Santa Susana Field Laboratory

January 22, 2011 Public Meeting

Update of Outfall 008/009 ISRA and BMP Activities

Stormwater Expert Panel



Stormwater Treatment Best Management Practices (BMPs) Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

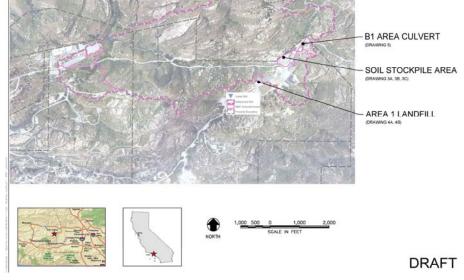
Background

The Stormwater Expert Panel has identified three planned treatment BMPs on Boeing Company property within the NPDES Outfall 009 watershed of the SSFL:

•Soil Stockpile Area;

•Area 1 Landfill; and

•B1 Culvert Inlet.

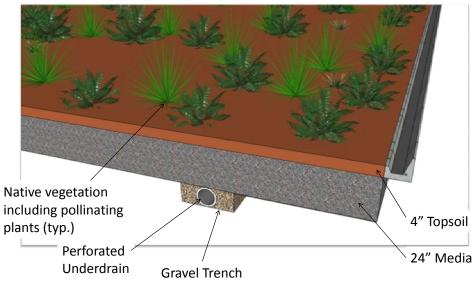


General BMP Selection and Design Guidelines :

- 1. Site and select BMPs to treat runoff where pollutant concentration data and/or source knowledge indicate that they are needed to protect water quality;
- 2. Locate grading boundaries outside planned ISRA areas and jurisdictional drainages, to the extent feasible;
- 3. Minimize impacts to existing oak trees;
- 4. Drain ponded areas within 72 hours;
- 5. Minimize required maintenance;
- 6. Minimize geotechnical impacts of ponded water adjacent to road embankments;
- 7. Consider the condition of existing infrastructure (e.g., culverts);
- 8. Size water quality features based on the one year, 24 hour design event or 90% volume capture target, to the extent feasible; and
- 9. Minimize earthwork to the extent feasible, to minimize permitting delays.

BMP Techniques

Biofilter: The typical SSFL biofilter will be designed with a 4 inch thick layer of topsoil, underlain by a 24 inch thick treatment media layer, underlain by a gravel collection system. The media will consist of a mixture of fine filter sand, granular activated carbon (GAC) and zeolite as recommended by the Stormwater Expert Panel. The gravel collection system will include perforated laterals that will be controlled by an outlet structure designed to meet the required contact time of the treatment media (minimum of 10 to 40 minutes as recommended by the Stormwater Expert Panel).



The biofilter will include flowering, pollinating plants that are native to the region and are attractive to WRA pollinators, with input from (Megan Stromberg) and The Pollinators non-profit group.

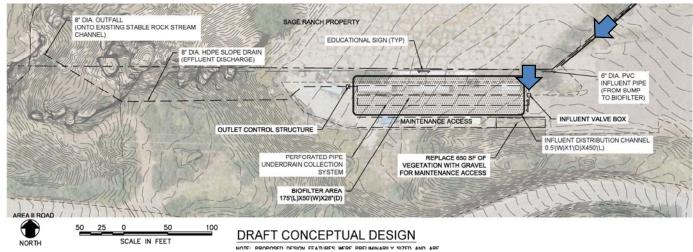
The stockpile biofilter sites, where appropriate, will include educational signage for the visiting public, including descriptive information visible to viewers from the adjacent Sage Ranch property.



