

2/1/05 - 3816



Proposed Remedial Action Plan Site 94, OU 18: PCX Service Station

**Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
Jacksonville, North Carolina**

February 2006

1 Introduction

This **Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP)** identifies the Preferred Alternative for addressing potential releases from past activities at Site 94, Operable Unit (OU) 18, PCX Service Station (Building 1613) at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune, Jacksonville, North Carolina. Site 94 is not a source of, nor a contributor to the chlorinated VOCs that are currently observed in the site soil and groundwater within the shallow, intermediate, and deep zones. The chlorinated VOC plume detected at Site 94 appears to be migrating from an adjacent IR Site west within the intermediate zone, which ultimately discharges to the New River. This plume is being handled under the remedial action for the adjacent IR Site, which includes groundwater pump and treat and monitored natural attenuation. This Plan proposes no further action (NFA) and provides the rationale for this preference, based on all the actions conducted at the site to date.

This Proposed Plan is issued jointly by the U.S. Department of the Navy (Navy), the lead agency for site activities, MCB Camp Lejeune, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region IV and the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR). The Navy is issuing this Proposed Remedial

Action Plan to fulfill public participation responsibilities as required under Section 117(a) of the **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)** and Section 300.430(f)(2) of the **National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)**.

This PRAP summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the **Final Remedial Investigation (RI)** for Site 94 (September 2005), and other documents contained in the Administrative Record file and Public Repositories for MCB Camp Lejeune (see Section 7). A glossary of key terms used in this PRAP is attached and are identified in **bold print** the first time they appear in the text.

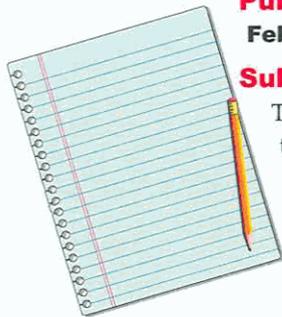
The Navy, in conjunction with the MCB Camp Lejeune, NCDENR, and USEPA, will make the final decision on the remedial approach for Site 94 after reviewing and considering all information submitted during the 30-day **public comment period**. The Navy, MCB Camp Lejeune, along with USEPA and NCDENR, may modify the Preferred Alternative or select another **remedial action** based on new information or public comments. Therefore, public comment on the Preferred Alternative is invited and encouraged. Information on how to participate in this

Mark Your Calendar for the Public Comment Period

Public Comment Period
February 1 - March 3, 2006

Submit Written Comments

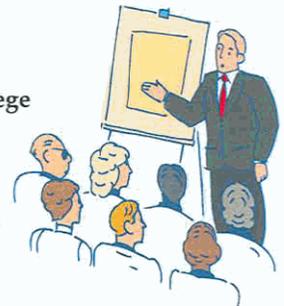
The U.S. Navy will accept written comments on the Proposed Remedial Action Plan during the public comment period.



Attend the Public Meeting
February 16, 2006

Time - 6:30 pm
Place - Coastal Carolina Community College
Room CB-121
444 Western Boulevard
Jacksonville, NC 28546

The Navy and MCB Camp Lejeune will hold a public meeting to explain the Proposed Remedial Action Plan. Verbal and written comments will also be accepted at this meeting.



Location of Information Repository

For more information about Site 94, check the Administrative Record at:
<http://bakereenv.com/camplejeune irp/default frameset.htm>

The AR can be accessed through the internet from home or at the following location where the internet is available:

Onslow County Public Library
58 Doris Avenue East
Jacksonville, NC, 28540
(910) 455-7350

decision making process is presented in Section 7.

2 Site Background

2.1 Site Description and Background

MCB Camp Lejeune was commissioned in 1942; MCB Camp Lejeune was used as a training area to prepare Marines for combat. This has been a continuing function of the facility during the Korean and Vietnam conflicts and the recent Gulf War. Toward the end of World War II, the camp was designated as the home base for the Second Marine Division. Since that time, Fleet Marine Force (FMF) units also have been stationed here as tenant commands.

MCB Camp Lejeune is located on 236 square miles of land in Onslow County, North Carolina, adjacent to the southern side of the City of Jacksonville. Jacksonville is the largest city near the MCB Camp Lejeune and contains approximately half of the county's total population. Since 1990, much of the MCB Camp Lejeune complex has been part of Jacksonville. The areas adjacent to the MCB are generally rural. The MCB is bisected by the New River,

which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in a southeasterly direction. The MCB is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the east, U.S. Route 17 to the west, and State Route 24 to the north. In November 1989, MCB Camp Lejeune was placed on USEPA's **National Priorities List (NPL)**.

