

SUMMARY REPORT: A GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION
TO DEFINE THE SOURCE(S) OF TETRACHLOROETHYLENE THAT HAVE CONTAMINATED THREE
COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY WELLS AT TARAWA TERRACE I
CAMP LEJEUNE MARINE CORPS MARINE BASE (MCB)
ONslow COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

From April to September 1985, the North Carolina Department of Natural Resources and Community Development (DNRCD) conducted a groundwater pollution study to define the source of tetrachloroethylene (TCE) contamination in three of eight wells that are part of the Tarawa Terrace (TT) well-field. This report present the findings of this study.

This report was written in December 1985 by Rick Shiver, Hydrogeological Regional Supervisor, Wilmington Regional Office, 7225 Wrightsville Avenue, Wilmington, NC 28403, telephone number (919) 256-4161.

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BACKGROUND

Having discovered organic contaminants present in water from well HP-602 during July 1984, the Marine Corps deemed it prudent to collect samples from 40 of its total 100 community water supply wells. Completed in March 1985, the analytical results showed the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in 10 of the 40 wells. The organic contaminants, moreover, consisted mostly of organic solvents that included tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), and dichloroethylene (DCE).

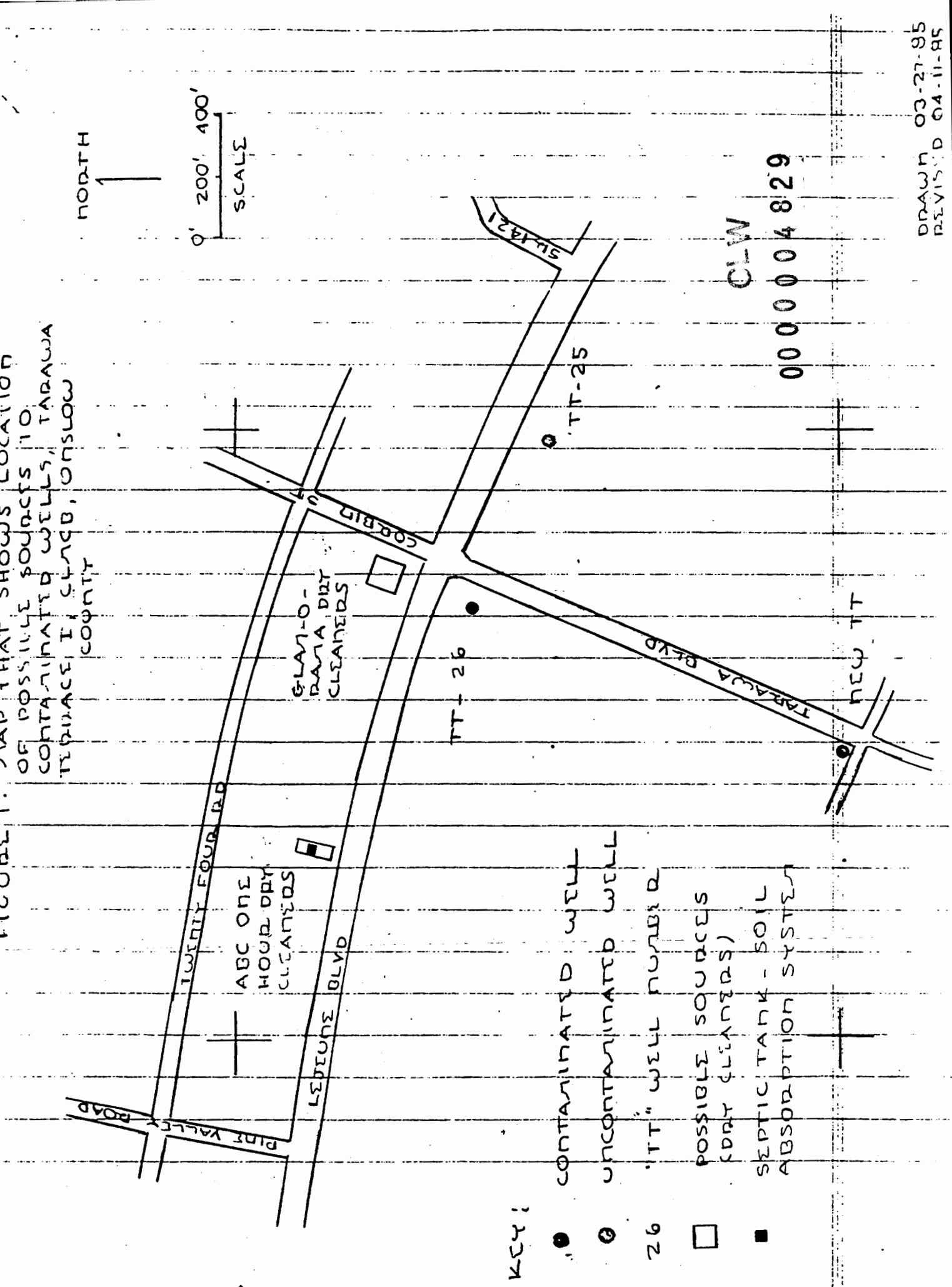
Eight of the 10 contaminated wells obviously had been impacted by sources located on the Marine Corps Base (MCB). However, the other two contaminated wells, wells TT-26 and new TT were located near two off-base, commercial dry cleaning facilities (see Figure 1).

