



Environmental Conditions in Runkle Canyon

SIMI VALLEY CITY COUNCIL MEETING
NOVEMBER 17, 2008

Patricia Coryell - StopRunkledyne.com

Michael Collins - EnviroReporter.com

Reverend John Southwick - StopRunkledyne.com

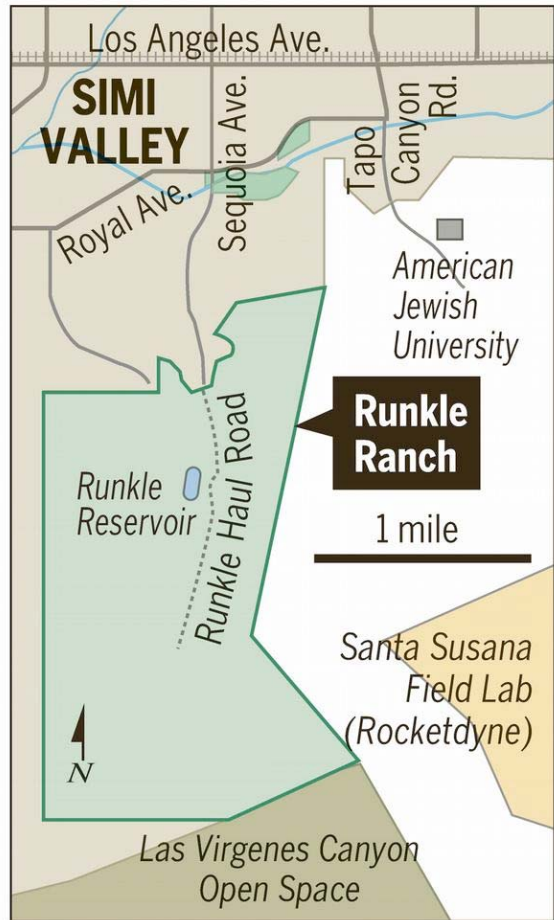


Our Goals Tonight



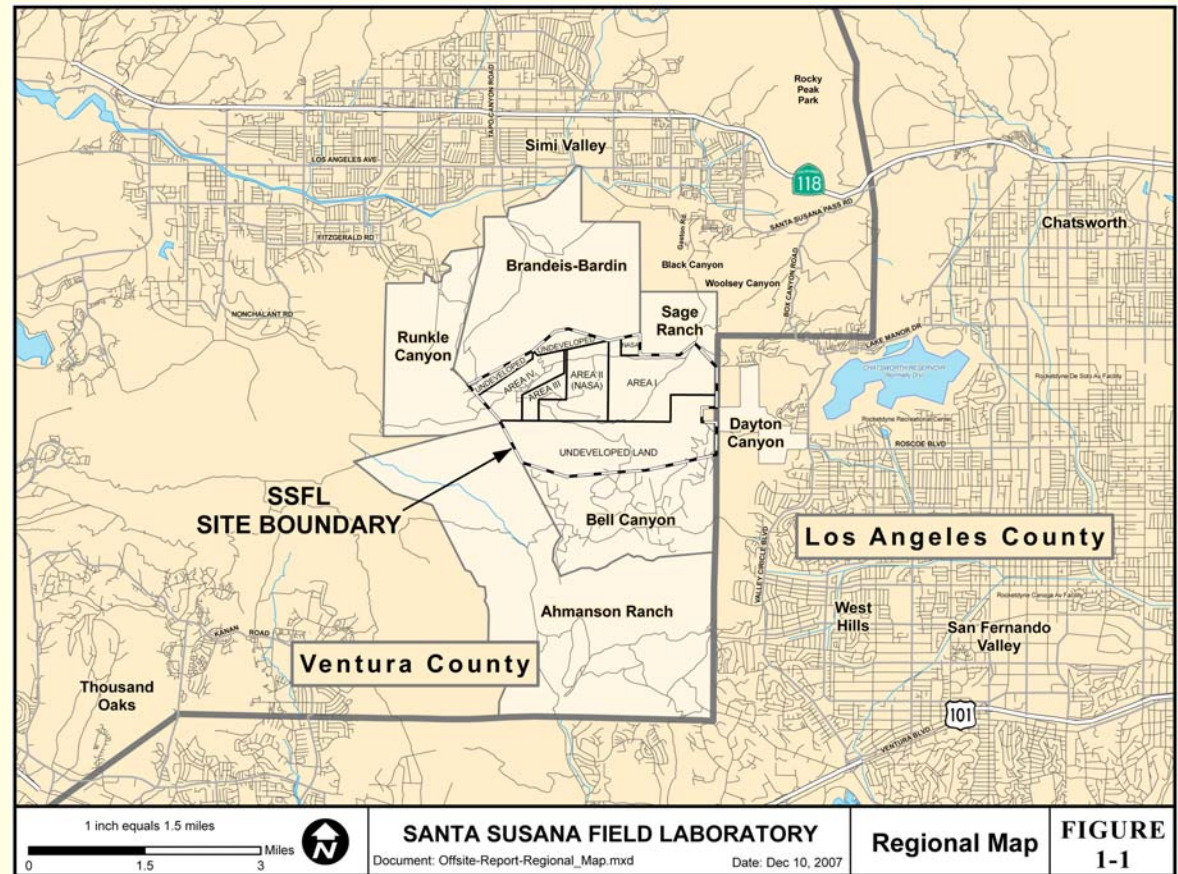
- DTSC clear commitment to analyze ALL relevant information about Runkle Canyon in addition to the 41 KB Home reports. Includes City's Tetra Tech Runkle Creek heavy metal analysis and the Rangers' Pat-Chem creek sampling.
- City and DTSC commitment to full characterization of Runkle Creek water and soil for heavy metals that were not performed in original Runkle Canyon Environmental Impact Report because the creek water *is* a drinking water source for Simi Valley.
- City commitment to include all new information since 2004 Environmental Impact Report passage in a Supplemental EIR for Runkle Canyon development to protect the City and its citizens.

