In 2022, the Misosuri legislature passed the [Get the Lead out of School Drinking Water Act (RSMo 160.077)](https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=160.077), which sets standards for lead concentrations in school drinking water. The law requires schools to conduct inventory, sampling, remediation, and monitoring at all potable drinking water outlets used or potentially be used for drinking, food preparation, and cooking or cleaning utensils. The deadline under the law is August of 2024, but Lutie R-VI Schools completed an inventory and testing of all water sources during Fall of 2023.

Under the law, results are communicated directly with families within 7 days (via the email they have on file). Results are also required to be posted on the district website and reported to the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS). DHSS is currently developing reporting methods and procedures.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) currently has a lead drinking water standard limit of 15 micrograms per liter (ug/L) of lead in water. However, Missouri law requires that all Missouri schools achieve a 5 ug/L limit of lead in water.

A contractor, Terracon Consultants, Inc., conducted testing on 49 water sources within the buildings.

We were notified that the preliminary results of testing indicated 24 water sources at Lutie R-VI School District with the following lead concentrations over 5 ug/L:

Middle School/High School/Gym/Kitchen

* *Boys Restroom sink faucet near Library 9.5 ppb*
* *Kitchen dish sink 7.3 ppb*
* *Kitchen hand washing sink 7.4 ppb*
* *Middle School boys restroom sink faucet 59.3 ppb*
* *FACS room sink faucet 7.6 ppb*
* *FACS room sink faucet 10.2 ppb*
* *FACS room sink faucet 5.2 ppb*
* *High School Boys Restroom sink faucet 27.8 ppb*
* *High School Girls Restroom sink faucet 21.3 ppb*
* *High School Science Room sink faucet 5.5 ppb*
* *Art Room sink faucet 22 ppb*
* *Art Room sink faucet 6.1 ppb*
* *Boys Locker Room sink faucet 9.7 ppb*
* *Boys Locker Room sink faucet 5.8 ppb*
* *Girls Locker Room sink faucet 7 ppb*
* *Girls Locker Room sink faucet 8.7 ppb*

Elementary

* *Staff restroom sink faucet 22.4 ppb*
* *Nurse Office sink 6.1 ppb*
* *Office Restroom sink 10.3 ppb*
* *Pre-K Classroom restroom sink faucet 13.4 ppb*
* *Pre-K Classroom sink faucet 7 ppb*
* *Girls restroom sink faucet 47.3 ppb*
* *Girls restroom sink faucet 5.3 ppb*
* *Girls restroom sink faucet 6.1 ppb*
* *Boys restroom sink faucet 5.8 ppb*
* *Boys restroom sink faucet 11 ppb*
* *Boys restroom sink faucet 7.1 ppb*
* *Kindergarten Classroom sink faucet 22.3 ppb*

Daycare Building

* *Kids Hand Washing sink faucets 8.2 ppb*
* *Kids Hand Washing sink faucet 8.3 ppb*
* *Kids Hand Washing sink faucet 9.7 ppb*
* *Kids Hand Washing sink faucet 16.5 ppb*
* *Restroom sink faucet in Hallway 7.6 ppb*
* *Restroom sink faucet near Office 6.8 ppb*

Ag Classroom Building

* *Classroom Hand Washing sink faucet 25.7ppb*
* *Classroom Hand Washing sink faucet 15.4 ppb*
* *Restroom Hand Washing Sink faucet 36.2 ppb*

Outdoor Buildings

* *Red Shop restroom hand washing sink faucet 9.1 ppb*

The environmental consulting company has advised that the elevated readings are likely due to faucets and components within the faucets, not pipes or the source of drinking water.

At Lutie R-VI School District, many locations are within restrooms at sinks and classroom sinks; these water sources are not used for drinking water. To ensure this is clear for our students and staff, we will be adding signage to these faucets noting that the water is not for drinking. In cases when the faucet is in a kitchen, we will be adding a water filtration system and following up with additional testing prior to using the water source for any cooking or drinking.

**All drinking fountains throughout the building were identified as having <1.00 ppb of lead. Well within the state acceptable levels.**

According to the [CDC](https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/prevention/sources/water.htm): Lead is a toxic metal that is persistent in the environment and can accumulate in the body over time. Risk will vary depending on the individual, the chemical conditions of the water, and the amount consumed. For example, infants who drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated tap water may be at a higher risk of exposure because of the large volume of water they consume relative to their body size. Bathing and showering should be safe for you and your children because human skin does not absorb lead in water.

[Information about Water and Lead from EPA](https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water)