

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

JOHN EDWARDS AND CONNIE EDWARDS, )  
AS FATHER AND MOTHER AND NEXT )  
FRIENDS OF THEIR DAUGHTER, DECEDENT )  
JENNIFER EDWARDS; AND LEE EDWARDS, )  
AN INDIVIDUAL, )

Plaintiffs, )

v. )

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, )

Defendant. )

Civil Action No. \_\_\_\_\_

COMPLAINT FOR PERSONAL INJURY AND WRONGFUL DEATH UNDER THE  
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

For their complaint against the Defendant, the Plaintiffs, John Edwards and Connie Edwards as father and mother and next friend of their daughter, decedent Jennifer Edwards, and Lee Edwards, an individual, allege as follows:

1. That at all pertinent times, Plaintiffs, including the decedent Jennifer Edwards, and the individual plaintiff Lee Edwards, are and or were citizens of the United States of America, and that the Plaintiffs currently reside in the state of Alabama.

2. That the acts and omissions complained of herein were performed by agents, servants and or employees of the United States of America acting within the course and scope of their employment with the Defendant, thereby rendering the Defendant liable in damages under the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1346, 2671-80 *et seq.*

3. That the Plaintiffs timely filed claims pursuant to the requirements of the Federal Tort Claims Act (copies of said claims have been attached hereto, marked as Collective Exhibit A, and are incorporated by reference herein), and more than six months has elapsed since the

filing of said claims, thereby establishing jurisdiction in this honorable Court pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2675.

4. That the Plaintiffs suffered damages complained of herein within the State of Alabama, thus rendering jurisdiction and venue proper within this honorable Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1402(b).

5. That at all times relevant hereto, the Defendant owned, controlled, and/or operated the military base located at and known as Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

6. That all times relevant hereto, the Defendant was responsible for doing whatever was necessary to provide a water supply that was uncontaminated and was otherwise safe for drinking, bathing, and for all other purposes for all occupants of Camp Lejeune and any other persons reasonably foreseen to use the aforementioned water supply for personal use, contact, and/or consumption.

7. That at all times relevant hereto, the Defendant was responsible for maintaining, inspecting, and otherwise providing that the property which it owned, controlled, and or operated at Camp Lejeune did not have dangerous and or hazardous contaminants or pollutants in the water supply or contaminants or pollutants that could leech into the water supply system that was expected to be used by human beings, regardless of the source of such contaminants or pollutants.

8. That at all times relevant hereto, Defendant was required to maintain and otherwise provide a water supply system that was in compliance, not only with due care, but also with any and all federal, state, and or all applicable military regulations, orders, procedures, instructions or standards to ensure the health, safety and welfare of all individuals that were reasonably foreseeable to consume or become physically exposed to said water supply system.

9. Attached as Exhibit B and Exhibit C to this complaint are true copies of the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, known as BUMED Instruction 6240.3B and BUMED Instruction 6240.3C, which at all pertinent times herein were in effect and required to be followed by the Defendant at various Navy bases and facilities, including Camp Lejeune.

10. The BUMEDs, Exhibit B and C, created and mandated a duty on the part of the command staff, agents, servants and employees of the Defendant at Camp Lejeune.

11. BUMED 6240.3B and C, Exhibits B and C, as applicable to various Naval bases, including Camp Lejeune, mandated that the water supply had to be adequate in capacity to meet maximum demands without creating health hazards, to be located, designed and constructed to eliminate or prevent contamination or pollution and to be conscientiously operated by well-trained and competent personnel whose qualifications were commensurate with the responsibilities of their positions.

12. The definition of a health hazard as mandated by BUMED 6240.3B and C, Exhibits B and C, means any condition, devices or practices in the water supply system and its operation, including structural defects, whether in the design, or construction, which create, or may create a danger to the health and well-being of the water consumer, which included all those persons reasonably expected to be drinking and bathing in the water at Camp Lejeune including the decedent Jennifer Edwards and the plaintiff Lee Edwards.

