

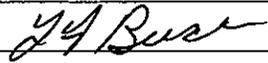
**Consumer Confidence Report
Certification Form**

(To be submitted with a copy of the CCR)

Water System Name: Grapevine

Water System Number: 1410504

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 6/25/2013 (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 California Department of Public Health.

Certified by: Name: Thomas Buck
Signature: 
Title: Utility Supervisor
Phone Number: (760) 786-3264 Date: 7/15/2013

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

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods (attach description of other direct delivery methods used).
- CCR was distributed using electronic delivery methods described in the Guidance for Electronic Delivery of the Consumer Confidence Report (water systems utilizing electronic delivery methods must complete the second page).
- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods:
 - Posting the CCR at the following URL: www.
 - 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-billed addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - Publication of the CCR in the electronic city newsletter or electronic community newsletter or listserv (attach a copy of the article or notice)
 - Electronic announcement of CCR availability via social media outlets (attach list of social media outlets utilized)
 - 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 URL: www.
- For privately-owned utilities:* Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

**Death Valley National Park
Maintenance Division
Water System Operations
Death Valley, Ca 92328
June of 2013
Consumer Confidence Report
Grapevine Water System**

Dear Water System Customer:

Safe and reliable drinking water supplies are one of the most important resources we have available to us. Here at the National Park Service Death Valley Water System Operations we're committed to providing safe drinking water supplies to our customers that meets or exceeds the standards of quality. In an effort to keep our customers thoroughly informed about the quality of our water supplies, we provide this annual report. The following water quality information can be used for future reference in addressing any questions that you may have regarding your drinking water.

The Grapevine Community water supply is collected from an infiltration gallery at, Grapevine springs. The collection system capacity is approximately 15,000 gallons per day. Source water is 79 degrees.

The water is stored in two tanks totaling 96,858 gallons. The water is considered moderately mineralized consisting of sodium, calcium and magnesium, salts and bicarbonate, sulfates, and chloride. The water is considered high silica water in which amorphous silica and magnesium silicate deposits could create serious problems by fouling surfaces of water handling equipment. This type of silica scale is very tenacious and difficult to remove.

Specific water quality data relating to system water supplies can be found in Table 1 of this report. All water naturally contains a variety of dissolved mineral and organic substances and the California Department of Health Services has adopted drinking water standards that establish limits that may affect health or aesthetic qualities of water.

For several years now, the water system has failed to meet the water quality standards for Fluoride and Arsenic as prescribed by the California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations.

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) sets the drinking water standards and has determined that fluoride and arsenic is a health concern at certain exposure levels.

Arsenic occurs from erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes. Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years may experience skin damage or circulatory system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Fluoride occurs naturally in combination with other elements such as, sodium fluoride (NaF) or sodium silicofluoride (Na²SiF). All fluoride compounds dissociate to yield fluoride ion when the compounds come in contact with water. Studies dating back to the early 20th century have confirmed that drinking water containing fluoride ion concentrations greater than 1.5 mg/L have caused dental flourosis. Dental flourosis is when the enamel of human teeth becomes mottled or discolored. The degree of discoloration increases with the increase of fluoride in the water. The DHS has set the drinking water standard for fluoride at 2 parts per million (2 ppm) to protect against the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and should be considered safe

Samples of water are collected monthly for bacterial testing by the Inyo County Health Department - Water Laboratory. All water supplied to the public is disinfected with chlorine. This insures all harmful bacteria are removed. Water is tested daily for chlorine residuals to continuously monitor and control chlorine performance and to also alert personnel if problems occur.

We would like to encourage managers, residents, employees, schools, etc to distribute this water quality report to individuals who may be non-billed water users to assure the broadest distribution of this information possible. The National Park Service will provide additional copies at no charge. Again, we would like to restate our commitment towards providing safe drinking water to all our customers. If you have any questions, please contact us at the Cow Creek Maintenance offices during regular business hours: Monday through Friday 7:00 am to 3:30 p.m. at (760) 786-3264.

Table 1

Terms and abbreviations used below:

- **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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets MCLGs.
- **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 (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically. Secondary MCLs are set to protect odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- **NA:** not applicable **ND:** not detectable **PPB:** parts per billion **PPM:** parts per million
- **mg/L:** milligrams per liter **pCi/l:** picocuries per liter **ug/L:** micrograms per liter

Thomas Buck

Water Treatment Supervisor

Death Valley National Park / Grapevine Water System

Inorganic Chemicals /

Metals	MCL	RAW	FINAL	
Aluminum	ppm 0.002	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Antimony	ppm 0.006	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
Arsenic	ppm 0.01	30	30	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm 2	ND	ND	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	ppm 0.004	ND	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium	ppm 0.005	ND	ND	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium	ppm 0.1	ND	ND	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	ppm 1.3	ND	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Cyanide	ppm 0.15	ND	ND	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	ppm 2	1.9	1.9	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead	ppm 0.015	ND	ND	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Mercury	ppm 0.002	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nickel	ppm 0.001	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium	ppm 0.05	ND	ND	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Silver	ppm 0.001	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Thallium	ppm 0.002	ND	ND	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Vanadium	ppm 0.003	ND	ND	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Nitrate / Nitrite

Nitrate	ppm 10	4	4	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite	ppm 1	ND	ND	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radionuclide's

Gross Alpha emitters	pCi/L 15	12	12	Erosion of natural deposits
----------------------	-------------	----	----	-----------------------------

Regulated SOC's

All tested SOC's results were non detectible

Regulated VOC's

All tested VOC's results were non detectible

Secondary / GP

Bicarbonate Alkalinity	ppm NR	200	200	
Calcium	ppm NR	7.5	7.5	
Chloride	ppm 500	41	41	
Hardness (Total) as CaCO3	ppm NR	21	21	
Magnesium	ppb 50	0	0	
pH	ppm 6.5-8.5	8.4	8.4	
Sodium	ppm 500	150	150	
Sulfate	ppm 500	93	93	
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm 1000	480	480	

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform	P/A P	P	P	A	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Monthly % Pos	%	5%	0%	0%	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform	P/A P	P	A	A	Human and animal fecal waste
E. Coli	P/A P	P	A	A	Human and animal fecal waste

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Chlorine	ppm 4	0	0.9	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	ppb 50	NT	2	Disinfectant By-Product
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM's)	ppb 80	NT	11.1	Disinfectant By-Product
Turbidity	NTU 1	0	0.1	Soil runoff

MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
RAW	Source of Water
Final	Finished Water that is available for the consumer
NR	No Regulation
NT	Not Tested
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units / Clarity of the water
P/A	Presence / Absence
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter / standard measure for the intensity of radioactivity / one trillionth of one curie
ppm	Parts per million / milligrams per liter / mg/L
ppb	Parts per billion / micrograms per liter / ug/L

Any questions relating to analytical measurements can be answered easily from information obtained from the internet.