

**Baker**

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October 26, 1992

Commanding Officer  
Atlantic Division  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Building N-26, Naval Station  
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-6287

Attn: Mr. Byron Brant, P.E.  
Code 1822

Re: Contract N62470-89-D-4814  
Navy CLEAN, District III  
Contract Task Order (CTO) 0133  
October 20, 1992, Teleconference Minutes  
RI/FS at Sites 6, 9, 48, and 69  
MCB Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Brant:

Baker Environmental, Inc., (Baker), has prepared minutes for the October 20, 1992, teleconference between LANTDIV, MCB Camp Lejeune, USEPA, NCDEHNR, and Baker. The teleconference focused on the results of RI field investigations conducted to date at MCB Camp Lejeune. The October 15, 1992, correspondence (to your attention) was used as a guideline for the discussions. Teleconference participants are listed below:

LANTDIV  
MCB Camp Lejeune  
USEPA  
NCDEHNR  
Baker

Mr. Byron Brant, P.E.  
Mr. George Radford  
Ms. Michelle Glenn  
Mr. Peter Burger  
Mr. Raymond Wattras  
Mr. Matthew Bartman  
Mr. Richard Bonelli  
Mr. Kenneth Martin  
Mr. Donald Shields

#### TELECONFERENCE MINUTES

- Ray Wattras presented a brief overview of the agenda for the teleconference and the status of the field investigations.
- The status of investigations at Site 69 was discussed. The surface water/sediment investigation and aquatic survey have been completed. Due to concerns regarding contact with chemical surety material (CSM), no

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additional investigations will be conducted at Site 69. LANTDIV will coordinate future investigations at this site with the U.S. Army.

- Baker personnel outlined drum inventory efforts currently underway at Site 6. Approximately sixty 55-gallon drums and numerous smaller drums or containers have been observed throughout this area. Original estimates (included in the Final Project Plans) indicated that there were approximately 12 drums within Lot 203, and that a sample would be collected from each drum.

Baker recommended a change in drum sampling strategy. Samples will be collected from each drum/container and will be compatibility tested in the field. A composite sample will be collected from each group of compatible material (acids, bases, etc.) and will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Submitting composite (as opposed to individual) samples for laboratory analysis will significantly reduce analytical costs.

- Baker personnel discussed the interim Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) study and the resulting modifications to the Scope of Work (outlined in the October 15, 1992, correspondence).
- Pesticides are present (in low concentrations) in soil samples collected throughout Site 6. This appears to be the result of base operations (spraying) and not site-specific bulk disposal of pesticide material.
- Contaminants of concern were detected in soil samples collected from soil boring SB-17 in Lot 201 (Area A). Elevated concentrations of pesticides (DDD, DDE, DDT), Naphthalene, 2-Methylnaphthalene, Ethylbenzene, and Total Xylenes were detected in samples collected from the surface (0-1 ft.) and subsurface (1-3 ft.) in this soil boring. Samples collected from the surrounding boreholes exhibited either low levels of pesticides, or no contamination. No further sampling is required.
- Aroclor-1260 (a PCB) is present in several soil samples collected throughout Lot 203. This contaminant is present mainly in the surface (0-1 ft.) and near-surface (1-3 ft.) soil intervals. Soil borings SB-22 (29 ppm) and SB-24 (43 ppm) exhibited the highest levels of PCB. Adjacent sampling points did not exhibit elevated levels of PCBs. Conservative estimates will be used in the feasibility study to calculate areas of concern (i.e., the total area between adjacent sampling points).
- The groundwater investigation at Sites 6 and 9 is nearly complete. All shallow monitoring wells and all but one deep monitoring well have been installed. Installation of the final deep monitoring well will be completed this week (week of October 18, 1992). Groundwater samples will be collected from the shallow monitoring wells during the week of October 18, 1992, and from the deep monitoring wells during the week of October 26, 1992.

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- Twenty-three test pits were excavated through trenches identified in the EPIC study at Site 6. Six additional test pits were excavated based on the results of the geophysical investigation and information regarding storage and disposal of waste at Lot 203. The information came from an internal memo (MCB Camp Lejeune) that was included in the MCB Camp Lejeune administrative record.

Nearly all test pits uncovered metal debris of some kind (shell casings, wire, etc.). Soil stained with a two to four-inch layer of aqua-blue colored material was noted in two test pits. Numerous (over 100) small containers were observed in another test pit. Samples were taken of the discolored soil and from the containers.

- Four additional monitoring wells, not included in the Final Project Plans, were installed at Site 6 to monitor shallow on-site groundwater quality. These additional wells were installed in response to the results of the soil investigation and test pit investigation at Site 6. EPA and DEHNR concurred with the addition of these wells.

Two monitoring wells were installed in the vicinity of soil borings (SB-22 and SB-24) where elevated concentrations of Aroclor-1260 were detected. The third monitoring well was installed near a trench (TR1964A) that contained a thin layer of aqua-blue stained soil (as observed during test pit excavation). The fourth monitoring well was installed near a trench (TRGS1960D) that contained numerous small containers of liquid (as observed during test pit excavation).

- Results of the surface water/sediment investigation at Site 6 were discussed. Aroclor-1260 was detected in sediment samples from Bear Head Creek, the ravine area, and Wallace Creek. Volatile organic compounds (1,2 DCE, and TCE) were detected at low concentrations in surface water samples collected from Wallace Creek. VOCs are present in Wallace Creek upgradient from the site, which indicates that a source other than Site 6 may be impacting the creek.
- The field work associated with the aquatic surveys at each site is complete. Selected organisms (fish, shellfish, benthics) will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Analytical results will be received in December.
- The results of the soil investigation at Site 9, Fire Fighting Training Pit, were discussed. TPH was detected above 100 ppm in several soil samples collected from soil borings throughout the site. TPH contamination is mainly limited to the surface soils. Mr. Radford (MCB Camp Lejeune) indicated that the distribution of TPH contamination is similar to conditions at other fire fighting training facilities with which he has had experience.

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Baker recommended that 15 additional soil borings be installed in an attempt to delineate the extent of TPH contamination. Mr. Burger (NCDEHNR) suggested that only surface soil samples be collected (since TPH contaminants are generally limited to surficial soils). All parties were in agreement with this suggestion.

- The soil and groundwater investigations at Site 48 are complete. No contaminants of concern were detected in either soil or groundwater. Analytical results of surface water/sediment samples collected at Site 48 will be available in early November.

If you have any questions regarding this correspondence, please do not hesitate to contact me at (412) 269-2016.

Sincerely,

BAKER ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Raymond P. Wattras  
Project Manager

RPW/DCS/nd

cc: Mr. Marc Lambert, P.E., Code 09A212  
Mr. Keith Simmons, P.E., Code 0223  
Mr. George Radford, MCB Camp Lejeune  
Mr. Peter Burger, NCDEHNR  
Ms. Michelle Glenn, EPA Region IV