Site 94 is located at the PCX Service Station (Building 1613) within the Hadnot Point Industrial Area of MCB Camp Lejeune (Figure 1), near the intersection of Gum Street and West Road (Figure 2). Site 94 lies within the western portion of Site 78 (OU #1). Building 1613 is an active facility, providing refueling services for private vehicles, and consists of a single-story brick structure flanked by three concrete pump islands on two sides. The operational history of Site 94 is based on information provided in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (UST) Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) conducted in 1995, the Additional Soil Assessment and the Additional **Groundwater Assessment** conducted in 2000, and a review of historical aerial photographs.

Historical records indicate that two 10,000-gallon and two 30,000-gallon underground storage tanks (USTs) storing various grades of gasoline were installed northeast of Building 1613 during the 1950s. The USTs and

associated petroleum-contaminated soil were removed in January 1995. During subsequent phases of investigation, chlorinated organic contaminants were detected in groundwater.

Asphalt and concrete areas cover most of the PCX Service Station. Roadways and parking areas are located within Site 94. Three above ground storage tanks (ASTs) are located in a fenced area to the north of Building 1613 along the pavement.

2.2 Summary of Previous Investigations

Previous basewide investigations include the **Initial Assessment Study (IAS)**. Additionally, a Leaking UST CSA, Additional Soil and Groundwater Assessments, and Remedial Investigation including a **Human Health Risk Assessment** and **Ecological Risk Assessment (RI/HHRA/ERA)** were completed at Site 94 from 1995 to 2005. Further detailed information is

