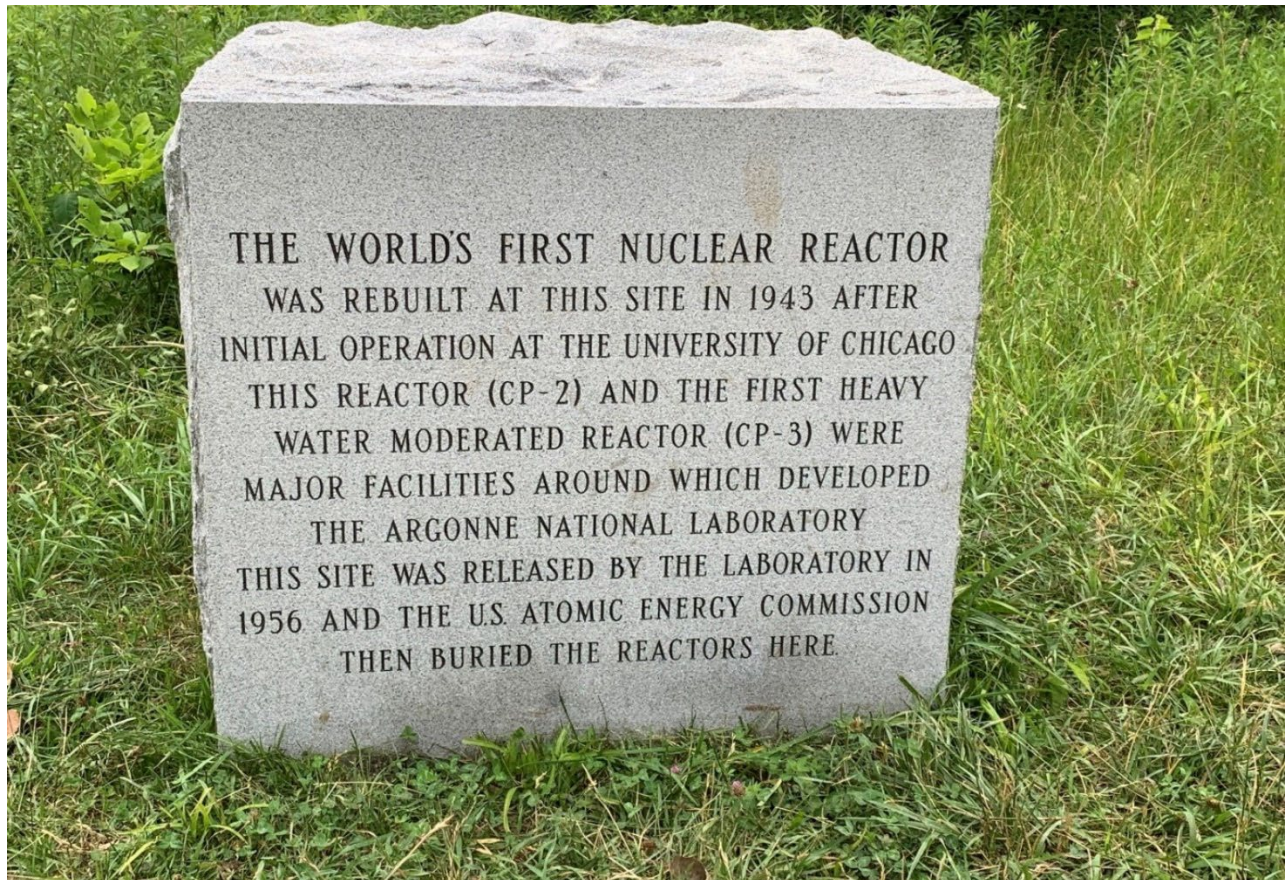




IEMA-OHS

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
AND OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

2023 Radiological Environmental Monitoring Report for Palos Forest Preserve



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Executive Summary

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) is mandated with protecting public health and safety and the environment from the potentially harmful effects of ionizing radiation. In support of that mission, IEMA-OHS conducts radiological environmental monitoring around the environs of the Site A/Plot M Disposal Sites within Red Gate Woods (RGW). Site A/Plot M Disposal Sites and RGW are a part of the Palos Forest Preserve which is located near the Village of Palos Park, Illinois.

In the early 1940s, Enrico Fermi and a team of scientists assembled the world's first atomic "pile" (nuclear reactor), named "CP-1" for "Chicago Pile 1" under an abandoned squash court beneath the Stagg Field football stadium at the University of Chicago, resulting in the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction on December 2, 1942. Recognizing the potential radiation exposure to the population of the city of Chicago, the reactor was transferred to RGW in 1943, a wooded site located 20 miles southwest of downtown Chicago. There, the reactor was rebuilt and renamed CP-2. In 1944, CP-3, the first heavy-water cooled and moderated reactor, started operation at the Palos Forest Preserve site. By the mid-1950s, all research programs had been transferred to the current site of Argonne National Laboratory (ANL), so CP-2 and CP-3 reactors were decommissioned, surveyed, decontaminated, and then demolished and buried at "Site A" in RGW. The U.S. Department of Energy performed a limited remediation for Site A in 1996-1997 after high levels of radioactive material (specifically tritium) were found in surface water that drains from the site. In addition to the 19-acre Site A, radioactive material from nuclear research conducted from 1944-1949 is buried in a 150-foot by 140-foot area called "Plot M," also in RGW. The material in Plot M is entombed under a 1-foot-thick concrete barrier, with side walls extending down 8 feet into the ground and covered with 2.5 feet of dirt on top.

IEMA-OHS's radiological environmental monitoring program has three primary functions: 1) collection of diverse samples from carefully chosen locations on a routine basis, including simultaneous field surveillance; 2) analyzing samples for radionuclides; and 3) evaluation of test results on both an annual and historical basis.

In 2023, 119 environmental samples were collected and analyzed for radioactivity. Sampling is conducted at both on-site and off-site locations and includes groundwater, surface water, and water from public water supplies. Results are compared to historical data, data collected from reference sampling locations and to applicable state and federal standards.

Analytical results for all publicly accessible water sources, analyzed as part of IEMA-OHS's monitoring program at the Palos Forest Preserve, were below the national and state standards for all radionuclides and were consistent with historical data.

Analytical results for some samples collected from Plot M Borehole #4 indicated tritium concentrations in excess of the US EPA and IEPA standards. Results in excess of regulatory standards are routinely seen from Borehole #4, and occasionally seen from Borehole #10. Plot M Boreholes #4 and #10 are used for testing purposes only and are capped and kept locked to ensure that the public does not have access to water from the boreholes.

Overall increases in tritium concentrations were seen in some wells or boreholes in 2023, including Dolomite Well #12 and Borehole #56. Occasional increases in tritium concentrations are not uncommon, as illustrated in the tritium concentration graphs found in Appendix B. IEMA-OHS will continue to sample and monitor trends in results at these locations.

IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety will continue to monitor the environs of, and evaluate its radiological environmental monitoring program for, the Site A/Plot M Disposal Sites within Red Gate Woods to ensure that

the site is performing as expected and that the citizens and environment of Illinois are protected from the potentially harmful effects of radioactive materials buried at the site.

Analytical results for some water samples collected at Plot M Borehole #4 exceeded the national drinking water and state groundwater standards for tritium concentrations. This borehole is capped, locked, and only accessible during sampling activities. Sample results for all other radionuclides and locations were below established federal and state standards.

Introduction

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) is charged with protecting the citizens of Illinois from the potentially harmful effects of radioactive materials. In support of that mission, IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety monitors the environment in Illinois for the presence of radionuclides through its radiological environmental monitoring program. This program has three primary functions: 1) collection of diverse samples from carefully chosen locations on a routine basis; 2) analyzing samples for radionuclides; and 3) evaluation of test results on both an annual and historical basis.

One of the locations monitored as part of IEMA-OHS's radiological environmental monitoring program is the environs of the Site A/Plot M Disposal Sites within Red Gate Woods (RGW). Site A/Plot M Disposal Sites and RGW are a part of the Palos Forest Preserve which is located near the Village of Palos Park, Illinois. The purpose of this report is to provide updated results of monitoring activities conducted during calendar year 2023.

Site Description

In the early 1940s, Enrico Fermi and a team of scientists assembled the world's first atomic "pile" (nuclear reactor), named "CP-1" for "Chicago Pile 1" under an abandoned squash court beneath the Stagg Field football stadium at the University of Chicago, resulting in the first self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction on December 2, 1942. Recognizing the potential radiation exposure to the population of the city of Chicago, the reactor was transferred to RGW in 1943, which is part of Palos Forest Preserve, a wooded site located 20 miles southwest of downtown Chicago. There, the reactor was rebuilt and renamed CP-2.

In 1944, CP-3, the first heavy-water cooled and moderated reactor, started operation at the Palos Forest Preserve site. By the mid-1950s, all research programs had been transferred to the current site of Argonne National Laboratory, so CP-2 and CP-3 reactors were decommissioned, surveyed, decontaminated, and then demolished and buried at "Site A" in RGW. The U.S. Department of Energy performed a limited remediation for Site A in 1996-1997 after high levels of radioactive material (specifically tritium) were found in surface water that drains from the site. In addition to the 19-acre Site A, radioactive material from nuclear research conducted from 1944-1949 is buried in a 150-foot by 140-foot area called "Plot M," also in RGW. The material in Plot M is entombed under a 1-foot-thick concrete barrier, with side walls extending down 8 feet into the ground and covered with 2.5 feet of dirt on top.

RGW and the waste burial areas at Site A and Plot M have been incorporated into the area's forest preserve system. The Palos Forest Preserve is open to the public for educational and recreational use. Recreational activities include fishing, boating, camping, biking, and hiking. To ensure that water from impacted ground water wells is not accessible to the general public, wells located within RGW and near Site A or Plot M are either capped and locked or require the use of a pump handle assembly to retrieve water. Pump handle assemblies are only attached when sampling is being conducted, and immediately removed once complete.

IEMA-OHS Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program

IEMA-OHS's radiological environmental monitoring program at Palos Forest Preserve is performed in cooperation with Argonne National Laboratory (ANL). ANL staff collects water samples from six locations within RGW and supplies IEMA-OHS with splits of these samples. IEMA-OHS collects samples from 14

locations on a quarterly basis. Appendix A contains maps of the area around the Palos Forest Preserve indicating the locations of IEMA-OHS and ANL sampling points.

All samples collected are analyzed for man-made radionuclides. Sample results are then compared to applicable drinking water and groundwater standards, as well as to historical data collected from the site. Drinking and groundwater standards are regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA); IEMA-OHS's purpose for sampling private wells and public water supplies is solely to screen for the presence of radionuclides in drinking water. A summary of the sample collection, analysis, and results follows. Sample result tables are located in Appendix C and D.

