

**FINAL
MUNITIONS RESPONSE REMEDIAL ACTION
DECISION DOCUMENT FOR THE**

**FORT BUCHANAN
MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE
CAMP BUCHANAN TRAINING AREA
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

April 2013

Prepared for:



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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARMY	United States Army
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ASR	Archives Search Report
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CESO-E	Corps of Engineers Safety and Occupational Health Office
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHE	Chemical Hazard Evaluation
CTT	Closed, Transferring, and Transferred
CWM	Chemical Warfare Materiel
DD	Decision Document
DMM	Discarded Military Munitions
DoD	Department of Defense
ECC	Environmental Chemical Corporation
EHE	Explosive Hazard Evaluation
FS	Feasibility Study
ft	Feet
HA	Hazard Assessment
HHE	Health Hazard Evaluation
in.	Inch(es)
LUC	Land Use Control
MC	Munitions Constituent
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
mg/kg	Milligram per Killogram
MMRP	Military Munitions Response Program
MRS	Munitions Response Site
MRSPP	Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PR	Puerto Rico
PRAP	Proposed Remedial Action Plan
PREQB	Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board
RI	Remedial Investigation
SI	Site Investigation

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

U.S.	United States
USAEC	United States Army Environmental Command
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance

1.0 DECLARATION

1.1 SITE NAME AND LOCATION

U.S. Army Garrison Fort Buchanan (Fort Buchanan) in San Juan, Puerto Rico (Figure 1) has one Military Munitions Response Program (MMRP) Munitions Response Site (MRS). It requires no remedial action under the Department of Defense (DoD) MMRP to address subsurface munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) contamination. The MMRP was created under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) and actions undertaken pursuant to the MMRP are generally consistent with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

Fort Buchanan is located within the San Juan metropolitan area on the north coast of Puerto Rico, which is the smallest of the Greater Antilles that separates the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. The Installation is approximately six miles southwest of Old San Juan and lies within the two municipalities of Bayamón and Guaynabo. Specifically the study area, the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS encompasses 32 acres of land located in the north-east portion of the installation boundary.

The Camp Buchanan Training Area was a small arms range with multiple firing lines and a target butt. Haystack hills, or mogote, behind the former target butt served as a natural backstop. The range was destroyed during expansion of the Installation in the early 1940s.

The Camp Buchanan Training area was divided into three zones for investigation. This Decision Document (DD) focuses on the reduction of potential site risk from subsurface MEC from potential discarded military munitions and munitions constituents from the small arms training.

The three Zones encompass the entire 32-acre MRS and are detailed below and identified on Figure 4:

1. **Zone 1:** This portion of the MRS encompasses the former firing lines and consists of a golf course and baseball field. Future planned use for the area is continued recreational use. Since active use of the former firing lines, the earth has been significantly reworked and fill material was potentially imported during development of the golf course and baseball field.
2. **Zone 2:** This portion of the MRS encompasses a former firing line and a portion of the former target butt. The Zone consists of basic infrastructure features including buildings and parking areas. Since the time of active range use, the earth has been significantly reworked and fill material was potentially imported as part of development activities. Future planned use for the buildings will be as office and administrative space for the Army Reserve Center. Some buildings are planned for demolition and demolition began in 2012. New construction is planned for 2021. This area will not be used for residential housing.

3. **Zone 3:** This portion of the MRS consists of the haystack hills (mogote) area and includes the former backstop. The area is currently fenced off with limited-to-no access. A water tower is located at the top of the mogote, but the Zone is otherwise undeveloped. Future development is not anticipated, and the area has been designated as sensitive wildlife habitat by the Installation making it unavailable for development.

1.2 STATEMENT OF BASIS AND PURPOSE

The United States (U.S.) Army (Army) is the lead federal agency for selection of the necessary and appropriate response actions to address the risk associated with MEC and MC at one MRS: the Camp Buchanan Training Area, Fort Buchanan, PR (Figure 1 – General Location of Fort Buchanan; Figure 2 MRS Location Map. The U.S. Army conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) for the Camp Buchanan Training Area (the subject MRS) based on its historic use as a small arms range and the historic discovery of random discarded military munitions (DMM) items.

The Army is issuing this DD presenting the Selected Remedy of No Action for the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS. The Army will continue to maintain the existing Land Use Controls (LUCs) and respond to any munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) discoveries at the MRS. The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) is the lead state agency and concur with the Selected Remedy. USEPA has deferred regulatory authority to PREQB.

This DD has been prepared in accordance with CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act (SARA) and to the extent practicable, the NCP (40 CFR 300.400). The information supporting the decisions on the Selected Remedy is archived in the project administrative record located at the Dra. Pilar Barbosa Library, Bayamón, Puerto Rico; and the Administrative Record file located at Building 81 Room 18 Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

1.3 ASSESSMENT OF THE MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE

The Army has concluded that No Action is the preferred action for this MRS. The potential exposure and hazards associated with the site are compatible with current and future developments in the area as well as the munitions response action objectives; therefore, No Action is warranted. The current LUCs (fence at the mogote), MEC Management Plan, and educational efforts will be maintained.

This selection is based on the results of the RI/FS (ECC 2012a) where no MEC were identified and the potential for MEC is a fractional percentage of subsurface metallic items. The RI concluded that there is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment for the current or future uses of the site.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF SELECTED REMEDY

The Selected Remedy for this site is No Action. This option does not include any LUCs in addition to the site controls and awareness programs that are already in place nor efforts to

contain, remove, treat, or dispose of potential MEC at the site. The Army will maintain the existing LUCs to be referenced in the Installation Master Plan and respond to any future MEC discoveries at Fort Buchanan. MEC finds will be addressed through the Installation's emergency response system and in accordance with the existing Fort Buchanan MEC Management Plan. Installation LUCs (Amendment to Master Plan and fenced mogote area) and educational/awareness programs will also continue.

1.5 STATUTORY DETERMINATIONS

The Selected Remedy meets the requirements of CERCLA Section 121 and, to the extent practicable, the NCP. The Selected Remedy is also protective of human health and the environment, complies with federal and state requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action, is cost effective, and utilizes permanent solutions to the maximum extent practicable.

The Selected Remedy does not employ treatment to reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. Therefore, the Selected Remedy does not satisfy the statutory preference for remedies that employ treatment as a principal element.

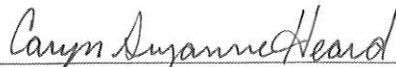
1.6 DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST

The following information is included in the Decision Summary (Section 2 of this DD).

- MEC data and concentrations;
- Risk associated with MEC in the MRS;
- Cleanup levels established for MEC and the basis for these levels;
- How the risk associated with MEC will be addressed;
- MC data and concentrations;
- Risks associated with MC in the MRS;
- Current and reasonably anticipated future land use assumptions used in the baseline risk assessment and DD;
- Potential land and groundwater use that will be available at the MRS as a result of the Selected Remedy; and
- Key factor(s) that led to the remedy selection; that is, how the Selected Remedy provides the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to the balancing and modifying criteria.

Additional information can be found in the Administrative Record File and document repositories for the MRS (as detailed in Section 2.3).

1.7 AUTHORIZING SIGNATURE



CARYN S. HEARD
COL, EN
Commanding

21 MAY 13
Date

2.0 DECISION SUMMARY

2.1 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION

Fort Buchanan is located within the San Juan metropolitan area on the north coast of Puerto Rico, which is the smallest of the Greater Antilles that separates the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. The Installation is approximately six miles southwest of Old San Juan and lies within the two municipalities of Bayamón and Guaynabo. The general location of Fort Buchanan is depicted on Figure 1. The general location of Fort Buchanan is depicted on Figure 1.

This DD addresses one MRS at Fort Buchanan; the Camp Buchanan Training Area, encompassing 32 acres of land (Figure 2).

2.2 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.2.1 Site History

Fort Buchanan has ranged in size from an initial 300 acres in 1923 to a maximum of 4,500 acres just after the end of World War II. After World War II, the Installation was gradually reduced in size to its present 746 acres. Camp Buchanan was established in 1923 as a maneuver training area and range by the U.S. Army and National Guard troops, and was used as a Citizen Military Training Camp from 1926 to 1930. In 1940 it was designated Fort Buchanan and housed a depot supplying the U.S. Army Antilles Department and processed local troops throughout World War II. The Camp Buchanan training area from 1937 is depicted in Figure 3.

With the deactivation of the Antilles Command in 1966, Fort Buchanan came under U.S. Navy control. In 1971, Fort Buchanan returned to Army control under the Third Army providing support to the Army Reserve and hosting a number of tenant activities by the Navy, Coast Guard, Air Force Reserve, and several non-military federal agencies.

Fort Buchanan became a U.S. Army South installation in June 1997, and USARSO headquarters moved to the installation in 1999. In October 2003, Fort Buchanan was transferred from an active military installation under USARSO to a reserve installation under the U.S. Army Reserve Command.

Today, Fort Buchanan continues to support the reserve- and active-component soldiers in Puerto Rico. Its mission is to synchronize, integrate, and deliver installation services and facilities in support of Senior Commanders in order to enable a ready and resilient Army.

A detailed description of site history, characteristics, and land use at the MRS are presented in the Final Munitions Response RI/FS Report (ECC 2012a) and Final PRAP (ECC 2012b); a summary of the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS is provided below.

2.2.1.1 Camp Buchanan Training Area

The single MRS identified as the focus for this DD is the 32-acre Camp Buchanan Training Area located on the northern portion of the current installation boundary (Figure 2). The former Training Area included a small arms range used throughout the 1920s and early 1940s. The range had multiple firing positions, including a position close enough to be used as a carbine range (100 yards) and a target butt. Although chemical warfare materiel (CWM) was historically used at Fort Buchanan for training it is unclear as to the exact quantity and location of training. The haystack hills or mogote that form the boundary of the installation provided a natural backstop behind the target butt and served as a buffer zone. Records indicate that this range was used for contemporary .30-06 Springfield rifles. Small arms firing is the only documented munitions-related activity that occurred at this MRS. In the 1940s the 65th Infantry Regiment Battalion was activated and formed as an anti-tank company and trained elsewhere. Since this time (1950s) a golf course, Maxie Williams Jr. Baseball Field, and additional buildings were built on the property that once occupied the Training Area.

In addition to use as a small arms range, there have been three events where MEC items were discovered in the Camp Buchanan Training Area and determined to be discarded military munitions (DMM). Locations of historic MEC finds are depicted on Figure 2. MEC have been identified on the surface at the foothills of the haystack hills (M29 3.5-inch practice rocket) and in the subsurface including 13, 3-inch Stokes Mortars, at 2 different locations) during utility trench excavations. Historical documents do not support the firing or training with the previous MEC finds (M29 3.5-inch practice rocket and 3-inch Stokes Mortars) at Fort Buchanan. It is thought that these materials may have been brought in the fill used for construction or inadvertently discarded during the build-up for the Korean War (URS, 2008).

The specific history of the MRS as presented in previous investigations (historical records review [HRR]) (URS, 2008) are provided below and were detailed in the Final RI Work Plan (WP) (ECC, 2010).

2.2.2 Regulatory Oversight and Enforcement

The U.S. Army is the lead federal agency for implementation of the Selected Remedy that will address subsurface MEC and MC related to previous military use at the MRS. The Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board (PREQB) is the lead regulatory agency for the MRS. USEPA has deferred regulatory authority to PREQB. The Selected Remedy for the MRS will be implemented under the MMRP Defense Environmental Restoration Program.

2.3 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Public response and input were encouraged to ensure that the Selected Remedy for the MRS meets the needs of the local community, in addition to being an effective solution to any remaining MEC. The Final Munitions Response RI/FS Report (issued in August 2012, ECC 2012a), was included in the Administrative Record at Dra. Pilar Barbosa Library. The location, contact information for the Administrative Record file and document repositories are as follows:

- Dra. Pilar Barbosa Library
Del Parque Street & Degetau Corner
Bayamón, Puerto Rico 00960

A news release was published on 24 August 2012 in the *Primera Hora* announcing the issuance of the PRAP and the date of the public meeting (12 September 2012) to provide information about the remedial action and opportunities to submit comments on the PRAP.

The public meeting was held at the Marriott Condado Plaza Resort in San Juan, Puerto Rico as planned on 12 September 2012. No written comments were received by the Army or PREQB during the public comment period or since. A summary transcript of the public meeting is also included in the Administrative Record and in Appendix A.

2.4 SCOPE AND ROLE OF RESPONSE ACTION

The scope of this DD is the Camp Buchanan Training Site MRS. This site does not require remedial action under CERCLA.

The Selected Remedy will protect human health in the environmental by limiting the potential exposure to hazards (any remaining DMM – less than one MEC per acre) associated with the site. There are no changes anticipated for the MRS nor a change to munitions response action objectives; therefore, No Action is warranted. The current LUCs (fence at the mogote), MEC Management Plan, and educational efforts will be maintained.

There is no risk from MC at this site and therefore there is no Response Action warranted.

2.5 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Puerto Rico is situated in the Antilles Island Chain separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean. Specifically, Fort Buchanan lies on the north edge of the northern coastal plain of Puerto Rico. The coastal plain is characterized by residual hills and mogotes gently sloping from the northern coastline of the Bay of San Juan to the foothills of Cordillera Central to the south. Specifically elevations at Fort Buchanan range between approximately 20 feet (ft) and 130 ft above mean sea level. Higher elevations on the installation are located along the northern and southern boundaries and are associated with the mogotes while the remaining portion of the installation is relatively flat to gently rolling.

The subsurface geology of Fort Buchanan is located in the coastal plain physiographic province of Puerto Rico and is defined by gently sloping land underlain by quaternary surficial deposits of sand, silt, and clay overlying older formations. Underlying the coastal plain alluvium is a sequence of sand, clays, marls, and limestones, of early Miocene age, which has been tilted to the north and faulted on a small scale. The alluvium may also obscure possible faulting and deformity in the of the Cretaceous and Paleocene rocks that is evident outside of the installation. In general, the foothills or mogote area of the installation are primarily composed of limestone. There are no surface water features that drain the Camp Buchanan Training Area. There is a drainage ditch at the bottom of the mogote that drains storm water off-installation. The depth to

groundwater at the Camp Buchanan Training Area is greater than 10 ft based on the soil borings installed during this investigation

2.5.1 Previous Investigations – Munitions Response Site

Previous investigations related to the MMRP include Ordnance and Explosives Archives Search Report (ASR) (USACE 1997a & b), a Closed Transferring & Transferred (CTT) Range/Site Inventory Report (Malcom Pirnie, 2003), a HRR (URS Group, Inc. 2008b), a MMRP Site Investigation (SI) (URS Group, Inc. 2008a), and a Munitions Response RI/FS (ECC 2012). The ASR and HRR provided background information on munitions-related activities including the types, quantities, and probable location of ordnance items abandoned by the DoD. Information was gathered from the review of historic aerial photographs, drawings, maps, personnel interviews, and site visits.

The MMRP SI further evaluated the site for MEC and MC through the completion of magnetometer assisted site walks and the collection of surface soil samples. The site walks were along two transects in what is now considered Zone 3: one was behind the eighth tee of the golf course and the other was behind Buildings 1301 and 1302. No MEC were observed, but it was concluded that the potential exists for MEC in the form of DMM. Seven composite surface soil samples were located around the Building 1301 and 1302 area and along the transect behind the buildings. Samples were analyzed for lead, and one sample had a concentration (1050 mg/kg) above the selected screening criteria of 400 milligram per killogram (mg/kg). The SI recommended that the MRS move forward to a RI for MEC and MC.

The RI (ECC 2012a) consisted of a geophysical investigation including both digital and analog geophysics and a geophysical system verification prior to the commencement of survey activities. In addition, environmental sampling of surface and subsurface soil and groundwater was conducted in Zone 3 for lead (the only MC identified for evaluation). Initial analytical results for Zone 3 identified a hot spot of lead. The hot spot was delineated and soil was removed as appropriate. There were no concentrations of lead in groundwater exceeding risk screening criteria. Because Zones 1 and 2 have been significantly altered since the 1940s, and fill material was most likely imported into these areas, no evaluation was conducted for MC during the RI, and MC risk evaluations were not conducted.

