NASA Phase 1 Groundwater Corrective Measure Study and Statement of Basis, Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Environmental Checklist

1.	**Proposed Project:**	NASA Phase 1 Groundwater cleanup
2.	**Responsible Party:**	NASA
3.	**Contact Person Information and Phone Number:**	Mindy Mathias – (916) 255-3702
4.	**Cleanup Action Location within the SSFL Site:**	NASA Area II [ND-136 target treatment area (TTA); WS-09 TTA; C-6 TTA; ND-138A (Southern Seep)]
5.	**Size of Area (acres, square feet etc.)**	Areas vary in size
6.	**Type of Proposed Cleanup:**	Groundwater Cleanup

Introduction

On July 19, 2023, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) certified the Final Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) Site Remediation Program (Certified PEIR). This Environmental Checklist addresses the environmental effects of the proposed National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Phase 1 groundwater cleanup under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15168(c), which sets forth criteria regarding use of a PEIR for later activities within the scope of that PEIR. The Phase 1 cleanup is within the scope of the program analyzed in the PEIR. The analysis within this Environmental Checklist concludes that the project would not result in a change to the project analyzed in the Certified PEIR that would result in any new significant impacts or more severe significant impacts than those identified in the Certified PEIR as the project is within the scope of and is consistent with activities described in the Certified PEIR.

The Phase 1 groundwater cleanup would be implemented in NASA Area II. There are four target treatment areas (TTAs). Individually, these areas are referred to as ND-136 TTA, WS-09 TTA, C-6 TTA, and Southern Seep Area (ND-138A), which is a component of the Coca/Delta area of impacted groundwater (AIG). Collectively these are referred to as the Phase 1 groundwater areas or the project. A description of the proposed groundwater cleanup at the four locations as well as the operation, which includes monitoring and maintenance, is provided later in this document.

The cleanup of contaminated groundwater at the NASA administered areas of the SSFL is defined as a project under CEQA, with the CEQA Lead Agency for oversight of the cleanup designated as DTSC. This cleanup project is being conducted under the DTSC-prepared Final PEIR Report for SSFL, which was Certified in July 2023. As Lead Agency, DTSC has prepared a summary to describe the proposed remedial actions for the NASA Phase 1 Groundwater Corrective Measure Study (Phase 1 Groundwater CMS) and Statement of Basis, referred to collectively as the Project. Additional details about the Project are available in the Final Phase 1 Groundwater CMS and Statement of Basis documents.

The Phase 1 groundwater cleanup is targeted at areas with high concentrations of trichloroethene (TCE) and its degradation daughter products (cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trans-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride) at the NASA groundwater source areas. The sites were selected based on groundwater concentrations exceeding 10,000 micrograms per liter (µg/L), and bedrock vapor concentrations exceeding 12,000,000 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3). The remaining NASA groundwater areas impacted by TCE and all other contaminants of concern (COCs) for groundwater contamination at the NASA SSFL sites will be addressed and remedies will be evaluated and selected in the future Phase 2 Groundwater CMS and Statement of Basis.

The Phase 1 groundwater cleanup will be conducted at four Target Treatment Areas (TTAs) named the WS-09 TTA, the ND-136 TTA, the C-6 TTA, and the Southern Seep TTA (ND-138A). Cleanup at three of these TTAs (WS-09, ND-136, and C-6) will focus on the treatment of contaminated groundwater and bedrock vapor, and the fourth (Southern Seep) will focus on the treatment and containment of contaminated water flowing at a surface seep location.

This document describes the proposed cleanup technologies and methods to be applied at each TTA and discusses the general site activities associated with the construction or mobilization activities, and operation and maintenance of these systems.

Summary of Project

Phase 1 groundwater cleanup would be implemented in NASA Area II. There are four TTAs as shown on **Figure 1,** *Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Areas Compared with Areas Evaluated in the Certified PEIR*. Individually, these areas are referred to as ND-136 TTA, WS-09 TTA, C-6 TTA, and the Southern Seep Area (see **Figure 2**, *ND-136A TTA [Alfa Area]*, **Figure 3**, *WS-09 TTA [Bravo Area]*, and **Figure 4**, *C-6 TTA [Delta Area]*). While three of the TTAs are designated by the names of wells with the highest concentrations in their respective areas, the TTAs incorporate a larger area than just the well. In addition, the Southern Seep Area, which is a component of the Coca/Delta Area, would be included in Phase 1 (see **Figure 5**, *Southern Seep [ND-138A] Area*). Collectively these are referred to as the Phase 1 groundwater areas or the project. **Table 1,** *NASA Phase 1 Groundwater Cleanup Project Characteristics*, provides the TTA name or identifier, general location, cleanup technologies to be used, and information regarding existing wells to be used.

TABLE 1
NASA PHASE 1 GROUNDWATER CLEANUP PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Target Treatment Area (TTA)	Media	General Area on Site	Treatment Technologies	Existing Well(s) to Be Used	Treatment System
ND-136	Groundwater	Alfa	EISB or P&T, MNA, LUC	ND-136	In situ system or existing GETS
	Bedrock Vapor	Alfa	BVE, MNA, LUC	ND-162 and NV-003	Vapor-phase granular activated carbon (new)
WS-09	Groundwater	Bravo	P&T, MNA, LUC	WS-09 and ND-168	Existing GETS

Target Treatment Area (TTA)	Media	General Area on Site	Treatment Technologies	Existing Well(s) to Be Used	Treatment System
C-6	Groundwater	Delta	P&T, MNA, LUC	ND-169	Existing GETS
Southern Seep (ND-138A)	Seep Groundwater	Southern Seeps (Southwestern Drainage)	P&T, MNA, LUC	ND-138A	Existing GETS

EISB = Enhanced In Situ Bioremediation
P&T = Pump and Treat
MNA = Monitored Natural Attenuation
LUC = Land Use Controls
BVE = Bedrock Vapor Extraction
GETS = Groundwater Extraction Treatment System

As shown in Table 1, cleanup at three of the four TTAs (WS-09, C-6, and Southern Seep) would result in application of the existing SSFL Groundwater Extraction Treatment System (GETS). Additionally, the Alfa area (ND-136 TTA) may also use GETS if pilot testing and monitoring demonstrates the EISB methods do not prove to be more effective than P&T. The GETS is a sitewide system located in Area I used to treat extracted groundwater.[1] Figure 1 shows the locations of the TTAs relative to the existing system.

Project Treatment Technologies and Methods

The following five technologies or methods would be used at the different locations. A detailed description of each technology can be found in each of the following sections of the Phase 1 CMS:

- **Pump & Treat (P&T)** (NASA Phase 1 Groundwater CMS Section 6.1.5)
- **Bedrock Vapor Extraction (BVE)** (NASA Phase 1 Groundwater CMS Section 4.1.1)
- **Enhanced In Situ Bioremediation (EISB)** (NASA Phase 1 Groundwater CMS Section 6.1.6)
- **Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA)** (NASA Phase 1 Groundwater CMS Section 4.1.4)
- **Land Use Controls (LUCs)** (NASA Phase 1 Groundwater CMS Section 3.4)

Project Treatment Areas

The DTSC Statement of Basis, Section 6 (Selected Remedies) provides a description of the proposed treatment methods that would be implemented at each of the TTAs. Existing groundwater wells would be used, and no new wells would be installed as part of the Phase 1 groundwater remediation mobilization. The TTAs are shown in Figure 3 of the Statement of Basis.

Routine quarterly to semiannual groundwater monitoring (e.g., water levels, sampling) would occur as well as quarterly GETS system inspections.

[1] The existing GETS and conveyance piping are shown on Figure 1 and in more detail in Draft PEIR Figure 3-8.

Mobilization Activities for Project

TTAs would be located in operational or disturbed NASA areas and would have small footprints resulting in limited areas of disturbance. Access routes between work areas and staging parking areas would be on existing roads.

The project includes the installation of small diameter conveyance pipe from extraction well ND-169 to the existing GETS pipeline (see NASA CMS Section 6.1.5.2). All other GETS infrastructure is already in place. This connection would be placed above ground. The footing supports for this piping would require small areas to be cleared.

Different types of equipment would be needed at the TTAs depending on the technology used. The project would require various types of equipment depending on the remedial technology being employed. Equipment would include, but not be limited to, forklifts, pallets, and totes. Equipment would be brought to the site and, if necessary, equipment or materials would be stored within the parking (disturbed) areas adjacent to or near the work areas.

Any purge water would be disposed of through the GETS system as is currently done on site. However, if the GETS system is down, the containerized purge water would be transported offsite for disposal.

The schedule for the NASA Phase 1 groundwater remedy plans for mobilization to begin in 2026. During this time, the following significant remediation activities may also be occurring at SSFL.

1. Boeing is scheduled to begin their site-wide surficial media (soil) cleanup in 2026. This activity will involve the removal and offsite disposal of large volumes of contaminated soil from SSFL Areas I and III.

2. The remaining four Boeing-owned buildings and a former building slab in SSFL Area IV may also be removed in 2026, but this work has not yet started and timing is uncertain. This activity will involve trucks to remove demolition debris from Area IV.

3. DOE is planning for demolition and disposal of Building 4024 in Area IV at the former Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power [SNAP] Environmental Test Facility [SETF]. This project will involve the demolition and removal of concrete, asphalt, steel, and limited soil at the Building 4024 location. This project is scheduled to commence in June 2027 and will take several months to complete.

Project Operational Activities

When operating, the active treatment systems for the Phase 1 groundwater remedy would be monitored and maintained on an ongoing basis. As indicated above, operation and maintenance would entail routine quarterly to semiannual groundwater monitoring, quarterly GETS system inspections. In addition, an operation and maintenance plan approved by DTSC would be implemented to ensure the repairs and maintenance of the systems would be conducted, as needed. For example, replacement of the treatment/filtration media, such as the activated carbon for the GETS and BVE, would occur as part of the routine maintenance.

These activities and their associated impacts are expected to be comparable to the current maintenance related to the GETS operations. The estimated time to reduce the concentrations of contaminants to below the anticipated cleanup levels for each source area TTA is described in Section 6.1.1 of the NASA Phase 1 Groundwater CMS.

Statutory Authority and Regulations

CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 describes use of a PEIR, and Section 15168(c) sets forth criteria to use a PEIR for "later activities." Specifically, Section 15168(c) states the following:

> (c) Use with Later Activities. Later activities in the program must be examined in the light of the program EIR to determine whether an additional environmental document must be prepared.
>
> (1) If a later activity would have effects that were not examined in the program EIR, a new Initial Study would need to be prepared leading to either an EIR or a Negative Declaration. That later analysis may tier from the program EIR as provided in Section 15152.
>
> (2) If the agency finds that pursuant to Section 15162, no subsequent EIR would be required, the agency can approve the activity as being within the scope of the project covered by the program EIR, and no new environmental document would be required. Whether a later activity is within the scope of a program EIR is a factual question that the lead agency determines based on substantial evidence in the record. Factors that an agency may consider in making that determination include, but are not limited to, consistency of the later activity with the type of allowable land use, overall planned density and building intensity, geographic area analyzed for environmental impacts, and covered infrastructure, as described in the program EIR.
>
> (3) An agency shall incorporate feasible mitigation measures and alternatives developed in the program EIR into later activities in the program.
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> (4) Where the later activities involve site specific operations, the agency should use a written checklist or similar device to document the evaluation of the site and the activity to determine whether the environmental effects of the operation were within the scope of the program EIR.
>
> (5) A program EIR will be most helpful in dealing with later activities if it provides a description of planned activities that would implement the program and deals with the effects of the program as specifically and comprehensively as possible. With a good and detailed project description and analysis of the program, many later activities could be found to be within the scope of the project described in the program EIR, and no further environmental documents would be required.

In accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15162, when an EIR has been certified, no subsequent EIR shall be prepared for that project unless the lead agency determines one or more of the following circumstances exist:

1. Substantial changes are proposed in the project which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects;

2. Substantial changes occur with respect to the circumstances under which the project is undertaken, which will require major revisions of the previous EIR or negative declaration due to the involvement of new significant environmental effects or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant effects; or

3. New information of substantial importance, which was not known and could not have been known with the exercise of reasonable diligence at the time the previous EIR was certified as complete or the negative declaration was adopted, shows any of the following:

    a. The project will have one or more significant effects not discussed in the previous EIR or negative declaration;

    b. Significant effects previously examined will be substantially more severe than shown in the previous EIR;

    c. Mitigation measures or alternatives previously found not to be feasible would in fact be feasible, and would substantially reduce one or more significant effects of the project, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative; or

    d. Mitigation measures or alternatives which are considerably different from those analyzed in the previous EIR would substantially reduce one or more significant effects on the environment, but the project proponents decline to adopt the mitigation measure or alternative.

Evaluation of Environmental Effects

The environmental impacts of the project are evaluated in Table 2 of this document. For each impact area addressed in the Certified PEIR, this document describes and relies on the analysis for the overall site cleanup in the Certified PEIR. This document relies on and incorporates the applicable and feasible mitigation measures from the Certified PEIR.

As shown in figures and discussed in the following analysis, the Phase 1 groundwater cleanup would occur within areas identified in the Certified PEIR that are located within the SSFL PEIR Site Boundary (see Figure 1). In addition, the Phase 1 groundwater cleanup would require mobilization activities and operation and maintenance activities consistent with the types and level of activities described in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, the project would not result in a change to the project analyzed in the Certified PEIR that would result in any new significant impacts or more severe significant impacts than those identified in the Certified PEIR as the project is within the scope of and is consistent with activities described in the Certified PEIR.

In addition, there have been no substantial changes with respect to the circumstances under which the project would be undertaken that are expected to result in new or more severe significant impacts. Finally, no mitigation measures were identified that were previously found not to be feasible that would in fact be feasible to substantially reduce the project's significant impacts but that the responsible party (RP) declined to adopt. Also, there are no mitigation measures that are considerably different from those analyzed in the Certified PEIR that would substantially reduce the project's significant effects on the environment but that the RP declined to adopt. Therefore, DTSC has determined that the project is within the scope of the SSFL Site Remediation Program and the Certified PEIR pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15168 and does not implicate any of the conditions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15162 requiring preparation of further CEQA documentation. No new significant or substantially more severe environmental impacts have been identified in connection with the project that were not previously considered in the Certified PEIR. No new significant or substantially more severe impacts are anticipated to occur; all applicable mitigation measures identified in the Certified PEIR will be implemented, and no new mitigation measures are required.