SCALE IN FEET



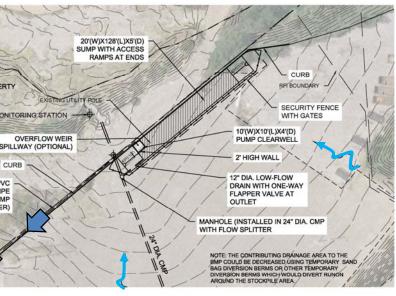
View West of Stockpile Biofilter Area





engineers | scientists | innovators

Example BMP: Soil Stockpile Area





DRAFT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

NOTE: PROPOSED DESIGN FEATURES WERE PRELIMINARIL NTS (I.E., REGULATORY AGENO



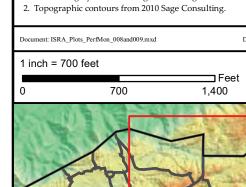
View North of Stockpile Sump Area

Outfalls 008 and 009 BMP and ISRA Monitoring



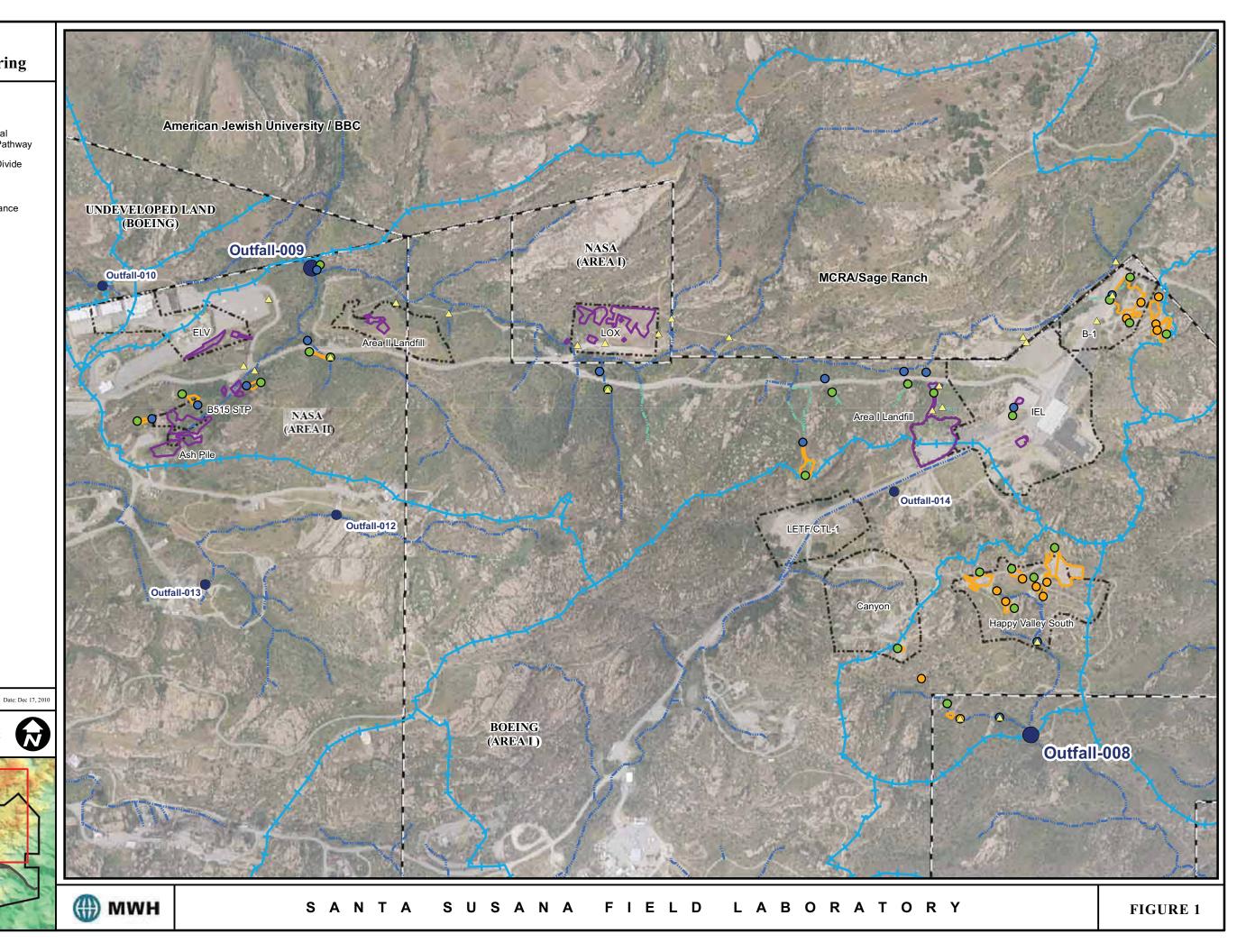
