1. PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION AND PLANS FOR REVITALIZATION

a. Target Area and Brownfields

i. Overview of Brownfield Challenges and Description of Target Area: The City and County of San Francisco ("City") is 47 square miles and is home to 808,437[1] residents–equal to 17,200 residents per square mile – making it second only to New York City in population density. The City lacks undeveloped land to construct new housing and open space needed for its growing populations and has historically revitalized previously developed properties, including many brownfields in historical commercial and industrial areas, to address the need for open space and housing. To this point, the US EPA Project funded by this grant would remediate a portion of the India Basin Shoreline Park (IBSP), a site that was used as a ship scavenging area where "obsolete vessels were towed to the east end of the basin, stripped of parts, and left to deteriorate in the mud" (SF Planning, 2017).

The Project is located at India Basin Shoreline Park (IBSP) in the Bayview Hunters Point (BVHP) neighborhood, bordered by the San Francisco Bay in the south-eastern sector of the San Francisco in Northern California. Historically, polluting industries were concentrated in the BVHP neighborhood and left a legacy of contaminated sites and physical blight. To the south of this neighborhood is the decommissioned Hunters Point Naval Shipyard that was placed on the National Priorities List as a "Superfund" site. To the east of the Site is a decommissioned Pacific Gas and Electric Facility that left large amounts of PCBs, THP diesel, arsenic, lead, asbestos, and other hazardous substances that have contaminated the land and waters. These facilities have led to the community's perception that the larger BVHP area is contaminated with hazardous waste.

ii. Description of the Proposed Brownfield Site: The Project Site is located at 401 Hunters Point Blvd. with the India Basin waterfront on the north-eastern shorelines of the Site. Immediately southeast of the Project Site is the 900 Innes property that was remediated with support of US EPA Brownfield funding. The Site consists of an approximately 7.5-acre waterfront park located within the larger India Basin Redevelopment Project. Prior to 1938, most of the Site was a tidal mudflat. In fact, between 1875 and 1936 it was the location of the Hunters Point Ship Graveyard, that was used as a ship scavenging area during the 1920s and 30s. Large areas of the Site were filled in the 1960s using material excavated during the construction of Candlestick Park and portions of Interstate 280. The current shape of IBSP was in place by 1969, after which filling activities were curtailed. The Site parcels were purchased by the City in the 1980s, and IBSP was constructed in the 1990s. The Site is under the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department (SFRPD), who maintains and operates the recreation and habitat restoration on site. IBSP features include paved paths and grassy areas, with play structures, a basketball court, and picnic facilities.

The India Basin Waterfront Initiative (IBWI) was initiated in 2014 by the SFRPD, with the aforementioned Phase 1: 900 Innes brownfield remediation completed in 2022 and the Phase 2: 900 Innes Park construction open to the public on October 19, 2024. Phase 2 included the construction of a resilient shoreline that will support a variety of aquatic habitats, two public piers, a floating dock, and a new segment of the San Francisco Bay Trail, along with other recreational improvements. Phase 3: IBSP prioritizes habitat restoration and the creating of spaces where nature and community can thrive together. This focus on habitat will play a critical

[1] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/sanfranciscocountycalifornia/PST045223

role in addressing environmental justice for the BVHP neighborhood, while also contributing to the long-term ecological health of the San Francisco Bay shoreline.
As Part of Phase 3, SFRPD will update the IBSP by remediating the site, demolishing the existing structures and developing a revitalized park. The project will incorporate wetland restoration and connect the San Francisco Bay Trail to the adjoining properties [2]. New recreational features will include driveways and parking, paved and natural paths, wood decking, a cookout terrace with a pergola, a basketball court, two playgrounds, fitness equipment, and restrooms. Proposed shoreline and nearshore improvements include regrading of the existing hardened shoreline edge to a softer (wetlands/beach) edge, the construction of a fixed pier, a floating pier with dock and gangway, and creating the lower portion of the Marine Way and gravel beach, Paths will provide foot access throughout the Site, including to the shoreline. Parking is planned along the reconstructed Hawes Street at the northeastern portion of the Site. The basketball courts and playgrounds are proposed in the southern half of the Site. Utilities, irrigation, and lighting features are also proposed.
This grant proposal will address environmental conditions described in the Analysis of Brownfield Alternatives (ABCA) created by CDIM Engineering Inc. and published by the SFRPD on October 31, 2024, for public review. The Project Goal is to enhance the existing park with increased protection for the environment and health and safety of park users by excavating and disposing of soils offsite and placing a soil barrier. Three alternatives were reviewed by the public and based on community input, with Alternative #2 recommended. The remediation will occur during the redevelopment of the Park[3] that involves the excavation of soil and replacement with new soil. The higher existing elevations will be lowered by as much as 15 feet, whereas lower existing elevations will be raised by as much as 18 feet. Imported material may be used to construct final surfaces.

