



Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune Proposed Remedial Action Plan Operable Unit No. 8 (Site 16)

March 1996

This Fact Sheet provides information regarding the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Operable Unit (OU) No. 8 (Site 16) 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 clean up 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. 8 (Site 16) is one of 17 OUs within MCB Camp Lejeune. This fact sheet presents the site location and history, investigation results, and the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for Site 16.

Site 16 Location/History

Site 16 is referred to as the Montford Point Burn Dump. The site is located southwest of the intersection of Montford Landing Road and Wilson Drive within Camp Johnson. Camp Johnson is a restricted training area within the northern area of MCB Camp Lejeune. There are no permanent buildings or residential areas at the site. Most of the site is cleared while the remainder is wooded. There are no drinking water supply wells in the area. Base drinking water is obtained from the deeper Castle Hayne aquifer. Site 16 is currently used for vehicle staging and training exercises. A mock-up jet aircraft, located in the center of the area, is used for simulated refueling exercises. No fuel is actually used during the training.

There is limited historic land use information available for Site 16; however, practices at other burn dumps at MCB Camp Lejeune indicate that municipal waste or trash from base housing areas and buildings may have been disposed at the site. Records indicate that small amounts of waste oils were also disposed at the site. Previously existing asbestos (less than one cubic yard) was removed from the site in the early 1980's. Typically, debris was brought to the site, burned, then graded to the site perimeter.

Previous Investigation

A Remedial Investigation (RI) was conducted at Site 16 during 1994 and 1995. Investigation activities encompassed the following: a site survey; a soil and groundwater (water beneath the ground surface) investigation that included drilling and installing monitoring wells, sampling the subsurface soil and the groundwater; a habitat evaluation; and a surface water and sediment investigation.

Soil Investigation

The soil investigation was conducted to determine whether waste materials were present within the boundary of the former burn dump. Trenches were excavated and visual observations were made. Soil samples were collected at and below the ground surface. Pesticides and PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls, an electrical transformer coolant) were detected in the surface soils. Pesticides were detected in subsurface soils in lower amounts and in fewer samples than in surface soils. The levels of pesticides are similar to levels attributable to historic application of pesticides that have been detected at other areas within MCB Camp Lejeune. Several metals were detected above the average level found on base.



Site 16: End of Access Road (looking southeast) coming off Wilson Road, opening up to Former Burn Dump



Site 16: Looking south, across Former Burn Dump. Monitoring well is to the right of photograph. A training plane for simulated fueling exercises sits in the center of the Burn Dump.

Groundwater Investigation

The groundwater investigation was conducted to determine if the former burn dump had affected the surficial aquifer (zone beneath the ground surface where groundwater collects). A total of six groundwater monitoring wells were installed. The field team collected groundwater samples on two separate occasions (two rounds). Several metals were detected in groundwater. Only iron concentrations exceeded state or federal groundwater criteria.

Surface Water/Sediment Investigation

Surface water and sediment samples were collected from Northeast Creek to determine if activities at the site affected the creek. Arsenic was detected in four surface water samples above state and federal criteria. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (a volatile compound) was detected above federal criteria in one sample, located approximately a quarter mile downstream of the site. Silver was also detected in one sample.

Human Health Assessment

As part of the Remedial Investigation, a Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment and an Ecological Risk Assessment were conducted. This information, in addition to the Remedial Investigation, is considered when developing the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for Site 16. The Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment evaluated the potential exposure for current military personnel, and to be conservative, evaluated future on-site residents and future construction workers. The results of the assessment indicate that there are no potential noncarcinogenic or carcinogenic risks associated with current human exposure to the subsurface soils, groundwater, surface water, or sediment. The soil poses a potential noncarcinogenic risk to future child residents who may accidentally ingest soils with PCBs. Because there is no plan to develop the area for residential use, this evaluation does not currently pose a concern.

Ecological Risk Assessment

The results of the Ecological Risk Assessment indicated that no site related contaminants were detected in the surface water or sediments at levels that exceed the screening criteria. Several contaminants were detected in the soil that exceed the criteria. These exceedences are not expected to be ecologically significant to the terrestrial plants and/or animals at the site based upon the current land use. There are no endangered species or wetlands on the site.

PRAP

After reviewing the Remedial Investigation, Baseline Human Health Risk Assessment, and Ecological Risk Assessment, the current conditions at Site 16 appear to protect human health and the environment. No human health risks were identified and no areas of concern were identified at the site. Therefore, no further action at the site is deemed appropriate and is the proposed remedial action plan. This alternative involves no further investigations (sampling) at the site and leaving the site as it currently exists.