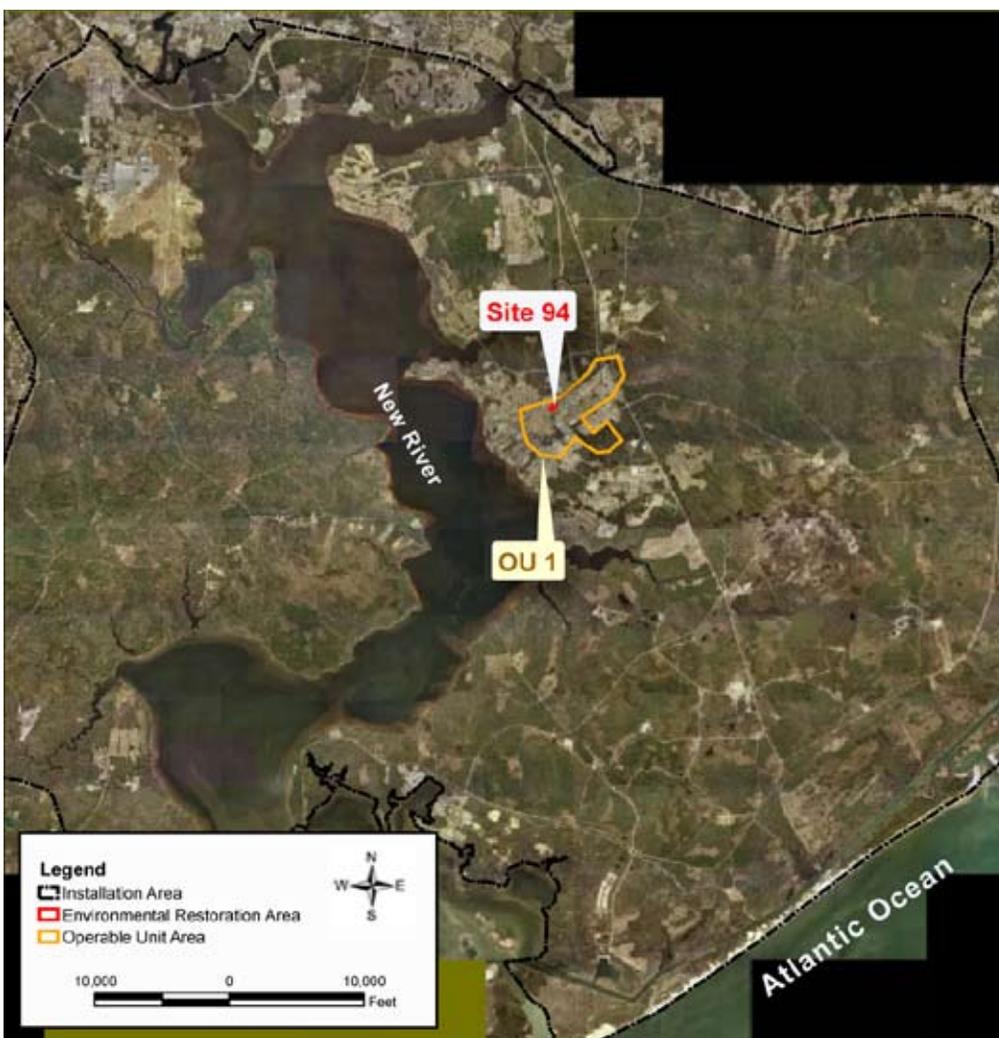


Figure 1 - Base Location Map

contained in the Administrative Record for MCB Camp Lejeune. A complete list of the documents included in the Administrative Record files for MCB can be obtained from the MCB Camp Lejeune Installation Restoration web site:

http://bakerenv.com/camplejeune_irp/default_frameset.htm

The following paragraphs briefly summarize the purpose and scope of the previous investigations completed to date at Site 94.

Initial Assessment Study (1983)

The Navy conducted the IAS as part of the Naval Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) Program. The purpose was to qualitatively identify and assess sites that posed a potential threat to human health or the environment as a result of contamination from past handling of (and operations involving) hazardous materials.

In 1983, the Navy identified several sites at MCB Camp Lejeune as potential sources of contamination. Site 94 was not identified as a potential source of contamination, however, Site 78 which surrounds Site 94 was identified as a potential source of contamination.

Leaking UST Comprehensive Site Assessment (1996)

After the removal of the former gasoline USTs at Building 1613, a site assessment was performed to determine the extent of the petroleum-related contamination in the soil and groundwater associated with Building 1613 and the USTs. The investigation included the installation of hydropunches, monitoring wells, and a pumping well. Although the results indicated the presence of UST-related contamination in the soils, contamination did not exceed the action levels established by NCDENR. Free product and groundwater petroleum-related contamination were identified. Dissolved purgeable halocarbons were detected above the North Carolina Groundwater Quality Standards (NCGWQS).

Subsequent to the CSA, a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was submitted in April 1998 that recommended air sparging with soil vapor extraction (AS/SVE) to remediate the contamination in the soil and groundwater caused by the petroleum releases. The AS/SVE system has been in operation at the site since it was installed.

Additional Soil Assessment (2000)

As requested by NCDENR in a letter addressing comments to the CSA report, an additional soil investigation was conducted in the vicinity of the fuel dispensers and buried transfer piping at the site during September 2000. Soil samples were collected from the 3 to 4 feet depth interval, where the transfer piping was reportedly buried. The samples were analyzed for gasoline range organics and diesel range organics. Soil samples were also analyzed for volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH) and extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH). Since the concentrations were significantly below the target concentrations requiring active remediation under the NCDENR Ground-

