DOE CONNECT SERIES

Community Outreach, Neighbor Notifications,
Engagement, Collaboration & Training

TONIGHT'S COMMUNITY UPDATE

November 12, 2026

Hear about DOE's cleanup progress at SSFL
Meet the team executing the mission

With You Today



Wendy Green Lowe
P2 Solution
Meeting Facilitator



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DOE
Federal Project Director,
ETEC



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North Wind
ETEC Project Manager,
Geologist

Focus of Today's CONNECT

- Welcome
- Recap: Questions from CONNECT #3
- Environmental Review Update
- Recent Cleanup Activities
- Community Discussion

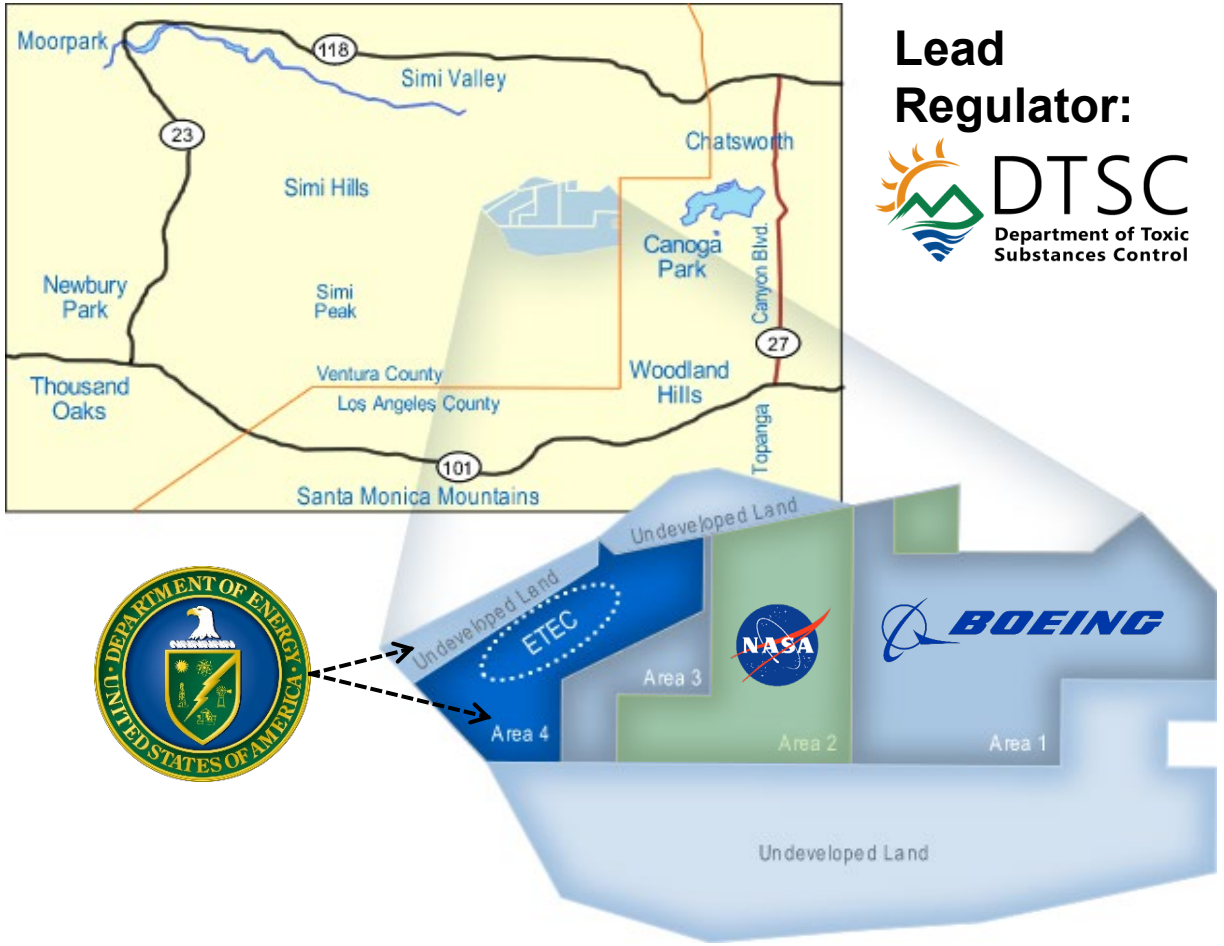


Meeting Guidelines

Appreciate a Diversity of Perspectives, Listen with Curiosity, and Treat Others With Kindness & Respect

