

Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL) Site-Wide Stormwater Public Meeting

November 29, 2023

PRESENTED BY

SSFL Surface Water Expert Panel



Meeting Orientation

Meeting Objectives

- Provide an opportunity for the Surface Water Expert Panel to provide an update on stormwater sampling results and management activities at SSFL and respond to questions raised in a recent public survey
- Provide interested members of the public an opportunity to ask additional questions of the Surface Water Expert Panel

Agenda

- 1:00 – 4:00 pm Site Tour at SSFL
- 6:00 – 7:30 pm Panel Presentation
- 7:30 – 8:00 pm Questions

Meeting Orientation

Proposed Ground Rules

- Keep questions brief and focus on topics addressed by the Surface Water Expert Panel
- We will answer your questions after the presentation (please raise your hand and wait for the microphone)
- Please treat everyone in the meeting with kindness and respect

Outline

1. Panel Introduction and Site Background
2. Site Stormwater Overview & Local Context
3. 2022/23 Rainy Season Monitoring Results
4. Interim Soil Cleanup
5. Pond Infiltration Study
6. Public Survey Responses

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Panel Introduction and Site Background

Surface Water Expert Panel Introduction

- Dr. Bob Gearheart, PE, California State Polytechnic University, Humboldt, Emeritus
- Jon Jones, PE, Wright Water Engineers
- Dr. Bob Pitt, PE, University of Alabama, Emeritus
- Dr. Michael K. Stenstrom, PE, University of California, Los Angeles
- Panel consultant: Geosyntec Consultants



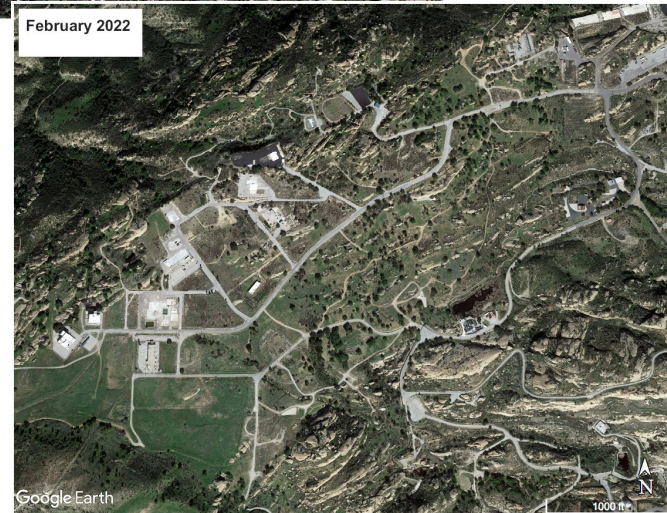
Panel's Ongoing Role and Scope

- **Independent panel formed in response to the 2007 Cease and Desist Order from the RWQCB**
 - “...a panel to review site conditions, modeled flow, contaminants of concern, and evaluate the BMPs capable of providing the required treatment to meet the final effluent limits.”
 - Ordered Boeing to fund the panel as with other NPDES expenses
- **Ongoing Charge (2015 and 2023 Permit)**
 - Review NPDES compliance and BMP performance monitoring data
 - Investigate site-wide stormwater pollutant sources
 - Make recommendations for new BMPs or improvements to existing BMPs
 - Review Stormwater Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA)
 - Public outreach
 - Review of site cleanup Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs)
- **Memorandum of Understanding Regarding NPDES Permit**
 - Background Stormwater Thresholds
 - Stormwater Modeling
 - Post-Cleanup Stormwater Monitoring Plan



SSFL Overview

- Former rocket testing and energy research facility
- Industrial activities have ceased and facilities removal is underway
 - Nuclear energy research operations ceased in 1989
 - Rocket engine testing operations ended in 2006
- Current activities include environmental monitoring/sampling, remediation planning, and demolition
- Numerous stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs) to treat stormwater from developed and undeveloped areas



NPDES Permit Overview

- Stormwater discharges at SSFL are regulated by the LARWQCB through an individual NPDES permit, which requires:
 - Composite sampling at 12 stormwater outfalls;
 - Influent sampling at 2 active stormwater treatment systems; and
 - Compliance with approximately 50 Numeric Effluent Limits (NELs)
 - protective of both human health and aquatic life
- NELs for a wide range of constituents, including:
 - Dioxins (TCDD TEQ): 0.000000028 µg/L (ppb)
 - Total Lead: 5.2 µg/L (ppb)
 - Gross Alpha: 15 pCi/L annual average (drinking water limit)

Monitored Parameters

- 32-44 constituents are analyzed at every surface water outfall during every storm that produces runoff
- Over 250 constituents are analyzed at every outfall at least once annually
- More constituents added to the newly adopted permit in response to public comments

1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Acrolein	Chlordane	Lindane (gamma-BHC)
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Acrylonitrile	Chlorobenzene	Magnesium
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Aldrin	Chloroethane	Magnesium, Dissolved
1,1-Dichloroethane	alpha-BHC	Chloroform	Mercury, dissolved
1,1-Dichloroethene	Aluminum	Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	Methoxychlor
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	Aluminum, dissolved	Chloromethane	Methylene Chloride
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	Aniline	Chloromethane (Methyl Chloride)	Methyl-tert-butyl ether
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	Anthracene	Chlorpyrifos	m-Nitroaniline
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	Antimony, dissolved	Chromium	Naphthalene
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	Aroclor 1016	Chromium (Hex)	Nickel, dissolved
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	Aroclor 1221	Chromium VI	Nitrite/Nitrate
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	Aroclor 1232	Chromium VI (Hexavalent)	Nitrobenzene
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	Aroclor 1242	Chromium, dissolved	n-Nitrosodimethylamine
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	Aroclor 1248	Chrysene	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	Aroclor 1254	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	n-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	Aroclor	beta-BHC	Lead, common
1,2,4-Trichloropropane	Aroclor	bis (2-Chloroethyl) ether	Fluoranthene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Aroclor	bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	Fluorene
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	Aroclor	bis(2-Chloroethoxy) methane	gamma-BHC (Lindane)
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Aroclor	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	Gross Alpha Analytes
1,2-Dichloroethane	Aroclor	bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	Gross Beta Analytes
1,2-Dichloropropane	Aroclor	bis[2-Chloroisopropyl] ether	Hardness
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Aroclor	bis[2-Ethylhexyl]phthalate	Hardness as CaCO3
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine/Azobenzene	Aroclor	Boron, dissolved	Hardness as CaCO3, dissolved
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Aroclor	Bromodichloromethane	Hardness, dissolved
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Aroclor	Bromoform	Heptachlor
2,2'-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	Aroclor	Bromomethane	Heptachlor epoxide
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	Aroclor	Bromomethane (Methyl Bromide)	Hexachlorobenzene
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	Aroclor	Butyl benzylphthalate	Hexachlorobutadiene
2,3,7,8-TCDF	Aroclor	Butylbenzylphthalate	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
2,3,7,8-TCDD	Aroclor	Cadmium, dissolved	Hexachloroethane
2,3,7,8-TCDF	Arsenic	Calcium, dissolved	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Asbest	Calcium, Dissolved	Iron
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Benazol	Carbon Tetrachloride	Iron, dissolved
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Benzo	Cesium 137	Isophorone
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Benzo	Cesium-137	Lead, dissolved
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Benzo		
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Benzo		
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Benzo		
2-Butanol	Benzo		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	Benzo		
2-Chloroethylvinylether	Benzo		
2-Chloronaphthalene	Beryll		
2-Chlorophenol	Beryll		
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	beta-B		
2-Methylnaphthalene	bis (2-		
2-Methylphenol	bis (2-		
2-Nitrophenol	bis(2-C		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	bis(2-C		
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	bis(2-C		
4,4'-DDD	bis(2-C		
4,4'-DDD	bis(2-C		
4,4'-DDE	Boron,		
4,4'-DDE	Bromo		
4,4'-DDT	Bromo		
4,4'-DDT	Bromo		
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Bromo		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	Butyl		
4-Bromophenylphenylether	Butyl		
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Cadm		
4-Chloroaniline	Calcium		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	Calcium, Dissolved		
4-Chlorophenylphenylether	Carbon Tetrachloride		
4-Nitrophenol	Cesium 137		
Acenaphthene	Cesium-137		
		Iron	Xylenes (Total)
		Iron, dissolved	Zinc
		Isophorone	Zinc, Dissolved
		Lead, dissolved	

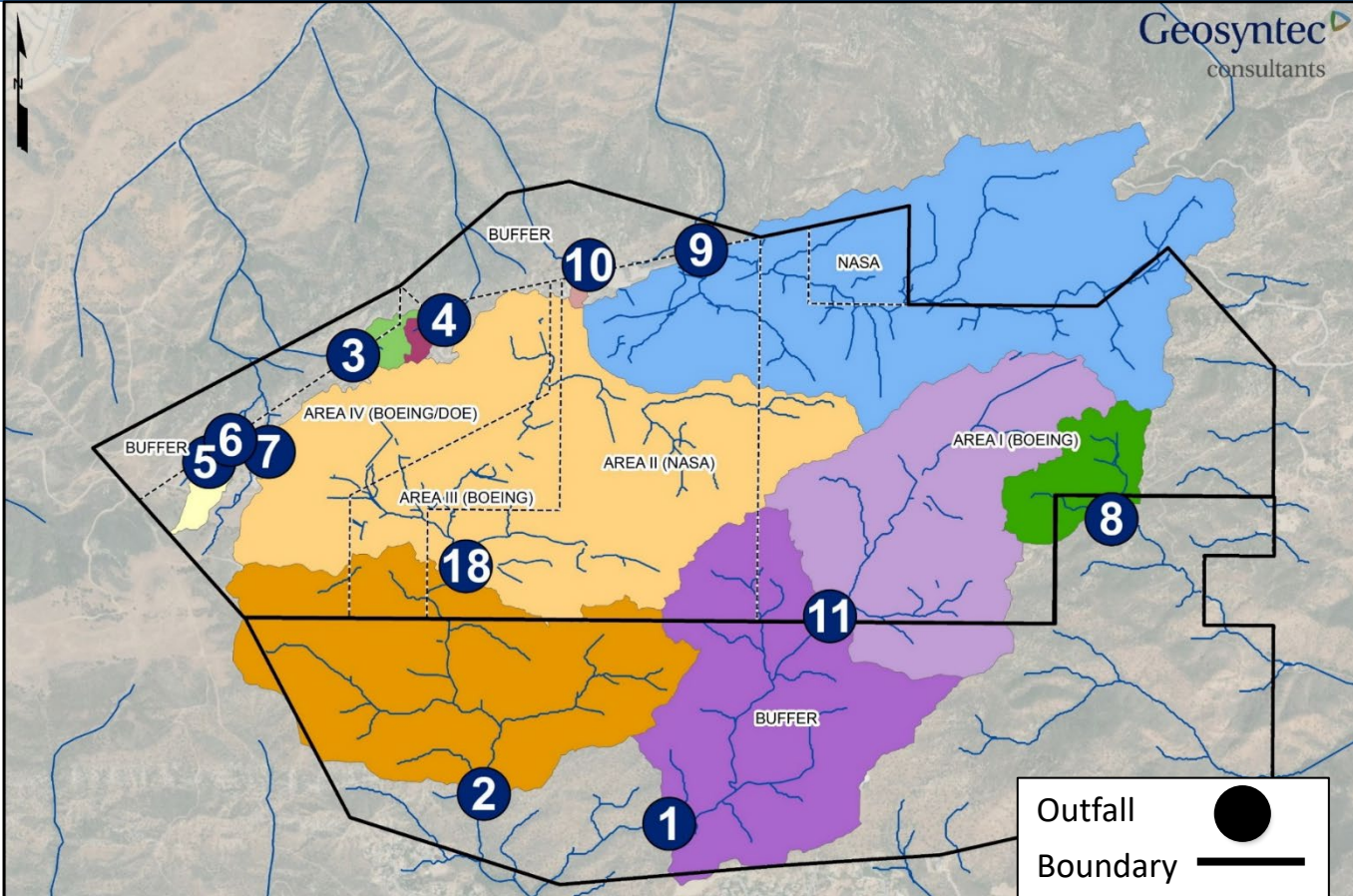
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Site Stormwater Overview & Local Context