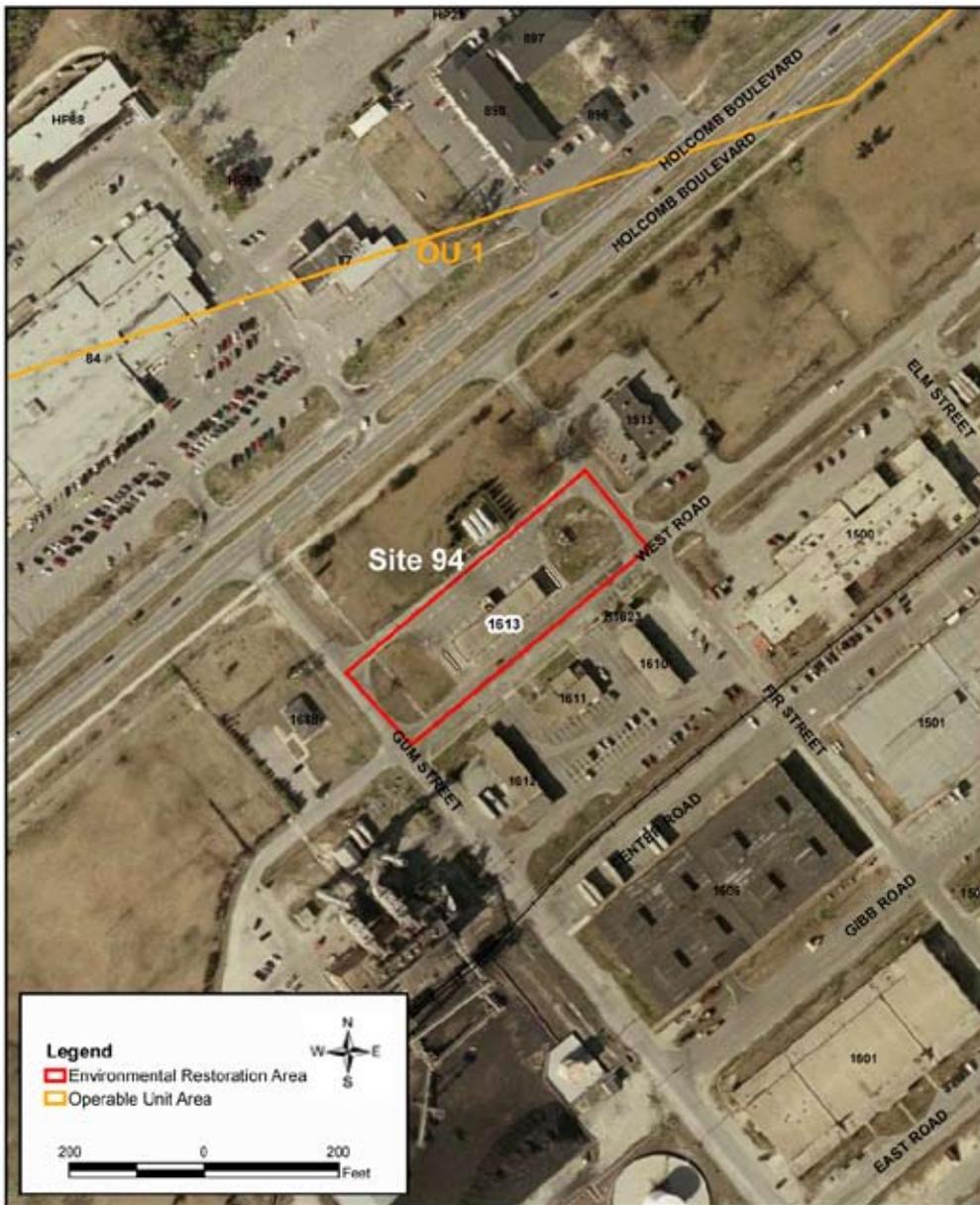


Figure 2 - Site Location Map

water Guidelines, it was recommended that no further assessment be completed at Building 1613.

Additional Groundwater Investigation (2000)

Also in September 2000, an additional groundwater investigation was conducted to evaluate groundwater conditions in an area of the site where monitoring wells had not been installed. Monitoring wells were installed and were sampled along with the existing monitoring wells at the site. The groundwater samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (Methods 602 and selected wells for 601) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (Method 610). The results indicated that six monitoring wells had VOC (BTEX and MTBE) concentrations that exceeded NCGWQSs and two wells had PAH concentrations in excess of the standards. The chlorinated VOCs detected are attributed to an upgradient source and are a part of the OU1 remedial activities.

3 Site Characteristics

MCB Camp Lejeune is bisected by the New River, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean in a southeasterly direction. The land varies in elevation from sea level to 70 feet above sea level. Approximately 14,000 out of 127,000 acres of land have been developed for administration, maintenance, logistics, and personnel support facilities. Hadnot Point, where Site 94 is located, contains the most concentrated area of development.

At Site 94, the majority of the ground surface is covered with asphalt; however, the area immediately to the north and portions of the eastern and western areas of the site are grass covered. Depth to groundwater (intermediate aquifer) ranges from 10 ft to 16 feet below ground surface (ft bgs) within the vicinity of the Building 1613. In general, groundwater flows from east to west across Site 94 toward the New River. The average horizontal hydraulic gradient within the intermediate zone is approximately 0.003 ft/ft.

