2024 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, 2024 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 7 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).

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 *E. coli (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 *E. coli*	0	Human and animal fecal waste
E. coli (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 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. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact [NAME OF UTILITY and CONTACT INFORMATION]. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9/10/2024	12	1.5	0	15	0.2	1	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	9/10/2024	12	0.14	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)	2024	14	13-14	none	none	No	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2024	62	46-77	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
Antimony (µg/L)	2022	<2	0-<2	6	1	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Barium (µg/L)	2024	.012	0-.012	1	2	No	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2022	0.28	.28	5	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	2022	4.39	4.39	15	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	2022	1.47	1.47	50	0	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.2	0-0.2	2.0	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	0.72	<0.5-.93	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	2024	67	ND-82	5	0.06	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners and auto shops (metal de-greaser)
Trichloroethylene [TCE] (µg/L)	2024	1.2	ND-1.6	5	1.7	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (µg/L)	2023	1.92	ND-2.3	6	13	Np	Discharge from industrial chemical factories; major biodegradation byproduct of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Uranium (pCi/L)	2024	4.6	4.6	20	0.43	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine– Free (ppm)	2024	0.48	0.35-0.52	[MRDL= 4.0 (asCl2)]	[MRDLG= 4.0 (as Cl2)]	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
Copper (mg/l)	2024	<0.002	0-<0.002	1.0	No	Internal corrosion of household pluming systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives
Manganese (ppb)	2024	4	ND-4	50	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2024	115	100-130	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Chloride (ppm)	2023	15.6	3.3-28	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	3.3	2.4-4.2	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

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
E. coli	0	Monthly	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER SERVICE LINE

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

As required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. has identified that your water service line material maybe unknown and could be lead.

Lukins Brothers Water Company, Inc. (LBWC) recently conducted an inventory of all water service lines, which is the pipe that connects your home to the water main in the street. The purpose of the inventory is to identify the material of these service lines and fittings, including the customer-owned side of the water service line (from the meter to your home).

The material of the pipe that connects your home to the water main is unknown. Lead service lines or certain galvanized pipe can potentially place you at risk for exposure to lead. **Therefore, your service line material will need to be identified.** Fortunately, lead pipes were not commonly used in California, and we have not seen lead service lines in our system at this point in time. LBWC has completed approximately 20% of the inventory of customer side service lines. If you have already completed your survey, please disregard this notice. If a lead service line is identified, we will notify the homeowner and work with them to replace it.

LBWC monitors for lead in the distribution system every three years as part of the federal Lead and Copper Rule. The most recent water samples collected in the third quarter of 2024 showed that the 90th percentile of all lead levels measured had a concentration of 1.5 parts per billion (ppb). The action level for lead in drinking water is 15 ppb or 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/L). The LBWC water samples have never exceeded the action level of 15ppb for lead.

What about my service line? Since your service line is categorized as a lead status unknown, you can help identify the material of your service line by conducting a 'scratch' and 'magnet' test. If you have already completed your survey or our operators have completed it for you, please disregard this notice.

Locate your water service line, which usually enters a home through a crawlspace or garage.

Determine material of your service line. All you need is a coin, magnet, and camera. See the attached guide to learn how to perform the 'scratch' test. Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1986 to prohibit the use of pipes, fittings and fixtures that contain more than 8% lead. If your home was built after 1986, your service line should not be lead. **Self-report your service line material to info@lukinswater.com.**

What happens next?

The LBWC will continue to verify water service line material throughout our service area. Fortunately, lead pipes were not commonly used in California, and we have not seen lead service lines in our system at this point in time. If a lead service line is identified, we will notify the homeowner and work with them to replace it.

Lead Related Health Information

There is no lead in the water supplied by the LBWC's wells. However, lead can get into your drinking water as it passes through pipes and plumbing materials that contain lead.

If you have concerns about your water quality, read the annual Consumer Confidence Report which summarizes information about water quality at https://lukinswater.com/water-quality/. If you would like to have your water sampled for lead, contact our Customer Service Department at 530-541-2606 or visit the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program for a map of other laboratories you can use.

If you still have health concerns from potential lead exposure in your drinking water, there are point-of-use (POU) devices that can be used on your drinking water taps to provide an additional barrier of protection. A list of these residential treatment devices can be found at:

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/device/watertreatmentdevices.html

If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your health care provider.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Questions?
Call 530-541-2606 or www.lukinswater.com/water-quality/ or info@lukinswater.com