

**Baker**

**Baker Environmental, Inc.**  
Airport Office Park, Building 3  
420 Rouser Road  
Coraopolis, Pennsylvania 15108

April 29, 1994

(412) 269-6000  
FAX (412) 269-2002

Commander  
Atlantic Division  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
1510 Gilbert Street (Building N-26)  
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-2699

Attn: Ms. Linda Berry, P.E.  
Navy Technical Representative  
Code 1823

Re: Contract N62470-89-D-4814  
Navy CLEAN, District III  
Contract Task Order (CTO) 0174  
Request for Waiver from Goundwater Standards  
Operable Unit No. 5 (Site 2)  
MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Dear Ms. Berry:

Baker Environmental, Inc. (Baker) has prepared a "request for a waiver" from groundwater standards for Operable Unit No. 5 (Site 2). This request is provided on Attachment A, and addresses the criteria identified in the North Carolina Administrative Code, Title 15A:02L.0/06 (k). Attachment A is included on the enclosed disk under the file name "WAIVER.WP".

If you have any questions, or would like further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (412) 269-2038, or Mr. Raymond P. Wattras (Activity Coordinator) at (412) 269-2016.

Sincerely,

BAKER ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Donald C. Shields  
Project Manager

DCS/jc

cc: Ms. Beth Hacie, Code 02145 (letter only)  
Ms. Lee Anne Rapp, Code 183 (letter only)  
Mr. Neal Paul



A Total Quality Corporation

**ATTACHMENT A**  
**REQUEST FOR WAIVER FROM GROUNDWATER STANDARDS**  
**OPERABLE UNIT NO. 5, SITE 2**  
**MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

The Department of the Navy/Marine Corps requests a waiver from groundwater standards for remedial actions at Operable Unit No. 5 (Site 2) at Marine Corps Base (MCB), Camp Lejeune, North Carolina. Organic and inorganic constituents have been detected in the shallow groundwater at this site in concentrations exceeding State and Federal standards. The recommended remedial alternative for groundwater at this site will not result in the remediation of groundwater to these standards, based on the results of the human health and ecological risk assessments, and the technical feasibility of undertaking such actions. The North Carolina Administrative Code (Title 15A: 02L.0106[k]) contains provisions for implementing remedial actions without requiring remediation to groundwater standards. This request is submitted in accordance with these provisions.

This request includes the following:

- A brief summary of the site setting and operational history.
- The results of the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) currently being conducted for Site 2.
- The technical basis for this request.

**Site Setting and History**

Site 2 is located at the intersection of Holcomb Boulevard and Brewster Boulevard in the northeast portion of MCB, Camp Lejeune (see Figure 1). The site (shown in detail on Figure 2), can be divided into two general areas:

- Building 712 Area (includes Lawn and Mixing Pad Areas)
- Former Storage Area (FSA)

Although the Building 712 Area was used for the storage, handling, and dispensing of pesticides, there is no indication that the FSA actually had pesticides stored on it. Historical aerial photographs indicate that the FSA was used to store bulk