3.1 Nature and Extent of Contamination

The nature and extent of contamination is based on the analysis of soil and groundwater samples. Because surface water features are not present at Site 94, no sediment or surface water samples were collected. The nature and extent of contamination at Site 94 is based on comparison of site chemical concentrations to **background concentrations**, as determined by the upper tolerance limits (UTLs) for background data, and regulatory and risk-based standards or criteria. Chlorinated VOCs from an adjacent IR Site, namely trichloroethene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), and vinyl chloride, were detected in groundwater at concentrations that exceeded the NCGWQS, Drinking Water **Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)**, and/or EPA Region III RBCs for tap water. The highest concen-

trations of TCE and PCE were generally within the intermediate aquifer zone and to the northeast and northwest of Site 94. However, elevated concentrations of TCE were also reported in the shallow sampling zone (approximately 30 ft bgs). The maximum concentrations of TCE and PCE were reported in the intermediate zone approximately 1,000 feet upgradient, east of Site 94.

In surface and subsurface soils, no contaminant concentrations exceeded the risk-based concentrations. The RI presents a summary of the risks determined by the screening level HHRA and ERA, and the results are summarized in Section 4 of this Proposed Plan.

3.2 Contaminant Fate and Transport

Primary fate and **contaminant migration pathways** at Site 94 were examined during the RI, including infiltration and leaching of precipitation through the vadose zone from soil to groundwater and migration within and between the aquifer units. Site 94 is not a source of, nor a contributor to the chlorinated VOCs that are currently observed in the site soil and groundwater within the shallow, intermediate, and deep zones. The chlorinated VOC plume detected at Site 94 appears to be migrating from an adjacent IR Site west within the intermediate zone, which ultimately discharges to the New River. The vertical migration of the TCE plume has impacted both the intermediate aquifer unit and the deep aquifer. This plume is being handled under the remedial action for the adjacent IR Site, which includes groundwater pump and treat and monitored natural attenuation.

4 Summary Of Site Risks

A summary of the RI's human health and ecological risk assessment is included in the following subsections and in Table 1. The RI provides a more detailed analysis and evaluation of potential site risks.

Media	Human Health Risk	Ecological Risk
Surface Soil	Acceptable	Acceptable
Subsurface Soil	Acceptable	Acceptable
Groundwater	Unacceptable	Acceptable

Table 1 - Site 94 Risk Assessment Results

4.1 Human Health Risk Summary

A screening level HHRA was conducted to evaluate the potential human health risks associated with the presence of potentially site-related constituents in soil (surface and subsurface soil combined) and groundwater at

Site 94. The HHRA characterizes the current and potential future human health risks at the site if no additional remediation is implemented. Health risks are based on a conservative estimate of the potential **carcinogenic risk** or the potential to cause other health effects not related to cancer (**noncarcinogenic risk**). A conservative estimate of risk was determined for potential exposure scenarios including current visitors, current/future industrial

workers, future construction workers, and future adult and child residents.

Data collected during the RI reveal that no unacceptable risks or hazards associated with surface or subsurface soil exist based on current site use or on future site uses, with potential cancer and non-cancer risks within USEPA acceptable risk range.

What is Human Health Risk and How is it Calculated?

A screening level human health risk assessment (HHRA) estimates the risks associated with potential exposure to potentially site-related contamination. The three steps in the screening level HHRA are:

- Step 1: Identify COPCs and compare to EPA remediation goals.**
- Step 2: Calculate corresponding risk level (CRL) for COPCs**
- Step 3: Calculate risk level using 95% upper confidence limit (UCL)**

In **Step 1**, the maximum detected constituent concentrations were compared to USEPA Region IX human-health preliminary remediation goals (PRGs) (USEPA, 2004a). In order to evaluate potential risks to the current visitor and potential future resident, surface and subsurface soil were compared to residential and industrial PRGs. Groundwater was compared to tap water PRGs.

In **Step 2**, the CRLs were calculated using maximum concentrations, acceptable risk levels, and associated PRGs. The CRLs for each constituent were added together to obtain the Cumulative Apparent Hazard Index (CAHI) and Cumulative Apparent Cancer Risk (CACR). If the CAHI by target organ (sum of the CRLs for each noncarcinogenic constituent with the same noncarcinogenic target) was greater than 0.5, or the CACR was greater than 5×10^{-5} , the constituents which contributed to these values were carried through to Step 3 of the screening analysis.

In **Step 3**, For constituents identified as COPCs in Step 2, a CRL was calculated as discussed above, although, the 95 percent upper confidence limit (UCL) of the mean was used in place of the maximum detected concentration to obtain a more site-specific value. The 95% UCL of the arithmetic mean of the data set was calculated, using ProUCL Version 3.0 (Singh, et al., 2004).

