

Pollution, Health, Environmental Racism and Injustice:
**A Toxic Inventory of Bayview Hunters Point,
San Francisco**

September 2004

Bayview Hunters Point Mothers Environmental Health & Justice Committee
Huntersview Tenants Association
Greenaction for Health & Environmental Justice

This report is the result of a year-long collaboration between the Huntersview Tenants Association and Greenaction for Health & Environmental Justice that was funded by the San Francisco Foundation. The objective of the project was to mobilize, train, and empower community mothers in the fight for environmental health and justice in Bayview Hunters Point, San Francisco. Participants received skill trainings in basic computer skills, computer research on environmental issues, leadership and community organizing, environmental health, public speaking, media skills, and working with government agencies that regulate the environment. During the year they collected information about their community, attended and spoke at government informational meetings and hearings, and visited government agencies and met with government officials to advocate for their community.

As part of that project, participants formed a grassroots community group called “The Bayview Hunters Point Mothers Environmental Health & Justice Committee”. Over the course of the year they set several goals for themselves:

- 1) To examine the environment in their own neighborhood and prioritize the issues they felt most urgently needed to be addressed;
- 2) To present the results of their research to the community in order to generate additional involvement from the community in environmental health and justice issues.

The content of this report is the result of internet research by project partners, and visits and phone calls to regulatory agencies. Information was gathered on pollution sources and hazardous waste sites using websites of the United States Environmental Protection Agency including “Envirofacts” and TRIS, other government agency websites including those of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and websites such as the Environmental Defense Fund’s “Scorecard”. Project partners made personal visits to the most important sites and to the USEPA Superfund Records Center in San Francisco to research if there had been any recent changes in the status of the sites.

As many people may not be familiar with Bayview Hunters Point, we have included a brief history of the community and an overview of the environmental health and justice issues that have plagued our small community. We have also included information about air pollution, water pollution, toxic waste sites, Leaking Underground Fuel Tanks (LUFTS), and air quality complaints.

We deeply appreciate the support of San Francisco Foundation and all the people and organizations that have helped to make the project a success.

Sincerely,

Tessie Ester
“Mothers Committee”
Huntersview Tenants Association

Marie Harrison
Greenaction for Health & Environmental Justice

Acknowledgements

Project partners gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the San Francisco Foundation, As You Sow Foundation, and Abelard Foundation, without whom, the project would not have been possible.

The following people contributed to the Mothers Environmental Health & Justice Project and their help is also kindly acknowledged:

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Bayview Hunters Point: A Study in Environmental Injustice

The Bayview Hunters Point neighborhood of San Francisco is bounded by Cesar Chavez St. to the north, the San Francisco Bay to the east, the City and County of San Francisco border to the south and US Highway 101 to the west. The neighborhood is home to approximately 34,800 people, and more than 500 heavy and light industrial companies, retail stores, and commercial establishments.

According to U.S. 2000 census data, approximately 48% of residents in Bayview Hunters Point are African American, 1.3% American Indian, 23% are Asian and Pacific Islanders, 17% are Hispanic and 10% are White. Income levels are significantly lower, and unemployment rates significantly higher for this small community, than for San Francisco as a whole: Nearly 40% of Bayview Hunters Point residents have annual incomes below \$15,000, while only 20% of the City's population as a whole have incomes that low, and the unemployment rate is 13% in Bayview Hunters Point, more than twice as high as the City as a whole.

Most impacted by adverse environmental conditions are the 12,000 residents or 4,400 households living on the east side of Third Street in close proximity to heavy industry, power plants, and truck traffic. Of these households, approximately 70% are African American; 15% are Asian (primarily Chinese and South Pacific Islanders) and the remainder Hispanic or Caucasian. The east side of Third St. is also the poorest section of Bayview Hunters Point: At least 40% of these residents live at subsistence income levels. Two-thirds of the approximately 1,110 households within a one-mile radius of the PG&E power plant live in low-income public housing.

Over half of the land in San Francisco that is zoned for industrial use is in Bayview Hunters Point. The neighborhood is home to one federal Superfund site, the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, the polluting and unnecessary PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant, a sewage treatment plant that handles 80% of the City's solid wastes, 100 Brownfield sites (a Brownfield is an abandoned, idled, or underused industrial or commercial facility where expansion or redevelopment is limited because environmental contamination), 187 leaking underground fuel tanks (LUFTs)¹, and more 124 hazardous waste handlers regulated by the USEPA². This small community of color has also has ten times as many contaminated water dischargers on a per capita basis as the rest of San Francisco, four times as many as many polluted air dischargers, five times as many facilities storing acutely hazardous materials, three times as many underground storage tanks, and four times as many contaminated industrial sites³.

Environmental Health

The health of local residents has been heavily impacted by the ongoing environmental contamination of the community's soil and water with particulates, pesticides, petrochemicals, heavy metals, asbestos, radioactive materials; more than 200 toxic chemicals and materials

¹ California State Water Resources Control Board

² USEPA-Regulated Facilities in 94124, Envirofacts, Multisystem Query, August 2004

³ West-Northwest Journal of Environmental Law and Policy, Clifford Rechtschaffen, 1996

according to the Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)⁴. Health surveys show that in Bayview Hunters Point, rates of cervical and breast cancer were found to be double the rate found in other parts of the Bay Area⁵, and hospitalization rates for congestive heart failure, hypertension, diabetes, and emphysema were found to be more than three times the statewide average⁶.

The most vulnerable residents, children and infants, are the most affected by the environmental health threats. Bayview Hunters Point and the bordering neighborhood of Potrero Hill account for more than half of all infant mortality in the San Francisco area. One study found that the overall rate of birth defects for the area was 44.3 per 1000 births, compared with 33.1 per 1000 births for the rest of San Francisco County⁷. Bayview Hunters Point is also the zip code with the fifth highest rate of child lead poisoning in San Francisco⁸.

Asthma is a serious and growing challenge for residents of Bayview Hunters Point. The Bayview Point Health and Environmental Assessment Task Force, in collaboration with the University of California and the San Francisco Department of Public Health, found that 10 percent of Bayview Hunters point residents reported having asthma, compared to 5.6 percent nationally. Among children, the asthma rate was one in six or 15.5%⁹.

Air Quality

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) estimates that of the 39 pollutants they measure in San Francisco neighborhoods, the highest concentration, 20 pollutants, was found in Bayview Hunters Point¹⁰. Air quality is impacted by a variety of different sources including diesel and gasoline vehicles traveling on highways 280 and 101, noxious fumes from the Southeast Wastewater Treatment Facility, pollution from the PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant and the Mirant Power Plant which is less than a mile away, and air emissions from hundreds of industrial activities, most notably those located in the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard. PG&E's Hunters Point Power Plant, by itself, discharges almost 600 tons of pollution into the air each year including PM₁₀ particles, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and volatile organic compounds¹¹.

⁴ Bayview blues: San Francisco community activists fight the Navy's toxic legacy, Howard, Brian, E: The Environmental Magazine; Found at: http://www.findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m1594/is_1_13/ai_82352620

⁵ San Francisco Department of Public Health, "Comparison of Incidence of Cancer in Selected Sites between Bayview Hunters Point and the Bay Area", 1994.

⁶ San Francisco Department of Health, Hospitalizations for Bayview Hunters Point 1991-1992.

⁷ San Francisco Fetal Infant Mortality Review Program, Annual Report of Findings to the Community (1998), California Birth Defects Monitoring Program, 1999

⁸ SF Department of Public Health, Surveillance Data Analysis (1991-1996)

⁹ Bayview Hunters Point Health and Environmental Task Force Community Survey, Draft Presentation, presented at "The Landscape of Our Dreams Environmental Health Symposium," Oct. 9, 1999.

¹⁰ High Rates of Disease in Bayview: Study lends weight to pollution fears; Rojas, Aurelio, San Francisco Chronicle, Monday, June 9, 1997

¹¹ Facility Search Report – Criteria Air Pollutants-Faculty Detail, Air Data, 1999, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Bayview Hunters Point is part of an area designated as nonattainment for State and federal ozone air quality standards. The San Francisco Bay Area air basin, of which the community is a part, also exceeds State standards for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, particulate matter in the air caused by a combination of wind-blown fugitive dust; emissions from combustion sources, power plants and manufacturing processes; and organic, sulfate, and nitrate aerosols formed in the air from emitted hydrocarbons, sulfur oxides, and nitrogen oxides¹².

Seasonal weather patterns also exacerbate air pollution problems: the area is subject to temperature inversions that trap emissions from vehicles and stationary sources near the ground—causing dangerous conditions for people who suffer from lung or heart diseases, children, and the elderly. In addition, winds in the area are usually light, predominantly from the north and south in the winter, and westerly in the spring, summer and fall. This means that air pollution from industrial operations at the Naval Shipyard, the Mirant Power Plant, and PG&E's Hunters Point Power plant, are blown back into the community during most of the year, further exacerbating the community's poor air quality.

The Six Most Common Air Pollutants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency monitors emissions for six common pollutants: volatile organic compounds, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, and ammonia. According to the USEPA, these air pollutants cause the following serious public health and environmental problems:

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Volatile Organic Compounds, in combination with nitrogen oxides, are responsible for ground level ozone and smog. Smog has both health and environmental impacts. Although healthy individuals suffer eye irritation and a decrease in lung function when exposed to smog, people with asthma or other respiratory problems suffer disproportionately. Decreased lung function may be accompanied by coughing, nausea, chest pain and pulmonary congestion.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})

Many scientific studies have linked particulate matter to significant health problems, including: aggravated asthma; increases in respiratory symptoms like coughing and difficult or painful breathing; chronic bronchitis; decreased lung function; and premature death. Particulate matter is also a major cause of reduced visibility, acidity in lakes, and damage to forests and farm crops.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Nitrogen oxides are a group of highly reactive gases, all of which contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. NO_x is one of the main ingredients involved in the formation of ground-level

¹² Application for Certification for San Francisco Electric Reliability Project, City and County of San Francisco, March 2004

ozone which can trigger serious respiratory problems. It also contributes to formation of acid rain, poor water quality and global warming.

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas that is formed when carbon in fuel is not burned completely. At low concentrations, it causes fatigue in healthy people and chest pain in people with heart disease. At higher concentrations, CO impairs vision and coordination; causes headaches, dizziness, confusion, nausea and even death.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Sulfur dioxide is a colorless gas, and is one of the main causes of acid rain. Due to its high solubility, it acts directly upon the mucous membranes of eyes, and the upper respiratory tract. SO₂ has been found to aggravate asthma and pulmonary heart disease.

Ammonia (NH₃)

Ammonia is a colorless, pungent-smelling, corrosive gas that occurs either naturally, or as the result of industrial processes. Inhalation of air containing elevated levels of ammonia can cause coughing and irritation of the eyes, nose and throat. Individuals who are at special risk from exposure to ammonia include those suffering from chronic respiratory disease and eye problems, such as glaucoma or corneal disease.