13. BUMED 6240.3B and C, Exhibits B and C at all pertinent times mandated, among other things, that a health hazard was to be considered by employees, agents and servants of the Defendant to mean any defects in the location, design, or construction of the water supply system, which may regularly or occasionally prevent satisfactory purification of the water supply

or cause it to be polluted from extraneous sources, even if the physiological effects of the pollutants or contaminants were not known.

14. The said BUMEDS, Exhibits B and C, mandated and required the command staff, agents, servants and employees of the Defendant at Camp Lejeune to ensure that the water supply be obtained from the most desirable source feasible, that efforts be made to control contaminants or pollution of the source and that if the source were not protected adequately by natural means, that it be adequately protected by treatment.

15. The said BUMEDS, Exhibits B and C, mandated and regulated the command staff at Camp Lejeune to take affirmative steps to make frequent sanitary surveys to locate and identify health hazards which might exist in the water supply system.

16. The said BUMEDS, Exhibits B and C, mandated and regulated a duty to enforce rules and regulations to prevent the development of health hazards in the water supply system, to adequately protect the water quality throughout all parts of the system, as demonstrated by “frequent surveys”, to see that there is a proper operation of the water supply under the “responsible” charge of personnel, to ensure adequate capacity to meet peak demands in the water supply without the development of health hazards, and to record the laboratory examinations to demonstrate consistent compliance with the water quality requirements of these standards.

17. Attached as Exhibit D is a Base Order effective at all pertinent times herein that commanded and directed command personnel, agents, servants and employees of the Defendant to cause periodic inspections to be made of contaminants and hazardous materials in stock and to take steps to avoid improper practices of disposal that may contaminate, among other things, the drinking water at Camp Lejeune.

18. That at all pertinent times the Defendant, through its agents, servants and employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, negligently, carelessly and recklessly failed to follow their mandate and failed to exercise due care by causing or allowing various pollutants and contaminants, such as tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, and benzene to exist in the base water supply in quantities that Defendant knew or should have known were dangerous to the life, health and welfare of those to whom they were supplying the water, including the decedent Jennifer Edwards and plaintiff Lee Edwards.

19. That subsequent to Defendant knowing or having reason to know that said water supply was contaminated or polluted with potentially dangerous and or hazardous chemicals, that Defendant had the duty to warn the consumer to whom it was supplying said water, even if the physiological effects were uncertain or unknown.

20. Attached as Exhibit E (best copy currently available to the plaintiffs) is a true copy of the Defendant's report of a surveillance performed for the detection of trihalomethane in the water supply of Camp Lejeune. Trihalomethane is an expected by-product of the chlorination treatment of a water supply. This report alerted the base command that the water was so highly contaminated with other chemicals that the values of the trihalomethane could not even be determined but only estimated because of the presence of the pollution or contaminants.

21. Attached as Exhibit F is a true copy of the Defendant's report of January 1981 reporting to the base command at Camp Lejeune that the trihalomethanes could not even be measured at all because of the presence of heavy organic chemicals and alerted the base command of the need to analyze for chlorinated organics, such as tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, dichloroethylene, and vinyl chloride.

22. Attached as Exhibit G is a true copy of the Defendant's report, again alerting the base command at Camp Lejeune that the water supply was "highly contaminated with other chlorinated hydrocarbons (solvents)!" The Defendant, through its agents, servants and employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, negligently, carelessly and recklessly failed to follow the mandated responsibilities, as well as those responsibilities required by due care, to conduct an investigation of the report by qualified personnel and to conduct frequent surveys, to enforce regulations, orders, procedures, instructions, and or standards and to take all reasonable steps to make sure that the contaminants even from extraneous sources did not pose a potential danger to the health and well being of the persons expected to use that water, including the Plaintiff herein.

