



Your Drinking Water

2016 Annual Water Quality Report

Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton

Background Information

Inside This Report

This report provides information on the quality of the water provided to residents and personnel who worked aboard Camp Pendleton during 2016. Included are details about where the water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to established drinking water standards.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Background Information	p. 1-2
Terms Used in this Report	p. 3
2016 Water Quality Monitoring Results	p. 4-6
Understanding Your Results	p. 7-8
From the Ground to Your Tap	p. 9
Source Water Assessment & Protection	p. 10
Water Conservation & How to Help	p. 11
Contact Info. & Additional Resources	p. 12

Drinking Water Sources

Unlike most of Southern California, which relies on imported water supplies, nearly all of Camp Pendleton’s drinking water comes from local groundwater sources. Wells located on the base supply water to all portions of Camp Pendleton except for San Mateo Point Housing, which receives water from the South Coast Water District. Residents of San Mateo Point Housing should receive a consumer confidence report from this off-base water supplier.

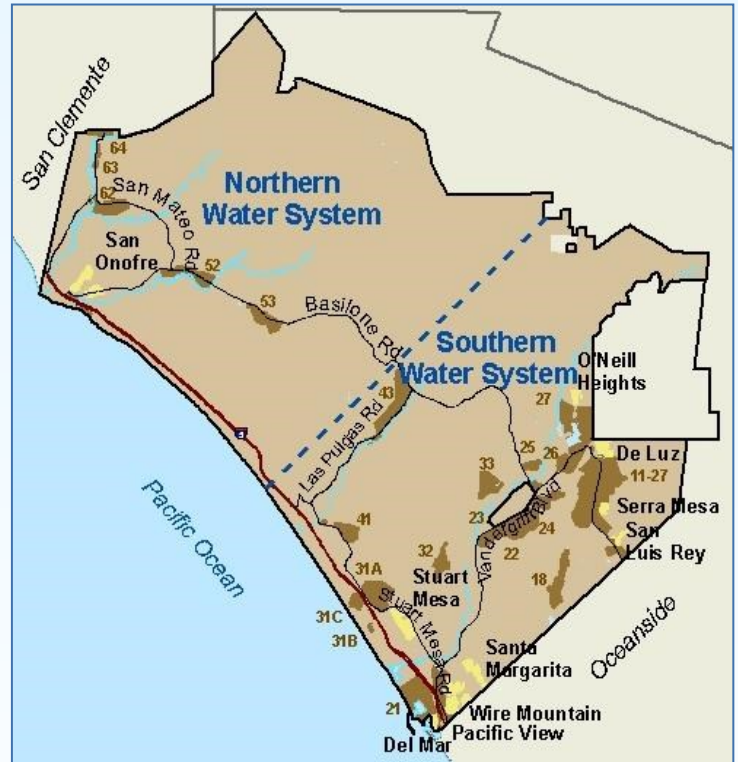
Water Service Areas

Camp Pendleton provides water to the base through one of two drinking water systems:

Northern Water System: This system services all areas north of Las Pulgas Road except the 43 Area and San Mateo Point housing. Wells located in the San Onofre and San Mateo River basins supply water to this water system.

Southern Water System: This system services the 43 Area and all areas south of Las Pulgas Road.

Wells located in the Las Pulgas and Santa Margarita River basins supply water to this water system.



Camp Pendleton water service areas

Water Quality Monitoring

Camp Pendleton routinely tests the water to ensure that it meets safe drinking water standards. In addition to monitoring for contaminants with established drinking water standards, the base also monitors for unregulated contaminants, which helps the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) determine where certain contaminants occur and whether such contaminants require regulation. Last year, Marine Corps Installations West—Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton performed over 20,000 water quality tests to evaluate compliance for over 200 different drinking water contaminants. While most contaminants registered below detectable levels, some occasionally did not achieve a drinking water standard. The tables on pages 4 - 6 depict these contaminants, along with others that also

require reporting. The tables contain separate columns to distinguish between the water quality measured in the Northern and Southern Water Systems.

