

N62604.AR.001329
NCBC GULFPORT
5090.3a

LETTER REGARDING HUMAN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT AND SCREENING LEVEL
RISK ASSESSMENT OF DIOXINS AND FURANS ASSOCIATED WITH FORMER HERBICIDE
ORANGE STORAGE NCBC GULFPORT MS
1/31/2001
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
DAVID RONALD MUSGROVE, GOVERNOR
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CHARLES H. CHISOLM, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

31 January 2001

Art Conrad
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southern Division
2155 Eagle Drive
P.O. Box 190010
North Charleston, South Carolina 29419-9010

Re: Human Health Risk Assessment and Screening Level Risk Assessment of Dioxins and Furans Associated With Former Herbicide Orange Storage, Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi, Draft, October 2000.

The Mississippi Office of Pollution Control (OPC) has reviewed the above referenced document and offers the following comments and suggestions.

1. Page 3-2, last paragraph: the text should clarify why the groundwater pathway was not addressed in this Risk Assessment. The text states that Herbicide Orange (HO) related chemicals were addressed in the Groundwater Monitoring Report (1999), although that report does not evaluate risk.
2. Page 3-7 (Table 3-3): 95% upper confidence interval (UCL) for the total toxic equivalency factor (TEQ) is not given for non site 8 surface soil although it is retained as a chemical of potential concern (COPC). The text (page 3-5, paragraph 4) states that the 95% UCL is reported if a contaminant is retained as a COPC.
3. Page 3-11 (Table 3-6) and page 3-13 (Table 3-7): footnote 9 should be worded to indicate that total TEQ was not retained because it did not exceed the risk based screening value.
4. Page 3-14, paragraph 1: the text should indicate the sample number range or prefixes and page numbers so analytical results of the 9 samples analyzed for chlorinated herbicides can be more easily located as referenced in Appendix A. These appear to begin with sample number L8001 and end with number L8027 (not consecutive) beginning on page 1C (Table 5) of Appendix A.

5. Appendix A, Table 1; some samples results are repeated in the analytical data sheets. For example, samples listed on page 3-6 (Table 3-2) for Site 8 surface soil samples used in the Risk Assessment appear twice on Table 1 of Appendix A, beginning on pages 1Q and 1Z.

6. Page 3-14, paragraph 6: clarification is needed in this portion of the text discussion concerning why off base sediment evaluation does not include samples (WL011 through WL 020, Appendix A, pages 1H through 1J) collected from drainage areas north of outfall 3. Locations are given on Figure 3-6 of Appendix C, although this is not included among the figures referenced in the text discussion concerning off base sediments.

7) The exclusion of samples collected from the drainage north of outfall 3 is briefly addressed in the Conclusions Section 5.0, page 5-1. This discussion states that this area is not included in the present study, but will be evaluated in the upcoming Feasibility Study. A risk evaluation of this area should also be incorporated into the off base sediment medium in the present study (Risk Assessment). It should be noted that dioxin concentrations of sediment samples collected from Outfall 3 (up to 418 ppt reported from Sample WL 020, Figure 3-6, Appendix C) were among the highest encountered during the investigation. Exclusion of these samples would probably lower the average concentration, 95% UCL and resulting risk values for receptors in the off base sediment medium.

7. Clarification is needed as to why the future trespasser is not evaluated for exposure to on base sediments (Table 3-8, pge 3-21) as in off base sediments (Table 3-9, page 3-23). The discussion given on page 3-25 indicates that exposure by future trespassers to on base sediments is possible.

8. The text (page 3-33, paragraph 3) states that central tendency (CT) values are given for receptors with a reasonable maximum exposure (RME) risk value greater than $1E-6$. The CT value is not shown for exposure by the occupational worker to on base sediments on Table 3-11 (page 3-35) or the discussion on page 3-37 (paragraph 3) although the RME ($2E-6$) slightly exceeds the $1E-6$ threshold.

9) 9. The text discussion provided on page 3-37 concerning risk characterization of on base sediment under the current land use scenario is confusing. Risk values given in the text do not correspond to those shown on Table 3-11, page 3-35.

6. The second sentence in each of paragraphs 2 and 4 of page 3-37 appear in the sediment exposure sections 3.5.2.5 (entitled RME On Base Sediment) and 3.5.2.7 (entitled RME Off Base Sediment), but address soil exposure rather than sediment. In turn, the aggregate on base current land use residential risk by sediment exposure reported in paragraph 2 is $8.0 E-7$ and shown on Table 3-11 as $9.0 E-6$.

