

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

This work plan has been prepared in compliance with the Scope of Work (SOW) identified in Contract W912PL-05-C-0007 with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), L.A. District. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, L.A. District has Administrative Control and is managing all aspects of this project. A copy of the SOW dated May 11, 2005 has been provided as Appendix A of this work plan. The work required under this SOW is authorized under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) for Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) at the Borrego Maneuver Area (BMA), Borrego Springs California. Definitions for the recent changes to the terminology used on FUDS sites are provided in the Table of Contents Section of this Work Plan.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is to collect and evaluate site information to allow the evaluation of Remedial Alternatives. This information is to be used to prepare and obtain stakeholder concurrence on a Decision Document.

This RI/FS work plan has been developed to investigate the identified Munitions Response Areas (MRA)s with a comprehensive sampling methodology consisting of visual, geophysical and intrusive investigations to characterize where Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) activities occurred and define Munitions Response Sites (MRS)s within each MRA.

At the conclusion of the RI/FS, MARRS Services, in coordination with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District (CESPL), will develop an RI/FS report that documents the results of the investigation, evaluate the findings of those activities in association with the proposed MEC alternatives, and recommend further remedial actions, a risk management process, or no DoD Actions Indicated (NDAI) for the areas investigated. The format of the RI/FS report will be consistent with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guidance.

All documents produced during the RI/FS process are available for public review at the BMA information repository located at:

Borrego Springs Public Library
500 PALM CANYON RD., BORREGO SPRINGS
SAN DIEGO, CA 92004- 0297
Phone: (760) 767-5761

Additional information is available on the BMA website located at:

<http://www.borregosprings-mmrp.org/>

1.3 WORK PLAN ORGANIZATION

This RI/FS work plan is organized to provide the plan components or procedures and the site-specific characterization plan required to successfully complete the RI/FS activities. For ease of

use, this document is divided into chapters and appendices in accordance with USACE Data Item Description (DID) MR-001.

This RI/FS work plan is the master program work plan for the Former BMA, outlining the general investigation approach that will be used on all MRAs within BMA. Site-specific MRA investigation plans, outlining the specific investigation procedures and rationale are included in Appendix I of this plan. Supporting documents such as site maps, points of contact, project forms and resumes are included in the appendices. Additionally, stand-alone plans such as the Accident Prevention Plan, Munitions Constituents Sampling and Analysis Plan, and Geophysical Prove-Out Plan are included as appendices to this work plan.

- Under no circumstances will any change to this work plan be executed unless specifically approved by both the MARRS Project Manager (PM) and CESPL.
- The PM will immediately notify CESPL and MARRS of the need to change this work plan. The PM will provide a description of the circumstances and factors surrounding the need to change the plan using the Field Change Request Form included in Appendix F, recommend a course of action, and identify the impact the change will have on the project. Initial notifications will be made verbally within 48 hours and followed up within 7 days with the Field Change Request Form.
- If the circumstances requiring the change involve safety or quality, the PM will suspend all work affected by the unforeseen condition or activity until the cause is investigated and approved written procedures are in place.
- Approved changes will be briefed to site personnel prior to implementation

1.4 PROJECT LOCATION

The BMA encompasses approximately 400 square miles, (103,600 hectares [ha], 256,000 acres [ac]) of desert terrain and dry lakes. The BMA is located in Southern California as shown in Figure 1-1, BMA Location Map. The majority of the Investigation area is located in the northern portion of Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, which is located in eastern San Diego County and western Imperial County, west-southwest of the Salton Sea, California. The northern boundary of BMA is the Riverside County line, the eastern boundary at U.S. Highway 99 (now Highway 86), the southern boundary at State Highway 78, and the western boundary along a line north-south through the town of Borrego Springs, CA.

1.5 SITE DESCRIPTION

The following sections include site physiography, site history, previous MEC removal actions, and an initial summary of the MEC risk at the Borrego Maneuver Area. Information presented in the following sections was derived from the Archives Search Report (ASR) Findings, Borrego Maneuver Area California (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District). Additional references are included in Chapter 11, References.