23. Attached as Exhibit H is a report of the Grainger Laboratories, an independent contractor hired by the Defendant, alerting the command staff at Camp Lejeune that when they tried to conduct the monthly test for trihalomethane (an expected by product of chlorination) they also were hampered by what was thought to be a chlorinated organic substance and that "[t]hese appeared to be at high levels and hence more important from a health standard than the total trihalomethane content."

24. As evidence by at least Exhibits E, F, and G herein, the base command already knew for at least a year and a half before the Grainger report of the high concentrations of contaminants that presented a health hazard to the persons expected to use the water supply, but carelessly, negligently, and recklessly failed to take the necessary steps to warn, examine, survey, protect and or take reasonable steps to provide a safe water system to the consumer personnel at Camp Lejeune, including the Plaintiffs herein.

25. The Command was advised, through said Grainger Report of August 10, 1982, that the source of the dangerous contamination and pollution was the well fields owned and operated by the Defendant.

26. Both the decedent Jennifer Edwards and the plaintiff Lee Edwards resided at Camp Lejeune after August 10, 1982.

27. At all times relevant, agents, servants, and or employees of the Defendant, acting within the course and scope of their employment, in addition to allowing pollutants and contaminants into the water supply system from other sources, caused or permitted large quantities of chlorinated solvents and other contaminants to be dumped and disposed of within Camp Lejeune property surreptitiously and under the cover of darkness and under the guise of training exercises for firemen, in addition to negligently and recklessly permitting spills and drum disposal as well as solvent disposal practices from off-base facilities, without providing notice or warnings to consumers that they were being exposed to the dangerous and or potentially poisonous substances that the Defendant knew or should have known were leeching into the aforementioned water supply system.

28. At all times relevant, Defendant knew or should have known that providing water with contaminants, including chlorinated solvents, regardless of the source, would likely cause a variety of health problems, including but not limited to cancers, liver and kidney damage, central nervous system disturbances in humans, disfigurement, pain, suffering and possibly death to the people to whom Defendant provided said water system.

29. That in or about November, 1979, the Defendant, through its Environmental Protection Agency, published a Suggested No Adverse Reaction level for trichloroethylene of no more than 75 parts per billion in a water supply. A true copy is attached hereto as Exhibit I.

30. In or about April, 1980, the Defendant, through its Environmental Protection Agency, published a Suggested No Adverse Reaction Level for perchloroethylene (another name for Tetrachloroethylene) for long term exposure not to exceed 20 parts per billion in a water supply system. A true copy is attached hereto as Exhibit J.

31. The Defendant's Environmental Protection Agency's Suggested No Adverse Reaction Level for perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene, regardless of whether they were "legally" binding, along with other publications, and mandates, procedures or standards, such as the said BUMEDS, Exhibits B and C, actively or constructively, put the Base Command on further notice that the exceedingly high levels of contaminants and pollution in the water supply system would likely and foreseeably cause harm to the people to whom they were supplying the subject water.

32. In fact, when the tap water was tested in or about May of 1982, the trichloroethylene level in the Hadnot Point area of Camp Lejeune was as high as 140 parts per billion (Exhibit H herein) and in July 1982 in Tarawa Terrace, a residential area of Camp Lejeune there were 104 parts per billion of tetrachloroethylene in the water supply.

33. When the testing was performed in or about February of 1985, the trichloroethylene in the water supply was as high as 1148 parts per billion and the dichloroethylene level as high as 406 parts per billion in the Berkley Manor Elementary School area of Camp Lejeune and the tetrachloroethylene was 215 ppb, with one well supplying the water to consumers at Camp Lejeune having 18,900 ppb of trichloroethylene, 400 parts per billion of perchloroethylene, 8,070 parts per billion of dichloroethylene and 655 parts per billion of vinyl chloride.

34. That at no time did the Defendant warn the individuals at the base or those coming onto the base that would be reasonably expected to use that water, that said water supply could and or would potentially harm them and their families.