The geophysical investigation involved digital and analog geophysics, data analysis for anomaly identification, reacquisition of anomalies, and excavation of selected anomalies. Of the 329 anomalies excavated during the RI intrusive activities, no MEC or munitions debris were uncovered. Only metallic cultural debris was recovered (e.g. metal rods, steel plates, and pieces of fence posts).

The RI reached the following conclusions regarding the characterization of MEC at the Camp Buchanan MRS.

- Given the developed nature of the land in Zones 1 and 2, and the fact that MEC have never been discovered at the surface in these Zones, the possibility of discovering surface MEC is limited. There is a greater possibility for MEC to be present on the surface in

Zone 3 due to the undeveloped nature of the land and the fact that MEC have been found on the surface in the past.

- Subsurface MEC have the potential to be present at any individual location in the MRS, and subsurface MEC have been found in Zone 1. However, no MEC were found in the subsurface during the RI, and the findings of the RI indicate, at a 95 percent confidence level, that there is less than one MEC per acre remaining in the MRS.
- Based on historical finds, subsurface MEC discoveries are likely to be individual or cached Stokes Mortars or individual practice rounds that will slowly oxidize in the environment.
- Historical MEC discoveries were DMM.
- Although MEC items were not discovered during the RI it is possible that, if present, a MEC item could hypothetically move downslope in Zone 3 due to erosion effects on the steep terrain. MEC is not considered potentially mobile in the flat terrain of Zones 1 and 2.
- Public participation and education activities have included: the development of a Public Relations Plan; development of a MEC safety guidelines pamphlet; presentations at the Fort Buchanan Earth Day events; placement of articles in the Installation newsletter about the Fort Buchanan Restoration Program; and publishing the standard DoD “Recognize, Retreat, Report” UXO safety posters in the Installation newspapers and on-Post. In addition, Fort Buchanan has solicited for a restoration advisory board in 2009 and 2011 in local newspapers and at Fort Buchanan Earth Day 2011 and 2012 with no public interest. Fort Buchanan has measures in place to restrict site use, including:
 - MEC Awareness Pamphlet for Fort Buchanan was developed and distributed;
 - MEC awareness presentation was provided to the Directorate of Emergency Services and Directorate of Public Works Chief of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) on what to do if MEC are encountered;
 - A Land Use Control plan is currently being finalized for inclusion in the Installation Master Plan;
 - Fort Buchanan Contracting Department has been provided Construction Support Materials on MEC safety ("Contractor's Briefing Material"); and
 - United States Corps of Engineers – Senior Safety Engineer Explosives Safety Program Manager, Corps of Engineers Safety and Occupational Health Office (CESO-E); and representatives San Juan Division have been notified to include MEC awareness in all construction projects at Fort Buchanan.

2.6 CURRENT AND POTENTIAL FUTURE LAND AND WATER USES

2.6.1 Current Land Use

The current use of the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS by Zone is as follows:

Zone 1 – Golf course and baseball field

Zone 2 – Infrastructure – buildings and parking areas. Demolition of current infrastructure begun in 2012 for two new Army Reserve Centers that will be constructed in 2020.

Zone 3 – Haystack hills, fenced off, undeveloped land with the exception of the water tower.

2.6.2 Potential Future Land Use

The projected future land use of the MRS is expected to stay aligned with current use.

Zone 1 – Golf course and baseball field

Zone 2 – Infrastructure – buildings and parking areas. There is potential for new infrastructure in this area.

Zone 3 – Haystack hills, fenced off, undeveloped land with the exception of the water tower.

2.6.3 Groundwater and Surface Water Uses

Fort Buchanan does not utilize surface water for potable water sources; however they are currently developing groundwater resources for potable use and rain harvesting for toilet flushing irrigation etc. as part of the sustainability and conservation of natural resources.

2.7 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

2.7.1 Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol

The Munitions Response Site Prioritization Protocol (MRSP) requires the DoD, in consultation with representatives of the state and other stakeholders, to assign each MRS a relative priority for response actions. The MRSP evaluates the potential explosive (EHE), chemical agents (CHE), and health hazards (HHE) at a MRS in three modules to evaluate the unique hazards posed by unexploded ordnance (UXO), DMM, and MC. (A full description of the MRSP process is described in 32 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 179.)

The MRSP process was utilized to evaluate and rank the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS according to the potential hazards. The MRSP results are summarized in Table 1. .

2.7.2 Munitions and Explosives of Concern Hazard Assessment

CERCLA requires a risk assessment for those contaminants that may cause an unacceptable risk to human health. The comparable component under the MMRP is a Hazard Assessment (HA) for MEC. A MEC HA involves evaluation of the real and potential conditions at an MRS that can lead to an unplanned explosive incident (an explosive mishap) resulting from a member of the general public (i.e., a receptor) interacting with a MEC item. The evaluation considers the mishap risk (or likelihood) and the severity of the mishap if it occurs.

Due to surface and subsurface DMM having historically been found in the MRS, it has been determined that there is a potential unacceptable risk to human health. The potential unacceptable risk to human health is mainly associated with current and future commercial workers, construction workers, and recreational users who engage in intrusive activities. Surface MEC in Zones 1 and 2 are considered to be extremely rare due to intensive development and lack of unmaintained areas, but the possibility exists. MEC HAs were completed by Zones; Zones 1 and 2 were combined for a single MEC HA as there are similar use and receptors while Zone 3 was a separate MEC HA due its limited and inaccessibility to human receptors.

MEC was considered to be mainly a subsurface concern since Zones 1 and 2 are highly traversed and developed and have had minimal incidental DMM finds on the surface. While the assumption was made that the surface has been cleared of MEC in Zone 1 and 2, minimum depth of 0.1 ft was used to show the potential for MEC to be immediately below the surface. For Zone 3, it is assumed no surface clearance has been completed due to the nature of the mogote and accessibility of receptors to the area. The scoring included the baseline condition that MEC is located in the surface and subsurface.

Results of the MEC HA for current use conditions was a Hazard Level 4 score, while the value for future use (No Action) was a 3. The implementation of LUCs scenario results in a distribution of a Hazard Level 3. The implementation of LUCs with a Subsurface/Surface Removal Action scenario reduced all values to a Hazard Level 4 score. Table 2 provides a summary of the MEC HA level distribution. Complete MEC HA scoring tables can be found in the RI (ECC 2012a). While it is noted that the MEC HA scores range for 3 (moderate risk) to 4 (low risk), the risk at the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS from MEC is considered low.

Table 1. MRSP Priority Summary

MRS #	Site Name	Explosive Hazard Evaluation (EHE) Rating/Priority	Chemical Warfare Material Hazard Evaluation Rating/Priority	Health Hazard Evaluation Rating/Priority	MRSP Priority
FT13-001-R-01	Camp Buchanan Training Area	E/6	D/4	Limited MC Hazard	4
Note: The MRSP evaluates the potential explosive (EHE), chemical agents (CHE), and health hazards (HHE) at a MRS in three modules to evaluate the unique hazards posed by UXO, DMM, and MC. Based on results of the scoring of the modules, each MRS/MRA is assigned one of eight priorities, where Priority 1 indicates the highest potential hazard priority, and Priority 8, the lowest potential hazard. (A full description of the MRSP process is described in 32 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 179.) MRS = Munitions Response Site					

Table 2. Summary of MEC HA Level Determination

MRS	Zone	CURRENT USE (DoD use with limited controls dig permits, etc)		Remedial Alternatives *					
		Total Score	Hazard Level	1. No Action		2. LUCs,		3. LUCS Surface/Subsurface Clearance	
				Total Score	Hazard Level	Total Score	Hazard Level	Total Score	Hazard Level
Camp Buchanan Training Area	Zone 1 and 2	500	4	595	3	570	3	395	4
Camp Buchanan Training Area	Zone 3	500	4	580	3	560	3	395	4
Note: The hazard levels for the MEC HA are based on “relative” numeric scores. The scoring range (125-1000) is broad enough to differentiate between hazard levels. Sites with hazard level 1 have the highest hazard potential, sites with hazard level 2 have a high hazard potential, sites with hazard level 3 have a moderate hazard potential and sites with hazard level 4 have a low potential.									

