Parameter	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL [1]
			Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections					
Explosive Compounds					
Perchlorate	0.472	ug/L	0.178	0.902	N/A
Inorganic Compounds					
Arsenic	0.392	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		10
Barium	4.9	ug/L	4.5	5.2	2,000
Calcium	23,950	ug/L	23,800	24,100	N/A
Chlorate	646	ug/L	370	921	N/A
Chloride	12,900	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Cobalt	0.049	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Fluoride	553	ug/L	470	636	4,000
Lead	0.112	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		15
Magnesium	1,955	ug/L	1,920	1,990	N/A
Nickel	0.638	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Potassium	1,150	ug/l	1,130	1,170	N/A
Sodium	10,700	ug/L	10,100	11,300	N/A
Strontium	132	ug/L	128	135	N/A
Sulfate	6,880	ug/L	6,800	6,960	N/A
Vanadium	0.263	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	0.759	ng/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	0.561	ng/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Synthetic Organic Compounds					
Dalapon	0.5	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		200
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1,590	ug/L	1,080	2,100	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Bromodichloromethane	10.06	ug/L	8.12	12	N/A
Bromoform	0.438	ug/L	0.306	0.57	N/A
Chloroform	16.5	ug/L	14.9	18	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	5.41	ug/L	4.32	6.5	N/A

Parameter	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL [1]
			Low	High	
Raw Water Detections					
Explosive Compounds					
Perchlorate	0.0692	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		2
Inorganic Compounds					
Arsenic	0.502	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		10
Barium	11.04	ug/L	2.12	29	700
Bromide	0.233	mg/L	0.221	0.297	N/A
Calcium	70,332	ug/L	40,600	99,600	N/A
Chlorate	3.78	ug/L	3.72	3.84	N/A
Chloride	9,885	ug/L	6,690	14,700	250,000
Chromium	0.625	µg/L	0.484	0.934	10
Cobalt	0.110	ug/L	0.043	0.717	1
Copper	4.93	ug/L	3.82	6.03	1,000
Fluoride	95.8	ug/L	1.0	203	2,000
Iron	928	ug/L	37	3,680	300
Lead	0.317	ug/L	0.083	0.925	15
Magnesium	1,676	ug/L	942	2,860	N/A
Manganese	19.14	ug/L	5.83	42.6	50
Nickel	0.879	ug/L	0.58	1.58	100
Potassium	1,071	ug/L	405	3,070	N/A
Sodium	6,718	µg/L	5,080	11,300	N/A
Strontium	195	ug/L	124	304	2,000
Sulfate	6,795	ug/L	660	22,800	250,000
Vanadium	0.154	µg/L	0.039	0.543	7
Zinc	32.7	ug/L	9.84	197	1,000
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (L-PFBS)	1.38	ng/L	0.73	2.2	N/A
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	1.741	ng/L	0.544	5.5	N/A
Perfluorohexanesulfonic Acid (PFHxS)	1.119	ng/L	0.437	1.5	N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	7.899	ng/L	0.494	41	N/A
Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid (PFOS)	1.254	ng/L	0.677	1.8	N/A
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	3.092	ng/L	0.807	4.37	N/A

Parameter	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL [1]
			Low	High	
Synthetic Organic Compounds					
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.302	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.468	ug/L	0.305	0.793	3
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	0.435	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1,903	ug/L	621	6,070	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Methylene Chloride	0.260	ug/L	0.214	0.301	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)
µg/L	Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion (ppb)
ng/L	Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion (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 (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.

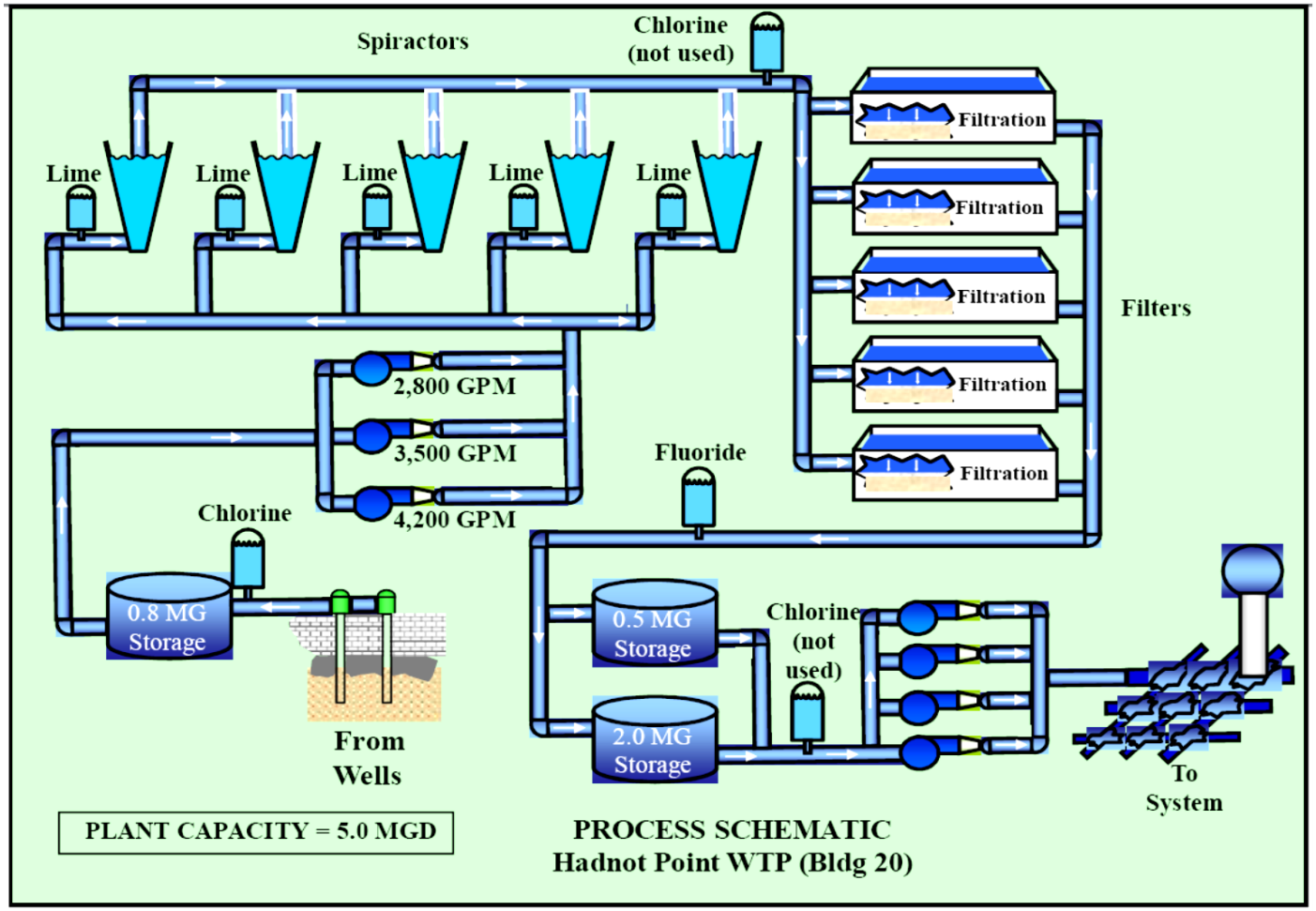
System Name: USMC Lejeune - Hadnot Point

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!