

## **Munitions Response Program Overall Objectives** \* Conduct investigation and remedial actions that reduce risk to human health posed by explosive items. \* Reduce the explosives risk, as appropriate, to meet the U.S. Fish and Wildlife land use plan. **Former Vieques Naval Training** Range: Transferred 2003 **Former Naval Ammunition** Support Detachment: Transferred 2001 Isabel Segunda DOI/FWS Municipality of Vieque Esperanza Puerto Rico Conservation Trust

#### **Time Critical Removal Action**



- 235 acres surface cleared in the Live Impact Area
- Items located requiring detonation
  - > Live Bombs 105
  - > Inert Bombs 917
  - > Live Projos/Mortars 1995
  - > Inert Projos/Mortars 1776
  - > Live Rockets 102
  - > Inert Rockets 10
  - > Flares-Pyrotechnics 39
  - > Live ICMs 28
  - > Inert ICMs 7
- More than 100,000 munitions related items have been removed



#### **Time Critical Removal Action**



- Implemented "boat patrols" on north and south sides of LIA to inform and protect the public
- \* Air monitoring conducted to evaluate potential releases from detonations
  - To date, no detections of explosives compounds or metals exceeding screening levels



### **Time Critical Removal Action**



- On-site munitions debris and range related debris processing facility to insure scrap metal shipped off site is free of explosives
  - Process includes cutting materials into manageable size and heating to insure no explosive residues remain





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## **Support Actions**



- \* Completed biological assessment for LIA
  - Continuing monitoring of turtle nesting areas
  - Conducting vegetation survey of ECA
- Expanding biological assessment to EMA, SIA, and ECA



## **Support Actions**



- Conducted UXO Technician I training course
  - > 13 local residents graduated
- Conducted 40 hour OSHA training and UXO awareness training
  - 49 local residents graduated
  - 47 graduates working as sweep personnel



#### **Economics**



- Economic impacts from training locals
  - Over \$600,000 in salaries paid to local residents since November 2005
  - Over \$750,000 in travel and lodging costs saved and applied to clean up effort
- Over \$1,000,000 paid to Puerto Rican contractors and support personnel
- Average of \$90,000 to \$100,000 per month is spent for local services (housing, fuel, food)
- Munitions Response Program Funding
  - > Fiscal Year 2005 \$8M
  - > Fiscal Year 2006 \$20.0M
  - > Fiscal Year 2007 \$ 19.6M

## **Air Emissions Modeling Approach**



#### Objectives

- Support prescribed (controlled) burn variance application
- Estimate impact of emissions in ambient air
- Identify appropriate locations for monitoring stations
- Identify target compounds for monitoring

#### Approach

- Series of joint calls (PREQB, EPA, FWS, US Navy) held to achieve consensus on modeling approach and Protocol
- Final Modeling protocol prepared after comments received and incorporated on Draft and Draft Final Modeling Protocols

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## **Air Emissions Modeling Summary**



#### Two Types of models utilized

- CALPUFF model for dispersion of emissions from prescribed (controlled) burns
- OBODM Gaussian dispersion model used for BIP emissions

## Modeling conducted to represent "worst case concentrations" emitted from the LIA

- BIP modeling assumed 2 simultaneous 1000 lb detonations
- Prescribed (controlled) burned modeling assumed burning a parcel up to 100 acres in size

