

Wright State University

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result for June 4, 2025

Wright State University’s public water system provides drinking water meeting state and federal standards.

Wright State’s public water system (PWS) collects both routine compliance samples and non-compliance special purpose samples for lead and copper analysis.

On June 4, 2025, seven (7) special purpose tap water samples were collected and analyzed for lead and copper. The monthly special purpose samples are required while the drinking water membrane system is undergoing maintenance. The seven samples tested were all below the federal action level of 15.5 ppb. They ranged from less than 2.0 to 3.1 ppb, which is considered safe to drink.

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.

Why am I being notified of lead and copper results?

Ohio EPA requires that results for individual tap samples given to the owner and persons served at the tap, along with information about lead. This Consumer Notice is required for all lead tap samples, both compliance and special purpose. These results must be communicated to the consumer to reach all users of the tap. To ensure this, Wright State emails the entire campus community, posts at the tap location, and makes the results available on-line. Many cities and municipalities include this information in their consumers water bills.

When do I get notified of the lead and copper results?

ASAP but no later than 2 business days after receipt of sample result, regardless of result.

Why were Special Purpose lead and copper samples collected?

Ohio EPA requires that an additional seven non-compliance or special purpose samples to be collected monthly while the water plant’s membrane system is undergoing maintenance. During this time, tap water will have increased hardness, alkalinity, and chloride concentrations and is considered safe to drink. The membrane system will be back in service as the maintenance activities are completed.

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 are the Sources of Lead?

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

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

What 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.**

Before installing or modifying any equipment that utilizes campus water in or at a building, submit a Facilities Work Order at <https://www.wright.edu/workrequest> for a complimentary assessment regarding federal, state and local requirements.

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

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

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

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

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 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).

The table below lists the Special Purpose sample results for May 2025 and June 2025.

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

#	SMP ID	Tap Location	May Date	Cu, µg/L	Pb, µg/L	Was lead less than 15.5 ppb?	June Date	Cu, µg/L	Pb, µg/L	Was lead less than 15.5 ppb?
1	LC270	HS 120 - RR - MENS - RIGHT	5/7/25 5:56	190	<2.0	YES	6/4/25 4:55	220	<2.0	YES
2	LC213	HS 120 - RR - MENS - LEFT	5/7/25 5:56	220	2.9	YES	6/4/25 4:55	210	<2.0	YES
3	LC314	HS 122 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	5/7/25 5:58	280	<2.0	YES	6/4/25 4:57	330	<2.0	YES
4	LC292	MM 151 - RR - MENS - MIDDLE	5/7/25 6:06	140	<2.0	YES	6/4/25 4:57	230	<2.0	YES
5	LC290	MM 025 - RR - MENS - MIDDLE	5/7/25 6:15	200	3.1	YES	6/4/25 5:36	260	2.7	YES
6	LC307	LX 053 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	5/7/25 6:24	170	8.1	YES	6/4/25 6:11	210	2.9	YES
7	LC288	MM 023 - RR - WOMENS - RIGHT	5/7/25 8:29	220	2.9	YES	6/4/25 5:33=	240	3.1	YES

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.