

NEWS RELEASE FROM SOUTHWEST DIVISION ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Hunters Point Shipyard Draft Final Historical Radiological Assessment Available

SAN DIEGO -- (FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2004) – The U.S. Department of the Navy has issued the Draft Final Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA) for Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) to regulatory agencies and the public for review and comment. The Navy conducted the HRA as part of its program to investigate and clean up residual radioactive materials left from past shipyard operations. The HRA documents historical radiological operations, assesses the impact of these operations on HPS and provides a baseline document for investigating the presence of residual radioactive materials by recommending future actions necessary for unrestricted release of radiologically impacted sites. These efforts will result in the thorough identification and removal of residual radioactive materials at HPS. The public is encouraged to review and provide substantive comments on the report; comments may be submitted to the Navy now through April 27, 2004.

During the preparation of the HRA, the Navy's Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO) studied past radiological operations that introduced general radioactive materials or "G-RAM" to HPS, including shipyard operations and research conducted by the Radiation Laboratory ("Rad Lab") and its successor, the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL). These operations included the handling and refurbishment of radioluminescent devices (such as gauges, dials, watches and ship's deck markers), decontamination of Operation Crossroads ships, development and calibration of radiation survey instruments, and radiological experimentation.

The HRA identifies sites at HPS as "impacted" or "non-impacted." A site is designated as impacted when the possibility exists that radioactive materials may have been used, stored or disposed of at the site. All impacted sites will be assessed to determine the type and extent of any residual radioactive material. This will be followed by cleanup actions that will remove

radioactive contamination to standards that will allow the unrestricted future use of the site. During the assessments and cleanup actions, the Navy will ensure that all federal and state health and safety standards and precautions are followed in order to protect the workers, shipyard tenants, the general public and the environment.

The Navy will be holding an Information Day on Saturday, March 20, 2004, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. for the public to learn about the purpose, content and findings of the HRA. RASO, the author of the report, as well as other Navy staff members, will be present to answer questions. The Information Day will be held at the Earl P. Mills Auditorium, located at 100 Whitney Young Circle, San Francisco, CA 94124.

Keith Forman, the Navy's Environmental Coordinator for HPS, said the Navy is highly committed to thoroughly cleaning up HPS and ensuring that the public and the environment are safe.

"The Draft Final HRA provides a comprehensive and accurate assessment of past radiological activities at HPS," Forman said. "This report will provide the foundation that will allow the Navy to thoroughly clean up residual radioactive material and ensure the long-term protection of the community and the environment."

The public is encouraged to review the Draft Final HRA and all project documents related to the cleanup and restoration of HPS. The Navy makes all documents available to the public at the information repositories at the Main Library, 100 Larkin Street, San Francisco and at the Bayview / Anna E. Waden Branch Library, 5075 Third Street, San Francisco; or call (415) 557-4500 x5075 / (415) 715-4100 for library hours.

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HUNTERS POINT SHIPYARD HISTORICAL RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Points of Contact

The Hunters Point Shipyard project team is very interested in hearing from you. If you have questions or concerns, or would like more information, please feel free to contact one of the representatives listed here.

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Hunters Point Shipyard Environmental Web Site:

<http://www.efds.w.navfac.navy.mil/Environmental/HuntersPoint.htm>

Hunters Point Shipyard

Historical Radiological Assessment



A Guide to the Findings



Hunters Point Shipyard

San Francisco, California



Aerial Photograph: TTEMI, June 2000

Introduction

Hunters Point Shipyard played an important role in scientific innovation and national security for more than 30 years. This role included shipyard operations using radioactive materials and radiological research focused on protection of people



Shipyard safety awards ceremony. (1955)

and ships from the effects of atomic and nuclear weapons. As a result of these past activities, radioactive materials were introduced to the shipyard's

The Navy is in the process of cleaning up residual radioactive materials at Hunters Point Shipyard so the land can be used for other purposes, such as commercial and residential development and open space.

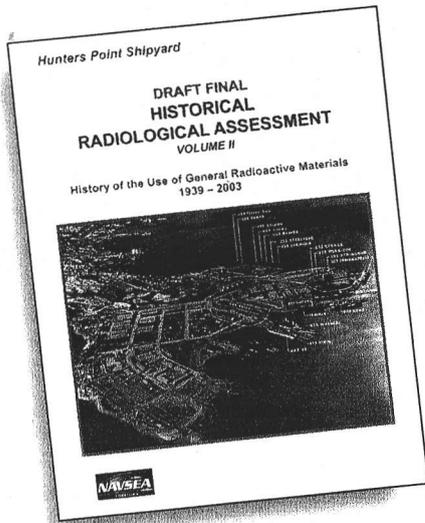
land and buildings and may have been discharged to San Francisco Bay. Every effort was made to use state-of-the-art protection standards, disposal methods and radiation detection tools at the time of the radiological operations. However, these standards and methods were not as strict, nor were the tools as sensitive, as they are today.