Overview: Santa Susana Field Lab (SSFL)

- **DTSC** is the lead regulator
- **Boeing** owns the majority of SSFL
- **NASA** owns the remainder of SSFL
- **DOE** leased a portion of Area IV to conduct research – not a landowner
  - Groundwater – 2007 Consent Order
  - Soil remediation – 2010 Administrative Order on Consent (AOC)
  - Buildings remove remaining DOE-owned below-grade structures



Lead Regulator:

DTSC
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Recap: Community Questions From CONNECT #3

Questions you asked at the August CONNECT meeting:

- Status of the Quarter Two Air Monitoring Report
- What is the Linear No-Threshold model?
- Environmental Review Update on the SEIS



Status of the Quarter Two Air Monitoring Report



Read DOE's Q2 Report

- ETEC submitted its Quarter Two Air Monitoring Report to DTSC for review
- In response to the Sandy Fire, Multi-agency monitoring concluded:

¼ Mile	Natural Background	Wildfire Smoke Only
Sandy Fire burned close but did not cross onto the site	All data showed normal background levels	Elevated PM_{10} readings show only normal smoke

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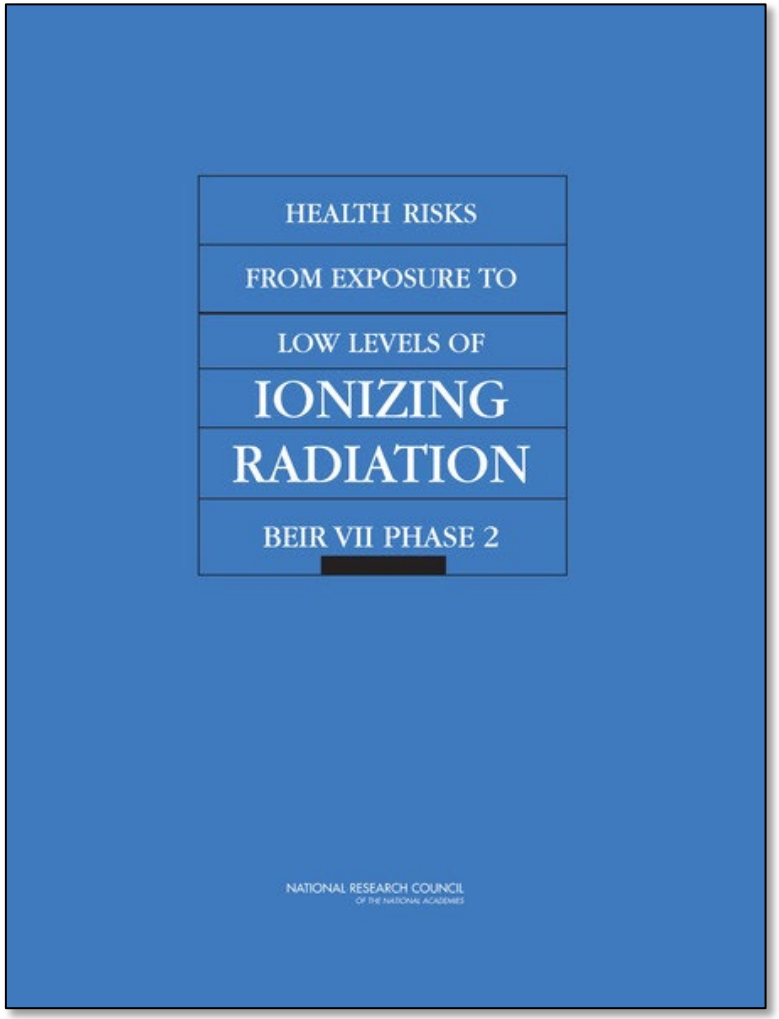
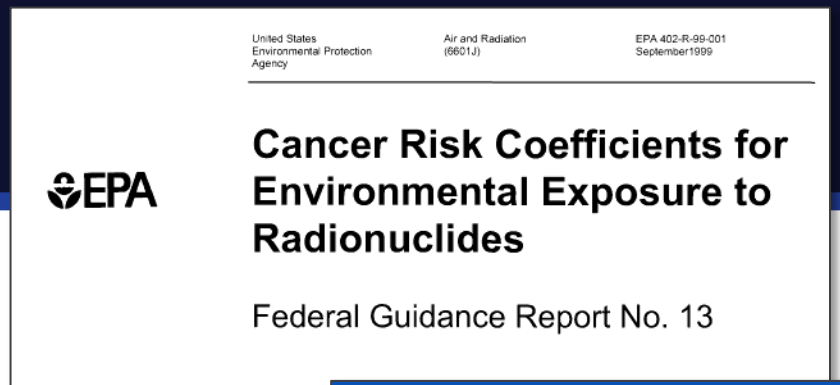
What is the Linear No-Threshold (LNT) Model?

