United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Area IV Radiological Study at the Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

Gamma Radiation Scanning Status Update

March 9, 2010

Agenda

- Gamma Radiation Scanning Objectives
- Progress of Milestones
- Status Update
  - Equipment design and procurement/lease
  - Guidance system and coverage documentation
  - Detector system integration, training, sensitivity testing
  - Preparation tasks
  - Gamma shield design details
  - Surface attributes and slope map

Gamma Scanning Objectives

- To determine the presence of GRAYs in surface soil and to a limited degree subsurface soil in the Study Area (Area IV and Northern Buffer Zone)
- May identify areas of potential contamination that could be missed by sampling & analysis
- Support the design of additional investigations of GRAYs; i.e., soil & water sampling & analysis

Status of Milestones

- ✓ Initial project planning
- ✓ Final Gamma Radiation Scanning SAP
- ➢ Equipment purchase/lease and preparation
- ❑ Detection system integration/testing
- ❑ RBRA data collection
- ❑ Scanning survey of Study Area
- ❑ Continuous data evaluation and analysis
- ❑ Interim report preparation
- ❑ Final report preparation

Equipment Action Items List

- Enhanced Radiation Ground Scanner II (ERGS II)
  - Design and contract construction of gamma shield
  - Determine specs and contract telehandler lease
- Mule-Mounted Gamma Scanner (MMGS)
  - Design and contract construction of gamma shields
  - Contract mule service
- Wheel-Mounted Gamma Scanner (WMGS)
  - Design and contract construction of gamma shields
  - Determine specs and purchase carts

Equipment Action Items List (continued)

- Han-Held Gamma Scanner (HHGS)
  - Design and contract construction of gamma shields
  - Determine specs and purchase data acquisition components
- Miscellaneous Equipment Procurement/Lease
  - Radioactive check sources
  - Instruments to check for decontamination
  - GPS equipment; i.e., Trimble EZ-Guide 500

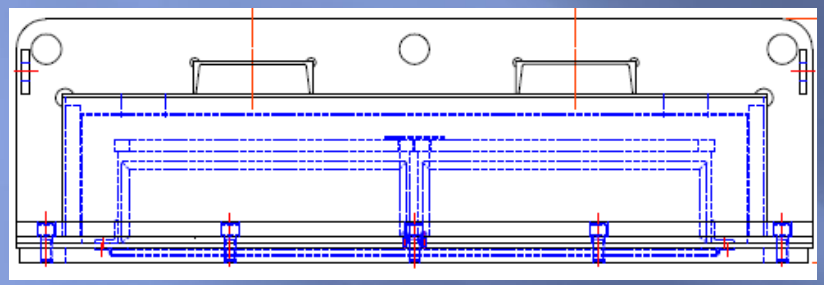
ERGS II

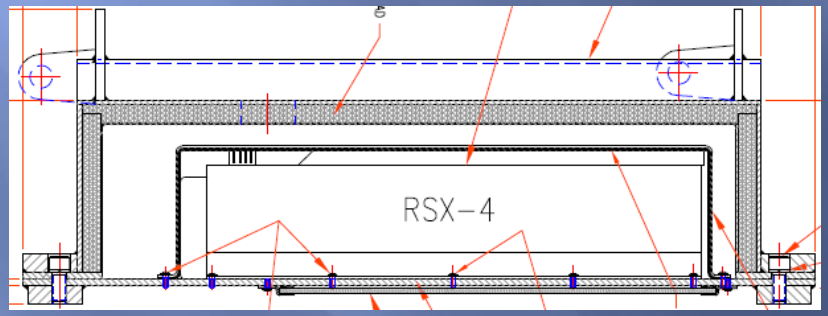
- Consists of 8 NaI detectors with a shield surrounding the detectors on all sides and the top
- The detector and shield is mounted to an off-road forklift
- Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) antenna is mounted on detector with the signal integrated on a computer located in the forklift cab

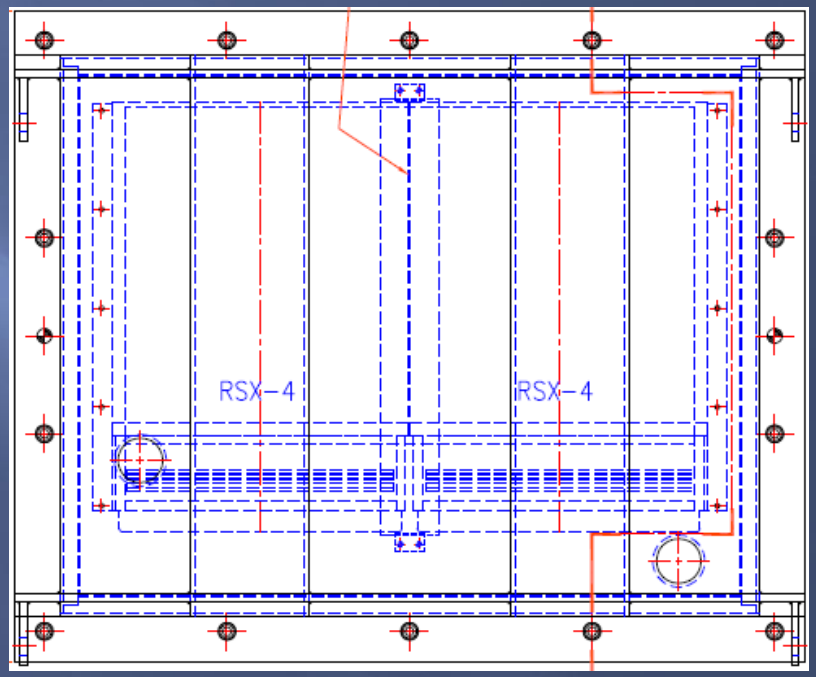
ERGS II Detector

- RSX-4 contains four NaI detectors and associated electronics package

ERGS II Shield Design







MMGS

- Unique design for conducting surveys in rough terrain

- Saddle, harness, and detector support mechanism is attached to the mule with a detector mounted on each side
- Detectors shielded on top, front, back, and side facing away from mule
- DPGS antenna is mounted on a support mechanism with a data acquisition module to data log the gamma measurements with integrated DGPS signal

MMGS Model

WMGS

- Consists of a single detector mounted on a wheeled cart
- Detector shield on top and all sides
- Used on moderately rough terrain
- DGPS antenna is mounted on the cart with the signal integrated on a computer

MMGS & WMGS Detector Systems

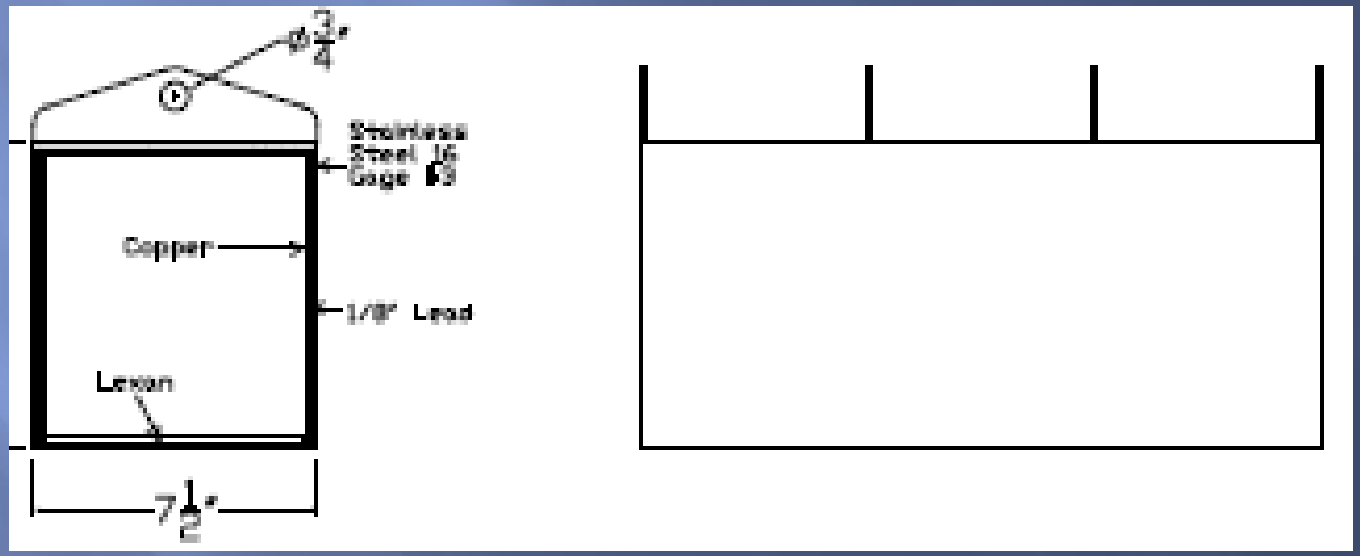
- MMGS has two RSX-1s with a RSX-701, computer, and GPS
- WMGS has one RSX-1s with a RSX-701, computer, and GPS

