



Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

Proposed Remedial Action Plan

Operable Unit No. 7

October 1995

This Fact Sheet provides information regarding the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Operable Unit (OU) No. 7 at Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. MCB, Camp Lejeune has been investigating sites at the base through the Department of Defense (DoD) Installation Restoration (IR) Program. The goal of the IR Program is to identify, assess, characterize, and cleanup or control contamination from past hazardous waste disposal operations.

Overview

Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune is a training base for the U.S. Marine Corps, located in Onslow County, North Carolina. The facility covers approximately 236 square miles and includes 14 miles of shoreline. Operable Unit (OU) No. 7 is one of 16 OUs within MCB, Camp Lejeune. The goal of this Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) is to suggest Remedial Action Alternatives (RAAs) for the three separate sites (Sites 1, 28, and 30) within OU No. 7. Separate RAAs have been developed for each site and are presented together in the OU No. 7 PRAP. This fact sheet provides a brief summary of the sites and lists the RAAs considered and proposed. Additional information may be reviewed in the Administrative Record located at the libraries listed on the reverse of this Fact Sheet.

OU No. 7 Background/History

OU No. 7 consists of three sites: Site 1, the French Creek Liquids Disposal Area; Site 28, the Hadnot Point Burn Dump; and Site 30, the Sneads Ferry Road Fuel Tank Sludge Area. Each site is described below.

Site 1

Site 1 - the French Creek Liquids Disposal Area

Site 1 is located approximately one mile east of the New River and one mile southeast of the Hadnot Point Industrial Area (HPIA). The site lies on both the north and south sides of the Main Service Road near the western edge of the Gun Park Area and the Force Troops Complex. Since the 1940s, Site 1 had been used by several different mechanized, armored, and artillery units. Reportedly, liquid wastes generated from vehicle maintenance were routinely poured onto the ground surface and acid from dead batteries was disposed on site. The disposal areas at Site 1 are suspected to contain petroleum, oil, and lubricants (POL), and battery acid.

Site 28

Site 28 - the Hadnot Point Burn Dump

The Hadnot Point Burn Dump is located along the eastern bank of the New River and is approximately one mile south of the HPIA. The site is approximately 23 acres in size and is bordered by wooded and marshy areas to the east and south, the New River to the west, and the Hadnot Point Sewage Treatment Plant to the north. Cogdels Creek forms a natural divide between the eastern and western portions of the site. Site 28 is primarily used for recreation and physical training exercises. The burn area operated from 1946 to 1971, at which time it was graded and seeded with grass. Reportedly, industrial waste, trash, oil-based paint, and construction debris were burned then covered with soil.

Site 30

Site 30 - the Sneads Ferry Road Fuel Tank Sludge Area

Site 30 is situated along a tank trail which intersects Sneads Ferry Road from the west, approximately one mile south of the intersection with Marines Road, and roughly four and one quarter miles south of the HPIA. The Combat Town Training area is adjacent to the site. The site was reportedly used by a private contractor as a cleaning area for emptied fuel storage tanks from off-site locations. The tanks were used to store leaded gasoline that contained tetraethyl lead and related compounds. The fuel residuals in the emptied tanks were reportedly washed out at the site. Therefore, the disposal area is suspected to contain fuel sludge and wastewater from the washout of the tanks. The suspected disposal area is approximately 7,500 square yards.

Previous Studies

The following studies were conducted at OU No. 7:

- ❖ Initial Assessment Study, 1983
- ❖ Confirmation Study, 1990
- ❖ Soil Assessment at Site 1, 1991
- ❖ Aerial Photographic Investigation, 1992
- ❖ Additional Surface Water and Sediment Investigation, 1993
- ❖ Additional Groundwater Investigation, 1993
- ❖ Remedial Investigation, 1994
- ❖ Feasibility Study, 1995 (Sites 28, 30)

Previous investigations have characterized soil, groundwater, surface water (including French Creek, Cogdels Creek, Orde Pond, and the New River) and sediment contamination. The primary contaminants of concern in the surficial aquifer (e.g., an area beneath the ground surface where water collects) are BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene) and solvents (trichloroethene and dichloroethene). There are no active drinking water supply wells in the area. Base drinking water is obtained from the deeper Castle Hayne aquifer.

Human Health/Ecological Risk Assessment

As part of the Remedial Investigation, a Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and Ecological Risk Assessment were conducted. This information, in addition to the Feasibility Study, was considered when proposing and evaluating the RAAs for OU No. 7. The results of the ecological risk assessment and the Baseline Health Risk Assessment indicated that current conditions at Site 30 appear to be protective of human health and the environment. Therefore, no further action is proposed for Site 30. Groundwater was determined to be the only environmental medium of concern at Sites 1 and 28. As a result, RAAs were developed for surficial groundwater at Sites 1 and 28.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan

The following RAAs were considered for Sites 1 and 28:

Site 1:

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|--------------|---|
| RAA 1 | No Action |
| RAA 2 | Institutional Controls |
| RAA 3 | Extraction (of groundwater) and On-Site Treatment |
| RAA 4 | In-Well Aeration and Off-Gas Carbon Adsorption |
| RAA 5 | Extraction and Off-Site Treatment |

Site 28:

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| RAA 1 | No Action |
| RAA 2 | Institutional Controls |

For both sites, RAA No. 2 (Institutional Controls) is the proposed remedial action plan. Institutional controls involve a long-term groundwater monitoring plan, groundwater use restrictions, and deed restrictions to prevent groundwater from being used as a potable source of water.

Public Participation

The public is encouraged to review and comment on the PRAP and other documents pertaining to OU No. 7. This information is found in the Administrative Record file available for review at the following locations:

Onslow County Library 58 Doris Avenue East Jacksonville, NC 28540 Mon.-Thurs. 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Fri.-Sat. 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	MCB, Camp Lejeune Environmental Management Department Building 67, Room 237 Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, NC 28542 Mon.- Fri. 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
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MCB, Camp Lejeune will hold a public information meeting on October 5, 1995 at the Onslow County Public Library at 7:00 p.m. The 30-day public comment period for the PRAP will be held from October 5, 1995 to November 4, 1995 to allow for public participation in the final RAA selection process.

Point of Contact

For additional information, or to provide written comments to the PRAP, please contact: Mr. Neal Paul, Director, Installation Restoration Program, (910) 451-5068
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