



## Statement of Basis

# Solid Waste Management Unit 79

Naval Activity Puerto Rico, Ceiba, Puerto Rico

April 2026

## 1 Introduction

This Statement of Basis (SB) is issued consistent with public participation provisions of Section XXVIII of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Administrative Order on Consent (Consent Order) (EPA 2007) to document and provide the rationale for the No Further Action determination at SWMU 79, Navy Operations Area on Cabras Island, at Naval Activity Puerto Rico (NAPR), Ceiba, Puerto Rico.

This SB provides a summary of past environmental investigations performed at SWMU 79. In addition to the information provided in this SB, more detailed information is provided in the Draft Phase I RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report for SWMU 79 (Baker 2012), the Amended Phase I RFI Report for SWMU 79 (CH2M 2022), and the Amended Phase I RFI Data Gap Results Technical Memorandum (CH2M 2025). The Amended Phase I RFI Report and Amended Phase I RFI Data Gap Results Technical Memorandum for SWMU 79 and other documents related to SWMU 79 are available to the public in the Information Repository (<http://go.usa.gov/8mnm>).

The public is invited to comment on the proposed No Further Action for SWMU 79. This SB includes information on how the public can participate in this decision-making process. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in consultation with the Department of the Navy (Navy) and the Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources (PRDNER), will make a final decision on the determination for SWMU 79 after the public comment period. All information submitted during the public comment period will be reviewed and considered before finalizing the SB.

## 2 Naval Activity Puerto Rico Background

NAPR, formerly Naval Station Roosevelt Roads (NSRR), consists of approximately 8,600 acres (EPA 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: Medio Mundo Port and the Atlantic Ocean to the north, Puerca Bay and Vieques-Ceiba Passage to the south and east, and Algodones Bay and Ensenada Honda to the south and west (EPA 2007).

Military activity in the area started in 1941, when Fort Bundy was established on what is now the southwest portion of NAPR (Navy 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 Training Facility in 1963, shortly after the Cuban Missile Crisis. As a result of the 1979 treaty between the United States and Panama 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 Department of Defense Appropriations Act of Fiscal Year 2004 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 the Base Realignment and Closure Act of 1990 (NAVFAC 2005). On March 31, 2004, NSRR ceased operations as a Naval Station and was re-designated as NAPR to maintain a Navy presence for caretaker and security during the disposal process.

In anticipation of the NSRR closure and the sale and transfer of property, a Phase I/II Environmental Condition of Property Report (ECP) (Navy 2005) 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 was to categorize all the property on NSRR and to determine the presence, likely presence, release, or likely release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product. A Phase I/II ECP was prepared for Cabras Island in 2009 (Baker 2009), as described in Table 1.

The majority of property at NAPR has been transferred from the Navy to the Local Redevelopment Authority, PRDNER, and Puerto Rico Port Authority. Other transfers were to the U.S. Department of the Air Force, U.S. Department of the Army Installation Management Command, City of Ceiba, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico Air National Guard, and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. From 1971 through 2006, a series of permits were issued by the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) to the Navy permitting use of Cabras Island for beach recreation and drone launching training activities. No additional USCG real estate property permits or licenses for use of Cabras Island were found after 2006. The Navy maintains responsibility for the investigation and cleanup of remaining facilities at NAPR and is implementing the remaining corrective action obligations in accordance with the RCRA Section 7003 Administrative Order on Consent (EPA 2007).

### 3 SWMU 79 Description and Background

SWMU 79, the Navy Operations Area on the eastern side of Cabras Island, is approximately 4 acres and is on the eastern end of NAPR (Figure 2). Cabras Island is currently unoccupied, with locked gates preventing access. Three concrete pads (Launch Pads 1793, 1794, and 2013) were formerly used for military drone launch operations using jet-assisted take-off (JATO) bottles within the SWMU 79 site boundary. The drones were fueled offsite and transported to Cabras Island for launching; no other maintenance or fueling was conducted onsite.

