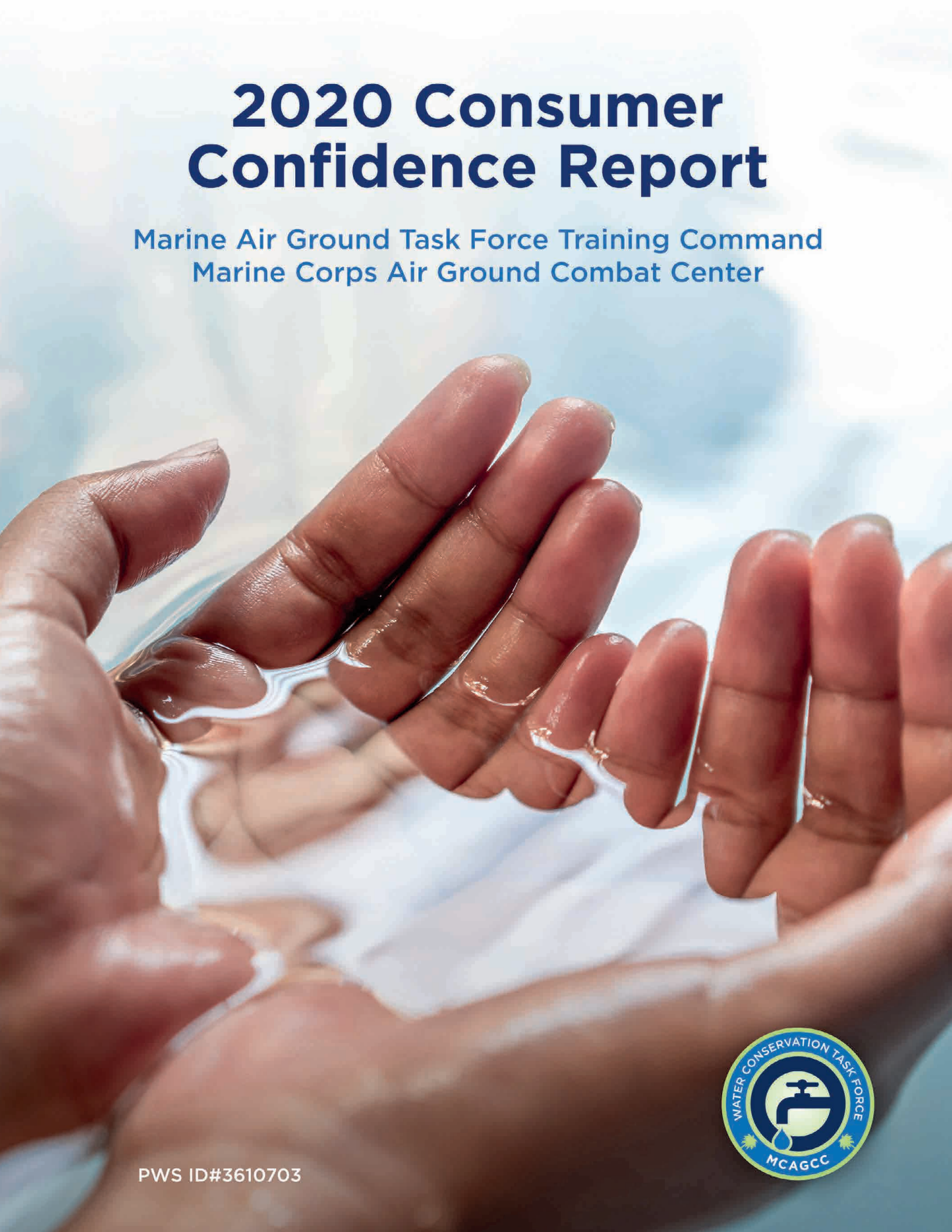
2020 Consumer Confidence Report

Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command
Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center



PWS ID#3610703

CCR and You!

Under the "Consumer Confidence Rule" (CCR) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), and the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, community water systems with a population greater than 10,000 are required to report water quality information to the consuming public twice a year.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is proud to present the 2020 Consumer Confidence Report. This report covers all drinking water testing completed from January 1, 2020, through December 31, 2020. As always, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to delivering the best quality drinking water to all base personnel. Through continued vigilance, we provide source water protection, water conservation, and community education while ensuring the needs of all our water users.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to the sustainment and protection of the environment. This report is printed on 100% recycled paper to help reduce waste and minimize impact on the environment while meeting the Marine Corps mission.