- Different models have been developed to estimate the risk of exposure to radiation
- Health effects are directly measured and documented at high acute doses
- At low environmental doses effects cannot be statistically measured conclusively



LNT Model: Current Standards

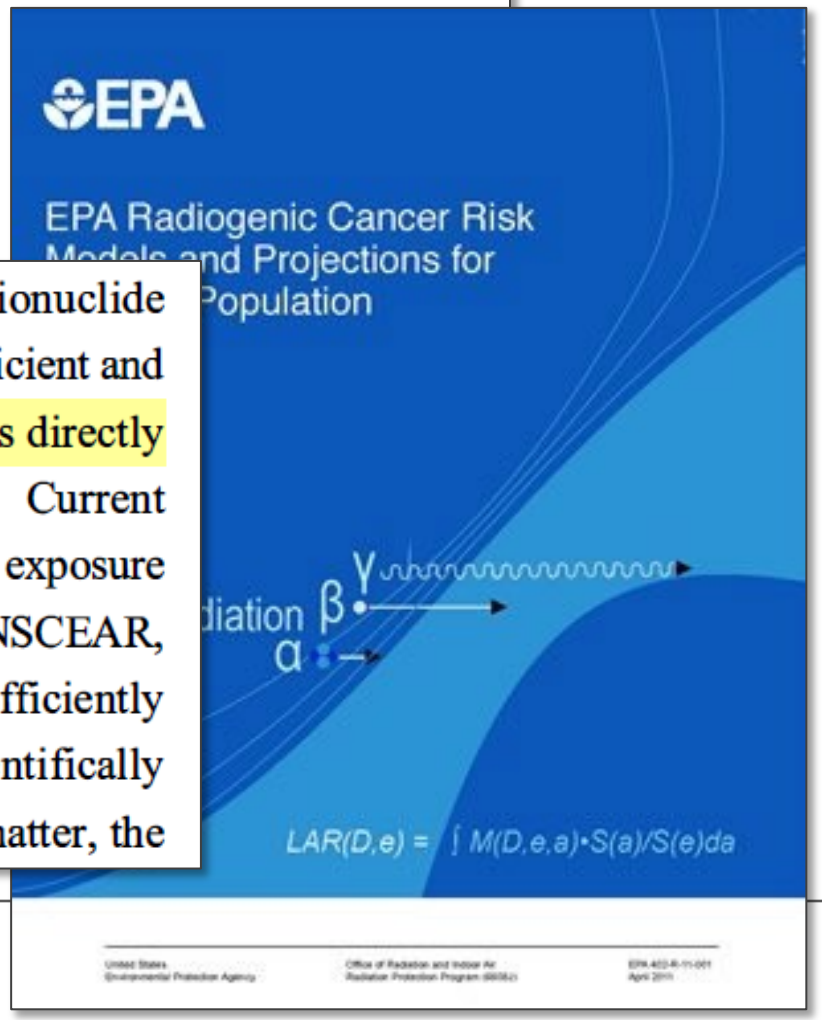
Current EPA Preliminary Remediation Goals and Soil Screening Levels are based on LNT slope factors – such as the Federal Guidance Report No. 13 and 2011 Blue Book


United States Environmental Protection Agency | Air and Radiation (6601J) | EPA 402-R-99-001 September1999

EPA

Cancer Risk Coefficients for Environmental Exposure to Radionuclides

Federal Guidance Report No. 13



In using Federal Guidance Report No. 13, the cancer risk associated with a radionuclide intake or external exposure is calculated as the product of the appropriate cancer risk coefficient and the corresponding radionuclide intake or exposure. This calculation presumes that risk is directly proportional to intake or exposure, i.e., it follows a linear, no-threshold (LNT) model. Current scientific evidence does not rule out the possibility that the calculated risk at environmental exposure levels may be overestimates or underestimates. However, several recent expert panels (UNSCEAR, 1993, 1994; NRPB, 1993; NCRP, 1997) have concluded that the LNT model is sufficiently consistent with current information on carcinogenic effects of radiation that its use is scientifically justifiable for purposes of estimating risks from low doses of radiation. As a practical matter, the

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Environmental Review Update on the SEIS

DOE is not moving forward with the current SEIS at this time

The December 2024 Notice of Intent (NOI) scoped three potential soil alternatives:

- Updated Look Up Table Values
- Multiple Lines of Evidence
- Resident with Garden Risk-based



All scoping comments remain part of the Administrative Record and continue to guide our discussions with the State

Why isn't the SEIS moving forward?