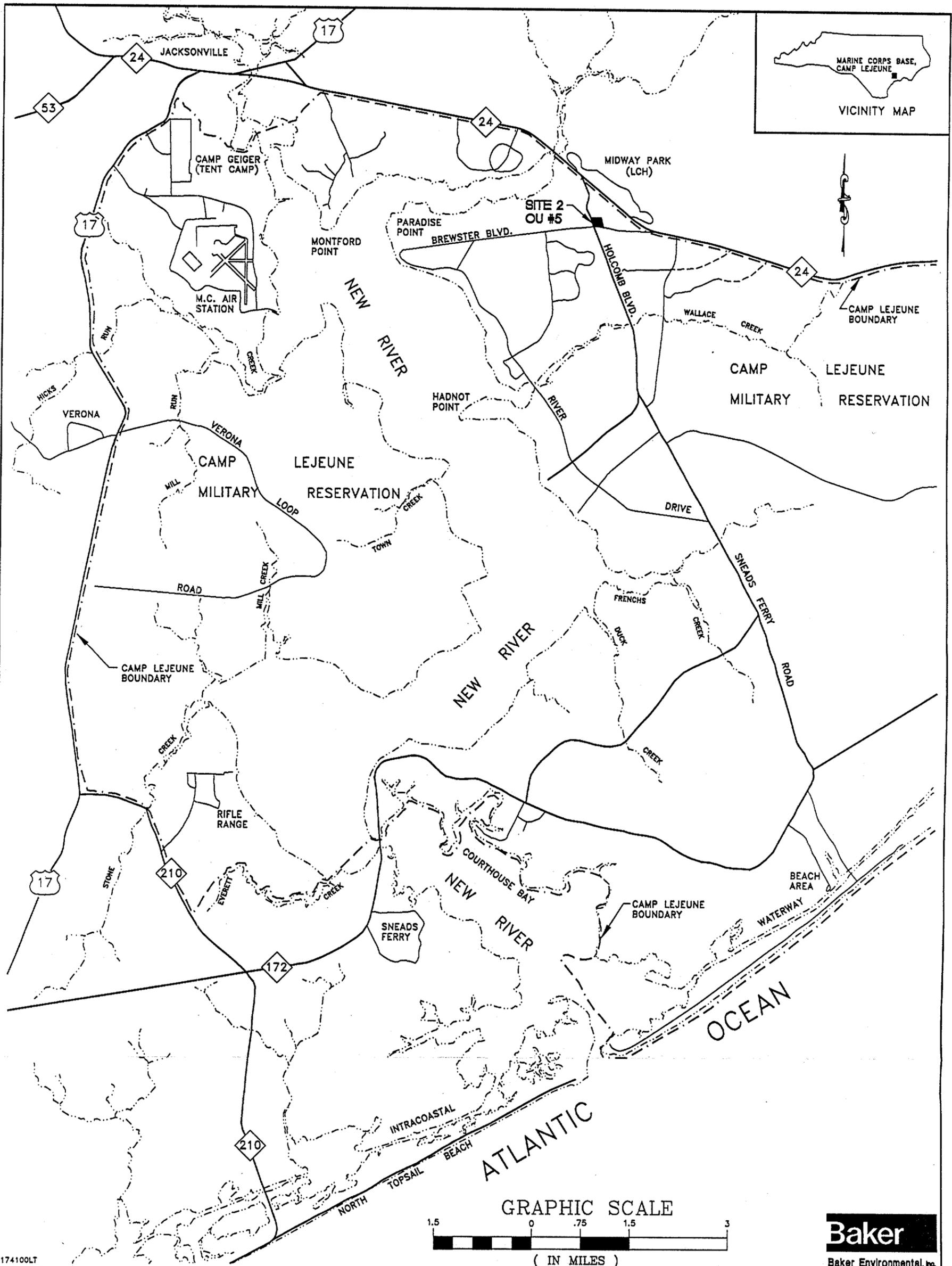
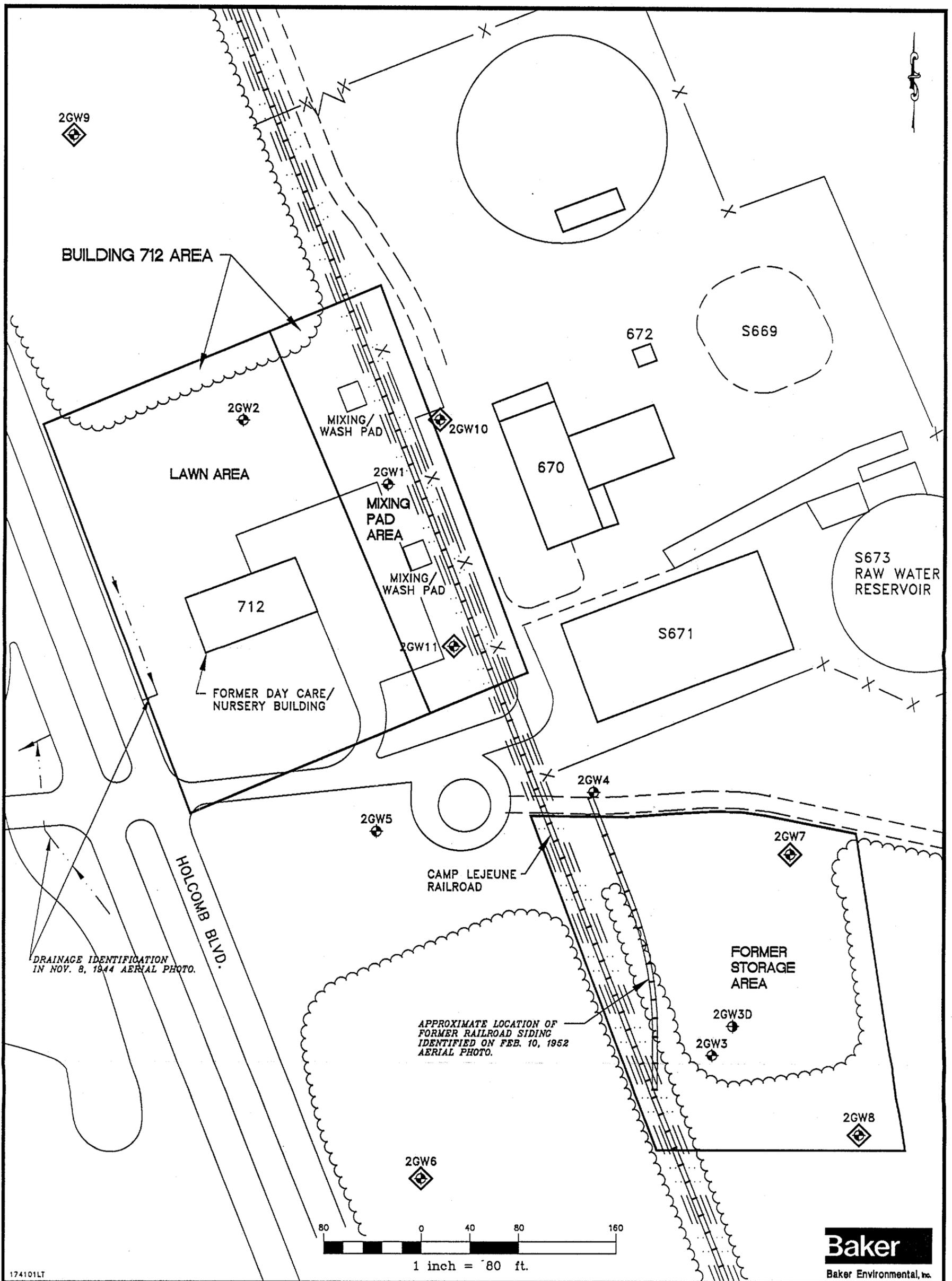


FIGURE 1  
 LOCATION MAP  
 OPERABLE UNIT No.5, SITE 2  
 MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE  
 NORTH CAROLINA

02565GG BIZ



174101LT

**LEGEND**

- 2GW1 EXISTING SHALLOW MONITORING WELL
- 2GW3D NEWLY INSTALLED SHALLOW MONITORING WELL
- 2GW3D NEWLY INSTALLED DEEP MONITORING WELL

SOURCE: LANTDIV, FEB. 1992

**FIGURE 2**  
**STUDY AREA**  
**OPERABLE UNIT No.5, SITE 2**  
**MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE**  
**NORTH CAROLINA**

**Baker**  
 Baker Environmental, Inc.

material. The operational histories of the FSA and the Building 712 Area may be unrelated.

