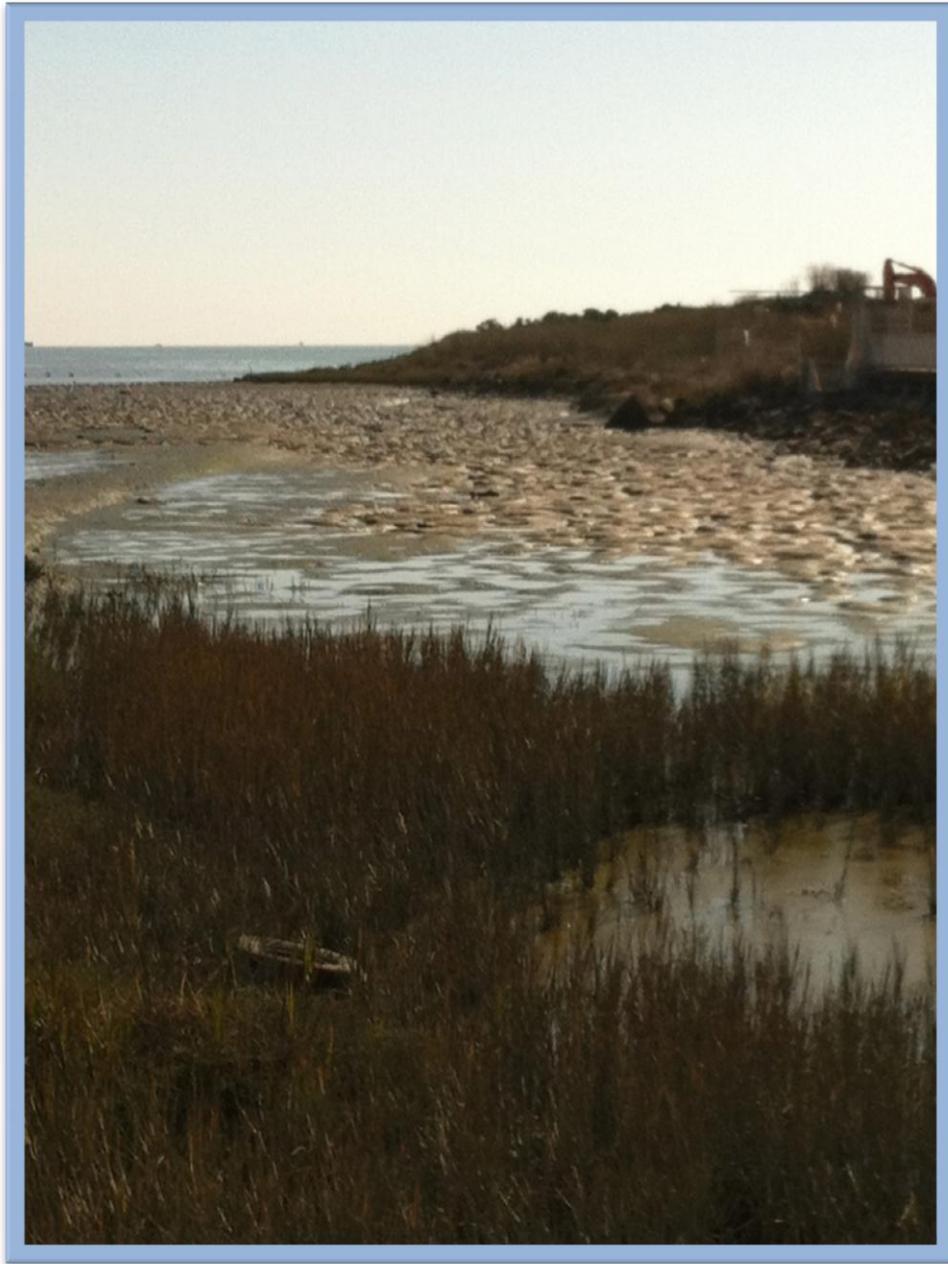


# Community Involvement Plan

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Yosemite Slough Site  
San Francisco, California

**February 2012**





## Yosemite Slough Site

# Community Involvement Plan

## Introduction

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognizes the general public needs to be informed and involved in the government cleanup activities in the Yosemite Slough site. EPA’s experience has been that when the public is involved, the cleanup process results in a better outcome and a more robust cleanup remedy.