Surface Water Flow On and Off SSFL

NPDES Watersheds and Outfalls at SSFL

Geosyntec
consultants

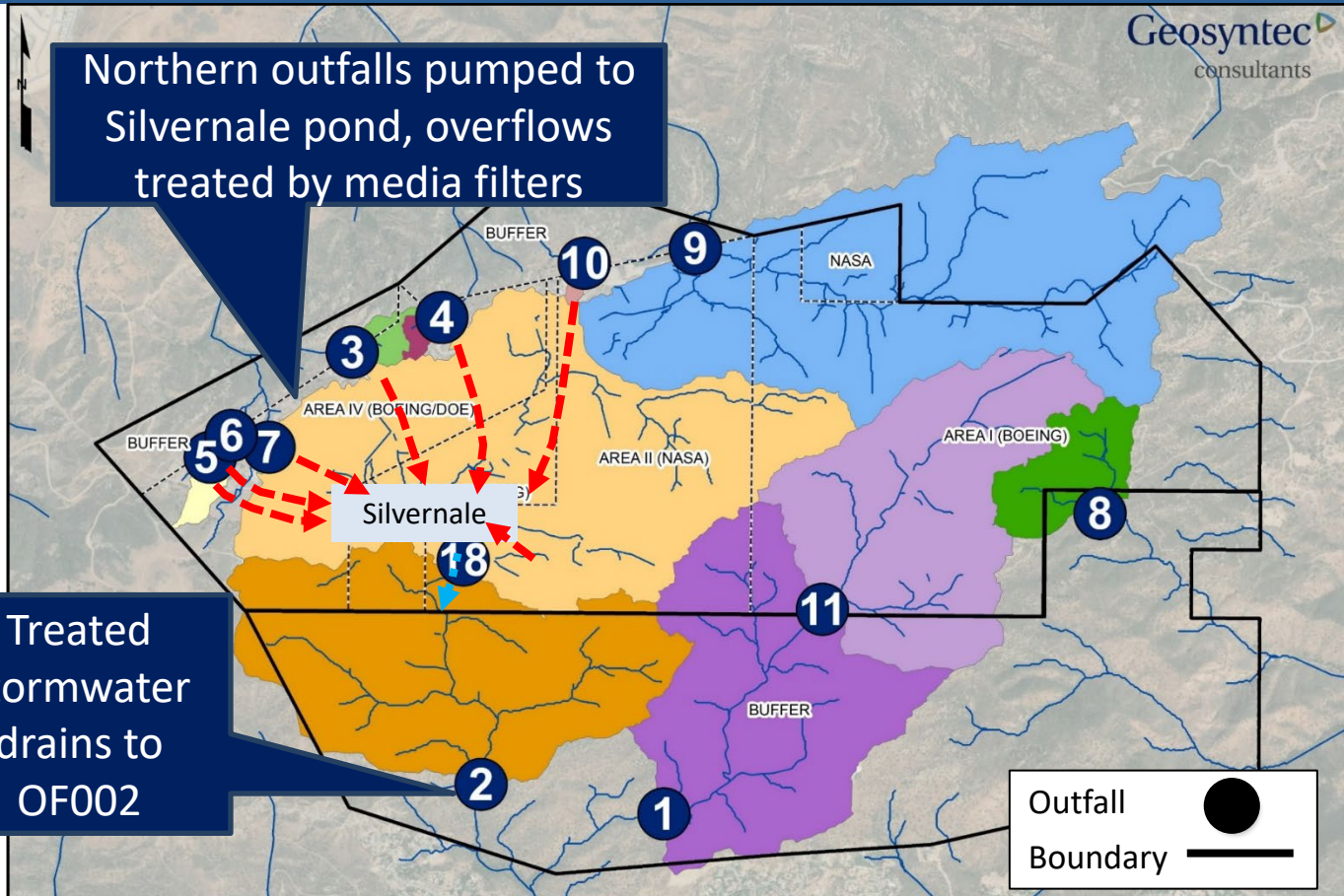


NPDES Watersheds and Outfalls at SSFL

Geosyntec
consultants

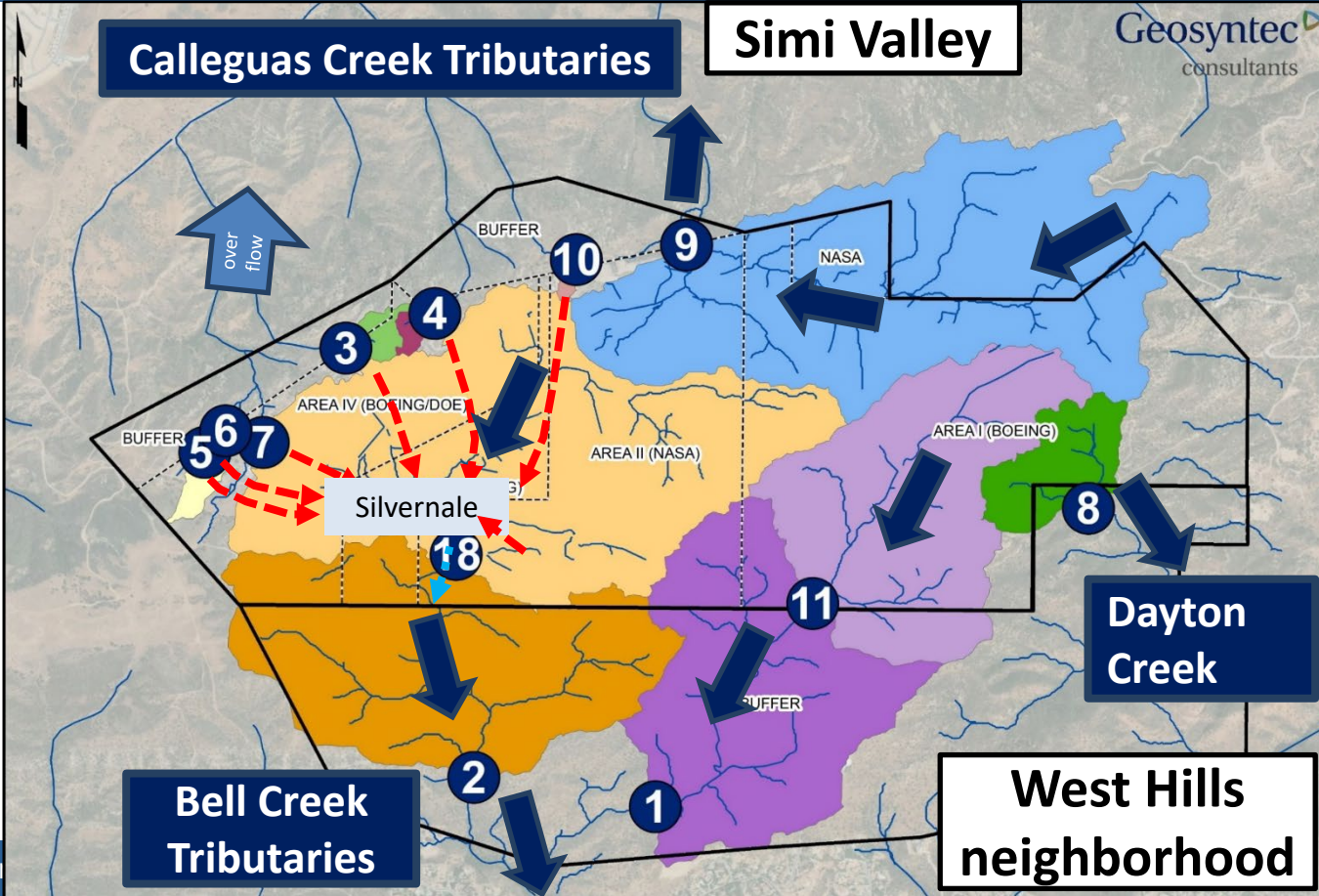
Northern outfalls pumped to
Silvernale pond, overflows
treated by media filters