10. Page 3-44: residential risk based remedial goal options (RGOs) presented on Table 3-14 for soil are not risk based, as indicated in Footnote 3 of the table. The minimal risk

(1 E -6) soil cleanup value of 15.0 ppt is based on laboratory limitations rather than risk. That value is in turn used to develop the 1 E -5 and 1 E -4 risk based soil cleanup levels simply by increasing the 15.0 ppt value by an order of magnitude (150.0 ppt for 1 E-5 risk and 1500.0 ppt for 1 E -4 risk).

13) Risk based RGOs should be provided in tabular form as shown on Table 3-14, and all values given in the table under specific risk headings should be based on risk. If these cannot be achieved due to technical limitations, then RGOs may be modified in future stages (Feasibility Study or Decision Document) of the process.

14) RGOs for residential sediment exposure provided in the table appear to be risk based, although this should be re evaluated for clarity.

15) Calculations of RGOs and exposure assumptions for each media and receptor category should be provided in the appendices. Table 3-10 (showing exposure parameters for various receptors) could be referenced in the text discussion on page 3-43 to show exposure values used in the risk based calculations from which RGOs are developed. This would provide clarity for understanding the development of RGOs.

11. Clarification is needed concerning total receptor risk values given on Table 3-12. Total values do not appear to reflect the sum of each land use exposure, for example; the total resident (non site 8 soil = $2.0 \text{ E}-5$ + on base sediment = $9.0 \text{ E}-6$) is reported as $4.0 \text{ E}-5$ on Table 3-12, although the sum of the values given for individual land use scenarios given on Table 3-11 (page 3-34) is $2.9 \text{ E}-5$ (rounded to $3 \text{ E}-5$). Similarly, occupational worker total risk is shown on Table 3-12 as $7.0 \text{ E}-6$, although the sum of land use scenario risks indicated on Table 3-12 (for which risk values are reported on Table 3-11) is $8.0 \text{ E}-6$. These differences appears to exceed the effects of rounding.
12. Page 4-6, paragraph 2: the text discussion about fish and wildlife associated with off base drainage describe "WL" and "WM" areas in reference to sample prefix designations for locations although "WL" samples are not shown on Figure 4-1. These (Outfall 3) sample locations are only shown on one figure in the document (Figure 3-6 of Appendix C) to which reference could not be found in any of the text discussions.
- 12) 13. The text (page 4-6, paragraph 2) gives conflicting information concerning areas that support fish and semi aquatic predators, describing off base drainage associated with Outfall 3 as an area that does not support fish, followed by the statement that areas supporting a diverse fish community include the area associated with Outfall 3.
- 14) 14. Page 4-7, paragraphs 4 and 6: the text discussion regarding the soil exposure pathway focuses on Site 8 soil. Clarification is needed concerning evaluation of Non Site 8 soil exposure by the various ecological receptors.
- 20) 15. Page 5-1, paragraph 2: it should be noted that the conclusion that risk to off base receptors is below the threshold value of $1 \text{ E}-6$ is reported in the absence of risk

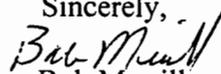
evaluations of drainage associated with Outfall 3. High sediment TEQ concentrations in this area (up 418.0 ppt, 91% TCDD) would tend to increase risk values for off base sediments. Figure 3-6 of Appendix C provides sample locations and TEQ concentrations detected in samples collected from Outfall 3.

- 21
16. Data collected through the various sampling phases has been evaluated in a general way that gives an overview of risk in two basic categories: on base and off base. Additional evaluation of existing data would enhance risk characterization along drainage routes located on base and off base, increasing the confidence level of risk management decisions involved in the remedial process. The following discussion is intended to provide suggestions for presentation of existing data that will afford more detailed evaluation of areas involved in the Risk Assessment .

The on base sediment sampling strategy was originally developed based on evaluation of 6 drainage areas (page 2-4, paragraph 6 and Figure 2-4) throughout the base. Samples collected on base were identified and labeled according to the particular drainage area from which they were collected as shown on figures 2-1 through 2-6 and figures 3-1 through 3-3 of Appendix C. Analytical results are shown on the figures and tabulated in Appendix A. Risk evaluation of exposure by the various receptors to sediments within each of these drainage areas should be completed in order to better define and characterize the impact of contamination on base.

Off base drainage should be separated into segments and evaluated according to the particular order of drainage in which the stream segment is located. For example, samples collected from off base drainage areas directly associated with each outfall prior to juncture with the main body of Turkey Creek could be evaluated individually and apart from those collected along the main body of the stream. More distal portions of the stream system (Bernard Bayou) could in turn be evaluated separately from the main body of Turkey Creek. Brickyard Bayou and Bernard Bayou sediment samples should also be evaluated separately.

Please feel free to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Bob Merrill

cc. James Barksdale, USEPA