Runkle Canyon borders Rocketdyne



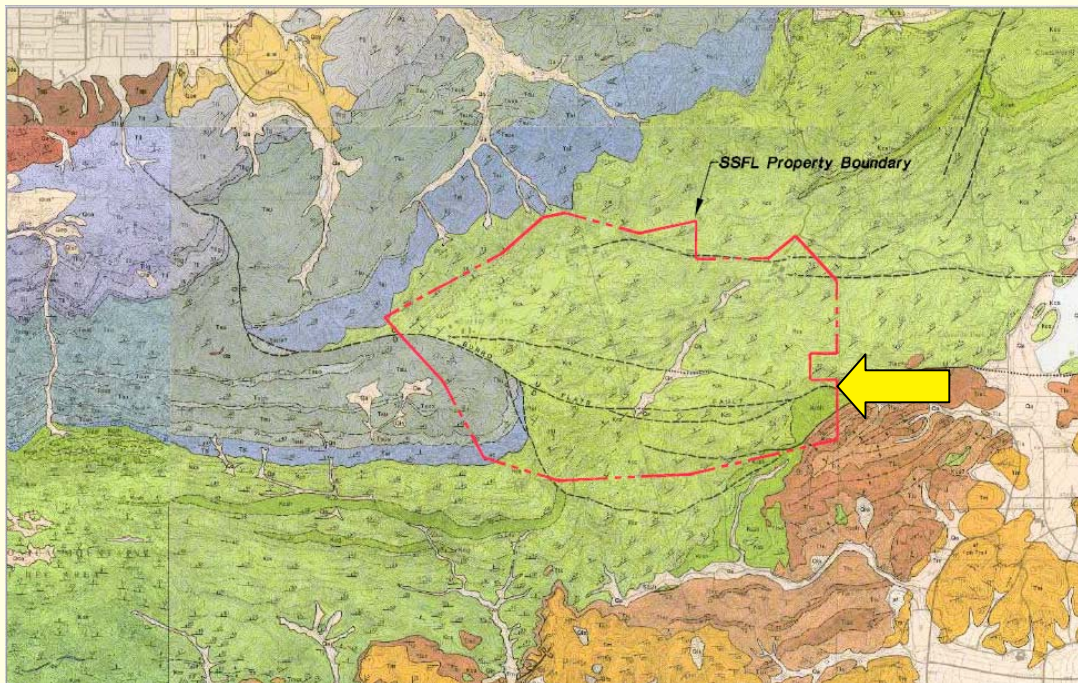
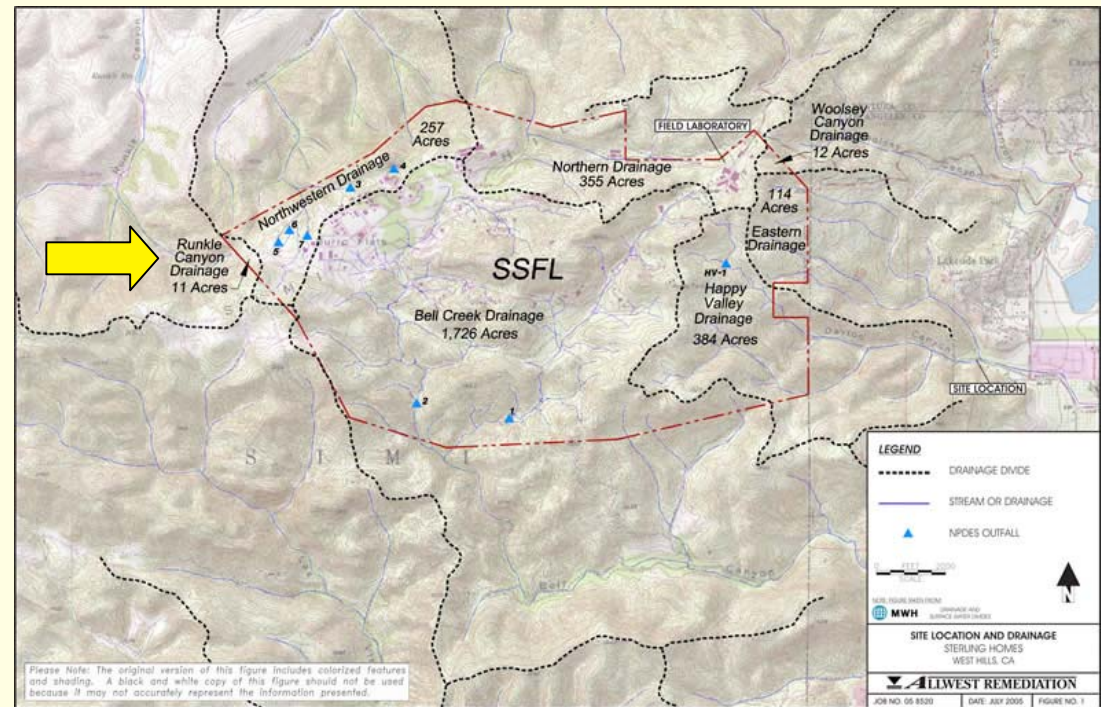
Star staff

