

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;

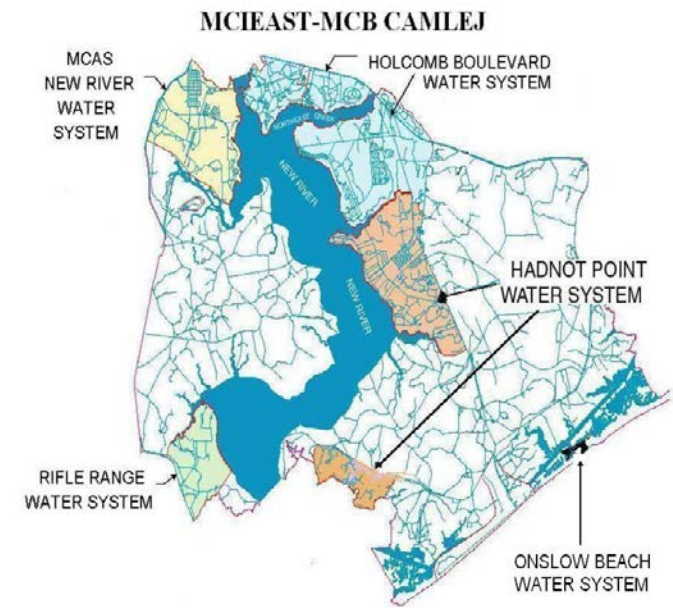
**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

**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.



2013 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 2013 detected traces of one munitions constituent in wells supplying the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System. There are no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established for munitions constituents.

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. Raw groundwater was also tested for metals beginning in the fall of 2012. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were below the MCLs at the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System in 2013.

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 US 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 2013 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 providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. From the beginning of the year until October 8, 2013, the Hadnot Point Water Treatment Plant was temporarily closed for maintenance. During this time, the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment Plant supplied water to the Hadnot Point water distribution system until the Hadnot Point Water Treatment Plant was put back into operation. For more information about water supplied by the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment Plant, see the 2013 Holcomb Boulevard Water Quality Report. In 2013, 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 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, 2013. 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. Raw groundwater was also tested for metals beginning in the fall of 2012 and all detections from 2013 sampling are listed on the EMD website address located under Definitions. The tables below, Detected Regulated Contaminants and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants other than raw groundwater metals detected for this reporting period.

DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2012*	4	4	0.6	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids <sup>1</sup> [HAA] (ppb) - Stage 1 DBP	2013	60	NA	24	13-32	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>1</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb) - Stage 1 DBP	2013	80	NA	44.8	22-55	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids <sup>2</sup> [HAA] (ppb) - Stage 2 DBP	2013	60	NA	Range of values for four samples	21-40	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>2</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb) - Stage 2 DBP	2013	80	NA	Range of values for four samples	38-93 <sup>A</sup>	No <sup>A</sup>	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (No. of positive samples)	2013	2 positive samples per month†	0	1	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 (detection limit)	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 <sup>4</sup>	Range Low-High <sup>4</sup>	Violation	Typical Source
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2013	6**	0	Range of values for five samples	1.3 - 1.7 (J)(B)	No	Plasticizer used in plastics
Pentachlorophenol	2013	1**	0	0.18 (J)	Only value	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Perchlorate	2013	NE	NE	Range of values for nine samples	0.021-0.063 (J)(B)	No	Munitions constituent
Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment)							
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2013	6**	0	2.1 (B)	Only value	No	Plasticizer used in plastics
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]	2013	60	NA	Range of Values is Reported	13 - 22	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	2013	80	NA		28 - 33	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Footnotes:							
<sup>1</sup> This is a running average only for first 3 quarters per Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP).							
<sup>2</sup> Range of values for fourth quarter sampling results per Stage 2 DBP Rule effective October 1st, 2013.							
<sup>3</sup> For a water system collecting 40 samples or more per month.							
<sup>4</sup> J = estimated value B= analyte is found in associated blank							
* Year that a compliance sample was last required							
** Finished water EPA standard							
Δ One sample exceeded MCL, however, system not out of compliance since four quarter running average is below MCL. Special notice certifications sent to building occupants for this one quarter sampling event exceedance.							