SWMU 79 is predominantly flat and begins to slope steeply toward Puerca Bay and Vieques Passage on the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries. SWMU 79 is primarily surrounded by aquatic habitats, with the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries consisting of exposed, sloping rock that extends into the ocean. An estuarine wetland habitat borders SWMU 79 to the west. The western boundary gradually slopes toward the estuarine wetland (lagoon). Surface drainage from the secondary growth and upland area infiltrates into the ground or discharges to Puerca Bay, Vieques Passage, and the estuarine wetland as sheet flow. The lagoon also receives surface drainage from a significant area of SWMU 79 through sheet-flow drainage.

The SWMU 79 subsurface lithology is composed of primarily four units: alluvial soil deposits, residual soil deposits, saprolite, and bedrock (quartz diorite and granodiorite). Alluvial soil consists of a mixture of fine- to coarse-grained sands and silty and sandy clays of varying thickness. Residual soil deposits mainly consist of silty and sandy clays. The saprolitic soil was formed through the in-place weathering of the quartz diorite and granodiorite bedrock. Within the saprolite, the moisture content increases with depth. The quartz diorite and granodiorite bedrock are hard, consolidated, and competent. The competent rock surfaces can be seen on the exposed cliff

outcrops on the north, east, and south sides of Cabras Island. The bedrock contains varying degrees of predominantly vertical fracturing and water-bearing zones.

Groundwater flow generally follows surface topography, which radially slopes away from the site to the north, east, and south. Groundwater on the western portion of SWMU 79 likely discharges to the lagoon wetland habitat west of the site.

Since 2009, multiple phases of investigation have been conducted at SWMU 79, as presented in Section 4.

## 4 Previous Investigations

A summary of previous investigations, studies, and actions is provided in Table 1.

**Table 1. SWMU 79 Previous Investigations**

Investigation/ Report	Administrative Record Number(s)	Results/Summary
Environmental Condition of Property, Phase II (Baker 2009)	001903	<p>In 2009, a Phase II ECP study documented the environmental condition of NSRR – Navy Operations Area on Cabras Island because of closure of the station and subsequent planned real estate disposal/transfer actions. The ECP evaluated activities and operations conducted on the property and their potential for environmental contamination. The Phase II ECP involved collection of surface and subsurface soils, sediment, surface water, concrete chips, and septic tank effluent samples. The ECP study identified the presence of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the surface soil adjacent to Launch Pad 1794</li> <li>• Metals in surface soil adjacent to Launch Pads 1793, 1794, and 2013</li> <li>• Lead and copper in the concrete barriers of Launch Pads 1793 and 1794</li> <li>• Metals in surface soil adjacent to Buildings 2004 and 2353</li> </ul> <p>A review of the data indicated metals exceeding ecological and human health criteria and background soil screening values in surface and subsurface soil. Analytical results from sediment samples collected from the edges of a lagoon located near the center of the island and samples of septic tank effluent did not indicate the presence of contamination as a result of a potential RCRA site-related release in these media. An expanded investigation was recommended within the former Navy Operations Area, now referred to as SWMU 79, to evaluate the presence of contamination in the surface soil surrounding the buildings and soil under the launch pads. The ECP recommended that samples be analyzed for Appendix IX low-level semivolatile organic compounds (including PAHs), Appendix IX metals, perchlorate, and total petroleum hydrocarbons – diesel range organics and gasoline range organics in areas where contamination was observed in prior sampling results.</p>
Phase I RFI (Baker 2012)	003290	<p>The Phase I RFI Report documented sampling activities, including surface and subsurface soil, open-water sediment, and groundwater sample collection. A review of the data indicated the presence of metals in exceedance of ecological screening criteria, human health screening criteria, and background data within surface and subsurface soil and groundwater and detection of perchlorate in exceedance of human health screening criteria in groundwater. An interim corrective measure was recommended to address the potential risks identified in surface and subsurface soil. No further action or evaluation of sediment was recommended. Additional groundwater sampling was recommended to further delineate the extent of contamination for perchlorate. During regulatory review of the Draft Phase I RFI Report (Baker 2012), data gaps were identified, and the Navy agreed to collect additional groundwater and sediment data, in addition to the soil data already recommended to support evaluation of risk and potential corrective measures if warranted.</p>

