# Statement of Basis for SWMU 75

Naval Activity Puerto Rico, Ceiba, Puerto Rico

May 2015

## 1. Introduction

This Statement of Basis is issued consistent with public participation provisions of the Section XXVIII of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) order on consent (EPA, 2007), to document and provide the rationale for the proposed final no further action determination for all media associated with Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 75, at Naval Activity Puerto Rico (NAPR), Ceiba, Puerto Rico. Based on previous investigation results and associated data evaluations, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the lead regulatory agency, in consultation with Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB), has determined that there have been no past or current releases at SWMU 75 warranting further investigation and that corrective action complete without controls determination is appropriate for the SWMU. Detailed information documenting environmental investigations at SWMU 75 can be found in the Amended Phase I RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report (CH2M HILL, 2014) and other reports and documents contained in the Administrative Record file http://go.usa.gov/8mnm. Table 1 of this Statement of Basis contains the documents relevant to the corrective action decision for SWMU 75 including the Administrative Record Number to assist the user in accessing the record within the Administrative Record file.

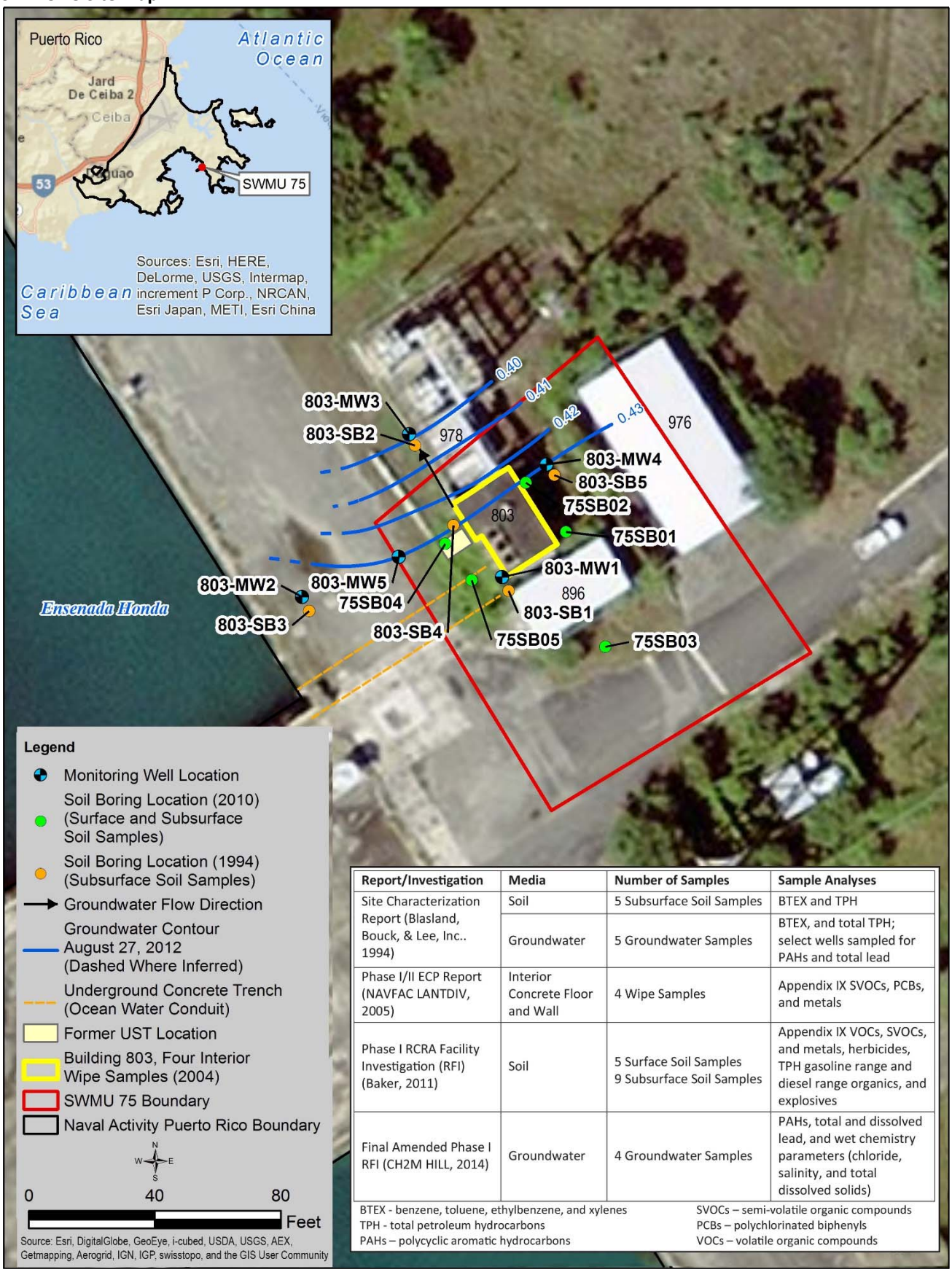
Soil and groundwater are the media associated with SWMU 75, and no further action is proposed for both media in this Statement of Basis. The SWMU 75 RFI, conducted in 2013, evaluated potential human health and ecological risks associated with site media. No potentially unacceptable risks were identified for SWMU 75 in the RFI (CH2M HILL, 2014). The surface water and sediment along the shoreline of Ensenada Honda were investigated separately as part of Area of Concern (AOC) D and closed with Corrective Action Complete without Controls, as noted in the RCRA Administrative Order on Consent (USEPA, 2007).