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.

**EMD Website:**  
<http://www.lejeune.marines.mil/OfficesStaff/EnvironmentalMgmt/AnnualReports.aspx>

**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 parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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:

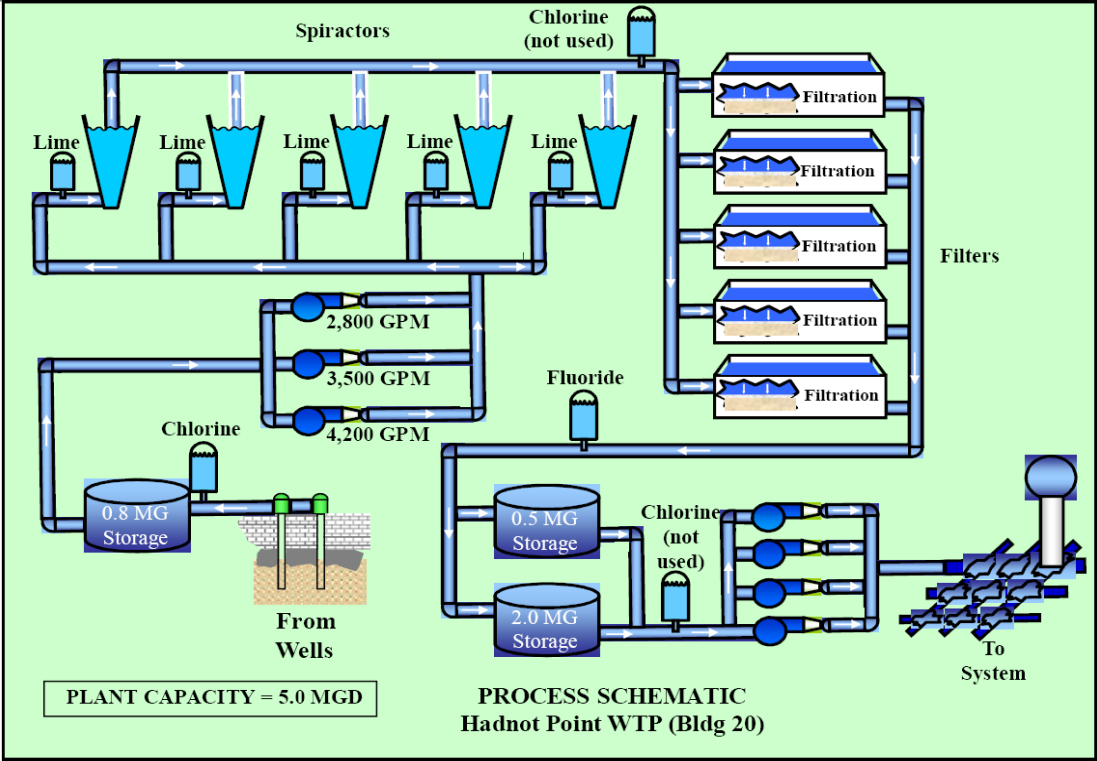
Hadnot Point Drinking Water Supply Wells	
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
585	Not Rated
595	Lower
596	Lower
606	Moderate
607	Moderate
611	Lower
612	Lower
614	Lower
621	Moderate
622	Moderate
627	Moderate
632	Lower
640	Moderate
641	Higher
652	Lower
661	Moderate
662	Lower
663	Lower
709	Moderate
710	Moderate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

The complete SWAP report for the Hadnot Point Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://swap.ncwater.org/website/swap/PublicGetReport.asp>. 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](mailto: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 the Base. Groundwater is pumped from the Castle Hayne aquifer approximately 180 feet below the ground.



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.