Since both dry cleaners were potential sources of the PCE contaminants, since GA standards obviously had been violated, and since the Marine Corps requested DNRCD's assistance in identifying the source of the pollution problem, the Groundwater Section began its investigation during April 1985.

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FIGURE 1: MAP THAT SHOWS LOCATION
OF POSSIBLE SOURCES TO
CONTAMINATED WELLS, TABAWA
TRIBURACE TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO
COUNTY



HYDROGEOLOGY

Figure 2 shows the hydrogeology underneath Tarawa Terrace. Here the Tertiary Sand System appears unconfined. The semi-confined Tertiary Limestone System is composed primarily of calcareous sand.

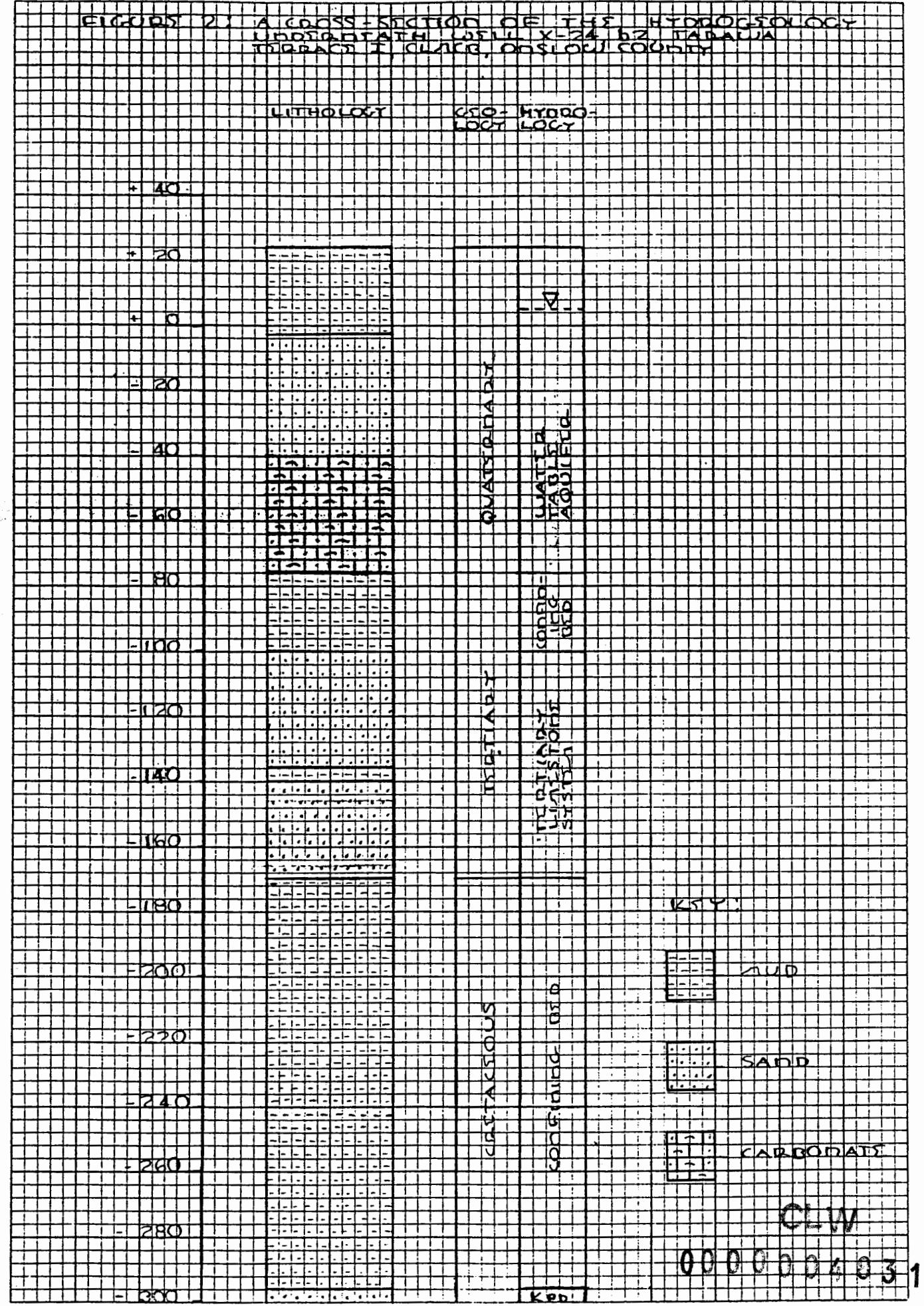
Large diameter wells screened opposite both aquifers typically yield 150 to 200 gallons per minute (GPM) of water. Specific capacity is about five (5) gallons per minute per foot of drawdown. Transmissivity averages about $1000 \text{ ft}^2/\text{day}$.