Various environmental investigations were conducted at this site during the period from 1983 to 1990. Pesticides were detected in soil samples collected from the Building 712 Area, particularly in the vicinity of the former mixing pads (see Figure 2). Volatile organic compound (VOC) contaminants (ethylbenzene, xylenes and toluene) were detected in shallow groundwater samples collected from one monitoring well (2GW3) in the FSA.

In response to the results of the previous investigations, a RI/FS was conducted for this site in 1993.

#### Results of the RI/FS

The RI was initiated in April 1993. It included the following investigation activities: a geophysical survey, preliminary site survey, a soil gas survey, a soil investigation (including surface and subsurface soil samples), a groundwater investigation (including installation of monitoring wells and collection of two rounds of groundwater samples), and a surface water/sediment investigation. The results of these activities (which are presented in detail in the RI Report) were used to conduct human health and ecological risk assessments for this site.

The results of the RI (including the human health and ecological risk assessments) are briefly summarized below:

- Soil in the vicinity of the Mixing Pad Area (MPA) has been impacted by pesticide contamination. This is apparently the result of releases associated with pesticide mixing and washing of pesticide and herbicide spraying equipment. The soil in this area has also been impacted by semivolatile organic compound (SVOC) contamination. This is apparently the result of petroleum-based solvents or fuels (possibly diesel fuel) being used as a carrying agent for herbicide mixtures and to operate and clean spraying equipment.

- Sediment in the railroad track drainage ditches in the vicinity of the MPA has been impacted by pesticide contamination. SVOCs have also been detected in sediment samples collected in this area. This is apparently the result of releases associated with herbicide mixing and the cleaning (possibly with diesel fuel) of pesticide and herbicide spraying equipment.
- Shallow groundwater under the FSA has been impacted by VOC contamination. Ethylbenzene and xylenes (total) were detected above the NCWQS (but below Federal MCLs) in groundwater samples collected from shallow monitoring wells in the FSA. The area of highest VOC concentration is at monitoring well 2GW3. VOCs have been detected in this monitoring well during previous investigations. The extent of VOC contamination is limited to the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the FSA.

Although extensive geophysical and soil investigations have been conducted, the source of the shallow groundwater contamination in the FSA has not been determined. Similar contaminants were detected in low levels in one soil boring in the vicinity of monitoring well 2GW3, indicating that the source may have been at or near the surface in this area (e.g., surface spill, etc.).

- Inorganics were detected in groundwater samples collected from shallow monitoring wells at the site. Several of these analytes exceeded Federal and/or North Carolina groundwater quality standards. The distribution of detected inorganics in shallow groundwater followed no discernible pattern that would indicate a likely source. Many of the highest concentrations of inorganics were detected in background monitoring wells (2GW9, 2GW8). The concentrations of detected inorganics is much greater in the unfiltered (total) samples than in the filtered (dissolved) samples. This indicates that the inorganics detected in groundwater samples at Site 2 may be due predominantly to the presence of soil particles entrained in the groundwater samples and may not be attributable to site operations. Some inorganics (arsenic, lead, barium, beryllium, and vanadium) were nonetheless retained as chemicals of potential concern in the baseline risk assessment.

- Pesticides (4,4'-DDD and 4,4'-DDT) were detected in low concentrations (less than 10 µg/L) in groundwater samples collected from shallow monitoring wells at the site. The distribution of detected inorganics in shallow groundwater followed no discernible pattern that would indicate a likely source (such as the Mixing Pad Area). Pesticides were also detected in a background well (2GW8). This indicates that the pesticides detected in groundwater samples at Site 2 may be due predominantly to the presence of pesticide-contaminated soil particles entrained in the groundwater samples. There are currently no MCL or NCWQS values for pesticides. Site-specific, risk-based concentrations were developed for pesticides in shallow groundwater as part of the human health risk assessment. All detected concentrations of pesticides in shallow groundwater at Site 2 were lower than the risk-based concentrations.
- The VOC, trichloroethene (TCE) was detected at a low concentration (5 µg/L) in deep monitoring well 2GW3D. There is no evidence (documentation, soil samples, shallow groundwater samples) to indicate that this contamination is related to operation activities at Site 2. TCE and other chlorinated hydrocarbons have been detected in deep groundwater in other areas at MCB, Camp Lejeune. TCE was not detected in this monitoring well during the second round of groundwater sampling.

The elevated concentrations of pesticides detected in the soil and sediment in the MPA were evaluated with respect Removal Action Criteria outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). MCB, Camp Lejeune and the Department of Navy (DON) determined that a Time-Critical Removal Action (TCRA) was appropriate for this contaminated media. The TCRA, which is currently in the design phase, will result in the excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of approximately 500 cubic yards of contaminated soil. The removal of this soil will address a potential source of groundwater contamination. In addition, this action will mitigate the risks posed to human health and the environment by exposure to this contaminated material.