b. Revitalization of the Target Area

i. Reuse Strategy and Alignment with Revitalization Plans: In 2014, SFRPD partnered with the Trust for Public Land (TPL), the SF Parks Alliance, the A. Philip Randolph Institute (SFAPRI), and many other property owners, stakeholders and local community groups to design both 900 Innes and IBSP with the intent to increase waterfront and open space access to the BVHP community. These efforts included hundreds of public meetings and Site activation events held to develop a community supported vision and equitable development plan for the India Basin waterfront properties. The overall strategy for BVHP incorporates the Blue Greenway and India Basin Waterfront Park projects, creating a continuous, accessible green corridor that spans southeastern San Francisco's waterfront. This large-scale initiative will transform underutilized industrial areas into a network of parks, trails, and ecological habitats that advance San Francisco’s urban and environmental revitalization goals. The Blue Greenway will serve as a major link along the city’s waterfront, connecting neighborhoods and providing public spaces for

[2] The Project includes three other properties, outside the scope of this SMP: 900 Innes Avenue, India Basin Open Space, and 700 Innes Avenue.

[3] [1] SITE CHARACTERIZATION REPORT, India Basin Redevelopment Project, India Basin Shoreline Park San Francisco, California, *Prepared By* Northgate Environmental Management, Inc, May 31, 2017

recreation, culture, and nature while aligning with both the City's environmental goals and community priorities.
The India Basin Waterfront Park will transform the India Basin waterfront into a 64-acre park that will 1) improve the water quality of the San Francisco Bay; 2) enhance existing intertidal and wetland habitats; 3) address climate change and sea level rise (SLR) impacts on the Site, and 4) provide important new waterfront access and social spaces, designed with input from local residents and community organizations. These efforts also incorporate climate resilience, as portions of the Site lie within a federally designated flood plain, requiring design adaptations like enhanced wetlands and sustainable infrastructure to mitigate future flood risks.

ii. Outcomes and Benefits of Reuse Strategy: For years, this community has had limited access to the shoreline due to blight and concerns with safety, and lack of direct access. The Project will enhance social, economic, and environmental justice by transforming this neglected shoreline into a world class park, designed by and for the community. As part of the IBWI, an Equitable Development Plan (EDP) was created to assure that local residents and businesses could benefit from this major public investment, resulting in the recruitment of local residents to manage the neighboring 900 Innes Site and initiate a youth program to provide job readiness skills for green collar or recreation positions. In terms of construction, a meet and greet was held with the prime contractor for the Project to attract local contractors and subcontractors. The prime contractor will be required to recruit laborers from local community graduates of the project's construction training workforce development program. Recruitment and job readiness training has been underway since a 2022 collaboration between APRI and the San Francisco Office of Economic and Workforce Development in preparation of the Project. The City Procurement Process requires compliance with the City's local hire ordinance that requires 50% of the construction workforce to reside in San Francisco, with 25% coming from disadvantaged communities.
The Project will increase resiliency to Sea Level Rise (SLR) by enhancing wetlands and creating a resilient shoreline. This Project location on the San Francisco Bay waterfront and within a SLR Vulnerability Zone, as identified by San Francisco's 2020 SLR Vulnerability Assessment. Compounding this risk is the area's history of contamination. The SLR Assessment emphasized neighborhoods with a history of contamination, noting that floodwaters and rising groundwater could mobilize contaminants, making environmental clean-up a priority for these areas. Key revitalization improvements include expanding and enhancing the park's wetland and creating upland habitat that will allow the plants to migrate upland as SLR increases. Additional design elements, such as the pebble beach, great lawn, and Marineway Walls (MWW) will also support SLR increases. Three bioswales will also be constructed to capture and filter stormwater, reducing pollutants from entering the bay. These measures will ensure the park's long-term resilience to SLR and future climate-related impacts, safeguarding this vital community resource.

c. Strategy for Leveraging Resources

i. Resources Needed for Site Characterization: The following studies have been completed to date using local and private funds; Site Characterization, Northgate, May 31, 2017; Site Mitigation Plan (SMP) Revised Draft, CDIM Engineering, July 5, 2024; and Draft Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup Alternatives (ABCA), CDIM Engineering, October 31, 2024.

ii. Resources Needed for Site Remediation: Leveraging local and state funds.

iii. Resources Needed for Site Reuse: The majority of development funds have been secured.

