

2021 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. a 2031 West Way, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 541-2606 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. 以获得中文的帮助: 2031 West Way, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 541-2606.

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. a 2031 West Way, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 541-2606 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. a 2031 West Way, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 541-2606 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. a 2031 West Way, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 (530) 541-2606 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of Water Source: Groundwater

Name & Location of source: 2 Well sources, located in South Lake Tahoe, CA.

Drinking Water Source Assessment Information: Contact Jennifer Lukins at (530) 541-2606.

Board Meetings held monthly, contact office for details.

For more information contact Jennifer Lukins at (530) 541-2606.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Level 1 Assessment- A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment- A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)- The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)- The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)- MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal- (PHG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Regulatory Action Level- (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS)- MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Treatment Technique- (TT) A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions- Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND- Not detectable at testing limit.

ppm- parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Ppb- parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt- parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Ppq- parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L- picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER INCLUDE

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

REGULATION OF DRINKING WATER AND BOTTLED WATER QUALITY

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER QUALITY

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided in this report.

This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards. We are committed to providing you with accurate information regarding your drinking water.

In 2021, Lukins Brothers Water Company placed into service a treatment plant to address third party Tetrachloroethane (PCE) contamination at one of its well sites. This Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) treatment plant treats the PCE contamination to Non-Detect levels in the drinking water and ensures that customers are receiving safe, reliable drinking water that meets all drinking water standards.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4701 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants	Highest No. of Detections	No. of months in violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Coliform Rule)	(In a mo.) None	None	More than 1 sample in a month with a detection. (a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (State Coliform Rule)	(In the year) None	None	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i>	0	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (Federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	(In the year) None	None	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal water

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	2019	11	<0.02	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2019	11	0.095	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting unit)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2021	12.5	11-14	none	none	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2020	46	0-46	none	none	No	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 4- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	PHG (MCLG) (MRDLG)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
Aluminum	2021	5	0-5	200	0.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; residual from some surface water treatment processes
Antimony	2021	<2	0-<2	6	1	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic (ppb)	2021	4.5	4-5	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2021	0.02	0-0.02	1	2	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2021	<2	0-<2	4	1	No	Discharge from metal refineries, coal-burning factories, and electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	2021	<2	0-<2	5	0.04	No	Internal corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from electroplating and industrial chemical factories, and metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	2021	2	0-2	50	(100)	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2013	0.17	0-0.38	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2019	10.6	10.6	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2019	2.85	2.85	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2019	<0.1	0-<0.1	2.0	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury (µg/L)	2021	<0.1	0-<0.1	2	1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and cropland
Nickel (µg/L)	2021	1.7	0-1.7	100	12	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2021	0.67	0.0-0.67	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (µg/L)	2021	<1	0-<1	50	30	No	Discharge from petroleum, glass, and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines and chemical manufacturers; runoff from livestock lots (feed additive)
Thallium (µg/L)	2021	<1	0-<1	2	0.1	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Trihalomethanes	2020	1.0	0-1.0	80	N/A	No	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2021	43.06	ND-69	5	0.06	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal degreaser)
Uranium (pCi/L)	2021	2	2	20	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine– Free (ppm)	2021	0.43	0.37-0.48	[MRDL= 4.0 (asCl ₂)]	[MRDLG= 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.

TABLE 5- DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Chemical or Constituent	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL (MRDL)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant	
Color (Units)	2020	<5	0-5	15	No	Naturally-occurring organic material	
Copper	2021	<0.002	0-<0.002	1.0	No	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives	
Iron	2021	<0.5	0-<0.5	3	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Manganese	2021	0.3	0-0.3	50	No	Leaching from natural deposits	
Turbidity (units)	2020	0.4	0-0.4	5	No	Soil Run Off	
Zinc (ppm)	2020	<0.02	0-<0.02	5	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2020	110	0-110	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Chloride (ppm)	2020	3.1	0-3.1	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence	
Sulfate (ppm)	2020	4.1	0-4.1	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes	
Silver (ppb)	2021	<0.2	0-<0.2	100	No	Industrial runoff	
Turbidity (NTU)	2020	0.4	0-0.4	5	No	Soil Runoff	

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants	Total No. of Detections (in the year)	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste