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MCB CAMP LEJUENE
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LETTER AND U S MARINE CORPS COMMENTS ON THE AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRYS PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT MCB CAMP LEJEUNE NC

7/7/1997

U S MARINE CORPS

0783

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20004
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542-0004

IN REPLY REFER TO:
6287
BEMD
7 JUL 1997

Ms. Carole D. Hossom
~~Environmental Health Scientist~~
Federal Facilities Assessment Branch
Division of Health Assessment and Consultation
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
1600 Clifton Road (E-56)
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Comments of final document

Dear Ms. Hossom:

The enclosure is our comments on the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry's Public Health Assessment of Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Rick Raines, Installation Restoration Division, Environmental Management Department, at telephone (910)-451-5068.

Sincerely,

N. NEAL PAUL
Acting Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff
Environmental Management
By direction of
the Commanding General

Enclosure: 1. Comments on ATSDR'S Public Health Assessment of MCB Camp Lejeune

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Comments on ATSDR's Public Health Assessment of Marine Corp Base, Camp Lejeune

General Comments

1. Use abbreviations where applicable, such as Current Public Health Hazard Section, page 1, paragraph 4 and US EPA, page 9, paragraph 2. The format of this document does not flow. Many sections are repetitive and have summaries similar to that of the following text. There should only be one summary at the beginning of the document and take the form of a scientific journal's abstract, not 5 pages of outlined material.

2. Summary, page 1, paragraph 2 This paragraph is misleading as to the total number of sites. There were a total of 94 sites that have been identified since 1983, but only 42 went on to an investigative phase. Of those 42 sites, 13 were forwarded to NFA, 7 have either LTM or an RA, and the remaining sites are still under investigation. Twenty-two sites are mentioned in the report as "prioritized"; please explain. Also, the last sentence in the second paragraph reads "A total of 94 sites have been identified and grouped into 18 Operable Units due to proximity." This should read "A total of 42 sites have been identified and grouped into 18 Operable Units due to proximity or similarities of contaminant or contamination."

3. Current Public Health Hazard, page 1, paragraph 4 The word "Health" is left out of the NCDEHNR title. Although some fish samples have shown Hg contamination, it should be noted that there is a diminished threat due to the fact that Brinson Creek is not heavily fished or crabbed. Also, it is still undetermined as to whether or not Site 35 and 36 are contributing to the fish problems; there are many potential sources upstream and off Camp Lejeune property.

4. Potential Public Health Hazards, page 3, paragraph 3 This section recommends that all groundwater information be compiled and assimilated in order to predict the likelihood of which wells are being threatened by contamination and the estimated time of when contamination could reach the wells. We currently have two projects under way which will accomplish this. IR has just completed a project which takes all well information, including site location, depth of well, depth to water table, flow rate, presence and concentration of contaminants, and presence of free product, and compiles it in a database each time the well is sampled. With this information we will be able to query any of the data items and be able to plot contaminant concentration isopleths. We are also in the final stages of a project titled "Basewide Remediation Assessment of Groundwater Study" which primary function is to develop a groundwater flow model which can be used to evaluate the effects of various remediation projects. We will be able to model the groundwater flow and subsequent contaminant migration within the water table around Camp Lejeune. This will allow us to more efficiently design and operate our remediation efforts as well as monitor and protect drinking water supply wells.

5. Background, page 9, paragraph 2 Sites and OUs are labeled numerically more so for the date they were identified and not priority.

Enclosure (1)

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6. Current Public Health Hazards- Current Exposure Situation, page 11, paragraph 1 The last sentence states that the ATSDR is taking action to stop or reduce exposure by educating the affected people of the hazards of eating contaminated fish. Is there an education drive in effect or is it still in the planning stage?

~~7. I.A. Brinson Creek Background, page 13, paragraph 1 Brinson Creek forms the eastern boundary of Sites 35 and 36 and the dividing line between Camp Geiger and Jacksonville, N.C.~~

~~8. Camp Geiger Area Fuel Farm, Site 35, page 14, paragraph 1 This paragraph states that the "fuel farm is to be demolished, which may remove this contaminant source." The ASTs at Site 35~~ have been removed.