Figure Legend

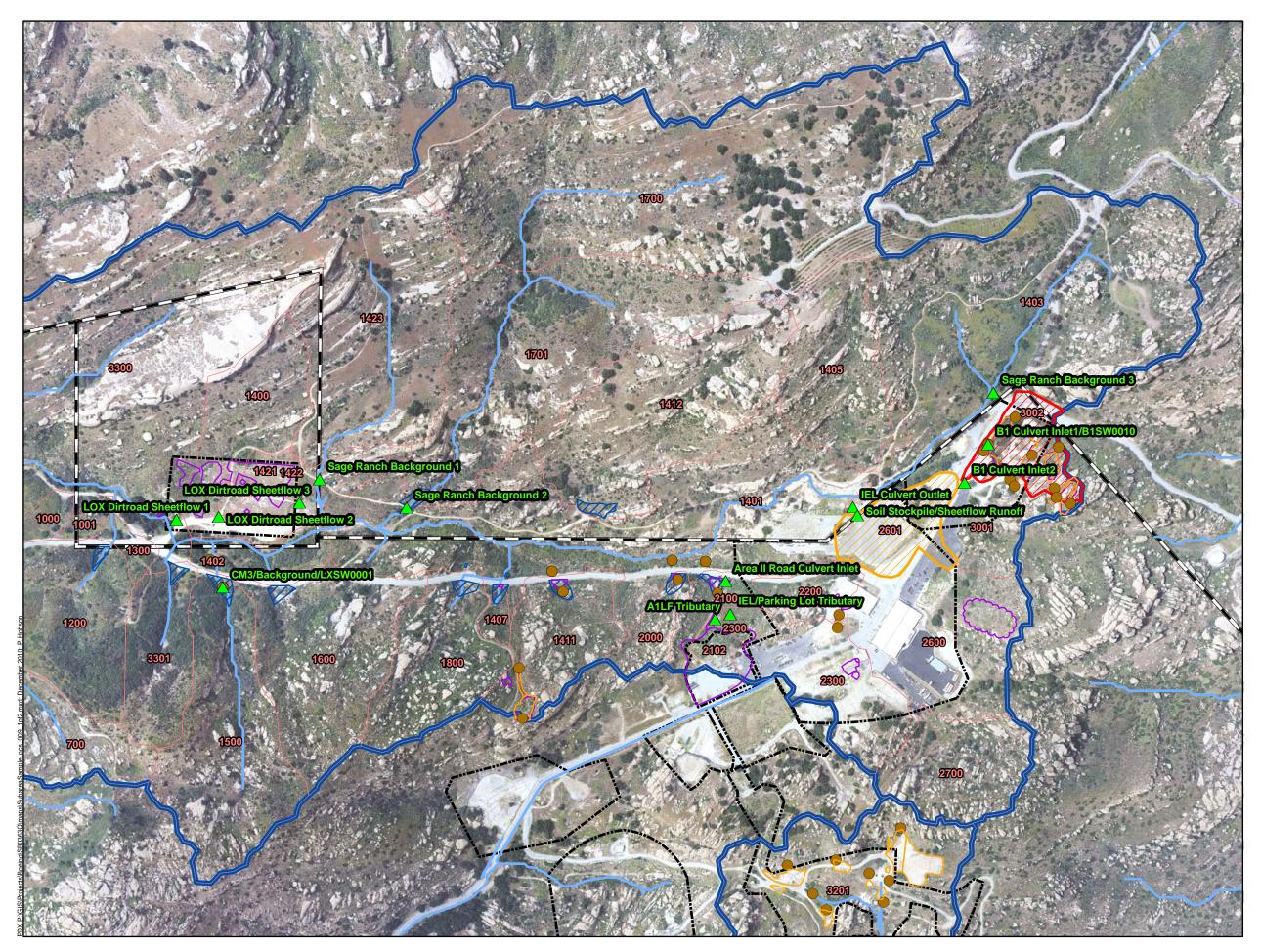
- Proposed Primary Downgradient Performance Monitoring Sample Location
- Proposed Upgradient Performance Monitoring Sample Location
- Proposed Secondary Downgradient Performance Monitoring Sample Location
- △ Proposed BMP Sample Location
- ISRA Excavation Boundary
- Post-2010 ISRA Area Boundary

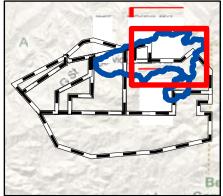


1. Aerial imagery from 2010 Sage Consulting.

Note:





