

**EXHIBIT A - DEMOLITION AND DECONSTRUCTION**

The first item of work associated with the development of Parcels A' and B' will be deconstruction and demolition of existing structures and site features. Items that will be deconstructed / demolished are existing structures, including buildings, an existing water tank, and other existing site features, including pavements, buried utility piping, and other minor structures. To the extent practical, existing structures will be "deconstructed", allowing for maximum re-use of materials. Additionally, for structures that are demolished, materials will be recycled as appropriate.

All deconstruction and demolition activities will be coordinated with Muni prior to construction to ensure that Muni service can be provided on a continuous basis. All work shall be undertaken pursuant to permits issued by the Department of Building Inspection (DBI).

The buildings to be deconstructed / demolished in Parcel A' are primarily wood construction. Additional structures include a five-story reinforced concrete building (formerly the Bachelor Officer's Quarters), a 9,300 square foot building (the Officer's Club), and a 410,000 gallon steel water tank at the top of the Hilltop area. Building 916 (Dago Mary's) is the only building in Parcel A' that will remain.

Buildings that will be deconstructed in Parcel B' are primarily of wood and concrete construction that were formerly used for administration, storage, shops, and a variety of other purposes. Buildings that will remain in Parcel B' during the first Phase of the project include Buildings 103, 104, 115, 116, and 117. Existing buildings in both A' and B' are included in the base wide inventory of existing buildings, building types, and uses is attached as Attachment A. This information is reprinted from a report prepared by FERMA Corporation in 2000, Demolition / Deconstruction & Rehabilitation Plan and Physical Inspection Report for Hunters Point Shipyard, San Francisco, California, December 30, 2000.

Building deconstruction / demolition will start with the abatement of hazardous materials including lead paint, asbestos and other hazardous materials to be identified as part of a building survey. Hazardous materials will be abated by encapsulation, removal, and other methods as approved by the Department of Public Health (DPH) and DBI.

Appropriate methods of vector control will be used to mitigate any vermin infestations from the existing buildings.

Building deconstruction will include removal of materials for reuse and/or recycling to the extent feasible. The amount of materials that can be reused or recycled may be limited by the requirements for abatement of hazardous materials.

In addition to the deconstruction / demolition of structures as addressed above, all existing pavements, underground utilities, and overhead utilities in deconstruction / demolition areas will be removed. Concrete and asphalt pavements will be recycled and either used on site or be made available for use elsewhere to the extent feasible. Utility materials, primarily metals, will be recycled as feasible. Where transite pipe (asbestos-cement pipe) is encountered appropriate abatement methods will be used. Removal and disposal of transite pipe material will satisfy applicable requirements.

As part of a standard grubbing and clearing operation, all trees and other plant materials will be removed from future grading areas. This material will be recycled by composting for on-site uses associated with replanting and erosion control to the extent feasible.