Computer

RSX-1

RSX-701

RSX-1 Shield



HHGS

- Consists of a single 3-inch by 3-inch NaI detector surrounded by a shield
- Used on very rough terrain
- A technician will carry the instrument with a backpack containing a DGPS antenna and data logger

Ludlum Model 44-20 Detector

EZ-Guide 500

LARGE COLOR DISPLAY

No need to squint with this bold color screen, at a glance you can see where you are, where you've been, and what you have been doing.

GUIDANCE LEDS

31 bright LEDs give you quick on-line visual feedback in any light conditions.

VARIABLE RATE

New! Import field prescriptions for precise application with the Variable Rate Application option.

FEATURE MAPPING

New! Point, line, and area feature mapping allows mapping of in-field hazards.

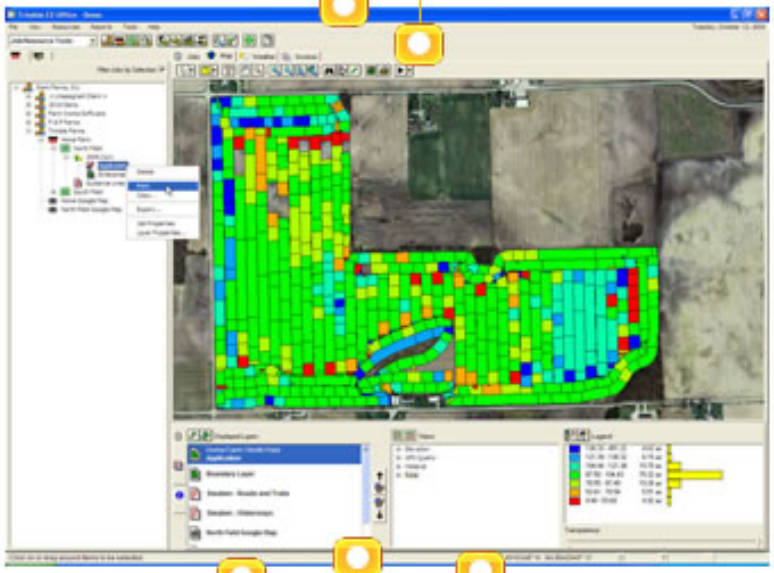
USB

Simply transfer your day's coverage to your computer using a USB flash drive to generate printed maps and reports.

EZ-Office Software

Maintain field records
Enter field records, scale tickets, equipment maintenance, crop plans, and simple enterprise statements to track profitability

Support for Google™ imagery
Utilize Google™ Maps for drawing field boundaries or to display as background maps



Easy data transfer
Seamless data transfer between field and office

Read and write data
Compatiable with a Trimble in-cab display or other 3rd party displays

Generate maps and overlay them
Import yield maps, soil types, soil test results, and many other types of maps

Detector System Integration, Training, Sensitivity Testing

- Integrate detector systems: detectors, GPS, computers, transportation mechanism, etc.
- Receive RadAssist training for ERGS II, MMGS, and WMGS systems
- Conduct sensitivity tests at Walker Field pads, Grand Junction, CO
- Contract drilling service for subsurface sensitivity tests in Area IV

More Preparation Tasks

- Design and install decontamination pad
- Collect background data at RBRAs
- Conduct radiation health and safety training
- Locate Field QC Area
- Conduct radiation technician training

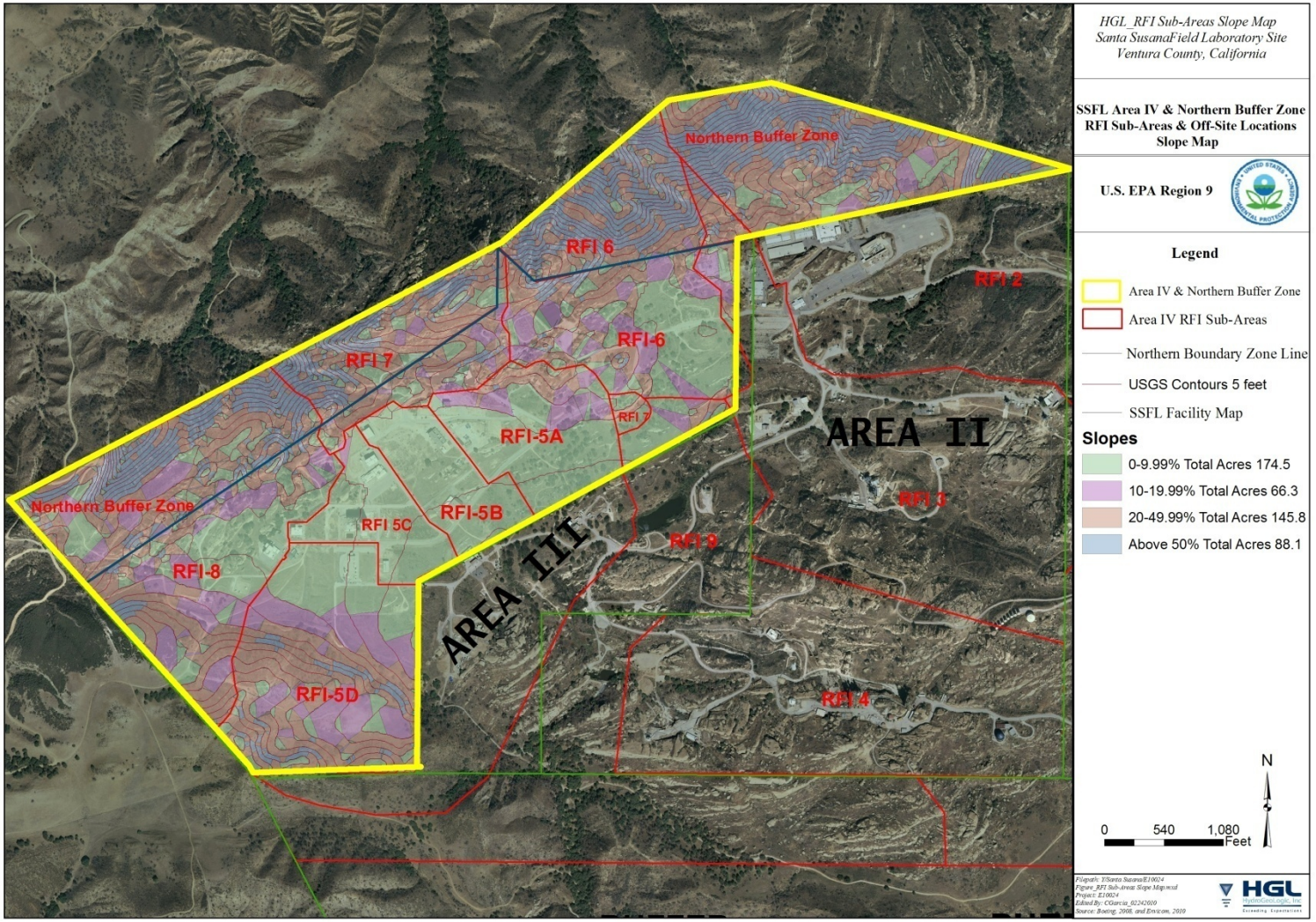
Even More Preparation Tasks

- Amend EPA's Radioactive Materials License for nuclear density gauge (NDG), then lease a NDG
- Conduct terrain accessibility testing

Surface Attributes

- Study Area will be categorized by surface attributes:
  - Slope Gradient (Mild, Moderate, Steep)
  - Surface Type (Smooth, Rough, Rugged)
  - Vegetation Height (Low, Medium, High)
- Categories
  - 27 potential combinations of the 3 surface attributes
  - 1 category for inaccessible areas
  - 1 category for limited access areas
- Detector systems will be assigned to each combination based on accessibility

Preliminary Map of Survey Area Categories



Yet Even More Preparation Tasks

- Develop detector system sensitivity technical document
- Preparation of survey areas

START SCANNING SURVEYS!