Treated
stormwater
drains to
OF002



Surface Water Flow through NPDES Watersheds and Outfalls at SSFL

Geosyntec
consultants



Calleguas Creek Tributaries

Simi Valley

Bell Creek Tributaries

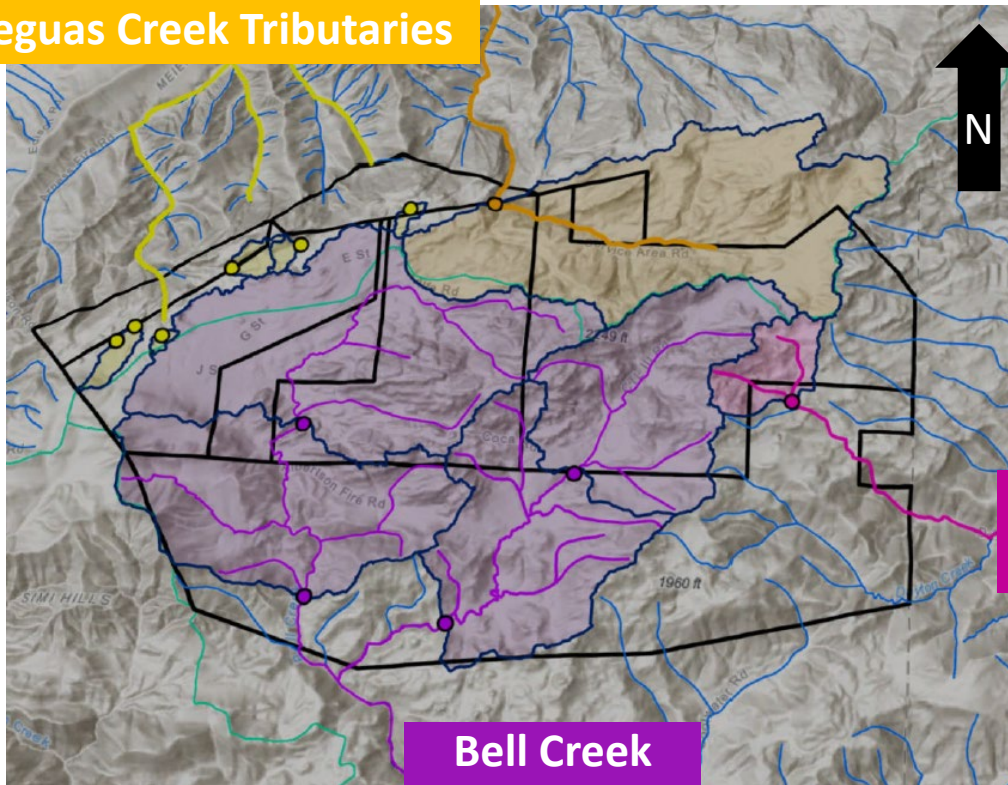
West Hills neighborhood

Dayton Creek

Silvernale

SSFL relative to nearby communities

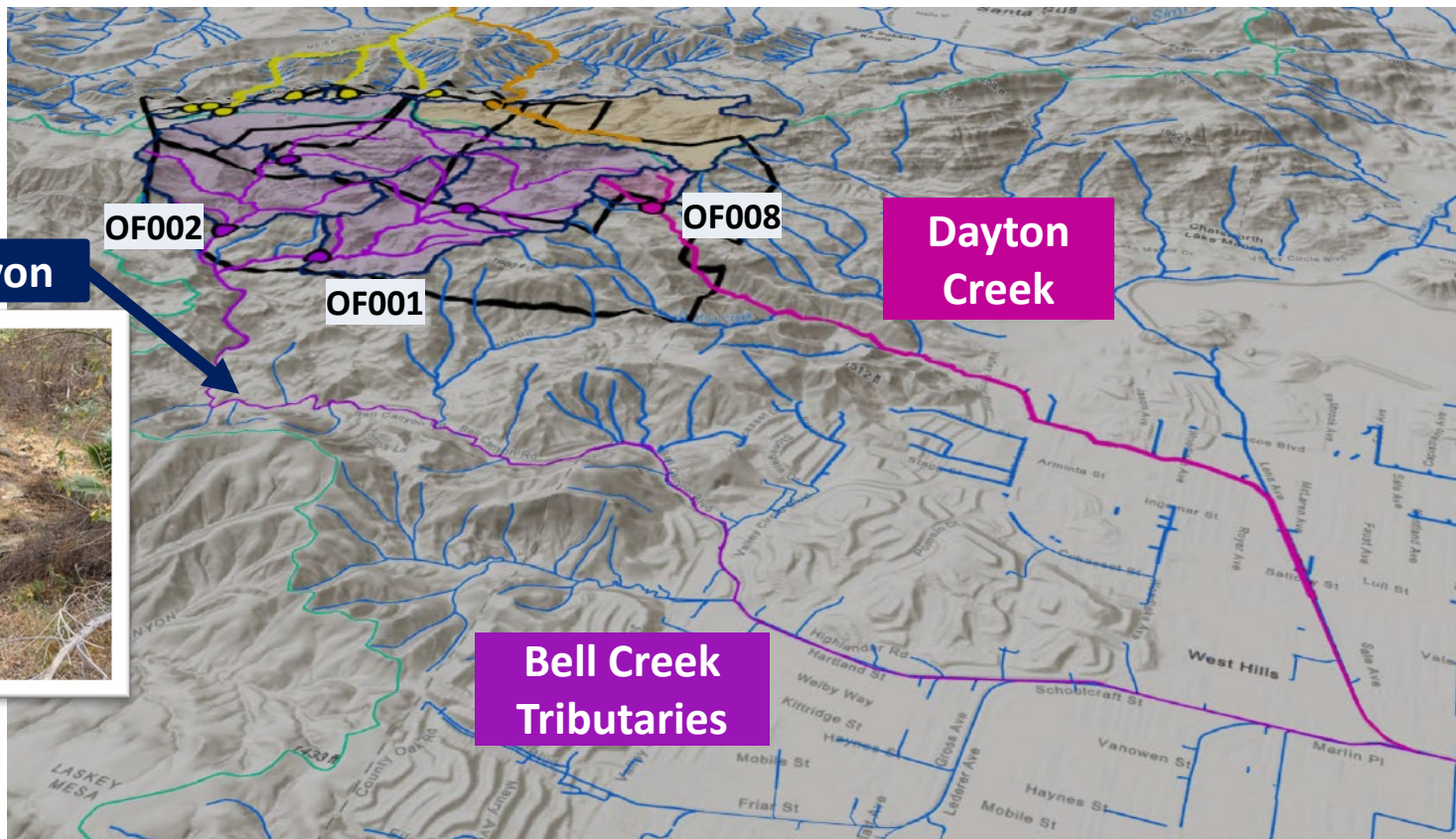
Calleguas Creek Tributaries



Dayton
Creek

Bell Creek
Tributaries

View of south-flowing watersheds and Bell Canyon neighborhood



Bell Canyon

OF002

OF001

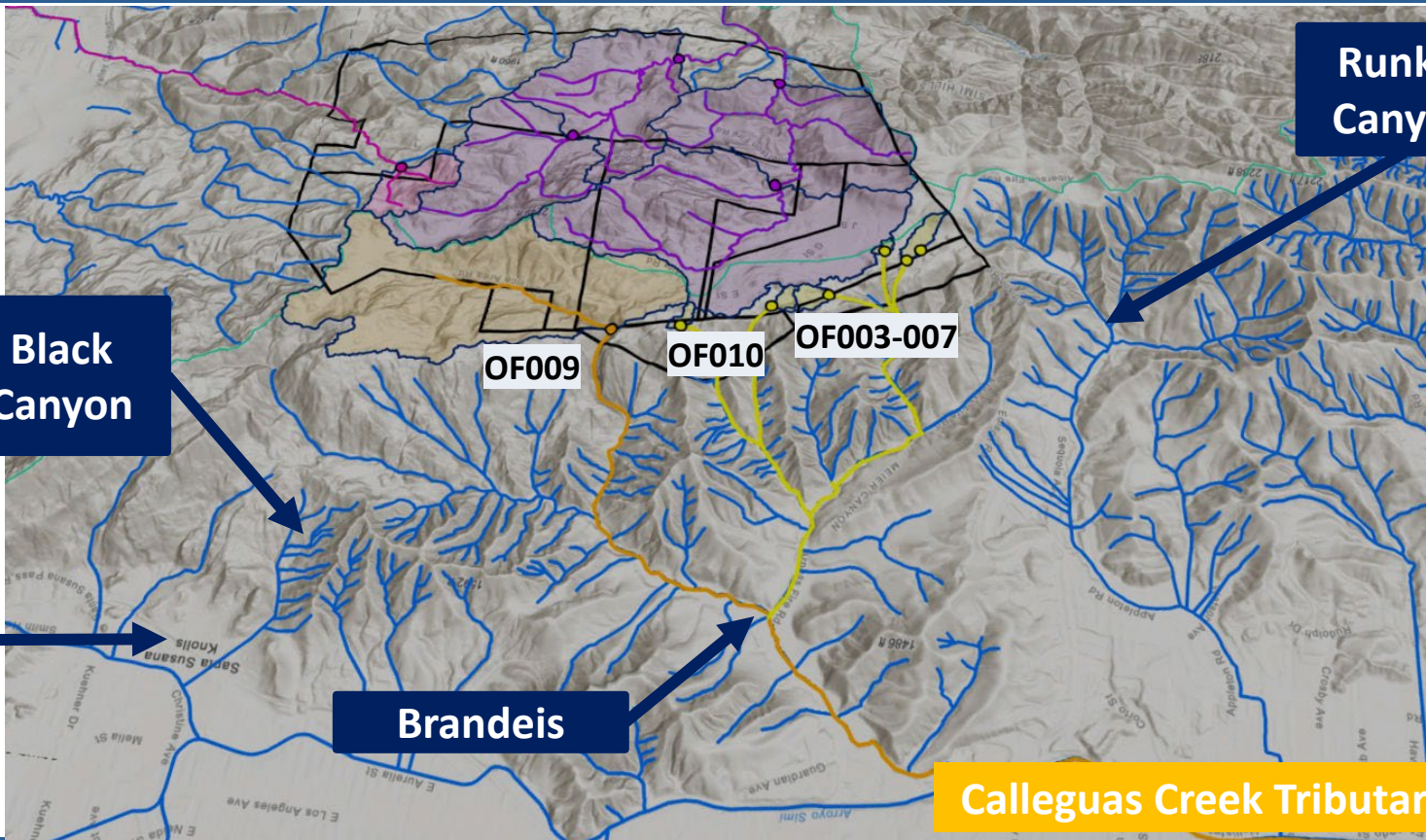
OF008

**Dayton
Creek**

**Bell Creek
Tributaries**



Oblique view of north-flowing watersheds and Brandeis



Black Canyon

Santa Susana Knolls

Brandeis

Calleguas Creek Tributaries

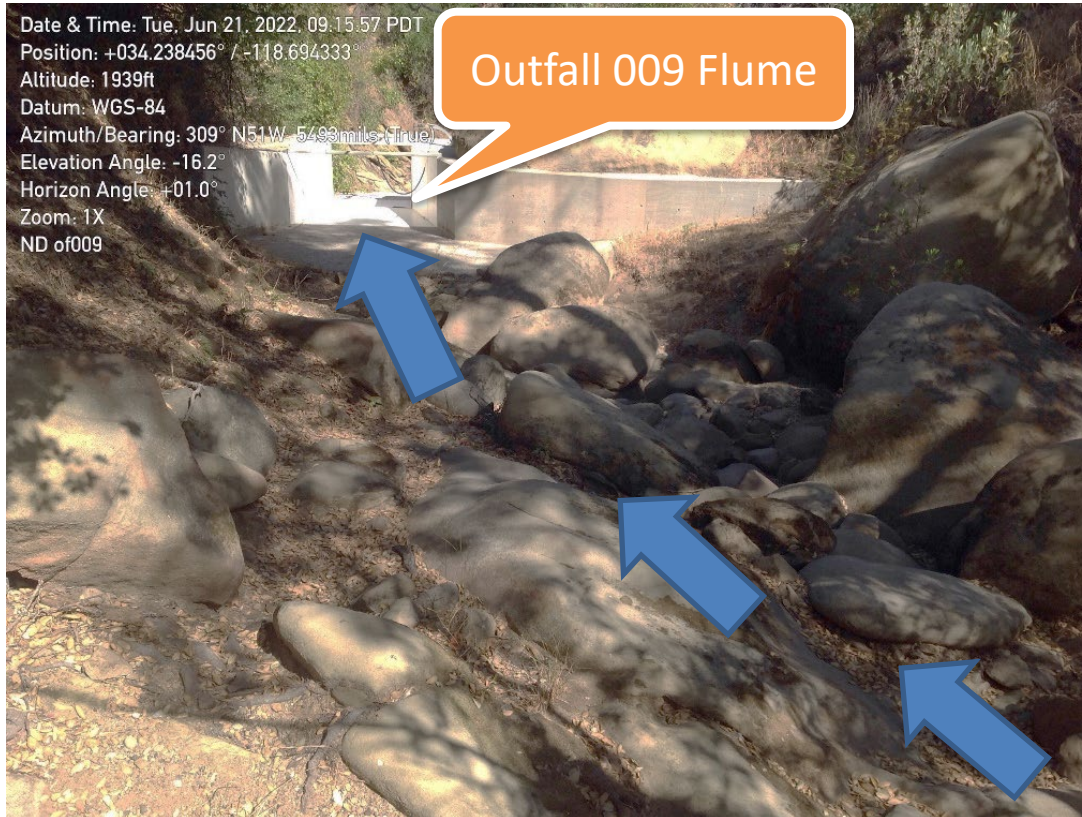
Runkle Canyon

OF009

OF010

OF003-007

NPDES Outfall Example: Looking Downstream Toward Outfall 009



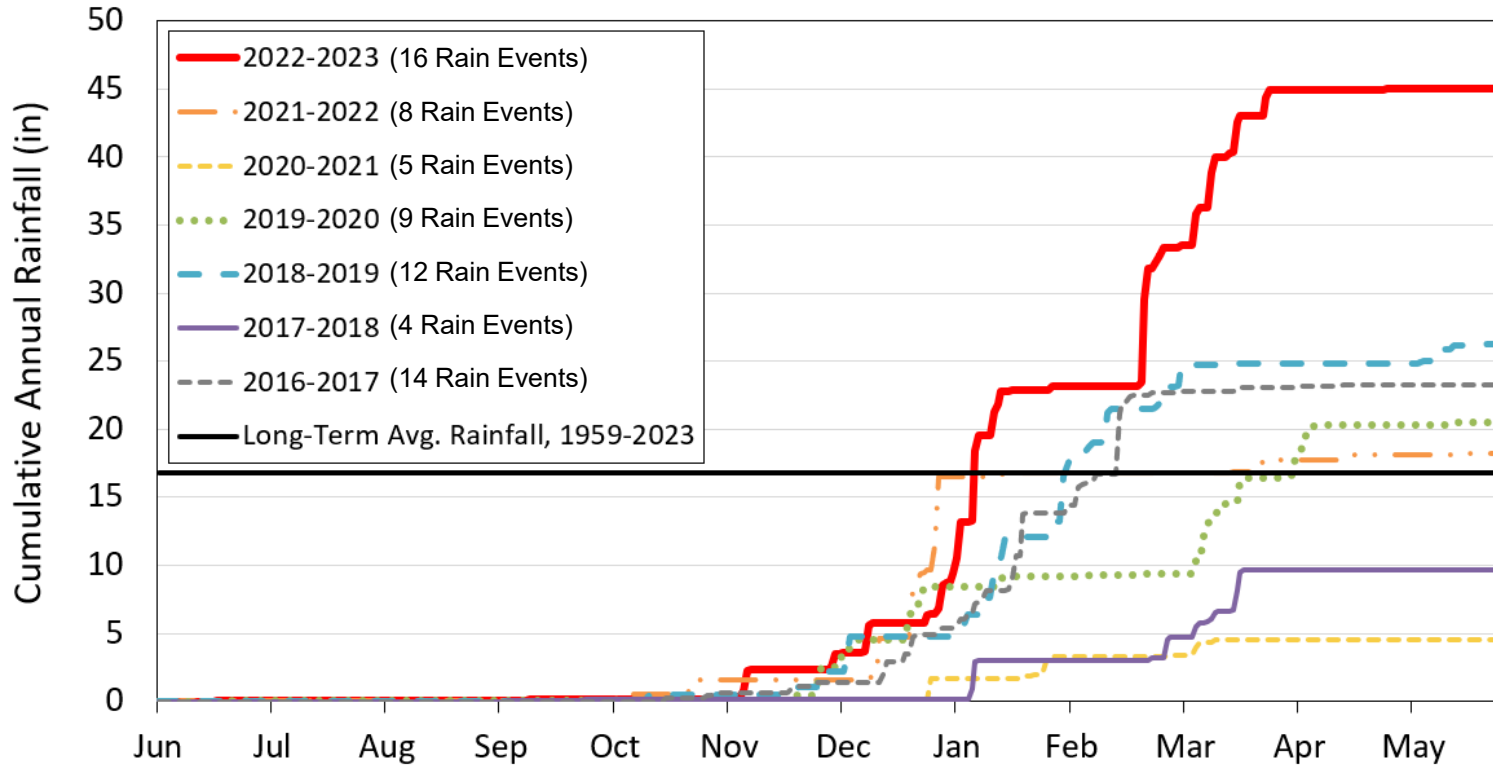
- All flow in the stream/drainage is directed into the flume
- Sample collection and flow measurements occur in the flume
- Every outfall is equipped with an autosampler and flow meter

3

2022/23 Reporting Year

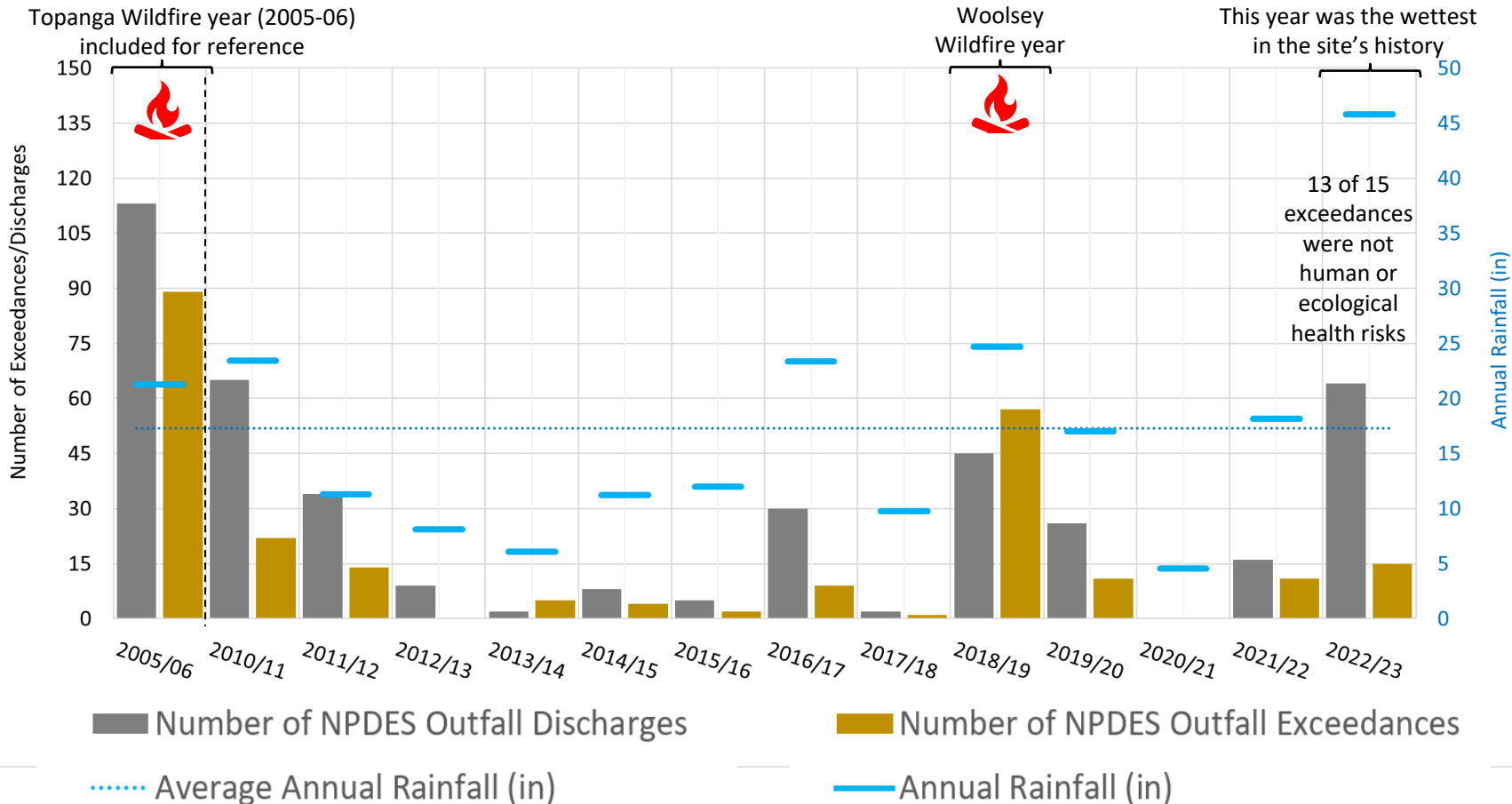
- Rainy season summary
- Monitoring results summary
- Exceedances and source analysis

2022/2023 Rainfall



Highest annual rainfall total in the 64-year-long record at the site

Historical Overview – NPDES Sampling



2022/2023 Exceedance Summary

Parameter	Criteria Basis	Outfall 001 (11 samples)	Outfall 002 (14 samples)	Outfall 008 (10 samples)	Outfall 009 (11 samples)	Outfall 010 (1 sample)	Outfall 011 (7 samples)	Outfall 018 (11 samples)	Total* (65 samples)
Iron	Aesthetic (taste/odor)	4	3	NR	NR	0	3	0	10
Manganese	Aesthetic (taste/odor)	0	0	NR	NR	0	2	0	2
Sulfate	LA Basin Plan (antidegradation)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
TCDD TEQ (no DNQ)	Human health (fish consumption)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Total		4	4	0	0	1	6	0	15

NR = this parameter does not have a Permit Limit or Benchmark at this outfall

* Note this total reflects exceedances of concentration-based limits at Outfalls 001-018. Mass-based limits at outfalls and offsite Arroyo Simi results were not considered here.

