

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 operation, 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 USEPA’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
- 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 150 gallons per month
- Water your lawn during the cool parts of the day. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Robert Lowder (EMD) at (910) 451-5068.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



2011 Annual Water Quality Report

Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System



PWSID# 04-67-047



Meeting the Challenge

Marine Corps Installations East - Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ) 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 2011 Water Quality Report for the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from 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 2011, the 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 USEPA/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.

Supplementary Constituents Sampling

In addition to what is required by regulation, and as part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ has monitored drinking water for compounds found in explosives (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate in finished water since 2004, and raw groundwater starting in 2011. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents,” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. No munitions constituents were detected in the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System in 2011.

Additionally, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater in March 2011, and finished water monthly through March 2011 for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) and Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System in 2011. The Courthouse Bay Water Treatment Plant and associated groundwater supply wells were removed from service April 28, 2011, and drinking water was subsequently supplied by the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System.

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. MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ – Courthouse Bay is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, however, older, commonly used plumbing materials and components can contribute to lead. When your water has settled for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may choose 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at the USEPA’s website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in accordance with federal and State laws that could potentially be in your drinking water . The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a heath risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2011. 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. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, although it is not required, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater in March 2011 and finished (distributed) water monthly through March 2011 for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The tables below, Regulated Substances, and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all the drinking water contaminants detected for this reporting period.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2009 | 4 | 4 | 0.12 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive w hich promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum |
| Haloacetic Acids* [HAA] (ppb) | 2011 | 60 | NA | 19.7 | 19-22 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes* [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2011 | 80 | NA | 42.3 | 39-50 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| 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 Percentile | Sites Above Action Level | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (ppm) | 2008 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.24 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from w ood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2008 | 15 | 0 | 5 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Voluntary Monitoring | | | | | | | |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Raw Groundwater Drinking Water Supply Wells (Pre-Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of Measure = ppb) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High ¹ | Violation | Typical Source |
| Chloroform | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for three samples | 0.32(JB)- 0.34(JB) | No | Discharge from industrial activities |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] | 2011 | 60 | NA | 21.9 | Only value | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] | 2011 | 80 | NA | 36 | Only value | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |

Footnotes:

* Data is for first quarter (three months) of the year. The Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System was converted over to the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System on April 28, 2011

¹ JB = estimated value; substance was also in the blank sample

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), 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 SWAP report completed on March 15, 2010, are summarized in the table below:

| Courthouse Bay Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| BB 44 | Lower |
| BB 47 | Moderate |
| BB 218 | Lower |
| BB 220 | Higher |
| BB 221 | Lower |
| BB 280 | Lower |
| BB 281 | Moderate |

The complete SWAP report for the Courthouse Bay Water Treatment System may be viewed at the website <http://www.ncwater.org/pws/swap/pages/swap.htm>. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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 email your request to swap@ncdenr.gov. Please indicate your system name, PWSID, and provide your name, mailing address and phone number. If you have any questions about the SWAP report pleas contact the Source Water Assessment staff by phone at (919) 707-9098.

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, 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 passes 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, it is pumped from the reservoir and distributed throughout the Courthouse Bay community water system.

The Courthouse Bay Water Treatment Plant and associated groundwater supply wells were removed from service on April 28, 2011 and the water system was combined with the Hadnot Point Water Distribution System.

Definitions

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

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

MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ: Marine Corps Installations East – Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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.