The Worst Air Polluters in Bayview Hunters Point

The following four facilities were selected from the USEPA 1999 National Emission Inventory (NEI) as the worst air polluters in Bayview Hunters Point based on total emissions of “criteria air pollutants” defined by the Clean Air Act of 1970 (NEI lists 48 facilities in the 94124 zip code.):

PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant 1000 Evans St. San Francisco, CA 94124

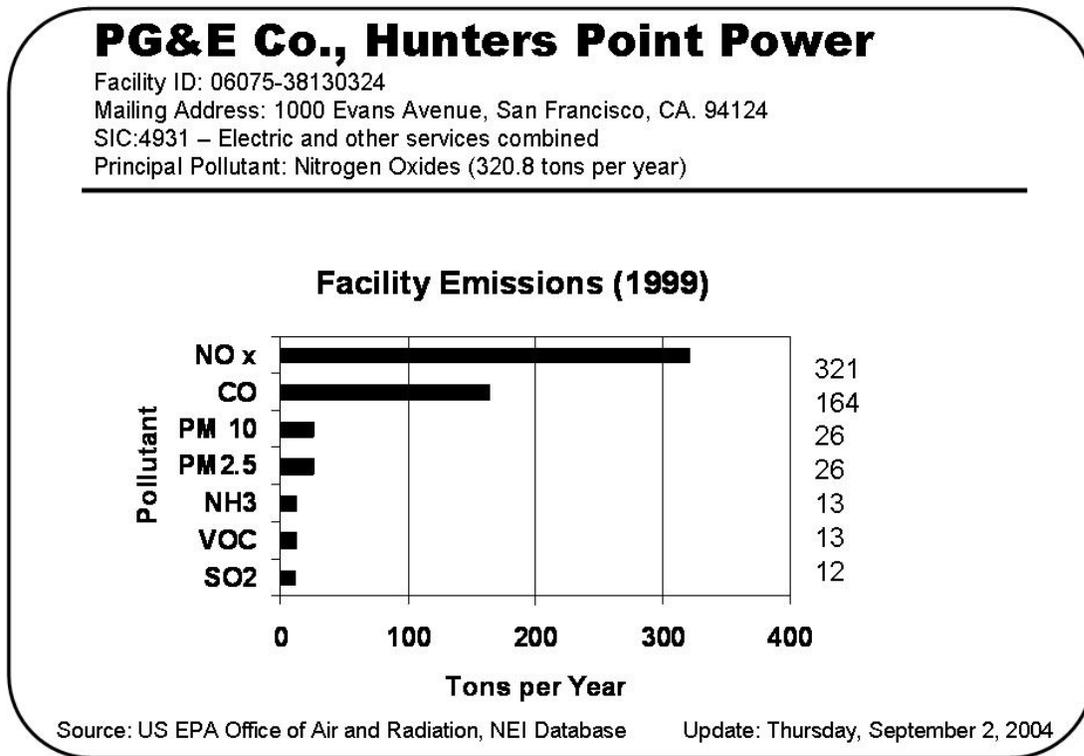
PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant is located on Evans Avenue between the Huntersview Public Housing Project and the San Francisco Bay. It was first put in operation in December 1929. Currently, the plant currently generates approximately 215 megawatts of power and serves more than 200,000 customers. Originally, there were four units at the facility. Unit 1, built in 1929, was converted into a peaking gas turbine in 1976. Unit 4 was built in 1958 and uses natural gas. Units 2 & 3, built after World War II, are currently used as Synchronous Condensers: machines that serve as reactive power "shock absorbers" that keep voltage levels at the plant constant.

The PG&E Hunters Power Plant is the largest stationary source of air pollution in Bayview Hunters Point, putting out almost 600 tons of pollutants annually into the air over Southeast San Francisco. According to the USEPA, these emissions include: 321 tons of nitrous oxides; 164

tons of carbon monoxide; 52 tons of particulate matter; 13 tons of ammonia; 13 tons of volatile organic compounds; and 12 tons of sulfur dioxide.

PG&E is one of the largest combination natural gas and electric utilities in the United States. Based in San Francisco, the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the PG&E Corporation. The company has approximately 19,575 employees who carry out Pacific Gas and Electric company's primary business—the transmission and delivery of energy. The company provides natural gas and electric services to 13 million people throughout a 70,000-square-mile service area in northern and central California. PG&E is regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, BAAQMD, and the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board. It is also a Cal ISO Participating Transmission Owner (PTO).

Air Emissions Report: PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant



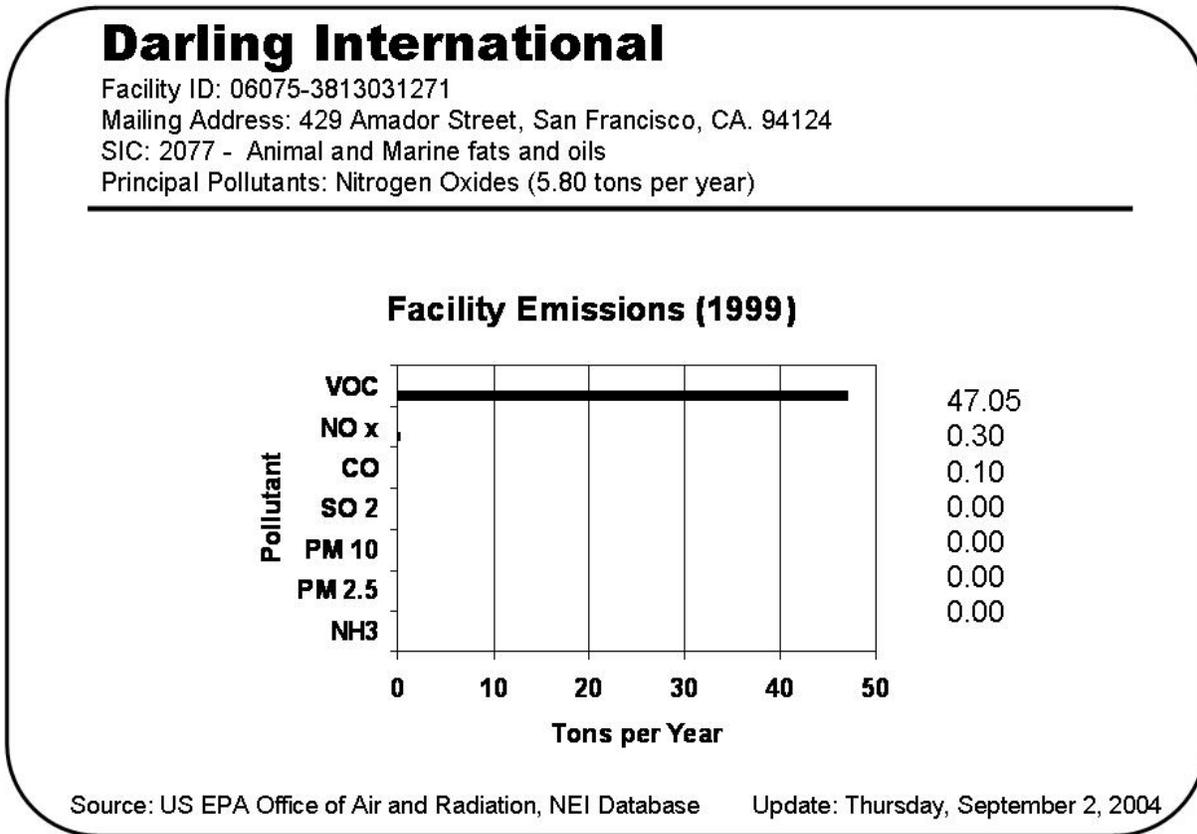
**Darling International
 Pier 92, Islais Creek
 San Francisco, CA 94124**

Darling International is located at 429 Amador St, in Bayview Hunters Point. According to the USEPA, the rendering and restaurant services company emits more than 47 tons of Volatile Organic Compounds, .30 tons of nitrous oxides, and .10 tons of carbon monoxide annually.

Darling International Inc. is the largest publicly traded, food processing byproducts recycling company in the United States. The Company recycles byproducts from the beef, pork and poultry

processing industries, and used restaurant cooking oil, into products such as tallow, feed-grade fats and meat and bone meal. These products are primarily sold to animal feed and oleo-chemical manufacturers around for the manufacture of a wide range of finished products including commercial animal feed, pet food, soap, candles, and plastic goods. In addition, the Company provides grease trap collection services and sells equipment to restaurants.

Air Emissions Report: Darling International



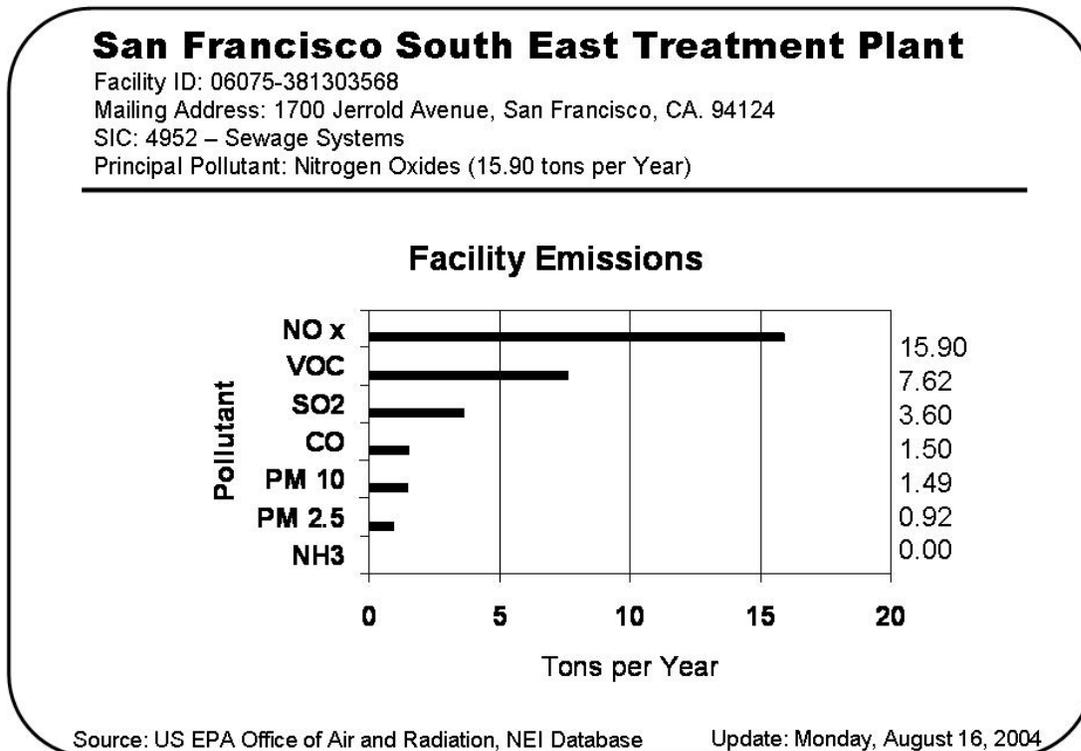
San Francisco Southeast Water Treatment Facility
1700 Jerrold Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

The San Francisco Southeast Water Treatment Facility (SFSWTF), located near Third St. and Jerrold Avenue in a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood, treats wastewater generated by two-thirds of the City's citizens and the bulk of all industrial operations in San Francisco. The SFSWTF treats up to 250 million gallons of wastewater per day during wet weather, and about 80% of the total wastewater flow generated within San Francisco. In addition, it accepts wastewater from as far away as Brisbane.

