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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

June 1, 1994

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

4WD-FFB

Ms. Linda Berry
Department of the Navy - Atlantic Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Code 1823
Norfolk, Virginia 23511-6287

SUBJ: MCB Camp Lejeune - OU1
Draft Final Feasibility Study

Dear Ms. Berry:

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of the above document. Comments are enclosed on the human health aspect.

If there are any questions or comments, please call me at (404) 347-3016 or voice mail (404) 347-3555, x-6459.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gena D. Townsend".

Gena D. Townsend
Senior Project Manager

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Neal Paul, MCB Camp Lejeune
Mr. Patrick Watters, NCDEHNR

Comments1. Section 1.2.5.1, pg 1-30, para 2.

The text that reads "...lead was mainly detected in the shallow groundwater and not the deeper portions of the aquifer." should be revised. Lead would be expected to be present (but not at levels of concern) in all groundwater. Is the "shallow" and the "deeper" groundwater mentioned here part of the same aquifer? Please clarify. The second sentence of this paragraph reading "shallow groundwater is not conducive to usage" should be edited to "shallow groundwater is not currently used as a drinking water source" unless the State considers this water not drinkable. Clarification of the issue in the first sentence may necessitate deletion of the second sentence.

2. Table 2-2, pg 2-8, Groundwater Criteria.

The child Federal Health Advisory value for vinyl chloride is 10 ug/L.

The Federal Health Advisory (adult and child) value for heptachlor epoxide is 0.1 ug/L.

3. Table 2-3, pg 2-10, Surface Water Quality Criteria.

Please specify whether the federal AWQC (Ambient Water Quality Criteria) are for protection of aquatic species or human health.

4. Section 2.3.2.1, pg 2-19; Table 2-19, pg 2-40.

Contrary to what is stated, the contribution to site-specific potential risk is NOT greater from dermal exposure to surface soil than from incidental ingestion of surface soil. The risk-based remedial goal equations for surface soil should include the oral and dermal exposure parameters.