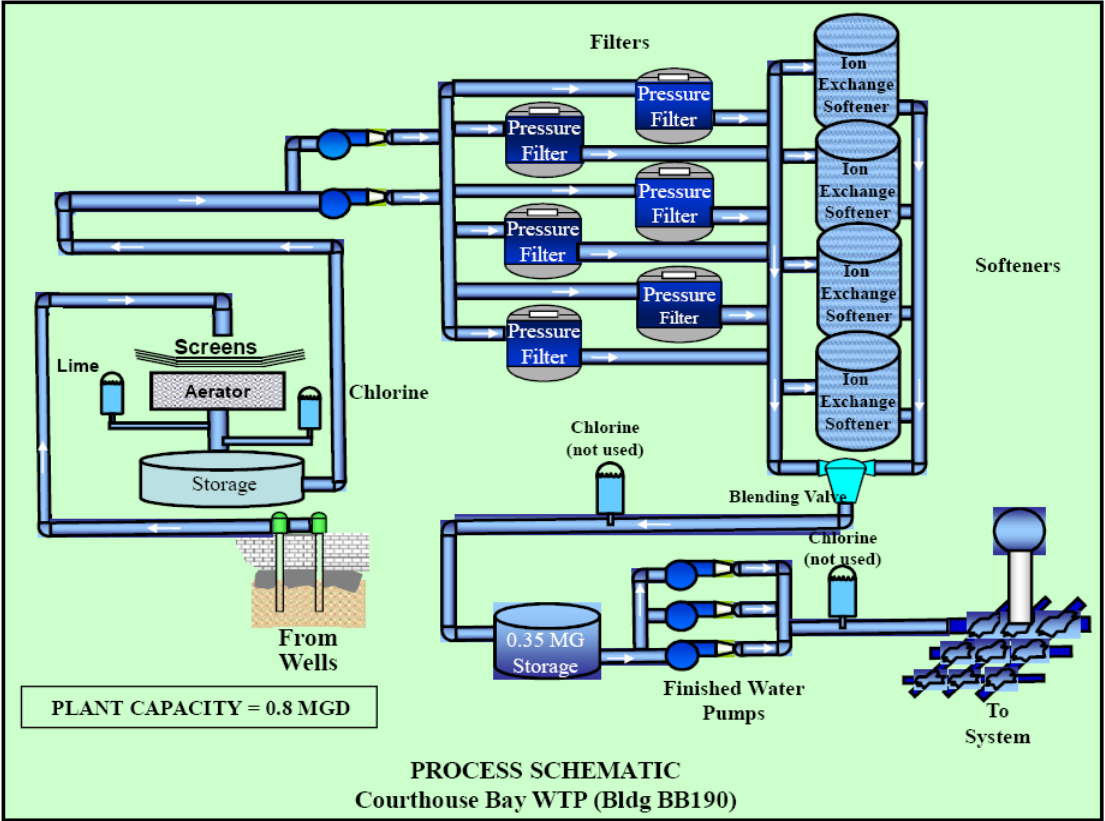
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA: Not applicable

NE (Not Established): No standard is established for this contaminant based on the type of sampling performed.

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

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



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;

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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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Questions?


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MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ






2011 Annual Water Quality Report

Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System



PWSID# 04-67-043





Marine Corps Installation East – Marine Corps Base

Camp Lejeune

“Home of Expeditionary Forces in Readiness.”

Supplementary Constituents Sampling

In addition to what is required by regulation, and as part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ has monitored drinking water for compounds found in explosives (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate in finished water since 2004, and raw groundwater starting in 2011. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents,” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Semiannual raw groundwater sampling in 2011 detected a trace of one munition’s constituent in wells supplying the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System.

Additionally, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished water monthly for any listed Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), and Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of any constituents were well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System in 2011.

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. MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ – Holcomb Boulevard is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, on the other hand, any older, commonly used plumbing materials and components can contribute to lead. When your water has settled for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may choose 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 USEPA’s safe Drinking Water Hotline or at their website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Meeting the Challenge

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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 USEPA/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.

Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in accordance with federal and State laws that could potentially be in your drinking water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a heath risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2011. 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. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, although it is not required, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished water monthly for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The tables below, Regulated Substances, and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants detected for this reporting period.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2009 | 4 | 4 | 0.92 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive w hich promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum |
| Haloacetic Acids ¹ [HAA] (ppb) | 2011 | 60 | NA | 19.7 | 14-25 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes ¹ [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2011 | 80 | NA | 36.4 | 29-46 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| 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 Percentile | Sites Above Action Level | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (ppm) | 2010 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.296 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from w ood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2010 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Voluntary Monitoring | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Raw Groundwater Drinking Water Supply Wells (Pre-Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of Measure = ppb) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected ² | Range Low-High ² | Violation | Typical Source |
| Chloroform | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for two samples | 0.7 - 0.72 | No | Discharge from industrial activities |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2011 | 6** | 0 | 0.58(J) | Only value | No | Plastics |
| Perchlorate | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for six samples | 0.022(J)-0.12(J) | No | Munitions constituent |
| PCB 1260 * | 2011 | NE | NE | 0.062(J) | Only value | No | Landfills; w aste chemicals |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] | 2011 | 60 | NA | Only the Range | 12-24 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] | 2011 | 80 | NA | of Values is Reported | 29-37 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |

Footnotes:

¹ This is a running average

² J = estimated value

* Polychlorinated biphenyl Aroclor 1260

** Finished water EPA standard

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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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

NE (Not Established): No standard is established for this contaminant based on the type of sampling performed.

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

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Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), 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 the SWAP report completed on March 15, 2010, are summarized in the table below:

| Holcomb Boulevard Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| 557 | Lower |
| 558 | Lower |
| 584 | Lower |
| 617 | Lower |
| 618 | Lower |
| 619 | Lower |
| 643 | Moderate |
| 644 | Moderate |
| 646 | Moderate |
| 647 | Moderate |
| 648 | Moderate |
| 650 | Higher |
| 698 | Moderate |
| 699 | Moderate |
| 700 | Moderate |
| 701 | Moderate |
| 703 | Higher |
| 704 | Higher |
| 705 | Higher |
| 708 | Moderate |
| LCH 4009 | Higher |

The complete SWAP report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/pws/swap/pages/swap.htm>. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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 the Source Water Assessment Program Report Request, 1634 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1634, or email the request to swap@ncdenr.gov. 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) 707-9098.

