DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS SUMMARY
Voluntary Monitoring - Detected Contaminants



| Contaminants | Average | Unit of Measure | Note | Range | | MCL[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | |
| **Finished Drinking Water Detections** | | | | | | |
| **Explosive Constituents** | | | | | | |
| Perchlorate | 0.111 | ug/L | J | Only Detection | | N/A |
| **Inorganic Constituents** | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 0.372 | ug/L | J | Only Detection | | 10 ug/L |
| Barium | 0.502 | ug/L | J | Only Detection | | 2000 ug/L |
| Calcium | 24,600 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Chlorate | 493 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Iron | 21.5 | ug/L | J | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Magnesium | 1,780 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Potassium | 7,120 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Sodium | 100,000 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Strontium | 88.2 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| **Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances** | | | | | | |
| NO DETECTIONS | | | | | | |
| **SOCs** | | | | | | |
| NO DETECTIONS | | | | | | |
| **Total Organic Carbon** | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | 2,930 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| **VOCs** | | | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 9.79 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Bromoform | 0.711 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Chloroform | 10.1 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| Dibromochloromethane | 6.91 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| **Raw Groundwater Detections** | | | | | | |
| **Explosive Constituents** | | | | | | |
| NO DETECTIONS | | | | | | |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | | |
| Barium | 1.594 | ug/L | | 0.407 | 3.66 | 700 |
| Calcium | 74,000 | ug/L | | 62,900 | 85,100 | N/A |
| Chlorate | 3.06 | ug/L | J | 2.99 | 3.12 | N/A |
| Iron | 77.0 | ug/L | J | 19.3 | 253 | 300 |
| Magnesium | 5,073 | ug/L | | 4,150 | 5,930 | N/A |
| Manganese | 2.56 | ug/L | J | 1.59 | 4.81 | 50 |
| Potassium | 8,707 | ug/L | | 5,260 | 12,500 | N/A |

| Contaminants | Average | Unit of Measure | Note | Range | | MCL[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Low | High | |
| Selenium | 0.660 | ug/L | J | 0.628 | 0.691 | 20 |
| Sodium | 28,567 | ug/L | | 13,100 | 53,700 | N/A |
| Strontium | 263 | ug/L | | 209 | 342 | N/A |
| Zinc | 9.5 | ug/L | J | Only Detection | | 1000 ug/L |
| **Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances** | | | | | | |
| NO DETECTIONS | | | | | | |
| **SOCs** | | | | | | |
| Endrin | 0.01 | ug/L | | Only Detection | | N/A |
| **Total Organic Carbon** | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon | 2,746 | ug/L | | 1,630 | 4,580 | N/A |
| **VOCs** | | | | | | |
| NO DETECTIONS | | | | | | |

[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 (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 September 10, 2020 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 | Moderate |
| VL 105 | Moderate |
| VL 106 | Moderate |
| VL 107 | Moderate |
| VL 109 | Moderate |

It is important to understand that as suceptibility rating of "Higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

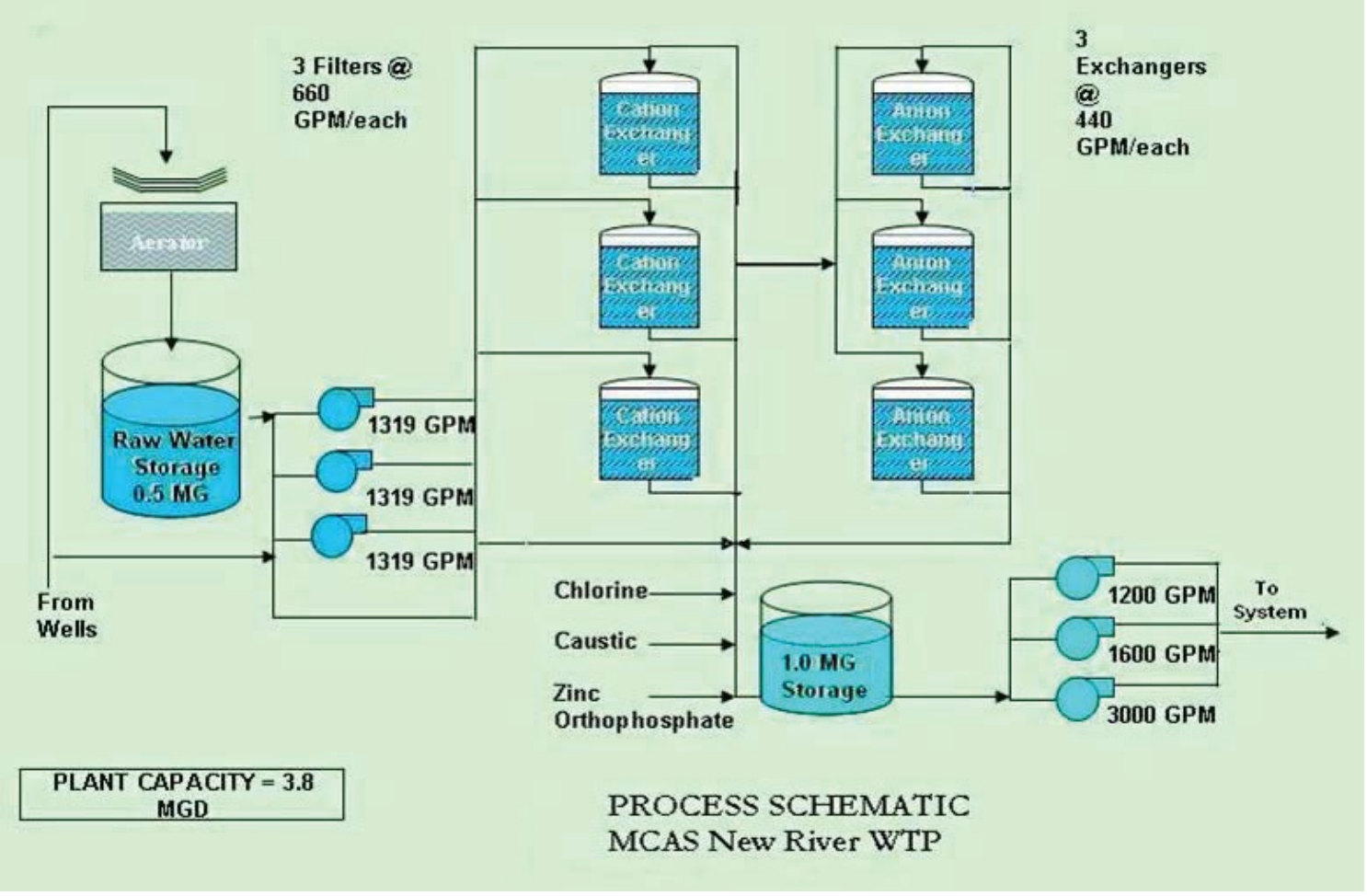
The complete SWAP report for the MCAS New River Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at: http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600
In order to access his report you will need to enter either the system name or PWS ID. Both have been provided below. Please note that because SWAP results and reports 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 - New River Air Station**

**PWS ID: 0467042**

# 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.



# 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.

**R**emember, when you conserve water you also conserve energy!