According to the USEPA the plant annually emits approximately 16 tons of nitrous oxides, 8 tons of volatile organic compounds, 4 tons of sulfur dioxide, 2 tons of carbon monoxide, and

almost 3 tons of particulate matter. The plant has received numerous complaints from local residents about foul odors and partially-treated sewage that overflows sewers during rain storms.

Air Emissions Report: San Francisco Southeast Water Treatment Facility



Pan-Glo Services, Inc.
1500 Custer Avenue
San Francisco CA 94124

The Pan-Glo Services facility is located in an industrial area of Bayview Hunters Point. According to the USEPA, the facility annually emits almost 29 tons of volatile organic compounds, .40 tons of nitrous oxides, and .10 tons of carbon monoxide.

Pan-Glo America supplies retail baking establishments with cleaned and coated baking pans. The company contracts with smaller specialty bakeries—grocery store bakeries, restaurant bakeries, hospitals, commissaries, neighborhood bakeries—to clean and apply a nonstick coating to used baking pans. Incoming pans are cleaned and previous coatings are removed using alkaline chemicals such as glycol ether or hexylene glycol mixed with caustic potash. The pans are rinsed in a chlorine solution, dried and coated with a fast curing, semi-permanent silicone coating designed for use on metal surfaces. According to manufacturer, Wacker Chemical Company, the coating contains 759 grams of VOCs¹³ per liter and has a solvent composition containing Naphtha, Toluene, Xylene, Propylene Glycol Methyl Ether, and Isobutyl Isobutyrate.

¹³ Determined according to EPA Method 24, Wacker Silicones, Wacker Chemical Corporation, Fact sheet on Americoat™

Emissions Report: Pan-Glo Services, Inc.

Pan-Glo Services, Inc.

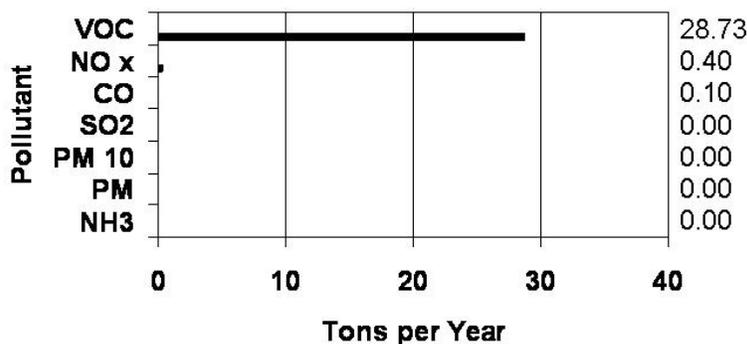
Facility ID: 06075-3813032404

Mailing Address: 1500 Custer Avenue, San Francisco, CA., 94124

SIC: 3479 – Metal Coating and allied services

Principal Pollutant: Volatile Organic Compounds (28.73 tons per year)

Facility Emissions (1999)



Source: US Office of Air and Radiation, NEI Database

Update: Monday, August 16, 2004

Indoor Air Pollution

The United States Environmental Protection Agency and its Science Advisory Board consistently rank indoor air pollution among the top five environmental risks to public health¹⁴. In a USEPA study, indoor levels of many pollutants were found to be 2-5 times, and occasionally more than 100 times, higher than outdoor levels¹⁵. This risk is compounded by the fact that on average, people spend about 90 percent of their time indoors. To make matters worse, those who are most susceptible to indoor air pollution are the ones who are home the most: children, pregnant women, the elderly, and those with chronic illnesses¹⁶.

There are many potential sources of air pollution in houses and other buildings. Gases like carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and particulate matter leak into buildings from surrounding industrial sources. Toxic molds such as penicillium, stachybotrys, cladosporium, and aspergillus also cause indoor air quality problems. They have been found to

¹⁴ USEPA Indoor Environments Division, Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools: Actions to Improve IAQ (September 1999)

¹⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Aging Initiative, USEPA Reports and Fact sheets: Air Contaminants, Indoor Air, Found at: <http://www.epa.gov/aging/resources/epareportsa.htm>

¹⁶ National Safety Council, Fact sheet on Indoor Air Quality, June 23, 2000

trigger asthma and cause serious health problems including allergic reactions, acute pulmonary hemorrhage, and even death¹⁷.

Residents in Bayview Hunters Point have been especially hard hit by indoor air pollution for a variety of reasons. This small San Francisco community is the site of many of the largest outdoor air polluters including PG&E's Hunters Point Power Plant. It also has the highest incidence of asthma in the city, with about 1 in every 6 children affected. In addition, many residents live in public or subsidized housing that is often not well maintained. Serious toxic mold contamination was found in four AIMCO properties regulated by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Tests conducted in 1999 by an environmental analysis firm for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, showed that 530 of the 604 apartments surveyed had some sort of visible mold growth; 123 showed evidence of stachybotrys mold, considered by some among the most hazardous; and another 287 had varieties of mold identified as "toxigenic"¹⁸.

The Most Polluted Bodies of Water near Bayview Hunters Point

The following bodies of water located in, or near, Bayview Hunters Point have been listed as impaired according to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (A water body is considered impaired if it does not attain water quality standards due to pollutants, thermal pollution, or disruption of the natural ecosystem by exotic species.):

| <i>Body of Water and Pollutants</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| San Francisco Bay | | Central Basin, San Francisco | |
| Chlordane | Furan Compounds | Chlordane | Selenium |
| DDT | Mercury | DDT | Furan Compounds |
| Dieldrin | Nickel | Diazinon | PAHs |
| Dioxin Compounds | PCBs | Dieldrin | Mercury |
| | | Dioxin Compounds | PCBs |
| Islais Creek | | | |
| Ammonia | Dioxin Compounds | PAS | |
| Chlordane | Endosulfan sulfate | PCBs | |
| Dieldrin | Hydrogen Sulfide | | |

2002 CWS Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segment

¹⁷ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Children's Health Initiative: Toxic Mold, Found at: <http://www.epa.gov/appcdwww/iemb/child.htm>

¹⁸ A Plague on their Houses: Hunters Point residents blame health woes on molds that thrive in leaky apartments, Chronicle Staff Writer, San Francisco Chronicle, Sunday, February 11, 2001

Facilities Discharging Into Water in Bayview Hunters Point

The following three facilities have been granted permits by the San Francisco Regional Water Board to discharge into Bayview Hunters Point area waters:

Pacific Gas & Electric Company
1000 Evans Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Facility Description

PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant operates two steam-electric generating units and discharges once through cooling water and waste in the Lower San Francisco Bay. The plant's cooling water system has several important impacts: it entrains (draws into the cooling water system) and impinges (draws into the intake screens) larvae and juvenile fish; it discharges chemicals and metals into the bay; and raises the temperature of local waters leading to aquatic growth, turbidity and disruption of the local ecosystem. PG&E sampling and analysis of discharges showed the plant to have the following emissions:

March 2004 Hunters Point Power Plant Self-monitoring Report

| <i>Constituent</i> | <i>Station</i> | <i>Units</i> | <i>E-001A Outfall</i> | <i>E-002A Outfall</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Arsenic | E-001 E-002 | Ug/1,lb/day | 22 ug/L, 0.19 lbs/day | 21 ug/L, 26 lbs/day |
| Cadmium | | Ug/L, lb/day | 0.047 ug/L, 0.0040 lbs/day | 0.35 ug/L, 0.43 lbs/day |
| Chromium | | Ug/L, lb/day | 0.091 ug/L, 0.0077 lbs/day | <0.51 ug/L, <0.62 lbs/day |
| Copper | | Ug/L, lb/day | 15 ug/L, 0.13 lbs/day | 7.2 ug/L, 8.8 lbs/day |
| Silver | | Ug/L, lb/day | 0.091 ug/L, 0.0008 lbs/day | 0.088 ug/L, 0.107 lbs/day |
| Lead | | Ug/L, lb/day | 2.3 ug/L, 0.02 lbs/day | 2.5 ug/L, 3.0 lbs/day |
| Mercury | | Ug/L, lb/day | 0.00120 ug/L, 0.00001 lbs/day | 0.00132 ug/L, 0.00161 lbs/day |
| Nickel | | Ug/L, lb/day | 12 ug/L, 15 lbs/day | 12 ug/L, 15 lbs/day |
| Zinc | | Ug/L, lb/day | 2.8 ug/L, 0.02 lbs/day | 6.8 ug/L, 8.3 lbs/day |
| Thallium | | Ug/L, lb/day | 0.80 ug/L, 0.01 lbs/day | 0.77 ug/L, 0.94 lbs/day |
| Temperature | | Deg F | (Av) 60.4 F – 66.3 F | (Av) 63.0 F - 72.7 F |
| Flow | | MGD | 1.01 | 146.30 |
| pH | | pH units | 7.93 – 8/03 | 7.74 – 7.86 |
| Chlorine Residual | | mg/L | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total Suspended Solids | E-001C E-002C | mg/L | <4.0 | |
| Oil & Grease | E-003-0013 | mg/L | <5.0 | |

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Control Board

San Francisco Southeast Water Treatment Facility
1700 Jerrold Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

For facility description see “The Largest Polluters In Bayview Hunters Point”.

The following chemicals, metals and organic pollutants were found in effluent discharges from the San Francisco Southeast Water Treatment Facility in self-monitoring from January 1999 through December 2001 for metals, selenium, cyanide, and organic pollutants, and from August 1995 to November 2001 for dioxin:

San Francisco SE Water Treatment Facility Self-monitoring Report

| <i>Constituent¹</i> | <i>WQO (µg/L)</i> | <i>Basis²</i> | <i>MEC (µg/L)</i> | <i>Maximum Background (µg/L)</i> | <i>Ambient Conc.</i> |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| Arsenic | 36 | BP, sw | 5.1 | 2.22 | |
| Cadmium | 9.3 | BP, sw | 5.21 | 0.13 | |
| Chromium | 50 | BP, sw, | 9.2 | 4.4 | |
| Copper* | 3.7 | CTR, sw, T=0.83 | 33.3 | 2.45 | |
| Lead | 5.6 | BP, sw | 14.9 | 0.8 | |
| Mercury* | 0.025 | BP, sw | 0.169 | 0.006 | |
| Nickel* | 7.1 | BP, sw | 8.2 | 3.5 | |
| Selenium* | 5.0 | NTR, sw | 1.9 | 0.19 | |
| Silver | 2.3 | BP, sw | 3.6 | 0.07 | |
| Zinc | 58 | BP, sw | 364.8 | 4.6 | |
| Cyanide | 1 | NTR | All non-detect Detection limit = 10 | Not available | |
| TBT | 0.01 | BP, narrative | 0.02 | Not available | |
| TCDD TEQ* | 1.4x10 ⁻⁸ | CTR, BP | OCDD detected in effluent. In addition, dioxin TEQ is also detected in Southeast WPCP influent and wet weather discharges | Not available | |
| Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 5.9 | CTR, hh | 7.92 | Not available | |
| Dieldrin* | 0.00014 | CTR, hh | All non-detect Detection limit = 0.0019 | 0.000264 | |
| 4,4-DDE* | 0.00059 | CTR, hh | All non-detect Detection limit=0.0018 | 0.00069 | |

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Control Board

Tidewater Sand and Gravel, Inc.
San Francisco Sand Yard
3301 Third St.
San Francisco, CA 94124

Facility Description

Tidewater Sand & Gravel, a subsidiary of Hanson Building Materials America, Inc., conducts sand and gravel dredging from four long-term leases covering 1,800 acres in San Francisco Bay. The company transports the reclaimed sand and gravel to a site immediately adjacent to Islais Creek Channel where it is stockpiled to be later removed by trucks for use in local construction, ready-mix concrete, and by utility companies and homebuilders for landscaping. Some of these stockpiled sands are further processed by screening a mixture of the sand and tap water through a fixed size filter.