NEPA reviews must analyze a reasonable range of alternatives that are technically and economically feasible.

The SEIS alternatives no longer meet this definition:

- **Updated LUT Values:** DTSC is not considering revising the LUT values
- **Multiple Lines of Evidence:** DOE and independent scientific reviewers identified potential challenges
- **Resident with Garden:** DTSC's scoping comments stated it will not consider this alternative under the AOC

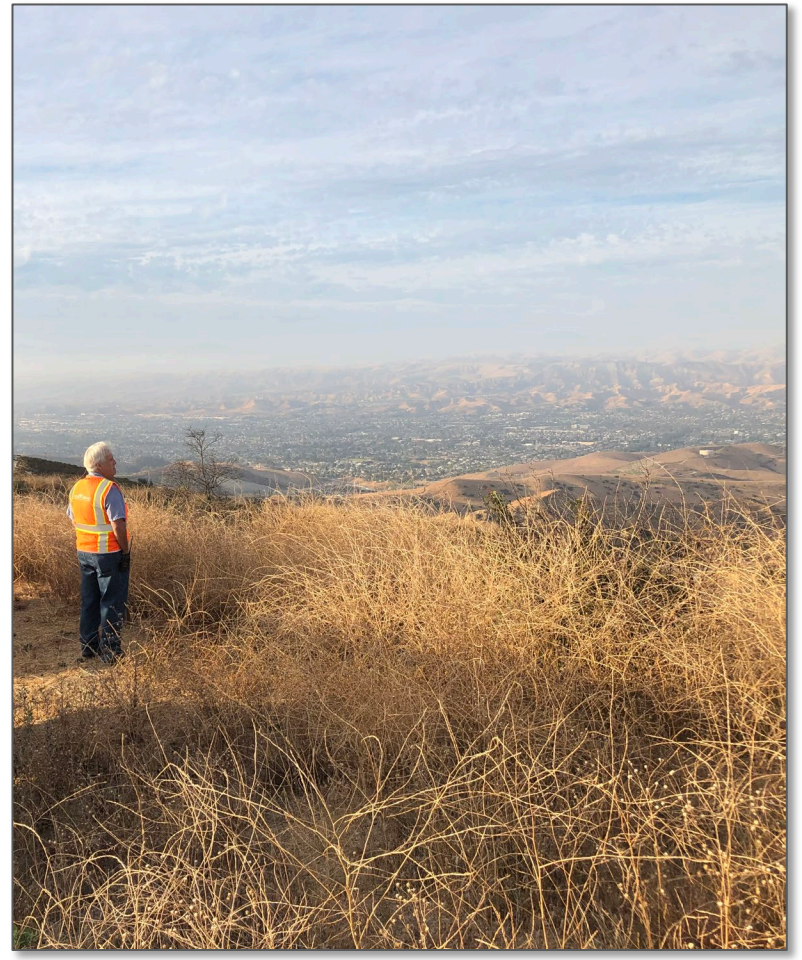
Stopping the SEIS does **not cancel** DOE's NEPA process

What happens now?

DOE has refocused our efforts with DTSC to reach an achievable, science-based soil remedy built to last

The soil cleanup standard must:

- Protect health without creating more environmental harm than it solves
- Be ready to put into action now – not delayed by more rounds of study



Interim cleanup will continue while DOE and DTSC work to identify a remedy

Cleanup Status

- ✓ **Much of the remediation at SSFL is complete**
- ✓ **Contamination is characterized with ongoing interim remediation**
- ✓ **Ongoing environmental monitoring**

NOW: Finalizing building demolition and groundwater cleanup plans with DTSC.