Sampling Activities

IEMA-OHS Water Sampling

As part of its environmental monitoring program at the Palos Forest Preserve, IEMA-OHS collects and analyzes water samples quarterly from the following locations:

Surface Water

- Illinois & Michigan Canal- Downstream (D.S.) of the site
- Illinois & Michigan Canal- Upstream (U.S.) of the site
- Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal- Downstream (D.S.) of the site
- Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal- Upstream (U.S.) of the site
- Saganashkee Slough
- Maple Lake
- Bullfrog Campground Store

Ground Water Accessible to the Public

- Bullfrog Campground Shower- North
- Bullfrog Campground Shower- South
- Maple Lake boat launch well
- St. James Church well

Ground Water Inaccessible to the Public

- Rain Barrel Slough Well #5162
- Henry de Tonty Woods Well #5159
- RGW Well #5160

ANL Water Sampling

ANL collects water samples from the following locations and provides IEMA-OHS with split samples for analysis:

Ground Water Inaccessible to the Public

- Plot M Borehole #4- Collected quarterly

Plot M Borehole #10- Collected quarterly
Site A Borehole #56- Collected annually (Second quarter)
RGW Well #5160- Collected annually (Second quarter)
RGW Dolomite Well #11- Collected annually (Second quarter)
RGW Dolomite Well #12- Collected annually (Second quarter)

General Sampling Information

Every effort is made to collect all scheduled environmental samples; however, occasionally samples are unobtainable due to weather conditions, malfunctioning equipment, water levels, or obstructed access.

Sampling and Monitoring Adjustments

Bullfrog Campground Shower- North and Bullfrog Campground Shower- South, are locked and inaccessible when the campground facilities are closed for the off season. Sampling could not be completed during the first and fourth quarter when the facilities were inaccessible.

The Maple Lake Boat Launch Well was not accessible when sampling was conducted during the first, third, and fourth quarter of 2023.

Laboratory Analysis

This report contains tables of data showing analysis results of samples taken by both ANL and IEMA-OHS staff. Samples were analyzed to determine the concentration of tritium, total strontium, and of certain gamma emitting radionuclides. All samples were analyzed by the IEMA-OHS Radiochemistry Laboratory located in Springfield, Illinois. The laboratory participates in semi-annual proficiency testing programs through Environmental Resource Associates, an accredited proficiency testing provider, and the Department of Energy (DOE) Radiological and Environmental Science Laboratory's Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP).

Tritium Analysis

Tritium emits a low energy beta particle. This beta energy is too low to be detected by ordinary analytical methodologies for evaluating gross beta activity. Therefore, to measure the concentration of tritium, water samples are analyzed using liquid scintillation counting; a technique that is capable of measuring radioactive emissions at very low energies and very low concentrations. All routinely collected water samples are analyzed for tritium concentration.

Gamma Analysis

Gamma emitting radionuclides are analyzed using a high-purity germanium detector in a process called gamma spectroscopy, which allows for the identification of individual radionuclides. Gamma spectroscopy analysis is performed on all routinely collected water samples.

Total Strontium Analysis

Strontium is easily masked by other radionuclides, including those which are naturally occurring. Therefore, samples being analyzed for total strontium undergo preliminary chemical separation so that the strontium may

be isolated for analysis. Following this chemical separation, samples are analyzed for total strontium using a low-background gas proportional counter. Routine IEMA-OHS sampling locations are selected for strontium analysis on an annual basis. Total strontium analysis is performed on all split samples received from ANL.

Analysis Adjustments

No adjustments were made to the laboratory analysis of samples in 2023.

Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC)

All analytical methods have limitations: amounts that are too small to be detected. The Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC) is an “a priori” measure of that limitation – an estimate of the lower limit of detection. It is defined as the smallest quantity that an analytical method has 95% likelihood of detecting. For example, if the MDC for IEMA-OHS’s method for tritium in water is 200 picocuries per liter (pCi/L), given a sample with a tritium concentration of 200 pCi/L, IEMA-OHS’s Radiochemistry Laboratory would detect that tritium approximately 95 times out of 100. Samples with less than 200 pCi/L could be detected, but with less certainty. Conversely, samples with more than 200 pCi/L would be more likely to be detected, approaching 100% as concentrations increase. Analytical methods are chosen, in part, on their MDC. As a general rule, methods are chosen such that their MDC is less than 10% of any applicable regulatory limit.

Sampling Results

Tritium Results

Tritium results are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, and to the US EPA drinking water standard (National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Maximum Contaminant Levels and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels, 2000) and the IEPA groundwater standard (Groundwater Quality Standards for Class I: Potable Resource Groundwater, 2013) which both set a limit for tritium at 20,000 pCi/L. Analytical results for tritium samples are displayed in Appendix C- Table C.1. and Table C.2.

The highest levels of tritium were found in the boreholes at Plot M. All test results from Plot M Borehole #4 exceeded the US EPA and IEPA standards referenced above; however, this borehole is used for testing purposes only and is capped and kept locked to ensure that the public does not have access to the water. Results from several other sampling locations were above the MDC set for tritium, but did not exceed the US EPA and IEPA standards. Results in excess of regulatory standards are routinely seen from Borehole #4, and occasionally seen from Borehole #10.

Overall increases in tritium concentrations were seen in some wells or boreholes in 2023, including Dolomite Well #12 and Borehole #56. Occasional increases in tritium concentrations are not uncommon, as illustrated in the tritium concentration graphs found in Appendix B. IEMA-OHS will continue to sample these locations and monitor trends in their results.

Gamma Spectroscopy Results

The gamma emitting radionuclide of interest for the Palos Forest Preserve site is Cs-137. Gamma spectroscopy results are compared to historical data and to data collected from the background reference location. Gamma spectroscopy results were below the established MDC, and consistent with historical data. Analytical results for gamma spectroscopy samples are displayed in Appendix C- Table C.3. and Table C.4.

Total Strontium Results

Strontium results are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, and to the US EPA drinking water standard (National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Maximum Contaminant Levels and Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels, 2000), as well as the IEPA groundwater standard (Groundwater Quality Standards for Class I: Potable Resource Groundwater, 2013) which both set a limit for strontium-90 at 8 pCi/L. Analytical results for strontium samples can be found in Appendix C- Table C.5. and Table C.6.

Results from total strontium analysis indicated that the established MDC was met or exceeded in some samples collected in 2023, including Bullfrog Campground Store, Illinois and Michigan Canal (D.S), Maple Lake Surface, and RGW Well 5160. All sample results for total strontium remain below the US EPA and IEPA standards referenced above. IEMA-OHS will continue to sample these locations and monitor trends in their results.

Result Interpretation or Limit Adjustments

No adjustments were made to how results are interpreted or to the limits applied for 2023.

Background Reference Location

IEMA-OHS has established the environs of Sangchris Lake State Park, a cooling lake for a coal-fired power station near Kincaid, Illinois, as the background reference location. To establish background radiation levels, water samples are collected and analyzed utilizing the same procedures and methodologies used for the Palos Forest Preserve samples.

Results for background reference samples can be found in Appendix D.

Summary

In 2023, analytical results for all publicly accessible water sources, analyzed as part of IEMA-OHS's monitoring program at the Palos Forest Preserve, were below the national and state standards for all radionuclides.

Analytical results for samples collected from Plot M Borehole #4 indicated tritium concentrations in excess of the US EPA and IEPA standards. Plot M Boreholes are used for testing purposes only and are capped and kept locked to ensure that the public does not have access to water from the boreholes. Results in excess of regulatory standards are routinely seen from Borehole #4, and occasionally seen from Borehole #10.

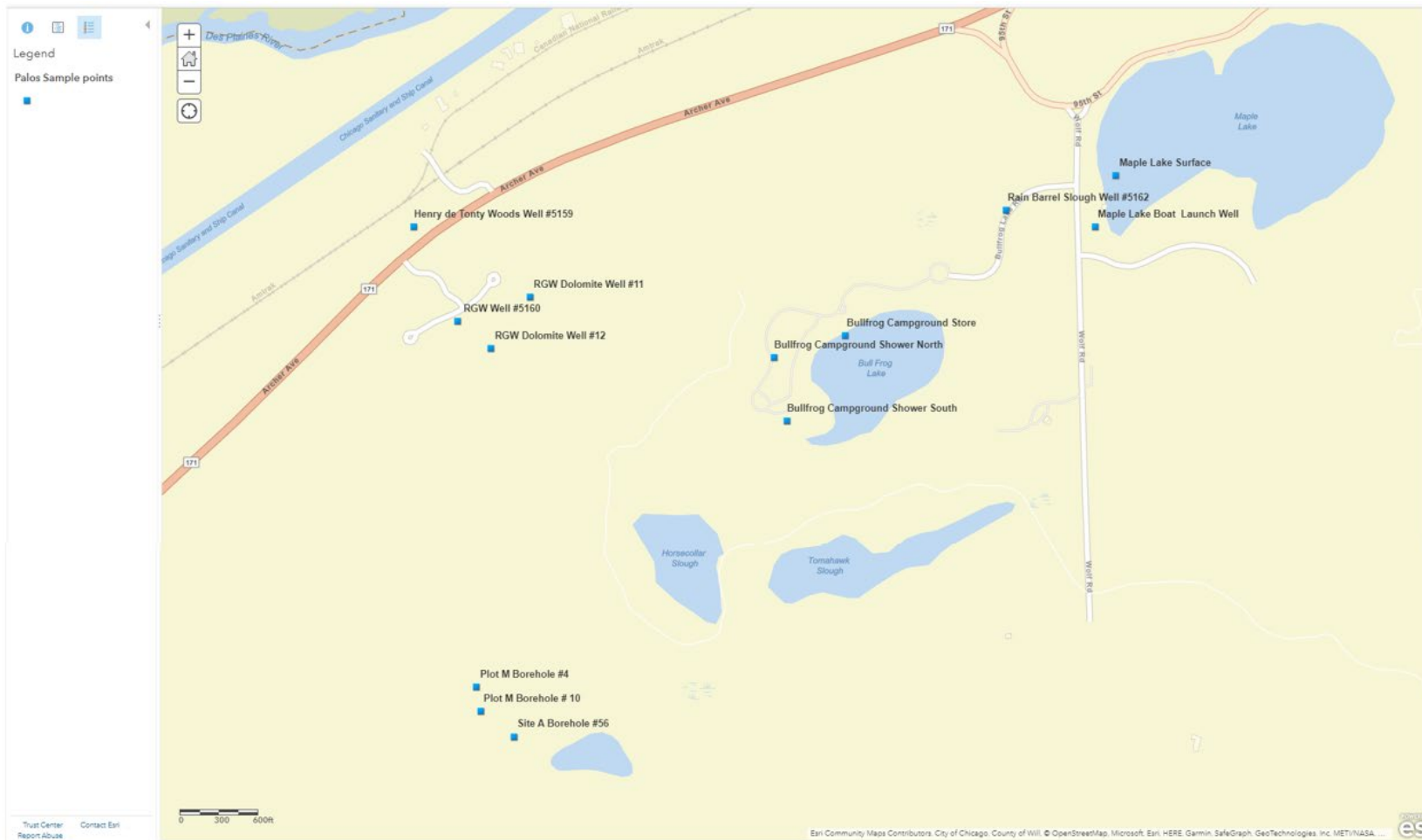
Overall increases in tritium concentrations were seen in several wells or boreholes in 2023, including Dolomite Well #12 and Borehole #56. Occasional increases in tritium concentrations are not uncommon, as illustrated in the tritium concentration graphs found in Appendix B. IEMA-OHS will continue to sample these locations and monitor trends in their results.