Determination (To be completed by DTSC)

On the basis of this Consistency Checklist and the substantial evidence supporting it:

☒ I find that all of the effects of the proposed decision document (a) have been covered in the SSFL Site Remediation Program Certified PEIR, and (b) all applicable mitigation measures identified in the PEIR will be implemented. The proposed decision document is, therefore, within the scope of the Certified PEIR. No additional CEQA documentation is required.

☐ I find that the proposed decision document will have effects that were not covered in the SSFL Site Remediation Program Certified PEIR. These effects are less than significant without any mitigation beyond what is already required pursuant to the Certified PEIR. An Addendum to the SSFL PEIR will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed decision document will have effects that were not covered in the SSFL Site Remediation Program Certified PEIR or will have effects that are substantially more severe than those covered in the Certified PEIR. Although these effects may be significant in the absence of additional mitigation beyond the adopted MMRP, revisions to the proposed decision document or additional mitigation measures have been agreed to by RPs that would avoid or reduce the effects so that clearly no significant effects would occur. A Mitigated Negative Declaration will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed decision document will have significant environmental effects that are (a) new and were not covered in the SSFL Site Remediation Program Certified PEIR and/or (b) substantially more severe than those covered in the Certified PEIR. Because one or more effects may be significant and cannot be clearly mitigated to a less-than-significant level, an Environmental Impact Report will be prepared.



Signature	01/16/2026 Date
Steven Becker, P.G. Printed Name	Branch Chief Title

TABLE 2
NASA GROUNDWATER CLEANUP ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

BVE	Bedrock Vapor Extraction	NI	No impact
CMS	Corrective Measures Study	LTS	Less than significant
EISB	Enhanced In-Situ Bioremediation	LTSM	Less than significant with mitigation
GETS	Groundwater Extraction Treatment System	SU	Significant unavoidable
MM	Mitigation Measures	TTAs	target treatment areas

	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	**Impact Determination**	**MMs**	**Impact Analysis**	**Applicable PEIR MMs**	**Impact Determination**	**Within the Scope of Certified PEIR**
Aesthetics *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.1-1 through 4.1-35*						
IMPACT 4.1-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.1-35 through 4.1-37)*	LTSM	AQ-2, AQ-3, AQ-5, and BIO-6	The project, including the mobilization activities and ongoing monitoring, would occur in Area II, with the closest project area being over 1 mile from the Sage Ranch Loop Trail. All work and ongoing monitoring and maintenance would be interior to the site. Ground disturbance and activity would be primarily within disturbed areas. The project would include installation of an above ground vault and placement of conveyance pipes at C-6 TTA. Therefore, the project would not substantially degrade the visual character of the site, or views of a scenic vista. The project would implement MMs AQ-3 and AQ-5, and impacts to visibility would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR since activity levels would be lower than that evaluated in the Certified PEIR. MMs AQ-2 and BIO-6 would not apply as the project would be limited to minimal grading, excavation, and revegetation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	AQ-3 and AQ-5	LTSM	Yes
IMPACT 4.1-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.1-41 through 4.1-42)*	LTS	None Required	The project site is not located within the view of a state scenic highway and would not be visible from a designated State Scenic Highway. The project would occur within disturbed areas within Area II. Therefore, impacts from mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.1-3a: Would the overall site cleanup substantially degrade the	LTSM	AQ-2, AQ-3,	The activities necessary to implement the groundwater cleanup, such as the installation of conveyance pipe and a vault at C-6 TTA, extraction at existing wells, and the ongoing monitoring and maintenance would be	AQ-3 and AQ-5	LTSM	Yes

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
existing visual or community character or quality of the site and its surroundings? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.1-43 through 4.1-49)*		AQ-5, and BIO-6	consistent with activities analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The activities would occur within Area II and would not be visible to viewers. In addition, the level of activity would be minimal and would not require a large amount of equipment or truck trips and therefore, would not substantially degrade the existing visual quality or community character. The project would implement MMs AQ-3 and AQ-5 and given the limited activity that would occur with project mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance, impacts would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. MMs AQ-2 and BIO-6 would not apply as the project would result in minimal grading, excavation and revegetation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.1-4a: Would the overall site cleanup create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect daytime or nighttime views in the area? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.1-53 through 4.1-54)*	LTS	None Required	As discussed in the Certified PEIR, project mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance would occur during daylight hours. The project would occur in Area II, which is internal to the site, and would not result in a significant amount of light or glare or any new sources that would substantially affect daytime or nighttime views in the area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
Air Quality *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, Thresholds of Significance, and Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.2-1 through 4.2-40*						
IMPACT 4.2-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in conflicts with or obstruction of implementation of the applicable air quality plans? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.2-40 through 4.2-41)*	SU	AQ-1 through AQ-5, BIO-6, GHG-1 though GHG-3, and HAZ-2	The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipe from the existing well head at C-6 TTA to the existing GETS system as well as ongoing monitoring and maintenance. As discussed in the Certified PEIR, the project would not result in any population growth, and employees are expected to commute from the local area. The reduction measures identified in the applicable air quality plans for transportation reduction are not applicable to this project. Therefore, the project would not conflict with the growth assumptions in the applicable air quality plans. The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities, which are discussed in further detail below in Impact 4.2-2a. The project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in parking areas located on paved or previously disturbed areas. The project would implement applicable MMs AQ-1,	AQ-1, AQ-3, AQ-5, GHG-1, and GHG-2	SU	Yes

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
			AQ-3, AQ-5, GHG-1, and GHG-2 and impacts would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. MMs AQ-2, AQ-4, AQ-6, and BIO-6 would not apply as the project would not result in heavy grading, excavation activities, or cause ground disturbance in areas requiring revegetation. The project's limited and small-scale mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities would not result in an exceedance of the GHG emissions threshold of significance and MM GHG-3 does not apply (refer to additional discussion in Impact 4.6-1a). Other cleanup activities not associated with this project could occur concurrently, as discussed in the Project Description. Cleanup activities are currently underway in the Area I Burn Pit under emergency orders and are expected to be complete by the end of 2025. Boeing site-wide surficial media (soil) cleanup could begin in 2026. It is likely that mobilization activities associated with the NASA Phase 1 remedy, which are minor, would be completed prior to the start of the Boeing soil cleanup, although project operation and maintenance activities would be periodically ongoing during the Boeing cleanup. The removal of Boeing buildings in Area IV has not yet started and timing is uncertain but could also overlap. The DOE removal of Building 4024 would likely occur in 2027 after mobilization associated with the NASA Phase 1 remedy are completed, but project operation and maintenance activities would also be periodically ongoing during the DOE project. Nonetheless, these other activities would likely not require use of heavy-duty equipment in excess of the equipment fleet and horsepower assumptions analyzed in the Certified PEIR.. Other activities would not result in any population growth and employees would commute from the local area such that no conflicts with the growth assumptions in the applicable air quality plans would occur. The Certified PEIR concluded that overall site cleanup impacts would be significant and unavoidable due to emissions occurring in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) in excess of applicable standards due to emissions associated with haul truck trips. While the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips and mobilization activities would be completed prior to most of the activities with the above-referenced Boeing project and prior to the start of the DOE project, there could be overlapping of emissions from project operation and maintenance activities and the Boeing soil cleanup and DOE building removal. Specifically, the overlapping of project operation and maintenance activities and the Boeing soil cleanup and DOE building removal could generate up to the maximum allowed 96 trucks per day, which would result in significant and unavoidable emissions from haul trucks traveling through the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), as was analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, impacts would be significant and unavoidable but would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
IMPACT 4.2-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in violation of air quality standards or contribute substantially to existing or projected air quality violations? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.2-43 through 4.2-55)*	SU	AQ-1 through AQ-6, BIO-6, GHG-1 through GHG-3, HAZ-2, and TRANS-1	As shown in Table 4.2-4 on page 4.2-15 of the Certified PEIR, the Ventura County portion of the South Central Coast Air Basin is designated as serious nonattainment for the federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) ozone standards and as nonattainment for the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) for ozone and respirable particulate matter (PM10). The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities. The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipe from the existing well head to the existing GETS pipelines at one location (C-6 TTA) requiring minimal soil disturbance and surficial excavation to approximately 8 inches below the ground surface. Minimal excavation would be needed, and the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. As detailed in the Certified PEIR (Appendix D), air pollutant emissions are associated with onsite and offsite activities, with the majority of the emissions occurring offsite primarily due to truck travel emissions (PEIR Appendix D Table 6-1 and Table 7-1, which shows that onsite emissions constitute a smaller portion of the total emissions). In the Certified PEIR analysis, trucks were assumed to travel to potential disposal facilities that would result in the maximum truck vehicle miles traveled and corresponding maximum offsite air pollutant emissions. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips. The majority of the emissions from the project would result from onsite activities and daily worker commute vehicles. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored as needed (at C-6 TTA) in the designated parking area located on paved or previously disturbed areas. The project would implement applicable MMs AQ-1, AQ-3, AQ-5, GHG-1, and GHG-2, and impacts related to the violation of air quality standards or substantial contribution to existing or projected air quality violations would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. MMs AQ-2, AQ-4, AQ-6, and BIO-6 would not apply as the project would not result in heavy grading, excavation activities, or cause ground disturbance of areas requiring revegetation. The project's limited and small-scale mobilization activities would not result in an exceedance of the GHG emissions threshold of significance and MM GHG-3 does not apply (refer to additional discussion in Impact 4.6-1a). As discussed in Impact 4.2-1a, other cleanup activities not associated with this project could occur on the site at the same time. Cleanup activities currently underway in the Area I Burn Pit under emergency orders are expected to be complete by the end of 2025. Boeing site-wide surficial	AQ-1, AQ-3, AQ-5, GHG-1, and GHG-2	SU	Yes

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
			media (soil) cleanup could begin in 2026. It is likely that mobilization activities associated with the NASA Phase 1 remedy, which are minor, would be completed prior to the start of the Boeing soil removal activities, although project operation and maintenance activities would be periodically ongoing during the Boeing project. The removal of Boeing buildings in Area IV has not yet started and timing is uncertain but could overlap. The DOE removal of Building 4024 would likely occur in 2027 after mobilization activities associated with the NASA Phase 1 are completed, but project operation and maintenance activities would also be periodically ongoing during the DOE project. Thus, the NASA Phase 1 remedy would result in minimal mobilization activities and likely be in the operation and maintenance phase when the Boeing soil project is underway. Furthermore, as discussed in Impact 4.2-1a, these other activities would not likely require use of heavy-duty equipment in excess of the equipment fleet and horsepower assumptions analyzed in the Certified PEIR. As discussed in Impact 4.2-1a, while the project would not require use of heavy-duty equipment in excess of the equipment fleet and horsepower assumptions analyzed in the Certified PEIR and mobilization activities would be completed prior to most of the other activities that would occur concurrently, there could be overlapping of emissions during project operation and maintenance activities. Specifically, the overlapping of project operation and maintenance activities and the Boeing soil cleanup and DOE building removal could generate up to the maximum allowed 96 trucks per day, which would result in significant and unavoidable emissions from haul trucks traveling through the SCAB, as was analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, the project's impacts would be significant and unavoidable but would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.2-3a: Would the overall site cleanup expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of CO, NOx, PM10, PM2.5, and TACs? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.2-59 through 4.2-62)*	LTS	None Required	As discussed in Impact 4.2-2a, the project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities . The project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips. Therefore, CO hotspot impacts would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily construction workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR, which would generate less emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, PM2.5, and TACs, including less emissions of diesel particulate matter. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored as needed at C-6 TTA in the designated parking area located on paved or previously disturbed areas. In addition, the project would occur within the site in Area II more than 0.3 mile from the nearest sensitive receptor. Thus, project activities would	None	LTS	Yes

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			occur further away from sensitive receptors than analyzed in the Certified PEIR, which reduces localized emission impacts due to increased pollutant dispersion. The enhanced in-situ biological treatment (EISB) method would require the addition of chemicals to induce treatment of contaminants in groundwater. The chemicals may consist of emulsified vegetable oil, a nutrient package that includes nitrogen, phosphorus, and vitamin B12, a buffering agent, and a bioaugmentation culture. This mixture would not be considered hazardous and would not contribute to TAC emission impacts. Therefore, the project would not generate emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, PM2.5, and TACs, that would expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations of such pollutants beyond that analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, the project's impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.2-4a: Would the overall site cleanup result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the region is nonattainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.2-66 through 4.2-67)*	SU	AQ-1 through AQ-5, BIO-6, GHG-1 through GHG-3, HAZ-2, and TRANS-1	As discussed in Impact 4.2-2a, the project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization activities and would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily construction workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in the designated parking area at C-6 TTA. The project would implement applicable MMs AQ-1, AQ-3, AQ-5, GHG-1, and GHG-2 and impacts would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. MMs AQ-2, AQ-4, AQ-6, and BIO-6 would not apply as the project would not result in heavy grading, excavation activities, or cause ground disturbance in areas requiring revegetation. The project's limited and small-scale mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities would not result in an exceedance of the GHG emissions threshold of significance and MM GHG-3 does not apply (refer to additional discussion in Impact 4.6-1a). With respect to cumulative impacts, as analyzed in the Certified PEIR, cumulative impacts are assessed based on exceedance of growth forecasts within applicable AQMPs as well as the generation of emissions that exceed thresholds. As discussed in Impact 4.2-1a and 4.2-2a, the project would not exceed the growth forecasts within applicable AQMPs. In addition, the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project would also comply with and implement all applicable MMs from the Certified PEIR. Nonetheless, overlapping of emissions from project mobilization activities and other cleanup activities that could occur concurrently and from project operation and maintenance activities and the other cleanup activities	AQ-1, AQ-3, AQ-5, GHG-1, and GHG-2	SU	Yes