Discharge Description

According to San Francisco Bay Regional Water Control Board, Tidewater Sand & Gravel is permitted to discharge the following into Islais Creek Channel:

- 1) Up to 40,000 gallons per day of tap water used for sand screening;
- 2)
- 3) Up to 19,400 gallons per day of drainage water from sand piles; and
- 4)
- 5) Up to 27,800 gallons per day of seasonal storm water discharge.

Waste water is collected in a collection pond and passed through a sedimentations basin to remove solids and particulates before discharge.

Hazardous Waste and Brownfield Sites in Bayview Hunters Point Evaluated for the National Priorities List

The following sites were characterized by the USEPA for inclusion on the National Priorities List, EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term remedial action under Superfund. Only the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was eventually designated as a Federal Superfund site. The remaining sites were referred to other agencies such as the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency. Although DTSC has certified some of the sites as adequately remediated, the "Mothers Committee", Greenaction and Huntersview Tenants Association plan to investigate the adequacy of the cleanups.

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Superfund Site¹⁹
Hunters Point
San Francisco, CA 94101

Background

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard is located along the San Francisco Bay in Bayview Hunters Point. Once an active U.S. Navy base, it was closed in 1991 under the U.S. Department of Defense's Base Realignment and Closure Program. Although the Navy is planning to transfer the property to the City and County of San Francisco, it must first clean up the site to the planned reuse.

Site Description²⁰

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard is located on a long promontory in the southeastern portion of San Francisco, extending eastward into San Francisco Bay. The facility is bounded on the north and east by the Bay and on the south and west by the Bayview/Hunters Point district of San Francisco. The entire site covers 936 acres, 493 of which are on land and 443 of which are under water.

Site History

Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was established in 1869 as the first dry dock on the Pacific Coast, in southeastern San Francisco, California, adjacent to San Francisco Bay. In 1940, the Navy obtained ownership of the shipyard for ship building, repair and maintenance activities. After World War II, activities shifted from ship repair to submarine servicing and testing. The Navy operated Hunters Point Annex as a shipbuilding and repair facility from 1941 until 1976. Between 1976 and 1986, the Navy leased most of the shipyard to Triple A, a private ship-repair company. The shipyard was an annex of Naval Station Treasure Island until 1974 when the Navy's Engineering Field Activity West assumed the management of it. The shipyard consists of 936 acres: 493 on land and 443 under water in San Francisco Bay.

In 1987, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), trichloroethylene and other solvents, pesticides, petroleum hydrocarbons, and metals including lead were found at a number of shipyard locations. The USEPA placed Hunters Point Naval Shipyard on the National Priorities List in 1989. In 1991, the Department of Defense listed the shipyard for closure.

On January 22, 1992, USEPA signed a Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) with the Navy and the State of California to better coordinate the environmental investigation and cleanup.

To expedite investigation and cleanup, the site was divided into six parcels; A through F. Parcel F is the offshore parcel. To date, the Navy has completed a significant amount of fieldwork for Parcels A through E. Additional offshore sampling was conducted for Parcel F, and the

¹⁹ California Department of Toxic Substances, Site Cleanup - Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program Database, Found at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/CALP001.CFM?IDNUM=38440004>

²⁰ United States Environmental Protection Agency, Found at: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/r9/sfund/overview.nsf/0/f8cdc641e5183f068825660b007ee684?OpenDocument#descr>

shipyard's shoreline areas which might impact Parcel F, in 2002 and 2003. Further testing is ongoing on certain sites within the shipyard.

In August 2000, a surface brush fire of unknown origin occurred on the Parcel E landfill. Fire crews extinguished the surface brush fire the same day it was discovered. However, several days later, smoke and other evidence of smoldering indicated that the fire had spread to below ground. No air monitoring was conducted during the early days of the fire. The subsurface landfill fire continued to smolder for many weeks. At USEPA direction, the Navy set up an air monitoring network around the perimeter of the landfill and established a community outreach program to alert and inform workers and nearby residents about the landfill fire. In order to fully extinguish the subsurface fire, the Navy capped the landfill. The landfill cap was completed in early 2001. The Navy proclaimed the subsurface fire to be out at a public meeting held in March 2001. In June 2001, USEPA issued a letter to the Navy imposing stipulated penalties of \$25,000 for the Navy's failure to notify USEPA immediately upon discovery of the fire. This stipulated penalty issue was settled in 2002.

In August 2002, the Navy determined that landfill gas had migrated offsite and was found under an adjacent property. The Navy conducted an emergency removal action to address this landfill gas. Under this emergency action, the Navy constructed a barrier wall and trench to stop further offsite movement and to prevent future build up of landfill gas. Further, the Navy has installed an active landfill gas extraction system to extract methane and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), treat the VOCs and vent the methane in order to address the landfill gas that had already migrated offsite and accumulated under an adjacent property.

Community members and environmental health advocates continue to question the adequacy of the testing and cleanup at the site.

Bay Area Drum Company²¹
1212 Thomas Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

The site is located on Thomas Avenue in a mixed residential/commercial neighborhood of Bayview Hunters Point. It includes both the Bay Area Drum Company, and eight surrounding residences that were contaminated by with polychlorinated biphenyls, heavy metals and solvents.

Site History

From the mid-1940s until 1987, the site was used by a number of different companies, (Bay Area Drum Company was the last company to operate at the site), as a reconditioning facility for drums used to store a variety of chemicals, including oils, solvents, paints and asphalt products. Drums at the facility were cleaned, reconditioned, repainted, and then sold to other companies.

²¹ California Department of Toxic Substances, Site Cleanup - Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program, Found at http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SiteCleanup/Bay_Area_Drum/NEWS_2003_T-23-03.pdf

Chemicals used for cleaning and chemical residues from the drums contaminated soil and groundwater at the site.

In 1986, DTSC found elevated levels of metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and solvents in soil and liquid samples taken at the Bay Area Drum Company facility. DTSC conducted further investigations and found elevated levels of lead, copper, cadmium, PCBs and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil and groundwater at the facility. In addition contamination was found in the backyard soils of eight homes adjacent to the facility, as well as in the soil and groundwater of the adjacent vacant lot.

In 2001, approximately 6,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated from the site and disposed at an approved off-site facility. All excavated areas were then backfilled with clean soil. According to DTSC, “residential cleanup” standards were achieved for the site after completion of these activities in 2001.

Groundwater at the site is still not suitable for drinking due to the low pumping rate and the potential for high salinity.

Federated Fry Metals (Division of Asarco)²²
1901 Cesar Chavez
San Francisco, CA 92124

Site Description

This approximately one-third acre site is located in a heavily industrialized section of Bayview Hunters Point. Currently, it is occupied by The San Francisco Chronicle Site which consists of an 80,000 square feet newspaper printing plant, and a surrounding asphalt parking area.

Site History

The site was occupied in the 1930s by the American Smelting and Refining Company under the Federated Metals Corporation name, Federated-Fry Metals Plant. The facility was used for brass ingot and lead production; materials used included brass and bronze scrap metals, oxide of tin and lead, and pure forms of these materials. Oxides formed during the melting process were taken off in the form of slag and were either recycled or hauled offsite. Two underground storage tanks were removed from the Site in March 1987. The property was acquired by the San Francisco Newspaper Agency in 1987. The existing structures on site were demolished and a new printing plant and a surrounding parking area were built at the site. Site soils which were contaminated with lead and other metals were left in place and buried under the cap. A deed restriction was recorded on the property to prohibit sensitive uses on the Site.

It is estimated that about 122-cubic yards of slag was deposited on site. It is also believed that approximately 1500 cubic yards of crushed and washed pre-1950s-style battery boxes were deposited on site. The primary contaminants of concern are lead and mercury. The Removal

²² California Department of Toxic Substances, Site Cleanup - Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program Database, Found at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/CALP001.CFM?IDNUM=38330104>

Action Work plan (RAW) proposed the construction of an asphalt cap over the affected areas as well as implementing institutional controls for the property. DTSC approved the RAW on January 2001. The property would be deed restricted, limiting future uses to industrial or commercial. Implementation of the RAW began in February 2003 and was completed in April 2002. An Operation and Maintenance Agreement for maintenance of the asphalt cap was executed between DTSC and Federated Fry Metals (Division of Asarco) in August 2003. A deed restriction to limit future uses of the site was recorded in October 2003. DTSC certified completion of actions taken under the RAW on November 4, 2003.

James Armstrong Vacant Lot²³
2250 Jerrold St.
San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

The James Armstrong Vacant Lot is located in an industrial area in Bayview Hunters Point.

Site History

From 1980 to some time before 1987 (exact period of operation is not known), Elkhorn Towing and Auto Dismantlers occupied the front section of the lot. Approximately seventy drums of paint related wastes were reportedly stored in the back section of this lot in 1980. A letter from the Department of Public Works to the Regional Water Quality Control Board states that: "the drums contained paint related materials"; however, the letter does not elaborate on the chemical constituents of these materials. None of the agencies contacted had much information about waste source, removal of the drums or other clean up activities. According to a drive-by inspection performed by the Field Investigation Team of Ecology and Environment, Incorporated in 1985, only debris such as scrap metal, wood, and tire was seen in the back section of the lot. No drum storage on site was observed.

Currently, there is no regulatory agency actively involved with any site investigation at the lot. The site lies on top of bay mud. The highest seasonal level of ground water in the site area is detected close to zero feet below ground surface. The ground water is brackish and is not used for any purposes. Twenty percent of drinking water in the area comes from Alameda County reservoirs owned by the San Francisco Water Department and eighty percent comes from the Hetch Hetchy system. Islais Creek is located 0.5 mile west of the site. This surface water body is a flood channel which flows approximately one mile to San Francisco Bay.