Results from total strontium analysis indicated that the established MDC was met or exceeded in some samples collected. All sample results for total strontium remain below the US EPA and IEPA standards referenced above. IEMA-OHS will continue to sample these locations and monitor trends in their results.

IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety will continue to monitor the environs of, and evaluate its radiological environmental monitoring program for, the Site A/Plot M Disposal Sites within Red Gate Woods to ensure that the site is performing as expected and that the citizens and environment of Illinois are protected from the potentially harmful effects of radioactive materials buried at the site.

APPENDIX A Sampling Locations

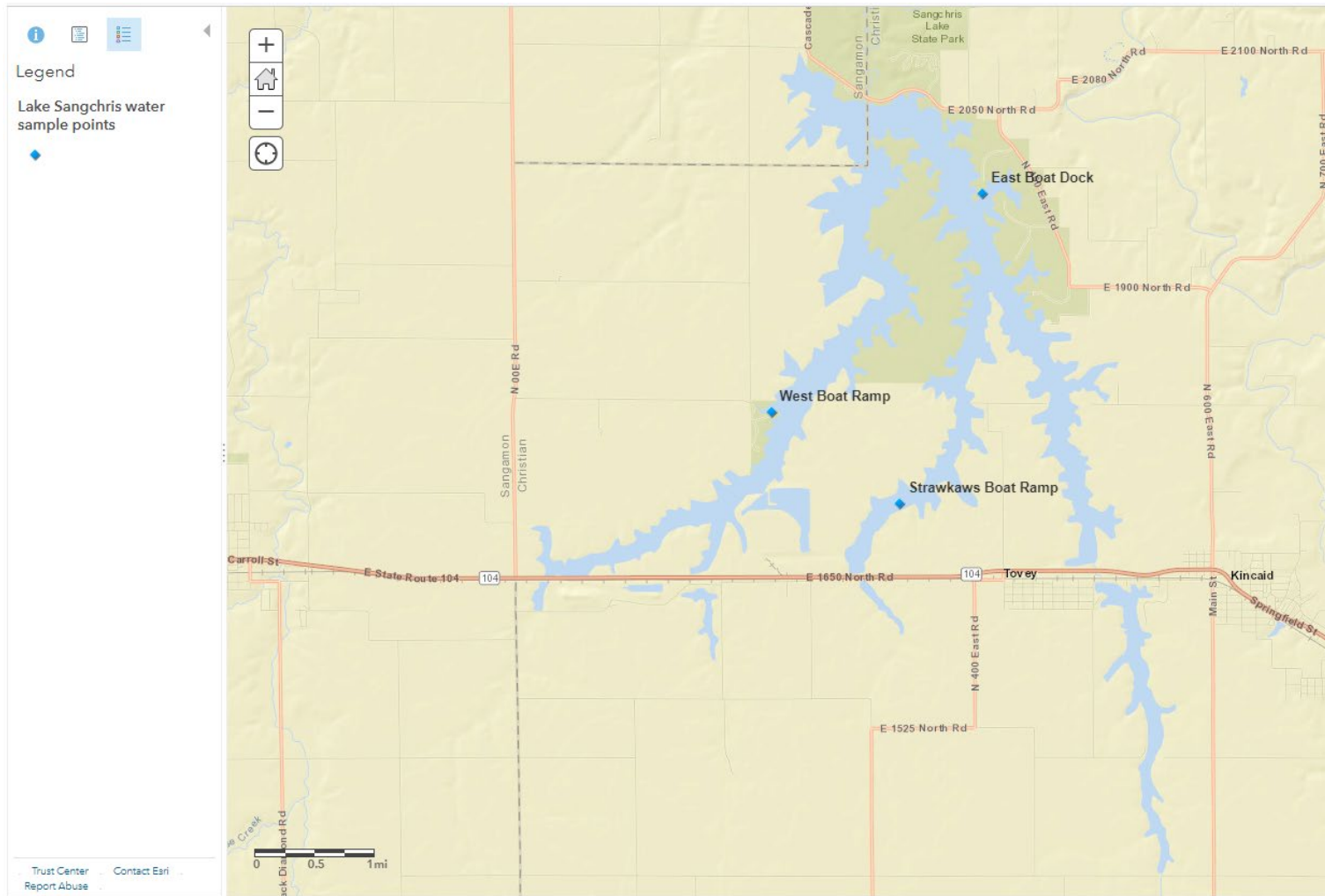
Map A.1. Palos Park Forest Preserve Sampling Locations



Map A.2. Palos Park Forest Preserve and Peripheral Sampling Locations



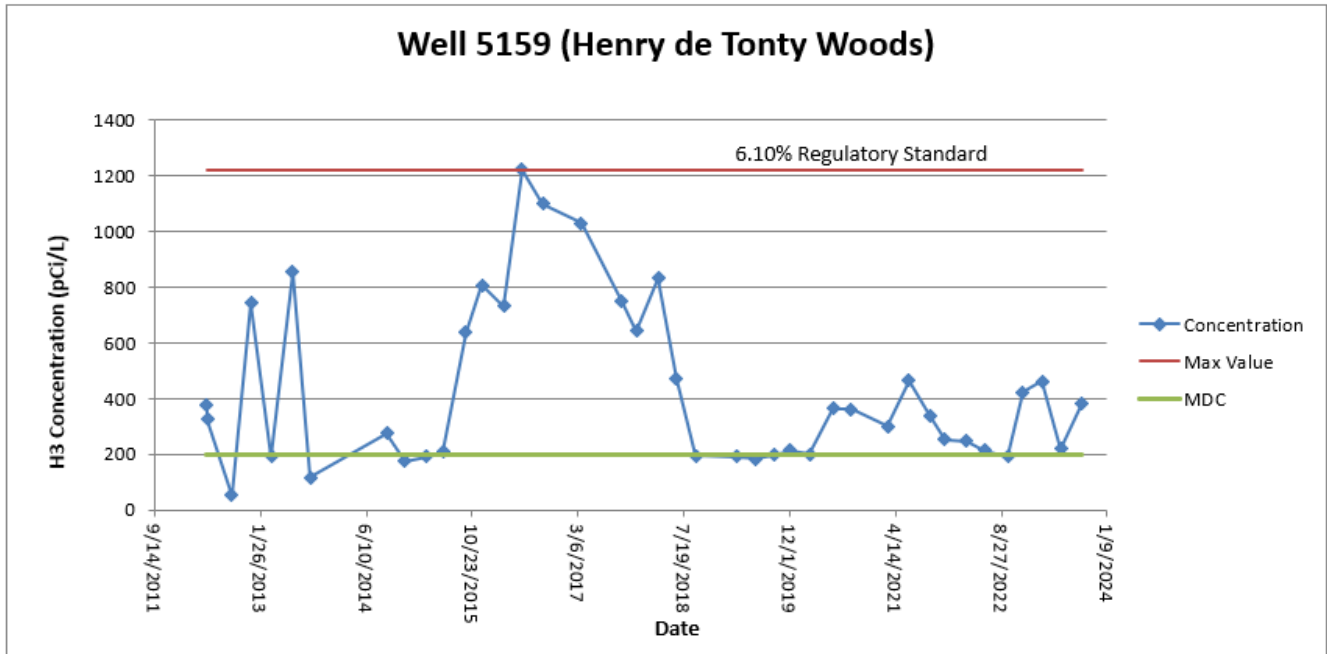
Map A.3. Background Sampling Locations:
Sangchris Lake State Park near Kincaid, Illinois

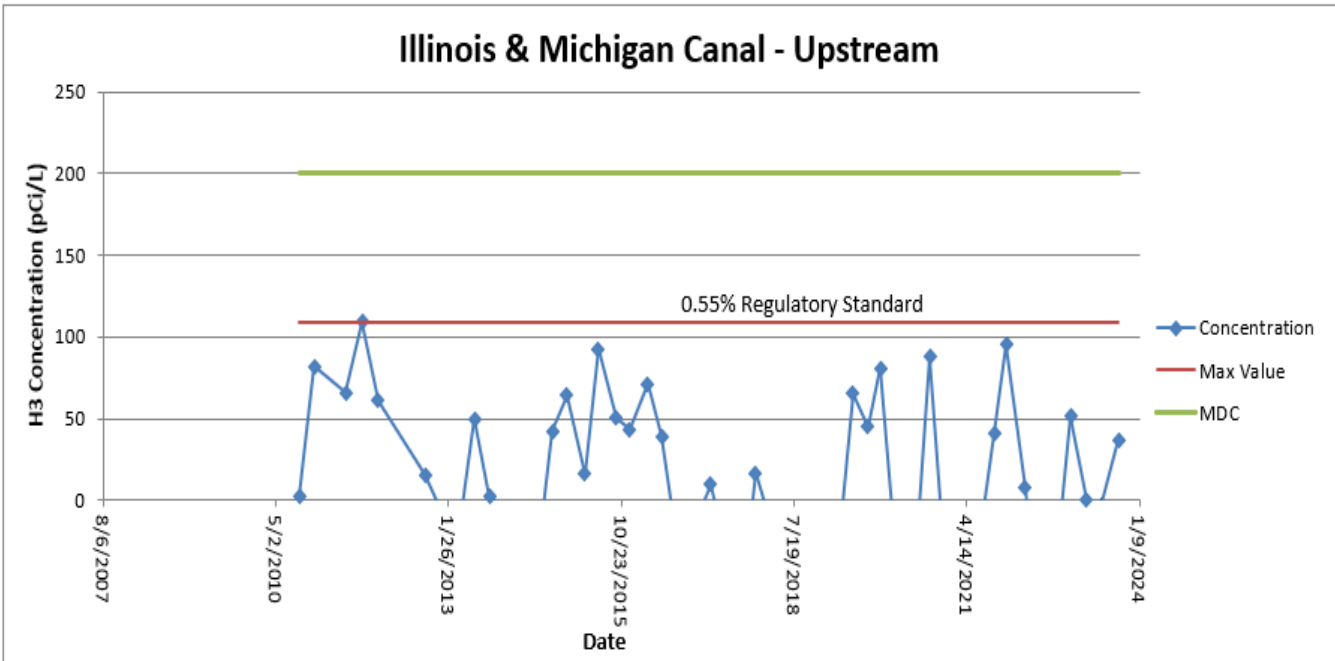
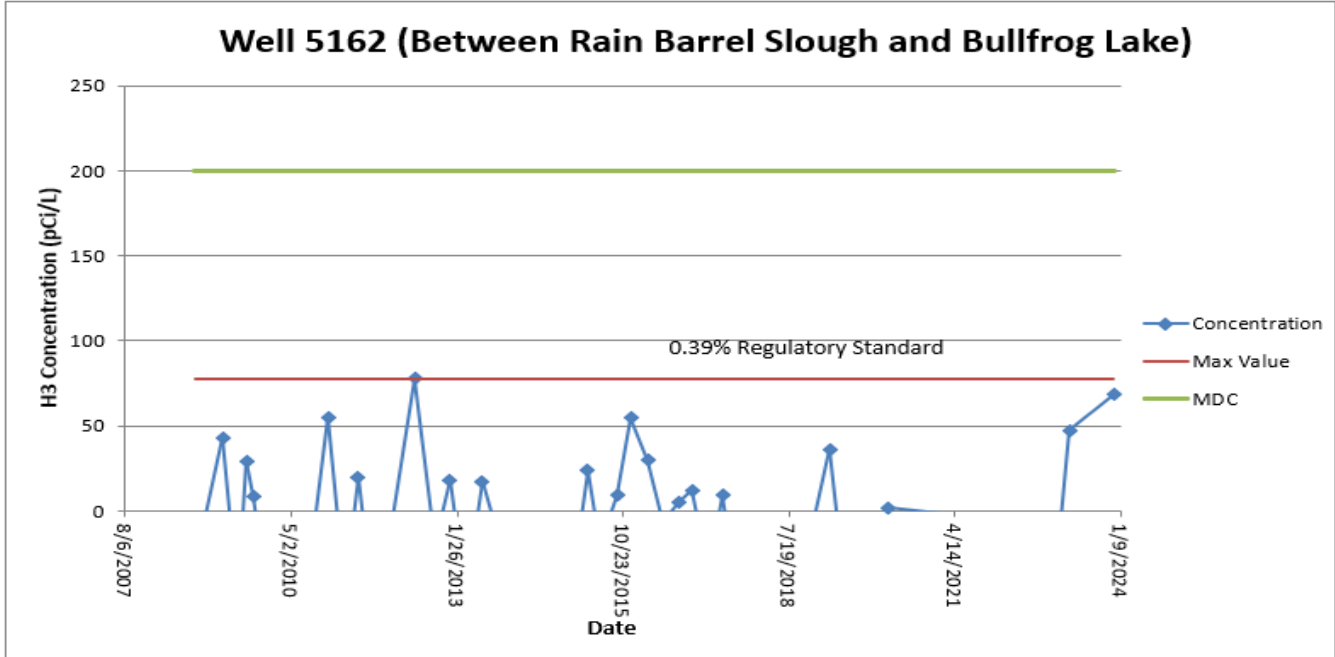


