



# WHAT'S IN THE AIR: Parcel B

## A Summary of Air and Dust Monitoring During Environmental Cleanup at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard April—June 2025



Location of Parcel B at HPNS

Dust is a common air pollutant generated by many different sources and activities. It occurs naturally all around us and may be worsened by activities like construction, excess buildup of dirt on roadways, and weather conditions.

At HPNS, the Navy performs dust monitoring in real-time, giving the Navy results of current conditions as they are happening.

The Navy also collects air samples on filters. They are sent to an off-site laboratory for chemical analysis. It takes several weeks to get air sample results back from the laboratory.

### RESOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION ON DUST

United States Environmental Protection Agency

[www.epa.gov/air/](http://www.epa.gov/air/)



scan to link



California Environmental Protection Agency Air Resources Board

[www.arb.ca.gov](http://www.arb.ca.gov)

scan to link

Bay Area Air Quality Management District

[www.baaqmd.gov](http://www.baaqmd.gov)



scan to link



San Francisco Department of Public Health

[www.sfdph.org](http://www.sfdph.org)

scan to link

City of San Francisco Department of Public Health Asthma Task Force

[www.sfgov.org/asthma](http://www.sfgov.org/asthma)



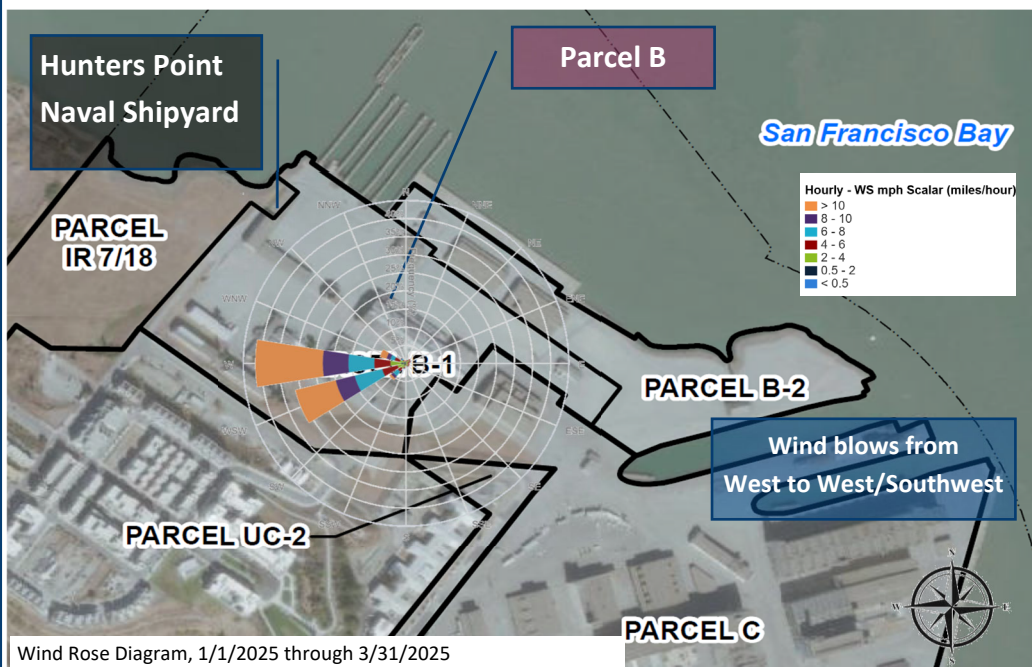
scan to link

### Overview

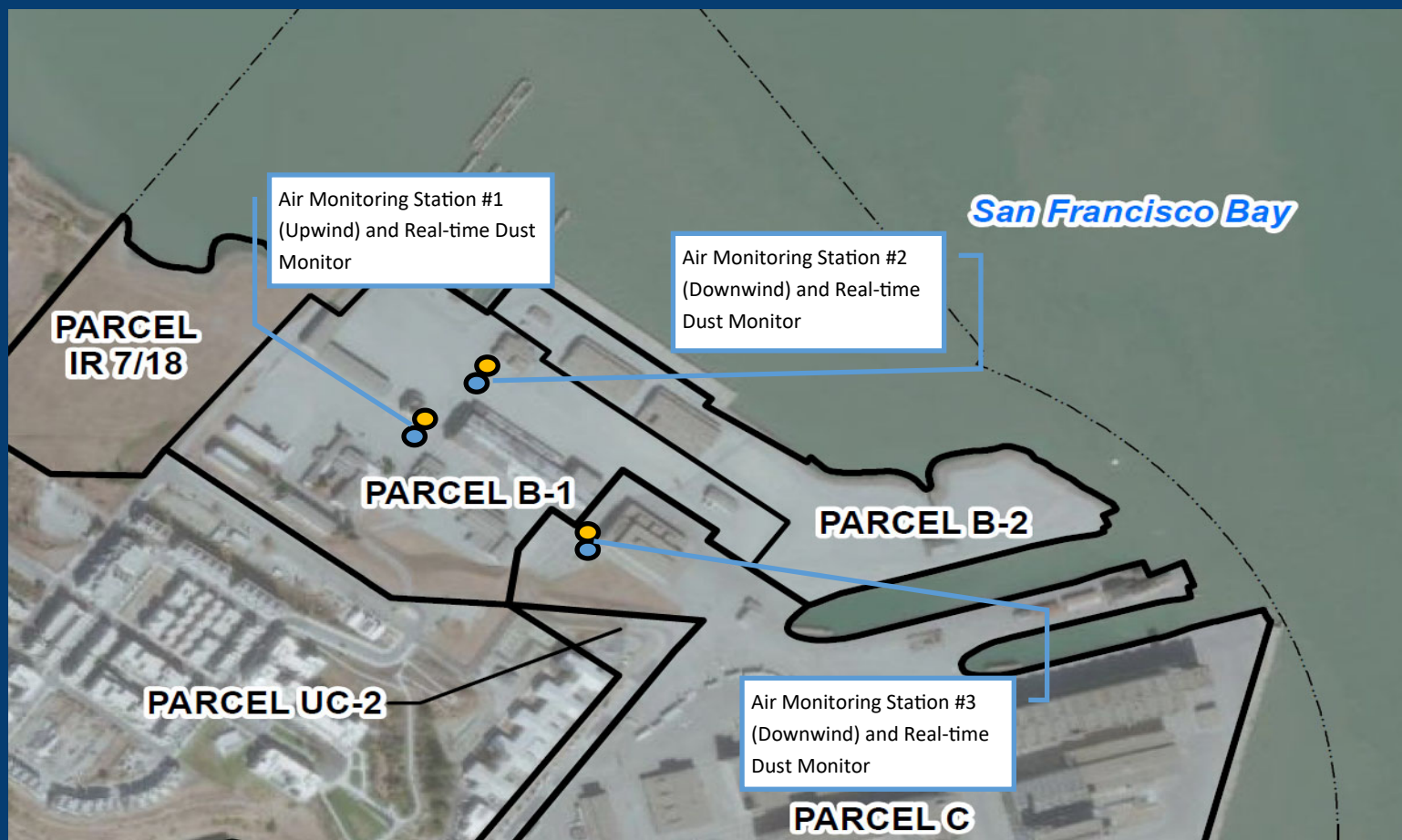
The Navy performs air quality monitoring during environmental cleanup field work at Hunters Point Naval Shipyard (HPNS) for on-site worker safety and protection of the surrounding community. At Parcel B, air quality monitoring includes real-time dust monitoring and filter-based air sampling. In general, air monitors are running when work is being performed. Air monitors may not operate during rain, equipment maintenance, or when workers are not