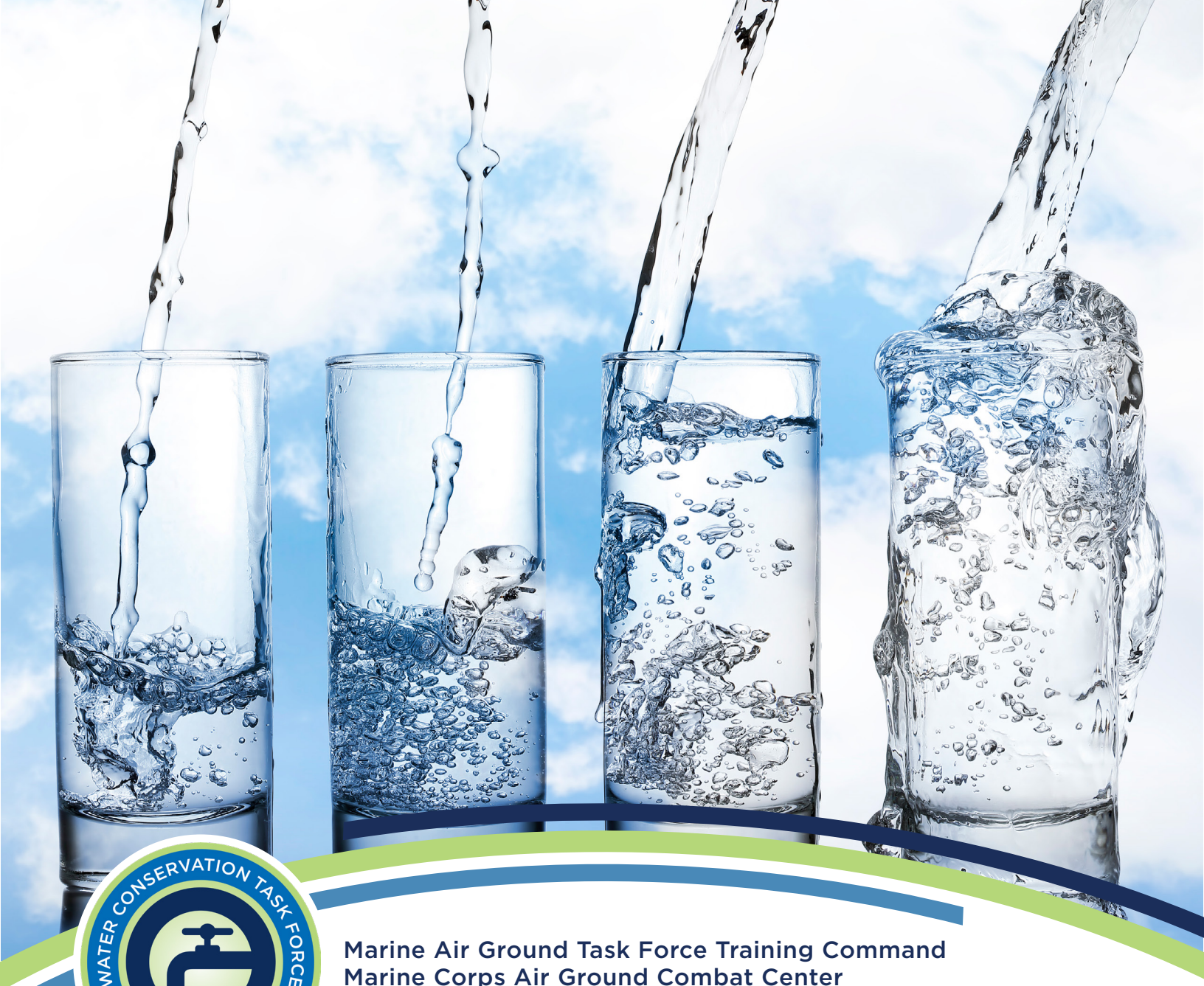

Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command
Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2025

Consumer Confidence Report

PWS ID#3610703

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 (SWDA) 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 December 31, 2025 (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.

*** 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:

Natalie Packard
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760-830-7883
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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 USEPA's **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.

A lead action level violation occurred in 4 of 30 samples collected in 2024 triggering state required lead education and monitoring. Following faucet replacements at sites with elevated lead, re-sample results were measured below lead action levels.