35. Attached as Exhibit K is a true copy of a Notice to Residents of Tarawa Terrace, an area of Camp Lejeune, that there was a problem “supplying enough water” because two wells were taken off the line because “minute (trace) amounts of several organic chemicals have been detected in the water.”

36. The said Notice, Exhibit K, was in itself an act of negligence, carelessness, and recklessness on the part of the base command staff in that it affirmatively ignored a duty to warn the users of the subject water of exceedingly high levels of pollutants or contaminants while engendering detrimental reliance on the part of consumers of the water by stating that the pollutants and contaminants existed only in “minute” or “trace” amounts when the command staff knew or should have known that the levels and nature of the pollutants and contaminants were so exceedingly high they could cause, among other illnesses, kidney and liver damage, damage to the central nervous system, disfigurement in fetuses, cancer and other potential health problems and or death.

37. That the Defendant’s Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, a statutorily created agency, an operating division within the Department of Health and Human Services, at the direction and or request of the Defendant’s Department of Defense, revealed to the public that for a thirty year period, extending at least from 1957 through 1987, the level of chlorinated solvents exceeded Navy regulations, procedures or standards, instructions, and was at times hundreds, and sometimes thousands of times, greater than levels known by the Defendant to be the acceptable and safe levels for use by human beings.

38. That Defendant failed and or refused to notify the people exposed to the contaminated water of their potentially dangerous exposures and the nature and extent of the potential health issues relating thereto and that even after the Defendant publicly revealed the extent of the levels of said pollutants and contaminants as being present in the water at least from 1957 through 1987, exposing people at the base to exceedingly dangerous levels, it failed again to notify persons who may have been in contact with the subject water.

39. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the National Center for Environmental Health at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention through the Department of Health and Human Services, erroneously, negligently, carelessly and with reckless indifference continues to this day in efforts to instill confidence in those exposed to pollutants and contaminants that there is either an improbable or no causal link between the excessive contamination presented by chlorinated solvents and their illnesses, including, but not limited to cancers, liver and kidney damage, damage to the central nervous system, disfigurements, and even in some cases death.

40. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Department of Veteran Affairs, has made findings of fact in administrative hearings admitting that “part of the water supply at Camp Lejeune was found to be contaminated with toxic chemicals that included tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, and dichloroethylene.” *See* Citation Nr. 0206874, Decision Date 06/26/02; Docket No. 01-02 95; On Appeal From The Department of Veteran Affairs Regional Office In Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

41. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Department of Veteran Affairs, has made administrative findings of fact admitting that the evidence that a veteran contracted cancer of the hard palate from exposure to tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene and dichloroethylene at Camp Lejeune. *See* Citation Nr. 0206874, Decision Date 06/26/02; Docket No. 01-02 95; On Appeal From The Department of Veteran Affairs Regional Office In Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

42. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Department of Veteran Affairs, has made findings of fact in administrative hearings admitting that at least one veteran suffered “fatal acute lymphoblastic leukemia [that] likely as not had its origin as the result of exposure to certain toxic volatile organic compounds during [the veteran’s] period of service at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.” *See* Citation Nr. 0634583, Decision Date 11/08/06; Docket No. 05-26 370; On Appeal From The Department of Veteran Affairs Regional Office In Baltimore, Maryland.

43. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Department of Health & Human Services and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, have “recognized the [Department of Veteran Affairs’] efforts concerning the problems facing veterans who were exposed to drinking water contaminated with volatile organic compounds at Camp Lejeune.” The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry noted that “scientific literature has associated many of these chemicals in the water with cancer and other health outcomes... . The reports noted that PCE [perchloroethylene], TCE [trichloroethylene] and DCE [dichloroethylene]

are reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens. Benzene and vinyl chloride are already classified as “known human carcinogens.” *See* Rating Decision, Department of Veteran Affairs, Regional Office, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA; Paul Buckley/Sue Buckley; Rating Decision March 8, 2010.

44. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Department of Veteran Affairs, has made findings of fact in administrative hearings admitting that “[i]t is well established that TCE, PCE, DCE, Benzene, Vinyl Chloride, Radioactive material, Pesticides [including DDT], Petroleum based products and other volatile organic compounds found in the water at Camp Lejeune are known human carcinogens.” *See* Rating Decision, Department of Veteran Affairs, Regional Office, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA; Paul Buckley/Sue Buckley; Rating Decision March 8, 2010.

45. That the Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Department of Veteran Affairs, has made findings of fact in administrative hearings admitting that one veteran’s multiple myeloma, an incurable cancer, was “directly related to [the veteran’s] military service.” This conclusion was supported by the veteran’s physician who stated that the veteran had no known risk factors for multiple myeloma “other than [his] service at... Camp Lejeune, NC, the site of toxic water contamination.” *See* Rating Decision, Department of Veteran Affairs, Regional Office, JFK Federal Building, Boston, MA; Paul Buckley/Sue Buckley; Rating Decision March 8, 2010.

46. In addition to the foregoing described contaminants, benzene was also introduced to the drinking water to Camp Lejeune. As early as 1984, more than 800,000 gallons of fuel

leaked from underground storage tanks near a water well in Camp Lejeune. A test in July 1984 indicated that benzene was present at a level of 380 parts per billion, well above federal standard of 5 parts per billion.

47. To iterate, benzene is a “known human carcinogen.” Benzene is recognized as a “known human carcinogen” by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the US National Toxicology Program (NTP). See American Cancer Society website:

[www.cancer.org/docroot/PED/content/PED\\_1\\_3x\\_Known\\_and\\_Probable\\_Carcinogens.asp?sitearea=PED](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/PED/content/PED_1_3x_Known_and_Probable_Carcinogens.asp?sitearea=PED)

48. The Defendant, through its agents, servants and or employees, knew that the benzene levels in drinking water at Camp Lejeune far exceeded safe levels, but failed to disclose the existence, amount, degree and or safety hazards posed by benzene.

49. Upon information and belief, the Defendant, through its agents, servants and or employees, through error and omission, or intentionally, suppressed the truth regarding the level of benzene present in drinking water at Camp Lejeune.

50. The Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, has admitted the following on its website:

U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina was established in 1942. In 1982, the Marine Corps discovered specific volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the drinking water provided by two of the eight water treatment plants on base.

Water from the Tarawa Terrace Treatment Plant was contaminated by PCE (perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene). The source of the contamination was the waste disposal practices at ABC One-Hour Cleaners, an off-base dry cleaning firm. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) modeled the contamination and determined that the Tarawa Terrace system had PCE levels that exceeded the current standard of 5 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) for 346 months between November 1957 and February

1987. (Note: 1 µg/L of a drinking water contaminant is equivalent to 1 part per billion or ppb) The most contaminated wells were shut down in February 1985.

Water from the Hadnot Point Treatment Plant was contaminated primarily by TCE (trichloroethylene). Other contaminants in the drinking water included DCE (t-1,2-dichloroethylene), PCE and benzene. The system was contaminated by multiple sources: leaking underground storage tanks, industrial area spills, and waste disposal sites. ATSDR is currently modeling the Hadnot Point system.

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/background.html>.

51. The Defendant, through its agents, servants, and or employees, acting within the course and scope of their employment, including but not limited to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, has admitted the following on its website:

... Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in Hadnot Point and Tarawa Terrace wells and their water distribution systems during the base's 1980-85 sampling program.

The Tarawa Terrace drinking water system was contaminated with perchloroethylene from Nov. 1957-February 1987 at levels above the current maximum contaminant level of 5 ppb. It was shut down in March 1987, but the heavily contaminated wells were shut down in February 1985.

