

JANUARY-DECEMBER

2021 ANNUAL CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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



PWS ID#3610703

CCR and You!

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is proud to present the 2021 annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Under the CCR Rule 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.

The 2021 annual CCR covers all drinking water testing completed from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021 (12 months of data). 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 dedicated 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.

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

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.

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 Groundwater 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 an 84.2-mile service area.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC 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.



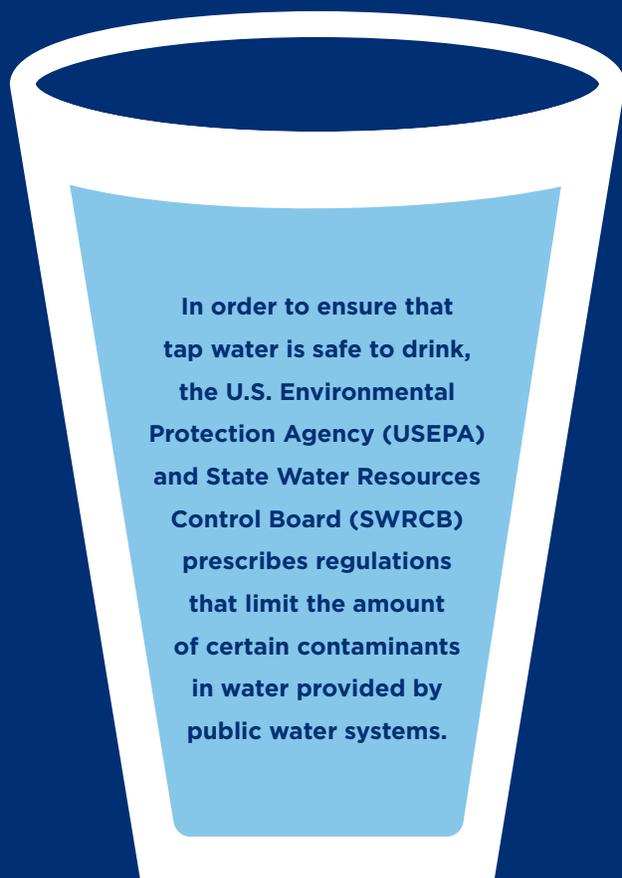
Important Health Information

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 (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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

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.



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.

Program Spotlight

The Environmental Affairs (EA), Solid Waste Program Manager provides environmental oversight and support for solid waste programs aboard MAGTFTC, MCAGCC. The program works with regulatory agencies and installation commands to ensure compliance with federal, state and local regulatory requirements. Additional program efforts include minimizing impact on operations, environment, human health, and resources. Through quarterly solid waste data calls, the program is able to track and report MAGTFTC, MCAGCC progress toward meeting Executive Orders relating to solid waste diversion goals. In support of the MAGTFTC, MCAGCC mission to meet diversion goals, the solid waste program encourages directorates, tenant commands, exercise forces, housing residents, and general contractors to participate and support the installation's recycling program. You can find additional information about the MAGTFTC, MCAGCC recycling program on the www.Green29.org website.



**Be an Eco-Warrior!
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle!**

Water Conservation

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC continues to pursue water conservation efforts to ensure this resource is not just going down the drain. MCAGCC remains in a constant state of drought and water is a precious commodity, especially in our desert environment.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to water conservation and sustainment of this precious resource. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC has implemented a number of water conservation practices 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)**.

**WATER IS PRECIOUS
SAVE IT**
TURN OFF THE TAP WHILE BRUSHING

**WATER IS PRECIOUS
SAVE IT**
TAKE SHORTER SHOWERS

**WATER IS PRECIOUS
SAVE IT**
A FAUCET THAT DRIPS
ONCE PER SECOND WASTES
2,700
GALLONS OF WATER ANNUALLY

100

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. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to providing the safest, best quality water to everyone at the installation by ensuring water quality continually meets or exceeds all primary drinking water standards.

The table below provides last year's (2021) 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 requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change. Additional information regarding MCL and water quality standards can be found under California Code of Regulations Title 22.

