



POPLAR BLUFF
SCHOOL DISTRICT

Lead in Drinking Water Sampling and Testing Plan

Prepared by:

Poplar Bluff R-I School District in Conjunction with St. John Environmental Consulting

Plan Prepared for the 2023-2024 School Year

Table of Contents

- Purpose
 - RSMo 160.077 (4)
 - Regulatory Schedule Requirements (RSMo 160.077(4))

- School District Description and Contact Information
 - School District Information
 - Schools in District

- Inventory
 - Outlet Identification and Prioritization

- Sampling and Testing
 - Initial Sampling and Testing
 - Subsequent Sampling and Testing

- APPENDIX I - Building Diagrams / Outlet Inventory

Purpose

Poplar Bluff R-I School District in conjunction with St. John Environmental Consulting, has prepared this Lead in Drinking Water Sampling and Testing (LDWST) Plan in response to the Missouri Revised Statutes of Missouri (RSMo) Chapter 160 Section 077 (160.077). This LDWST Plan includes implementation procedures for inventorying and sampling outlets used for drinking water and water dispensed for cooking and cleaning of eating and cooking utensils in each of the school buildings.

This Plan has been prepared to meet the requirements of the RSMo 160.077, the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 3Ts for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water, and the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SOWA) and Missouri 10 CSR 20-7.031 Water Standards. The Poplar Bluff R-I School District has distributed this LDWST Plan to the public through <https://www.poplarbluffschoools.net>

General information on the health effects of lead contamination and additional informational resources for employees and parents of children at each school will be provided upon request.

RSMo 160.077(4)

160.077. Get the lead out of school drinking water act — definitions — lead concentration level limit — duties of schools — testing requirements — funding — report — rules.

1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act".

2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Department", the Missouri department of health and senior services;

(2) "Disadvantaged school district", any school district that serves students from a county in which at least twenty-five percent of the households in such county are below the federal poverty guidelines updated periodically in the Federal Register by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services under the authority of 42 U.S.C. Section 9902(2), as amended, or any school district in which more than seventy percent of students in the district qualify for a free or reduced price lunch under the federal Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1751 et seq.;

(3) "Drinking water outlet", a potable water fixture that is used for drinking or food preparation. Drinking water outlet includes, but is not limited to:

(a) A water fountain, faucet, or tap that is used or potentially used for drinking or food preparation; and

(b) Ice-making and hot drink machines;

(4) "First draw", a two hundred fifty-milliliter sample immediately collected from a drinking water outlet that has been turned on after a stagnation period of at least eight hours;

- (5) "Parent", a parent, guardian, or other person having control or custody of a child;
- (6) "Private school", the same definition as in section 166.700;
- (7) "Public school", the same definition as in section 160.011;
- (8) "Remediation", decreasing the lead concentration in water from a drinking water outlet to less than five parts per billion without relying solely on flushing practices, or using methods such as the replacement of lead-containing pipes, solder, fittings, or fixtures with lead-free components. Flushing as a stand alone action shall not be considered remediation;
- (9) "School", any public school, private school, or provider of an early childhood education program that receives state funding.

3. Beginning in the 2023-24 school year and for each subsequent school year, each school shall provide drinking water with a lead concentration level below five parts per billion in sufficient amounts to meet the drinking water needs of all students and staff as provided in this section.

4. (1) On or before January 1, 2024, each school shall:

- a) Conduct an inventory of all drinking water outlets and all outlets that are used for dispensing water for cooking or for cleaning cooking and eating utensils in each of the school's buildings.
- b) Develop a plan for testing each outlet inventoried under paragraph (a) of this subdivision and make such plan available to the public; and
- c) Upon request, provide general information on the health effects of lead contamination and additional informational resources for employees and parents of children at each school.

(2) Each school shall make buildings housing early childhood education programs, kindergartens, and elementary schools the priority when complying with paragraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(3) Before August 1, 2024, or the first day on which students will be present in the building, whichever is later, each school shall:

- a) Perform all testing as required by subsection 5 of this section and within two weeks after receiving test results, make all testing results and any lead remediation plans available on the school's website;
- b) Remove and replace any drinking water coolers or drinking water outlets that the United States Environmental Protection Agency has determined are not lead-free under the federal Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988, as amended; except the school shall not be required to replace those drinking water outlets or water coolers that tested under the requirements of this section and have been determined to be dispensing drinking water with a lead concentration less than five part per billion; however, such drinking water outlet or water cooler shall be subject to all testing requirements and shall not be excluded from testing under subsection 10 of this section.