The Holcomb Boulevard drinking water system was constructed in June 1972 and was generally not contaminated with solvents except for some intermittent exposures. During the dry months in late spring or early summer, the Holcomb Boulevard system occasionally required additional water from the contaminated Hadnot Point system to meet demand. On January 27, 1985, the Holcomb Boulevard system was shut down for repairs until February 7, 1985. During this time, contaminated water from Hadnot Point supplied water to the family housing units in the Holcomb Bridge system.

The Hadnot Point drinking water system is still being modeled. We know that trichloroethylene was found at 1400 ppb, trans 1,2-dichloroethylene was present at more than 300 ppb, and benzene and pesticides were found in the water.

...

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were detected in Hadnot Point and Tarawa Terrace wells during a 1980-85 sampling program. The samples were collected by Camp Lejeune staff. The chemicals detected included trichloroethylene (TCE), perchloroethylene (PCE), benzene, and trans 1,2-dichloroethylene (DCE). Contamination of wells began many years before detection. Other on-base treatment plants were not contaminated. Contamination of Hadnot Point and Tarawa Terrace drinking water systems was intermittent. Wells rotated in and out of service. Each system had more wells than necessary to supply water on any given day.

...

The studies and the water modeling include benzene as well as the other contaminants (TCE, PCE, DCE, vinyl chloride) found in the Hadnot Point drinking water system. (Benzene was not detected in the Tarawa Terrace drinking water system.)

One supply well serving the Hadnot Point drinking water system was heavily contaminated with benzene. This well, "#602", was sampled in July 1984 and found to have 380 per billion (ppb) of benzene. The current drinking water standard for benzene is 5 ppb.

Well #602 was in operation during the July 1984 sample. However about 20 other wells that were not contaminated with benzene were also operating at the time. Water from all these wells was mixed together at the treatment plant before entering the drinking water system. Therefore, the level of benzene in the drinking water system would be much less than the level detected in well #602. Well #602 was placed out of service in late November 1984. Benzene was detected at 120 ppb and 720 ppb in two samples taken soon after the well was placed out of service.

ATSDR is currently modeling the Hadnot Point drinking water system to estimate the monthly average levels of benzene and the other contaminants in the drinking water system.

[http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/faq\\_water.html](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/faq_water.html).

52. That the Defendant, at all times pertinent, through the acts and omissions of their agents, servants and or employees acting within the course and scope of its employment were negligent, reckless, careless and in violation of its standard of due care in at least the following ways:

- a. In failing to provide water that was fit for human contact and consumption;
- b. In dumping or permitting the dumping and disposal of large quantities of contaminants and pollutants on its property that would and did cause contamination of the water supply system;
- c. In failing to train personnel concerning practices of disposal of contaminants and pollutants and in monitoring and detecting the hazard;
- d. In failing to ensure that the subject water supply was obtained from the most desirable source feasible and in failing to make efforts to control contaminants or pollution at the source or, if not accomplished by natural means, to do so by treatment.
- e. In failing to make sure that no potential health hazard existed in said water supply, either from the location, design or construction of the system that could allow pollution from extraneous sources, even if the physiological effects were not known.
- f. In failing to provide well-trained and competent personnel whose qualifications are commensurate with the responsibility of conscientiously operating the said water system so that it did not contain pollutants or contaminants.
- g. In failing to conduct frequent surveys of the water, and whenever surveys or tests were made, failing to take steps to rectify the contamination and pollution that those tests revealed.
- h. In failing to monitor and warn the inhabitants and other exposed persons at Camp Lejeune of the exposure to the exceedingly high levels of contaminant and other potential damage of exposure to the water supply;
- i. In negligently, carelessly and indifferently continuing to not only warn and notify, but to instill a level of confidence in those persons exposed to these contaminants and pollution that there is no proven connection between their identifiable illnesses, disfigurements and deaths and the poisons that existed in the water supply;
- j. In that even after the Defendant was specifically warned by its own agents and contractors that it was supplying contaminated or polluted water to the inhabitants of Camp Lejeune, it carelessly, recklessly and negligently failed to close down or correct the water supply for years thereafter without notice or warning to the people exposed;
- k. In failing to clean properly the contaminated and polluted condition in a timely manner to prevent contamination of the aquifers and surrounding areas;

