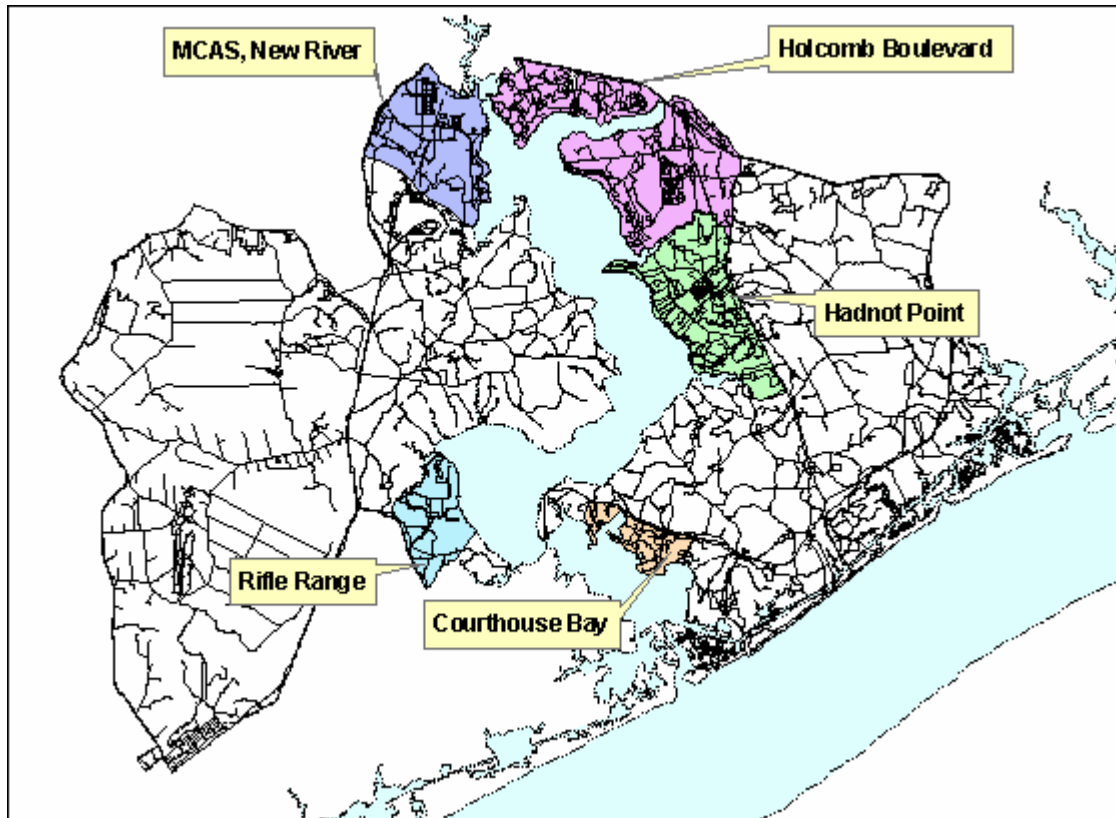


**2006 Water Quality Report for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-047)**



For more information

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2006 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 2006 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 2006, 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 tank called a reservoir. When water is needed by customers, the water is pumped from the reservoir and distributed throughout the Courthouse Bay 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 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.

The April 2006 sampling event detected one munitions constituent, Nitrobenzene, at the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System. This detection was below the lifetime Health Advisory guidance level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that a lifetime of daily exposure to this compound at the level detected would not be expected to cause adverse effects. Routine monthly sampling through the remainder of 2006 did not detect any munitions constituents at the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System.

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.

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Courthouse Bay (PWSID: 04-67-047)

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, 2006.** 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. Although it is not required, MCB, Camp Lejeune samples finished water for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) on a monthly basis. Other data depicted below, 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	0.168	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2006**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ND	ppm	10	10	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* 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]	67.9	ppb	N/A	80	47.5	96.0	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	28.9	ppb	N/A	60	19.3	51.3	2006	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.

