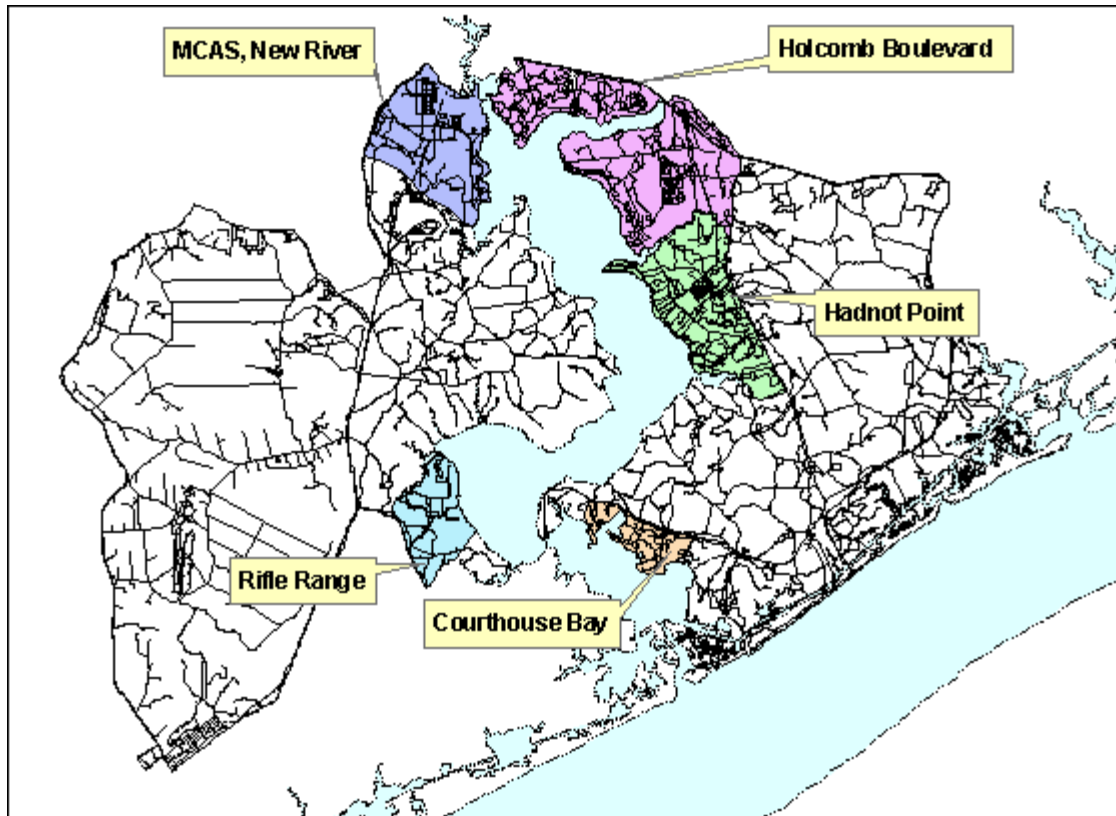


**2005 Water Quality Report for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-047)**



For more information

**Courthouse Bay Water Treatment
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2005 Water Quality Report for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System

Introduction

Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune is committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe and reliable. We believe that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe. This 2005 Water Quality Report for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. In 2005, Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Courthouse Bay community water system obtains water from seven (7) groundwater wells. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground. This water is relatively free of contaminants. It is pumped from the wells to a detention basin located at the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment Plant. At the detention basin air is bubbled through the water, calcium carbonate is added (to raise the pH of the water), and sodium hypochlorite is added to the water to protect against microbial contamination. In July of 2005, sodium hypochlorite replaced chlorine as the agent for microbial protection. This water is then pumped to a series of pressure filters to remove particles. After filtration, the water is passed through a set of softening units to remove minerals and then is stored in a large reservoir called a reservoir. When you open a faucet or turn on a water hose, treated drinking water from the reservoir is pumped through the distribution system to your taps.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential

Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
HWY 172 CHB 221	Lower	March 15, 2005
Courthouse Bay 220	Higher	March 15, 2005
Well #280 CHB	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #281 CHB	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Courthouse Bay BB44	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Courthouse Bay BB47	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Courthouse Bay BB218	Lower	March 15, 2005

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Explosive Constituents

As part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune began monitoring drinking water for compounds found in explosives, (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in well water and treated water in 2004. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Even though there are no current regulations requiring this particular sampling, MCB, Camp Lejeune continues to sample our drinking water for these compounds on a monthly basis. No munitions constituents were detected in the finished water of this system in 2005.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any natural or man-made physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which is at a level that may have an adverse effect on public health, and which is known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

Coliform: A group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are an indicator of potential contamination of water. Adequate and appropriate disinfection effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

Disinfection: A process that effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter. Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Nitrates: A dissolved form of nitrogen found in fertilizers and sewage by-products that may leach into groundwater and other water sources. Nitrates may also occur naturally in some waters.

