

**REQUEST TO SPEAK FORM (2 minute limit)**

Complete this form and place it in the upright box near the speaker's podium, and wait to be called by the Chair.

*Personal information is optional. This speaker's card will be incorporated into the public record of this meeting.*

NAME (Print) JEN BORCIC  
To ensure your name is announced correctly, you may include phonetic spelling.

Address: 2252 Jacqueline Dr.

City: Pittsburg, CA 94565

Phone: [REDACTED]

I am speaking for: ☒ Myself & the Neighbors  
☐ Organization: Surrounding Kellen

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # D7 KELLER CANYON

Date: 5/1/18

My comments will be: ☒ General  
☐ For  
☐ Against

☐ I wish to speak on the subject of:

☒ I do not want to speak but would like to leave comments for the Board to consider.  
(Use the back of this form.)

**Information for Speakers:**

Deposit this form in the upright box next to the speaker's podium before the Board's consideration of your item.

Wait to be called by the Chair. Please speak into the microphone at the podium.

Begin by stating your name and your city or area of residence, and whether you are speaking for yourself or on behalf of an organization.

If you have handout materials, please give them to the Clerk.

Avoid repeating comments made by previous speakers.

In lieu of speaking, I wish to submit these comments:

PLEASE HAVE the NEIGHBORHOOD  
& KELLER CANYON TESTED  
by a third party.  
WE DO NOT BELIEVE KCL  
TESTED EACH AND EVERY TRUCK  
LOAD FOR RADIATION.

## REQUEST TO SPEAK FORM (2 minute limit)

Complete this form and place it in the upright box near the speaker's podium, and wait to be called by the Chair.

*Personal information is optional. This speaker's card will be incorporated into the public record of this meeting.*

NAME (Print) ISTVAN G. TOURY

*To ensure your name is announced correctly, you may include phonetic spelling.*

Address: 23 BEECHWOOD CT

City: PITTSBURG CA

Phone: [REDACTED]

I am speaking for: ☒ Myself  
☐ Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

I wish to speak on Agenda Item # D7

Date: 05/01/12

My comments will be: ☒ General  
☐ For  
☐ Against

☐ I wish to speak on the subject of: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ I do not want to speak but would like to leave comments for the Board to consider.  
(Use the back of this form.)

### Information for Speakers:

Deposit this form in the upright box next to the speaker's podium before the Board's consideration of your item.

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Begin by stating your name and your city or area of residence, and whether you are speaking for yourself or on behalf of an organization.

If you have handout materials, please give them to the Clerk.

Avoid repeating comments made by previous speakers.

In lieu of speaking, I wish to submit these comments:

I moved to Pittsburg a few years  
ago. I am very concerned for  
my family & neighbors, and based  
off of everything I have read. I would  
like the County to hire a third  
party for deep core testing and  
all water wells tested to ensure  
our safety. I would also like  
just monitoring around the  
entire landfill site. The public  
health & safety outweighs the  
need for a road.  
Thank you.

# NPL Site Narrative for Treasure Island Naval Air Station - Hunters Point Annex

## TREASURE ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION - HUNTERS POINT ANNEX

San Francisco, California

**Conditions at proposal (July 14, 1989):** Hunters Point Annex of Treasure Island Naval Station, formerly the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, encompasses 936 acres (522 acres dry land and 414 acres submerged in San Francisco Bay) in the southeast corner of San Francisco, California. Established in 1869, the shipyard was the first privately owned dry dock on the Pacific Coast. The Navy first used the installation in 1919 to construct, maintain, and repair ships, and in 1939 purchased it from California Dry Dock Co. Triple A Machine Shop leased the facility from the Navy during 1976-87, subleasing numerous buildings to private tenants. The Navy regained possession of the shipyard from Triple A in 1987, but continues the subleasing. Operations of the facility over many decades generated a wide variety of solid and liquid wastes, including paints, solvents, fuels, acids, bases, metals, PCBs, and asbestos.

