

2007 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

for Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System



USMC CAMP LEJEUNE
~ COURTHOUSE BAY

PWS ID#: NC0467047

Meeting the Challenge

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 2007 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 2007, Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. Routine monthly sampling in 2007 did not detect any munitions constituents at the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System.

**“INFORMED CUSTOMERS
ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.”**

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Courthouse Bay Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water (Indoor savings are based on a family of two adults and one child). Here are a few tips:

- Run only full loads in dishwasher and washing machine. Saves 300-800 gallons per month
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth. Saves three gallons each day
- "Take shorter showers." Even a one or two minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons a day
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak
- Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. Saves 400-600 gallons per month
- Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. Saves 150 gallons each time
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs—and only there. Saves 500 gallons per month
- Water during the cool parts of the day. Early morning is better than dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brynn Ashton (EMD) at (910) 451-9385.

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 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 based on a SWAP report dated April 2, 2007, are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
COURTHOUSE BAY 220	Higher
WELL #280 CHB	Lower
COURTHOUSE BAY BB218	Lower
HWY 172 CHB 221	Lower
WELL #281 CHB	Moderate
COURTHOUSE BAY BB44	Lower
COURTHOUSE BAY BB47	Moderate

The complete SWAP 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 report 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 e-mail 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.

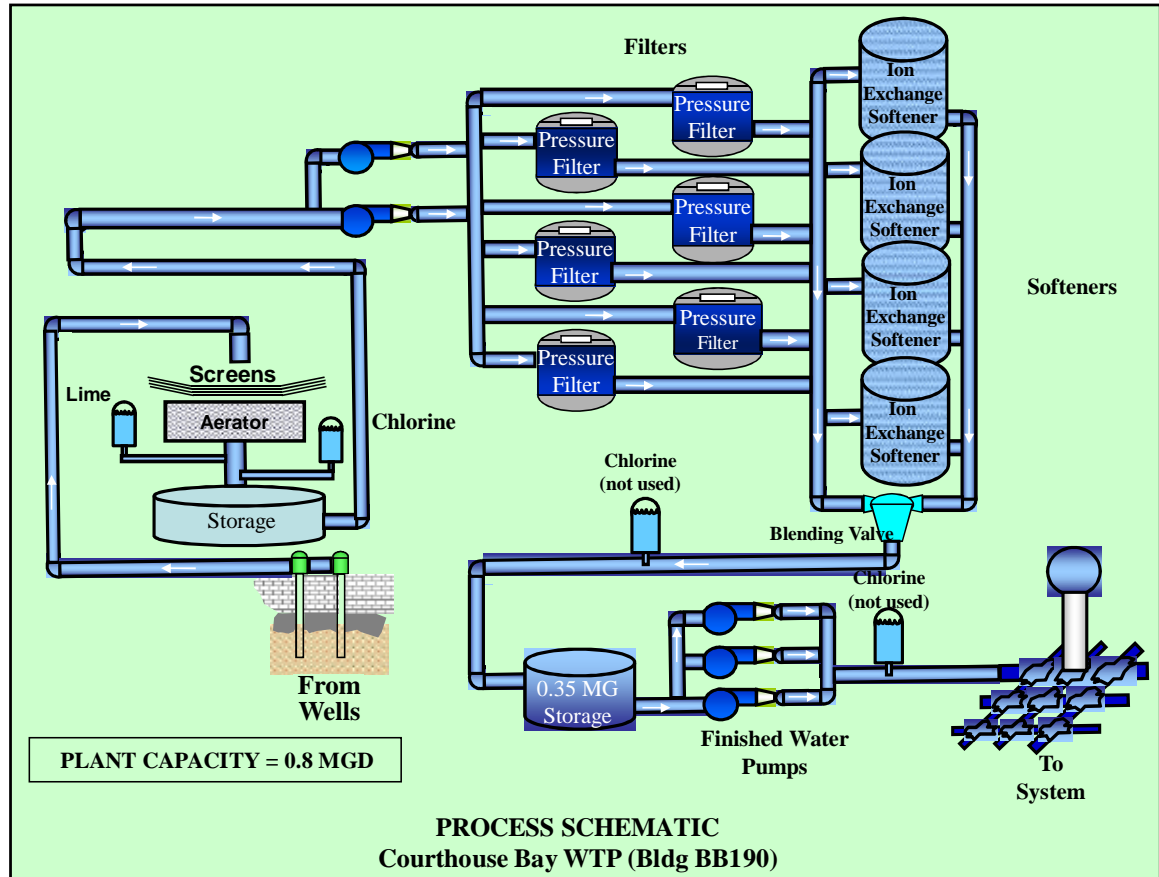
It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