N/A: Not-applicable: Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

ND: Non-detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

NTU: (Nephelometric turbidity unit) A measure of the clarity of water.

Pathogens: (Disease-causing pathogens, waterborne pathogens) A pathogen is a bacterium, virus, or parasite that causes or is capable of causing disease. Pathogens may contaminate water and cause waterborne disease.

pCi/L: (picocuries per liter) A measurement of radiation released by a set amount of a certain compound.

pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water.

ppb, ppm: (Part per billion, part per million) Measurements of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is like one cent in \$10,000 and a part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000.

THM: (Trihalomethanes) Four separate compounds (chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) that form as a result of disinfection.

Extra note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2005.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of the contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Asbestos	ND	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	2003*	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.11	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2003**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

* Sampling for Asbestos occurs every 9 years.

** Sampling for Fluoride occurs every 3 years.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes* [TTHMs]	49.1	ppb	N/A	80	42.7	55.7	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	26.6	ppb	N/A	60	14.4	44.3	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their kidneys, liver, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	0.56	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	5	ppb	0	AL=15	0	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 sec to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
				Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	9.46	ppb	2005	4.48	13.7	No
Bromoform	0.17	ppb	2005	1.86	1.86	No
Chlorodibromomethane	3.2	ppb	2005	6.76	0.97	No
Chloroform	28.98	ppb	2005	17.2	44.1	No

Unit Description:

N/A: Not applicable

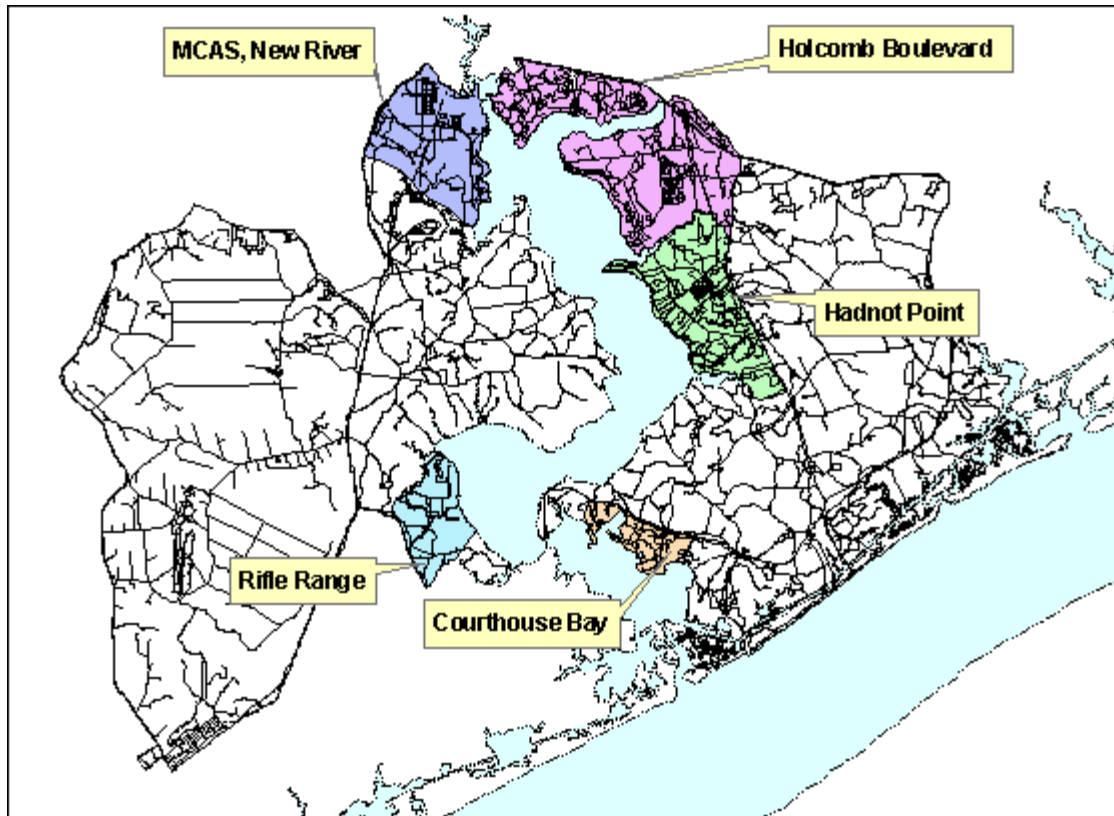
ND: Not detected

MFL: million fibers per liter

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**2005 Water Quality Report for Hadnot Point Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-041)**



For more information

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2005 Water Quality Report for Hadnot Point Water System