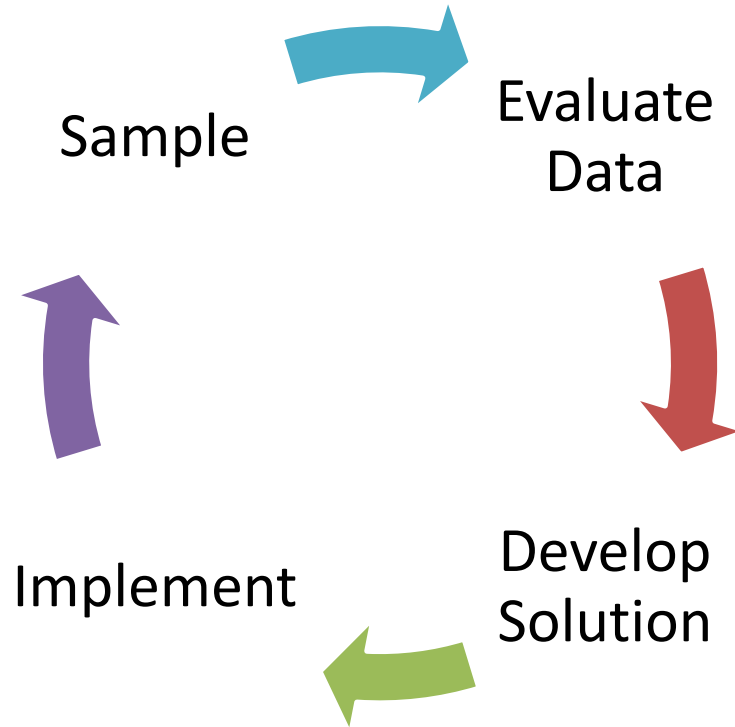
99.3% of all onsite outfall samples and analytes were in compliance.

2022/2023 Exceedance Source Investigation

Parameter	Outfall	Sample Date	Exceedance Sources with Most Weight of Evidence
Iron	001	1/6/2023	background soils
Iron	001	1/15/2023	background soils
Iron	001	2/26/2023	background soils
Iron	001	3/11/2023	background soils
Iron	002	1/2/2023	background soils
Iron	002	1/6/2023	background soils
Iron	002	1/15/2023	background soils
Iron	011	1/17/2023	background soils
Iron	011	2/25/2023	background soils
Iron	011	3/16/2023	background soils
Manganese	011	1/10/2023	inconclusive, possible SWTS effects
Manganese	011	2/25/2023	background soils
Sulfate	002	5/5/2023	natural shale geology, natural seeps
TCDD TEQ (No DNQ)	010	1/11/2023	pavement solids, soils near treated wood, impacted soils*
TCDD TEQ (No DNQ)	011	2/25/2023	pavement solids, soils near treated wood, impacted soils*, and/or background soils

***Where impacted soils could not be ruled out as a source, new BMPs or improvements were recommended**

Panel's Process for Stormwater Quality Management

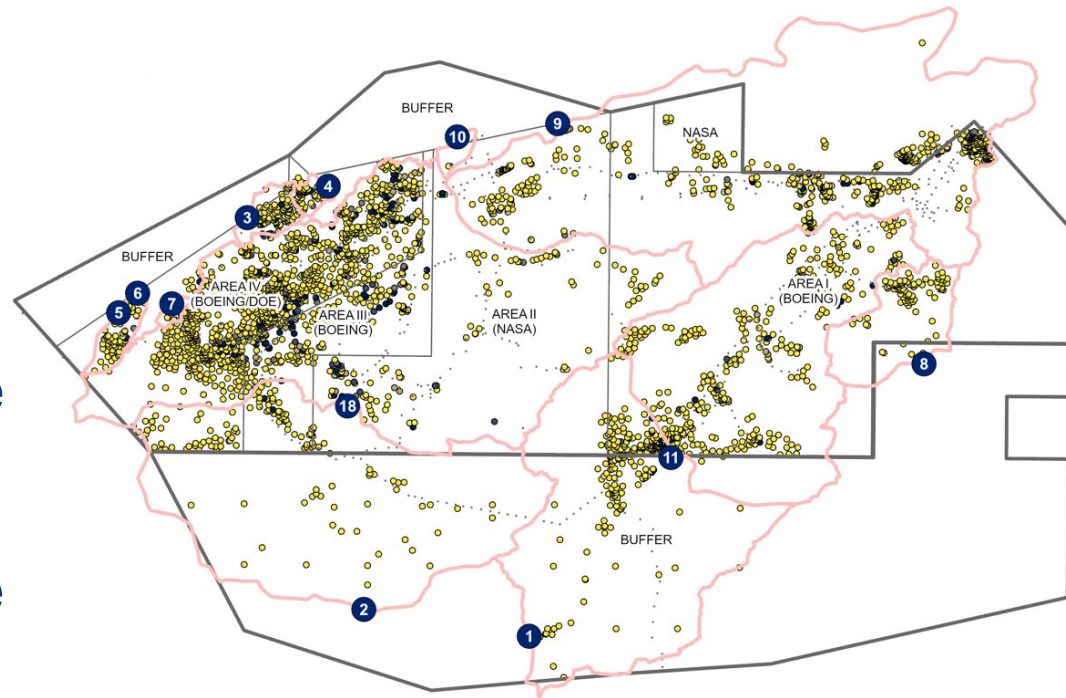


Example: Lead at Outfall 009

1. Outfall sample result shows exceedance of permit limit
2. Subarea results were evaluated and confirmed that impacted Shooting Range soils likely contributed
3. Existing Shooting Range BMPs evaluated, improvements identified, and targeted accelerated source removal (lead shot along trail) requested
4. Requested actions implemented

Source Investigation Example

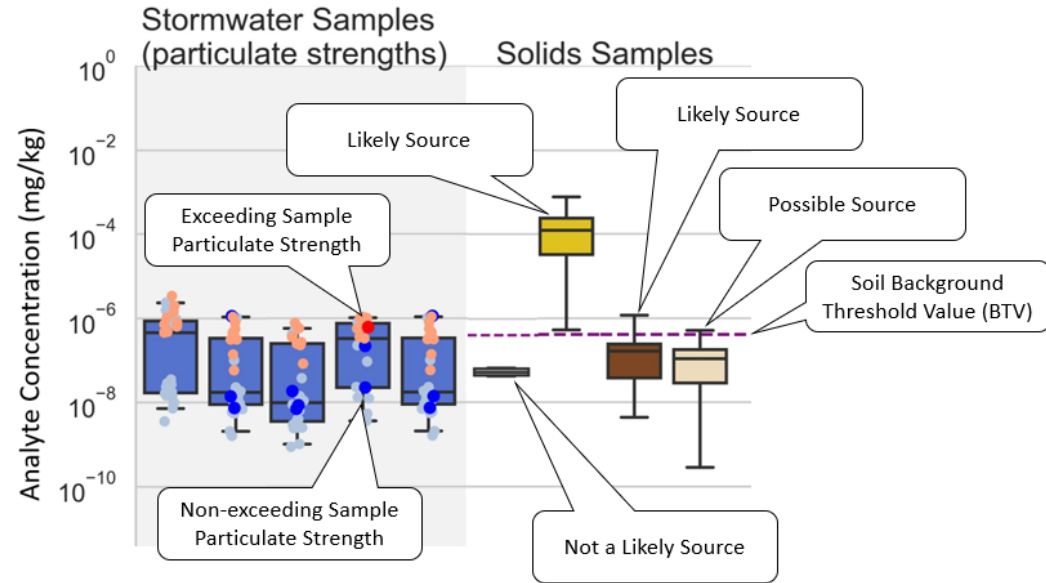
- **Could soils impacted by industrial activities be contributing to the exceedance?**
- What sources have sufficiently high concentrations to cause an exceedance?
- Does the fingerprint (e.g. metal ratios) of the exceedance match background soils?



Example Soil Sample Map
(Data from RFI Source Investigation)

Source Investigation Example

- Could soils impacted by industrial activities be contributing to the exceedance?
- **What sources have sufficiently high concentrations to cause an exceedance?**
- Does the fingerprint (e.g. metal ratios) of the exceedance match background soils?

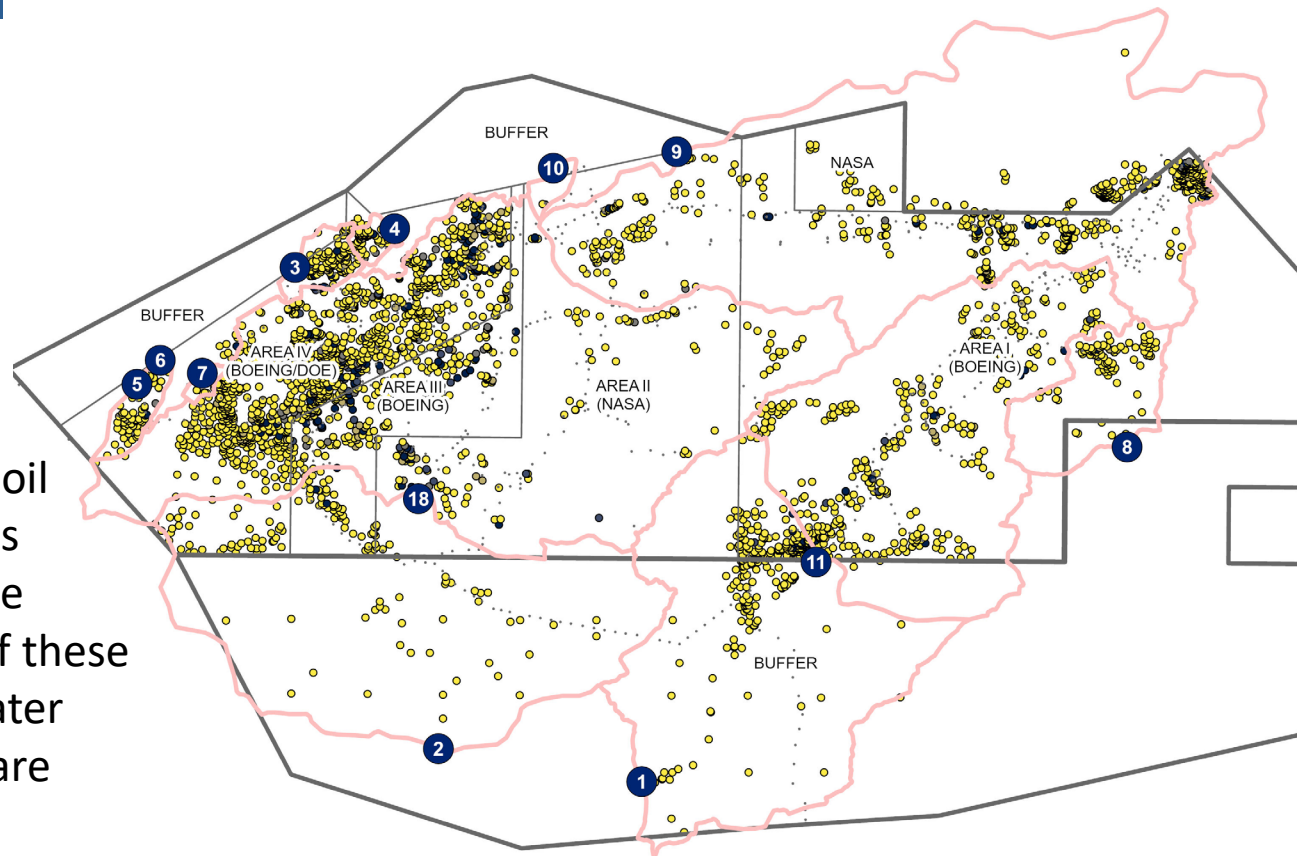


Example Particulate Strength vs Solid Concentration Exceedance Source Evaluation

Surface Soil Sample Maps – Dioxin TEQ

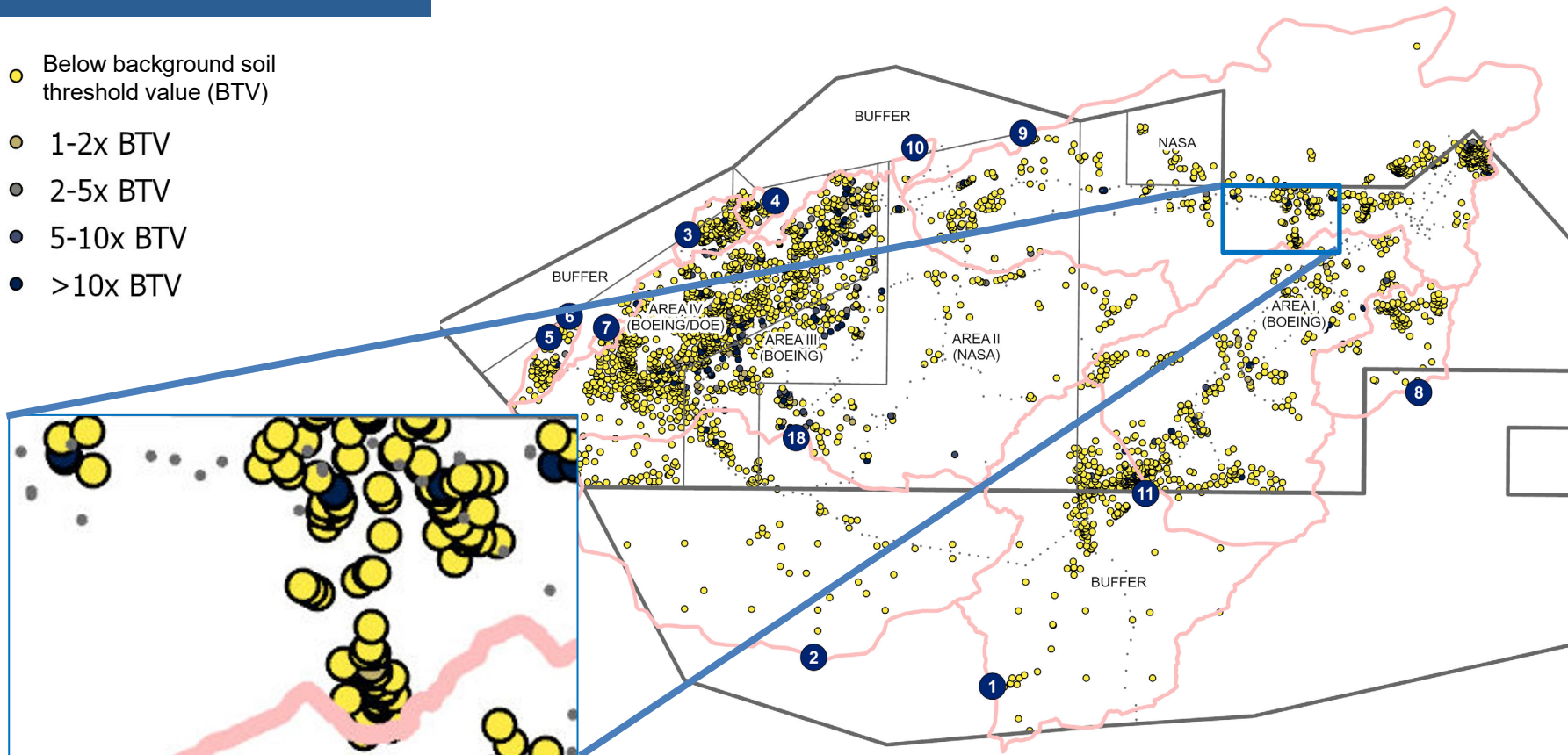
- Below background soil threshold value (BTV)
- 1-2x BTV
- 2-5x BTV
- 5-10x BTV
- >10x BTV

