



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

JANUARY - JUNE 2025

# Consumer Confidence Report

# CCR and You!

Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command (MAGTFTC), Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center (MCAGCC) is proud to present the 2025 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 per year.

This CCR covers all drinking water testing completed from January 1, 2025 through June 30, 2025 (6 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.

\*\*\* 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:

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## 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 people, 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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 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 USEPA's **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 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

**To ensure tap water is safe to drink, USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.**

## 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 USEPA's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)** or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Arsenic Information

Although 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. 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.



# Source Water Assessment

A source water assessment was conducted for Wells 2A, 3B, 4A, 5A, 6A, 7A, 8A, 9A, 10A, 11A, and 12A for the MCAGCC water system in December 2001 and is summarized in the following table.

**Table 1. Source Water Assessment Results, December 2001**

Source	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCAs)	Chemical Detected
Well 2A	None	None
Well 3B	Monitoring well	None
Well 4A	Aboveground storage tank (500-gallon diesel fuel tank)*	None
Well 5A	Aboveground storage tank (500-gallon diesel fuel tank)*	None
Well 6A	Aboveground storage tank (500-gallon diesel fuel tank)*	None
Well 7A	Aboveground storage tank (500-gallon diesel fuel tank)*	None
Well 8A	Military installation (VSTAL) (inactive)	None
Well 9A	None	None
Well 10A	Monitoring well	None
Well 11A	None	None
Well 12A	Monitoring well	None

\* These 500-gallon fuel tanks are fuel sources for backup power to support the well pump at these locations and are regularly inspected.

PCA = possible contaminating activity

A source water assessment was conducted for Deadman Well No. 1 and Deadman Well No. 2 for the MCAGCC water system in January 2021 and is summarized in the following table.

**Table 2. Source Water Assessment Results, January 2021**

Source	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCAs)	Chemical Detected
Deadman Well 1	Military installations NPDES/WDR permitted discharges Low-density septic systems Monitoring wells, test holes Drinking water treatment plants	None
Deadman Well 2	Military installations	None

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

WDR = Waste Discharge Report

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the DHS San Bernardino District Office, 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401.

You may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the DHS District Engineer at 909-383-4328.

# 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 U.S. 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 760-830-SAVE (7283)**.



## Program Spotlight

MCAGCC is host to many tenant commands and visiting commands that utilize its unique training areas. Contractors and civilian employees add to the large audience working and training at MCAGCC who must be aware of general environmental requirements that affect their daily activities. The U.S. Marine Corps developed the Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP) to meet this environmental training need.

CETEP is managed through EA Natural Resources Environmental Affairs Division. The CETEP Manager works closely with the unit Environmental Compliance Coordinator (ECC) to ensure all required training

elements are met. ECCs act as the environmental liaison for their unit and work with the CETEP coordinator to ensure unit specific training is accomplished and environmental compliance is maintained. Environmental training is key to ensure personnel can perform their jobs in a safe and environmentally compliant atmosphere.

For more information concerning CETEP, contact:

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# Where Does My Water Come From?

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC domestic water is supplied by groundwater from the Surprise Springs and Deadman subaquifer of the Twentynine Palms Groundwater Basin. Thirteen potable water wells at depths between 500 and 700 feet extract water in a protected and isolated area of MAGTFTC, MCAGCC, which is separate from the aquifers used by the city of Twentynine Palms.

Extracted groundwater is fed to our Drinking Water Treatment Facility. This facility uses reverse osmosis treatment to ensure water quality meets or exceeds all USEPA and SWRCB primary and secondary drinking water standards. After treatment, water receives basic disinfection before distribution. SWRCB requires basic disinfection as a safeguard against possible microbial contamination because of system repairs or maintenance.



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.



## Old medicines should be taken to:

Naval Hospital (NHTP) pharmacy drop box or Adult Medical Care Clinic (AMCC) drop box for disposal. The NHTP drop location is available 24/7. The AMCC drop location is available during normal business hours (0730 to 1600).

These drop locations **may not** be used for disposal of sharps (e.g., needles or syringes), aerosols, inhalers, illegal drugs, chemotherapy or radioactive substances, or other hazardous substances (e.g., batteries). Disposal of these wastes may result in regulatory violations (e.g., Drug Enforcement Administration, USEPA) and loss of the program.

For more information on proper disposal of unwanted medicines, please visit [www.nodrugsdownthedrain.org](http://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, USEPA, and the Marine Corps. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to providing the safest, best quality water to everyone at the installation by ensuring water quality continuously meets or exceeds all primary drinking water standards.

The following table provides 2025 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 are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. 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 maximum contaminant levels and water quality standards can be found under *California Code of Regulations* Title 22.

**Table 3. 2025 Water Quality Results**

Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Average Detection	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
<b>Primary Drinking Water Standard</b>								
Arsenic	mg/L	0.01	0	0.0022	< 0.0020 - 0.0038	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	µg/L	NA	1000	217	<100 - 250	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI	µg/L	10	0.02	0.27	<0.10 - 0.73	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.25	0.17 - 0.28	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria		1	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
<b>Secondary Drinking Water Standard</b>								
Color	CU	15	15	0.3	< 3.0 - < 3.0	2025	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.08	< 0.05 - 0.31	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese	mg/L	0.5	0.05	0.01	< 0.01 - <0.01	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Odor	TON	3	NA	1.0	< 1.0 - 1.0	2025	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	1000	500	138	57 - 170	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.17	< 0.10 - 0.78	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Detection of Lead and Copper</b>								
Copper 90th Percentile	µg/L	1300	170	57	6.9 - 150	2025	No	Plumbing corrosion
Lead 90th Percentile	µg/L	15	2	12	ND - 18.5	2025	No	Plumbing corrosion

## Table Definitions

**µg/L:** Microgram(s) per liter.

**CU:** Color unit.

**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. USEPA sets MCLGs.

**mg/L:** Milligram(s) per liter.

**MRL:** Minimum reporting level.

**NA:** Not applicable.

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

**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity unit.

**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.

**PHG (public health goal):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The California Environmental Protection Agency sets PHGs.

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

**SDWS (secondary drinking water standards):** A secondary standard affects the color and taste of the water delivered to customers.

**TON:** Threshold odor number.

**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.

**UCMR5:** The fifth round of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR). Every 5 years, USEPA issues a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems.

**Unit:** Standard unit of measurement for this constituent.

UCMR 5								
Substance	Unit of Measure	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCAGCC Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Requirement
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF30UdS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and to identify no more than 30 contaminants to be monitored every five years.
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2FTS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2FTS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2FTS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF30NS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA)(GenX)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	
lithium	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	