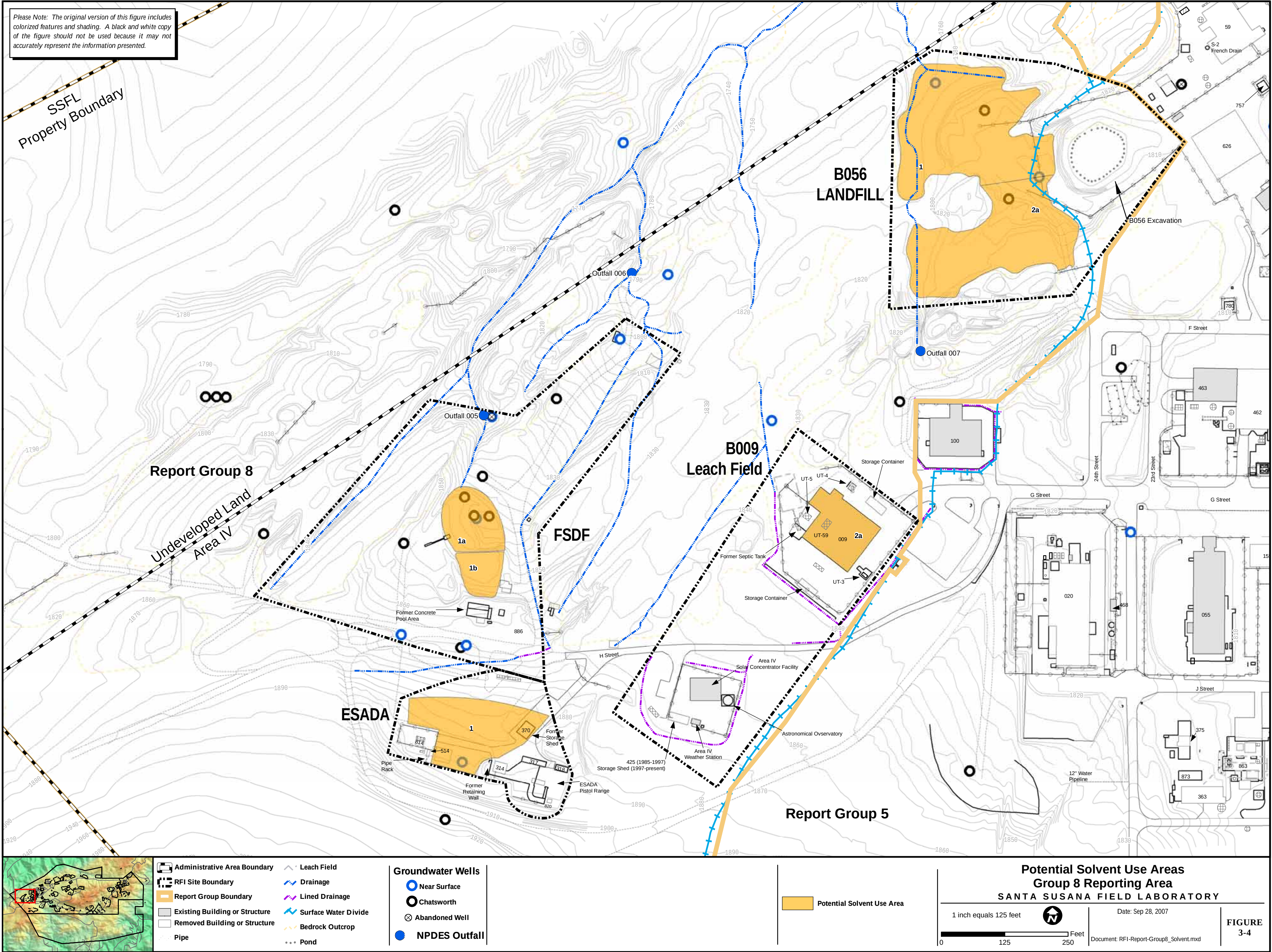
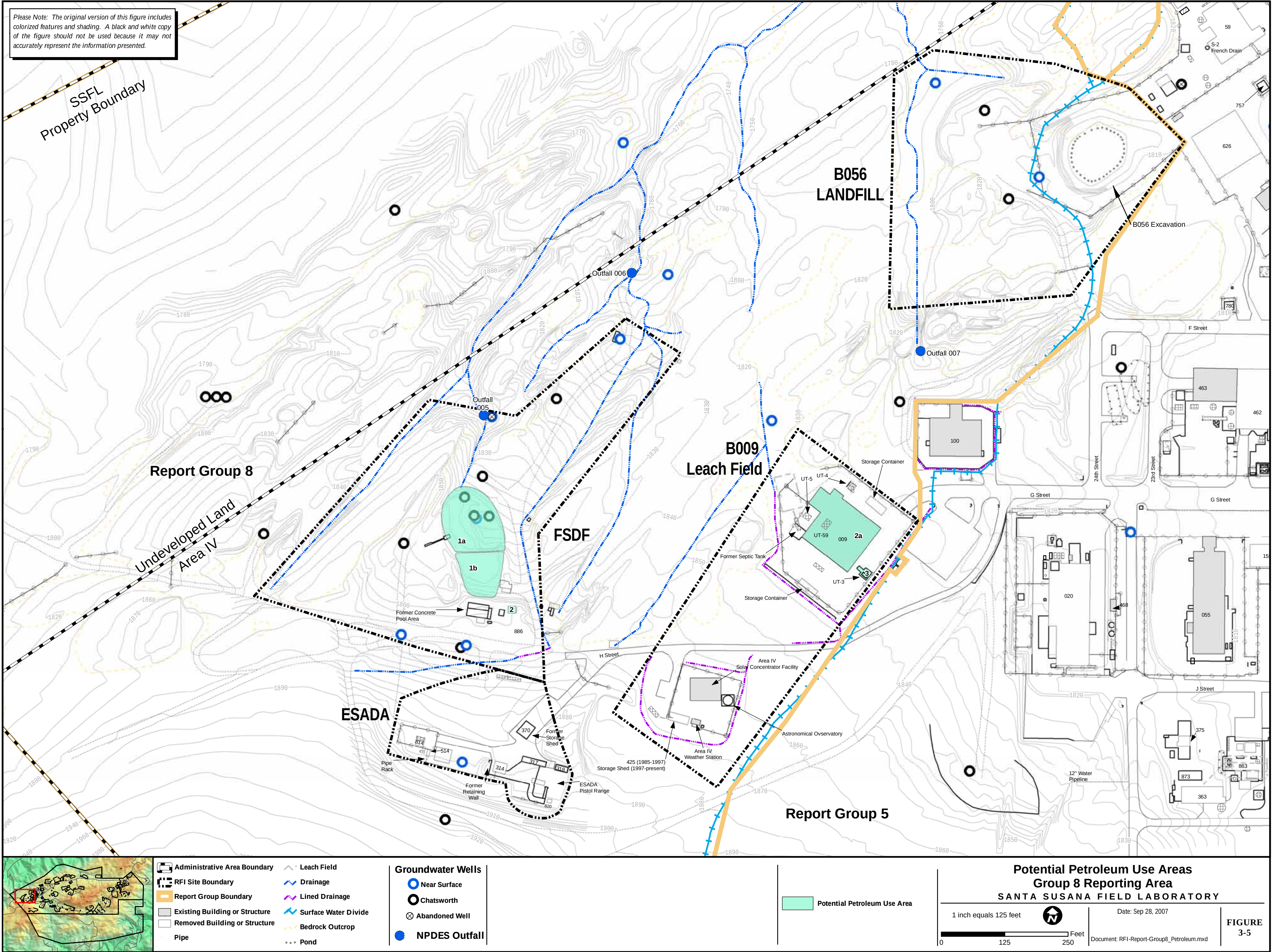
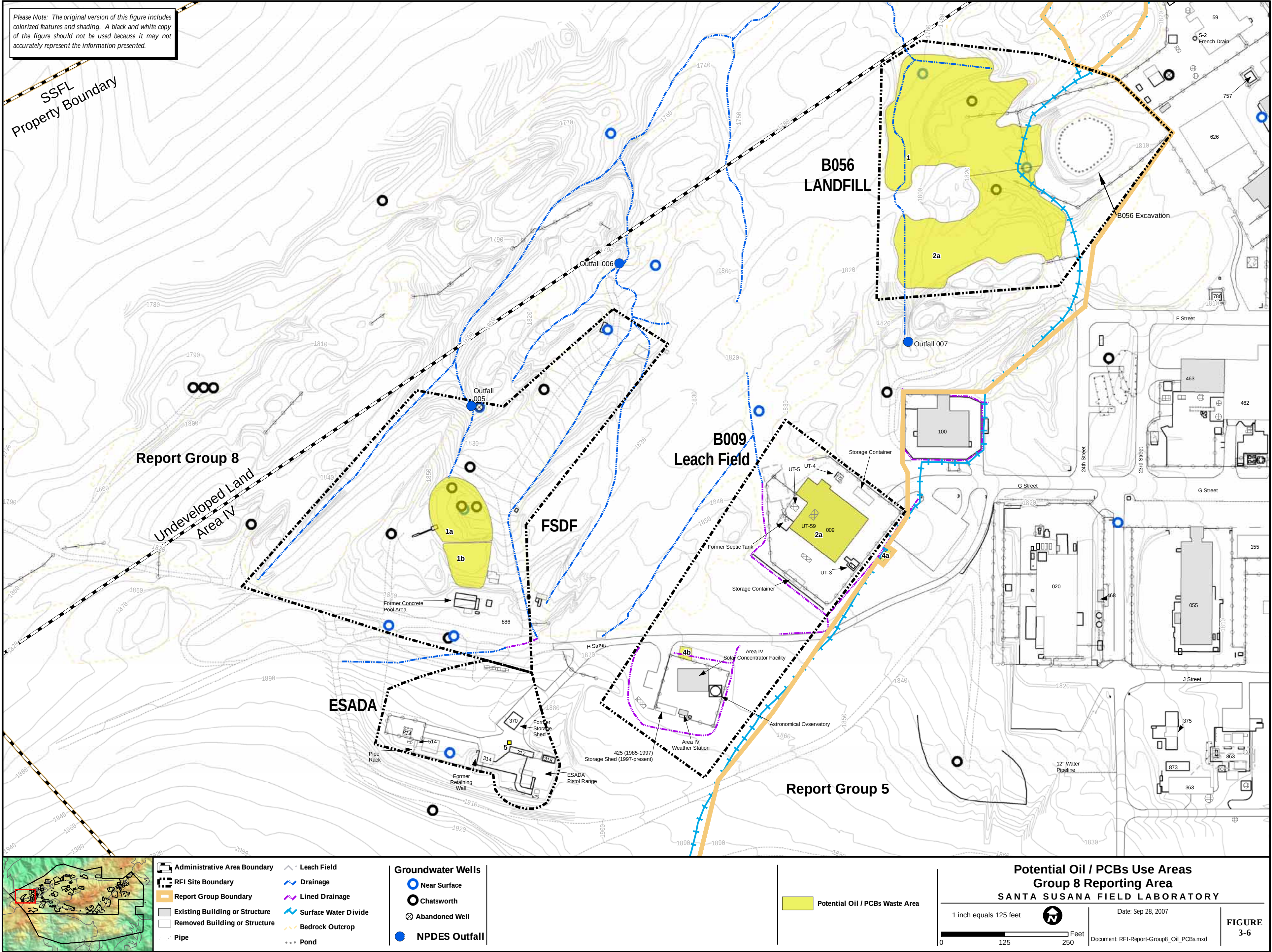
