

Parameter	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL
			Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections					
Explosive Compounds					
2-Nitrotoluene	0.244	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Perchlorate	0.319	µg/L	0.138	0.642	N/A
Inorganic Compounds					
Barium	0.416	µg/L	0.385	0.447	2,000
Calcium	21,100	µg/L	20,300	21,900	N/A
Chlorate	484	µg/L	478	490	N/A
Chloride	35,400	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		250
Cobalt	0.047	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Fluoride	0.262	mg/L	0.243	0.280	4 mg/L
Lead	0.380	µg/L	0.261	0.499	15
Magnesium	1,485	µg/L	1,470	1,500	N/A
Potassium	6,135	µg/L	5,720	6,550	N/A
Sodium	88,250	µg/L	86,800	89,700	N/A
Strontium	69.9	µg/L	69.7	70.1	N/A
Vanadium	0.139	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
NO DETECTIONS					
Synthetic Organic Compounds					
Dalapon	0.64	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		200
Methomyl	0.22	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	2,165	µg/L	1,630	2,700	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Bromodichloromethane	10.9	µg/L	10.7	11	N/A
Bromoform	0.497	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Chloroform	13.2	µg/L	12	14.3	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	6.47	µg/L	5.44	7.5	N/A
Toluene	0.0889	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		1,000

Raw Water Detections					
Explosive Compounds					
NO DETECTIONS					
Inorganic Compounds					
Barium	1.828	µg/L	0.338	4.03	700
Bromide	38.419	mg/L	0.228	160	N/A
Calcium	74,129	µg/L	60,600	87,400	N/A
Chlorate	4.48	µg/L	4.16	4.81	N/A
Chloride	20.69	mg/L	8.08	56.7	250,000
Chromium	0.446	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		10
Cobalt	0.090	µg/L	0.039	0.143	N/A
Fluoride	111.386	mg/L	0.218	400	2,000
Iron	49.6	µg/L	27.8	100	300
Lead	0.107	µg/L	0.087	0.143	15
Magnesium	5,088	µg/L	4,080	6,120	N/A
Manganese	2.60	µg/L	1.52	3.2	50
Nickel	0.855	µg/L	0.689	1.36	100
Potassium	8,066	µg/L	4,680	12,800	N/A
Selenium	3.46	µg/L	2.09	4.77	20
Sodium	26,453	µg/L	12,800	51,600	N/A
Strontium	268	µg/L	207	349	2,000
Vanadium	0.074	µg/L	0.06	0.101	7
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	1.16	ng/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2.15	ng/L	1.7	2.6	N/A
Synthetic Organic Compounds					
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.459	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		3
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	3,669	µg/L	1,900	6,400	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Methylene Chloride	0.28	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		5
<sup>1</sup> 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 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.

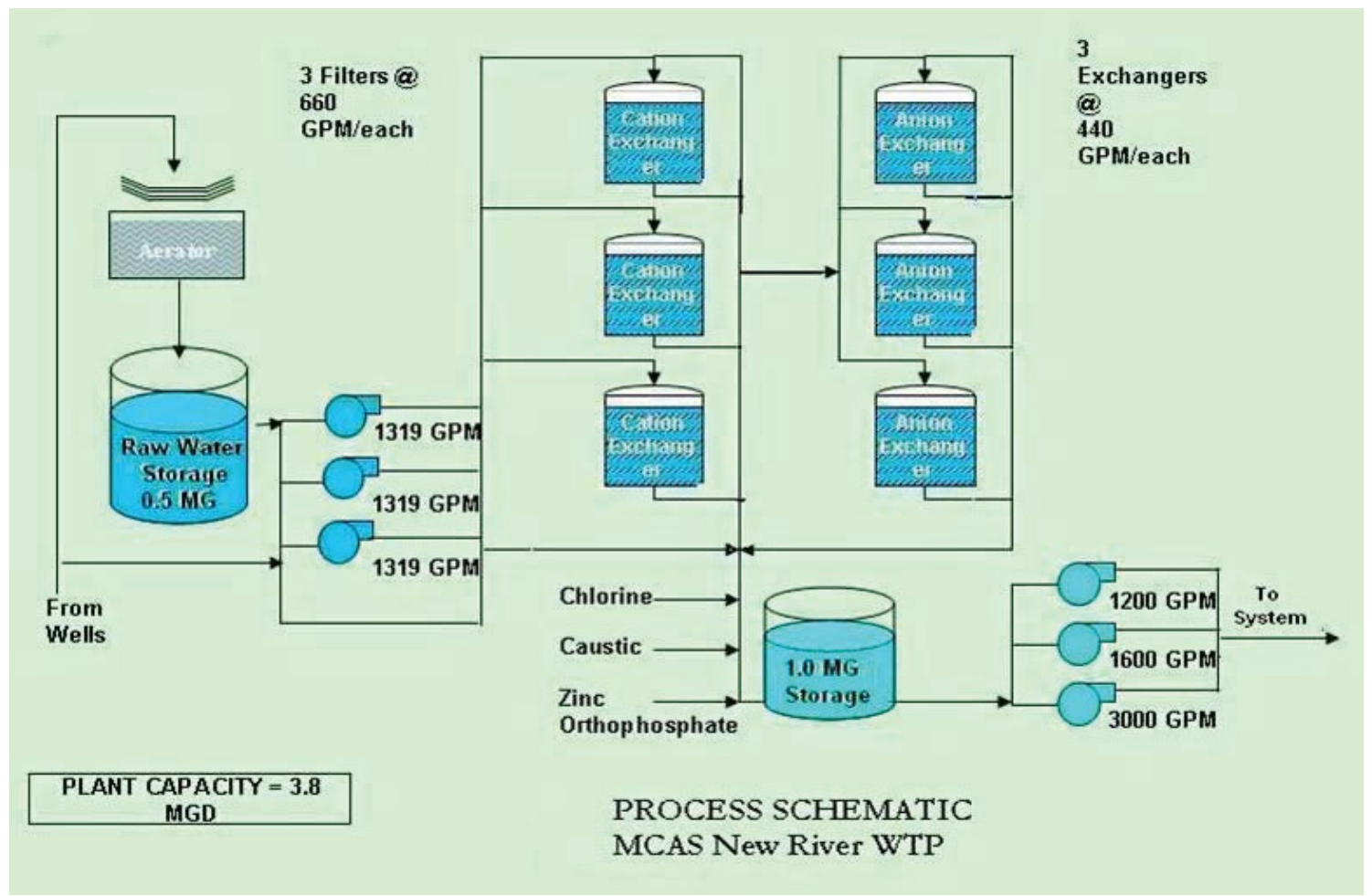
**System Name: USMC Lejeune -  
New River Air Station**

**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](http://www.epa.gov/watersense) for more information.

**Remember, when you conserve water you also conserve energy!**

