DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS SUMMARY
Voluntary Monitoring - Detected Contaminants

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL[1]
			Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections					
Explosive Constituents					
Perchlorate	0.268	ug/L	0.054	0.485	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium	6.2	ug/L	4.8	7.5	2,000
Calcium	30,000	ug/L	27,000	33,000	N/A
Chlorate	280	ug/L	120	440	N/A
Chloride	15,000	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Copper	6.6 J	ug/L	Only Detection		1,300
Hexavalent Chromium [Cr+6}	0.07 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Iron	250	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Lead	0.66	ug/L	Only Detection		15
Magnesium	2,050	ug/L	1,900	2,200	N/A
Manganese	2.9 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Nickel	1.1 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Potassium	1,200	ug/L	1,100	1,300	N/A
Sodium	10,450	ug/L	9,900	11,000	N/A
Strontium	145	ug/L	130	160	N/A
Vanadium	0.44 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	1.4 J	ng/L	Only Detection		N/A
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
NO DETECTIONS					
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1,450	ug/L	1,200	1,700	N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Bromodichloromethane	16	ug/L	11	21	N/A
Bromoform	0.27 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Chloroform	50	ug/L	33	67	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	4.5	ug/L	3.1	5.8	N/A
Ethylbenzene	0.12 J	ug/L	Only Detection		700
Methylene Chloride	0.4 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Xylenes (Total)	0.42 J	ug/L	Only Detection		10,000
Raw Groundwater Detections					
Explosive Constituents					
Perchlorate	0.068	ug/L	0.035	0.11	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium	12.4	ug/L	2.5	27	700
Beryllium	0.2 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Calcium	74,196	ug/L	43,000	100,000	N/A
Chloride	9,722	ug/L	7,200	16,000	250,000

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL[1]
			Low	High	
Cobalt	0.22	ug/L	0.12	0.53	N/A
Copper	21	ug/L	2	35	1,000
Iron	1,091	ug/L	39	6,500	300
Lead	2.21	ug/L	0.066	17	15
Magnesium	1,755	ug/L	1,000	2,900	N/A
Manganese	20.4	ug/L	5.1	44	50
Nickel	0.62	ug/L	0.41	0.93	100
Potassium	1178	ug/L	510	3,100	N/A
Selenium	0.72	ug/L	0.70	0.74	20
Sodium	6,789	ug/L	5,000	11,000	N/A
Strontium	207	ug/L	74	320	N/A
Vanadium	0.52	ug/L	0.33	1.00	N/A
Zinc	422	ug/L	7.9	5,500	1,000
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (L-PFBS)	1.5	ng/L	1.2	1.7	N/A
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	1.1 J	ng/L	Only Detection		N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	5.1	ng/L	2.5	8.6	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	0.89 J	ng/L	Only Detection		N/A
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
2,4-D	0.037	ug/L	0.027	0.047	70
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.85 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Pentachlorophenol	0.032 J	ug/L	Only Detection		0.3
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1,680	ug/L	520	5,200	N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Bromomethane	0.36 J	ug/L	Only Detection		N/A
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.43 J	ug/L	Only Detection		1,000
Methylene Chloride	0.33	ug/L	0.22	0.60	5
Toluene	0.40 J	ug/L	Only Detection		600
Trichloroethene	1.3	ug/L	Only Detection		3

[1] 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 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 September 10, 2020 are summarized in the table below:

Hadnot Point Drinking Water Supply Wells	
Source Name	**Susceptibility Rating**
585	Moderate
595	Lower
596	Lower
606	Moderate
607	Moderate
611	Lower
612	Lower
614	Lower
621	Moderate
622	Moderate
627	Moderate
630	Lower
632	Lower
640	Moderate
641	Higher
652	Lower
661	Moderate
662	Lower
663	Lower
668	Lower
669	Moderate
684	Lower
685	Moderate
686	Lower
688	Lower
709	Moderate
710	Moderate
711	Moderate
5186	Higher

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 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.