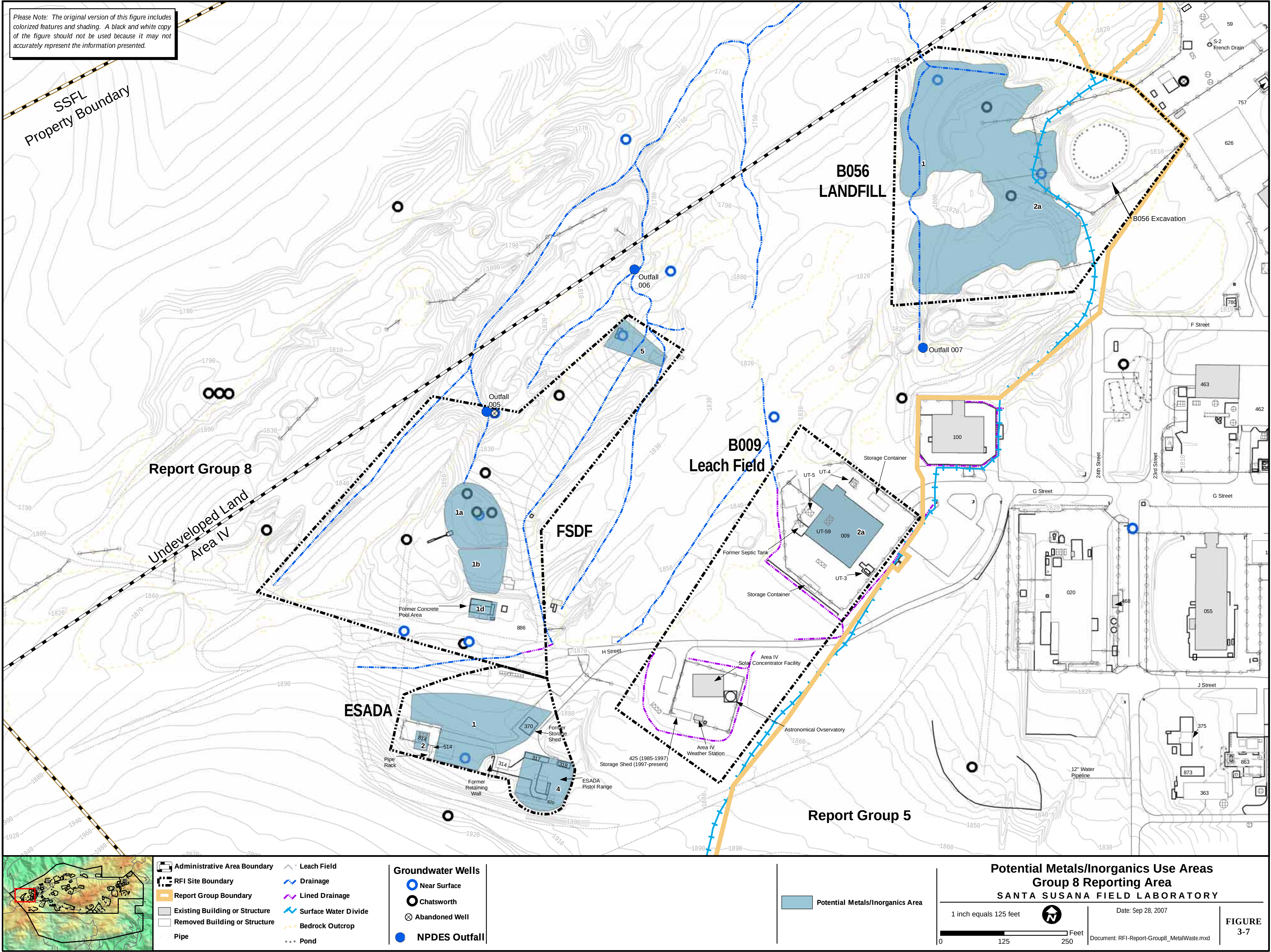
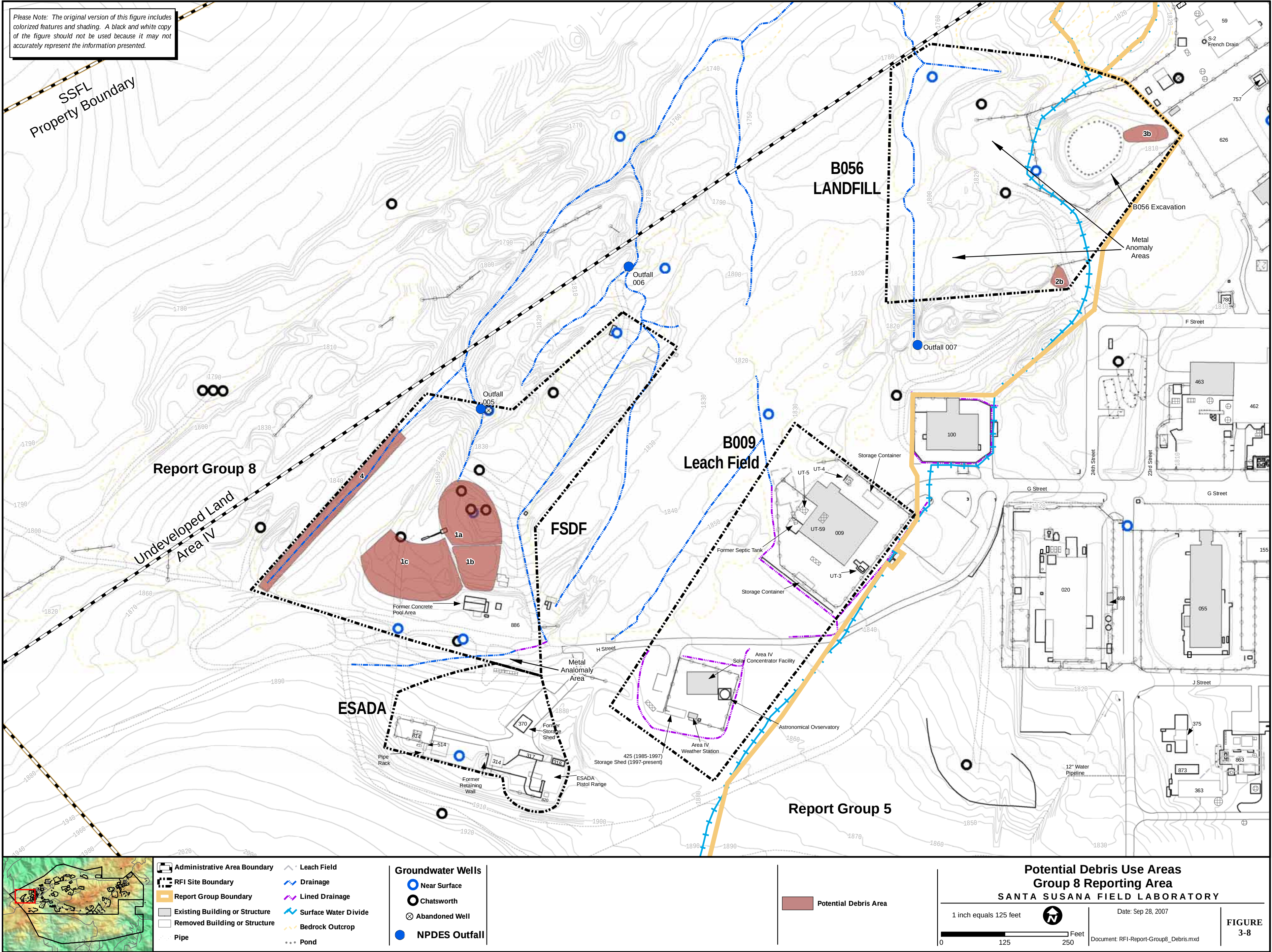