1.5.1 Physiography and Topography

The Borrego Maneuver Area is a combination of barren desert, mountains and badlands, of the Peninsular Ranges and Colorado Desert. The site is in the Borrego Valley with elevations ranging from 80 meters (m) (262 feet [ft]) below sea level to 2,000 m (6,560 ft) above sea level. The site is on a fairly level, broad and arid plain between the Borrego and Santa Rosa Mountain ranges. The Coyote Canyon Stream is the only surface body of water that is consistently present.

1.5.2 Climate

Hot summers and mild winters characterize the Borrego Maneuver Area and the surrounding locations. The potential for flash floods exists from rainfall of summer storms and the occasional tropical Pacific cyclone, which may result in large amounts of rainfall in a short period of time. Winter temperatures have a daily average of 57.3 Fahrenheit and average daily at 88.93° Fahrenheit during the summer. Annual precipitation averages 6.83 inches.

1.5.3 Soils

The predominant soil types in the Former Borrego Maneuver Area are as follows in descending order of prominence.

- Playa: barren, level un-drained closed basins which may contain water during winter rains, soil material is clayey or silty and is generally moderately to strongly saline.
- Rositas-Carrizo association
 - Carrizo Very Gravelly Sand, 0-9% slopes: gently sloping to moderately sloping soil on flood plains and alluvial fans. Soil material is moderately alkaline and contains coarse sand and gravelly sand. (Ocotillo dry lake).
 - Rositas Loamy Coarse Sand, 2-9% slopes: gently to moderately sloping soil occurring on alluvial fans, loamy, coarse sand or fine sand at the surface and gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand at depths below 5 inches.
 - Rositas Fine Sand, 0-2% slopes: nearly level, somewhat excessively drained soils, fine loam coarse sand, soil is calcareous and mildly/moderately alkaline.
- Mecca-Indio association
 - Indio Silt Loam, Saline, 0-2% slopes: nearly level, well drained soils,

predominantly silt loam with a thin strata of loam and sandy loam occurring in the substratum, soil is mildly/moderately alkaline.

- Mecca Sandy Loam, Saline, 0-2% slopes: nearly level, well-drained soils, coarse sandy loam containing moderate amounts of soluble salts, soil is calcareous and mildly/moderately alkaline.
- Crouch association, Rocky, 9-75% slopes: well drained coarse sandy loams over weathered granodiorite
- Tollhouse-LaPosta-Rock Land association, Eroded, 9-65% slopes: excessively drained and somewhat excessively drained coarse sandy loams and loamy coarse sands over granitic rock, and areas of rock land.
- Sheephead association, Rocky, 9-65% slopes: well drained cobbly fine sandy loams over fractured mica schist.
- Mottsville-Bull Trail association, 2-15% slopes: excessively drained to well-drained loamy coarse sands and sandy loams on alluvial fans and in basins.
- Mottsville-Calpine association, 2-15% slopes: excessively drained to well-drained loamy coarse sands and coarse sandy loams on alluvial fans.
- Rough Broken Land – Terrace escarpments – sloping gullied land association, steep and very steep dissected land, escarpments, and gullied land.
- Sloping Gullied Land: good to somewhat excessively drained, texture ranges from clay loam to gravelly cobbly sand, occurs on alluvial fans adjacent to mountains.
- Badland association: dominantly barren eroded shales
- Rock Land association: dominantly exposed bedrock and very large boulders

1.5.4 Geology

The geology of the former Borrego Maneuver Area is dominated by Anza-Borrego Desert and surrounding mountains is characterized by the formations of the Peninsular Ranges and the Colorado Desert. Originally the Anza-Borrego Desert area was an ancient sea connected to the Gulf of California that eventually became isolated and subsequently dried up. Today's landforms are characterized by large flat valleys, rough high mountains, and narrow canyons. Tectonic activity is the primary cause of the landforms observed in this area. After this time over 6,100 m (20,000 ft) of lacustrine, eolian, and fluvial deposits have been deposited (reference ASR).