The FS did not evaluate the soil or sediment media as these are remediated under the TCRA. The FS, therefore, focused only on the shallow groundwater media.

Six groundwater remedial action alternatives (RAAs) were evaluated in the FS. The alternatives included:

- RAA No. 1: No Action
- RAA No. 2: Limited Action
- RAA No. 3: Collection/Treatment/Discharge to a Sewage Treatment Plant
- RAA No. 4: Collection/Discharge to a Sewage Treatment Plant
- RAA No. 5: Collection/Discharge to Site 82 (Operable Unit No. 2)
- RAA No. 6: In-Situ Treatment

The recommended alternative is RAA No. 2, Limited Action. This alternative involves a combination of institutional controls (on future property use and installation of new potable water supply wells) and long-term groundwater monitoring. The groundwater monitoring network includes twelve (12) on-site monitoring wells and three (3) local potable water supply wells.

As shown on Table 1, a limited number of organic and inorganic constituents were detected in groundwater in concentrations exceeding Federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and North Carolina Water Quality Standards (NCWQS). In order to implement the preferred alternative, a waiver from these standards will be required.

#### **Technical Basis for Waiver Request**

This request for a waiver from groundwater standards is based on the limited nature of groundwater contamination on site and the lack of utilization of the shallow aquifer as a water supply. In addition, the baseline human health and ecological risk assessment concluded that there would be no unacceptable risks following implementation of the TCRA.

Inorganic constituents detected in shallow groundwater on site appear to be attributable to soil particles being entrained in groundwater samples and do not represent an inorganic contamination problem. VOC contaminants detected above NCWQS are limited to monitoring well 2GW3 in the FSA. This area is completely surrounded by shallow monitoring wells and there is no indication that these

TABLE 1

**COMPARISON OF SITE 2 GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS TO STANDARDS AND CRITERIA  
OPERABLE UNIT NO. 5 (SITE 2)  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

Chemical	Contaminant Frequency/Range			Groundwater Standards and Criteria			Comparison to Standards and Criteria		
	No. of Positive Detects/ No. of Samples	Range of Positive Detections	Background 2-GW09-01	NCWQS <sup>(1)</sup> (µg/L)	MCLs/ MCLGs <sup>(2)</sup> (µg/L)	HAs <sup>(3)</sup> (µg/L)	No. of Positive Detects Above NCWQS	No. of Positive Detects Above MCLs/ MCLGs	No. of Positive Detects Above HAs
<b>Volatile Organics</b>									
Ethylbenzene	2/9	2-190	ND	29	760	760	1/2	0/2	0/2
Trichloroethene	1/9	ND-6	ND	2.6	5/0	300	1/1	0/1 (5)	0/1
Xylene (total)	5/9	1-1800	ND	550	10,000	10,000	1/3	0/3	0/3
<b>Semivolatile Organics</b>									
Acenaphthene	1/8	ND-2	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--
2,4-Dimethylphenol	1/8	ND-6	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--
2-Methylnaphthalene	2/8	3-17	ND	--	--	--	--	--	--
Naphthalene	2/8	2-15	ND	--	--	20	--	--	0/2
Phenol	1/8	ND-3	ND	--	--	400	--	--	0/2
<b>Pesticides</b>									
4,4'-DDD	1/9	ND-4	0.73	--	--	--	--	--	--
4,4'-DDT	1/9	ND-10	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--

Notes: All concentrations expressed in microgram per liter (µg/L).

-- = Not Available or Not Applicable

(1) NCWQS - North Carolina Water Quality Standards for Groundwater

(2) MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. Lead and copper standards are an action level.

(3) HA - Lifetime health advisories for 70 kg adult (value for trichloroethene, arsenic, and beryllium is for the 10<sup>-4</sup> cancer risk).

(4) USEPA, Region III, October 1993.

Shaded = Waiver from groundwater standards requested.

(5) Value is the value for naphthalene.

(6) Trichloroethene equaled the MCL.

(7) Value is for chromium +6.

(8) Secondary MCL.

(9) Chromium +6 value equaled the RBC.

TABLE 1 (continued)

**COMPARISON OF SITE 2 GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS TO STANDARDS AND CRITERIA  
OPERABLE UNIT NO. 5 (SITE 2)  
MCB CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA**

Chemical	Contaminant Frequency/Range			Groundwater Standards and Criteria			Comparison to Standards and Criteria		
	No. of Positive Detects/ No. of Samples	Range of Positive Detections	Background 2-GW09-01	NCWQS <sup>(1)</sup> (µg/L)	MCLs/ MCLGs <sup>(2)</sup> (µg/L)	HAs <sup>(3)</sup> (µg/L)	No. of Positive Detects Above NCWQS	No. of Positive Detects Above MCLs/ MCLGs	No. of Positive Detects Above HAs
<b>Inorganics</b>									
Aluminum	8/8	269-36,000	56,800	--	50-200 <sup>(4)</sup>	--	--	6/8 <sup>(6)</sup>	--
Arsenic	7/8	2.2-23.6	12.9	50	50	2	0/7	0/7	7/7
Barium	8/8	46-1,420	328	2,000	2,000	2,000	0/8	0/8	0/8
Beryllium	2/8	1-2	3	--	4	0.8	--	0/2	2/2
Cadmium	1/8	7	ND	5	5	5	1/1	1/1	1/1
Chromium	5/8	11-18	75	50	100	100	0/5	0/5	0/5
Cobalt	2/8	10-12	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper	8/8	3-10	25	1,000	1,300	--	0/8	0/8	--
Lead	5/8	2.7-15.5	27.2	15	15	--	1/5	1/5	--
Manganese	7/8	21-79	290	50	50 <sup>(5)</sup>	--	4/7	4/7	--
Selenium	1/8	4.2	ND	50	50	--	0/1	0/1	--
Vanadium	7/8	9-89	86	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc	8/8	6-146	103	2,100	--	200	0/8	--	0/8

Notes: All concentrations expressed in microgram per liter (µg/L).