9. Planned Action for Site 35 and 36, page 17, paragraph 2 The planned action for educating the local community about the health hazards associated with eating contaminated fish will consist of distributing literature to women's clinics and fishing stores. Is the target area local or coastal wide? Due to the migratory habits of fish, we do not know if the contaminated fish are originally from this area or migrated here. If the target area is local, it would be more efficient to post signs in and around Brinson Creek.

10. Lawn-Care Worker- Past Exposure, page 40, paragraph 1 This states that the lawn care workers were exposed to pesticides one day per week for four months of the year. This seems excessive. Based on the frequency of how often the grass is cut at our office it would be more representative to say they were exposed once every two to two and a half weeks for four months of the year.

11. Conclusion and Public Health Action Plan for Pesticide Exposure, page 46, paragraph 3 The recommended action section states that education should be provided to previous lawn care and office workers on their exposure to DDT, DDD, DDE and chlordane. What form should this education take?

12. Groundwater Contamination Base wide, page 47, paragraph 2 This section states that ATSDR made recommendation to initiate semi-annual sampling at or near contaminated sites. This was initiated as of June 1997 (17 wells). The 6 wells that have been closed are HP-603, -601, -602, -608, -630, and -634.

13. Conclusions and Public Health Action Plan for Groundwater Contamination, page 51, section 2 The Recommended Action section states that the base compile and assimilate all groundwater data. See line item 3 for comments.

14. Potential Sources, page 52, paragraph 2 This section states that "Camp Johnson is a restricted training area within MCB, Camp Lejeune; there are no residential areas at this location." This is incorrect. There are marine barracks on Camp Johnson. Paragraph 3, states that "Commercial and recreational fishing is known to occur throughout the year near Montford Point." Please confirm this.

This must have been deleted in final document

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MCEARD Home

Microbiology

BARB - Biohazard Assessment Research Branch

CERB - Chemical Exposure Research Branch

MERB - Microbial Exposure Research Branch

MCEARD Staff

Analytical Chemistry Methods Manuals: Manual of Manuals

Summaries and Ordering Information for Eight Laboratory Analytical Chemistry Methods Manuals Published by the EPA between 1988 and 1995. - Prepared by William L. Budde

This document contains the titles, publication numbers, dates of publication, ordering information, abstracts, tables of contents, analyte-method cross reference lists, and Introductions to eight laboratory analytical chemistry methods manuals published between 1988 and 1995. The complete manuals may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) at the address or telephone numbers below:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

Voice: 703-487-4650 or 800-553-6847
Fax: 703-321-8547

The shipping charge per order is $3.00.

On this page:

- Organics Manual of 1988
- Organics Supplement I of 1990
- Organics Supplement II of 1992
- Organic Supplement III of 1995
- Metals Manual of 1991
- Metals Supplement I of 1994
- Inorganic Non-Metals of 1993
- Marine & Estuarine of 1992

Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water

Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory
Office of Research and Development
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Cincinnati, Ohio 45268
EPA-600/4-88/039
December 1988
(Revised July 1991)

This manual is available from NTIS and contains Methods 502.1, 502.2, 503.1, 504, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1, 524.1, 524.2, 525.1 and 531.1. Note that all of these methods except 502.1, 503.1, 508A and 524.1 have been revised and published in one of the three organics supplements that are described in this document. Address your request for this manual to NTIS and ask for their order number PB91-231480; the cost is $61.50.

Abstract

Thirteen analytical methods for the identification and measurement of organic compounds in drinking water are described in detail. Six of the methods are for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and certain disinfection by-products, and these methods were cited in the ***Federal Register*** of July 8, 1987, under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The other seven methods are designed for the determination of a variety of synthetic organic compounds and pesticides, and these methods were cited in proposed drinking water regulations in the ***Federal Register*** of May 22, 1989. Five of the methods utilize the inert gas purge-and-trap extraction procedure for VOCs, six methods employ a classical liquid-liquid extraction, one method uses a new liquid-solid extraction technique, and one method is for direct aqueous analysis. Of the 13 methods, 12 use either packed or capillary gas chromatography column separations followed by detection with mass spectrometry or a selective gas chromatography detector. One method is based on a high performance liquid chromatography separation.

