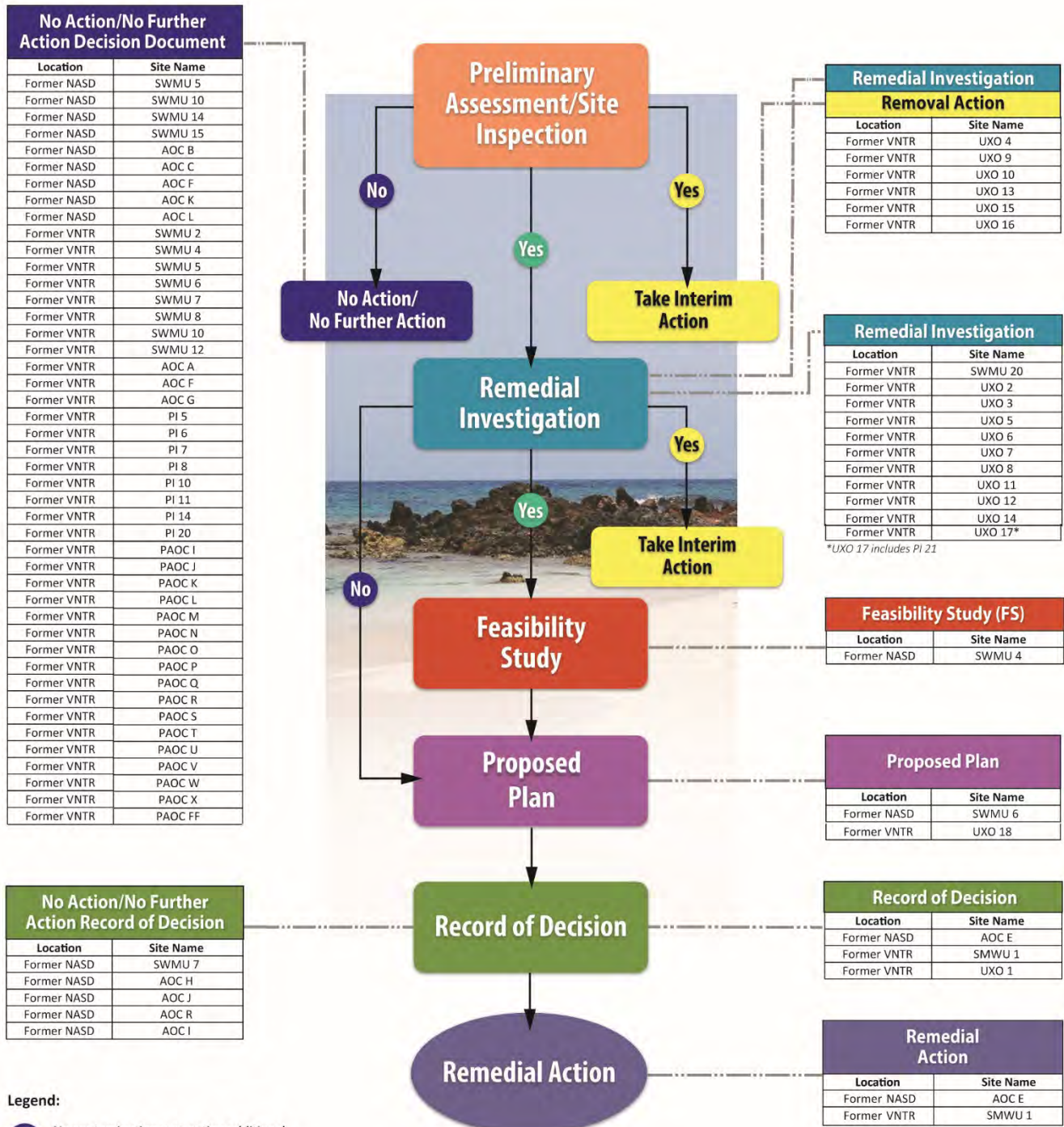


# STATUS OF VIEQUES CLEANUP PROGRAM SITES UNDER CERCLA