In a March 1, 1985 letter to the USEPA, Ron Goloubow from Ecology & Environment, Inc., a contractor hired to evaluate the site suggested that "Although no apparent imminent threat exists, a site inspection is recommended to further characterize this site. The possible presence of on-site soil contamination resulting from drum storage activities is still unknown and may be determined from a site inspection." In 1985, the site was referred to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region for their consideration.

²³ Goloubow, Ron, Ecology & Environment, Inc., Recommendation for Further Action, March 1, 1985

Karkar-General Signal²⁴
1920-2190 Army St.
San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

The site consists of one building occupying approximately 150,000 square feet located on approximately 6.2 acres in a mixed residential/commercial area of Bayview Hunters Point. Karkar-General Signal occupied a portion of the northeast corner of the building designated as 1950 Army St. The nearest surface water is the Islais Creek channel approximately one-quarter mile southeast. The nearest school is approximately one-quarter mile north of the site.

Site History

From December 1974 to late 1989, Karkar Electronics occupied portions of the building designated as 1950 Army St. and 2150 Army St. In 1986, Karkar was acquired by General Signal Corporation and continued operations as a division of General Signal. Karkar ceased operations onsite in 1988, vacated the property in 1989 and has subleased a portion of the property since 1990.

The sole source of contamination evaluated by USEPA for the NPL Hazardous Ranking System is copper chloride waste derived from a circuit board etching operation. Soil sampling has shown elevated concentrations of copper in the soil near a hole in the building wall where waste may have been discharged. Two samples taken 30 and 60 feet west of the discharge point contained copper concentrations greater than three times background concentrations. During Karkar's operations onsite, some of these wastes may have been discharged into City storm drains.

The USEPA took no further actions after its initial evaluation and decision not to include the site in the National Priorities List.

Metten and Gebhard²⁵
1775 Egbert Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

This site is located in a mixed industrial-urban neighborhood of Bayview Hunters Point. It consists of three buildings and a parking area with a fenced perimeter to prevent public access. The nearest residential buildings are twelve hundred feet to the northeast. Railroad tracks, a vacant lot, a three-story office building, Bayshore Boulevard and US Highway 101 are to the west of the site. Railroad tracks, a public storage business, and a vacant lot are located to the southeast. The South Basin area of San Francisco Bay is approximately one mile to the east.

²⁴ USEPA, Preliminary Assessment Report, February 12, 1993

²⁵ California Department of Toxic Substances, Site Cleanup - Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program Database, Found at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/CALP001.CFM?IDNUM=38310001>

Site History

Metten & Gebhard operated a tannery on the site from the early 1900's to 1979. The site was then leased to Salz Leather Company from 1979 to 1981. Both of these operations used chrome and vegetable tanning processes. The building was vacant, with a caretaker, for several years. AC Electric Company, owned by Andreas Christofordis, acquired the site in 1983. In December 1981, the Department of Health Services (DHS) predecessor to Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) identified the site as a part of the Abandoned Site Project and two drums on the site were sampled. The results were: iron up to 6916 parts per million (ppm); arsenic up to 916 ppm; and chromium up to 6600 ppm. Testing of soil and sediments within the building in the sumps and trenches took place in November 1982. Results indicated chromium contamination in the subsurface soils but no chromium was detected in the industrial well. In June 1984, DHS reinspected the site and also found high chromium results.

After removing the subsurface soil/sediments under the wooden floor inside the building, it was discovered that the entire area was on a concrete sub-floor. This area was scraped clean with the soil/sediment placed in drums for shipment and the floor steam cleaned. The concrete sub-floor showed no cracks or staining after the cleaning. In July 1984, another inspection of area showed that all exposed soil/sediment was removed. The entire site is either paved or concreted with no exposed soil. The site was certified in 1984 as closed. The site was removed from the State Priority Ranking List in 1985. A Site Screening was conducted in March 2003 to verify the status of the property. The site screening determined that no further action would be taken at the site.

Polita Hawley Forge²⁶
2350 Jerrold Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

The site is a vacant five-part warehouse. The surrounding neighborhood is primarily industrial and has numerous food processing and distribution businesses. The nearest residences are 1/3 mile to the west, uphill beyond the 101 freeway. Although there is no evidence of nearby groundwater usage, the water is assumed to be used for industrial purposes 1.5 miles away.

Site History

The site was the former location of the Polita-Hawley Forge plant which went bankrupt in 1988. Due to historical past uses, metals and petroleum hydrocarbons were released to the soil. In 1991 and 1992 small soil removals took place. In 1993, the building was vacuumed to remove metal contaminated dust. The building was dismantled and a last soil removal was done. Groundwater was monitored to ensure that no contamination above drinking water standards was detected.

The 1-1/2 acre site contains nickel and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in soil and groundwater at low levels ("just over detection limits" except for significant TPH). The former

²⁶ California Department of Toxic Substances, Site Cleanup - Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program, Found at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/CALP001.CFM?IDNUM=38340029>

Hawley- Forge site generated metals and oils, but in 1988, contaminated soil was removed to one area of the facility, "under DHS oversight". This remaining 1000 to 500 yards of soil will require remediation oversight. Soil contaminated with nickel and petroleum hydrocarbons was moved in the late '80's by the previous owner. (About 400 cubic yards from an adjacent remediated parcel were hauled off and 100 cubic yards were left in the site building.

The removal included vacuuming 10 tons of dust from the building, building demolition, well installation, tank removal, and excavation and disposal of 4300 tons of soil, and 25,000 cubic feet of concrete corrugated steel. Contamination was nickel, lead, chromium, copper and zinc. Groundwater monitoring wells installed and a Bond posted for one year's monitoring to ensure levels remain below Maximum Contaminant levels (MCL).

Other Contaminated Sites in Bayview Hunters Point

The following sites were referred by the California Department of Toxic Substances control to other agencies such as the California Integrated Waste Management Board, or other State or local agency for investigation and remediation:

Candlestick Park State Recreation Area²⁷
Thomas & Yosemite Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

The site is approximately 34 acres and is located along Yosemite Canal in San Francisco, California. It is proposed for development into a wetlands nature area, primarily as a wildlife habitat.

Site History

The proposed nature area and its surroundings have been used for industrial purposes for about 40-50 years. These activities are suspected to have impacted both the soil and groundwater within the area. Past usage, which may have caused onsite contamination, include underground fuel storage tanks and auto salvage operations. Sources of possible offsite contamination include: underground tanks, indiscriminate dumping of house-hold and industrial wastes, auto salvage yard plating shops, furniture refinishing facilities, a tannery, a drum recycling facility and several lumber yards. Soil sampling onsite showed total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as high as 2800 ppm, lead as high as 1100 ppm and copper as high as 4200 ppm. Groundwater sample results showed lead as high as 2.3 ppm and total chromium as high as 0.34 ppm. The aerial and vertical extent of contamination needs to be evaluated.

²⁷ California Department of Toxic Substances, Site Cleanup - Site Mitigation and Brownfield Reuse Program, Found at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/CALP001.CFM?IDNUM=38950001>

**Islais Creek Area
BTW Cargo Way & Amador St. Near Piers 94 & 92**

Site Description

The site is in a predominantly industrial area near the opening of Islais Creek near Piers 92-94. Businesses include concrete batch plants, aggregate facilities including, aggregate importers, Bay sand reclamation and processing facilities, and solid waste and concrete recycling facilities.

Site History

DTSC Inspectors found evidence of industrial waste outflows including roofing tar, excess asphalt, and leachate. In subsequent inspections, drums and other waste materials were also observed along with signs of active dumping. Inspectors noticed strong hydrogen sulfide odors and observed the discharge of sulfide bearing waste. They found latex waste, oil/water separation sludge, paint sludge, sulfur sludge, unspecified oil containing waste, unspecified organic liquid mixture, unspecified solvent mixtures, and waste oil and mixed oil. A portion of the site has been referred to the USEPA and is under investigation.

**Mobile Debris Box Service (Buckeye Properties)
1301V Yosemite Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124**

Site Description

The Site is located in an industrial area in the Bayview/Hunters Point portion of San Francisco on land reclaimed from the Bay between 1943 and 1955.

Site History

Previous operations at the site included a lumber yard (1954-1986); a storage facility; and a debris box operations. A waste pile was created which contains friable asbestos at levels about hazardous waste criteria. The City is currently suing the property owner and tenants to address this waste pile and other solid waste piles on the Site.

**India Basin Boatyard (Donco Industries)
894 Innes Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124**

Site Description

India Basin Boatyard was located in the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (See description above).

Site History

Donco Industries operated boat and ship repair shop at the site. An inspection found high levels of copper, lead and other metals in the boatyard. Donco filed for bankruptcy and the USEPA is has identified the site as the India Basin Boatyard Superfund Removal Site, San Francisco, California.

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Yosemite Slough IDS Intersection of Yosemite & Hawes St San Francisco, CA 94124

Site Description

Yosemite Slough is an urban wetland at the north end of Candlestick Point State Recreation Area with approximately 34 acres of tidal and upland habitat/

Site History

During moderate to heavy rainstorms, San Francisco's waste water system overflows at more than 40 locations around the city. A quarter of those sites are located along the Bayview-Hunters Point shoreline, including three overflow pipes in Yosemite Slough and South Basin. The mud flats at Yosemite Slough have high concentrations of PCBs, fecal Coliform, heavy metals, chlorinated solvents, and radioactive materials collected by drains and sewers, especially from Navy ships cleaned at Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard in the 1950's and 60's²⁸.

Leaking Underground Fuel Tanks (LUFTS) in Bayview Hunters Point²⁹

Leaking Underground Fuel Tanks (LUFTS) are a significant source of environmental contamination and may pose a threat of fires and explosions; inhalation of dangerous vapors; contamination of soil and groundwater; contamination of drinking water; and contamination of streams, rivers, and lakes. As of August 2004, the California State Water Resources Control Board listed 187 LUFTs with at least one unauthorized release of fuel in the 94124 zip code of Bayview Hunters Point (See Addendum I).

²⁸ University of San Francisco, USF Science Group Out to Prove Pollution at Hunter's Point, Found at: <http://www.usfca.edu/usfnews/03.02.04/fp3.html>

²⁹ California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality, UST Program Support Unit

Solid Waste Facilities in Bayview Hunters Point

State Regulated Solid Waste Transfer Sites

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) permits and inspects solid waste transfer facilities. There are two such sites currently permitted by the CIWMB in the 94124 zip code:

**West Coast Recycling Company
Pier 96
San Francisco, CA 94124**

West Coast Recycling Company (WCRC) is owned and operated by Norcal Waste Systems, Inc. of San Francisco. Permitted as a “large volume transfer processing” facility, WCRC processes up to 100 tons of solid waste per day including recyclables, household hazardous waste, and other types of solid waste.

**Oliver Padilla, Inc. Sm. Vol. CD/I Operation
1901 Galvez Street
San Francisco, CA 94124**

The Oliver Padilla facility is owned and operated by OP Trucking, CDI Operations, of San Francisco. The company is permitted to handle approximately 72,000 tons a year of solid waste from construction and demolition activities.