Table 1. SWMU 79 Previous Investigations

Investigation/ Report	Administrative Record Number(s)	Results/Summary
JATO Bottle Study: Evaluated the chemical composition of propellant used in response to a Restoration Advisory Board member inquiry (Baker 2011)	001545	Results of the JATO bottle study indicate that the JATO bottles are composed primarily of nitrocellulose (49 percent). Other components of the JATO bottles include nitroglycerine (38.80 percent), lead (L) copper (C)-12-15 (3.30 percent), triacetin (3.25 percent), di-n-propyl-adipate (2 percent), 2-nitrodiphenylamine (2 percent), aluminum (1.5 percent), candelilla wax (0.1 percent), and carbon black (0.05 percent). Navy experts estimated that JATO bottles released during drone operations were most likely propelled up to approximately 3,500 feet from the launch pads. It was also discovered that the bottles exist in an inert state after ignition, and potentially hazardous constituents have likely disintegrated during propulsion.
Amended Phase I RFI (CH2M 2022)	003289 003290 003291 003292 003293 003294 003295	The Amended Phase I RFI Report documented sampling activities that included surface and subsurface soil, sediment, surface water, and groundwater sample collection. A review of analytical data indicated nitroglycerin as a constituent of concern (COC) in groundwater due to exceedance of EPA's threshold for human health non-cancer effects (assuming future potable use of groundwater) and four metals (chromium, copper, lead, and zinc) as surface soil constituents of potential concern (COPCs) based on exceedances of ecological soil screening values and background. Additional groundwater sample collection of monitoring well 79SB105 to confirm nitroglycerin in exceedance of the Tapwater Regional Screening Level (RSL), following well redevelopment, and a sitewide synoptic water level gauging to evaluate groundwater elevations were recommended. Additional surface soil data was recommended to be collected to refine risk estimates and perform a full Step 7 baseline ecological risk assessment (BERA) for select metal COPCs, as well as surface soil toxicity testing. No further action or evaluation of surface water, sediment, and subsurface soil was recommended.
Amended Phase I RFI Data Gap Results Technical Memorandum (CH2M 2025)	000073	The Amended Phase I RFI Data Gap Technical Memorandum documented sampling activities that included additional surface soil and groundwater sample collection, well development of 79SB105, and a synoptic water level survey. A review of the analytical data indicated nitroglycerin was less than the reporting limit, not detected, and no longer considered a COC. Site groundwater flow was consistent with historical data and with no seasonal variability. New soil exposure point concentrations were calculated using the analytical data and based on the updated exposure point concentrations; no human health risk assessment (HHRA) COCs were identified. Human health risks are determined to be acceptable for all media and exposure pathways evaluated for SWMU 79 (that is, acceptable for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure). Results of the Step 7 BERA identified sitewide risks are acceptable for direct-exposure pathways to surface and shallow subsurface soil and, combined with the results of the Step 3A BERA, no unacceptable risks are present in terrestrial areas of the site under current conditions. In addition, potential risks in estuarine wetland (lagoon) and open-water aquatic habitats are also acceptable.

## 5 Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section summarizes the results of the nature and extent evaluation, which includes the data from the 2009 ECP, 2011 Phase I RFI, and 2019 sampling events.

Nitroglycerin was the main contaminant found in groundwater in 2019 in one well located on the eastern edge of the site. While nitroglycerin was observed in surface soil in two sample locations, it was detected at concentrations less than the screening level at locations hydraulically cross-gradient to well 79SB105. Following redevelopment and resampling of monitoring well 79SB105, nitroglycerin was not detected in groundwater and was not identified as a COC in groundwater based on a non-cancer hazard quotient of less than one for future adult and child residents as previously determined in the Amended Phase I RFI (CH2M 2022). The main contaminants found in site soils (including surface, shallow subsurface, and subsurface) are metals, specifically

arsenic, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, vanadium, and zinc, with concentrations exceeding the screening criteria for soil, which included NAPR SWMU 79 (site-specific) background, EPA RSLs, and/or ecological screening values. These metals were mostly detected in surface soil (0 to 1 foot below ground surface [bgs]), and the concentrations and frequency of exceedances generally decreased with depth, as reported in the results of the shallow subsurface soil (1 to 3 feet bgs) and subsurface soil (3 to 6 feet bgs). These findings indicate that contamination is confined to the surface layer in soil and has been delineated at deeper subsurface depths.

