

2025

**Barstow-Daggett
Army Heliport, CA
PWD ID# 3610708**

Consumer Confidence Report



Prepared June 2026

National Training Center, Fort Irwin presents the 2025 water quality report for Barstow-Dagget Army Heliports (BDAH) and notable information of the water system. From January 1 to December 31, 2025, the installation conducted routine water monitoring in full compliance with federal and state regulations. Over the year, more than 402 tests were performed on 77 different contaminants, confirming that the water met all U.S. EPA and California State drinking water health standards. Due to the stability of certain contaminant levels, the state permits less frequent monitoring for specific substances. While some data in the report is more than a year old, it remains representative of current water quality conditions.

It is important that the customers be informed about the water quality on the installation.

MUY IMPORTANTE

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

If you have questions concerning this report contact:

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General Information on Drinking Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 the water poses a health risk. To understand the risk of possible health effects described for regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) during a lifetime, to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health issues.

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 can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) have guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants.

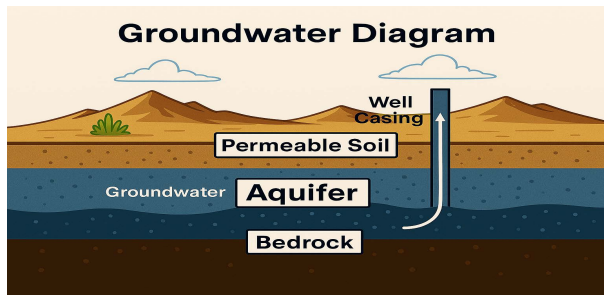
Guidelines are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at their web site www.epa.gov/safewater/.

Terms Used in This Report

- **Disinfection Byproducts** - Results from adding chlorine to the water to kill or suppress bacteria and other harmful organics. When chlorine is added it reacts with the organic material forming byproducts that the USEPA and CA DDW believe are harmful.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - 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.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (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.
- **Non-Detects (ND)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present at or above the minimum detection limit for the analytical method.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)** - Nephelometric turbidity units are a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of NTU is just barely noticeable to the average person.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L)** - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/L)** - One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years, or a single penny in \$10,000.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** - a measure of radiation.
- **Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS)** - MCLs, MRDLs and treatment techniques (TTs) for contaminants that affect health, along with their monitoring and reporting 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.
- **Regulatory Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Secondary Maximum Contamination Levels (SMCL)** - guidelines for aesthetic considerations in drinking water such as taste, color and odor. Contaminates with a SMCL do not present a health risk.

Water Source

Drinking water—whether from the tap or bottled—comes from natural sources such as rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, reservoirs, springs, and groundwater. At Barstow-Daggett Army Heliport (BDAH), all drinking water is supplied by groundwater drawn from a single well tapping the aquifer beneath the airfield.



Source of Contaminants

As water moves across land or filters through the ground from water sources, it can pick up various contaminants from natural processes, human activities, and occasionally even radioactive materials. Below are examples of the types of contaminants that may be present in source water:

- **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.
- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **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, and septic systems.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Treatment

Groundwater undergoes natural filtration as it moves through layers of soil, sand, and rock, removing many impurities and contaminants before reaching the aquifer. To ensure continued safety for consumer use, a final treatment is applied to the drinking water using sodium hypochlorite. This provides reliable disinfection and protects the water throughout the distribution system.

Water Conservation

Water conservation is essential to sustaining operations and supporting the Army's mission at BDAH. By taking simple proactive steps to use water wisely, we can extend our existing supply, prevent unnecessary waste, and reduce environmental impacts. See suggestions below.



Shorten your shower time. Cut back your shower time to five minutes, and this will save on water and energy.



Don't pre-rinse your dishes. Most new dishwashers do not require pre-rinsing.



Only wash full loads of laundry. Full loads of laundry use less water and conserve energy.



Turn the water off. Turn faucets off while in the process of brushing teeth or shaving.

If you have a water leak, or notice a water problem, please call High Desert Support Services (HDSS) 1-760-380-3539.

Cross Connection Program

Fort Irwin's Cross-Connection Program helps ensure our drinking water remains safe by protecting it from the backflow of contaminated water. You can support this effort by helping prevent cross connections, which occur when drinking water comes into contact with non-potable liquids or gases, and by reducing the risk of backflow—water flowing in the opposite direction of its intended path.