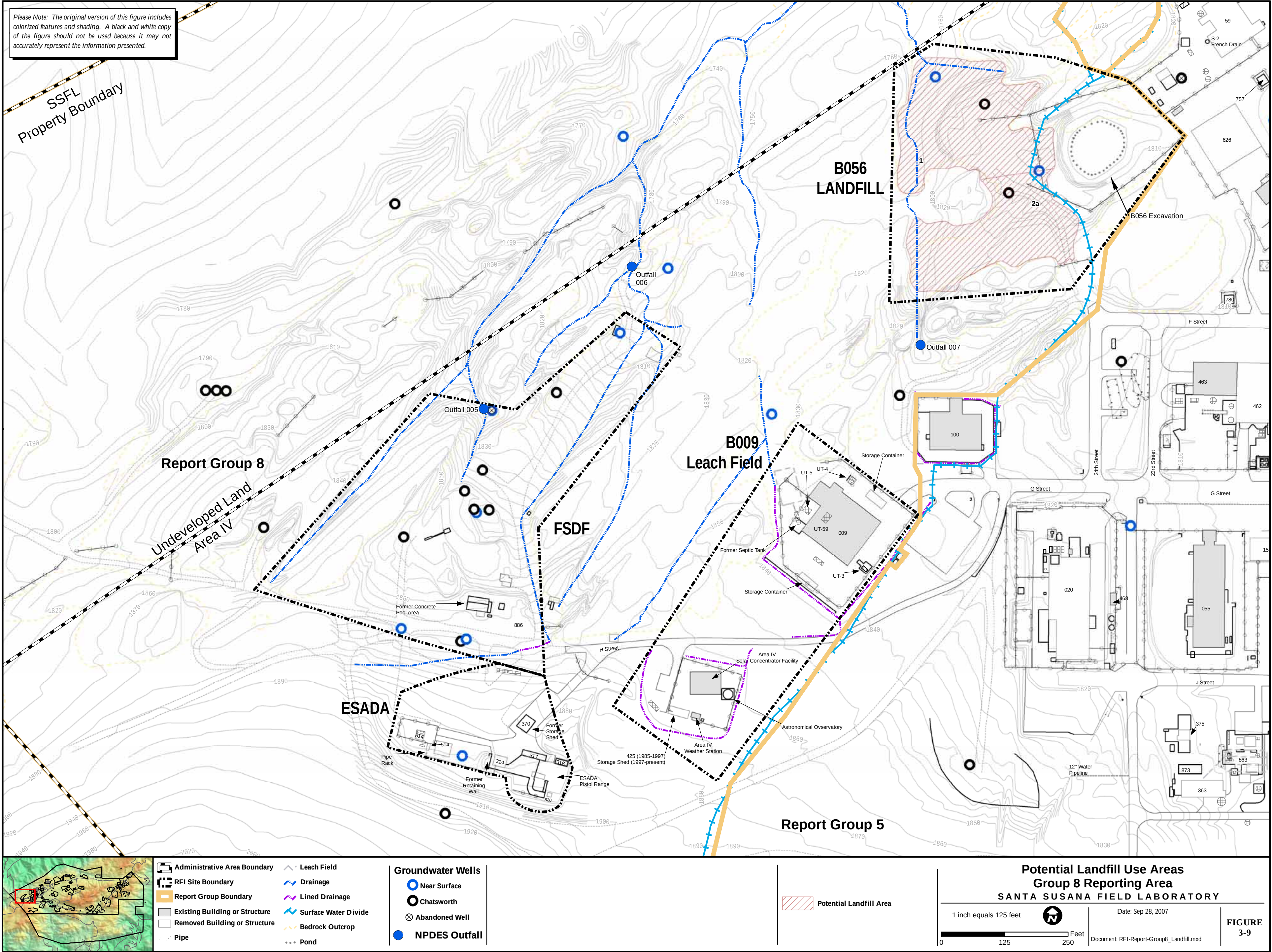


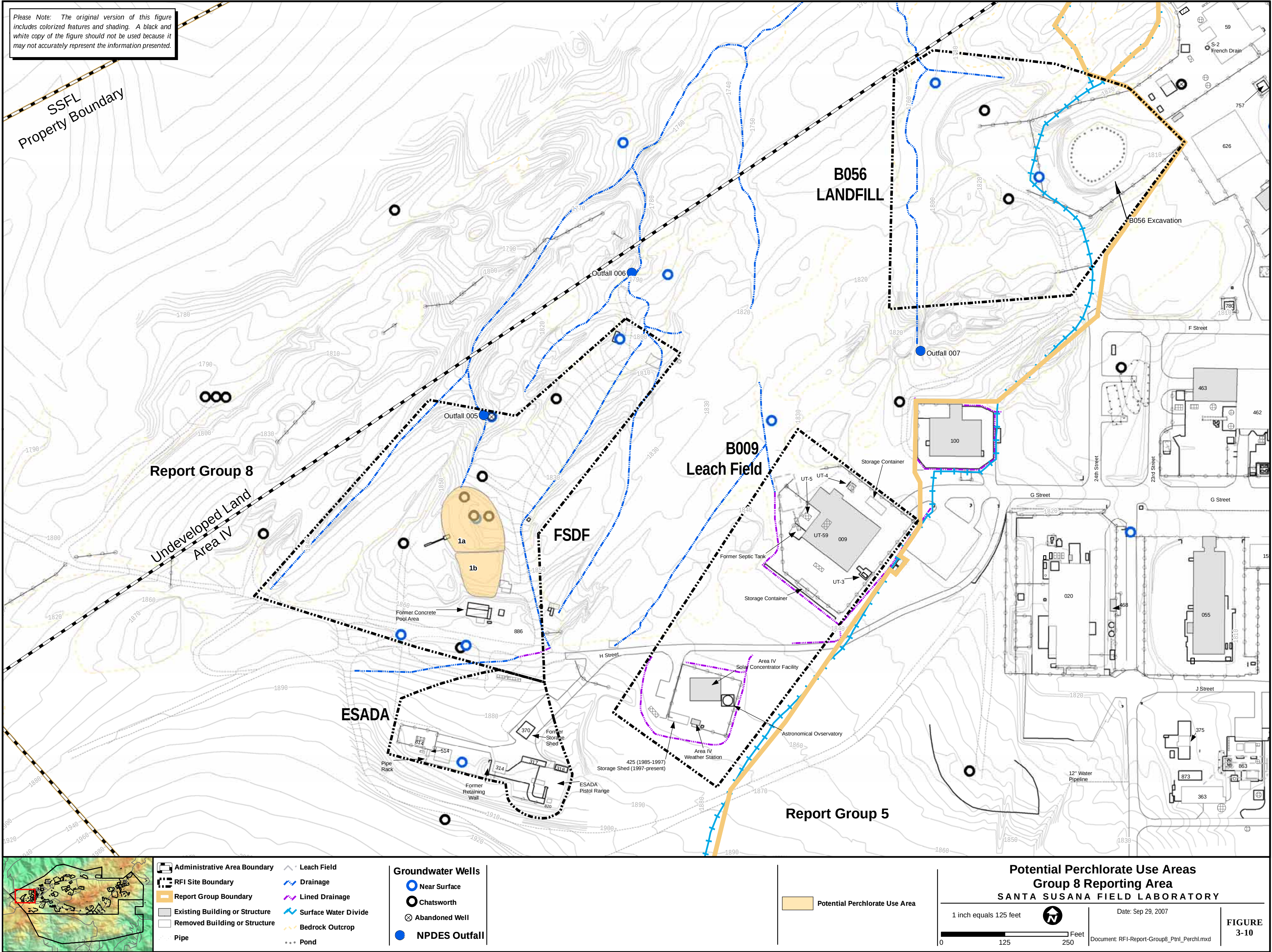




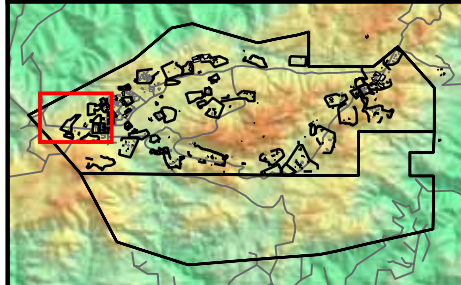
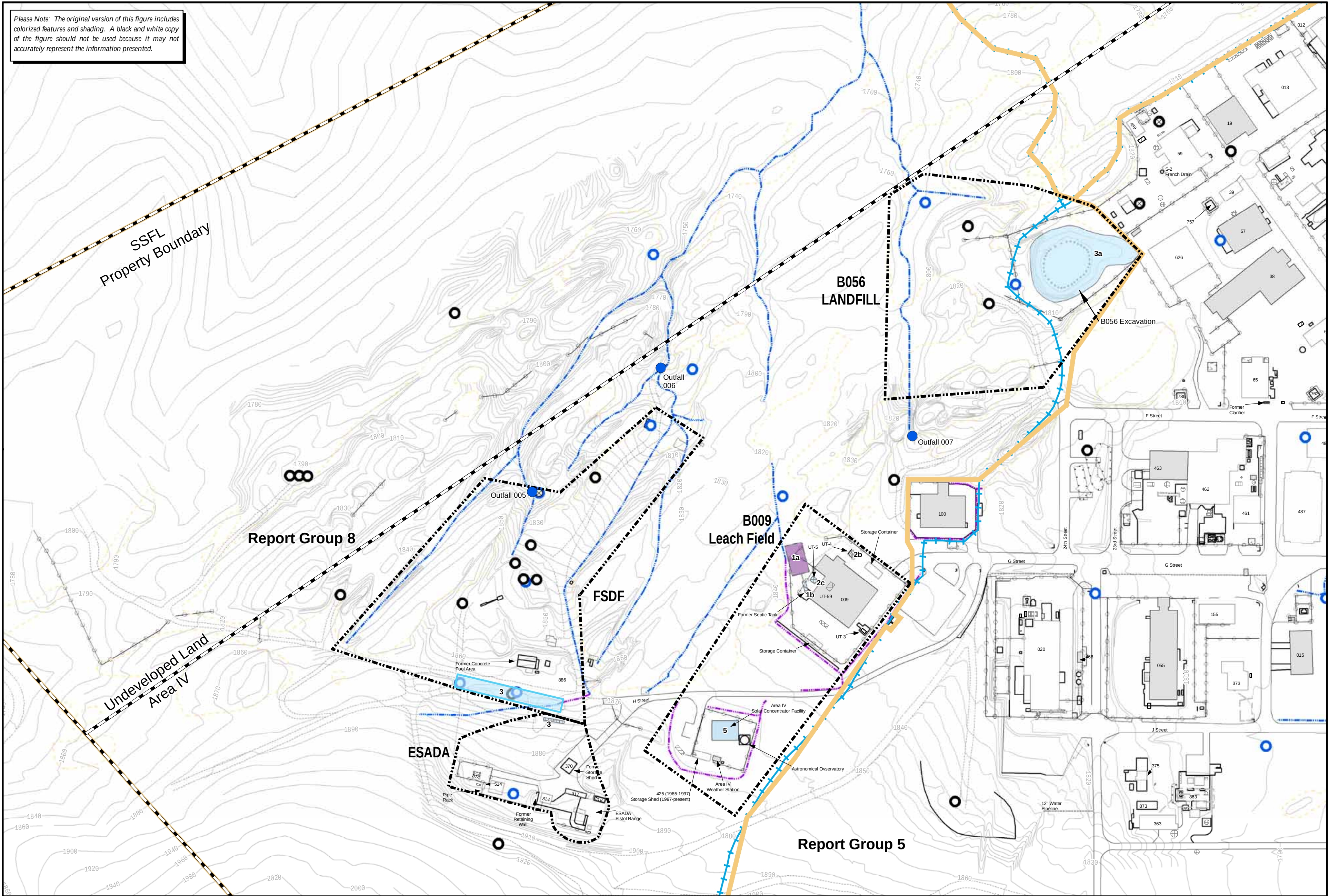








Please Note: The original version of this figure includes colorized features and shading. A black and white copy of the figure should not be used because it may not accurately represent the information presented.



- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Administrative Area Boundary | Leach Field |
| RFI Site Boundary | Drainage |
| Report Group Boundary | Lined Drainage |
| Existing Building or Structure | Surface Water Divide |
| Removed Building or Structure | Bedrock Outcrop |
| Pipe | Pond |

- | |
|----------------|
| Near Surface |
| Chatsworth |
| Abandoned Well |
| NPDES Outfall |

- | |
|-----------------------------|
| Potential Chemical Use Area |
| Potential Leach Field Area |

Potential Leach Field Areas and Areas Screened for Potential Chemical Impacts SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY		