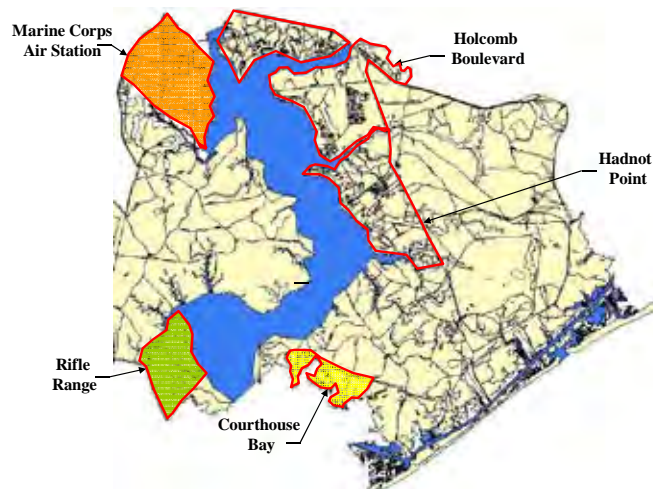
The Courthouse Bay community water system obtains water from seven (7) groundwater wells. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground.

Water Treatment Process

Groundwater is pumped from the wells to a detention basin (storage) located at the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment Plant. As the water enters the detention basin (storage), air is forced (aeration) into the cascading water, then hydrated lime is added to raise the pH of the water, along with sodium hypochlorite, which is used to protect against microbial contamination. 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.



CAMP LEJEUNE WATER DISTRIBUTION ZONES



Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State laws. The first table below, Regulated Substances, lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the particular contaminant group. The second table, Unregulated Substances, is a breakdown of TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes], by component, whether detected or not. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2007. 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 than the constituents displayed in the Unregulated Substances table, there were no VOCs detected for this system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW- HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	4	4	0.168	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids¹ [HAA] (ppb)	2007	60	NA	19.9	15–43	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]¹ (ppb)	2007	80	NA	38.2	29–79	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Tap water samples were collected from 10 sample sites throughout the community for Copper and Lead. Results are shown in the table below.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2005	1.3	1.3	0.56	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2005	15	0	5	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	2007	0.00871	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppm)	2007	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppm)	2007	0.00289	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppm)	2007	0.0275	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnote: _____

¹ This is a running average

Definitions

Amount Detected (90th percentile):

Indicates that at least 90% of all of the samples tested were equal to, or below the amount detected.

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

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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant

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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that a substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

2007 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

for MCAS New River Water Treatment System



USMC CAMP LEJEUNE
~ MCAS NEW RIVER

PWS ID#: NC0467042

Meeting the Challenge

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 2007 Water Quality Report for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) New River Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and to providing you with this information, because informed customers are our best allies. In 2007 the MCAS New River Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. Routine monthly sampling in 2007 did not detect any munitions constituents at the MCAS New River Water Treatment System.

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Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. USMC Camp Lejeune –MCAS New River is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Substances That Could Be in Water

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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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

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Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water (Indoor savings are based on a family of two adults and one child). Here are a few tips:

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- Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. Saves 400-600 gallons per month
- Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. Saves 150 gallons each time
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs—and only there. Saves 500 gallons per month
- Water during the cool parts of the day. Early morning is better than dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

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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 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 based on SWAP report dated April 2, 2007, are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
MCAS NEW RIVER #103	Moderate
WELL TC 1253	Moderate
WELL AS 190	Moderate
MCAS NEW RIVER #105	Lower
MCAS NEW RIVER #101	Moderate
MCAS NEW RIVER #102	Moderate
WELL TC 600	Moderate
WELL AS 5001	Moderate
WELL AS 4150	Moderate
WELL AS 191	Moderate
MCAS NEW RIVER #104	Moderate

The complete SWAP 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 report 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 e-mail 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 system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