** According to the EPA standards, the MCL is exceeded if the concentration of TTHMs exceeds 80 ppb in a drinking water system (based on a four-quarter running average). Therefore, individual quarterly samples may exceed the MCL if the running average remains under this limit.

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).

** AL - Action Level

*** Sampling for Lead and Copper occurs every 3 years for this system

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date*	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	ND	pCi/L	0	15	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	ND	pCi/L	0	50	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Courthouse Bay (PWSID: 04-67-047) (Continued)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
			Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2006	ND	12.7	No
Bromoform	ppb	2006	ND	0.6	No
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	2006	1.92	6.13	No
Chloroform	ppb	2006	11.1	48.1	No

Explosive Constituents

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrobenzene	0.23	ppb	N/A	2006	No	Used in the manufacture of explosives

Units Description:

NA: Not Applicable

MFL: million fibers per liter

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

ND: Not detected

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

Potential Health Effects:

Asbestos Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps

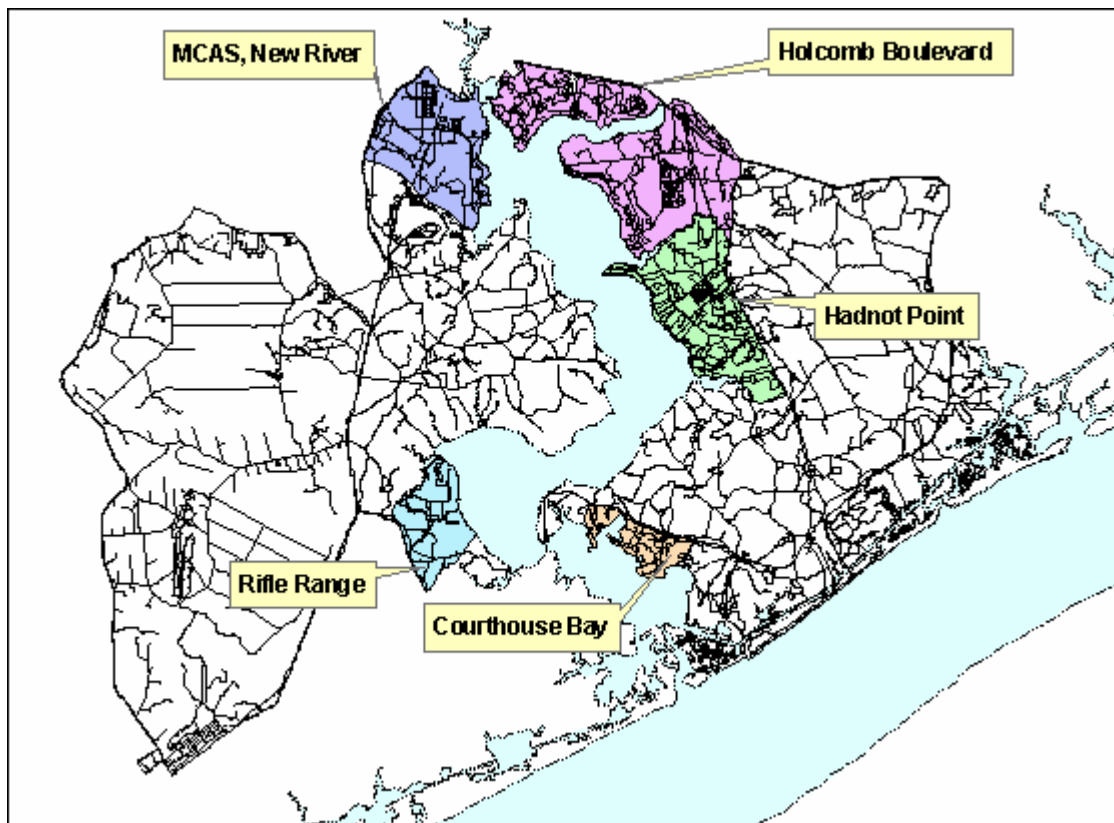
Fluoride Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

HAA5 Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TTHM 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**2006 Water Quality Report for MCAS, New River Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-042)**



For more information

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2006 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 2006 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. The MCAS Water Treatment System exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in May and July 2006. These were both exceedances of a four quarter running average. This system met all other U.S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards in 2006.