The Navy is in the process of cleaning up residual radioactive materials at

Hunters Point Shipyard so the land can be used for other purposes, such as commercial and residential development and open space. As part of this process, the Navy conducted a study called a Historical Radiological Assessment. The study concluded that only low-level radioactive materials have been found to date, and the public and the environment are, and will continue to be, safe.

The Hunters Point Shipyard Historical Radiological Assessment

The Historical Radiological Assessment is a study about past radiological activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. Radiological activities involve the use of materials that emit radiation — energy that travels in the form of waves or particles. One of the reasons it is called “historical” is because the study looks at the practices and level of knowledge at the time the activities took place. A Historical Radiological Assessment is used to identify where radioactive materials could be present so proper surveys can be conducted and, where necessary, appropriate cleanup work can be done. The Historical Radiological Assessment covers radiological activities from 1939 to 2003.



What Is Radioactive Material?

Radioactive materials emit energy in the form of waves or particles called radiation. Radioactive materials and radiation occur in nature. These materials are also used by the military and private industry and are present in common household items. Common items that use radioactive materials are smoke detectors, radioluminescent devices, lead paint analyzers, static eliminators, non-electrically powered exit signs and biological and chemical agent detectors. The current investigations at Hunters Point Shipyard are focused on materials left over from former radiological operations and disposal methods. While high levels of radioactive materials can be harmful to people and the environment, to date only low-levels of radioactive materials have been found at the shipyard.

Radiation Sources

Radiation at Hunters Point Shipyard came from three main sources: shipyard activities, decontaminating ships involved in atomic weapons testing, and research and development activities of the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory.

1. Shipyard Activities

Refurbishment & Handling of Radioluminescent

Devices - Beginning in the late 1930s and continuing through the late 1960s, the Navy used paint usually mixed with radium for dials, deck markers, gauges and other surfaces that needed to be visible in the dark without electricity. Instruments and gauges with radioluminescent paint were refurbished at the shipyard. Excess devices and residues from these operations were disposed of in the landfills, a common industrial practice until the late 1960s. Paint

containing radium was sometimes poured down drains, which emptied into sewer pipes. In the 1950s, radioluminescent devices that used other radioactive elements such as strontium, tritium and promethium were used by the shipyard. These included deck markers, watches, compasses and other devices that were likely disposed of in the landfills.

Impacted & Non-impacted Sites

The primary goal of the Historical Radiological Assessment is to identify sites that are "impacted" by past radiological activities. An impacted site is one that has the potential for radioactive materials to be present and may require further action.

Impacted sites include:

- *sites where radioactive materials were used or stored*
- *sites where known spills, discharges or other releases of radioactive materials may have occurred*
- *sites where radioactive materials might have been disposed or buried*

A non-impacted site is one where, based on historical information and / or results from previous studies, there is no reasonable possibility that radioactive materials are present.

The purpose of the tests was to study the effects of atomic weapons on Navy ships. More than 240 Navy vessels participated in the test as either target or support ships. Target ships were placed at different locations near the target site so the blast effects could be measured. Support ships were located far enough away from the blast to avoid damage but close enough to the target ships to gather scientific data.



The USS Iowa in drydock at Hunters Point Shipyard in 1951.

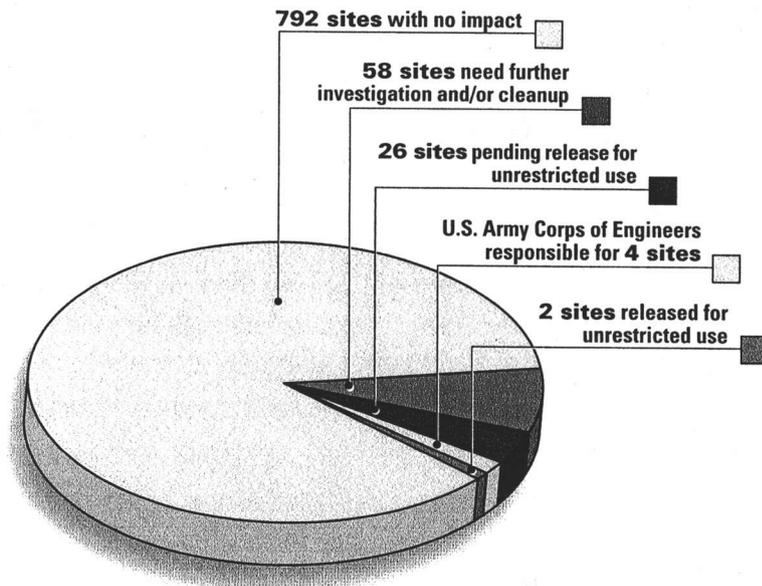
The first detonation, Shot Able, did not create much radioactive debris and the ships were not heavily impacted by radiation as the weapon detonated 1/2-mile off target. The second detonation, Shot Baker, was detonated 60 feet below the ocean surface and resulted in a 90-foot wave of water containing radioactive debris. This water and debris impacted target ships, support ships and a nearby lagoon and island. As a result, hundreds of ships needed to be decontaminated. After experimentation in Bikini Lagoon, it became apparent that more extensive decontamination at a Navy shipyard was required, with the most heavily contaminated ships sunk at Kwajalein Atoll. The Navy chose Hunters Point Shipyard as the principal location for the decontamination of Operation Crossroads ships because Navy technical knowledge in radiological science was centered there and the site was close to scientific expertise at the University of California at Berkeley and Stanford University. Seventy-nine ships were sent for decontamination to Hunters Point Shipyard. Decontamination of the ships' hulls was accomplished by sandblasting. Decontamination of the evaporators and water purification systems used an acid wash. While most of the decontamination material was collected for disposal at sea, some of it was discharged into San Francisco Bay. In addition, the target ships that were towed back had radioactively contaminated fuel. This fuel was disposed of by burning in the shipyard shore power plants.