If the CAHI calculated by target organ was greater than 0.5, or the CACR was greater than 5×10^{-5} , COPCs were retained. A No Further Action is recommended when all identified COPCs could be eliminated during the three-step screening HHRA, based on potential for human health impacts.

In order to determine whether the concentrations of COPCs detected in soils at any particular site were due to site related activities or associated with background conditions, a comparison of the concentration of the COPCs detected on-site versus background concentrations of those contaminants on the base was performed. If the concentrations of a COPC were determined to be less than or similar to background concentrations, the contaminant was eliminated from the COPC list. Background concentrations were estimated by calculating the 95% upper tolerance limit (95% UTL) of the chemicals, using statistical analysis techniques.

The screening level HHRA for the groundwater at Site 94 indicates that the risks posed to current and potential future **receptors** coming in contact with contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) would most likely exceed USEPA's acceptable cancer risk range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} and non-cancer **hazard index (HI)** of 1.0. The COPCs contributing to unacceptable cancer risk (CACR = 2.0×10^{-3}) are primarily benzene, trichloroethylene, and arsenic. COPCs contributing to unacceptable non-cancer hazard (CAHI = 93) include ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene and iron.

Site 94 is currently being remediated under an UST program, to remove contaminants related to petroleum spills at the site. As evidenced by RI, chlorinated VOCs present in groundwater at the surrounding site (Site 78) may have migrated to Site 94. Hence, the chlorinated VOCs identified as posing unacceptable risks/hazards to current/future receptors will be addressed under the Site 78 groundwater remediation program.

Therefore the Navy and MCB Camp Lejeune, in partnership with USEPA and NCDENR agree there are no unacceptable human health risks associated with soil at Site 94.

4.2 Ecological Risk Summary

A Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) was performed in accordance with federal, state, and Navy guidelines to identify and characterize the current and potential threats to the environment from Site 94. The SLERA consists of the determining whether there are ecological receptors to protect based on the ecological setting, fate and transport of the COPCs, and any potentially complete pathways. If there are complete exposure pathways, maximum media concentrations are screened against ecological benchmarks.

Site 94 is a gas station that consists almost entirely of paved land (0.71 acres) with two small patches or islands of grass (<0.25 acres). The grass is mowed regularly and provides no cover for lower trophic level wildlife. The site is located adjacent to roads that receive heavy traffic most of the day and moderate evening traffic. The site is also located amidst a heavy industrial area. Near the site is a large open field with large trees and shrubs. The limited available habitat, lack of cover, heavy traffic, heavy industry, and availability of more favorable habitat adjacent to the gas station make Site 94 unattractive

to wildlife. **Terrestrial** exposure pathways at the site are expected to be incomplete in the paved areas and insignificant in the two islands of mowed grass.

For soil at the site, the chemicals and chemical classes of greatest concern are TCE, PAHs, and metals. Potential transport mechanisms include transport of dissolved and particulate material via surface water runoff, volatilization, and leaching to groundwater.

Exposure pathways at Site 94 are either incomplete or insignificant due to the lack of ecological receptors and no potential for exposure to significant levels of contamination in surface water via offsite groundwater discharge. The conclusion of Step 1 is that there are no unacceptable ecological risks at MCB Camp Lejeune Site 94.

4.3 Current and Potential Future Site and Resource Uses

The Navy anticipates the current land use to continue indefinitely. No socio-economic and community revitalization impacts are anticipated.

5 Scope And Role of Response Action

Based on all available data, there are no unacceptable human health or ecological risks as determined during the RI from sources attributable to Site 94. The chlorinated VOCs identified as posing unacceptable risks/hazards to current/future receptors will be addressed under the Site 78 groundwater remediation program. Therefore, the preferred remedial action alternative for Site 94 is NFA. This represents the final action for Site 94 and is protective of human health and the environment. Site 94 is one of several IR sites being addressed under CERCLA at MCB Camp Lejeune. The response action does not include or affect any other sites at the facility that fall under the CERCLA process or other actions being taken to remediate areas near Site 94.