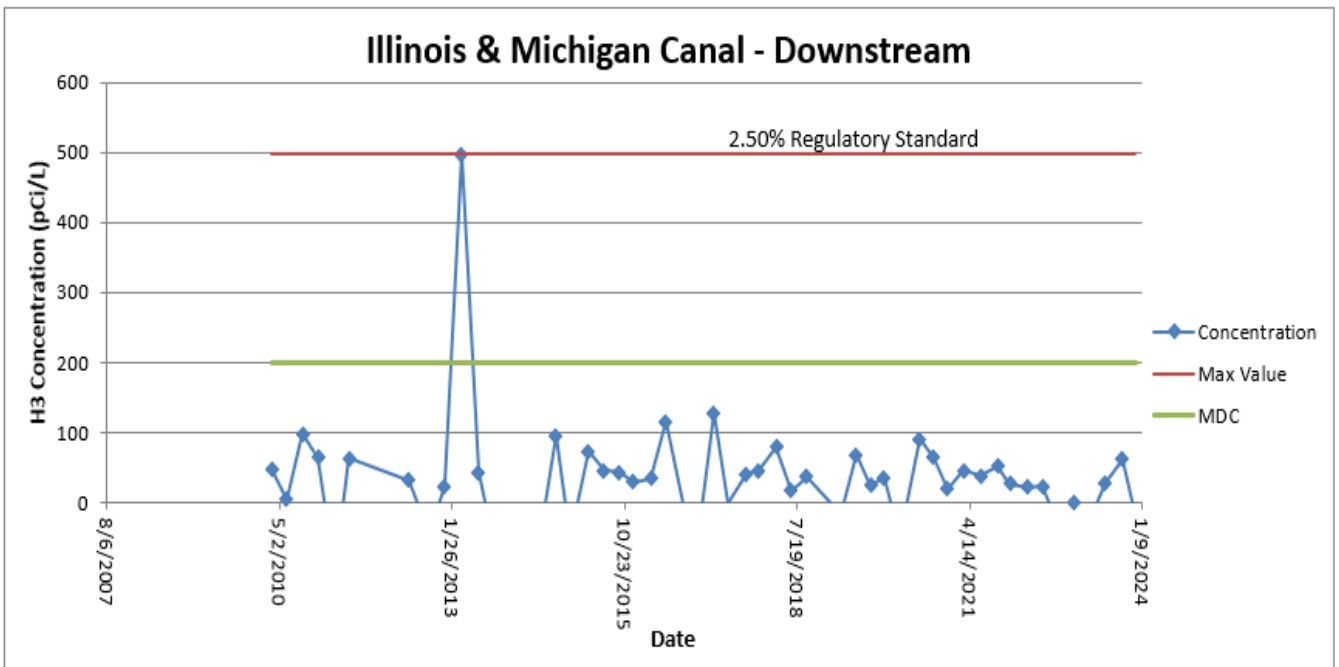
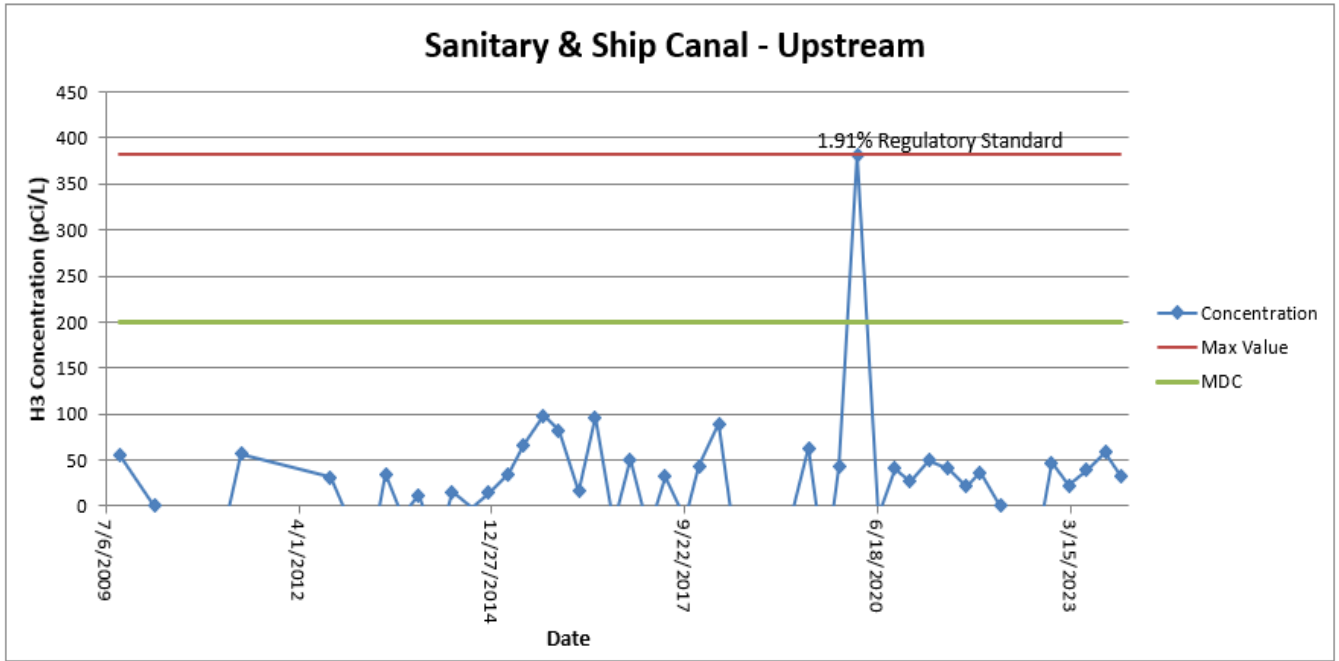
APPENDIX B

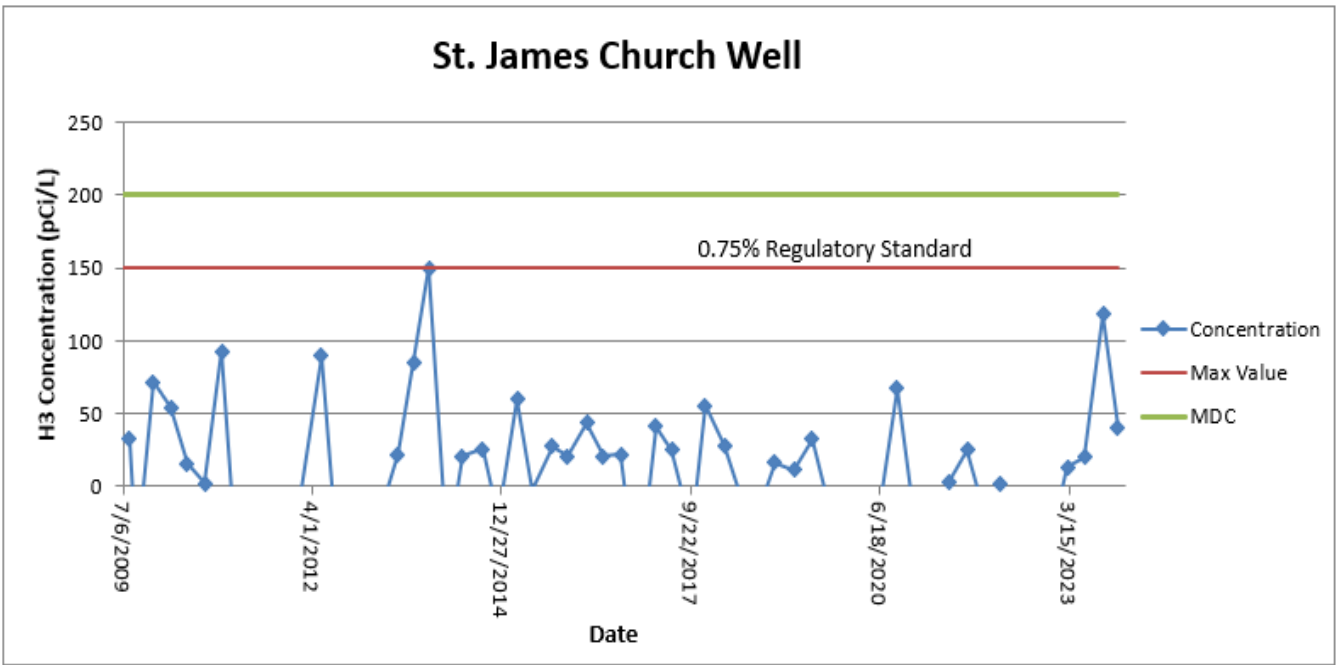
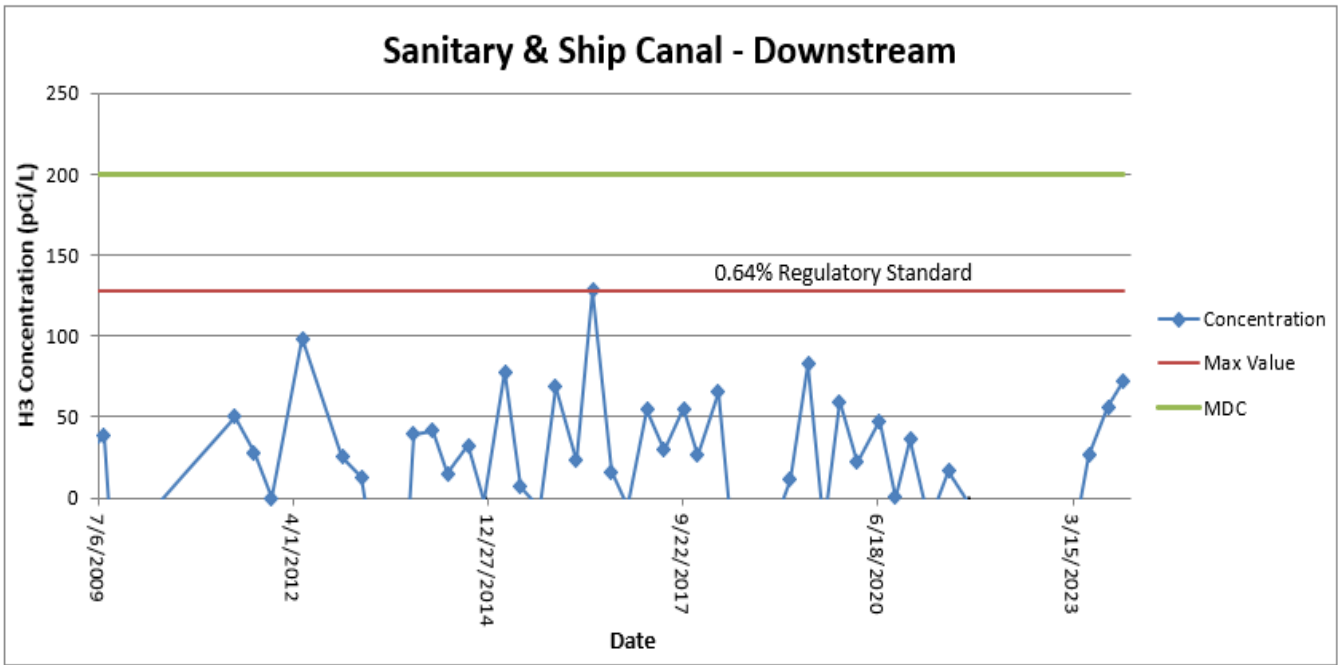
Graphical Representations of Tritium Sample Results through 2023