Introduction

Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune is committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe and reliable. We believe that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe. This 2005 Water Quality Report for Hadnot Point Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. In 2005, Hadnot Point Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Hadnot Point community water system obtains water from 32 groundwater wells located on Base. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne aquifer, approximately 180 feet below the ground. This water, which is relatively free of contaminants, is pumped from the wells to a water treatment plant located on the main portion of the Base. As the raw water enters the storage reservoir, sodium hypochlorite is added to the water to protect against microbial contamination. In July of 2005, sodium hypochlorite replaced chlorine as the agent for microbial protection. Raw water pumps are used to move the water from the reservoir to a set of large, cone-shaped devices called spiractors. The spiractors are used to soften the water by removing minerals. Lime is added at the bottom of the spiractors to assist in the softening process. The water is then passed through a set of filters, which contain layers of sand and carbon, to remove particles through a process called filtration. Fluoride (to prevent tooth decay) is added to the water as it is placed in a large storage tank called a reservoir. When customers need water, treated water is pumped from the reservoir and distributed throughout the Hadnot Point community water system.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Hadnot Point Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
HADNOT PT #606	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HAD NOT PT #607	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #611	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #612	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #614	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #621	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #627	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #654	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #609	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #613	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #616	Higher	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #620	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #622	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #623	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #628	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #629	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #632	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #633	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #640	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #641	Higher	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #642	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #652	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #661	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #662	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #663	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #709	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #710	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #711	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT LCH 4009	Higher	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #5186	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #595	Lower	March 15, 2005
HADNOT PT #596	Lower	March 15, 2005

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Hadnot Point Water Treatment System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Explosive Constituents

As part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune began monitoring drinking water for compounds found in explosives, (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in well water and treated water in 2004. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in

explosives. Even though there are no current regulations requiring this particular sampling, MCB, Camp Lejeune continues to sample our drinking water for these compounds on a monthly basis. No munitions constituents were detected in the finished water of this system in 2005.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any natural or man-made physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which is at a level that may have an adverse effect on public health, and which is known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

Coliform: A group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are an indicator of potential contamination of water. Adequate and appropriate disinfection effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

Disinfection: A process that effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter. Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant that is allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not-applicable: Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

ND: Non-detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Nitrates: A dissolved form of nitrogen found in fertilizers and sewage by-products that may leach into groundwater and other water sources. Nitrates may also occur naturally in some waters.

NTU: (Nephelometric turbidity unit) A measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Pathogens: (Disease-causing pathogens, waterborne pathogens) A pathogen is a bacterium, virus, or parasite that causes or is capable of causing disease. Pathogens may contaminate water and cause waterborne disease.

pCi/L: (picocuries per liter) A measurement of radioactivity in water.

pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water.

ppb, ppm: (Part per billion, part per million) Measurements of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is like one cent in \$10,000 and a part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000.

THM: (Trihalomethanes) Four separate compounds (chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) that form as a result of disinfection.

Extra note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2005.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Asbestos	ND	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	2003*	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.96	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2003**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

* Sampling for Asbestos occurs every 9 years.

** Sampling for Fluoride occurs every 3 years.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes* [TTHMs]	26	ppb	N/A	80	20.6	30.2	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	5.5	ppb	N/A	60	3.2	9.2	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have any increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	0.19	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	2004**	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	12	ppb	0	AL=15	1	2004**	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 sec to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

** Sampling for Copper and Lead occurs every 3 years.

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
				Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	6.08	ppb	2005	5.11	7.54	No
Bromoform	0.08	ppb	2005	0.86	0.86	No
Chlorodibromomethane	3.77	ppb	2005	2.44	5.05	No
Chloroform	8.32	ppb	2005	5.51	13.1	No