Substances That Could Be in Water

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances that may be present in source water include:

**Microbial Contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation, or wildlife;

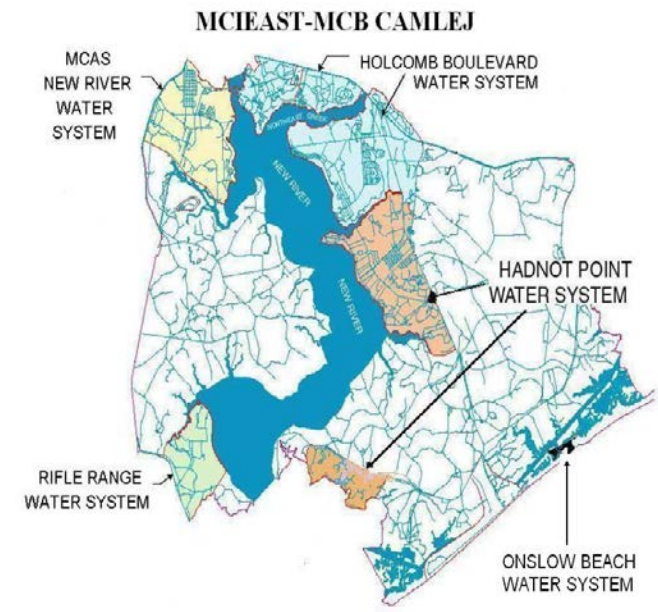
**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

**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 US.EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System



PWSID# 04-67-043



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. Voluntary sampling in 2013 detected traces of four munitions constituents in wells supplying the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System and one munitions constituent in the finished water. There are no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established for munitions constituents.

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. Raw groundwater was also tested for metals beginning in the fall of 2012. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. One raw groundwater sample SOC constituent exceeded a State groundwater standard, however, it was not detected in subsequent sampling or in the finished water. The remaining constituents were below the (MCLs) at the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System in 2013.

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, 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 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 2013 Water Quality Report for the Holcomb Boulevard 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 providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. From October 15, 2013 through the end of the year, the Hadnot Point Water Treatment Plant provided water to the Holcomb Boulevard water distribution system since the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment Plant was temporarily closed for maintenance. For more information about water supplied by the Hadnot Point Water Treatment Plant, see the 2013 Hadnot Point Annual Water Quality Report. In 2013, the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards except for one Total Coliform Bacteria violation (see Detected Regulated Contaminants table).

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, 2013. 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. Raw groundwater was also tested for metals beginning in the fall of 2012 and all detections from 2013 sampling are listed on the EMD Website address located under Definitions. In addition, the EMD Website contains detections from the MCIEAST - MCB CAMLEJ participation in an EPA national program for the UCMR 3 (see Definitions). (NOTE: Low levels of hexavalent chromium were found in the UCMR 3 samples and well 699, ranging from 0.088 – 0.58 ppb). The tables below, Detected Regulated Contaminants and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants detected other than the raw groundwater metals and those from the UCMR 3 Program.

DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	4	4	0.6	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids <sup>1</sup> [HAA] (ppb) - Stage 1 DBP	2013	60	NA	22.1	13-34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>1</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb) - Stage 1 DBP	2013	80	NA	23.3	16-47	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids <sup>2</sup> [HAA] (ppb) - Stage 2 DBP	2013	60	NA	Range of values for four samples	21-34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>2</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb) - Stage 2 DBP	2013	80	NA	Range of values for four samples	47-78	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2013	5	NA	0.7	Only value	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Coliform Bacteria (No. of positive samples)	2013	Two positive sample per month	0	6 <sup>+</sup>	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)	2013	1.3	1.3	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	6	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 <sup>4</sup>	Range Low-High <sup>4</sup>	Violation	Typical Source
Chloroform	2013	NE	NE	0.31 (J)	Only value	No	Discharge from industrial activities
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2013	6***	0	Range for 7 spl's; Separate value is for one sample	0.64(J) -1.4(J) 6.3 (H)	No**	Plasticizer used in plastics
HMX	2013	NE	NE	0.12 (J)	Only value	No	Munitions constituent
Nitrobenzene	2013	NE	NE	0.86	Only value	No	Munitions constituent
3-Nitrotoluene	2013	NE	NE	0.13 (J)	Only value	No	Munitions constituent
Perchlorate	2013	NE	NE	Range of values for three samples	0.018-0.043 All (J)	No	Munitions constituent
Toluene (ppm)	2013	1***	1***	0.00033 (J)	Only value	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment)							
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]	2013	60	NA	Range of values reported	14-20	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	2013	80	NA		23-25	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Perchorate	2013	NE	NE	0.62	Only value	No	Partially due to aged sodium hypochlorite used for water treatment; munitions constituent