The purpose of the Community Involvement Plan (CIP) for Yosemite Slough Site is to present EPA’s public participation efforts to actively involve the public in the cleanup decision-making process. The CIP was prepared based on community interviews conducted from December 2011 through January 2012 and in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) guidance document titled “Superfund Community Involvement Handbook” (EPA 2002a).

The goals of the Community Involvement Plan are to:

- Provide opportunities for the community to become actively involved
- Meet the community’s information needs
- Incorporate issues and concerns into cleanup decisions
- Give feedback to the public on how their issues and concerns were incorporated into the cleanup work

## Table of Contents

Introduction

Chapter One

Community Issues and Concerns

Chapter Two

Community Involvement Action Plan

Chapter Three

Schedule for Yosemite Slough Cleanup

**Table 1:** Schedule for Yosemite Slough Cleanup

### Figures

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Superfund Cleanup Process

### Appendices

A. Site Description and History

B. Community Profile

C. Community Interview Questionnaire

D. Community Resources and Contacts

E. Potential Public Meeting Locations

F. Information Repository

G. Acronyms and Abbreviations

H. Glossary

EPA will achieve these goals through various means, including published documents, public meetings, and interviews. The content of the public participation activities will be based on the information gathered during the interview process.

## **Community Involvement Plan Organization**

The purpose of the CIP is not to provide technical information, but to show how EPA will provide the information the community needs to understand EPA's cleanup work, and to show how stakeholders can be actively involved in the Yosemite Slough cleanup.

Chapter One of the CIP identifies the issues and concerns raised during the community interviews.

Chapter Two formally presents EPA's Action Plan for addressing the issues and concerns through various activities. The Action Plan relies on the tools and techniques that EPA has developed over the years, but has the flexibility to add site-specific activities as circumstances dictate.

Chapter Three charts EPA's preliminary schedule for the cleanup of the Yosemite Slough Site. Where appropriate, it lists potential community involvement activities.

The CIP concludes with a series of figures and appendices that provide additional information: a site location map, a figure depicting the Superfund Removal Process, a site description and history, a community profile, the interview questionnaire, community resources and contacts, a list of potential public meeting locations, the Information Repository location and instructions, a list of acronyms, and a glossary.

## CHAPTER ONE

### Community Issues and Concerns

To better understand the issues and concerns of the community surrounding the Yosemite Slough Site, EPA conducted a number of interviews from December 2011 to January 2012 with stakeholders including: local residents, property owners, environmental groups, representatives from San Francisco, state, and federal agencies. Each interview consisted of approximately 13 questions and covered many different topics associated with the Yosemite Slough Site. The questionnaire used for these community interviews is presented in Appendix C.

The interviews revealed multiple concerns regarding environmental cleanup activities at the Yosemite Slough Site and surrounding area. These concerns are summarized below and grouped in the following categories:

- Human Health and Safety and Ecological Risk Concerns
- Recontamination of Yosemite Slough Site and Surrounding Areas Concerns
- Communication and Public Involvement Concerns

#### *Human Health and Safety and Ecological Risk Concerns*

Many respondents had concerns focused on the potential short-term and long-term human health impacts from the site. Some interviewees were concerned about people fishing in and around the slough and the potential for human consumption of contaminated fish.

Another concern that was expressed related to the future recreation uses of the site, including the safety of the public engaging in wetland restoration planting, swimming in the slough, and boating and kayaking in the slough.

The transportation of contaminated sediment from the site was identified as a human health concern. Some were in favor of barging the contaminated sediment out of the site area as an alternative to trucking the contaminated material.

Many respondents expressed concern with respect to protective cleanup levels for the site ecological receptors including the wetland plants and animals as well as the mud dwelling benthic ecosystems in the slough.

Some people commented that they wanted the cleanup to consider cultural and historic resources including identifying the Native American historical sites and restoring the slough so that cultural practices will be restored as well.

### ***Recontamination of Yosemite Slough Site and Surrounding Areas Concerns***

Many of those interviewed expressed concern regarding the possibility of recontamination during and/or after the cleanup action in the Yosemite Slough Site. Potential contaminants on properties adjacent to Yosemite Slough Site, stormwater flowing into the Slough from surrounding areas, illegal dumping, parking lots associated with the Candlestick Park Stadium, and the San Francisco sewer system were identified in interview responses as possible sources of concern for recontamination to the Yosemite Slough Site.