Presuming an aquifer storativity that ranges from 0.1-0.25, and assuming a pumping time equal to 182.5 days, the cone of depression from a well in the TT well field attains a radius that is 900-1500 feet.

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FIGURE 2: A CROSS SECTION OF THE HYDROGELOGY
 LITHOLOGY AND THE USEFUL X-24 b2 THERMOMETER
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WATER USE SITUATION

Wells TT-26 and new TT were two of a total eight base community water supply wells that comprised the Tarawa Terrace (TT) Water System. These wells are exposed to the Water Table Aquifer and/or Tertiary Limestone System. Water use averages 1.00 million gallons per day (MGD) and ranges from a minimum of 0.72 MGD to a maximum of 1.50 MGD.

Use of contaminated wells TT-26 and new TT was discontinued during February 1985. Without these wells, demand exceeded supply, so it was necessary to impose water conservation measures on the users. These restrictions were lifted during June 1985, when an emergency water line from the Holcomb Boulevard System became operational.

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WATER LEVEL DATA

Table 2 summarizes the attributes of the wells from which water level data was collected on 25 September 1985 (Table 3). The static water level in the Water Table Aquifer was encountered at about 23 feet below land surface datum. Figure 3 shows that the generalized direction of flow within the Water Table Aquifer is to the southeast.

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FIGURE 3: FLOWNET MAP CONSTRUCTED FOR WATER LEVEL DATA COLLECTED ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1985, TADAWA TERRACE I, MCB, ONSLOW CO.