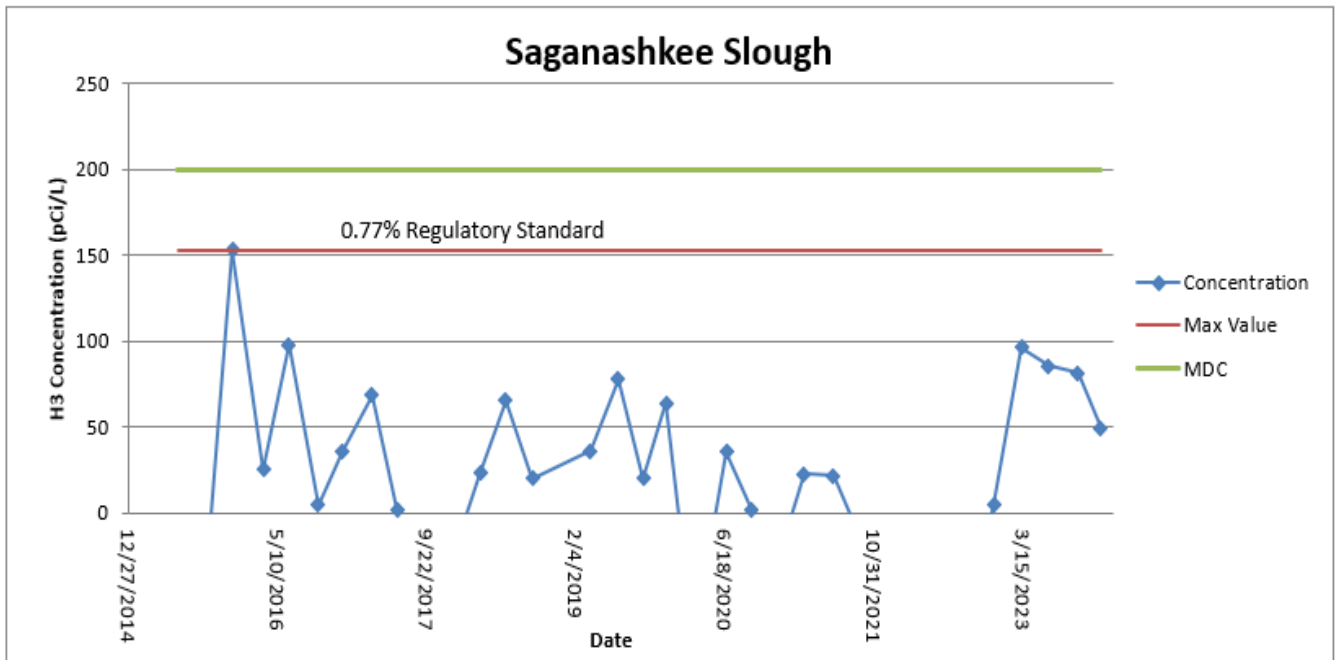
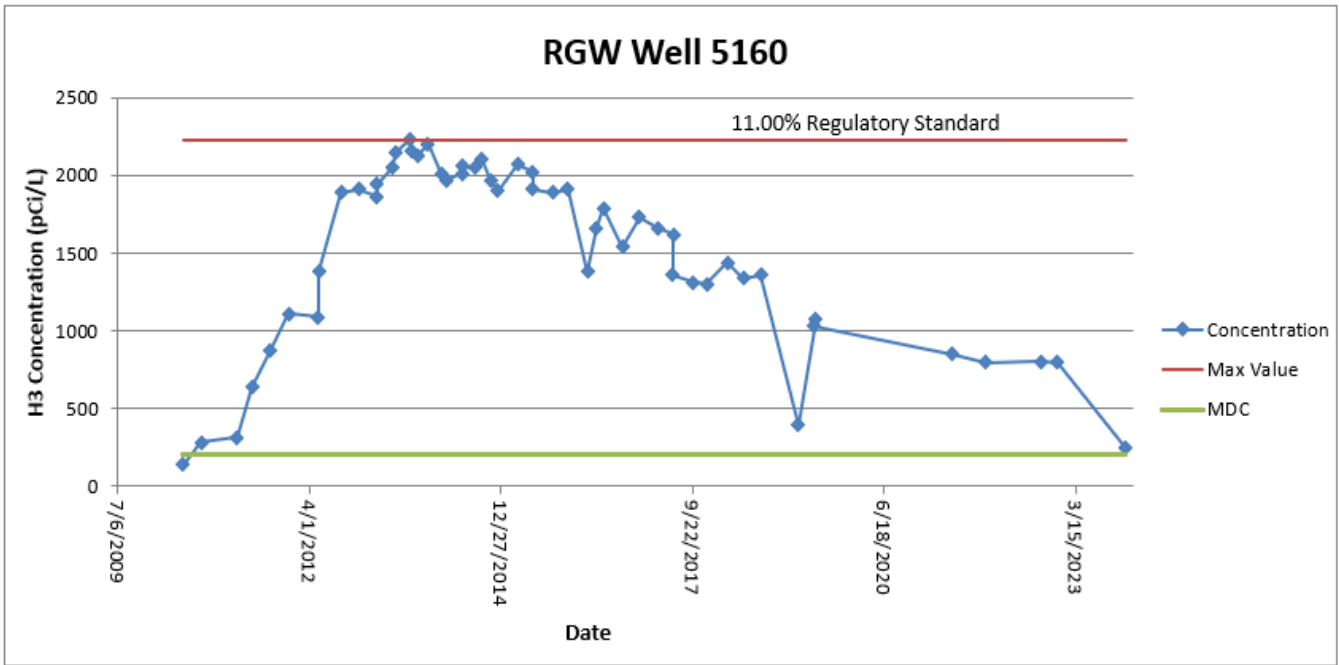
(Max values compared to IEPA and US EPA Class regulatory standard of 20,000 pCi/L; MDC represented at 200 pCi/L to account for normal fluctuations)

