Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name: **COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL**
Water System Number: **4200647**

The water system above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on March 8,2017 (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 State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By:

Name Robert Strojek

Signature _____

Title Facilities manager

Phone Number (805) 967-2671 Date 3/8/2017

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

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

Hand deliveried to resident & renters

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

_____ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// _____

_____ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)

_____ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a 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 the newspaper and date published)

X Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations) Posted in Courtyard Kitchen

_____ 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)

_____ Other (attach a list of other methods used)

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

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

(This form is provided as a convenience and may be used to meet the certification requirement of section 64483(c), California Code of Regulations.)

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL Report Date: February 2017

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, 2016.

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

Type of water source(s) in use: According to SWRCB records, this Source is Groundwater. This Assessment was done using the Default Groundwater System Method.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #1

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality: Regularly-scheduled water board or city/county council meetings are held every Tuesday at 9:00am, locations vary. To get information regarding meeting announcements you may contact County of Santa Barbara Board of Supervisors at www.countyofsb.org

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (805) 967-2671 ext 111 and ask for Bob Strojek or visit our website at www.comcov.com .

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically 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 (USEPA).

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.

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 the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

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

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

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

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

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

umhos/cm: micro mhos per centimeter

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.

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 if 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resource Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 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 that 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 MCL, AL or MRDL is highlighted. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	5 (2016)	0.15	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Sodium (ppm)	(2016)	104	N/A	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	(2016)	548	N/A	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

Table 3 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Fluoride (ppm)	(2016)	0.4	N/A	2	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate as N (ppm)	(2016)	1.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate + Nitrite as N (ppm)	(2016)	1.5	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	(2015)	5.13	3.19 - 7.02	15	(0)	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium (pCi/L)	(2015)	2.11	N/A	20	0.43	Erosion of natural deposits

Table 4 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL**	**PHG (MCLG)**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Chloride (ppm)	(2016)	134	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (umhos/cm)	(2016)	1570	N/A	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (ppm)	(2016)	354	N/A	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	(2016)	1070	N/A	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	(2016)	0.7	N/A	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Zinc (ppm)	(2016)	0.08	N/A	5	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Table 5 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Boron (ppm)	(2016)	0.2	N/A	1	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Table 6 - ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Calcium (mg/L)	(2016)	142	N/A	n/a	n/a
Magnesium (mg/L)	(2016)	47	N/A	n/a	n/a
pH (units)	(2016)	7.2	N/A	n/a	n/a
Alkalinity (mg/L)	(2016)	260	N/A	n/a	n/a
Aggressiveness Index	(2016)	12.2	N/A	n/a	n/a
Langelier Index	(2016)	0.3	N/A	n/a	n/a

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if 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).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: 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 the service lines and home plumbing. *Community Christian School* 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 or at http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Summary Information for Violation of a MCL, MRDL, AL, TT, or Monitoring and Reporting Requirement

About our Total Dissolved Solids: The TDS or Total Dissolved Solids in your water was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL. The TDS MCLs was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic affects such as color, taste or hardness. Violating this MCL does not pose a risk to public health.

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
A source water assessment was conducted for the WELL #1 of the COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL water system in August, 2002.

Well #1 - is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

Discussion of Vulnerability
The source is not considered vulnerable to any potentially contaminating activities at this time.

Acquiring Information
A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at:
Environmental Health Services
225 Camino del Remedio
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting:
Deanna Talerico
Environmental Health Specialist
805-346-8475
Deanna.Talerico@sbcphd.org

Community Christian School

Analytical Results By FGL - 2016

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.145	5
CuPb- Patterson House Ktchn-Sm	SP 1607839-4	ppm				2016-07-11	ND		
CuPb- Preschool Kitchen	SP 1607839-3	ppm				2016-07-11	0.13		
CuPb- Preschool Lounge	SP 1607839-5	ppm				2016-07-11	0.14		
CuPb- Shaffer House Ktchn-Lrg	SP 1607839-2	ppm				2016-07-11	0.05		
CuPb- Upstairs Apartment Ktchn	SP 1607839-1	ppm				2016-07-11	0.15		

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Sodium		ppm		none	none			104	104 - 104
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	104		
Hardness		ppm		none	none			548	548 - 548
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	548		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Fluoride		ppm		2	1			0.4	0.4 - 0.4
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	0.4		
Nitrate as N		ppm		10	10			1.5	1.5 - 1.5
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	1.5		
Nitrate + Nitrite as N		ppm		10	10			1.5	1.5 - 1.5
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	1.5		
Gross Alpha		pCi/L		15	(0)			5.13	3.19 - 7.02
Well #1	SP 1507433-1	pCi/L				2015-07-06	7.02		
Well #1	SP 1503858-1	pCi/L				2015-04-09	3.19		
Well #1	SP 1500070-1	pCi/L				2015-01-05	5.17		
Uranium		pCi/L		20	0.43			2.11	2.11 - 2.11
Well #1	SP 1507433-1	pCi/L				2015-07-06	2.11		

SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (SDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Chloride		ppm		500	n/a			134	134 - 134
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	134		
Specific Conductance		umhos/cm		1600	n/a			1570	1570 - 1570
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	umhos/cm				2016-06-07	1570		
Sulfate		ppm		500	n/a			354	354 - 354
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	354		
Total Dissolved Solids		ppm		1000	n/a			1070	1070 - 1070
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	1070		
Turbidity		NTU		5	n/a			0.7	0.7 - 0.7
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	NTU				2016-06-07	0.7		
Zinc		ppm		5	n/a			0.08	0.08 - 0.08
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	0.08		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Boron		ppm		NS	n/a			0.2	0.2 - 0.2
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	ppm				2016-06-07	0.2		

ADDITIONAL DETECTIONS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Calcium		mg/L			n/a			142	142 - 142
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	mg/L				2016-06-07	142		
Magnesium		mg/L			n/a			47	47 - 47
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	mg/L				2016-06-07	47		
pH		units			n/a			7.2	7.2 - 7.2
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	units				2016-06-07	7.2		
Alkalinity		mg/L			n/a			260	260 - 260
Well #1	SP 1606482-1	mg/L				2016-06-07	260		
Aggressiveness Index					n/a			12.2	12.2 - 12.2
Well #1	SP 1606482-1					2016-06-07	12.2		
Langelier Index					n/a			0.3	0.3 - 0.3
Well #1	SP 1606482-1					2016-06-07	0.3		

Community Christian School

CCR Login Linkage - 2016

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
CuPb-ss09	SP 1607839-4	2016-07-11	Metals, Total	CuPb- Patterson House Ktchn-Sm	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss08	SP 1607839-3	2016-07-11	Metals, Total	CuPb- Preschool Kitchen	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss10	SP 1607839-5	2016-07-11	Metals, Total	CuPb- Preschool Lounge	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss07	SP 1607839-2	2016-07-11	Metals, Total	CuPb- Shaffer House Ktchn-Lrg	Copper & Lead Monitoring
CuPb-ss06	SP 1607839-1	2016-07-11	Metals, Total	CuPb- Upstairs Apartment Ktchn	Copper & Lead Monitoring
Well #1	SP 1500070-1	2015-01-05	Radio Chemistry	Well #1	Water Quality - Radio
	SP 1503858-1	2015-04-09	Radio Chemistry	Well #1	Water Quality - Radio
	SP 1507433-1	2015-07-06	Radio Chemistry	Well #1	Water Quality - Radio
WELL 01	SP 1606482-1	2016-06-07	General Mineral	Well #1	Water Quality Monitoring
	SP 1606482-1	2016-06-07	Wet Chemistry	Well #1	Water Quality Monitoring