OCII
office of
COMMUNITY INVESTMENT
and INFRASTRUCTURE

450-0152025-002 Meeting of November 18, 2025

INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Commission on Community Investment and Infrastructure

FROM: Thor Kaslofsky, Executive Director

SUBJECT: Transmittal of the Navy's November 2025 Fact Sheet for Parcel C Air Monitoring; Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Project Area

SUMMARY

This memorandum is transmitting the attached US Department of the Navy's ("Navy") *Fact Sheet ("Fact Sheet") for Parcel C Air Monitoring: Questions Answered, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard ("HPNS"),* dated November 2025. Below is a brief background on HPNS to provide context for the information covered in the Fact Sheet.

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard

Background

The Navy deactivated HPNS in 1974, and in 1989, HPNS was placed on the National Priorities List as a Superfund site pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act's ("CERCLA") Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The Navy has been conducting environmental investigations and cleanup of HPNS since the late 1980s.

HPNS was divided into Parcels A through F to organize site investigation and cleanup, and to facilitate HPNS' reuse once remediation is complete. A first phase began on a former portion of HPNS that was cleared for redevelopment, called Parcel A, and is not part of the Superfund area. This first phase, known as "Phase 1," began in 2004 with the development of housing and parks in the Hilltop and Hillside residential neighborhoods of Parcel A. The Hilltop area completed the majority of its buildout in 2025 (https://sfocii.org/projects/hunters-point-shipyard/overview).

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Environmental Regulatory Oversight

The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") is the lead regulatory agency, providing federal oversight for the environmental cleanup at HPNS. The California Department of Toxic Substances Control ("DTSC") is the lead state agency responsible for overseeing the cleanup of hazardous waste and ensuring compliance with California laws and regulations. The San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Board ("RWQCB") protects groundwater and surface water of the Bay Area. It oversees the Navy's clean-up activities that affect water and the Navy's petroleum program.

Community Outreach

The Navy provides updates on remediation and retesting efforts to the community bi-monthly at Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee ("CAC"), Environmental Reuse Subcommittee meetings. The CAC is a Mayoral-appointed body of neighborhood residents, businesses, and experts who provide input to OCII on the implementation of the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Plan.

Parcel C Remediation/Retesting Activities

Parcel C covers approximately 73 acres in the eastern part of the HPNS and is part of the Federal Superfund site. The Navy determined that a significant portion of the radiological survey and remediation work completed to date across HPNS, including Parcel C, was not reliable due to the manipulation and/or falsification of data by one of its radiological contractors. Therefore, a significant radiological retesting process is underway under regulatory oversight. The Navy has been actively engaged in radiological retesting at Parcel C since August 2022, as outlined in the *Parcel C Removal Site Evaluation Work Plan* (Navy, 2022).