Impacted Sites

The Historical Radiological Assessment identified a total of 882 Hunters Point Shipyard sites. Of these, 90 were identified as impacted or a site where radioactive materials may have been used, stored or disposed in the past. Based on information available to date, the Historical Radiological Assessment determined that:

- None of the sites identified as impacted require restricted access or emergency cleanup action.
- Radioactive materials have not been released to areas outside the shipyard.
- Potentially contaminated soil, structures and drainage systems do not present a concern for groundwater or airborne contamination.
- Based on what is known and what has been found to date, only low-level radioactive materials are expected to exist.

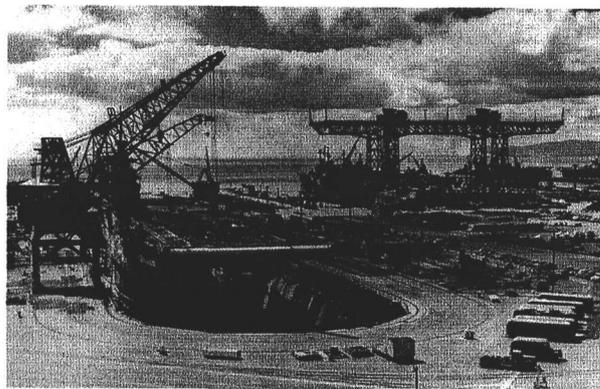
Historical Radiological Assessment Findings: 882 Sites Assessed



■ **Operation Crossroads: Ships' Berths and Drydocks**

Hunters Point Shipyard has 50 docking areas for ships, called berths. These berths were used to anchor ships that came back from Operation Crossroads. Ships that required extensive decontamination were moved to drydock for sandblasting.

It is possible that residual radioactive debris remains within the drydocks, berths and / or surrounding bay sediments. Two of the six drydocks are recommended for a survey to ensure that no residual radioactive materials remain.



Hunters Point Shipyard drydocks were important for ship repair. (1953)

Recommendations for the other four drydocks are to review previous survey information. Also, the Historical Radiological Assessment recommends that bay sediments in the vicinity of all ship berths be investigated. Because no records were found to show which berths were used for anchoring the ships, the Historical Radiological Assessment recommends performing a Final Status Survey at all berths before releasing them for unrestricted use.

■ **Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory: Former Building 506 Site**

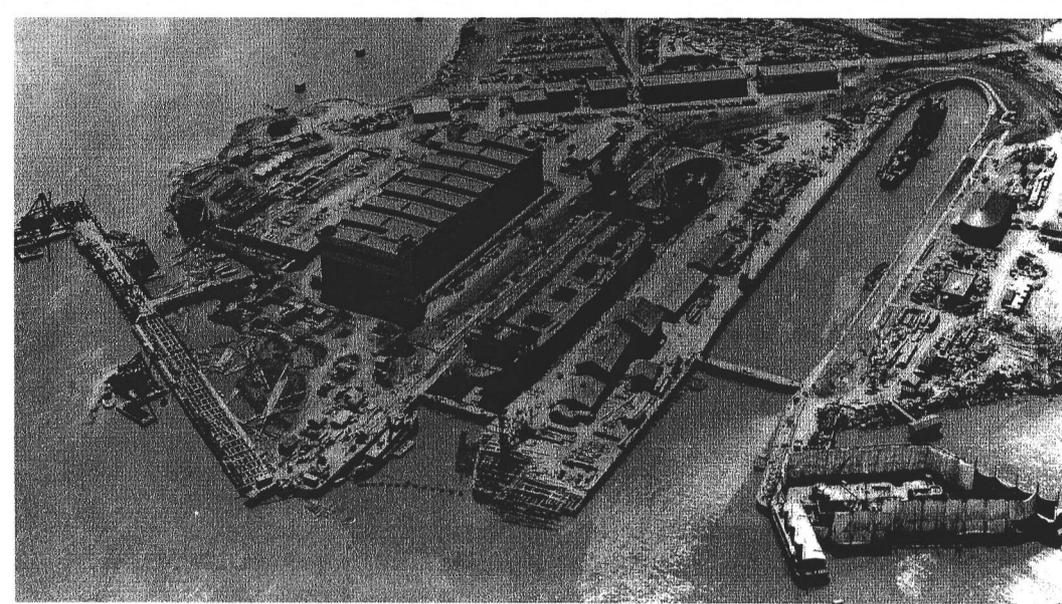
The Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory's headquarters and main laboratory were housed at Building 506 until 1955. The building was demolished in the late 1970s. The lab held equipment for testing and storing radioactive materials and conducting radiological research and experiments. A radiological survey of the building conducted in 1978 found radioactive materials, which were cleaned up to standards of the time. During the preparation of the Historical Radiological Assessment, historical drawings were reviewed that showed the building's drainage system and waste disposal system which was not studied previously. A Scoping Survey is recommended to see if radioactive materials exist in the underground piping.