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			could exceed emissions standards consistent with the conclusions in the Certified PEIR. Specifically, the overlapping activities could generate up to the maximum allowed 96 trucks per day, which would result in significant and unavoidable emissions from haul trucks traveling through the SCAB, as was analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, the project's impact and cumulative-level impact would be significant and unavoidable and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.2-5a: Would the overall site cleanup create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.2-69 through 4.2-70)*	LTS	None Required	The project would include equipment to install conveyance pipes and a vault at C-6 TTA, which would use gasoline or diesel. The construction materials may include the use of glues for piping. The BVE would involve applying a vacuum to wells converted to vapor extraction wells to draw vapors from fractures in bedrock above the subsurface water table. The EISB method would require the addition of chemicals to induce treatment of contaminants in groundwater. While construction equipment and the use of glues could produce discernible odors, such odors would be intermittent and localized to the work area. During operations, the BVE would extract volatile organic compound (VOC) laden air, which would be treated by pumping the vapor though GAC in canisters prior to releasing the treated air into the atmosphere. Liquid condensate from the air vapor would be captured and either treated onsite or disposed of offsite. Therefore, the BVE would not emit objectionable odors to the environment. The EISB would extract groundwater containing VOCs such as trichloroethene. However, the extracted groundwater would be contained within the pipeline and EISB treatment system and would not emit objectionable odors to the environment. The project would remove and treat VOC from groundwater. In addition, the project would occur within the site in Area II more than 0.3 mile from the nearest receptor. Given the level and temporary nature of the activity as well as the location on the site, the project would have no impacts with respect to odors affecting a substantial number of people and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes

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IMPACT 4.2-6a: Would the overall site cleanup trigger the release and propagation of spores from Coccidioides immiti, a fungus known for causing Valley Fever? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.2-71 through 4.2-72)*	LTSM	HAZ-1 through HAZ-3, HYDRO-1, HYDRO-2, TRANS-1, and AQ-6	The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization activities and minimal excavation. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in designated parking areas located on paved or previously disturbed areas. The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes and pipe supports at C-6 TTA. The wells would discharge extracted water to aboveground water conveyance pipes plumbed into the existing GETS system. The project would be required to comply with regulatory requirements to control fugitive dust emissions, which includes VCAPCD Rule 55. Rule 55 requires implementation of fugitive dust controls, such as watering or use of non-toxic chemical dust suppressant, to prevent visible dust beyond the property line and dust track out. In addition, the California Labor Code (California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 5144) requires respiratory protection of on-site workers via engineering control and/or respirators. Therefore, based on the limited and small-scale mobilization activities associated with the project and with required regulatory compliance, the project would result in less than significant impacts and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
Biological Resources *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.3-1 through 4.3-80*						
IMPACT 4.3-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup have a substantial adverse effect either directly or through habitat modification on Braunton's milk-vetch or its designated critical habitat? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.3-81 through 4.3-82)*	SU	BIO-1 through BIO-4	Based on review of aerial imagery and vegetation communities within the proposed groundwater cleanup locations, access, mobilization areas, and parking as well as operational and maintenance activities associated with the groundwater cleanup at the four locations would not occur within suitable habitat for Braunton's milk-vetch and are not located within designated critical habitat (see **Figure 6**, Braunton's Milk-Vetch Critical Habitat). Therefore, the project would result in no impact and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.3-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup have a substantial adverse effect either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans,	SU	BIO-1, BIO-2, BIO-4 through BIO-18, BIO-20, BIO-24, and BIO-25	Based on review of aerial imagery, the TTAs are located within disturbed areas; however, the ND-136 and Southern Seep Area support suitable habitat for special-status species (see **Figures 7a through 7d**). ND-136 is located within grassland and the Southern Seep Area is located within aquatic/riparian habitat. Since tree and vegetation removal would be avoided at the Southern Seep Area, there would be no impacts anticipated to sensitive species. Brush clearing to support mobilization activities, parking, and operational and maintenance activities would be conducted at other locations using hand tools to avoid ground disturbance. As indicated in the Project Description, two weeks prior to any brush clearance, a biological resources (bio-clearance) survey would be conducted. Due to the lack of ground disturbance, additional	BIO-16	LTSM	Yes

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policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or US FWS? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.3-86 through 4.3-94*			monitoring would not be required. Potential noise-related impacts to nesting avian species may occur at the four groundwater cleanup locations. With implementation of MM BIO-16, impacts to nesting avian species would be avoided/minimized. With mitigation, project impacts would be less than significant, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.3-3a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW or USFWS? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.3-104 through 4.3-107*	SU	BIO-6, BIO-19, and BIO-20	The Southern Seep area is located within a seep and supports riparian habitat; however, there would be no removal of riparian trees or vegetation (see Figure 7d). Additionally, pumping of groundwater for treatment at this location would be at a rate that would not result in reduced availability of groundwater that may be supporting the existing riparian habitat. Thus, no impacts would occur at this location, no MMs would be necessary, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. Based on review of aerial imagery, the activities associated with the other three groundwater cleanup locations would occur within disturbed areas that do not appear to support riparian or sensitive natural communities (see Figures 7a through 7c). No impacts would occur at these locations, and no MMs would be necessary. Impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.3-4a: Would the overall site cleanup have a substantial adverse effect on federally or state protected wetlands and waters through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other measures? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.3-112 through 4.3-114*	SU	BIO-4 and BIO-21	The Southern Seep area is located along the Southwestern Drainage that may be considered federally or state protected wetlands and/or waters (see **Figure 8d**). There would be no direct disturbance to the Southwestern Drainage and no removal of riparian trees or vegetation during mobilization or monitoring and maintenance. Additionally, pumping of groundwater for treatment at this location would be at a rate that would not result in reduced availability of groundwater that may be supporting the existing aquatic and riparian habitat. Thus, no impacts would occur at this location, and no MMs would be necessary. The other three TTAs are not located in wetlands or waters (see **Figures 8a through 8c)**. Thus, no impacts would occur at these locations, and no MMs would be necessary. Impacts for this threshold would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.3-5a: Would the overall site cleanup interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use	LTSM	BIO-12, BIO-16, BIO-22	While there are no records of wildlife nursery sites at SSFL, the proposed groundwater cleanup locations provide opportunities for localized wildlife movement, including migratory and resident birds that may be nesting adjacent to work areas. MM BIO-16 requires avoidance of migratory nesting birds and raptors and their nests when cleanup activities would be conducted during the nesting bird season and would reduce potential impacts to less-than-significant levels. Due to the short-term nature of the mobilization activities, operational and maintenance activities, and the fact that mostly existing infrastructure in disturbed areas would be used,	BIO-16	LTSM	Yes

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of native wildlife nursery sites? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.3-117 through 4.3-118*			roadkill associated with increased traffic on local roads would be less than significant. Therefore, impacts under this threshold would be less than significant with mitigation and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.3-6a: Would the overall site cleanup conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or locally important species or communities? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.3-121 through 4.3-122*	SU	BIO-1 through BIO-25	Project activities, including mobilization as well as operational and maintenance activities, would not be expected to conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, since native vegetation removal and tree removal would be avoided. No impact would occur, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.3-7: Would the overall site cleanup or initial activities conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan? *(Certified PEIR page 4.3-125)*	NI	None Required	The project site is not located within an adopted or approved habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan. No impact would occur, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
Cultural Resources *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.4-1 through 4.4-99*						
IMPACT 4.4-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	SU	CUL-1 through CUL-10	The project would use existing wells at all four locations and therefore, the proposed work activities would not include excavations associated with boring/drilling. In addition, brush clearing would be performed with hand tools that would not blade the ground surface (brush would be cut 2 inches above ground surface) and therefore not cause ground-disturbing impacts. Lastly, vehicle access and parking at each location would be limited to existing roads or heavily disturbed areas covered in gravel. Since none of these proposed work activities would include excavation, they do not have the potential to impact archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources.	***C-6***: CUL-1 through CUL-8 ***Southern Seep***: CUL-8 ***(ND-136A and WS-***	***C-6 and Southern Seep:*** SU ***ND-136Aand WS-09:*** NI	Yes

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(Certified PEIR pages 4.4-99 through 4.4-104)			However, C-6 TTA would include conveyance pipes that would be supported on small above-grade footings that would require excavation, and grading would be required in association with the construction of an above-grade vault. It is anticipated that excavations for these activities would be 8 inches below the ground surface. Although no known archaeological resources have been identified within C-6 TTA, the length and intensity of human occupation of the region indicates that there is potential to encounter previously unknown archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources during excavation activities at this TTA. MMs CUL-1 through CUL-8 would avoid, minimize, reduce, or compensate for potential impacts to archaeological resources in the event of an inadvertent discovery during construction. However, these measures may not mitigate impacts to a less-than-significant level, particularly if a resource is found to be individually eligible for the CRHR under Criteria 1 (Associated with Important Events), 2 (Associated with Important Persons), or 3 (Distinctive Characteristics) or as a contributor to the Simi Hills Archaeological District (District). Therefore, impacts of the C-6 TTA cleanup to archaeological resources qualifying as historical resources or unique archaeological resources, would be significant and unavoidable and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. One of the proposed brush clearing areas at the Southern Seep Area is located within one of loci of the Burro Flats Site Complex resource (CA-VEN-1072) while another brush clearing area is in the immediate vicinity of another loci of the resource. The Burro Flats Site Complex resource is listed in the NHRP/CRHR and is a contributor to the SSFL TCP and the District. Although mobilization activities at the Southern Seep Area would not directly impact the resource given that activities would utilize existing infrastructure and work activities would not involve excavation, indirect impacts to the resource could result from an increase in personnel and human activity at the TTA. As a result, MM CUL-8 would avoid, minimize, reduce, or compensate for potential indirect impacts to the Burro Flats Site Complex resource. However, these measures may not mitigate impacts to a less-than-significant level; therefore, impacts from activities at the Southern Seep Area to archaeological resources would be significant and unavoidable, which would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. None of remaining archaeological resources within the SSFL site that qualify as historical resources for individual listing or known contributors to the District are located within the other TTA sites (ND-136A, WS-09 and C-6). The ongoing groundwater monitoring and maintenance would require intermittent activity at each of the locations that would include various limited pieces of equipment, such as trucks for delivery of EISB treatment	***09: None)***		

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			chemicals, fork lists, supersacks, and transport for workers. Repairs and maintenance of the systems would be completed, as needed. As these activities would not include excavations, no direct impacts to archaeological resources would occur; however, indirect impacts from an increase in personnel and human activity could occur to the Burro Flats Site Complex resource at the Southern Seep TTA. As a result, MM CUL-8 would avoid, minimize, reduce, or compensate for potential indirect impacts to the Burro Flats Site Complex resource.			
IMPACT 4.4-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource as a result of the physical destruction and alteration to the characteristics of the property that convey its significance and qualify it for inclusion in the CRHR as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 21074? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.4-111 through 4.4-114)*	SU	CUL-1 through CUL-16, BIO-2, BIO-6, BIO-12, AND BIO-19	The entire project site is located within, and is encompassed by, a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) that is eligible for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources and qualifies as a tribal cultural resource under CEQA. This resource is also known as the SSFL TCP resource. Although topographic features (including mountain peaks and rock outcroppings) are located in the vicinity of the four sites, none are located within the TTA sites and, therefore, the project would not impact these contributing elements of the SSFL TCP resource. Moreover, brush clearance activities would be limited or would be located in disturbed areas and therefore would not impact the sensitive natural plant or animal communities that would qualify as contributing elements of the SSFL TCP at these four locations. One of the proposed brush clearing areas at the Southern Seep Area is located within one of loci of the Burro Flats Site Complex resource (CA-VEN-1072) while another brush clearing area is in the immediate vicinity of another loci of the resource. The Burro Flats Site Complex resource is listed in the NHRP/CRHR and is a contributor to the SSFL TCP and the Simi Hills Archaeological District. However, since proposed work activities at the Southern Seep Area would utilize existing infrastructure, would not involve excavation, and brush clearing would be limited, the Southern Seep Area would cause no impact to the Burro Flats Site Complex resource (CA-VEN-1072), and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. No other known prehistoric and multicomponent archaeological sites, and prehistoric rock art, are located within the ND-138A TTA site or any of the other TTA sites. However, contributing elements to the SSFL TCP could be inadvertently disturbed and thereby directly impacted during excavation associated with footing supports for the conveyance piping and construction of a new vault at C-6 TTA. Implementation of Mitigation Measures CUL-1 through CUL-8 and CUL-11 through CUL-13 would avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for impacts to the SSFL TCP, but because previously unknown archaeological resources may be irreversibly impacted during any discoveries associated with the groundwater cleanup, mitigation	***C-6:*** CUL-1 through CUL-8 and CUL-11 through CUL-13 ***Southern Seep,:*** CUL-8, CUL-11 through CUL-13 ***ND-136A and WS-09:*** *CUL-11 through CUL-13*	***C-6:*** SU ***ND-136A, Southern Seep, and WS-09:*** LTSM	Yes

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			measures may not reduce impacts to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, as was determined in the Certified PEIR, impacts at the C-6 TTA to tribal cultural resources would be significant and unavoidable and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. There are no ground disturbing activities proposed at ND-136A, Southern Seep, and WS-09. However, NASA would be required to communicate with Interested Tribes regarding proposed work activities regardless of whether those activities would be ground disturbing and Interested Tribes may request access to the SSFL property for traditional, ceremonial, or religious uses regardless of whether any work activities are being implemented. Lastly, documentation related to annual reporting, site condition verification, or other documentation may be prepared that would need to be reviewed by Interested Tribes. MMs CUL-11 through CUL-13 would reduce the significant impact to tribal cultural resources to a less-than-significant level at these three TTAs. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. The ongoing groundwater monitoring and maintenance would require intermittent activity at each of the locations including repairs and maintenance to equipment and vehicle access for transport of workers and deliveries of supplies and equipment. However, these operational activities would cause no impact to tribal cultural resources, including the SSFL TCP, since the activities would not involve excavation activities or alter existing boulder outcroppings, and the work would be conducted in disturbed areas. Therefore, the project would not impact the sensitive natural plant or animal communities that would qualify as contributing elements of the SSFL TCP and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.4-3a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of built environment resources qualifying as historical resources as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5? *(Certified PEIR page 4.4-119)*	No Impact	None Required	The Southern Seep Area and C-6 TTA are located outside of the Coca Test Area Historic District and no built environment resources are located within the TTA areas. Therefore, there would be no impact to a built environment resource that qualifies as a historical resource, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. WS-09 TTA is located within the Bravo Test Area Historic District but all built environment resources associated with the District were demolished in 2021; therefore, there would be no impact to a built environment resource that qualifies as a historical resource, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. ND-136A TTA is located within the Alfa Test Area Historic District. The project would utilize existing infrastructure and would not require drilling of boreholes for new wells. Brush clearing activities would occur in several areas of the TTA. These activities would cause no impact to a built	None	NI	Yes