Wahoo!!!

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Background Study for Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

Laboratory Analysis and Data Validation Discussion

March 9, 2010

Radiological Background Study Objectives

- The purpose of the Background Study is to determine the level of "ambient or background" radioactivity found in soil.

- The results of the Background Study will be compared to radiological data collected at the SSFL to determine the extent of radiological contamination.

Status of Radiological Background Study

- ✓ Initial project planning
- ✓ Background location evaluation and selection
- ✓ Sampling Plan preparation
- ✓ Sampling preparation and mobilization
- ✓ Sampling – Mobilization 1 (August-September 2009)
- ✓ Sampling – Mobilization 2 (November 2009)
- ➢ Laboratory analyses
- ❑ Data validation
- ❑ Issue Tech Memo
- ❑ Data evaluation and statistical analysis
- ❑ Report preparation

Laboratory Analyses and Data Validation

- Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Resolved Issues
- Detection Limits
- Data Validation
- Schedule

Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Issues resolved

- Due to the low detection limits required for this project, EPA has been extremely stringent with the laboratory.
- The laboratory (Pace) has been very receptive to our requirements and has made every modification and corrective action we requested.
- Conducted initial On-site Audit of Pace laboratory in October 2009.
- A second audit is currently being scheduled.

Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Issues Resolved - continued

- Soil Sample Pre-Treatment
  - HGL, TPC, EPA, and Pace developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the careful homogenization and representative sub-sampling of large samples prior to beginning the analytical process.
  - Critical for ensuring that laboratory analyses accurately measure sample constituents, especially for non-uniform samples and "hot-spots".
  - Ensured that the laboratory had the appropriate equipment and knowledge to perform the sample preparation.

Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Issues Resolved - continued

- Gamma Spectroscopy
  - Assisted the lab in implementing rigorous QA/QC practices appropriate to defensible laboratory operations.
    - timely, traceable calibrations
    - proper maintenance and record keeping
    - effective performance checks / control limits
  - Developed a comprehensive analytical library (list of reference values used in gamma analysis) to optimize radionuclide detection and minimize spectral interference.

Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Issues Resolved - continued

- Gamma Spectroscopy
  - Assisted the lab in selecting and developing appropriately sized and shaped counting geometries to optimize detection limits and sample throughput.
  - Ensured that the laboratory implemented the best-available technical practices to meet the project-specific Minimum Detectable Concentrations (MDCs).

Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Issues Resolved - continued

- Radiochemistry
  - Ensured that the laboratory has acceptable SOPs and Demonstrations of Capability (DOCs) for all analyses, and that all methods meet established Method Validation Requirements (MVRs) prior to use.
  - Ensured that the laboratory procedures were technically appropriate to the project requirements.

Overview of Laboratory Oversight and Issues Resolved - continued

- Radiochemistry
  - Ensured that the laboratory implemented the best-available technical practices to meet the project-specific MDCs and other Data Quality Objectives (DQOs).

Detection Limits

- As detection limits are very important to this project, EPA requested that Pace Laboratories and the alternate laboratory submit their actual method blank detection limits for gamma spectroscopy analyses.

- A comparison of proposed vs. actual gamma detection limits (in method blanks) for both laboratories are shown on the following slide.

Gamma Detection Limits - continued

Isotope	Ag PRG (10^{-6} risk)	Pace Proposed MDC	Pace Actual MDC	Alternate Proposed MDC	Alternate Actual MDC
Cs-137	0.00120	0.0012	**0.00254**	0.05	**0.00536**
Co-60	0.000901	0.000901	**0.00271**	0.0125	**0.00547**
Ra-228	0.00116	0.01	**0.01330**	0.05	**0.01501**

Notes:

-Shows radionuclides with Actual MDCs greater than Proposed MDCs

-Actual MDCs are greater than the Agricultural PRG

- All values are in Picocuries per gram (pCi/g)

Detection Limits - continued

- For every MDC, for which Pace exceeded the Agricultural Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG), the MDC for the alternate laboratory was even higher.
- In addition, the alternate laboratory's actual MDCs exceeded the Agricultural PRG or their proposed MDC for 4 additional isotopes compared to Pace.

Data Validation

- Data Validation for the Background Study will be conducted by The Palladino Company (TPC).
- In addition, 5% of the data will also be validated by an independent data validator for Quality Assurance (QA) purposes.

Project Sample Analysis Schedule

Background Study Samples	Preliminary Data Available	Validated Data Available
Distance Test Locations (DTLs)	4/5/2010	5/5/2010
Radiological Background Reference Area (RBRA) surface soil samples: For Chatsworth Formation comparison to DTLs	4/20/2010	5/20/2010
All Chatsworth Formation samples	5/6/2010	6/5/2010
All Santa Susana Formation samples	6/28/2010*	7/28/2010

Notes:

*Pace is currently attempting to speed up the analysis of the Santa Susana Formation samples

Pace will start sending analytical data results on 3/15/2010 and continue to transmit analytical results as the analyses are completed.

Project Schedule

Activity	Planned Date
Laboratory Analysis Completion	June 2010
Data Validation Completion	July 2010
Tech Memo	June 2010
Interim Report	September 2010
Final Report	November 2010

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Santa Susana Field Laboratory (SSFL)

Groundwater, Surface Water, and Sediment Sampling Discussion

March 9, 2010

Groundwater, Surface Water, and Sediment Sampling Objectives

- Collect samples and analyze for comparison to previous results;
- Provide data for radionuclides not previously analyzed, and
- Identify data gaps that require additional investigation during subsequent studies.

Proposed Scope of Work

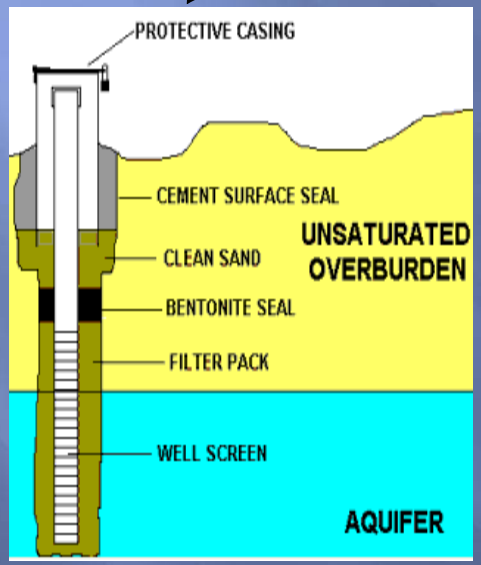
- Groundwater Sampling (up to 4 quarters)
- Surface Water and Spring/Seep Sampling (up to 2 events)
- Sediment Sampling (up to 2 events)