This report was compiled by the MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Environmental Affairs (EA) Water Resources Office. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Chris Elliott, Water Resources Manager, at (760)-830-7883 or email chris.elliott@usmc.mil

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

Where Does My Water Come From?

All domestic water supplied at MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is ground water from the Surprise Springs sub aquifer of the Twentynine Palms Ground Water Basin. Production wells at a depth between 500 and 700 feet extract water located in a protected and isolated area of MAGTFTC, MCAGCC, which is separate from the aquifers used by the City of 29 Palms.

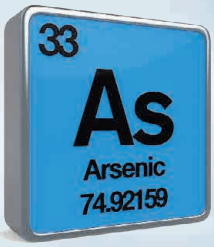
MAGTFTC, MCAGCC drinking water system consists of 11 potable water wells and multiple reservoirs that serve the military and civilian work force through a series of pipelines that extend over 84.2-mile service area.

Combat Center drinking water routinely meets or exceeds all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) primary and secondary drinking water standards without any treatment required (other than basic disinfection) before distribution. SWRCB requires basic disinfection as a safeguard against possible microbial contamination due to repairs or maintenance of the system.

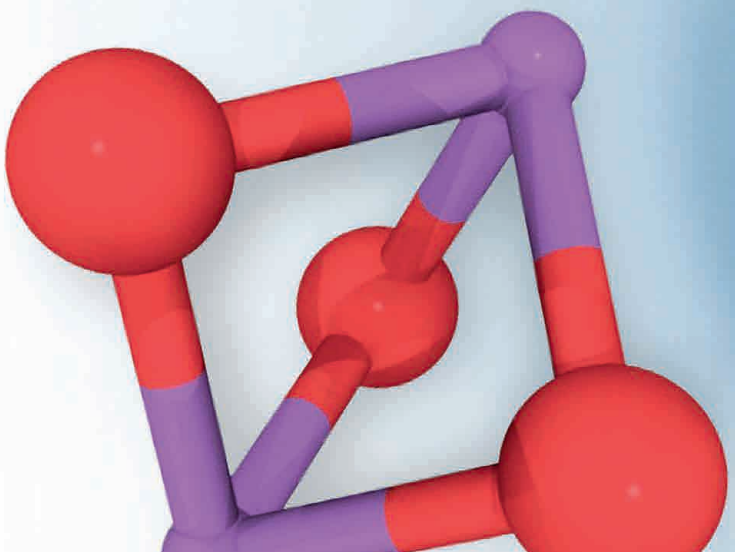
Lead Information

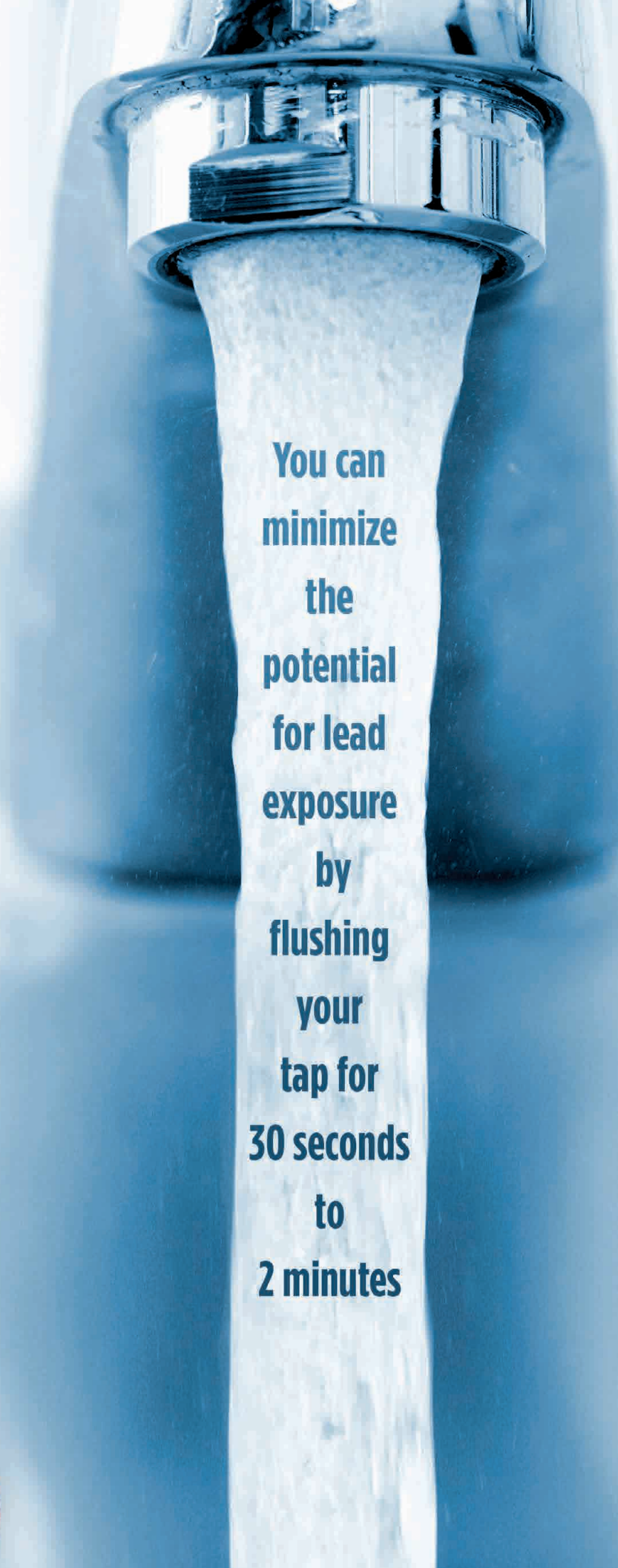
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