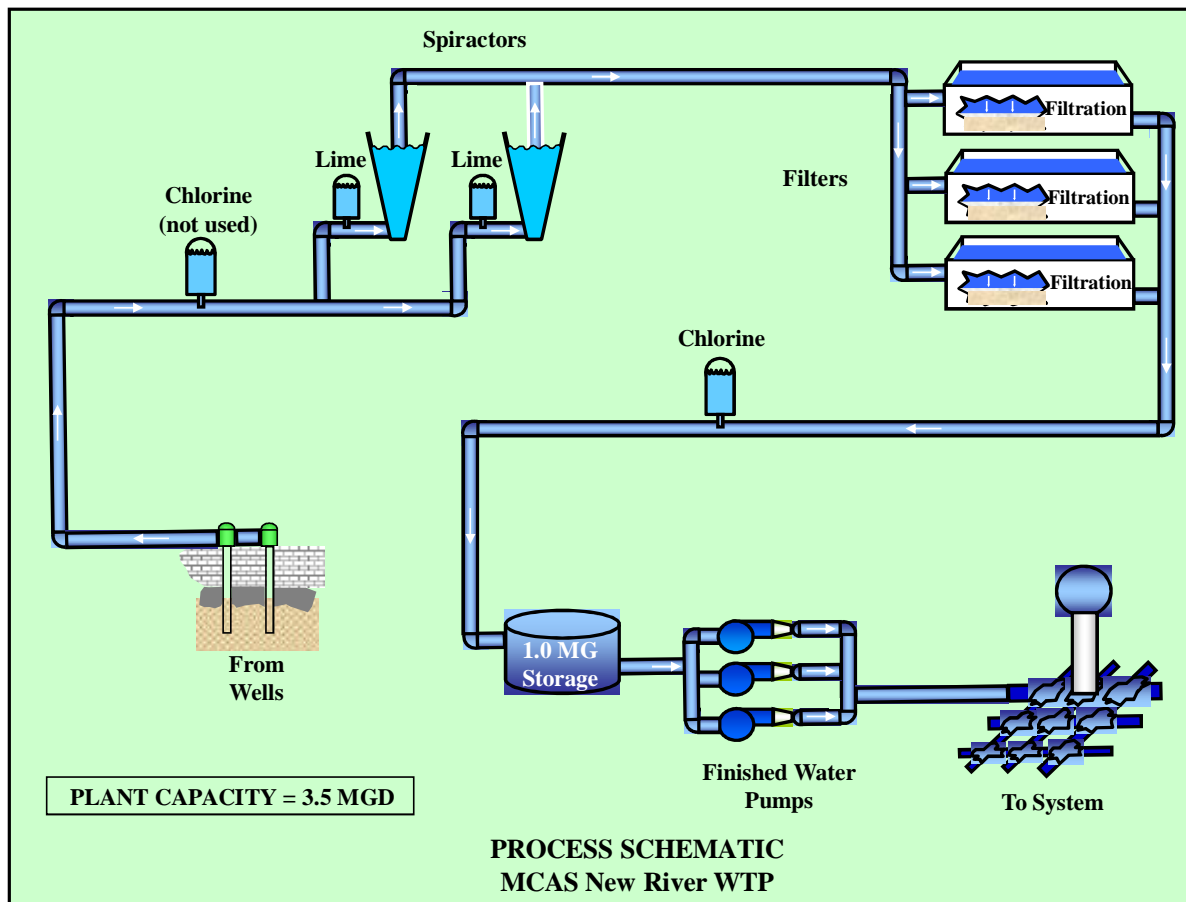
When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The MCAS New River community water system obtains water from 11 groundwater wells located in the MCAS New River and Verona Loop area. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne freshwater aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground.

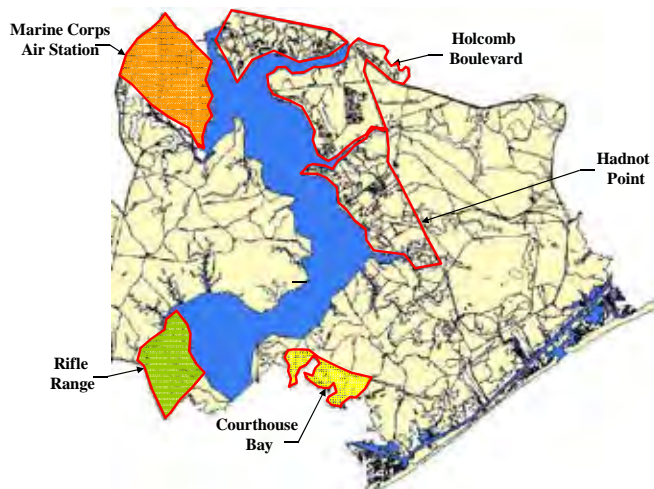
Water Treatment Process for 2007

Groundwater 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.

In January 2008, a new 3.5 MGD ion exchange water treatment plant went into operation, and the old water treatment plant was demolished.