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Introduction

William L. Budde U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

Many of the nearly 200 organic analytes included in this manual may be identified and measured in drinking water using two or more of the documented analytical methods. For example, nearly 50 compounds are listed as analytes in four different methods. This approach of multiple methods for many analytes was selected to provide the maximum flexibility to method users from small and large laboratories. Some methods require relatively modest equipment, and others require sophisticated instrumentation. This flexible approach should meet the needs and requirements of nearly all laboratories.

General Method Features

Each of the methods in the manual was written to stand-alone, that is, each method may be removed from the manual, photocopied, inserted into another binder, and used without loss of information. Revisions of these methods will be made available in a similar stand-alone format to facilitate the replacement of existing methods as new technical developments occur. This flexibility comes at the cost of some duplication of material, for example, the definitions of terms section of each method is nearly identical. The authors believe that the added bulk of the manual is a small price to pay for the flexibility of the format.

An important feature of the methods in this manual is the consistent use of terminology, and this feature is especially helpful in the quality control sections where standardized terminology is not yet available. The terms were carefully selected to be meaningful without extensive definition, and therefore should be easy to understand and use. The names of authors of the methods are provided to assist users in obtaining direct telephone support when required.

Sample Matrices

All methods were developed for relatively clean water matrices, that is, drinking water and some ground and surface waters. Some methods have been tested only in reagent water and/or drinking water. While some of these methods may provide reliable results with more complex water matrices, for example, industrial wastewaters and beverages, techniques for dealing with more complex matrices have not been included in the methods in order to keep them as simple and brief as possible. Therefore caution is needed when applying these methods to matrices other than relatively clean water.

Methods developed for drinking water include provisions for removal of free chlorine (dechlorination) which is assumed to be present in all samples. Dechlorination is necessary to stop the formation of trichloromethanes and other disinfection by-products, or to prevent the formation of method interferences and analytes generated from chlorination of impurities in reagents and solvents.

Similarly, pH adjustments are included in some of the methods for several reasons: (a) to retard growth in dechlorinated water of bacteria that can decompose some analytes; (b) to prevent acid or base catalyzed decomposition of analytes; and (c) to improve the extraction efficiency of certain analytes.

Detection Limits

Most methods include either a method detection limit (MDL) or an estimated detection limit (EDL) for each analyte. These limits are intended to provide an indication of the capability of the method, but they may not be of regulatory significance.

The MDL is calculated from the standard deviation of replicate measurements, and is defined as the minimum concentration of a substance that can be identified, measured, and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero. The EDL is either the MDL, or a concentration of compound in a clean water matrix that gives a peak in the final extract with a signal-to-noise ratio of about 5.

If the replicate measurements needed to calculate an MDL are obtained under ideal conditions, for example, during a short period of time within a work shift, the resulting standard deviation may be small and give an unrealistically low MDL. The data acquired for measurement of an MDL should be obtained over a period of time (several days or more). Obtained in this way, the standard deviation includes normal day-to-day variations, and the MDL will be more realistic.

Calibration Standards and Quality Control Samples

The methods contain separate calibration and quality control sections, and accurate calibration standards and quality control samples are needed to implement the methods. Calibration standards and quality control samples should be obtained from different sources so that the quality control sample can provide an independent check on the calibration and the other method variables.

Calibration standards and quality control samples may be available commercially, or may be available on a limited basis from the Quality Assurance Research Division, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory - Cincinnati, 26 W. Martin Luther King Drive, Cincinnati, OH, 45268.

Methods for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCS)

Six of the methods in the manual are for the determination of VOCs and certain disinfection by-products. These methods were cited in the Federal Register of July 8, 1987 under the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. These are Methods 502.1, 502.2, 503.1, 504, 524.1 and 524.2.