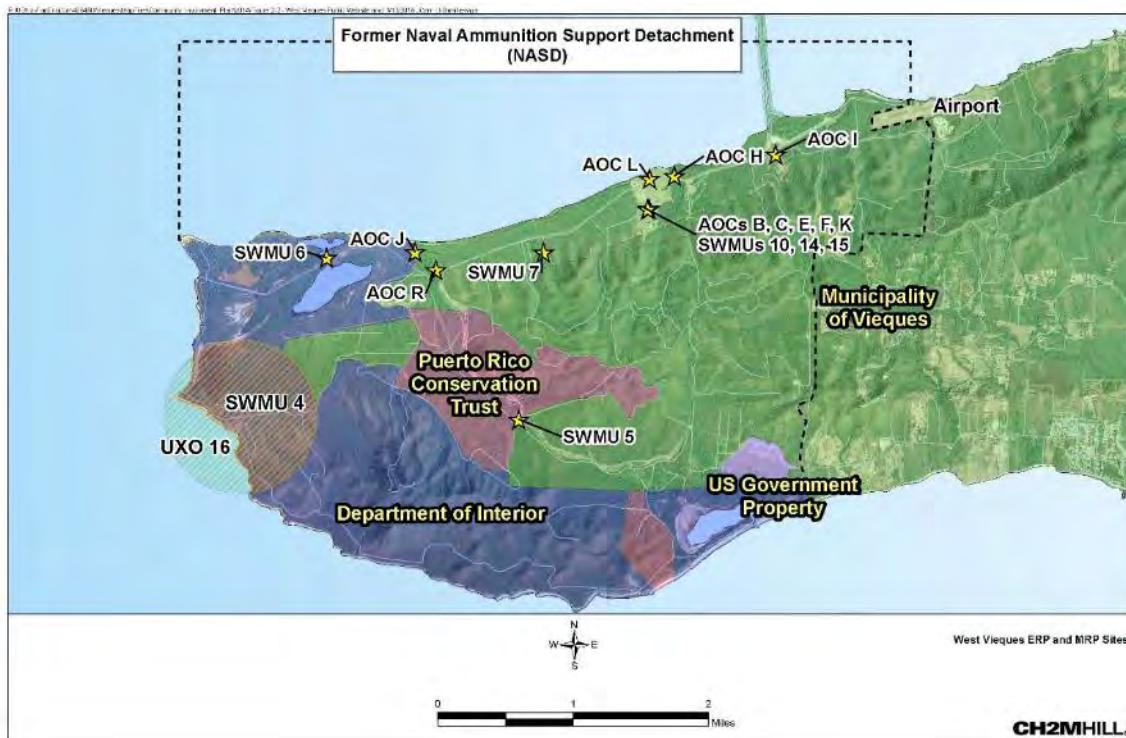
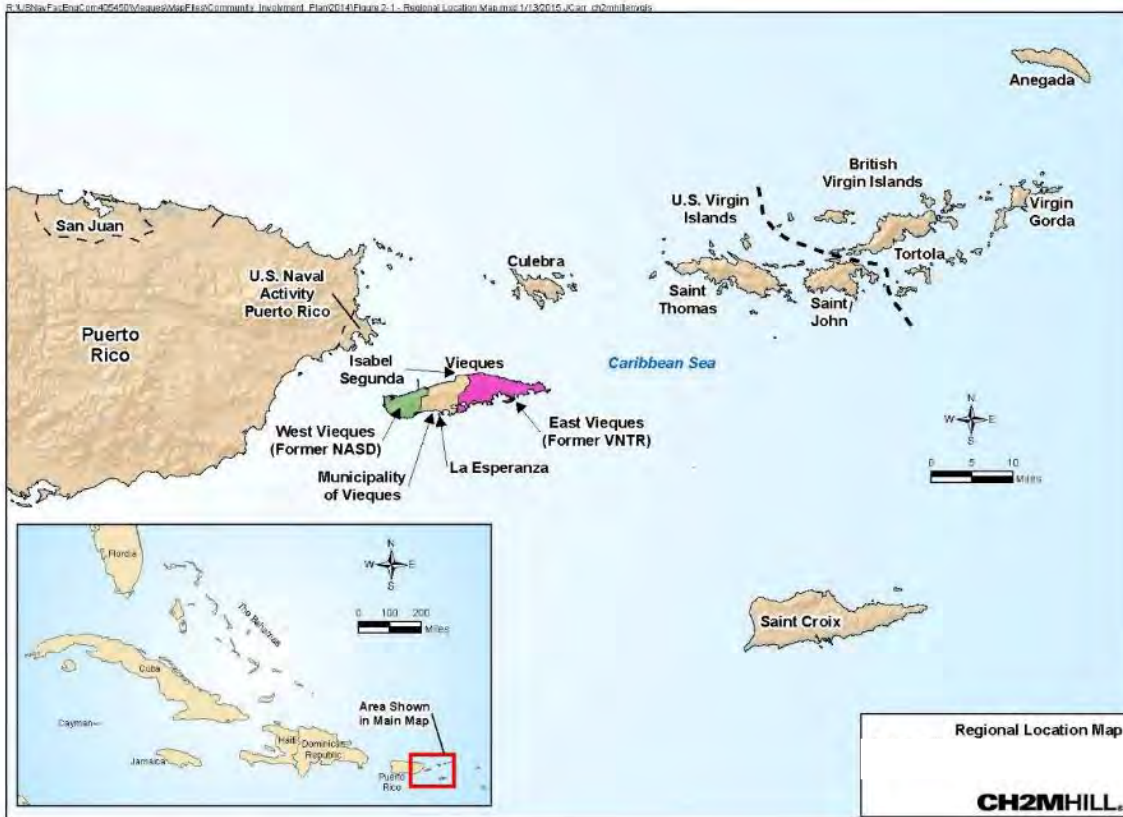
**Legend:**