Who Regulates Environmental Cleanup?

Several government agencies oversee environmental cleanup activities at Hunters Point Shipyard. Each brings expertise to the cleanup and has its own areas of responsibility:

- *The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is a federal agency that was established in 1970 to protect human health and the environment. At Hunters Point Shipyard, EPA regulates the overall environmental cleanup program, except for buildings impacted by radioactive materials. Cleanup of radioactive materials in buildings is overseen by the State of California.*
- *The State of California works with EPA and the Navy to be sure that the cleanup meets required standards. Environmental oversight is divided among three departments:*
 1. *Department of Health Services - oversees cleanup of radioactive materials in buildings.*
 2. *Department of Toxic Substances Control - similar to EPA's role at Hunters Point Shipyard, oversees the Navy's environmental cleanup program.*
 3. *Water Resources Control Board - enforces California's water quality regulations.*

All work conducted at Hunters Point Shipyard follows state and federal health and safety standards to protect people and the environment. These regulatory agencies and standards will ensure that radioactive materials at Hunters Point Shipyard are found and cleaned up.



What's Next for Hunters Point Shipyard?

The 90 impacted sites will be assessed following the recommendations in the Historical Radiological Assessment. The Navy has been studying these sites even while the report was being created, and some sites are close to being "released" for unrestricted use. A site is released when it has been cleaned up or found to be safe for people and the environment. The types of work that will be done at the sites are:

A site is released when it has been cleaned up or found to be safe for people and the environment.

Scoping Survey:

Historical records show that radioactive materials may exist at a site and a survey must be performed. This survey will show whether radioactive materials are present or not and, if so, provide general data about how much and what kind exist. If radioactive materials are present, a Characterization Survey will be done.

Characterization Survey:

Records or previous surveys show that radioactive materials exist at a site and a study must be performed to see how much and what kind of radioactive materials are present. This study also helps scientists choose the best cleanup method to be used.

What's Next for Hunters Point Shipyard? (cont.)

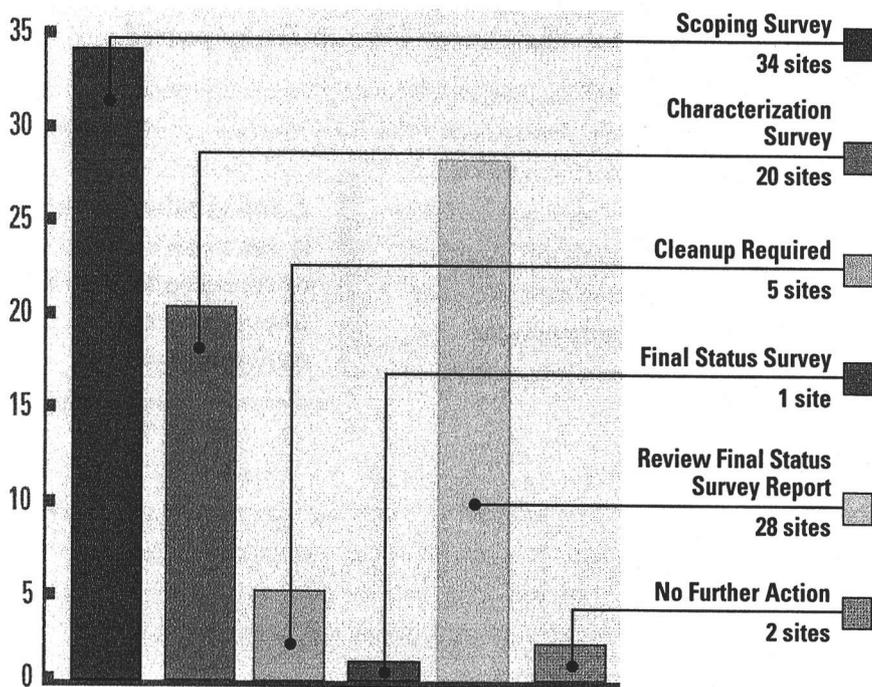
Cleanup (Remediation):

The types and amount of radioactive materials are known and will be removed to comply with state and federal regulations.