on-site. This fact sheet provides a summary of Parcel B dust and air sampling data from April through June 2025. No site activities occurred before June 2, 2025 and after June 27, 2025; therefore, no air monitoring data were reported except for one asbestos sample that was collected on April 1, 2025.

### Tracking Dust During Fieldwork

The Navy uses a “wind rose” to visualize wind direction and speed over a period of time. It provides information on how field work at HPNS may affect the community. The image below maps hourly wind data. It shows that most high-speed winds (orange/purple/blue) were from the West/Northwest, blowing across HPNS towards the San Francisco Bay. Speed and duration of winds from other directions did not have a significant impact on HPNS fieldwork.



## Summary of Air Sampling Data (April—June 2025)



Map of air sampling and dust monitoring locations at Parcel B

### Real-time Dust Monitoring at HPNS

The Navy collects data for dust using real-time monitors (see map, above). Daily concentrations of dust (measured as particulate matter that is 10 microns or less in diameter [PM10]) for the current period are provided in the graph on Page 3. The dust results reflect the real-time concentrations and are compared to action levels established by the Navy, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). External factors that are unrelated to HPNS construction activities (e.g. smog, weather, fires, or other construction in the area) are considered in the evaluation of dust results at HPNS.

### Laboratory-confirmed Results at HPNS

High- and low-volume air samplers measure dust and other contaminants of concern (COCs) at HPNS. Analysis of the raw data from air sample filters by an offsite laboratory typically takes about 2 months. A Navy review of analytical results and other external factors, determined that dust levels at HPNS during the current period were within approved limits.