2.7.3 Munitions Constituents Risk Assessment

Both a human health risk assessment (HHRA) and ecological risk assessment (ERA) were conducted for MC from small arms. Lead was the only MC assessed.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA)

A HHRA was conducted to evaluate risks at the Camp Buchanan Training Area. This assessment primarily focused on Zones 2 and 3 of the Camp Buchanan Training Area. Zone 1 was not included in these assessments based on site history and current site conditions. The earth in Zone 1 has been significantly reworked and fill material has potentially been imported.

The focus of the HHRA was the small arms range located within the footprint of the former Training Area. Based upon the results of the Conceptual Site Model process, the areas of primary concern within the small arms range were the former Target Butt and Backstop areas. The most likely receptor for the site is a recreational user (adult and child) who may frequent the area for various activities. Because the Site could potentially be used for future residential land use, future adult and child residents are also potential receptors. The recreational user receptor was considered an insignificant exposure scenario in comparison to that of a resident; therefore, only the resident was evaluated in the HHRA. It is likely that there will be some construction and/or maintenance work within the site in the future; therefore, the exposure pathways for a construction worker are considered potentially complete.

Based upon current site use, surface soil is the primary medium of concern for current human receptors. Based upon potential chemical migration, chemical contaminants may also be present in subsurface soils. Human receptors are only likely to be exposed to this medium under future digging scenarios or after soil moving activities such as construction or landscape grading. Both surface and subsurface soil were evaluated as potential media of concern for human contact. Groundwater was also addressed as a medium of concern in the HHRA, based on the potential for lead to leach into site groundwater from site soils. Surface soil samples (0 to 2 ft bgs), subsurface soil samples (2 to 10 ft bgs), and groundwater samples were evaluated during the RI. Sediment and surface water are not present at the site; therefore, these media are not viable exposure pathways.

Based on the historical site use as a small arms firing range and previous investigations, the only chemical of concern (COC) for surface and subsurface soils is lead.

Based upon the expected receptors, a resident child and site worker were evaluated for potential exposures to lead in soil. Complete exposure pathways for these receptors include ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of lead in soil. The Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic (IEUBK) model for resident children and the Adult Lead Model for site workers were used to determine potential blood-lead levels for site receptors. The resulting blood-lead levels were compared to the USEPA acceptable level of less than 5% of the evaluated population having a blood lead level of 10 ug/dL.

Results of both models for the Target Butt and Backstop areas indicated no unacceptable blood-lead levels for the resident child or site worker contact with surface or subsurface soil. Sample results for groundwater did not reveal lead above the level of concern. Additional details on the HHRA can be found in the RI/FS Report (ECC 2012a).

Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA)

Surface soil is the primary medium potentially posing a risk to ecological receptors due to historic activities at the Camp Buchanan Training Area site. Plant and prey tissue that have bioaccumulated chemicals is also a potential medium of exposure. While chemical contaminants may be present in subsurface soils, it is unlikely that ecological receptors will be exposed to this medium. Therefore, groundwater and subsurface soil (below 2 ft) are not considered sources for ecological exposures. There are uncertainties associated with the assessment of risks at the MRS. These are taken into consideration as part of the ERA.

Lead was present in Zone 3, which includes protected habitat for the Puerto Rican Boa, at concentrations exceeding human health and ecological screening criteria. A 4-square foot hotspot of lead was identified and removed during the RI. There is no indication of groundwater impacts from lead. Results of the ERA indicate that there is no unacceptable risk to ecological receptors associated with the small arms range.

Additional details of the ERA can be found in the RI/FS Report (ECC 2012a).

2.7.4 Basis for Action

This DD addresses the Camp Buchanan Training Site MRS which does not warrant further DoD Action. Based on the previous characterization efforts, MEC and MC Risk Assessments, and MEC management practices already in place, the Selected Remedy will protect human health and the environment.

MEC are a fractional percentage of subsurface metallic items among a much higher percentage of metallic debris and utilities. Zero of 329 anomalies were identified as MEC, and there is less than one MEC per acre remaining in the MRS (based on a 95 percent confidence level). This infrequent occurrence of MEC confounds efforts of geophysical surveying and removal.

There no risks associated with MC at the site.

2.8 SELECTED REMEDY

No CERCLA action is necessary for the site, therefore the selected remedy for the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS is No Action, which includes no further environmental investigation or remediation. Under the No Action alternative, no monitoring, evaluations, or remedial measures will be required at the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS. It should be noted that the Army will maintain the existing LUCs to be referenced in the Installation Master Plan and respond to any future MEC discoveries at Fort Buchanan. MEC finds will be addressed through the Installation's emergency response system and in accordance with the existing Fort

Buchanan MEC Management Plan. Installation LUCs (Amendment to Master Plan and fenced mogote area) and educational/awareness programs will continue.

2.9 DOCUMENTATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES FROM PROPOSED ALTERNATIVE OF PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

There are no changes to the Preferred Alternative for Camp Buchanan Training Site MRS in the *Proposed Plan for Remedial Action: U.S. Army Garrison Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico Munitions Response Remedial Investigation* (ECC 2012b).

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3.0 RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

The final component of the DD is the Responsiveness Summary. The purpose of the Responsiveness Summary is to provide a summary of the public's comments, concerns, and questions about the Camp Buchanan Training Area MRS, and the Army's responses to these comments, concerns and questions.

During the 30-day comment period on the PRAP (20 August to 19 September 2012) Fort Buchanan held a public meeting on 12 September 2012 to formally present the PRAP and remedial alternatives and to answer questions and receive comments. The transcript of this meeting is part of the Administrative Record for this site and is also included in Appendix A of this DD. During the public comment period, Fort Buchanan did not receive any written comments.

A sample newspaper notice announcing the public comment period and the public meeting is presented in Appendix B.

3.1 OVERVIEW

At the time of the public comment period, the Army endorsed the Selected Remedy for the Camp Buchanan Training Site MRS, No Action. It is noted that the Army will maintain the current LUCs (fence at the mogote), MEC Management Plan, and educational efforts will be maintained. The public seems to concur with the Selected Remedy at Camp Buchanan Training Site MRS.

No oral comments were received during the public meeting, and no written comments were received during the public comment period, and therefore, the Army believes that the community generally accepted the proposed alternative for the MRS (Alternative 1: No Action). The Army did not receive any rejections from the public on Alternative 1 (No Action) as a potential remedial alternative as was presented in the August 2012 PRAP (ECC 2012b).

3.2 BACKGROUND ON COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Fort Buchanan has attempted public involvement and information program for the MMRP with little success. Members of the Installation departments were the only attendees to the meetings and there were no comments from the public received on the PRAP. Fort Buchanan's community relations activities specifically related to the Camp Buchanan Training Area Site included the following:

- Fort Buchanan released a PRAP for the Munitions Response RI for the MRS for public comment on 20 August 2012. Copies were available to the public through Fort Buchanan's Administrative Record location at the Dra. Pilar Barbosa Library in Ba Bayamón, Puerto Rico.
- 30-day comment period on the PRAP ran from 20 August to 19 September 2012.

- Fort Buchanan prepared a news release announcing the availability of the PRAP on 24 August 2012 in the *Primera Hora* announcing the issuance of the PRAP; the dates of the public comment period; and the location, date, and time of the public meeting.
- On 12 September 2012, Fort Buchanan held a public meeting at the Marriott Condada Plaza Resort in San Juan, PR. Representatives of the Army and PREQB were present. Fort Buchanan representatives presented information on the MRS and the preferred alternative.

3.3 SUMMARY OF COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD AND ARMY RESPONSES

The Army and PREQB did not receive any written comments during (or after) the public comment period.

3.4 SUMMARY OF ORAL COMMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE PUBLIC MEETING AND ARMY RESPONSES

The Army and PREQB did not receive any oral comments during the public meeting.

4.0 REFERENCES

Environmental Chemical Corporation (ECC). 2010. Final Work Plan for the Munitions Response Remedial Investigation Camp Buchanan Training Area, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

ECC. 2012a. Final Munitions Response Remedial Investigation And Feasibility Study Report, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

ECC. 2012b. Proposed Remedial Action Plan. U.S. Army Garrison Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico Munitions Response Remedial Investigation.

Malcolm Pirnie 2003. Closed Transferring & Transferred (CTT) Range/Site Inventory Report, Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico, U.S. Army South (USARSO)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – St. Louis District. 1997a. Ordnance and Explosives Archives Search Report-Findings.