- No** No contamination warranting additional study or action identified.
- Yes** Contamination and/or risk warranting further investigation or action identified.
- Yes** Significant contamination and imminent/substantial risk identified.

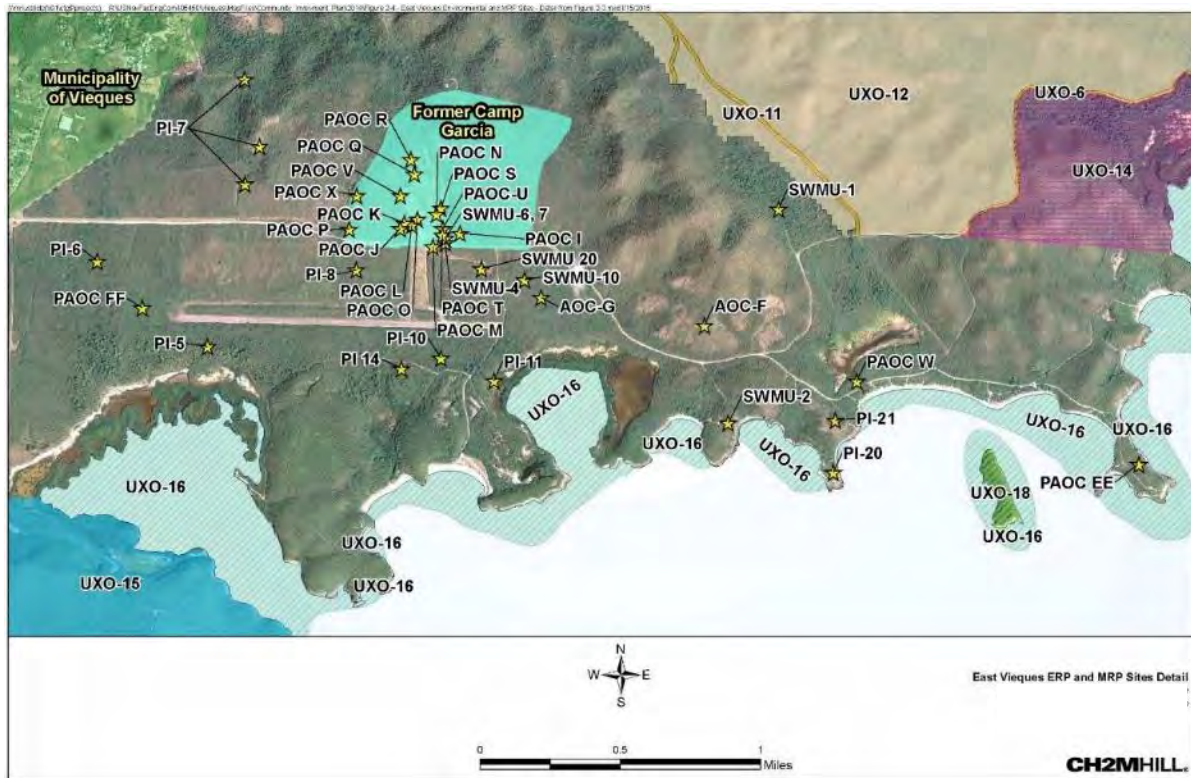
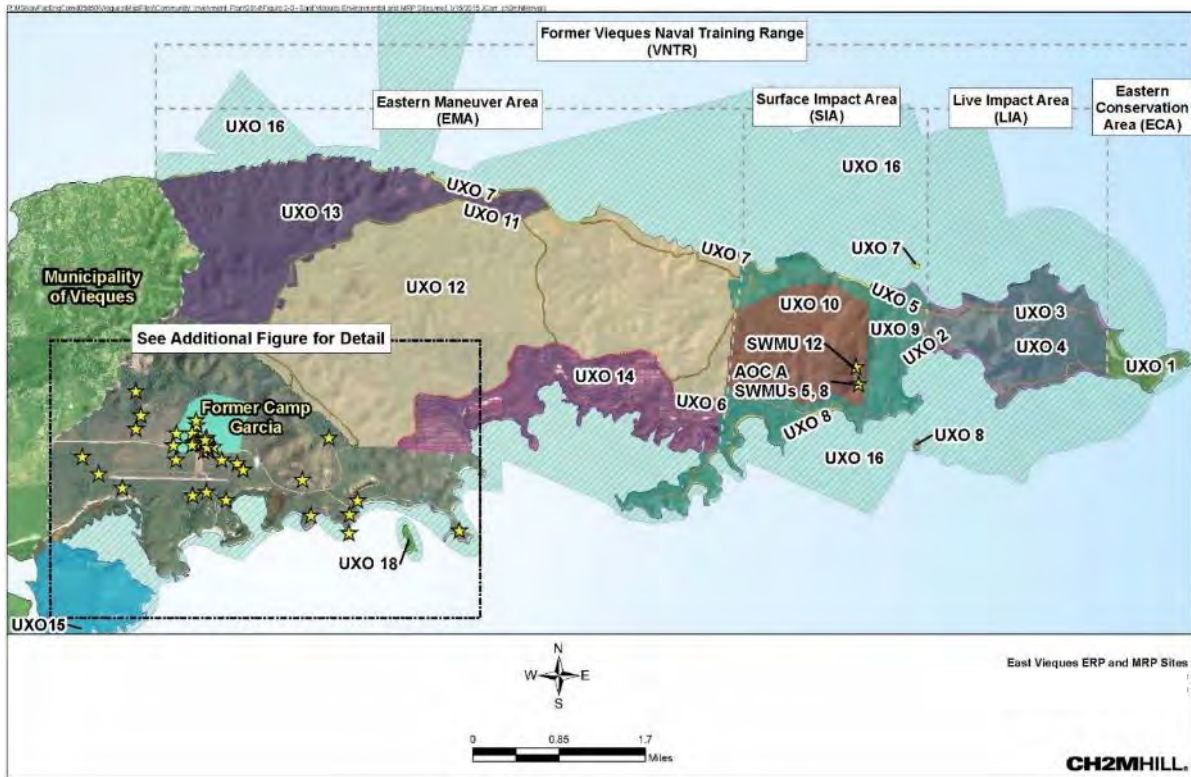
**Note:** Formal public input solicited during **Proposed Plan** and **Interim Action** steps of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) process.