Name of Resource	Purpose	Status	Funding Details
RPD raised through philanthropic Campaign	Reuse Activities	Secured	$14,290,000
State Specified Grant	Reuse Activities	Secured	$11,000,000
2020 Clean & Safe Neighborhood Park Bond	Remediation Activities	Secured	$6,827,000
DPR Statewide Park Grant	Reuse Activities	Secured	$5,768,000, Childrens' Playground Elements
State Coastal Conservancy	Reuse Activities	Secured	$5,500,000, Waterfront Access
US EPA SFB Water Quality Improvement Fund	Reuse Activities	Secured	$3,768,558, Stormwater Retention, Shoreline Wetland Habitat
State Habitat Conservation Fund Grant	Reuse Activities	Secured	$756,728, Shoreline Habitat Restoration
San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority	Reuse Activities	Pending	$2,974,300, Pier and Floating Dock Construction, Wetland habitat maintenance and monitoring
Ocean Protection Council –SB-1 Funds	Reuse Activities	Pending	$6,000,000, Marine Way Walls

iv. Use of Existing Infrastructure: No existing site infrastructure will be reused.

2. COMMUNITY NEED AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

a. Community Need

i. The Community's Need for Funding: BVHP is a low-income, marginalized community where immediate needs—such as housing stability, employment, and health concerns—often take priority over long-term advocacy or political engagement. Historically, this focus on survival has limited the community's capacity for fundraising and large-scale organizational efforts. Limited access to resources, connections, and experience in grant writing or political lobbying has further hampered fundraising efforts, leaving BVHP with fewer opportunities to secure external funding compared to wealthier areas. This lack of capacity has, in turn, perpetuated a cycle of underinvestment and environmental challenges in the community. This grant will directly address these barriers by providing essential resources for cleanup and reuse while enabling BVHP to overcome longstanding environmental challenges, improve public health and revitalize the area in ways that support sustainable growth and development for the residents.

ii. Threats to Sensitive Populations

The BVHP neighborhood serves one of California's most environmentally and economically challenged areas, as identified by the Council on Environmental Quality's Climate and Economic Justice Screening Tool (CEJST).[4] and EnviroScreen 4.0[5] tools. This southeastern San

[4] EPA EJScreen – EPA's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (Version 2.3): Area code 94124

[5] CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Indicator Maps: Area Code 94214

Francisco neighborhood, heavily impacted by historical industrial pollution and cut off by major highways, ranks high in proximity to superfund and hazardous waste sites and high levels of air pollutants. According to EnviroScreen 4.0, BVHP and the surrounding neighborhood are in the 88th percentile of a Cleanup Site. The neighborhood is also identified in the 95-100th percentile for several key indicators by the EPA EJScreen: proximity to Hazardous Sites due to the high density of Superfund and hazardous waste sites; air Pollution due to the elevated levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter; traffic Density due to the significant exposure from nearby highways; socioeconomic Challenges due to the high poverty, unemployment, and housing instability, and health disparities that include high asthma rates.

(1) *Health or Welfare of Sensitive Populations:* The Project will serve primarily African American and Pacific Islander youth that live in the BVHP neighborhood. The Bayview is situated in an isolated Southeastern corner of San Francisco that is separated from the rest of the city by two different freeways and has endured decades of exclusion from many of the city's most revered assets as a result. The Bayview houses a substantial number of public housing developments and is an environmental justice neighborhood.

(2) *Greater Than Normal Incidence of Disease and Adverse Health Conditions*: The neighborhood has historically housed several toxic industries, including Naval ship manufacturing, dirty power plants, and sewage treatment. As a result, the neighborhood currently experiences the highest rates of asthma, cancer and other negative disparities in San Francisco.[6] At the same time, BVHP is located in District 10, which has one of the highest proportions of youth under the age of 18 in the entire city.

(3) *Environmental Justice:*

(a) Identification of Environmental Justice Issues: BVHP faces severe environmental justice issues, as identified by the CEJST. BVHP is highly impacted by historical industrial pollution, high-density hazardous waste sites, and elevated air pollution levels. BVHP is officially recognized as a disadvantaged community by CEJST, reflecting its high vulnerability to environmental risks, compounded by socioeconomic challenges such as poverty and unemployment.

