

Water Quality Data

MAGTFTC, MCAGCC conducts extensive water quality testing. No contaminants were found at levels higher than Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or California Department of Public Health allows. As a result of the continued commitment to bring the safest, best quality water to everyone at MAGTFTC, MCAGCC our water continues to meet or exceed primary and secondary drinking water standards.

The table below is a snapshot of last year's (2012) 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. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA 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	0.006	0.0020-0.0093	2012	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 Emissions
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	<0.001	ND-<0.005	2011	No	By-product of System Chlorination
Mercury (mg/L)	0.002	0.002	<0.001	ND-<0.001	2012	No	Wastewater Discharges or Industrial Emissions
Methyl-tert-butylether (mg/L)	0.013	0.013	0.003	ND-<0.003	2012	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	4.9	3.7-7.2	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Nitrite (NO2) (mg/L)	1	1	<0.1	ND-<0.1	2012	No	Natural Deposits or Agricultural Runoff
Perchlorate (mg/L)	0.006	NA	<0.004	ND-<0.004	2012	No	May be Found Naturally or Manufactured for Industrial Use
Total Coliform Bacteria	1	ND	ND	ND-1	2012	No	Naturally Present in the Environment
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (mg/L)	0.08	NA	0.0016	ND-0.0016	2011	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	3.2	<3-5	2012	No	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Iron (mg/L)	0.3	0.3	0.11	<0.1-0.22	2012	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	2012	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	155	120-220	2012	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.

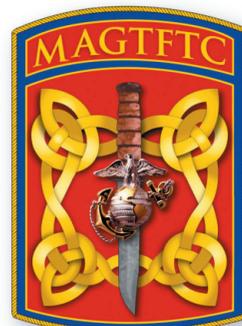
CU: Color unit.

TON: Threshold odor number.

**NREA
MCAGCC
BOX 788110
TWENTYNINE PALMS, CA 92278-8110**

**PRSR STD
POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
PERMIT NO. 8
TWENTYNINE PALMS CA
92278**

**2012 Consumer Confidence Report
Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command
Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center**



C OMBAT CENTER'S

O NGOING

N EED TO

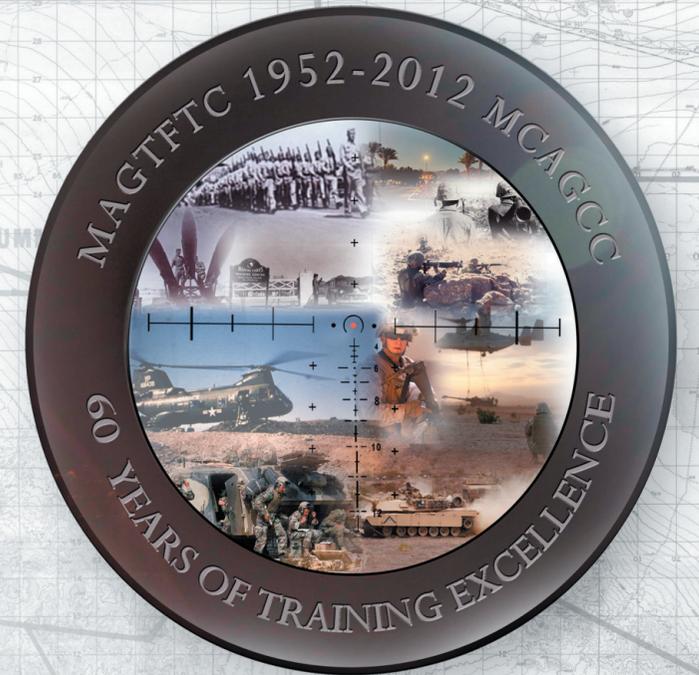
S USTAIN

E VERY

R ESOURCE

V ITAL TO OUR

E XISTENCE



2012 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 2012 Consumer Confidence Report. This edition covers all drinking water testing completed from January 1, 2012 through December 31, 2012. 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.

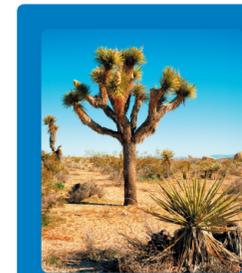
MAGTFTC, MCAGCC is committed to the sustainment and protection of the environment; this report is printed on 100% recycled paper to help reduce waste and minimize impact on the environment while meeting the Marine Corps mission.

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. EPA/CDC (Center 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 at 800-426-4791.



“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”.



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 EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Arsenic Information

While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA 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.

Water Conservation

To ensure the continued existence of MAGTFTC, MCAGCC water conservation must be a priority. For 60 years MAGTFTC, MCAGCC has been training Marines to meet the demands of the world and accomplish the mission. Without water MAGTFTC, MCAGCC would be unable to accomplish the mission of training Marines.

Simple steps can be taken every day to ensure water supplies continue to be available for future generations of Marines. Reduce your water use by: running tap water only as long as you need; taking shorter showers; watering plants during the cool of the day and don’t overwater; and have full loads when using the washing machine and dishwasher.

With everyone’s help in making water conservation a priority we can ensure the mission continues to be met today and for the next 60 years.



Program Spotlight

The Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center, Marine Air Ground Task Force Training Command (Combat Center) provides unique training opportunities in support of the Marine Corps mission. One element supporting that mission is the Natural Resources and Environmental (NREA) Compliance Branch. To ensure environmental impacts are minimized the Compliance Branch implements an Environmental Compliance Evaluation / Self-Audit Program as a tool to assess environmental compliance across multiple media areas.

The Self-Audit Program consists of internal evaluations in the form of technical assist visits (TAVs) and formal assist visits (FAVs) aboard the Combat Center. Inspections are conducted by NREA and the unit assigned Environmental Compliance Coordinators (ECCs). The program focuses on environmental practices which include several media areas, such as hazardous material/waste, air quality, water quality, storage tanks, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance, and solid waste management.

The program is designed to work with the unit ECC, identifying and correcting compliance problems while reducing the potential for possible adverse regulatory actions and minimizing risks to human health and the environment. To learn more on how to comply with applicable environmental regulations contact the NREA Compliance Branch (830-8480) or your unit assigned ECC.

Where Does My Water Come From?

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

This water is consistently of such high quality in nature that it routinely meets or exceeds all EPA and California Department of Public Health Services primary and secondary drinking water standards without any treatment required (other than basic disinfection) before distribution. Basic disinfection is required by California Department of Health Services 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. Some of the contracts issued were: 4.5 million gallon water reservoir; North Mainside infrastructure; and other smaller repair and system improvements. Several million dollars were spent on the repairs and upgrades to the potable water system in 2012.

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 pipe lines that extend over 84.2 miles of service area.

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.



COMPARISON CHART FOR WATER USAGE AND SAVINGS

Did you know that not even 1% of the world’s fresh water supplies are available for human consumption?

Types of Water Usage	Average Water Usage		Conservation Usage		SAVINGS
	GALS. USED	METHOD	GALS. USED	METHOD	
Shower (10 min)	50	Showerhead running continuously	25	Shorter showers (5 min) or	50%
			25	Low flow showerhead (10 min) or	50%
			12.5	Low flow 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	Replace with low flow toilet	73%
Washing Hands	5	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	80%
Brushing Teeth	10	With tap running continuously	1	Wet brush with brief rinses	90%
Shaving	20	With tap running continuously	1	Fill a standard basin	95%
Washing Dishes	30	With tap running continuously	10	Wash and rinse with a half-filled standard sink	66%
Dishwasher	16	Full cycle	7	Short cycle	56%
Washing Machine	60	Full cycle; highest water level	27	Short cycle	55%