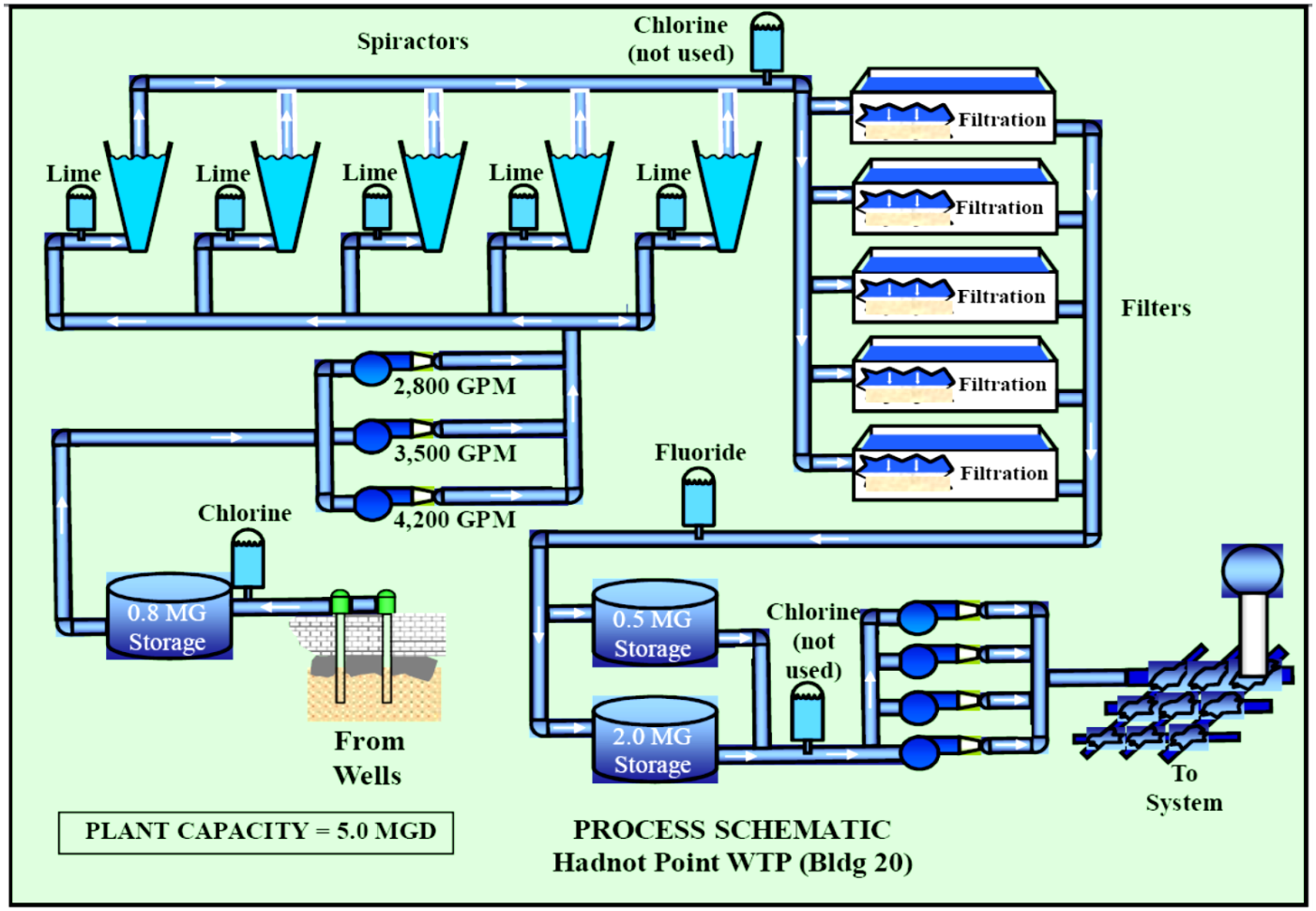
System Name: USMC Lejeune - Hadnot Point

PWS ID: 0467041

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.

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.



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!