

Contaminants	Amount Detected*	Unit of Measure	Range	
			Low	High
<b>Finished Drinking Water Detections</b>				
<b>Explosive (Munitions) Constituents</b>				
Perchlorate	0.256	ug/L	0.024	0.687
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>				
Barium	2.7	ug/L	2.5	2.9
Calcium	32,000	ug/L	30,000	34,000
Chlorate	410	ug/L	330	490
Chloride	15	mg/L	Only detection	
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6]	0.35	ug/L	0.19	0.5
Iron	17	ug/L	Only detection	
Magnesium	2,050	ug/L	1,900	2,200
Nickel	0.61	ug/L	Only detection	
Potassium	1,600	ug/L	1,500	1,700
Sodium	11,500	ug/L	11,000	12,000
Strontium	155	ug/L	140	170
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants</b>				
2,4-D	0.13	ug/L	Only detection	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.72	ug/L	Only detection	
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>				
Bromodichloromethane	9.75	ug/L	8	12
Bromoform	0.25	ug/L	Only detection	
Chlorodibromomethane	2.4	ug/L	1	4
Chloroform	30.6	ug/L	24	41
Total Organic Carbon	1,250	ug/L	1,100	1,400
<b>Raw Groundwater Detections</b>				
<b>Explosive (Munitions) Constituents</b>				
2-Nitrotoluene	0.16	ug/L	0.14	0.17
Nitroglycerin	3.0	ug/L	Only detection	
Perchlorate	0.29	ug/L	0.037	0.9
PETN	0.022	ug/L	Only detection	
RDX	0.044	ug/L	Only detection	
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>				
Arsenic	0.57	ug/L	0.39	0.93
Barium	5.8	ug/L	0.29	17
Cadmium	0.055	ug/L	0.045	0.086
Calcium	76,161	ug/L	55,000	210,000
Chlorate	10	ug/L	Only detection	
Chloride	9.1	mg/L	6.5	13
Chromium	2.6	ug/L	1.1	5
Cobalt	0.17	ug/L	0.12	0.26
Copper	9.9	ug/L	Only detection	
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6]	1.48	ug/L	0.24	6.3
Iron	1,106	ug/L	27	2,600
Lead	0.136	ug/L	0.062	0.35
Magnesium	1,625	ug/L	1,300	3500
Manganese	31.8	ug/L	5.8	88
Nickel	0.8	ug/L	0.5	1.8
Potassium	1,459	ug/L	1000	2,200
Sodium	6,847	ug/L	4,500	10,000
Strontium	216	ug/L	130	710
Thallium	0.14	ug/L	0.11	0.16
Vanadium	0.85	ug/L	0.59	1.1
Zinc	13	ug/L	10	15
<b>Synthetic Organic Contaminants - No detections in raw water.</b>				
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>				
Chloroform	0.44	ug/L	0.34	0.54
Chloromethane	0.19	ug/L	Only detection	
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.101	ug/L	0.094	0.11
Total Organic Carbon	1,649	ug/L	530	4,100

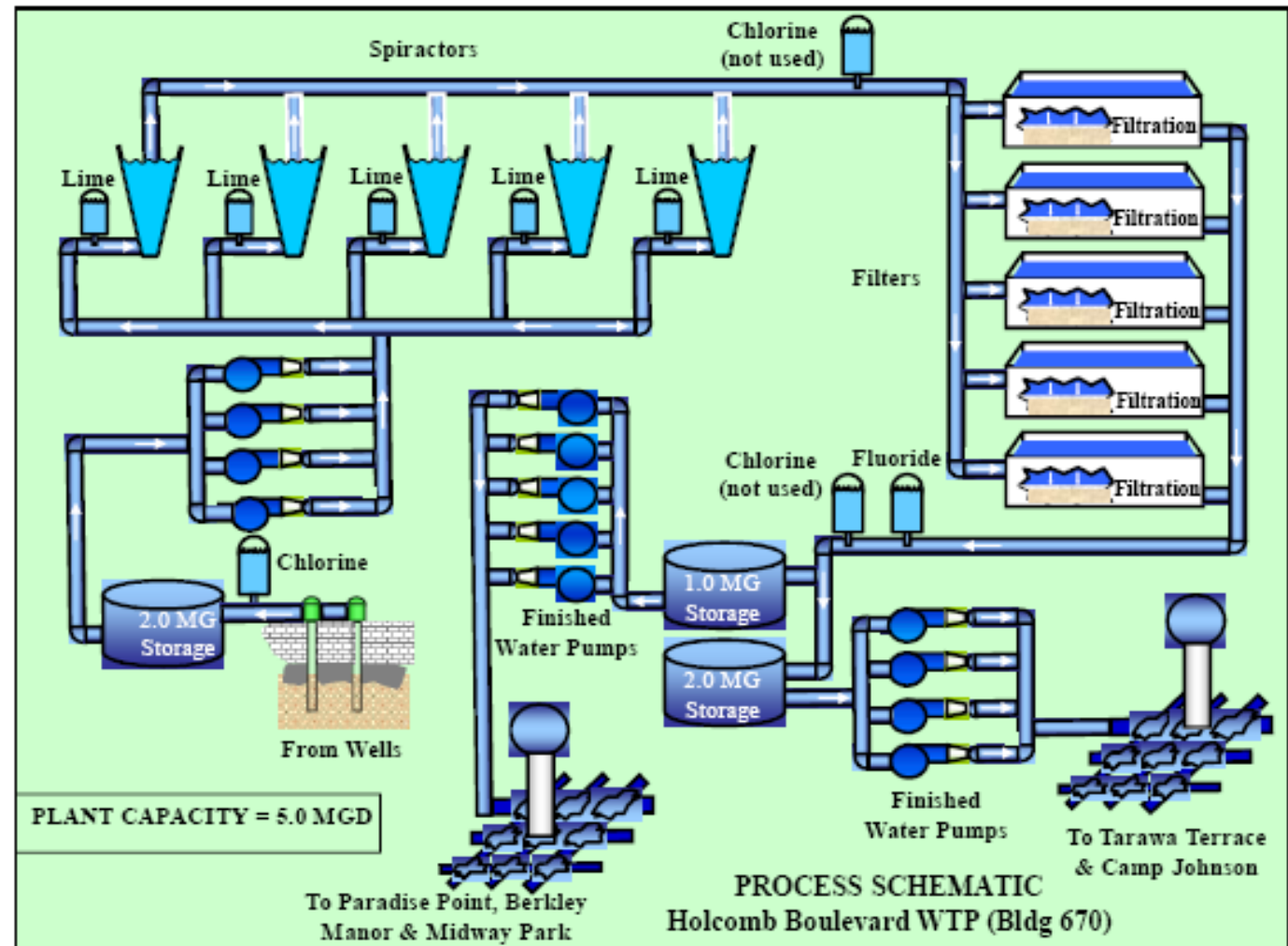
\* Average amount of all detections

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 24 April 2017 are summarized in the table below:

<b>Holcomb Boulevard Drinking Water Supply Wells</b>	
<b>Source Name</b>	<b>Susceptibility Rating</b>
557	Lower
558	Lower
584	Lower
617	Lower
618	Lower
619	Lower
646	Moderate
647	Moderate
648	Moderate
650	Moderate
698	Higher
699	Higher
701	Moderate
703	Higher
704	Moderate
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 Lejeune--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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

**Remember, when you conserve water you also conserve energy!**