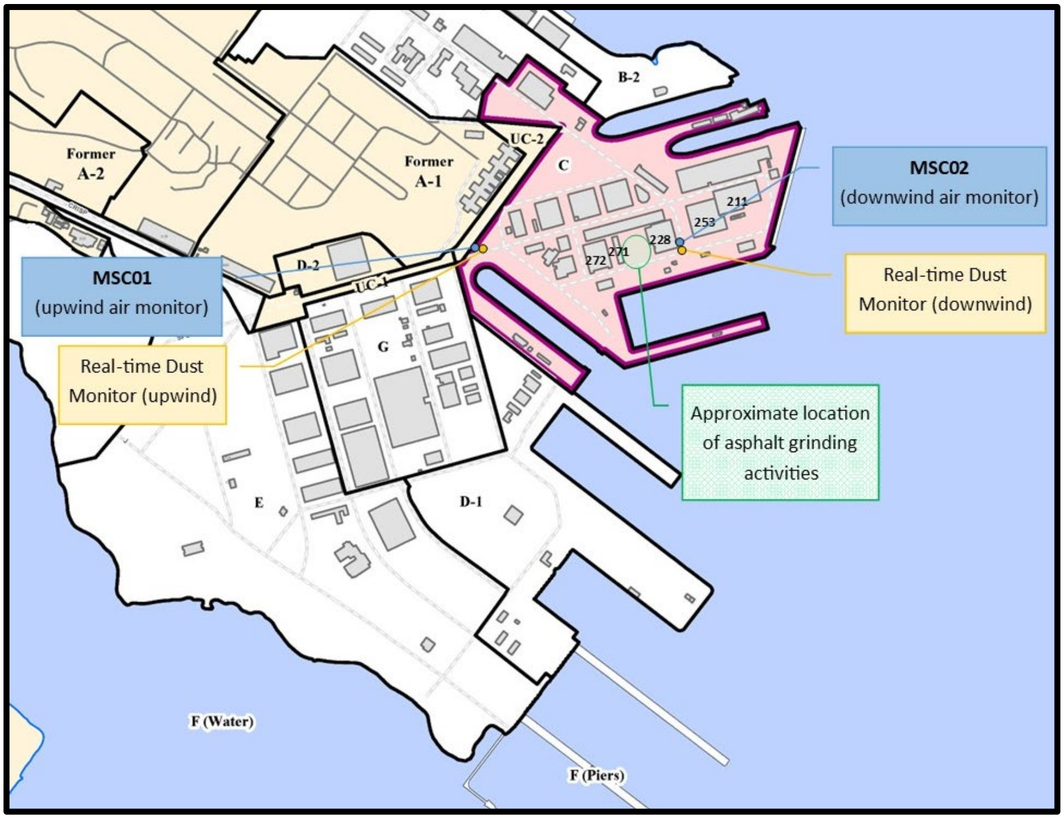
Air Monitoring

The Navy is required to conduct dust and air monitoring, including testing for radionuclides, during active cleanup activities that may generate dust and airborne contaminants. Parcel C fieldwork includes using real-time dust monitors and air samplers around the perimeter of work areas. Samples collected on filters are sent to independent laboratories for analysis. Air sample results are compared to air monitoring "Action Levels" designated in the Parcel C Dust Management and Air Monitoring Plan ("DMP"). According to the DMP, the Action Levels are set conservatively low, below levels that would cause a healthy risk by design, to protect the general public and onsite workers. The DMP was subject to a multi-stage review process, including review by USEPA and DTSC.

In November 2024, during Navy asphalt grinding work on Parcel C, an air monitoring station near the Bay detected Plutonium-239 ("Pu-239") above the Action Level during a four-day period. The Navy reports that the detection does not indicate any danger to the public or site workers and estimates the detection represents a maximum projected dose of 0.4 mrem. The Navy has released the attached Fact Sheet to provide information on this matter.

The Navy conducted a follow-up laboratory analysis of the same filter sample, and the test did not yield a result above the Action Level. An air monitoring station located closer to the Hilltop residents (Phase 1) also remained below the Action Level during the same work period. Air monitoring results released since that reporting period have not shown readings above the Action Level at either monitor.

The land where the exceedance occurred is Navy-owned and is still undergoing clean-up by the Navy, including a radiological re-testing program. No development is occurring on any of the land still owned by the Navy. The Successor Agency will not accept any land for development until each parcel is tested and determined by regulatory agencies to be safe and ready for transfer.



<u>Next Steps</u>

The San Francisco Department of Public Health ("SFDPH") requested immediate notification of these matters in the future, along with a complete data set that includes laboratory results, validation details, and all supporting documentation. This comprehensive data was requested so that the SFDPH could independently review and validate the Navy's conclusions regarding the safety of residents and the integrity of the cleanup process. USEPA will also review the data details from the Navy regarding their air exceedance.

On November 17, 2025, the Navy will present details about this matter at the Hunters Point Shipyard CAC Environmental Reuse Subcommittee meeting, as listed below. Other environmental regulators will be in attendance.