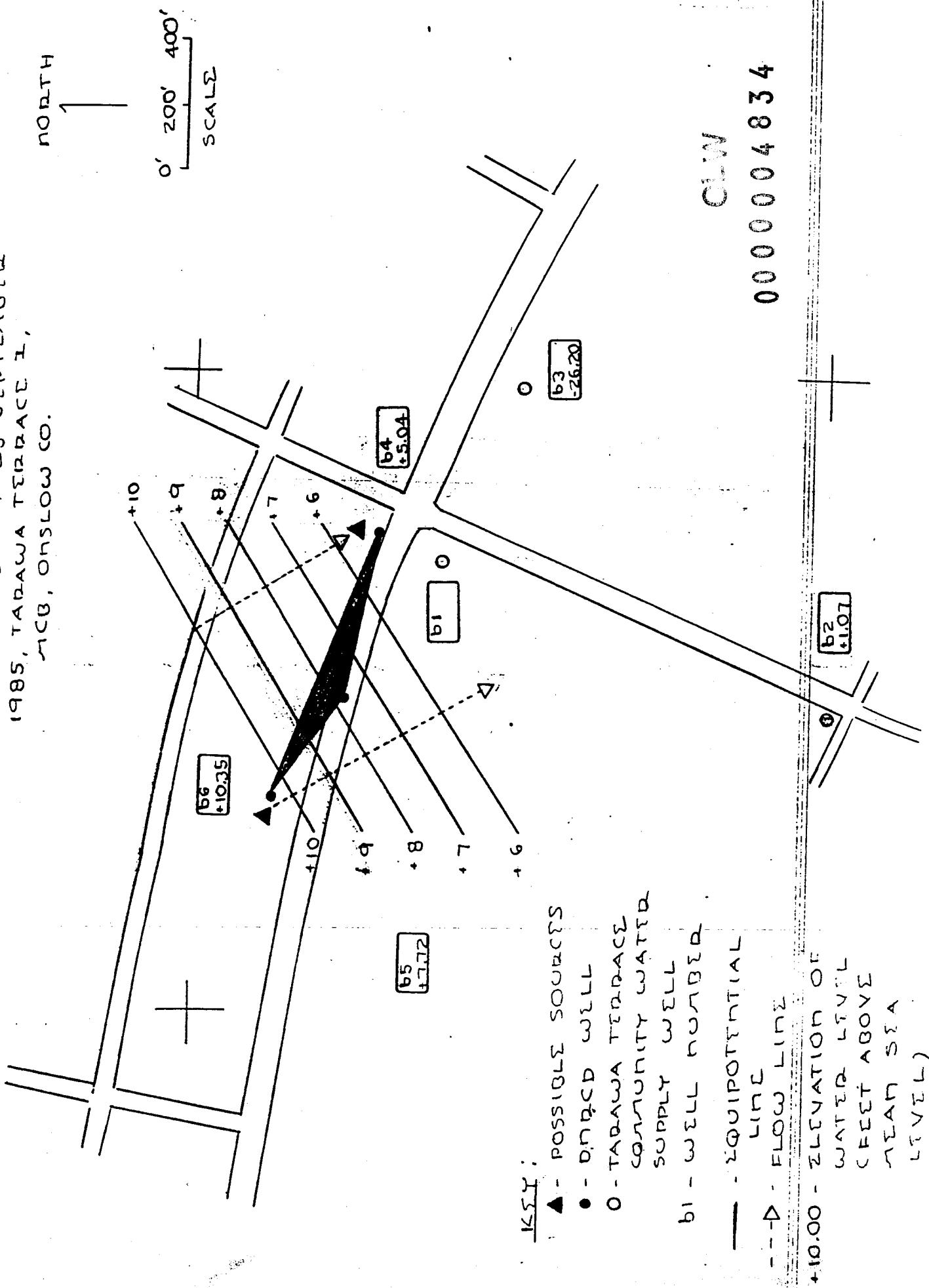


TABLE 2: A SUMMARY OF THE WELL ATTRIBUTES, TARAWA TERRACE I, SLCB, ONSLOW COUNTY

WELL NO.	WELL OWN- ER	TOTAL DEPTH FT	DIA FT - IN	SCREEN- ING VAL (FT-FT)	GRAV- ITY VAL (FT-FT)	SEALING INTERVAL (FT-FT)	SEALANT GROUT (FT-FT)	GROUT GROUT (FT-FT)	Q (GPM) (FT-DD)	Q/S (GPM/ FT-DD)	RE- LAE
X-24, b1	USNC	100	-	-	60-100	11-11	-	-	128		TT-
X-24, b2	USNC	147	10	70-95	0-155	0-50	-	-	252	4.77	new
-	-	-	-	132-142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X-24, b3	USNC	180	8	70-75	0-185	0-40	-	-	130	5.04	TT-
-	-	-	-	85-95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	150-175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
X-24, b4	DNRCO	59	2	42-52	32-59	-	0-32	1	-	-	no.
X-24, b5	DNRCO	59	2	42-52	32-59	-	0-32	5	-	-	no.
X-24, b6	DNRCO	59	2	42-52	32-59	-	0-32	5	-	-	no.