Facilities Regulated By Agencies Other than CIWMD

The following waste tire facility³⁰ is regulated by the County of San Francisco, Bureau of Environmental Health Services:

**Tire Sales & Leasing Co. Inc.
1021 Palou
San Francisco, CA 94124**

Unregulated Sites

The following waste tire facility is listed in Integrated Waste Management Board’s Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) as “Not Currently Regulated”:

**San Francisco Port Authority
3301 Third Street
San Francisco, CA 94124**

³⁰According to the CIWMD a Minor Waste Tire Facility is a site where at any time, 500 or more, but less than 5,000 waste tires are, or will be stored.

Closed, Illegal, and Abandoned Disposal Sites (CIA)

Many CIA sites are owned by private parties that “inherited” municipal legacy disposal sites that had minimal requirements at the time the site ceased accepting waste. Local developers sometimes attempt to utilize CIA sites by attempting to consolidate, cap, vegetate, perform gas monitoring and in order to redevelop the area.

The CIWMB lists five “Closed” solid waste disposal sites at the following locations in the 94124 zip code in Bayview Hunters Point:

L & K Debris Box Service, Inc.
1313 Armstrong Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

City Debris Box Service
1301 Yosemite Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94124

Dept Public Works Corporation Yard
2323 Army Street
San Francisco, CA 94124

SF Pier 98 India Basin
Pier 98
San Francisco, CA 94124

Hunter's Point Naval Shipyard
Hunters Point
San Francisco, CA 94124

Bayview Hunters Point Air Quality Violations

A Notice of Violation (NOV) is a formal record of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District’s conclusion that a violation of a state law regarding air quality or a District regulation has occurred. Although BAAQMD can issue monetary penalties or conduct civil or criminal prosecution, it rarely does. Most violations are settled through corrective action and penalties.

From January 1, 2002 to August 19, 2004, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District issued 54 Notices of Violation in the 94124 zip code (See Addendum II).

Conclusion and Recommendations

Bayview Hunters Point occupies only about 3 square miles of Southeast San Francisco³¹, or

³¹ Hunters Point/Bayview and San Francisco County Population Data, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1 (California). Prepared by Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 1991.

roughly 6% of the City's total area, but shoulders most of the burden of San Francisco's pollution. Historically, this low-income community of color has been the site of much of the City's heavy industry. PG&E established one of its earliest power plants here in 1929. During World War II, Hunters Point Naval Shipyard also serviced more than 600 fighting vessels and liberty ships, stimulating the creation of many surrounding support industries. This marked the beginning of the area's long history of environmental degradation and contamination that continues into the present. Even today, more than half of all industrially zoned land in San Francisco is located in Bayview Hunters Point.

Over the years, the health of local residents has been heavily and disproportionately impacted by the cumulative impact of pollution from PG&E's Hunters Point Power Plant, San Francisco Southeast Water Treatment Facility, the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, and hundreds of industrial companies. This small community has suffered from more than fifty years of apathy, neglect, and environmental racism. Government agencies consistently allowed dirty and polluting industrial activities to take place without proper permitting, adequate environmental reviews, or analysis of the cumulative negative impacts from the many pollution sources on the health of the community.

City, state and federal agencies should shoulder much of the blame. Although the USEPA investigated many seriously polluted sites in Bayview Hunters Point, only the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard was eventually added to the National Priorities List (NPL). Seriously polluted sites have languished after being referred to agencies such as the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the San Francisco Regional Water Board. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District continues to issue permits for some of the dirtiest and most polluting industrial facilities in the City, including PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant, ignoring years of complaints from residents and failing to evaluate the true cumulative impacts of the power plant in combination with other pollution sources. Even the City of San Francisco is proposing to site three new fossil fuel power plants in the Southeast sector without any guarantee that old and polluting power plants will be shut down.

We should no longer sit idly by while Bayview Hunters Point children are forced to use inhalers to breathe, their seniors suffer from cancer and heart disease, and families are torn apart by the burden of serious illnesses.

On June 17, 2003, the City of San Francisco adopted the Precautionary Principle as City and County policy. In it, the Board of Supervisors asserted that:

- 1) Every San Franciscan has an equal right to a healthy and safe environment. This requires that our air, water, earth, and food be of a sufficiently high standard that individuals and communities can live healthy, fulfilling, and dignified lives.
- 2) Where threats of serious or irreversible damage to people or nature exist, lack of full scientific certainty about cause and effect shall not be viewed as sufficient reason for the City to postpone measures to prevent the degradation of the environment or protect the health of its citizens.

- 3) The Precautionary Principle requires a thorough exploration and a careful analysis of a wide range of alternatives. Using the best available science, the Precautionary Principle requires the selection of the alternative that presents the least potential threat to human health and the City's natural systems.
- 4) The public should be able to determine the range of alternatives examined and suggest specific reasonable alternatives, as well as their short and long-term benefits and drawbacks.

It is time that all government agencies take the precautionary principle to heart. Although it is difficult to remedy a more than fifty year legacy of environmental racism and neglect in Bayview Hunters Point, several steps should be taken immediately:

- 1) PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant and other old polluting plants should be closed;
- 2) The City and County of San Francisco should aggressively work with the community to install energy efficiency measures and renewable energy to phase-out in-city fossil fuel generation;
- 3) The City should not site any additional fossil fuel generation;
- 4) Federal and state regulatory agencies should review and remediate all hazardous waste sites in Bayview Hunters Point to residential standards;
- 5) Government agencies must consider cumulative impacts from the many pollution sources in Southeast San Francisco when making permitting and regulatory decisions for existing and proposed industrial activities;
- 6) Government agencies should follow the Precautionary Principle and the Principles of Environmental Justice in decision-making;
- 7) Agencies such as the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Regional Water Quality Control Board must strengthen their regulation and enforcement of permits for companies polluting the air, soil and water of our communities. Polluters must reduce their pollution, adequate fines must be levied and polluters that threaten public health and the environment must be shut down.

It is our hope the next generation of residents in Bayview Hunters Point will not have to deal with the environmental degradation that their parents and grandparents have. It is time to end this legacy of environmental injustice and ensure that everyone has an equal right to a healthy and safe environment.

Next Steps

This report was the first step in a community prioritization process that included conducting a

toxic inventory of Bayview Hunters Point. During the next year, project partners, the Huntersview Tenants Association, the Mothers Environmental Health and Justice Committee, and Greenaction for Health and Environmental Justice will continue the process: organizing the community to close the PG&E Hunters Point Power Plant, addressing indoor air pollution, and evaluating toxic sites and other existing and potential pollution sources so we can move forward on solutions that address and remedy the most pressing dangers to our community.

As government and industry have failed to protect the health and well-being of our communities, it is up to all of us to become informed and active to protect community health and achieve environmental justice. We hope this report contributes to this effort.

Addendum I
Leaking Underground Fuel Tanks (LUFTS) in Bayview Hunters Point

- 1) Bay Area Pie Company 1980 Oakdale Ave, San Francisco
- 2) E.S. Brush & Sons Lumber 1313 Armstrong Ave, San Francisco
- 6) SF Water Department 1990, Newcomb Ave, San Francisco
- 7) West Coast Plumbing, 2230 Lane St., San Francisco
- 8) Willig Freight Lines, 123 Loomis St., San Francisco
- 9) Cobbledick & Kibbe (former), 80 Charter Oak Ave, San Francisco
- 10) Henry Broadcasting, 2277 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 11) San Francisco Truck Repair, 4040 3rd St., San Francisco
- 12) Blakeway Metal Works, 101 Cargo Way, San Francisco
- 13) Super Soap Co., 1526 Wallace Ave, San Francisco
- 14) Charles Drew Elementary School, 50 Pomons St., San Francisco
- 15) Sartor Property, 280 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 16) Alhambra Water, 2217 Revere Avenue, San Francisco
- 17) Sirius Investment Co., 2540 Newhall St., San Francisco
- 18) Good Food Stuff Co.(former), 2725 Oakdale Ave, San Francisco
- 19) Shell Station, 319 Bayshore Blvd, San Francisco
- 20) CCSF - 3 COM Park 1, Candlestick Park, San Francisco
- 21) PG&E/Hunters Point Power Plant, 1000 Evans Ave, San Francisco
- 22) Commercial/Warehouse, 1955 Carroll Avenue, San Francisco
- 23) Consolidated De Pue Corp, 101 Toland St., San Francisco
- 24) Unocal Station #3500, 5545 3rd St., San Francisco
- 25) Florence Distributing Co., 1150 Thomas Ave, San Francisco
- 26) Warehouse, 251 Barneveld Ave, San Francisco
- 27) Bay Area Iron Works, 1440 Egbert Ave, San Francisco
- 28) WHITEY'S U RENT, 1940 OAKDALE AVE San Francisco
- 29) Kiem Produce, 270 Napoleon St, San Francisco
- 30) Marelich Mechanical (former), 200 Jennings St., San Francisco
- 31) SFFD Station #17, 1295 Shafter St., San Francisco
- 32) O'keefe, Inc., 75 Williams Ave, San Francisco
- 33) Robert Yick Co., 261 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 34) Former Gasoline Station, 2495 Jennings St., San Francisco
- 35) Armanino Farms (former), 1900 Carroll Ave., San Francisco
- 36) Growers Refrigeration Co., 2050 Galvez Ave., San Francisco
- 37) Chipman Moving Co., 2130 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 38) Berkeley Farms, 2065 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 39) Commercial, 1431-1435 Van Dyke Ave., San Francisco
- 40) Meiswinkel Construction, 2060 Newcomb Ave., San Francisco
- 41) Devincenzi Trucking Company, 1598 Carroll Ave., San Francisco
- 42) Meyer Properties, 3600 3rd St., San Francisco
- 43) Pacific Supply (former), 355 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 44) Beverages & More, 201 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 45) SFFD Station #9, 2245 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 46) Vacant Lot, 2225 Ingalls St., San Francisco