- Map shows all surface soil sample results for dioxins
- Some of these are above background, and most of these areas drain to a stormwater treatment BMP (yellow are below background)



Surface Soil Sample Maps – Dioxin TEQ

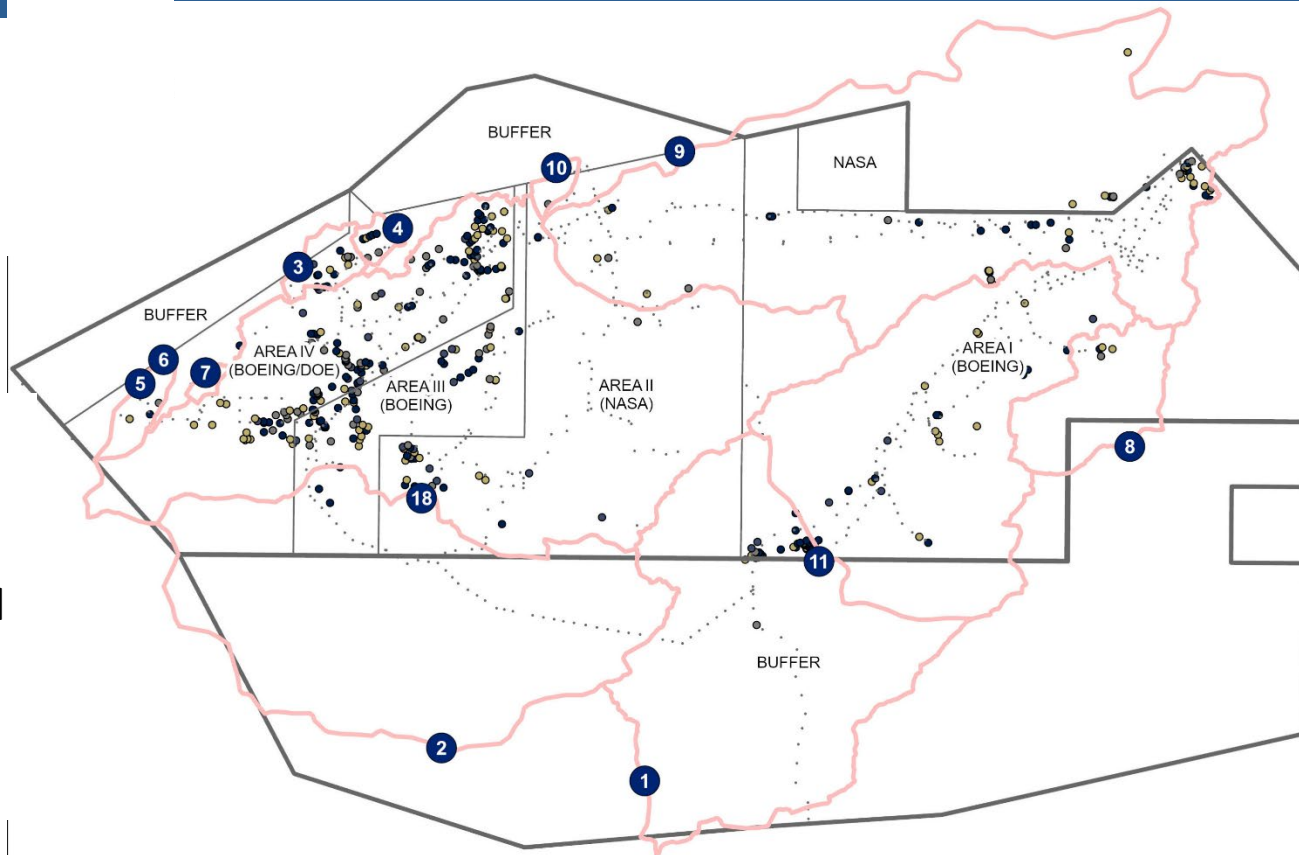
- Below background soil threshold value (BTV)
- 1-2x BTV
- 2-5x BTV
- 5-10x BTV
- >10x BTV



Surface Soil Sample Maps – Dioxin TEQ

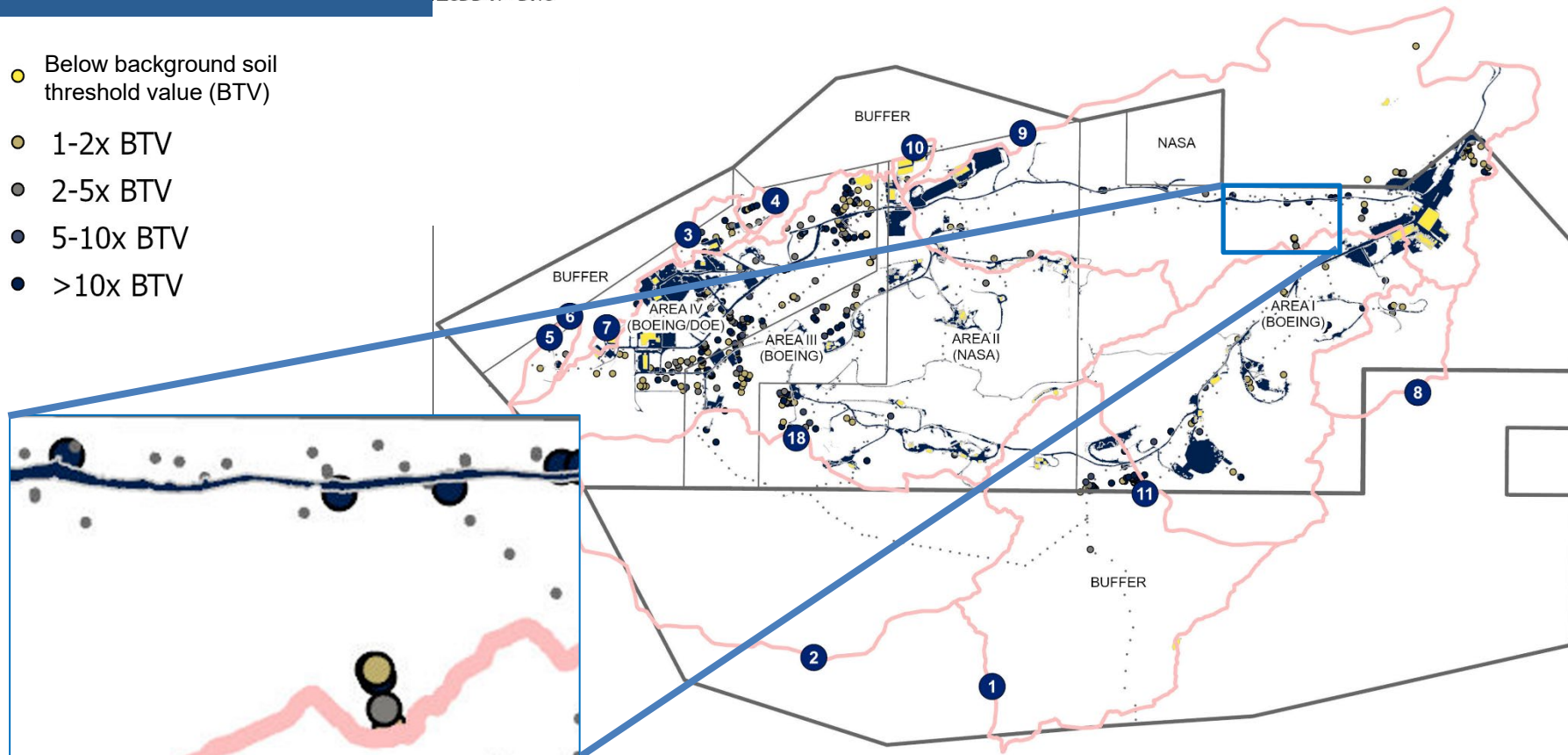
- Below background soil threshold value (BTV)
- 1-2x BTV
- 2-5x BTV
- 5-10x BTV
- >10x BTV

- Map shows only surface soil sample results for dioxins that are **above background**
- Nearly all of these areas drain toward BMPs



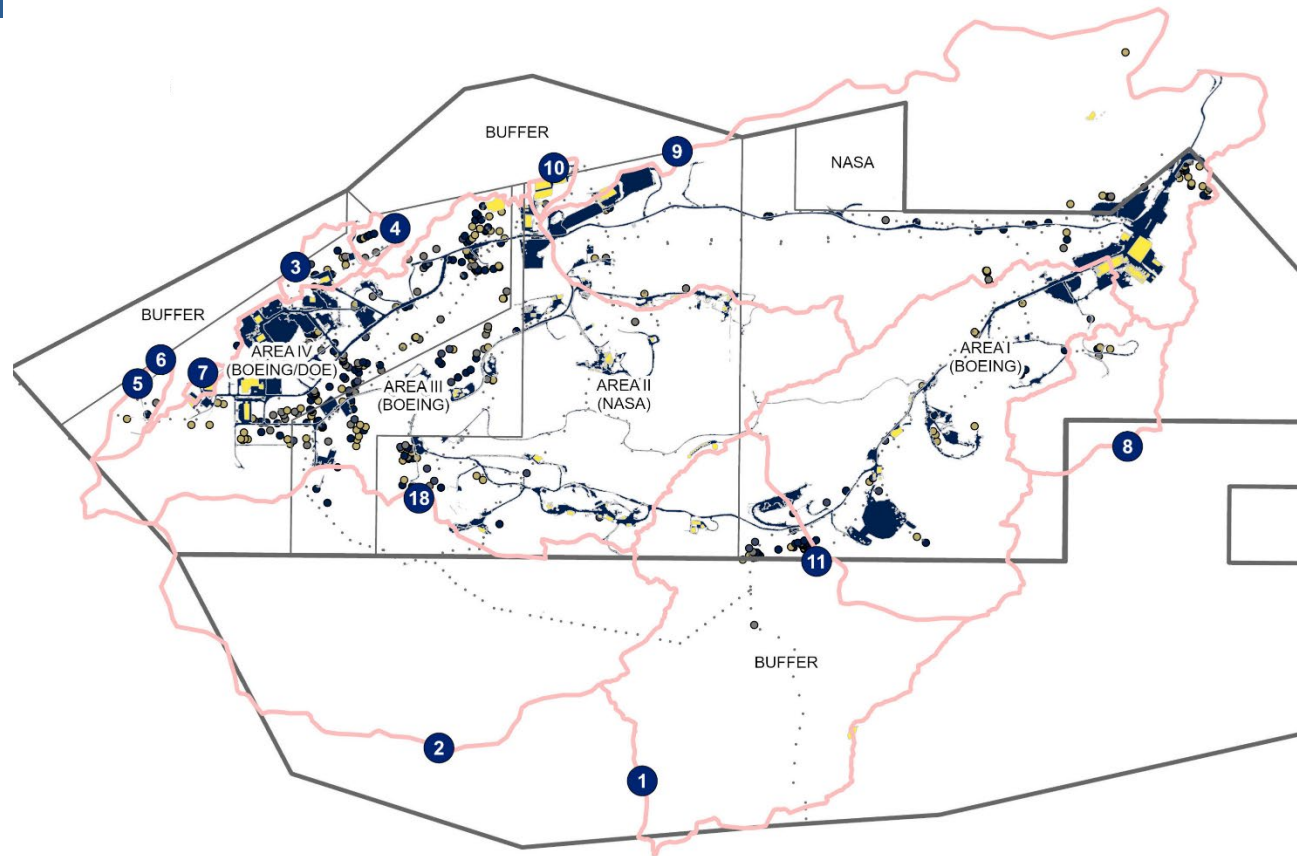
Surface Soil Sample Maps – Dioxin TEQ

- Below background soil threshold value (BTV)
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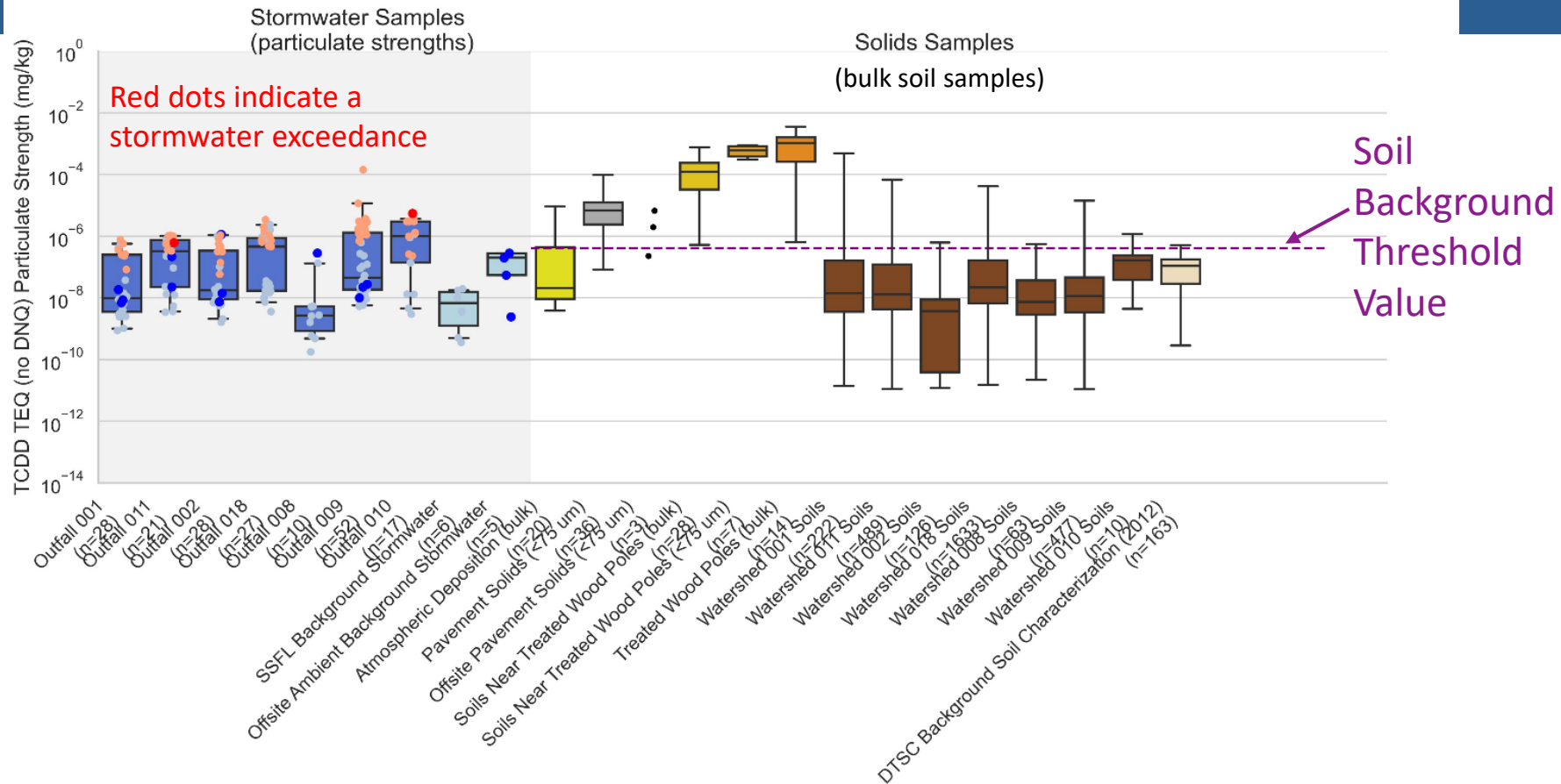