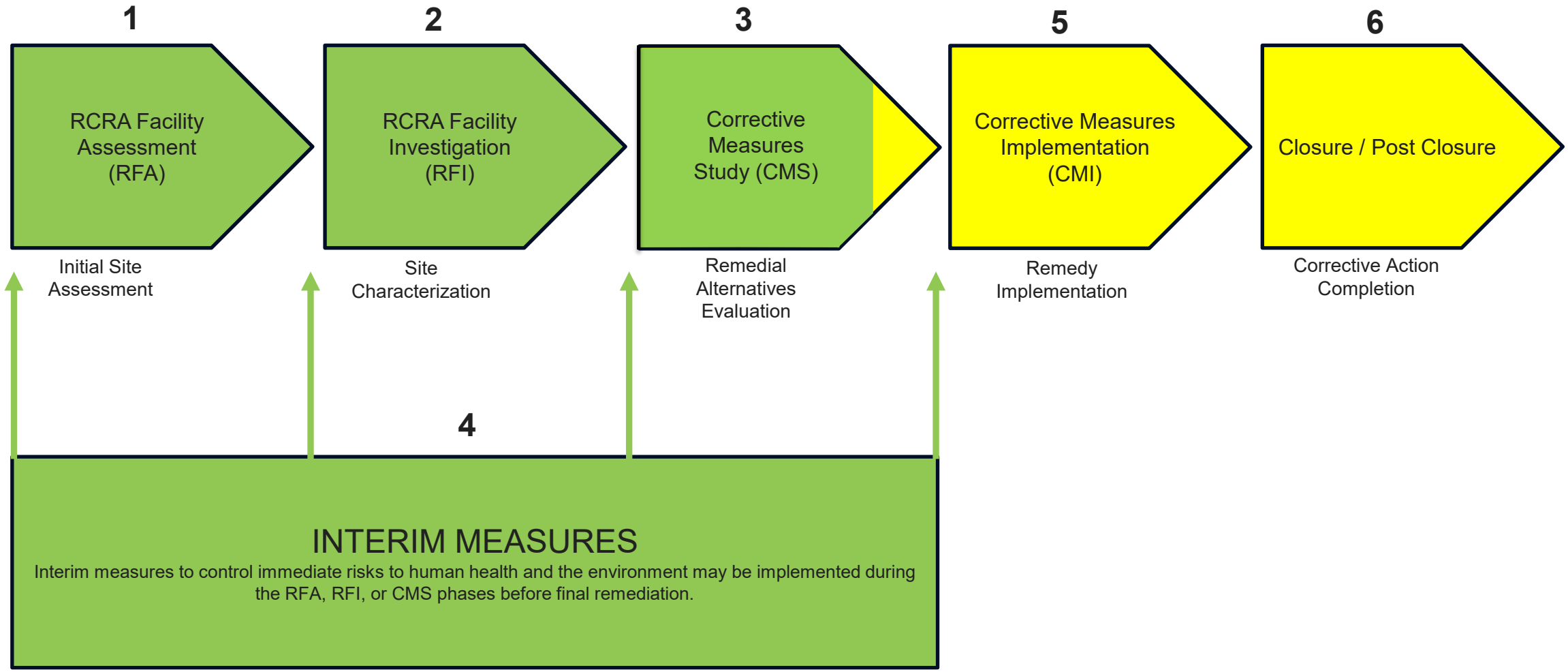


What's Happening Now

- **Groundwater**
  - RCRA Groundwater Investigation and Remediation Process – Corrective Measures Study Report Update
  - Former Sodium Disposal Facility – Groundwater Interim Measure
  - Groundwater Remediation Pilot Study - Hazardous Materials Storage Area
- **Monitoring**
  - Area IV Groundwater Monitoring
  - Data Gap Monitoring Well Installations
- **Building Demolition**
  - Former Systems For Nuclear Auxiliary Power (SNAP) Environmental Test Facility Basement
  - Remaining Slabs Demolition Planning

The Groundwater Remediation Process

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)



Groundwater Interim Measures

Former Sodium Disposal Facility





- Continuous removal of contaminated groundwater during daylight hours (automated system)
- Manual removal of contaminated groundwater
- Contaminated groundwater treated off-site for disposal