The public is invited to comment on the proposed no action determination for SWMU 75. This Statement of Basis includes information on how the public can participate in this decision making process. The EPA, in consultation with the Navy and PREQB, will make a final decision on the determination for SWMU 75 after reviewing and considering information submitted during the 30-day public **comment period** and may modify the proposed determination, based on new information and/or public comments. Therefore, community involvement is critical in the decision-making process, and the public is invited and encouraged to review and comment on this Statement of Basis. Following review and consideration of all information submitted during the public review and comment period, a Response to Comments document will be issued.

## 2. NAPR Background

NAPR, formerly Naval Station Roosevelt Roads (NSRR), consists of approximately 8,600 acres (USEPA, 2007) of land located on the east coast of Puerto Rico (**Figure 1**). NAPR is bordered to the west by mainland Puerto Rico, with the nearest municipality, Ceiba, to the west and north, and the municipality of Naguabo to the southwest. Fajardo is the nearest major town, located 8 miles to the north. NAPR is bordered on its remaining sides by water: the Atlantic Ocean is to the north, and the Vieques Passage, which opens up into the Caribbean Sea, is to the south and east.

FIGURE 1
**SWMU 75 Site Map**




| Report/Investigation | Media | Number of Samples | Sample Analyses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Site Characterization Report (Blasland, Bouck, & Lee, Inc.. 1994) | Soil | 5 Subsurface Soil Samples | BTEX and TPH |
| | Groundwater | 5 Groundwater Samples | BTEX, and total TPH; select wells sampled for PAHs and total lead |
| Phase I/II ECP Report (NAVFAC LANTDIV, 2005) | Interior Concrete Floor and Wall | 4 Wipe Samples | Appendix IX SVOCs, PCBs, and metals |
| Phase I RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) (Baker, 2011) | Soil | 5 Surface Soil Samples<br>9 Subsurface Soil Samples | Appendix IX VOCs, SVOCs, and metals, herbicides, TPH gasoline range and diesel range organics, and explosives |
| Final Amended Phase I RFI (CH2M HILL, 2014) | Groundwater | 4 Groundwater Samples | PAHs, total and dissolved lead, and wet chemistry parameters (chloride, salinity, and total dissolved solids) |