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			environment resource that qualifies as a historical resource, including the District, and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. The ongoing groundwater monitoring and maintenance would require intermittent activity at each of the locations including repairs and maintenance to equipment and vehicle access for transport of workers and deliveries of supplies and equipment. However, these operational activities would cause no impact to a built environment resource and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.4-4a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.4-121 through 4.4-122)*	LTSM	CUL-17	The project would utilize existing wells at the four locations; therefore, the proposed work activities would not include excavations associated with boring/drilling. Moreover, excavations for the above ground vault and small footings at C-6 TTA to support the above grade conveyance pipes would not reach 3 feet below the surface in depth; therefore, these activities do not have the potential to encounter paleontological resources. In addition, brush clearing and ongoing monitoring and maintenance at the four locations would not result in excavation. Lastly, vehicle access and parking at each location would be limited to existing roads or heavily disturbed areas covered in gravel. Therefore, no impacts to paleontological resource would occur and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.4-5a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup disturb human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.4-124 through 4.4-125)*	LTSM	CUL-1 through CUL-6 and CUL-18	The project would use existing wells at all four locations; therefore, the mobilization activities would not include excavations associated with boring/drilling. In addition, brush clearing and ongoing monitoring and maintenance at the four locations would not result in excavation. Lastly, vehicle access and parking at each location would be limited to existing roads or heavily disturbed areas covered in gravel. Since none of these proposed work activities would include excavation, they do not have the potential to impact human remains. However, C-6 TTA would include ground disturbing activities for footings to support conveyance pipes and for the installation of an above ground vault. Although no known human remains have been identified within the project site, the length and intensity of human occupation of the region indicates that there is potential to encounter human remains within the project site at depth during these excavation activities. Implementation of MMs CUL-1 through CUL-6, and CUL-18 would reduce the significant impact to a less-than-significant level. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. One of the proposed brush clearing areas at the Southern Seep Area is located within one of loci of the Burro Flats Site Complex resource (CA-VEN-1072) while another brush clearing area is in the immediate vicinity of another loci of the resource. The Burro Flats Site Complex is listed in	***C-6***: CUL-1 through CUL-6 and CUL-18 ***(ND-136A, Southern Seep, and WS-09: None)***	***C-6***: LTSM ***ND-136A, Southern Seep, and WS-09***: NI	Yes

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			the NHRP/CRHR and is a contributor to the SSFL TCP and the Simi Hills Archaeological District. Therefore, these areas have the potential to retain human remains at depth. However, since proposed work activities at the Southern Seep Area TTA would utilize existing infrastructure and other work activities, including brush clearance, would not include excavation or other ground-disturbing activity, the Southern Seep Area TTA would cause no impact to human remains and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. Similar to the Southern Seep Area, the mobilization activities for WS-09 and ND-136A TTAs would not include excavation or other ground disturbing activity. Therefore, no impact to human remains would occur at these locations and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. The ongoing groundwater monitoring and maintenance would require intermittent activity at each of the locations including repairs and maintenance to equipment and vehicle access for transport of workers and deliveries of supplies and equipment. However, these operational activities would not include excavations and therefore would cause no impact to human remains and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
Geology and Soils *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on pages 4.5-1 through 4.5-21*						
IMPACT 4.5-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in the exposure of people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: • Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault?	LTSM	GEO-1 and HYDRO-1	The project components, which include existing wells, existing and new conveyance piping, and a new above ground vault would not be located on an active earthquake fault, and liquefaction and lateral spreading are unlikely due to the thin nature of soils at SSFL. The project would include monitoring and maintenance at the four locations, all of which are in relatively flat areas not susceptible to landslides. No excavation would occur in sloped areas and thus the project would not cause landslides. The new conveyance pipes from the existing wells to the existing GETS system and the vault at C-6 TTA would be above ground; pipes would be flexible and would be placed at grade or on supports. New infrastructure would not be placed underground. Installation and use of pipes would not cause or be susceptible to damage from seismic events. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in designated parking areas on paved areas or previously disturbed areas and would not cause or be susceptible to damage from seismic events. Impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes

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• Strong seismic ground shaking? • Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction? • Landslides? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.5-22 through 4.5-24)*						
IMPACT 4.5-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.5-26 through 4.5-28)*	LTSM	AQ-4, BIO-6, GEO-1 and HYDRO-1	The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes with relatively small pads at C-6 TTA that would not be placed in drainages susceptible to erosion. During operation, the existing wells would discharge extracted water to aboveground water conveyance pipes plumbed into the existing GETS system. No water would be discharged to the ground and thus would not cause erosion. The existing and new conveyance pipes from the wells to the GETS system would be flexible pipes and would be at grade or on supports. No excavation that could result in erosion or loss of topsoil for pipes would occur. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in designated parking areas located on paved or previously disturbed areas. Erosion prevention best management practices, (e.g., straw wattles, silt fences) would be used to prevent erosion from stormwater runoff, if any. Ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities would not result in heavy grading, excavation activities, or cause ground disturbance of areas requiring revegetation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.5-3a: Would the overall site cleanup be located on a geologic unit that is unstable or includes soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of project implementation, and result in onsite or offsite landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.5-32 through 4.5-34)*	LTSM	GEO-1, BIO-6, HYDRO-1, and AQ-4	The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes with relatively small pads at C-6 TTA; no buildings would be constructed. The weight of the new pads would not be sufficient to cause settlement. None of the project components, which includes conveyance piping and equipment, would be located on areas susceptible to landslides, liquefaction, or lateral spreading. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in designated parking areas located on paved or previously disturbed areas. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes

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IMPACT 4.5-4a: Would the overall site cleanup be located on expansive soil and could create substantial risks to life or property? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.5-38 through 4.5-39)*	LTSM	GEO-1	As indicated above, the project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes and relatively small support pads at C-6 TTA; no above ground structures such as buildings would be constructed. Expansive soils, if present, would have minimal to no effect on the pads due to the small weight and footprint of the well pads. The new pipes from the well heads to the GETS system would be flexible and would be above ground. Expansive soils, if present, would have no effect on the flexible pipes. Limited equipment and supplies would be stored on paved areas or previously disturbed areas. Expansive soils, if present, would have no effect on the equipment and materials temporarily stored in staging areas. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
Greenhouse Gas *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.6-1 through 4.6-11*						
IMPACT 4.6-1a: Would the overall site cleanup generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.6-12 through 4.6-14)*	LTSM	AQ-5, TRANS-1, EC-1, EC-2, and GHG-1 through GHG-3	The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization and operation/maintenance activities. The project would include the use of existing wells, and the placement of aboveground conveyance pipes and installation of a vault at C-6 TTA from well heads to the existing GETS pipelines. The wells would discharge extracted water to aboveground water conveyance pipes plumbed into the existing GETS system. The EISB method would require the addition of chemicals to induce treatment of contaminants in groundwater. Minimal excavation would occur and the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project's use of equipment and haul trucks would be substantially less. The project would use a solar panel array that would be located within a disturbed area near the well to provide renewable energy for the BVE system. However, the use of utility power for the BVE system at ND-136 could be considered in the future. Other electricity needs beyond that provided by the solar panel array would be supplied by Southern California Edison and would comply with the State's Renewable Portfolio Standards. Under Senate Bill (SB) 100, which was signed into law in 2018, in order to reduce GHG emissions from the State's electricity power sector, electricity retail sales in the State must meet the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) and be served by 60 percent renewable sources by 2030 and 100 percent carbon-free sources by 2045. Southern California Edison is subject to the RPS. In 2023, SCE provided approximately 37.6 percent electricity from eligible renewable sources, which is slightly more than the State average of 36.9 percent. As per SB 100, SCE's future electricity mix will be required to achieve 60 percent renewable by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045. If utility supplied power is required for the project, it would be supplied by Southern California Edison	AQ-5, EC-2, GHG-1, and GHG-2	LTSM	Yes

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			with an increasing proportion of renewable sources as per SB 100 minimizing GHG emissions. As detailed in the Certified PEIR (Appendix E), the GHG emissions are associated with onsite and offsite activities, with the majority of the GHG emissions occurring offsite primarily due to truck travel emissions (PEIR Appendix E Table 3-2 and Table 4-2, which shows that onsite GHG emissions constitute a smaller portion of the total GHG emissions, which by themselves would not exceed the GHG emissions threshold of significance). For the purposes of the Certified PEIR analysis, trucks were assumed to travel to potential disposal facilities that would result in the maximum truck vehicle miles traveled and corresponding maximum GHG emissions. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive and involve fewer pieces of equipment than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, the project would not exceed the GHG emissions threshold of significance and MM GHG-3 does not apply. The project's impact would be less than significant with mitigation and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.6-2a: Would the overall site cleanup conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of GHG? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.6-17 through 4.6-20)*	LTS	None Required	Consistent with the conclusions in the Certified PEIR, the project would not conflict with applicable plans, policies, or regulations for reducing GHG emissions. The project would implement groundwater cleanup in Area II, which would be consistent with Simi Valley General Plan Strategy B-2 to conserve and improve water supply. Consistent with State GHG reduction plans, policies, and regulations, including Assembly Bill 32 and Senate Bill 32, the project would minimize GHG emissions by using equipment that meet stringent CARB and USEPA emissions standards, using low-carbon vehicle fuels as required under state law, and prohibiting diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicle idling consistent with CARB requirements. Consistent with the findings in the Certified PEIR, the project would comply with applicable Ventura County and VCAPCD rules and regulations. As discussed in Impact 4.6-2a, the project would include minimal excavation and would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project's use of construction equipment and haul trucks would be well within that analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes

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Hazards and Hazardous Materials *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.7-1 through 4.7-34*						
IMPACT 4.7-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-34 through 4.7-40)*	LTSM	TRANS-1 and HAZ-2	Mechanized equipment used for construction/mobilization and operational monitoring and maintenance activities would use gasoline or diesel; construction materials for conveyance pipes may include the use of glues; and EISB method may require the addition of chemicals during operations to induce treatment of contaminants in groundwater. The treatment fluid would consist of emulsified vegetable oil, a nutrient package that includes nitrogen, phosphorus, and vitamin B12, a buffering agent, and a bioaugmentation culture. This mixture would not be considered hazardous. As discussed in the Certified PEIR (Section 4.7, Hazards and Hazardous Materials), there are numerous federal, state, and local regulations that regulate the transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials. All extracted groundwater would be pumped to the existing GETS for treatment. Once treated, the water would no longer be hazardous and would be reinjected back into the aquifer. The treatment would reduce impacts to less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR. The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization activities. The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes with relatively small pads from existing well head at C-6 TTA to the existing GETS system. The water pipes from the wells to the GETS system would be flexible pipes above ground. Thus, the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project's use of equipment and haul trucks would be substantially less. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, the project would generate less diesel particulate matter emissions than analyzed in the Certified PEIR and the project would result in less health risk impacts through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Furthermore, the project would not transport radioactive materials. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.7-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup create a significant hazard to the	SU	HAZ-1 through HAZ-3, HYDRO-1,	Gasoline or diesel would be used for the mechanized equipment during construction/mobilization and maintenance/monitoring. Installation materials for conveyance pipes may include the use of glues for piping. The EISB method would require the addition of chemicals to induce	HAZ-3 and HYDRO-2	LTSM	Yes

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public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-41 through 4.7-46)*		HYDRO-2, and TRANS-1	treatment of contaminants in groundwater. The chemicals would consist of emulsified vegetable oil, a nutrient package that includes nitrogen, phosphorus, and vitamin B12, a buffering agent, and a bioaugmentation culture. This mixture would not be considered hazardous. Extracted groundwater would contain VOCs such as trichloroethene. Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations that regulate the transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials and implementation of the HMBP as required by California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and the California Code of Regulations, Title 19 (MM HAZ-3) would reduce the potential for spills and establish cleanup procedures if a spill should occur. In addition, Implementation of MM HYDRO-2, which requires the preparation and implementation of an Operations and Maintenance Plan would address procedures to respond to spills. The project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization activities. The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipe from existing well head to the existing GETS pipelines at one location (C-6 TTA) requiring minimal soil disturbance and surficial excavation to approximately 8 inches below the ground surface. Minimal grading or excavation would be required and the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips thereby reducing the potential for reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials. Furthermore, the project would not transport radioactive materials. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts with mitigation for reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.7-3a: Would the overall site cleanup emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-50 through 4.7-51)*	LTSM	HAZ-1 through HAZ-3, and TRANS-1	There are no schools within one-quarter mile of SSFL. However, there are 14 schools or daycare centers located alongside or within one-quarter mile of one or more of the four proposed transportation routes that would be used by trucks delivering materials to the site. The trucks would be fueled by gasoline or diesel and may be transporting the hazardous materials noted above in Impact 4.7-1a. Compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations that regulate the transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials and implementation of the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) required by MM HAZ-3 would reduce impacts. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	HAZ-3	LTSM	Yes