Hunters Point Annex is participating in the Installation Restoration Program (IRP), established in 1978. Under this program, the Department of Defense seeks to identify, investigate, and clean up contamination from hazardous materials. The Navy has identified a number of potentially contaminated areas, including Industrial Landfill, Bay Fill Area, Pickling and Plating Yard, Battery and Electroplating Shop, Old Transformer Storage Yard, Power Plant, Oil Reclamation Ponds, Tank Farm, numerous spill areas, and areas leased by Triple A. These areas are potential sources of contaminant migration into ground water and into San Francisco Bay. In the past, wastes and waste water were directly discharged into San Francisco Bay.

Benzene, PCBs, toluene, and phenols have been detected in on-site ground water in IRP tests conducted in 1987. A bottling company draws ground water from springs within 3 miles of hazardous substances on the annex. The company serves 19,000 people.

Sediments contain elevated levels of heavy metals and polyaromatic hydrocarbons. Area surface waters are used for recreational activities, commercial navigation, and fishing.

The Navy is continuing IRP studies and has undertaken some interim cleanup measures.

**Status (November 21, 1989):** Workplans for additional interim measures are being developed. Sampling is underway as part of a remedial investigation/feasibility study to determine the type and extent of contamination at the site and identify alternatives for remedial action. Sampling is scheduled to continue into 1991.

For more information about the hazardous substances identified in this narrative summary, including general information regarding the effects of exposure to these substances on human health, please see the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) ToxFAQs. ATSDR ToxFAQs can be

LISA DELLA ROCCA  
209 Havenwood Circle  
Pittsburg, CA 94565  
925 648 1581

over





## Phenol

CAS ID #: 108-95-2

**Affected Organ Systems:** Dermal (Skin), Hematological (Blood Forming)

**Cancer Classification:** None

Please contact NTP ([https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/webforms/index.cfm/main/formViewer/form\\_id/521/to/oroc](https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/webforms/index.cfm/main/formViewer/form_id/521/to/oroc)), IARC (<mailto:imo@iarc.fr>), or EPA's IRIS Hotline (<mailto:hotline.iris@epa.gov>) with questions on cancer and cancer classification.

**Chemical Classification:** Phenols/phenoxy acids

**Summary:** Phenol is both a manufactured chemical and a natural substance. It is a colorless-to-white solid when pure. The commercial product is a liquid. Phenol has a distinct odor that is sickeningly sweet and tarry. You can taste and smell phenol at levels lower than those that are associated with harmful effects. Phenol evaporates more slowly than water, and a moderate amount can form a solution with water. Phenol can catch fire. Phenol is used primarily in the production of phenolic resins and in the manufacture of nylon and other synthetic fibers. It is also used in slimicides (chemicals that kill bacteria and fungi in slimes), as a disinfectant and antiseptic, and in medicinal preparations such as mouthwash and sore throat lozenges.

### Community Members



**ToxFAQs** (</toxfaq/tf.asp?id=147&tid=27>)

Fact sheet that answers the most frequently asked questions about a contaminant and its health effects.

**Public Health Statement** (</phs/phs.asp?id=146&tid=27>)

Summary about a hazardous substance taken from Chapter One of its respective ATSDR Toxicological Profile.

### Emergency Responders



**Medical Management Guidelines (MMG) for Acute Chemical Exposure**  
(</mmg/mmg.asp?id=144&tid=27>)

Publication intended to aid emergency department physicians and other emergency healthcare professionals who manage acute exposures resulting from chemical incidents.

### Toxicological and Health Professionals



**Toxicological Profile** (</toxprofiles/tp.asp?id=148&tid=27>)

Succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for a hazardous substance.

**ToxGuide** (PDF, 116KB\*) (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxguides/toxguide-115.pdf>)

Quick reference guide providing information such as chemical and physical properties, sources of exposure, routes of exposure, minimal risk levels, children's

health, and health effects for a substance.

**Priority List of Hazardous Substances** ([/spl/](#)).

Prioritization of substances based on a combination of their frequency, toxicity, and potential for human exposure at National Priorities List (NPL) sites.

**Minimal Risk Levels (MRL)** ([/mrls/mrllist.asp#27tag](#)).

The MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse, non-cancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. The information in this MRL serves as a screening tool to help public health professionals decide where to look more closely to evaluate possible risk of adverse health effects from human exposure.