The six VOC methods have been distributed in the form of photocopied documents by EMSL-Cincinnati to several hundred laboratories in the last two years. Five of these methods utilize the same basic purge-and-trap extraction technique, but, depending on the specific method selected, the user has a choice of a packed or capillary column gas chromatography (GC) separation and a mass spectrometer (MS) or conventional GC detector. The other method (Method 504) is a microextraction procedure for two compounds of special interest, ethylene dibromide (EDB) and 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP).

Solicited and unsolicited written and telephoned comments have been received from some of the laboratories using the VOC methods, and some of these users suggested certain technical and editorial changes. In addition, the staff of the Chemistry Research Division recognized that some changes were needed to make the methods easier to understand and use, and bring them up-to-date. The revisions of the six VOC methods contained in the manual incorporate a few technical and many editorial changes which are summarized below.

Few technical changes were made to the six VOC methods. The use of ascorbic acid as a dechlorinating agent is described. Ascorbic acid has been extensively tested as a dechlorinating agent, and has been found to be as effective as sodium thiosulfate, but without the undesirable generation of sulfur dioxide at low pH.

The open split interface between the GC and the MS was incorporated into Method 524.2, but the interfaces previously mentioned were retained. Data is presented in the method to show that the open split interface can provide acceptable precision, accuracy, and detection limits. The previous revision of Method 524.2 allowed any interface that could meet the precision and accuracy requirements of the method. Many laboratories will find the open split interface to be the most economical for this method.

Changes were made in the recommended chromatographic conditions and internal standards in Method 502.2. These changes allow the measurement of all 60 VOCs in a single calibration solution.

Extensive editorial changes were made in all six VOC methods. These editorial changes were necessary to provide an organized, consistent, and much more complete presentation of the myriad details needed by laboratories to successfully implement the methods. The addition of these details, the consistent use of terminology, and the uniform organization of all the methods should substantially reduce the number of questions received and provide the user community with the information needed to obtain high quality results.

Methods for Synthetic Organic Compounds (SOCS)

Four of the SOC methods were developed for a national pesticides survey conducted by EPA during 1987-1989, and these are designated Methods 507, 508, 515.1, and 531.1. One screening method (Method 508A) for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) was developed as a result of a specific request from the Office of Drinking Water (OOW). Method 505, a relatively simple microextraction procedure patterned after Method 504, was developed to provide a rapid method for the determination of chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides and commercial PCB mixtures (Aroclors) in drinking water. Method 525.1 is a broad spectrum GC/MS method for a variety of compounds under consideration for regulation, and it was developed specifically to utilize the new liquid-solid extraction technology and minimize use of the solvent methylene chloride.

Three of the methods used in the national pesticides survey utilize a liquid-liquid extraction of the SOCs from water followed by a high resolution capillary column GC separation and detection with an electron capture or other selective detector (Methods 507, 508, and 515.1). One of the methods (531.1) employs the direct analysis of a water sample with a high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) separation and post-column derivatization to a compound detected with a fluorescence detector.

Method 508A was designed as a screening procedure for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The method uses the powerful chlorinating agent antimony pentachloride to convert all the PCB congeners in a sample extract to decachlorobiphenyl which is separated with either packed or capillary column gas chromatography, and detected with an electron capture detector.

Method 505 provides a rapid procedure for chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides and commercial PCB mixtures (Aroclors). This method uses a high resolution capillary column GC separation and detection with an electron capture detector.

The broad spectrum GC/MS method (Method 525.1) uses a liquid-solid extraction (LSE) procedure based on commercial LSE cartridges or disks. The cartridges are small (about 0.5 in. x 3 in.) plastic or glass tubes packed with reverse phase liquid chromatography packing materials. The disks are made of Teflon containing silica which is coated with a chemically bonded C-18 organic phase. Water samples are passed through the cartridges or disks and some organic compounds are sorbed on the solid phase. After air drying, the organic compounds are eluted using a very small volume of an organic solvent. Cartridges from six suppliers were used in the methods research, and a quality control procedure was developed to permit selection of cartridges with acceptable performance characteristics. The disks are manufactured by a single company, so only one type was evaluated.