(b) Advancing Environmental Justice: This EPA Cleanup Grant will directly advance environmental justice by remediating contamination and providing safe, green spaces for BVHP residents, addressing long-standing pollution and health disparities. The project emphasizes community-led planning, ensuring that public input helps shape amenities that serve local needs. Creating accessible parks, trails, and recreational facilities reflects the vision to improve residents' quality of life while minimizing displacement risks by centering on local benefits and affordable access to revitalized areas.

b. Community Engagement

i. Project Involvement, ii. Project Roles

1. The San Francisco Parks Alliance (SFPA): SFPA supports the SFRPD inclusion of low-impact development features, climate change adaptation elements, and tidal marsh restoration at both 900 Innes and Shoreline Parks to support the Project's goal of improving overall wetlands ecology, increasing biodiversity, and supporting an interconnected habitat and protect against sea

[6] Breathe California: San Francisco County Summary

level rise. SFPA's roles include community outreach, site activation, supporting site programming and project development. Drew Becher, CEO is the contact: Drew@sfparksalliance.org.

2. A. Philip Randolph Institute San Francisco (APRISF): APRI supports public outreach during the park design by recruiting community members. APRI has also led the India Basin EDP Leadership Committee, comprised of ~20 community members who assisted with the two-year, community driven process to preserve the rich culture, identity, and pride within BVHP and uplifts the community beyond its park boundaries. Jackie Bryant, Executive Director is the contact: jackie@aprisf.org.

3. Trust for Public Land (TPL): Since 2015, TPL has worked closely with SFRPD on community engagement, park planning, design development, and fundraising for the IBWI Projects that include the 900 Innes Remediation, 900 Innes new park development, and the future renovation of IBSP. TPL has also been a collaborator in the development of the EDP that prioritizes access to quality open spaces for underserved communities and is a cornerstone of TPL's work. Šárka Volejníková, Bay Area Parks for People Director is the contact: sarka.volejnikova@tpl.org. Part of this engagement includes the EDP Leadership Committee, which meets monthly and includes more than 20 community members, including TPL the SF Parks Alliance, the Human Rights Commission, and the Office of Economic and Workforce Development.

4. Literacy for Environmental Justice (LEJ) - SFRPD intends to partner with Literacy for Environmental Justice, (LEJ) a SF non-profit that has expertise in habitat restoration and management and will provide monitoring and assessment services for IBSP through their programming, which includes recruiting youth from disadvantaged communities and training them on the importance of natural resources and wetlands. Dr. Hollis Pierce-Jenkins, Executive Director is the contact: hollis.pierce@lejyouth.org

The Project Team has consulted with the San Francisco Port Authority, San Francisco Planning Department, San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, and San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency on various aspects of the project as well as the Environmental Impact Report review and adoption. The Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC) has also been consulted with on the design and development of this project to obtain the relevant agency permit.

iii. Incorporating Community Input: SFRPD will continue to implement a multi-channel communication strategy to keep the community informed on Project progress. Updates will be shared via a dedicated project webpage (IB Waterfront Parks) with monthly construction updates and through outreach with local community partners. Commission updates and India Basin Newsletters will foster engagement, along with quarterly EDP meetings for continuous dialogue. Community input will be solicited through digital and in-person feedback methods, ensuring responses are addressed and integrated into project plans.

3. TASK DESCRIPTIONS, COST ESTIMATES, AND MEASURING PROGRESS

a. Proposed Cleanup Plan: The SFRPD proposes to select Alternative #2 as identified in the Analysis of Brownfield Cleanup. Alternative #2. One-Foot Excavation, Disposal, and Durable Cover—This alternative includes required excavation and disposal of soil to set Site grades, plus the excavation of one foot of native soil to be disposed of offsite followed by the installation of a hardscape (concrete, asphalt, etc.) or minimum one-foot-thick softscape cap (clean soil cover with demarcation layer in areas accessible by recreators or clean soil cover in densely vegetated areas) across the entire Site. This alternative complies with Article 22A of the San Francisco Health Code (Maher Ordinance). Physical barriers are frequently implemented at Brownfield redevelopment sites where contaminant removal is either unfeasible or excessively costly. These engineered barriers prevent future recreational Site users from contacting soils. However, these barriers do not reduce or eliminate contaminant concentrations in subsurface soils deeper than one foot bgs. Alternative #2 includes the implementation of long-term operation and maintenance (O&M) to maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the durable cover.