Unit Description

N/A: Not applicable

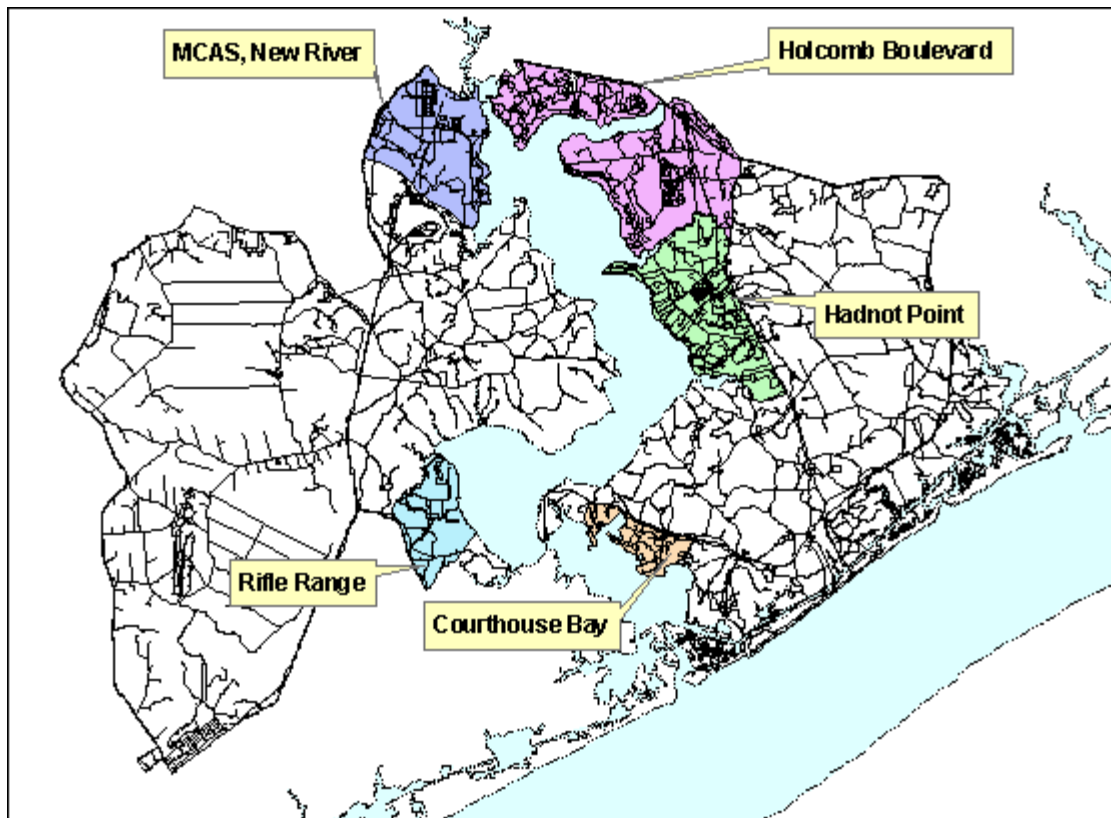
ND: Not detected

MFL: Million fibers per liter

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**2005 Water Quality Report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-043)**



For more information

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Web Address: www.lejeune.usmc.mil/emd

2005 Water Quality Report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System

Introduction

Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune is committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe and reliable. We believe that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe. This 2005 Water Quality Report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. In 2005, Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Holcomb Boulevard community water system obtains water from 21 groundwater wells located on Base. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne freshwater aquifer, approximately 180 feet below the ground. This water, which is relatively free of contaminants, is pumped from the wells to a water treatment plant located near the main gate of the Base. As the water enters the water treatment plant, sodium hypochlorite is added to protect against microbial contamination and placed into a storage reservoir. In July of 2005, sodium hypochlorite replaced chlorine as the agent for microbial protection. From the storage reservoir the water is moved to a set of large, cone-shaped devices called spiractors. The spiractors are used to soften the water by removing minerals. Lime is added at the bottom of the spiractors to aid the softening process. The water is then passed through a set of filters, which contain layers of sand and carbon, to remove particles through a process called filtration. Fluoride (to prevent tooth decay) is added to the water and then the clean water is placed in a large storage tank called a reservoir. When water is needed by customers, it is pumped from the reservoirs and distributed throughout the Holcomb Boulevard community water system.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
HOLCOMB BLVD #643	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #644	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #646	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #647	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #648	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #650	Higher	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #698	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #699	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #701	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #703	Higher	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #704	Higher	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #705	Higher	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #707	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #708	Moderate	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #619	Lower	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #618	Lower	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #617	Lower	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #557	Lower	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #558	Lower	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #584	Lower	March 15, 2005
HOLCOMB BLVD #700	Moderate	March 15, 2005

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Explosive Constituents

As part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune began monitoring drinking water for compounds found in explosives, (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in well water and treated water in 2004. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Even though there are no current regulations requiring this particular sampling, MCB, Camp Lejeune continues to sample our drinking water for these compounds on a monthly basis. No munitions constituents were detected in the finished water of this system in 2005.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

On January 13, 2005 the Holcomb Boulevard water system received an administrative Notice of Violation (NOV) from the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) for failure to submit an optimal corrosion control treatment recommendation for an exceedance in 2002. In response to this NOV, MCB Camp Lejeune provided public notice to all of its customers and submitted an optimal corrosion treatment recommendation to NCDENR. This treatment was reviewed and approved by NCDNER on March 10, 2005.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any natural or man-made physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which is at a level that may have an adverse effect on public health, and which is known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

Coliform: A group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are an indicator of potential contamination of water. Adequate and appropriate disinfection effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

Disinfection: A process that effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter. Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not-applicable: Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

ND: Non-detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Nitrates: A dissolved form of nitrogen found in fertilizers and sewage by-products that may leach into groundwater and other water sources. Nitrates may also occur naturally in some waters.

NTU: (Nephelometric turbidity unit) A measure of the clarity of water.

Pathogens: (Disease-causing pathogens, waterborne pathogens) A pathogen is a bacterium, virus, or parasite that causes or is capable of causing disease. Pathogens may contaminate water and cause waterborne disease.

pCi/L: (picocuries per liter) A measurement of radiation released by a set amount of a certain compound.

pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water.

ppb, ppm: (Part per billion, part per million) Measurements of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is like one cent in \$10,000 and a part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000.