The LSE procedure is attractive because it greatly reduces the use and worker exposure to methylene chloride and similar solvents. The compounds in the cartridge extract are separated, identified, and measured with a high resolution capillary column GC/MS procedure. This allows the simultaneous determination of 42 SOCs including chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, phthalate and adipate esters, individual PCB congeners, several triazine pesticides, and pentachlorophenol. Laboratories will find this method attractive because of its potential economy of operation when a wide variety of analytes are to be determined.

To the:
Chemical Exposure Research Branch

05.01-02/22 95-01379

PERMANENT FILE

file ATSDR @CLEJ & Admin Record

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS BASE
PSC BOX 20004
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA 28542-0004

IN REPLY REFER TO:

6286
BEMD
22 FEB 1995

Mr. Max M. Howie, Jr.
Agency for Toxic Substances
and Disease Registry
Division of Health Assessment
and Consultation
Chief, Program Evaluation, Records,
and Information Services Branch
Mailstop E-56
1600 Clifton Road, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

Dear Mr. Howie:

Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune has completed its review of the "Public Health Assessment for U.S. MARINE CORPS CAMP LEJEUNE CAMP LEJEUNE, ONSLOW COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, CERCLIS NO. NC6170022580, JANUARY 6, 1995." Our comments are contained in the enclosure.

If you have questions or comments, please contact Mr. Neal Paul, Director, Installation Restoration Division, Environmental Management Department, at telephone (910) 451-5068.

Sincerely,

L. H. LIVINGSTON
Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps
Commanding General

Encl:
(1) Comments concerning the
Public Health Assessment for
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune

Copy to:
CMC (LFL)
CNO (N-45)
COMLANTNAVFACENGCOM (Code 18)
BUMED (MED-24)
NEHC

COMMENTS CONCERNING THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOR MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE

1. Cover page, and inside cover page - Title should read: "U.S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, Onslow County, North Carolina"

2. Summary page, para 2 and page 7, para 2 - Should read: "In 1983, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune completed an initial assessment . . ." or "In 1983, MCB, Camp Lejeune completed an initial assessment . . ."

3. Page 2, last para, second sentence - There are currently 71 wells in operation on-base, vice 68.

4. Page 2, last para, last sentence - MCB, Camp Lejeune will monitor supply wells annually to ensure the safety of the base drinking water supply.

5. Page 3, para 1 - What does ATSDR feel is "adequate" fish and shellfish analysis?

6. Page 3, para 2 - MCB Camp Lejeune has scheduled a removal action to dispose of the "tanks or metallic debris" in the Spring of 1995. The Final Remedial Investigation, which will address potential soil contamination, will be complete in January 1996.

7. Page 7, para 5, last sentence - Public repositories are located at the Onslow County Public Library and Building 67, Room 238, MCB, Camp Lejeune. There is no longer a public repository at the MCB, Camp Lejeune Library.

8. Page 11, para 2 - The drinking water systems discussed are medium sized, vice major, drinking water systems and small sized, vice minor, drinking water systems.

9. Page 19, para 3 - MCB, Camp Lejeune relocated the Day Care Center, not the Marine Corps.

10. Page 21, para 2 - Is there any data accounting for exposures that are not in the "worst case" scenario. In other words, what concentrations would be used for estimating exposure doses that are more likely to be encountered for this situation? It should be noted that the ATSDR's conservative approach is not representative for all the people who can be exposed.

11. Page 21, para 6 - There are only two individual lawn care workers who work on this site, not five .

12. Page 24, para 3, last sentence - The recommendation that exposure be stopped is unnecessary. MCB, Camp Lejeune completed a Time Critical Removal Action which removed contaminated soil from this site.

COMMENTS CONCERNING THE PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT FOR MCB, CAMP LEJEUNE

13. Page 25, para 2, last sentence - What type of education does ATSDR recommend for the workers in Building 712? MCB, Camp Lejeune provided education and guidance to these workers during the Time Critical Removal Action.