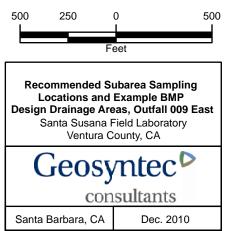


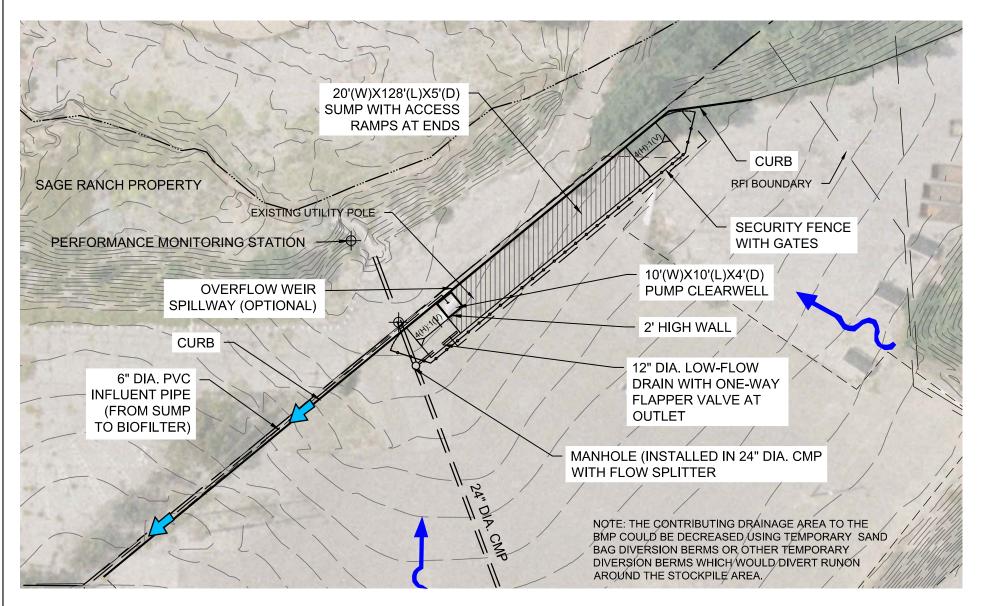
Legend

- ▲ Subarea Sampling Locations
- CM & ISRA Performance Mon. Locs
- NPDES Outfalls
- ISRA Excavation Boundary
- B1 Culvert Inlet Filter Drainage Area
- Stockpile Biofilter Drainage Area
- Post-2010 ISRA Excavation Boundary
- SWMM Subareas
- Culvert Maintenance Footprints
- Outfall Watersheds
- Property Boundary
- RFI Boundaries

Notes:

 Red numbers are SWMM area identifiers.
 Offsite sampling locations are subject to property owner approval.





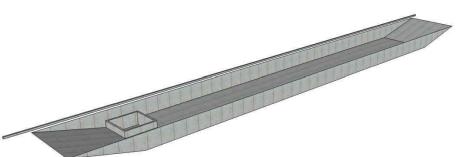




NORTH

DRAFT CONCEPTUAL DESIGN

NOTE: PROPOSED DESIGN FEATURES WERE PRELIMINARILY SIZED AND ARE APPROXIMATE. FINAL BMP DESIGN DETAILS AND SIZES WILL BE CONFIRMED BASED ON SWMM MODEL AND ENGINEERING DESIGN ANALYSIS. FINAL DESIGNS WILL BE SUBJECT TO ENGINEERING FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT, PERMITTING CONSTRAINTS (I.E., REGULATORY AGENCY REQUIREMENTS), AND EXPERT PANEL AND PROPERTY OWNER REVIEW AND APPROVAL.



SOIL STOCKPILE AREA **SUMP AREA**

Geosyntec P 24 ANACAPA STREET, SUITE 4A SANTA BARBARA, CA 93101 PHONE: 805.897.3800

ADEING SANTA SUSA

SANTA SUSANA FIELD VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA PROJECT: STORMWATER TREATMENT BMP CONCEPT DESIGNS **BOEING SSFL WATERSHED 009**

TITLE:

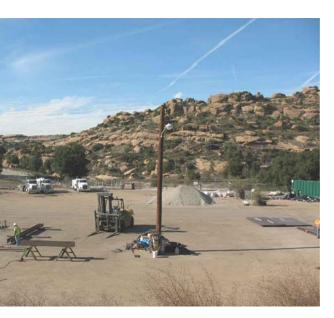
DESIGNED BY: DHB	REVIEWED BY: JH	date: JAN 2011		
drawn by: DHB	APPROVED BY: BS	proj. no.: SB0363Q	5A	