1 inch equals 150 feet		Date: Sep 28, 2007
		Document: RFI-Report-Group8_Potential_LF.mxd
		FIGURE 3-11

Chemical concentrations are from the most recent samples collected from each well. Historical results are also presented for select wells that have historically contained significantly different results from most recent data.

Note: Off-site wells OS-3, OS-4, OS-5, RD-59A - C: VOCs not detected

Note: At FSDF, TCE is shown to illustrate VOC distribution in groundwater. Other groundwater VOCs (e.g., 1,1-DCE and 1,1-DCA) show similar trends.

Concentrations shown are most recent. TCE detected up to 4,500 µg/L RS-5 in 1994; as indicated by recent TCE data, VOCs have decreased.

$\mu\text{g/kg}$ = micrograms per kilogram
 $\mu\text{g/L}$ = micrograms per liter
 mg/L = milligrams per liter
 pg/g = picograms per gram



1 inch equals 125 feet

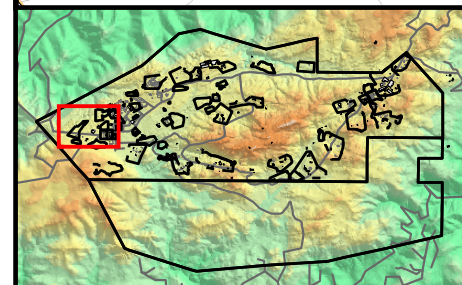
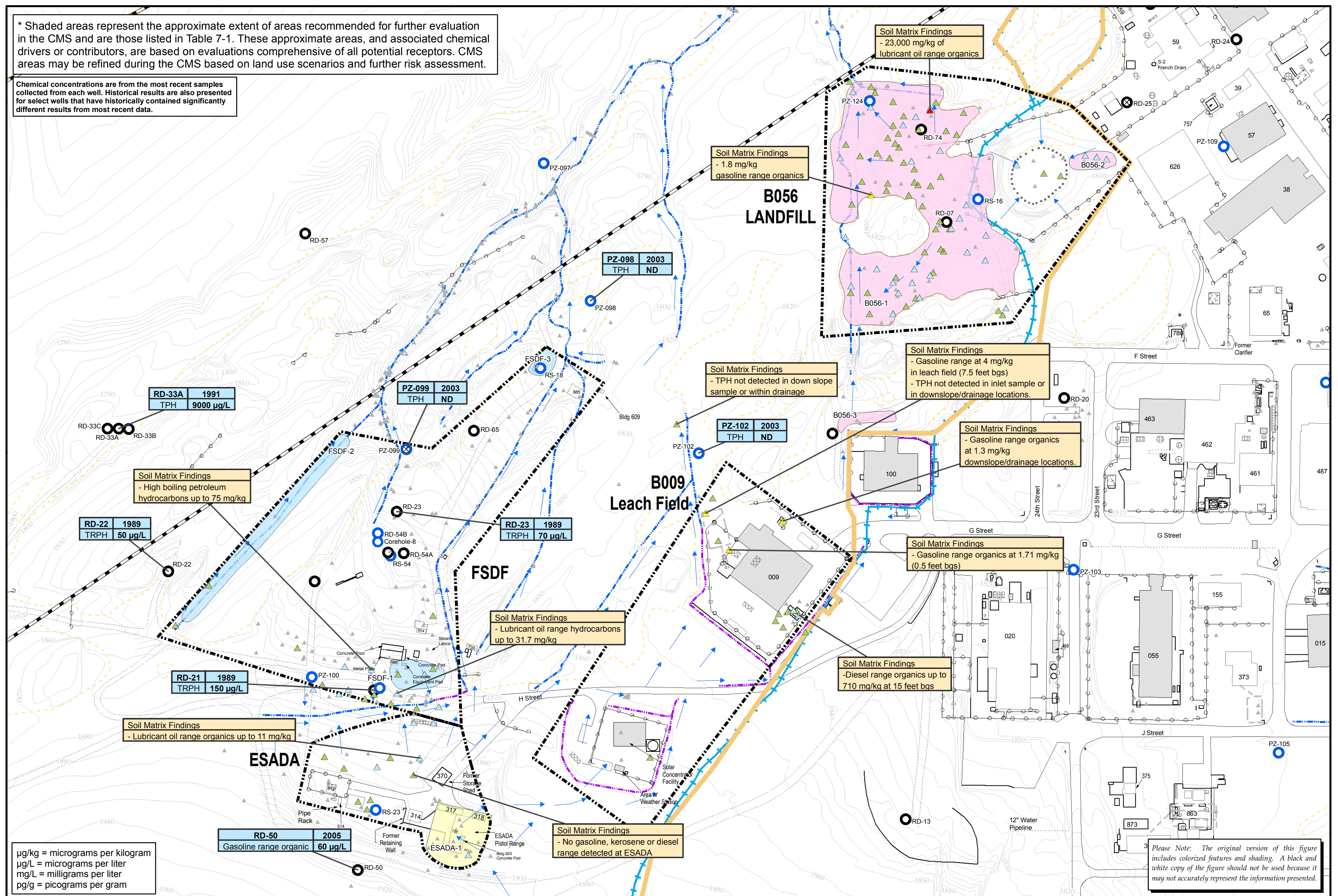