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. No munitions constituents were detected in the finished water of the MCAS, New River Water Treatment System in 2006.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

The MCAS, New River Water Treatment System exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in May and July 2006. These were both exceedances of a four quarter running average. All residents in the affected area were notified in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and requires the disinfection of drinking water. However, when used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants react with naturally-occurring organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). EPA has determined that a number of DBPs are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Certain DBPs, including some Trihalomethanes (THMs) and some haloacetic acids (HAAs), have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Other DBPs have been shown to affect the liver and the nervous

system, and cause reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Exposure to certain DBPs may produce similar effects in people. EPA has set standards to limit exposure to THMs, HAAs, and other DBPs.

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.

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - MCAS, New River (PWSID: 04-67-042)

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, 2006.** 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. Although it is not required, MCB, Camp Lejeune samples finished water for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) on a monthly basis. Other data depicted below, 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	0.230	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2006**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ND	ppm	10	10	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* 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]	76.4	ppb	N/A	80	56.5	107.5	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	23.9	ppb	N/A	60	12.8	38.5	2006	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.

** According to the EPA standards, the MCL is exceeded if the concentration of TTHMs exceeds 80 ppb in a drinking water system (based on a four-quarter running average). Therefore, individual quarterly samples may exceed the MCL if the running average remains under this limit. The MCAS water system did not exceed the running average MCL for TTHMs in the 4th quarter of 2006 (shown above). **However, the running average for the 2nd and 3rd quarters were in violation for this system.** A new ion exchange water treatment plant will replace the existing plant in 2007. This technology will assist with TTHM removal. However, Camp Lejeune will continue to flush the system and alternate water wells in an effort to reduce TTHM formation until the new plant is put online.

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).

** AL - Acton Level

*** Sampling for Lead and Copper occurs every 3 years for this system

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date*	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	ND	pCi/L	0	15	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	4.72	pCi/L	0	50	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* Starting in 2006, sampling for radiologicals is required annually. Prior to 2006, sampling occurred every 3 years

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - MCAS, New River (PWSID: 04-67-042) (Continued)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
			Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2006	ND	17.5	No
Bromoform	ppb	2006	ND	1.86	No
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	2006	2.52	14.0	No
Chloroform	ppb	2006	9.62	39.7	No

Units Description:

NA: Not Applicable MFL: million fibers per liter ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
 ND: Not detected ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Potential Health Effects:

- Asbestos** Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps

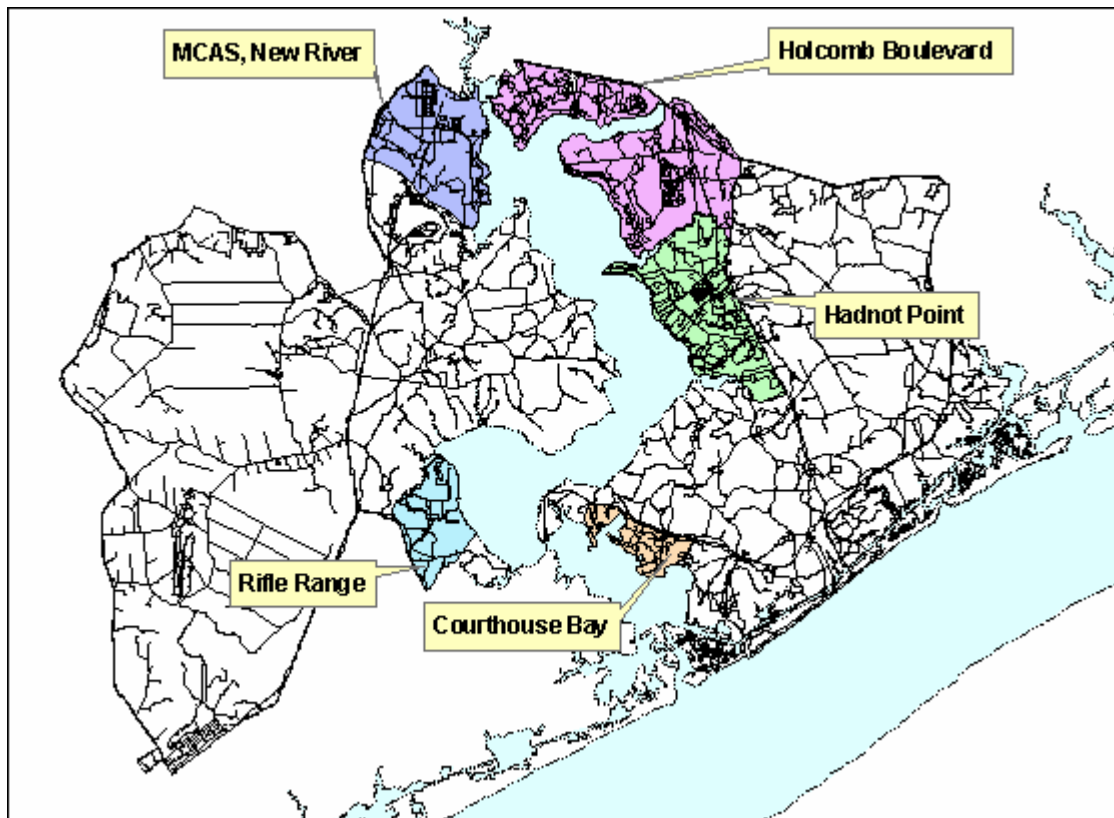
- Fluoride** Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

- HAA5** Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

- Lead** Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

- TTHM** 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**2006 Water Quality Report for Hadnot Point Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-041)**



For more information

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2006 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 2006 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 2006, 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.

The June 2006 sampling event detected one munitions constituent, Nitrobenzene, at the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System. 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 this compound at the level detected would not be expected to cause adverse effects. Routine monthly sampling through the remainder of 2006 did not detect any munitions constituents at the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System.

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.

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Hadnot Point (PWSID: 04-67-041)

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, 2006.** 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. Although it is not required, MCB, Camp Lejeune samples finished water for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) on a monthly basis. Other data depicted below, 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	0.906	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2006**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ND	ppm	10	10	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* 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]	46.5	ppb	N/A	80	34.3	57.3	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	20.5	ppb	N/A	60	13.0	31.5	2006	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.

** According to the EPA standards, the MCL is exceeded if the concentration of TTHMs exceeds 80 ppb in a drinking water system (based on a four-quarter running average). Therefore, individual quarterly samples may exceed the MCL if the running average remains under this limit.

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).

** AL - Action Level

*** Sampling for Lead and Copper occurs every 3 years for this system

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date*	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	ND	pCi/L	0	15	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	0.69	pCi/L	0	50	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* Starting in 2006, sampling for radiologicals is required annually. Prior to 2006, sampling occurred every 3 years

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Hadnot Point (PWSID: 04-67-041) (Continued)

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
			Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2006	4.46	11.7	No
Bromoform	ppb	2006	ND	ND	No
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	2006	1.52	4.42	No
Chloroform	ppb	2006	7.76	27.0	No

Explosive Constituents

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrobenzene	0.28	ppb	N/A	2006	No	Used in the manufacture of explosives

Units Description:

NA: Not Applicable

MFL: million fibers per liter

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

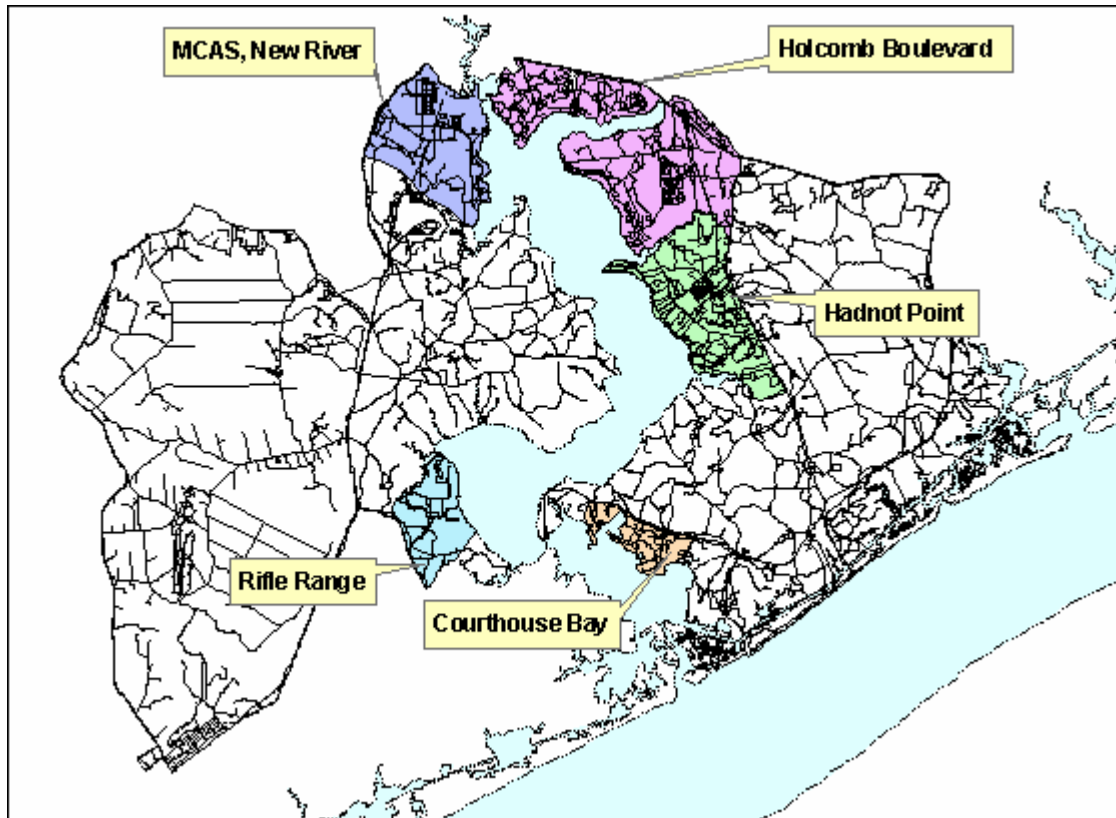
ND: Not detected

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

Potential Health Effects:

Asbestos	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps
Fluoride	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
HAA5	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
TTHM	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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**2006 Water Quality Report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-043)**



For more information

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2006 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 2006 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 2006, 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.

The October 2006 sampling event detected one munitions constituent, 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene (TNT), at the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System. This detection was below the lifetime Health Advisory guidance level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that a lifetime of daily exposure to this compound at the level detected would not be expected to cause adverse effects. Routine monthly sampling through the remainder of 2006 did not detect any munitions constituents at the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System.

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.

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Holcomb Boulevard (PWSID: 04-67-043)

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, 2006.** 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. Although it is not required, MCB, Camp Lejeune samples finished water for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) on a monthly basis. Other data depicted below, 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	0.777	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2006**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ND	ppm	10	10	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* 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]	54.3	ppb	N/A	80	19.3	86.5	2006	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	23.0	ppb	N/A	60	4.5	32.0	2006	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.

** According to the EPA standards, the MCL is exceeded if the concentration of TTHMs exceeds 80 ppb in a drinking water system (based on a four-quarter running average). Therefore, individual quarterly samples may exceed the MCL if the running average remains under this limit.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	0.294	ppm	1.3	**AL=1.3	0	2006	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	13	ppb	0	**AL=15	3	2006	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).