14. Page 27, C., next to last sentence - What epidemiological studies suggest this association? Please list in the text or references section.

15. Page 33, para 4, sentence 3 - Cite the specific epidemiologic studies that suggest the possibility that pregnant women exposed to Volatile Organic Compounds (at levels similar to those detected at MCB Camp Lejeune) may have an increased risk of adverse pregnancy outcomes either in the text or references section.

16. Page 34, para 1 - The first sentence indicates the known (documented) human exposure period of 34 months. The next to last sentence in this paragraph indicates the known exposure period to extend from 1980 to 1985. The next paragraph indicates known exposure as 1982 to 1985. These inconsistencies are confusing.

17. Page 40, para 1 - The last sentence indicates that the source of mercury was from the photographic lab. The actual source was from delay lines in radar units operated at the Marine Corps Air Station, New River.

18. Page 40, para 2 and page 42, Conclusion #1 - In the Final Remedial Investigation Report for Operable Unit No. 3 (Site 48) that we provided ATSDR, the mercury was reportedly carried by hand and dumped or buried in small quantities at random areas behind Building AS804.

19. Page 42, Completed Action - This sentence should read: "MCB, Camp Lejeune has completed the Remedial Investigation Report, Proposed Remedial Action Plan, and a signed Record of Decision for Operable Unit No. 3 (Site 48)". Not ". . . has completed the Remedial Investigation Remedial Investigation, Proposed Remedial Action Plan . . ."

20. Page 42, Conclusion 1. - Site 48 Mercury levels surface water and sediment are not significantly elevated when compared to data from other sites at MCB, Camp Lejeune which do not have a history of mercury disposal. Therefore, just because mercury was detected in samples collected from the New River and surrounding marsh areas does not suggest that mercury was disposed in the New River at Site 48. It should be noted that samples collected from the New River and the tributary at an upstream location (i.e., far from Site 48) exhibited similar mercury levels when compared

to samples collected near Site 48, including the marsh. The fact that upstream samples exhibited similar mercury levels does not support ATSDR's first conclusion.

21. Page 42, Conclusion 2. - The collection of fish for tissue analysis coincided with the collection of fish for population statistics for use in the ecological risk assessment. In this sampling effort, over 5,000 individuals representing 11 species of fish were collected. In addition, over 50 blue crabs were collected. Thus, a large sample of fish species were evaluated for selection of fish for tissue analysis. Of these samples, a total of 11 composite samples representing five fish species and three composite samples of blue crabs were analyzed. Based on these composite samples, a human health risk assessment was conducted for estimating the adverse health effects from the ingestion of fish. The risk assessment showed that the carcinogenic risks were within the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) acceptable risk range and there were no noncarcinogenic risks.

22. Page 42, Recommended Actions 1. - 11 composite fish samples and three composite blue crab samples were analyzed for tissue contaminant level using procedures required for Superfund investigations. Composite samples have been, and will continue to be, obtained at other sites along the New River in conjunction with hazardous waste site investigations.

23. Page 42, Recommended Actions 2. - A literature review was conducted to determine the fish species that may potentially be exposed to contaminants in the New River. This review included compiling information from Federal and State natural resources agencies as to the type of fishes that are caught in the New River. In addition, representatives from the USEPA and the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources were contacted concerning method of preparation, species caught, and consumption rates. Finally, the Environmental Management Department at Camp Lejeune surveyed local fishermen and marinas in regards to local fishing practices. The composite fish and blue crab composite samples were analyzed for Total Compound List organics and Total Analyte List inorganics using Contract Laboratory Program procedures. The low levels of other contaminants in the fish tissue indicate the exposure of fish to sediments is not resulting in a significant bioaccumulation of these contaminants.

24. Page 43, Completed Action - The Final Remedial Investigation, which will address potential soil contamination, for Site 43 is scheduled to be completed in January 1996. A removal action to remove and dispose of the "tanks and metallic debris" is scheduled to commence in the Spring of 1995.