

Start Date:01/01/2020  
End Date: 12/31/2020

DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS SUMMARY  
Voluntary Monitoring - Detected Contaminants

System: Holcomb Blvd.  
PWSID: 04-67-043

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL <sup>1</sup>
			Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections					
Explosive Constituents					
Perchlorate	0.325	ug/L	0.059	0.530	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium	2.6	ug/L	2.4	2.8	2000
Calcium	31,500	ug/L	27,000	36,000	N/A
Chlorate	400	ug/L	130	670	N/A
Chloride	14,000	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6}	0.062	ug/L	0.059	0.064	N/A
Iron	30 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Magnesium	1,950	ug/L	1,900	2,000	N/A
Potassium	1,550	ug/L	1,500	1,600	N/A
Sodium	11,500	ug/L	11,000	12,000	N/A
Strontium	155	ug/L	140	170	N/A
Vanadium	0.38 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
NO DETECTIONS					
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
NO DETECTIONS					
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1,550	ug/L	1,500	1,600	N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.97	ug/L	Only Detection		5
Bromodichloromethane	8.4	ug/L	6.7	10	N/A
Bromoform	0.18 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Chloroform	22	ug/L	14	29	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	2.8	ug/L	2.8	2.8	N/A
Methylene Chloride	0.24 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Raw Groundwater Detections					
Explosive Constituents					
Perchlorate	0.069	ug/L	0.034	0.110	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic	0.42 J	ug/L	Only Detection		10
Barium	5.82	ug/L	0.28	23	700
Calcium	88,121	ug/L	53,000	290,000	N/A
Chloride	8,750	ug/L	6,100	13,000	250,000
Cobalt	0.17	ug/L	0.13	0.22	N/A
Copper	2.8	ug/L	2.4	3.3	1,000
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6}	0.18	ug/L	0.17	0.19	N/A
Iron	1,418	ug/L	110	5,400	300

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL <sup>1</sup>
			Low	High	
Lead	0.265	ug/L	0.066	0.88	15
Magnesium	1,845	ug/L	1,200	4,900	N/A
Manganese	37.4	ug/L	4.9	130	50
Nickel	0.85	ug/L	0.42	1.3	100
Potassium	1,632	ug/L	970	2,800	N/A
Selenium	0.64	ug/L	0.62	0.66	20
Sodium	7,470	ug/L	3,900	11,000	N/A
Strontium	255	ug/L	150	960	N/A
Thallium	0.15	ug/L	0.13	0.16	N/A
Vanadium	0.53	ug/L	0.31	1.2	N/A
Zinc	27.9	ug/L	8.2	150	1,000
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	1.6	ng/L	1.5	1.6	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	1.52	ng/L	0.96	2.3	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	3	ng/L	1.2	4.8	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	1.9	ng/L	1.1	2.7	N/A
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.031 J	ug/L	Only Detection		0.005
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.84 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1,777	ug/L	590	4,400	N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Chloroform	0.81	ug/L	0.52	1.1	70
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1	ug/L	0.19	1.8	70
Methylene Chloride	0.32	ug/L	0.22	0.46	5
<sup>1</sup> The contaminants with the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) listed as N/A do not currently have a federal drinking water standard or regulation.					
Unit Descriptions					
Term	Definition				
mg/L	Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million (ppm)				
ug/L	Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion (ppb)				
ng/L	Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per billion (ppt)				
J	The "J" qualifier indicates the result is less than the reporting limit but greater than or equal to the method detection limit, and the concentration is an approximate value.				



# 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 (wells) 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 September 09, 2020 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	Moderate
698	Higher
699	Higher
701	Moderate
703	Higher
704	Higher
705	Higher
708	Lower
LCH 4009	Higher

It is important to understand that as 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 Blvd. Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at:

<http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>

In order to access his 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 are available at the time this report was prepared.