- **Hunters Point Shipyard CAC:** Environmental Reuse Subcommittee Meeting
- **Location/Date/Time:** 451 Galvez Ave, November 17, 2025, 6:00 p.m.
- **Livestream:** Facebook Live (hpscac) **Website**: https://hpscac.net/

(Originated by Lila Hussain, Senior Project Manager)

DocuSigned by:

Thor Kaslofsky

Thor Kaslofsky
Executive Director

Attachments:

1. Fact Sheet Parcel C Air Monitoring
2. SFDPH letter to the Navy (October 30, 2025)
3. Navy response letter to SFDPH (November 7, 2025)
4. SFDPH letter to the Navy (November 7, 2025)

FACT SHEET
Hunters Point Naval Shipyard
Parcel C Air Monitoring: Questions Answered
November 2025

Background

Public health and safety are the Navy's highest priority while performing cleanup at Hunters Point, and there is currently no health risk to site workers or the local community.

This Fact Sheet is provided to clarify the information regarding Plutonium-239 (Pu-239) that was detected in an air sample at the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS).

In March 2025, it was reported to the Navy that one ambient air sample collected in November 2024, at a downwind air monitoring location in Parcel C measured Plutonium-239 (Pu-239) at 8.16 x 10^{-15} microcuries per milliliter (µCi/mL), above the project action level of 4 x 10^{-15} µCi/mL. The standard turn-around for this type of testing is about four months. From a public dose perspective, a person continuously exposed to this level of Pu-239 for the week that was collected, would have received a dose of less than 0.5 mrem. For perspective, a round-trip flight from San Francisco to New York results in an exposure of 4 mrem.

Exceeding the project's regulatory action level does not represent a risk to workers or the public. Regulatory action levels are deliberately and conservatively established below levels of health concern to ensure action is taken onsite by the contractor before any impact to human health can occur.

The Pu-239 result was a single outlier that could not be reproduced. The Navy has taken more than 200 air samples since July 2023, and this outlier result is the only detection of Pu-239 to date. The laboratory completed a reanalysis of the sample in April 2025 to confirm the result. This second analysis did not detect Pu-239. Because the result was not a health concern, was not reproduced after being retested, there were no field activities occurring onsite that could have caused the Pu-239 detection, and all other air monitoring data has been non-detect since 2023, this single result was flagged as an outlier for further evaluation to validate its accuracy before notifying regulators of the outlier result.

Between May and September, the Navy and the laboratory further investigated the test results and conducted a methodical review of the laboratory's procedures and practices to ensure they complied with standards. A third party also conducted an analysis of the laboratory's performance. After the single outlier result was confirmed, the Navy verbally notified the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its state regulatory agency partners in October 2025 in preparation for the November 2025 community meeting.

The Navy is committed to transparent communication of our cleanup efforts, and we routinely provide updates with the public, City of San Francisco, and regulatory agencies as information is available. The Navy will work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the California Department of Public Health to improve the timeliness of our notifications.

The Navy provides the community with regular updates on our clean up progress and the results of sampling. All community members are invited to join us at the next bi-monthly Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting on **November 17 at 6:00 pm, located at 451 Galvez Ave, San Francisco 94124**

Questions and Answers

Question: How much Pu-239 was detected in the sample?

Answer: Pu-239 was reported in one ambient air sample at 8.16×10^{-15} microcuries per milliliter (µCi/mL), which is above the regulatory action level of 4.00×10^{-15} µCi/mL. The sample was reanalyzed and did not detect Pu-239. Ambient air samples collected from the other perimeter air monitor, closer to residents, did not detect Pu-239.

Question: If the outlier was determined to be valid and accurate, what is the health impact of this exposure to this level of Pu-239?

Answer: A single detection of Pu-239 at this level does not pose a risk to human health or public safety. From a public dose perspective, a person continuously exposed to this level of Pu-239 for the week that was collected, would have received a dose of less than 0.5 mrem. For perspective, a round-trip flight from San Francisco to New York results in an exposure of 4 mrem.

Question: What about the "11-month delay" cited by the San Francisco Department of Health?