Concentrations of metal contaminants (arsenic, selenium, and cobalt) in site sediment were limited, relatively low, and only marginally exceeded screening criteria values. The locations of these exceedances appear to be isolated to relatively few sediment samples, with no discernable pattern of contamination. There were no contaminants found in surface water.

Copper and lead are known components of the JATO bottles. There are no known sources of chromium or zinc related to drone operations at SWMU 79. Common building construction materials, such as galvanized sheet metal, galvanized chain-link fence, and lead-based paint may have contributed to the metals exceedances of the screening criteria at the site because exceedances are found in the locations around the footprints of the buildings or fences.

Detected contaminants are evaluated in human and ecological risk assessments to determine if future actions are needed to protect human health and the environment (discussed in Sections 7 and 8).

## 6 Current and Potential Future Land and Resource Use

Cabras Island is currently unoccupied, and secure gates prevent access to the area. Currently, Cabras Island is owned by the USCG. Following completion of the RCRA investigation activities at SWMU 79, the Navy will make notification upon completion of assessment and remediation activities, and the USCG will determine final disposition. The anticipated future land use of SWMU 79 is not currently known (CH2M 2022). As a result, potential current/future use for recreational purposes were conservatively assumed in the HHRA, and future use for industrial/commercial purposes was also evaluated. Potential future residential land use was also considered to determine whether unrestricted use of the site poses no unacceptable risk (which would eliminate the need for the current soil, groundwater, and residential land use controls [LUCs]).

The Environmental Assessment performed on the NAPR property in support of Land Reuse Plan (LRA 2010) states: "... groundwater aquifers within NAPR do not supply sufficient yields to be utilized for drinking water..." (Navy 2011). Consequently, groundwater is not currently used as a potable water source at NAPR. Instead, potable water is supplied by an existing water treatment system located within NAPR on Langley Drive, which obtains its water from surface intakes on the Rio Blanco, located approximately 10 miles upstream of the facility. The existing water treatment system meets all applicable regulations for finished water quality as mandated by the Puerto Rico Department of Health (Navy 2011). The Environmental Assessment (Navy 2011) identified future use of the NAPR property to be dependent upon the existing water treatment system. Thus, the water use approach is expected to remain the same in the foreseeable future. Furthermore, the evaluation conducted as part of the Groundwater Usability Assessment (NAVFAC 2012) also concurred with EPA's assessment that the groundwater at NAPR is not suitable for potable use due to the generally high salinity and low specific yield.

Groundwater at SWMU 79, specifically, is also unsuitable for potable use due to the aquifer's high salinity, low specific yield, and limited storage capacity due to the size of the Island. Examples of excessive drawdown are frequently observed during purging of monitoring wells at rates far lower than would be required for potable water supply purposes. Continued withdrawals of groundwater in the absence of significant aquifer recharge by precipitation would be expected to rapidly deplete the generally brackish groundwater and result in replacement by more-saline groundwater.

# 7 Human Health and Ecological Risk Summaries

Potential human health and ecological risks associated with SWMU 79 media have been evaluated over time using data from 2009 to 2024. This SB is based on the most updated risk assessments conducted using appropriate data characterizing current site conditions.

## 7.1 Human Health Risk

A HHRA was prepared for SWMU 79 in the Amended Phase I RFI (CH2M 2022) and updated in the Amended Phase I RFI Data Gap Technical Memorandum (CH2M 2025).

In general, HHRA COCs are identified when the potential excess lifetime cancer risk (ELCR) or hazard index (HI) for a receptor group exceeds EPA threshold values (a total ELCR of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  or a target organ-specific HI of 1), and concentrations are site-related and exceed background levels. When a potential ELCR of  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  is exceeded for an exposure medium for a receptor group, the COCs exceeding background levels and posing an individual ELCR greater than  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  in the environmental medium responsible for the unacceptable risks are identified as COCs. When a potential target organ-specific HI exceeds 1 for an exposure medium for a receptor group, the COCs exceeding background levels and posing a hazard quotient (HQ) greater than 0.1 for that target organ in the environmental medium responsible for the unacceptable HI are identified as COCs. Factors such as nature of contamination source, laboratory contamination, and common pesticide use (unrelated to spills or improper storage, disposal, or use) are typically considered when identifying COCs. The potential COCs for human health receptors per receptor media are summarized as follows:

### Current/Future Recreational User (Adult and Child)

- Evaluated for exposures to surface soil (ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation) and estuarine sediment and open-water sediment (ingestion and dermal contact)
  - No identified COCs.

