

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Result

Dear Consumer,

Wright State University is a public water system (PWS) responsible for providing drinking water that meets state and federal standards. A drinking water sample for lead was collected at this location and the result is:

**Amount of Lead in water:** <2 ug/L

**Action Level for Lead:** 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Location of sample: CAC

Sample collection date: June 2, 2010

PWS's Lead 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value: 3.4 ug/L

## What Is Being Done?

*Our 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value for lead does not exceed the action level, therefore, there are no actions being implemented at this time other than sharing this consumer notice.*

## What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ug/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 (90<sup>th</sup> 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 set 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 two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. This helps flush any lead in the water that may have 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.

**For More Information Please Contact:** Richard Robertson at EH&S 775 4275, or 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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**Amount of Lead in water:** <2 ug/L

**Action Level for Lead:** 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Location of sample: Library

Sample collection date: June 4, 2010

PWS's Lead 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Value: 3.4 ug/L

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