**Footnotes:**  
<sup>1</sup> This is a running average only for first 3 quarters per Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP)  
<sup>2</sup> Range of values for fourth quarter sampling results per Stage 2 DBP Rule effective October 1st, 2013  
<sup>3</sup> For a water system collecting 40 or more samples per month  
<sup>4</sup> J = estimated value H = sample lab prepped or analyzed beyond specified holding time  
\* Six positive samples detected for the year; three in one month. NOTE: A violation was issued and notifications were made to the building occupants. No samples were positive for fecal coliform.  
\*\* One sample exceeded NC groundwater 2L Std. (3 ppb). Subsequent resampling of raw water well and water treatment plant entry point indicated "No Detection" of contaminant. No Notice of Violation issued by NCDENR. Original sample may have contained a lab contaminant or was a false positive.  
\*\*\* Finished drinking water EPA Std.

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:

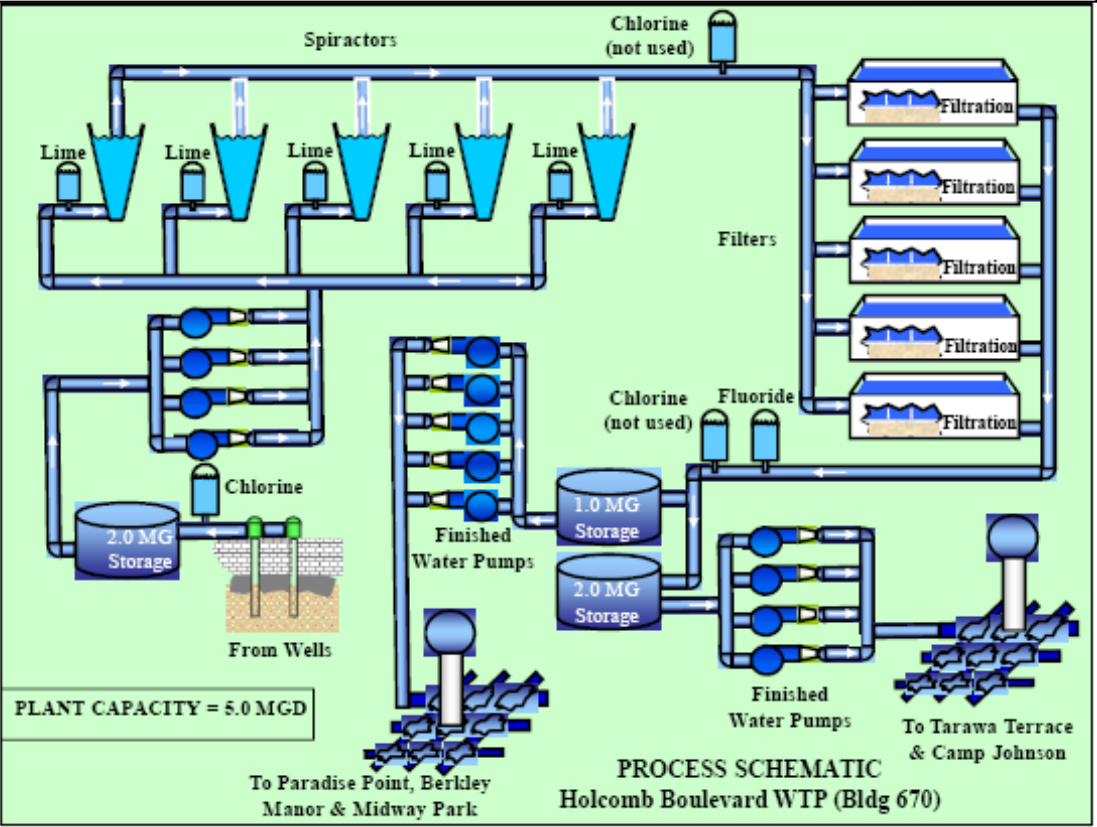
Holcomb Boulevard Drinking Water Supply Wells	
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
557	Lower
558	Lower
584	Lower
617	Lower
618	Lower
619	Lower
646	Moderate
647	Moderate
648	Moderate
650	Higher
698	Moderate
699	Moderate
701	Moderate
703	Higher
704	Higher
705	Higher
708	Moderate
LCH 4009	Higher

The complete SWAP report for Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://swap.ncwater.org/website/swap/PublicGetReport.asp>. 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](mailto: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 18 groundwater wells located on Base. 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.