Arsenic Information



While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.





Important Health Information

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 may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Center 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 at (1-800-426-4791)**.

Contaminants In My Drinking Water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

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.

Contaminates 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Program Spotlight

The Environmental Affairs (EA), Water Resources Program ensures water quality needs of MAGTFTC, MCAGCC are met and provides a central point for collection and dissemination of water quality information. This is accomplished through comprehensive water quality monitoring, analysis, and assessment; applied research; and implementation of a rigorous quality assurance and control program. The Water Resources Office provides water quality data and information in support of long-range resource planning, regulatory compliance, project operations, scientific research, and policy development.

Every effort is made to prevent negative impacts on surrounding watersheds and ecosystem. Through our inspection process, we ensure compliance with Federal, State, Local, and Marine Corps regulations as well as perform water sampling to detect and correct deficiencies.

The program also provides water quality information to MAGTFTC, MCAGCC personnel, dependents, and civilian employees on pollution prevention related issues, permitting requirements, protecting our environment, water quality, and water resources. For more information about the Water Resources Program or questions related to water quality contact Environmental Affairs, Water Resources Manager Chris Elliott at chris.elliott@usmc.mil or 760-830-7883.

Water Conservation

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC continues to pursue water conservation efforts to ensure this resource is not just going down the drain. While other areas in California may receive rainfall allowing them to rescind drought conditions, MCAGCC remains in a constant state of drought. Water is a precious commodity, especially in our desert environment.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to water conservation and sustainment of this precious resource. A number of water conservation practices have been implemented across the installation. Working together, the installation continues to pursue reductions in water usage and improve long-term water resource sustainability.

With everyone's continued support, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC will remain an example for water reduction and conservation efforts within the Department of Defense. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to conserving water to the maximum extent possible while still meeting the Marine Corps mission. To report water waste call the **Water Conservation Hotline at 830-SAVE (7283)**.

No Drugs Down The Drain

Pharmaceutical waste remains a threat to water supplies. One way to reduce this threat is to dispose of all over-the-counter drugs and prescriptions properly. **DO NOT FLUSH DRUGS DOWN THE DRAIN**.

Old medicines can be taken to the San Bernardino County Community Household Waste Collection Center located at 62499 29 Palms Highway, Joshua Tree. Their hours of operation are the third Saturday of every month from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. For more information on proper disposal of unwanted medicines, please visit www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org

Water Quality Data

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC conducts extensive water quality testing throughout the year. The sampling and analysis are conducted at various intervals (weekly, monthly, quarterly, etc.) as required by California, EPA, and the Marine Corps. Through our continued commitment to provide the safest, best quality water to everyone at the installation, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC water quality meets or exceeds all primary drinking water standards.