Interviewees also expressed concerns that the contamination in the Slough would potentially migrate and damage the nearby California State Parks Wetlands Restoration project (see Figure 1) during the cleanup response action in the Yosemite Slough. Many individuals also expressed concern with the timing of the Yosemite Slough Site cleanup. The California State Parks Wetlands Restoration project is scheduled to be complete before the cleanup response action will occur in the slough. The majority of the interviewees felt it is important that the response action in the Yosemite Slough is completed using the most logical timing and coordination with adjacent project, taking into consideration the California State Parks Wetlands Restoration project as well as the Navy's remediation at Parcel F at the Former Naval Shipyard Hunters Point (see Figure 1).

### ***Communication and Public Involvement Concerns***

Many of the interviewees were aware of the contamination in Yosemite Slough. Many of the community members received information about Yosemite Slough Site through Arc Ecology, a non-profit environmental organization based in the Hunters Point-Bayview neighborhood. Many of the interviewees did not previously have a direct source of information regarding EPA's work related to the site. The majority of the respondents requested that EPA provide frequent, clear and informative updates and public education throughout the slough cleanup process.

Many recommended that EPA make short presentations to existing group meetings such as Bayview Hunters Point Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC), Bayview Hunters Point Project Area Committee (PAC), and local neighborhood associations. Some people recommended EPA meet with local churches and pastors for outreach opportunities.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Community Involvement Action Plan

This section describes the specific activities and resources that EPA will use to facilitate community involvement in the cleanup process. The activities were developed using the information gathered from the interviews and in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) guidance document titled "Superfund Community Involvement Handbook" (EPA 2002a).

Whenever EPA begins work on a site, it identifies at least one point of contact for community questions, issues or concerns. The principal EPA points of contact and their project responsibilities are listed below.

EPA PROJECT MANAGER NAME	CONTACT INFORMATION	PROJECT RESPONSIBILITIES
Craig Cooper	SFD-8-3 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 415-947-4148 (office) 415-947-3520 (fax) <a href="mailto:cooper.craig@epa.gov">cooper.craig@epa.gov</a>	Project Manager for Yosemite Slough Site Cleanup
Jackie Lane	SFD-6-3 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 415-972-3236 (office) 415-947-3528 (fax) <a href="mailto:lane.jackie@epa.gov">lane.jackie@epa.gov</a>	Community Involvement Coordination

The EPA contacts may also be reached through EPA's toll-free message line at 800-231-3075. EPA routes all 800 line messages to the appropriate EPA staff person, typically the Project Manager or the Community Involvement Coordinator.

In addition to providing an EPA representative to answer questions, EPA employs many tools and technologies to support the community involvement in EPA's work.

### **1. Website**

EPA has created a website specifically for the Yosemite Slough Site. The website includes site background information, previous EPA Yosemite Slough investigation documents, fact sheets, community meeting information, and other relevant material. The website will be updated on a regular basis. Please visit the website at: [www.epa.gov/region09/YosemiteSlough](http://www.epa.gov/region09/YosemiteSlough)

### **2. Fact Sheets, Hand-outs, and Flyers**

EPA fact sheets and flyers on Yosemite Slough will be short (1-2 pages) documents using non-technical language describing site activities. Fact sheets will be emailed or mailed via regular mail to interested parties. Fact sheets will also be available at Yosemite Slough community meetings, and available on the EPA Yosemite Slough website. The fact sheets will summarize larger, technical documents related to the cleanup process at the site. Other handouts may be distributed at the community meetings and posted on EPA's Yosemite Slough website. EPA's first Yosemite Slough fact sheet is dated February 2012 and is posted on EPA's Yosemite Slough website.

### **3. Community Meeting**

EPA will host a community meeting during the public comment period for the Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis (EE/CA) that will analyze different technologies for the cleanup of contaminated sediments at the Yosemite Slough site. The public meeting will be organized to convey site information via presentation, poster boards, and discussions, and to answer questions from community members regarding the EE/CA Report.

### **4. Mailing and Email List**

EPA will maintain a list for distribution of fact sheets and meeting notices. To be added or removed from the site's mailing and/or email list please contact Jackie Lane (see contact information on page 5).