Final Status Survey:

Historical records, studies and / or cleanup show that the site is free of harmful radiation. A survey must be conducted to verify that a site can be released for unrestricted use.

Historical Radiological Assessment Recommendations



Want More Information?

The Draft Final Hunters Point Shipyard Historical Radiological Assessment and other project documents are available for public review at the following Information Repositories:

City of San Francisco Main Library

Government Information Center, 5th floor
100 Larkin Street, San Francisco, CA 94102
(415) 557-4500

Bayview / Anna E. Waden Branch Library

5075 Third Street, San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 715-4100

For more information about environmental cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard, please refer to:

Hunters Point Shipyard Environmental Web Site:

<http://www.efdswnavfac.navy.mil/Environmental/HuntersPoint.htm>

The Historical Radiological Assessment is posted on this site and can also be accessed directly by keying in:

http://www.efdswnavfac.navy.mil/Environmental/pdf/HRA_FinalDraft/Draft_Final_HRA.pdf

For additional information about environmental cleanup at Hunters Point Shipyard, please contact:

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Hunters Point Shipyard

San Francisco, California



Historical photos courtesy of
San Francisco History Center, San Francisco Public Library.



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March 2004

**PUBLIC SUMMARY: Treasure Island Naval Station/Hunters Point Annex
Historical Radiological Assessment, Volume II, History of the
Use of Radioactive Materials, 1939 - 2003
Release Date - 27 February 2004**

The U.S. Department of the Navy performed a historical radiological assessment (HRA) at Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California (HPS), from 1998 to 2003. This document summarizes the Draft Final HRA.

To prepare the HRA, the Navy studied past radiological operations that introduced general radioactive material or "G-RAM" to HPS, including activities such as the handling and refurbishment of radioluminescent devices (such as gauges, dials, watches and ship's deck markers), Operation Crossroads ship decontamination, radiological survey instrument development and calibration, and scientific research conducted by the Radiation Laboratory ("Rad Lab") and its successor, the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL). The HRA discusses past uses of G-RAM; it also includes results of previous radiological investigations and recommends specific further actions at impacted sites. Key components of the Draft Final HRA are summarized below.

Hunters Point Shipyard Background: San Francisco Naval Shipyard, commonly referred to as Hunters Point Shipyard or "HPS," is located on the shores of San Francisco Bay in southeastern San Francisco. The Navy operated HPS as a ship maintenance and repair facility from 1939 to 1974. When the Navy discontinued shipyard operations in 1974, many buildings and structures at the facility were leased to private and Navy-related groups for ship repair and other marine-related work and industrial operations. Some buildings were converted to artists' studios. In 1986, the Navy resumed operation of HPS as an annex to Naval Station Treasure Island. Navy operations at the HPS ended in 1988.

Radiological operations were conducted during the years when HPS was active. These operations included handling and repairing radioluminescent devices, the development and calibration of radiation survey instruments, radiological experimentation, and decontaminating ships that were contaminated during atomic weapons testing for Operation Crossroads. Because of these activities, residual radioactive materials are present at HPS.

HPS was placed in the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Program in 1991, to realign and transfer use of the facility in a safe, efficient and environmentally sound manner. In accordance with the Navy's Installation Restoration Program, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, an HRA was prepared to present a complete and comprehensive history of the uses of radioactive materials at HPS. This report is Volume II of a two-volume set. Activities of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program (1966 to 1995) are addressed in Volume I of the HRA, which was released in August 2000.

Intent of HRA: The HRA provides a baseline document for investigating the presence and extent of residual radioactive materials, an assessment of past and continuing radiological investigations, and recommendations for further actions at impacted sites. The findings of the HRA will be used to support cleanup plans as required by federal law (CERCLA). The HRA includes:

- historical information about radiological operations, investigations and surveys;
- identification of potential, likely or known sources of radioactive materials, areas of use, and potential areas of residual contamination;

- initial classification of an area as “impacted” or “non-impacted” by radiological operations;
- assessments of the potential migration of contamination from impacted sites;
- identification of sites that need further action; and
- recommendations for future actions necessary for unrestricted release of impacted sites.

Conclusions of the HRA: Of the 882 sites investigated at HPS, 90 sites were identified as impacted to some degree. Of the 90 impacted sites, 26 have already been investigated with no radioactive materials found. Fifty-eight sites will require further investigation and/or cleanup. The California Department of Health Services and RASO have already released two of the remaining six sites for unrestricted use, and the other four sites are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, not the Navy.