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

**EMD Website:**  
<http://www.lejeune.marines.mil/OfficesStaff/EnvironmentalMgmt/AnnualReports.aspx>

**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 parts water (or milligrams per liter).

**UCMR 3 (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3):** EPA national program for determination of future drinking water regulatory decisions. Further facts on UCMR 3 is at: <http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ucmr/ucmr3/basicinformation.cfm>



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;

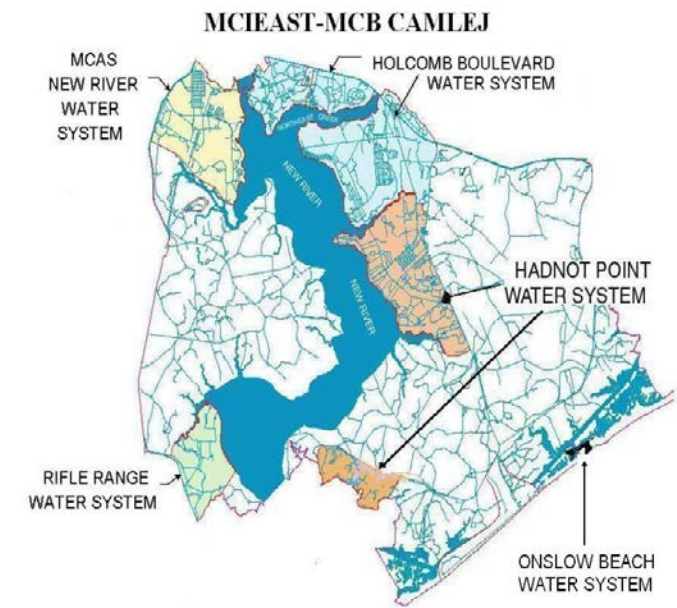
**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

**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.






## 2013 Annual Water Quality Report

### *MCAS New River Water Treatment System*



PWSID# 04-67-042





Marine Corps Installation East – Marine Corps Base

### Camp Lejeune

“Home of Expeditionary Forces in Readiness.”

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 2013 detected one munitions constituent from wells supplying the MCAS New River Water Treatment System and traces of two munitions constituents in finished water. There are no maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established for munitions constituents.

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. Raw groundwater was also tested for metals beginning in the fall of 2012. This sampling was done voluntarily above what is required by current regulations. Detections of these constituents were below the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) at the MCAS New River Water Treatment System in 2013.

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 and MCAS New River 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 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 2013 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 providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. In 2013 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, 2013. 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. Raw groundwater was also tested for metals beginning in the fall of 2012 and all detections from 2013 sampling are listed on the EMD website address located under Definitions. The tables below, Detected Regulated Contaminants and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants other than metals detected for this reporting period.

DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2012*	4	4	0.1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids <sup>1</sup> [HAA] (ppb) - Stage 1 DBP	2013	60	NA	18.9	10-29	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>1</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb) - Stage 1 DBP	2013	80	NA	44.7	37-53	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids <sup>2</sup> [HAA] (ppb) - Stage 2 DBP	2013	60	NA	Range of values for four samples	9-15	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>2</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb) - Stage 2 DBP	2013	80	NA	Range of values for four samples	46-63	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria (No. of positive samples)	2013	One positive sample per month <sup>3</sup>	0	2**	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)	2013	1.3	1.3	0.127	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	11	2	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 <sup>4</sup>	Violation	Typical Source
Perchlorate	2013	NE	NE	Range of values for three samples	0.018 - 0.19 All (J)	No	Munitions constituent
Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment)							
Perchlorate	2013	NE	NE	0.83	Only value	No	Partially due to aged sodium hypochlorite used for water treatment; munitions constituent
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	2013	NE	NE	0.13	Only value	No	Munitions constituent
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2013	6***	0	Range of values for two samples	0.74-0.84 Both (J)	No	Plasticizer used in plastics
Haloacetic Acids [HAA]	2013	60	NA	Range of Values is Reported	7-15	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs]	2013	80	NA		27-35	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Footnotes:							
<sup>1</sup> This is a running average only for first 3 quarters per Stage 1 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (DBP)							
<sup>2</sup> Range of values are for the fourth quarter sampling results per Stage 2 DBP Rule effective October 1st, 2013.							
<sup>3</sup> For a water system collecting less than 40 samples/month							
<sup>4</sup> J = estimated value							
* Year that a compliance sample was last required							
** Two positive samples detected for the year, each in different months; one detection per month allowed per standard.							
*** 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 MCAS New River Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the inherent vulnerability rating (i.e., characteristics or existing conditions of the well or watershed and its delineated assessment area). The assessment findings based on 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://swap.ncwater.org/website/swap/PublicGetReport.asp>. 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](mailto: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 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.

