



Summer 2026

We continue to make considerable progress on cleanup, including the completion of two recent interim soil cleanup actions. This fall, we will keep up the momentum by removing the remaining five Boeing-owned buildings and structures in Area IV, the area of the site the U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for cleaning up. Removal of these buildings is one of the steps toward the ultimate open space use of Boeing's property.

Before any buildings are removed, we will have completed a thorough pre-demolition process, including obtaining the required Ventura County permits and complying with any other legal requirements.

It has been over 15 years since any of these buildings were used and all five were previously determined by the California Department of Public Health to be sufficiently decontaminated of any radiological remnants to allow for unrestricted use, which includes demolition.

Over the past few decades, more than 300 buildings and structures that supported rocket engine testing and energy research at Santa Susana have been decommissioned and demolished, consistent with the open space future use of Boeing's property.

As we move forward, Boeing remains committed to completing the remaining cleanup work safely, in compliance with applicable laws and in close coordination with our regulatory partners and the community.



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Santa Susana: A Biodiversity Hotspot in a Living Wildlife Corridor



The former Santa Susana Field Laboratory (Santa Susana) sits within an important wildlife corridor linking the Simi Hills to the Los Padres National Forest and the ocean, making it a valuable landscape for biodiversity research. This summer, the National Park Service (NPS) and California State University, Northridge (CSUN) are adding Santa Susana to expanded survey efforts that will help biologists better understand how species use the area and respond to fire, habitat change and conservation.



NPS installed wildlife cameras as part of its Woolsey Fire Recovery Camera Project, which began in 2019 to track how quickly animals return after major fires. The project is especially relevant because it tracks how animals redeploy after wildfires

like the Woolsey, Palisades and Eaton fires. NPS cameras will document medium- to large-sized wildlife such as bobcats, coyotes, mule deer, foxes, raccoons and mountain lions, helping researchers study post-fire recovery and future connectivity, including the Wallis Annenberg Wildlife Crossing.



Separately, CSUN is installing wildlife cameras and audio recorders at Santa Susana to establish a "Sentinel Site" biodiversity and climate monitoring network. There are 79 Sentinel Site networks in the state, which support Governor Newsom's 30 x 30 strategy by providing long-term biodiversity and climate monitoring data that help California track the condition of lands and waters being protected under the goal of conserving 30% of the state by 2030. As of the last public report, California has conserved or protected 26% of its lands and 24% of its coastal waters toward the 30% goal. All of Boeing's property at Santa Susana is already counted toward the state's 30 x 30 conservation strategy. CSUN will collect data on small, medium and large mammals, reptiles, amphibians, birds and bats, along with eDNA analysis of algae, macroinvertebrates and bacteria/archaea.

Making Progress Toward Final Soil & Groundwater Cleanup

Last year, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) released their proposed soil cleanup plan for Boeing's areas of responsibility: <https://dtsc.ca.gov/santa-susana-field-laboratory-boeing-smou-cms-and-dtsc-statement-of-basis/>. The cleanup standard they proposed is "resident with garden" and would entail soil excavation of approximately 80 acres, which equates to approximately 350,000 cubic yards of soil, soil vapor extraction of approximately 31 acres, land use controls and long-term monitoring. Under the current schedule, DTSC will release Boeing's final soil cleanup remedy decision before the end of the year.

This year, DTSC approved Boeing's groundwater Corrective Measures Study https://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_feasibilitystudy/CorrectMeasurStdyRpt/71060_2026.06.30_DTSC_Conditional_Completeness_Letter_for_Boeing_Final_GW_CMS.pdf and will prepare Boeing's draft groundwater cleanup remedy for public review and comment.