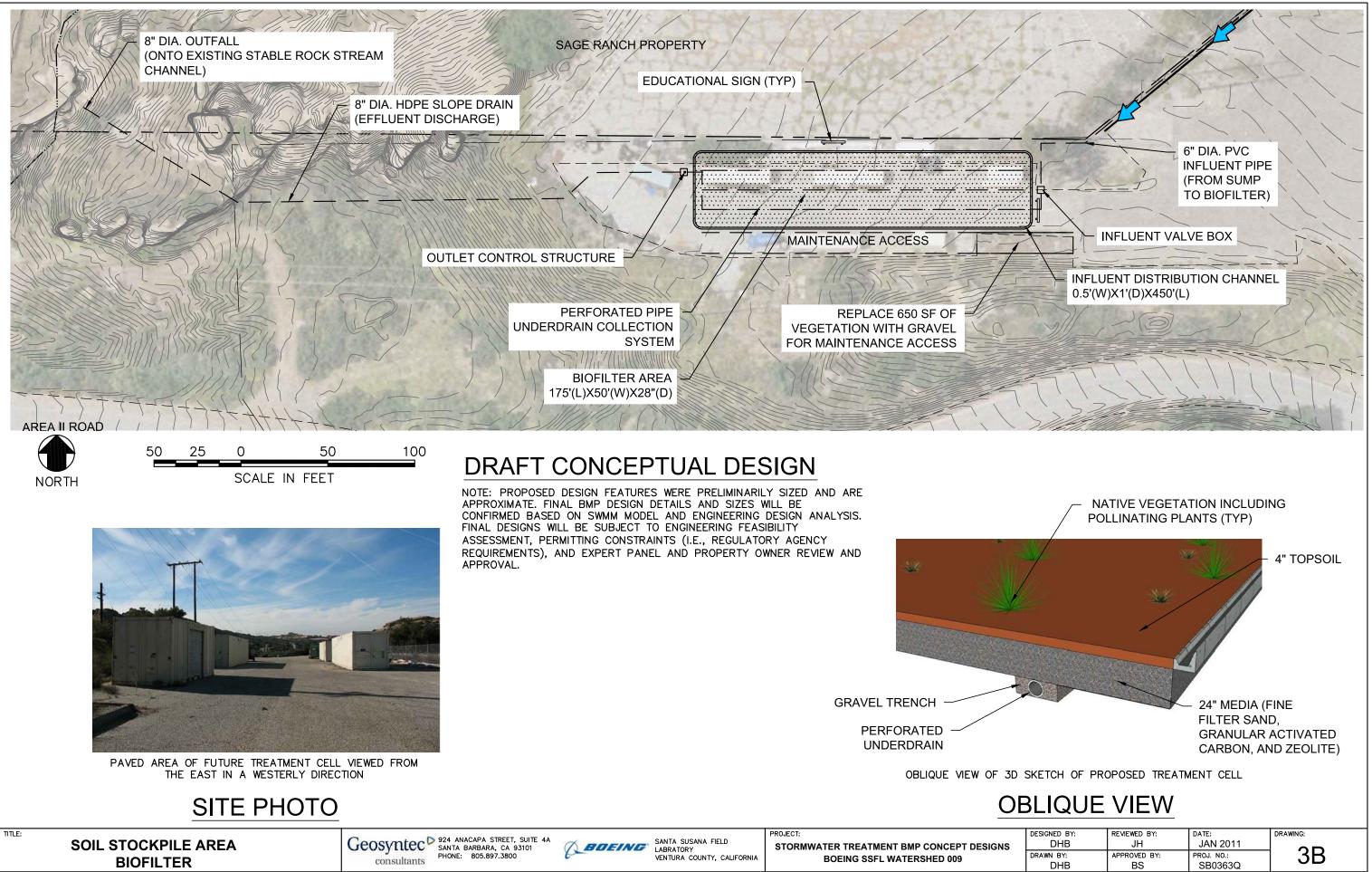
OBLIQUE VIEW

OBLIQUE VIEW OF 3D SKETCH OF PROPOSED SUMP IN STOCKPILE AREA

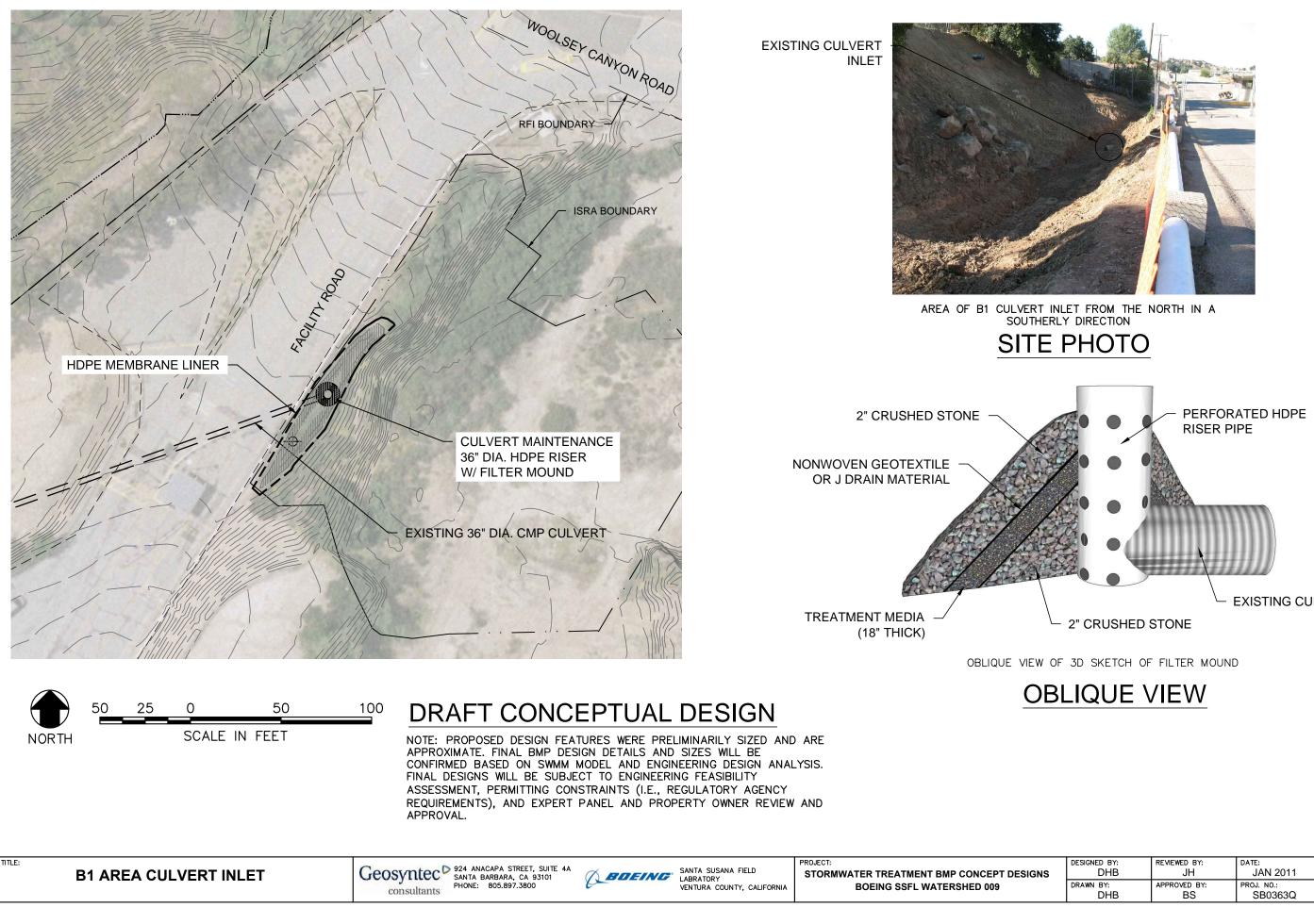
SITE PHOTO

STOCKPILE AREA VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION









DESIGNED BY:	REVIEWED BY:	DATE:	DRAWING:
DHB	JH	JAN 2011	F
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DHB	BS	SB0363Q	-
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Draft Phytoremediation Study Boeing Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

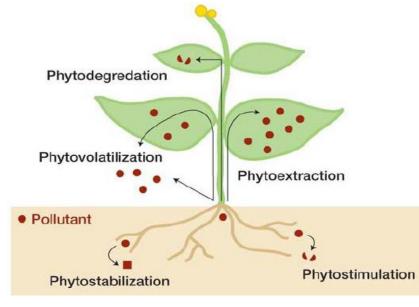
Background

Phytoremediation: is the use of plants to remediate and/or contain contaminants in soil, groundwater, surface water, and sediments. More recently, the term "phytotechnologies" has been introduced instead of "phytoremediation" since this remedial approach covers a number of technologies (chemical, plant and microbial processes) and applications.

Processes:

•Phytostabilization:

- Rhizodegradation
- Phytodegradation
- Phytoaccumulation / Phytoextraction
- Phytovolatilization
- •Phytohydraulics / Evapotranspiration



Effectiveness: Considerations that Control Topography, depth to groundwater, degree of shading, soil saturation, pH, depth of contamination, rooting depth, electrical conductivity, ability of plants to uptake contaminant(s), and the ability of plants to facilitate degrade and/or sequester contaminant(s) are factors that affect phytoremediation potential.