- 47) CCSF - Central Shops, 1800 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 48) CGF Cash and Carry, 2275 McKinnon Ave., San Francisco
- 49) Noe Valley Parking Corp., 3861 24th St., San Francisco
- 50) CCSF Muni Railway-Gannex Site, 1301 Cesar Chavez St., San Francisco
- 51) Pacific Fan & Blower, 1132 Quesada Ave., San Francisco
- 52) Loomis Armored, Inc. (former), 1060 Marin St., San Francisco
- 53) Mee Corp., 895 Innes Ave., San Francisco
- 54) CCSF-DPW Corporation Yard, 2323 Army St., San Francisco
- 55) Goodman's Lumber Company, 445 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 56) Commercial, 202 Paul Ave., San Francisco
- 57) SF Unified School District, 135 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco
- 58) Warehouse, 925 Toland St., San Francisco
- 59) B.R. Funsten & Co., 2045 Evans Ave., San Francisco
- 60) Syn-Mar, 220 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 61) Parisian Bakeries, 1995 Evans Ave., San Francisco
- 62) Warehouse, 1526 Wallace Ave., San Francisco
- 63) Sales Mart., 1485 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 64) Macbeath Hardwood Facility, 2150 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 65) Annuzzi's Concrete Services, 68 Elmira St., San Francisco
- 66) Commercial, 1469 Van Dyke Ave., San Francisco
- 67) CCSF – Pier, 800 Cesar Chavez St/Pier 80, San Francisco
- 68) Bayview Iron Works, 1235 Thomas Ave., San Francisco
- 69) Warehouse, 1601 Indiana St., San Francisco
- 70) Ideal Paint Co., Inc., 2479 Marin St., San Francisco
- 71) Bay Area Drum Facility (former), 1212 Thomas Ave., San Francisco
- 72) Armby, 390 Selby St., San Francisco
- 73) R.J. Muna Pictures, 225 Industrial St., San Francisco
- 74) California Beverages, 2550 Cesar Chavez St., San Francisco
- 75) Seven Up Bottling Co. of S.F., 1590 Yosemite Ave., San Francisco
- 76) Marriot Industries, 290 Maple St., San Francisco
- 77) Scannell Property, 2501 Ingalls St., San Francisco
- 78) Swiss American Sausage Co., 5990 3rd St., San Francisco
- 79) City Cab, 625 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 80) Lucky Lager (former), 2601 Newhall St., San Francisco
- 81) Commercial Construction Site, 5300 3rd St., San Francisco
- 82) Evergood Sausage, 1389 Underwood Ave., San Francisco
- 83) Habenicht & Howlett, 888 Marin St., San Francisco
- 84) Commercial Property, 50 Crisp Rd., San Francisco
- 85) Shell Service Station, 3830 3rd St., San Francisco
- 86) Stephens Family Trust, 1428 Egbert Ave., San Francisco
- 87) Kin Wo Construction Co., 2401 Ingalls St., San Francisco
- 88) SF Public Housing Development, 1815 Egbert Ave., San Francisco
- 89) Hawley Forge, 2350 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 90) CCSF - DPW-Corp Yard 2323 Cesar Chavez St., San Francisco
- 91) Scheid Property 4049 3rd St., San Francisco
- 92) U-Haul Facility 1575 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco

- 93) Arnold & Egan MFG Co. 1515 Griffith St., San Francisco
- 94) Pacific Bell, 1 McCoppin St., San Francisco
- 95) Xtra Oil Co., 3750 3rd St., San Francisco
- 96) F.J. Burns Drayage, 630 Cesar Chavez St., San Francisco
- 97) Former Clementina Site 2177 Jerrold Ave San Francisco
- 98) Union Pacific Realty & Santa Fe Pier 80, Army St., Pier 80 San Francisco
- 99) M.J.B. Steel Product Co., 2245 McKinnon Ave., San Francisco
- 100) G. Paizis Trustee, 996 Innes Ave., San Francisco
- 101) Former Auto Wreckers, 1055 Underwood Ave., San Francisco
- 102) United States Postal Services, 1300 Ave., San Francisco
- 103) Trailways Facility, 290-300 Toland St., San Francisco
- 104) Arco Station # 00230, 2190 Carroll St., San Francisco
- 105) Former Auto Repair Facility, 6201 3rd St., San Francisco
- 106) Scott Company 175 Barneveld Ave., San Francisco
- 107) O'Keeffe Inc., 1240 Fitzgerald Ave., San Francisco
- 108) Commercial Property, 4445 3rd St., San Francisco
- 109) Robb Murray Co., 2655 Ingalls St., San Francisco
- 110) Alta Roofing Co., 1414 Donner Ave., San Francisco
- 111) Chevron Station #9-1776, 2101 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 112) Laidlaw Transit Inc., 2270 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 113) Herrero Brothers, Inc., 2100 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 114) Airborne Express Building 435 23rd St., San Francisco
- 115) Roadway Services, Inc. 201 Toland St., San Francisco
- 116) SFFD Station #14, 551 26th Ave., San Francisco
- 117) CCSF-SE Treatment Plant., 750 Phelps St., San Francisco
- 118) Chevron (Patrick's) #9-0683, 101 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 119) Peninsula Oil Company, 1634 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 120) Tosco/Unocal Station #0426, 3800 3rd St., San Francisco
- 121) U-Haul Facility #708-66, 1575 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 122) U.S. Rentals 123 Loomis, San Francisco
- 123) CCSF - DPW Southeast Plant, 1701 Jerrold Ave., San Francisco
- 124) Commercial Property 1401 Shafter St., San Francisco
- 125) Blodgett Property, 2240 Revere Ave., San Francisco
- 126) Eagle Transfer/(Petrini Prop.), 2590 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 127) Carpet Connection., 390 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 128) Independent Oil Company, 1455 Bancroft Ave., San Francisco
- 129) O' Neill Inc., 2090 Evans Ave., San Francisco
- 130) Scatena York Company, 2000 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 131) Thompson Properties, 2045 McKinnon Ave., San Francisco
- 132) A. Modesto Poultry Co., 5144 3rd St., San Francisco
- 133) MBM Mechanical, 1325 Donner Ave., San Francisco
- 134) Tosco/Unocal Station #4200, 975 Bayshore Blvd., San Francisco
- 135) Allwood Door Co., 6000 3rd St., San Francisco
- 136) Coca-Cola USA, 5800 3rd St., San Francisco
- 137) Continental Baking Co., 1920 Ingalls St., San Francisco
- 138) SF Warehouse, 175 Napoleon St., San Francisco

- 139) Commercial, 5700 3rd St., San Francisco
- 140) Irta All Capital Galvez Ptnrs., 1601 Galvez Ave., San Francisco
- 141) Buckley Property, 2875 Vallejo St., San Francisco
- 142) Joes's Gas, 2399 Post St., San Francisco
- 143) Federated Fry Metals (former), 1901 Army St., San Francisco
- 144) Molinary Salami, 1401 Yosemite Drive, San Francisco
- 145) Wilcox Frozen Foods Site, 2200 Oakdale Ave., San Francisco
- 146) Carpenter Rigging, 222 Napoleon St., San Francisco
- 147) SFFD Station #25, 3305 3rd St., San Francisco
- 148) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 4, Tank S-203, Building 203, San Francisco
- 149) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 5, Tank S-209, Nimitz Ave, San Francisco
- 150) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 5, Tank S-210, Building 203, San Francisco
- 151) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 6, Tank S-211, Building 203, San Francisco
- 152) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 6, Tank S-213, Building 203, San Francisco
- 153) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 6, Tank S-212, Building 203, San Francisco
- 154) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 7, Tank HPA-06, Building 205, San Francisco
- 155) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 8, Tank S-214, Building 204/205, San Francisco
- 156) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 10, Tank HPA-10, Building 231, San Francisco
- 157) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 11, Tank HPA-11, Building 231, San Francisco
- 158) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 12, Tank HPA-12, Building 231, San Francisco
- 159) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 13, Tank HPA-16, Building 23, San Francisco
- 160) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 14, Tank HPA-17, Building 231, San Francisco
- 161) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 16, Tank S-251, Building 251, San Francisco
- 162) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 17, Tank HPA-02, Building 253, San Francisco
- 163) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 17, Tank HPA-03, Building 253, San Francisco
- 164) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 18, Tank HPA-05, Building 253, San Francisco
- 165) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 18, Tank HPA-04, Building 253, San Francisco
- 166) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 19, Tank S-003, Building 253, San Francisco
- 167) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 19, Tank S-001, Building 253, San Francisco
- 168) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 19, Tank S-004, Building 253, San Francisco
- 169) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 19, Tank S-002, Building 253, San Francisco
- 170) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 20, Tank S-215, Building 270/271, San Francisco
- 171) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 21, Tank HPA-07, Building 272/281, San Francisco
- 172) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 22, Tank HPA-33, Building 281, San Francisco
- 173) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 22. Tank HPA-34, Building 28, San Francisco
- 174) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 23, Tank S-304, Building 304, San Francisco
- 175) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 23, Tank S-305, Building 304, San Francisco
- 176) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 25, Tank S-435(2), Building 435, San Francisco
- 177) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 25, Tank S-435(1), Building 435, San Francisco
- 178) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 26, Tank S-508, Building 500, San Francisco
- 179) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank S-711, Building 709, San Francisco
- 180) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank HPA-15, Building 709, San Francisco
- 181) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank S-713, Building 709, San Francisco
- 182) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank HPA-14, Building 709, San Francisco
- 183) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank S-712, Building 709, San Francisco
- 184) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank S-715, Building 709, San Francisco

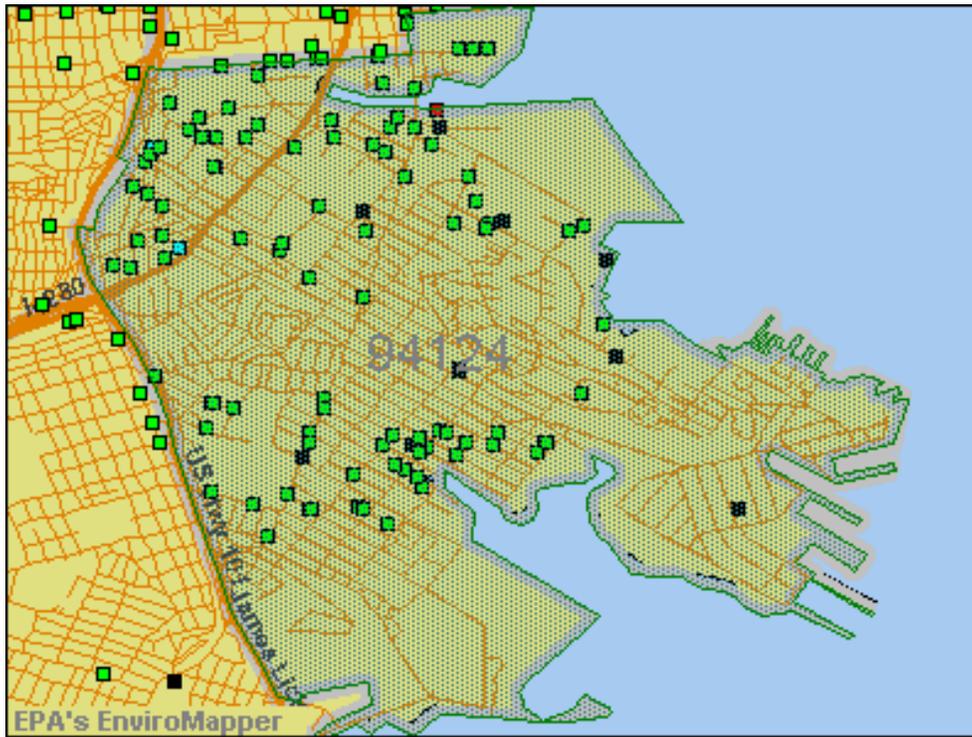
- 185) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 27, Tank S-714, Building 709, San Francisco
- 186) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 28, Tank S-801, Building 811, San Francisco
- 187) Hunters Point Shipyard - Site 28, Tank S-802, Building 811, San Francisco
- 188) Hunters Point Shipyard - Tank S-135, Building 116, English St. San Francisco
- 189) Hunters Point Shipyard - Tank S-136, Bldg 121, Lockwood St., San Francisco

