2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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

PWS ID#3610703

2018 Earth Day Poster Contest

Grand Finalist | Shawn Webber | 4th Grade | Condor Elementary

Hexavalent Chromium (Chrome-6) Information

In July 2014, the SWRCB adopted a new standard for Chrome-6 in California. This standard limits the presence of Chrome-6 in drinking water to below 10 parts per billion (ppb). California is the only state regulating the level of Chrome-6 in drinking water.

Some of MAGTFTC, MCAGCC wells exceed the 10 ppb limit for Chrome-6. This exceedance is due to naturally occurring minerals in the soil and not a result of any contamination, spill, or release to the environment.

To ensure safe, reliable drinking water to everyone at the installation, wells exceeding the 10 ppb limit were taken out of service. Additionally, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is in the process of design and construction of a Drinking Water Treatment Facility to resolve this issue. The anticipated completion deadline for the treatment facility is January 1, 2020.

On May 5, 2017, California Superior Court entered an order regarding the 2014 Chrome-6 maximum contaminant level (MCL). On May 31, 2017, the Superior Court of Sacramento County issued a judgment invalidating the Chrome-6 MCL for drinking water. More information on this Court decision can be found at: **http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Chromium6.shtml**.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in the barracks, schools, and businesses). If you have questions regarding Chrome-6 related issues, please contact Mr. Chris Elliott, EA Water Resources Manager, at 760-830-7883 or **chris.elliott@usmc.mil**.

PFOS and PFOA

Recently, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF), used in firefighting, was highlighted as a concern in water sources. Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) are chemicals associated with AFFF. Extensive laboratory tests resulted in no PFOS or PFOA in the drinking water aboard MAGTFTC/MCAGCC (see water quality data table).

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 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.

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or **http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

CCR and You!

Under the “Consumer Confidence Rule” (CCR) of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), community water systems are required to report water quality information to the consuming public annually.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is proud to present the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report. This report covers all drinking water testing completed from January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. As always, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to delivering the best quality drinking water to all base personnel. Through continued vigilance, we continually meet the challenges of 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 to MAGTFTC MCAGCC is ground water from the Surprise Springs sub aquifer of the Twentynine Palms Ground Water Basin. This water is extracted by production wells at a depth between 500 and 700 feet located in a protected and isolated area of MCAGCC and is separate from the aquifers used by the City of Twentynine Palms. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC’s drinking water system consists of 11 potable water wells, multiple reservoirs that serve the military and civilian work force through a series of pipelines that extend over 84.2 miles service area.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC’s 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. Basic disinfection is required by SWRCB as a safeguard against possible microbial contamination due to repairs or maintenance of the system.

Program Spotlight

The EA, Water Resources Program ensures the water quality needs of MAGTFTC, MCAGCC 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 potential negative impacts on surrounding watersheds and ecosystems. Through our inspection process, we ensure compliance with Federal, State, Local, and Marine Corps regulations as well as performing 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 EA, Water Resources Manager Mr. Chris Elliott at **chris.elliott@usmc.mil** or 760-830-7883.

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 USEPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 800-426-4791**.

Are 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 **Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Water Conservation

Governor Brown has lifted the Drought State of Emergency, but MAGTFTC, MCAGCC continues 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, MAGTFTC, MCAGCC remains in a constant state of drought. Water is a precious commodity, especially in our desert environment, which is why MAGTFTC, MCAGCC continues to focus on water conservation.

The Commanding General's Drought Response Policy shows MAGTFTC, MCAGCC commitment to water conservation and the sustainment of this precious resource. The Drought Response Policy established a Water Conservation Task Force (WCTF), charged with seeking new methods of conserving water and educating everyone who lives and works aboard the installation. The WCTF has implemented a number of water conservation practices across the installation. Working together, the installation continues to reduce the water usage and improve long-term water resource sustainability.

With everyone's continued support MAGTFTC, MCAGCC will remain an example of water reduction and conservation efforts for all of the Department of Defense (DoD). MAGTFTC, MCAGCC will continue to lead as the installation model for water conservation within the DoD, through reduction of water use to the maximum extent possible while still meeting the Marine Corps mission.

Investing In Our Future

Challenges facing MAGTFTC, MCAGCC utilities are similar to those faced by other utilities in the area of water supply, aging infrastructure, and population growth. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC issued multiple contracts to repair and improve the operation and quality of the water system. Project P-159, completed in 2017, included the following elements:

- Construction of six new heads (5 male, 1 female), main camp area, with new water service lines;
- Million gallon water tank to supply potable water to Camp Wilson; and
- New Concrete masonry unit pump house to fill the new tank.