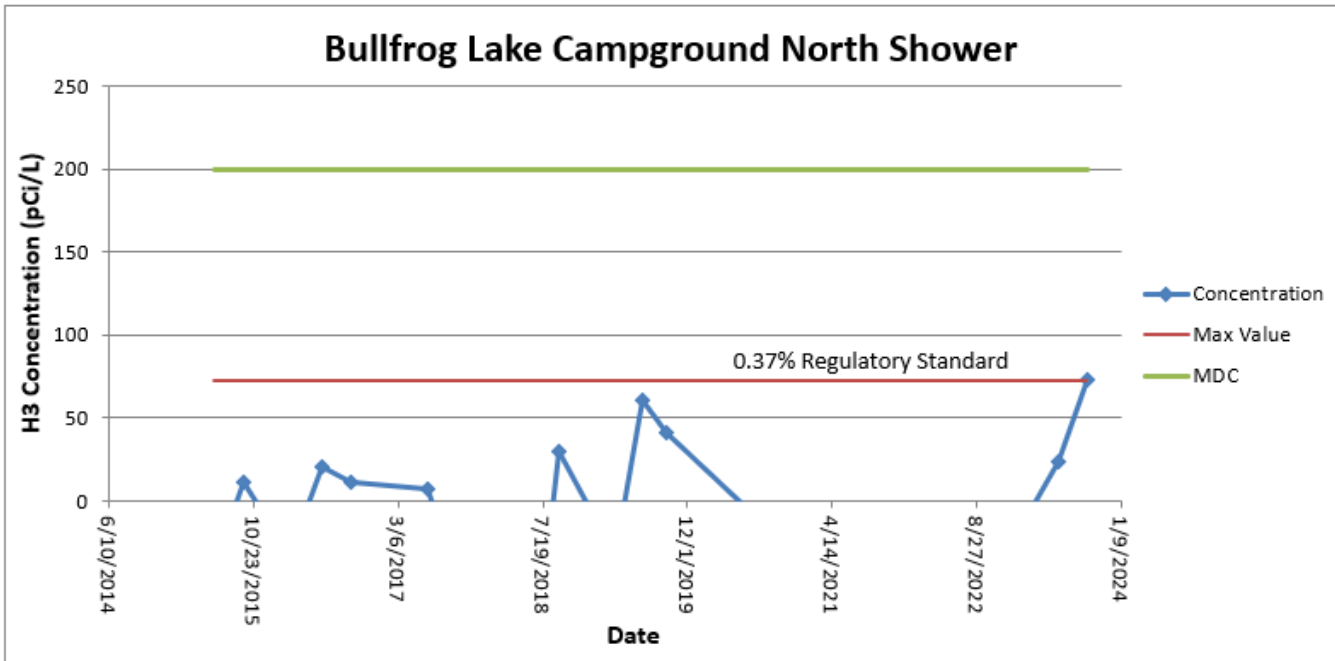
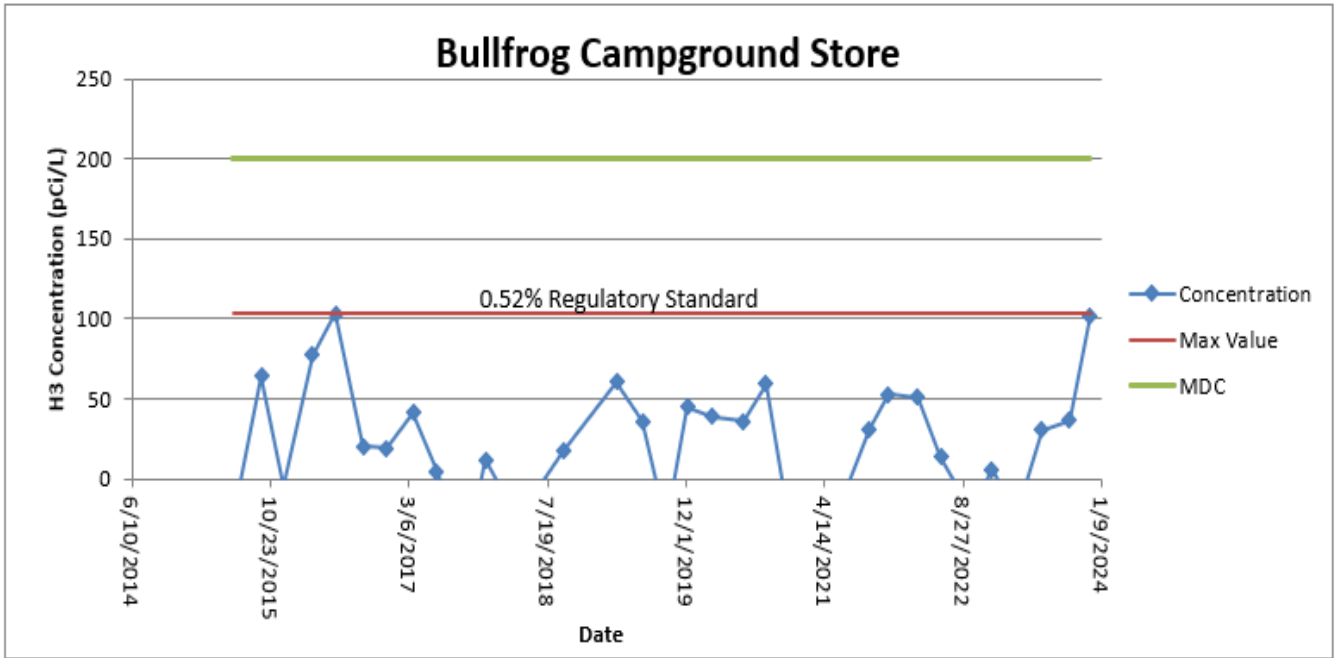


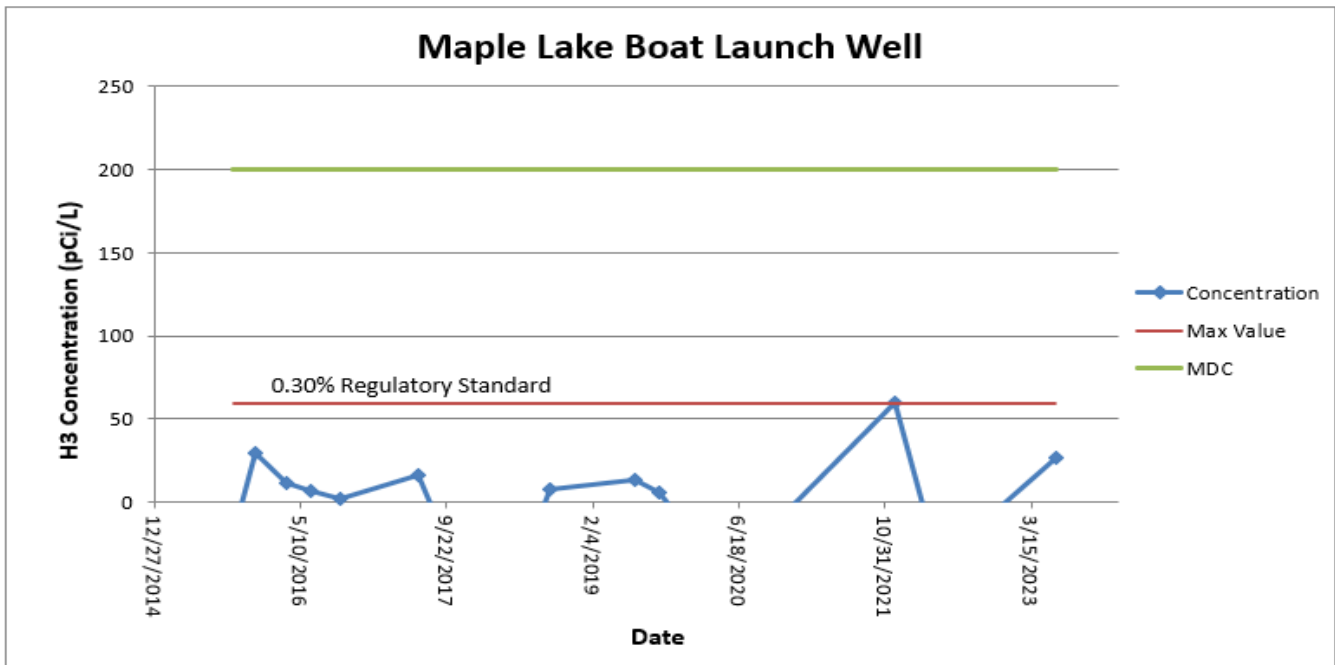
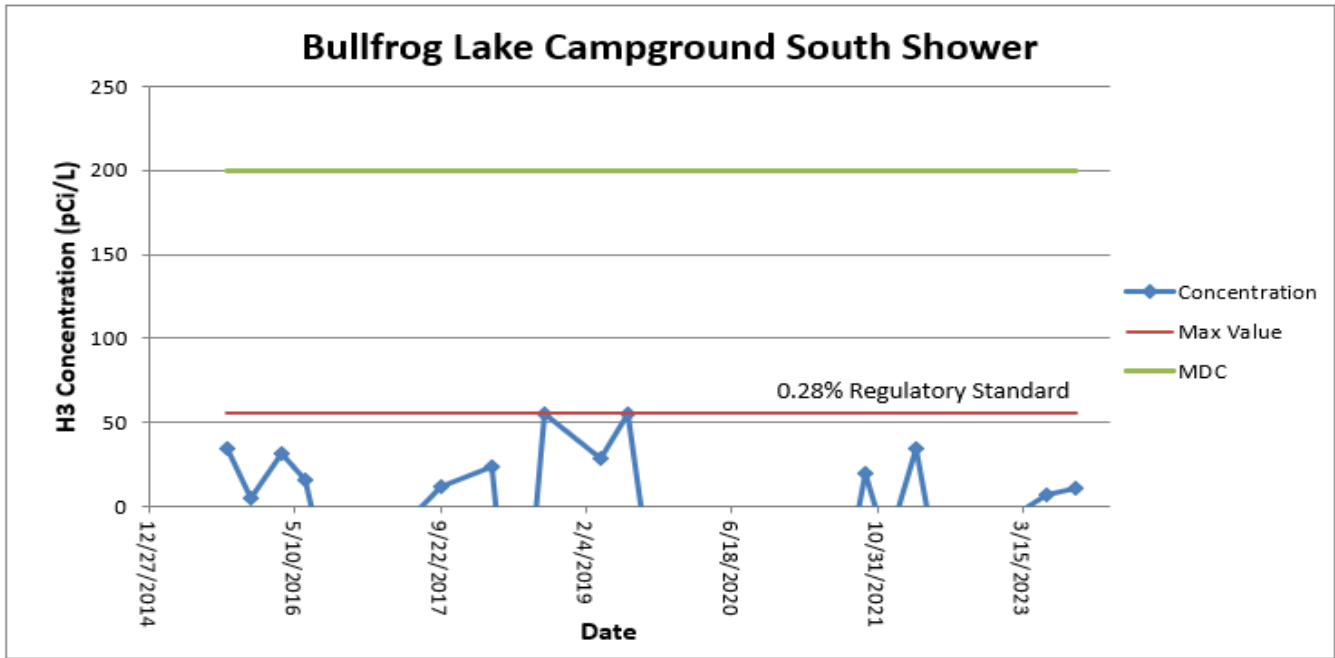