CAMP LEJEUNE WATER DISTRIBUTION ZONES



Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State laws. The first table below, Regulated Substances, lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the particular contaminant group. The second table, Unregulated Substances, is a breakdown of TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes], by component, whether detected or not. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2007. 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 than the constituents displayed in the Unregulated Substances table, there were no VOCs detected for this system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW- HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Beta/Photon Emitters¹ (pCi/L)	2006	50	0	4.72	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	4	4	0.23	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids² [HAA] (ppb)	2007	60	NA	18.7	12–29	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]² (ppb)	2007	80	NA	54.5	32–79	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Bacteria³ (# positive samples)	2007	1 positive monthly sample allowed	0	3	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

Tap water samples were collected from 30 sample sites throughout the community for Copper and Lead. Results are shown in the table below.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL ⁴	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.126	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	12	2	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	2007	0.0161	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppm)	2007	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppm)	2007	0.00959	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppm)	2007	0.0176	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnote:

¹ The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

² This is a running average

³ One positive sample detected in 3 separate months. One detection per month allowed per standard. Number of sample sites determined by system size.

⁴ When an individual site exceeds the action level, the occupants are notified and health information is provided by Base personnel.

Definitions

Amount Detected (90th percentile): Indicates that at least 90% of all of the samples tested were equal to, or below the amount detected.

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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.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

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ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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2007 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

for Hadnot Point Water Treatment System



USMC CAMP LEJEUNE
~ HADNOT POINT

PWS ID#: NC0467041

Meeting the Challenge

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 2007 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 2007, Hadnot Point Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Important Health Information

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Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. USMCB Camp Lejeune-Hadnot Point Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water (Indoor savings are based on a family of two adults and one child). Here are a few tips:

- Run only full loads in dishwasher and washing machine. Saves 300-800 gallons per month
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth. Saves three gallons each day
- "Take shorter showers." Even a one or two minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons a day
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak
- Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. Saves 400-600 gallons per month
- Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. Saves 150 gallons each time
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs—and only there. Saves 500 gallons per month
- Water during the cool parts of the day. Early morning is better than dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brynn Ashton (EMD) at (910) 451-9385.

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 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 based on SWAP reports completed on April 2, 2007, are summarized in the table below:

The complete SWAP 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 report 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 e-mail 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 system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

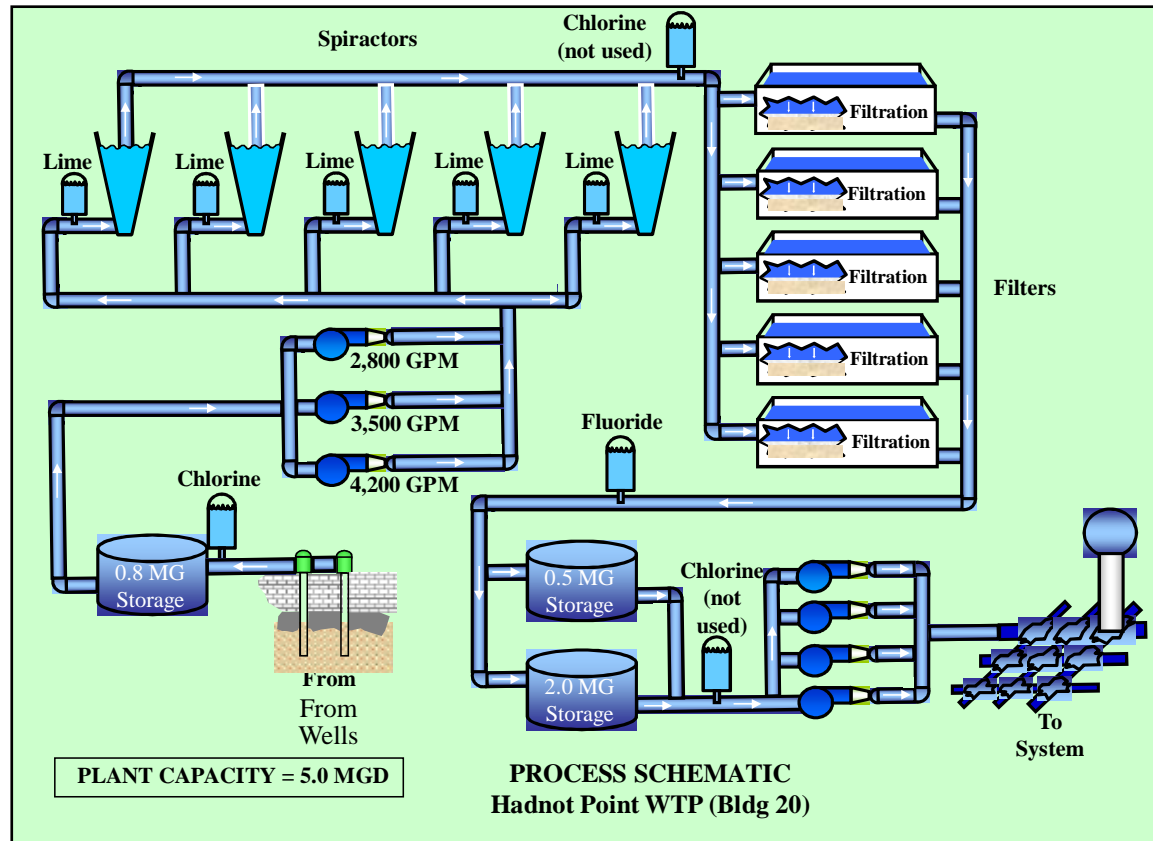
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
HADNOT PT #623	Moderate
HADNOT PT #641	Higher
HADNOT PT #710	Moderate
HADNOT PT #627	Moderate
HADNOT PT #628	Moderate
HADNOT PT #661	Moderate
HADNOT PT #711	Moderate
HADNOT PT #607	Moderate
HADNOT PT #652	Lower
HADNOT PT #629	Moderate
HADNOT PT #606	Moderate
HADNOT PT #612	Lower
HADNOT PT #662	Lower
HADNOT PT #709	Moderate
HADNOT PT #622	Moderate
HADNOT PT #620	Moderate
HADNOT PT #654	Lower
HADNOT PT #596	Lower
HADNOT PT #595	Lower
HADNOT PT #621	Moderate
HADNOT PT #663	Lower
HADNOT PT #611	Lower
HADNOT PT #632	Lower
HADNOT PT #5186	Higher
HADNOT PT #640	Moderate
HADNOT PT #642	Moderate
HADNOT PT #614	Lower

