



**DROUGHT CONTINUES
NEED TO CONSERVE**

2013 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), community water systems are required to report water quality information to the consuming public on an annual basis.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is proud to present our 2013 Consumer Confidence Report. This edition covers all drinking water testing completed from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2013. We are pleased to report that our compliance with all State and Federal drinking water laws and standards remains exemplary.

As always, we are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water to all personnel aboard MAGTFTC, MCAGCC. Through continued vigilance we meet the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while ensuring the needs of all our water users are met.

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.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

This report was compiled by the MAGTFTC, MCAGCC Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (NREA) 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 e-mail chris.elliott@usmc.mil.

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 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, agricultural application, 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Conservation

The need for water conservation at MAGTFTC, MCAGCC has never been greater, due to the current drought conditions facing not only California but the entire southwestern United States. Record low amounts of snow and rain in Southern California will have a direct impact upon future water supplies at the Base, since our groundwater resource is recharged by these sources.

The Governor of California officially has declared that drought conditions exist and urges an immediate 20% reduction in water usage. His “call to all Californians to take a thoughtful approach to water usage and conservation” applies to all military personnel and civilians at MAGTFTC, MCAGCC.

Conservation measures are actively being pursued under Base initiatives for sustainability. Directives require a 26% reduction (relative to the amount of water used in 2007) in the consumption of potable water (drinking quality water) by the year 2020. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is aggressively working towards achieving this goal and relies upon you to meet it.

Program Spotlight

Natural Resources Environmental Affairs (NREA) Air Resources Program provides air quality management for the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command (Combat Center). The Air Resources Program is responsible for the oversight of all activities that have the potential to emit air contaminants. The Combat Center is continually taking steps to lower our emissions and improve our air quality, which allows the Combat Center to fulfill its mission of training Marines without interruption.

The Air Resources Program has developed several initiatives to ensure air quality and reduce greenhouse gases through data analysis and monitoring. By setting high standards for engines, we ensure that harmful diesel pollution is minimized. More than half of our air pollution and greenhouse gases are emitted from burning fossil fuel, therefore alternative energy sources are utilized Base-wide, such as burning cleaner natural gas for electricity production, utilizing solar energy, and using ethanol fuel blends in automobiles.

The Combat Center has several Air Monitoring Stations that continuously monitor the air quality across the Base. This continuous measurement of the air quality shows consistently clean air and even improvement in our air quality. You can find the monitoring data for the Combat Center at the following website: <http://www.airqualitydata.org/ozonemap/twe.htm>.

Where Does My Water Come From?

All domestic water supplied to MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is groundwater from the Surprise Springs subaquifer of the Twentynine Palms Ground Water Basin. This water is extracted from 11 production wells at a depth between 500 and 700 feet located in a protected and isolated area of the Sand Hill Training Area.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC’s 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 miles of service area.

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC’s drinking water is consistently of such high quality in nature that it routinely meets or exceeds all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and California Department of Public Health Services (Department) primary and secondary drinking water standards without any treatment required (other than basic disinfection) before distribution. Basic disinfection is required by the California Department of Public Health Services (Department) as a safeguard against possible microbial contamination due to repairs or maintenance of the system.

Investing In Our Future

Challenges facing MAGTFTC, MCAGCC utilities are similar to those faced by other utilities in the area: water supply, aging infrastructure, and population growth. MAGTFTC, MCAGCC issued multiple contracts to repair and improve the quality of the water system.

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.

BECAUSE MAGTFTC, MCAGCC IS COMMITTED TO 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.