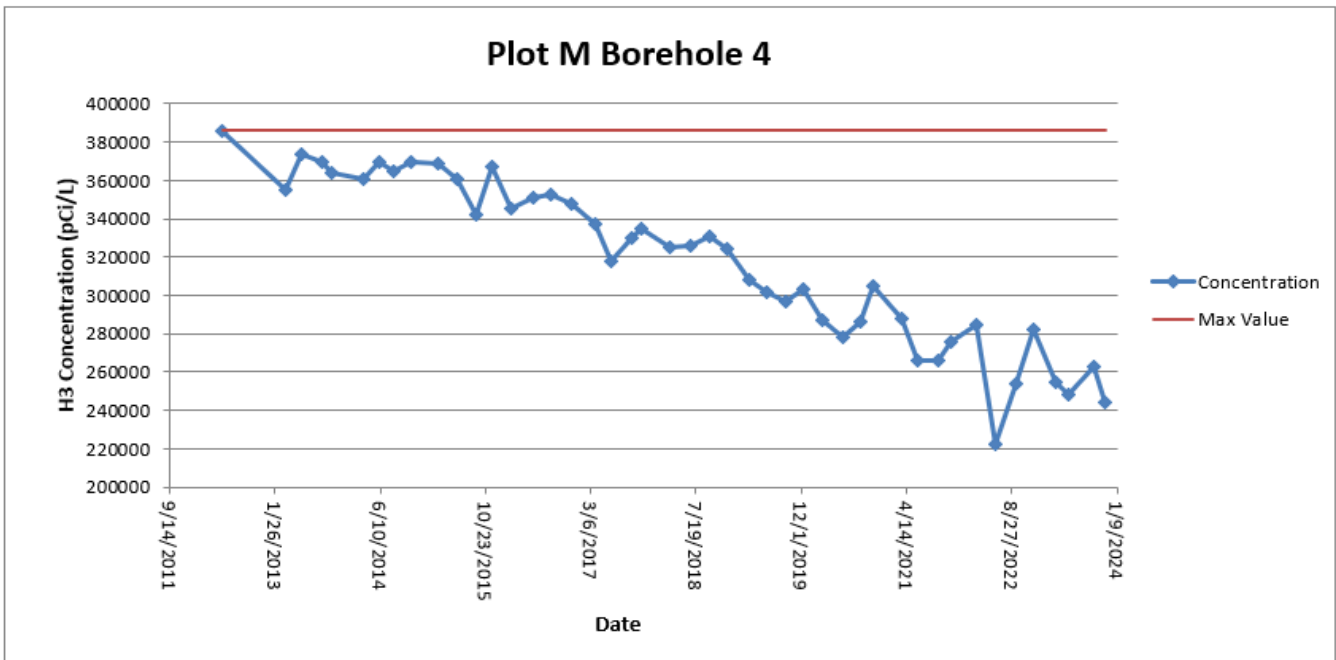
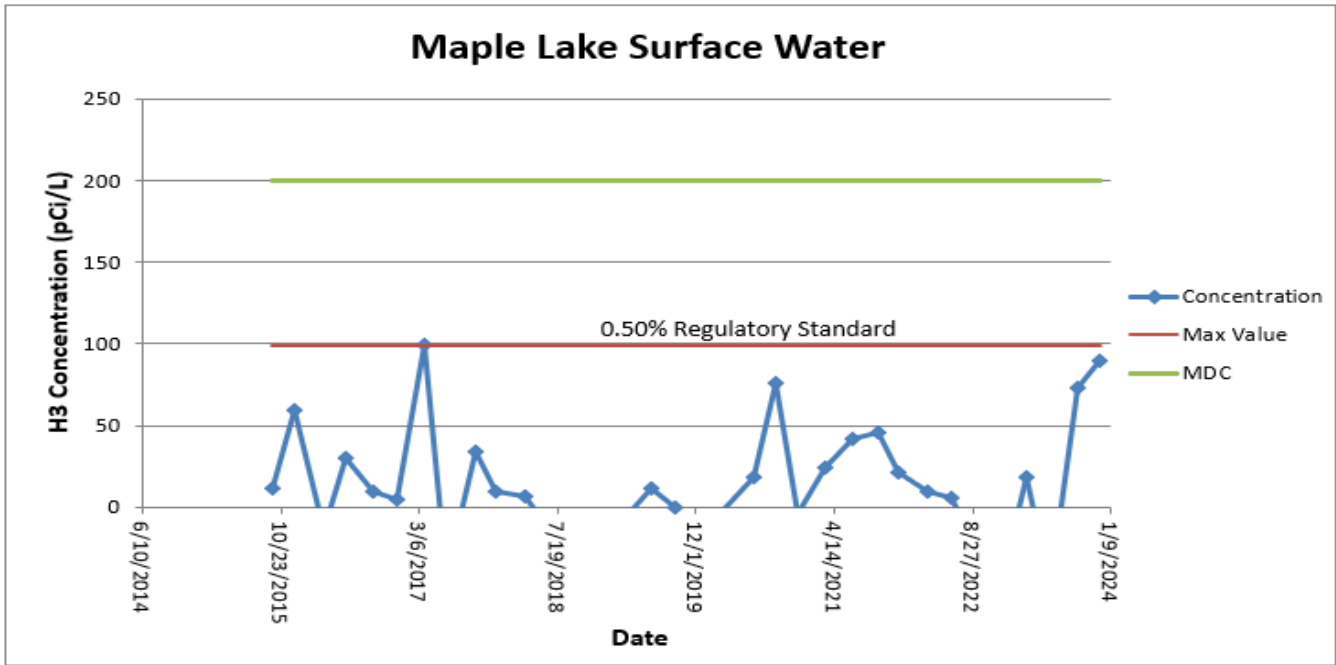




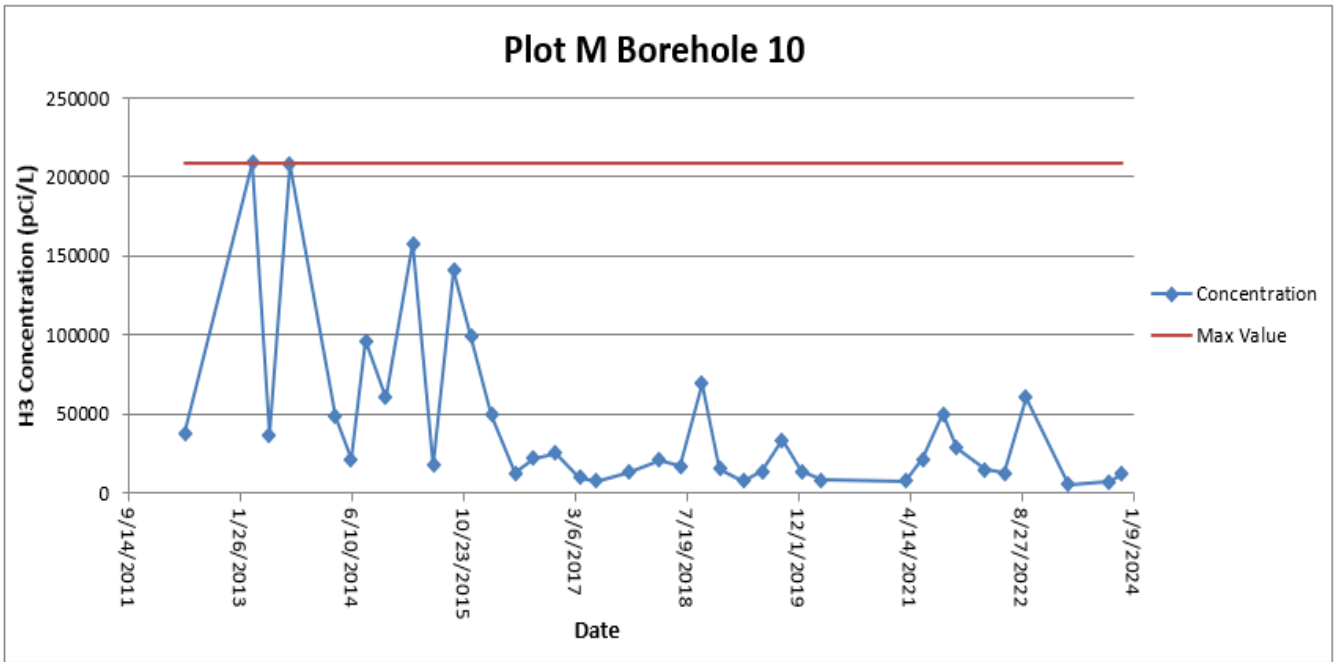




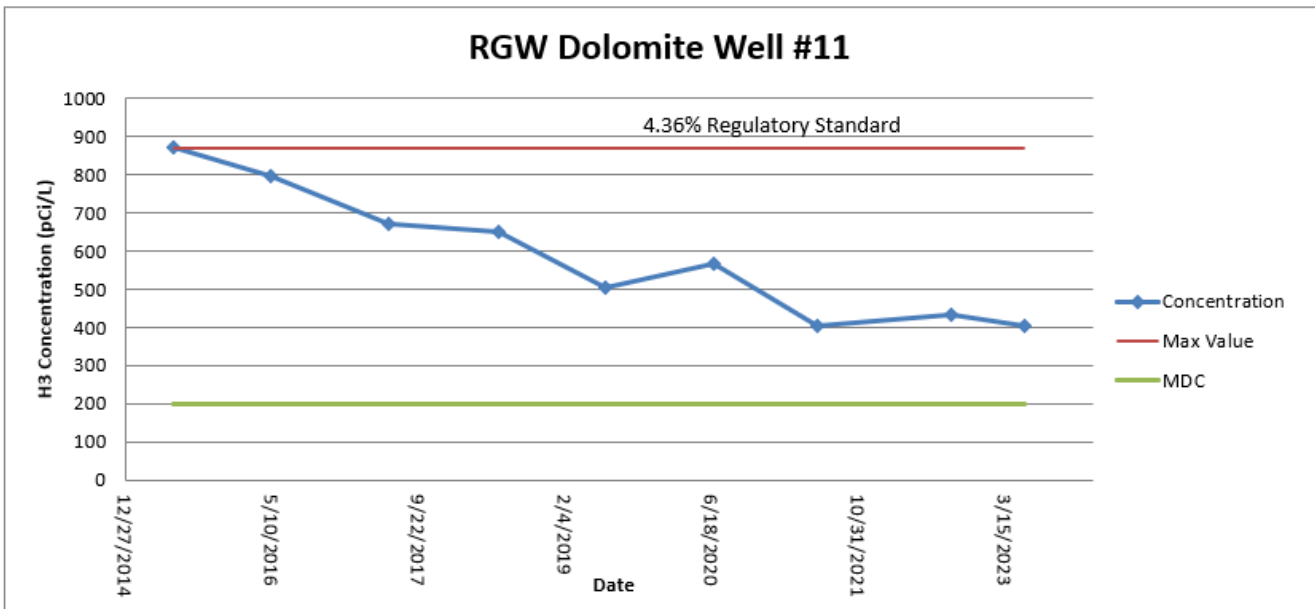




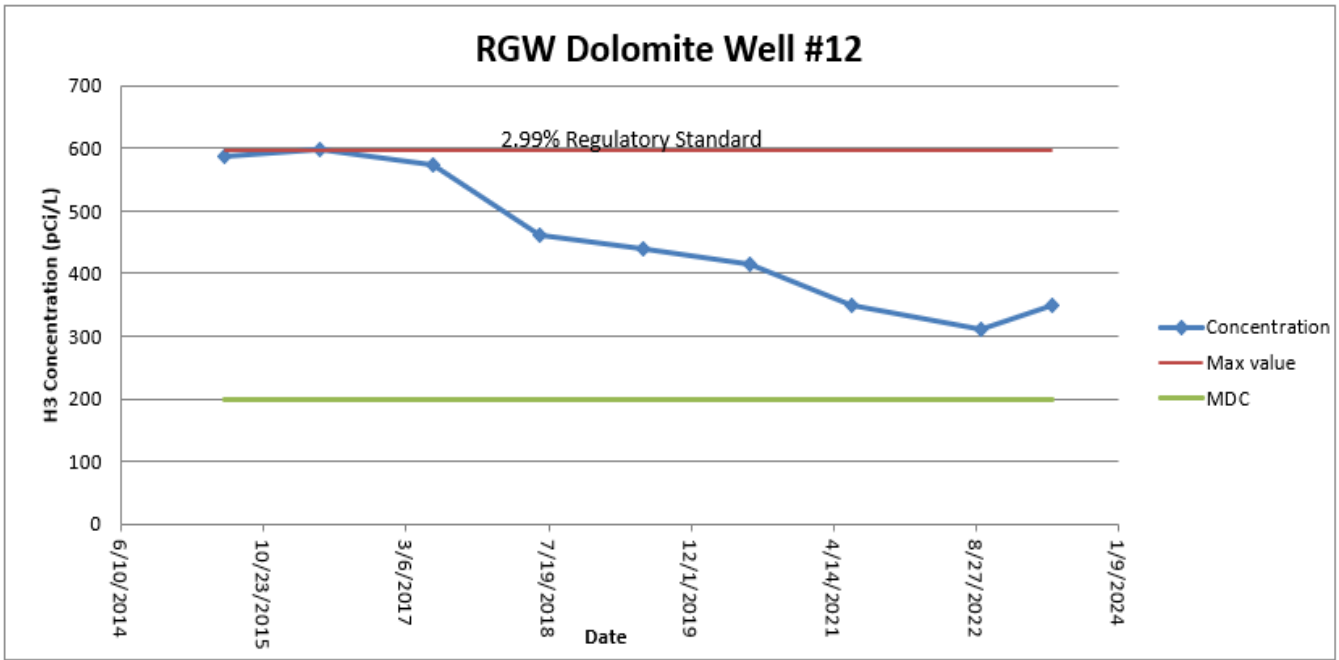
*Max value above the Regulatory Standard