-- = Not Available or Not Applicable

(1) NCWQS - North Carolina Water Quality Standards for Groundwater

(2) MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level. Lead and copper standards are an action level.

(3) HA - Lifetime health advisories for 70 kg adult (value for trichloroethene, arsenic, and beryllium is for the 10<sup>-4</sup> cancer risk).

(4) USEPA, Region III, October 1993.

Shaded = Waiver from groundwater standards requested.

(5) Value is the value for naphthalene.

(6) Trichloroethene equaled the MCL.

(7) Value is for chromium +6.

(8) Secondary MCL.

(9) Chromium +6 value equaled the RBC.

contaminants have migrated off site or into the underlying Castle Hayne aquifer. The recommended remedial alternative includes provisions for long-term groundwater monitoring to insure that there is no off site or vertical (i.e., into the Castle Hayne aquifer) migration of these contaminants.

The shallow aquifer is not used as a water supply at MCB, Camp Lejeune. The base water supply is derived from wells which are screened in the deeper Castle Hayne aquifer. There are no potable water supply wells at Site 2. The locations of water supply wells nearest to Site 2 are shown on Figure 3. Supply well 645 is currently inoperative. The selected remedial alternative includes long-term monitoring (i.e., sample collection) of supply wells 616, 646, and 647.

It is unlikely that the shallow aquifer at MCB, Camp Lejeune would be used in the future for water supply. The shallow aquifer at Site 2 appears capable of producing groundwater at only 1 to 2 gallons per minute. The selected remedial alternative includes institutional controls that will prohibit the installation of new potable water supply wells within the vicinity of Site 2.

In addition to the information presented above, the applicable section of the North Carolina Administrative Code specifies a number of additional criteria which must be satisfied in order to receive a waiver from groundwater standards. These criteria are:

- All sources of contamination and free product have been removed or controlled.
- The time and direction of contaminant travel can be predicted with reasonable certainty.
- Contaminants have not and will not migrate onto adjacent properties.
- The standards (NCWQS) specified in the North Carolina Administrative Code (T 15A: 02L.020) will be met at a location no closer than one year time of travel upgradient of an existing or foreseeable receptor, based on travel time and the natural attenuation capacity of subsurface materials or



on a physical barrier to groundwater migration that exists or will be installed by the party making the request.

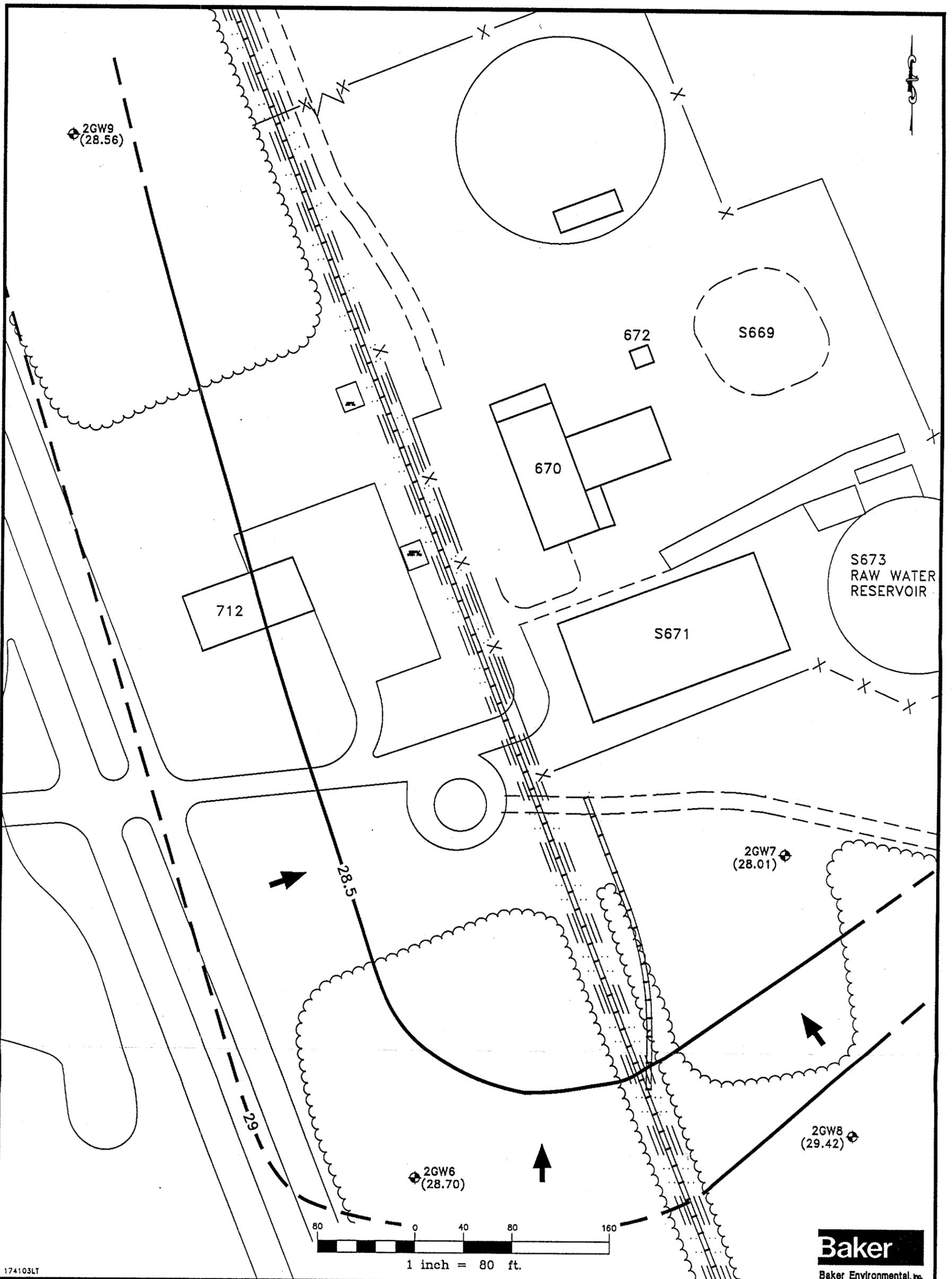
- If the contaminant plume is expected to intercept surface waters, the groundwater discharge will not possess contaminant concentrations that would result in violations of North Carolina standards for surface waters.
- Public notice of the request has been provided.
- The proposed corrective action plan will be consistent with all other environmental laws.