TABLE 3: A SUMMARY OF THE WATER LEVEL INFORMATION COLLECTED ON 25 SEPT 1985, TARAWA TERRACE I, ONSLOW COUNTY

WELL NO.	LP- LSD (FT)	WL- LP (FT)	WL- LSD (FT)	SLV (FEET ANSL)	SLV (FEET ANSL)	SLV- WL (FEET ANSL)	AQUIFER
b1	-	-	-	-	35.48	-	-
b2	1.64	25.55	23.91	24.98	26.62	11.07	
b3	0.39	58.56	58.17	31.97	37.36	-26.20	
b4	-0.07	28.31	28.38	33.28	33.35	5.04	
b5	0.10	23.29	23.19	31.36	31.01	7.72	
b6	0.18	22.84	22.61	33.37	33.19	10.35	

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WATER QUALITY DATA

Table 4 lists the VOCs that have been encountered in the six wells. Appendix I contains the results of the standard complete and standard pollution analyses performed on wells b1, b2, and b3.

This data shows that the principal contaminants are tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and dichloroethylene. Figure 4 shows the 25 September 1985 extent of the tetrachloroethylene plume over the study area.

Significantly, the 25 September 1985 data show that water from a third well in the TT well field system, well TT-25, contains a measurable concentration of tetrachloroethylene. Before the September 1985 study, only two of the wells in the TT system contained organic solvents.

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TABLE 4: ORGANIC ANALYSES RESULTS
ON WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED
FROM WELLS X-24, b1-b6, TARAWA
TERRACE I, CLINCH, ONslow COUNTY

PARAMETER	UNIT	RESULTS FOR WELL	b1
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	1580	2-19-85 4-9-85 9-25-85
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	57	- 18 27
1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	92	- 1.4 1.6
VINYL CHLORIDE	µG/L	27	- - -
METHYL CYCLOPENTANE	µG/L	-	0.42
	µG/L	-	-
	µG/L	-	-
PARAMETER	UNIT	RESULTS FOR WELL	b2
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	132	2-19-85 3-11-85 4-9-85 9-25-85
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	-	53 nonr 4
1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	-	- nonr 0
VINYL CHLORIDE	µG/L	-	- nonr -
(--)	µG/L	-	- - -
	µG/L	-	- - -
	µG/L	-	- - -
PARAMETER	UNIT	RESULTS FOR WELL	b3
		4-9-85 9-25-85	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	nonr 0.43	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	nonr -	
1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	nonr -	
VINYL CHLORIDE	µG/L	nonr -	
	µG/L	- -	
	µG/L	- -	
	µG/L	- -	
PARAMETER	UNIT	RESULTS FOR WELL	b4
		9-25-85	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	2.2	
DICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	-	
1,2-TRANS-DICHLOROETHYLENE	µG/L	-	
VINYL CHLORIDE	µG/L	-	C/N
METHYL BENDANE	µG/L	2.3	
	µG/L	-	0000004837
	µG/L	-	