To follow the road to our final soil and groundwater cleanup, visit: https://dtsc.ca.gov/santa_susana_field_lab/ssfl_site_activities_overview/



Data Show Air Quality Leaving Site Consistent or Better Than Surrounding Communities

Boeing conducts air monitoring at Santa Susana to document air quality conditions before, during and after remediation. The air monitoring program was initiated in 2018 at the request of the DTSC as part of a Baseline Air Monitoring Program, then extended under a Supplemental Air Monitoring Program. This long-term data set provides a clear reference point for understanding whether cleanup activities affect the surrounding air. More than 20,000 samples collected between 2018 and 2025 show that air leaving the site has been consistent with, or better than, the air in nearby communities.

Dust particles small enough to inhale, referred to as PM10 (Particulate Matter 10) and PM2.5 (Particulate Matter 2.5) typically fell within the range seen at regional monitoring stations in urban and suburban areas. Volatile organic compound measurements, which capture chemicals that evaporate into the air, were analyzed using EPA-standard methods and were comparable to ambient readings across the surrounding region, including urban monitoring stations such as Los Angeles, Reseda and Simi Valley. Radioactivity in the air remained very low, consistent with natural background levels, and no man-made

radioactive materials were detected above measurable levels at perimeter stations.

During active excavation projects, Boeing also deployed additional dust controls and site-specific monitoring to confirm that no measurable dust left the work area. Results showed no detectable impact at the perimeter. For more information on air monitoring results, visit the "Sitewide Air Monitoring" section of DTSC's website: https://www.dtsc-ssfl.com/files/lib_air_monitor/air_monitoring/71050_2026.06.19_Boeing_4Q_and_Annual_2025_Air_Monitoring_Report.pdf

Sandy Fire Concerns Prompt Public Agencies to Share Woolsey Fire Studies

The Sandy Fire was a wind-driven wildfire that ignited in Simi Valley and raised some concerns from community members about whether it would reach Santa Susana, which it did not.

Public agencies helped reassure the community by issuing statements similar to one from the Ventura County Fire Department, which noted that "radiation measurements collected as recently as 2025, along with modeling conducted following the 2018 Woolsey Fire, continue to indicate that the extremely low levels of residual radioactive material at the site pose no risk to public health, even if wildfire activity reaches the area." The department also emphasized that Santa Susana is located in an area historically prone to wildfires, including the 2018 Woolsey Fire. Following that fire, air, soil and ash samplings by DTSC did not detect the release of chemical or radiological contaminants from the site. In addition, radiological assessments conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health (DPH) found no discernible levels of radiation in tested areas surrounding the site.

Besides the Woolsey Fire studies completed by DTSC and DPH, Risk Assessment Corporation (RAC) studied whether radioactive material could have been released into the air during the Woolsey Fire and deposited in the downwind area. The study concluded that there was no evidence that any radioactive material originating from the site were deposited offsite during the Woolsey Fire. All soil sample analyses showed concentrations that were consistent with background.

The results were presented in a peer-reviewed article that was published in the Health Physics Journal in April 2023, and was selected by the editorial board of the Health Physics Journal as the 2023 winner of the Michael T. Ryan Outstanding Paper of the Year Award, highlighting the paper's scientific merit, accuracy, balance, innovation and impact. The RAC study is available here:

https://racteam.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Report-on-Evaluation-of-Offsite-Impacts-of-Woolsey-Fire-at-SSFL_FINALApps.pdf

Community Members Step into Nature for Earth Day

This spring, Boeing celebrated Earth Day with our annual nature walk at Santa Susana, drawing more than 150 hikers for a moderate four-mile trek through the Southern Buffer Zone. Along the way, participants explored the rich history of the site, learning about Native American tribes, western ranching, movie filming, rocket engine and energy research, ongoing cleanup efforts and the many wildlife studies taking place onsite.

Before the hike started, attendees were able to view our rocket engine testing artifacts and visit informational booths staffed by citizen scientists from the Sky Valley Volunteers, the Simi Hills Wildlife Observatory and the Southwestern Herpetologists Society. The assistance from volunteers was invaluable, as they shared stories and insights from their Santa Susana and regional studies and led the walk as interpretive guides, pointing out native plants, colorful wildflowers and important wildlife habitats throughout the trail.