98,000 gallons since 2017
29,000 gallons since January 2026

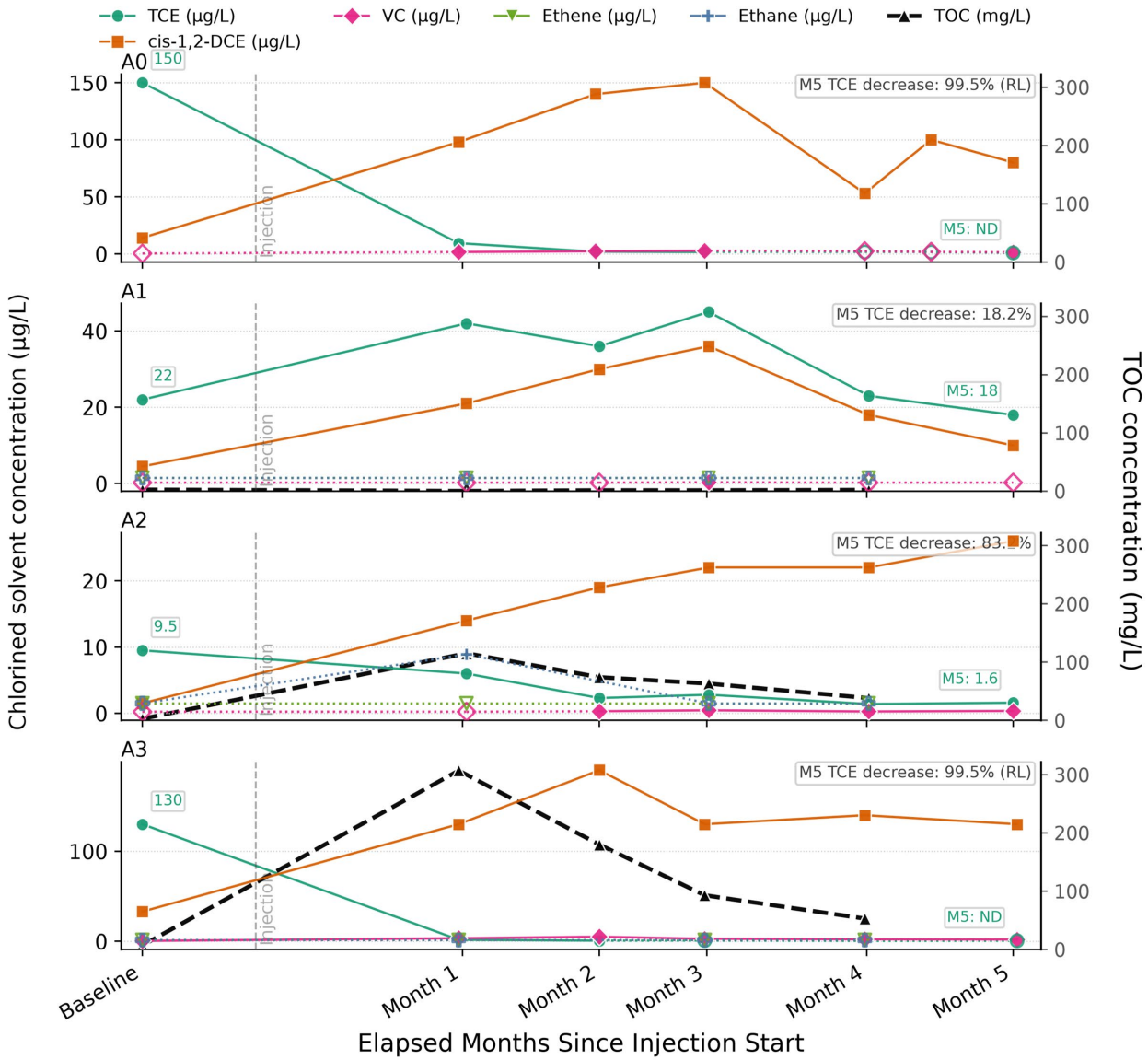
Groundwater Remediation Pilot Study

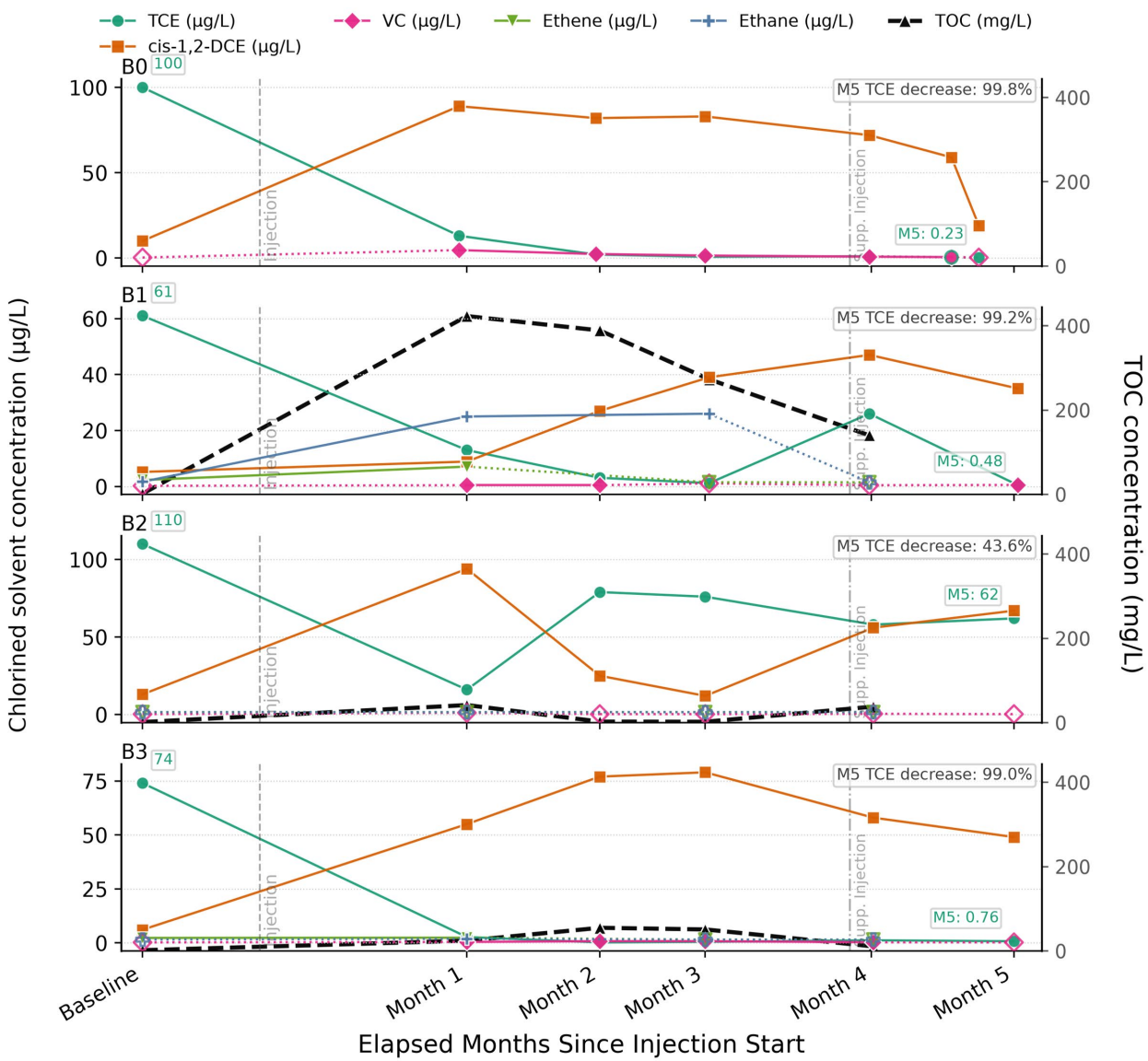
Former Hazardous Materials Storage Area (HMSA)

- Innovative approach using biological and chemical injections to treat contaminated groundwater
- 8 wells drilled in Fall 2025
- Injections done in Fall/Winter 2025
- Monitoring will continue through Q3 in 2027, but early results are promising



Groundwater Remediation Pilot Study (cont.)