(4) If testing indicates that the water source is causing the contamination and until such time that the source of the contamination has been remediated, the school shall:

- a. Install a filter at each point at which the water supply enters the building;
- b. Install a filter that reduces lead in drinking water on each water outlet inventoried under paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection to ensure lead concentrations are below five parts per billion; or
- c. Provide purified water at each water outlet inventoried under paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(5) If testing indicates that the internal building piping is causing the contamination and until such time that the source of the contamination has been remediated, the school shall:

- a) Install a filter that reduces lead in drinking water on each water outlet inventoried under paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection to ensure lead concentrations are below five parts per billion; or
- b) Provide purified water at each water outlet inventoried under paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

(6) If a pipe, solder, fitting, or fixture is replaced as part of remediation, the replacement shall be lead free, as such term is defined in 40 CFR 143.12, as amended.

(7) If a test result exceeds five parts per billion, the affected school shall:

- a) Contact parents and staff via written notification within seven business days after receiving the test result. The notification shall include at least:
 - a. The test results and a summary that explains such results;
 - b. A description of any remedial steps taken; and
 - c. A description of general health effects of lead contamination and community specific resources; and
- b) Provide bottled water if there is not enough water to meet the drinking water needs of the students, teachers, and staff.

(8) School districts shall submit such annual testing results to the department.

(9) This subsection shall not be construed to prevent a school from conducting more frequent testing than required under this section.

5. (1) Before August 1, 2024, or the first day on which students will be present in the building, whichever is later, and annually thereafter, each school shall conduct testing for lead by first-draw and follow-up flush samples of a random sampling of at least twenty-five percent of remediated drinking water outlets until all remediated sources have been tested as recommended by the 2018 version of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Training, Testing, and Taking Action program. The testing shall be conducted and the results analyzed for both types of tests by an entity or entities approved by the department.

(2) If, in the ten years prior to the 2023-24 school year, a fixture tested above five parts per billion for lead, such fixture does not need to be repeat tested for lead, but instead remediation shall begin on such fixture.

6. (1) In addition to the apportionments payable to a school district under chapter 163, the department of natural resources, with support from the department of elementary and secondary education and the department of health and senior services, is hereby authorized to apportion to any school additional funding for the filtration, testing, and other remediation of drinking water systems required under this section, subject to appropriation.

(2) To the extent permitted by federal law, a school district may seek reimbursement or other funds for compliance incurred under this section under any applicable federal law including, but not limited to, the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 and the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, 33 U.S.C. Section 3901 et seq.

(3) Disadvantaged school districts shall receive funding priority under this subsection.

7. The department, in conjunction with the department of elementary and secondary education, shall publish a report biennially based on the findings from the water testing conducted under this section. Such report shall be published on the department of natural resources website.

8. For public schools, the department shall ensure compliance with this section. Each school district shall be responsible for ensuring compliance within each school within the school district's jurisdiction.

9. No school building constructed after January 4, 2014, as provided in the federal Reduction of Lead in Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Section 300g-6), as amended, shall be required to install, maintain, or replace filters under paragraph (c) of subdivision (1)* of subsection 4 of this section.

10. A school that tests and does not find a drinking water source with a lead concentration above the acceptable level as described in subsection 3 of this section shall be required to test only every five years.

11. The department may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2022, shall be invalid and void.

Regulatory Schedule Requirements

In accordance with RSMo 160.077, on or before January 1, 2024, each school will:

- Conduct an inventory of all drinking water outlets and all outlets that are used for dispensing water for consumption, cooking, and cleaning of cooking and eating utensils;
- Develop a Plan for testing each outlet inventoried;
- Provide the Plan to the public; and
- Upon request, provide general information on the health effects of lead contamination and additional informational resources for employees and parents of children at each school.