SSFL Pilot Study

Two Phytoremediation Treatability Studies:

1. Laboratory Study: Edenspace Systems Corporation will conduct an in-laboratory phytoremediation study using metal-impacted soil taken from the SSFL. The results of the laboratory-scale study will not only be utilized to assess the potential of phytoremediation at SSFL, but also will become part of an on-going global National Institute of Health-funded study of retiring mercury from the global biogeochemical cycle through phytostabilization as insoluble mercury compounds within the plant tissue (mainly roots).





Rabbit foot grass (Polypogon monspeliensis)

Annual ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum)

consultants

engineers | scientists | innovator

2. Field Study: Parallel to the NIH-funded study, a field biologist at the SSFL will survey vegetation growing at or near known metal-impacted areas of the SSFL. This survey will facilitate the potential selection of native plants that may be candidates for phytoremediation. Plants at these areas will be harvested and analyzed for their metals content. If they show concentrations in plant tissue well above soil metal concentrations, these plants could have potential for phytoremediation purposes, and will be considered for inclusion in a follow-on SSFL-specific study that will use metal-impacted soils to compare known mercury hyperaccumulating plants with native plants from SSFL to look at phytoremediation effectiveness for a wider range of metals. Geosyntec[▶]

edenspace™

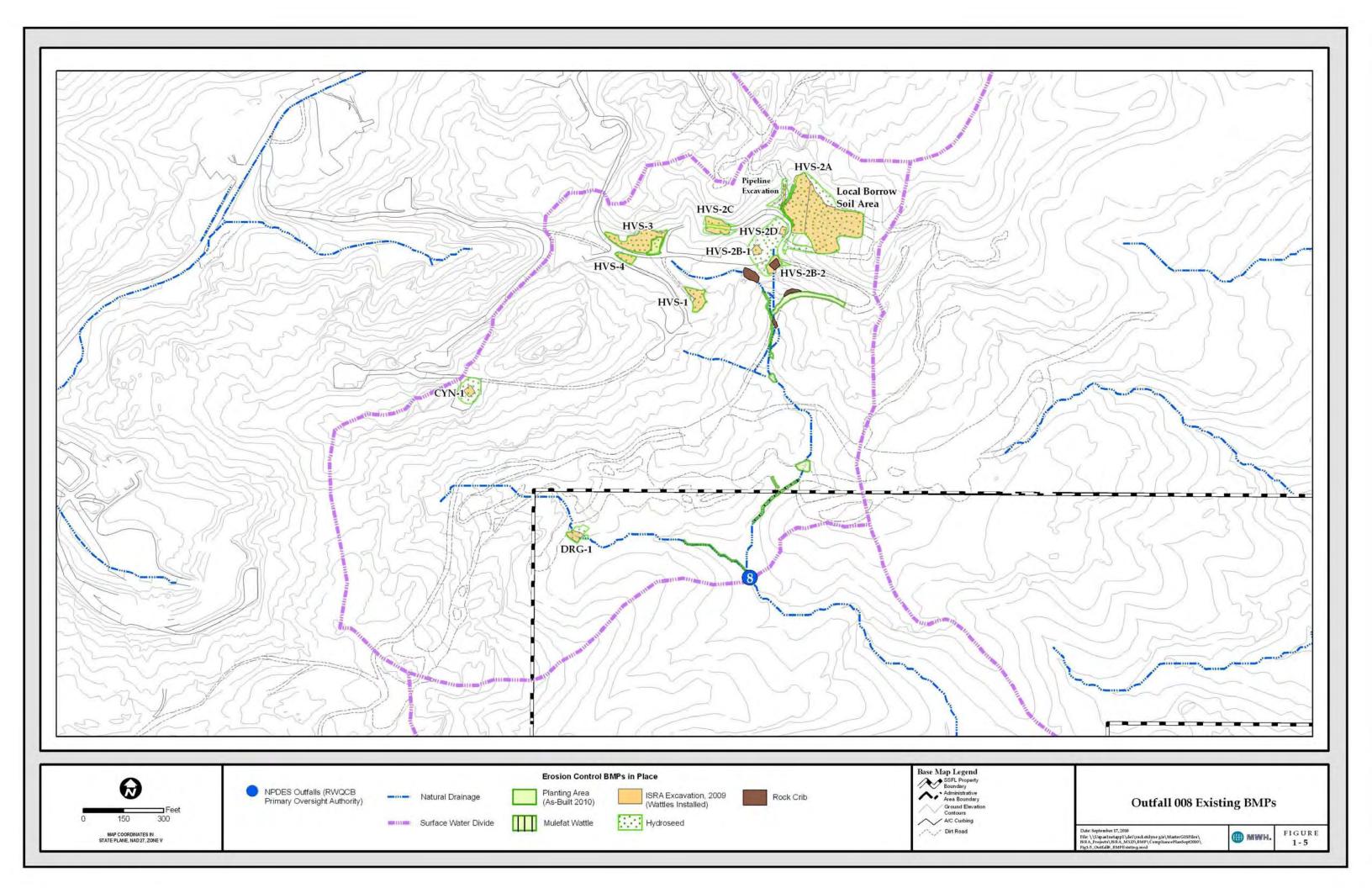
Mercury Phytoremediation is being pilot tested as a remedial alternative at the Area 1 Landfill (A1LF) Interim Source Removal Area (ISRA) at the SSFL in combination with stormwater treatment.