BTEX - benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
TPH - total petroleum hydrocarbons
PAHs – polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
SVOCs – semi-volatile organic compounds
PCBs – polychlorinated biphenyls
VOCs – volatile organic compounds

Military activity in the area started in 1941 when Fort Bundy was established on what is now the southwest portion of NAPR (LANTDIV, 2005). Fort Bundy was the headquarters for coastal artillery emplacements. In 1943, NSRR was established on the northeast portion of what is now NAPR. NSRR provided both training and support to the Atlantic fleet operations throughout the Caribbean. Fort Bundy and NSRR both remained active until the end of World War II, and were then maintained between World War II and 1957, both being deactivated and reactivated several times throughout this time. In 1957, Fort Bundy was incorporated into NSRR. NSRR then became home to the Atlantic Fleet Guided Missile Training Operations Center, which provided missile support facilities and training to Atlantic fleet submarine units. The facility was then commissioned separately as the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1963. As a result of the United States treaty with Panama in 1979 that stipulated the United States would remove its military presence from Panama, the United States relocated the Special Operations Command South to NSRR in 1999 and 2000.

When the 2004 Defense Appropriations Act was signed on September 30, 2003, it stipulated that NSRR was to be disestablished within 6 months, and that the real estate disposal and transfer would be carried out according to procedures outlined in Base Realignment and Closure 1990 (LANTDIV, 2005). Therefore, on March 31, 2004, NSRR was closed and NAPR was established to oversee the property as caretaker and to assist in the property transfer (LANTDIV, 2005). Currently, the Government of Puerto Rico owns the land that contains SWMU 75. The Navy transferred the land as part of the Economic Development Conveyance parcel on January 12, 2012; however, the Navy retained the responsibility for site characterization and, if necessary, corrective action. Groundwater and soil land use controls (LUCs) were implemented at SWMU 75 as a result of the investigation activities and the site is currently not in use.

In anticipation of the NSSR closure and the sale and transfer of property, a Draft Phase I ECP Report (LANTDIV, 2004) was prepared to document the environmental conditions of NSRR based on investigations, interviews, and a review of available information and data. The objective of the ECP Report was to categorize all of the property on NSRR and to determine the presence, likely presence, release, or likely release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product. A Phase II ECP investigation was performed to provide supplemental data to evaluate the SWMUs, AOCs, and ECP sites that had been identified and to determine the path forward for each. The Phase I/II ECP Report (LANTDIV, 2005) recommended that further investigation activities occur for many sites, including SWMU 75 (formerly ECP Site 21). Following the Phase II ECP investigation, the USEPA issued the RCRA § 7003 Administrative Order on Consent in 2007, which identified SWMU 75 as having a documented release of solid and/or hazardous waste and hazardous constituents, and required additional investigation in the form of a Phase I RFI (USEPA, 2007).

# 3. SWMU 75 Description and Background

SWMU 75 is less than 0.25 acre in size and is located along the waterfront area next to Pier 3, which is within the former Fueling Piers Area of the facility (**Figure 1**). SWMU 75 includes Building 803, the pump house for the former emergency fire deluge system, which is approximately 100 feet from Ensenada Honda. Building 803 is bounded on the northwest by Building 978, containing a large electrical transformer, and on the southeast by Building 896 (SWMU 74 – fuel pipelines and valves). Small grassy areas are located to the immediate northeast and southwest of Building 803, but the majority of the area around and including SWMU 75 is industrial and covered by concrete and asphalt (**Figure 1**).

A former underground storage tank (UST) (UST #803) was located on the southwest side of Building 803. The depth of the UST is unknown but would have been located above the water table, which is present at approximately 8 feet below ground surface (bgs). Until its removal in 1993, the UST stored diesel fuel for the pump house backup generator. Subsequently, fuel for the backup generator was stored in an aboveground storage tank (AST) adjacent to the former location of the UST. The floor of the building contains a subsurface access area to a concrete trench directly connected to Ensenada Honda, which is subject to wave and tidal action (**Figure 1**). The trench was used to extract seawater for the fire deluge system.