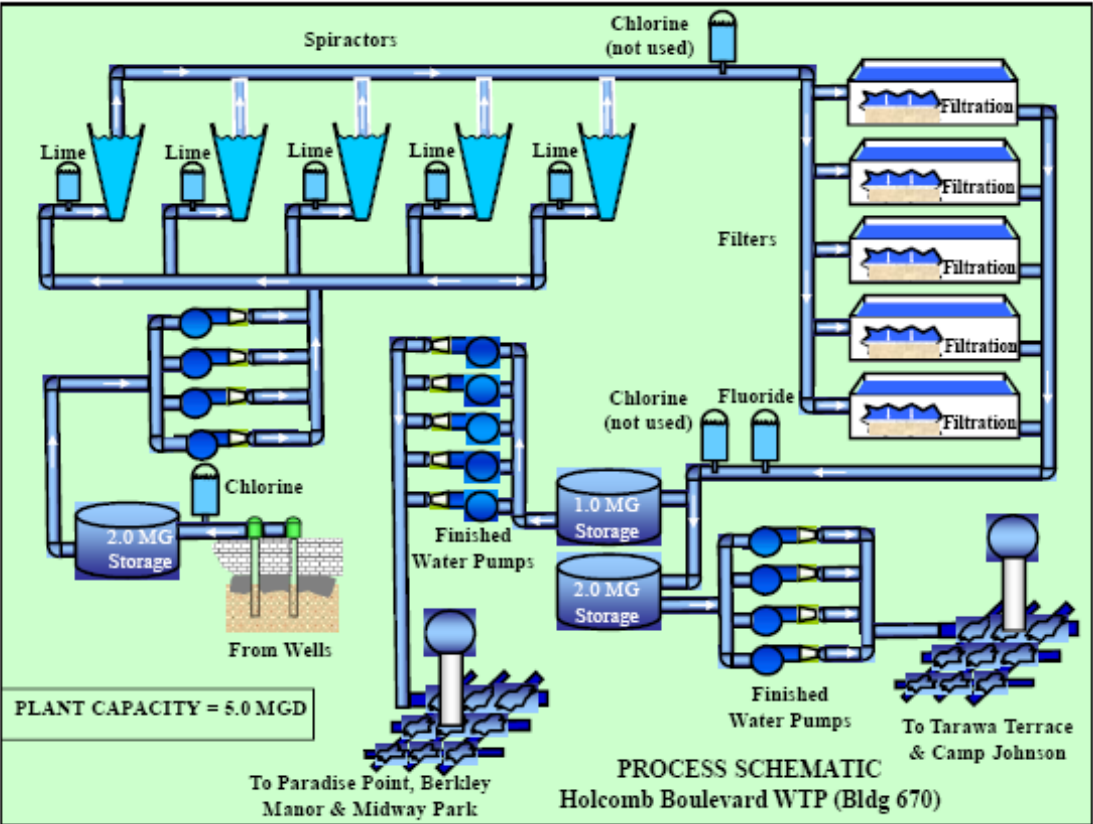
It is important to understand that a susceptibility rating of “higher” does not imply poor water quality, only the system’s potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

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 .

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.



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:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



2011 Annual Water Quality Report

Hadnot Point Water Treatment System



PWSID# 04-67-041



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
- 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 150 gallons per month
- Water your lawn during the cool parts of the day. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Robert Lowder (EMD) at (910) 451-5068.

Supplementary Constituents Sampling

In addition to what is required by regulation, and as part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ has monitored drinking water for compounds found in explosives (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in finished water since 2004, and raw groundwater starting in 2011. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents,” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Semiannual raw groundwater sampling in 2011 detected a trace of one munition’s constituent in wells supplying the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System.

Additionally, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished water monthly for any listed Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), and Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System in 2011.

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. MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ – Hadnot Point is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, however, any older, commonly used plumbing materials and components can contribute to lead. When your water has settled for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may choose 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 the EPA website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Meeting the Challenge

Marine Corps Installations East - Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ) 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 2011 Water Quality Report for the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from 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 2011, the Hadnot Point 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.

Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in accordance with federal and State laws that could potentially be in your drinking water. 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, 2011. 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. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, although it is not required, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw water semiannually and finished water monthly for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The tables below, Regulated Substances, and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants detected for this reporting period.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2009 | 4 | 4 | 0.79 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids ¹ [HAA] (ppb) | 2011 | 60 | NA | 19.1 | 10-33 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes ¹ [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2011 | 80 | NA | 36.3 | 22-57 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (No. of positive samples) | 2011 | One positive sample per month | 0 | 3* | NA | No | Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present |

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 Percentile | Sites Above Action Level | Violation | Typical Source |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 2011 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.079 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2011 | 15 | 0 | Less than 3 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Voluntary Monitoring | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Raw Groundwater Drinking Water Supply Wells (Pre-Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of Measure = ppb) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected ² | Range Low-High ² | Violation | Typical Source |
| Chloroform | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for three samples | 0.34 (JB) - 0.43 (JB) | No | Discharge from industrial activities |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2011 | 6** | 0 | 0.7 (J) | Only value | No | Plastics |
| Perchlorate | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for eight samples | 0.025 (J)- 0.21 | No | Munitions constituent |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] | 2011 | 60 | NA | Only the Range of Values is Reported | 7.3-37 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] | 2011 | 80 | NA | | 20-72 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Footnotes:

¹ This is a running average

² J = estimated value. JB = estimated value; substance was also in the blank sample

* Three positive samples detected for the year, all in separate months. One detection per month allowed per standard. Number of sample sites determined by system size.

** Finished water EPA standard

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), 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 the SWAP report completed on March 15, 2010, are summarized in the table below:

| Hadnot Point Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| 585 | Not Rated |
| 595 | Lower |
| 596 | Lower |
| 606 | Moderate |
| 607 | Moderate |
| 611 | Lower |
| 612 | Lower |
| 614 | Lower |
| 621 | Moderate |
| 622 | Moderate |
| 627 | Moderate |
| 632 | Lower |
| 640 | Moderate |
| 641 | Higher |
| 652 | Lower |
| 661 | Moderate |
| 662 | Lower |
| 663 | Lower |
| 709 | Moderate |
| 710 | Moderate |
| 711 | Moderate |
| 5186 | Higher |

Water Treatment Process

As the raw 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 pumped 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 Hadnot Point community water system.

Definitions

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

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

MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ: Marine Corps Installations East – Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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

NE (Not Established): No standard is established for this contaminant based on the type of sampling performed.

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

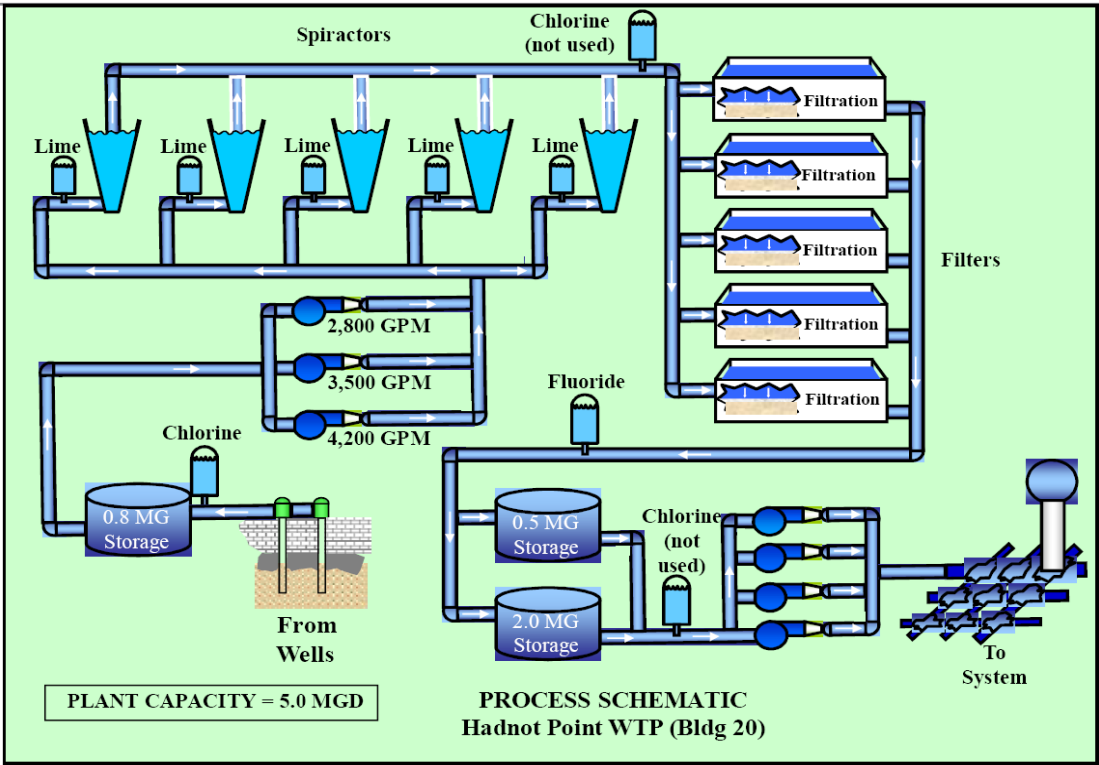
ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million part water (or milligrams per liter).