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IMPACT 4.7-4a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-53 through 4.7-54)*	LTSM	TRANS-1	The project would require a limited number of vehicles during construction/mobilization and maintenance/monitoring, and no roads would be closed or restricted. Therefore, there would be no impacts relative to adopted emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.7-5a: Would implementation of overall site cleanup expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-56 through 4.7-57)*	LTSM	HAZ-1, HAZ-3, and HAZ-4	The project would occur in an area that is designated as a very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) area. The project would include the use of equipment during construction/mobilization and maintenance/monitoring such as trucks for carrying workers and equipment that could spark fires from hot components, such as catalytic converters and/or mufflers, if driven in grassy off-road areas. With implementation of MM HAZ-4, which requires the preparation and implementation of a Fire Management Plan, impacts related to wildfire risk would be less than significant. Project impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	HAZ-4	LTSM	Yes
IMPACT 4.7-6a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the presence of chemical amendments for the treatment of chemicals in soil and/or groundwater? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-59 through 4.7-62)*	LTSM	HAZ-4, HYDRO-1, and HYDRO-2	The EISB method would require the addition of chemicals to induce treatment of contaminants in groundwater. The chemicals would consist of emulsified vegetable oil, a nutrient package that includes nitrogen, phosphorus, and vitamin B12, a buffering agent, and a bioaugmentation culture. This mixture would not be considered hazardous. In addition, due to compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations that regulate the transportation, storage, use, and disposal of hazardous materials (including the treatment chemicals) and implementation of MM HAZ-3, impacts would be less than significant. In addition, MM HYDRO-2 would address procedures to respond to properly use the hazardous materials and respond to spills, if any. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	HAZ-3 and HYDRO-2	LTSM	Yes
IMPACT 4.7-7a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites	SU	HAZ-1 through HAZ-3, HAZ-3, HYDRO-1, HYDRO-2,	SSFL is a listed hazardous materials site and the purpose of the project activities is to clean up the contamination. Implementation of the project, compliance with federal, state, and local regulations, and implementation of MMs HAZ-3, HAZ-4, and HYDRO-2 would work towards site cleanup. Once cleaned up, the site would be removed from Government Code Section 65962.5 (aka, the Cortese List). Until the cleanup is complete, the	HAZ-3 and HAZ-4, HYDRO-2	SU	Yes

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compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or the environment? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.7-63 through 4.7-64)*		and TRANS-1	site will remain on the Cortese List. Impacts remain significant and unavoidable and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
Hydrology and Water Quality *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.8-1 through 4.8-21*						
IMPACT 4.8-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup violate water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade water quality? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.8-21 through 4.8-25)*	LTSM	AQ-3, BIO-6, HAZ-3, HYDRO-1, and HYDRO-2	During mobilization and maintenance/monitoring activities, ground disturbance could result in the release of sediment and other pollutants (e.g., fuel from equipment, cement from the mixing of concrete, glues for pipes) into waterways. With compliance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations, including obtaining and maintaining any permits necessary, and implementation of MMs AQ-3, HAZ-3, and HYDRO-2, all of which would prevent sediment and other pollutants from entering waterways, impacts would be reduced to less than significant. During operation, contaminated groundwater would be treated to below regulatory action levels, which is the purpose of the project. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	AQ-3, HAZ-3, and HYDRO-2	LTSM	Yes
IMPACT 4.8-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	LTS	None Required	Treated groundwater would be returned to the aquifer through an injection well. In addition, the impervious surfaces that would be added would be conveyance pipe with pads of about 18 inches in diameter. Rainwater falling on the pads would flow off of the pads to the surrounding dirt areas, where the rainwater would seep into the subsurface, as it does currently. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes

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(Certified PEIR pages 4.8-30 through 4.8-32)						
IMPACT 4.8-3a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner that would result in substantial erosion or siltation onsite or offsite? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.8-33 through 4.8-34)*	LTSM	BIO-6, BIO-21, HYDRO-1, and HYDRO-2	While the project would include installation of an above ground vault and conveyance pipe with support pads at C-6 TTA, these features would not be placed in drainages. The existing wells that would be included in the cleanup program are not located in drainages and piping would not cross drainages. The staging areas would be located in disturbed areas where there are no drainages. Therefore, no impacts would occur and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	NI	Yes
IMPACT 4.8-4a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding onsite or offsite? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.8-36 through 4.8-37)*	LTSM	BIO-21	As indicated above, the above ground vault and support pads at C-6 TTA would not be placed in drainages and none of the existing wells are located in drainages. The above ground vault and conveyance piping at C-6 TTA would not cross drainages. The staging areas, which would be located in disturbed areas, would not affect drainages. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.8-5a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup create or contribute runoff water that would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	LTSM	BIO-6, BIO-21, HYDRO-1, and HYDRO-2	SSFL does not have a stormwater drainage system. As discussed in the Hazards and Hazardous Materials, and Hydrology and Water Quality sections of the Certified PEIR, the Project activities are not expected to provide additional sources of polluted runoff during mobilization or maintenance/monitoring with the implementation of MMs. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	HYDRO-2	LTSM	Yes

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(Certified PEIR pages 4.8-39 through 4.8-40)						
Land Use and Planning *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.9-1 through 4.9-12*						
IMPACT 4.9-1a: Would implementation of the proposed overall site cleanup conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.9-13 through 4.9-19)*	SU	AQ-3, BIO-1 through BIO-25, HYDRO-1, HYDRO-2, HAZ-3, and NOISE-1	The project would include minimal mobilization activities, such as brush clearance and at C-6 TTA installation of an above ground vault and conveyance pipes from the existing well to the existing GETS system. The project would also include ongoing maintenance and monitoring. The project actions would not include development or land use changes. The project is located in Area II away from human and biological receptors. As discussed above in the Biological Resources section, with the implementation of MM BIO-16, the project would not result in significant impacts to biological resources. Therefore, the project would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations. MMs BIO-1 through BIO-15 and BIO-17 through BIO-23, as well as NOISE-1 would not apply as the project would not result in heavy grading, excavation activities, or cause ground disturbance impacting biological resources or requiring revegetation. The project would implement MMs AQ-3, BIO-16, HAZ-3, and HYDRO-2, during mobilization activities as well as ongoing monitoring, as needed. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	AQ-3, BIO-16, HAZ-3, andHYDRO-2	LTSM	Yes
Noise *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.10-1 through 4.10-28*						
IMPACT 4.10-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in exposure of persons to or the generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local General Plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.10-29 through 4.10-35)*	LTSM	NOISE-1	The project would implement groundwater cleanup in Area II, does not require blasting, and would not be located within 1,000 feet of the northern boundary of Area I. The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization and ongoing monitoring and maintenance activities. The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes with relatively small pads for conveyance pipe supports from the existing well head at C-6 TTA to the existing GETS pipelines. Minimal excavation would occur and the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project's use of construction equipment and haul trucks would be substantially less. Further, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The treatment technologies such as P&T with the existing GETS treatment system, BVE, and EISB would utilize equipment such as pumps, which would generate stationary noise in the vicinity of the equipment. As indicated in the Certified PEIR, pumps generate noise levels at a relatively lower end of the noise level range for heavy-duty equipment at approximately 76 dBA	None	LTS	Yes

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			Leq at a reference distance of 50 feet (see Table 4.10-12 of the Certified PEIR). This is in comparison to equipment such as an excavator that generates noise at approximately 87 dBA Leq at a reference distance of 50 feet (see Table 4.10-12 of the Certified PEIR). The stationary equipment used for the project would operate at distances to sensitive receptor locations consistent with that analyzed in the Certified PEIR, and potential impacts are within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. The project would generate fewer daily truck trips and worker commute trips than analyzed in the Certified PEIR; therefore, the project would result in lower roadway noise than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project would generate stationary equipment noise impacts that are within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. Other cleanup activities not associated with this project may be occurring on the site at the same time. Cleanup activities are currently underway in the Area I Burn Pit under emergency orders and are expected to be complete by the end of 2025. Boeing site-wide surficial media (soil) cleanup could begin in 2026. It is likely that mobilization activities associated with the project, which are minor, would be completed prior to the start of the Boeing soil cleanup, although project operation and maintenance activities would be periodically ongoing during the Boeing project. The removal of Boeing buildings in Area IV has not yet started and timing is uncertain but could overlap. The DOE removal of Building 4024 would likely occur in 2027 after mobilization activities associated with the NASA Phase 1 remedy are completed, but project operation and maintenance activities would also be periodically ongoing during the DOE project. Nonetheless, these other activities would likely not require use of heavy-duty equipment in excess of the equipment fleet assumptions analyzed in the Certified PEIR, would not generate daily truck trips or worker commute trips in excess of the assumptions analyzed in the Certified PEIR, would not substantially add to the project's roadway noise levels. Therefore, roadway level impacts would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. Limited equipment and supplies would be temporarily stored in designated parking areas located on paved or previously disturbed areas. Operational and maintenance activities would use even fewer trucks and less equipment than the mobilization stage of the Phase 1 remedy. MM NOISE-1 would not apply as the project is not located within 1,000 feet of the northern boundary of Area I and with the project's limited activities would not result in an exceedance of the noise threshold of significance. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact and impacts would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			

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IMPACT 4.10-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.10-40 through 4.10-43)*	LTS	None Required	As discussed in Impact 4.10-1a, the project would implement groundwater cleanup in Area II and is not located within 1,000 feet of the northern boundary of Area I and does not require blasting. Minimal excavation would occur and the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. In addition, the project's onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Operational and maintenance activities would use even fewer trucks and less equipment than mobilization of the Phase 1 remedy. Therefore, the project would not result in an exceedance of the ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise thresholds of significance. Therefore, the project would result in a less than significant impact and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.10-3a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in a temporary/periodic or substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.10-44 through 4.10-50)*	SU	NOISE-2 and NOISE-3	As discussed in Impact 4.10-1a, the project would implement groundwater cleanup in Area II and is not located within 1,000 feet of the northern boundary of Area I and does not require blasting. Minimal excavation would occur and the project would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty equipment or haul trucks to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Because the project would include minimal excavation, the project would not generate substantial numbers of truck trips; the onsite activities would be less intensive, involve fewer pieces of equipment, and require fewer daily workers than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Operational activities would use even fewer trucks and less equipment than mobilization of the Phase 1 remedy. Furthermore, as discussed in Impact 4.10-1a, the treatment technologies such as P&T with the existing GETS treatment system, BVE, and EISB would utilize equipment such as pumps, and noise impacts from the equipment would be within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. MM NOISE-2 would not apply as the project is not located within 1,000 feet of the northern boundary of Area I. MM NOISE-3 would not apply as the project would not generate substantial vehicle trips. As detailed in Certified PEIR Section 4.10, Noise, roadway noise impacts would occur on Woolsey Canyon Road under the maximum scenario of 96 trucks per day, exceeding the threshold of significance by 3.9 decibels (dBA). A halving of traffic levels results in a 3 dBA reduction in noise and a 60 percent reduction results in a 4 dBA reduction in noise. The project's onsite activities would be less intensive and involve fewer pieces of equipment and trucks than analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project would require three heavy-duty pickup trucks and up to two light-duty pickup trucks in a day for periodic well sampling events and a few periodic piping and concrete supply trucks for vault and supports at C-6 TTA, which would be substantially below the trucks analyzed in the Certified	None	LTS	Yes