Addendum II
Bayview Hunters Point Air Quality Violations

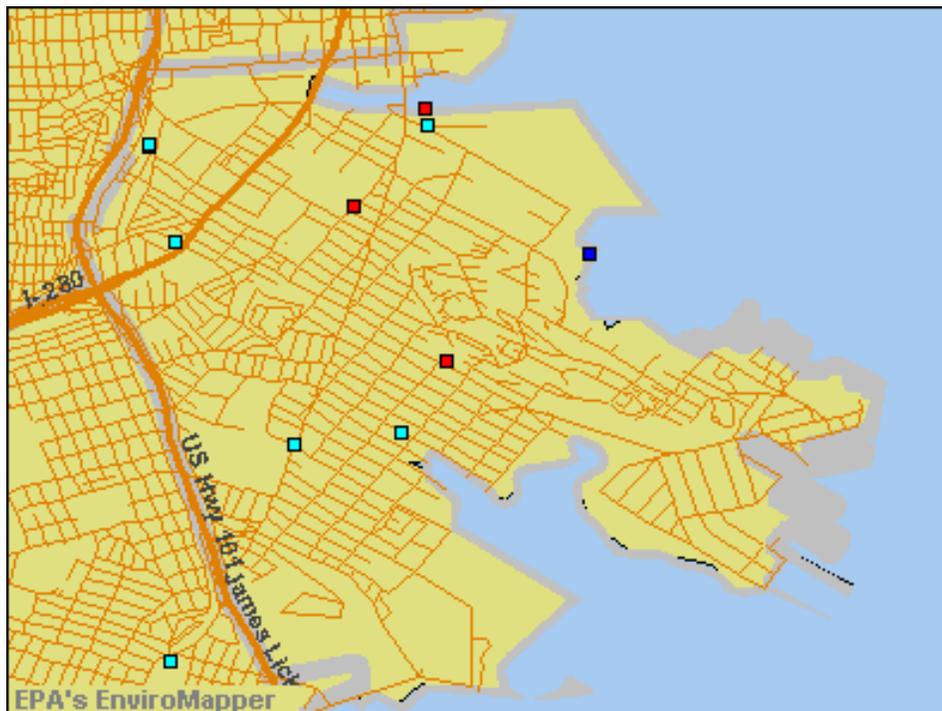
| Site Name | Address in 94124 | Violation Date | NOV # | Regulation | Comments from Enforcement | Penalty | Status |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|---------|------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| Advanced Woodworking | 2000 McKinnon St #428 A | 5/9/02 | A44708B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | No Further Action |
| Advanced Woodworking | 2000 McKinnon St #428 A | 5/8/03 | A44708A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | No Further Action |
| AJC Autobody | 250 Napoleon Street | 12/3/03 | A45633A | 8-45-308.1 | Open waste container, no lid. | \$250.00 | Resolved |
| Annuzzi's Concrete Service | 85 Elmira Street | 2/11/04 | A46152A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | Cancel |
| Annuzzi's Concrete Service | 85 Elmira Street | 2/11/04 | A46152B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Cancel |
| Bartlett Cabinetry | 1350 Donner Ave | 6/27/02 | A44514A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | Pending |
| Bartlett Cabinetry | 1350 Donner Ave | 6/27/02 | A44514B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Pending |
| Bay-View Greenwaste Management | 1300 Carroll Avenue | 3/12/02 | A44512A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | Pending |
| Bay-View Greenwaste Management | 1300 Carroll Avenue | 3/12/02 | A44512B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Pending |
| Bay-View Greenwaste Management | 1300 Carroll Avenue | 3/12/02 | A44513A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | Pending |
| Bay-View Greenwaste Management | 1300 Carroll Avenue | 3/12/02 | A44513B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Pending |
| Bay-View Greenwaste Management | 1300 Carroll Avenue | 8/27/02 | A44511A | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Pending |
| Bode Gravel Company | 450 Amador Street | 12/3/03 | A46154A | 2-1-307 | Failure to Meet Permit Condition | \$1,000.00 | Resolved |
| Central City Auto Body and Paint | 3215 third st | 5/18/04 | A45901A | 8-45-301.1 | Non-compliant primer surfacer Marhyde. | | Pending |
| City Cabinetmakers | 1351 Underwood Avenue | 1/22/02 | A13398A | 2-1-307 | Exceeded Usage Limit | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| ConocoPhillips | 3800 3rd Street | 9/26/03 | A45533A | 8-7-302.3 | Excessive tags (5 out of 8 nozzles). | \$250.00 | Resolved |
| Darling International | 429 Amador Street | 7/9/04 | A44719A | 1-301 | Odor Nuisance | | Pending |
| Demakas Plumbing | 2370 Oakdale Ave | 2/5/03 | A44787A | 11-2-303.8 | No Asbestos Survey | \$2,000.00 | Resolved |
| Demakas Plumbing | 2370 Oakdale Ave | 2/5/03 | A44787B | 11-2-303.9 | No On-site Representative | \$2,000.00 | Resolved |
| Department of Public Works | 2323 Casar Chavez Ave | 1/21/04 | A44275A | 6-301 | Excessive Visible Emissions | | No Further Action |
| Doherty Painting and Construction, Inc | 880 Innes Ave | 1/11/02 | A12506A | 1-301 | Fiive Confirmed Complaints | | Pending |
| EC Auto Body | 250 Napoleon Street, #A | 5/8/02 | A13726A | 8-45-308.2 | Uncovered Solvent and Coating Containers | | Pending |
| EC Auto Body | 250 Napoleon Street, #A | 12/3/03 | A45634A | 8-45-308.1 | Open waste container, no lid. | | Pending |
| EC Auto Body | 250 Napoleon Street, #A | 12/3/03 | A45634B | 8-45-308.2 | Open solvent containers, 5 gal. drum. | | Pending |
| Emerald City Auto Body | 2600 Oakdale Avenue | 7/3/02 | A13740A | 8-45-308.2 | Open Drum of Waste | \$375.00 | Resolved |
| Emerald City Auto Body | 2600 Oakdale Avenue | 5/11/04 | A45474A | 8-45-301.1 | VOC of Marhyde Primer > 2.1#/gal (3.6#/gal) | \$250.00 | Resolved |

| Site Name | Address in 94124 | Violation Date | NOV # | Regulation | Comments from Enforcement | Penalty | Status |
|--|------------------------|----------------|---------|------------|--|------------|----------|
| Flying Dutchman Auto Body | 285 Bayshore Boulevard | 11/13/03 | A45629A | 8-45-308.1 | Open waste container, 15-gal, no lid. | \$750.00 | Resolved |
| Frank's Auto Body | 1355 Quint Street | 6/25/03 | A45903A | 2-1-302 | No permit to operate booth. | | Pending |
| Frank's Auto Body | 1355 Quint Street | 6/25/03 | A45904A | 8-45-501.2 | No Coating Logs | | Pending |
| Frank's Auto Body | 1355 Quint Street | 6/25/03 | A45904B | 8-45-501.4 | No Solvent Logs | | Pending |
| Industrial Auto Body Shop | 145 Industrial Street | 6/10/02 | A13732A | 8-45-308.1 | Uncovered Solvent Waste | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Industrial Auto Body Shop | 145 Industrial Street | 6/10/02 | A13733A | 8-45-308.2 | Open Solvent Containers | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| International Color Service | 3201 3rd Street | 1/12/04 | A45475A | 8-45-305 | Sale of non-compliant primer Marhyde 5553. | | Pending |
| John Banks | 1939 Newcomb Street | 5/3/02 | A13378A | 6-301 | Burning Wood In Incinerator | \$750.00 | Resolved |
| Luxor Cab Company | 2250 Jerrold Avenue | 6/4/03 | A44963A | 8-45-308.2 | Open 55-gal drum of waste solvent/coating. | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Norcal Printing Inc | 1698 Evans Avenue | 5/10/02 | A44509A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | \$1,000.00 | Resolved |
| Pan-Glo Services, Inc | 1500 Custer Avenue | 8/6/02 | A13399A | 1-301 | 4 Confirmed Complaints | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Pan-Glo Services, Inc | 1500 Custer Avenue | 9/24/02 | A44502A | 1-301 | 5 Confirmed Complaints | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Pan-Glo Services, Inc | 1500 Custer Avenue | 10/11/02 | A44503A | 1-301 | 5 Confirmed Complaints | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Pan-Glo Services, Inc | 1500 Custer Avenue | 4/17/03 | A44519A | 2-1-307 | Operating Temperature Too High | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Pan-Glo Services, Inc | 1500 Custer Avenue | 7/26/03 | A44521A | 1-301 | Public Nuisance Six Confirmed Complaints | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Pan-Glo Services, Inc | 1500 Custer Avenue | 8/6/03 | A44713A | 1-301 | Public Nuisance Odor | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Rich Wood Design | 1474 Egbert Street | 7/26/02 | A44510A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | Pending |
| Rich Wood Design | 1474 Egbert Street | 7/26/02 | A44510B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Pending |
| Richwood Designs | 1474 Egbert Avenue | 3/12/03 | A44715A | 2-1-302 | Continued violation of NOV # 44510. | | Pending |
| Sam' Coffee Company | 1432 Yosemite Ave | 1/28/04 | A44717A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct | | Pending |
| Sam' Coffee Company | 1432 Yosemite Ave | 1/28/04 | A44717B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | | Pending |
| Silver Arco | 2190 Carroll Avenue | 6/1/02 | A32461A | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate | \$500.00 | Resolved |
| Simas | 3750 3rd Street | 9/22/03 | A45532A | 8-7-302.3 | Excessive tags (6 out of 10 nozzles). | | Pending |
| Toland Motor | 150 Toland St. | 1/22/03 | A45641A | 8-45-501.2 | No weekly VOC records/logs for 52 weeks. | | Pending |
| Toland Motor | 150 Toland St. | 1/21/04 | A45640A | 2-1-301 | No Authority to Construct. | | Pending |
| Toland Motor | 150 Toland St. | 1/21/04 | A45640B | 2-1-302 | No Permit to Operate. | | Pending |
| U S Postal Service General Mail Facility | 1300 Evans Avenue | 5/15/03 | A45526A | 8-7-302.3 | Failed ST-30 Test | \$500.00 | Resolved |

Addendum IV
Map of Hazardous Waste Handlers in 94124 Zip code



Addendum IV
Map of Major Air and Water Polluters in 94124 Zip code



For more information contact:

Huntersview Tenants Association
227-229 West Point Road
San Francisco, CA 94124
(415) 821-2873

Greenaction for Health & Environmental Justice
One Hallidie Plaza
Suite 760
San Francisco, CA 94706
(415) 248-5010
www.greenaction.org

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