Primary Drinking Water Standard							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detection	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Antimony (mg/L)	0.006	0.006	< 0.0024	< 0.0024	2021	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0	0.0025	< 0.0012 - 0.0090	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	1	0.0155	< 0.0018 - 0.048	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (mg/L)	0.004	0.004	< 0.00023	< 0.00023	2021	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	0.005	< 0.000062	< 0.000062	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ug/L)	NA	NA	10.2	2.1 - 20	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Chromium (mg/L)	0.05	0.05	0.0120	0.0036 - 0.021	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/L)	0.15	0.15	< 0.0043	< 0.0043	2021	No	Wastewater discharges or industrial emissions
Flouride (mg/L)	2	1	0.58	0.36 - 0.84	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (mg/L)	0.06	NA	0.0028	< 0.0020 - 0.0036	2021	No	By-product of system disinfection
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	0.002	< 0.000099	< 0.000099	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Nickel (mg/L)	0.1	0.1	0.0024	< 0.0017 - < 0.0033	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Nitrate (NO3) (mg/L)	45	45	1.21	0.90 - 1.6	2021	No	Natural deposits or agricultural runoff
Nitrite (NO2) (mg/L)	1	1	< 0.090	ND - < 0.090	2021	No	Natural deposits or agricultural runoff
Perchlorate (ug/L)	6	NA	< 1.6	ND - < 1.6	2021	No	May be found naturally or manufactured for industrial use
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	ND	ND	ND	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (mg/L)	0.08	NA	0.036	ND - 0.0069	2021	No	By-product of system disinfection

Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Secondary MCL	Average Detection	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source	
Aluminum (mg/L)	0.2	0.026	< 0.016 - 0.053	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Chloride (mg/L)	500	20.2	9.4 - 35	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Colour (CU)	15	3.0	< 3.0 - 3.0	2021	No	Naturally occurring organic materials	
Copper (mg/L)	1	0.0040	< 0.0028 - < 0.0056	2021	No	Plumbing corrosion	
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	0.5	< 0.03	< 0.03	2021	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges	
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.263	< 0.0031 - 0.99	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Manganese (mg/L)	0.05	0.019	< 0.0014 - 0.073	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Methyl-tert-butylether (mg/L)	0.005	< 0.0019	< 0.0019	2021	No	Leaking underground storage tanks	
Odor (TON)	3	< 1.0	ND - < 1.0	2021	No	Natrually occurring organic materials	
Silver (mg/L)	0.1	< 0.00086	<0.00054 - < 0.0011	2021	No	Industrial discharges	
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	31.000	18 - 45	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment	
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	176	130 - 200	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Turbidity (NTU)	5	0.25	< 0.10 - 4.3	2021	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
Zinc (mg/L)	5	< 0.0031	<0.0022 - < 0.0044	2021	No	Naturally present in the environment	

Detection of Lead and Copper							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detection	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
Copper 90th Percentile (ug/L)	1300	170	ND	ND	2021	No	Plumbing corrosion
Lead 90th Percental (ug/L)	15	2	0.26	ND - 7.70	2021	No	Plumbing corrosion

UCMR 4							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCAGCC Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Requirement
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 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	ND	ND	2018	No	
Chlorpyrifos (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Dimethipin (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Ethoprop (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Oxyfluorfen (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Profenofos (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Permethrin (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Tebuconazole (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Tribufos (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
o-Toluidine (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Quinoline (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
1-Butanol (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
2-Methoxyethanol (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	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-Propen-1-ol (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.35	ND - 0.35	2018	No	
Bromodichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Tribromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.63	0.40 - 0.63	2018	No	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	0.36	ND - 0.36	2018	No	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2018	No	
Total Organic Carbon (ug/L)	NA	NA	ND	ND	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.

UCMR4: Is the 4th round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Every five years the USEPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

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.

SDWS (Secondary Drinking Water Standards): A secondary standard affects the color and taste of the water delivered to customers.

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