Surface Soil Sample Maps – Dioxin TEQ

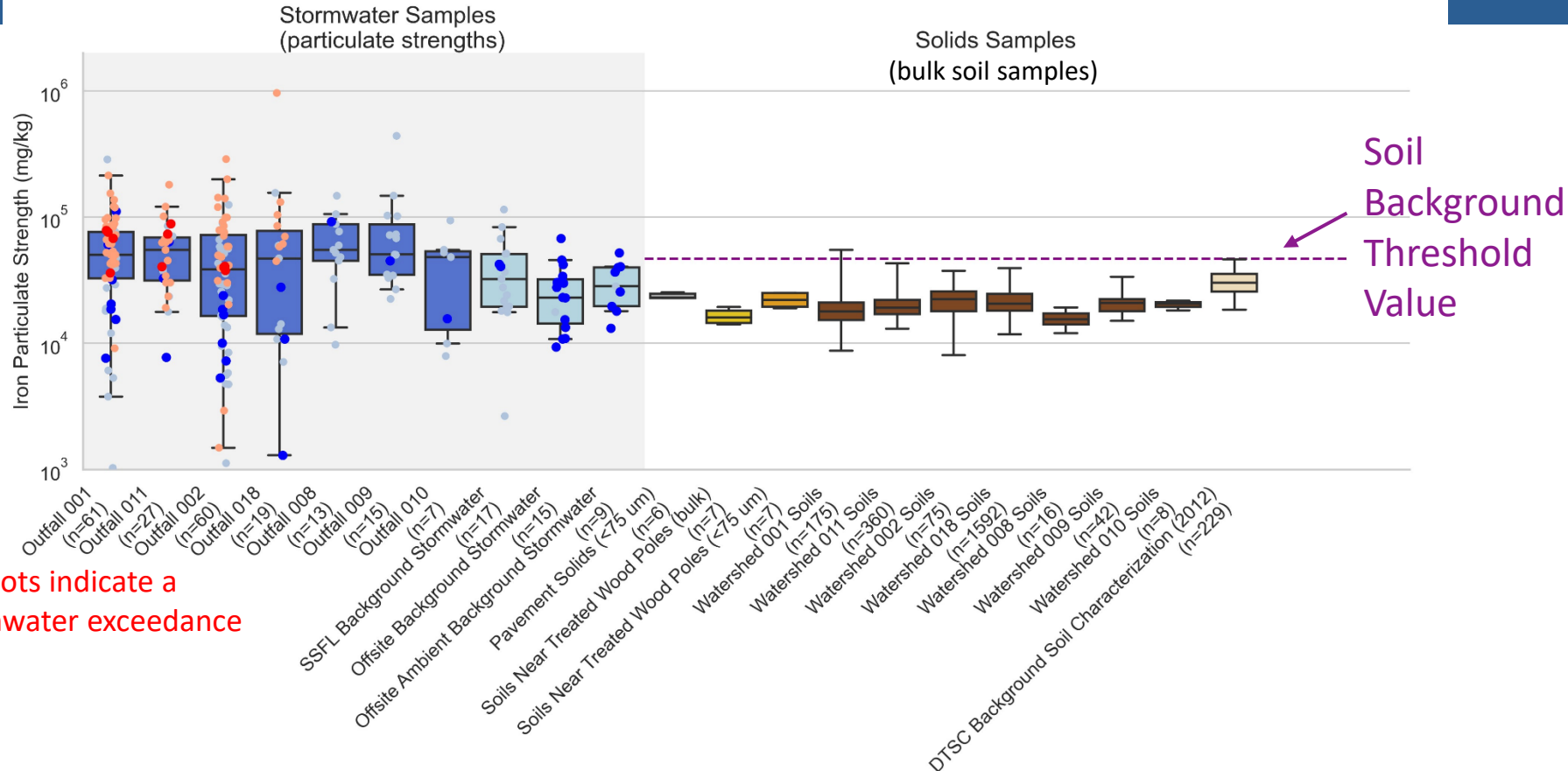
- Poles and pavement, are just as concentrated and similar or greater in area, so we've also focused on controlling stormwater from here as well
- These sources are not unique to SSFL, they're present in urban development everywhere



Source Investigation Example: Dioxin Particulate Strength



Source Investigation Example: Iron Particulate Strength



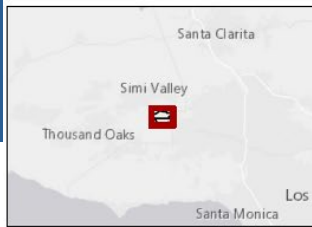
Red dots indicate a stormwater exceedance

Soil Background Threshold Value

Existing Structural Controls

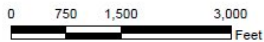
- **Distributed Passive Treatment BMPs**
 - Filter media mix developed for SSFL BMPs consisting of sand, zeolite, and granulated activated carbon (GAC)
 - Located throughout Outfall 009 Watershed
 - Variety of formats depending on space available
 - Culvert Modifications (CMs) and Media Filters
 - Lower Lot Biofilter
 - Detention Bioswales
 - ELV Treatment BMP
- **Active stormwater treatment systems (SWTS)**
 - Coagulation, sedimentation, and filtration plants in Outfall 011 and 018 watersheds





Legend

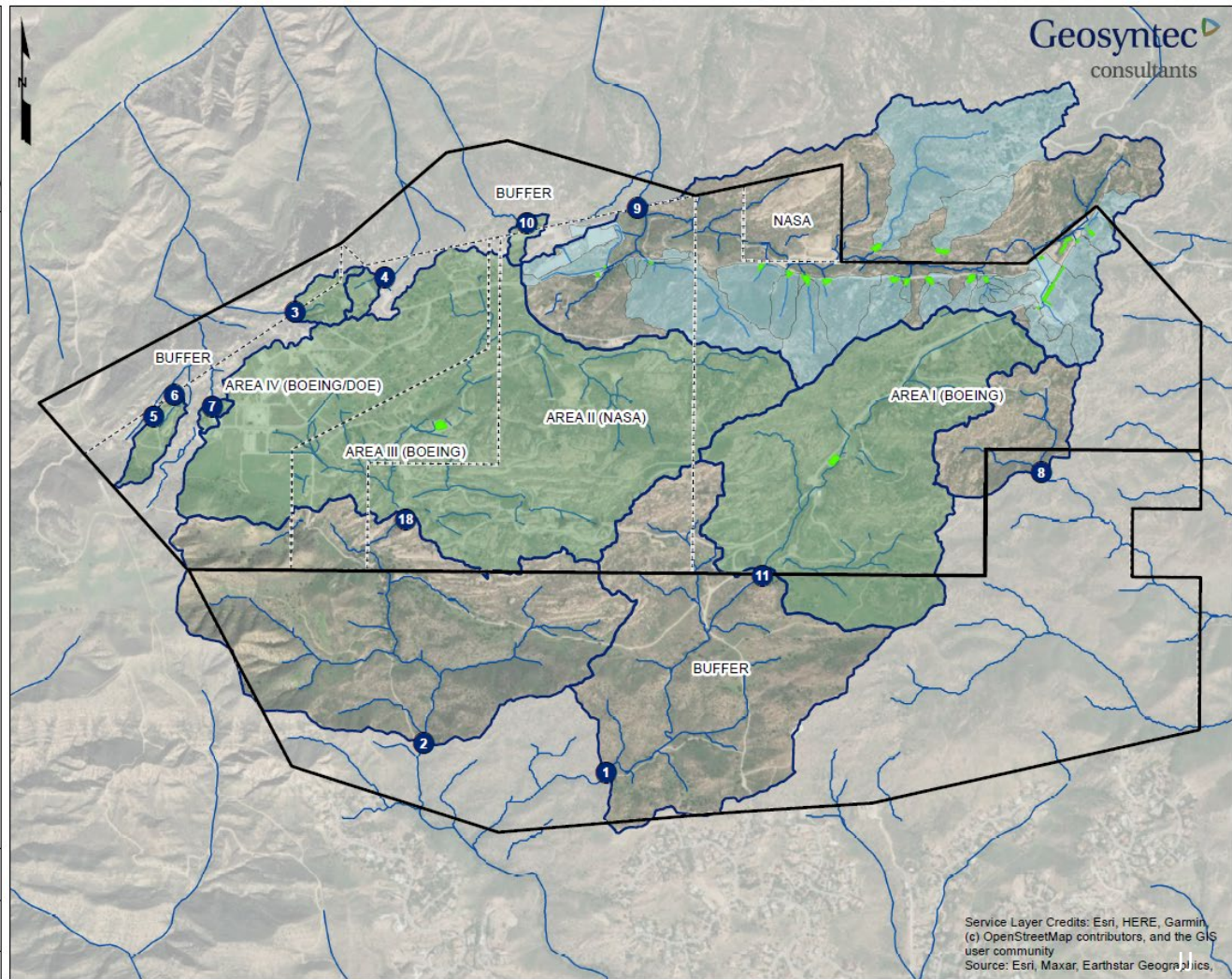
- NPDES Outfall
 - Drainage
 - NPDES Drainage Area
 - Administrative Boundary
 - Property Boundary
 - Treatment BMPs
- Treated Drainage Areas**
- Active SWTS
 - Distributed Flow-Through Media BMP



**Site-wide Stormwater
Best Management Practices (BMPs)**

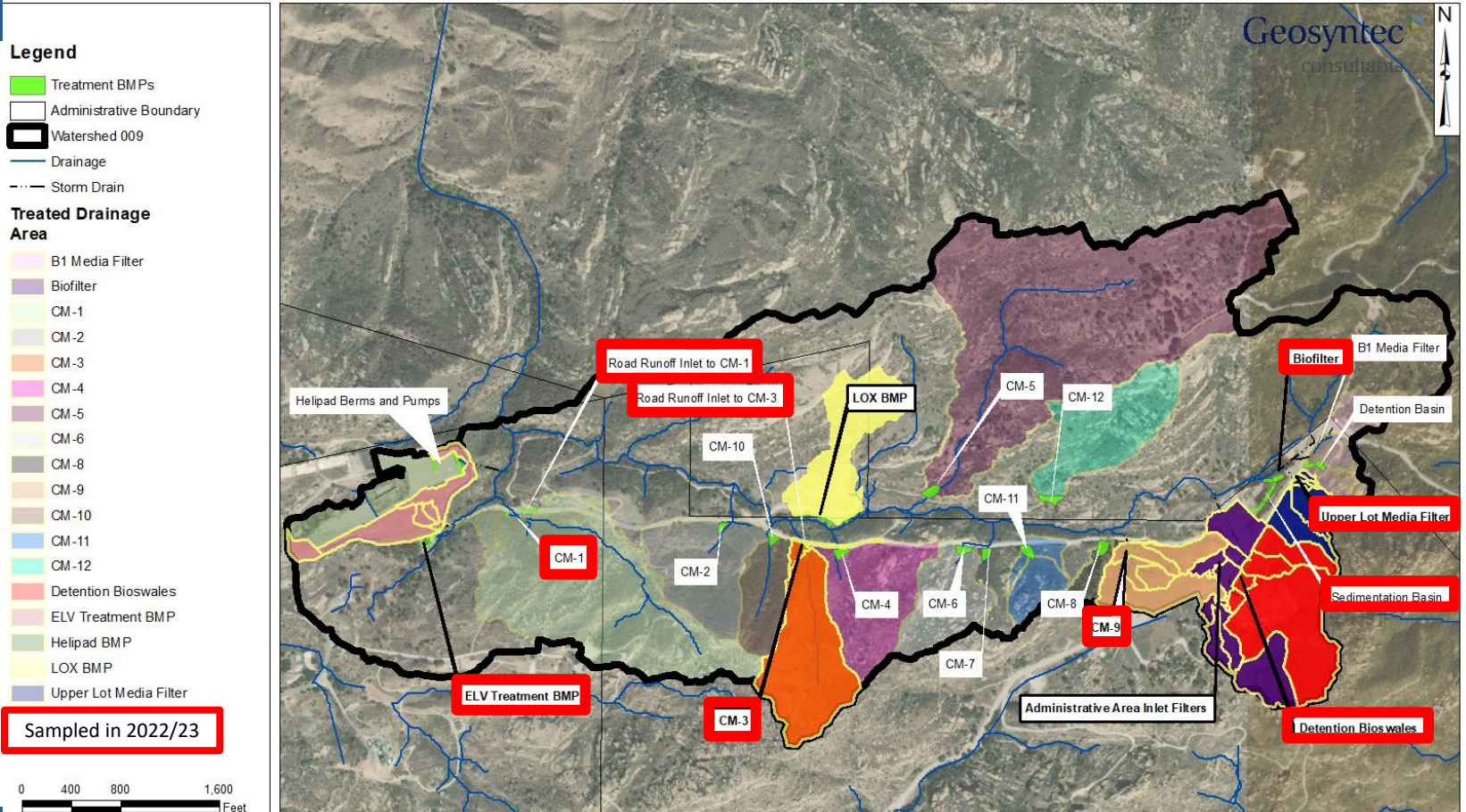
Santa Susana Field Laboratory
Ventura County, CA