The HRA concludes that:

- Surface soils, subsurface soils, structures and drainage systems at HPS could be impacted.
- People and the environment are safely protected from impacted media in their current, undisturbed state.
- None of the impacted sites requires emergency action or restricted access.
- Future investigations are anticipated to find only low levels of radioactive materials.

The public and the environment are and will continue to be protected from low-level radioactive materials that may be present at HPS.

Next Steps: The sites identified in the HRA as impacted will undergo a series of investigations or surveys. Some will require cleanup actions, some will not. During any investigation or cleanup action, the Navy will ensure that the public and the environment are safe. All work will follow current health and safety standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Health Services. These efforts will result in the thorough identification and removal of residual radioactive materials at HPS. As sites are surveyed and/or cleaned up, they will be recategorized and moved through the radiological cleanup process until they can be released for unrestricted use. The public will be kept informed of this progress.

Information Repositories: A complete copy of the Draft Final HRA is available to members of the community at the following locations:

City of San Francisco Main Library
 Science, Technical and Government Documents Room
 100 Larkin Street
 San Francisco, CA 94102
 Telephone: 415-557-4500 x5075

Bayview / Anna E. Waden Branch Library
 5075 Third Street
 San Francisco, CA 94124
 Telephone: 415-715-4100

Copies of the Draft Final HRA are also available to community members on request. For more information about radiological and other environmental investigation and cleanup activities at HPS, please contact Mr. Keith Forman of the Navy at 415-308-1458 or keith.s.forman@navy.mil.

Hunters Point Shipyard

Historical Radiological Assessment Available for Public Review



Fact Sheet No. 5 February 2004

The Navy has made a commitment to keep the local community, Hunters Point Shipyard tenants, and federal, state and local regulators informed during preparation of the Historical Radiological Assessment.

INTRODUCTION

The Navy has completed the Draft Final "Historical Radiological Assessment" (HRA) for Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS). The Draft Final HRA is now available to members of the public for review (see below).

The Navy Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO) conducted extensive research on past radiological activities using both federal and personal historical archives. This research was supplemented by interviewing people who knew of radiological operations at HPS.

This fact sheet is about the HRA in general, the structure of the report, research methodology, findings and how you can comment on the work the Navy has done. This is the fifth fact sheet in a series designed to keep the community informed about progress made in the development of a comprehensive and accurate HRA. This fact sheet also describes activities that will follow the final HRA, as well as contact information for the project. A list of technical terms and definitions is provided on the next page.

The Draft Final Hunters Point Shipyard Historical Radiological Assessment is now available for public review at the following locations:

City of San Francisco Main Library

Science, Technical and Government Documents Room
100 Larkin Street
San Francisco, CA 94102
415-557-4500 x5075

Bayview / Anna E. Waden Branch Library

5075 Third Street
San Francisco, CA 94124
415-715-4100

Public Comment Period

Comments on the Draft Final HRA are welcome and may be submitted to the Navy between February 27 and April 27, 2004. Please mail or e-mail your comments to the contact named on the back page of this fact sheet.

HRA Information Day

In addition to publishing this fact sheet, the Navy is holding an Information Day for the public to learn more about the purpose, content and findings of the Draft Final HRA. This open house will be held so you may speak with project staff members at your convenience and visit information booths.

March 20, 2004

11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Earl P. Mills Auditorium
100 Whitney Young Circle
San Francisco, CA 94124

Keeping the Community Informed

DEFINITIONS

CERCLA – Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, sometimes referred to as the “Superfund” act. The regulations that govern the cleanup of sites that may contain hazardous materials.

EPA – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

G-RAM – general radioactive materials.

HPS – Hunters Point Shipyard.

HRA – historical radiological assessment.

Impacted site – a site where there is the possibility that radioactive materials may have been used, stored or disposed.

Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL) (1948-1969) – a former Navy organization at Hunters Point Shipyard whose mission was the study of the effects of atomic weapons and the development of ways to protect Navy personnel and ships.

Non-impacted site – a site where there is no reasonable possibility that radioactive materials are present.

Operation Crossroads – two separate atomic weapons tests conducted in the summer of 1946 at Bikini Atoll in the South Pacific, which resulted in the radiological contamination of Navy ships and submarines.

Radiation Laboratory (1946-1948) – a former Navy organization that assessed the types and levels of radiation on ships associated with Operation Crossroads, the development of decontamination methods, personnel protection and detection instrumentation. Its name changed to the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory in 1948 when its mission expanded to include research of effects of radiation.

Radiological Affairs Support Office (RASO) – a current division of the Navy that provides technical support in the identification, characterization and cleanup of radioactive materials.

