CUSTOMER NOTICE FOR
LEAD AND COPPER IN DRINKING WATER

LONEDELL R XIV ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

is a public water system and therefore we are responsible for providing you with water at this location that meets state and federal standards. We recently collected drinking water samples for lead and copper. The results of this testing are as follows:

Sample Location	*Sample Date*	*Copper Concentration ppb*		*Lead Concentration ppb*	
LC-Gym Hall Drinking Fountain-Tier 3	9/11/2025	37.5	UG/L	< 1	UG/L
LC-6th Grade Hall Drinking Fountain-Tier 3	9/11/2025	48	UG/L	< 1	UG/L
LC-Kitchen Sink-Tier 3	9/11/2025	48.7	UG/L	< 1	UG/L
LC-2nd Grade Hall Drinking Fountain-Tier 3	9/11/2025	50.8	UG/L	1.23	UG/L
LC-Teachers Lounge Sink-Tier 3	9/11/2025	70.3	UG/L	1.57	UG/L

The 90th percentile copper concentration for our waterworks is 60.6 ug/L (ppb). The 90th percentile lead concentration for our waterworks is 1.4 ug/L (ppb).

What does this mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the Action Level for lead in drinking water at 15 parts per billion (ppb). The action level for copper is 1300 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA also set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead of zero (0). 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.

For most people copper does not post a health risk, even at higher levels sometimes found in drinking water. However, to those with Wilsons Disease, a rare inherited disorder, high copper levels are a concern.

What are the health effects of lead?

When people come in contact with lead, it may enter their bodies and accumulate over time, resulting in damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of the body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Lead in water can be a special problem for infants whose diets may be mostly liquids – such as baby formulas or concentrated juices mixed with water. Smaller bodies can absorb lead more rapidly than bigger ones, so amounts of lead that won't hurt an adult can be very harmful to a child. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

What are the sources of lead exposure?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. If concerned, parents should ask their health care provider about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Environmental Services Program
PO Box 176 Jefferson City MO 65102-0176

Report Date: 9/30/2025

Results of Sample Analyses

:st Group: 2025 September PbCu mailing (5) - School

Order ID: WO250814041

Public Drinking Water Branch
MO6171159
Lonedell R XIV Elementary School

Joshua Wideman
FRANKLIN CO LAB
7419 HWY 47 STE A
UNION MO 63084

Sample:2518457

Site: Lonedell R XIV Elementary School
Site Number: MO6171159
Sample Location and Type: Kitchen Sink (Tier 3)

County: Franklin

Collected 09/11/25 06:30

Public Drinking Water Supply

Analyte	Result	MCL	SS	Qualifier(s)
Analysis: 200.8 Metals - PbCu Direct Analysis by EPA 200.8				
Copper*	48.7 µg/L	1,300		
Lead*	<1 µg/L	15		ND
Analysis: Turbidity - PbCu by EPA 180.1				
Turbidity	<1 NTU			ND

Sample:2518458

Site: Lonedell R XIV Elementary School
Site Number: MO6171159
Sample Location and Type: Teachers Lounge Sink (Tier 3)

County: Franklin

Collected 09/11/25 06:38

Public Drinking Water Supply

Analyte	Result	MCL	SS	Qualifier(s)
Analysis: 200.8 Metals - PbCu Direct Analysis by EPA 200.8				
Copper*	70.3 µg/L	1,300		
Lead*	1.57 µg/L	15		
Analysis: Turbidity - PbCu by EPA 180.1				
Turbidity	<1 NTU			ND

Sample:2518459

Site: Lonedell R XIV Elementary School
Site Number: MO6171159
Sample Location and Type: Gym Hall Drinking Fountain (Tier 3)

County: Franklin

Collected 09/11/25 06:42

Public Drinking Water Supply

Analyte	Result	MCL	SS	Qualifier(s)
Analysis: 200.8 Metals - PbCu Direct Analysis by EPA 200.8				
Copper*	37.5 µg/L	1,300		
Lead*	<1 µg/L	15		ND
Analysis: Turbidity - PbCu by EPA 180.1				
Turbidity	<1 NTU			ND

Sample:2518460

Site: Lonedell R XIV Elementary School
Site Number: MO6171159
Sample Location and Type: 2nd Grade Hall Drinking Fountain (Tier 3)

County: Franklin

Collected 09/11/25 06:46

Public Drinking Water Supply

Analyte	Result	MCL	SS	Qualifier(s)
Analysis: 200.8 Metals - PbCu Direct Analysis by EPA 200.8				
Copper*	50.8 µg/L	1,300		
Lead*	1.23 µg/L	15		
Analysis: Turbidity - PbCu by EPA 180.1				
Turbidity	<1 NTU			ND

Sample:2518461

Site: Lonedell R XIV Elementary School
Site Number: MO6171159
Sample Location and Type: 6th Grade Hall Drinking Fountain (Tier 3)

County: Franklin

Collected 09/11/25 06:55

Public Drinking Water Supply

Analyte	Result	MCL	SS	Qualifier(s)
Analysis: 200.8 Metals - PbCu Direct Analysis by EPA 200.8				
Copper*	48.0 µg/L	1,300		
Lead*	<1 µg/L	15		ND
Analysis: Turbidity - PbCu by EPA 180.1				
Turbidity	<1 NTU			ND

MCL- A Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) is the legal threshold limit on the amount of a substance that is allowed in drinking water under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. MCLs are health based, legally enforceable standards. Drinking water results below the MCLs are considered safe.

*Lead and Copper samples have an Action Level (AL) and not an MCL. The AL levels for Lead and Copper are shown in the MCL column.

SS- Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (secondary standards) are non-enforceable guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause aesthetic effects in drinking water, such as taste, color or odor. It is recommended that water systems comply with secondary standards but water systems are not required to comply.

The analysis of this sample was performed in accordance with procedures approved or recognized by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

If you have any questions, please contact the Public Drinking Water Branch's chemical monitoring coordinator Brent Weis at 573-751-3458.

Data qualifiers used in this report:

ND Not detected at reported value

Units used in this report:

µg/L	micrograms per liter
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units

Richard Kirsch
Laboratory Manager
Environmental Services Program
Division of Environmental Quality