

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Note	Range		MCL ¹
				Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections						
Explosive Constituents						
Perchlorate	0.0806	ug/L	J	0.0784	0.0828	N/A
Inorganic Constituents						
Arsenic	0.382	ug/L	J	Only Detection		10 ug/L
Barium	4.79	ug/L		4.72	4.86	2000 ug/L
Calcium	29,100	ug/L		29,100	29,100	N/A
Chlorate	307	ug/L		304	310	N/A
Hexavalent Chromium	0.141	ug/L		0.132	0.149	N/A
Magnesium	1,855	ug/L		1,850	1,860	N/A
Potassium	1,005	ug/L		1,000	1,010	N/A
Selenium	0.601	ug/L	J	Only Detection		50 ug/L
Sodium	11,000	ug/L		11,000	11,000	N/A
Strontium	135.5	ug/L		135	136	N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
NO DETECTIONS						
SOCs						
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.03	ug/L	J	0.03	0.03	50 ug/L
Total Organic Carbon						
Total Organic Carbon	1,440	ug/L		Only Detection		N/A
VOCs						
Bromodichloromethane	15.7	ug/L		15.6	15.8	N/A
Chloroform	52.2	ug/L		51.3	53.1	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	3.33	ug/L		3.28	3.38	N/A
Raw Groundwater Detections						
Explosive Constituents						
Perchlorate	0.0601	ug/L	J	0.0343	0.0837	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants						
Barium	11.55	ug/L		2.28	22.5	700
Calcium	72,110	ug/L		42,400	97,400	N/A
Chlorate	3.41	ug/L	J	2.64	4.32	N/A
Chromium	1.52	ug/L	J	1.04	1.87	10
Cobalt	0.242	ug/L	J	0.135	0.353	N/A
Copper	9.19	ug/L	J	2.89	17.2	1000 ug/L
Iron	891	ug/L		24	2,740	300

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Note	Range		MCL ¹
				Low	High	
Lead	0.194	ug/L		0.065	0.449	15
Magnesium	1,734	ug/L		1,000	2,940	N/A
Manganese	20.37	ug/L		6.21	35	50
Nickel	0.451	ug/L	J	Only Detection		100
Potassium	1,087	ug/L		482	2,550	N/A
Selenium	1.054	ug/L	J	0.679	2.81	20
Sodium	6,549	ug/L		4,830	10,400	N/A
Strontium	200	ug/L	B	123	303	N/A
Vanadium	0.514	ug/L	J	0.392	0.626	N/A
Zinc	104.3	ug/L	J	8.77	715	1000 ug/L
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances						
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (L-PFBS)	2	ng/L		Only Detection		N/A
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	1.93	ng/L		Only Detection		N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	1.280	ng/L	J	0.759	1.8	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	7.887	ng/L		0.674	15.1	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	0.648	ng/L	J	0.501	0.794	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	0.755	ng/L	J	Only Detection		N/A
SOCs						
NO DETECTIONS						
Total Organic Carbon						
Total Organic Carbon	1,645	ug/L	J	659	5,580	N/A
VOCs						
Toluene	0.261	ug/L	J	Only Detection		N/A
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**

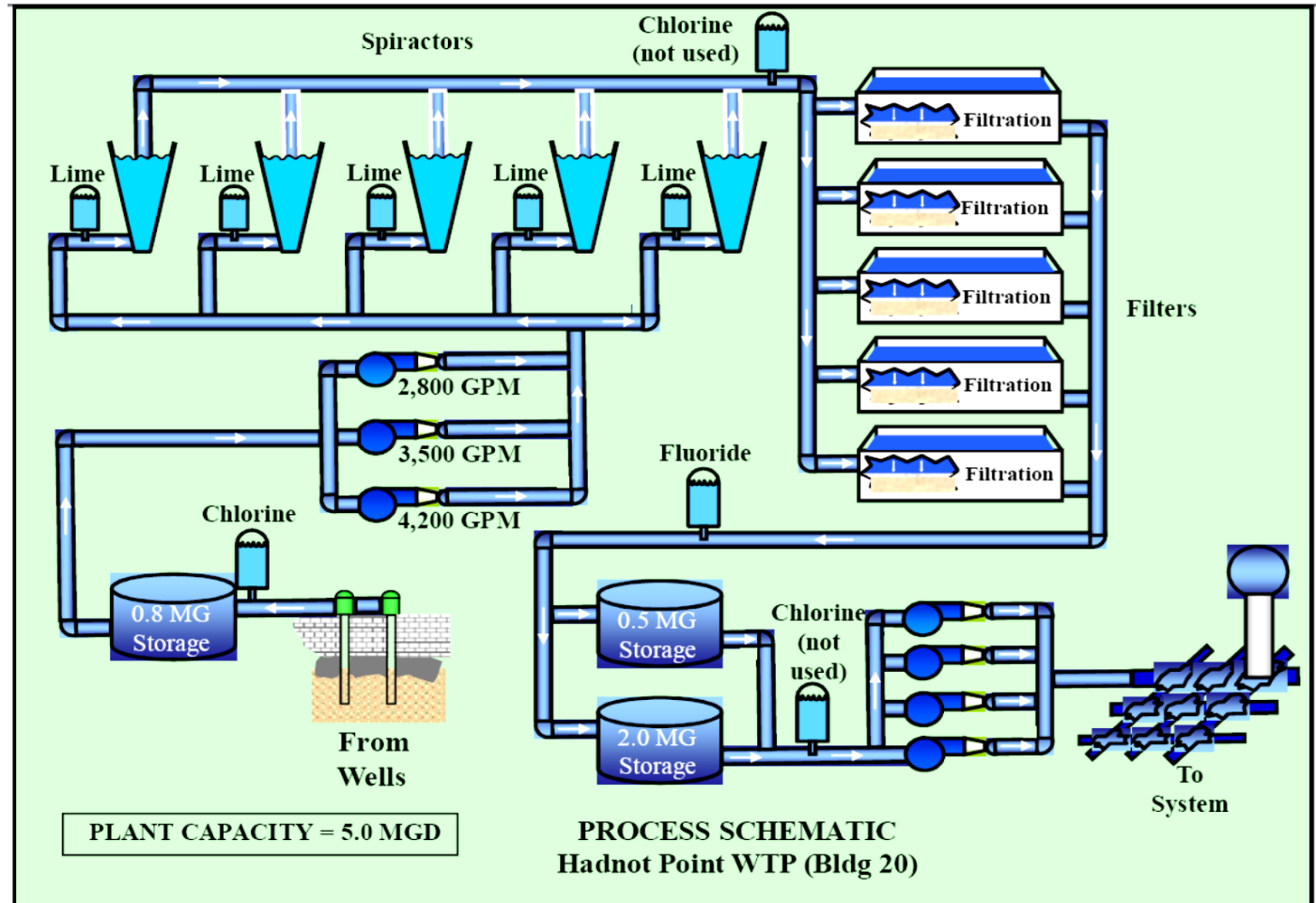
PWS ID: 0467041



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!