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

**EMD Website:**  
<http://www.lcjeune.marines.mil/OfficesStaff/EnvironmentalMgmt/AnnualReports.aspx>

**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.

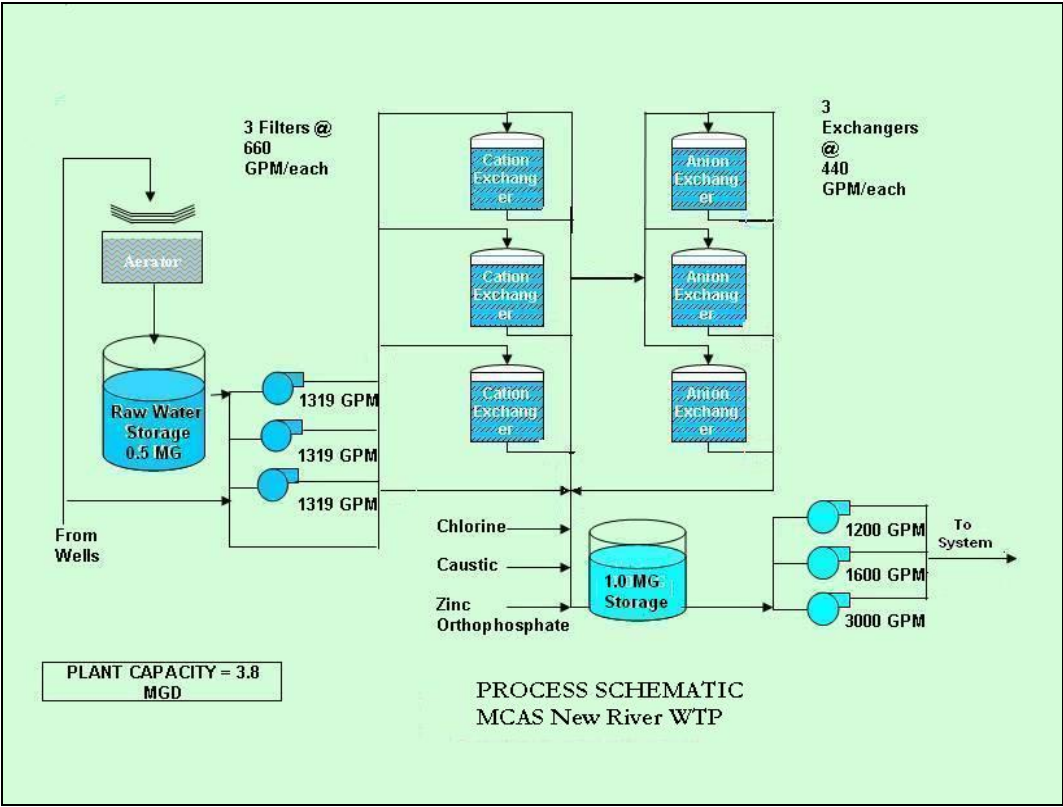
**ppb (parts per billion):** One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