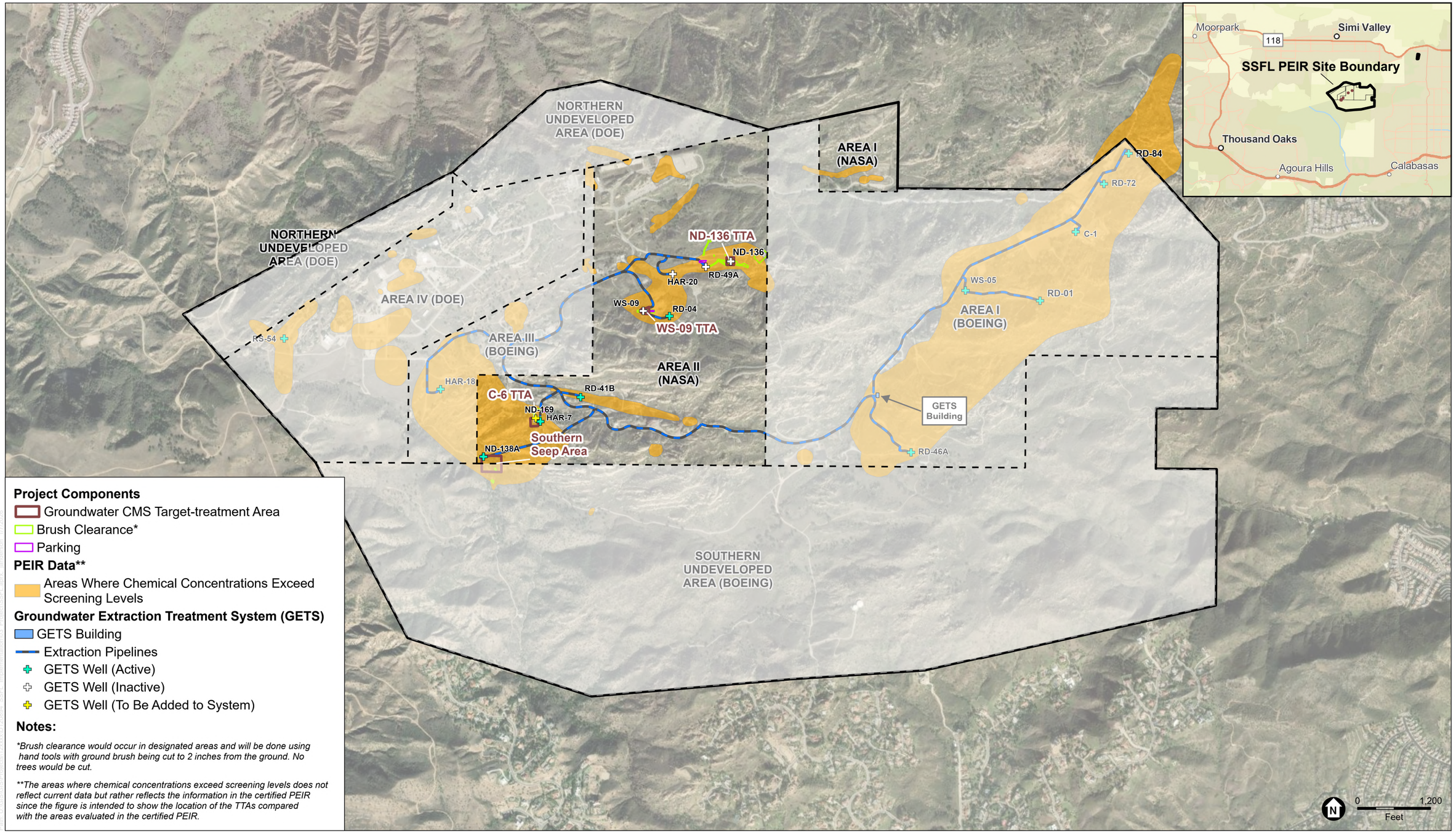
Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
			PEIR (i.e., 96 trucks per day). The project would require up to six workers in a day, which would not substantially contribute to roadway noise. Therefore, the project would not exceed the roadway noise threshold of significance and MM NOISE-3 does not apply. The project would result in a less than significant impact and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
Transportation and Traffic *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.11-1 through 4.11-16*						
IMPACT 4.11-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup conflict with an applicable plan, ordinance, or policy establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system, taking into account all modes of transportation including mass transit and non-motorized travel and relevant components of the circulation system, including but not limited to intersections, streets, highways and freeways, pedestrian and bicycle paths, and mass transit? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.11-16 through 4.11-31)*	SU	TRANS-1	The installation of an aboveground vault and conveyance piping at C-6 TTA, as well as ongoing monitoring and maintenance, would require a limited amount of equipment and materials. Traffic would consist of worker vehicles and transporting limited materials and equipment to and from the site. The necessary equipment would be stored in the designated parking area at C-6 TTA. In addition, there would be up to approximately 6 pickup trucks per day for mobilization activities. Each periodic well sampling event would require three heavy-duty pickup trucks and up to two light-duty pickup trucks. The amount of traffic resulting from the project would be minimal and would not substantially affect the circulation system. Project-generated traffic would be minimal and would be well below the 96 truck trips per day evaluated in the Certified PEIR. Therefore, given the limited amount of trips and limited use of larger vehicles, potential impacts associated with safety conflicts between trucks and pedestrians/bicycles would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.11-2a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.11-43 through 4.11-46)*	LTSM	TRANS-1 and TRANS-2	The project would use existing roadways and access roads and would not result in any changes in design features. As discussed above, the project would result in a limited number of trips and limited use of larger vehicles. Therefore, the project would not increase the wear and tear on the roads. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
IMPACT 4.11-3a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup result in inadequate emergency access? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.11-48 through 4.11-49)*	LTSM	TRANS-1	The project activities, including ongoing maintenance and monitoring, would occur on site. Trips generated would be limited and would be primarily heavy-duty and light-duty pickup trucks. Workers would arrive and leave the site daily (Monday to Friday) in private vehicles. As discussed in the Certified PEIR, the project would not require any lane or road closures and would not entail activities that would affect access to adjacent land uses. Given the limited amount of traffic that would be generated by the project, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
Utilities and Service Systems *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.12-1 through 4.12-9*						
IMPACT 4.12-1a: Would implementation of the overall site cleanup be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.12-9 through 4.12-10)*	LTS	None Required	The project would generate minimal wastes, such as pieces of conveyance piping, cardboard, plastic, glue containers, and minor worker trash, such as food wrappers and drink containers during the installation of conveyance pipes and pipe support pads that would be disposed of at an offsite landfill permitted to accept the waste. The volume of materials would be negligible (less than about 2 cubic yards). As discussed in the Certified PEIR (section 4.12.5.1, Landfill Capacity), the facilities identified for disposal of waste generated from the overall site cleanup would have sufficient permitted capacity. Ongoing maintenance and monitoring would generate minimal solid waste, and any generated waste would also be within the identified landfill capacities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.12-2a: Would the overall site cleanup comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.12-20 through 4.12-21)*	LTS	None Required	The project would generate minimal wastes, such as pieces of conveyance piping, cardboard, plastic, glue containers, and minor worker trash, such as food wrappers and drink containers, that would be disposed of at an offsite landfill permitted to accept the waste. Ongoing maintenance and monitoring would generate minimal solid waste, the disposal of which would comply with existing disposal regulations. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
Energy *Environmental Setting, Regulatory Setting, and Thresholds/Methodology discussed on Certified PEIR pages 4.13-1 through 4.13-6*						
IMPACT 4.13-1a: Would the overall site cleanup result in the inefficient use of energy resources? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.13-6 through 4.13-10)*	LTSM	AQ-1, AQ 5, GHG-1 through GHG-3, TRANS -1, EC-1, and EC-2	The project would include the use of the existing GETS and electricity-consuming cleanup technologies. However, the project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization activities and would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks, and associated transportation fuel consumption, to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project would include the installation of a vault and conveyance pipes with relatively small pads for conveyance	AQ-1, AQ 5, GHG-2, and EC-2	LTSM	Yes

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
			pipe supports from the existing well head at C-6 TTA to the existing GETS pipelines. The wells would discharge extracted water to aboveground water pipes plumbed into the existing GETS system. Minimal excavation would occur. The project's energy use from equipment and haul trucks would be well within the scope of those disclosed in the Certified PEIR. The project would implement energy conservation measures to reduce impacts. The project would use a solar panel array that would be located within a disturbed area near the well to provide renewable energy for the BVE system. However, the use of utility power for the BVE system could be considered in the future. In 2023, SCE provided approximately 37.6 percent electricity from eligible renewable sources, which is slightly more than the State average of 36.9 percent. Southern California Edison is subject to the State's RPS. As per SB 100, SCE's future electricity mix will be required to achieve 60 percent renewable by 2030 and 100 percent by 2045. If utility supplied power is required for the project, it would be supplied by Southern California Edison with an increasing proportion of renewable sources as per SB 100 minimizing the use of non-renewable energy supplies. Additionally, MMs AQ-1 and GHG-2 require the use of more fuel-efficient vehicles; and MM AQ-5 would restrict vehicle idling. MM EC-2 would ensure that electricity is used efficiently for all electricity-consuming equipment, including the use of modern energy-efficient pumps and other equipment. No new temporary office trailers are anticipated to be needed as the project would use existing site office trailers that are already in use at the site. As discussed in Impact 4.6-1a, MM GHG-3 does not apply. Therefore, the project's impact would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.13-2a: Would the overall site cleanup increase transportation energy use requirements? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.13-12 through 4.13-13)*	LTSM	AQ-1, AQ-5, GHG-1 through GHG-3, and TRANS-1	The project would include relatively limited and small-scale mobilization activities and would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks, and associated transportation fuel consumption, to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. Minimal excavation would occur. The project's use of equipment and haul trucks would be well within that evaluated in the Certified PEIR. The monitoring and maintenance would require fewer trucks and less equipment than during the mobilization portion of the Phase 1 remedy. The project would implement energy conservation measures to reduce impacts. MMs AQ-1 and GHG-2 require the use of more fuel-efficient vehicles; MM AQ-5 would restrict vehicle idling; and MM GHG-1 requires the reuse of non-hazardous debris (such as crushed concrete), reducing the number of truck trips. As discussed in Impact 4.6-1a, MM GHG-3 does not apply. Therefore, the project's impact would be less than significant	AQ-1, AQ 5, GHG-1, and GHG-2	LTSM	Yes

Overall Site Cleanup Impact Statement in the PEIR	PEIR Conclusion		Analysis of Proposed Decision Document			
	Impact Determination	MMs	Impact Analysis	Applicable PEIR MMs	Impact Determination	Within the Scope of Certified PEIR
			with mitigation incorporated and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.			
IMPACT 4.13-3a: Would the overall site cleanup increase demand (including peak and base period demands) on local and regional energy supplies that result in the need for additional capacity? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.13-15 through 4.13-17)*	LTS	None Required	The project would include the use of the GETS and electricity-consuming cleanup technologies. However, the project would include relatively limited and small-scale activities and would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks, and associated transportation fuel consumption, to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. As the project would have less demand for petroleum and electricity than analyzed in the Certified PEIR, consistent with the findings in the Certified PEIR, the project would not increase demand on local and regional energy supplies such that additional capacity is needed. Operational activities would use fewer trucks and less equipment. This impact would be less than significant and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	None	LTS	Yes
IMPACT 4.13-4a: Would the overall site cleanup conflict with existing energy standards, policies and regulations? *(Certified PEIR pages 4.13-19 through 4.13-20)*	LTSM	AQ-1, AQ-5, GHG-1 through GHG-3, TRANS-1, EC-1, and EC-2	The project would include the use of the GETS and electricity-consuming cleanup technologies. However, the project would include relatively limited and small-scale activities and would not result in the extensive use of heavy-duty construction equipment or haul trucks, and associated transportation fuel consumption, to the degree analyzed in the Certified PEIR. The project would use a solar panel array that would be located within a disturbed area near the well to provide renewable energy for the BVE system. However, the use of utility power for the BVE system could be considered in the future. Other electricity needs beyond that provided by the solar panel array would be supplied by Southern California Edison and would comply with the State's Renewable Portfolio Standards minimizing the use of non-renewable energy supplies, as discussed in Impact 4.13-1a. In addition, the project would implement MM EC-2, which requires the use of energy-efficient equipment, including the use of modern energy-efficient pumps and other equipment. The project would use existing site office trailers and new temporary office trailers are not anticipated to be needed for the project. MMs AQ-1 and GHG-2 require the use of more fuel-efficient vehicles; and MM AQ-5 would restrict vehicle idling. As discussed in Impact 4.6-1a, MM GHG-3 does not apply. Therefore, the project would result in less than significant impacts with mitigation incorporated and would be within the scope of the Certified PEIR.	AQ-1, AQ-5, GHG-2, and EC-2	LTSM	Yes

Figures



SOURCE: ESRI; DTSC, 2025.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Figure 1
Proposed Groundwater Cleanup Areas Compared with Areas Evaluated in the Certified PEIR

ESA

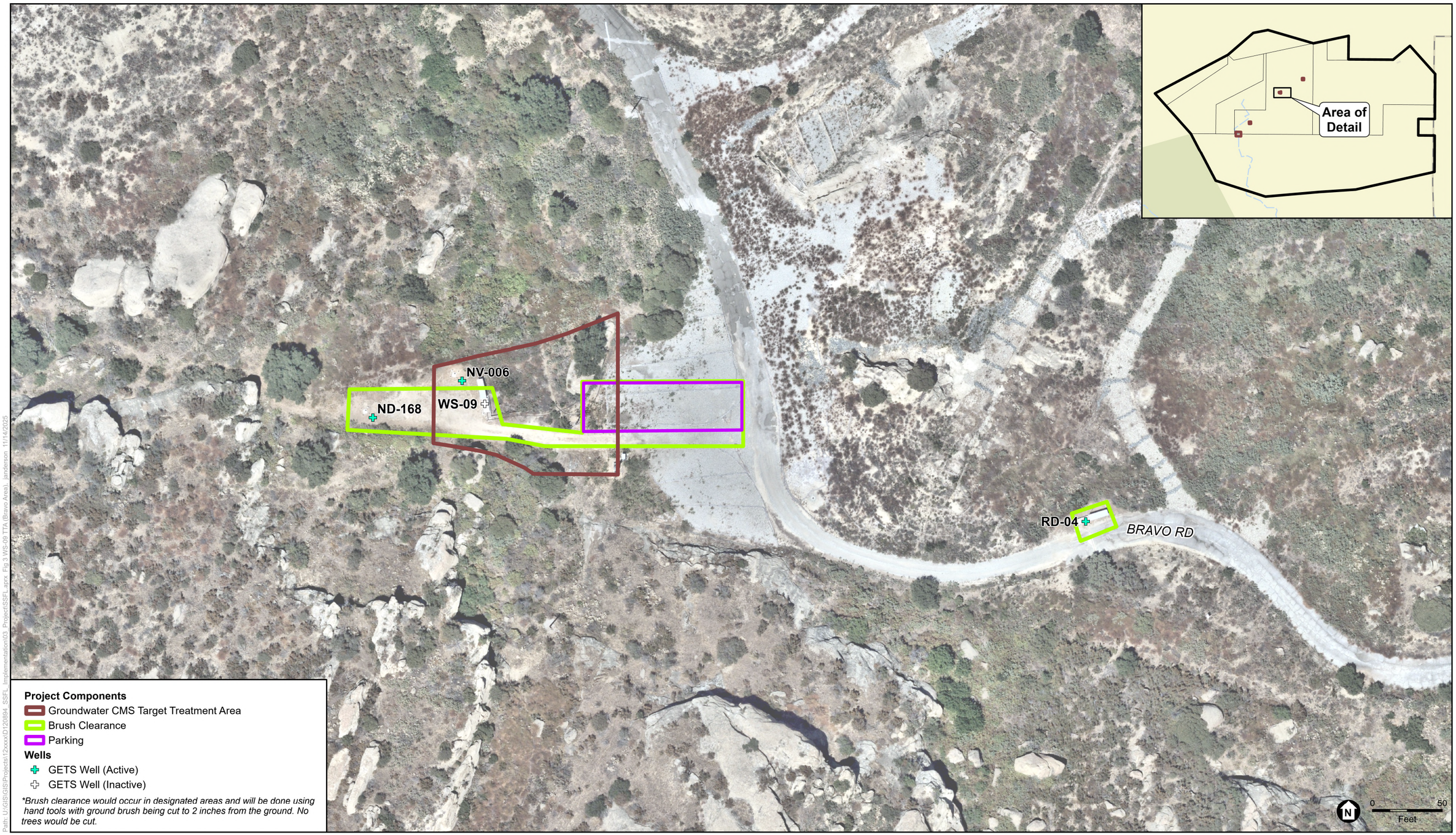


SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2025; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 2
ND-136A TTA (Alfa Area)