THM: (Trihalomethanes) Four separate compounds (chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) that form as a result of disinfection.

Extra note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2005.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Asbestos	ND	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	2003*	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1.24	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2003**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

* Sampling for Asbestos occurs every 9 years.

** Sampling for Fluoride occurs every 3 years.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes* [TTHMs]	40.7	ppb	N/A	80	25.9	48.5	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	19.5	ppb	N/A	60	37.4	10	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	0.14	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	14	ppb	0	AL=15	3	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 sec to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
				Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	7.93	ppb	2005	6.39	9.28	No
Bromoform	0.08	ppb	2005	0.85	0.85	No
Chlorodibromomethane	3.62	ppb	2005	1.3	9.28	No
Chloroform	21.29	ppb	2005	8.16	32.2	No

Unit Description:

N/A: Not applicable

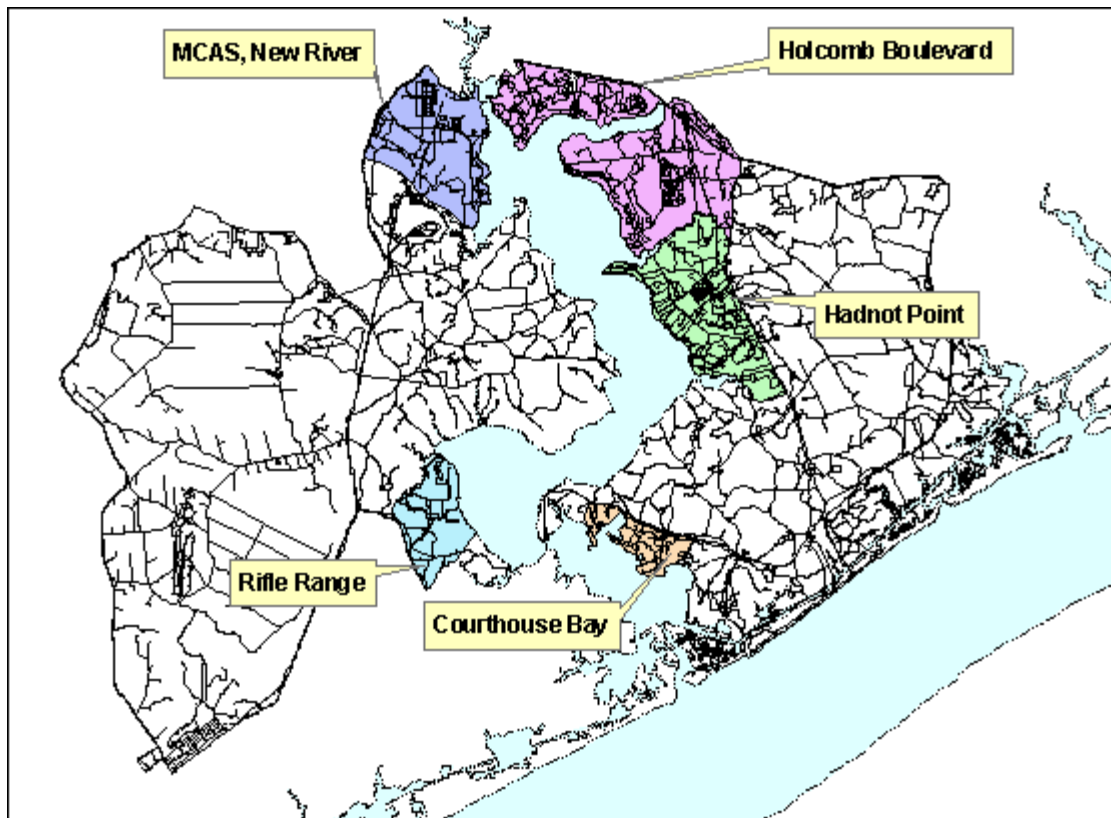
ND: Not detected

MFL: million fiber per liter

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**2005 Water Quality Report for MCAS, New River Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-042)**



For more information

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2005 Water Quality Report for MCAS, New River Water Treatment System

Introduction

Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune is committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe and reliable. We believe that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe. This 2005 Water Quality Report for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), New River Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. In 2005, MCAS, New River Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The MCAS, New River community water system obtains water from 11 groundwater wells located in the Verona Loop area. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne freshwater aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground. This water is relatively free of contaminants. It is pumped from the wells to a water treatment plant located on the air station. The water enters the water treatment plant and is pumped into a set of cone-shaped devices called spiractors. The spiractors are used to soften the water by removing minerals. The water is then passed through a set of filters, which contain layers of sand and carbon to remove particles through a process called filtration, and is chlorinated to protect against microbial contamination. The clean water is then placed in a large storage tank called a reservoir. When water is needed by customers, the water is pumped from the reservoir and distributed throughout the MCAS New River community water system.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The relative susceptibility rating of each source for MCAS, New River Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well TC 1253	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well AS 4150	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Wall AS 5001	Moderate	March 15, 2005
MCAS New River #101	Moderate	March 15, 2005
MCAS New River #102	Moderate	March 15, 2005
MCAS New River #103	Moderate	March 15, 2005
MCAS New River Well #104	Moderate	March 15, 2005
MCAS New River Well #105	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well AS 190	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well AS 191	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well TC 600	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well TC 604	Higher	March 15, 2005
Well TC 1000	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well TC 1001	Moderate	March 15, 2005