** AL - Action Level

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date*	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	0.45	pCi/L	0	15	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	0.65	pCi/L	0	50	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* Starting in 2006, sampling for radiologicals is required annually. Prior to 2006, sampling occurred every 3 years

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Holcomb Boulevard (PWSID: 04-67-043)

Volatil Organic Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Unit	Sample Date	Range		Violation
			Low	High	
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2006	ND	10.8	No
Bromoform	ppb	2006	ND	0.9	No
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	2006	0.64	2.0	No
Chloroform	ppb	2006	5.7	39.0	No

Explosive Constituents

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,6 Trinitrotoluene (TNT)	0.21	ppb	N/A	2006	No	Used in the manufacture of explosives

Units Description:

NA: Not Applicable

MFL: million fibers per liter

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

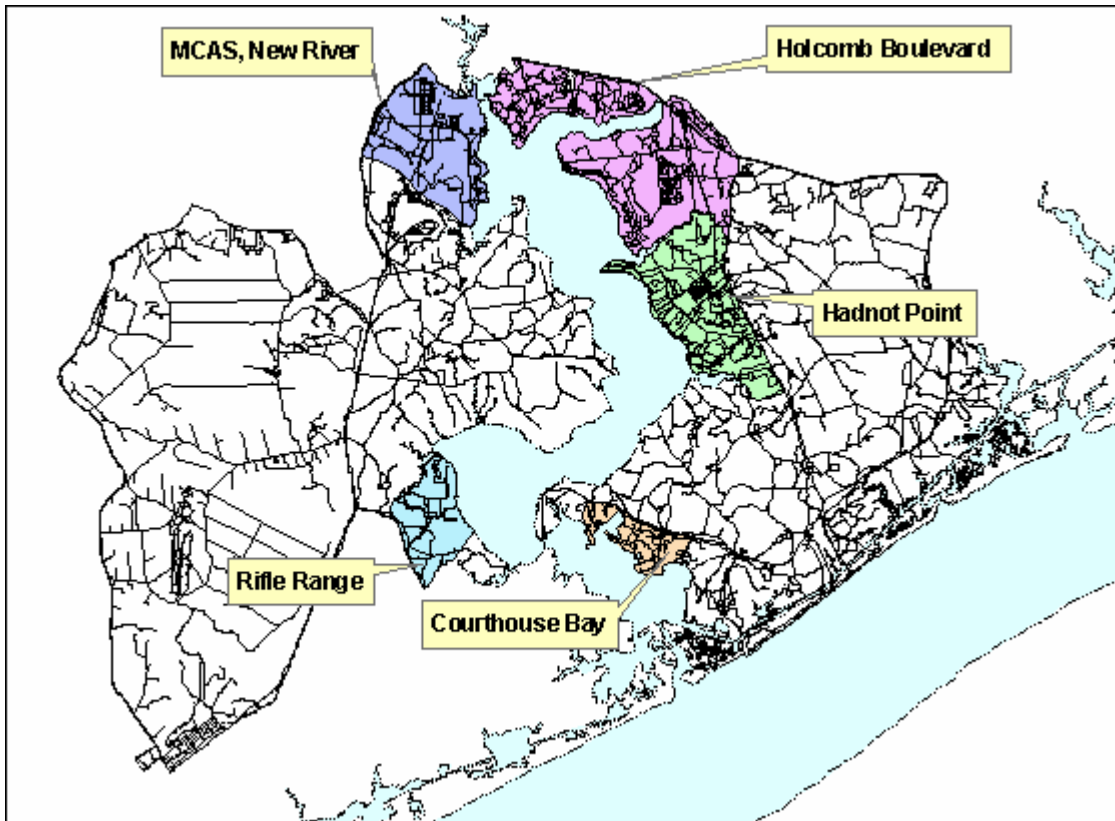
ND: Not detected

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

Potential Health Effects:

Asbestos	Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps
Fluoride	Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.
HAA5	Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
Lead	Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.
TTHM	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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

**2006 Water Quality Report for Rifle Range Water Treatment System
(PWS ID: 04-67-046)**



For more information

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2006 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 2006 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 system exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in May, July and October 2006. These were all exceedances of a four quarter running average. Water from the Rifle Range System is purchased from the Onslow Water and Sewer Authority (ONWASA). ONWASA has recently installed Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters that will assist in reducing TTHM levels. The Rifle Range Water Treatment System met all other U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards in 2006.