Date: Sept 11, 2007

Document: RFI-Report-Group8_VOC.mxd

FIGURE
4-1

Chemical concentrations are from the most recent samples collected from each well. Historical results are also presented for select wells that have historically contained significantly different results from most recent data.



- Legend:**

 - Administrative Area Boundary
 - RFI Site Boundary
 - Report Group Boundary
 - Existing Building or Structure
 - Removed Building or Structure
 - Pipe
 - Leach Field
 - Surface Flow
 - Drainage
 - Concrete Lined Drainage
 - Surface Water Divide
 - Bedrock Outcrop
 - Pond

Groundwater Wells

 - Near Surface
 - Chatsworth
 - Abandoned Well

* TPHs are portrayed relative to Risk Based Screening Levels (RBSLs). Color Code represents maximum ratio of individual TPHs to lowest respective RBSL at each sample location.

TPH Soil Sample Results *

- ▲ Soil TPH ND
- ▲ Soil TPH <RBSL
- ▲ Soil TPH <10 X RBSL
- ▲ Soil TPH >10 X RBSL

-  B056 CMS Area
 Esada CMS Area

**TPH Summary for Soil and Groundwater
Group 8 Reporting Area
SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY**

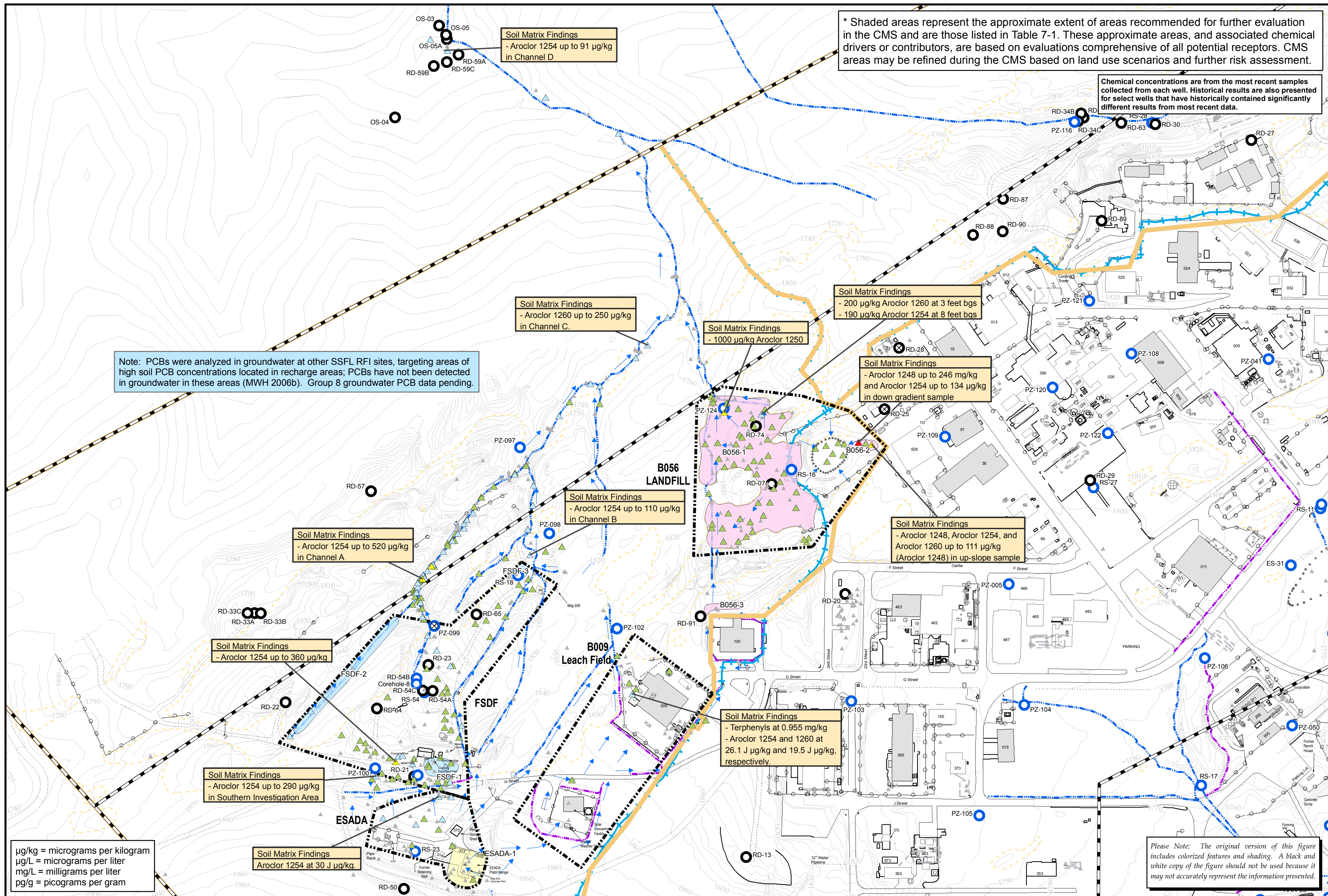
1 inch equals 125 feet



Date: Sept 11, 2007

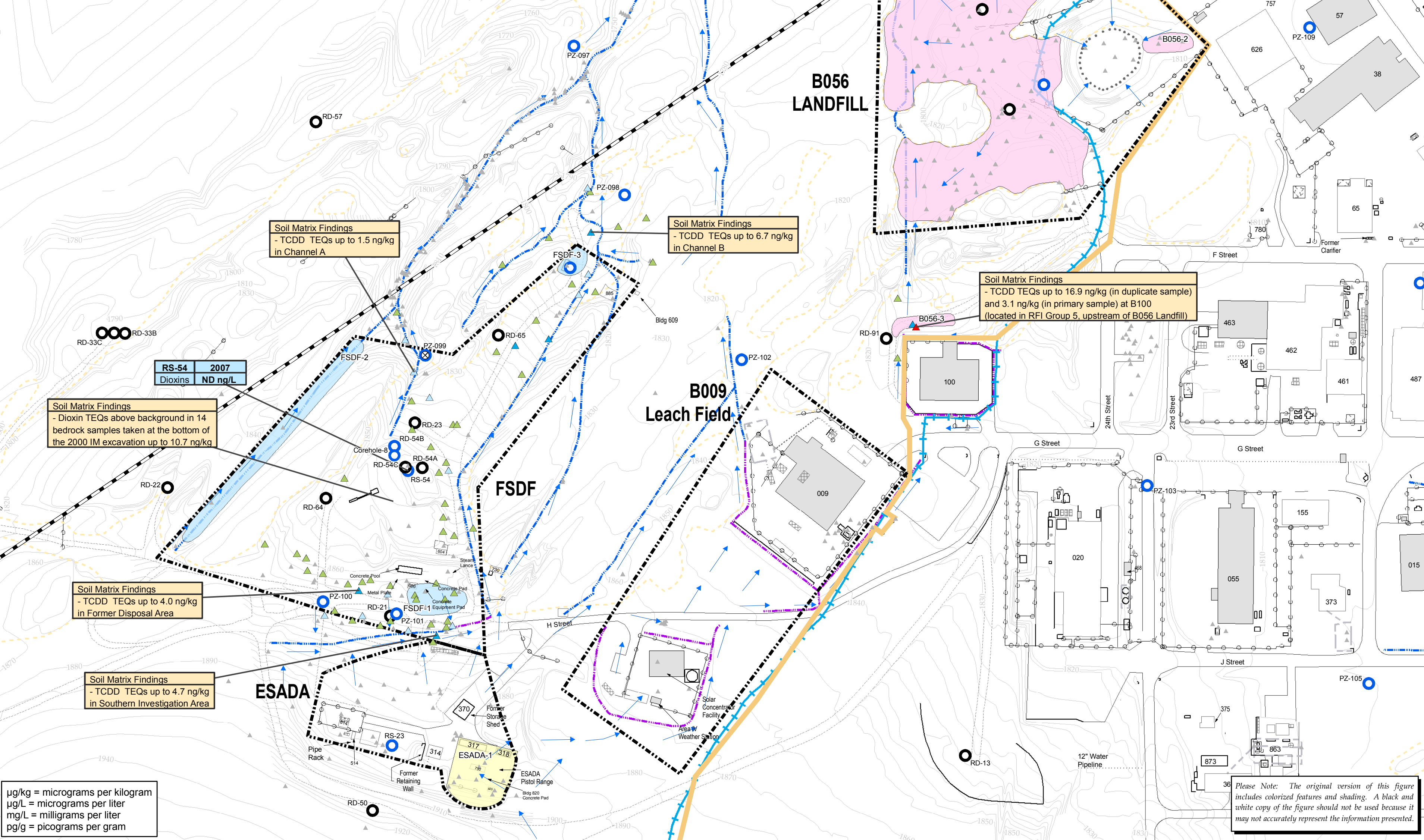
Document: RFI-Report-Group8_TPH.mxd

FIGURE 4-3

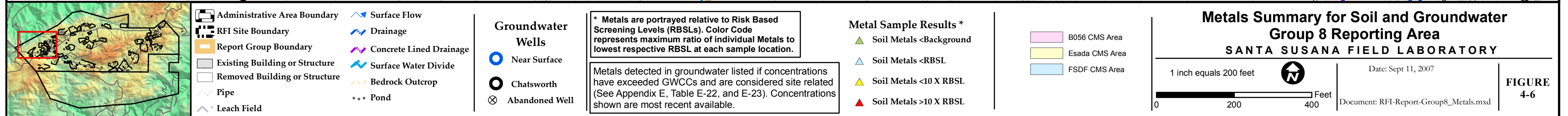
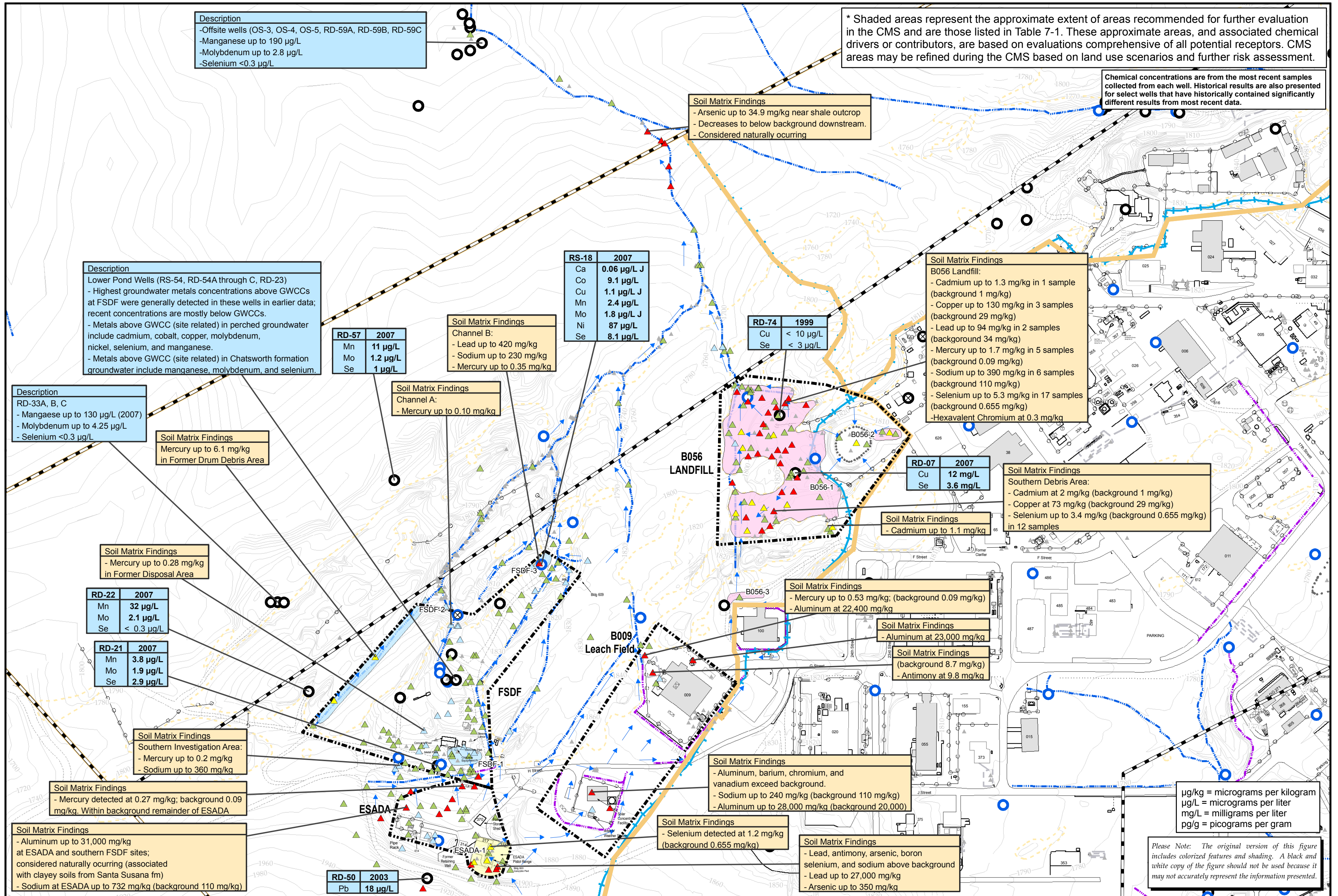


* Shaded areas represent the approximate extent of areas recommended for further evaluation in the CMS and are those listed in Table 7-1. These approximate areas, and associated chemical drivers or contributors, are based on evaluations comprehensive of all potential receptors. CMS areas may be refined during the CMS based on land use scenarios and further risk assessment.

Chemical concentrations are from the most recent samples collected from each well. Historical results are also presented for select wells that have historically contained significantly different results from most recent data.

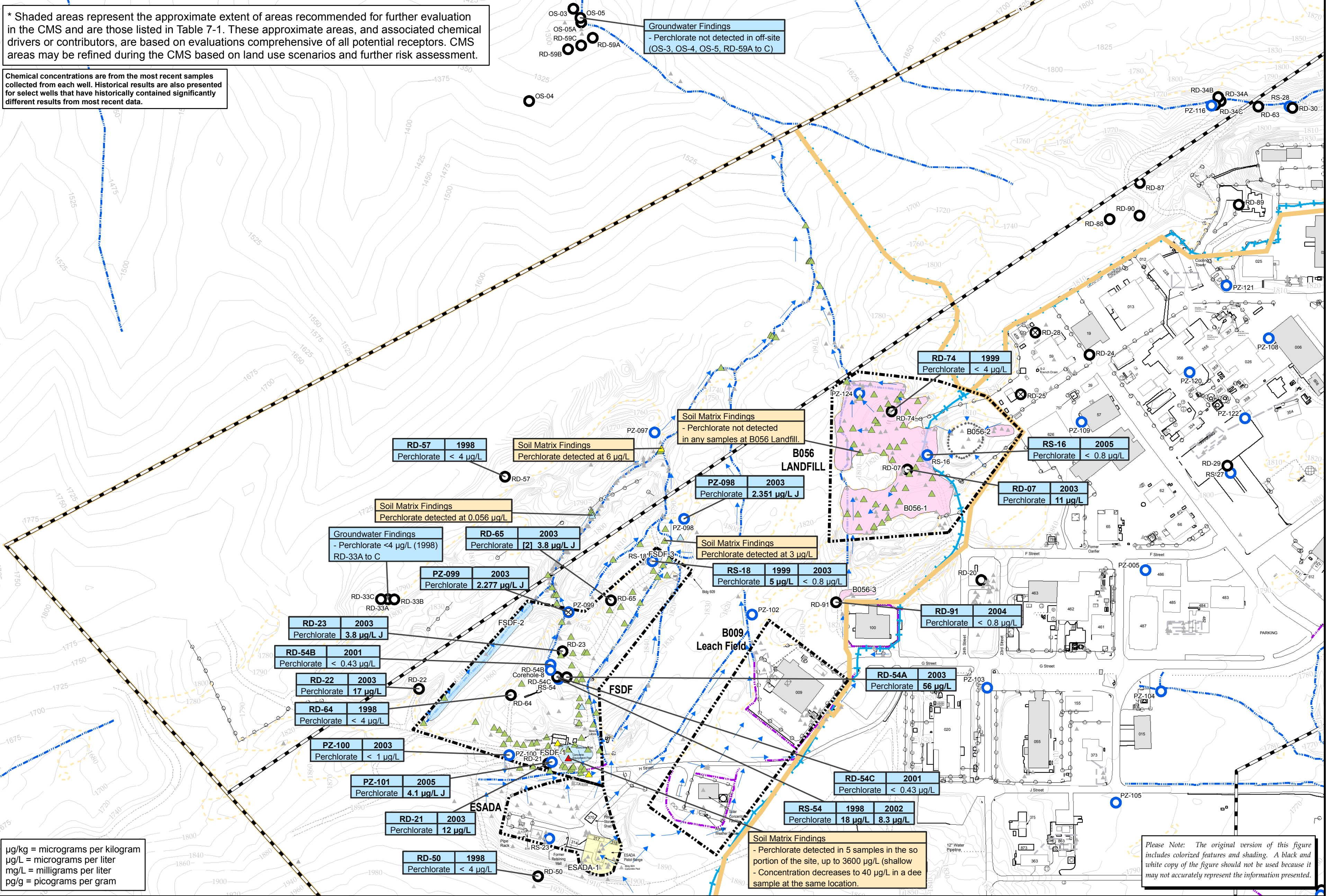


36 Please Note: The original version of this figure includes colored features and shading. A black and white copy of the figure should not be used because it may not accurately represent the information presented.