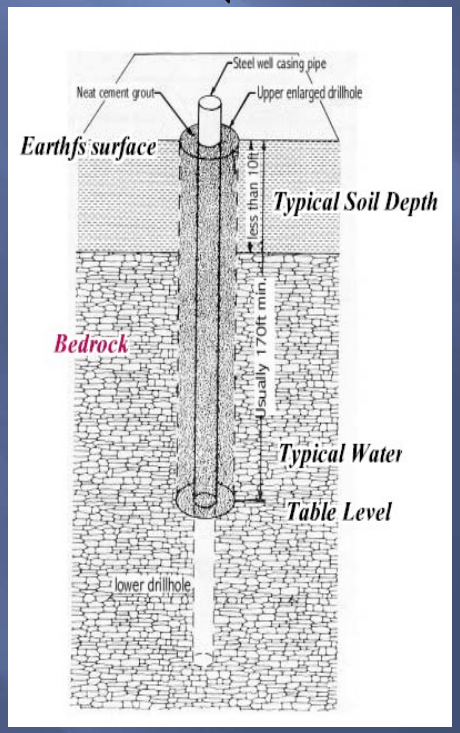
Ongoing Activities

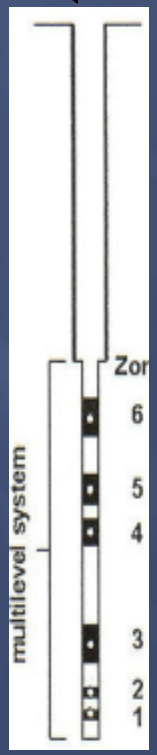
- Review of historical water quality data and sampling procedures
- Review of Boeing's WQSAP
- Development of Draft Sampling and Analysis Plan
- Coordination with DTSC and Boeing

Well Sampling Procedure

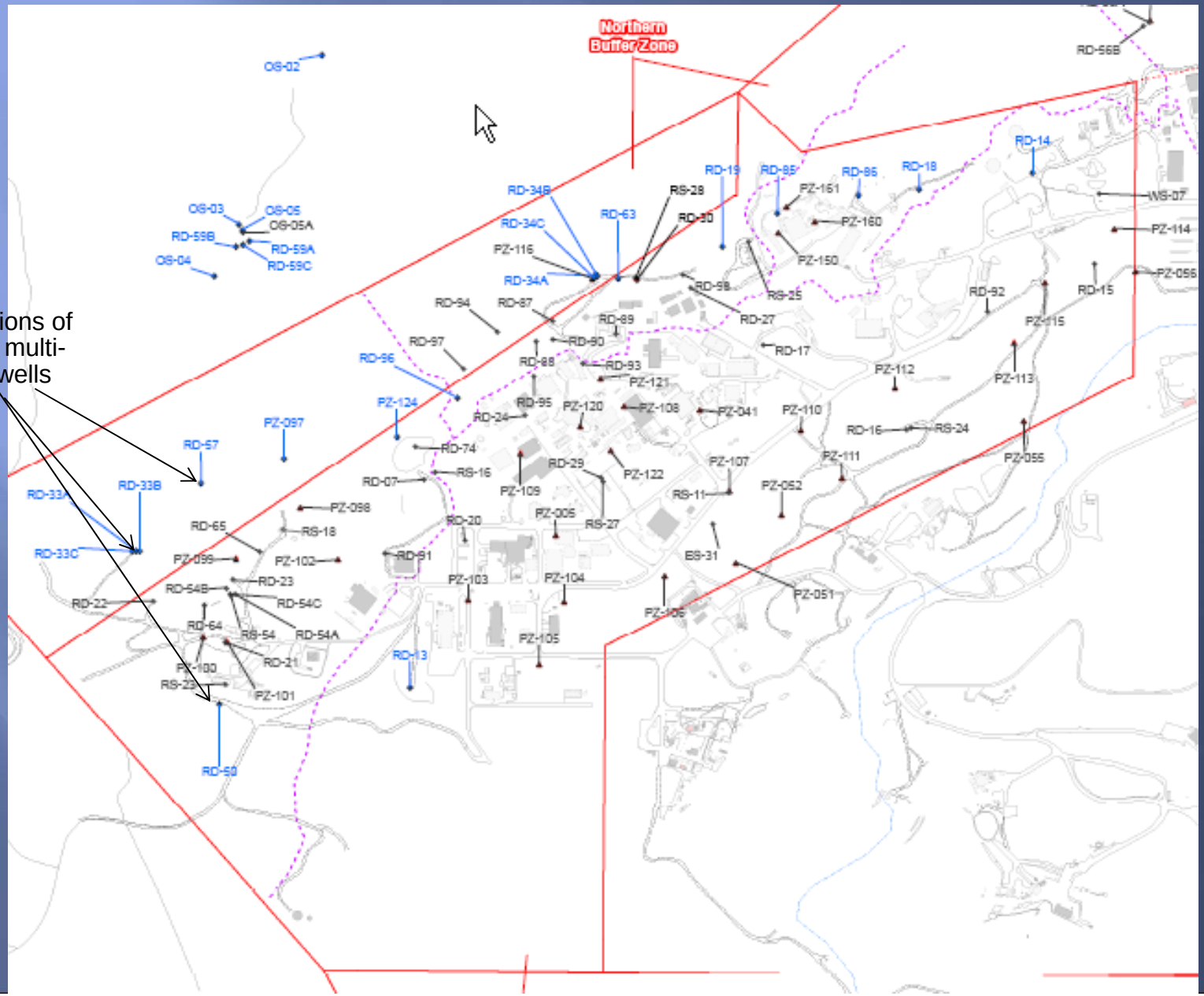
- Well sampling procedure will be well-dependent.
- Three general types of wells exist in Area IV.
- Overburden wells, open-hole wells, and multi-level wells.







Area IV Well Location Map



Locations of a few multi-level wells

How EPA Proposes to Sample the Wells

- Sampling overburden wells - EPA recommends low-flow procedures.
- Sampling multi-level wells – EPA will follow protocol developed by the manufacturer of each system.
- Sampling open-hole bedrock wells – EPA will follow purging procedure used for 20+ years on site.
  - EPA will not filter the water samples in the field.

EPA Procedure for Sample Handling

- Samples will be lab-filtered.
- In order to obtain a result for the total activity of a sample, the lab filtered water will be analyzed and the residue on the filter will be analyzed separately.
- The results of the residue analysis and the filtered water analysis will be summed for a total activity result.

Groundwater Sampling

- Funding for groundwater sampling is limited.
- EPA proposes to sample the majority of wells in Area IV.
- The samples will be analyzed for water COCs .
- The initial sampling will be followed by rounds of sampling from select wells.

Surface Water, Springs/Seeps and Sediment

- Site reconnaissance will be performed to identify sampling locations.
- Spring/seep samples to be collected from flowing locations during a wet and dry season.
- Sediment samples to be collected at surface water sampling locations during first round of sampling. Select locations and radionuclides for any subsequent round.

Next Steps

- Submit Draft SAP to stakeholders
- Meeting to discuss:
  - Water COCs,
  - Well locations to be sampled,
  - Surface water and sediment sample locations, and
  - Additional topics – as needed.

Historical Site Assessment

March 9, 2010

Historical Site Assessment for Area IV and Northern Buffer Zone (NBZ)

- Introduction and Goals of EPA's Historical Site Assessment (HSA)
- Building Blocks of the HSA
- HSA Next Steps
- HSA Handouts and Time Sequence Photography

Introduction and Goals of EPA's HSA

Goals of the HSA

- Confirm list of radionuclide potential COCs.
- Aid in determining appropriate targeted soil sampling locations.
- Identify EPA's preliminary MARSSIM classifications.