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

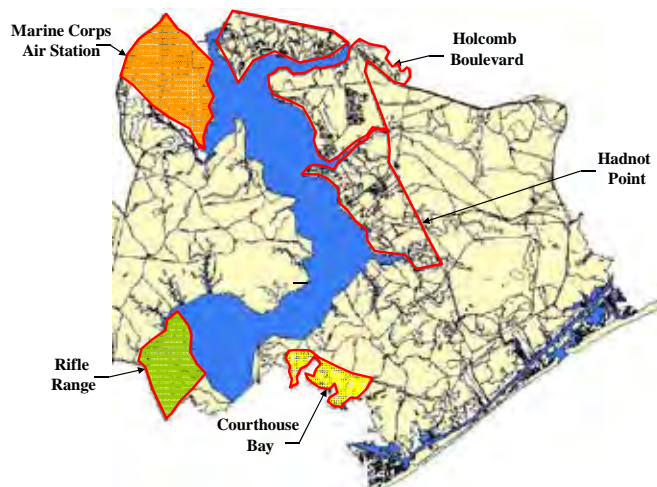
The Hadnot Point community water system obtains water from 27 groundwater wells located on Base. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground.

Water Treatment Process

As the raw water enters the storage reservoir, sodium hypochlorite is added to the water to protect against microbial contamination. 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.



CAMP LEJEUNE WATER DISTRIBUTION ZONES



Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State laws. The first table below, Regulated Substances, lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the particular contaminant group. The second table, Unregulated Substances, is a breakdown of TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes], by component, whether detected or not. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2007. 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 than the constituents displayed in the Unregulated Substances table, there were no VOCs detected for this system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW- HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	4	4	0.906	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids ¹ [HAA] (ppb)	2007	60	NA	19.5	10–37	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ¹ (ppb)	2007	80	NA	28.5	15–42	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tap water samples were collected from 30 sample sites throughout the community for Copper and Lead. Results are shown in the table below.							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.118	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	4	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	2007	0.0106	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppm)	2007	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppm)	2007	0.00211	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppm)	2007	0.0312	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnote: _____
¹ This is a running average

Definitions

Amount Detected (90th percentile): Indicates that at least 90% of all of the samples tested were equal to, or below the amount detected.

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

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.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that a substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

2007 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System



USMC CAMP LEJEUNE
~ HOLCOMB BOULEVARD

PWS ID#: NC0467043

Meeting the Challenge

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 2007 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 2007, Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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. Routine monthly sampling in 2007 did not detect any munitions constituents at the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System.

“INFORMED CUSTOMERS
ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.”

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. USMC Camp Lejeune-Holcomb Boulevard is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

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For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water (Indoor savings are based on a family of two adults and one child). Here are a few tips:

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- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs—and only there. Saves 500 gallons per month
- Water during the cool parts of the day. Early morning is better than dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brynn Ashton (EMD) at (910) 451-9385.

