Wright State University Lead Public Notification of Tap Water Results

Wright State University Finds Lead in Drinking Water

In recent test results, Wright State University has detected lead in levels exceeding the federal action level. Samples were taken on September 26-28, 2020. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children.

The 90th percentile for lead at Wright State University was 20.3 micrograms per liter ($\mu g/L$), which means 90% of the samples collected had lead levels below 20.3 $\mu g/L$. When the 90th percentile for lead sample results exceeds 15 $\mu g/L$, Wright State University is required to take action to correct the exceedance. Wright State University was required to take 30 samples this monitoring period and 4 of the 30 samples collected are above 15 $\mu g/L$.

Wright State University is working with Ohio EPA to correct this issue. We have taken out of service and removed the fixtures that tested above 15 μ g/L from service. We will also be testing the water for corrosivity and developing and implementing corrosion treatment.

Lead typically enters the water primarily as a result of corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. There are steps the public can take to reduce their lead exposure, which include running the water for 30 seconds to 3 minutes (or until it is noticeably colder) before using it for drinking, cooking, or preparing baby formula. For more information on the health effects of lead, visit U.S. EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/lead.

For more information about this lead exceedance, please contact Marjorie Markopoulos, PhD, Director of Environmental Health and Safety at (937) 775-2797 or ehs@wright.edu.

For more information about lead in drinking water, visit US EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead; call the National Lead Information Center at 1-800-424-LEAD; or contact your health care provider.

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