The Peninsular Ranges consist of Mesozoic batholithic rocks identified as quartz diorites and paleozoic metamorphosed sedimentary rocks. The overlying younger late Miocene rocks generally consist of locally derived non-marine sandstones, conglomerates and rift related andesitic volcanic rocks. These terrestrial sediments are overlain by sandstones, clays, silt and

mudstones from marine deposition through late Pliocene. Finally, these marine units are overlain by Pliocene to Pleistocene non-marine river and delta-plain claystones and siltstones. Finally, the current land surface is dominated by alluvial fans and plains of; silt, clay, sandstone, conglomerate and fanlomerate deposits as well as fluvial coarse sands and overbank silt deposits. These rocks form the ancient lakes with flat valleys, jagged mountains and narrow canyons and are the result of million of years of faulting, water scouring and erosion. Two large fault zones bisect the vicinity of project lands, the San Jacinto and the Elsinore. The largest earthquake to hit Anza-Borrego in historic times measured 6.4 and occurred on the Coyote Creek Fault, a branch of the San Jacinto, on 9 April 1968.

The geology of the study area, as paraphrased from the Anza-Borrego State Park December 2004 Preliminary General Plan and FEIR, SCH# 2002021060, (December, 2004):

- Basement Rock – Paleozoic to Late Mesozoic Age. The basement rocks consist of Paleozoic meta-sedimentary rocks and late Mesozoic plutonic rocks.
- Coachella Group – Early to Late Miocene Age. The Coachella Group consists of non-marine sandstones, conglomerates, fanglomerates, landslide deposits and rift-related andesitic volcanic deposits. The Coachella Group comprises the Anza Formation, the Alverson Andesite (Jacumba volcanics), the Split Mountain Formation and the Fish Creek Gypsum.
 - Fish Creek Gypsum – Late Miocene Age. The Fish Creek Gypsum consists of nearly pure massive beds of gypsum.
- Imperial Group (Late Miocene to Early Pliocene) – The Imperial group is the first of the marine units deposited during flooding of marine water into the Salton Trough. The Imperial Group comprises the Latrania formation, the Coyote Mountain Clays, and the Yuha formation.
 - Latrania Formation (Late Miocene) – The Latrania formation consists of a transgressive sequence of sandstones representing the first marine incursion into the Salton Trough.
 - Coyote Mountain Clays (Early Pliocene) – The Coyote Mountain Clays consist of clays deposited in an offshore shelf environment. This unit is exposed in the Fish Creek.
 - Mountains, the Coyote Mountains, the Carrizo Badlands, and along the Fish Creek Wash.
 - Yuha Formation (early to late Pliocene) – The Yuha formation is a fossiliferous series of fluvial and deltaic silt and mud.
- Colorado River Group (Pliocene to Pleistocene) – The Colorado River Group consists of fluvial deposits from the ancestral Colorado River and conformably overlies the Coachella Group. The Colorado River Group comprises the Palm Spring Formation, The Borrego Formation, and the Brawley Formation.

- Palm Spring Formation (Plio-Pleistocene) – The Palm Spring Formation consists of high-energy nonmarine delta-plain deposits. This formation is characterized by massive beds, overbank claystones and siltstones.
- Borrego Formation (Late Pliocene to Pleistocene period, Cenozoic Age) – The Borrego formation consists of low-energy lacustrine deposits made up of light grey claystone interbedded with buff sandstone and lacustrine fossils. (Clarks Dry Lake) (Camp Ensign).
- Anza-Borrego Group (Late Pliocene to Late Pleistocene) – The Anza-Borrego Group consists of locally derived sediments that range from lacustrine silts and clays to boulder sized fanglomerates. The Anza-Borrego Group comprises the Canebrake Conglomerate, the Ocotillo conglomerate, and the Bautista beds.
 - Canebrake Conglomerate (Late to Middle Pleistocene) – The Canebrake Conglomerate consists of coarse-grained alluvial and fanglomerate deposits. This unit is widely distributed along the eastern margin of the Tierra Blanca Mountains.
 - Ocotillo Conglomerate (Pleistocene) – The Ocotillo Conglomerate consists of alluvial and fluvial, medium- to coarse-grained sands and overbank silts.
 - Bautista Beds (Mid to Late Pleistocene) – The Bautista Beds are locally derived alluvial and fluvial deposits found in the Coyote Badlands and Clark Lake along the San Jacinto fault zone.