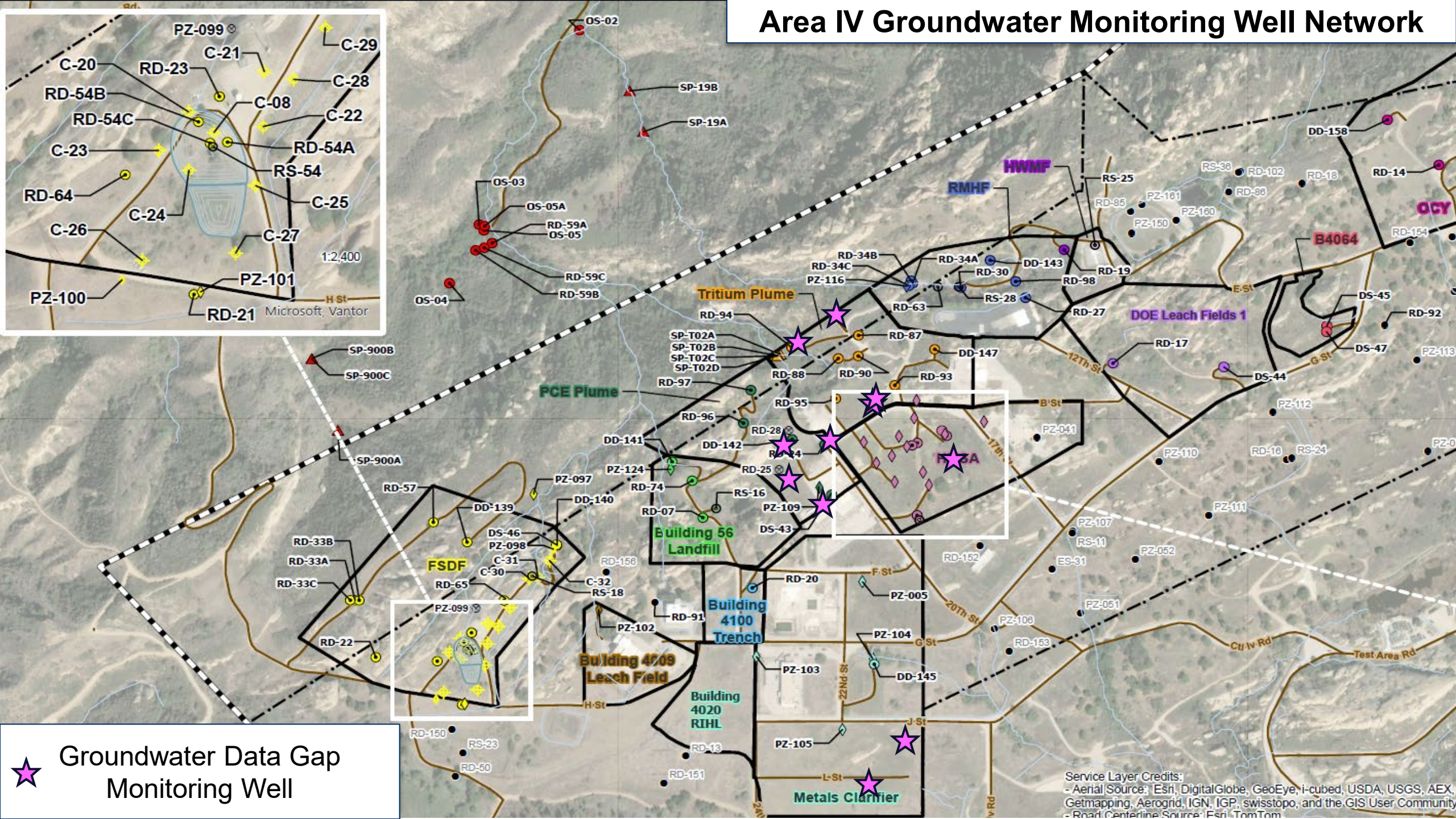


Area IV Groundwater Monitoring

- Ongoing monitoring and sampling helps to:
  - Understand baseline groundwater conditions across Area IV
  - Evaluate contaminant concentration trends, plume extent and mitigation, and changes over time
  - Make decisions related to corrective action, remediation and long-term stewardship



Area IV Groundwater Monitoring Well Network



Groundwater Data Gap Monitoring Well

Service Layer Credits:
- Aerial Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community
- Road Centerline Source: Esri, TomTom

Building 4024 Basement Demolition



- Submitted to DTSC for approval:
  Building 4024 Demolition Work Plan

- Important plans submitted since January 2026:
  - Site Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
  - Waste Management and Transportation Plan
  - Data Gap Investigation Plan
  - Radiological Survey Plan
  - As-Left Condition Radiological Plan
  - Air Monitoring Plan
  - Waste Characterization Plan

Building 4024 Basement Demolition (cont.)

- Receive approval from DTSC to make progress towards cleanup by continuing demolition
- Perform:
  - Pre-demolition Radiological Survey
  - Data Gap Investigation Field Work
  - Building 4024 Waste Characterization Sampling/Analysis

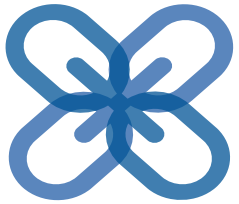


Looking Ahead: Pre-Demolition Planning for Slabs



- Begin developing demolition work plans and procedures for the 16 remaining building slabs
  - Topographic, utility and regulated materials surveys
  - Waste characterization sampling
  - Transition to demolition of remaining slabs after Building 4024 basement

Thank You For Joining Us



Watch for CONNECT Opportunities





Share Feedback & Ideas for Future Topics





Learn About DOE's Cleanup at SSFL



Q&A

Process

- Raise your hand
- Questions are taken in the order asked

Reminder

This is an informal opportunity. Questions and responses will not be posted.



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