Recent research has focused on the use of phytostabilization of mercury within plants (i.e., mainly within plant roots). Phytostabilization is the use of plants to immobilize/sequester contaminants in plants, soil, sediments, and groundwater through the absorption and accumulation into the roots, the adsorption onto the roots, or the precipitation or immobilization within the root zone. Results from the NIH-funded study should be available by March 2011. If these results are promising, a more site-specific and comprehensive SSFL pilot study will be initiated.

Mercury Phytoremediation

Area 1 Landfill planting recommendations to come from phytoremediation treatability study.





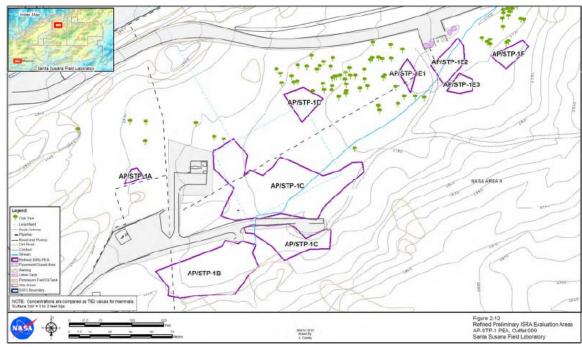
NASA 2010 ISRA Activities

Outfall 008/009 Storm Water Management Tour January 22, 2011

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- •
- regulations



Brief Background

2010 ISRA work began with delineation of previous sampling results for ISRA constituents of concern (COCs) Performed work consistent with Ventura County oak tree protection



Recent ISRA Activities

- Approved 2010 Work Plan Addendum included ISRA for Ash Pile/Sewage Treatment Plant, Liquid Oxygen Plant (LOX), and Area II Landfill
- Nine planned excavations in Ash Pile/Sewage Treatment Plant area
 - Three areas completed in 2010; Remaining six scheduled for 2011
 - Approximately 78 yd³ of soils removed from AP/STP-1F
 - Approximately 172 yd³ of soils removed from AP/STP-1D
 - Approximately 33 yd³ of soils removed from AP/STP-1A
- Excavations targeted upper two feet of soil
 - Under oaks, limited initial depth to one foot
- Approved for disposal as non-hazardous soil
 - Disposed at Waste Management, Lancaster, CA





- Soils were loosened with hand tools
- Soils removed by vacuum truck, wheelbarrow, and conveyor belt

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Recent ISRA Activities

AP/STP-1F

- Excavation area was entirely
 under oak trees
- Three oaks within excavation area





Recent ISRA Activities

AP/STP-1D

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- Soils under drip line were removed by wheelbarrow and conveyor belt
- All heavy equipment stayed beyond drip line

- One oak along excavation boundary
- Only hand tools used under drip line
- Small excavator used beyond drip line







• Soils were removed from the excavation area by wheelbarrow and conveyor belt

Recent ISRA Activities

AP/STP-1A



Soils were loosened with hand tools





Recent ISRA Activities

• AP/STP-1F

• AP/STP-1A

Confirmation samples below ISRA cleanup goals (dioxins 3.0 pg/g and lead 34 mg/kg)

• AP/STP-1D

Two additional removals completed to target dioxin results above goals

One additional removal completed to target dioxin result above goals

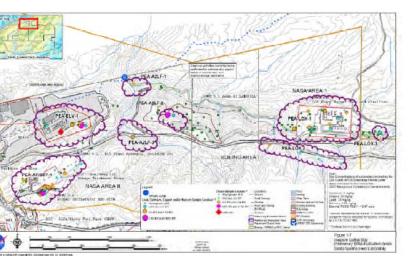




- Additional excavations for AP/STP, LOX, Area II Landfill, ELV
- Final delineation and waste characterization sampling completed
- Work anticipated to begin
 in April 2011



Future ISRA Activities



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