USACE. 1997b. Ordnance and Explosives Archives Search Report-Conclusions and Recommendations.

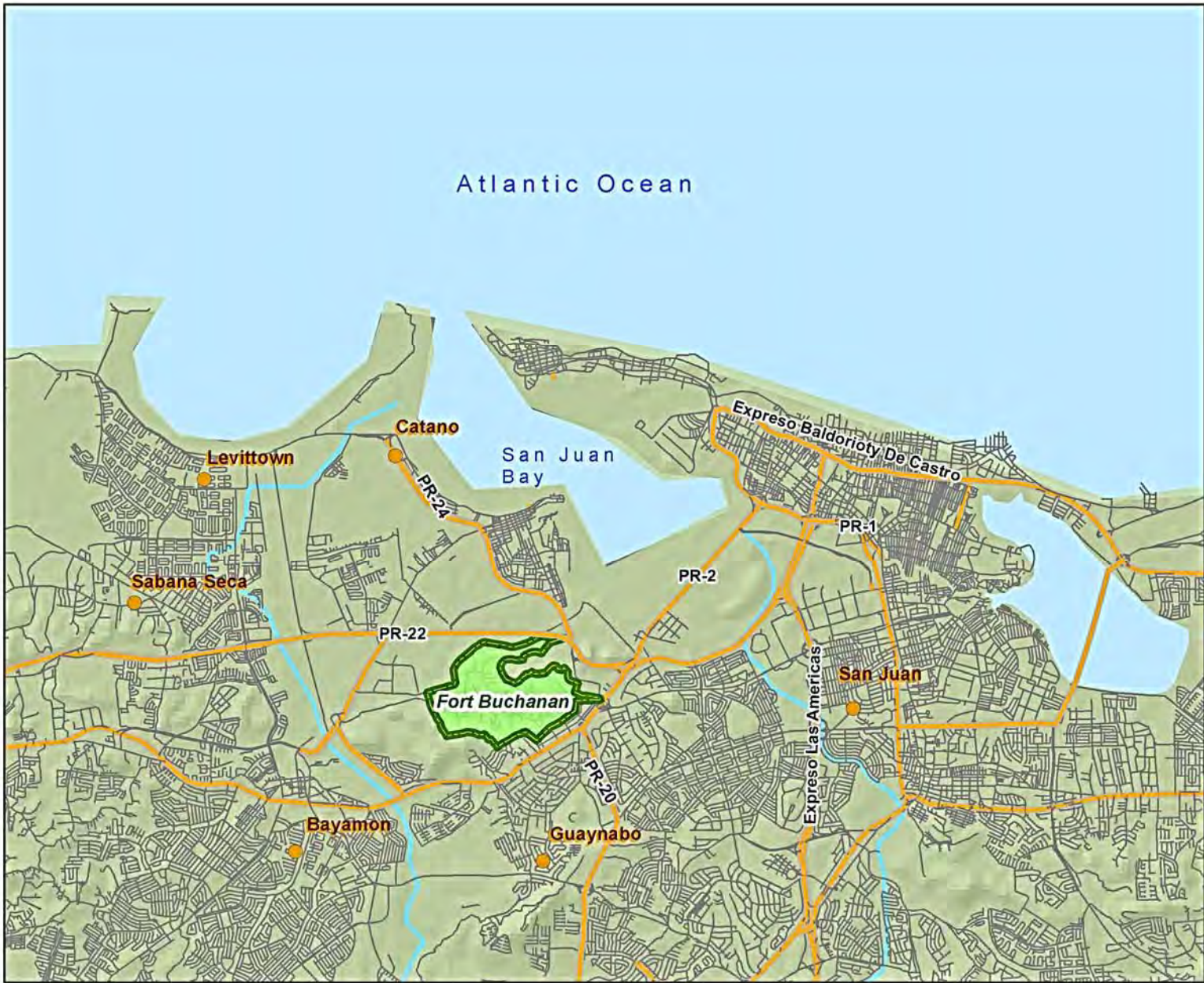
URS Group, Inc. 2008a. Final Site Inspection Report Fort Buchanan Puerto Rico.

URS Group, Inc. 2008b. Final Historical Records Review, Fort Buchanan Puerto Rico, Military Munitions Response Program.

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Figures

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Legend

Installation Data

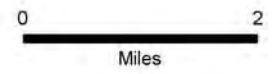
- Installation Boundary
- City

Transportation

- Major Road
- Local Road

Hydrology

- River/Stream



Sources:
 Google, 2009
 URS, 2008
 U.S. Geological Survey, 2009
 U.S. Geological Survey, 2003



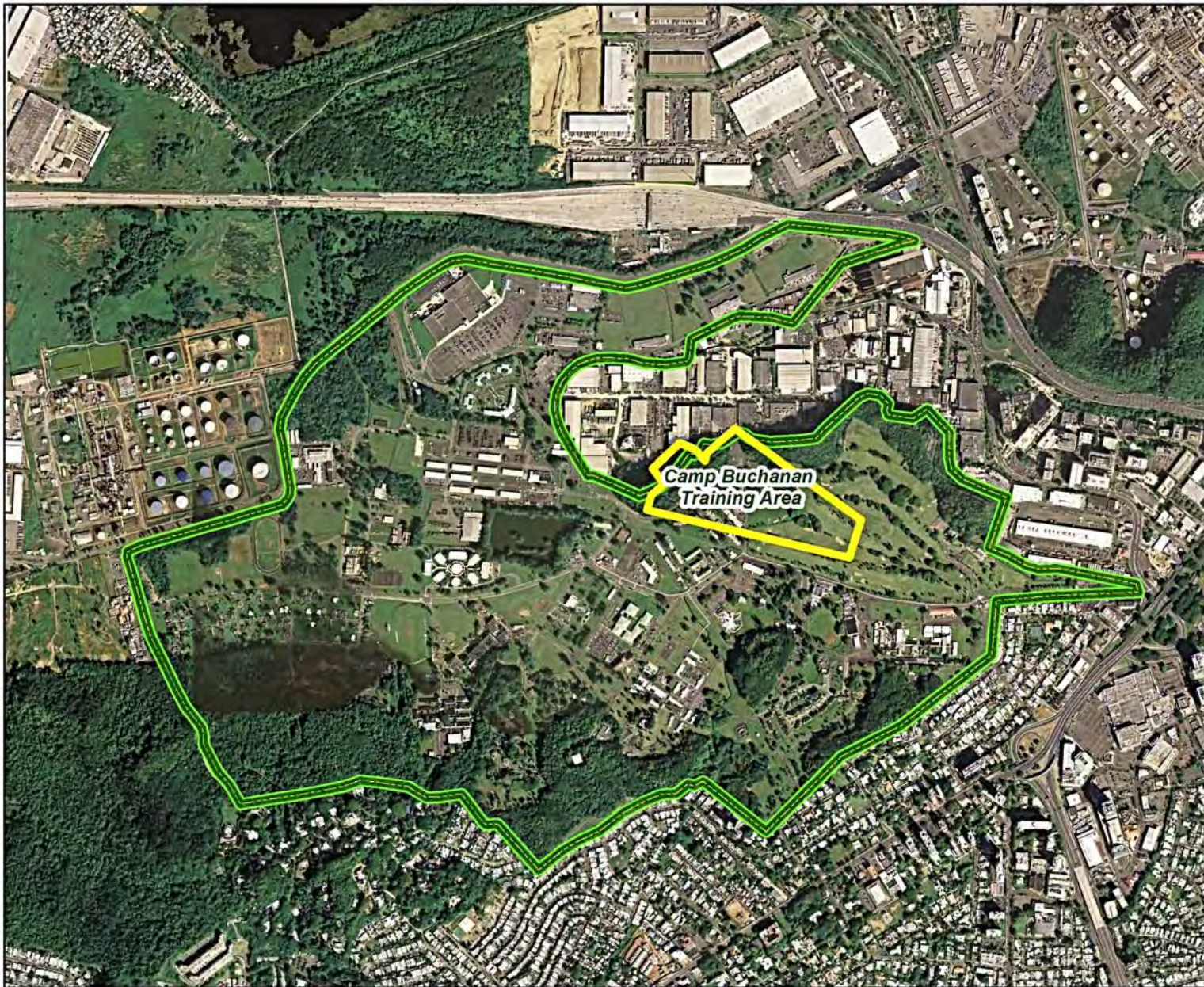
General Location of Fort Buchanan



Figure 1

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Date:January 2011
 Prepared By:ECC
 Contract No.....W91ZLK-05-D-0009