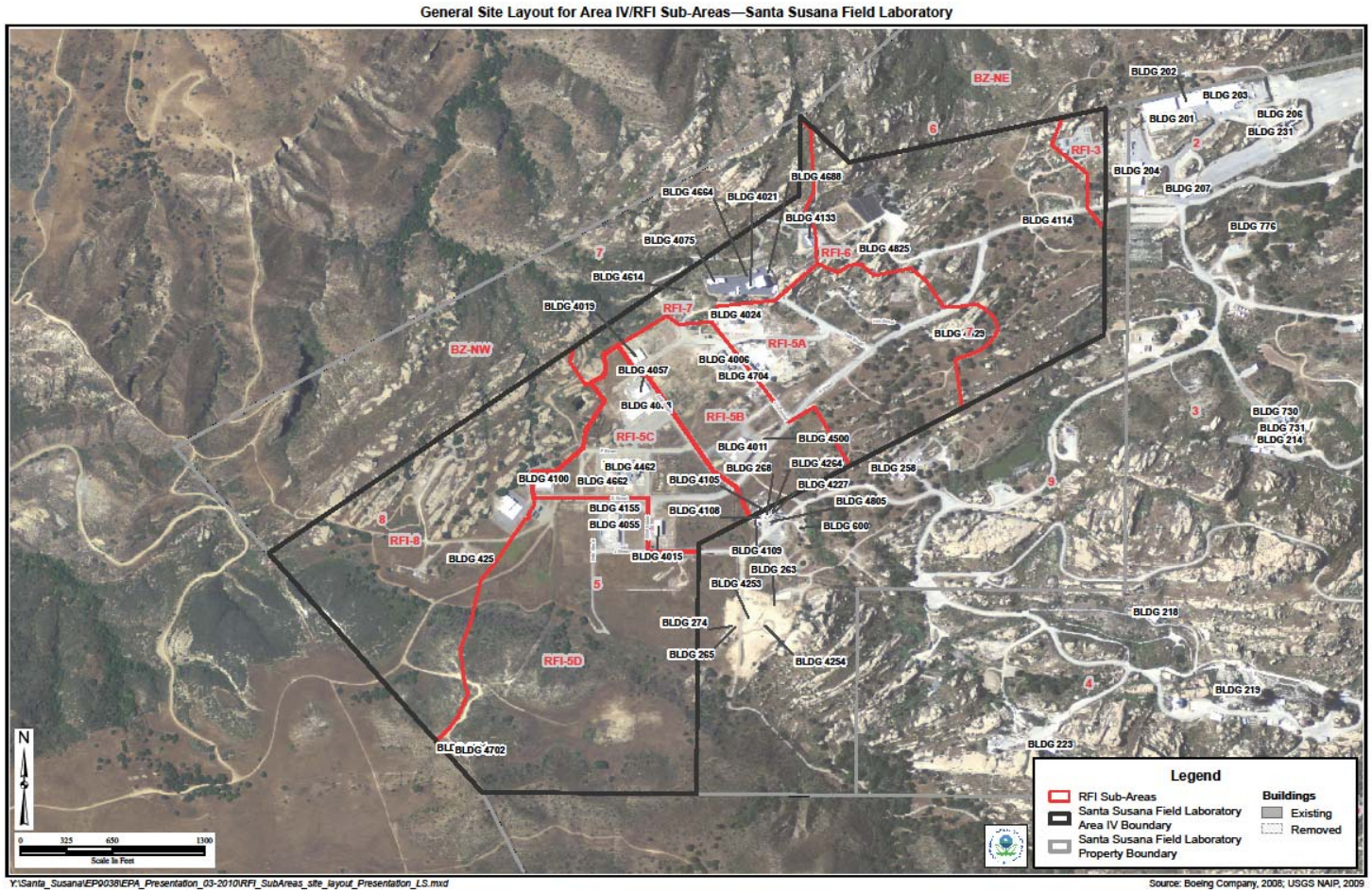
HSA Handouts Available for Further Information

- EPA HSA Table of Contents
- Technical Memorandum Table of Contents
- EPA Aerial Photograph Analysis

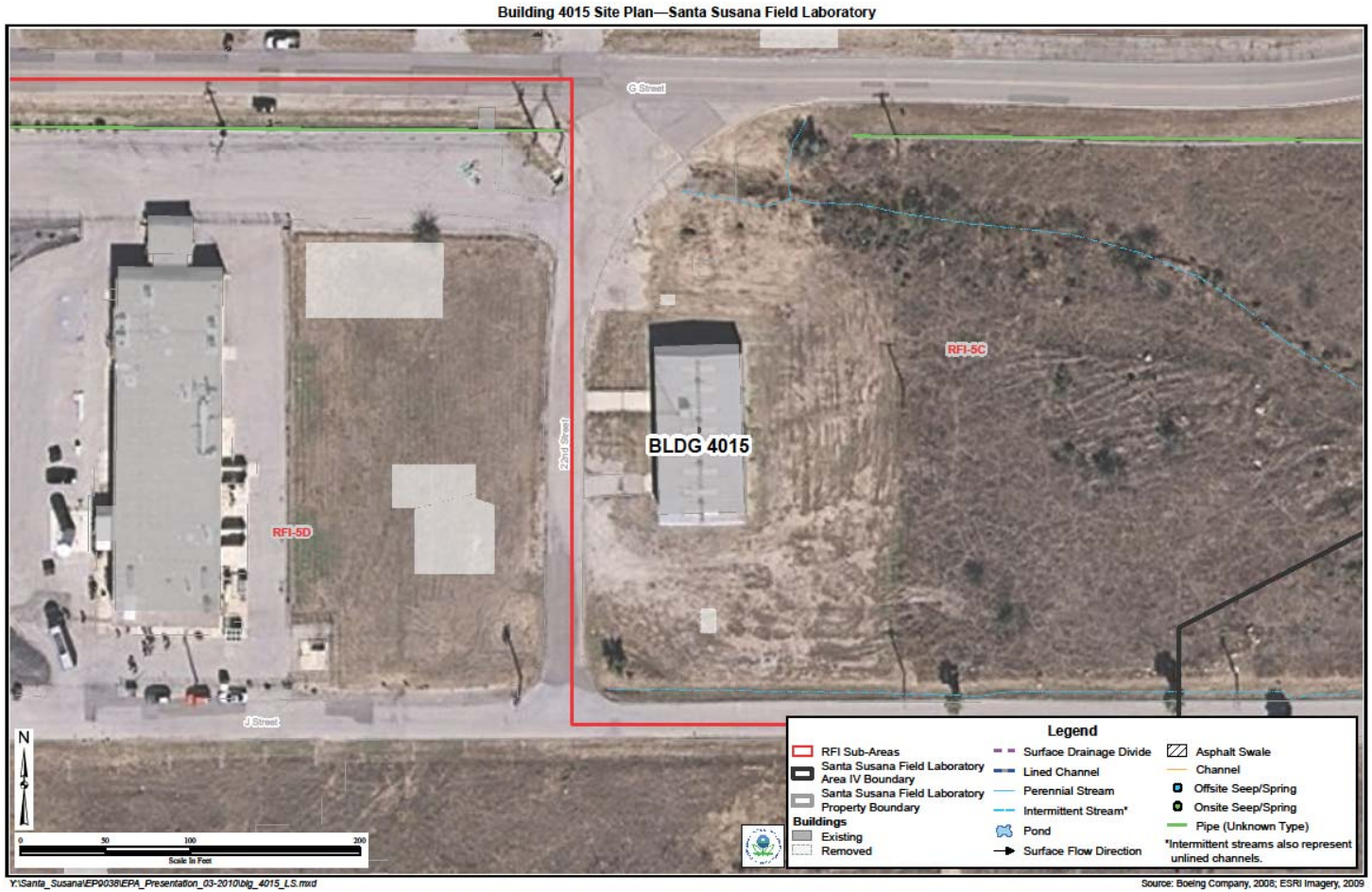
Goals of the HSA Technical Memorandum Strategy

- Before the HSA is prepared, technical memoranda will be produced to provide:
  - Timely information to field teams so information can be integrated into sampling plans as soon as possible.
  - A means of facilitating stakeholder feedback to refine the HSA findings.