The soil characteristics of the site include approximately 1 foot of brown silt and gravel underlain by tan silt and sand with shell and coral fragments indicative of beach sand fill to approximately 10 to 11 feet bgs, then transition

to grey olive native marine deposits. The fill material was likely put in place to support the pier construction and operation.

The groundwater elevation at SWMU 75 is approximately 0.4 foot above mean sea level (amsl) and groundwater is encountered at about 8 feet bgs within the fill. The predominant flow direction is west-southwest toward Ensenada Honda based on historical investigation data (Baker, 2011). However SWMU 75's proximity to the water body results in apparent shifts in groundwater flow direction due to tidal influence as demonstrated by the August 2012 groundwater elevation data collected (**Figure 1**). The 1994 Site Characterization Report indicated free product was not observed on the water table during tank removal activities. Furthermore, no free product has been observed during any of the groundwater sampling events.

# 4. Previous Investigations

Several investigations, consisting of a Site Characterization (Blasland, Bouck, and Lee, Inc., 1994), Phase I/II ECP (NAVFAC LANTDIV, 2005), Phase I RFI (Baker, 2011), and Amended Phase I RFI (CH2M HILL, 2014) have been performed at SWMU 75 to evaluate and determine whether a release of hazardous waste or constituents has occurred from past RCRA-related activities, and if so, determine whether the suspected release warrants further investigation or action. A summary of previous investigations for SWMU 75, including the document title, author, year, and administrative record (AR) number, is provided in **Table 1**. The Amended Phase I RFI conducted a comprehensive review and evaluation of all of the data previously collected for SWMU 75, collected additional groundwater data, and concluded no potentially unacceptable risk was present associated with exposure to site media. Exposure scenarios, media evaluated, and results of the risk evaluation are summarized in the following subsections.

**TABLE 1**
SWMU 75 Previous Investigations

| Investigation/Report | Administrative Record Number | Results/Summary |
|---|---|---|
| Site Characterization for Site 803 (Blasland, Bouck, & Lee, Inc., 1994) | 002004 | A site characterization report was completed for Building 803 in 1994 as a result of the UST removal. Five subsurface soil samples were collected from boring locations and five monitoring wells were installed and sampled. Samples were analyzed for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), and four of the wells were also analyzed for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and total lead. BTEX and TPH were not detected in soil or groundwater. PAHs (acenaphthene, fluorene, phenanthrene, anthracene, and naphthalene) and lead were detected in the groundwater. However, there were no PREQB standards or federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for the PAHs that were detected and lead was detected below the USEPA action level for drinking water. Based on the results of the investigation, No Further Action as a result of release from the former UST was recommended. |
| Phase I/II Environmental Condition of Property (ECP) (LANTDIV, 2005) | 001086 | A Phase I/II ECP assessment was conducted in 2005, during which the presence of discarded oil filters, stains on the floor, and batteries were noted inside the building. Four wipe samples were collected on the floor and walls of the building and analyzed for Appendix IX semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals. Two SVOCs, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate and di-n-butylphthalate, and all of the Appendix IX metals were detected in the wipe samples. It was noted that lead exceeded the Toxic Substances Control Act standard for residential use of the building. Further investigation to determine whether contamination may be present outside the building as a result of the findings inside Building 803 was recommended. However, although batteries and stains on the floor were noted, which prompted collection of wipe samples, the few non-metal detections and low concentrations of all constituents detected suggest releases were likely very minor, consistent with minor drips and spills commonly associated with normal operations and maintenance of equipment. |