General Information about Drinking Water

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, which 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, which 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the SWRCB prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. These regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.



Drinking Water Considerations

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain 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). Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Terms Used in this Report

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Health Advisory (HA)

The concentration of an unregulated contaminant in drinking water which, if exceeded over a lifetime, may have associated health risks.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHG) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) as is economically and technologically feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Microsiemens per Centimeter ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)

A unit of measurement used to measure the electrical conductivity of drinking water. One $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ equals one part per million (ppm) of conductive particles in drinking water (see definition for ppm).

Non Detect (ND)

Either the contaminant is not present in the drinking water or the contaminant is below the laboratory detection limit or state-required reporting level.

Notification Level (NL)

A health-based advisory level established by the SWRCB for chemicals in drinking water that lack MCLs. When chemicals are found at concentrations greater than their notification levels, certain regulatory requirements and recommendations apply.

Part Per Million (ppm)

A unit of concentration, often used to represent how much of a pollutant exists in drinking water. One ppm is like one drop of ink in a large (14 gallon) kitchen sink.

Part Per Billion (ppb)

A unit of concentration, often used to represent how much of a pollutant exists in drinking water. One ppb is like a drop of ink in a backyard swimming pool (about 14,000 gallons).

Part Per Trillion (ppt)

A unit of concentration, often used to represent how much of a pollutant exists in drinking water. One ppt is like a drop of ink in a 12-million gallon reservoir.

Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

A unit of measurement used to measure the activity of radionuclide contaminants in drinking water.

Present/Absent (P/A)

A unit of measurement used to express bacteriological sample results in drinking water.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS)

MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants in drinking water that affect health along with their monitoring, reporting, and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG)

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.

Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water in order to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water; these contaminants do not present a health risk at the SMCL.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

The SWRCB preserves the quality of California's water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment and public health.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

United States Environmental Protection Agency. The USEPA protects drinking water by setting and implementing drinking water quality standards.

2016 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Inorganics with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter		Water System		MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Arsenic	Range	ND	ND - 2.6	10	0.004	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
	Average	ND	ND				
Barium	Range	ND	ND - 0.12	1	2	ppm	Leaching from natural deposits and industrial waste
	Average	ND	ND				
Fluoride (Natural-Source)	Range	0.23 - 0.37	ND - 0.52	2	1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
	Average	0.27	0.34				
Nitrate as NO ₃	Range	3.2 - 6.8	ND - 2.9	45	45	ppm	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; erosion of natural deposits
	Average	5.3	ND				

Radionuclides with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter		Water System		MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Gross Alpha ¹	Range	ND - 21	ND - 9.6	15	(0)	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
	Average	5.5	5.1				
Uranium	Range	1.5 - 17	2 - 4.4	20	0.43	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
	Average	6.7	3.8				

¹ Compliance with the gross alpha MCL is determined by subtracting uranium values from the gross alpha values. After subtracting uranium, the Northern Water System was in compliance with the gross alpha MCL (the adjusted gross alpha result was 4 pCi/L).

Bacteriological with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter		Water System		MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Total Coliform Bacteria²	Coliform Positive	2	8.8%	Varies ³	(0)	P/A	Naturally present in the environment

² The Northern Water System had two total coliform bacteria MCL exceedances in 2016. The Southern Water System had one total coliform bacteria MCL exceedances in 2016. See page 8 for more information.

³ The MCL for total coliform bacteria is based on the number of total coliform positive samples per month. The Northern Water System complies with the MCL when no more than one monthly sample tests positive. The Southern Water System complies with the MCL when no more than 5% of monthly samples tests positive.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter		Water System		MCL [MRDL]	PHG [MRDLG]	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Total Chlorine Residual	Range	0.24 - 3.0	0.04 - 2.5	[4]	[4]	ppm	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
	Average	1.3	1.3				
Haloacetic Acids	Range	ND - 4.1	2 - 17.4	60	None	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	Average	2.1	9.9				
Total Trihalomethanes⁴	Range	7.9 - 19	11 - 130	80	None	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	Average	12.4	67.1				

⁴ The Southern Water System had one average Total Trihalomethane MCL exceedance during 2016. See page 8 for more information.