November 2023



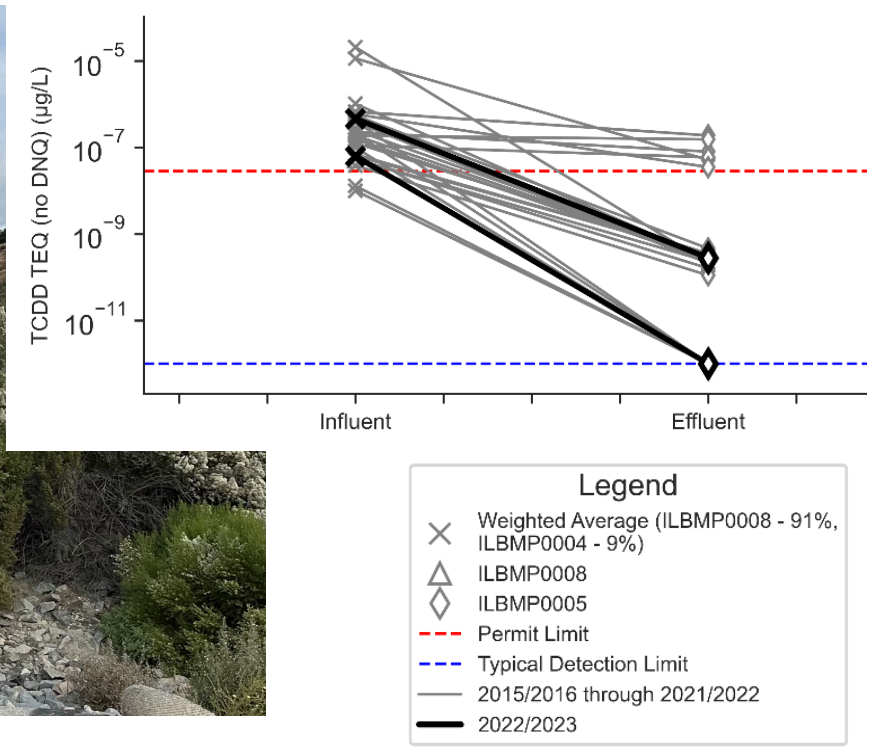
Service Layer Credits: Esri, HERE, Garmin,
(c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS
user community
Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics,

Distributed Controls in Watershed 009



Treatment Performance: Distributed Passive BMPs

Dioxins at Southern Detention Bioswale



Legend

- × Weighted Average (ILBMP0008 - 91%, ILBMP0004 - 9%)
- △ ILBMP0008
- ◇ ILBMP0005
- - - Permit Limit
- - - Typical Detection Limit
- 2015/2016 through 2021/2022
- 2022/2023

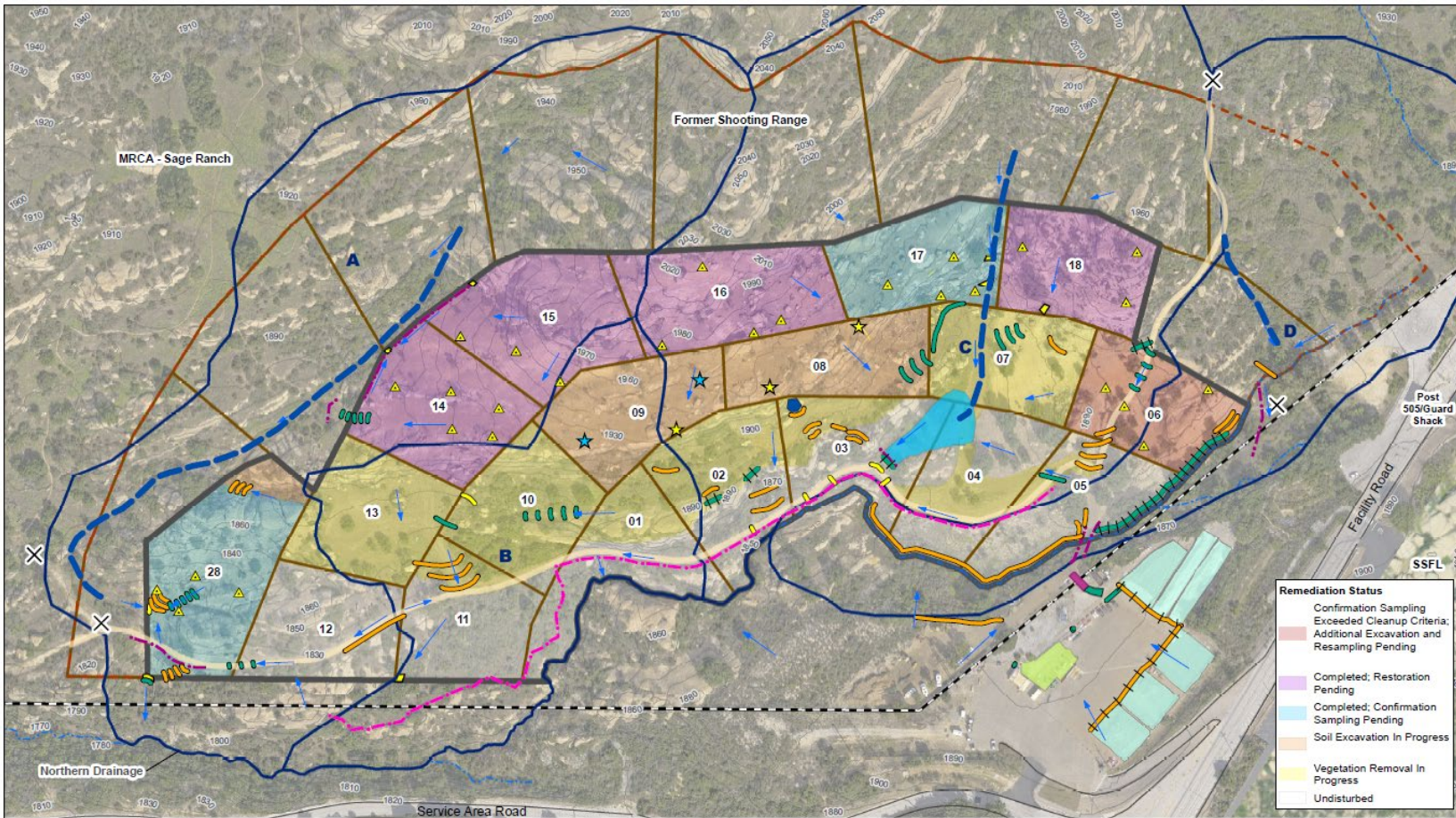
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Interim Cleanup Measures

- Stormwater management at interim cleanup measures
- Former shooting range
- Area 1 Burn Pit

Interim Soil Cleanup Areas

- Two early cleanup actions have been ordered by DTSC
 - Former Shooting Range in progress
 - Area I Burn Pit (AIBP) scheduled to start in 2024
- The Panel is reviewing the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs) and recommending stormwater BMPs for during and after cleanup



Remediation Status

- Confirmation Sampling Exceeded Cleanup Criteria:
 - Additional Excavation and Resampling Pending
- Completed: Restoration Pending
- Completed: Confirmation Sampling Pending
- Soil Excavation In Progress
- Vegetation Removal In Progress
- Undisturbed

	SSFL Property Boundary		Water Buffalo		Existing Silt Fence		Covered Containment Cell
	Decision Unit (DU) Boundary		Drainage		Gravel Bag Berm		Detention Pond
	Removal Action		Surface Water Flow Direction		Gravel Bag Berm, 3 High		Lower Lot Cistern
	Sage Ranch Main Trail		Path of Concentrated Flow		Rip Rap Dam		Gravel
	Current Hiking Trail Closure		Sub-Watershed		Silt Fence		Rip Rap Dam
	Points (to be opened following completion of Removal Action)		XRF Hot Spot, Additional Soil Removed		Straw Wattle		Rumble Plates
	Chute		Straw Wattle Under Edge of HDPE Liner		Plastic Tarp		

**Former Shooting Range
BMP Plan - Remedial Action Areas**
SAGE RANCH PARK

Path: C:\Working\Baking\Rockalyn\Shooting_Range_Order\MAX\DFig_E_03_SWPPP_SMP_2023\Doc.mxd Date: 11/27/2023

1 inch = 140 feet

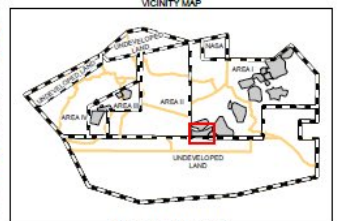
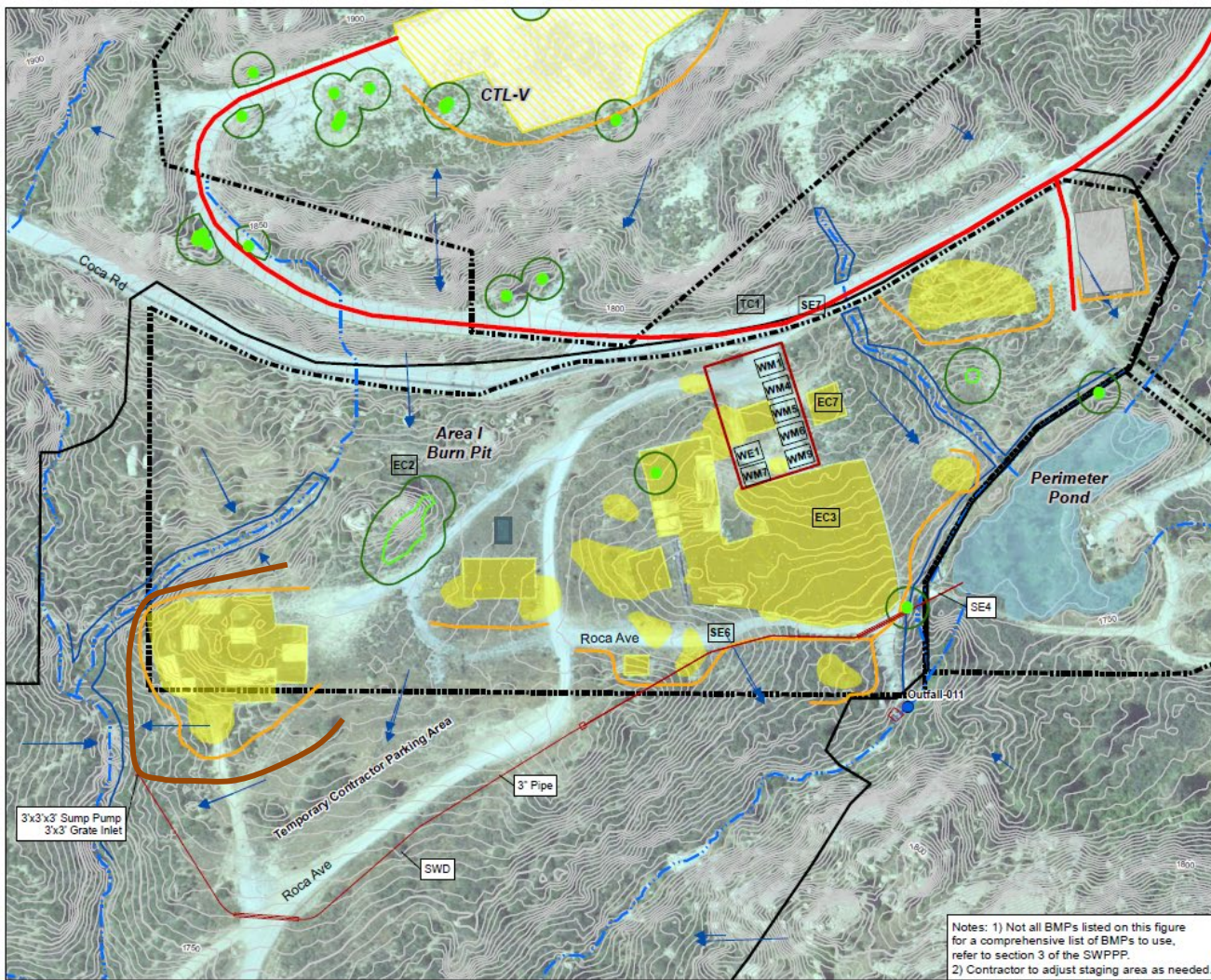
0 70 140 210 280 Feet

Stantec

Figure B-3

Workflow

- Jacobs developing SWPPP for AIBP
- Geosyntec developed design for runoff capture from western portion
- Surface water expert panel reviewed design
- Design was submitted to Jacobs to incorporate into their SWPPP (in progress)
- SWPPP will be submitted to the regional water board