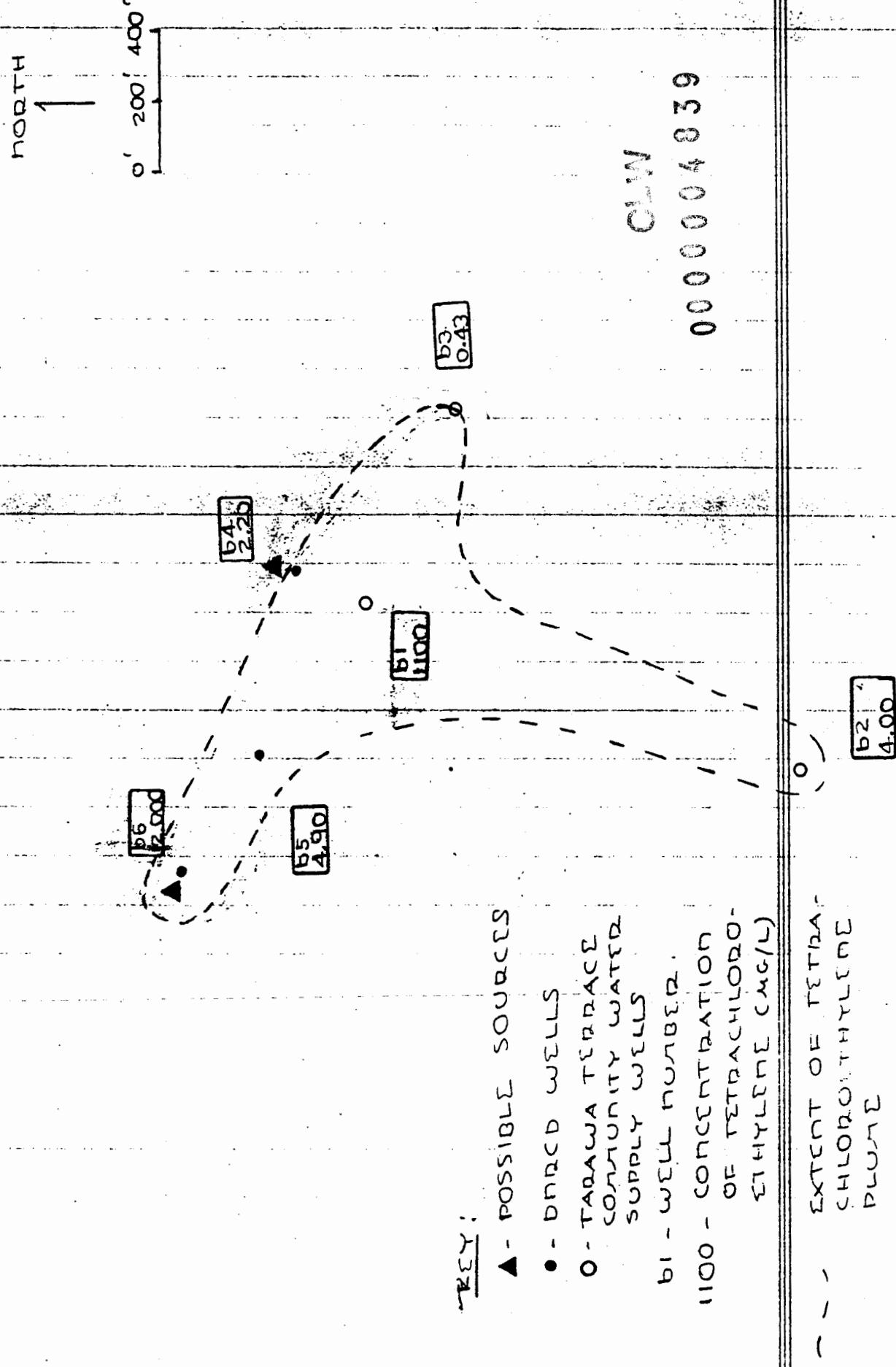
TABLE 4: ORGANIC ANALYSIS RESULTS
ON WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED
FROM WELLS X-24, b1-b6, TARAWA
TERRACE I, CLACB, ONSLOW COUNTY

PARAMETER		UNIT	RESULTS FOR WELL	b5
			9-25-85	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE		MG/L	4.9	
TRICHLOROETHYLENE		MG/L	0.98	
1,2 - TRANS - DICHLOROETHYLENE	MG/L	-		
VINYL CHLORIDE	MG/L	-		
BENZENE	MG/L	2.3		
	MG/L	-		
	MG/L	-		
PARAMETER		UNIT	RESULTS FOR WELL	b6
			9-25-85	
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	MG/L	12,000		
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	MG/L	2.7		
1,2 - TRANS - DICHLOROETHYLENE	MG/L	-		
VINYL CHLORIDE	MG/L	-		
	MG/L	-		
	MG/L	-		
	MG/L	-		

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FIGURE 4: MAP THAT SHOWS THE CONCENTRATION OF TETRA-CHLOROETHYLENE ON 25 SEPTEMBER, 1985, TABAWA TERRACE T. CLNC, ONSLOW



CONCLUSIONS

Interpretation of the data suggests that the PCE plume originates from the septic tank-soil absorption system (ST-SAS) at the ABC One Hour Cleaners (see Figure 1). ABC One Hour Cleaners (hereafter ABC) began business in 1954.