- Page last reviewed: March 3, 2011
- Page last updated: March 3, 2011
- Content source: [Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry \(http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov\)](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov)

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Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, 4770 Buford Hwy NE, Atlanta, GA 30341  
Contact CDC: 800-232-4636 / TTY: 888-232-6348



(/niosh/index.htm)

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## Worker Health Study Summaries

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### On This Page

- BackgroundResultsConclusionsQuestions or Comments
- ReferencesAdditional InformationWeb Based Resources

### Research on long-term exposure

## Exposure to Polychlorinated Biphenyls and the Risk of Disease

2006

### Study Background

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetically produced chemicals formerly used to manufacture electrical capacitors.

Increasing concerns about PCBs' potential health and environmental effects led to a ban on PCB production and use in the U.S. in 1977.

The purpose of the NIOSH studies was to examine the long-term health risks to workers from PCB exposures.

Studies were undertaken examining causes of death among workers from three electrical-capacitor manufacturing plants located in Indiana, New York, and Massachusetts.

### Study Results

Compared to the U.S. population, the overall number of deaths was not increased among workers at the study plants.

In the Indiana plant, the numbers of deaths from melanoma skin cancer) and brain cancer were higher than expected. We found deaths from brain cancer to be associated with PCB exposure.

In the New York and Massachusetts plants combined, deaths from myeloma (cancer of the bone marrow), and cancers of the liver, stomach in men, ovary and prostate were higher than expected among workers with greater cumulative PCB exposure.

A study of neurological diseases (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis [ALS], Parkinson's disease, and dementia) included everyone in the three plants who had worked 90 days or longer. Women in the study had excess deaths from ALS, compared to women in the U.S. population. Women with greater cumulative PCB exposure had more deaths from Parkinson's disease and dementia than women with lower cumulative PCB exposure.

## Conclusions

From these studies, there is evidence that PCB exposure may be associated with some cancers and some neurological diseases.

Results were not entirely consistent across all three plants. This might be due to variations in exposure levels among the plants or due to other factors not measured.

*Important:* These studies evaluated workers as a group; therefore, we cannot predict the future health of any one individual.

## Questions or Comments?

If you have any questions or comments, would like more information, or would like a copy of any of the four study reports (one study in Indiana, two studies in Massachusetts-New York, one study of all three plants):

Call our NIOSH toll-free 800 number: 800-356-4674 (800-35-NIOSH).

You may e-mail questions, comments, or suggestions to: [nioshworkernotification@cdc.gov](mailto:nioshworkernotification@cdc.gov) (<mailto:nioshworkernotification@cdc.gov>).

For other NIOSH publications write to

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(<mailto:pubstaft@cdc.gov>) Web site: [www.cdc.gov/niosh/](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/)

## References – Published PCB Studies

Steenland K, Hein MJ, Cassinelli RT, et al. [2006]. Polychlorinated biphenyls and neurodegenerative disease mortality in an occupational cohort. *Epidemiology* 17(1):8-13.

Ruder AM, Hein MJ, Nilsen N, et al. [2006]. Mortality among workers exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in an electrical capacitor manufacturing plant in Indiana: an update. *Environ Health Perspectives* 114(1): 18-23.

Prince MM, Ruder AM, Hein MJ, et al. [2006]. Mortality and exposure response among 14,458 electrical capacitor manufacturing workers exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). *Environ Health Perspectives* 11(10):1508-1514.

Prince MM, Hein MJ, Ruder AM, et al. [2006]. Update: cohort mortality study of workers highly exposed to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) during the manufacture of electrical capacitors, 1940-1998. BMC Environmental Health, 5(13):1-10.

## Additional Information about Cancer and Neurological Diseases

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) may increase the risk for certain diseases. Below are agencies with their addresses, telephone numbers, and internet sites that may be helpful in answering any questions you may have regarding the cancers and neurological diseases mentioned in the studies.

### Cancer

The American Cancer Society is a national, non-profit agency devoted to assist and answer questions one may have regarding cancers.

American Cancer Society  
2970 Clairmont Road, NE  
Suite 840  
Atlanta, Georgia 30329  
Toll Free: 800-227-2345  
<http://www.cancer.org> (<http://www.cancer.org>).

The National Cancer Institute is a Federal agency for cancer research. They can answer questions you may have about cancer. They can also provide the names of doctors in your area who treat patients with cancer.