Public Participation

The public is encouraged to review and comment on the PRAP and other documents pertaining to Site 16. 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 Division

Building 67, Room 239

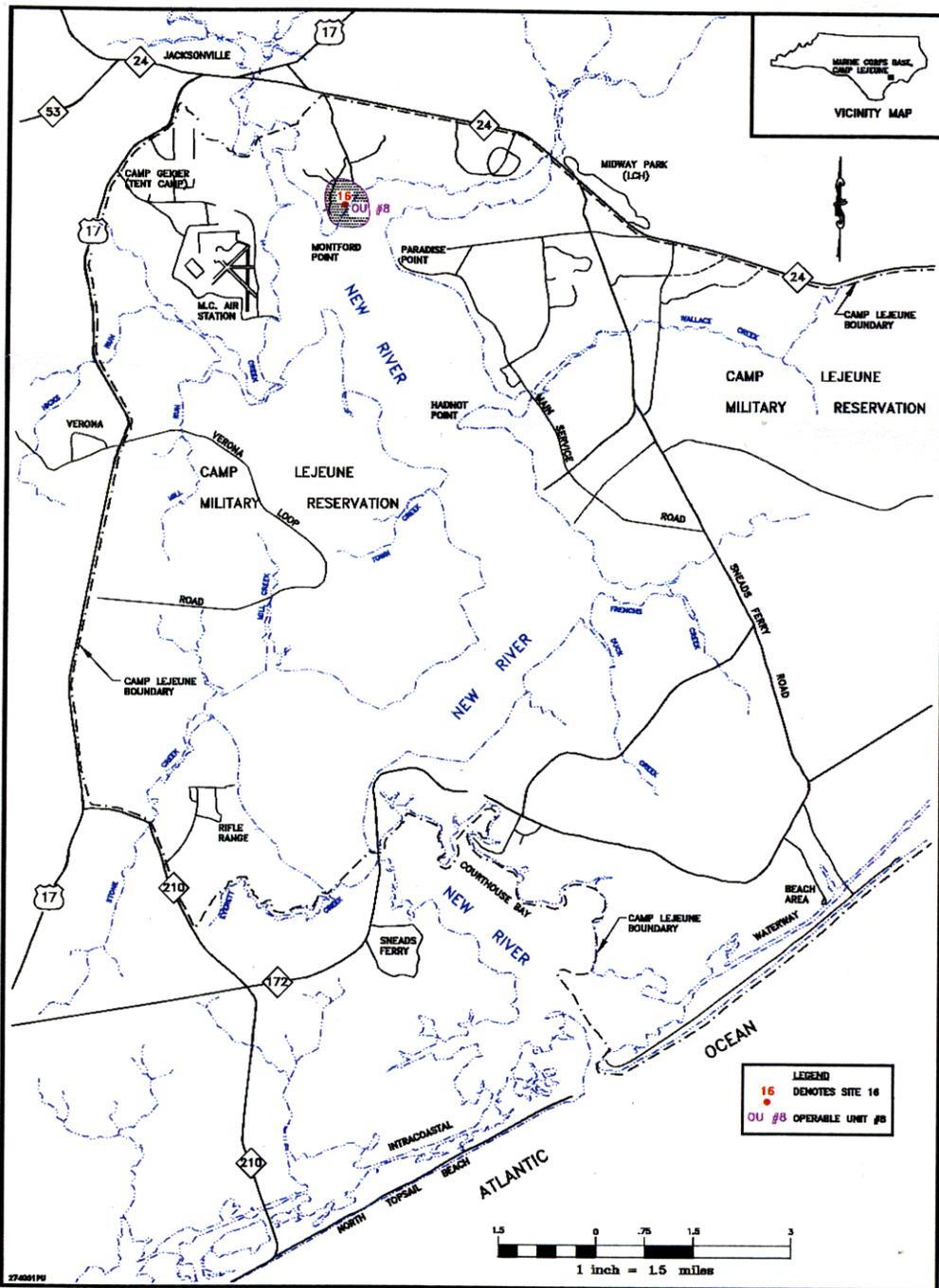
Marine Corps Base

Camp Lejeune, NC 28542

Mon.- Fri. 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

MCB, Camp Lejeune will hold a public information meeting on March 7, 1996 at the Onslow County Public Library at 7:00 p.m. The 30-day public comment period for the PRAP will be held from March 7, 1996 to April 6, 1996 to allow for public participation in the final proposed alternative.

Site 16 Location (upper left corner)



Points of Contact

To provide written comments to the PRAP, please contact either:
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