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**The Mayor's Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)**  
**Informational Meeting Minutes**  
**Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee**  
**Monday, July 28, 2025**  
(2 Hours and 40 minutes )

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**I. Call to Order**

Dr. Hunnicutt called the Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee meeting to order at 6:07pm.

**A. Roll Call**

Present: Dr. Veronica Hunnicutt,

Exused: Joyce Armstrong and Dedria Smith

Absent:Servio Gomez

Other CAC Members: Falaofuta Satele

There was no quorum at roll call.

**B. Approval of Agenda: July 28, 2025**

There was no quorum

**C. Approval of the Meeting Minutes: May 19, 2025**

There was no quorum

**D. Approval of the Meeting Minutes: November 18, 2024**

Joyce Armstrong made a motion to approve the November 18, 2024, minutes. Servio

Gomez seconded, and the motion was passed

**E. Approval of the Meeting Minutes: September 16, 2024**

Joyce Armstrong made a motion to approve the September 16, 2024, minutes. Servio

Gomez seconded, and the motion was passed

**F. Approval of the Meeting Minutes: July 22, 2024**

Servio Gomez made a motion to approve the July 22, 2024, minutes. Joyce Armstrong

seconded, and the motion was passed

**G. The Approval of the Meeting Minutes: June 24, 2024**

Servio Gomez made a motion to approve the June 24, 2024, minutes. Joyce Armstrong

seconded, and the motion was passed

**H. The Approval of the Meeting Minutes: May 20, 2024**

Joyce Armstrong made a motion to approve the May 20, 2024, minutes. Servio Gomez

seconded, and the motion was passed

**I. Announcements:**

No announcements

**III. Continuing Business:**

**A. San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) will provide an overview of the third-party sea level rise study of the Hunters Point Shipyard. Introduction by Lila Hussain from OCII and Sea Level Rise study overview presentation by Hazen-Lee Joint Venture (SFPUC Contractor) - Les Chau and Laura Saleeby. Topics to include a discussion of sea level rise and groundwater rise and a review of how the independent study will assess/evaluate the potential effects on the Shipyard.**

The presentation provides an overview of the Independent, Third-Party Sea Level Rise (SLR) Study for the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, organized by the Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure (OCII) and presented on July 28, 2025. Its purpose is to inform the community about the independent study, explain who is conducting it, outline next steps, and gather feedback. The Shipyard is undergoing a federal cleanup under the Superfund law (CERCLA) led by the U.S. Navy, with oversight from the U.S. EPA, California DTSC, and the San Francisco Water Board to protect human health and the environment. A 2024 Five-Year Review included a Climate Resilience Assessment to examine SLR and groundwater rise impacts. Prompted by the 2022 Civil Grand Jury report “Buried Problems and a Buried Process,” which raised concerns about SLR effects on contamination and development, the San Francisco Board of Supervisors allocated funding in 2024 for an independent analysis. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission contracted the Hazen-Lee Joint Venture as the technical consultant.

The presentation explains that global sea levels are rising due to factors such as thermal expansion of seawater and melting ice sheets, with the Bay Area experiencing accelerating rates. Rising seas also elevate groundwater levels, potentially mobilizing contaminants and causing flooding. The study aims to map current and projected groundwater levels for 2035, 2065, and 2100, identify potential interactions of rising groundwater with contaminants, estimate risks of contaminant movement, and provide recommendations to the City. The scope of work spans five to six months. It includes setting objectives, reviewing data, developing groundwater models, producing elevation maps, analyzing contaminant effects, and preparing a draft report for public comment in November, with a final report expected in December 2025. The community is invited to submit questions or feedback via email to [info@hpscac.com](mailto:info@hpscac.com)

**B. Michael Pound, Environmental Coordinator for the Navy’s Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program at HPNS, will provide an update on the Navy’s ongoing environmental cleanup at the former shipyard. Primary topics discussed will include: 1. Upcoming Soil and Groundwater Cleanup (Phase III) at Parcel C 2. Explanation of Significant Differences to the Parcel G Record of Decision In addition, Mr. Pound will provide updates on the following ongoing activities: 1. Parcel B IR-10/Former Building 123 Soil Excavation 2. Parcel UC-3 Radiological Rework**

The July 28, 2025 Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee Environmental & Reuse Subcommittee meeting presented a detailed update on the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS) environmental cleanup program. The Navy reported on extensive radiological scans of Parcel G buildings, surveying 191 units with over 3.9 million measurements and more than 5,500 static samples, finding only limited contaminated equipment and building material which was removed and confirmed to meet remedial goals.

1 Radiation levels were well below regulatory standards, with annual doses far lower than  
2 everyday exposures such as granite countertops.