National Cancer Institute  
Room 10A28  
31 Center Drive, MSC 2580  
Bethesda, Maryland 20892  
Toll Free: 800-4-CANCER  
<http://www.cancer.gov> (<http://www.cancer.gov>).

### Neurological Diseases

National Parkinson Foundation, Inc.  
1501 N.W. 9th Avenue / Bob Hope Road  
Miami, Florida 33136-1494  
Telephone: 305-243-6666  
Toll Free: 800-327-4545  
Fax: 305-243-5595  
<http://www.parkinson.org> (<http://www.parkinson.org>).

National Parkinson Disease Association  
135 Parkinson Avenue  
Staten Island, New York 10305  
Telephone: 718-981-8001



Toll Free: 800-223-2732

Fax: 718-981-4399

E-Mail: [apda@apdaparkinson.org](mailto:apda@apdaparkinson.org)

<http://www.apdaparkinson.org> (<http://www.apdaparkinson.org>).

Alzheimer's Association National Office

225 N. Michigan Ave., Fl. 17

Chicago, Illinois 60601

24/7 Helpline: 800-272-3900

<http://www.alz.org> (<http://www.alz.org>).

The Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) Association

27001 Agoura Road – Suite 150

Calabasas Hills, California 91301

Telephone: 818-880-9007

<http://www.alsa.org> (<http://www.alsa.org>).

## Web Based Resources

### Cancer

#### Brain:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/braincancer.html> (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/braincancer.html>).

#### Melanoma:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/melanoma.html> (<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/melanoma.html>).

#### Prostate:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/prostatecancer.html>  
(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/prostatecancer.html>).

#### Ovarian:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ovariancancer.html>  
(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/ovariancancer.html>).

### Neurological Diseases

ALS: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/amyotrophiclateralsclerosis.html>  
(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/amyotrophiclateralsclerosis.html>).

Alzheimer's disease: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alzheimersdisease.html>  
(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alzheimersdisease.html>).

Parkinson's disease: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/parkinsonsdisease.html>  
(<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/parkinsonsdisease.html>).

Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com/NIOSH>)

Flickr (<http://www.flickr.com/photos/NIOSH>)

Pinterest (<http://www.pinterest.com/cdcgov/workplace-safety-and-health/>)

Twitter (<http://twitter.com/NIOSH>)

YouTube (<http://www.youtube.com/user/NIOSHSafetyVideos>)

[NIOSH Homepage](#)

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Content source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (/niosh) Division of Surveillance, Hazard Evaluations, and Field Studies.



## Benzene

CAS ID #: 71-43-2

**Affected Organ Systems:** Hematological (Blood Forming), Immunological (Immune System), Neurological (Nervous System)

**Cancer Classification:** NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen. EPA: Known human carcinogen. IARC: Carcinogenic to humans

Please contact [NTP \(https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/webforms/index.cfm/main/formViewer/form\\_id/521/to/oroc\)](https://tools.niehs.nih.gov/webforms/index.cfm/main/formViewer/form_id/521/to/oroc), [IARC \(mailto:imo@iarc.fr\)](mailto:imo@iarc.fr), or [EPA's IRIS Hotline \(mailto:hotline.iris@epa.gov\)](mailto:hotline.iris@epa.gov) with questions on cancer and cancer classification.

**Chemical Classification:** Hydrocarbons (contain hydrogen and carbon atoms), Volatile organic compounds

**Summary:** Benzene is a colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It evaporates into the air very quickly and dissolves slightly in water. It is highly flammable and is formed from both natural processes and human activities.

Benzene is widely used in the United States; it ranks in the top 20 chemicals for production volume. Some industries use benzene to make other chemicals which are used to make plastics, resins, and nylon and synthetic fibers. Benzene is also used to make some types of rubbers, lubricants, dyes, detergents, drugs, and pesticides. Natural sources of benzene include volcanoes and forest fires. Benzene is also a natural part of crude oil, gasoline, and cigarette smoke.

### Community Members



#### **ToxFAQs** ([/toxfaq.sites/atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.asp?id=38&tid=14](https://toxfaq.sites/atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.asp?id=38&tid=14))

Fact sheet that answers the most frequently asked questions about a contaminant and its health effects.