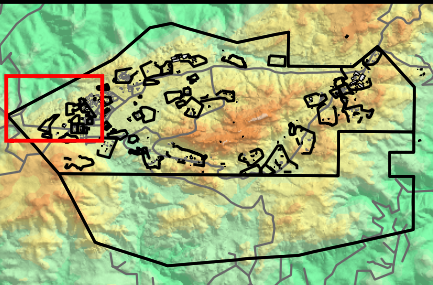


* Shaded areas represent the approximate extent of areas recommended for further evaluation in the CMS and are those listed in Table 7-1. These approximate areas, and associated chemical drivers or contributors, are based on evaluations comprehensive of all potential receptors. CMS areas may be refined during the CMS based on land use scenarios and further risk assessment.

Chemical concentrations are from the most recent samples collected from each well. Historical results are also presented for select wells that have historically contained significantly different results from most recent data.



µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram
µg/L = micrograms per liter
mg/L = milligrams per liter
pg/g = picograms per gram



- Administrative Area Boundary
- RFI Site Boundary
- Report Group Boundary
- Existing Building or Structure
- Removed Building or Structure
- Pipe
- Leach Field
- Surface Flow
- Drainage
- Concrete Lined Drainage
- Surface Water Divide
- Bedrock Outcrop
- Pond

- Groundwater Wells
- Near Surface
- Chatsworth
- Abandoned Well

* Perchlorate samples analyzed both as soil matrix (reported as µg/kg) and as soil leachates (reported as µg/L). Leachate samples are prepared so that liquid concentration would be directly comparable to the soil concentration (i.e. µg/L approximately equal to µg/kg).

- Perchlorate Sample Results *
- Soil Perchlorate ND
- Soil Perchlorate <RBSL
- Soil Perchlorate <10 X RBSL
- Soil Perchlorate <100 X RBSL
- Soil Perchlorate >100 X RBSL

- B056 CMS Area
- Esada CMS Area
- FSDf CMS Area

Perchlorate Summary for Soil and Groundwater Group 8 Reporting Area SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY

1 inch equals 200 feet
0 200 400 Feet

Date: Sept 11, 2007

Document: RFI-Report-Group8_Perchlorate.mxd

FIGURE
4-7

Representative Ecological Receptors:

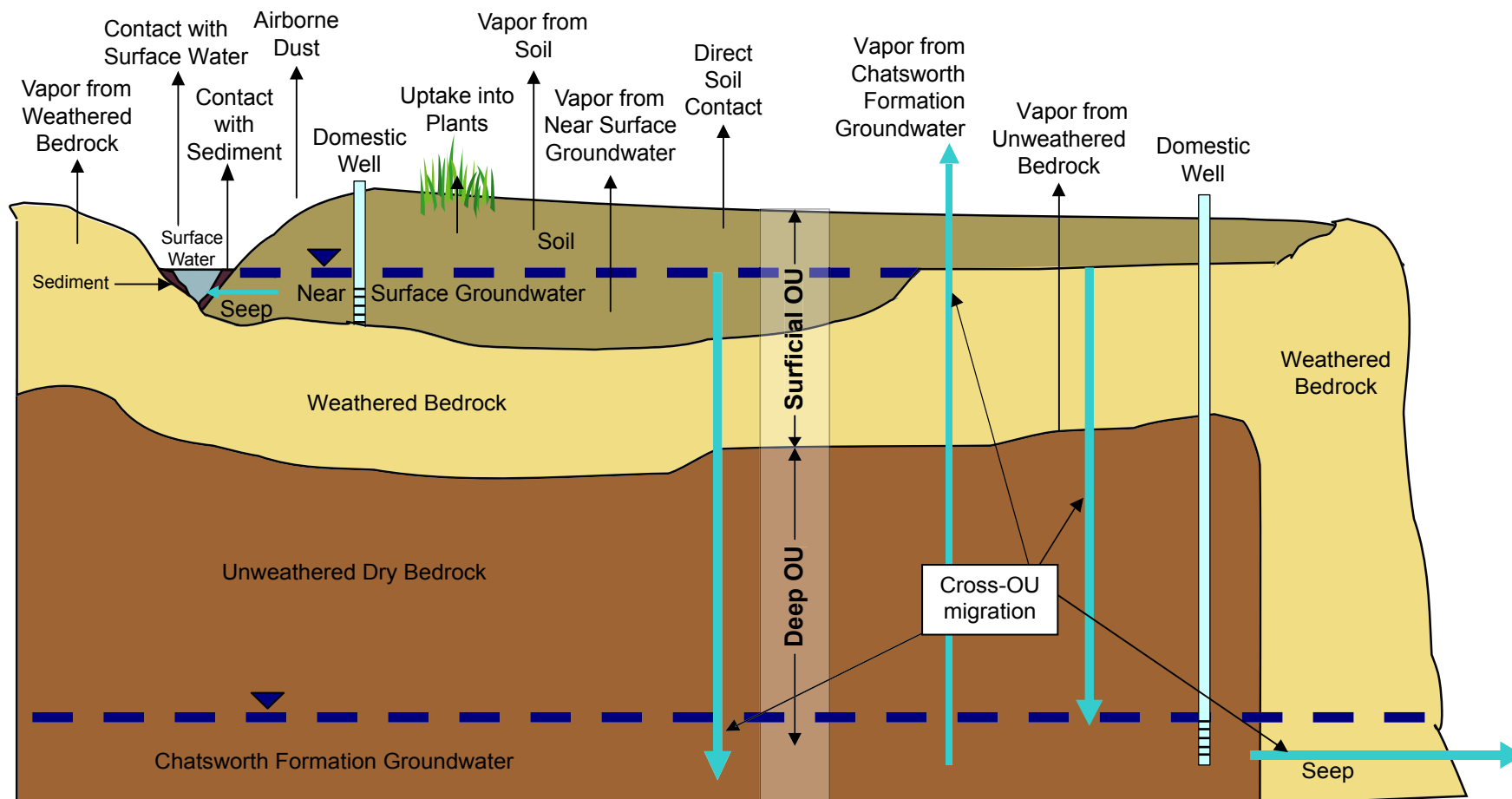
- Generic aquatic species (aquatic primary/secondary consumer)
- Great blue heron (aquatic tertiary consumer)
- Deer mouse (terrestrial primary/secondary consumer)
- Thrush (terrestrial primary/secondary consumer)
- Mule deer (terrestrial primary consumer)
- Red-tailed hawk (terrestrial secondary/tertiary consumer)
- Bobcat (terrestrial secondary/tertiary consumer)