The complete SWAP report for the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/pws/swap/pages/swap.htm>. 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 email the request to swap@ncdenr.gov. 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) 707-9098.

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 Hadnot Point community water system obtains water from 22 groundwater wells located on Base. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground.



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 operation, 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 USEPA’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
- 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
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- Adjust your sprinklers so that water lands on your lawn or garden where it belongs – and only there. Saves 150 gallons per month
- Water your lawn during the cool parts of the day. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Robert Lowder (EMD) at (910) 451-5068.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



Supplementary Constituents Sampling

In addition to what is required by regulation, and as part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ has monitored drinking water for compounds found in explosives (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate in finished water since 2004, and raw groundwater starting in 2011. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents,” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Semiannual raw groundwater sampling in 2011 detected a trace of one munition’s constituent from a single well supplying the MCAS New River Water Treatment System.

Additionally, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished water monthly for listed Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), and Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the MCAS New River Water Treatment System in 2011.

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. MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ – MCAS New River is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, on the other hand, any older, commonly used plumbing materials and components can contribute to lead. When your water has settled for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may choose 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at their website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

2011 Annual Water Quality Report

MCAS New River Water Treatment System



PWSID# 04-67-042



Meeting the Challenge

Marine Corps Installations East - Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ) 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 2011 Water Quality Report for the MCAS New River Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from 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 2011 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 USEPA/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.

Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in accordance with federal and State laws that could potentially be in your drinking water . The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a heath risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2011. 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. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, although it is not required, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished water monthly for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The tables below, Regulated Substances, and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants detected for this reporting period.

| 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) | 2008 | 50 | 0 | 8.5 | NA | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2009 | 4 | 4 | 0.34 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive w hich promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum |
| Haloacetic Acids ² [HAA] (ppb) | 2011 | 60 | NA | 14.5 | 9-21 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes ² [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2011 | 80 | NA | 41.5 | 28-54 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Coliform Bacteria (No. of positive samples) | 2011 | One positive sample per month | 0 | 3* | NA | Yes** | Naturally present in the environment; used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present |
| 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 Percentile | Sites Above Action Level | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (ppm) | 2010 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.468 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from w ood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2010 | 15 | 0 | 12 | 1 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Voluntary Monitoring | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Raw Groundwater Drinking Water Supply Wells (Pre-Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of Measure = ppb) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected ³ | Range Low-High ³ | Violation | Typical Source |
| Chloroform | 2011 | NE | NE | 0.32(JB) | Only value | No | Discharge from industrial activities |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2011 | 6*** | 0 | Range of values for three samples | 0.58(J) - 1.3(J) | No | Plastics |
| Perchlorate | 2011 | NE | NE | 0.028(JB) | Only value | No | Munitions constituent |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] | 2011 | 60 | NA | Only the Range of Values is Reported | 7.4-14 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] | 2011 | 80 | NA | | 20-25 | No | By-product of drinking w ater disinfection |

Footnotes:

¹ The USEPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

² This is a running average

³ J = estimated value. JB = estimated value; substance was also in the blank sample

* Three positive samples detected for the year, two in one month. One detection per month allowed per standard. No samples were positive for fecal contamination. Number of sample sites determined by system size

** Boil Water Advisory issued July 20, 2011; rescinded July 21, 2011 based on resampling

*** Finished water EPA standard

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), 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 (PCs). 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 PCs 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 the SWAP report completed on March 15, 2010, are summarized in the table below:

| MCAS New River Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| VL101 | Moderate |
| VL102 | Moderate |
| VL103 | Moderate |
| VL104 | Moderate |
| VL105 | Lower |

The complete SWAP report for the MCAS New River Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/pws/swap/pages/swap.htm>. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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 email the request to swap@ncdenr.gov. 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) 707-9098.

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 PCs in the assessment area.

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

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

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.

MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ: Marine Corps Installations East – Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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

NE (Not Established): No standard is established for this contaminant based on the type of sampling performed.