6 Preferred Alternative

The Navy and MCB Camp Lejeune in conjunction with the USEPA and NCDENR agree that the preferred alternative for Site 94 is NFA. The Preferred Alternative meets the statutory requirements of CERCLA for protection of human health and the environment. Based on a review of all site information, including human health and ecological risk assessments presented in the RI, there are no unacceptable risks associated with Site 94 soil or groundwater. Because there are no unacceptable risks at Site 94, no alternative other than the no further action alternative was evaluated. Under this alternative, no response action will be performed at the site and no restrictions on land use or exposure are necessary. The Navy along with USEPA and NCDENR may reconsider no action as

the preferred alternative or select another alternative if public comments or additional data indicate that another alternative warrants consideration.

State Acceptance

The State supports the Preferred Alternative.

Community Acceptance

Community acceptance will be evaluated after the public comment period for the Proposed Remedial Action Plan and will be fully evaluated in the **Record of Decision (ROD)**.

7 Community Participation

A community relations program is being conducted through the Installation Restoration process. Public input is a key element in the decision making process. Nearby residents and other interested parties are strongly encouraged to use the comment period to relay any questions and concerns about Site 94 and the Preferred Alternative. The Navy will summarize and respond to comments in a responsiveness summary, which will become part of the official ROD.

This Proposed Remedial Action Plan fulfills the public participation requirements of CERCLA Section 117(a), which specifies that the lead agency (i.e., the Navy) must publish a plan outlining any remedial alternatives evaluated for the site and identifying the Preferred Alternative. All documents referenced in this Proposed Remedial Action Plan are available for public review at the information repositories (see Section 7.3 below).

A restoration advisory board (RAB) was formed in 1995. Meetings continue to be held to provide an information exchange among community members, the USEPA, NCDENR, MCB Camp Lejeune, and the Navy. These meetings are open to the public and are held quarterly.

7.1 Public Comment Period

The public comment period for the Proposed Remedial Action Plan provides an opportunity for the community to provide input regarding the Preferred Alternative for Site 94. The public comment period will be from February 1 to March 3, 2006, and a public meeting will be held February 16, 2006, at the Carolina Coastal Community College. All interested parties are encouraged to participate in the Navy's CERCLA activities at MCB Camp Lejeune.

Comments must be postmarked no later than March 3, 2006. The back page of this Proposed Remedial Action Plan may be used to provide comments to the Navy. Please cut off the page, fold, and add postage where indicated. Use of this form is not required.

7.2 Record of Decision

After the public comment period, the Navy and MCB Camp Lejeune, in consultation with the USEPA and NCDENR, will determine whether the Proposed Remedial Action Plan should be modified on the basis of comments received. Any required modifications will be made by the Navy, MCB Camp Lejeune, the USEPA, and the NCDENR. If the modifications substantially change the proposed remedy, additional public comment may be solicited. If not, then the Navy, MCB Camp Lejeune, USEPA, and NCDENR will prepare and sign the ROD. The ROD will detail the remedial actions chosen for the site and will include the Navy's responses to comments

received during the public comment period.

7.3 Available Information

The Administrative Record, Community Relations Plan, Installation Restoration Program fact sheets, and final technical reports concerning Site 94 can be accessed through the internet from home or at the following location where the internet is available:

Onslow County Public Library
58 Doris Avenue East
Jacksonville, North Carolina 28540
(910) 455-7350

http://bakerenv.com/camplejeune_irp/default_frameset.htm

If individuals have any questions about MCB Camp Lejeune Site 94, they may call or write to one of the contacts listed in the table to the left.

**During the comment period,
interested parties may
submit written comments
to the following addresses:**

Mr. Daniel Hood, Code OPCEV

Attn: Matt Louth
5700 Cleveland Street
Suite 101
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462
Phone (757) 322-4630
Fax (757) 322-4805
daniel.r.hood@navy.mil

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Glossary

Background Concentration: Concentrations of naturally occurring and manmade constituents, such as metals, found in groundwater, soil, sediment, and surface water in areas not impacted by spills, releases, or other site-specific activities. Background concentrations of some metals and other constituents are often at levels that may pose a risk to human health or the environment. These background-related risks should be considered (i.e.: subtracted) when calculating the risk posed by site conditions.

Carcinogenic Risk: Cancer risks are expressed as a number reflecting the increased chance that a person will develop cancer if exposed to chemicals or substances. For example, EPA's acceptable risk range for Superfund sites is 1×10^{-4} to 1×10^{-6} , meaning there is 1 additional chance in 10,000 (1×10^{-4}) to 1 additional chance in 1 million (1×10^{-6}) that a person will develop cancer if exposed to a site that is not remediated.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA): A Federal law, commonly referred to as the "Superfund" Program, passed in 1980 that provides for cleanup and emergency response in connection with numerous existing inactive hazardous waste disposal sites that endanger public health and safety or the environment.