2016 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Contaminants with Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Parameter		Water System		MCL (SMCL)	PHG (MCLG)	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Chloride	Range	85 - 130	72 - 210	(500)	None	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Average	102	179				
Iron	Range	ND - 130	ND	(300)	None	ppb	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Average	ND	ND				
Odor ⁵	Range	ND - 17	ND - 17	(3)	None	Units	Naturally-occurring organic materials
	Average	1.9	2.1				
Sulfate	Range	80 - 150	77 - 270	(500)	None	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Average	97	160				
Specific Conductance	Range	778 - 1000	560 - 1400	(1600)	None	µS/cm	Substances that form ions when in water
	Average	836	1267				
Total Dissolved Solids	Range	480 - 620	330 - 940	(1000)	None	ppm	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
	Average	506	774				

⁵ Compliance with the SMCL for odor is based on the average of four quarters of sampling. While one sample in the Northern Water System and one sample in the Southern Water System exceeded the SMCL, the averages of all four quarters were in compliance with the SMCL; additionally, all resamples showed odor levels below the SMCL.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)⁶

Parameter		Water System		NL (HA)	PHG	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Chlorate	Range	120 - 220	97 - 560	800	None	ppb	Agricultural defoliant; disinfection byproduct
	Average	187	320				
Molybdenum	Range	3.0 - 3.8	1.7 - 7.6	None	None	ppb	Naturally present in the environment
	Average	3.3	4.4				
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	Range	ND	ND - 62	None	None	ppt	Industrial use chemical
	Average	ND	23				
Perfluorooctanic Acid (PFOA)	Range	ND	ND - 21	70	None	ppt	Industrial use chemical
	Average	ND	3.5				
Strontium	Range	270 - 450	130 - 590	None	None	ppb	Naturally present in the environment
	Average	320	365				
Vanadium	Range	2.2 - 3.0	0.24 - 7.4	50	None	ppb	Naturally present in the environment
	Average	2.7	3.0				

⁶ Testing for these contaminants was performed in accordance with the USEPA's Third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps the USEPA and SWRCB to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether the contaminants need to be regulated. The Southern Water System was sampled during 2013 and 2014. The Northern Water System was sampled during 2014 and 2015.

2016 Water Quality Monitoring Results

Monitoring for Other Unregulated Contaminants

Parameter		Water System		NL (HA)	PHG	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
1,2,3-Trichloropropane ⁷	Range	ND	ND - 7	5	0.7	ppt	Industrial use chemical
	Average	ND	ND				
Chloroform ⁸	Range	ND - 2.6	ND	(1)	None	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	Average	ND	ND				
PFOS + PFOA ⁹	Range	ND	20 - 77	(70)	None	ppt	Industrial use chemical
	Average	N[D	49				
Radium-226	Range	ND	ND - 1.3	None	0.05	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
	Average	ND	ND				

⁷ During 2016, one well in the Southern Water System exceeded the NL for 1,2,3-trichloropropane; however, because another well was running at the time, the blended concentration level of 1,2,3-trichloropropane was below the NL. As a precaution, the affected well was removed from service. Some people who drink water containing 1,2,3-trichloropropane in excess of the notification level over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

⁸ One sample in the Northern Water System exceeded the HA for chloroform. Some people who drink water containing chloroform in excess of the HA over many years may have an increased risk of cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.

⁹ During 2016, one sample in the 43 Area exceeded the HA for combined perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). The affected well supplying water to the 43 Area was immediately turned off and will remain out of service. See page 8 for more information.

