The Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)
Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee
October 24, 2022
(1 Hour 30 minutes)

I. Call to Order

Dr. Hunnicutt called the Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee meeting to order at 5:14pm.

A. Roll Call

Present: Dr. Veronica Hunnicutt, Servio Gomez and Dedria Smith
There was a quorum after roll call.

B. Approval of Agenda: October 24, 2022

The October 24, 2022, agenda was approved.

C. The Approval of the Meeting Minutes: August 22, 2022

The August 22, agenda was approved.

D. Announcements

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

III. Continuing Business:

A. Update on the Navy's environmental cleanup activities at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS), including a progress update on ……Derek Robinson, Environmental Program, HPNS (BRAC Navy)

Derek Robinson introduced Sean-Ryan McCray, Project Manager. Mr. Robinson provided an overview on Planning for Effects of Climate Change, which included conducting Five-Year Reviews, the Base wide Groundwater Monitoring Program, and various methods used to manage and prepare for sea level rise across HPNS.

Mr. McCray spoke about Treatment and Prevention in Parcel B, removal, and treatment of contaminants in soil protect groundwater from further contamination. Groundwater Treatment & Soil Vapor Extraction in Parcel B allows for removal and treatment of vapors and gasses from soil, which as a result, further protects groundwater from any remaining contaminants using a combination of soil excavation, zero valent iron and insitu Bioremediation nutrients injected into the ground, and soil vapor extraction wells.

The second stage of Remedial Action in Parcel B is the demolition of Building 123, excavation of soils beneath former building site, taking and analyzing soil samples to confirm protectiveness, conducting soil gas survey and sampling to confirm protectiveness, and complete site restoration, including durable asphalt cover.

Excavation remedies near Bldg. 258 in Parcel C reduce the chance of groundwater contamination and address the effects of future sea level rise. Contaminated soil was removed to bedrock (2.5 feet below surface); a liner adds a protective layer to address variations in groundwater caused by changes in tides, seasonal rains, and sea level rise; next backfill with clean soil reduces the chance of groundwater contamination and the impact of sea level rise; then compaction of clean backfill provides stability of the final durable cover. Testing confirms compaction meets requirements.

Oil reclamation plant at Parcel E: map of Oily Waste Treatment Area presented. Treatment & Protection within Parcel E consists of the following: excavation of soil and shoreline sediment removes possible sources of contamination; an underground slurry wall will act as a barrier to limit groundwater movement from the parcel to the San Francisco Bay; the treatment in-place of oily waste in a cement mixture contains the source and stops movement of contaminants in groundwater, regardless of groundwater elevation changes in the future; and installation of a 27-foot-wide revetment and a 3-foot-high sea wall along 550 feet of shoreline will protect against erosion and wave run-up.

Parcel E-2 Revetment and Sea Wall shoreline features protect against erosion, wave run-up, and future sea level rise. Photos, such as, the revetment and sea wall with Parcel E-2 in background (image facing north) was shown. Parcel E-2 shoreline protection consists of a barrier of large rocks (a "revetment") reduces erosion of 1,800 feet of shoreline and a concrete sea wall addresses potential wave run-up during storms. Together they are 9 feet above San Francisco Bay high tide level. Parcel E-2 shoreline protection features are inspected, maintained, and repaired on a regular schedule. The mean sea level is at an elevation of 0 feet, revetment elevation is 9 feet above mean sea level, sea wall elevation is 12 feet above mean sea level, and revetment is about 35 feet wide (from the water to the sea wall) (photo provided).

Planning for Effects of Climate Change Conclusion: A primary goal in cleanup at HPNS is to protect public health over the long term. The Navy's cleanup at HPNS accounts for sea level rise due to climate change, protecting cleanup remedies and public health. The Navy is required under law to review performance of the remedial actions and site conditions every five years, ensuring that remedies continue to protect public health. Five-Year Reviews will continue to include evaluation of the potential effects of sea level rise (including groundwater elevation changes) at current and future remedial actions at HPNS. The Navy is required under law to inspect the site and maintain protectiveness indefinitely.

To hear the presentations, Q&A and comments in detail please refer to October 24, 2022, Environmental and Reuse meeting recording at hpscac.com

V. Adjournment

There was no other business bought before the committee and the meeting was adjourned by Dr. Hunnicutt at 6:44pm.