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Environmental Engineer

Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities, Marine Corps Base, Camp
LejeuneTRIP REPORT MEETING WITH LANTDIV AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING, INC. REGARDING INSTALLATION RESTORATION
PROGRAM 16 SEPTEMBER 1987

1. From LANTDIV, Code 114: Mr. Rakowski, Mrs. Barnette, Mr.
Wallmeyer.
From ESE: Mr. Gregory, Mr. Geden, Mr. Farrell.
From MCB: Mr. Alexander.

2. The Purpose of the Meeting: To review the Installation
Restoration Program status, specifically to review the
proposed remedial actions for the Hadnot Point groundwater
problems and to examine data collected to date on the
remaining 22 contaminated sites aboard Camp Lejeune.

3. A summary of the Hadnot Point groundwater problem
follows:

- a. In the shallow aquifer 15 volatile organic compounds
(VOC) have been identified; the four most serious compounds
violate recommended State and EPA standards.

- b. Two large plumes have been identified in the shallow
aquifer. One includes a portion of the industrial area
between Building 1700 and the Burger King extending from
Holcomb Boulevard to Louis Street. The second includes the
area from the fuel farm on Ash Street northeastward to Sneads
Ferry Road and from Holcomb Boulevard to Louis Street on the
Southeast.

- c. One of the most significant issues currently being
addressed is the issue of "how clean is clean". Neither
State nor EPA standards are clearly defined although North
Carolina has provided their Maximum Contaminant Limits for
seven of the problem pollutants. (Note: State of North
Carolina is proposing revised standards. We should get these
and comment as needed.)

- d. Recent deep well monitoring has identified an addi-
tional contaminant, methol ethyl ketone (MEK), in the deep
aquifer. This new data will compound the problem of identi-
fying groundwater treatment options for the deep aquifer
because MEK is not treated with the same methods as the
other pollutants identified to date.

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e. ESE described a tentative list of short and long term remedial options to be presented in a report in a comparison of effectiveness and total cost.

f. Groundwater treatment options currently being examined will cause additional environmental emissions through one or all of the following media:

- Sewage treatment plant
- Air emissions
- Packaged VOC for hazardous waste disposal off base

g. We recommend pulling the pumps and equipment at the eight contaminated water supply wells in the Hadnot Point area, leaving them available for sampling only.

4. An estimated schedule of events for the Hadnot Point groundwater problem includes:

a. ESE will send a draft Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study Report to LANTDIV and Camp Lejeune in early October (RI/FS).

b. We will review the report ASAP and return to ESE for a final draft.

c. Upon revision, we will send the report to the State and EPA (estimated in mid November) for their review over a 30 day period. Some time within that 30 day period a briefing will be held here at Camp Lejeune with the State and EPA officials.

5. Regarding the other 22 IRP sites.

a. We recommend discontinuing work at nine sites due to the lack of documented contamination of any significance.

b. We recommend doing a Risk Analysis at six sites to determine if additional contaminants exist and/or are causing environmental problems.

c. We recommend continued monitoring and development of clean up options at seven sites and development of a change order for the ESE contract to produce a report regarding the findings at these sites. This report should be available at the end of the second quarter FY-88.

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6. I have discussed these findings with Mr. Hubbel, CMC LFL, and he feels that MCB and LANTDIV should discuss the release of some of this information to the public in accordance with the superfund amendments. We will need to review these regulatory requirements for public involvement with the JPAO and develop a cooperative effort in light of these rules and the possibility that Camp Lejeune sites could be named to the EPA National Priority List.

R. E. ALEXANDER

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