1.5.5 Prehistoric and Historic Cultural Resource

Although there are no cultural resources reported to be located on the RI/FS Munitions Response Areas (MRA)s, known prehistoric sites are located within 1 mile from the MRA-1104 Borrego Hotel (Target Area and Emergency Landing Field) and petroglyphs / pictographs are known to be in the area of MRA-1103 Clark's Dry Lake. It is likely that similar as well as additional types of prehistoric resources are present throughout the non-surveyed portion of the project area. No registered historic sites are located within any of the project MRAs. The MRA-1106 Benson/Ocotillo Dry Lake and MRA-1103 Clark's Dry Lake both contain remains of rake structures and stone target circles used by aircraft for practice bombing. It is likely that similar as well as additional historic site types are anticipated throughout the non-surveyed portion of the project area. Chapter 7 provides further detailed information on cultural resources on BMA.

1.6 SITE HISTORY

Borrego Maneuver Area was acquired by the Department of the Army through a Use Permit with the State of California dated 10 March 1942. Navy sites, specifically MRA-1103 Clark's Dry Lake, the MRA-1105 Military Wash target areas, and the MRA-1106 Benson/Ocotillo Dry Lake area were predominately used as bombing targets. They include remains of rake stations, remains of mobile target tracks and remains of targets. The Navy used two additional sites as bombing and low level rocketry sites. These were designated as Winona Bombing Targets MRA-6700 and MRA-6800. Reported uses of the Maneuver area by the Army included force-

on-force maneuvers and anti-aircraft training for troops stationed at Camp Callan, San Diego, California. The United States Marine Corp site MRA-1102 Camp Ensign was reportedly used as a tent camp for trainees from the San Diego area. Marine activity in the Maneuver area consisted solely of desert driving training.

On 13 July 1944, the Commanding General, Headquarters, Army Ground Forces declared the Borrego Maneuver Area as surplus to the requirements of the Army Ground Forces. Termination of the land use permit is believed to have occurred in October 1944, after Army use areas were determined to be appropriately prepared Maneuver Area were predominately relinquished back to the State of California, which owns the property today as part of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and the Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA). MRA-1106 Benson/Ocotillo Dry Lake is currently being used as a municipal airport.

MRA-1104 Borrego Hotel (target area and emergency landing field) is the only site that is not physically within the Borrego Maneuver Area. This area was used by the Navy for high altitude bombing (horizontal), dive-bombing, strafing, and emergency landing activities. The area is now under private ownership.

1.7 HISTORY OF POTENTIAL ORDNANCE SITES

The historical information provided in this work plan is summarized data from the Archives Search Report, Borrego Maneuver Area, Borrego Springs California (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Las Angeles District, 2001). Figure 1-2 is provided to reference the known MRAs. A description of each MRA is provided below. Further detailed information is available in the respective ASRs. See Chapter 11 References, for a detailed list of these documents.

1.7.1 Targets/Ranges Used by the Army and Navy

The target ranges discussed herein include all areas where military training activities were active. On March 20, 1942 the Army Commander of the Southern California Sector of the Western Defense Command informed his command that maneuver and firing rights had been secured in an area of the Borrego Springs Desert covering 103,600 ha (256,000 ac). The area came to be known as the Borrego Maneuver Area.

1.7.1.1 MRA-1101. Mechanized Artillery Range Impact Area (Areas A-1 and A-2)

The A-1 area is a Mechanized Artillery Range Impact Area covering 844 ha (2,085 ac) and area A-2 represents the Mechanized Artillery Range Impact Area Buffer encompassing 9,657 ha (23,852 ac) as indicated in ASR J09CA701101. This MRA is located entirely within the Anza-Borrego State Park and Desert Wilderness Area. The occurrence of this target within the state park land creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC originating from training with mechanized anti-aircraft artillery. Historical documents and interviews indicate that two 40mm HE projectiles were found in Area A-1, one of which was destroyed and the other remains at an undetermined location. Area A-2 is a likely potential area for target misses due to its proximity to Area A-1 and its location down range to the suspected firing point and target track for this area. The use of the MKII 40mm HE projectile has been confirmed on this MRA. Historical records also indicated the potential use of the M71 90mm HE projectile.

