

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL ¹
			Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections					
Explosive Constituents					
Perchlorate	0.226	ug/L	0.111	0.302	N/A
Inorganic Contaminants					
Arsenic	0.372	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Barium	0.52	ug/L	0.502	0.54	2,000
Calcium	23,950	ug/L	23,300	24,600	N/A
Chlorate	518	ug/L	493	543	N/A
Chloride	28,200	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Flouride	266	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Iron	21.5	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Magnesium	1,665	ug/L	1,550	1,780	N/A
Potassium	5,915	ug/L	4,710	7,120	N/A
Sodium	99,900	ug/L	99,800	100,000	N/A
Strontium	88.4	ug/L	88.2	88.6	N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	0.628	ng/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
Dalapon	0.56	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	2,260	ug/L	1,590	2,930	N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Bromodichloromethane	11.85	ug/L	9.79	13.9	N/A
Bromoform	0.751	ug/L	0.711	0.8	N/A
Chloroform	12.2	ug/L	10.1	14.3	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	7.55	ug/L	6.91	8.18	N/A
Methylene Chloride	0.351	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Raw Groundwater Detections					
Explosive Constituents					
NO DETECTIONS					
Inorganic Contaminants					
Barium	1.68	ug/L	0.368	3.97	700
Bromide	247	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A

Contaminants	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL ¹
			Low	High	
Calcium	75,211	ug/L	62,300	88,100	N/A
Chlorate	3.06	ug/L	2.99	3.12	N/A
Chloride	18,326	ug/L	8,480	46,100	250,000
Fluoride	278	ug/L	225	411	1,000
Iron	66.2	ug/L	19.3	253	300
Magnesium	5,094	ug/L	4,090	5,980	N/A
Manganese	2.4	ug/L	1.18	4.81	50
Potassium	8,742	ug/L	5,230	12,600	N/A
Selenium	0.660	ug/L	0.628	0.691	N/A
Sodium	26,767	ug/L	12,700	53,700	N/A
Strontium	271	ug/L	209	373	N/A
Sulfate	412	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Zinc	8.56	ug/L	7.55	9.5	1,000
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
NO DETECTIONS					
Synthetic Organic Contaminants					
Endrin	0.01	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		2
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	2,802	ug/L	1,620	4,580	N/A
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Methylene Chloride	0.231	ug/L	0.205	0.268	5
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)				



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

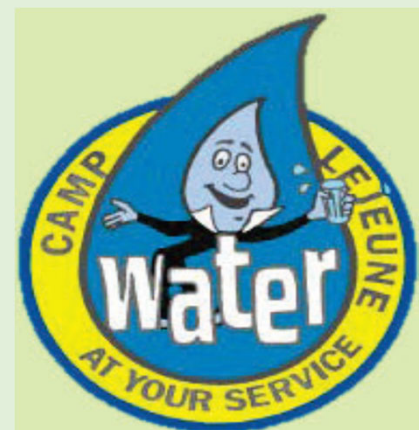
It is important to understand that as susceptibility rating of "Higher" does not imply poor water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

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 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.

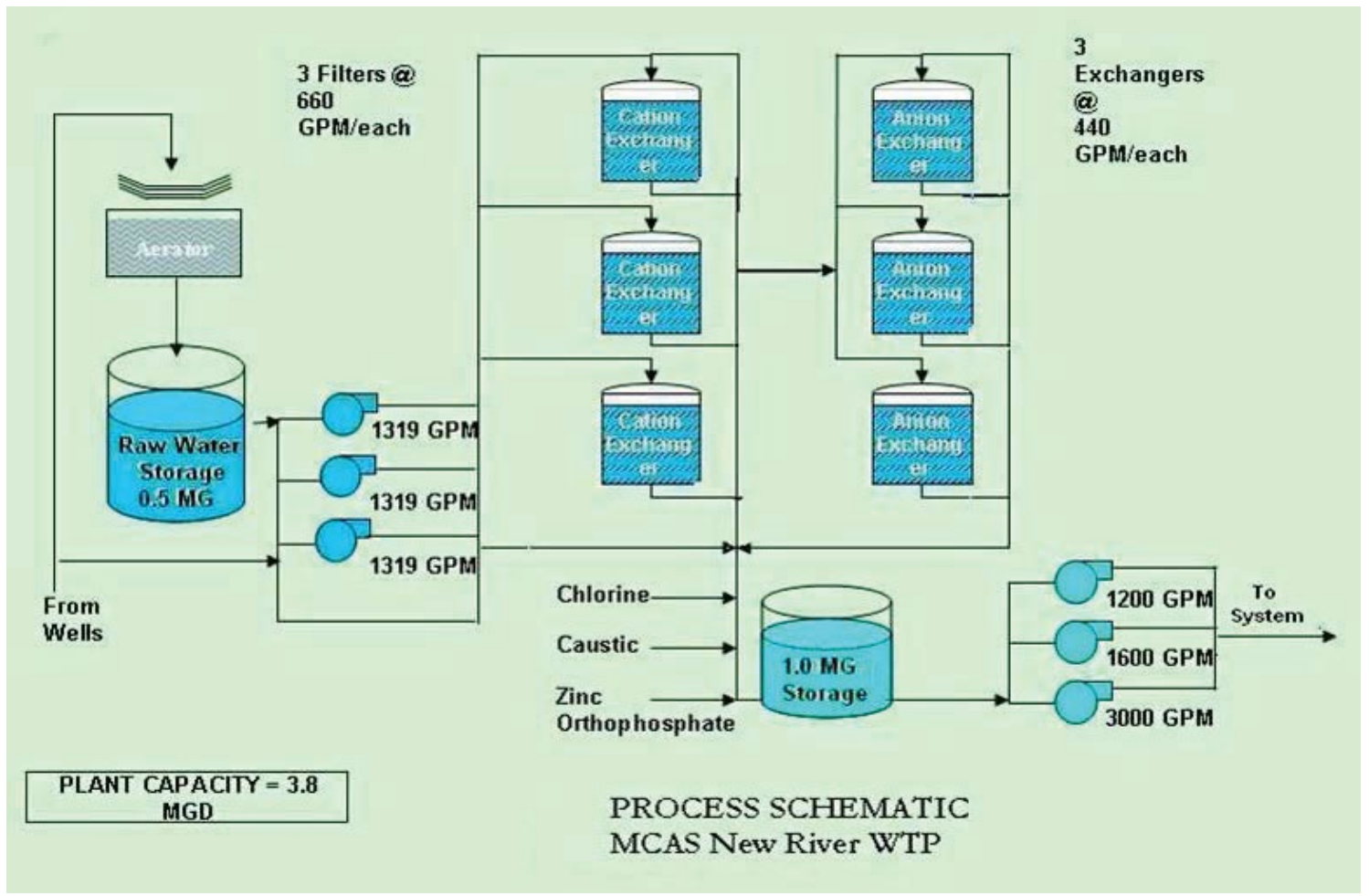
**System Name: USMC Lejeune -
New River Air Station**

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.

Remember, when you conserve water you also conserve energy!