**ppm (parts per million):** One part substance per million parts 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;

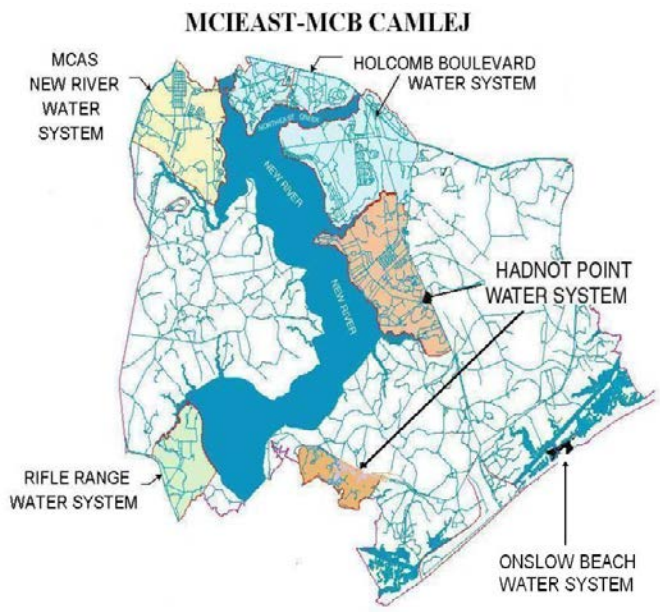
**Inorganic Contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

**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;

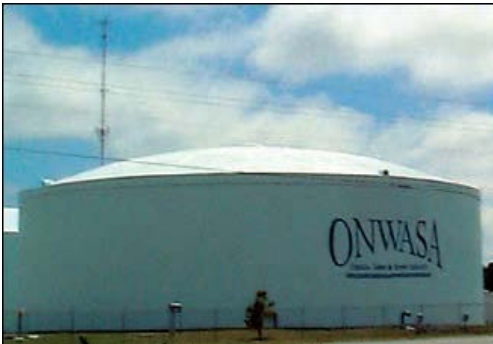
**Radioactive Contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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



2013 Annual Water Quality Report

Rifle Range Water Distribution System



PWSID# 04-67-046



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. 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 2013 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 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) in the Rifle Range Water Distribution System in 2013.

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, 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 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 2013 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 providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. In 2013, 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.



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 this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2013. 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), Synthetic Organic Contaminants (SOCs) including herbicides, and munitions constituents. The tables below, Detected Regulated Contaminants and Detected Contaminants – Voluntary Monitoring, list all of the drinking water contaminants detected for this reporting period.

DETECTED REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Fluoride (ppm)	2013	4	4	0.6	Only value	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive to minimize tooth decay; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids <sup>1</sup> [HAA] (ppb)	2013	60	NA	38	32-50	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes <sup>1</sup> [TTHMs] (ppb)	2013	80	NA	58.1	35-77	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)	2013	1.3	1.3	0.29	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	2013	15	0	Less than 3 (detection limit)	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS - Voluntary Monitoring							
Voluntary Sampling Results (Detections) for Finished Drinking Water (Post Treatment)							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected <sup>2</sup>	Range Low-High <sup>2</sup>	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] (ppb)	2013	60	NA	Range of Values Reported	19-29	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2013	80	NA		27-38	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Silvex (2,4,5-TP) (ppb)	2013	50	50	0.084 (J)(p)	Only value	No	Residue of banned herbicide
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (ppb)	2013	50	50	Range of values for four samples	0.044 - 0.10 All (J)	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb)	2013	6*	0	Range of values for two samples	0.62 - 0.69 Both (J)	No	Plasticizer used in plastics
Dalapon (ppb)	2013	200	200	2.6 (J)(p)	Only value	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	2013	700	700	0.19 (J)	Only value	No	Petroleum sources
Xylenes (ppm)	2013	10	10	0.0007	Only value	No	Petroleum/Chemical sources

Footnotes:  
<sup>1</sup> This is a running average  
<sup>2</sup> J = estimated value    p = lower value reported when a sample exceeded a lab QC confirmatory check  
\* Finished drinking water EPA Std.

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

Water Distribution Process

Water from the Rifle 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 2013.

The 2013 ONWASA Water Quality Report can be accessed 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.

**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

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

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

The complete SWAP report for the Rifle Range Water Distribution System may be viewed on the web at <http://swap.ncwater.org/website/swap/PublicGetReport.asp>. 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](mailto: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.