**TABLE 1**
SWMU 75 Previous Investigations

| Investigation/Report | Administrative Record Number | Results/Summary |
|---|---|---|
| Phase I RFI for SWMU 75 (Baker, 2011) | 001995 | A Phase I RFI was conducted in 2010 to further characterize the site based on the results of the Phase I/II ECP. Five surface and nine subsurface soil samples were collected and analyzed for Appendix IX volatile organic compounds (VOCs), SVOCs, metals, herbicides, TPH gasoline range and diesel range organics, and explosives. The analysis of the samples identified impacts to the surface and subsurface soil due to past activities at SWMU 75. Five SVOC LLPAHs including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene exceeded the residential regional screening levels (RSLs) in one or more of the surface soil samples collected. Benzo(a)pyrene exceeded the Regional industrial SL in sample 75SB01. Arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, vanadium, and zinc were reported at concentrations exceeding one or more of the screening values for the surface soil samples. Arsenic, cadmium, cobalt, copper, lead, selenium, vanadium, and zinc were reported at concentrations exceeding one or more of the screening values for the subsurface soil samples. Although reported concentrations for SVOCs exceeded the associated Residential RSLs in the subsurface soil, the Industrial RSLs were not exceeded for any sample. Baker concluded that impacts to the environment appear to have occurred at SWMU 75. A Full RFI Investigation was recommended to characterize the nature and extent of impacts to the surface and shallow subsurface soil at two locations within SWMU 75. Baker also proposed the Full RFI to include sampling of groundwater from all five existing wells and analyzed for LLPAHs and Appendix IX metals. |
| Amended Phase I RFI for SWMU 75 (CH2M HILL, 2014) | 002361 | Upon evaluation of the data and concurrence among the stakeholder agencies (Navy, USEPA, and PREQB), it was agreed that the existing soil data were sufficient in terms of spatial extent and analytical parameters to characterize the nature and extent of contamination and associated human health and ecological risks and that no additional soil sampling was necessary for SWMU 75. However, given that the groundwater data previously collected were more than 15 years old, the stakeholder agencies agreed that the previous samples may not adequately represent the current groundwater conditions and agreed to collect another round of samples. In August 2012, groundwater samples were collected from four of the existing monitoring wells and analyzed for PAHs, total and dissolved lead, and wet chemistry parameters (chloride, salinity, and total dissolved solids). MW3 (**Figure 1**) was the only location where any constituents were detected. Three PAHs, acenaphthene, fluoranthene, and pyrene were detected at MW3 at concentrations of 0.5 micrograms per liter (µg/L), 1.5 µg/L, and 1.4 µg/L respectively. However, none of the constituents detected exceeded the tap water Regional Screening Levels (RSLs) of 40 µg/L of acenaphthene, 63 µg/L of fluoranthene, and 8.7 µg/L of pyrene, or Puerto Rico water quality standards which are higher than the tap water RSLs (there are no MCLs or background values for these three constituents). The Amended Phase I RFI conducted a comprehensive review and evaluation of the new and historical data collected for SWMU 75, and concluded no potentially unacceptable risk was present associated with exposure to site media. |

# 5. Risk Evaluation Summary

The Amended Phase I RFI included a human health and ecological risk evaluations for soil and groundwater associated with SWMU 75. A summary for each media is as follows:

- *Soil* – Concentrations of constituents detected in soil were compared to USEPA residential regional screening levels (RSLs) (November 2012) and ecological screening values, and NAPR background concentrations. A human health risk evaluation was completed and included calculated risk estimates for a hypothetical future residential scenario as a conservative approach. A human health risk evaluation was completed for constituents detected above the RSLs and is summarized on **Table 2**. The results indicate that the cumulative excess lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) of $6 \times 10^{-5}$ and hazard index (HI) of 0.6 for soil are within the USEPA's acceptable levels, therefore potential human health risk associated with exposure to soil at SWMU 75 are

acceptable. Further, an ecological risk evaluation was conducted, and no detected constituents exceeded both ecological soil screening values and background screening criteria, and therefore there are no unacceptable risks for plants or animals. The ecological risk evaluation is summarized on **Table 3**.