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 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 based on SWAP report completed on May 16, 2007, are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
HOLCOMB BLVD #558	Lower
HOLCOMB BLVD #648	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD LCH 4009	Higher
HOLCOMB BLVD #557	Lower
HOLCOMB BLVD #644	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #708	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #698	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #617	Lower
HOLCOMB BLVD #705	Higher
HOLCOMB BLVD #618	Lower
HOLCOMB BLVD #646	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #700	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #701	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #704	Higher
HOLCOMB BLVD #699	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #584	Lower
HOLCOMB BLVD #647	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #650	Higher
HOLCOMB BLVD #703	Higher
HOLCOMB BLVD #643	Moderate
HOLCOMB BLVD #619	Lower

The complete SWAP 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 report 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 e-mail 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.

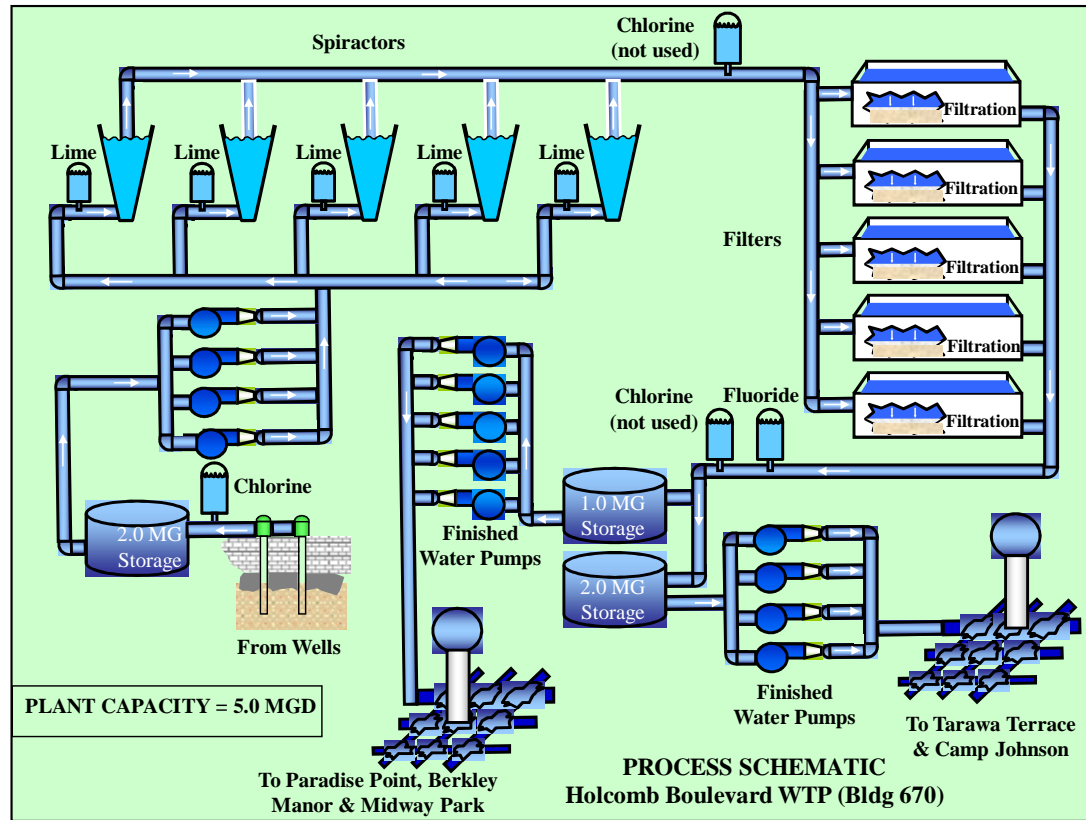
It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

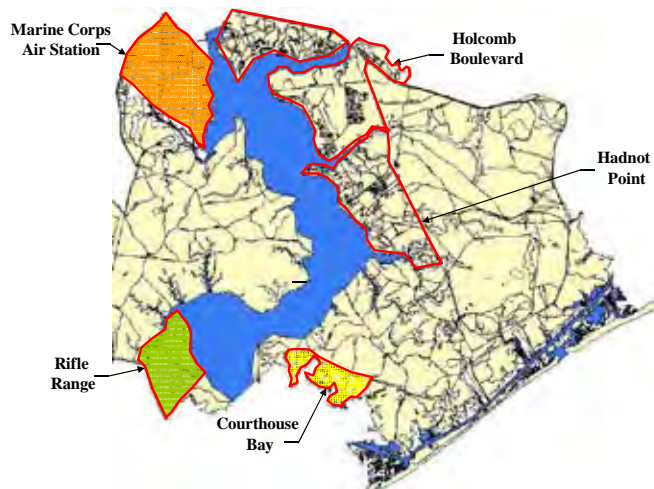
The Holcomb Boulevard community water system obtains water from 21 groundwater wells located on Base. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne freshwater aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground, and then it is pumped from the wells to a water treatment plant located near the main gate of the Base.