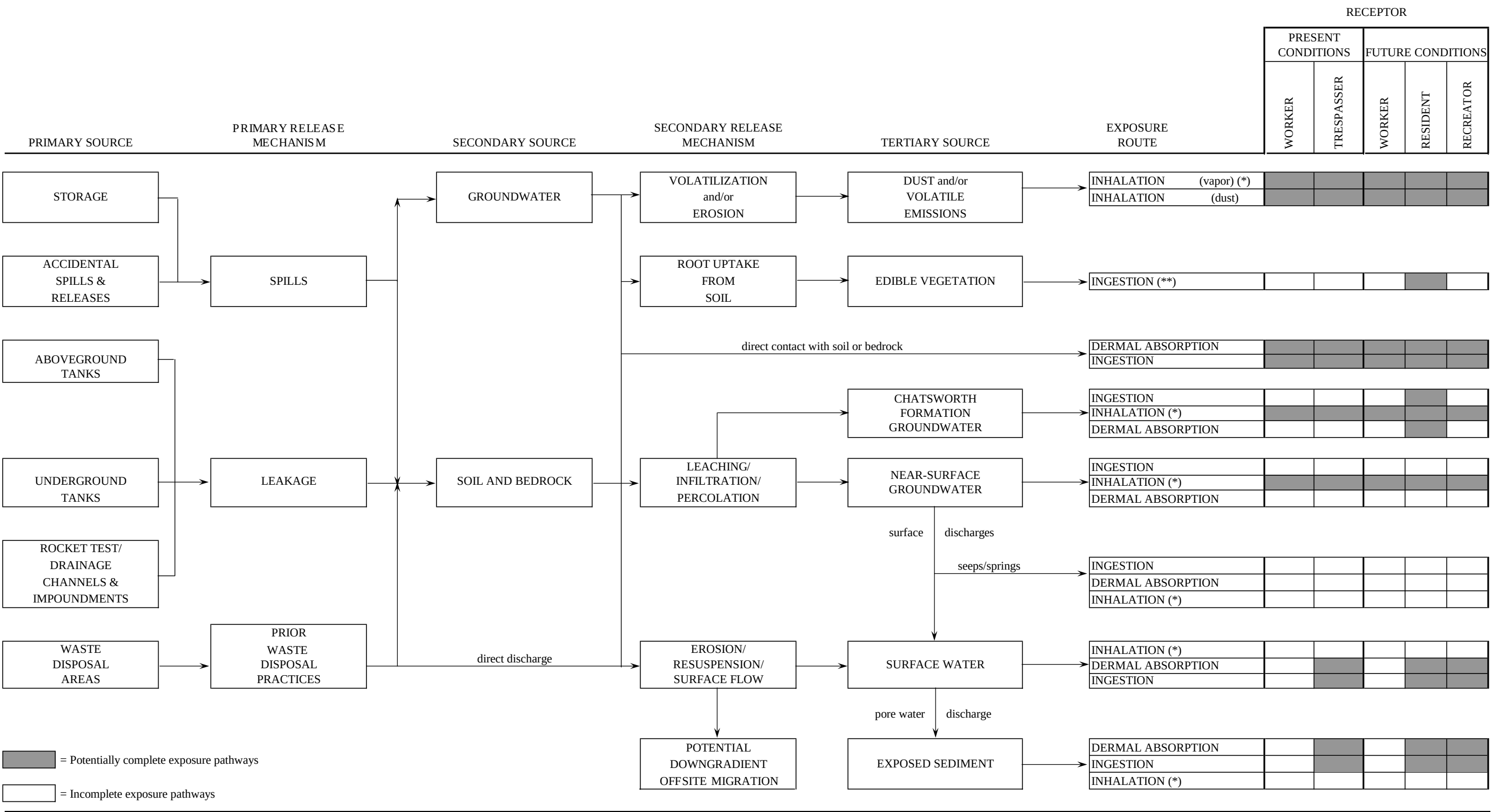
Worker Receptor:

- Inhalation of dust (Surficial OU)
- Inhalation of vapors from soil and groundwater (Surficial OU and CFOU)
- Dermal contact with soil (Surficial OU)
- Ingestion of soil (Surficial OU)
- Dermal contact with surface water and sediment (Surficial OU)
- Ingestion of surface water and sediment (Surficial OU)
- Inhalation of vapors from bedrock

Future Residential Receptor:

- Inhalation of dust (Surficial OU)
- Inhalation of vapors from soil and groundwater (Surficial OU and CFOU)
- Ingestion of plants (Surficial OU)
- Dermal contact with soil (Surficial OU)
- Ingestion of soil (Surficial OU)
- Dermal contact with surface water and sediment (Surficial OU)
- Ingestion of surface water and sediment (Surficial OU)
- Ingestion of groundwater (Surficial OU and CFOU)
- Inhalation of vapors during domestic use (Surficial OU and CFOU)
- Dermal contact with groundwater (Surficial OU and CFOU)
- Inhalation of vapors from bedrock

Surficial OU**Chatsworth Formation OU**



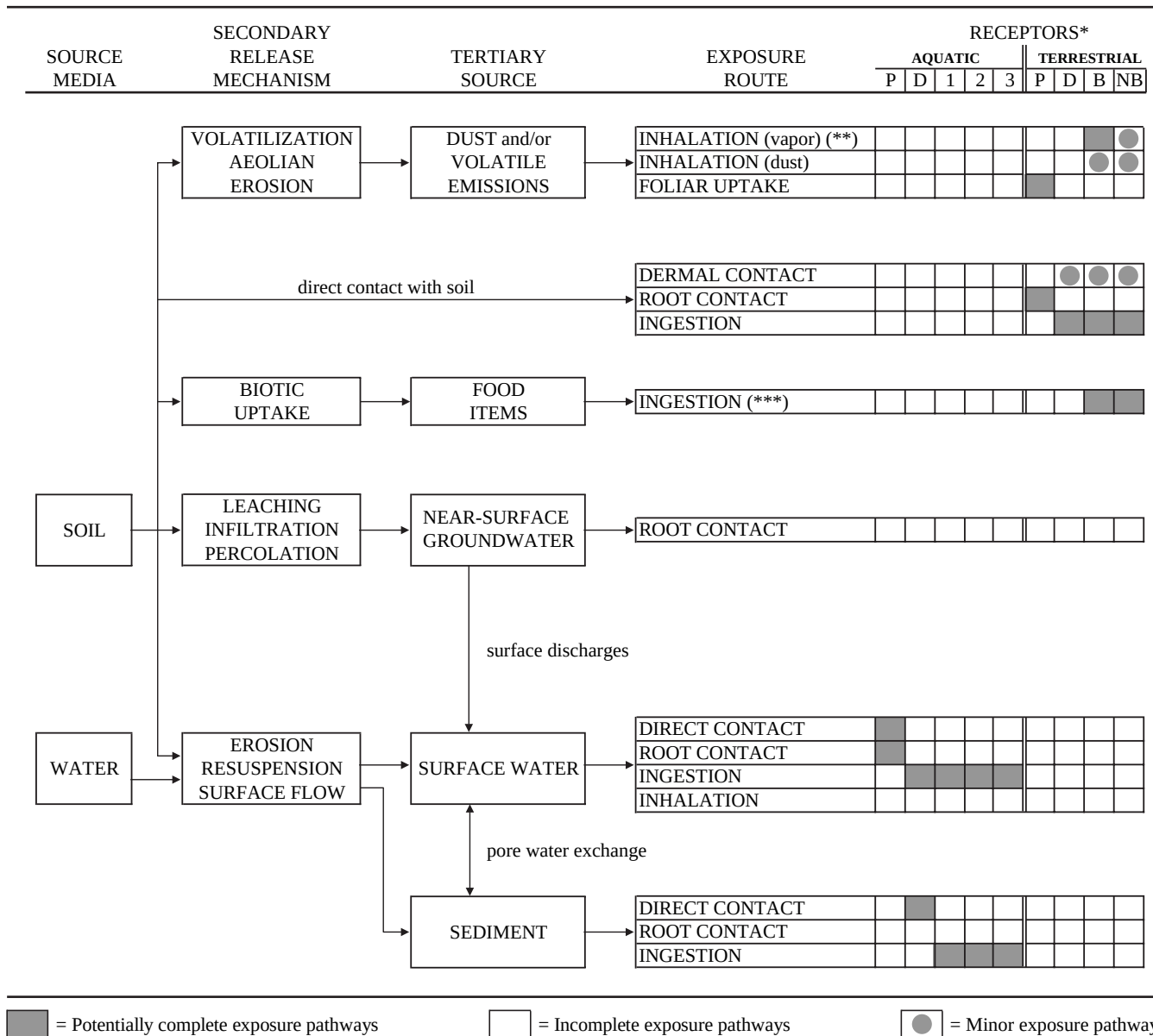
Notes:

See Figure 6-2 for a generalized Conceptual Site Model of ecological exposures. For RFI site-specific Conceptual Site Models, see Appendix A, Figure A.4-1; Appendix B, Figure B.4-1; and Appendix C, Figure C.4-1; and Appendix D, Figures D.4-1 and D.4-2.

As described in the SRAM (MWH 2005), note that risk estimates for the potential future recreational user (recreator) are used as surrogate risk estimates for the trespasser.

(*) Exposure limited to volatile compounds as defined in the text; residential and worker receptors include both indoor and outdoor air exposure to volatiles; nonresidential and nonworker receptors include only outdoor air exposure. For residents, inhalation of volatiles from shallow groundwater includes pathways associated with both domestic use and migration to indoor air, whereas, nonresidential exposure includes only migration to indoor and outdoor air for workers and only outdoor air for recreators. Exposure to fugitive dust is limited to non-volatile organic compounds.

(**) Exposures limited to bioaccumulative compounds as defined in the text.



Notes:

See Figure 6-1 for a generalized Conceptual Site Model of human health exposures. For RFI site-specific Conceptual Site Models of ecological exposure, see Appendix A, Figure A.4-2; Appendix B, Figure B.4-2; Appendix C, Figure C.4-2; and Appendix D, Figure D.4-2.

(*) Receptors: P = primary producers (e.g., plants); D = detritivores (e.g., invertebrates); B = burrowing consumer (e.g., deer mouse); NB = non-burrowing consumer (e.g., red-tailed hawk); 1 = 1st consumer; 2 = 2nd consumer; 3 = 3rd consumer.

(**) Exposures limited to volatile compounds as defined in the text.

(***) Exposures limited to bioaccumulative compounds as defined in the text.