In addition to these criteria, a related section of the North Carolina Administrative Code (T 15A: 02L.0106 [1]) presents a similar set of criteria to be satisfied when making a request for a waiver from groundwater standards based upon natural processes of degradation and attenuation of contaminants. These criteria include those listed above, with the following additions:

- The contaminant has the capacity to degrade or attenuate under site-specific conditions.
- The party making the request will put in place a groundwater monitoring program sufficient to track the degradation and attenuation of contaminants and contaminant byproducts prior to their reaching any existing or foreseeable receptor at least one year time of travel upgradient of the receptor and no greater than the distance the groundwater at the contaminated site is predicted to travel in five years.
- All necessary access agreement needed to monitor groundwater quality have been or can be obtained.

All of the criteria listed above have been or will be met by the selected remedial alternative. The following presents a description of how each criteria is met or will be met under the selected alternative.

- All sources of contamination and free product have been removed or controlled.
  - ▶ Free product has not been detected in the Site 2 monitoring wells during the RI or during any previous investigations. Pesticide and SVOC contaminated soil in the Mixing Pad Area (a potential source of groundwater contamination) will be removed during the TCRA. The geophysical and soil investigations indicated that there is no current source of VOC contamination in the Former Storage Area that would act to further degrade groundwater quality in this area.
  
- The time and direction of contaminant travel can be predicted with reasonable certainty.
  - ▶ Contaminant fate and transport at Site 2 is described in detail in Section 5.0 (Contaminant Fate and Transport) of the RI report. Shallow groundwater flow at this site is to the northeast (see Figure 4). Groundwater flow velocity is estimated at 3.15 to 8.3 meters per year (m/yr). The VOC contaminants detected in monitoring well 2GW3 (ethylbenzene, xylenes), however, are expected to travel at a much lower rate due to adsorption of the contaminants to soil particles and other chemical constraints. Results of the RI and other previous investigations indicate that there has been no off-site migration of groundwater contaminants. Given that the spill may have occurred over 30 years ago, it does not appear that the plume has migrated or will continue to migrate significantly.
  
- Contaminants have not and will not migrate onto adjacent properties.
  - ▶ Results of the RI and other previous investigations indicate that there has been no off-site migration of groundwater contaminants. The selected remedial alternatives includes long-term groundwater monitoring to insure that there is no off-site migration of groundwater contaminants.



174103LT

**Baker**  
Baker Environmental, Inc.

LEGEND	
2GW6 ⊕ (28.70)	GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (MSL)
—29—	GROUNDWATER CONTOUR (MSL)
- - -29 - - -	ESTIMATED GROUNDWATER CONTOUR (MSL)
➔	ESTIMATED DIRECTION OF GROUNDWATER FLOW
SOURCE: LANTDIV, FEB. 1992	