The table below provides last year's (2020) water quality results. The table includes details about what your water contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The USEPA or the State of California requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change.

Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Detection Value		Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
			Average	Range			
Primary Drinking Water Standard							
Antimony (mg/L)	0.006	0.006	< 0.0004	ND - < 0.0024	2020	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0	0.0033	0.0012 - 0.0086	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	1	0.0340	< 0.00097 - 0.048	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (mg/L)	0.004	0.004	< 0.00023	ND – < 0.00023	2020	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	0.005	< 0.00062	ND – < 0.00062	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (µg/L)	NA	0.02	10.00	< 0.021 - 21	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Chromium (mg/L)	0.05	0.05	0.0105	0.0011 - 0.021	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/L)	0.15	0.15	<0.0043	ND – < 0.0043	2020	No	Wastewater discharges or industrial emissions
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.4600	0.25 - .84	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (mg/L)	0.0027	NA	< 0.0020	ND – < 0.0020	2020	No	By-product of system disinfection
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	0.002	< 0.000099	ND - < 0.000099	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Nickel (mg/L)	0.1	0.1	< 0.00078	ND - < 0.00078	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Nitrate (NO_3) (mg/L)	45	45	0.8100	0.27 - 1.4	2020	No	Natural deposits or agricultural runoff
Nitrite (NO_2) (mg/L)	1	1	< 0.019	ND – < 0.091	2020	No	Natural deposits or agricultural runoff
Perchlorate (mg/L)	6	NA	< 2.2	ND – < 2.2	2020	No	May be found naturally or manufactured for industrial use
Tot. Coliform Bacteria	1	ND	ND	ND	2020	No	Naturally present in the environment
Tot. Trihalomethanes (mg/L)	0.08	NA	0.01	ND - 0.0069	2020	No	By-product of system disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.2	< 0.033	ND - 0.033	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	250	250	20.400	8.1 - 39	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (CU)	15	15	< 3.0	ND - < 3.0	2020	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	1		0.0129	<0.0028 - 0.18	2018	No	Plumbing corrosion
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	0.5	NA	< 0.0056	< 0.08 - .12	2018	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	1.380	< 0.0031 - 5.3	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	0.5	0.05	0.048	<0.00039 - 0.11	2018	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (mg/L)	0.013	0.013	<0.0019	ND - < 0.0019	2020	No	Leaking underground storage tanks
Odor (TON)	3	NA	< 1.0	ND – < 1.0	2020	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver (mg/L)	0.1	NA	< 0.00022	ND – 0.00022	2018	No	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	250	31.000	17– 43	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	500	189	150 - 210	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.23	< 0.10 – 0.65	2020	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	5	NA	< 0.00522	ND – < 0.0022	2018	No	Naturally present in the environment
Detection of Lead and Copper							
Copper 90th Percentile	1300	170	30	14 – 140	2018	No	Plumbing corrosion
Lead 90th Percentile (ppb)	15	2	0.71	ND – 7.90	2018	No	Plumbing corrosion

UCMR 4							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCAGCC Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Requirement
Primary Drinking Water Standard							
Germanium (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.37	0.36 - 0.37	2018	No	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and to identify no more than 30 contaminants to be monitored every five years.
Manganese (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.50	ND - 0.50	2018	No	
a-BHC (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Chlorpyrifos (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Dimethipin (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Ethoprop (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Oxyfluorfen (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Profenofos (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Permethrin (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Tebuconazole (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Tribufos (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
o-Toluidine (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Quinoline (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
1-Butanol (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	The purpose of monitoring for unregulated contaminants in drinking water is to provide data to support the EPA Administrator's decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants in the future for the protection of public health.
2-Methoxyethanol (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
2-Propen-1-ol (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.35	ND - 0.35	2018	No	
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Tribromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.63	0.40 - 0.63	2018	No	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.36	ND - 0.36	2018	No	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Total Organic Carbon (ug/L)	NA	NA	NA	NA	2018	No	
Bromide (ug/L)	NA	NA	86	46 - 86	2018	No	

Table Definitions

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Unit: Standard unit of measurement for this constituent.

NA: Not applicable.

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

PHG (Public Health Goal): 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.

PDWS (Primary Drinking Water Standard): MCLs and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Total Coliform Bacteria: Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as indicators that other potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

CU: Color unit.

TON: Threshold odor number.

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