Sodium and Hardness

Parameter		Water System		NL (HA)	PHG	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Sodium	Range	69 - 93	64 - 140	None	None	ppm	Leaching from natural deposits
	Average	75	124				
Total Hardness	Range	219 - 290	140 - 450	None	None	ppm	Naturally occurring minerals
	Average	248	369				

Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper

Parameter		Water System		AL	PHG	Units	Typical Sources
		Northern	Southern				
Copper ¹⁰	Samples > AL	0 of 30	0 of 30	1.3	0.3	ppm	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
	90th percentile	0.54	0.79				
Lead ¹⁰	Samples > AL	0 of 30	0 of 30	15	0.2	ppb	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems
	90th percentile	ND	ND				

¹⁰Compliance is based on the 90th percentile of all samples collected, which must be less than the AL. The system is out of compliance when more than 10% of samples exceed the AL. Both the Northern and Southern Water Systems were in compliance with the lead and copper Action Levels during 2016.



Understanding Your Results

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

This report reflects changes in drinking water regulatory requirements during 2016. All water systems are required to comply with the state Total Coliform Rule. Beginning April 1, 2016, all water systems are also required to comply with the federal Revised Total Coliform Rule. The new federal rule maintains the purpose to protect public health by ensuring the integrity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the presence of microbials (i.e., total coliform and *E. coli* bacteria). Water systems that exceed a specified frequency of total coliform occurrences are required to conduct an assessment to determine if any sanitary defects exist. If found, these must be corrected by the water system.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially, harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment for our Northern Water System. A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take one corrective action, and we completed the specified corrective action.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 2 assessment for our Northern Water System. A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. One Level 2 assessment was completed. We were not required to take any corrective actions.

Lead in Drinking Water

Sampling of residential taps during 2016 achieved standards for lead in drinking water. Federal regulations require us to communicate the following health advisory concerning lead in drinking water:

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. Marine Corps Installations West—Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton 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 or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary of 2016 Consumer Notifications

Total Coliform Rule

During March 2016, 8.8% of Southern Water System samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than 5% of Southern Water System samples may test positive. Notification to the affected areas occurred on April 21, 2016.

During July and September 2016, two Northern Water System samples tested positive for total coliform bacteria. The standard is that no more than one Northern Water System sample per month may test positive. Notification to the affected areas occurred on August 18, 2016 and October 17, 2016, respectively.

Upon learning of the coliform detections, staff immediately isolated and flushed water lines in the affected areas, increased disinfectant levels, and resampled until the issue was corrected and laboratory retests for total coliform were negative.

Federal Groundwater Rule Monitoring

The Federal Groundwater Rule requires all source wells to be monitored when total coliform bacteria is detected in the distribution system. During March 2016, only eight of twelve required samples were collected from three drinking water wells within 24 hours of detecting total coliform bacteria in the Southern Water System. Four additional samples were subsequently collected to meet the requirements of the regulation. Notification to the affected areas occurred on April 21, 2016.