Before August 1, 2024 or on the first day students will be present in the building, whichever is later, each school will:

- Complete sampling in accordance with RSMo 160.077;
- Make all testing results and any lead remediation plans available on the school's website within two weeks of receiving final analytical test results;
- Remove and replace any drinking water coolers or drinking water outlets that the EPA has determined are not lead-free under the federal Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988.

School District Description and Contact Information

School Name: Poplar Bluff R-I School District

School District: Poplar Bluff R-I School District

School Type: Public

Address: 1110 North Westwood Blvd.
Poplar Bluff, Missouri 63901-3336

Phone: 573-785-7751 (office) 573-785-0336 (Fax)

Email: charleskinsey@pb.k12.mo.us

Contact: Charles Kinsey
Assistant Superintendent
573-785-7751 (office)

Schools in District

The following table summarizes the schools covered in this LDWST Plan.

School	Level	Grade	Address
Early Childhood	Pre-Elementary	Pre-K	1202 Camp Road Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Kindergarten Center	Elementary	Kindergarten	1200 Camp Road, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Eugene Field Elementary	Elementary	1 st – 3 rd	711 Nickey Street, Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Lake Road Elementary	Elementary / Intermediate	1 st – 6 th	986 Highway AA Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Oak Grove Elementary	Elementary	1 st – 3 rd	3297 Oak Grove Road Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
O’Neal Elementary	Elementary	1 st – 3 rd	2300 Baugh Lane Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Middle School	Intermediate	4 th – 6 th	1300 Victory Lane Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Junior High School	Secondary	7 th – 8 th	550 North Westwood Boulevard Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
High School	Secondary	9 th - 12 th	3209 Oak Grove Road Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Mark Twain School	(Alternative)Elementary / Intermediate / Secondary	4 th -12 th	1235 North Main Street Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Technical Career Center	Secondary / Adult	11 th – 12 th & Adult	3203 Oak Grove Road Poplar Bluff, MO 63901
Central Office (Mules Café)	Secondary	11 th – 12 th & Adult	1110 North Westwood Boulevard Poplar Bluff, MO 63901

Inventory and Outlet Identification and Prioritization

Inventory

The Poplar Bluff R-I School District completed a District set of building maps that included identification of each building's potable water sources.

St. John Environmental Consulting conducted a site visit to draw and do first round testing and finalize inventory.* *Some locations were unable to be tested due to winterization or being new construction. Upon re-opening or opening of those sites a test results will be added to current draw results and updated plans/remediations will be added as necessary.

Outlet Identification and Prioritization

Drinking water and cooking outlets were identified from District set of building maps in accordance with the Missouri RSMo's 160.077.2 drinking water outlet definition, which includes but may not be limited to:

- a) A water fountain, faucet, or tap that is used or potentially used for drinking or food preparation; and
- b) Ice-making and hot drink machines.

Building diagrams are attached and the outlets identified in the inventory are outlined in Appendix I.

Sampling and Testing

1. Initial Sampling and Testing
 - a. The outlet inventory and prioritization schedule included in this plan will be used to conduct sampling for the Poplar Bluff R-I School District. Samples will be collected using proper sampling procedures. The sampler will utilize laboratory prepared 250-milliliter (ml) unpreserved plastic containers to collect outlet water for analysis of lead by Method 200.8. Samples will be labeled, managed under a Chain of Custody, and sent to a certified laboratory for analysis. St. John Environmental Consulting personnel will collect samples from each identified outlet based on the following criteria:
2. First Draw Sampling
 - a. First draw samples will be immediately collected from the outlet from the first water after the outlet is turned on. Samples will be collected after a stagnation period of at least 8 hours but no greater than 18 hours.
3. Flush Sampling
 - a. Follow-up flush samples will be randomly collected from at least 25% of remediated drinking water outlets.

All results will be summarized in a final report, submitted to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, and published on the Poplar Bluff R-I School District website.

1. Subsequent Sampling and Testing
2. If initial testing finds lead above 5 parts per billion (ppb), the Poplar Bluff R-I School District will implement remedial measures, then test and sample 25% of remediated drinking water outlets by first draw and follow-up flush sampling annually.
3. If initial testing does not find a drinking water source with a lead concentration above 5 ppb, Poplar Bluff R-I School District will complete testing and sampling every five years.

Appendix I

[Map Links](#)

Testing Results (Pending Final Testing Results and Report)

School	Level	Grade	Address
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