- *Groundwater* –Concentrations of constituents detected in groundwater were compared to tap water RSLs (November 2012), and Puerto Rico Groundwater Quality Standards. There are no maximum contaminant levels or facilitywide background levels established for the constituents analyzed and therefore a comparison to these criteria was not warranted. The results of the August 2012 groundwater samples, presented in **Table 4**, indicated that there are no exceedances of screening criteria or other relevant criteria associated with groundwater at SWMU 75, and therefore no unacceptable human health risks are present from exposure to groundwater at SWMU 75 based on unrestricted use. In addition, an ecological risk evaluation was conducted, and determined that groundwater is not a complete or significant exposure pathway at SWMU 75, therefore there are no potential unacceptable ecological risks associated with exposure to site groundwater.

TABLE 2
**Human Health Risk Evaluation Summary for Soil**

| Chemical Of Potential Concern | Range of Concentrations (mg/kg) | | | | Location of Maximum Concentration | Screening Level | | Exposure Point Concentration Used to Calculate Risk | Cancer Risk | Non-Cancer Hazard |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | Min | | Max | | | (3) | Basis | (4) | (8) | (8) |
| Arsenic | 1 | J | 13.3 | J | 75SB04 | 0.39 | ca | 5.8 | 1.5E-05 | 0.3 |
| Chromium | 4.6 | | 18.6 | | 75SB04 | 0.29 | ca | 19 | -- | 0.0002 |
| Cobalt | 1.4 | | 13.2 | | 75SB04 | 2.3 | nc | 13 | 3.6E-08 | 0.6 |
| Thallium | 0.032 | J | 0.14 | J | 75SB01 | 0.078 | nc | 0.14 | -- | 0.2 |
| Vanadium | 6.7 | J | 85.1 | J | 75SB04 | 39 | nc | 85 | -- | 0.2 |
| Benzo(a)anthracene | 0.031 | | 1.3 | J | 75SB01 | 0.15 | ca | 1.0 | 6.5E-06 | -- |
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 0.012 | | 0.84 | | 75SB01 | 0.015 | ca | 0.5 | 3.3E-05 | -- |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | 0.0096 | J | 0.72 | | 75SB01 | 0.15 | ca | 0.5 | 3.1E-06 | -- |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 0.0034 | J | 0.06 | J | 75SB01 | 0.015 | ca | 0.03 | 2.0E-06 | -- |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 0.016 | J | 0.69 | J | 75SB01 | 0.15 | ca | 0.44 | 2.0E-06 | -- |

| SWMU-75 Cumulative Risk | ELCR | Max HI * |
|---|---|---|
| Soil | 6E-05 | 0.6 |

*HI is based on effect on thyroid

Note:

(1) Chemical whose maximum detected concentration (MaxDet) exceeds adjusted RSL in soil are presented on the table.

(3) Regional Screening Levels (RSL) (November 2012) based on an ELCR of $1x10^{-6}$ and an HQ=1.

- RSLs for residential soil are used for surface soil and total soil.

(4) The MaxDet was initially used as exposure point concentration (EPC). When the risk estimates based on MaxDet exceeds ELCR of $1x10^{-6}$ and/or target organ-specific Hazard Index (HI) of 1, upper confidence limit (UCL) on mean is used as EPC for surface and total soil.

(5) Noncarcinogenic hazard quotient and ELCR are estimated using the ratio of RSL and EPC.

- HQ = EPC / Noncarcinogenic RSL (based on HQ=1)
- ELCR = EPC x $1x10^{-6}$ / Carcinogenic RSL (based on ELCR=$1x10^{-6}$)

The expected form of chromium is Chromium (III). Therefore, the SL for 'Chromium (III)' was used as the Cancer and Noncancer Toxicity screening value.

The SL for 'Vanadium and Compounds' was used as the adjusted SL for Vanadium.