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. The 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**.

2018 Earth Day Poster Contest Additional Winners

1st Runner Up | Joshua Dacian
3rd Grade | Oasis Elementary

2nd Runner Up | Daniel Deese
3rd Grade | Condor Elementary

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 bring the safest, best quality water to everyone at MAGTFTC, MCAGCC our water quality meets or exceeds all primary drinking water standards.

The table below provides last year's (2017) 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. 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.

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 – < 0.0004	2017	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0	0.0037	0.0012 – 0.0083	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	1	0.0310	< 0.00018 – 0.04	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (mg/L)	0.004	0.004	< 0.00026	ND – < 0.00026	2017	No	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	0.005	< 0.00026	ND – < 0.00026	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (µg/L)	10	0.02	11.3000	< 0.024 – 22	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Chromium (mg/L)	0.05	0.05	0.0130	0.0062 – 0.022	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (mg/L)	0.15	0.15	<0.0043	ND – < 0.0043	2017	No	Wastewater discharges or industrial emissions
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.6000	0.4 – 1.0	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Haloacetic Acids (mg/L)	0.0027	NA	< 0.0020	ND – < 0.0020	2017	No	Byproduct of system disinfection
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	0.002	< 0.00005	ND – < 0.00005	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Nickel (mg/L)	0.1	0.1	< 0.00020	ND – < 0.00020	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits or industrial discharges
Nitrate (NO_3) (mg/L)	45	45	4.8570	3.2 – 6.8	2015	No	Natural deposits or agricultural runoff
Nitrite (NO_2) (mg/L)	1	1	< 0.042	ND – < 0.042	2017	No	Natural deposits or agricultural runoff
Perchlorate (mg/L)	6	NA	< 1.8	ND – < 1.8	2017	No	May be found naturally or manufactured for industrial use
Tot. Coliform Bacteria	1	ND	ND	ND	2017	No	Naturally present in the environment
Tot. Trihalomethanes (mg/L)	0.08	NA	0.0021	0.00076 – 0.0034	2017	No	Byproduct of system disinfection
Secondary Drinking Water Standard							
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.2	< 0.037	ND – < 0.037	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	250	250	20.000	16 – 28	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Color (CU)	15	15	< 3.0	ND – < 3.0	2017	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Copper (mg/L)	1		0.0035	ND – < 0.0035	2016	No	Plumbing corrosion
Foaming Agents (MBAS) (mg/L)	0.5	NA	< 0.08	ND – < 0.08	2015	No	Municipal and industrial waste discharges
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	0.571	< 0.0038 – 8.1	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	0.5	0.05	< 0.024	< 0.0004 – < 0.024	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Methyl-tert-butylether (mg/L)	0.013	0.013	< 0.00043	ND – < 0.00043	2017	No	Leaking underground storage tanks
Odor (TON)	3	NA	< 1.0	ND – < 1.0	2017	No	Naturally occurring organic materials
Silver (mg/L)	0.1	NA	0.000	ND – 0.00022	2016	No	Industrial discharges
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	250	27.667	25 – 33	2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	500	171.000	61 – 220	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	NA	0.250	< 0.03 – 1.9	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	5	NA	< 0.0058	ND – < 0.0058	2016	No	Naturally present in the environment
Detection of Lead and Copper							
Copper 90th Percentile	1300	170	17	4.9 – 24	2015	No	Plumbing corrosion
Lead 90th Percentile (ppb)	15	2	0.51	ND – 2.90	2015	No	Plumbing corrosion

Substance (µg/L)	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	MCAGCC Water	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Requirement
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3							
1,2,3-trichloropropane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended in 1996, requires 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. 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.
1,3-butadiene	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
chloromethane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
1,1-dichloroethane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
bromomethane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
chlorodifluoromethane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
bromochloromethane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
1,4-dioxane	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
vanadium	NA	NA	5.9	ND – 18	2014	No	
molybdenum	NA	NA	1.8	ND – 5.9	2014	No	
cobalt	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
strontium	NA	NA	94.2	ND – 250	2014	No	
chromium total	NA	NA	4.5	ND – 13	2014	No	
chromium-6	NA	NA	12	ND – 13	2014	No	
chlorate	NA	NA	368.5	94 – 890	2014	No	
perfluorooctanesulfonate Acid (PFOS)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
perfluorononanoic Acid (PFNA)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	No	
perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	NA	NA	ND	ND	2014	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.

NREA
MCAGCC
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PRSRT STD
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Your Water* Is *Safe to Drink!

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