

What did stakeholders say about: SOIL?

We are concerned about the impacts associated with NASA's proposed removal, transport, and disposal of the large volume of soil ... (L.4) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

Non-excavation methods of remediation should be exhausted before performing excavation that could damage cultural sites. (1) Citizen's Advisory Group for SSFL (CAG)

NASA should exhaust all non-excavation methods of remediation before performing any excavation that could potentially impact cultural and historic sites. (12) Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians (SYBCI)

[NASA's Statement] contains no information on the cost or cost-effectiveness ... for soil removal. (DC 11.5) USEPA

... [There is] no evidence that NASA has made an effort to ... avoid large-scale soil removal ... (3.7) State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)

WHNC has serious concerns with the removal of such a large amount of soil fearing that erosion will endanger the creeks in Dayton Canyon, Bell Canyon and Woolsey Canyon. (1.4) West Hills Neighborhood Council (WHNC)

At other cleanup sites ... nearly two-thirds of the soil with comparable levels of chemical contamination would be left in place. (L.4) USEPA

The "leave in place" remediation alternative should be considered because such an approach would entail significantly less environmental impact, by reducing soil excavation, hauling, and soil replacement. (4.d) Santa Susana Mountain Park Association (SSMPA)

... [T]he DEIS should provide identification of replacement material for soils of sufficient quality to meet the AOC standards. (3) Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains (RCDSMM)

The DEIS is incomplete because it does not address how to obtain replacement soil that will meet the requirements in the AOC. (s.4) SSMPA

The DEIS does not fully address how appropriate backfill soil will be sourced. (4.a) SSMPA

It is questionable that sufficient offsite soil can be found that meets the stringent cleanliness standards of the selected alternate to be used as backfill. (1) CAG

The DEIS calls for only a third of the removed soil to be replaced. (1) CAG

The DEIS does not explain why or how three times as much soil will be removed from the site as will be backfilled. (4.b) SSMPA

To excavate 100 acres of this key watershed, removing all of the soil and replacing less than 20% of that- and even that not with soil, but “backfill” - will leave a significant concavity. (4) RCDSMM

... [I]mpoundment created by the unrestored topography [of an] extraordinarily unbalanced cut-fill but ... has impacts. (4) RCDSMM

What will be the runoff effects of the decreased soil? (4.c) SSMPA

... [T]he DEIS does not address a grading or drainage plan. (1) CAG

The plan does not discuss grading or drainage methods. (1.4) WHNC

... widespread soil removal will damage existing native sacred grounds, ancient sites and artifacts. (1) CAG

The soil removal will destroy the existing biota and will alter the topography ... (1) CAG

What steps will NASA take to eliminate introduction of invasive species as off-site soil is brought in as part of the soil replacement? (6.d) SSMPA

... [T]he total volume of soil would consume a notable portion of the hazardous waste landfill capacity in the state ... (L.4) USEPA

The Environmental Justice analysis should be extended to include the areas that are proposed to receive [so much contaminated soils.] (4.e) SSMPA

[W]hat soils are to be removed in culturally sensitive areas ?... (S.1) SSMPA

[NASA's Final Statement] should include ... emissions from demolition and soil removal actions. (DC 9.4) USEPA