Information on the MCAGCC service line material evaluation can be provided by the Water Resources Manager at 760-830-7883 or natalie.packard@usmc.mil.

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.

Nitrate Information

Nitrate in drinking water at levels greater than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is a health risk for infants less than 6 months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels greater than 10 mg/L may also affect the blood's ability to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

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 War. 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

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC provides unique and essential training opportunities in support of the Marine Corps mission.

A critical element sustaining this mission is the EA Compliance Support Branch. To ensure that training operations minimize environmental impacts, the branch implements the Environmental Compliance Evaluation and Self-Audit Program in coordination with the Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP). Together, these serve as vital tools for assessing and maintaining regulatory compliance across multiple environmental areas.

The Self-Audit Program uses internal evaluations conducted through Technical Assist Visits (TAVs) and Formal Assist Visits (FAVs) aboard the Combat Center. These inspections are executed collaboratively by EA personnel and unit-assigned Environmental Compliance Coordinators (ECCs).

Through the CETEP framework, personnel receive specialized instruction to ensure they possess the knowledge and skills necessary to manage environmental practices effectively. The EA Compliance Support Branch prioritizes key environmental focus areas, including hazardous waste management, air and water quality, storage tank maintenance, National Environmental Policy Act compliance, and solid waste management.

By integrating CETEP into operational planning, the environmental program proactively educates personnel, identifies potential deficiencies, and corrects compliance issues in close coordination with unit ECCs. This comprehensive approach reduces the risk of adverse regulatory actions while safeguarding human health and the environment.

To learn more about complying with applicable environmental regulations or to inquire about CETEP training requirements, please contact the EA Compliance Branch at 760-830-4183 or reach out to your unit's assigned ECC.

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
Primary Drinking Water Standard								
Arsenic	mg/L	0.01	0	0.0021	< 0.0020 - 0.0038	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Boron	µg/L	NA	1000	287	<100 - 440	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI	µg/L	10	0.02	0.32	<0.10 - 1.1	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Fluoride	mg/L	2	1	0.27	0.17 - 0.34	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	mg/L	0.06	NA	0.0020	< 0.0020 - < 0.0020	2025	No	By-product of system disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria		1	ND	ND	ND	2025	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	mg/L	0.08	NA	0.009	< 0.001 - 0.017	2025	No	By-product of system disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standard								
Color	CU	15	15	3.0	< 3.0 - 5	2025	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Iron	mg/L	0.3	0.3	0.27	< 0.05 - 0.32	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	125	27 - 170	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	0.22	< 0.10 - 1.9	2025	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Detection of Lead and Copper								
Copper 90th Percentile	µg/L	1300	170	28	6.9 -150	2024	No	Plumbing corrosion
Lead 90th Percentile	µg/L	15	0.2	45	ND - 1100	2024	Yes	Plumbing corrosion

Table Definitions

µg/L: Microgram(s) per liter.

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

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.

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-PF3OUdS)	µg/L	NA	NA	ND	< MRL	2023	No	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires the U.S. Environmental Agency (USEPA) to establish criteria for a program to monitor unregulated contaminants and to identify no more than 30 contaminants to be monitored every 5 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-PF3ONS)	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	The purpose of monitoring for unregulated contaminants in drinking water is to provide data to support the USEPA Administrator's decisions concerning whether or not to regulate these contaminants in the future for the protection of public health.
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	

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).

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.

Missed Monitoring

Our water system failed to monitor nitrate at all source wells as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether our drinking water meets current health standards. During January 1st through December 31st, 2025, we did not complete annual nitrate monitoring for the source wells noted below and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

Table 4. Nitrate Missed Monitoring

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Source Well Name	Number of Samples Taken	MCL (mg/L)	Results (mg/L)	When Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were Taken
Nitrate	Annual	Well 10A	1	10	1.6	2025	Jan 30, 2026
Nitrate	Annual	Well 12A	1	10	< 0.20	2025	Jan 30, 2026
Nitrate	Annual	DM 1	1	10	0.24	2025	Apr 30, 2026
Nitrate	Annual	DM 2	1	10	< 0.20	2025	Apr 30, 2026

There is nothing you need to do at this time. Required sampling was completed as described in the last column on the table. The results of these samples show we are currently meeting drinking water quality standards.

For more information, please contact Natalie Packard at 760-830-7883 or natalie.packard@usmc.mil.

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.