Radiological investigation – a systematic examination of an area for the purpose of determining if radioactive materials are present and, if so, at what levels.

Radioactive material – a substance that contains or emits radiation.

Radioluminescent devices – items such as gauges, dials, watches and ship’s deck markers that contained a paint mixed with radium or other radionuclides to make them visible in the dark.

Radionuclide – a naturally occurring or man-made particle that emits radiation.

About the HRA

During the preparation of the HRA, the Navy studied past radiological operations that introduced general radioactive material or “G-RAM” to HPS, including shipyard operations and research conducted by the Radiation Laboratory (“Rad Lab”) and its successor, the Naval Radiological Defense Laboratory (NRDL). These operations included the handling and refurbishment of radioluminescent devices (such as gauges, dials, watches and ship’s deck markers), decontamination of Operation Crossroads ships, development and calibration of radiation survey instruments, and radiological experimentation. The HRA also includes results of previous radiological investigations conducted at HPS and recommendations for future actions at impacted sites. The Navy conducted the HRA as part of a program to investigate and clean up residual radioactive materials that may remain at HPS from past activities.

The federal law for environmental cleanup at HPS is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), which defines radionuclides — particles that emit radiation — as “hazardous substances.” Under CERCLA, releases of hazardous substances must be investigated, characterized and cleaned up. To help meet this goal, the HRA:

- ◆ summarizes historical information about radiological operations, investigations and surveys;
- ◆ identifies potential, likely or known sources of radioactive material and areas of use;
- ◆ classifies sites as impacted or non-impacted by radiological operations;
- ◆ assesses the likelihood of radioactive material to migrate from an impacted site;
- ◆ identifies sites that need further action; and
- ◆ recommends the type of future actions necessary for unrestricted release of impacted sites.

To date, only low-level radioactive materials have been found at HPS and the public and the environment are safe.

Keeping the Community Informed

How the HRA Is Organized

The Draft Final HRA describes the shipyard's environmental setting, which includes the nearby community, land use and sensitive areas. It explains the past use of G-RAM at the shipyard and the specific areas where it was used. The report also tells how and why the HRA was performed, describes the federal guidelines followed, and details previous radiological investigations and their findings. In addition, it describes the historical and current involvement of government agencies in shipyard activities.

The report contains 10 sections, 4 appendices, a list of acronyms and a glossary. The Executive Summary at the beginning of the report provides an overview of the entire document in several pages; tables provide at-a-glance information. Section 8.0 provides a summary of the findings (including details about each site, its former uses, radionuclides of concern, previous investigations, and locations of possible contamination, as well as recommendations for future action).

What the HRA Says

The primary goal of the HRA is to identify sites that are "impacted" by past radiological activities. An impacted site is one that has the *potential* for radioactive materials to be present and may require further action. Impacted sites may include:

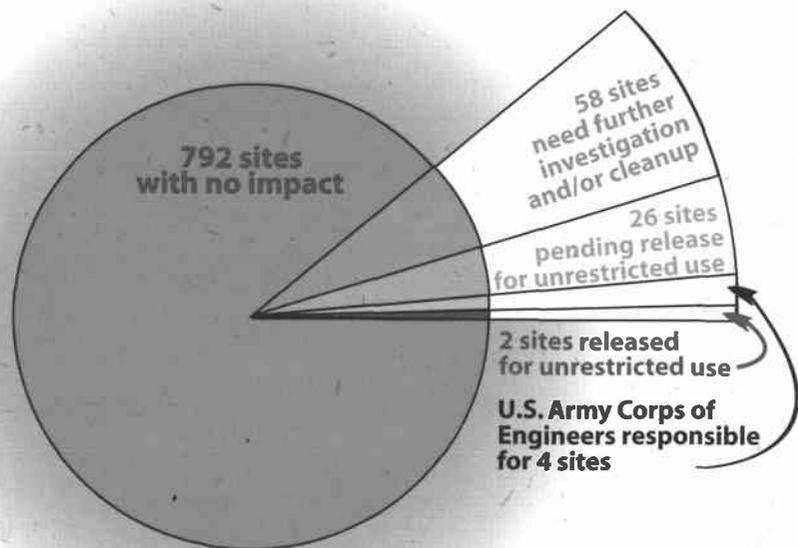
- ◆ sites where radioactive materials were used or stored;
- ◆ sites where known spills, discharges or other unusual occurrences involving radioactive materials have occurred, or may have occurred, that could have resulted in the spread of radioactive materials; and
- ◆ sites where radioactive materials might have been disposed or buried.

A non-impacted site is one where, based on historical information or results from previous investigations, there is

no reasonable possibility that radioactive materials are present.

The HRA assessed a total of 882 sites where G-RAM may have been used, stored or disposed in the past. Of these, 90 sites were identified as *impacted* to some degree with the remaining sites being *non-impacted*. Of the 90 impacted sites, 26 have already been investigated. Fifty-eight impacted sites will require further investigation and/or cleanup.