b. Description of Tasks/Activities and Outputs

i. and ii, Project Implementation and Anticipated Schedule

Task 1: Project and Grant Management
Non-EPA Grant Resources Tasks: a. Provide grant management and reporting in including ACRES and QAPP reports. b. Procure technical consultant firm to prepare ABCA and required cleanup plans accordance with ASTM protocols c. Secure contractor to implement the required plans. Item a. b. and c. will be funded with CSNPB Funding.
ii. Anticipated Schedule: July 1, 2025 - December 31, 2028
iii. Task/Activity Lead: SFRPD Project Manager
iv. Outputs: Final ABCA, ACRES reports, and QAPP, and other required reports.
Task 2: Public Outreach and Engagement
Non- EPA Grant Resources Tasks: a. Coordinate community participation and by providing information and opportunities for feedback. b. Document community concerns and incorporate feedback into remediation plan. Item a. and b will be funded with private funding.
ii. Anticipated Schedule: October 31 - July 1, 2027
iii. Task/Activity Lead: SFRPD Project Manager, SF RPD Public Affairs
iv. Outputs: One public meeting with notification, sign-in sheet, public comments.
Task 3: Plans and Permits
a. Evaluated remediation alternatives: b. Select alternative based on protection of human health and the environmental effectiveness (long-term and short-term); ability to implement; cost and sustainability. c. Prepare Site Specific Health and Safety Plan (HSAP) in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 29, Part 1910.120 to cover health and safety aspects of remedial activities

d. Submit the HSAP to San Francisco Department of Public Health (SFDPH) for review and approval. e. Secure construction-related permits and required permits from the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC). Item a. -d. will be funded with private funding.
ii. Anticipated Schedule: July 1, 2025 – August 31, 2027
iii. Task/Activity Lead: SFRPD Project Manager, San Francisco Public Works
iv. Outputs: HSAP approval by SFDPH and stakeholders, Construction and BCDC permits.
Task 4: Site Remediation
Non- EPA Grant Resources Tasks: a. Site Remediation performed by (s) procured in accordance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements. The conceptual remedial approach based on ABCA developed for the Site and include soil removal and off-site disposal. b. Excavation and disposal of 52,000 Tons of Soil at waste facility. c. Post Construction DTSC BOE (Cal. Haz Non-RCRA) Tax processing. Item a. Funded with private funding. Item b will be funded in part grant and other sources.
ii. Anticipated Schedule: July 1, 2025 – August 31, 2027
iii. Task/Activity Lead: Performed by Contractor
iv. Outputs. 7.5 acres of land remediated and ready for developments, Removal of 52,000 tons of Non-RCRA Cal Hazardous waste and Cal Class II/III Non- Hazardous waste.
Task 5: Remediation Oversite and Reporting
Non- EPA Grant Resources Tasks: a. Dust Monitoring b. Ensure Conformance with environmental monitoring specific to HASP. c. Construction Oversight and QUPP Reports d. Annual Inspections and Reports Items a.-d. will be funded with private funds.
ii Anticipated Schedule: July 1, 2025 – December 31, 2027
iii. Task Lead: Consultant
iv. Outputs: Dust Monitoring Plan, Completed QAPP report

c. Cost Estimates*:* Cost Estimate is based on information from the Site Mitigation Plan and the DRAFT Analysis of Brownfield Alternatives.

Programmatic costs only	[Task 1]	[Task 2]	[Task 3]	[Task 4]	[Task 5]
	Project and Grant Management	Public Outreach and Engagement	Plans & Permits	Site Remediation Activities	Oversight Reporting
				$9,376,382	
				$2,000,000	

Cost Share				$7,376,282	
Total Budget				$9,376,382	

d. Plan to Measure and Evaluate Environmental Progress and Results: Quarterly Reports and Required monitoring activities will provide information. A consultant will be hired to monitor remediation activities and provide quarterly reports.