Answer: The sample was collected in November 2024 and was sent to an accredited laboratory to analyze. The standard turn-around for this type of testing is about four months. After receiving the result in March 2025, the laboratory completed a reanalysis of the sample in April 2025 to validate it. This second analysis did not detect Pu-239. Because the result could not reproduced, and there were no field activities occurring onsite that could have caused the Pu-239 detection, and all other air monitoring data has been non-detect since 2023, this single result was flagged as an outlier for further evaluation to validate its accuracy. If the result was accurate, it did not pose a health risk to the public or site workers. Between May and September, the Navy and the laboratory further investigated the test results and conducted a methodical review of the laboratory's procedures and practices to ensure they complied with standards. A third party also conducted an analysis of the laboratory's performance. In October 2025, the Navy verbally notified the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its state regulatory agency partners of the outlier result in preparation for the November 2025 community meeting. A comprehensive analysis of all sample results will be briefed at the next Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee Meeting on Nov. 17, 2025.

Question: What type of safety measures are taken during radiological cleanup to ensure public safety?

Answer: The Navy implements several on-site controls and procedures at HPNS to ensure public safety. Examples include: (a) the establishment of radiologically controlled areas; (b) daily monitoring of air quality; and (c) implementation of the Base-wide Dust Control Plan to contain contamination within radiologically controlled areas. Implementation of dust mitigation plans to prevent the spread of materials from controlled areas are utilized to protect site workers, the environment, and the public. In addition, regulatory agencies and the California Department of Public Health collect their own confirmation samples from radiological cleanup sites for independent verification and site workers follow health and safety plans specific to their tasks.

Question: How does the Navy ensure the safety of public health during clean up at Hunters Point?

Answer: The Navy implements several on-site controls and procedures at HPNS to ensure public safety including measures to control dust to keep material from spreading outside of controlled areas. The Navy implements a robust air monitoring program at HPNS to ensure the health and safety of workers and the public during field work operations. The HPNS air monitoring program includes real-time dust monitoring and long-term ambient air sampling in accordance with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District's Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions standards and to meet the California State Ambient Air Quality Standard (CSAAQS).

During dust monitoring, the air is continuously measured using field equipment to determine the amount of dust in the air at upwind and downwind locations to ensure it is not leaving the work area. This real-time particulate dust monitoring enables field crews to promptly address any dust generation concerns. Real-time dust particulate monitoring shows zero elevated levels at Parcel C.

Longer-term ambient monitoring is conducted to inform workers if adjustments to dust control procedures are required. Action levels are intentionally set at sufficiently low levels to allow for workers to cease operations before any member of the public or workers could be exposed to unhealthy levels of contamination. The ambient air sampling process includes the collection of air samples during field work that are sent to a laboratory and analyzed for radioisotopes (radium-226, cesium-137, plutonium-239, strontium-90, cobalt-60, and thorium-226), metals, and asbestos.

Questions and Answers (continued)

Question: How is the public protected from dust caused by earth moving operations at the HPNS?

Answer: The Navy is implementing several measures to control dust on HPNS during construction activities. Contractors prepare their own dust control plans specific to proposed fieldwork. Examples of dust management in fieldwork plans include soil maintenance, air monitoring, durable covers, and truck management. Dust suppression measures are defined in the Navy's work plans, which are reviewed and approved by regulatory agencies. These measures include regular watering of surface soil to reduce dust, tire washing, covering of trucks transporting soil to landfills, and regular air quality monitoring both upwind and downwind from the location of earth moving operations.

Question: How does the Navy manage soil during construction at HPNS?

Answer: Water is used to wet the soil during soil movement activities, such as excavation or grading, to minimize release of dust into the atmosphere. Soil stockpiled on HPNS is stored on top of plastic and then covered with a soil cementing compound or by a plastic sheet to prevent dust. Straw waddles are placed around soil stockpiles to prevent soil runoff during heavy rains. Soil stockpiles are inspected on a regular basis to ensure covers (soil cementing compound or plastic sheet) remain in good condition with no visible signs of erosion that might cause additional onsite dust.

Question: Are Hunters Point site workers or members of the community at risk of radiation exposure?

Answer: Radiation is present naturally in the Earth's environment and we all experience some exposure on a daily basis regardless of location or lifestyle. The single outlier reading of Pu-239 is significantly less than the amount of background radiation received by an average person on an average day. Action levels at HPNS are conservatively set well below levels that would impact site workers or the public if continuously exposed to air with isotopes at that concentration.

Question: What is the process for cleaning up radiological contamination?