### **5. Public Notices**

For those who are not on the site mailing list, EPA will announce community meetings and the public comment period about Yosemite Slough cleanup in a displayed advertisement in the main section of local newspapers and online

newspapers including the *San Francisco Chronicle*, *The San Francisco Examiner*, the *San Francisco Bayview*, and *The Bay Citizen*.

## **6. Technical Stakeholder Committee Meetings**

EPA has established a small Technical Stakeholder Committee (TSC) for purposes of early and enhanced participation on technical issues associated with the preparation of EE/CA. Invitees to this EPA Technical Stakeholder Committee include technical representatives from EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Regional Water Quality Control Board, Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC), natural resource agencies (i.e. NOAA, US Fish and Wildlife, and California Fish and Game), Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), the City of San Francisco, and environmental groups (i.e. Audubon Society, Sierra Club, ARC Ecology). The committee will meet several times during the EE/CA development.

## **7. Presentations to Existing Group Meetings**

EPA staff will be making short presentations about the EPA work on the Yosemite Slough Site at the Bayview Hunters Point Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC), Bayview Hunters Point Project Area Committee (PAC), and neighborhood associations, homeowners and business associations and other existing groups in the Bayview – Hunters Point's neighborhoods as needed.

## **8. Information Repository**

EPA maintains a local public site file, which is called the Information Repository (IR). The IR contains printed copies of major site documents, fact sheets, and other relevant items. The IR location and instructions are found in Appendix F of this CIP.

## **9. Language Translation**

Upon request, EPA will provide an interpreter at the community meeting and translate presentations and materials. EPA will also announce the community meeting via the Sing Tao Chinese Radio Station (96.1 FM) and a local Spanish Radio Station.

## CHAPTER THREE

Table 1 provides an overview of the site cleanup process under CERCLA that EPA is using for the Yosemite Slough site (See Figure 2).

**Table 1: Schedule for Yosemite Slough Cleanup**

Activity / Document	Anticipated Completion Date	Community Involvement Activity
<b>Development of EE/CA</b>	Spring-Summer 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Stakeholder Committee Meetings</li> <li>• EPA Public Outreach Activities on EE/CA with existing groups in the Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood</li> <li>• Website updates</li> <li>• General Fact Sheet</li> </ul>
<b>Public Comment Period &amp; Public Meeting on the Draft EE/CA Report and Draft EE/CA Proposed Plan Fact Sheet</b>	Fall 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Notice</li> <li>• Proposed Plan Public Meeting in the Bayview Neighborhood</li> <li>• 30-Day Public Comment Period</li> <li>• Website updates</li> </ul>
<b>Final EE/CA and EPA Action Memorandum</b>	November 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Written responses to public comments will be included in the Final EE/CA</li> <li>• Public Notice of Availability</li> <li>• Website updates</li> </ul>
<b>Cleanup Action Design</b>	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact sheet(s)</li> <li>• Community meeting, if needed</li> <li>• Website updates</li> </ul>
<b>Start Cleanup Action Work</b>	Spring 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fact sheets(s)</li> <li>• Website updates</li> </ul>