To learn more about how you can help safeguard the water system, please contact DPW-Environmental at 1-760-380-3737.

2025 Monitoring Results

The monitoring results provide an overview of Barstow-Dagget Army Heliport (BDAH) quality and current conditions. The following tables represent the drinking water quality today.

Microbial Monitoring

By conducting bi-weekly microbial monitoring at BDAH, this ensures the safety and quality of the drinking water. The testing process uses coliform bacteria as a key indicator for microbial contaminants due to its widespread presence in the environment, its resilience compared to other bacteria, and ease of detection. See Table 1 for the 2025 summarized results.

Table 1: Microbial Monitoring						
Analyte	Unit	Drinking Water		Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contamination
		Highest Number of Positive Results	Number of Months Exceeding (MCL)			
Total Coliform Bacteria	Positive Samples per Month	0*	0	More than 1 Positive Sample in a Month	1	Naturally Present in the Environment

Table 1 Analyte Notes:

*Results show no positive samples for coliform for calendar year 2025.

Lead and Copper

BDAH conducts lead and copper testing at selected taps every 3 years throughout its water system to assess the water's corrosiveness and potential lead and copper leaching. These elements can leach from plumbing inside buildings, particularly in older infrastructure. See Table 2 for summarized results from the most recent testing in 2024.

Table 2: Lead and Copper Monitoring							
Analyte	Unit	Drinking Water			Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contamination
		Sites Tested	Sites Exceeding the AL	90 % Level*			
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	5	0	1.4	AL** = 15	0.2	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	5	0	0.22	AL** = 1.3	0.3	

Table 2 Analyte Notes: Next Lead and Copper testing will be in 2027.

Compare the 90th percentile level should to the Action Level to determine whether concentrations remain within safe regulatory limits.

*90% or more of the monitoring results were below this result.

**AL or regulatory action level is set by the California DDW. If exceeded, preventive treatment is required, equivalent to a MCL.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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/safewater/lead>.

Regulated and Non-regulated Contaminants

BDAH tests regulated contaminants in its drinking water to ensure compliance with the standards set by the state and EPA. Beyond required testing we also test for unregulated contaminants to provide the best drinking water possible. When reviewing the tables pay attention to the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) column and range detection column for comparing. See Tables 3-5 for the 2025 summarized results.

Table 3: Regulated Contaminants						
Analyte	Unit	Range Detected	Average	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contamination
EPA and State Regulated						
Fluoride (F)*	mg/L	0.46 – 0.53	0.49	2.0	1	Erosion of natural occurring deposits; water additive
Nitrate (NO₃) as N	mg/L	0.32	0.32	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewer systems;
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	µg/L	4.7	4.7	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodi- chloromethane	µg/L	1.1	1.1	80	0	Part of TTHM
Bromoform	µg/L	1.7	1.7	80	0	Part of TTHM
Dibromo- chloromethane	µg/L	1.9	1.9	80	60	Part of TTHM

Table 3 Analyte Notes

* Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the Federal MCL of 4 mg/L over many years may get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the State MCL of 2 mg/L may get mottled teeth.

Table 4: Regulated Secondary Maximum Contaminants						
Analyte	Unit	Range Detected	Average	Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL)	PHGs and MCLGs	Source of Contamination
Water Quality (Regulated, SMCLs)						
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	260 – 340	260	500	N/A	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity	NTU	0.1 – 0.17	0.145	5	N/A	Soil Runoff

Table 4 Analyte Notes:

There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetic concerns.

Table 5: Non-regulated Contaminants						
Analyte	Unit	Range Detected	Average	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	Source of Contamination
Water Quality Non-Regulated						
Alkalinity, Total	mg/L of CaCO ₃	150 – 170	153.3	N/A	N/A	Erosion of the naturally occurring deposits
Bicarbonate (HCO₃)	mg/L as CaCO ₃	150 – 170	153.3	N/A	N/A	Part of Alkalinity
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	33 - 48	37.8	N/A	N/A	Erosion of the naturally occurring deposits
Hardness, Total	mg/L as CaCO ₃	100 – 150	116.6	N/A	N/A	The sum of polyvalent cations present, generally magnesium and calcium. The cations are usually naturally occurring.
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	5.2 – 7.4	5.85	N/A	N/A	Erosion of the naturally occurring deposits

For more information contact:

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