#### **Public Health Statement** ([/phs.sites/atsdr.cdc.gov/phs.asp?id=37&tid=14](https://phs.sites/atsdr.cdc.gov/phs.asp?id=37&tid=14))

Summary about a hazardous substance taken from Chapter One of its respective ATSDR Toxicological Profile.

#### **ATSDR Camp Lejeune Site Information**

(<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/lejeune/index.html>)

U.S. Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune, North Carolina was established in 1942. In 1982, the Marine Corps discovered specific volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the drinking water provided by two of the eight water treatment plants on base.

Water from the Tarawa Terrace Treatment Plant was contaminated by PCE (perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethylene).

**Midlothian** (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/sites/midlothian/index.html>)

ATSDR and Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) are conducting an extensive review of environmental health concerns raised by the community members in Midlothian, Texas to determine if chemical releases from local industries could or have affected the health of persons and animals in the area.

## Emergency Responders



### **Medical Management Guidelines (MMG) for Acute Chemical Exposure** ([/mmg/mmg.asp?id=35&tid=14](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mmg/mmg.asp?id=35&tid=14))

Medical Management Guideline (MMG) for Acute Chemical Exposure Publication intended to aid emergency department physicians and other emergency healthcare professionals who manage acute exposures

## Toxicological and Health Professionals



### **Toxicological Profile** ([/toxprofiles/tp.asp?id=40&tid=14](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp.asp?id=40&tid=14))

Succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for a hazardous substance.

### **Addendum to the Profile** (PDF, 975KB\*)

([http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/Benzene\\_Addendum.pdf](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/Benzene_Addendum.pdf))

Addendum to the Toxicological Profile for Benzene (June 2015)

### **ToxGuide** (PDF, 75KB\*) (<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxguides/toxguide-3.pdf>)

Quick reference guide providing information such as chemical and physical properties, sources of exposure, routes of exposure, minimal risk levels, children's health, and health effects for a substance.

### **Priority List of Hazardous Substances** ([/spl/](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/prioritylist/))

Prioritization of substances based on a combination of their frequency, toxicity, and potential for human exposure at National Priorities List (NPL) sites.

### **Minimal Risk Levels (MRL)** ([/mrls/mrllist.asp#14tag](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/mrllist.asp#14tag))

The MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse, non-cancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. The information in this MRL serves as a screening tool to help public health professionals decide where to look more closely to evaluate possible risk of adverse health effects from human exposure.

### **Interaction Profiles** ([/interactionprofiles/index.asp](http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/interactionprofiles/index.asp))

Succinctly characterizes the toxicologic and adverse health effects information for mixtures of hazardous substances.

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# Population Surrounding 1,333 Superfund Remedial Sites

(Population data is from the Census Bureau's 2001-2015 ACS 5 year estimates; sites are as of FY16.)

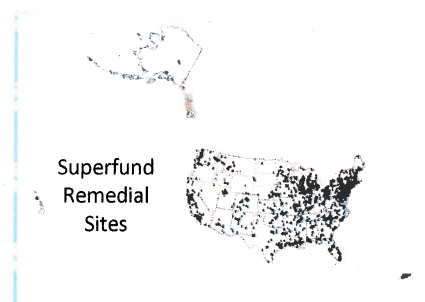
UPDATE: October 2017

Superfund Remedial sites exist in thousands of communities across the U.S. ranging from remote to large urban settings. Many of these sites are located in economically distressed communities. To help describe who benefits from EPA's Superfund Remedial Program's cleanup work, EPA collected data on the population living within 3 and 1 mile(s) of sites. These sites include Superfund final, deleted, and proposed National Priorities List (NPL) sites, as well as non-NPL Superfund Alternative Agreement sites.

## Population within 3 Miles of Sites:

The 3-mile area surrounding sites was used because it is a good representation of the geographic area where people in a community live most of their lives – where they shop, work, go to school, go to restaurants, and participate in outdoor activities. As of the end of FY16, approximately **53 million people** live within 3 miles of a Superfund site (roughly **16% of the U.S. population**) including approximately:

- 17% of all children in the U.S. under the age of 5
- 16% of all children in the U.S. under 18
- 19% of all black people in the U.S.
- 23% of all Hispanics in the U.S.
- 21% of all minorities in the U.S.
- 19% of all households in the U.S. below the poverty level
- 19% of all people with less than a high school education in the U.S.
- 25% of the linguistically isolated households in the U.S.