3 A natural hazard assessment was described as part of the Fifth Five-Year Review,  
4 highlighting risks from sea level rise, rising groundwater, and storm events. The Navy is  
5 developing a basewide groundwater flow model to predict groundwater response to sea level  
6 changes, with key milestones extending through August 2026.

7 An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was presented for the Parcel G Record of  
8 Decision (ROD), approving demolition of six radiologically impacted buildings—351, 351A,  
9 366, 401, 411, and 439—raising project costs from \$1.4 million to about \$78 million.

10 Demolition is planned to remove roughly 106,000 tons of debris over 15 months, followed by  
11 three months of site restoration, and will be publicly noticed and recorded.

12 Cleanup activities in Parcel C focus on soil and groundwater contaminated by historic  
13 shipyard operations. Remedies include excavation, soil vapor extraction, durable cover, in-  
14 situ bioremediation, and zero-valent iron treatment. Upcoming work involves soil excavation  
15 of about 2,025 cubic yards near Building 251 beginning in fall 2025 and groundwater  
16 treatment in spring 2026, supported by real-time air monitoring and dust control to protect  
17 the community. Groundwater monitoring will confirm cleanup effectiveness and guide long-  
18 term oversight.

19 At Parcel B Installation Restoration Site 10, the Navy completed environmentally friendly  
20 groundwater treatment and began soil excavation under Building 123, including community  
21 engagement with a student educational tour. The cleanup involves confirmation sampling,  
22 clean backfill, durable asphalt cover installation, and a year of soil gas monitoring to ensure  
23 completion. The cleanup program also reported Fiscal Year 2025 progress, including  
24 mercury groundwater remediation in Parcel B, fractured bedrock work in Parcel C, new  
25 proposed plans for Parcel D-1, and landfill gas treatment in Parcel E-2. Parcel G will  
26 continue radiological retesting and begin building demolition planning, with over \$250  
27 million in active task orders. Ongoing outreach includes a scheduled September 22, 2025  
28 presentation and accessible resources for public questions and updates.

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30 **C. Dr. Higley, Navy's Community Technical Liaison for Radiological Health and Safety**  
31 **and Professor of School of Nuclear Science and Engineering at Oregon State University**  
32 **will discuss the Radiological Risk at Hunters Point.**

33 The presentation, led by Dr. Kathryn Higley of Oregon State University and President of the  
34 National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, reviewed the history, current  
35 conditions, and radiological risks at HPNS. Historical context included the site's evolution  
36 from 19th-century dry dock construction to mid-20th-century naval operations, with various  
37 parcels used for residential, shipping, repair, industrial, and commercial activities.

38 Radiological background information highlighted that natural radiation varies widely across  
39 the United States, with an average annual background dose of about 620 millirem (mrem)—  
40 roughly half from natural sources such as radon and cosmic rays and half from medical  
41 exposures. EPA's remediation goal for HPNS is to limit any site-related exposure to about 12  
42 mrem above background, which is comparable to spending a few days in naturally higher-  
43 radiation areas like South Dakota. Studies of global high-natural-background locations, such  
44 as Ramsar, Iran and Kerala, India, show no measurable health impacts at levels many times  
45 higher than typical U.S. background.

1 Radiation risk assessments referenced data from large studies such as the Japanese Atomic  
2 Bomb survivor cohort and the U.S. Million Person Study, which collectively suggest  
3 measurable cancer risk only at doses thousands of mrem above background. For radiation  
4 workers, the U.S. occupational limit is 5,000 mrem per year, yet cleanup industry workers  
5 and commercial nuclear plant staff typically receive less than 1–3% of that limit.  
6 At HPNS, recent monitoring and surveys—including air monitoring, contamination surveys,  
7 and personnel dose measurements—show only background radiation levels. Worker  
8 exposures remain well below 1% of occupational limits, and the Navy’s cleanup targets of  
9 approximately 4–5 mrem per year are even stricter than the EPA’s 12 mrem standard.  
10 Dust monitoring protocols and prevailing wind patterns, which blow primarily into the bay,  
11 further reduce potential exposure to the surrounding community.  
12 The presentation concluded that radiological doses to workers, on-site tenants, and nearby  
13 residents are expected to be extremely low or undetectable, resulting in no added  
14 radiological risk beyond natural background. The findings reinforce that the cleanup  
15 program is maintaining radiation safety well within federal guidelines and that the site poses  
16 no measurable radiological health risk to the public.

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18 *To hear the presentations, Q&A, and public comments in greater detail, please*  
19 *refer to the July 28, 2025, Environmental and Reuse meeting recording at [hpscac.com](https://hpscac.com)*  
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## 21 **V. Adjournment**

22 No other business was brought before the committee, and Dr. Hunnicutt adjourned the  
23 meeting at 8:47 p.m.