Map from Ventura County Star



Map from December 2007 Boeing report

An eleven acre drainage leads off of Rocketdyne's nuclear-related Area IV down into Runkle Canyon.



The Burro Flats Fault cuts east to west through Area IV and down into Runkle Canyon.

Radiation Rangers test for heavy metals in Runkle Canyon Creek

In early 2007, the Radiation Rangers asked the City to test suspicious-looking water in Runkle Canyon Creek for heavy metals. The city agreed at first, but then declined, saying that the developer had already done so. However, it had not. The Rangers hired Pat-Chem to test the creek for heavy metals.



Radiation Rangers Pat-Chem May 18, 2007 test results:

Arsenic in creek water: 15 times EPA's "Maximum Contaminant Level," over 21,000 times EPA's "Preliminary Remediation Goal" (PRG) and 37,500 times the agency's "Public Health Goal" for potable water.

Arsenic in creek mud: Over 548 times the EPA's PRG and 213% DTSC's arsenic "Field Action Level," where further investigation is warranted.

Nickel in creek water: 12 times the EPA's "Public Health Goal" in drinking water.

Vanadium in creek water: 1.8 times "Notification Level" which is a threshold at which the local government entity should be informed if the water is a source for drinking water.

City tests for heavy metals in Runkle Canyon Creek

On July 2, 2007, City officials accompanied Rev. Southwick and the same Pat-Chem Lab technician to test the same water and mud again. The results were even more alarming with more heavy metals testing over government limits.



City of Simi Valley test results:

Arsenic in creek water: 25% higher than Rangers' results.

Nickel in creek water: 33% higher than the Rangers' results.

Vanadium in creek water: 55% higher or 2.8 times the Notification Level.

Chromium in creek water: 20% higher than Maximum Contaminant Level for drinking water.

Cadmium in creek water: Nearly three times the PRG for tap water and 700 times the Public Health Goal.

Lead in creek water: 33% higher than State's Maximum Contaminant Level.