Sources:
 Google, 2009
 URS, 2008



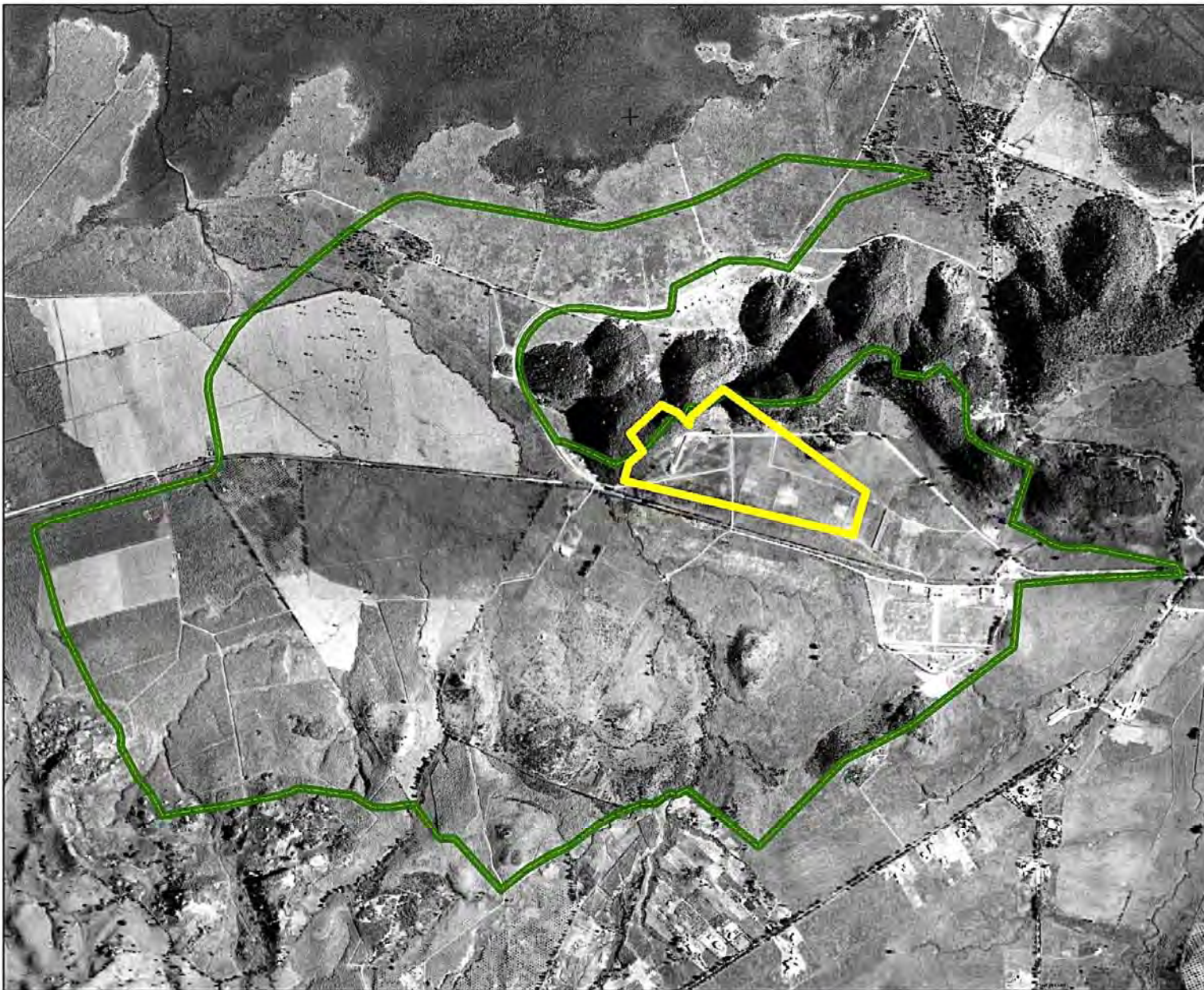
Camp Buchanan Training Area Location



Figure 2

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Date:January 2012
 Prepared By:ECC
 Contract No.....W91ZLK-05-D-0009




Legend

Installation Data

-  Installation Boundary
-  Training Area

0 500
Meters

Sources:
 Google, 2009
 URS, 2008
 NWI, 1983
 USGS, 1982



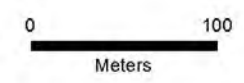

Fort Buchanan 1937 Aerial Photograph



Figure 3

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Date:March 2012
 Prepared By:ECC
 Contract No....W91ZLK-05-D-0009



Sources:
 Google, 2009
 URS, 2008



Project Study Zones



Figure 4

Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico

Date:March 2012
 Prepared By:ECC
 Contract No....W91ZLK-05-D-0009

Appendix A

Public Meeting Summary

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**PUBLIC MEETING ON PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
AT
U.S. ARMY GARRISON FORT BUCHANAN
FOR THE
FORT BUCHANAN MUNITIONS RESPONSE SITE CAMP BUCHANAN
TRAINING AREA**

**12 SEPTEMBER 2012
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO**

The following is a summary of a public meeting held on Wednesday, September 12, 2012 at the Marriot Condado Plaza Resort, 1309 Ashford Avenue, San Juan, Puerto Rico (PR).

PRESENTATION

Mr. Scott Dobson introduced himself as a contractor with EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.; part of the ECC Team that conducted the Remedial Investigation of the Camp Buchanan Training Area, and opened the formal portion of the meeting. Mr. Dobson welcomed everyone and expressed his appreciation for everyone taking the time to attend. He explained that this meeting was to discuss the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Camp Buchan Training Area. Since the meeting attendees were all associated with the Army and Fort Buchanan, Mr. Dobson asked everyone to quickly introduce themselves. A sign in sheet from the Public Meeting follows this summary.

Mr. Dobson stated that the purpose of this meeting was to: review the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study Report (RI/FS); inform the public on the PRAP; enable the public to discuss the plan and explain the 30-day public comment period before any action is carried out on-site; and to conform with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) public notice requirement.

Mr. Dobson explained that the project was at the point in the CERCLA process where the Army proposes what alternative it would like to implement to remediate the site. He continued explaining that part of the process is holding a public meeting and a 30-day public comment period which is underway. He explained the meeting and comment period had been advertised in the Primera Hora newspaper and documents were placed in the Administrative Record at the Dra. Pilar Barbosa Library, Del Parque Street & Degetau Corner, Bayamón, PR, and comments would be accepted through September 19.

Mr. Dobson presented the agenda for the meeting which included the RI planning process, a review of the RI field work effort, a review of the FS and remedial alternatives that were evaluated, a review of the preferred alternative, and the path forward for the site. Mr. Dobson encouraged attendees to ask questions as they arose during the presentation.

Mr. Dobson presented the location of the Munitions Response Site (MRS) relative to the Installation and the site history. Site history included a small arms (known distance) range that operated through the 1930's and into the early 1940's. Mr. Dobson also showed the locations that munitions have historically been found which included two locations that mortars were found and one location where a practice rocket was found. Each of the items found are believed to be discarded military munitions rather than from firing.

Mr. Dobson explained that the goal of the RI was to determine the nature and extent of munitions and munitions constituents (MC) across the MRS. The methodology used to create the initial RI Plan included geophysical surveying and intrusive investigation within the MRS. The MRS was divided into three zones based on current land use and topography and the geophysical method that would be used to investigate the area. Zone 1 included the golf course area that was investigated using a geophysical grid approach. Zone 2 included an area of buildings within the MRS that was investigated using a geophysical transect approach to minimize impacts from building and utilities. Zone 3 consists of the densely vegetated and steep limestone haystack (mogote) area that was investigated by a geophysical meandering path at the base of the mogote. Decision units for munition constituent sampling were also established for the areas of the backstop and target but areas of the former small arms range area.

