
1 **The Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)**
2 **Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee**
3 **February 28, 2022**
4 **(1 Hour 43 minutes)**

5 **I. Call to Order**

6 Dr. Hunnicutt called the Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee meeting to order at 5:02pm.

8 **A. Roll Call**

9 Present: Dr. Veronica Hunnicutt, Joyce Armstrong, Servio Gomez and Dedria Smith

10 Excused:

11 There was a quorum at roll call.

13 **B. Approval of Agenda: February 28, 2022**

14 Dedria Smith made a motion to approve the February 28, 2022 agenda. Joyce Armstrong
15 second and the motion was passed.

17 **C. The Approval of the Meeting Minutes: October 25, 2021**

18 Dedria Smith made a motion to approve the October 25, 2021 meeting minutes. Joyce
19 Armstrong second and the motion was passed.

21 **D. Announcements**

22 The site Office staff went over instructions on how to view and participate in the meeting with
23 WebEx.

25 **III. Continuing Business:**

26 **A. Update on the Navy's environmental cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard and**
27 **information on the recently completed community survey, cleanup technologies, and**
28 **ongoing fieldwork. Dr. Kathryn Higley from Oregon State University will be available to**
29 **answer radiological health and safety questions..... Derek Robinson, P.E., Base**
30 **Environmental Manager, HPSN (BRAC Navy)**

31 Derek Robinson introduced his team and Dr. Kathryn Higley. Dr. Higley went over
32 managing risk with real-life examples. Exposure to harmful chemicals varies based on
33 environment, employment, and recreational activities. Three contributors to risk are source-
34 something hazardous, toxic, carcinogenic, gave a presentation that covered, pathway- the
35 route taken to get the source to the receptor through the air, water, soil, food, skin, and
36 receptor- someone or something that can be impacted. Dr. Higley stated all three sources,
37 receptors, and pathways must be present, together, for risk, or consequence to occur.

38 Blocking or removing any removes the risk. Managing risk from low levels of radioactivity
39 Risk can be managed by: Removing or reducing the source of radioactivity to low levels,
40 blocking, removing, or reducing pathways of transport, and limiting how people interact
41 with the site. Managing risk from low levels of radioactivity includes low levels of
42 radioactivity → low concentrations, Low levels of radioactivity → low risk. Finding
43 radioactivity at really low levels requires mindful collection and analysis. Sample analysis
44 can be challenging – natural radioactivity is always present as a complicating factor. Mr.
45 Robinson followed up by presenting, An overview of the survey distribution. The survey
46 was sent to 20,500 people. The distribution methods included: U.S. Mail, email, Navy

1 website, social media, and in-person interviews. The survey was available in English,
2 Spanish, and Traditional Chinese, from October 27 – November 30, 2021. 316 responses
3 and there were Follow-on Interviews. 9 conducted (8 in-person, 1 email response). 63% of
4 people received information via direct HPNS outreach sources. Most people prefer email
5 updates less than four times per year or per program development. Most people have never
6 reviewed a technical document (78%). 58% are interested in learning more about cleanup
7 technologies. Biological Treatment for Mercury in Groundwater Installation Restoration
8 Site 26 (IR-26) at Parcel B-2 Cleanup technology: in-situ injections of an organo-sulfur
9 compound TECH TALK: Cleanup Technologies at HPNS Organic molecules are injected
10 into groundwater. The molecules react with mercury in groundwater and convert it into a
11 solid. This limits the movement of mercury in groundwater. Use of organic molecules to
12 stop mercury (a metal) from spreading in groundwater. This process is done to protect the
13 San Francisco Bay waters from the mercury in groundwater at IR-26. Treatment was
14 injected in 2017. WHEN? Monitoring groundwater wells is ongoing.

15 Mr. Robinson gave updates on Parcel's E and G. Parcel E is approximately 129 acres
16 located at the Southwest corner of HPNS Environmental Cleanup Status. Remedial action is
17 ongoing and construction of shoreline protection features are scanning soil for potential
18 munitions, and continued cleanup of oily waste contamination at IR-03. Radiological
19 retesting is upcoming. Parcel G is approximately 40 acres located at the central portion of
20 HPNS Radiological Retesting Status: Soil Fieldwork consists of continued soil data
21 collection at trench unit excavations, and continued soil data collection at former building
22 and crawl space areas. Hosted the United States Environmental Protection Agency and Bay
23 Area Quality Management District air monitoring site visit. Building Fieldwork includes
24 established background for buildings (Building 404). Data collection for building interiors
25 (Buildings 401, 408, 439) has started.

26
27 ***To hear the presentations, Q&A and comments in detail please refer to the February 28,***
28 ***2022 Environmental and Reuse meeting recording at hpscac.com***

29
30 **V. Adjournment**

31 There was no other business brought before the committee and the meeting was adjourned by
32 Dr. Hunnicutt at 6:45pm.