# FIGURES



Figure 1: Site Location Map

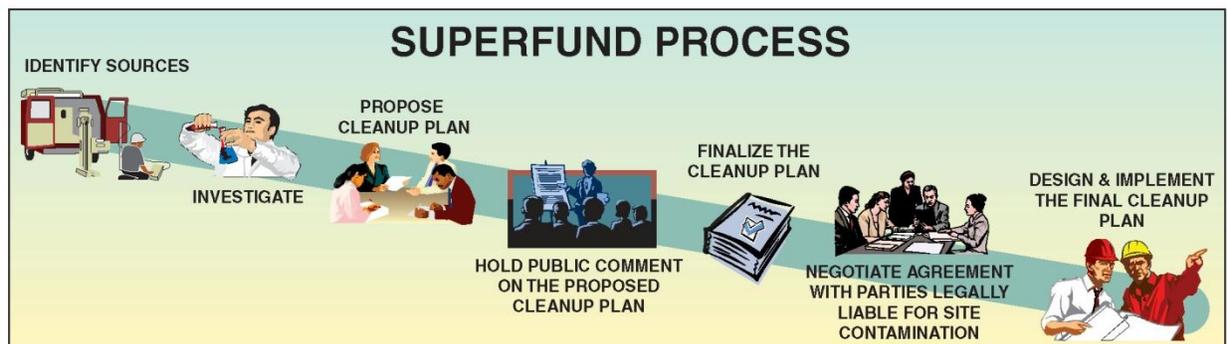


Figure 2: Superfund Cleanup Process

## APPENDIX A

### Site Description and History

The Yosemite Slough Site (“Site”) is an inlet channel tidally connected to central San Francisco Bay in southeastern San Francisco, California. The Site is located in San Francisco’s Bayview-Hunters Point neighborhood between the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard to the north and the Candlestick Point State Recreational Area to the south. The boundary of the Yosemite Slough Site includes contaminated sediments in the 1,600-foot long slough channel and portions of contaminated sediments under deeper bay waters (South Basin) at the mouth of the slough. At low tide, the majority of the sediments in the inlet channel are exposed creating a mudflat. Yosemite Slough once consisted of natural marine habitat including wetlands, marshlands, and tidal mudflats. Portions of San Francisco Bay such as Yosemite Slough were historically utilized by Native Americans due to the temperate climate and abundant natural resources. Between 1900 and 1970, Yosemite Slough underwent significant narrowing by placement of fill soils and debris in wetlands and along the original edges of the Slough. By the 1950’s, the area surrounding the Slough was characterized by mixed residential, commercial, and industrial use.

Due to upland development and installation of storm water and sanitary sewer systems, there is no longer a direct connection between the slough and historic surface water flows from Yosemite Creek. Until 1962, combined sanitary sewer and stormwater flows discharged directly to the slough through three separate outfall pipes. In 1963, the Yosemite Pump Station began operation and all dry weather flows were thereafter transported to the Southeast Wastewater Pollution Control Plant, which is operated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC). However, all combined wet-weather (storm) flows during precipitation events exceeding 0.02 inches per hour were still discharged to the Site through the three outfall pipes. As a result of mandates promulgated under the 1972 Clean Water Act, the City of San Francisco upgraded its sewage collection and treatment facilities, leading to significant reductions in pollutant loadings by the mid 1980’s. In order to minimize the number and magnitude of wet weather overflows throughout the city, SFPUC built large storage and treatment boxes to contain combined flows during wet weather events. A transport and storage box designed to contain wet weather flows went into operation in 1990 and the outfall located at the end of Yosemite Street was replaced by an overflow weir located near the point where the former Yosemite Creek connected to the Site. By 1991, the combined sewer collection system had reached its current configuration. These infrastructure improvements have reduced total suspended solids in the slough, and the number of annual overflows discharging to the Site has dropped from approximately 46 per year to an average of one per year.

## Previous Investigations and Risks at Yosemite Slough

The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission prepared two sediment studies at Yosemite Slough and published reports in 1999 and 2004. EPA conducted an additional assessment of the Slough and published its report in 2011. EPA's study analyzed numerous sediment (i.e. mud) samples throughout the slough. The hazardous substances found in slough sediments include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides (such as chlordane, dieldrin, and DDT), petroleum (such as diesel fuel and motor oil) and heavy metal (such as lead and mercury). PCBs are the most significant and widespread contaminant in slough sediment.

### Summary of Primary Contaminants in Yosemite Slough

- **Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)**
- **Pesticides**
- **Petroleum**
- **Metals**

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a family of chemicals that were widely used from the 1930s to the 1970s. The term "polychlorinated biphenyl" refers to a family of 209 individual chemicals (called "congeners") based on a combination of a two ringed carbon skeleton with varying numbers of chlorine atoms attached. In the United States, PCBs were sold as mixtures of many congeners known as "Aroclors." In 1979, a federal ban was imposed on the sale and production of PCBs in the United States. This ban was based on evidence of PCB presence and persistence in the environment, their strong tendency to accumulate in the food chain, and their known toxicity to humans and wildlife. Unsafe levels of PCBs can cause toxic symptoms including developmental abnormalities and growth suppression, disruption of the endocrine system, impairment of immune function, and cancer. EPA classifies PCBs as a probable human carcinogen.