For more information on air sampling at HPNS, visit the “Air Monitoring” section of the Documents page of the Navy’s website at [www.bracpmo.navy.mil/hpns](http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/hpns)

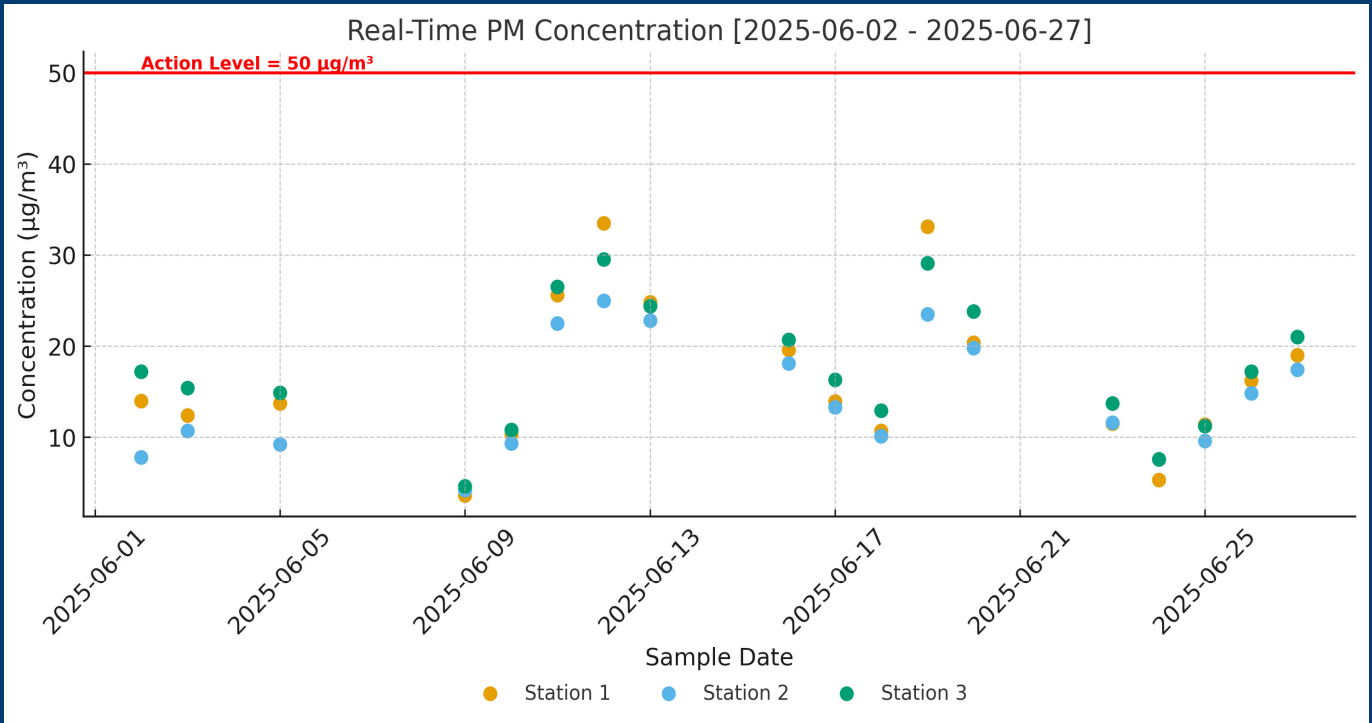
You may also request a copy of an HPNS report by sending an email to [info@sfhpns.com](mailto:info@sfhpns.com)



