

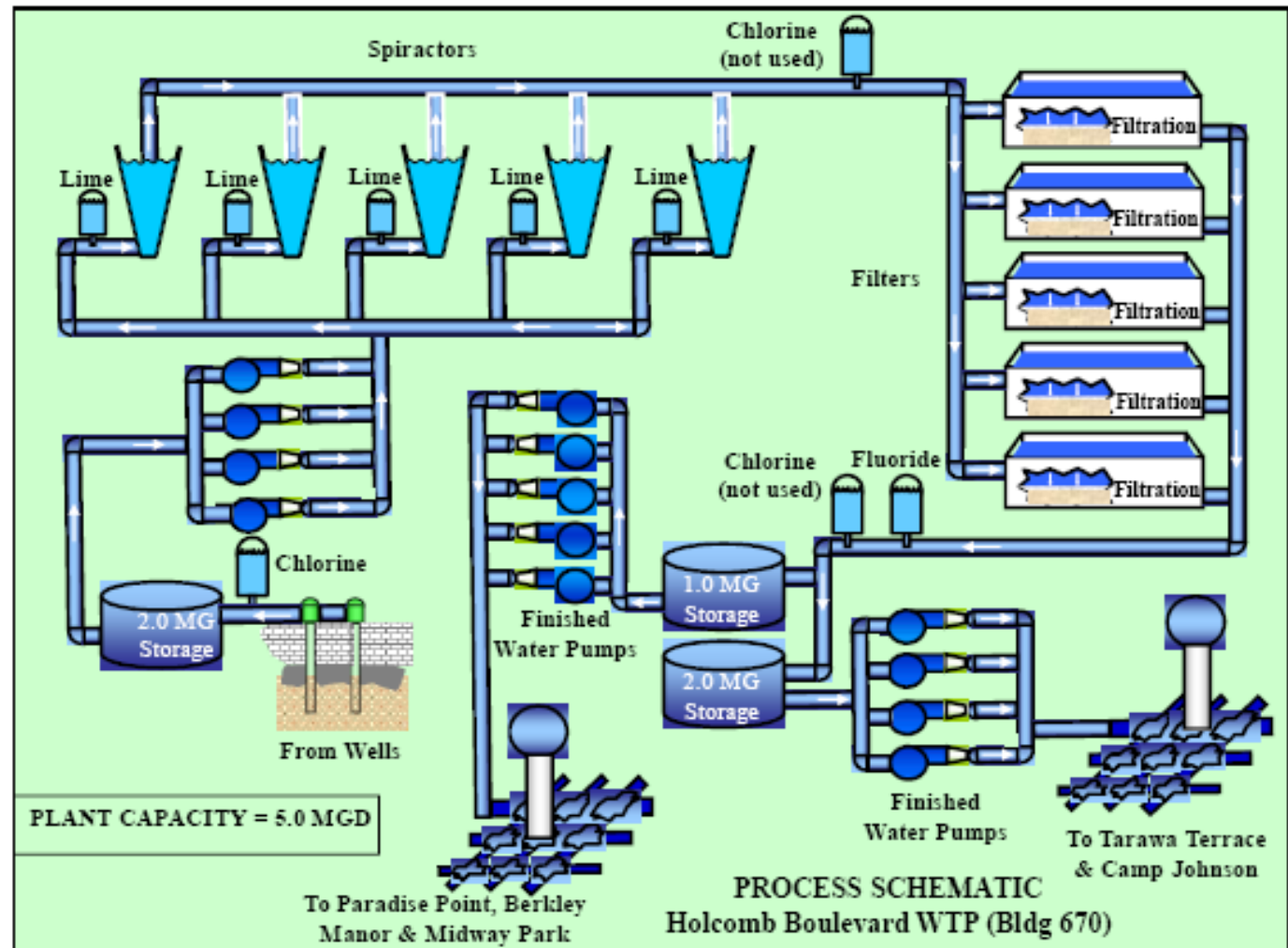
Contaminants	Amount Detected*	Unit of Measure	Range	
			Low	High
Finished Drinking Water Detections				
Explosive Constituents				
Perchlorate	0.2	ug/L	0.05	0.43
Inorganic Contaminants				
Barium	2.35	ug/L	2.2	2.5
Calcium	29,000	ug/L	29,000	29,000
Chlorate	445	ug/L	250	640
Chloride	14	mg/L	Only detection	
Chromium	0.3	ug/L	Only detection	
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6]	0.17	ug/L	0.14	0.19
Magnesium	2,500	ug/L	2,300	2,700
Manganese	0.65	ug/L	Only detection	
Mercury	0.17	ug/L	0.09	0.25
Nickel	0.51	ug/L	0.35	0.66
Potassium	1,600	ug/L	1,500	1,700
Sodium	12,500	ug/L	12,000	13,000
Strontium	135	ug/L	130	140
Vanadium	1.03	ug/L	0.55	1.5
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Bromodichloromethane	9.9	ug/L	9.8	10
Bromoform	0.1	ug/L	Only detection	
Chloroform	30.5	ug/L	23	38
Dibromochloromethane	2.65	ug/L	1.9	3.4
Total Organic Carbon	1.27	mg/L	1.1	1.43
TTHM	36.5	ug/L	Only detection	
Synthetic Organic Compounds				
2,4-D	0.19	ug/L	Only detection	
Dalapon	0.8	ug/L	Only detection	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05	ug/L	Only detection	
Raw Groundwater Water Detections				
Explosive Constituents				
Perchlorate	0.16	ug/L	Only detection	
Inorganic Contaminants				
Barium	5.30	ug/L	0.27	18
Calcium	78,903	ug/L	37,000	180,000
Chlorate	22.3	ug/L	6.6	38
Chloride	8.8	mg/L	5.3	14
Chromium	1.21	ug/L	0.4	5.8
Cobalt	0.15	ug/L	0.086	0.28
Copper	20.1	ug/L	0.5	150
Iron	1,453	ug/L	200	5,000
Lead	1.59	ug/L	0.067	12
Magnesium	1,739	ug/L	1,200	2,900
Manganese	38.6	ug/L	7.3	72
Mercury	0.07	ug/L	0.04	0.1
Nickel	0.85	ug/L	0.31	2.4
Potassium	1,561	ug/L	1,000	2,200
Sodium	7,977	ug/L	3,400	19,000
Strontium	221	ug/L	130	520
Vanadium	0.68	ug/L	0.49	0.94
Zinc	9.97	ug/L	0.85	36
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Bromoform	0.26	ug/L	0.2	0.3
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.1	ug/L	Only detection	
Total Organic Carbon	1.87	mg/L	0.55	4.83
Synthetic Organic Contaminants				
Chlordane	0.023	ug/L	0.015	0.03

* Average amount of all detections

NOTE - This database contains information about MCB, Camp Lejeune's drinking water systems and raw water supply. It was developed only to assist the Base in managing and maintaining analytical data concerning chemicals detected in drinking water. While EMD has made every effort to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the database, some errors and omissions may remain. Therefore, the user should always refer to the original report to ensure maximum accuracy and completeness.

Holcomb Boulevard 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.





SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP) RESULTS

The North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (NCDEQ), Public Water Supply Section (PWSS), 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 Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and 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 July 11, 2015 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	Higher
699	Higher
701	Moderate
703	Higher
704	Higher
705	Higher
708	Lower
LCH4009	Higher

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.

The complete SWAP report for the Holcomb Boulevard Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. In order to access this report you will need to enter either the system name or PWS ID. Both have been provided below. 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.

System Name: USMC--Holcomb Blvd
PWS ID: 0467043



WATER CONSERVATION

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? 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 possible. It is not hard to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. Here are a few tips:

- Take short showers – a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15-20 gallons a day.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary and adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Don't run the hose while washing your car. Use a bucket of water and a quick hose rinse at the end or wash vehicles at a carwash that recycles its water. Saves 150 gallons each time.

Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely.

Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Remember, when you conserve water you also conserve energy!