The primary risks presented by Site contamination are potential impacts to marine organisms, including plant and animals receptors that live in, near or periodically visit Yosemite Slough. Human exposure pathways to Site contaminants may be present via accumulations of contaminants (e.g. PCBs) in the food chain (e.g. consumption of fish and shellfish). People have been known to fish within and near the Yosemite Slough. In addition, the State Parks Wetlands Restoration Project will attract additional ecological and human activity near and in the slough.

## APPENDIX B

### Community Profile

The community surrounding the Yosemite Slough Site is primarily ZIP code 94124 in San Francisco, California. The Department of the Navy defines the Hunters Point Shipyard community as ZIP codes 94107, 94124, and 94134. The source of the following demographic information is the Department of the Navy's *Community Involvement Plan: Hunters Point Shipyard* (May, 2011).

The areas surrounding the Yosemite Slough Site include industrial properties, residential property, small businesses, California State Parks, and the Hunters Point Shipyard Superfund Site. The community profile information is helpful in establishing a comprehensive CIP to address community concerns.

### Population

Population by Zip Code	Population
94107	24,014
94124	34,557
94134	41,732
Rest of San Francisco	715,055

### Age Profile

Age Groups by ZIP Code	94107	94124	94134
0 to 4 years	4.3%	9.6%	8.2%
5 to 17 years	8.5%	18.6%	15.0%
18 to 24 years	4.7%	11.6%	9.8%
25 to 34 years	16.3%	11.0%	10.7%
35 to 44 years	24.2%	15.6%	17.3%
45 to 54 years	15.7%	13.0%	13.6%
55 to 64 years	11.1%	9.8%	11.1%
65 + years	15.2%	10.8%	14.3%
Average age	42.8	34.9	38.4

## Community Profile

Race By Zip Code	94107	94124	94134
<b>Asian</b>	19.1%	29.2%	55.5%
<b>White</b>	60.1%	11%	16.4%
<b>Black/African American</b>	11.5%	38%	9.7%
<b>Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander</b>	0.6%	3.2%	1.5%
<b>Native American/Alaska Native</b>	0.5%	0.45%	0.3%
<b>Some Other Race</b>	3.5%	13.6%	12%
<b>Two or More Races</b>	4.7%	4.6%	4.6%
<b>Ethnicity*</b>			
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	8.5%	22.2%	20.7%

\*The U.S. Census Bureau considers the Hispanic/Latino designation an ethnicity, not a race.

## APPENDIX C

### Community Interview Questionnaire

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#### YOSEMITE SLOUGH EPA COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PLAN INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_ day

\_\_\_\_\_ evening

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Email address \_\_\_\_\_

Affiliation (community, business, govt, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

1. Do you live or work in the area? How long have you lived or worked in the area? Approximately how far away do you live/work from the Yosemite Slough Site?
2. What do you know about the Yosemite Slough Site? (Contaminants, Former Owners/Operators, Site cleanup work to date, etc.) Are you aware of the EPA's work on the Yosemite Slough and surrounding area? How and when did you hear about it?
3. Do you have any concerns about the Yosemite Slough Site? If so, what are your concerns?
4. What is your biggest concern?

5. Have you had any experience with government agencies regarding this Site? If so, which agencies and what has your experience been like?
6. Do you feel you have been kept adequately informed on this Site? What do you think has worked and what hasn't worked?
7. How are you currently receiving information about the Site? Whom do you contact with questions about the Site? How responsive are they to your questions?
8. How can we best provide you with information about the Yosemite Slough Site clean-up? Which newspapers, websites or other media do you normally look at for news? And what is the best frequency for communications about this project?
  - Fact sheets
  - Using a website about Yosemite Slough
  - Large public meetings
  - Small neighborhood/group meetings
  - Drop-in open houses with information and project representatives
  - Regular technical meetings about the details concerning EPA's work
  - Radio programs
  - Meeting announcements: Hardcopy or email?
  - Other
9. What days and location would be best for public meetings? What days/times should we avoid?
10. Have you participated in any public meetings and/or community group meetings for the Site?