RSL Basis: ca = Carcinogenic; nc = Noncarcinogenic

J = compound was detected below the reporting limit in the sample

Target Organ: NOE = no observed effect

TABLE 3
**Ecological Risk Summary**

| Chemical | Minimum Concentration Detected | Maximum Concentration Detected | Screening Value | Frequency of Exceedance[1] | Maximum Hazard Quotient | Background Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Semivolatile Organic Compounds (UG/KG)** | | | | | | |
| Dibenzofuran | 30.0 | 30.0 | NSV | -- / -- | NSV | -- |
| **Inorganics (MG/KG)** | | | | | | |
| Cobalt | 1.40 | 13.2 | 13.0 | 1 / 5 | 1.02 | 50.2 |
| Copper | 6.50 | 90.9 | 70.0 | 1 / 5 | 1.30 | 180 |
| **Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (UG/KG)** | | | | | | |
| TPH-diesel range | 12,000 | 30,000 | NSV | -- / -- | NSV | -- |

NSV - No Screening Value

[1] Count of detected samples exceeding or equaling Screening Value

TABLE 4
**Groundwater Sample Detections and Exceedances – August 2012**

| Station ID | Puerto Rico Class SG Standards | Puerto Rico Class SB Standards | Adjusted Tap Water RSLs (November, 2012) | NAPR-W75-MW02 | | NAPR-W75-MW03 | | NAPR-W75-MW04 | | NAPR-W75-MW05 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sample Date | | | | 08/27/12 | | 08/27/12 | | 08/28/12 | | 08/27/12 | | 08/27/12 | |
| **Chemical Name** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Semivolatile Organic Compounds (µg/l)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acenaphthene | 670 | 990 | 40 | 0.097 | U | 0.5 | | 0.096 | U | 0.094 | U | 0.096 | U |
| Fluoranthene | 130 | 140 | 63 | 0.097 | UJ | 1.5 | J | 0.096 | UJ | 0.094 | UJ | 0.096 | UJ |
| Pyrene | 830 | 4,000 | 8.7 | 0.097 | U | 1.4 | | 0.096 | U | 0.094 | U | 0.096 | U |
| **Lead (Total and Dissolved) (µg/l)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Detected | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

SG – all groundwater

SB – coastal and estuarine waters not classified as SA or SC; also includes lagoons not classified under any other class

J - Estimated

U - Nondetect or not detected at significantly greater than that in an associated blank

UJ - Nondetect. Estimated reporting limit

mg/l - Milligrams per liter

pct - Percent

µg/l - Micrograms per liter

# 6. Proposed Remedy - No Action Determination

Based on the results of all environmental evaluations performed on the data collected, no further investigation or corrective action is warranted as there are no unacceptable human health or ecological risks associated with unrestricted use and uncontrolled exposure to soil and groundwater at SWMU 75. The proposed remedy - no action determination, meets all of the requirements outlined by RCRA and is protective of human health and the environment; therefore, it is not necessary to evaluate potential corrective measures. In addition, it is recommended that LUCs currently in place at SWMU 75 should be removed given there are no unacceptable human health or ecological risks associated with unrestricted use and uncontrolled exposure to soil and groundwater at SWMU 75. The Local Redevelopment Authority (LRA) is in agreement with future reuse outlined herein as noted in the attached letter dated May 4, 2015.

# 7. Public Participation

The public is encouraged to provide comments regarding the proposed final site determination provided in this Statement of Basis. The EPA, in consultation with PREQB, will make a final decision on the determination for SWMU 75 after reviewing and considering information submitted during the 30-day public **comment period** and may modify the proposed determination, based on new information and/or public comments. The public comment period will extend from May 15, 2015 through June 15, 2015. The public can review information on the RCRA program at: https://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/brac_bases/southeast/former_ns_roosevelt_roads.html

## Mark Your Calendar for the Public Comment Period

### Public Comment Period

May 15, 2015 through June 15, 2015

### Submit Written Comments

Written comments on this Statement of Basis for SWMU 75 will be accepted during the public comment period. To submit comments or obtain further information on the proposed no action determination for SWMU 75 or request a public meeting, please provide written correspondence to:

Douglas M. Pocze
USEPA Project Manager
ERRD-SPB-FFS
290 Broadway
New York, NY 10007-1866

If requested during the Public Comment Period, a public meeting will be held to respond to any oral comments or questions regarding the proposed determination. The public will be notified of the date, time, and place of any public meeting as soon as it is scheduled.