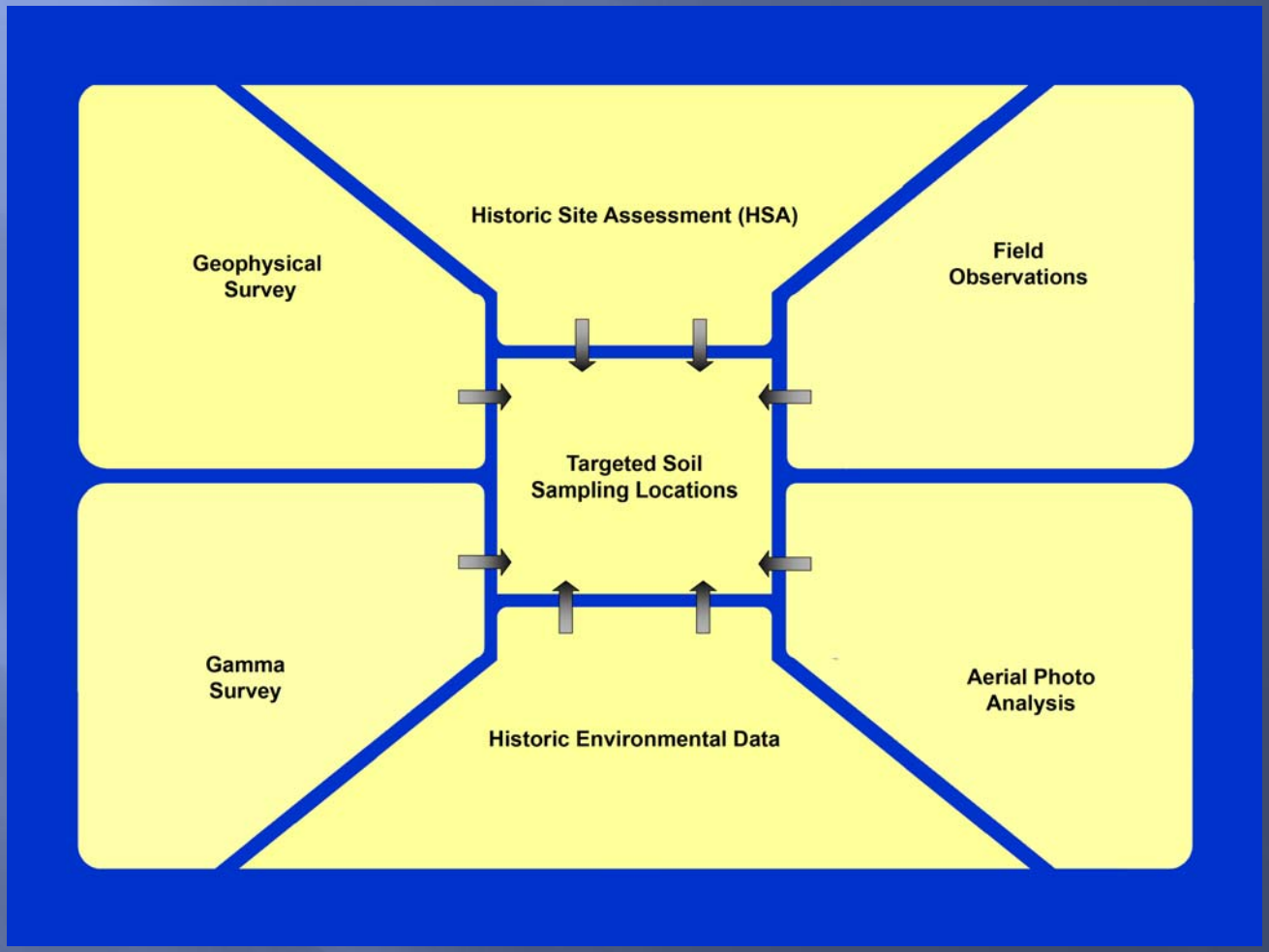
HSA Subarea Map



Building 4015 Site Plan Example



Inputs to EPA's Soil Sampling

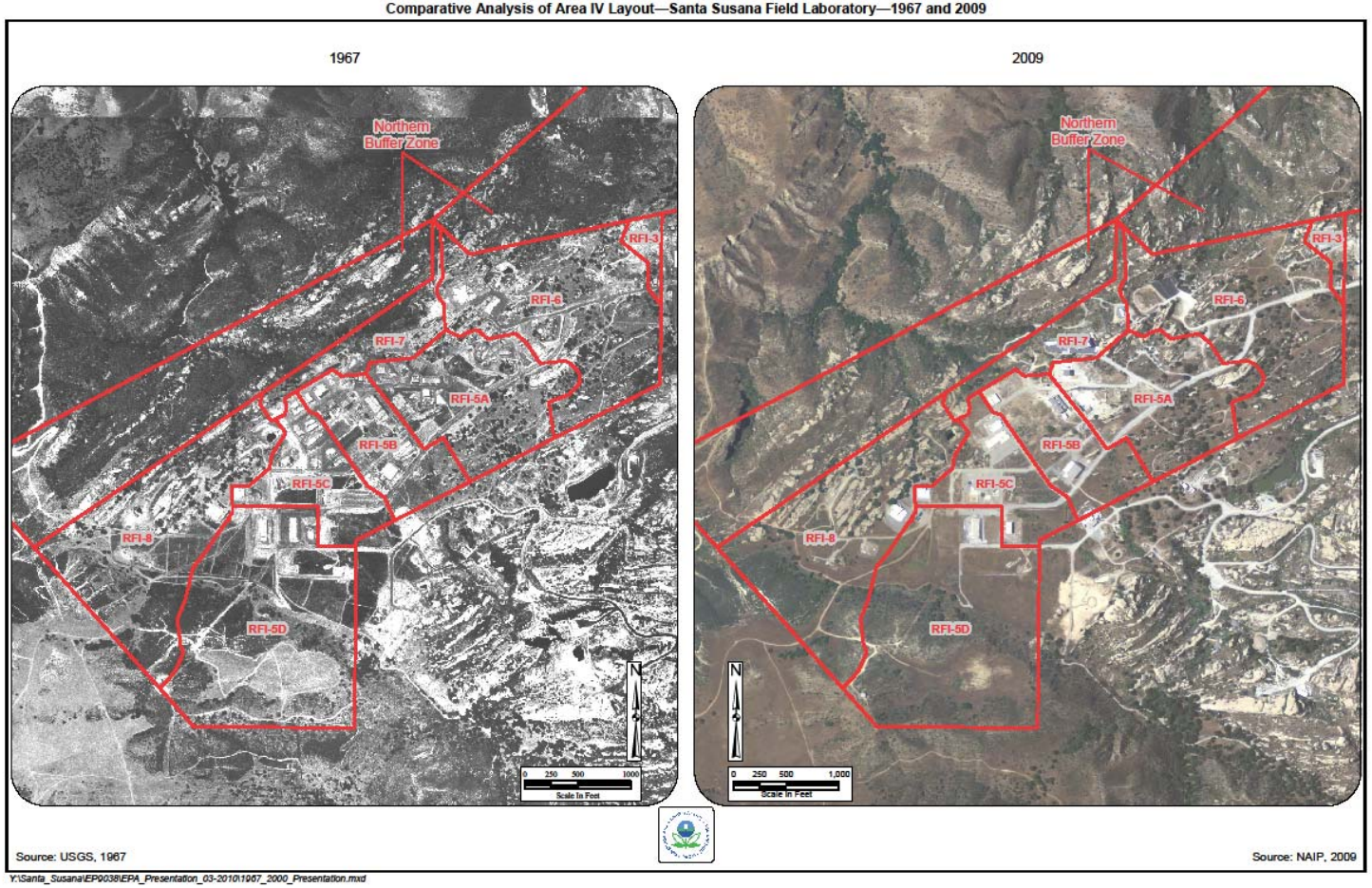


Building Blocks of the HSA

Use of Geographic Information System (GIS)

- Consolidated Building Location Map
  - Base Map.
  - Includes features such as building footprints, piping, associated drainage features.
- GIS Overlays
  - Aerial photograph analysis.
  - Former employee notations.
  - Building demolition and previous soil testing.

Comparative Analysis of Area IV Layout: 1967 vs. 2009



Site History Research

- Site operational history information, focusing on potential environmental impacts resulting from spills and releases.
- Emphasis on radionuclide use information through analysis of licenses.
  - CERCLA § 104e information letters were sent to Boeing, DOE, and NRC.
  - Over 85,000 documents received.
  - DOE responses are ongoing (e.g., Federal Archive facilities in San Bruno and Laguna Nigel).

