

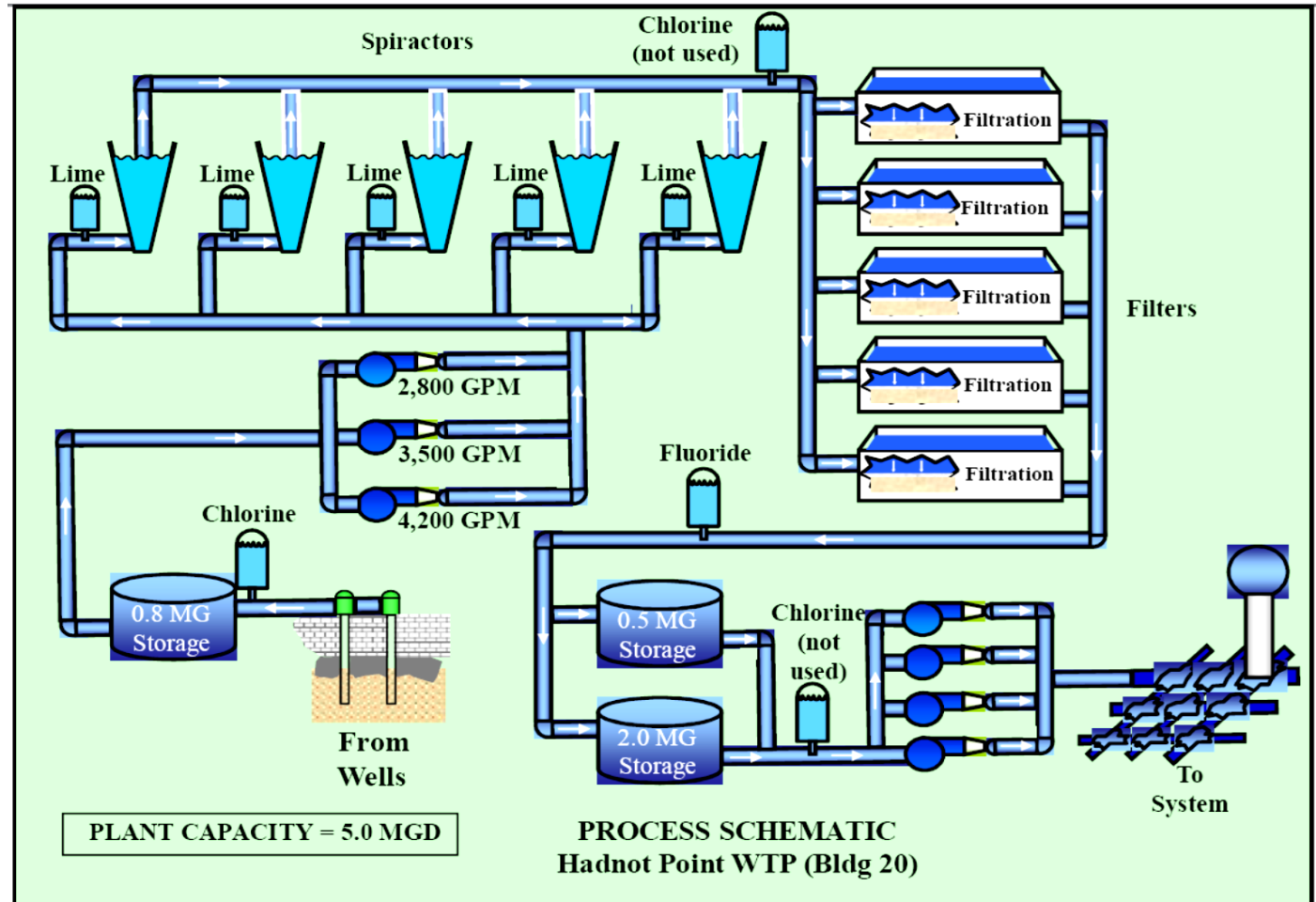
Contaminants	Amount Detected*	Unit of Measure	Range	
			Low	High
Finished Drinking Water Detections				
Explosive (Munitions) Constituents				
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	0.144	ug/L	0.134	0.153
Nitroglycerin	16	ug/L	14	17
Perchlorate	0.053	ug/L	0.028	0.101
Inorganic Contaminants				
Arsenic	1.7	ug/L	1.3	2
Barium	5.2	ug/L	5.2	5.3
Calcium	33,333	ug/L	30,000	35,000
Chlorate	273	ug/L	180	450
Chloride	15	mg/L	Only Detection	
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6]	0.43	ug/L	0.20	0.56
Magnesium	2,000	ug/L	1,800	2,400
Mercury	0.2	ug/L	Only Detection	
Nickel	0.67	ug/L	0.64	0.70
Potassium	1,100	ug/L	1,000	1,300
Selenium	7.0	ug/L	5.5	8.5
Sodium	10,300	ug/L	9,900	11,000
Strontium	137	ug/L	130	150
Vanadium	0.81	ug/L	0.79	0.83
Synthetic Organic Contaminants				
2,4-D	0.16	ug/L	0.15	0.17
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Bromodichloromethane	12	ug/L	11	13
Bromoform	0.21	ug/L	Only Detection	
Chlorodibromomethane	2.8	ug/L	1	4.9
Chloroform	31.6	ug/L	24	38
Total Organic Carbon	1,367	ug/L	1,300	1,400
Raw Groundwater Detections				
Explosive (Munitions) Constituents				
2-Nitrotoluene	0.082	ug/L	Only Detection	
Nitroglycerin	4.4	ug/L	Only Detection	
Perchlorate	0.101	ug/L	0.014	0.26
Inorganic Contaminants				
Arsenic	0.53	ug/L	Only Detection	
Barium	11.41	ug/L	3.3	23
Cadmium	0.054	ug/L	0.043	0.064
Calcium	74,075	ug/L	50,000	110,000
Chloride	11	mg/L	7	17
Chromium	4.3	ug/L	3.6	5
Cobalt	0.163	ug/L	0.13	0.21
Copper	6.8	ug/L	2	22
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6]	0.19	ug/L	0.052	0.39
Iron	1,021	ug/L	42	2,400
Lead	0.112	ug/L	0.061	0.36
Magnesium	1,745	ug/L	910	3,000
Manganese	20.9	ug/L	5.4	36
Nickel	0.603	ug/L	0.43	0.91
Potassium	1,134	ug/L	490	3,000
Sodium	6,770	ug/L	4,800	11,000
Strontium	202	ug/L	110	280
Vanadium	0.41	ug/L	0.36	0.48
Zinc	36	ug/L	9	90
Synthetic Organic Contaminants				
2,4-D	0.046	ug/L	Only Detection	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	1.6	ug/L	Only Detection	
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.89	ug/L	Only Detection	
Picloram	0.41	ug/L	Only Detection	
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Total Organic Carbon	2,094	ug/L	510	6,200

\* 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.

# Hadnot Point 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.



# 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 Hadnot Point 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:

Hadnot Point Drinking Water Supply Wells	
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
585	Lower
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	Lower
662	Lower
663	Lower
684	Lower
685	Moderate
686	Lower
688	Lower
709	Lower
710	Lower
711	Lower
5186	Moderate

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 Hadnot Point 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--Hadnot Point**

**PWS ID: 0467041**



# 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!**