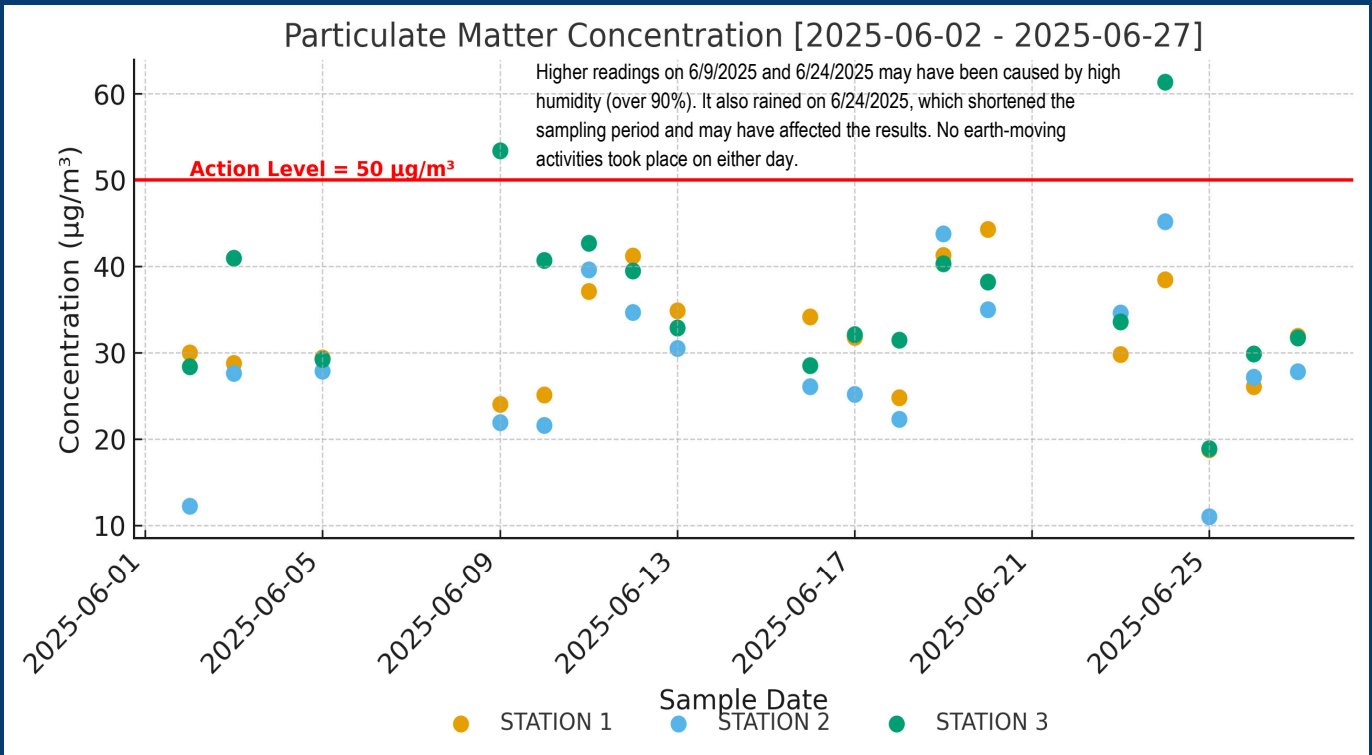
scan to link to  
Navy’s website

# Summary of Dust and Air Sampling Data (April—June 2025)

## Real-time Dust Monitoring at Parcel B



## Laboratory Analysis of Air Monitoring Results at Parcel B



## Summary of Air Sampling Data (April—June 2025)

### Contaminants of Concern (COCs)

The Navy tests for several COCs at HPNS that are present in soil from both natural sources and historic shipyard activities. For the safety of shipyard neighbors, the Navy monitors air for COCs upwind and downwind of active construction sites. As with dust, COCs are collected on filters over 24 hours and sent to an offsite laboratory for analysis. COCs include asbestos, lead, manganese, PM10, and total suspended particulates (TSP). The highest measured results of COCs for the current period are provided below. The results are compared to action levels defined in Navy Work Plans as approved by EPA and DTSC. There were no exceedances of actions levels during this reporting period.

Contaminant of Concern	Unit	Action Level	Highest Measured Result during Reporting Period	Action Level Exceedance?
PM10 (by air sampling laboratory analysis)	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	5,000 <sup>a</sup>	61.4	No
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	50 <sup>b</sup>		Yes (see Page 3)
TSP	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	500	93.8	No
Lead	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	50 <sup>c</sup>	<0.13	No
Manganese	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	200	<0.13	No
Asbestos	fibers/cc	0.1	0.05	No

#### Table Notes:

<sup>a</sup> California Occupational Safety and Health Administration permissible exposure limit for particulates not otherwise regulated (respiratory) used for PM10.

<sup>b</sup> The California Department of Toxic Substances Control Human and Ecological Risk Office action level is based on the CSAAQS (California State Ambient Air Quality Standard). The CSAAQS is designed to protect the general public from airborne particulates generated in the urban, suburban, and rural environments. The CSAAQS is not meant to be applied to general project-specific construction actions and related air quality. Rather, the standard is used to attain city- or regional-wide ambient air quality goals for the benefit of the general public. The current CSAAQS for PM10 is 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  average per 24-hour day. The City and County of San Francisco is currently a non-attainment area for the CSAAQS for PM10.

<sup>c</sup> Federal lead NAAQS (National Ambient Air Quality Standard) action level. Provided for information only.

$\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$  = microcurie per milliliter

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  = microgram per cubic meter

fibers/cc = fibers per cubic centimeter



## Summary of Quarterly Air Sampling Data: Contaminants of Concern

The following graphs presented below summarize air monitoring data at HPNS from June 2 through 27, 2025 for four identified COCs. These COCs include TSP, lead, manganese, and asbestos.

There were no exceedances in COCs in air during this reporting period. Note that in the graphs below, concentrations not detected at or below the reporting limit are graphed as being equal to zero. No air samples were collected before June 2, 2025 and after June 27, 2025 except for one asbestos sample that was collected on April 1, 2025. No air monitoring was conducted on days when there were no site activities.

**For more information on air sampling and radiological cleanup at HPNS, visit [www.bracpmo.navy.mil/hpns](http://www.bracpmo.navy.mil/hpns)**