**11.** Are you aware of anyone who might need translation services? Which languages?

**12.** What other individuals or groups should we contact about the Site?

**13.** Is there anything else you would like to share about the Site?



## APPENDIX E

### Potential Public Meeting Locations

Facility Name	Address
<b>Bret Harte Elementary School</b>	1035 Gilman Avenue San Francisco, CA 94124
<b>Southeast Community Facility Commission</b>	San Francisco City College, Southeast Campus 1800 Oakdale Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94124

## APPENDIX F

### Information Repository

#### Location of Information Repository:

Offices of ARC Ecology

1331 Evans Avenue

San Francisco, CA 94124

Phone: 415.643.1190

Fax: 415.643.1142

<http://www.arcecolology.org/>

*Instructions:* Please call ahead to schedule an appointment to view the Information Repository.

#### Location of Administrative Record:

The most complete collection of documents is the official EPA site file, maintained at the following location:

*Superfund Records Center*

U.S. EPA - Region 9

Mail Stop SFD-7C

95 Hawthorne Street, Room 403

San Francisco, CA 94105

Phone: (415) 820-4700

*Instructions:* Enter main lobby of 75 Hawthorne Street, go to 4th floor of South Wing Annex.

## APPENDIX G

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

CAC	Citizens Advisory Committee
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
DDT	dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis Report
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
IR	Information Repository
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PAC	Bayview Hunters Point Project Area Committee
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PRPs	Potentially responsible parties
SFPUC	San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
THP	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
TSC	Technical Stakeholder Committee

## APPENDIX H

### Glossary

<b>Administrative Record:</b>	Reports and historical documents used to select remediation strategy or environmental management alternatives.
<b>Aroclor:</b>	A trade name for a mixture of individual PCB compounds. Each Aroclor compound is designated by a four-digit number: the first two numbers indicate the number of carbon atoms in the compound; the second two numbers indicate the percentage of chlorine by mass. For example, Aroclor -1260 contains 12 carbon atoms and 60 percent chlorine by mass.
<b>Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC):</b>	State agency that oversees the protection of coastal resources in the State of California.
<b>EPA Action Memorandum:</b>	An EPA document that provides a concise, written record of EPA's decision to select an appropriate cleanup response action.
<b>Engineering Evaluation / Cost Analysis (EE/CA):</b>	A detailed, technical document that analyzes different cleanup technologies and recommends a preferred cleanup response action.
<b>Community Involvement Plan (CIP):</b>	A site-specific plan prepared by EPA that identifies community involvement objectives at a site and proposes community outreach activities to help EPA involve the public in its work.
<b>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA):</b>	A federal law adopted in 1980 and subsequently amended (Public Law 96-510, as amended) that provides for liability, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released into

environment. This is commonly called the Superfund Law.

**Community Involvement:**

The EPA effort to establish two-way communication with the public to create understanding of EPA programs and related actions, to ensure public input into decision-making processes related to affected communities, and to make certain that the Agency is aware of and responsive to public concerns. Specific community relations activities are required in relation to Superfund remedial actions.

**Contamination:**

Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes, radiological, or wastewater in a concentration that makes the medium unfit for its next intended use.

**Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC):**

State agency that regulates California state laws concerning hazardous substances

**Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT):**

A synthetic pesticide; commercial DDT is a mixture of several closely-related compounds; thus, the chemical is referred to as "total DDT."

**Habitat:**

The place where a population (e.g., human, animal, plant, microorganism) lives and its surroundings.

**Human Health Risk:**

The likelihood that a given exposure or series of exposures may have damaged or will damage the health of individuals.

**Natural Resource Agencies:**

Federal and State agencies that oversee compliance with laws that concern the protection of plants, animals and their habitats. These agencies include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), US Fish

and Wildlife Service (US FWS), and California Department of Fish and Game).

**Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs):**

Parties that may have legal obligations under CERCLA to pay for and/or perform investigation and cleanup response actions at hazardous substance contamination sites.

**Public Notice:**

Newspaper notifications by EPA informing the public of Agency actions such as community meetings.

**Polychlorinated Biphenyl:**

A chemical used in many products and materials produced before 1979 (e.g. old electrical transformers, hydraulic oils, oil based paint, and caulking). In 1979, a federal ban was imposed on the sale and production of PCBs in the United States.

**Regional Water Quality Control Board:**

A State agency in charge of California state laws concerning water quality and cleanup of petroleum contamination.

**Release:**

Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous material.

**Site:**

Any installation, facility, or discrete parcel(s) of land where contamination has come to be located and that is being considered for survey, investigation and cleanup.

**Superfund:**

The common name for the Federal program operated under the legislative authority of CERCLA.