COMPARISON CHART FOR WATER USAGE AND SAVINGS

<i>Types of Water Usage</i>	<i>Average Water Usage</i>		<i>Conservation Usage</i>		
	GALS. USED	METHOD	GALS. USED	METHOD	SAVINGS
Shower (10 min)	50	Showerhead running continuously	25	Shorter showers (5 min) or	50%
			25	Low fl showerhead (10 min) or	50%
			12.5	Low fl showerhead (5 min)	75%
Tub Bath	36	Standard tub, full	18	Standard tub, half full	50%
Toilet Flushing	5-7	Depends on tank size	4-6	Use a displacement bag or milk jug in tank reservoir or	20%
			1.6		73%
Washing Hands	5	With tap running continuously	1	Replace with low fl toilet	80%
Brushing Teeth	10	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	90%
Shaving	20	With tap running continuously	1	Wet brush with brief rinses	95%
Washing Dishes	30	With tap running continuously	10	Fill a standard basin	66%
Dishwasher	16	Full cycle	7	Wash and rinse with a half-fi standard sink	56%
Washing Machine	60	Full cycle; highest water level	27	Short cycle	55%



Water Quality Data

MAGTFC, MCAGCC conducts extensive water quality testing. Last year, as in years past, no contaminants were found at levels higher than U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or California Department of Public Health (Department) allows. As a result of the continued commitment to bring the safest, best quality water to everyone at MAGTFC, MCAGCC our water continues to meet or exceed all primary drinking water standards and most secondary standards.

The table below is a snapshot of last year's (2013) water quality. The table shows 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 that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in this table are from testing done in the calendar year of the report, unless otherwise noted. 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)	Average Detection	Range of Detection	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source
PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Antimony (mg/L)	0.006	0.006	<0.006	ND-<0.006	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Arsenic (mg/L)	0.01	0	0.0040	0.0020-0.0083	2013	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Barium (mg/L)	1	1	<0.1	ND-<0.1	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Beryllium (mg/L)	0.004	0.004	<0.001	ND-<0.001	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Cadmium (mg/L)	0.005	0.005	<0.001	ND-<0.001	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chromium (mg/L)	0.05	0.05	<0.011	0.0063-0.022	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Cyanide (mg/L)	0.15	0.15	<0.1	ND-<0.1	2012	No	Wastewater Discharges or Industrial
Fluoride (mg/L)	2	1	0.66	0.4-0.9	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (mg/L)	0.06	NA	<0.0060	ND-<0.0060	2012	No	By-product of System Chlorination
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	0.002	<0.001	ND-<0.001	2012	No	Wastewater Discharges or Industrial
Methyl-tert-butylether (mg/L)	0.013	0.013	<0.003	ND-<0.003	2013	No	Leaking Underground Storage
Nickel (mg/L)	0.1	0.1	<0.01	ND-<0.01	2012	No	Discharges from Industry
Nitrate (NO3) (mg/L)	45	45	4.3	2.7-6.6	2013	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrite (NO2) (mg/L)	1	1	<0.1	ND-<0.1	2012	No	Natural Deposits or Agricultural
Perchlorate (mg/L)	0.006	NA	<0.004	ND-<0.004	2012	No	May be Found Naturally or Manufactured for Industrial
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	ND	ND	ND-1	2013	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (mg/L)	0.08	NA	0.0029	ND-0.0029	2012	No	By-product of System Chlorination
SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD							
Aluminum (mg/L)	1	0.2	<0.05	ND-<0.05	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Chloride (mg/L)	250	250	18.6	8.1-32	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Color (CU)	15	15	3	<3-3	2013	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	<0.1	<0.1-0.22	2013	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Manganese (mg/L)	0.5	0.05	<0.02	ND-<0.02	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Odor (TON)	3	NA	<1	ND-1	2013	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Silver (mg/L)	0.1	NA	0.01	ND-0.01	2012	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Sulfate (mg/L)	500	250	27	16-34	2012	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	1000	500	178	130-240	2013	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Zinc (mg/L)	5	NA	<0.05	ND-<0.05	2012	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER							
Copper 90th Percentile	1300	170	20	5.9-26	2012	No	Plumbing Corrosion
Lead 90th Percentile	15	2	4	ND-19	2012	No	Plumbing Corrosion

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

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 MRDLs 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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