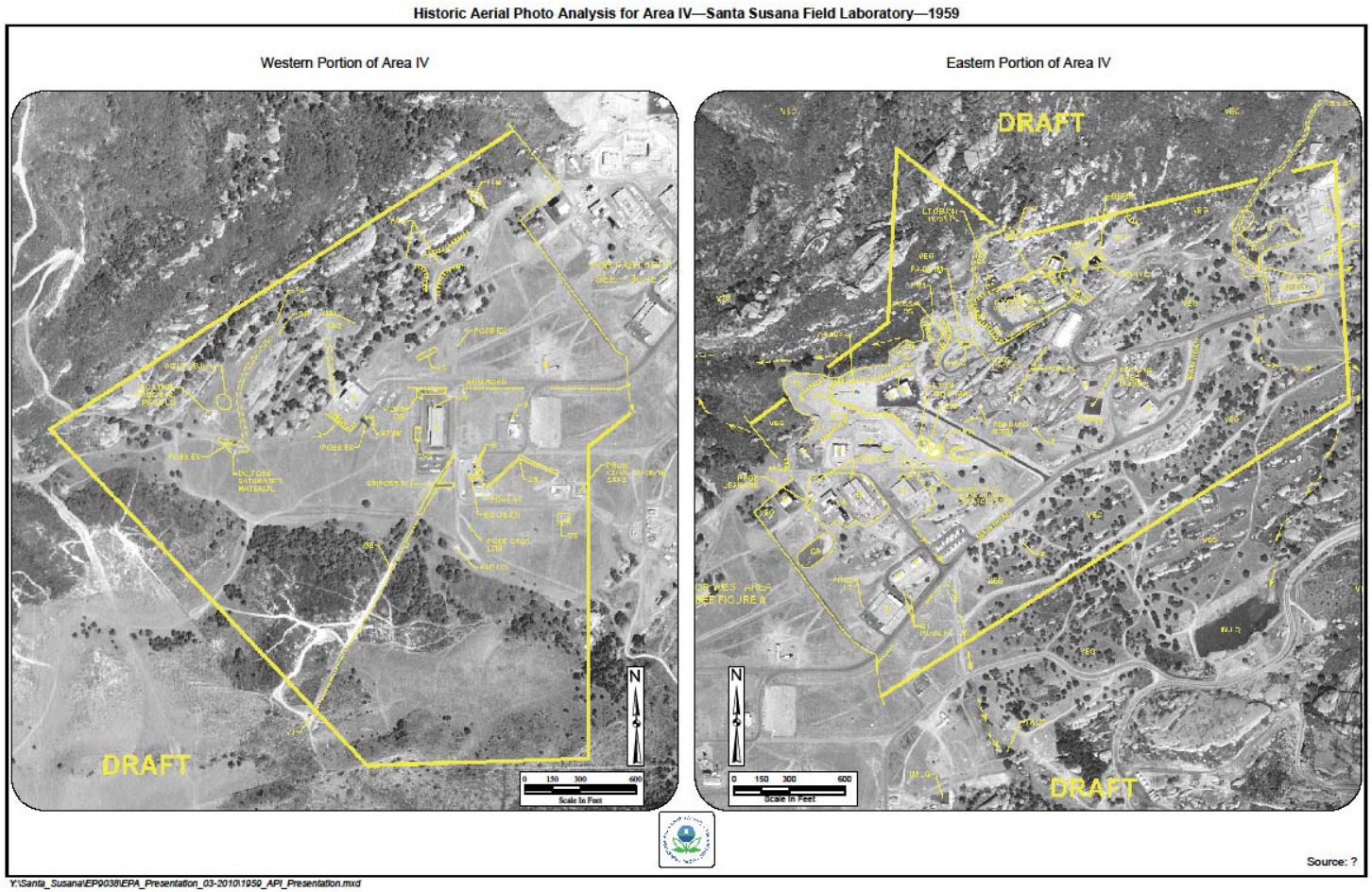
Aerial Photographs

- Building locations (e.g., location, shape, or size variations over time).
- To date, coverage has been obtained for 32 years out of the approximately 67 year operational history of the site. This equals approximately one photograph for every 2 years.
- Final aerial analysis deliverable will be loaded onto a publically accessible FTP site.
- Analysis was conducted by EPA's EPIC laboratory in Las Vegas.

Aerial Photograph Analysis Methodology

- Analyze site characteristics that can be observed and described from photographs.
  - Ground scars: Possible areas to focus targeted sampling.
  - Stains: Possible areas to focus targeted sampling.
  - Other key observations: For example, areas devoid of vegetation.

Historical Aerial Photograph Analysis
1959



Interviewee Information
EPA Program

- EPA interview program
  - EPA solicited interviews from former site employees through newspaper advertisements and referrals.
  - Interviews are ongoing. To date, approximately 20 interviews have been conducted.
  - Several interviewees have made annotations on historical aerial photographs.

Interviewee Information
EPA/DOE Program

- EPA/DOE joint interview program
  - DOE sent out postcards to former employees and 200+ people volunteered to be interviewed.
  - EPA and DOE are cooperating so EPA can supplement information derived from its EPA interview program resulting in more chances to obtain meaningful information.

HSA Next Steps

Technical Memoranda Rollout

- Technical Memoranda will be produced for the following RFI areas and subareas (in anticipated order).
  - For convenience only, the HSA will utilize a numbering system correlating to the RFI investigations numbering system: HSA-5C (a.k.a. RFI-5C), HSA-5B, HSA-5A, HSA-6, HSA-5D, HSA-7, HSA-3, HSA-8, HSA-BZNE, HSA-BZNW.
  - Technical memoranda on HSA-5C will be released in April 2010. Approximately one technical memorandum per month thereafter.

HSA Report Preparation

- Prepare HSA report to meet the following HSA goals as discussed earlier.
  - Confirm list of radionuclides.
  - Aid in determining appropriate targeted soil sampling locations.
  - Identify EPA's preliminary MARSSIM classifications.

HSA Handouts

HSA Handouts Available for Further Information

- EPA HSA Table of Contents
- Technical Memorandum Table of Contents
- EPA Aerial Photograph Analysis

EPA HSA Table of Contents Handout

SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY
HISTORICAL SITE ASSESSMENT (HSA)
EPA HSA TABLE OF CONTENTS

The contents of the EPA HSA will be adapted according to specific historical findings but will be generally structured according to the following outline presented in the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM).

- Glossary of Terms, Acronyms and Abbreviations
- Executive Summary
- Purpose of the Historical Site Assessment
- Property Identification
  - Physical Characteristics
    - Name (CERCLIS ID No. (if applicable), owner/operator name, address)
    - Location (street address, city, county, state, geographic coordinates)
    - Topography (USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle or equivalent)
    - Stratigraphy
  - Environmental Setting
    - Geology
    - Hydrogeology
    - Hydrology
    - Meteorology
    - Ecology
- Historical Site Assessment Methodology
  - Approach and Rationale
  - Boundaries of EPA Study Area
  - Documents Reviewed
  - Property Inspections
  - Interviews
- History and Current Usage
  - History (years of operation, type of facility, description of operations, regulatory involvement, permits and licenses, waste handling procedures)
  - Current Usage (type of facility, description of operations, probable source types and sizes, description of spills or releases, waste manifests, radionuclide inventories, emergency or removal actions)
  - Adjacent Land Usage (sensitive areas)
- Findings
  - Potential Contaminants
  - Potential Contaminated Areas (Impacted Areas—known and potential)
  - Potential Contaminated Media (Define media for HSA)
  - Related Environmental Concerns
- Conclusions
- References
- Appendices
  - Conceptual Model and Site Diagram showing Classifications
  - List of Documents
  - Photo Documentation Log (historical photographs of the site and site features)
  - EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) Aerial Photograph Analysis

[MARSSIM, Revision 1, August 2000]

DRAFT

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105

August 27, 2009

EPA HSA Technical Memoranda Table of Contents Handout

SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY
HISTORICAL SITE ASSESSMENT (HSA)
EPA HSA TECH MEMOS TABLE OF CONTENTS

The contents of the EPA HSA Technical Memoranda will be adapted according to specific historical findings but will be generally structured according to the following outline presented in the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM). The technical memoranda will be compiled and used to comprise the history and findings sections of the overall HSA report. The technical memoranda are organized to correspond with the RFI boundaries for the sake of convenience only. In some instances, subareas of the approximate RFI boundaries have been created to facilitate information analysis and technical memorandum preparation.