Mr. Dobson discussed the different types of items that were found. Of the 329 total metal targets dug, no munitions or munitions debris were discovered. Various types of scrap metal items were recovered such as multiple pieces of threaded rod, fencing, and wire. The presentation included pictures representing the various scrap items that were found.

Mr. Dobson presented the layout and results of the soil samples that were collected for lead analysis. These included discrete samples at eight locations and multi-incremental (MI) sampling conducted within the two decision units. The MI sampling included the collection of surface soil samples in triplicate at 150 locations and compositing the samples. The average of the three MI lead results for each decision unit, 382 mg/kg and 56.2 mg/kg for the target backstop and target butt decision units respectively, was below the residential lead criteria of 400 mg/kg. Results of all but one discrete sample lead result were below the residential screening value of 400 mg/kg. The one elevated lead result at CBSS01 (2,590 mg/kg) was consistent with historical sampling results of that location.

Based on the results of the initial surface and subsurface soil MC sampling, additional soil sampling was conducted to further define the extent of elevated lead at location CBSS01. Additionally two groundwater samples were collected downgradient of the lead detection. None of the groundwater lead sample concentrations exceeded project screening criteria. X-ray fluorescence was used to define the elevated lead at location CBSS01 and it was determined to be a limited to a 3-ft x 3-ft area within the limestone that was removed during the RI.

A summary of the RI was presented and included:

- No munitions or munitions debris were identified, however, munitions have historically been encountered at the site;
- There were no unacceptable human health risks from soil or groundwater; and
- No unacceptable ecological risks were identified.

Mr. Dobson discussed the existing controls that are in place at Fort Buchanan and within the MRS. These include; a draft Land Use Control Plan, dig permits to manage excavations, munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) Management Plan, distribution of MEC awareness pamphlets, and the inclusion of MEC awareness in construction contract language.

As the next step, Mr. Dobson explained that a FS was conducted that evaluated three alternatives: 1) No action (in addition to what is already in place); 2) Land Use Controls (LUCs) (e.g. excavation controls, use restrictions, education, fencing, on-call construction report); and, 3) Surface/Subsurface Clearance and Disposal with Land Use Controls. Mr. Dobson further stated that there were nine criteria used to evaluate the alternatives which included: 1) Overall protection of Human Health and the Environment; 2) Compliance with Applicable/Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (i.e. local, state, federal regulations); 3) Long Term Effectiveness; 4) Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, and Volume through Treatment; 5) Short-term effectiveness; 6) Ability to be implemented; 7) Cost; 8) Regulatory Acceptance; 9) Community Acceptance.

After the evaluation of each alternative against the criteria the following was determined:

- LUCs are no more protective than the measures that are already in place; and
- Surface/Subsurface Clearance and Disposal with LUCs – No historical records of munitions being found on the ground surface. In addition, there are little to no areas on post that are considered off-limits, and that are not regularly traversed or mowed and therefore this alternative was dropped from further consideration. There is no guarantee that all munitions will be recovered, therefore, LUCs will still be required.

Mr. Dobson explained that the Army's preferred method for the post is No Action in addition to the controls that are already in place.

Mr. Dobson stated that the No Action alternative would continue the measures that are already in place and that there is a history of these measures working effectively as demonstrated with the MEC finds that have been found during construction activities within the past year outside of MRS.

Mr. Dobson outlined the path forward as follows:

- 20 September 2012 – Public comment period ends.
- January 2013 – Decision Document completed.

Mr. Dobson reminded the audience of the public repository locations at the Dra. Pilar Barbosa Library, Del Parque Street & Degetau Corner, Bayamón, PR. Mr. Dobson adjourned the meeting with reminding everyone to please sign in and that copies of the PRAP and the RI/FS Report were available for review in the back of the room. Mr. Dobson said as part of the public meeting, the Army is looking for public comment, inquiry or questions. He explained there are various ways to officially or unofficially ask questions. He advised any official comments received during the public comment period, will be entered into the record and answered. He advised comment sheets were available which could be taken home and sent in later; comments were welcome by e-mail, or comments could be made tonight as stated in the PRAP.

Mr. Dobson thanked everyone for listening to the presentation and opened the floor for questions and comments.

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS

No questions or comments were received from the Public.

Army personnel remained at the community center until approximately 8:00 p.m.

Submitted by,

EA Engineering, Science, and Technology, Inc.

Appendix B

Press Releases

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Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Ciencias Médicas

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMPRAS Y SUMINISTROS JUNTA DE SUBASTAS
AVISO DE SOLICITUD DE PROPUESTAS SELLADAS RFP-12-13-01
RECOGIDO DE DESPERDICIOS PELIGROSOS, OFICINA DE CALIDAD AMBIENTAL, SALUD Y SEGURIDAD OCUPACIONAL (CASSO) Y LA OFICINA DE SEGURIDAD EN LOS LABORATORIOS DE INVESTIGACION (OSLI) DECANATO DE ADMINISTRACION

El 28 de agosto de 2012, a la 1:30 p.m., se celebrará una reunión presubasta en la Oficina de Compras y Suministros. La asistencia a la misma es compulsoria. El documento de invitación a someter propuestas estará disponible del 23 al 29 de agosto de 2012, de 8:00 a.m. a 2:00 p.m. La documentación tendrá un costo de \$100.00 dólares, los cuales **no serán reembolsables**.

Los interesados deberán enviar sus propuestas o entregarlas personalmente al Departamento de Compras y Suministros del Recinto de Ciencias Médicas en o antes de la 1:30 p.m., del martes, 4 de septiembre de 2012. En dicha fecha y hora, todas las propuestas recibidas serán públicamente abiertas y se indicará quiénes son los participantes en la competencia. Todos los participantes serán debidamente notificados, de cuál fue el proveedor agraciado, una vez adjudicada la propuesta.

Junto con las propuestas, debe incluirse una garantía de oferta en forma de **Cheque Certificado, o una Fianza**; expedida por el Comisionado de Seguros de Puerto Rico a una compañía autorizada para hacer negocios en Puerto Rico; a nombre de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Ciencias Médicas. El monto de la fianza será por el 5% del total de la oferta.

El Recinto de Ciencias Médicas se reserva el derecho de aceptar o rechazar cualquier o todas las licitaciones recibidas; de adjudicar la propuesta bajo las condiciones más favorables a nuestros intereses y de cancelar, sin ningún perjuicio, alguna adjudicación efectuada antes de la emisión del contrato u orden de compra.

Rafael Rodríguez Mercado, MD, FACS
 Rafael Rodríguez Mercado, MD, FACS
 Rector

Joselyni Hernández Rivera
 Joselyni Hernández Rivera
 Presidenta, Junta de Subastas

Este anuncio es requerido por la Ley Núm. 141 de 1949, según enmendada. Aprobado por la Comisión Estatal de Elecciones, CEE-C-12-08, sometida el 9 de diciembre de 2011. Patrono con igualdad de oportunidades en el empleo (M/M/V/I). No discrimina contra minorías, mujeres, veteranos o personas con impedimentos.

Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Ciencias Médicas

DEPARTAMENTO DE COMPRAS Y SUMINISTROS JUNTA DE SUBASTAS
AVISO DE SUBASTA FORMAL RCM-12-13-01
PROYECTO REEMPLAZO DE ACRÍLICOS Y VARETAS EN DOMOS DEL EDIFICIO PRINCIPAL GUILLERMO ARBONA IRIZARRY DECANATO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

El 28 de agosto de 2012, a la 10:00 a.m., se celebrará una reunión presubasta en la Oficina de Compras y Suministros. La asistencia a la misma es compulsoria. Interesados en participar de esta subasta deben pasar por la Oficina de Compras y Suministros del 23 al 29 de agosto de 2012, de 8:00 a.m. a 2:00 p.m., a recoger los pliegos a un costo de \$65.00, los cuales **no serán reembolsables**.

Los licitadores interesados deberán enviar sus propuestas o entregarlas personalmente al Departamento de Compras y Suministros del Recinto de Ciencias Médicas en o antes de las 10:00 a.m., del día 4 de septiembre de 2012. En dicha fecha y hora, todas las ofertas recibidas serán públicamente abiertas y leídas en voz alta.