### Current/Future Fish Consumer (Adult and Child)

- Evaluated for fish (ingestion) from the open-water system
  - Arsenic was initially identified as a risk driver for fish ingestion. However, fish tissue concentrations were modeled from open-water sediments, and the arsenic exposure point concentration for open-water sediment is less than the open-water sediment background threshold value (BTV). Therefore, no COCs were identified for fish consumption.

### Future Resident (Adult and Child)

- Evaluated for total soil (ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation) and groundwater (potable use)
  - No COCs were identified in soil. Arsenic, chromium, vanadium, and nitroglycerine were initially identified as risk drivers in groundwater. However, arsenic, chromium and vanadium concentrations were less than groundwater BTVs, and although nitroglycerin was originally identified as a risk driver based on one detected result at one monitoring well (79SB105), after redevelopment and resampling of the monitoring well, nitroglycerine was not detected. As a result, no COCs were identified in groundwater.

### Future Workers (Industrial/Commercial Workers and Construction Workers)

- Evaluated for total soil (ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation)
  - No identified COCs.

*In summary, there is no unacceptable risk to human health associated with former site activities at SWMU 79.*

## 7.2 Ecological Risk

The ecological risk assessment (ERA) for SWMU 79 was conducted using a tiered, stepwise approach consistent with Navy ERA policy and guidance (CNO 1999; NAVFAC 2003) and EPA ERA guidance (EPA 1997).

The initial ERA, completed in 2022, consisted of a screening ecological risk assessment (SERA) constituting Steps 1 and 2 of the ERA process and the first step (Step 3A) of a BERA. The SERA evaluated data from multiple media, including soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater. The SERA concluded there are no unacceptable risks for ecological receptors in the estuarine lagoon or open marine waters and no unacceptable risks for the groundwater transport pathway; therefore, no further evaluation for these exposure scenarios was warranted.

Four metals (chromium, copper, lead, and zinc) were identified as final Step 3A COPCs in surface soils (0 to 12 inches) for direct exposures to soil organisms (for example, plants and invertebrates). Laboratory-based toxicity tests (bioassays) were conducted using surface soil samples collected from 12 locations within the SWMU 79 site and at three site-specific reference areas. The results of the soil toxicity testing did not indicate any consistent impacts to organism survival, growth, or reproduction at any of the 12 site locations related to soil concentrations of any of the four site COPCs. Therefore, sitewide risks were determined to be acceptable for direct-exposure pathways to surface and shallow subsurface soils. When combined with the results of the Step 3A BERA, which found that risks related to terrestrial food web exposures were acceptable, no unacceptable risks are present in terrestrial areas of the site under current conditions. Potential risks in estuarine wetland (lagoon) and open-water aquatic habitats are also acceptable.

The Step 7 BERA and associated data for this assessment at SWMU 79 can be found in Attachment 7 of the Final Amended Phase I Data Gap Results Technical Memorandum (CH2M 2025).

## 8 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 because there are no unacceptable human health or ecological risks associated with unrestricted use and uncontrolled exposure to soil, sediment, groundwater, or surface water at SWMU 79. The proposed remedy – no action determination, meets the requirements outlined by RCRA and is protective of human health and the environment; therefore, potential corrective measures are not necessary to ensure protection of human health and the environment. In addition, LUCs are not warranted given there are no unacceptable human health or ecological risks associated with unrestricted use and uncontrolled exposure to soil and groundwater at SWMU 79. The USCG has reviewed and acknowledged the no action determination. Acknowledgment of this determination is included with this SB as Attachment 1.