The reasons for identifying the ST-SAS at ABC as the principal source are as follows:

1. ABC uses, and has always used, PCE to dry clean clothes;
2. ABC uses, and has always used, a ST-SAS for the disposal of its wastewater;
3. Inspection of the area where PCE is stored, used and recycled shows that PCE releases can and do enter the septic tank (ST);
4. The formation from 0-15 feet at b6 possessed an obvious PCE odor: this finding infers a PCE release to the subsurface;
5. Figure 3 shows that the direction of flow within the Water Table Aquifer is from ABC to the three impacted wells;
6. Compensating for the disparity in depths between wells b1-b3 and b4-b6, and considering that PCE is a "sinker" (i.e., PCE is about 50% denser than the native groundwater), Figure 4 indeed shows a concentration gradient from the source (ST-SAS at ABC) to the impacted wells.

Not incidentally, Glam-O-Rama also stores-uses-and-recycles PCE, but the study results do not implicate Glam-O-Rama as a (significant) source of PCE contamination.

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CLOSING STATEMENT

Through telephone conversations, the following persons have been made aware of the extent and magnitude of this problem:

Colonel R. A. Tiebout
Assistant Chief of Staff, Facilities
Marine Corps Base
Camp Lejeune, NC 28542-5001
(919) 451-3034

Mr. Victor Melts, Manager
ABC One Hour Cleaners
2127 Lejeune Boulevard
Jacksonville, NC 28540
(919) 353-1800

Ms. Cherylle Deal
Secretary to Dr. Lynn Muchmore
NC-DNRCD
Post Office Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-4984

Mr. Mike Bell
DHR-DHS
Water Supply Branch
404 St. Andrews Street
Greenville, NC 27834
(919) 756-1343

Mr. Grover Nicholson
DHR-DHS
Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch
Post Office Box 2091
Raleigh, NC 27602
(919) 733-2178

All but Mr. Mike Bell have requested a copy of this report when it is approved for general circulation.

Furthermore, Mr. Grover Nicholson has begun the process to involve the EPA in this case. Since a military installation is the victim of a serious pollution problem, and since the EPA can assist in a resolution of this

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problem under CERCLA, it is not known how and to what extent the EPA may wish to become involved in this matter. Therefore, the recommendations in this report are independent of any other agencies input, and simply reflect what DEM feels must be done to bring the ABC facility into compliance with 2L regulations.

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APPENDIX I

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COUNTY DUKEQUAD NO. X-4, B2 serial no. 450

REPORT TO: (circle one)

AMO, WSO, MO, TMO, WSO,

WMO, MO, Aboskie TO,

Other _____

PURPOSE: (circle one) baseline, pollution monitor, other

DATE COLLECTED 4/10/85Time 1:30Description of sampling point 121C (specify well, stream, lake, etc.)Remarks noneField Analysis by WICKSpec. Cond. 10 Resist. 1000 D.C. Temp. 17 °C Date 5-29-85pH 7Dissolved Solids 180 mg/l