**73 Total sites --- 50 completed sites (70% of sites completed) as of end of October 2016**

# GENERAL LOCATION OF VIEQUES AND LOCATION OF WEST VIEQUES ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM AND MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM SITES



# LOCATION OF EAST VIEQUES ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM AND MUNITIONS RESPONSE PROGRAM SITES





## THE CERCLA PROCESS: A ROADMAP FOR SITE CLEANUP

CERCLA, commonly known as Superfund, is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. One of the key provisions of the Superfund law is a defined process to clean up contaminated sites. The Navy is performing the clean up on Vieques in accordance with CERCLA.

The Navy's Vieques cleanup is organized into two primary programs: the Munitions Response Program (MRP) and the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). The MRP addresses leftover munitions in order to reduce explosive hazards. The ERP focuses on addressing potential environmental contaminants (non-munitions related) attributed to past Navy activities that may pose an unacceptable risk to human and/or environmental health.

The CERCLA process is described below. The flow chart shows how Vieques environmental and munitions sites are progressing in the cleanup process. Below is a description of each of the CERCLA steps applicable to Vieques clean up.



**Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection (PA/SI)** – A preliminary evaluation/investigation (PA/SI) determines if there has been a release of hazardous waste or materials causing contamination that warrants further study or cleanup.

**Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** – A Remedial Investigation (RI) determines the nature and extent of contamination and associated human health and ecological risks. If cleanup is determined to be warranted, the Feasibility Study (FS) evaluates cleanup approaches that may be selected.

**Proposed Plan** – The preferred cleanup approach, based on the evaluation of various alternatives identified in the Feasibility Study, is documented in the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP). It describes all remedial alternatives that were evaluated and explains the nine criteria used to conduct the evaluation and comparison of the alternatives. It is provided to the public for formal comment prior to selecting the remedy.

**Record of Decision (ROD)** – The Record of Decision (ROD) documents the selection of the remedy following consideration of public comments received on the PRAP. It also serves as legal certification that the remedy was selected in accordance with the requirements of CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

**Remedy Implementation**- Preparation and implementation of the remedy documented in the Record of Decision.