Tetra Tech report confirms surface water relevance

Job No. 20861

Laboratory Analytical Results for Surface Water and Surface Soil Samples Collected from the Proposed Runkle Canyon Development July 2, 2007

prepared for:

Mr. Larry Whitney
Source Control Program Coordinator
Department of Public Works
City of Simi Valley
500 West Los Angeles Avenue
Simi Valley, California 93065

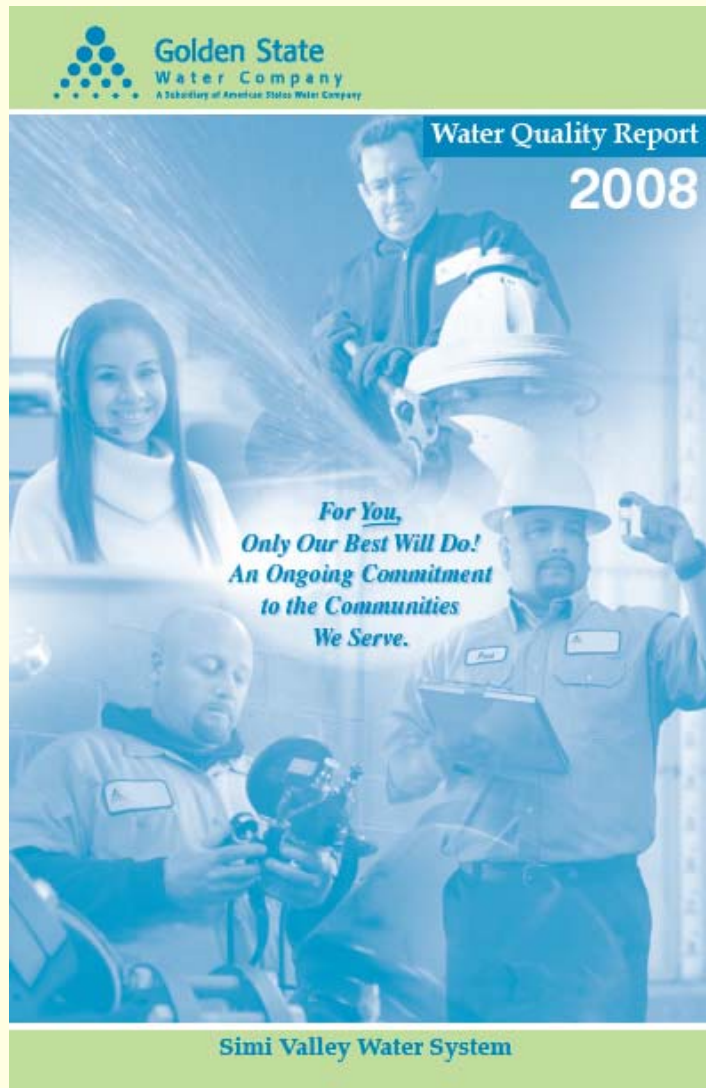
prepared by:

Tetra Tech, Inc.
4213 State Street, Suite 100
Santa Barbara, California 93110

August 14, 2007

“The Basin Plan indicates that the beneficial uses for the surface water of the Site area watershed are Municipal and Domestic Supply, Industrial Service Supply, Groundwater Recharge, Freshwater Replenishment, Water Contact Recreation, Non-contact Water Recreation, Warm Fresh Water Habitat, and Wildlife Habitat. Potential human consumption of surface water is reasonably possible under the Municipal and Domestic Supply, Water Contact Recreation, and Non-contact Water Recreation beneficial use scenarios. In these types of situations, water quality criteria, such as the MCLs, PRGs, PHGs, and NLs, may be used as screening values to determine whether further evaluation of surface water may need to be considered.”

Notification level requirements for drinking water



Golden State Water Company's 2008 Simi Valley Water System report states, "The primary water supply is also supplemented with groundwater from the Simi Valley groundwater basin."

County of Ventura Watershed Protection District recognizes Runkle Canyon as part of the Calleguas Creek watershed.

California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Program states that "if a chemical is present over its notification level, the following apply -- Required by Statute: Local Government Notification—Health and Safety Code §116455 requires a drinking water system to notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside (i.e., city council and/or county board of supervisors) when a chemical in excess of a notification level is discovered in a drinking water source."

Strontium 90 in Runkle Canyon

Foster Wheeler's 58 soil samples averaged 1.39 pCi/g, or six times the EPA's Preliminary Remediation Goal and nearly 27 times above the typical EPA background level for Sr-90 in the area. The hottest sampling spot, and the one closest to Rocketdyne's Santa Susana Field Laboratory, measured 12.34 pCi/g, which is over 54 times the EPA's PRG and 237 times the normal background for the radionuclide.