The complete SWAP Assessment report for MCAS, New River Water Treatment System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Explosive Constituents

As part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune began monitoring drinking water for compounds found in explosives, (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in well water and treated water in 2004. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Even though there are no current regulations requiring this particular sampling, MCB, Camp Lejeune continues to sample our drinking water for these compounds on a monthly basis.

The May 2005 sampling event detected two munitions constituents, Royal Demolition Explosive (RDX) and 2,4,6 – Trinitrotoluene (TNT) at the MCAS, New River water system. This was the first time that any munitions constituent was detected since the sampling began in April 2004. Both detections were below the lifetime Health Advisory guidance levels established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that a lifetime of daily exposure to these compounds at these levels would not be expected to cause adverse health effects. MCB, Camp Lejeune immediately resampled the water to confirm the results. The resampling, as well as the routine monthly sampling through the remainder of 2005 did not detect any RDX or TNT at the MCAS, New River water system. The wells that were serving the MCAS, New River water treatment system were also sampled in June 2005. None of these compounds were found in any of the well samples.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any natural or man-made physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which is at a level that may have an adverse effect on public health, and which is known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

Coliform: A group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are an indicator of potential contamination of water. Adequate and appropriate disinfection effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

Disinfection: A process that effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter. Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not-applicable: Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

ND: Non-detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Nitrates: A dissolved form of nitrogen found in fertilizers and sewage by-products that may leach into groundwater and other water sources. Nitrates may also occur naturally in some waters.

NTU: (Nephelometric turbidity unit) A measure of the clarity of water.

Pathogens: (Disease-causing pathogens, waterborne pathogens) A pathogen is a bacterium, virus, or parasite that causes or is capable of causing disease. Pathogens may contaminate water and cause waterborne disease.

pCi/L: (picocuries per liter) A measurement of radiation released by a set amount of a certain compound.

pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water.

ppb, ppm: (Part per billion, part per million) Measurements of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is like one cent in \$10,000 and a part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000.

THM: (Trihalomethanes) Four separate compounds (chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) that form as a result of disinfection.

Extra note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2005.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Asbestos	ND	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	2003*	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	0.24	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2003**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

* Sampling for Asbestos occurs every 9 years.

** Sampling for Fluoride occurs every 3 years.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes* [TTHMs]	71	ppb	N/A	80	62.7	88.8	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	12.4	ppb	N/A	60	16.4	8.1	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, and central nervous system, or may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	ND	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	2004**	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	11	ppb	0	AL=15	2	2004**	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 sec to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

** Sampling for Copper and Lead occurs every 3 years.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	8.2	pCi/L	0	50*	2004**	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

** Starting in 2006, sampling for radiologicals will occur yearly. Prior to 2006, sampling occurred every 3 years.

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
				Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	14.28	ppb	2005	9.31	21.1	No
Bromoform	1.53	ppb	2005	0.56	2.8	No
Chlorodibromomethane	9.71	ppb	2005	3.12	17.4	No
Chloroform	25.55	ppb	2005	15.2	35.2	No

Unit Description:

NA: Not applicable

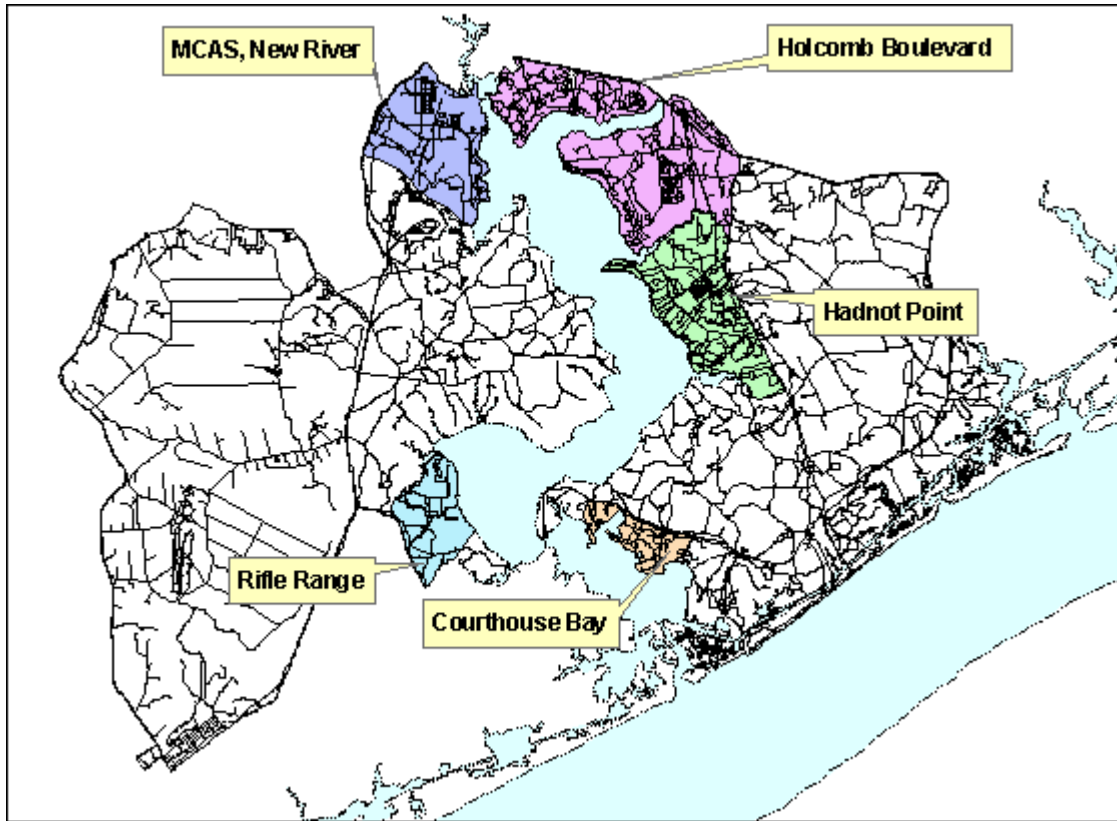
ND: Not detected

MFL: million fibers per liter

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

**2005 Water Quality Report for Rifle Range Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-046)**



For more information

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Web Address: www.lejeune.usmc.mil/emd

2005 Water Quality Report for Rifle Range Water Treatment System

Introduction

Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune is committed to providing you with drinking water that is safe and reliable. We believe that providing you with accurate information about your water is the best way to assure you that your water is safe. This 2005 Water Quality Report for Rifle Range Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. The Rifle Range Water Treatment System is supplied with drinking water from Onslow County. The Onslow County Water System Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed at <http://www.onwasa.com>. In 2005, Rifle Range Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards.

What EPA Wants You to Know

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which 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, which 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, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The MCB, Camp Lejeune Rifle Range Water System is supplied with drinking water from Onslow County. Onslow County obtains raw water from the Black Creek and Castle Hayne groundwater aquifers. Onslow County maintains and operates a series of groundwater pumps that are used to withdraw raw water from these aquifers and transfer the raw water to Onslow County's Water Treatment Plant. At the treatment plant, licensed operators are responsible for using state-of-the-art equipment to remove contaminants from the water. As the water is pumped from the water treatment plant, chlorine is added to protect against microbial contamination. This treated water passes through the Onslow County water distribution system and then to the MCB, Camp Lejeune Rifle Range Water System.

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Public Water Supply (PWS) Section, Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) conducted assessments for all drinking water sources across North Carolina. The purpose of the assessments was to determine the susceptibility of each drinking water source (well or surface water intake) to Potential Contaminant Sources (PCSs). The results of the assessment are available in SWAP Assessment Reports that include maps, background information and a relative susceptibility rating of Higher, Moderate, or Lower.

The sources for Rifle Ranger Water Treatment System are the same as the sources for Onslow County Water Treatment System. The relative susceptibility rating of each source for Onslow County Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area.). The assessment findings are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating	SWAP Report Date
Well #1	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #2	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #4	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #5	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well #6	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #7	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #8	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #9	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well #10	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well #11	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #12	Lower	March 15, 2005
Dixon Well #1	Lower	March 15, 2005
Dixon Well #2	Lower	March 15, 2005
Dixon Well #3	Lower	March 15, 2005
Hubert Well #1	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Hubert Well #2	Lower	March 15, 2005
Hubert Well #3	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Hubert Well #4	Moderate	March 15, 2005
Well #13	Lower	March 15, 2005
Well #14	Lower	March 15, 2005
Dixon Well #5	Lower	March 15, 2005

The complete SWAP Assessment report for Rifle Range Water Treatment System may be viewed on the Web at: <http://www.deh.enr.state.nc.us/pws/swap> Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this web site may differ from the results that were available at the time this CCR was prepared. To obtain a printed copy of this report, please mail a written request to: Source Water Assessment Program – Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-1634, or email request to swap@ncmail.net. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report please contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at 919-715-2633.

