

# 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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	<0.50 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC Lobby RR - Mens
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC Lobby RR - Mens was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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?

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### For More Information,

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Amount of Lead in Water	<0.50 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Health Sci 120 RR
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci 120 RR was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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Amount of Lead in Water	<0.50 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Health Sci 120 RR Womens
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci 120 RR Womens was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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Amount of Lead in Water	<0.50 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Health Sci 2nd Floor RR Right
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci 2nd Floor RR Right was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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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 (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. 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, 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	<0.50 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Health Sci SOPP Dean's Office RR
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci SOPP Dean's Office RR was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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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	CDC Sink 5 - East Rainbow Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC Sink 5 - East Rainbow Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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Amount of Lead in Water	1.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CD (Child Dev. Center) K sink
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CD (Child Dev. Center) K sink was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

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Wright State Physicians Health Center  
725 University Boulevard  
Fairborn, OH 45324  
937-775-7200

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.

### For More Information,

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or [ehs@wright.edu](mailto:ehs@wright.edu);
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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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC RR - Mens
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC RR - Mens was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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

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- **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

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC Sink 4 - East Purple Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC Sink 4 - East Purple Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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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### For More Information,

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- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
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# Wright State University

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

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	CDC Sink 2 - East Blue Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC Sink 2 - East Blue Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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?

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### For More Information,

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- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/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.

***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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

<b>Amount of Lead in Water</b>	<b>1.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
<b>Action Level for Lead</b>	<b>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
Location of Sample	CDC Sink 3 - East Red Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
<b>The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC Sink 3 - East Red Room was LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

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	Health Sci 2nd Floor DF
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci 2nd Floor DF 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 (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. 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, 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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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC RR - Womens
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC RR - Womens was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

Student Health Services  
Wright State Physicians Health Center  
725 University Boulevard  
Fairborn, OH 45324  
937-775-7200

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.

### For More Information,

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or [ehs@wright.edu](mailto: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.

# 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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

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	MM 2nd Floor RR
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM 2nd Floor RR was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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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### For More Information,

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# Wright State University

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	1.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	LX Basement Near 005 Mens RR
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for LX Basement Near 005 Mens RR was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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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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?

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### For More Information,

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- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead);
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# Wright State University

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

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**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	2.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC DF 2 - East Blue Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC DF 2 - East Blue Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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?

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### For More Information,

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- Visit US EPA's Web site [at www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/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.

***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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

<b>Amount of Lead in Water</b>	<b>2.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
<b>Action Level for Lead</b>	<b>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
Location of Sample	CDC DF 4 - East Purple Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
<b>The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC DF 4 - East Purple Room was LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	2.9 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC Sink 1 - East Pink Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC Sink 1 - East Pink Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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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# Wright State University

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	3.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC DF 3 - East Red Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC DF 3 - East Red Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

Student Health Services  
Wright State Physicians Health Center  
725 University Boulevard  
Fairborn, OH 45324  
937-775-7200

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.

### For More Information,

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or [ehs@wright.edu](mailto:ehs@wright.edu);
- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC DF 5 - East Rainbow Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC DF 5 - East Rainbow Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

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

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### For More Information,

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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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	5.2 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	CDC DF 1 - East Pink Room
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for CDC DF 1 - East Pink Room was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

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

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### For More Information,

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- Visit US EPA's Web site [at www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	5.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	MM first floor restroom
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM first floor restroom was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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?

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### For More Information,

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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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	5.6 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Library Annex Basement RR
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Library Annex Basement RR was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	5.8 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	LX Basement Near FH DF
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for LX Basement Near FH DF was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 are the Health Effects of Lead?

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# Wright State University

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	6.4 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	LX Basement Near FH Womens RR
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for LX Basement Near FH Womens RR was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

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Wright State Physicians Health Center  
725 University Boulevard  
Fairborn, OH 45324  
937-775-7200

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.

### For More Information,

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or [ehs@wright.edu](mailto:ehs@wright.edu);
- Visit US EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	11.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Health Sci 2nd Floor RR Left
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci 2nd Floor RR Left was <b>LESS THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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

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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	20.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	LX Basement Near 005 DF
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for LX Basement Near 005 DF was <b>GREATER THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

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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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	24.7 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	LX Basement Near 005 Womens RR
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for LX Basement Near 005 Womens RR was <b>GREATER THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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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### For More Information,

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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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	79.3 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	Health Sci 1st Floor DF
Sample Collection Date	9/28/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci 1st Floor DF was <b>GREATER THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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

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- **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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### What are the Sources of Lead?

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# Wright State University

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	140 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	MM Near 230 DF
Sample Collection Date	9/26/2020
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM Near 230 DF was <b>GREATER THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 are the Health Effects of Lead?

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	micrograms per liter (µg/L)
<b>Action Level for Lead</b>	<b>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
Location of Sample	
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### What Does This Mean?

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### What are the Health Effects 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

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<b>Action Level for Lead</b>	<b>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
Location of Sample	
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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Sample Collection Date	
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Location of Sample	
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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Location of Sample	<i>Health Sci LAR kitchenette</i>
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for Health Sci LAR kitchenette was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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Location of Sample	MM basement RR
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM basement RR was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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 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.

Student Health Services  
Wright State Physicians Health Center  
725 University Boulevard  
Fairborn, OH 45324  
937-775-7200

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.

### For More Information,

- Contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at 927-775-2797 or [ehs@wright.edu](mailto: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.

# 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.

**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) in 4 tap locations in 3 buildings. The level of lead reported at these locations was 20.3 to 140 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 following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	MM Near 132 DF
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM Near 132 DF was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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

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- **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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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

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The following table lists the lead content results for the specified tap water sample collected on September 26-28, 2020.

Amount of Lead in Water	micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Action Level for Lead	15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Location of Sample	MM Room 222 Faculty Lounge
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM Room 222 Faculty Lounge was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

### 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 (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. 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, 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 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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- **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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Amount of Lead in Water	micrograms per liter (µg/L)
<b>Action Level for Lead</b>	<b>15 micrograms per liter (µg/L)</b>
Location of Sample	MM RR 251
Sample Collection Date	
The Tap Water Lead Result for MM RR 251 was <b>THAN 15 µg/L</b>	

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