ESA



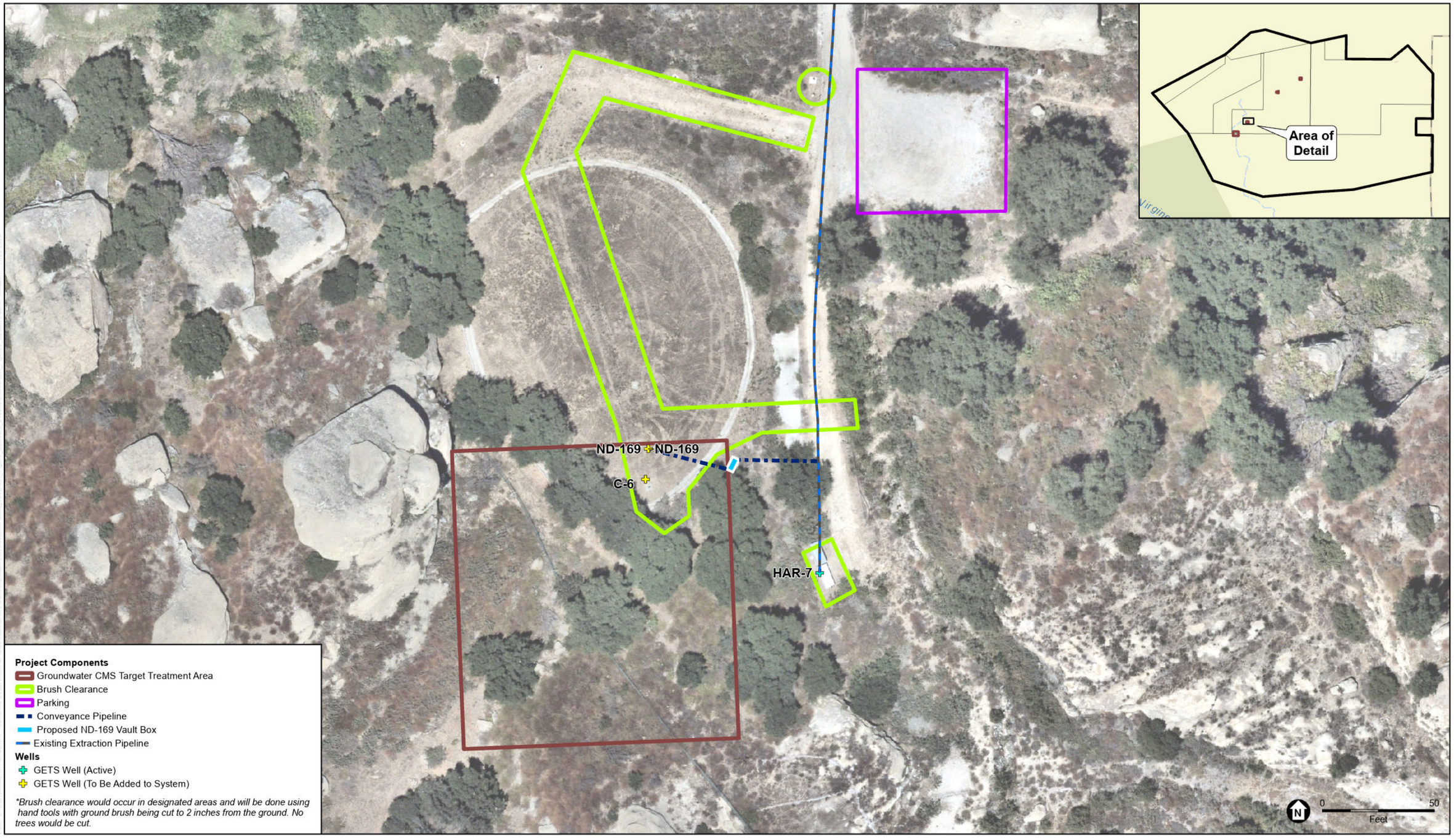
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SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 3
WS-09 TTA (Bravo Area)

ESA



SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 4
C-6 TTA (Delta Area)

ESA

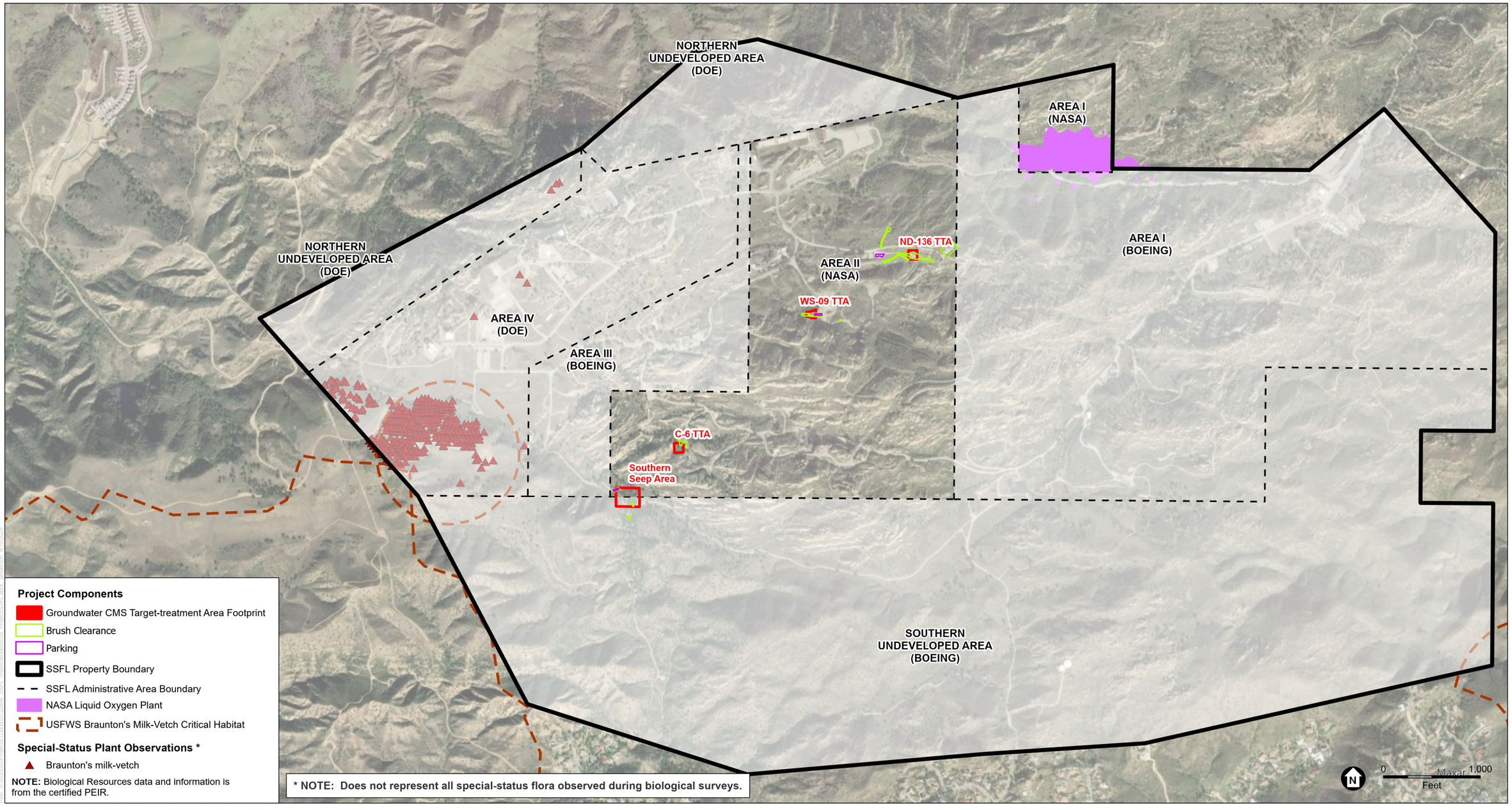


SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 5
Southern Seep (ND-138A) Area

ESA



SOURCE:Boeing 2016; NASA 2016; DOE 2015; Gold Copy 2012

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Figure 6
Braunton's Milk-Vetch Critical Habitat

ESA

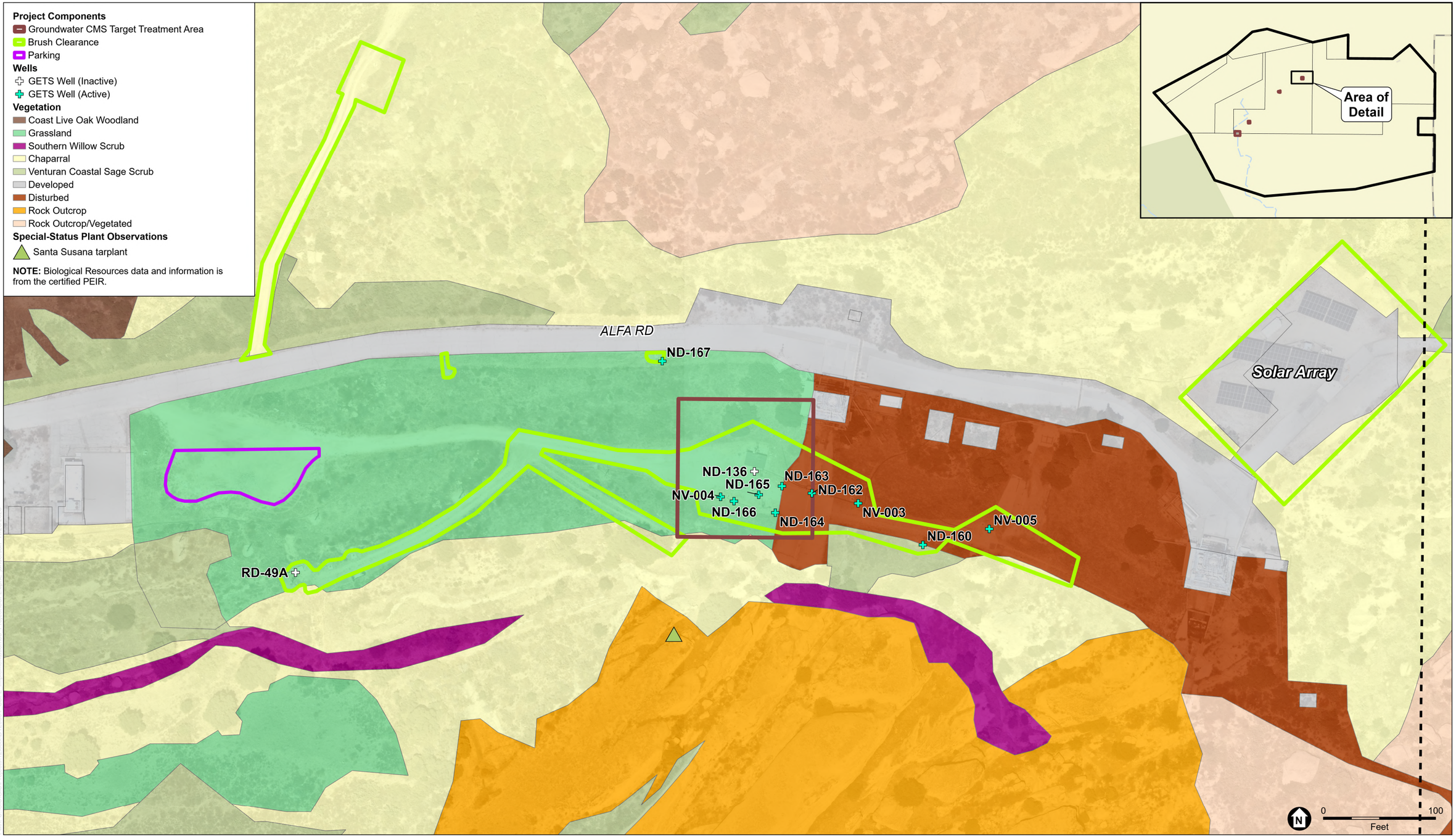
Project Components
- Groundwater CMS Target Treatment Area
- Brush Clearance
- Parking

Wells
- GETS Well (Inactive)
- GETS Well (Active)

Vegetation
- Coast Live Oak Woodland
- Grassland
- Southern Willow Scrub
- Chaparral
- Venturan Coastal Sage Scrub
- Developed
- Disturbed
- Rock Outcrop
- Rock Outcrop/Vegetated

Special-Status Plant Observations
- Santa Susana tarplant

NOTE: Biological Resources data and information is from the certified PEIR.