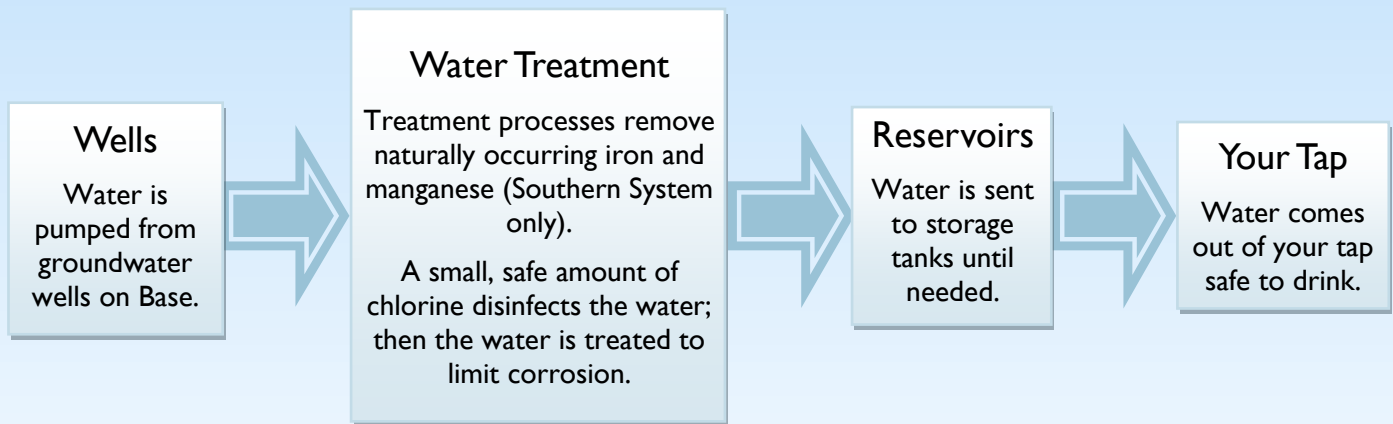
Total Trihalomethanes

During July 2016, the average of samples analyzed for total trihalomethanes in the Southern Water System was 81 parts per billion (ppb), which was slightly over the total trihalomethanes MCL of 80 ppb. Notification to the affected areas occurred on August 21, 2016. The notice advised that some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience liver, kidney, or central nervous system problems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Upon learning of the exceedance, staff immediately flushed water lines in the affected areas and modified the flushing regime to limit the potential for trihalomethanes to form. Subsequent monitoring has complied with the total trihalomethanes MCL.

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)

During November 2016, one Southern Water System sample exceeded the USEPA Lifetime Health Advisory of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for combined PFOA and PFOS with a result of 77 ppt. Notification to the 43 Area (the only area affected) occurred on December 20, 2016. The notice advised that lifetime consumption of PFOA and PFOS above the Health Advisory may result in adverse health effects, to include developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breast-fed infants, cancer, liver effects, immune effects, and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes). The affected well was permanently removed from service within 24 hours of receiving the sample result, and a different water source was activated to supply water to the 43 Area as a precaution.

From the Ground to Your Tap



Camp Pendleton treats groundwater from wells to achieve drinking water standards. The diagram above illustrates the treatment process in the Northern and Southern Water Systems.

Bottled vs. Tap Water



Many people prefer bottled water to tap water for perceived health considerations. Both bottled water and tap water must meet strict regulatory standards. Bottled water is regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, while tap water is regulated by the USEPA and the California EPA. Varying factors, such as residence time in the water distribution system, natural mineral content, and residual chlorine from the water disinfection process can impart an unpleasant taste to tap water. Flushing water from the tap for a couple of seconds, allowing it to air for a period of time or chilling it prior to consumption may help to improve the taste of tap water.

Tap water is a bargain relative to the cost of bottled water. Using tap water also alleviates the cost and environmental burden associated with the manufacture, transport, and recycling or disposal of plastic water bottles. Go ahead and give our drinking water a try!

Did you know?

Americans use the most bottled water of any nation—about 29 billion plastic bottles per year. The amount of oil required to produce a single plastic water bottle is enough to fill a quarter of that bottle. Filling up a reusable bottle with tap water helps save energy and prevents these plastic bottles from ending up in our landfills and our oceans. It also saves you money...your tap water is free!

Source Water Assessment

The SWRCB's Division of Drinking Water conducted an assessment of the Base's drinking water sources during July 2002. The assessment evaluated whether Camp Pendleton's groundwater supplies are vulnerable to contamination from activities that occur, or have occurred, on Base. The assessment determined that wells in both water systems are most vulnerable to contamination commonly associated with military installations; chemical or petroleum processing or storage; historic and operational waste dumps and landfills; and airport maintenance and fueling areas. You may request a summary of this assessment by contacting Environmental Security at 760-725-9741. The complete assessment may be viewed at Environmental Security, Building 22165.