## 9 Public Participation

As part of the public participation process, a public notice announcing the 30-day public comment period was published in the Primera Hora and El Oriental newspapers. In addition, notification of the public comment period was provided in the monthly flyer distributed to the Restoration Advisory Board and other members of the public, as appropriate. The public is encouraged to provide comments regarding the proposed final site determination provided in this SB. EPA, in consultation with PRDNER, will make a final decision on the proposed No Further Action after reviewing and considering information submitted during the 30-day public comment period. As necessary, additional modifications may be made to the proposed determination based on new information and/or public comments. The public comment period will extend from April 17, 2026 through May 16, 2026. The public can review information on the RCRA program at: <https://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/BRAC-Bases/Southeast/Former-Naval-Station-Roosevelt-Roads/>.

## Mark Your Calendar for the Public Comment Period

### Public Comment Period

April 17, 2026 through May 16, 2026

### Submit Written Comments

Written comments on this SB for SWMU 79 will be accepted during the public comment period. To submit comments or obtain further information on the No Further Action determination for SWMU 79 or request a public meeting, please provide written correspondence to:

Jessica Mollin	Jamie Butler
EPA Project Manager	BRAC Environmental Coordinator
By postal mail	email: <a href="mailto:Jamie.c.butler.civ@us.navy.mil">Jamie.c.butler.civ@us.navy.mil</a>
EPA Region 2	
ERRD-SPB	
290 Broadway, 20th Floor	
New York, NY 10007-1866	

If requested during the public comment period, a public meeting may be held to respond to any verbal 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 No Further Action for SWMU 79, EPA 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 SB. Once the proposed no action determination becomes final, SWMU 79 will achieve Corrective Action Complete without controls.

The Administrative Record Documents can be reviewed at:

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

During regular business hours, a copy of the SB and reference documents listed in Table 1 will be available for public review.