1. In that in addition to violating the standard of due care, the Defendant is negligent in violating applicable federal, state, and or military regulations, orders, procedures, or standards intended for the safety, health and welfare of the people located at Camp Lejeune; and
- m. In continuing to the present day to instill a doubt in the minds of its victims by maintaining, insinuating or implying that there was no problem existing or if there was, that there is no causal link between the exposure to these contaminants and pollutants and their health problems.

53. The Defendant suppressed from the plaintiffs the dangers posed by the drinking water contaminants, including benzene, described hereinabove. The Defendant suppressed from the plaintiffs the Defendant's knowledge that the drinking water was contaminated. The Defendant suppressed from the plaintiffs the nature and true extent of the drinking water contamination. The Defendant suppressed from the plaintiffs the fact that the plaintiffs were in the population(s) exposed to the drinking water contaminated as described above. The Defendant did not advise, alert or otherwise warn or caution plaintiffs that plaintiffs were at risk for cancer or other illness as a result of the exposure to the contaminants described hereinabove. Plaintiffs were unaware and did not know of the (1) drinking water contamination; (2) health hazards posed by the drinking water contamination; (3) relevant populations at risk; (4) possible and or probable resulting illnesses; (5) mitigating measures, if any, plaintiffs could avail themselves of; and (6) any hazards posed by plaintiffs' residency at Camp LeJeune, all as set forth hereinabove and below.

54. The Plaintiff Lee Edwards is the son of John Edwards, who served as a United States Marine until his honorable discharge. Plaintiff Lee Edwards resided at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina from March, 1985 until June, 1988. During that time, the water supplied to him for drinking and bathing by the Defendant was contaminated and polluted as described above.

55. As a direct and proximate cause of the exposure to said pollutants and contaminants, the Plaintiff developed a brain cancer, known as astrocytoma, stage two, that was

diagnosed in July, 2009. As a result, plaintiff undergone surgery. He continues to suffer from the presence of a brain tumor. The tumor is incurable.

56. The plaintiff Lee Edwards was born on February 22, 1985. He received a bachelors degree and masters degree in accounting. He is expected to suffer pain, fear and anxiety of a recurrence and dying of cancer, loss of mobility and enjoyment of life, loss of income and the ability to obtain gainful employment, and medical expenses, now and in the future.

57. The decedent Jennifer Edwards, on whose behalf her mother and next friend Connie Edwards brings this suit, is the sister of plaintiff Lee Edwards, and the daughter of John Edwards, who served as a United States Marine until his honorable discharge. Decedent Jennifer Edwards resided at Camp Lejeune from March, 1985 until June, 1988. During that time, the water supplied to her for drinking and bathing by the Defendant was contaminated and polluted as described above.

58. As a direct and proximate cause of the exposure to said pollutants and contaminants, the Plaintiff Jennifer Edwards developed brain cancer. Decedent Jennifer Edwards died as a result of the brain cancer.

59. Plaintiffs have submitted Standard Form 95 Claims for Damage, Injury or Death under the Federal Tort Claims Act to the Defendant on behalf of decedent Jennifer Edwards. *See* Exhibit A.

60. Plaintiffs have submitted Standard Form 95 Claims for Damage, Injury or Death under the Federal Tort Claims Act to the Defendant on behalf of individual defendant Lee Edwards. *See* Exhibit A.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs demand judgment against the Defendant in an amount that that will fully compensate each plaintiff for all the losses he or she or her decedent has suffered, and will suffer in the future as allowed by the applicable law and for costs, fees and other relief that the Court may deem just and proper.

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