#### Meteorological data used from 2003-2005

Predominant wind flow determined to be in a westerly to northwesterly direction

## **Air Emissions Modeling Summary- Continued**

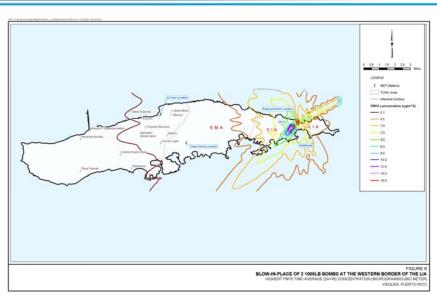


- Modeling results show that fine particulates of dust (PM<sub>10</sub>) and carbon monoxide (CO) are the most significant emissions from the BIP and Prescribed (Controlled) burn modeling
  - Worst case concentrations from the BIPs were estimated to be contained within close proximity to the LIA
  - Worst case concentrations from BIPs predicted to be not measurable in ambient air
  - Worst case concentrations from prescribed (controlled) burns were estimated to migrate towards Camp Garcia and Isabel Segunda
  - Under worst case conditions both PM and CO were estimated to be below their regulatory limits in populated areas (ambient air)

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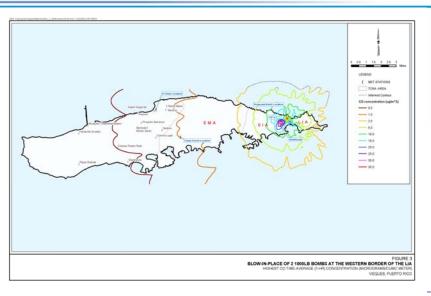
### Preliminary BIP Modeling Results; PM<sub>10</sub>





### Preliminary BIP Modeling Results; 1 hr CO

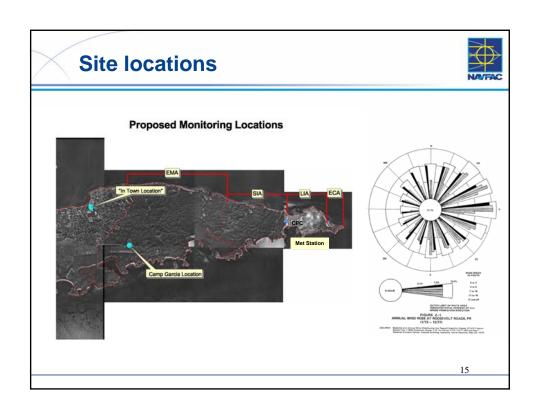




# Ambient Air Monitoring – Demonstrate compliance with NAAQS



- Install compliance network of EPA Equivalent Method continuous PM<sub>10</sub> and CO monitors in 'ambient air'
  - Camp Garcia monitoring station (Line AC power)
    met station; WS, WD, T2, T10, SR, PB, RH
    PM<sub>10</sub> Automated, continuous, equivalent method
    CO Automated, continuous, equivalent method
  - 'In Town' Isabel Segunda monitoring station (Line AC power)
     PM<sub>10</sub> Automated, continuous, equivalent method
     CO Automated, continuous, equivalent method
  - LIA/SIA met station Solar Power WS, WD, T2, T10, SR, PB, RH
- Use Ambient Monitoring Network to demonstrate and verify compliance
  - Correlate emission factors to  $\mathrm{PM}_{10}$  or CO as surrogate for very low concentration compounds
- Discontinue use of existing 'near source' network after start-up of ambient air network





## Prescribed (Controlled) Burn Plan Status



- · Draft Plan undergoing internal review
  - Limits size of burn area to below 100 acres
  - Includes fire breaks and application of fire retardants to control fires
  - Constraints for burning during selected meteorological conditions and during volcanic activity
- Prescribed (Controlled) Burning Variance Application to be submitted to PREQ and EPA
  - Summary of air monitoring completed to date
  - Air Emissions Modeling Report
  - Air Monitoring Plan
  - Prescribed Burn Plan
- Application to be submitted to public for review and comment

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#### **Future Actions**



- Continue time critical removal action for remainder of LIA and ECA (850 acres)
- Submit Prescribed (Controlled) Burn Variance Application
- Conduct Phase II Site Inspection
  - Investigate 35 identified munitions response sites
  - Perform digital geophysical mapping of roads and beaches identified in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service land use plan
- Conduct removal action for subsurface MEC at roads and beaches
- Train 24 additional sweep personnel
- Train 25 additional UXO Technician I