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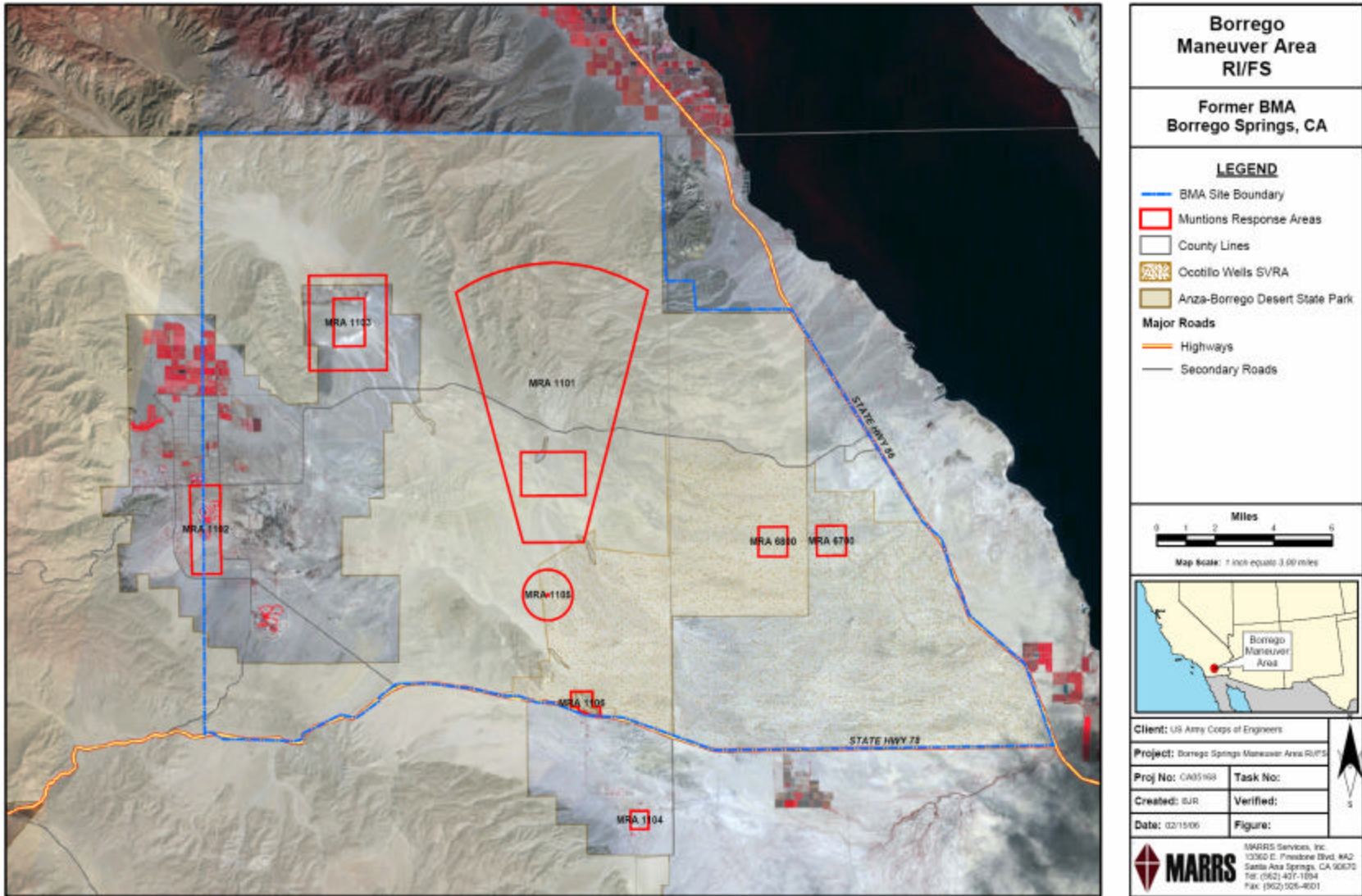


Figure 1-2. Borrego Maneuver Area MRAs

1.7.1.2 MRA-1102, Camp Ensign

MRA-1102 comprises 777 ha (1,920 ac) of land interpreted as a troop billeting area and possible disposal site in ASR J09CA701102. There are no known historical ranges or targets that overlap this MRA or findings of MEC to date; therefore, MEC is not anticipated to be discovered in this MRA.