Following completion of the public comment period for the proposed no action determination for SWMU 75, the USEPA will advise the Navy of any required modifications based on the public comments, or its acceptability. A Responsiveness Summary will be prepared to address substantive comments received during the public comment period and will be included with the final version of this Statement of Basis. If the proposed no action determination is accepted, SWMU 75 will achieve Corrective Action Complete without controls.

**The Administrative Record documents can be reviewed anytime at:**

http://go.usa.gov/8mnm

During regular business hours, a hardcopy of the Statement of Basis and reference documents listed on Table 1 will be available for public review.

**Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board**
Land Pollution Control Area – 3rd Floor
Hazardous Wastes Permits Division
San José Industrial Park
1375 Ponce de Leon Ave.
State Road 8838, El Cinco
Río Piedras, PR 00926
Attn. Ms. Gloria Toro (Project Manager), phone 787-767-8181 x3586 or x3581 (Secretary)

**Ceiba Library – Ceiba Mayor's Office**
Lauro Piñero Avenue
Plaza de Recreo
Ceiba, PR 00735, phone 787-885-2180

# 8. References

Blasland, Bouck, & Lee, Inc. 1994. Site Characterization Site 803. Roosevelt Roads U.S. Naval Station Ceiba, Puerto Rico. July. (AR # 002004)

Baker. 2011. Revised Final Phase I RCRA Facility Investigation Report- SWMU 75 Building 803, Naval Activity Puerto Rico, Ceiba, Puerto Rico. September. (AR # 001086)

CH2M HILL. 2014. Final Amended Phase I RCRA Facility Investigation Report for Solid Waste Management Unit 75, Naval Activity Puerto Rico, Ceiba, Puerto Rico. February. (AR # 002361)

Naval Facilities Engineering Command Atlantic Division (NAVFAC LANTDIV). 2005. Final Phase I/II Environmental Condition of Property, Former U.S. Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Ceiba, Puerto Rico. July. (AR # 001086)

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 2007. RCRA § 7003 Administrative Order on Consent. In the Matter of: United States. The Department of the Navy, Naval Activity Puerto Rico formerly Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA Docket No. RCRA-02-2007-7301. January 29, 2007. (AR # 001139)

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
& COMMERCE
DDEC

ROOSEVELT
ROADS

Local Redevelopment Authority
#355 FD Roosevelt Ave., Of. 106
Hato Rey, P.R. 00918
Tel: 787-758-4747

LRA-15-99

May 4th, 2015

Mr. Gregory Preston
Director
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
BRAC Program Management Office East
203 S. Davis Drive, Bldg. 247
Joint Base Charleston, SC 29404

**Re: Statement of Basis for SWMU 7/8, 54, 55 and 75, Naval Activity Puerto Rico, Ceiba, PR**

Mr. Preston:

As part of the ongoing environmental remediation and cleaning process being conducted by the U.S. NAVY in Former Naval Station Roosevelt Roads (FNSRR), the Roosevelt Roads Local Redevelopment Authority (RRLRA) is issuing this letter in response to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) requirements, related to the statement of basis for the SWMU's 7/8, 54, 55 and 75.

The RRLRA hereby acknowledges and accepts the recommendations and final corrective measures proposed by the NAVY, EPA and PREQB on all the aforementioned SWMU's as pursuant to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

Best regards,

María de L. Blázquez
Executive Director
Roosevelt Roads Local Redevelopment Authority