Junto con las propuestas, debe incluirse una garantía de oferta en forma de **Cheque Certificado, o una Fianza**; expedida por el Comisionado de Seguros de Puerto Rico a una compañía autorizada para hacer negocios en Puerto Rico; a nombre de la Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Ciencias Médicas. El monto de la fianza será por el 5% del total de la oferta.

El Recinto de Ciencias Médicas se reserva el derecho de aceptar o rechazar cualquier o todas las licitaciones recibidas; de adjudicar la subasta bajo las condiciones más favorables a nuestros intereses y de cancelar, sin ningún perjuicio, alguna adjudicación efectuada antes de la emisión del contrato u orden de compra.

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EL FUERTE BUCHANAN DEL EJERCITO DE ESTADOS UNIDOS INVITA AL PUBLICO EN GENERAL A EMITIR COMENTARIOS SOBRE EL PLAN DE MEDIDAS CORRECTIVAS PROPUESTO PARA EL AREA ANTIGUA DE ADIESTRAMIENTO (CAMPAMENTO BUCHANAN)

El Fuerte Buchanan del Ejército de los Estados Unidos y la Junta de Calidad Ambiental de Puerto Rico invitan a todo ciudadano interesado en emitir sus comentarios sobre el Plan de Medidas Correctivas Propuesto (PMCP) para el área antigua de adiestramientos del Campamento Buchanan utilizado durante los años 20 al 40, en específico, el área de respuesta a municiones ubicado en los terrenos del Fuerte Buchanan, Puerto Rico. Dicha área fue seleccionada para realizar un Estudio de Viabilidad/Investigación Remediadora (RI/FS, por sus siglas en inglés) basándose en su histórico uso como polígono de armas de corto alcance y por el descubrimiento de componentes de municiones militares descartados al azar en el área. Por tal razón, existe la posibilidad de que hayan municiones y explosivos de interés (MEC, por sus siglas en inglés), incluyendo municiones descartadas sin detonar (UXO, por sus siglas en inglés), en la superficie y sub-superficie del área en cuestión. El PMCP identifica las alternativas propuestas de forma tal que el público pueda comentar sobre éstas. Las Alternativas evaluadas son las siguientes:

Alternativa 1: Ninguna acción
Alternativa 2: Control de uso del terreno (LUCs, por sus siglas en inglés)
Alternativa 3: LUCs y remoción de MEC en la superficie y/o subsuperficie

La Alternativa 1 es la preferida por el Ejército de Estados Unidos. Dicha alternativa no incluye LUCs en adición a aquellas limitaciones de uso, permisos de excavación y programas de concientización ya existentes, ni esfuerzos para contener, remover, procesar o deshacerse de posibles MEC en el área en cuestión. Sin embargo, el ejército mantendrá los LUCs existentes como parte del Plan Maestro de la Instalación y para responder a futuros descubrimientos MEC en el Fuerte Buchanan. En adición, cualquier hallazgo se manejará a través del sistema de emergencias del Fuerte Buchanan y según el plan existente del Plan de Manejo MEC de la mencionada Instalación. También se continuará con la implantación de medidas de control (enmienda al Plan Maestro) y los programas educativos y de concientización.

Copias del informe del RI/FS y del PMCP están disponibles para revisión en el siguiente archivo de registro administrativo /depósito de documentos:

Biblioteca Dra. Pilar Barbosa
Calle del Parque, esquina Degetau
Bayamón, PR 00960
Teléfono: (787) 787-5161

El periodo de comentarios será efectivo por 30 días a partir de la fecha de publicación del presente medio. Los comentarios deben ser enviados, con matasellos del correo, en o antes de la fecha de expiración:

Fuerte Buchanan del Ejercito de los Estados Unidos
Directorado de Obras Públicas
Atención: Sr. Anibal Negrón, Jefe División Ambiental
Miles Loop Building 81
Fort Buchanan, Puerto Rico 00934

La Oficina Ambiental del Fuerte Buchanan le invita a participar de la vista pública a celebrarse en fecha y lugar mencionado a continuación:

Miercoles, 12 de septiembre 2012 / 7:00 PM
Marriott Condado Plaza Resort
1309 Avenida Ashford
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00907

Para más información llame al Sr. Derrick Stepanof al teléfono (787) 707-3573 / 3966

PRA XIS ASSOCIATES INC.

NOTIFICACIÓN DE FONDOS NO RECLAMADOS, RETENIDOS Y ADEUDADOS, POR COMPAÑÍAS DE SEGUROS Y/O AGENTES GENERALES, GERENTES, AGENTES AL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2011

A tenor con las disposiciones del Artículo 26.030 (1)(b), 26 L.P.R.A. Sec. 2603 del Código de Seguros de Puerto Rico, por la presente se informa que Praxis Associates, Inc., tiene los siguientes fondos no reclamados:

Nombre del asegurado, rentista, beneficiario o persona que pueda tener interés en los fondos (en orden alfabético)	Nombre	Ultima Dirección Conocida	Número de Póliza	Fecha en que se convirtieron en pagaderos	Cantidad adeudada
ANGIE VARAS		PUNTA LAS MARIAS # 26 CALLE DONCELLA SANTURCE PR 00907	RPP-20750284	2/11/04	531.00
ASOCIACION CONDOMINIO - TORRE ALTA		PO BOX 190326 SAN JUAN, PR 00919-0326	CPP-2075200463	4/23/04	745.96
AXEL E. MUÑOZ MARRERO		URB EL CORTIJO AP-16 CALLE 30 BAYAMON PR, 00956	PV-20750153	10/18/04	11.00
CARLOS GARCIA MORALES		NO DISPONIBLE	PIC-37006358	3/9/04	32.00
DIONISIO BENITEZ RODRIGUEZ		CALLE CHIGUAGUA # 1695 VENUS GARDENS NORTE RIO PIEDRAS PR, 00926	029-001-862241	11/4/04	74.25
DOUGLAS ESCORIANZA		NO DISPONIBLE	NO DISPONIBLE	3/10/04	456.63
FIDEL FIGUEROA		# 1055 CALLE ELISA SANTURCE, PR 00907	091913243	11/17/04	281.00
GLORIMAR TORRES RIVERA		VISTA DE LOS FRAILES 150 APARTADO 63 CARR 87 GUAYNABO, PR 00969	RPP-20750315	5/17/04	120.00
HECTOR TRAVIESO		VILLAS DEL DEPORTIVO MAYAGUEZ, PR 00917-2010	CBP-8654273	3/2/04	60.25
JOHN PEREZ RIVERA		NO DISPONIBLE	SPP-3004796/ RPP-2975049/ PUE-13013065	7/13/04	919.00
JUAN RIVERA VAZQUEZ		URB LEVITTOWN BR-34 CALLE FRANCISCO OLLER TOA BAJA PR 00949	CLP-2075300847	2/23/04	704.00
LUIS O. RAMIREZ		NO DISPONIBLE	AP-7058081	10/12/04	426.00
MARYLIN GUZMAN ORTIZ		LAS VEGAS CALLE 15 # 49 CATANO PR 00962	1211200300904 / 05	10/4/04	23.75
MIGUEL A. MALDONADO GOMEZ		VILLAS DEL REY #E-18 ATA SECC CALLE 22 CAGUAS PR, 00625	AP-7017111	2/25/04	270.00
MIGUEL A. RIVERA MARQUEZ		ALTURAS DE SANSUSI A-37 CALLE 3 BAYAMON, PR 00959	PV-20750123	3/12/04	802.00
NELSON SANTIAGO RODRIGUEZ		VILLA KENNEDY KI GUAJANA SABANA SECA, PR 00952	CLP-20753000027	2/25/04	593.00
RAMON DE JESUS, INC		NO DISPONIBLE	CPP-006693	7/13/04	660.00
RVPASS CORP & OR PASTRAMA TRUCKING		PO BOX 3090 VALLE ARRIBA STATION CAROLINA PR 00984	CLP-2075301329	2/25/04	851.00
WILLIAM CARRION SOTO		NO DISPONIBLE	RPR-29750412	9/21/04	68.00

De usted ser uno de los asegurados arriba indicado, sírvase comunicarse a nuestras oficinas con la Sra. Ariana Cruz al teléfono (787) 652-0009 ó via fax (787) 805-2065 ó e-mail: acruz@praxisapr.com