The Onslow County Water System Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed at <http://www.onwasa.com>.

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 Range 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 June 2006 sampling event detected one munitions constituent, Nitrobenzene, at the Rifle Range Water System. This detection was below the lifetime Health Advisory guidance level established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This means that a lifetime of daily exposure to this compound at the level detected would not be expected to cause adverse health effects. Routine monthly sampling through the remainder of 2006 did not detect any explosive constituents at the Rifle Range Water System.

Violations that Your Water System Received for the Report Year

The Rifle Range Water System exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) in May, July and October 2007. These were all exceedances of a four quarter running average. All residents in the affected area were notified in accordance with State and Federal regulations.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets drinking water standards and requires the disinfection of drinking water. However, when used in the treatment of drinking water, disinfectants react with naturally-occurring organic and inorganic matter present in water to form chemicals called disinfection byproducts (DBPs). EPA has determined that a number of DBPs are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Certain DBPs, including some Trihalomethanes (THMs) and some haloacetic acids (HAAs), have been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. Other DBPs have been shown to affect the liver and the nervous system, and cause reproductive or developmental effects in laboratory animals. Exposure to certain DBPs may produce similar effects in people. EPA has set standards to limit exposure to THMs, HAAs, and other DBPs.

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.

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Rifle Range (PWSID: 04-67-046)

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, 2006.** 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. Although it is not required, MCB, Camp Lejeune samples finished water for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) on a monthly basis. Other data depicted below, 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	0.8	ppm	4	4	N/A	N/A	2006**	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate	ND	ppm	10	10	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

* 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]	82.9	ppb	N/A	80	58.8	109.3	2006	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]	42.6	ppb	N/A	60	35.8	53.3	2006	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.

** According to the EPA standards, the MCL is exceeded if the concentration of TTHMs exceeds 80 ppb in a drinking water system (based on a four-quarter running average). Therefore, individual quarterly samples may exceed the MCL if the running average remains under this limit. **The Rifle Range System exceeded the running average MCL for TTHMs in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2006.** ONWASA will soon be activating Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters that will assist in reducing TTHM levels. In addition, Camp Lejeune will continue to flush the Rifle Range distribution system in an effort to control TTHM formation.

Lead and Copper Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (90th percentile)	0.012	ppm	1.3	**AL=1.3	1	2006	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead* (90th percentile)	12	ppb	0	**AL=15	1	2006	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).

** AL - Action Level

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Sample Date*	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Alpha	ND	pCi/L	0	15	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Beta	6.18	pCi/L	0	50	2006	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

2006 - Water Quality Data Table - Rifle Range (PWSID: 04-67-046) (Continued)

Volatil Organic Contaminants

Range

Contaminant(s)	Unit	Sample Date	Low	High	Violation
Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2006	ND	12.0	No
Bromoform	ppb	2006	ND	0.50	No
Chlorodibromomethane	ppb	2006	ND	1.74	No
Chloroform	ppb	2006	38.4	73.8	No

Explosive Constituents

Contaminant(s)	Your Water	Unit	MCL	Sample Date	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrobenzene	0.20	ppb	N/A	2006	No	Used in the manufacture of explosives

Units Description:

NA: Not Applicable

MFL: million fibers per liter

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

ND: Not detected

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

Potential Health Effects:

Asbestos Increased risk of developing benign intestinal polyps

Fluoride Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

HAA5 Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Lead Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

TTHM 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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.