Water Treatment Process

As the water enters the water treatment plant, sodium hypochlorite is added to protect against microbial contamination, and the water is placed into a storage reservoir. 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.



CAMP LEJEUNE WATER DISTRIBUTION ZONES



Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State laws. The first table below, Regulated Substances, lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the particular contaminant group. The second table, Unregulated Substances, is a breakdown of TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes], by component, whether detected or not. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2007. 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 than the constituents displayed in the Unregulated Substances table, there were no VOCs detected for this system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	4	4	0.78	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids ¹ [HAA] (ppb)	2007	60	NA	14.4	4–26	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ¹ (ppb)	2007	80	NA	29.4	18–48	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Coliform Bacteria ² (# positive samples)	2007	1 positive monthly sample allowed	0	1	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment

Tap water samples were collected from 30 sample sites throughout the community for Copper and Lead. Results are shown in the table below.

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL ³	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.052	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	4	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	2007	0.00765	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppm)	2007	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppm)	2007	0.00456	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppm)	2007	0.0103	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnote:

¹ This is a running average

² One detection per month allowed per standard. Number of sample sites determined by system size.

³ When an individual site exceeds the action level, the occupants are notified and health information is provided by Base personnel.

Definitions

Amount Detected (90th percentile): Indicates that at least 90% of all of the samples tested were equal to, or below the amount detected.

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

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.

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

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NA: Not applicable

ND (Not Detected): Indicates that a substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

2007 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

for Rifle Range Water Treatment System



USMC CAMP LEJEUNE
~ RIFLE RANGE

PWS ID#: NC0467046

Meeting the Challenge

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 2007 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.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

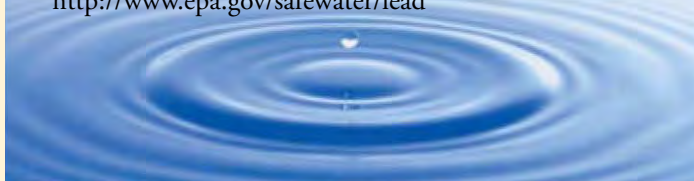
Explosive Constituents

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. Routine monthly sampling in 2007 did not detect any munitions constituents at the Rifle Range Water Treatment System.

“INFORMED CUSTOMERS
ARE OUR BEST ALLIES.”

Lead and Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Rifle Range Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

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Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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- "Take shorter showers." Even a one or two minute reduction can save up to 700 gallons per month
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons a day
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak
- Don't use your toilet as an ashtray or wastebasket. Saves 400-600 gallons per month.
- Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end. Saves 150 gallons each time
- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs—and only there. Saves 500 gallons per month
- Water during the cool parts of the day. Early morning is better than dusk since it helps prevent the growth of fungus. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Brynn Ashton (EMD) at (910) 451-9385.

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 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, based on a SWAP well report dated May 16, 2007, are summarized in the table below:

Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
WELL #4	Lower
HUBERT WELL #2	Lower
WELL #8	Lower
WELL #5	Moderate
HUBERT WELL #3	Moderate
WELL #6	Lower
WELL #14	Lower
DIXON WELL #3	Lower
WELL #10	Moderate
WELL #12	Lower
DIXON WELL #5	Lower
WELL #1	Lower
WELL #11	Moderate
WELL #7	Lower
WELL #9	Moderate
HUBERT WELL #1	Moderate
HUBERT WELL #4	Moderate
WELL #2	Lower
DIXON WELL #1	Lower
WELL #13	Moderate
DIXON WELL #2	Lower

The complete SWAP 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 report 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 e-mail 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 system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