Ceiba Town Hall  
645-655 Calle Escolástico López  
Ceiba, Puerto Rico 00735

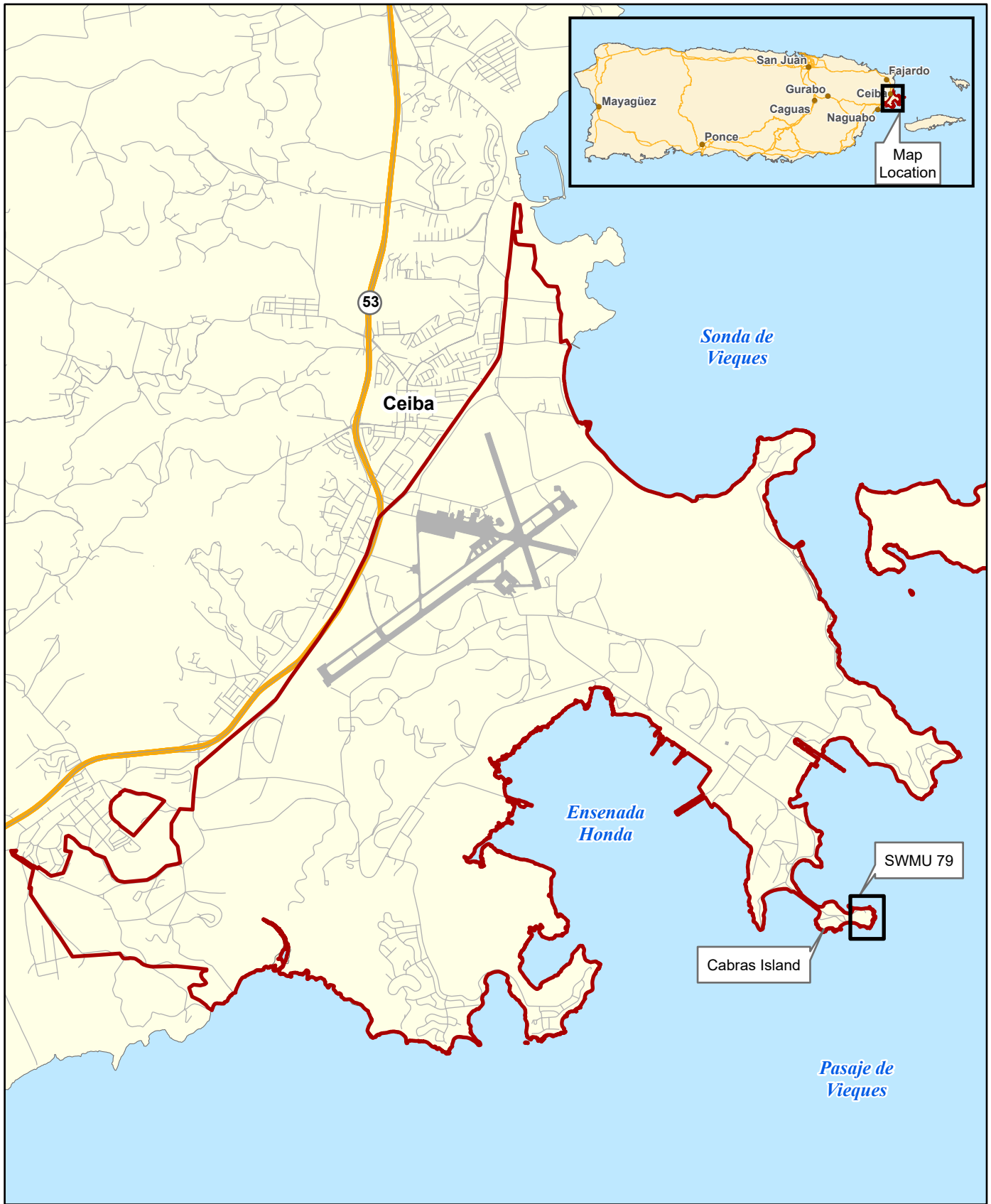
## 10 References

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# Acronyms and Abbreviations

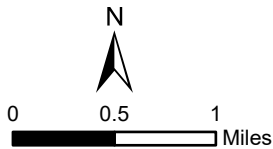
BERA	Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
bgs	below ground surface
BTV	background threshold value
COC	constituent of concern
COPC	constituent of potential concern
ECP	Environmental Condition of Property
ELCR	excess lifetime carcinogenic (cancer) risk
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment.
HHRA	human health risk assessment
HI	hazard index
HQ	hazard quotient
JATO	jet-assisted take-off
LUC	land use control
NAPR	Naval Activity Puerto Rico
Navy	Department of the Navy
NSRR	Naval Station Roosevelt Roads
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PRDNER	Puerto Rico Department of Natural and Environmental Resources
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
SB	Statement of Basis
SERA	screening ecological risk assessment
SWMU	solid waste management unit
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard

Figures

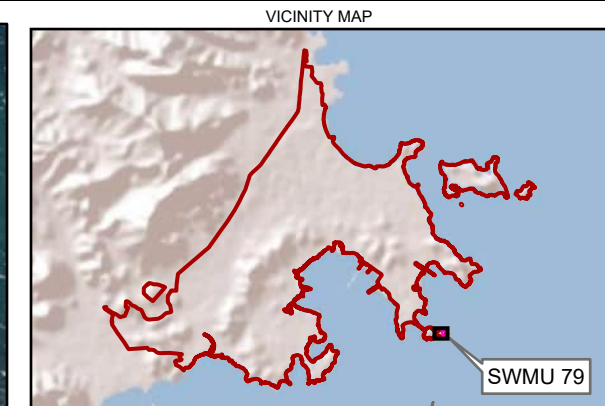
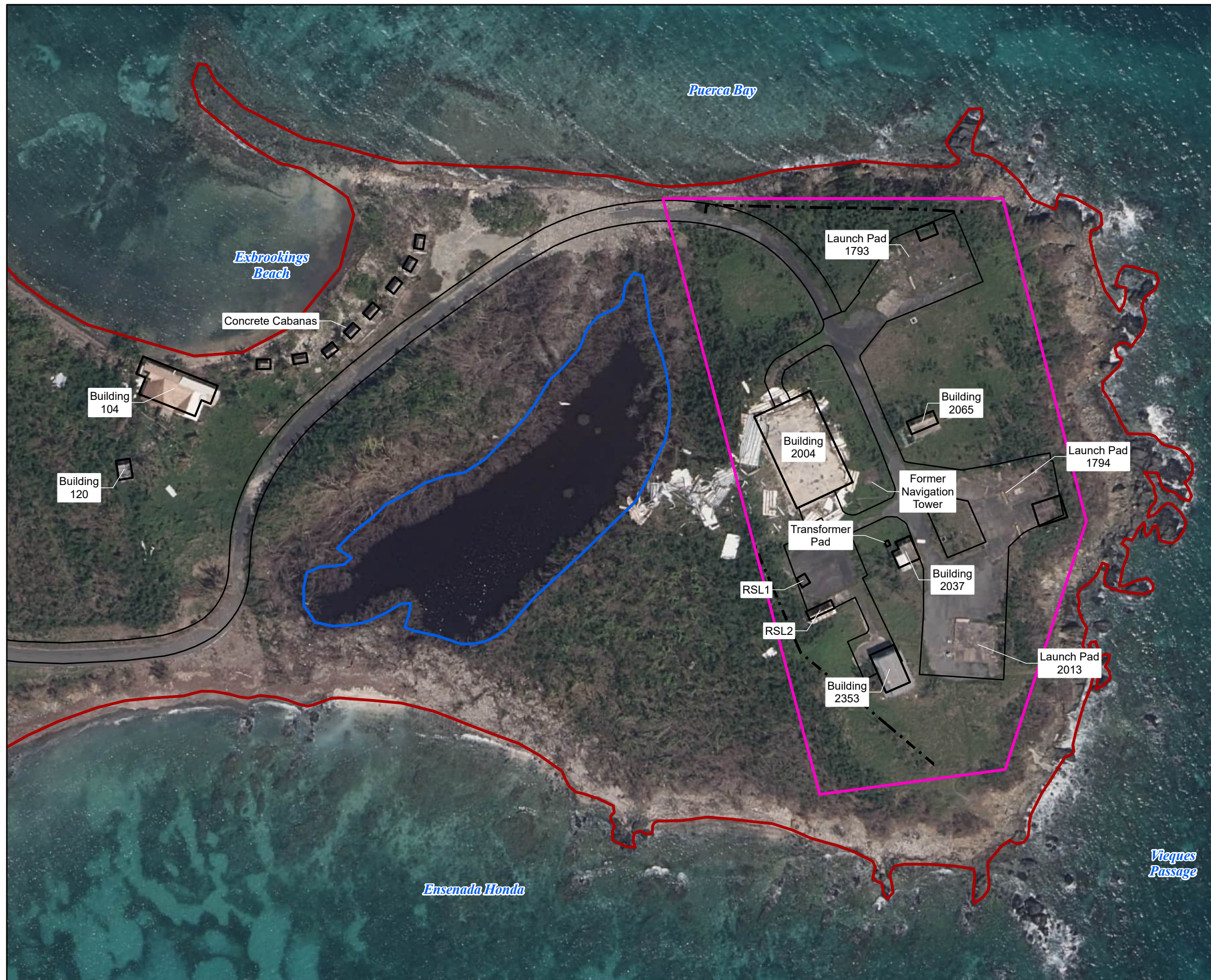


**LEGEND**

-  Expressway
-  Road
-  Naval Activity Puerto Rico

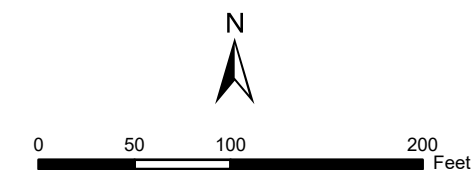


**Figure 1**  
**Site Location**  
 SWMU 79 Statement of Basis  
 Solid Waste Management Unit 79  
 Naval Activity Puerto Rico  
 Ceiba, Puerto Rico



- LEGEND**
- - - Fence
  - Roadway/Parking Area
  - ▭ Water Body
  - ▭ Building
  - ▭ SWMU 79 Boundary
  - ▭ Naval Activity Puerto Rico
- RSL1/RSL2 - Former Explosives Storage Trailers

Imagery:  
 FEMA  
 October 24, 2017  
 0.5ft resolution



**Figure 2**  
**Site Map**  
 SWMU 79 Statement of Basis  
 Solid Waste Management Unit 79  
 Naval Activity Puerto Rico  
 Ceiba, Puerto Rico

Attachment 1  
United States Coast Guard  
Acknowledgment

To be provided in a subsequent version submittal.