Answer: The Navy follows an established procedure for cleaning up radiological contamination under federal law. The primary steps include designating a Radiological Controlled Area, investigation, remediation, and confirmation sampling by regulatory agencies.

Question: How is the cleanup being overseen, by whom, and what are the safeguards in place?

Answer: The Navy is the lead agency responsible for the investigation and cleanup of the shipyard. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and its state regulatory agency partners (including the California Department of Toxic Substances Control [DTSC] and the California Department of Public Health [CDPH]) validate Navy compliance with Federal law and Superfund requirements to ensure cleanup at the former Shipyard protects human health and the environment.

Question: How often is the air monitored and where can I see results from air monitoring stations?

Answer: For all active construction projects, air monitoring stations are placed both downwind and upwind of cleanup activities. Air monitoring stations collect data on dust and chemicals in the air. Soils are screened in the field for airborne contaminants. Results from air monitoring stations may be found on the Navy's website (www.bracpmo.navy.mil/hpns) and on California Department of Toxic Substances Control website (www.dtsc.ca.gov).

Question: How is the Navy involving community members who live near the Shipyard in the cleanup?

Answer: The Navy leads the community involvement process at HPNS that includes a robust outreach program, including electronic communications, postings in local news media and blogs, and outreach to community leaders and community-based organizations. Navy community meetings offer information on cleanup progress and specific cleanup technologies, providing an opportunity for community members to learn about the cleanup and ask questions. Technical documents are available for review by members of the public at the online Administrative Record on the Navy's website. The Navy hosts several guided bus tours of the cleanup sites at HPNS each year, gives presentations to community groups, and hosts informational tables at local community events. The Navy has hired a community technical advisor to provide additional resources for community members during the radiological data evaluation. Regulatory Agencies participate in Navy community engagement events, take part in meetings hosted by local organizations, and refer inquiries from the public to the Navy for response.

If you would like regular updates about HPNS and information about upcoming events, please join the mailing list by emailing info@sfhpns.com.

City and County of San Francisco
Daniel L. Lurie
Mayor

San Francisco Department of Public Health
Daniel Tsai
Director of Health

October 30, 2025

To: Anthony Megliola (Navy, Director of Base Realignment and Closure, Program Management Office West); Michael Pound (Navy, Environmental Coordinator)

Subject: Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS) – Request for Information Regarding Plutonium-239 Air Monitoring Exceedance at Parcel C (November 2024)

Dear Mr. Megliola,

I am writing on behalf of the City and County of San Francisco and the San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) regarding an exceedance of the plutonium-239 (Pu-239) air monitoring Action Level at Hunters Point Shipyard (HPS), Parcel C, which occurred in November 2024 and was reported to SFDPH in October 2025.

According to information recently shared with SFDPH, the November 2024 air monitoring result for Pu-239 approximately exceeded twice the Action Level concentration. The Pu-239 measurement was identified from an air filter sample collected during field work operations, including asphalt grinding, at Parcel C.

The City and County of San Francisco is deeply concerned by both the magnitude of this exceedance and the failure to provide timely notification. Such a delay undermines our ability to safeguard public health and maintain transparency. Immediate notification is a regulatory requirement and is critical for ensuring community trust and safety. We respectfully and firmly request that, moving forward, any exceedance or significant radiological finding be reported to SFDPH without delay.

To ensure full public transparency, we request that Navy representatives provide SFDPH with all available information on this matter, including the following:

- A description of the exceedance, including the specific location and activities being conducted, monitoring station locations, the reported concentration, duration of potential exposure, and a comparison to the Action Level.
- A timeline of events, including sample collection, laboratory analysis, data validation, and all reporting dates.
- Confirmation that all site activities are being conducted in accordance with the ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) principle, as outlined in Section 1.4 of the Final Parcel C Phase II Execution Plan and Section 6.4.2 of the Parcel C Removal Site Evaluation Work Plan. Please provide an outline of how ongoing monitoring and controls are ensuring that annual public dose limits are not exceeded, and how ALARA is being implemented during remediation activities.
- Clarification of worker exposure limits and protocols in place for occupational safety.