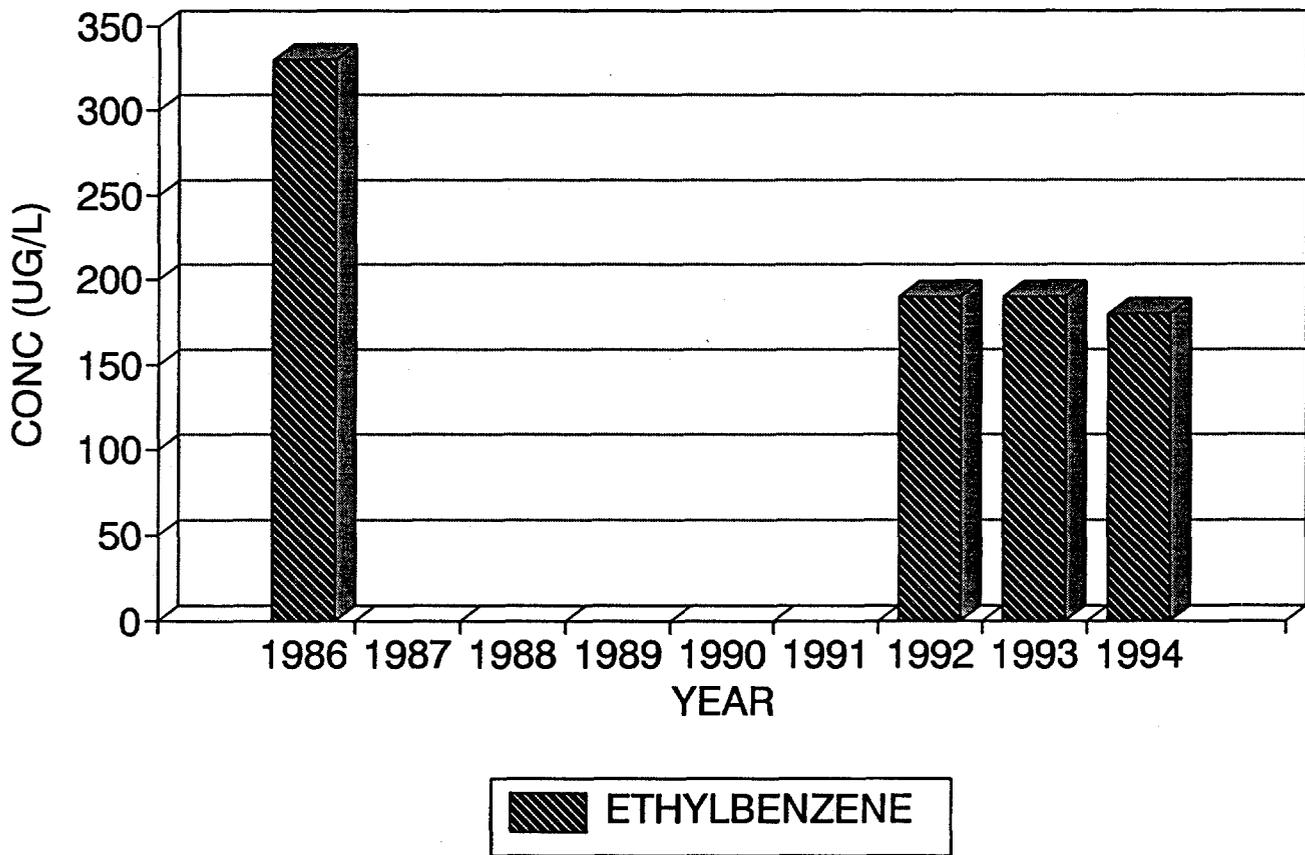
FIGURE 4  
GROUNDWATER ELEVATION CONTOUR MAP  
SURFICIAL AQUIFER  
MAY 20, 1993  
SITE 2  
MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE  
NORTH CAROLINA

