

Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result for July 17-24, 2025

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

Wright State’s public water system (PWS) 90th percentile value for lead is 4.4 µg/L, below the action level of 15 µg/L. Forty tap samples were collected on July 17-24, 2025. Thirty-nine samples had lead levels below the federal action level of 15.5 ppb, ranging from <2.0 to 8.7 ppb. One sample had 20 ppb at Library Annex Room 002 (right sink in the women’s restroom). The sink is out of service for lead source evaluation.

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 forty (40) routine compliance samples collected between July 17-24,2025

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 15.5 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 15.5 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.

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.

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

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

Assistance is available at:

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

Greene County Public Health, the Ohio Department of Health (<https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/Childhood-Lead-Poisoning/about-lead/>) and the Ohio EPA (<https://epa.ohio.gov/divisions-and-offices/drinking-and-ground-waters/public-water-systems/lead-and-copper-in-public-water-systems>) provide additional information about lead levels.

For More Information

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

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Lead and copper enter drinking water from the corrosion of service line and household plumbing fixtures; therefore, reducing corrosivity is the primary method for reducing the health risk of lead and copper in drinking water. To measure the corrosivity of drinking water in contact with service lines and household plumbing, federal and state rules require samples be taken at residential taps or taps typically used for water consumption within the distribution system.

The EPA requires that the first-draw lead and copper samples are collected from Tier 1 sample sites, which are single family structures that contain copper pipes and lead solder installed between January 1, 1983 and December 1988 or contain lead pipes with lead service l lines. Because Wright State does not have Tier 1 locations, Tier 2 sampling sites are used. Tier 2 sampling sites are buildings that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed between January 1, 1983 and December 31, 1988. These buildings include Library Annex (LX), Math & Micro (MM), Health Sciences (HS), and a portion of Child Development Center (CDC or MiniU).

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 15.5 ppb or 15.5 µg/L?
1	LC266	CDC 120 - RR - MENS	07/22/25 05:05	69	<2.0	Yes
2	LC267	CDC 124 - RR - WOMENS	07/22/25 05:07	84	<2.0	Yes
3	LC228	CDC 131 - SINK - HAND	07/22/25 05:09	130	<2.0	Yes
4	LC308	CDC 131 - SINK - WASH	07/22/25 05:10	120	<2.0	Yes
5	LC261	CDC 134 - PINK - DF	07/22/25 05:13	47	<2.0	Yes
6	LC256	CDC 134 - PINK - SINK	07/22/25 05:15	49	<2.0	Yes
7	LC263	CDC 156 - RED - DF	07/22/25 05:24	51	<2.0	Yes
8	LC258	CDC 156 - RED - SINK	07/22/25 05:27	65	<2.0	Yes
9	LC262	CDC 157 - BLUE - DF	07/22/25 05:19	54	<2.0	Yes
10	LC257	CDC 157 - BLUE - SINK	07/22/25 05:21	59	<2.0	Yes
11	LC264	CDC 172 - PURPLE - DF	07/22/25 05:30	47	<2.0	Yes
12	LC259	CDC 172 - PURPLE- SINK	07/22/25 05:32	59	<2.0	Yes
13	LC265	CDC 173 - RAINBOW - DF	07/22/25 05:36	40	<2.0	Yes
14	LC260	CDC 173 - RAINBOW - SINK	07/22/25 05:38	45	<2.0	Yes
15	LC310	HS 059 - RR - WOMENS	07/17/25 05:18	91	<2.0	Yes
16	LC270	HS 120 - RR - MENS - RIGHT	07/17/25 05:25	90	<2.0	Yes
17	LC213	HS 120 - RR - MENS - LEFT	07/24/25 04:50	120	<2.0	Yes
18	LC314	HS 122 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	07/17/25 05:28	110	<2.0	Yes
19	LC272	HS 224 - RR - LEFT	07/17/25 05:34	100	<2.0	Yes
20	LC273	HS 226 - RR - LEFT	07/17/25 05:36	94	<2.0	Yes
21	LC248	LX 004 - RR - MENS - LEFT	07/17/25 06:13	87	<2.0	Yes
22	LC307	LX 053 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	07/17/25 06:05	84	<2.0	Yes
23	LC286	MM 003A - SINK	07/18/25 05:15	160	<2.0	Yes
24	LC291	MM 025 - RR - MENS - LEFT	07/18/25 05:22	83	<2.0	Yes
25	LC290	MM 025 - RR - MENS - MIDDLE	07/18/25 05:24	92	<2.0	Yes
26	LC294	MM 147 - RR - WOMENS - LEFT	07/18/25 05:31	79	<2.0	Yes
27	LC296	MM 147 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	07/18/25 05:33	84	<2.0	Yes
28	LC242	MM 151 - RR - MENS - LEFT	07/18/25 05:36	87	<2.0	Yes
29	LC292	MM 151 - RR - MENS - MIDDLE	07/18/25 05:38	80	<2.0	Yes
30	LC278	MM 222 - SINK	07/18/25 05:43	130	<2.0	Yes
31	LC300	MM 247 - RR - MIDDLE	07/18/25 05:48	110	<2.0	Yes
32	LC218	MM 251 - RR - LEFT	07/18/25 05:51	60	<2.0	Yes
33	LC298	MM 251 - RR - RIGHT	07/18/25 05:54	110	<2.0	Yes
34	LC269	HS 005 - SINK	07/17/25 05:15	220	2	Yes
35	LC276	MM 023 - RR - WOMENS - LEFT	07/18/25 05:17	120	3.2	Yes
36	LC282	LX 004 - RR - MENS - MIDDLE	07/17/25 06:14	76	4.4	Yes
37	LC288	MM 023 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	07/18/25 05:19	62	6.5	Yes
38	LC299	MM 247 - RR - LEFT	07/18/25 05:46	100	7.9	Yes
39	LC306	LX 049 - RR - MENS - RIGHT	07/17/25 06:01	99	8.7	Yes
40	LC302	LX 002 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	07/17/25 06:10	330	20	No

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