- Any quality assurance or validation findings relevant to the result, including whether additional samples were reviewed or reanalyzed.
- An explanation of all corrective or preventive actions taken (and their dates) in response to the exceedance (e.g., enhanced dust control, worker notification and protection, or additional monitoring).
- The Navy's plan and timeline for communicating these findings publicly, including the anticipated posting of the relevant air monitoring report to the website.

We appreciate that you have agreed to meet with us on October 31, 2025. We request this information be provided by November 7, 2025 to ensure that SFDPH and the community can have an accurate understanding of the Navy's activities at the Shipyard.

We appreciate your prompt attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Susan Philip, MD, MPH
Health Officer for the City and County of San Francisco
San Francisco Department of Public Health

Cc: Mike Montgomery (EPA, Director of Superfund and Emergency Management Division);
Shamann Walton (District 10 Supervisor);
Thor Kaslofsky (OCII, Executive Director, Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure);
Anthony Chu (CDPH, Division of Radiation Safety and Environmental Management)

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5090
Ser BPMOW/225
November 07, 2025

Susan Philip, MD, MPH
Health Officer for the City and County of San Francisco
San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH)
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Dr. Philip:

I am responding to your October 30, 2025, letter regarding the environmental cleanup work at the former Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS). As we discussed during our meeting on October 31, 2025, there was no public health or worker risk associated with the single plutonium-239 (Pu-239) sample collected from ambient air monitoring. The Department of the Navy's (DON) Base Realignment and Closure Program Management Office (BRAC PMO) overseeing the work is committed to the safety and health of the community during all phases of the environmental program and we take this responsibility very seriously. We appreciate SFDPH's November 03, 2025, statement affirming that no immediate action is required to protect public safety.

As part of the DON's ongoing commitment to the health and safety of the Bayview Hunters Point community, we have constant real-time dust management and monitoring and ambient air sampling during all field work. We implement the Parcel C Dust Management and Air Monitoring Plan (DMP) to protect onsite workers and the local community. This plan, as with all work plans for HPNS projects, was subject to a rigorous multi-stage review process that included collaboration with the SFDPH, and final approval by the HPNS regulatory agencies: the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The dust management portion of the DMP meets the requirements of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) (2015) Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions Regulation. DMP protective measures implemented by onsite workers include the following three elements to protect the workers and the surrounding residents from fugitive dust emissions: 1- air quality sampling for total suspended particulates, lead, manganese, PM10, and asbestos at the Parcel C perimeter, 2- real-time dust monitoring at the Parcel C perimeter and at daily work areas, and 3- radionuclides of concern air sampling and laboratory analysis from the Parcel C perimeter and at daily work areas. Real time dust monitoring is the first line of defense to determine whether additional dust mitigation measures are required. The standard turn-around time for laboratory analyses for radionuclides is four months.

Air monitoring action levels, as described in the DMP, are set conservatively low, by design, to protect onsite workers. If action levels are exceeded, the contractor is required to take actions to further mitigate fugitive dust to protect onsite workers and the local community. Exceeding an action level does not mean there is a risk to public health. The Pu-239 action level of 4.00×10^{-15} microcuries per milliliter (µCi/mL), equates to an exposure of 10 mrem (assuming breathing it continuously for one year). The sample in question represents a one-week period.

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Ser BPMOW/225
November 07, 2025

In March 2025 we were made aware by our contractor that one ambient air sample collected in November 2024 at a downwind air monitoring location in Parcel C reported Pu-239 at 8.16×10^{-15} µCi/mL, above the project action level. From a public dose perspective, a person continuously exposed to this level of Pu-239 for the week that was collected, would have received a dose of less than 0.5 mrem. For perspective, a round-trip flight from San Francisco to New York results in an exposure of 4 mrem.

In accordance with the DMP, and the Health and Safety Plan, the Field Team responded by halting work for a safety standdown and enhancing dust control measures. Dust suppression enhancements included increasing the frequency of ground surface wetting and ensuring the ongoing use of biodegradable liquid polymer stabilizers on material stockpiles. Efforts were made to minimize on-site vehicle traffic where possible.