Lab Analysis

Alkalinity to pH 4.5	P00410	<u>180 mg/l</u>	V-A-Silver (D)	P01075	<u>< 50 mg/l</u>	POB	P00310	<u>mg/l</u>
Alkalinity/ Bicarbonate	P710	<u>< 1 mg/l</u>	Aluminum (D)	P0106	<u>< 10 mg/l</u>	POB	P00311	<u>mg/l</u>
Carbonate	P00445	<u>< 1 mg/l</u>	As-Boron (D)	P0105	<u>< 100 mg/l</u>	POB	P31616	<u>/100ml</u>
Bicarbonate	P00440	<u>2.2 mg/l</u>	Ca-Calcium (D)	P00913	<u>77 mg/l</u>	POB	P31505	<u>/100ml</u>
pH value (Open analyzed)	P00400	<u>7.4 unit</u>	Cd-Germanium (D)	P01025	<u>< 20 mg/l</u>	POB	P00680	<u>< 5 mg/l</u>
Arsenic (D)	P01060	<u>< 10 ug/l</u>	V-C-Chromium (D)	P01030	<u>< 250 ug/l</u>	Turbidity	P82079	NTU
Carbon dioxide	P00405	<u>mg/l</u>	Co-Copper (D)	P01040	<u>< 30 ug/l</u>	V Ammonia (as Nitrogen) (D)	P00612	<u>< 0.4 mg/l</u>
Chloride (D)	P00940	<u>15 mg/l</u>	V-E-Iron (D)	P01046	<u>< 1000 ug/l</u>	V Kjeldahl (as Nitrogen) (D)	P00623	<u>0.1 mg/l</u>
Color (true)	P00080	<u>31 units</u>	V-Hg-Mercury	P7100	<u>< 0.2 ug/l</u>	V Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen) (D)	P00631	<u>.01 mg/l</u>
Cyanide	P00720	<u>mg/l</u>	V-L-Lithium (D)	P01130	<u>< 50 ug/l</u>	V Phosphorus, total as P (D)	P00666	<u>.22 mg/l</u>
Dissolved solids (D)	P70301	<u>250 mg/l</u>	Mg-Manganese (D)	P00925	<u>2.6 mg/l</u>	Dissolved Solids - cond. meter	P70304	<u>mg/l</u>
Fluoride (D)	P00951	<u>0.3 mg/l</u>	Vn-Nickel (D)	P01056	<u>< 50 ug/l</u>	Other Analyses:		
Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (D)	P00900	<u>190 mg/l</u>	Vn-Sodium (D)	P00929	<u>< 12 mg/l</u>			
Hardness (non-carbonate) (D)	P00902	<u>10 mg/l</u>	Vn-Lead (D)	P01049	<u>< 100 ug/l</u>			
KMnS (D)	P38260	<u>mg/l</u>	Vn-Zinc (D)	P01090	<u>350 ug/l</u>			
Phenol (D)	P34466	<u>< 5 ug/l</u>						
Silica (D)	P00955	<u>17 mg/l</u>						
Gulfate (D)	P00946	<u>17 mg/l</u>						
Specific Cond.	P00094	<u>450 mhos/cm</u>						

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RECOMMENDATIONS

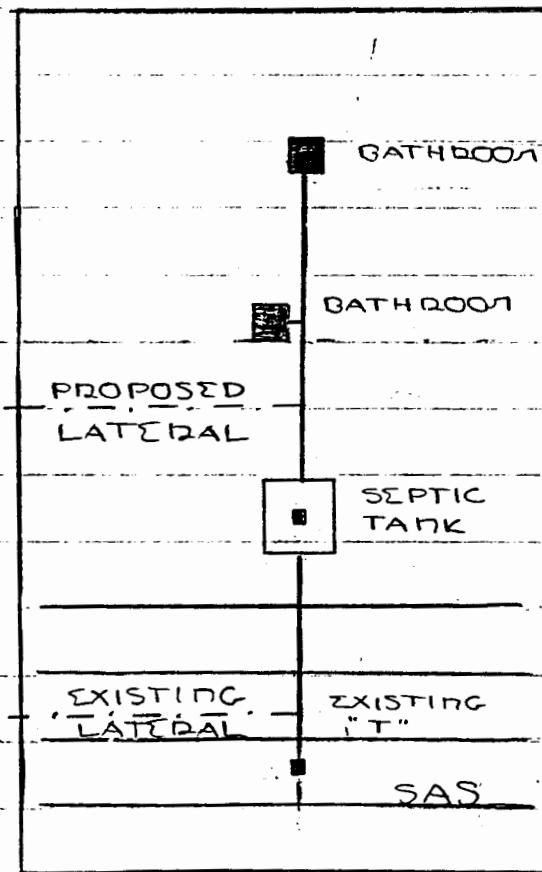
As it is highly probable that ABC One Hour Cleaners is the principal source of the PCE contamination problem, and because this problem has resulted in the violation of standards assigned to GA classified aquifer (s), it is recommended that DEM pursue the following course of action:

1. Require ABC to quit using the source (ST-SAS);
2. Require ABC to analyze the waste in the septic tank for PCE, TCE and DCE concentrations;
3. Require ABC to analyze soil samples around the facility for PCE, TCE and DCE concentrations;
4. If deemed necessary, require ABC to remove PCE contaminated waste and PCE contaminated soils to an authorized disposal site;
5. Require ABC to delineate the horizontal and vertical geometry of the contaminant plume;
6. Require ABC to adequately define the quality attributes of the contaminant plume;
7. Require ABC to predict the future impacts of the contamination problem;
8. Require remediation of the contaminated groundwater to the extent that GA standards can be restored.

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ABC ONE HOUR CLEANERS

LEJUNUS BLVD



LEGEND:

■ - DRAINS

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