## Population within 1 Mile of Sites:

As of the end of FY16, approximately **15 million people** live within 1 mile of Superfund sites (roughly **5% of the U.S. population**) including approximately:

- 5% of all children in the U.S. under the age of 5
- 5% of all children in the U.S. under 18
- 5% of all black people in the U.S.
- 7% of all Hispanics in the U.S.
- 6% of all minorities in the U.S.
- 5% of all households in the U.S. below the poverty level
- 6% of all people with less than a high school education in the U.S.
- 8% of the linguistically isolated households in the U.S.

## Demographics of Near-Site Population:

While there is no single way to characterize communities located near these sites, this population is more minority, low income, linguistically isolated, and less likely to have a high school education than the U.S. population as a whole (see Table 1). As a result, these communities may have fewer resources with which to address concerns about their health and environment.

**TABLE 1: Proportions of Key Demographics in the Total Near Site Population and the Total U.S. Population**

	Population within 1 mile of All Sites	Population within 3 miles of All Sites	U.S. Population
Minority	49.3%	49.7%	38.4%
Below poverty level	16.7%	16.7%	14.7%
Linguistically isolated	8.4%	8.1%	5.2%
Less than a High School Education	16.3%	15.8%	13.5%



**TABLE 2: Detailed Data on the Population within 1 and 3 miles of Superfund Sites**

*(Sites include Superfund final, deleted, and proposed National Priorities List (NPL) sites, as well as non-NPL Superfund Alternative Agreement sites)*

Below are data on the demographic characteristics of the population surrounding Superfund Remedial sites. The table indicates whether certain population demographics near sites are above (in **bold**) or below (in *italics*) the U.S. average.

	Population Within <b>1 Mile</b> of Sites (Approximate)		Population Within <b>3 Miles</b> of Sites (Approximate)		US Population (Approximate)	
Race	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
White	66.4%	10,046,874	65.5%	34,470,332	73.6%	235,439,052
Black	12.1%	1,825,303	<b>14.7%</b>	7,742,082	12.6%	40,209,614
Asian	<b>8.3%</b>	1,253,681	<b>7.6%</b>	4,013,732	5.1%	16,245,464
Native American	0.7%	110,209	0.6%	325,960	0.8%	2,580,945
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0.4%	57,868	0.3%	146,067	0.2%	546,384
Other	<b>12.2%</b>	1,846,892	<b>11.3%</b>	5,960,305	7.8%	25,076,635
Ethnicity						
Hispanic (any race)	<b>26.1%</b>	3,944,432	<b>24.9%</b>	13,113,380	18.1%	57,779,493
Non-Hispanic (any race)	73.9%	11,196,395	75.1%	39,545,098	81.9%	262,318,601
Minority						
Minority (Includes all race & ethnicity categories except "non-Hispanic white")	<b>49.3%</b>	7,465,644	<b>49.7%</b>	26,165,579	38.4%	122,814,916
Income						
Households below the poverty level	<b>16.7%</b>	919,950	<b>16.7%</b>	3,219,925	14.7%	17,375,862
Households with a ratio of income to poverty level of two and over	61.4%	9,033,664	62.1%	31,871,549	65.3%	203,830,131
Education						
Less than a high school education	<b>16.3%</b>	1,637,451	<b>15.8%</b>	5,507,184	13.5%	28,879,991
Linguistically isolated						
Linguistically isolated households	<b>8.4%</b>	463,482	<b>8.1%</b>	1,549,407	5.2%	6,151,790
Age						
Under 5 years of age	<b>6.7%</b>	1,015,679	<b>6.6%</b>	3,462,879	6.3%	20,107,354
Under 18 years of age	22.9%	3,460,652	22.9%	12,074,107	23.3%	74,487,716
Over 64 years of age	12.3%	1,865,966	12.7%	6,711,160	14.1%	45,211,757
<b>Total Population</b>		<b>15,140,827</b>		<b>52,658,476</b>		<b>320,099,094</b>