1.7.1.3 MRA-1103, Clark's Dry Lake (Areas E-1 and E-2)

MRA-1103 comprises two areas; E-1 representing the Clarks Dry Lake Bombing Target and area E-2 representing the Clarks Dry Lake Bombing Target buffer zone encompassing 2,259 ha (5,580 ac) of land as indicated in ASR J09CA701100. This MRA is located within the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park and private lands. The occurrence of this target within the state park and on private land creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC originating from training on bombing targets. MRA-1103 Clarks Dry Lake has confirmed MEC presence. Munitions confirmed are the MK 15/M38 100lb practice bombs, MK 5/AN-MK23 3lb practice bombs, and small arms ammunition (.50 cal).

1.7.1.4 MRA-1104, Borrego Hotel (Target Area and Emergency Landing Field)

MRA-1104 comprises the Borrego Hotel (Target Area and Emergency Landing Strip) encompassing 90 ha (222 ac) of land as indicated in ASR J09CA701104. This MRA is located entirely within private lands. The occurrence of this target on private land creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC. Munitions confirmed are the MK 25 500-lb practice bombs; MK 15/M38 100-lb practice bombs; MK 5/AN-MK 23 3-lb and MK 43 4.5-lb practice bombs ; 20mm AP projectiles; and .30/.50 cal small arms ammunition.

1.7.1.5 MRA-1105, Military Wash

MRA-1105 comprises two areas; MRS-A (Target Area) 591 ha (1,460 ac) and MRS-B (Remaining Land) 87 ha (215 ac) as indicated in ASR J09CA701105. These MRSs are located within both the Borrego Desert State Park and the Ocotillo Wells SVRA. The occurrence of these MRSs within the state park land creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC originating from training on bombing and strafing targets. Munitions confirmed are the M38 100-lb practice bombs; AN-MK 23 3-lb practice bombs; 2.25-inch practice rockets (SCAR); MK 1 Mod 0 5-inch High Explosive Anti-Tank (HEAT) rocket warheads; 20mm TP projectiles; and .50 cal small arms ammunition.

1.7.1.6 MRA-1106, Benson/Ocotillo Dry Lake

MRA-1106 comprises the Benson/Ocotillo Dry Lake Practice Bomb Target encompassing 143 ha (353 ac) of land as indicated in ASR J09CA701106. This MRA is located entirely in San Diego County land. The occurrence of this target within county land and its use as an active aircraft landing strip creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC originating from dive bomb training. Munitions confirmed are the MK 15/M38 100-lb practice bombs; MK 5/AN-MK 23 3-lb and MK 43 4.5-lb practice bombs; and .50 cal small arms ammunition.

1.7.1.7 MRA-6700, Winona Target 1

MRA-6700 comprises the Winona Bombing Target #1 259 ha (640 ac) identified in ASR J09CA016700. This MRA is located in Imperial County, 3.9 miles southwest of the center of

Salton City, CA. The MRA is within the Ocotillo Wells SVRA and includes a county landfill 228 m X 228 m (750 ft X 750 ft) in the northeastern corner of the site. The occurrence of this target within the Ocotillo Wells SVRA and its proximity to the existing landfill creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC originating from training on surface to air bombing targets. Munitions confirmed are the MK 15/M38 100-lb practice bombs ; 2.25-inch practice rockets (SCAR); MK 1 MOD 0 5-inch HE rockets ; MK 5/AN-MK 23 3-lb and MK 43 4.5-lb practice bombs ; blasting caps/fuses; .50 caliber belt clips; and practice bombs.