025656602Z

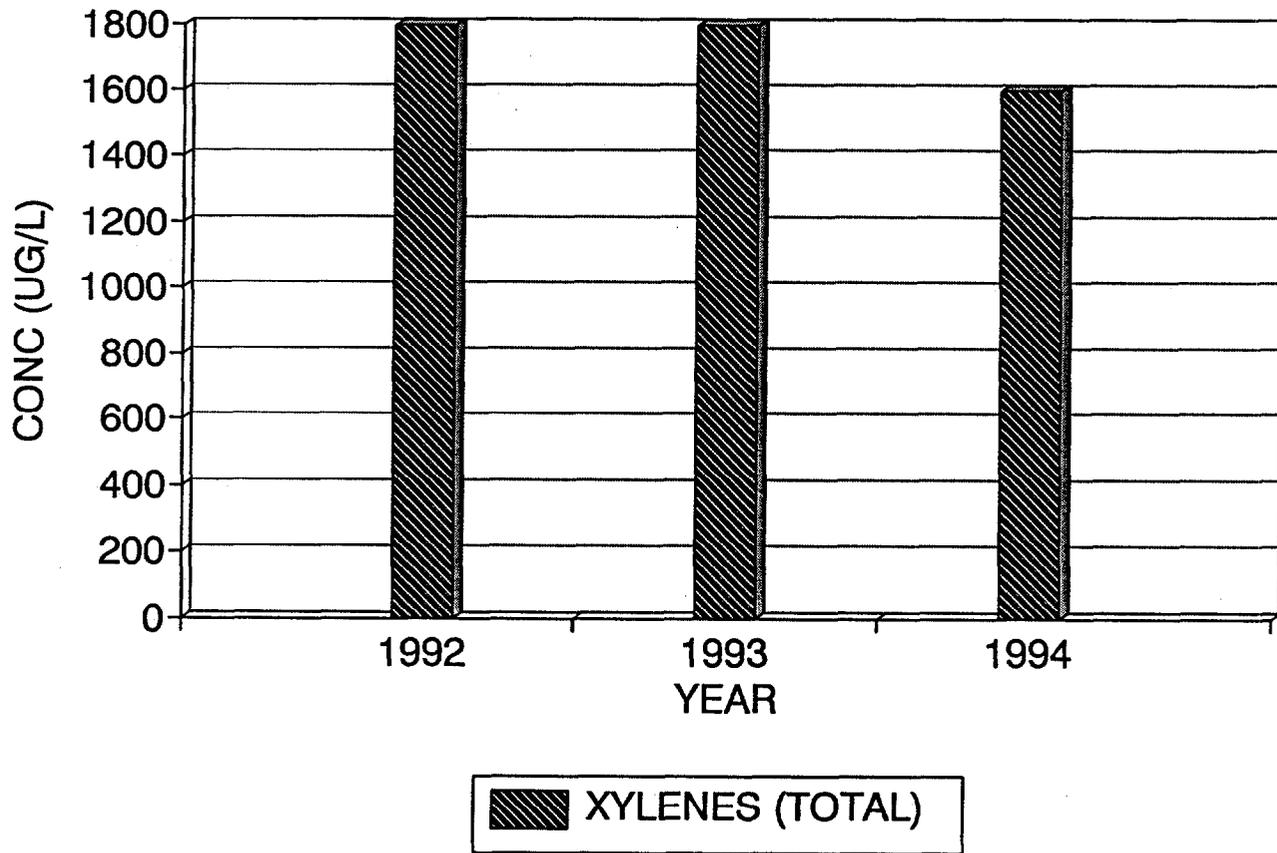
- NCWQS will be met at a location no closer than one year time of travel upgradient of an existing or foreseeable receptor.
  - ▶ There are currently no groundwater contaminant receptors on site. The nearest receptors would be the potable water supply wells (Figure 3) which are screened in the deeper Castle Hayne aquifer. There is no evidence of vertical migration of site contaminants into the deeper aquifer. It is unlikely that shallow groundwater will be used at this site in the future. The selected remedial alternative includes institutional controls that will prohibit installation of new potable water supply wells in the vicinity of Site 2. The selected remedial action also includes long-term groundwater monitoring to insure that there is no off-site migration of groundwater contaminants (i.e., to an off-site receptor).
- If the contaminant plume is expected to intercept surface waters, the groundwater discharge will not possess contaminant concentrations that would result in violations of North Carolina standards for surface waters.
  - ▶ Based on the results of the RI and other previous investigations, there is no indication that groundwater contaminants will migrate off-site to a surface water body. Comparison of surface water elevations in the railroad track drainage ditches and shallow groundwater elevations indicate that the surface water in these ditches is not a surface expression of the groundwater table, but is rather due to precipitation. Overs Creek is located approximately 1800 ft. downgradient of the VOC groundwater contamination area (i.e., monitoring well 2GW3). There are a number of shallow monitoring wells presently located between this area of VOC groundwater contamination and Overs Creek (2GW1, 2GW4, 2GW7, 2GW9, 2GW10, and 2GW11). The selected remedial alternative includes long-term sampling of these monitoring wells, which would indicate if there was a potential for groundwater contaminants to migrate to Overs Creek.
- Public notice of this request has been provided.

- ▶ A discussion of this request and a description of the response will be included in the Proposed Remedial Action Plan for this site. In addition, a notice of availability will be published in the local newspaper and a public meeting will be conducted in May 1994.
- The proposed corrective action plan will be consistent with all other environmental laws.
  - ▶ The selected remedial alternative is consistent with all other environmental laws.
- The contaminant has the capacity to degrade or attenuate under site-specific conditions.
  - ▶ The VOC contaminants detected in shallow groundwater at Site 2 (ethylbenzene, xylenes) are expected to degrade naturally (USEPA, Water Quality Assessment, 1985 [EPA/600/6-85/002] ). Analytical results from the RI and other previous investigations indicate that VOC contaminant concentrations in monitoring well 2GW3 have decreased since 1983 (see Figures 5 and 6).
- The party making the request will put in place a groundwater monitoring program sufficient to track the degradation and attenuation of contaminants and contaminant byproducts prior to their reaching any existing or foreseeable receptor at least one year upgradient of the receptor and no greater than the distance the groundwater at the contaminated site is predicted to travel in five years.
  - ▶ The selected remedial alternative includes a groundwater monitoring program. The current network of groundwater monitoring wells will insure that there is no off-site migration of groundwater contaminants. Degradation of the contaminants will be monitored through periodic sampling.
- All necessary access agreements needed to monitor groundwater quality have been or can be obtained.

**FIGURE 5**  
**MON WELL 2GW3 HISTORICAL DATA**



**FIGURE 6**  
**MON WELL 2GW3 HISTORICAL DATA**



- ▶ The site and the groundwater monitoring network are located on MCB, Camp Lejeune property. No restrictions to site access are anticipated.

### Summary

Based on the results of the RI/FS process at Site 2, the DON/Marine Corps are recommending a remedial action alternative for shallow groundwater contamination. This remedial action alternative, Limited Action, includes institutional controls on site use and installation of new potable water supply wells as well as the implementation of a long-term groundwater monitoring program. In order to implement this action, a waiver from groundwater standards for organic and inorganic constituents present in groundwater in concentrations exceeding applicable Federal (MCL) or State of North Carolina (NCWQS) Standards is required. These contaminants include:

- Ethylbenzene
- Trichloroethene
- Xylenes (total)
- Aluminum
- Cadmium
- Lead
- Manganese

The North Carolina Administrative Code contains provisions for conducting corrective action without remediating to groundwater standards (NCAC T 15A: 02L.0106). This waiver request is submitted in accordance with these provisions. All criteria outlined in this section of the North Carolina Administrative Code are met or will be met as a result of the selected remedial action.