Key Content of the HSA Subarea Technical Memoranda:

a) Site Description
b) Former Use(s)
c) Current Use
d) Radionuclide Use at Site
e) Previous Radiological Investigations
f) Use Authorizations/Incident Reports
g) Former Burial or Disposal Locations
h) Aerial Photographs
i) Information from Interviewees
j) Drainage Pathways
k) Probability of Contaminated Media
    i) Surface Soil
    ii) Subsurface Soil
    iii) Sediment
    iv) Surface Water
    v) Groundwater
    vi) Air
    vii) Structures
    viii) Drainage Systems
l) Potential Migration Pathways Probability
    i) Surface Soil
    ii) Subsurface Soil
    iii) Sediment
    iv) Surface Water
    v) Groundwater
    vi) Air
    vii) Structures
    viii) Drainage Systems
m) Contamination Potential (i.e., MARSSIM classification)

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105

March 9, 2010

EPA Aerial Photograph Analysis Handout

SANTA SUSANA FIELD LABORATORY
HISTORICAL SITE ASSESSMENT (HSA)
EPA AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH ANALYSIS

EPA has begun a search for all aerial photos of SSFL, covering every year from 1938 to present. For the purposes of identifying any former roadways and paths used by SSFL operations that connect SSFL to outlying areas, the area of interpretation was extended one mile beyond the outer boundary of the Northern and Southern Buffer Zones and two miles beyond the Northeast corner of SSFL. EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) will perform a complete analysis on every aerial photograph of the EPA Study Area. If other HSA activities identify operations involving radioactive material at locations outside of the EPA Study Area, EPA will analyze the aerial photos that cover those specific locations.

Photograph Sources

Numerous sources of photographs exist and are contacted in the search for existing aerial photographs of the site. The photographs chosen for analysis are selected based on availability, clarity, scale, and date. Generally, photographs are not available to represent every year of a site's operations. When possible, aerial photographs are typically obtained for years when major historical operations are known to have occurred at a site. Aerial photographs may be obtained from:

- The United States Geological Survey
- The National Archives and Records Administration
- The United States Forest Service
- Libraries
- Other local sources, including local government and private entities

Each successive year of aerial photography that can be obtained is examined separately. Key features observed in the photographs are described in the context of known historical facts, often referred to as collateral information.

Draft Methodology for EPA HSA

The principal means of examining vertical stereographic photographs is through the use of a stereoscope, a device that enables the viewer to perceive a three-dimensional image, thereby allowing a relative determination of the height and depth as well as of the shape of a feature or area of interest. The primary characteristics, or combination of characteristics, that are identified and used to describe features in aerial photographs are tone, shadow, texture, pattern, shape, and size. In some instances, a magnifying glass or on-screen magnification of a photograph's electronic image (if available) may be used, providing only a magnified, rather than three-dimensional, view of salient features.

EPA Aerial Photograph Analysis Handout

Three degrees of qualifying terms are used as descriptors in the text of this analysis: "possible" or "possibly," "probable" or "probably," or no qualifying term if a feature is definitively identifiable. These terms represent increasing levels of certainty regarding identification of features. "Possible" or "possibly" are used when only a few characteristics of a feature or area of interest are identifiable, allowing for a possible identification of that feature of interest. "Probable" or "probably" are used to indicate that enough characteristics of a particular feature of interest are discernable to allow for a more positive identification of that feature. No qualifying terms are used when the characteristics of a feature allow for positive identification.

The emphasis of an aerial photograph analysis is to identify features indicative of potential contamination sources, to depict activities conducted at the site that could have led to environmental contamination, and to determine when disposal activities could have occurred. Potential contaminant sources examined in the photographs include possible storage areas, disposal areas, containment ponds, and stains. Evidence of these potential contaminant sources includes ground staining, ground scarring, disturbed ground, trenching, and other physical features indicative of possible waste disposal practices or contaminant releases.

DRAFT

Time Sequence - 1947

1947 Aerial Photograph—Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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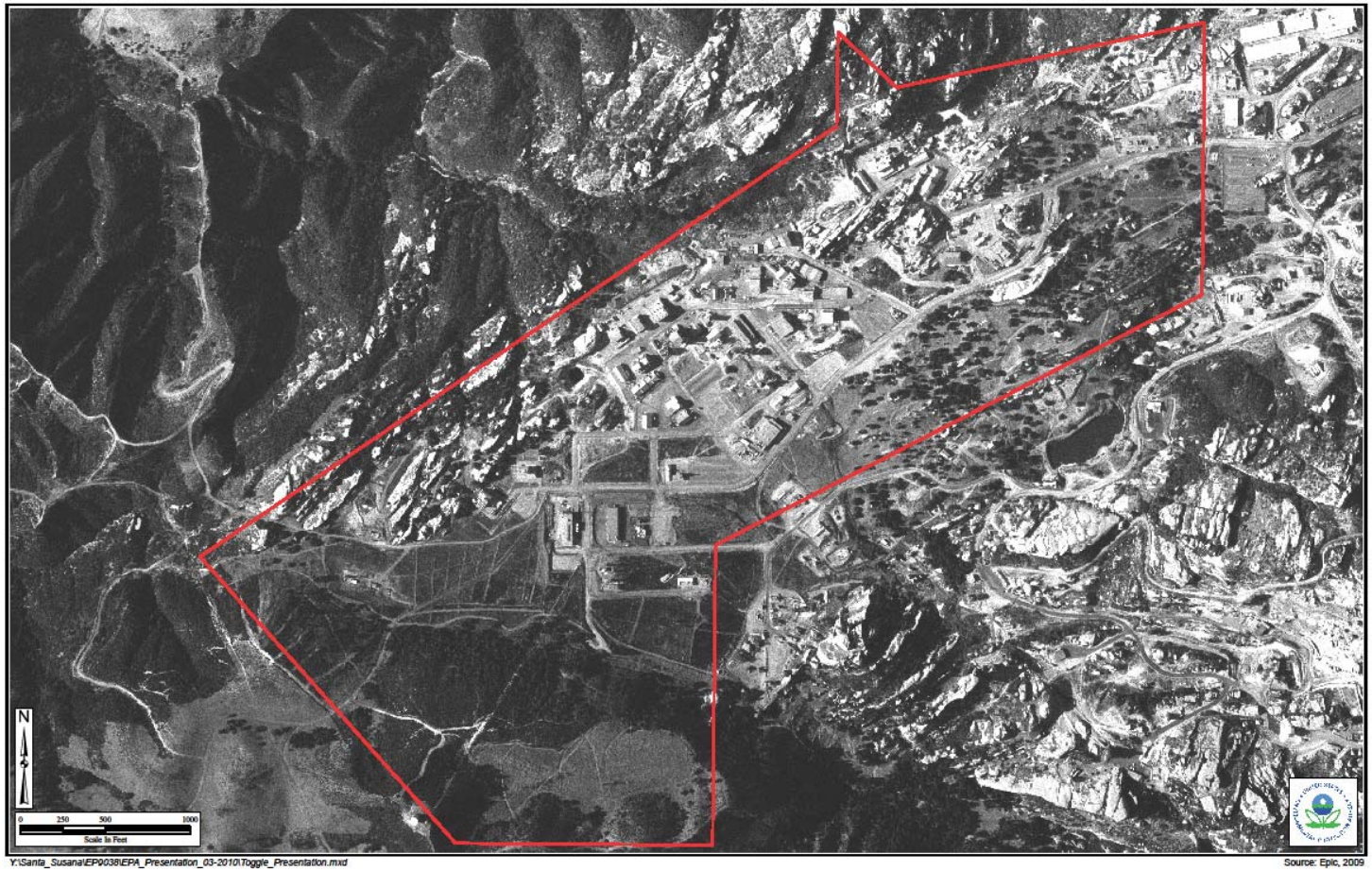
Source: Epic, 2009

Time Sequence - 1967

1967 Aerial Photograph—Santa Susana Field Laboratory



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Source: Epic, 2009

Time Sequence - 1978

1978 Aerial Photograph—Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Source: Epic, 2009

Time Sequence - 1988

1988 Aerial Photograph—Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Source: Epic, 2009

Time Sequence - 2009

2009 Aerial Photograph—Santa Susana Field Laboratory

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Source: Epic, 2009