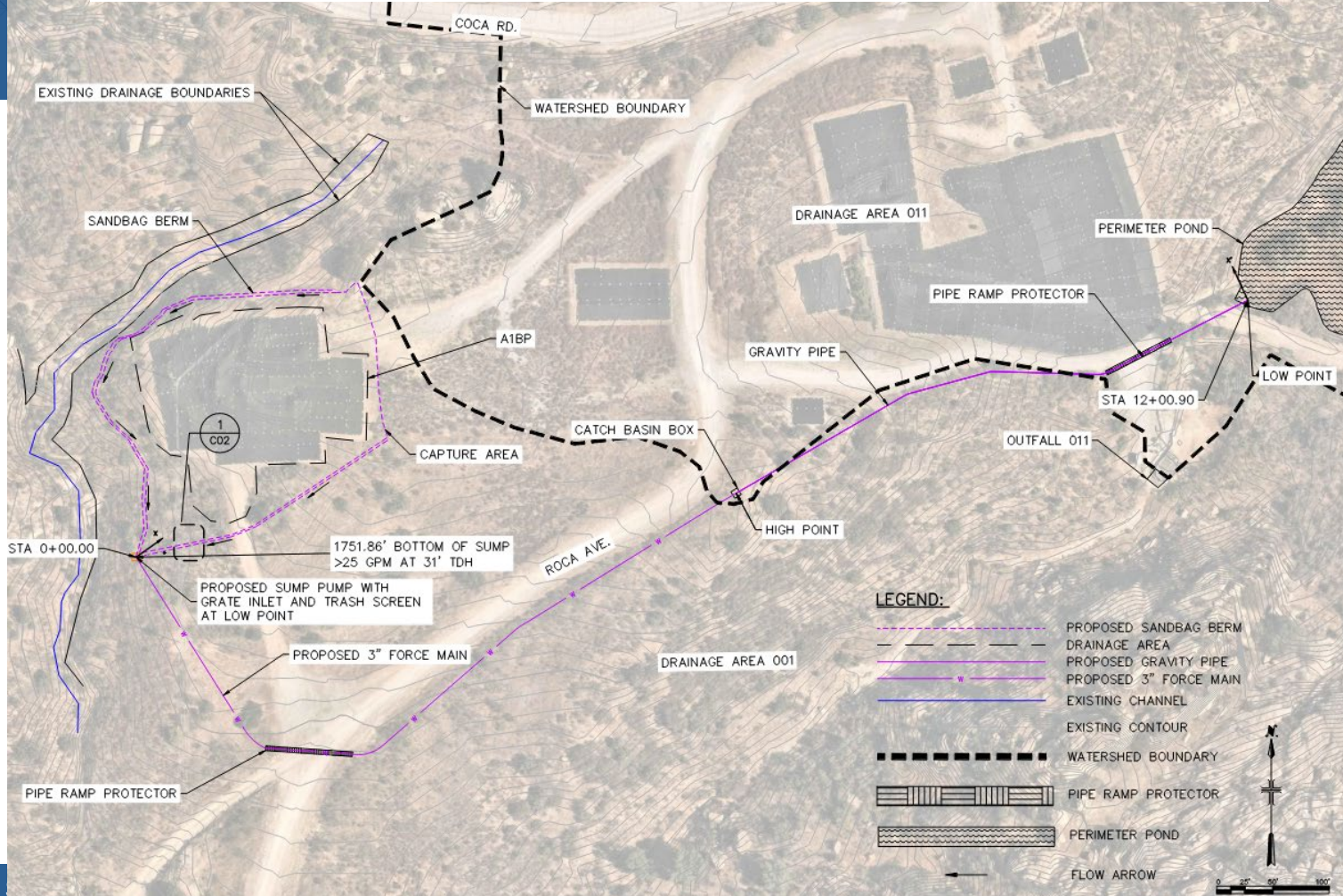


- BASEMAP LEGEND**
- Boeing RFI Site
 - Area I Burn Pit RFI Site Reporting Area
 - Drainage Channel
 - Top of Bank of Drainage Channel
 - Elevation Contour Line (2-foot interval)
 - Pond
 - Early Action Area
 - Onsite Truck Route
 - Temporary Storage Area
 - Vegetation Biomass Staging Area
 - Sensitive Plant Species Plant
 - Sensitive Plant Species Area
 - Sensitive Plant Species Buffer
 - Outfall
 - SW Flow Direction
 - Biodegradable Fiber Roll (to be field-adjusted to stay out of sensitive areas)
 - Staging Area
- BMPs for contractor to use**
- EC2 Preservation of Existing Vegetation
 - EC3 Hydraulic Mulch
 - EC7 Geo-textiles & Mats
 - SE4 Check Dams
 - SE6 Gravel Bag Berm
 - SE7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming
 - SW6 Stormwater Diversion
 - TC1 Stabilization Construction Entrance & Exit
 - WE1 Wind Erosion Control
 - WM1 Material Delivery & Storage
 - WM4 Spill Prevention & Control
 - WM5 Solid Waste Management
 - WM6 Hazardous Waste Management
 - WM7 Contaminated Soil Management
 - WM8 Sanitary/Septic Waste Management
- 0 60 120
Feet
1 in = 120 ft

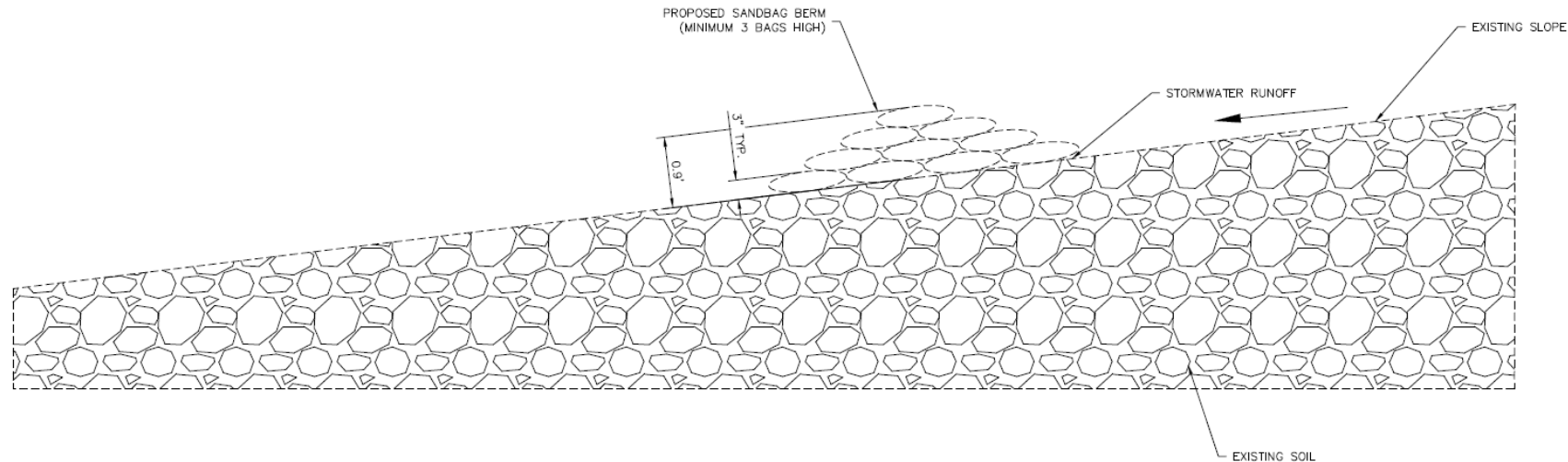
Notes: 1) Not all BMPs listed on this figure for a comprehensive list of BMPs to use, refer to section 3 of the SWPPP. 2) Contractor to adjust staging area as needed.

FIGURE E-2
Area I Burn Pit Early Action
Best Management Practice Plan
 Early Action Work Plan
 Area I Burn Pit RFI Site
 Boeing RFI Subarea 1B Southwest
 Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California

Area I Burn Pit Stormwater Capture and Conveyance Conceptual Design



Area I Burn Pit Stormwater Capture and Conveyance



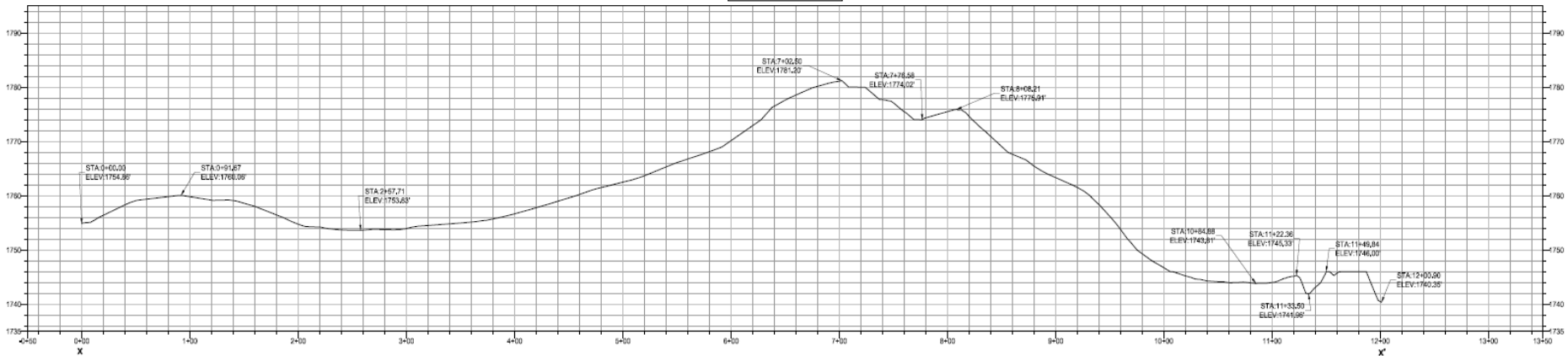
1
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TYPICAL SANDBAG BERM CROSS SECTION — EXISTING GRADE DESIGN

SCALE: 1" = 1'

Area I Burn Pit Stormwater Capture and Conveyance

PROFILE VIEW:



5

Pond Infiltration Study

Concerns about stormwater infiltration in the ponds impacting groundwater quality prompted an infiltration study

Pond Infiltration Study

Assessment Method:

Utilizing water level measurement rainfall, and evapotranspiration records, infiltration rates were assessed through mass balance analysis in ponds upstream of Outfalls 011 and 018 over a six-month period.

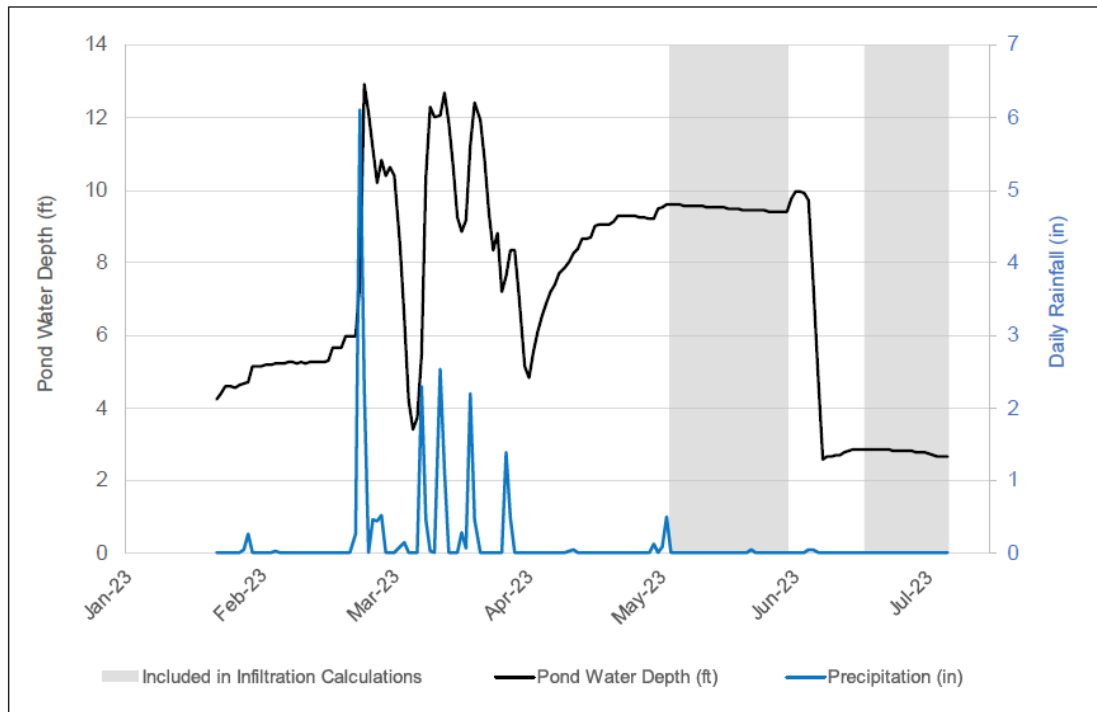


Figure 1. Water Depth and Precipitation at **Silvernale Pond**: January 23 – July 6, 2023 (gray shaded areas indicate infiltration calculation periods)

Pond Infiltration Study Conclusions

- Model results show that approximately 6 percent of sitewide infiltration occurs within the stormwater ponds – therefore, less than 0.23 percent (or 6% of 3.8%) of rainfall becomes groundwater recharge through stormwater infiltration in the ponds
- The average infiltration rates at Silvernale and R-1, and were calculated to be 0.0006 and 0.03 inches per hour, respectively.
- Constituents of potential concern (COPCs) in stormwater (e.g., metals and dioxins) are predominately in particulate form, which minimizes their downward migration as they are filtered and sorbed by sediment in the pond and underlying soils.
- Limited samples collected to date do not exceed primary MCLs.
- **Modeling analyses and field calculations both confirm that stormwater infiltration in onsite ponds is very low.**

6

Public Survey Responses

Responses to Submitted Public Survey Questions

- How water flows offsite in addition to the water that goes through the outfalls
- Outfalls 8 and 9
- Rainwater runoff
- Monitoring and reporting water and air quality
- What can be done to ensure that the toxic contaminants don't go off-site and affect people's health?
- The extent of stormwater infiltration throughout the site, specific known locations of infiltration, and possible contamination that could enter the groundwater table at those locations.

These topics were covered in earlier slides

Responses to Submitted Public Survey Questions

- **When will the groundwater be cleaned up? What is the process for cleaning up the groundwater?**
 - This is outside the scope of the surface water expert panel. There is a separate groundwater expert panel.
- **Why discharge conditions are loosened on some occasions and tightened on others. The threat remains the same. Who specifically is involved in loosening restrictions?**
 - Permit limits were changed by the regional water quality control board based on watershed-wide changes for copper, nickel, and zinc and background demonstration for iron.
 - Board staff proposed removing some permit limits based on monitoring results showing no exceedances in the past permit term (even with a wildfire and the wettest year on record); however, these were added back in the final permit at the permit hearing

Key Takeaways

- Record rainfall year
- BMPs held up well and continue to show strong pollutant removal performance
- Exceedances mostly due to background sources
- Pond infiltration study indicates that infiltration in ponds is very small
- Stormwater Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) continues to show low risks from SSFL stormwater

Thank you for attending

- Questions
 - Please raise your hand and the microphone will be brought to you
- SSFL Stormwater Information (e.g., Annual Report, Panel Presentations, NPDES Permit, and Technical Reports) Available Online:
www.boeing.com/principles/environment/santa-susana
- Additional Information Available Online:
 - Groundwater factsheet: [08.16.21 Santa Susana Groundwater 081621A.pdf \(boeing.com\)](#)
 - MOU FAQs: [Santa Susana Field Laboratory FAQ \(ca.gov\)](#)
 - DTSC SSFL Myths and facts: [Myths & Facts Regarding Boeing's Comprehensive Cleanup Framework at SSFL](#)
 - DTSC FAQs: [Boeing Settlement Agreement FAQs | Department of Toxic Substances Control \(ca.gov\)](#)