4. PROGRAMMATIC CAPABILITY AND PAST PERFORMANCE

a. Programmatic Capability: *i. Organizational Structure:*

The SFRPD Capital Team uses a structured project management approach to ensure the timely and successful expenditure of funds and completion of all project requirements. Key roles in this structure includes: Project Managers: Oversee day-to-day operations, track project milestones, and ensure adherence to timelines; Administrative Support: Handles grant-related documentation, compliance, and reporting; Finance Team: Manages budgeting, expenditure tracking, and ensures funds are allocated and used according to grant guidelines, and Leadership Oversight and senior management provides overall strategic direction and ensures compliance with all technical, administrative, and financial requirements. This team works collaboratively to meet grant requirements and deliver projects efficiently.

ii. Description of Key Staff

City staff from the SFRPD Capital Planning Division will deliver the IBWI projects. David Froehlich (Project Manager) will manage the Capital scope of work. SFRPD is supported by other City departments that specialize in design and cost estimating, contract administration, engineering, and construction management, and has professional service agreements with various consultants to assure biological, historical, and cultural resources are protected.

iii. Acquiring Additional Resources

The SFRPD uses a robust system for acquiring additional expertise and resources, adhering to EPA's guidelines distinguishing contractors and subrecipients. For contractors, SFRPD follows a competitive selection process to procure specialized expertise, ensuring efficient project delivery. Subrecipients are selected based on criteria aligned with project goals and EPA guidelines. Through the Citywide Project Labor Agreement (PLA) and SF Careers, SFRPD actively promotes strong labor practices, equitable local hiring, and community engagement. The PLA mandates fair wages and supports disadvantaged communities, while SF Careers offers accessible job opportunities in brownfields assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment to local residents. These efforts ensure that community members benefit directly from project employment and skills development opportunities, fostering an inclusive approach to environmental justice and local economic growth.

b. Past Performance and Accomplishments

i. SFRPD was awarded two Brownfields Cleanup Grants, BF-99T3550, and BF-99T62401 for the remediation of 900 Innes property and Shipwrights Cottage. In 2017, SFRPD also secured US EPA San Francisco Bay Water Quality Improvement Grant (99T70101). The 900 Innes Remediation Project consisted of implementing a voluntary cleanup at the 900 Innes property and offshore area. The proposed project consisted of remediation of tidal and submerged (offshore) sediments and upland (onshore) soils to RWQCB and EPA approved clean-up targets.

Prior to the start of the remediation, the 900 Innes site was a post-industrial Brownfield that contains upland soils and in-water sediments with elevated concentrations of metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which exceed Title 22 hazardous waste levels, as a result of former industrial uses such as boat building and vessel repair. The remediation project removed and restored contaminated soil and sediment left behind from industrial boat building and vessel repair activities. The construction activities also removed contaminated marine debris, abandoned structures, and deteriorated concrete to enable future park development. The landmarked Shipwright's Cottage was preserved and abated of hazardous building materials and is ready to be restored during this current construction of the 900 Innes Park.

The clean-up of the site was undertaken under the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board's (RWQCB) voluntary Site Clean-up Program (SCP). The RWQCB was lead agency overseeing the clean-up and water quality of the site, with consultation support of staff from the State and Federal resource agencies. The remediation of the site was performed in accordance with the Remedial Action Goals as presented in the submitted Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the work. The construction activities occurred on land, as well as within the shallow waters lying immediately to the north of 900 Innes Avenue. The offshore remediation activities included the removal of debris and dilapidated structures, followed by targeted excavation of between four and five feet within the intertidal and subtidal zone, installation of a coffer dam, and placement of an equivalent backfill material (beneficial reuse material) to serve as a protective cap. On land, the work cleared the site of abandoned structures, unusable concrete surfaces, and removed two feet of soils followed by backfill to support future park design grades per the Remedial Action Plan. A minimum of a six inch to one-foot-thick offshore sand cap was placed in the mudflats near IBSP to protect the current sediment from disturbance and prevent uncovering of sediment that contains slightly elevated concentrations of contaminants of concern below the surface.

The approximate amounts of contaminated material that was excavated and removed is shown below:

- TSCA: 576 Tons
- Cal- Haz: 25,112 Tons
- Non-hazardous: 10,690 Tons
- Concrete: 2,871 Tons
- Creosote pilings: 227 Tons
- Marine Debris: 584 Tons

The outcomes are reflected in ACRES but the reporting was submitted to the EPA project manager directly. For the 3 remediation grants, compliance was met with the workplan and terms. The schedule was extended due to unforeseen project conditions and COVID complications and was updated with the EPA grant contacts to reflect the revised schedule. For the 3 remediation grants, compliance was met and quarterly reporting was submitted each quarter on time. The RPD project manager also met monthly with both EPA grant contacts to provide month updates and discuss reporting needs.