Contaminant Migration Pathway: The routes that site contaminants may take to get from the source of contamination to a human being, animal, or plant.

Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA): An evaluation of the risk posed to the environment if remedial activities are not performed at the site.

Groundwater: Subsurface water that occurs in soils and geologic formations that are saturated.

Hazard Index (HI): A number indicative of noncarcinogenic health effects that is the ratio of the existing level of exposure to an acceptable level of exposure. A value equal to or less than one indicates that the human population is not likely to experience adverse effects.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA): An evaluation of the risk posed to human health should remedial activities not be implemented.

Initial Assessment Study (IAS): A document produced in 1983 as part of the Navy Assessment and Control of Installation Pollutants (NACIP) program to systematically identify, assess, and control contamination from past hazardous materials management operations.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Enforceable standards that apply to public water systems, developed by USEPA. The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP): Provides the organizational structure and procedures for preparing for and responding to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants.

National Priorities List (NPL): A list, developed by USEPA, of uncontrolled hazardous substances release sites in the United States that are considered priorities for long-term remedial evaluation and response.

Noncarcinogenic Risk: Noncancer Hazards (or risk) are expressed as a quotient that there is a level of exposure (the reference dose) below which it is unlikely for even a sensitive population to experience adverse health effects. For example, USEPA's threshold level for Superfund sites is 1, meaning that if the exposure exceeds the threshold, there may be a concern for potential noncancer effects.

North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources (NCDENR): The state agency responsible for administration and enforcement of state environmental regulations.

Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP): A document that presents and requests public input regarding the proposed cleanup alternative.

Public Comment Period: The time allowed for the members of an affected community to express views and concerns regarding an action proposed to be taken by USEPA, such as a rulemaking, permit, or Superfund-remedy selection.

Receptors: Humans, animals, or plants that may be exposed to risks from contaminants related to a given site.

Remedial Action: A cleanup method proposed or selected to address contaminants at a site.

Remedial Investigation (RI): A study of a facility that supports the selection of a remedy where hazardous substances have been disposed or released. The RI identifies the nature and extent of contamination at the facility.

Record of Decision (ROD): A legal document that describes the cleanup action or remedy selected for a site, the basis for choosing that remedy, and public comment on alternative remedies.

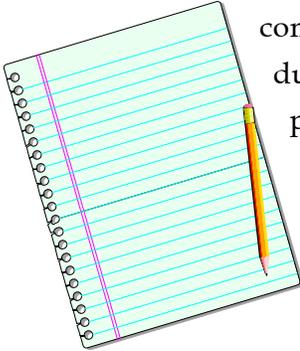
Terrestrial: of or relating to the land as opposed to the sea or air

USEPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency. The Federal agency responsible for administration and enforcement of CERCLA (and other environmental regulations), and with final approval authority for the selected ROD.

Mark Your Calendar for the Public Comment Period

**Public Comment Period
February 1 - March 3, 2006**

Submit Written Comments



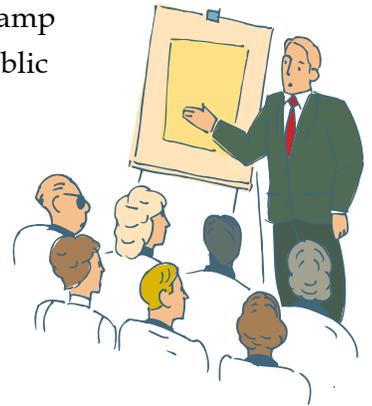
The Navy will accept written comments on the Proposed Plan during the public comment period.

Attend the Public Meeting

**Thursday, February 16, 2006 at
6:30 pm**

**Coastal Carolina Community College
Room CB-121
444 Western Boulevard
Jacksonville, NC 28546**

The Navy and MCB Camp Lejeune will hold a public meeting to explain the Proposed Remedial Action Plan. Verbal and written comments will also be accepted at this meeting.



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Place
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here

Mr. Daniel Hood, Code OPCEV
Attn: Matt Louth
5700 Cleveland St., Ste 101
Virginia Beach, VA 23462