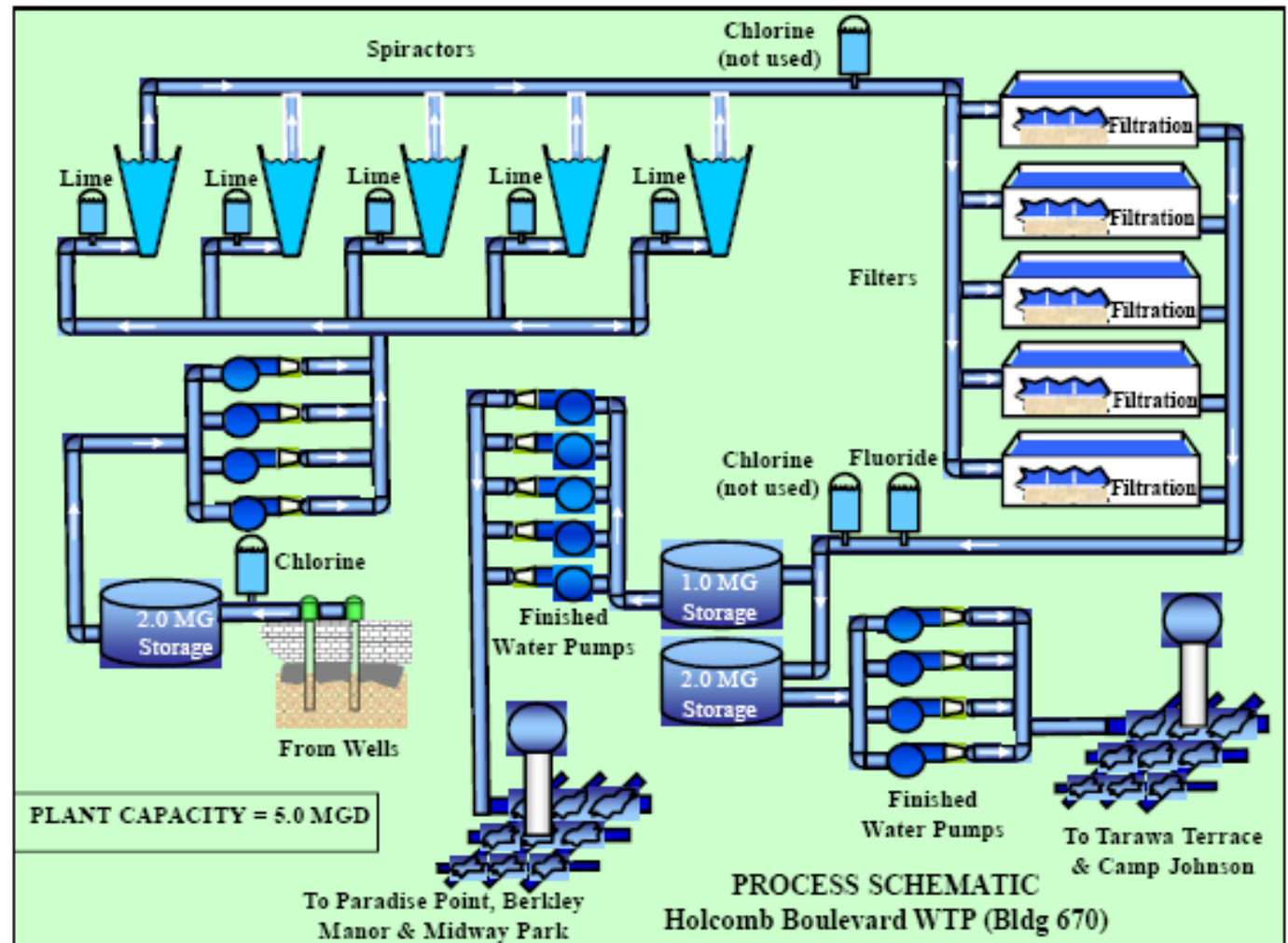
**System Name: USMC Lejeune -  
Holcomb Boulevard**

**PWS ID: 0467043**



# 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.



# 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!**