HRA Findings: 882 Sites Assessed



Of the remaining six sites, the California Department of Health Services and RASO have released two for unrestricted use, and the Army Corps of Engineers has taken responsibility for further investigating the other four.

What Happens Next

The sites identified in the HRA will progress through a series of investigations or surveys. Some will require cleanup actions; some will not. During any investigation or cleanup action, the Navy will ensure that the public and the environment are safe. All work will follow current health and safety standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the California Department of Health Services. These efforts will result in the thorough identification and removal of residual

Keeping the Community Informed

radioactive materials at HPS.

Future fact sheets will be issued to report on the radiological investigations and any cleanup actions found necessary. After sites are investigated or cleaned up, EPA and the California Department of Health Services will determine whether the site is ready for unrestricted use.

How to Submit Comments on the Draft Final HRA

In order to produce the highest quality Final HRA, the Navy encourages the public's input on the report. To make your comments the most useful, the following guide is provided.

1. Include the page, paragraph and sentence you are commenting on.

For example, you might write, "On page 2, section 4, paragraph 5, sentence 3, the description of uses at Building ## ..."

2. Provide a suggestion for improvement.

Let us know specifically how you would improve the document.

3. Submit your comments on the Draft Final HRA to the Navy before the comment period closes.

Letters and postcards must be mailed to Mr. Keith Forman (see address at right) and postmarked no later than April 27, 2004, to be considered. You may also send your comments in an e-mail to: keith.s.forman@navy.mil as late as midnight (Pacific Standard Time) on April 27, 2004.

4. Provide your name and full mailing or e-mail address if you wish to receive a direct response from the Navy.

The Navy will personally respond to all commenters.

All comments will be compiled and responded to in a formal Response to Comments document that will be released within 45 days of the closing of the comment period. This document will be made available to the public at the two information repository locations (see front page).

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION

The Draft Final HRA is available at the two locations named on the front page. The public is invited to read all Navy reports and other documents about the environmental program at HPS. The Main Library in downtown San Francisco contains a record of most documents related to the Navy's work at HPS. The Bayview / Anna E. Waden Branch Library contains a smaller collection of documents and copies of current investigation reports and historical documents related to the HRA. The HRA will also be posted on the Navy's Hunters Point Shipyard Web site.

SEND YOUR COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT FINAL HRA TO:

Mr. Keith Forman
BRAC Environmental Coordinator
Southwest Division
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
BRAC Operations
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 1100
San Diego, CA 92101
Phone: 415-308-1458
Fax: 619-532-0995
E-mail: keith.s.forman@navy.mil

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

Mr. Lee Saunders
Environmental Public Affairs Officer
Phone: 619-532-3100
Fax: 619-532-1190
E-mail: lee.saunders@navy.mil



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TRANSMITTAL/DELIVERABLE RECEIPT

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Document Control No. 04-1605

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TO: Contracting Officer
Naval Facilities Engineering Command
Southwest Division
Ms. Beatrice Appling, 02R1.BA
1220 Pacific Highway
San Diego, CA 92132-5190

DATE: 04/20/04

CTO: 0072

LOCATION: Hunters Point Shipyard

FROM:

Neil Hart, Program Manager

DESCRIPTION: Final Information Day Media Kits

(Radiological Risk Communication Support for Hunters Point Shipyard), 04/13/04

TYPE: [] Contract/Deliverable [] CTO Deliverable [] Notification
[X] Other

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April 13, 2004


Glenn Starr
HPS Radiological Program Manager
Tetra Tech FW, Inc.
1230 Columbia Street, Suite 500
San Diego, CA 92101

*RE: Radiological Risk Communication Support for Hunters Point Shipyard
Transmittal of Final Information Day Media Kits*

Dear Mr. Starr:

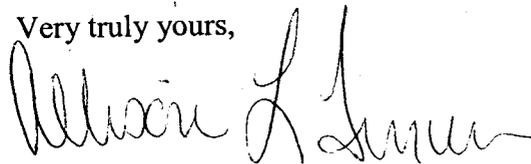
This letter serves to transmit ten (10) media kits prepared for the Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) Historical Radiological Assessment (HRA) Information Day on 20 March 2004. Twenty-five (25) kits were made available to the media at the Information Day. An additional twenty-five (25) kits were provided to Mr. Lee Saunders on 5 April 2004.

The materials in the media kits include:

1. 27 February 2004 news release
2. HRA Points of Contact sheet
3. HPS HRA Lay Guide
4. HRA public summary
5. Fact sheet No. 5, Historical Radiological Assessment Available for Public Review

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at 858-452-0031 x395 or 619-471-3538.

Very truly yours,



Allison Turner
Community Relations
Hunters Point Shipyard

Attachments