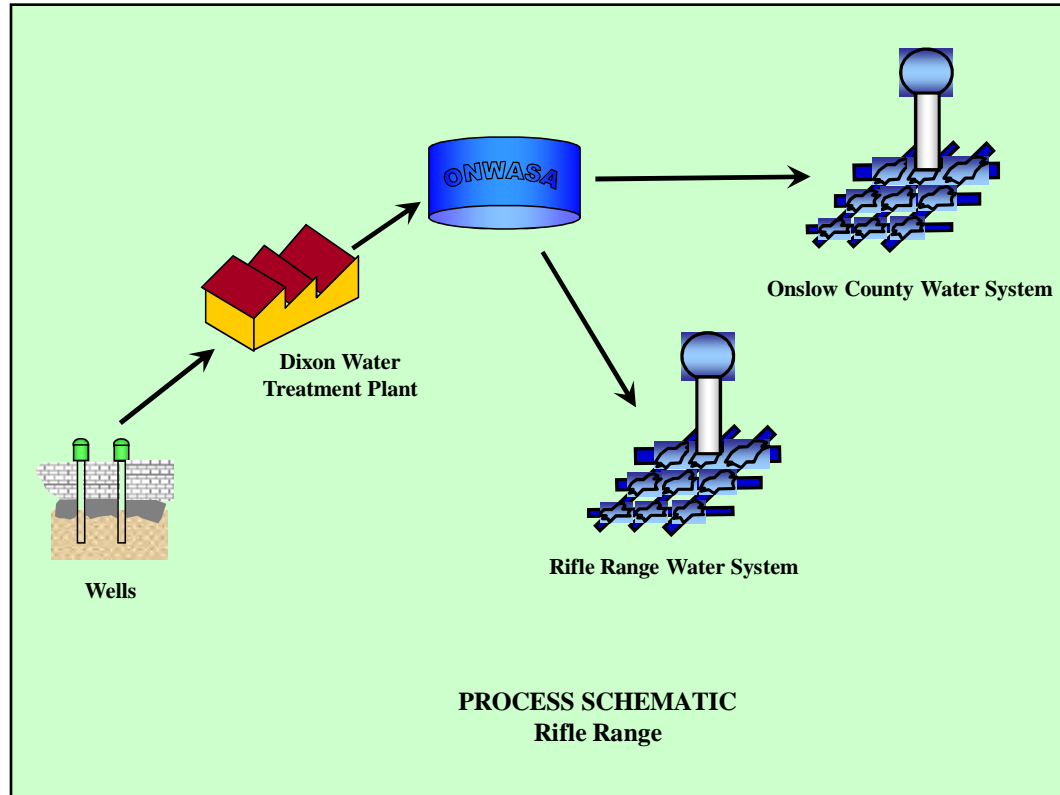
When You Turn on the Tap, Consider the Source

The MCB Camp Lejeune Rifle Range System is supplied with drinking water from Onslow Water and Sewer Authority (ONWASA). This system consists of a series of groundwater wells that are used to pump raw water from Black Creek and Castle Hayne groundwater aquifers to the ONWASA Dixon Treatment Plant.

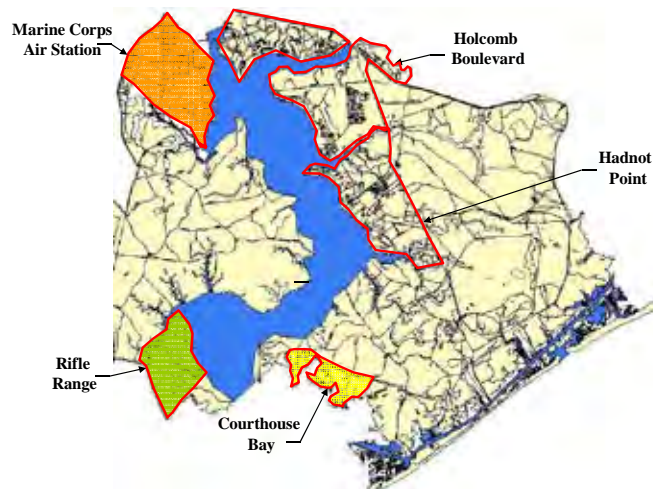
Water Treatment Process

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards in 2007.

The ONWASA Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed at <http://www.onwasa.com>.



CAMP LEJEUNE WATER DISTRIBUTION ZONES



Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and State laws. The first table below, Regulated Substances, lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected for the particular contaminant group, and a non detect for lead. The second table, Unregulated Substances, is a breakdown of TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes], by component, whether detected or not. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2007. 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 than the constituents displayed in the Unregulated Substances table, there were no VOCs detected for this system.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Beta/Photon Emitters ¹ (pCi/L)	2007	50	0	6.18	NA	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2006	4	4	0.8	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids ² [HAA] (ppb)	2007	60	NA	31.8	25-48	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] ² (ppb)	2007	80	NA	53.5	37-76	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Tap water samples were collected from 10 sample sites throughout the community for Copper and Lead. Results are shown in the table below.							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	ACTION LEVEL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH%TILE)	SITES ABOVE ACTION LEVEL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2007	1.3	1.3	0.205	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2007	15	0	ND	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AMOUNT DETECTED	TYPICAL SOURCE
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	2007	0.0146	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppm)	2007	ND	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorodibromomethane (ppm)	2007	0.0009	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppm)	2007	0.0447	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Footnote:

¹ The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
² This is a running average.

Definitions

Amount Detected (90th percentile): Indicates that at least 90% of all of the samples tested were equal to, or below the amount detected.

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

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.

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

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.

NA: Not applicable

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).