yes
10	LC308	CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Wash	12/19/2021 14:43	129	1.3	Yes
11	LC270	HS 120 - RR - Mens - Right	12/16/2021 14:16	80.6	1.4	Yes
12	LC228	CDC 131 - Kitchen Sink - Hand	12/19/2021 14:40	91.2	1.5	Yes
13	LC268	CDC Lobby RR - Mens (12/19/2021 15:05	81.8	1.5	Yes
14	LC298	MM 251 - RR - Right	12/17/2021 14:30	166	1.5	Yes
15	LC242	MM 151 - RR - Mens - Left	12/16/2021 14:35	211	1.6	Yes
16	LC315	HS 224 - RR - Right	12/17/2021 14:06	105	1.6	Yes
17	LC218	MM 251 - RR - Left	12/17/2021 14:30	87.6	1.7	Yes
18	LC263	CDC 156 - Red - DF	12/19/2021 14:47	70.2	1.7	Yes
19	LC277	MM 132 - DF	12/16/2021 14:43	116	1.7	Yes
20	LC301	MM 247 - RR - Right	12/17/2021 14:35	225	1.7	Yes
21	LC292	MM 151 - RR - Mens - Middle	12/16/2021 14:35	206	1.9	Yes
22	LC294	MM 147 - RR - Womens - Left	12/16/2021 14:40	187	1.9	Yes
23	LC264	CDC 172 - Purple - DF	12/19/2021 14:52	70.7	2.0	Yes
24	LC267	CDC 124 - RR - Womens	12/19/2021 14:36	69.6	2.0	Yes
25	LC278	MM 222 - Kitchen Sink	12/17/2021 14:40	201	2.1	Yes
26	LC293	MM 151 - RR - Mens - Right	12/16/2021 14:35	364	2.1	Yes
27	LC297	MM 128 - DF	12/16/2021 14:31	170	2.1	Yes
28	LC273	HS 226 - RR - Left	12/17/2021 14:08	128	2.2	Yes
29	LC299	MM 247 - RR - Left	12/17/2021 14:35	192	2.2	Yes
30	LC300	MM 247 - RR - Middle	12/17/2021 14:35	153	2.2	Yes
31	LC306	LX 049 - RR - Mens - Right	12/17/2021 14:34	79.8	2.2	Yes
32	LC265	CDC 173 - Rainbow - DF	12/19/2021 14:56	70.9	2.3	Yes
33	LC314	HS 122 - RR - Womens - Right	12/16/2021 14:17	106	2.3	Yes
34	LC213	HS 120 - RR - Mens - Left	12/16/2021 14:09	82.3	2.6	Yes
35	LC266	CDC 120 - RR - Mens	12/19/2021 14:34	73.1	2.6	Yes
36	LC279	MM 251 - RR - Middle	12/17/2021 14:30	142	2.6	Yes
37	LC305	LX 049 - RR - Mens - Left	12/17/2021 14:36	74.0	2.6	Yes
38	LC296	MM 147 - RR - Womens - Right	12/16/2021 14:40	188	3.0	Yes
39	LC261	CDC 134 - Pink - DF	12/19/2021 14:44	80.3	3.1	Yes
40	LC262	CDC 157 - Blue - DF	12/19/2021 14:48	88.5	3.2	Yes
41	LC284	LX 053 - RR - Womens - Left	12/17/2021 14:44	71.7	3.2	Yes
42	LC281	LX 002 - RR - Womens - Left	12/16/2021 15:05	125	3.6	Yes
43	LC311	HS 061 - RR - Mens	12/16/2021 07:28	106	3.6	Yes
44	LC286	MM 003A - Kitchen Sink	12/17/2021 15:15	322	3.8	Yes
45	LC248	LX 004 - RR - Mens - Left	12/16/2021 15:00	88.6	4.2	Yes
46	LC303	LX 004 - RR - Mens - Right	12/16/2021 15:00	156	4.2	Yes
47	LC269	HS 005 - Kitchen Sink	12/16/2021 07:25	134	4.3	Yes
48	LC288	MM 023 - RR - Womens - Right	12/17/2021 14:08	184	4.3	Yes
49	LC316	HS 226 - RR - Right	12/17/2021 14:09	126	4.5	Yes
50	LC307	LX 053 - RR - Womens - Right	12/17/2021 14:43	124	4.6	Yes
51	LC272	HS 224 - RR - Left	12/17/2021 14:04	135	4.9	Yes
52	LC287	MM 023 - RR - Womens - Middle	12/17/2021 14:08	103	5.3	Yes
53	LC291	MM 025 - RR - Mens - Left	12/17/2021 14:05	280	6.2	Yes
54	LC310	HS 059 - RR - Womens	12/16/2021 07:28	133	8.6	Yes
55	LC289	MM 025 - RR - Mens - Right	12/17/2021 14:05	407	9.2	Yes
56	LC302	LX 002 - RR - Womens - Right	12/16/2021 15:05	161	12.7	Yes
57	LC282	LX 004 - RR - Mens - Middle	12/16/2021 15:00	98.5	13.7	Yes
58	LC290	MM 025 - RR - Mens - Middle	12/17/2021 14:05	148	13.7	Yes
59	LC271	HS 117AB - SOPP Dean's Office - RR	12/16/2021 14:05	179	18.1	No
60	LC276	MM 023 - RR - Womens - Left	12/17/2021 14:08	178	19.8	No

Notes: * indicates the lead content for the individual sample was greater than the 15 µg/L threshold action level; "<" means less than; µg/L means micrograms per Liter; CDC means Child Development Center; HS means Health Sciences; LX means Library Annex; MM means Math & Micro; SOPP means School of Professional Psychology; RR means rest room; DF means drinking fountain.