DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS SUMMARY
Voluntary Monitoring - Detected Contaminants

Parameter	Average	Unit of Measure	Range		MCL
			Low	High	
Finished Drinking Water Detections					
Explosive Compounds					
2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	0.802	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
2-Nitrotoluene	0.253	ug/L	0.242	0.271	N/A
Perchlorate	0.189	µg/L	0.118	0.232	N/A
RDX	0.934	ug/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Inorganic Compounds					
Barium	0.611	µg/L	0.554	0.668	2,000
Calcium	21950	µg/L	21000	22900	N/A
Chlorate	405	µg/L	361	449	N/A
Chloride	36.5	mg/L	31.7	41.2	250
Cobalt	0.057	µg/L	0.053	0.061	N/A
Fluoride	0.253	mg/L	0.248	0.257	4 mg/L
Lead	0.396	µg/L	0.338	0.453	15
Magnesium	1505	µg/L	1440	1570	N/A
Manganese	1.74	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		50
Nickel	1.32	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Potassium	5040	µg/L	5020	5060	N/A
Sodium	93800	µg/L	90500	97100	N/A
Strontium	88.3	µg/L	82	94.5	N/A
Vanadium	0.14	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Zinc	12.2	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
NO DETECTIONS					
Synthetic Organic Compounds					
Dalapon	0.616	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		200
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	1.69	mg/L	1.61	1.77	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds					
Bromodichloromethane	10.42	µg/L	9.63	11.2	N/A
Bromoform	0.55	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Chloroform	12.5	µg/L	12.4	12.5	N/A
Dibromochloromethane	6.23	µg/L	5.28	7.18	N/A

RAW WATER DETECTIONS					
Explosive Compounds					
Perchlorate	0.04	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		2
Inorganic Compounds					
Barium	2.435	µg/L	0.507	6.86	700
Bromide	0.2282	mg/L	0.0263	0.324	N/A
Calcium	71561	µg/L	56900	84900	N/A
Chlorate	74.3	µg/L	18.8	201	N/A
Chloride	19.36	mg/L	8.2	52.1	250 mg/L
Cobalt	0.148	µg/L	0.11	0.195	1
Fluoride	0.286	mg/L	0.217	0.42	2 mg/L
Iron	60.9	µg/L	20.3	135	300
Lead	0.127	µg/L	0.084	0.177	15
Magnesium	4869	µg/L	3770	5870	N/A
Manganese	3.04	µg/L	1.61	5.35	50
Nickel	1.514	µg/L	0.901	3.1	100
Potassium	8673	µg/L	4990	13500	N/A
Sodium	25239	µg/L	12300	55400	N/A
Strontium	278	µg/L	208	376	2,000
Sulfate	0.539	mg/L	0.414	0.641	250
Vanadium	0.109	µg/L	0.042	0.294	7
Zinc	28.4	µg/L	13.2	46.6	1,000
Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances					
6:2 FluorotelomerSulfonic Acid (6:2FTS)	11.3	ng/L	7.6	15	N/A
Synthetic Organic Compounds					
Aldicarb sulfone	2.63	µg/L	ONLY DETECTION		N/A
Total Organic Carbon					
Total Organic Carbon	2.85	mg/L	1.6	4.5	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds					
NO DETECTIONS					

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 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 (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 note that susceptibility ratings do not imply higher or lower water quality, only the system's potential to become contaminated by PCSs in the assessment area.

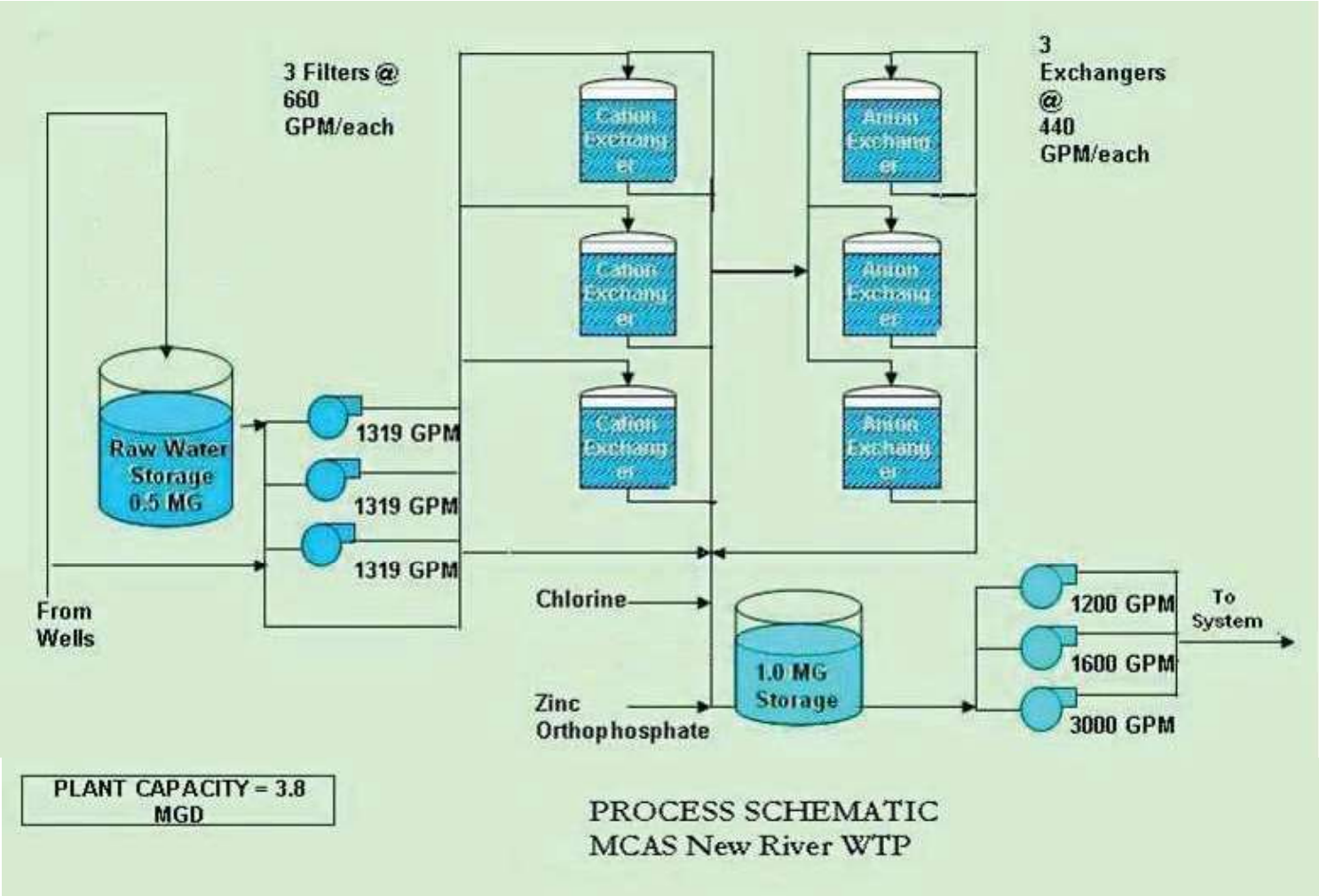
The complete SWAP report for the MCAS New River Water Treatment System may be viewed on the web at: http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600
In order to access his report you will need to enter either the system name or PWS ID. Both have been provided below. Please note that because SWAP results and reports 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. This water is then pumped to a series of cation (softening) and anion (TOC removal) exchangers. Chlorine (disinfection) and zinc orthophosphate (corrosion control) 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!