It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the systems’ potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

Explosive Constituents

As part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune began monitoring drinking water for compounds found in explosives, (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in well water and treated water in 2004. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Even though there are no current regulations requiring this particular sampling, MCB, Camp Lejeune continues to sample our drinking water for these compounds on a monthly basis.

The May 2005 sampling event detected one munitions constituents, Trinitrotoluene (TNT), at the Rifle Range water system. This was the first time that any munitions constituent was detected since the sampling began in April 2004. This detection was below the lifetime Health Advisory guidance levels established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that a lifetime of

daily exposure to these compounds at these levels would not be expected to cause adverse health effects. MCB, Camp Lejeune immediately resampled the water to confirm the results. The resampling, as well as the routine monthly sampling through the remainder of 2005 did not detect TNT at the Rifle Range water system.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

On January 13, 2005 the Rifle Range water system received an administrative Notice of Violation (NOV) from the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR) for failure to submit an optimal corrosion control treatment recommendation for an exceedance in 2002. In response to this NOV, MCB Camp Lejeune provided public notice to all of its customers and submitted an optimal corrosion treatment recommendation to NCDENR. This treatment was reviewed and approved by NCDNER on March 10, 2005.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Contaminant: Any natural or man-made physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water, which is at a level that may have an adverse effect on public health, and which is known or anticipated to occur in public water systems.

Coliform: A group of bacteria commonly found in the environment. They are an indicator of potential contamination of water. Adequate and appropriate disinfection effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

Disinfection: A process that effectively destroys coliform bacteria.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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 allow for a margin of safety.

MFL: Million fibers per liter. Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level: There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

N/A: Not-applicable: Information not applicable/not required for that particular water system or for that particular rule.

ND: Non-detects: Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at the level of detection set for the particular methodology used.

Nitrates: A dissolved form of nitrogen found in fertilizers and sewage by-products that may leach into groundwater and other water sources. Nitrates may also occur naturally in some waters.

NTU: (Nephelometric turbidity unit) A measure of the clarity of water.

Pathogens: (Disease-causing pathogens, waterborne pathogens) A pathogen is a bacterium, virus, or parasite that causes or is capable of causing disease. Pathogens may contaminate water and cause waterborne disease.

pCi/L: (picocuries per liter) A measurement of radiation released by a set amount of a certain compound.

pH: A measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water.

ppb, ppm: (Part per billion, part per million) Measurements of the amount of contaminant per unit of water. A part per million is like one cent in \$10,000 and a part per billion is like one cent in \$10,000,000.

THM: (Trihalomethanes) Four separate compounds (chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) that form as a result of disinfection.

Extra note: MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Water Quality Data Table

We routinely monitor for over 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected in the last round of sampling for the particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2005.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Asbestos	ND	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	2003*	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Asbestos (Onslow Co.)	0.17	MFL	7	7	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Onslow Co.)	1	MFL	4	4	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

* Sampling for Asbestos occurs every 9 years. Different water systems will have varied sampling schedules.

Disinfection Byproducts Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
					Low	High			
Total Trihalomethanes* [TTHMs]	67.7	ppb	N/A	80	53.9	88.8	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes* (Onslow Co.)	49	ppb	N/A	80	N/A	N/A	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	39.1	ppb	N/A	60	29.5	44.8	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (Onslow Co.)	15	ppb	N/A	60	N/A	N/A	2005	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, any many have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	0.66	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	0	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Copper (Onslow Co.) (90th percentile)	0.438	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	4	ppb	0	AL=15	0	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead* (Onslow Co.) (90th percentile)	6	ppb	0	AL=15	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

* Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 sec to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Radioactive Contaminants

<u>Contaminant(s)</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Beta/photon emitters (Onslow Co.)	5.77	pCi/L	0	50*	2004	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Unregulated Volatile Organic Contaminants

<u>Contaminant(s)</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Range</u>		<u>Violation</u>
				<u>Low</u>	<u>High</u>	
Bromodichloromethane	6.08	ppb	2005	4.8	7.87	No
Bromodichloromethane (Onslow Co.)	36.0	ppb	2005	1.4	7.9	No
Bromoform	ND	ppb	2005	N/A	N/A	No
Bromoform (Onslow Co.)	36.0	ppb	2005	1.6	3.8	No
Chlorodibromomethane	0.94	ppb	2005	0.68	1.61	No
Chlorodibromomethane (Onslow Co.)	96.0	ppb	2005	0.9	7.4	No
Chloroform	41.35	ppb	2005	29.8	52.8	No
Chloroform (Onslow Co.)	84.0	ppb	2005	4.2	11	No

Unit Description:

N/A: Not applicable

ND: Not detected

MFL: million fibers per liter

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

Microbiological Contaminant(s)

<u>Contaminant(s)</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Total Coliform Bacteria (Onslow Co.) (presence or absence)	1*	0	1 positive monthly sample	No	Naturally present in the environment

* 1 out of 1203 samples tested was positive. 0 out of 1 retested sample was positive.