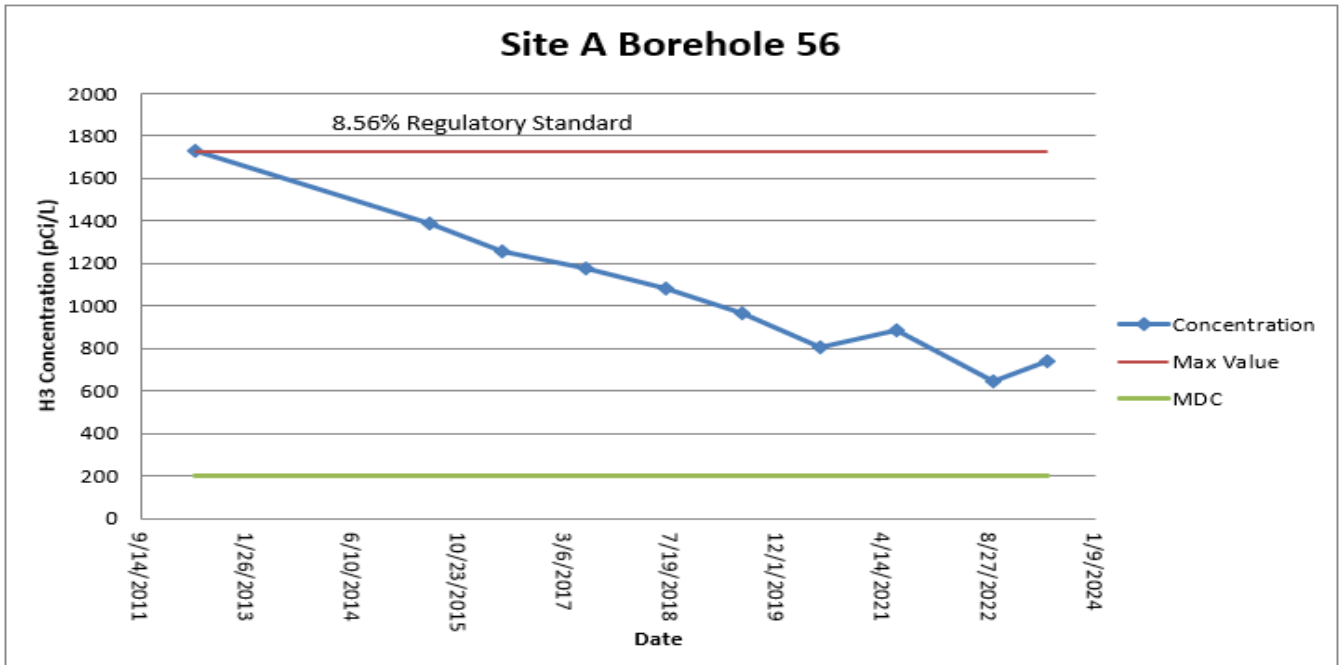
*Max value above the Regulatory Standard



*Routine sampling of RGW Dolomite Well #11 began in 2015.



*Routine sampling of RGW Dolomite Well #12 began in 2015.



*Routine sampling of Site A Borehole 56 began in 2015.

APPENDIX C

Site A / Plot M and Palos Forest Preserve Sample Results

Table C.1 Tritium (H-3) Results for Water Samples Collected by IEMA-OHS
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	H-3		Location	H-3	
Date	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC
Rain Barrel Slough Well #5162			Maple Lake Surface		
3/8/2023	<MDC	127	3/8/2023	<MDC	127
11/29/2023	<MDC	127	6/6/2023	<MDC	127
Bullfrog Campground Shower North			9/13/2023	<MDC	127
6/6/2023	<MDC	127	11/29/2023	<MDC	127
9/13/2023	<MDC	127	RGW Well 5160		
Bullfrog Campground Shower South			11/29/2023	246	127
6/6/2023	<MDC	127	Saganashkee Slough		
9/13/2023	<MDC	127	3/8/2023	<MDC	127
Bullfrog Campground Store			6/6/2023	<MDC	127
3/8/2023	<MDC	127	9/13/2023	<MDC	127
6/6/2023	<MDC	127	11/29/2023	<MDC	127
9/13/2023	<MDC	127	Sanitary & Ship Canal (D.S.)		
11/29/2023	<MDC	127	3/8/2023	<MDC	127
Henry de Tonty Woods Well #5159			6/6/2023	<MDC	127
3/8/2023	461	127	9/13/2023	<MDC	127
6/6/2023	220	127	11/29/2023	<MDC	127
9/13/2023	383	127	Sanitary & Ship Canal (U.S.)		
Illinois & Michigan Canal (D.S.)			3/8/2023	<MDC	127
3/8/2023	<MDC	127	6/6/2023	<MDC	127
6/6/2023	<MDC	127	9/13/2023	<MDC	127
9/13/2023	<MDC	127	11/29/2023	<MDC	127
11/29/2023	<MDC	127	St. James Church Well		
Illinois & Michigan Canal (U.S.)			3/8/2023	<MDC	127
3/8/2023	<MDC	127	6/6/2023	<MDC	127
6/6/2023	<MDC	127	9/13/2023	<MDC	127
9/13/2023	<MDC	127	11/29/2023	<MDC	127
Maple Lake Boat Launch Well					
6/6/2023	<MDC	127			

Table C.2 Tritium (H-3) Results for Water Samples Collected by ANL
 Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	H-3	
Date	Result	MDC
Plot M Borehole # 10		
3/21/2023	5740	125
9/20/2023	7420	125
11/16/2023	11900	125
Plot M Borehole #4		
3/21/2023	255000	125
5/25/2023	248000	125
9/20/2023	263000	125
11/16/2023	244000	125
RGW Well 5160		
5/18/2023	700	125
RGW Dolomite Well #11		
5/18/2023	404	125
RGW Dolomite Well #12		
5/18/2023	350	125
Site A Borehole #56		
5/25/2023	740	125

Table C.3 Gamma Results for Water Samples Collected by IEMA-OHS
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	Cs-137	
Date	Result	MDC
Rain Barrel Slough Well #5162		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Bullfrog Campground Shower North		
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
Bullfrog Campground Shower South		
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
Bullfrog Campground Store		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Henry de Tonty Woods Well #5159		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
Illinois & Michigan Canal (D.S.)		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Illinois & Michigan Canal (U.S.)		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
Maple Lake Boat Launch Well		
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3

Location	Cs-137	
Date	Result	MDC
Maple Lake Surface		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Red Gate Woods Well 5160		
5/18/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Saganashkee Slough		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Sanitary & Ship Canal (D.S.)		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
Sanitary & Ship Canal (U.S.)		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3
St. James Church Well		
3/8/2023	<MDC	3.3
6/6/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/13/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/29/2023	<MDC	3.3

Table C.4 Gamma Results for Water Samples Collected by ANL
 Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	Cs-137	
Date	Result	MDC
Plot M Borehole # 10		
3/21/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/20/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/16/2023	<MDC	3.3
Plot M Borehole #4		
3/21/2023	<MDC	3.3
5/25/2023	<MDC	3.3
9/20/2023	<MDC	3.3
11/16/2023	<MDC	3.3
RGW Dolomite Well #11		
5/18/2023	<MDC	3.3
RGW Dolomite Well #12		
5/18/2023	<MDC	3.3
Site A Borehole #56		
5/25/2023	<MDC	3.3

Table C.5 Total Strontium Results for Water Samples Collected by IEMA-OHS
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	Strontium	
Date	Result	MDC
Bullfrog Campground Store		
6/6/2023	<MDC	2.1
9/13/2023	2.2	2.1
Henry de Tonty Woods Well #5159		
3/8/2023	<MDC	2.1
Illinois & Michigan Canal (D.S.)		
11/29/2023	3.5	2.1
Maple Lake Surface		
11/29/2023	2.6	2.1
RGW Well 5160		
5/18/2023	<MDC	2.1
11/29/2023	2.1	2.1
Saganashkee Slough		
6/6/2023	<MDC	2.1
Sanitary & Ship Canal (D.S.)		
9/13/2023	<MDC	2.1
St. James Church Well		
3/8/2023	<MDC	2.1

Table C.6 Total Strontium Results for Water Samples Collected by ANL
 Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Strontium	
	Result	MDC
Plot M Borehole # 10		
3/21/2023	<MDC	2.0
9/20/2023	<MDC	2.0
11/16/2023	2.9	2.0
Plot M Borehole #4		
3/21/2023	<MDC	2.0
5/25/2023	<MDC	2.0
9/20/2023	<MDC	2.0
11/16/2023	<MDC	2.0
RGW Dolomite Well #11		
5/18/2023	<MDC	2.0
RGW Dolomite Well #12		
5/18/2023	<MDC	2.0
Site A Borehole #56		
5/25/2023	<MDC	2.0

APPENDIX D

Background Location Sample Results

Table D.1 Tritium (H-3) Results for Water Samples from Background Location
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	H-3	
Date	Result	MDC
East Boat Dock		
3/2/2023	<MDC	126
5/23/2023	<MDC	126
8/28/2023	<MDC	126
10/30/2023	<MDC	126
Strawkaws Boat Ramp		
3/2/2023	<MDC	126
5/23/2023	<MDC	126
8/28/2023	<MDC	126
10/30/2023	<MDC	126
West Boat Ramp		
3/2/2023	<MDC	126
5/23/2023	<MDC	126
8/28/2023	<MDC	126
10/30/2023	<MDC	126

Table D.2 Gamma Results for Water Samples from Background Location
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	Cs-137	
Date	Result	MDC
East Boat Dock		
3/2/2023	<MDC	3.4
5/23/2023	<MDC	3.4
8/28/2023	<MDC	3.4
10/30/2023	<MDC	3.4
Strawkaws Boat Ramp		
3/2/2023	<MDC	3.4
5/23/2023	<MDC	3.4
8/28/2023	<MDC	3.4
10/30/2023	<MDC	3.4
West Boat Ramp		
3/2/2023	<MDC	3.4
5/23/2023	<MDC	3.4
8/28/2023	<MDC	3.4
10/30/2023	<MDC	3.4

Table D.3 Total Strontium Results for Water Samples from Background Location
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	Strontium	
Date	Result	MDC
East Boat Dock		
5/23/2023	<MDC	0.9
Strawkaws Boat Ramp		
3/2/2023	<MDC	0.9
10/30/2023	1.7	0.9
West Boat Ramp		
8/28/2023	<MDC	0.9

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