The documentation, including laboratory reports relevant to this specific sampling event, will be sent to you and the HPNS regulatory agencies in the next week.

I understand and acknowledge your concern regarding the delay in reporting. It is our goal to be timely and transparent and provide accurate data and relevant information. The Pu-239 result was a single outlier that could not be reproduced. The DON has taken more than 200 air samples since July 2023, and this outlier result is the only detection of Pu-239 to date. Pu-239 was not detected when the sample was retested in May 2025, and the result could not be attributed to any field work occurring onsite during that time period. These inconsistencies called into question the validity of the result. Between May and August, the DON and the laboratory further investigated the test results and conducted a methodical review of the laboratory's procedures and practices to ensure they complied with standards. A third party also conducted an analysis of the laboratory's performance. We understood this unconfirmed exceedance, if treated as legitimate, did not represent a potential exposure. Given these facts, we believed it was prudent to work with our experts to attempt to validate the authenticity of the result before communicating it publicly.

I recognize your need for earlier communication with your office, even while our respective technical staffs are working with uncertain or preliminary data. Our established monthly meetings with SFDPH provide an excellent opportunity to collaboratively develop more effective communication strategies.

As discussed in our October 31, 2025, meeting, we encourage SFDPH representatives to participate in the November 17, 2025, Hunters Point Shipyard Citizens Advisory Committee meeting, where we will share available information with the public. Your presence, along with U.S. EPA and the California DTSC, will help to provide facts and context to the community.

We value your engagement and encourage you to continue to communicate directly with us when concerns arise. We strive to provide timely and comprehensive responses to all inquiries.

Sincerely,

Anthony Megliola

Anthony Megliola
Director

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November 07, 2025

Copy to:
Mike Montgomery (EPA, Director of Superfund and Emergency Management Division);
Shamann Walton (District 10 Supervisor);
Thor Kaslofsky (OCII, Executive Director, Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure);
Anthony Chu (CDPH, Division of Radiation Safety and Environmental Management)

San Francisco Department of Public Health
Daniel Tsai
Director of Health

City and County of San Francisco
Daniel L. Lurie
Mayor

November 7, 2025

Director Anthony Megliola
Department of the Navy
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command Base Realignment and Closure
Program Management Office West
33000 Nixie Way Bldg 50, Suite 207
San Diego, CA 92147

Re: Plutonium-239 Air Monitoring Exceedance at Hunters Point Shipyard

Dear Director Megliola,

Thank you for your correspondence of November 7, 2025, and for your continued engagement regarding the November 2024 Plutonium-239 (Pu-239) air monitoring exceedance at Hunters Point Shipyard, Parcel C. We appreciate the Navy's confirmation that, based on its assessment, there is no current evidence of public health or worker risk and that no immediate public health action is required. We respectfully reiterate our request for the complete data set, including laboratory results, validation details, and all supporting documentation. The San Francisco Department of Public Health and its regulatory partners must be able to independently review and validate the Navy's conclusions to ensure the safety of residents and the integrity of the cleanup process.

We remain concerned about the lack of transparency and the delay in reporting this exceedance to the City and County of San Francisco. The nearly year-long gap between detection and disclosure represents a significant breakdown in communication and public accountability. This delay undermines both community trust and the City's ability to fulfill its public health responsibilities effectively.

We appreciate the Navy's stated commitment to safety. However, we must insist on a partnership that is built on transparency and the timely sharing of information. Providing accurate data without delay is essential to maintaining public trust and protecting the health of San Franciscans. Transparency is not a formality—it is the foundation of accountability and a requirement for rebuilding the community's confidence in this long-running cleanup effort.

San Francisco remains committed to ensuring that all activities at Hunters Point Shipyard are conducted safely, responsibly, and with complete transparency. We welcome continued dialogue and collaboration but will continue to insist that the Navy uphold its duty to provide full information promptly and proactively.

Sincerely,

Susan Philip MD, MPH
Health Officer, City and County of San Francisco
San Francisco Department of Public Health

cc: Supervisor Shamann Walton
Michael Montgomery, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Thor Kaslofsky, Office of Community Investment and Infrastructure
Anthony Chu, California Department of Public Health