Household Hazardous Waste

Another way to help protect our source water is to properly dispose of household hazardous waste. These are products that are typically corrosive, toxic, ignitable, or reactive, such as paints, cleaners, oils, batteries, and pesticides. The Housing District Offices provide a free program for the disposal of household hazardous waste. Never throw unwanted hazardous waste into the trash; this may injure sanitation workers and contaminate the environment. Similarly, never dispose of household hazardous waste liquids down your drains, as this also provides an easy pathway for hazardous waste to enter the environment. For questions or for more information on household hazardous waste drop-off points, call the following Housing District Offices at:

Del Mar	760-430-0040
Wire Mountain	760-430-8476
San Onofre	949-940-9178
Stuart Mesa	760-430-0694
DeLuz	760-385-4835
Mesa	760-385-5318

Source Water Protection

Because Camp Pendleton's groundwater resources are located near areas where we live and work, our activities have the potential to introduce contaminants into our drinking water supplies. Water runoff from storm and non-stormwater related events can pickup and deposit contaminants into the rivers and streams that recharge our aquifers. Surface water contamination can also harm aquatic life and pollute our beaches. Below are some simple ways you can help us to reduce water pollution, safeguard our drinking water resources and protect the environment:

- ◆ Check your car for leaks.
- ◆ Wash your car on the grass or take your car to a carwash instead of washing it in the driveway.
- ◆ Pick up after your pet.
- ◆ Use fertilizers and herbicides sparingly.
- ◆ Sweep driveways and sidewalks instead of using a hose.
- ◆ Dispose of chemicals properly; never dispose of waste, trash or any materials down storm drains.

For more information on stormwater, or to report illegal discharges into the storm drain system, call the Environmental Security Stormwater Section at 760-763-7880.



Water Conservation

Camp Pendleton's limited groundwater resources are vulnerable to wasteful water-use activities. In order to help conserve our groundwater supplies, please consider your water consumption, and use only the water you need. For more information, please visit the following USEPA site: www.epa.gov/watersense.



How You Can Help

Report leaking faucets, toilets, and irrigation systems.



Wash only full loads of laundry and dishes. Do not leave water running unattended.



Use a spray nozzle that allows you to adjust or stop flow.



Sweep driveways and sidewalks instead of hosing.

Take short, five-minute showers.



Run water only when using it, **not** while brushing teeth, shaving or washing counters



Did you know?

- California State Governor, Jerry Brown, declared a drought state of emergency on 17 January 2014. Although the drought emergency may be over for now, it is still important to conserve water. We cannot predict how much precipitation California will receive in the upcoming years.
- 2015 was the warmest year on record in California.
- California's recent drought is the driest period on record.
- Over 10 million California residents live in a drought susceptible area.

Questions?

Marine Corps Installations West—Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton is committed to providing safe drinking water for the Marines, their families, and all who live and work aboard Camp Pendleton. We are happy to answer any questions you may have or provide you with additional information. You may also request that a hard copy of this report be mailed to you. Please contact the Water Resources Division at 760-725-3567 or Environmental Security Drinking Water Section at 760-725-9741.

Contact Information and Additional Resources

For more information on this report:

Water Resources Division
760-725-3567

**Environmental Security
Drinking Water Section**
760-725-9741

For more information on fluoride:

SWRCB, Division of Drinking Water
[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/
drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/
Fluoridation.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml)

**Department of Health and Human
Services Center for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)**

<http://www.cdc.gov/fluoridation/index.htm>

Additional Drinking Water Resources:

**California State Water Resources Control
Board, Division of Drinking Water**

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/
programs/index.shtml](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/programs/index.shtml)

**California Office of Environmental Health
Hazard Assessment**

www.oehha.ca.gov/water.html

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
(USEPA)**

<http://water.epa.gov/drink>

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-4791

**Household hazardous waste drop-off
points:**

Del Mar	760-430-0040
Wire Mountain	760-430-8476
San Onofre	949-940-9178
Stuart Mesa	760-430-0694
DeLuz	760-385-4835
Mesa	760-385-5318

