

Contaminants	Amount Detected*	Unit of Measure	Range	
			Low	High
Finished Drinking Water Detections				
Explosive (Munitions) Constituents				
1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	0.13	ug/L	0.114	0.146
HMX	0.28	ug/L	Only Detection	
Nitroglycerin	19	ug/L	Only Detection	
Perchlorate	0.238	ug/L	0.072	0.39
RDX	0.529	ug/L	0.08	0.978
Inorganic Contaminants				
Barium	0.39	ug/L	Only Detection	
Calcium	16,000	ug/L	Only Detection	
Chlorate	420	ug/L	Only Detection	
Chromium	1.4	ug/L	Only Detection	
Magnesium	1,100	ug/L	Only Detection	
Potassium	5,800	ug/L	Only Detection	
Sodium	110,000	ug/L	Only Detection	
Strontium	58	ug/L	Only Detection	
Vanadium	0.97	ug/L	Only Detection	
Synthetic Organic Contaminants				
2,4-D	0.13	ug/L	Only Detection	
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Bromodichloromethane	7.8	ug/L	6	10
Bromoform	0.20	ug/L	0.19	0.21
Chlorodibromomethane	4.6	ug/L	2	7
Chloroform	10	ug/L	8	13
Total Organic Carbon	1,533	ug/L	1,500	1,600
Raw Groundwater Detections				
Explosive (Munitions) Constituents				
Perchlorate	0.074	ug/L	0.02	0.24
Inorganic Contaminants				
Barium	1.89	ug/L	0.33	4
Cadmium	0.075	ug/L	Only Detection	
Calcium	73,000	ug/L	57,000	86,000
Chloride	16.1	mg/L	8.4	33
Chromium	1.03	ug/L	1	1.1
Cobalt	0.15	ug/L	0.13	0.16
Copper	5.08	ug/L	2.1	10
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6]	0.132	ug/L	0.052	0.33
Iron	68.8	ug/L	32	120
Lead	0.101	ug/L	0.084	0.13
Magnesium	5,000	ug/L	3,700	5,700
Manganese	2.55	ug/L	1	4.5
Nickel	0.78	ug/L	0.40	1.3
Potassium	8,169	ug/L	5,000	13,000
Sodium	27,750	ug/L	12,000	86,000
Strontium	268	ug/L	200	340
Vanadium	0.85	ug/L	0.75	0.90
Zinc	16.5	ug/L	8.6	22
Synthetic Organic Contaminants - No detections in raw water.				
Volatile Organic Contaminants				
Total Organic Carbon	2,800	ug/L	1,300	4,500

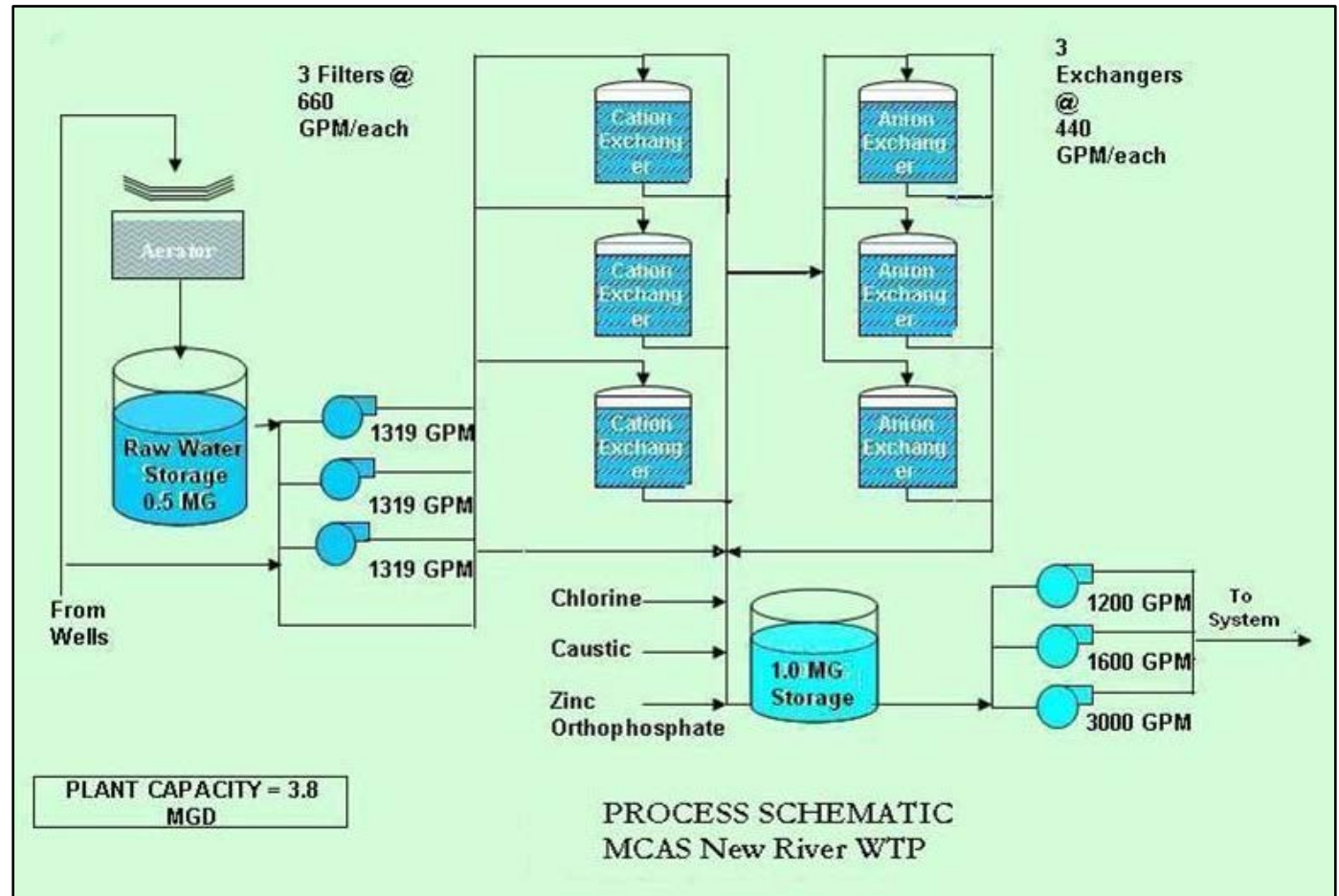
* Average amount of all detections

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.

MCAS New River Water Treatment Process

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 exchangers (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.





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 MCAS New River 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:

MCAS New River Drinking Water Supply Wells	
Source Name	Susceptibility Rating
VL 101	Moderate
VL 102	Moderate
VL 103	Moderate
VL 104	Lower
VL 105	Lower
VL 106	Moderate
VL 107	Moderate
VL 109	Lower

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 MCAS New River 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--New River Air St

PWS ID: 0467042



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!

