ATTACHMENT 6

Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Lone Star School

Water System Number: 1000190

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 05-23-2012 (*date*) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the Department of Public Health.

Certified by:

Name: Kent Russell

Signature:

Title: Supervisor of Maintenance

Phone Number: (559) 875-3133 Date: 05/23/2012

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

☐ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used: _____

☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:

- ☒ Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. Sanger.K12.CA.US
- ☐ Mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of press release)
- ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of newspaper and date published)
- ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
- ☒ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)

☐ *For systems serving at least 100,000 persons*: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: www._____

☐ *For privately-owned utilities*: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

Our Drinking Water is SAFE!

Lone Star School
Consumer Confidence Report - 12/31/2011

We`re pleased to present to you this year`s Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is our well which draws from the local aqufer.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

CONTACT INFORMATION:
If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Kent Russell at (559) 875-3133. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings.

Meeting Location: 1905 7th St., Sanger, Ca. 93657

Meeting Time: 2nd & 4th Tuesday of each month.

Lone Star School routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2011. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It`s important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

DEFINITIONS:
In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we`ve provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions. (Only systems with a variance or exemption are REQUIRED to include this definition. In addition, it is REQUIRED to provide an explanation of the reasons for the variance or exemption, date issued, status or remediation.)

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - (mandatory language) The `Maximum Allowed` (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - (mandatory language) The `Goal`(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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - (mandatory language) 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) - (mandatory language) 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.

Test Results

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfection Byproducts							
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	n/a	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromoform Collection Dates: 08/18/2009-12/31/2009	N	65.67	0-100	mg/L			
Inorganic Chemicals							
Arsenic Collection Date: 11/17/2009	N	2.8	2.8-2.8	ppb	n/a	50	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) Collection Date: 11/17/2009	N	25	25-25	ppm	10	45	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Trichlorofluoromethane (FREON 11) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	Mg/L		0.15	
Microorganisms							

Total Coliforms (including fecal coliform and E. Coli) Collection Dates: 02/18/2009-03/17/2009	N	0	0-0	100mLs	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Organic Chemicals							
Benzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	1	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	0.5	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	100	70	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
DIBROMOCHLOROPROPANE (1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)) Collection Dates: 08/18/2009-01/19/2010	N	0.06	0-0.1	ppb	0	0.2	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
o-Dichlorobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	49.5	0-99	ppb	600	600	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	75	50	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

1,2-Dichloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	0.5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	7	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	70	60	Discharge from industrial chemical
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ng	100	6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Ethylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) Collection Dates: 08/18/2009-12/31/2009	N	0	0-0	ng/l	0	0.05	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Styrene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	100	100	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	1	150	Discharge from petroleum factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	70	70	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,1,1-Trichloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	200	200	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	3	5	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	5	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl chloride Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppb	0	0.5	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (total) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	ppm	10	1.75	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (m-DCB) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
4-Chlorotoluene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Bromochloromethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Bromodichloromethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Chloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Chloroform (Trichloromethane) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Dibromochloromethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			

Dibromomethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether (ETBE) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK, Butanone) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (MIBK) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
n-Butylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
tert-Butylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
1,1,2-TriChloro-1,2,2 TriFluoroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	MG/L			

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
1,2,3 Trichlorobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	mg/L			
Dichlorodifluoromethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	mg/L			
CIS- 1,3-dichloropropene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	mg/L			
4-Bromofluorobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	100	100-100	mg/L			
Trans-1,3-Dichloropropene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Radionuclides							
GROSS ALPHA (Alpha particles) Collection Dates: 02/18/2009-09/15/2009	Y	3.12	0-16	pCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

Uranium Collection Date: 02/18/2009	N	2.85	2.3-3.4	ug/L	0	20	Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants							
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L		1	
1,1-Dichloroethane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L		5	
1,1-dichloropropene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
1,2,3-Trichloropropane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
1,2,4-trimethylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
1,3-dichloropropane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L		0.5	

1,3-dichloropropene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
2,2-dichloropropane Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Bromobenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Chloromethane (Methyl chloride) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Hexachlorobutadiene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Methyl bromide (Bromomethane) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Methyl-t-butyl ether (MTBE) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Naphthalene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			

n-Propylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Perchlorate Collection Date: 05/20/2008	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
p-Isopropyltoluene (p-cymene) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
sec-Butylbenzene Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene) Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	UG/L			
Acetone Collection Date: 08/18/2009	N	0	0-0	mg/L			

HEALTH EFFECTS:

Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

Este informe contiene informaci`f3n muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Trad`fazcalo `f3 hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.We at Lone Star School work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.