

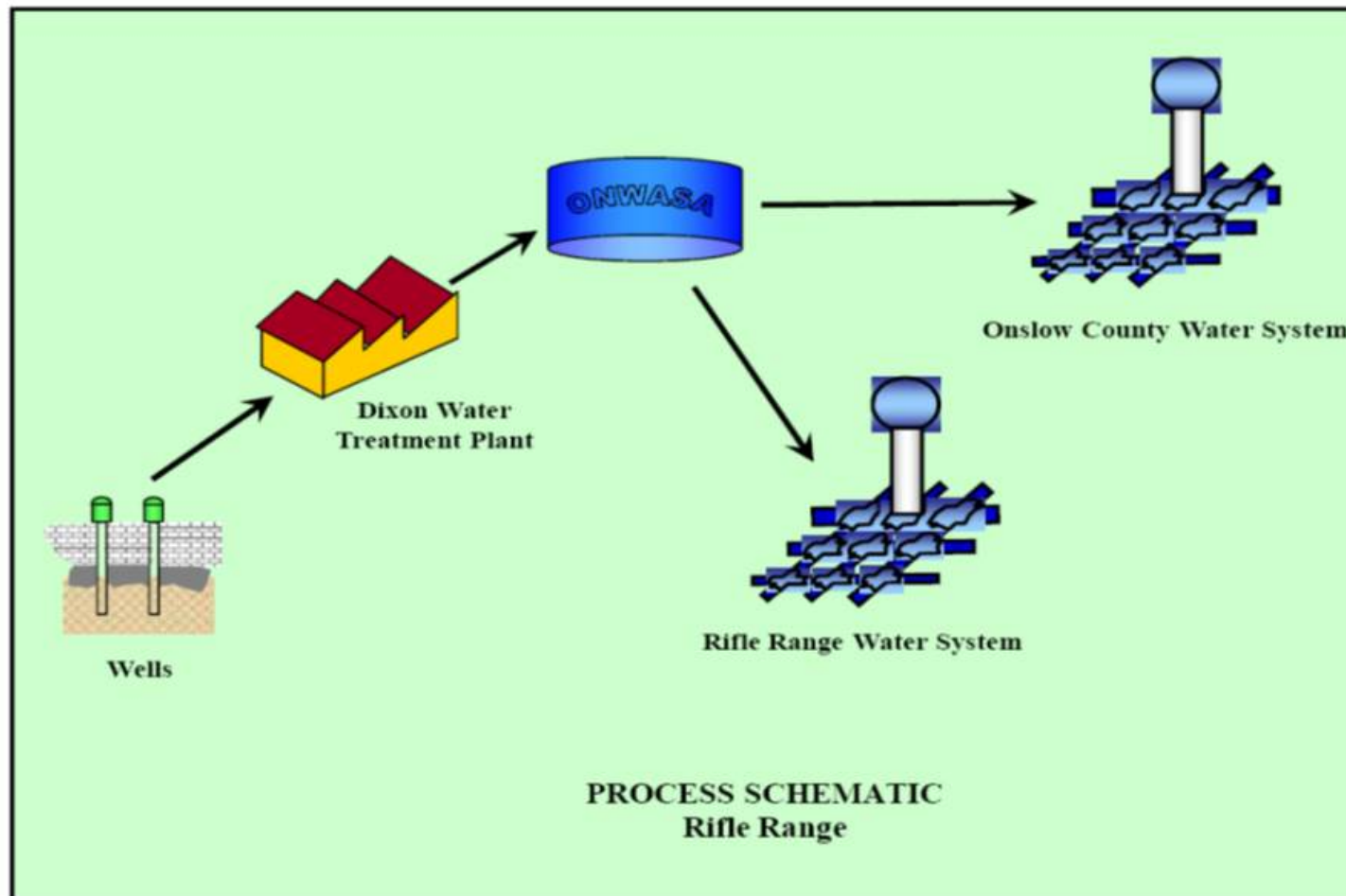
| Contaminants | Amount Detected* | Unit of Measure | Range | |
|--|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------|
| | | | Low | High |
| Finished Drinking Water Detections | | | | |
| Explosive Constituents | | | | |
| Perchlorate | 0.18 | ug/L | 0.09 | 0.29 |
| Inorganic Contaminants - No detections in finished water | | | | |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 8.3 | ug/L | 6.3 | 12 |
| Chloroform | 29 | ug/L | 20 | 48 |
| Dibromochloromethane | 1.6 | ug/L | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Synthetic Organic Compounds | | | | |
| Dalapon | 1.7 | ug/L | Only detection | |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate | 0.65 | ug/L | Only detection | |
| Pentachlorophenol | 0.16 | ug/L | Only detection | |
| Raw Groundwater Water Detections | | | | |
| Rifle Range water is purchased from the Onslow Water and Sewer Authority's (ONWASA) Dixon Water Treatment Plant. MCB CAMLEJ does not conduct monitoring at ONWASA's groundwater wells. ONWASA's Water Quality Reports can be viewed online at: https://www.onwasa.com/143/Reports . | | | | |

* Average amount of all detections

NOTE - This database contains information about MCB, Camp Lejeune's drinking water systems and raw water supply. It was developed only to assist the Base manage and maintain analytical data concerning chemicals detected in drinking water. While EMD has made every effort to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the database, some errors and omissions may remain. Therefore, the user should always refer to the original report to ensure maximum accuracy and completeness.

Rifle Range Water Treatment Process

Water from the Rifle Range is purchased from the Onslow Water and Sewer Authority (ONWASA). ONWASA has installed Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) filters that will assist in reducing TTHM levels. The Rifle Range Water Distribution System met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and State drinking water health standards in 2016.



The 2016 ONWASA Water Quality Report can be accessed at <http://www.onwasa.com>.



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 Rifle Range Water Distribution System was determined by combining the contaminant rating (number and location of PCSs within the assessment area) and the 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 ONWASA SWAP report completed on July 11, 2015 are summarized in the table below:

| ONWASA (Rifle Range) Drinking Water Supply Wells | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Source Name | Susceptibility Rating |
| Dixon Well 1 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 2 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 3 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 5 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 6 | Lower |
| Dixon Well 7 | Moderate |
| Dixon Well 8 | Moderate |
| Dixon Well 9 | Moderate |

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.

The complete SWAP report for the Rifle Range Water Distribution System may be viewed on the web at <http://www.ncwater.org/?page=600>. In order to access this 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 were available at the time this report was prepared.

System Name: Onslow Wtr and Sewer Authority

PWS ID: 0467035



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!