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

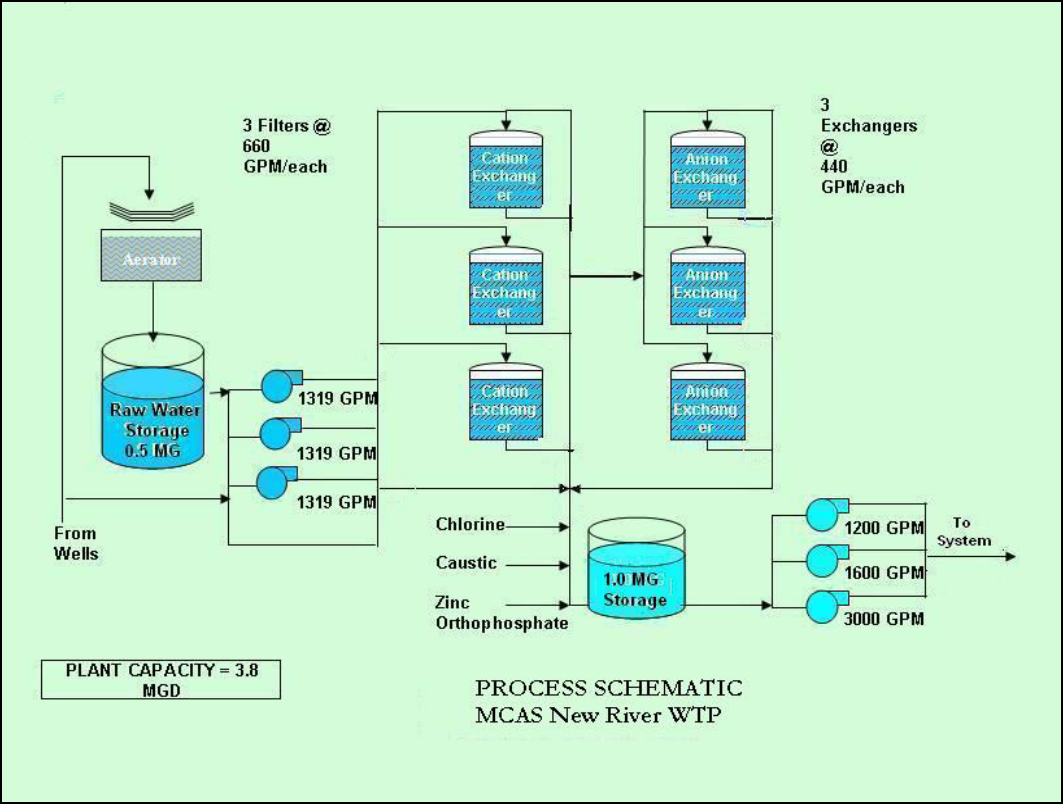
ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

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

Water Treatment Process

Since January 2008, a new 3.8 million gallons per day (MGD) ion exchange water treatment plant has been in operation, which replaced an older water treatment plant. This has improved service and drinking water quality.

Groundwater is pumped from the drinking water supply wells to a water reservoir located at the MCAS New River Water Treatment Plant. Water is pumped to the top of the reservoir and cascades down providing aeration. This water is then pumped to a series of cation and anion exchange (softeners) to remove particles. Chlorine, caustic and zinc orthophosphate are added to the water before it enters the finished water reservoir. When water is needed by customers, it is pumped from the reservoir and distributed throughout the MCAS New River community water system.



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 operation, 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Conservation

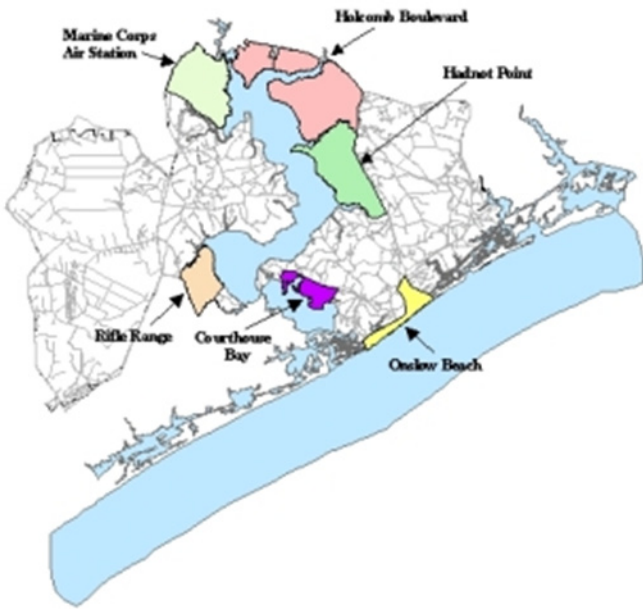
You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water (Indoor savings are based on a family of two adults and one child). Here are a few tips;

- 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
- 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 150 gallons per month
- Water your lawn during the cool parts of the day. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Robert Lowder (EMD) at (910) 451-5068.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



2011 Annual Water Quality Report

Onslow Beach Water Treatment System



PWSID# 04-67-048



Supplementary Constituents Sampling

In addition to what is required by regulation, and as part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ has monitored drinking water for compounds found in explosives (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in finished water since 2004., and raw groundwater starting in 2011. These compounds, commonly known as “munitions constituents,” are used in the manufacture of explosives or are the breakdown products of compounds used in explosives. Routine monthly sampling in 2011 detected a trace of one munition’s constituent within the Onslow Beach Water Treatment System.

Additionally, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished water monthly for listed Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), and Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the Onslow Beach Water Treatment System in 2011.