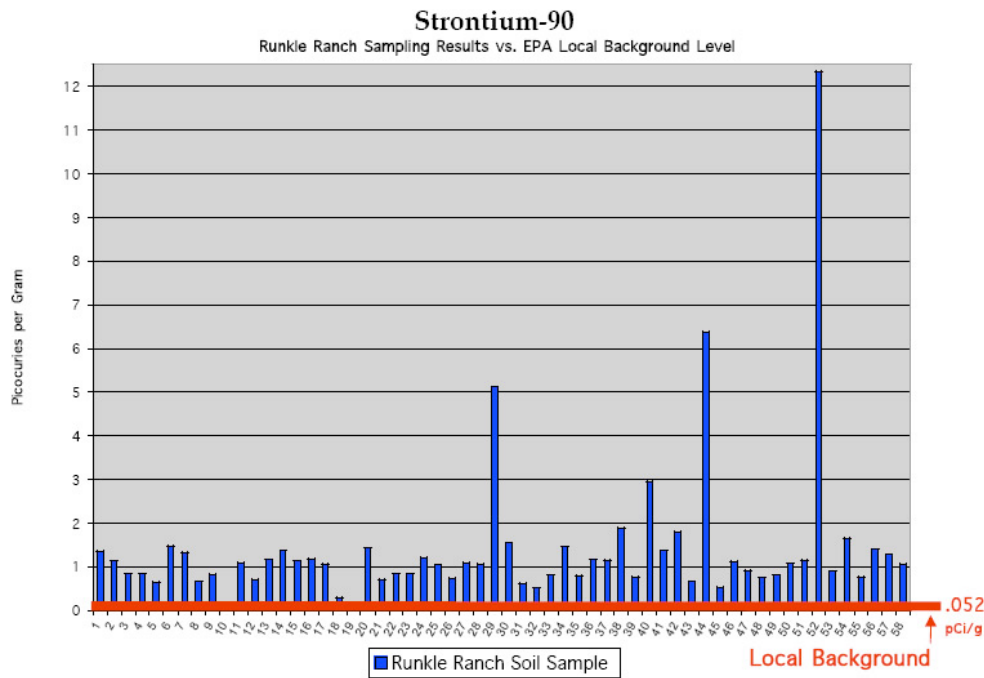
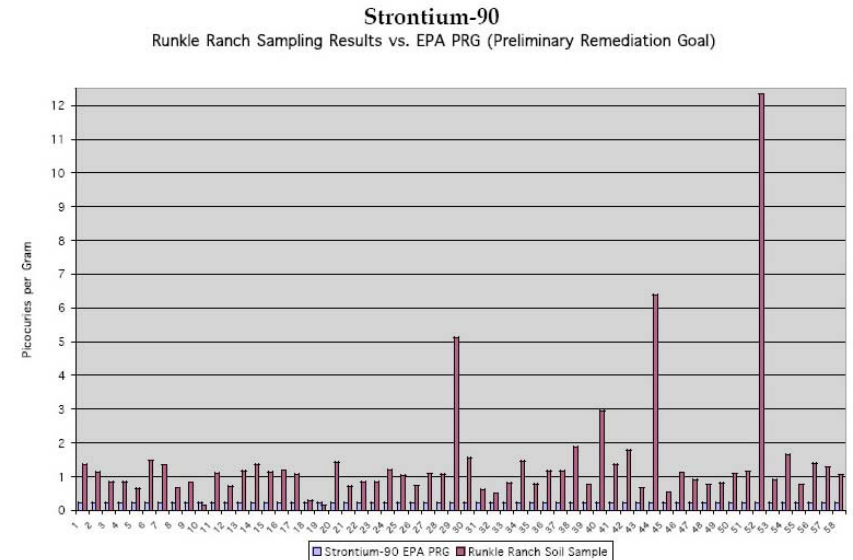


Figure I



Regardless, the GreenPark subcontractor gave a thumbs-up to the results. "In perspective, the concentrations of strontium-90 ... were found to be insignificant," concluded the Foster Wheeler report.

California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines



“A supplemental/subsequent EIR is necessary if there is a change in the project or circumstances, or new information that was not known previously indicates the project will have a significant effect on the environment that wasn't covered in the previous EIR. The Lead or Responsible Agency may choose to prepare a supplement to an EIR rather than a subsequent EIR to make minor additions or changes necessary to make the previous EIR adequately apply to the project in the changed situation.”

“The supplement to the EIR only needs to contain the information necessary to make the previous EIR adequate for the project as revised.”

“A supplement to an EIR shall be given the same kind of notice and public review as is given to a draft EIR under Section 15087. A supplement to an EIR may also be circulated by itself without recirculating the previous draft or final EIR.”