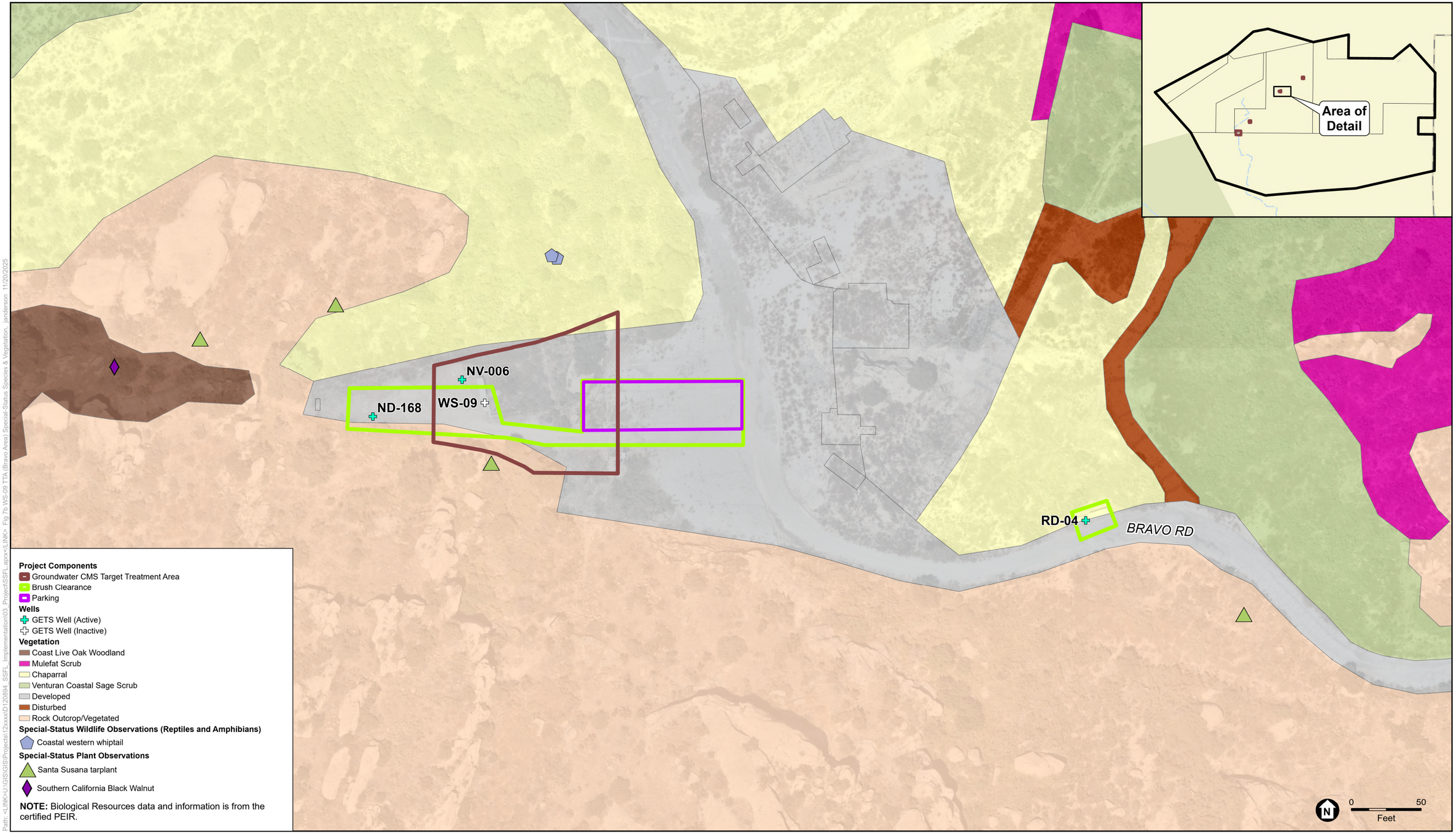
SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 7a
ND-136A TTA (Alfa Area) Special-Status Species and Vegetation

ESA

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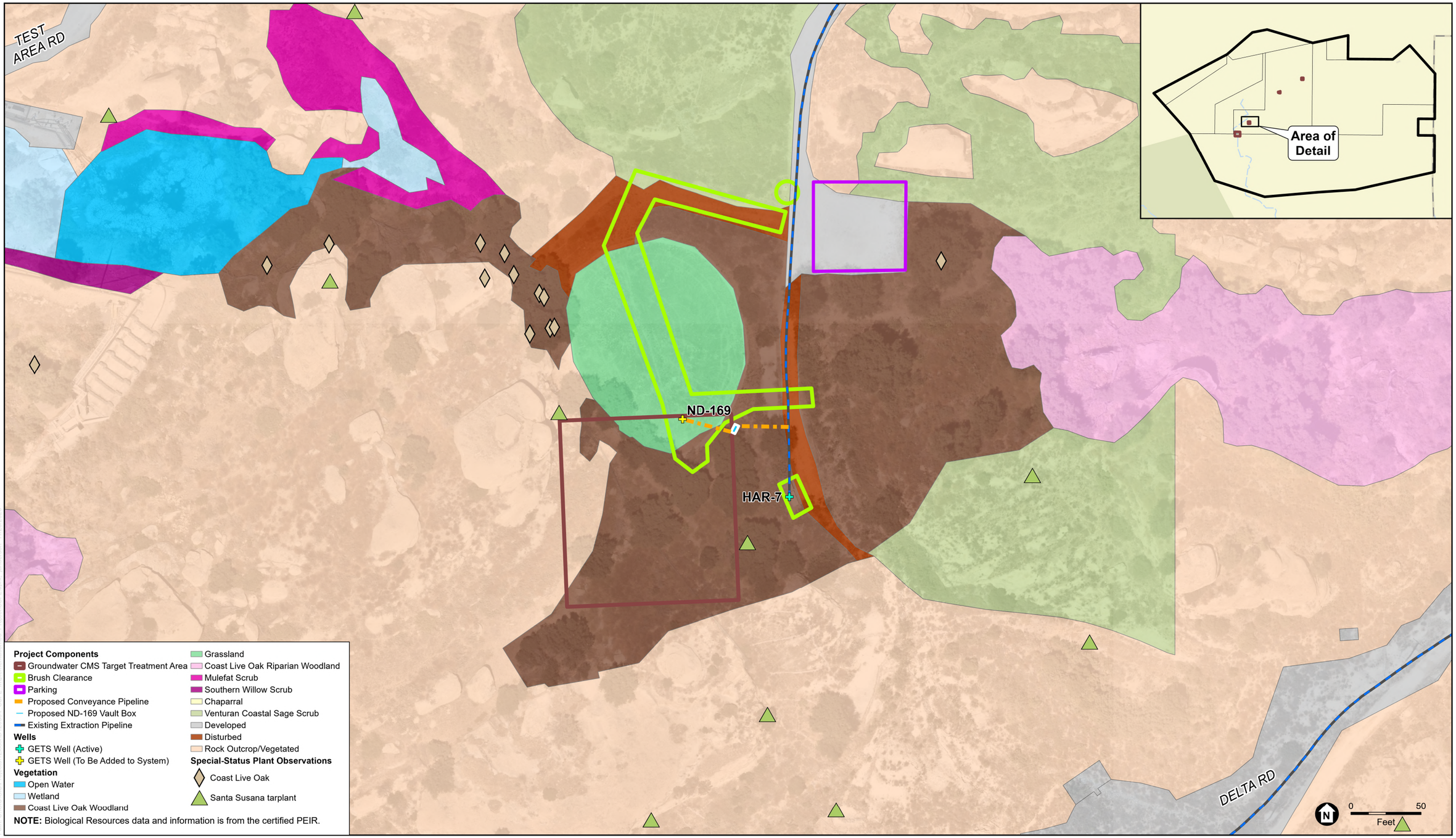
SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 7b
WS-09 TTA (Bravo Area) Special-Status Species and Vegetation

ESA

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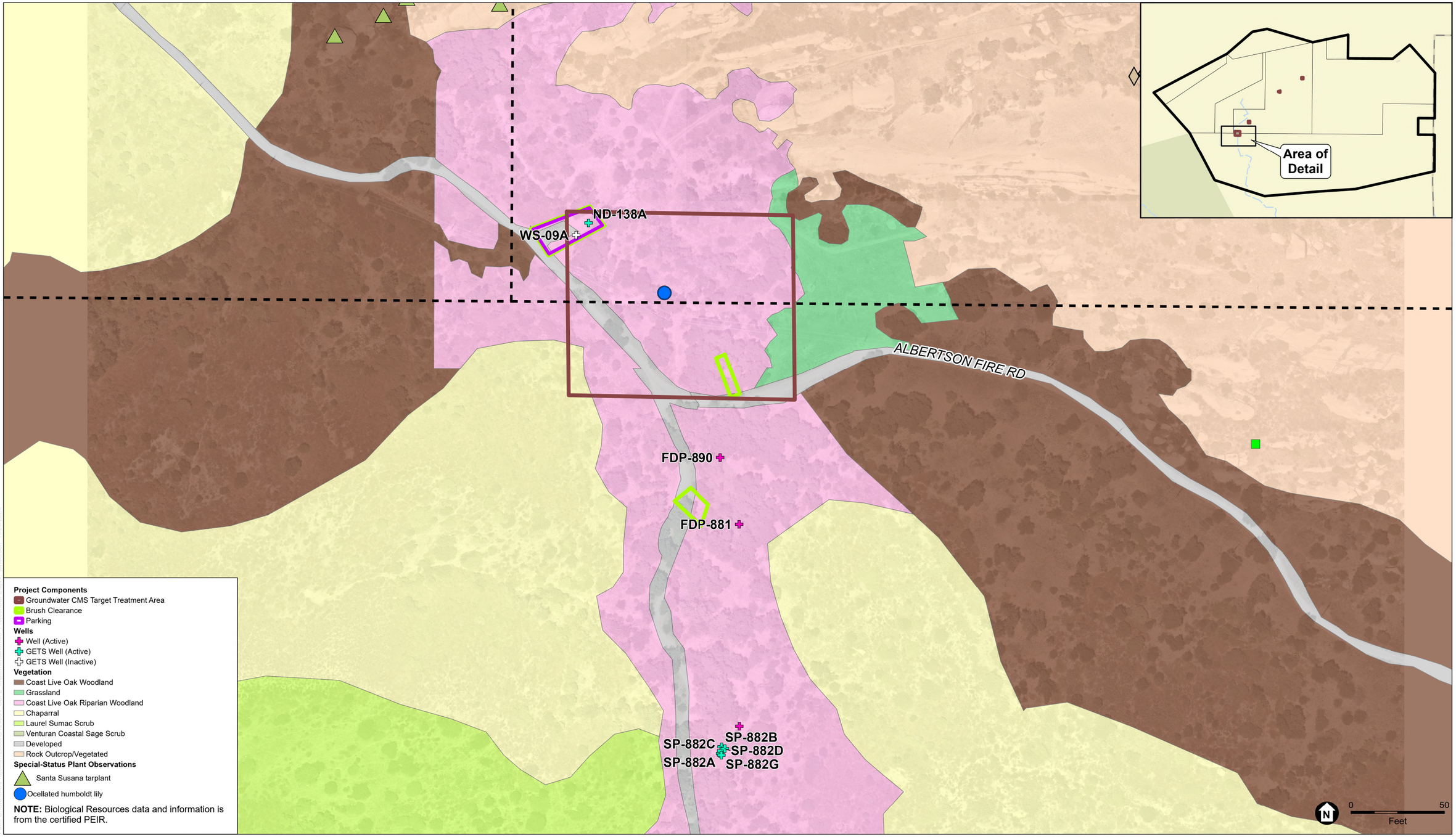


SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 7c
C-6 TTA (Delta Area) Special-Status Species and Vegetation

ESA



SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Figure 7d
Southern Seep (ND-138A) Area Special-Status Species and Vegetation

ESA

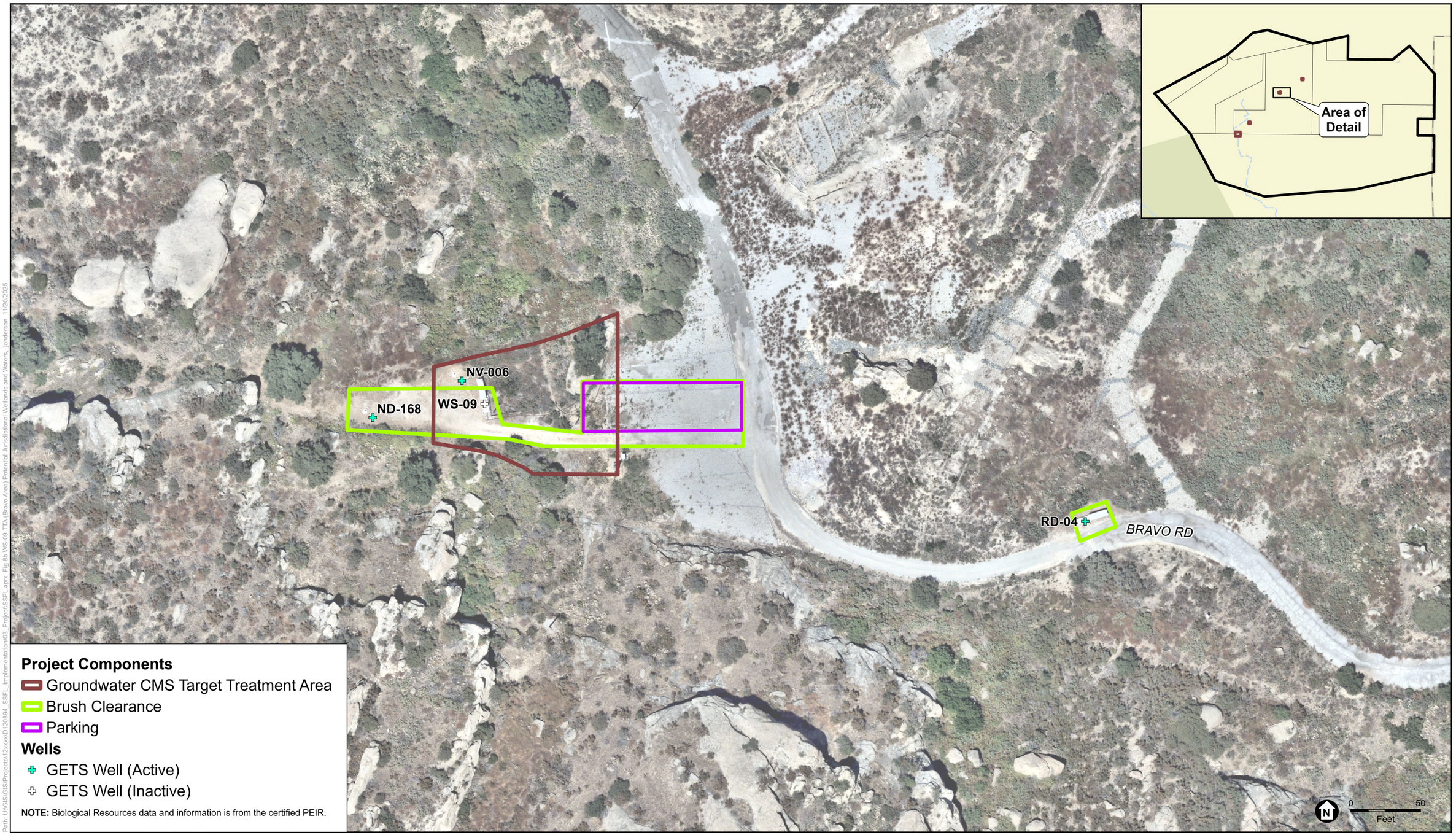


SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Figure 8a
ND-136A TTA (Alfa Area) Potential Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

ESA



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SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

No potential jurisdictional wetlands and waters are near the project area.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Figure 8b

WS-09 TTA (Bravo Area) Potential Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

ESA



SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

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Figure 8c
C-6 TTA (Delta Area) Potential Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

ESA



SOURCE: ESRI; Nearmap, July, 2024; DTSC, 2025.

Santa Susana Field Laboratory

Figure 8d
Southern Seep (ND-138A) Area Potential Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

ESA