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. MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ – Onslow Beach is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, on the other hand, any older, commonly used plumbing materials and components can contribute to lead. When your water has settled for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may choose 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at their website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Meeting the Challenge

Marine Corps Installations East - Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ) 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 2011 Water Quality Report for the Onslow Beach Water Treatment System is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from 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 2011, the Onslow Beach 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 USEPA/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.

Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in accordance with federal and State laws that could potentially be in your drinking water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a heath risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2011. 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. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, although it is not required, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled raw groundwater semiannually and finished (distributed) water monthly for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The table below indicates the detected drinking water contaminants for voluntary sampling only since no detections occurred during the required routine compliance sampling.

| DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Voluntary Monitoring | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Raw Groundwater Drinking Water Supply Wells (Pre-Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of Measure = ppb) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High ¹ | Violation | Typical Source |
| Chloroform | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for three samples | 0.34(JB) - 0.46(JB) | No | Discharge from industrial activities |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2011 | 6* | 0 | 4.2** | Only value | No | Plastics |
| Perchlorate | 2011 | NE | NE | Range of values for two samples | 0.022(JB) - 0.035(JB) | No | Munitions constituent |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Perchlorate | 2011 | NE | NE | 7.9*** | Only value | No | Munitions constituent |

Footnotes:

- ¹ JB = estimated value; substance w as also in the blank sample
- * Finished w ater EPA standard
- ** Subsequent (May 2011) sampling result indicated a "No Detection" for same constituent
- *** Subsequent (December 2011) sampling result indicated a "No Detection" for same constituent

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), 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 the Onslow Beach 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 the SWAP report completed on March 15, 2010, are summarized in the table below:

| Onslow Beach Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| BA 145 | Lower |
| BA 164 | Moderate |
| BA 190 | Moderate |

The complete SWAP report for the Onslow Beach Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/pws/swap/pages/swap.htm>. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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 email the request to swap@ncdenr.gov. 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) 707-9098.

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.

Definitions

MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ: Marine Corps Installations East – Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune

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.

NE (Not Established): No standard is established for this contaminant based on the type of sampling performed.

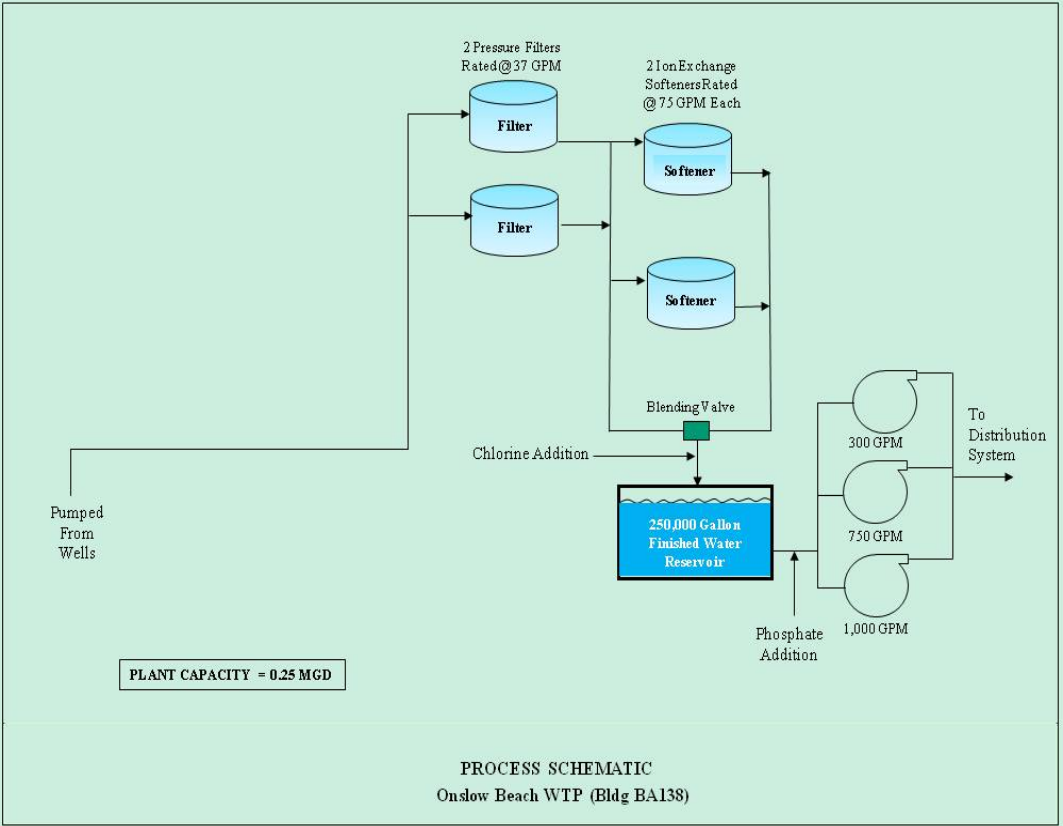
ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

When You Turn on Your Tap, Consider the Source

The Onslow Beach recreational community water system is supplied with drinking water from three (3) 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 through pressure filters to remove suspended solids and then to ion exchange softeners to remove minerals. The water is then blended with sodium hypochlorite, which is used to protect against microbial contamination. It is then stored in a finished water reservoir tank. When water is needed by customers, it is pumped from the reservoir and phosphate is added for corrosion control, and distributed throughout the Onslow Beach recreational community water system.



Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA 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 operation, 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 USEPA’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
- 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 150 gallons per month
- Water your lawn during the cool parts of the day. Saves 300 gallons

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Robert Lowder (EMD) at (910) 451-5068.

MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ



2011 Annual Water Quality Report

Rifle Range Water Distribution System



PWSID# 04-67-046



Meeting the Challenge

Marine Corps Installations East - Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune (MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ) 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 2011 Water Quality Report for the Rifle Range Water Distribution System is a snapshot of last year’s water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from 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 2011, the Rifle Range Water Distribution 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 USEPA/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.

Supplementary Constituents Sampling

In addition to what is required by regulation, and as part of our commitment to ensure that we are providing the safest, most reliable drinking water possible to our Base population, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ has monitored drinking water for compounds found in explosives (nitroaromatics, nitramines, nitrate esters) and perchlorate, in finished water since 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. Routine monthly sampling in 2011 did not detect any munitions constituents in the Rifle Range Water Distribution System.

Additionally, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled finished water monthly for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs) and some Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were well below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) in the Rifle Range Water Distribution System in 2011.

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. MCIEAST-MCB CAMLEJ - Rifle Range is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, on the other hand, any older, commonly used plumbing materials and components can contribute to lead. When your water has settled for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may choose 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 USEPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at their website <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sampling Results

We routinely monitor for more than 150 contaminants in accordance with federal and State laws that could potentially be in your drinking water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a heath risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2011. 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. In order to ensure the safety of your drinking water, although it is not required, MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ sampled finished water each month for Volatile Organic Contaminants (VOCs), some Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The table below, Regulated Substances, lists all the drinking water contaminants that were detected for a particular contaminant group.

| REGULATED SUBSTANCES | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------|---|
| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2010 | 4 | 4 | 0.6 | 0.2-1.4 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to minimize tooth decay; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Haloacetic Acids ¹ [HAA] (ppb) | 2011 | 60 | NA | 28.5 | 15-37 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes ¹ [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2011 | 80 | NA | 51.2 | 38-58 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 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 Percentile | Sites Above Action Level | Violation | Typical Source |
| Copper (ppm) | 2010 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.449 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead (ppb) | 2010 | 15 | 0 | 6 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment) | | | | | | | |
| Substance (Unit of Measure) | Year Sampled | MCL [MRDL] | MCLG [MRDLG] | Amount Detected | Range Low-High | Violation | Typical Source |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 2011 | 700 | 700 | 1.1* | 1.0 - 1.2 | No | Petroleum sources |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 2011 | 10 | 10 | 0.0019** | .0008-.0033 | No | Petroleum/Chemical sources |
| Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb) | 2011 | 60 | NA | Only the Range of Values Reported | 29-33 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb) | 2011 | 80 | NA | | 44-53 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

Footnotes:
¹ This is a running average
* Average of two samples
** Average of three samples

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Results

The North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR), 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 the Rifle Range Water Distribution 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 the SWAP report completed on March 15, 2010 are summarized in the table below:

| ONWASA (Rifle Range) Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| Dixon Well 1 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 2 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 3 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 5 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 6 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 7 | Lower |
| Hubert Well 1 | Moderate |
| Hubert Well 2 | Moderate |
| Hubert Well 3 | Moderate |
| Hubert Well 4 | Moderate |
| Hubert Well 6 | Higher |
| Hubert Well 7 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 8 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 9 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 10 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 11 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 12 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 13 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 14 | Not rated |
| Hubert Well 15 | Not rated |

The complete SWAP report for the Rifle Range Water Distribution System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/pws/swap/pages/swap.htm>. Please note that because SWAP results and reports are periodically updated by the PWS Section, the results available on this website 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 email the request to swap@ncdenr.gov. 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) 707-9098.

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 MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ Rifle Range system is supplied with drinking water from the Onslow Water and Sewer Authority (ONWASA). This system consists of a series of groundwater wells that are used to pump raw water from the Castle Hayne groundwater aquifer, of which several of these wells source the ONWASA Dixon Water Treatment Plant.

Water Distribution Process

Water from the Rife Range is purchased from the Onslow Water and Sewer Authority (ONWASA). ONWASA has installed Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters that will assist in reducing TTHM levels. The Rifle Range Water Distribution System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards in 2011.

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

Definitions

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

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

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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

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

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