1.7.1.8 MRA-6800, Winona Target 2

MRA-6800 comprises the Winona Bombing Target #2 259 ha (640 ac) identified in ASR J09CA016800. This MRA is located in Imperial County, 4.9 miles southwest of the center of Salton City, CA. This MRA is located within the Ocotillo Wells SVRA adjacent to Winona 1. The occurrence of this target within the Ocotillo Wells SVRA creates a substantial potential for public exposure to MEC originating from training on rocket targets. Munitions confirmed are the M38A1 100-lb practice bombs; 2.25-inch practice rockets (SCAR); MK 1 MOD 0 5-inch HE rockets (MK1 MOD 0); MK 5/AN-MK 23 3-lb and MK 43 4.5-lb practice bombs.

1.8 CURRENT AND PROJECTED LAND USE

The former Borrego Maneuver Area lands are owned predominantly by the State of California and are located in the vicinity of Borrego Springs, California with site acreage of 1036 square kilometers (km) (400 square miles). The majority of California State owned lands within the Borrego Maneuver Area are currently used as State Park lands. Additional parcels are under state, federal and private ownership. Current land use includes use as a state park, off-highway vehicle area, open spaces and in the case of the Winonas, a county landfill. Available information does not indicate projected changes in land use. Some of these parcels are overlapped by more than one MRA. The total number of individual parcels within BMA is 510. Table 1-1 displays the land use by MRA. A land use map, displaying the location and parcel use information is included in Appendix B.

Table 1-1. BMA Land Use

	MRA 1101	MRA 1102	MRA 1103	MRA 1104	MRA 1105	MRA 1106	MRA 6700	MRA 6800
Government	8	3	16	0	9	5	0	0
Residential	0	362	1	0	0	1	0	0
Commercial	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Desert	0	71	21	10	0	1	1	1
Total	8	440	38	11	9	7	1	1

1.9 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION OF THE SITE

On 6 July 1994, CESPL conducted a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the Borrego Maneuver Area under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP FUDS). The PA had determined that the site was formerly used by the DOD for various military functions with several MEC projects of a broad scope of MEC delivery and usage lying

within or near the Borrego Maneuver Area. Available information does not indicate previous investigations conducted at the BMA.

The general and MRA-specific ASRs contain information regarding munitions usage on target areas within the former Borrego Maneuver Area. The available BMA ASRs are located on the BMA website located at <http://www.borregosprings-mmrp.org/> for download and review.

1.10 INITIAL SUMMARY OF MEC RISK

ASRs describing the Former Borrego Maneuver Area indicate that a variety of MEC was used in “Dry-run” and “Live-Fire” exercises. No evidence of contamination by CWM or CWM components has been identified or reported. The Former BMA ASR and previous reported encounters with MEC at the site indicate that a variety of MEC was used at the Former BMA. The following list includes, but is not limited to, MEC items of concern that have been identified as likely to be present on the Former BMA:

- Bomb, 3 to 4.5-lb Practice, Zinc, Cast Iron, AN-MK5, MK23, MK43 with Signal, AN-MK4
- Bomb, 100-lb Photoflash, AN-M46
- Bomb, 100-lb Practice MK15 Mod3, with Spotting Charge, M1
- Bomb, 100-lb Practice MK15 Mod4, with Signal, AN-MK5
- Bomb, 100-lb Practice M38A2 Sand Filled with Spotting Charge, M1 Black Powder
- Bomb, 500-lb Practice M25 Sand/Water Filled with Spotting Charge MK 6 Black Powder
- Projectile, 40mm High Explosive TNT, Tracer (Shell Destroying) MK II
- Projectile, 90mm High Explosive M71
- Rocket, 5.0-Inch High Explosive Warhead MK 1 Mod 0
- Rocket, 5.0-Inch High Explosive Anti Tank (HEAT) Warhead MK 1 Mod 0
- Rocket, 2.25-Inch Practice SCAR
- Rocket, 3.25-Inch Practice M2
- Small Arms Ammunition (.30 caliber and .50 caliber)

Each of these MEC items with the exception of the small arms ammunition, pose a potential explosive hazard to the public and RI/FS personnel.

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