



# IEMA-OHS

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY  
AND OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY

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## 2023 Radiological Environmental Monitoring Report for Sheffield Low-Level Radioactive Waste Site



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## Executive Summary

The Illinois Emergency Management Agency and Office of Homeland Security (IEMA-OHS) is mandated with protecting the citizens and environment of Illinois from the potentially harmful effects of radioactive materials. To that end, IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety monitors the environs of several locations within Illinois for the presence of radionuclides. IEMA-OHS's radiological environmental monitoring 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 by IEMA-OHS is the Sheffield Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) disposal site near Sheffield, Illinois. The purpose of this report is to provide updated results of monitoring conducted at the Sheffield LLRW site during calendar year 2023.

The Sheffield LLRW site is located near the town of Sheffield, in Bureau County, Illinois. The site consists of a 20.4-acre disposal site and a 196-acre buffer zone. The LLRW site received radioactive waste between 1967 and 1978 when the disposal site reached capacity. Approximately 3.2 million cubic feet of waste was buried in 21 shallow earthen trenches.

The State of Illinois has conducted radiological environmental monitoring at the site since 1967. Since radioactive waste was disposed of in earthen trenches, monitoring of the groundwater on and around the site has been the primary focus of the monitoring program. Radioactive contamination was found in groundwater in the southeast quadrant of the disposal site in 1976. As a result, extensive geological and hydrological studies have been completed to gain a better understanding of the movement of contaminants away from the disposal trenches and to determine the best approach to monitor that movement.

It was discovered that two groundwater pathways flow away from the site. The primary pathway exists under the northern two-thirds of the disposal site, and the secondary under the southern one-third. Both pathways flow in a generally northeastern direction and eventually discharge into Trout Lake. IEMA-OHS's radiological monitoring efforts focus on the contamination levels along these two main pathways; however, careful monitoring is done in other areas both on-site and off to ensure that the contamination is contained within the disposal site and buffer zone.

The performance of the Sheffield LLRW site is measured by its ability to isolate the radioactive waste from the surrounding environment, thus minimizing the potential for public exposure. The radiological environmental monitoring program at the Sheffield LLRW site is designed to evaluate the site's performance by monitoring radionuclide movement, or lack thereof, away from the site.

Regulatory or "trigger" limits for specific radionuclides are defined in a settlement agreement between the State of Illinois and the original owner and operator of the site, US Ecology, known as the Sheffield Agreed Order (Agreed Order). Results from samples collected on-site are compared to these limits and to historical data in order to determine compliance with the agreement and to evaluate the site's performance. Off-site samples are compared to the more stringent United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) drinking water standards. Drinking water standards are regulated by the US EPA and IEPA. IEMA-OHS's purpose for sampling private wells and public water supplies is solely to screen for the presence of radionuclides.

As part of IEMA-OHS's Sheffield LLRW site radiological environmental monitoring program, samples are collected and analyzed for a variety of radionuclides. Sampling is conducted at both on-site and off-site locations and includes groundwater, surface water, and water from public water supplies, vegetation, sediment, and air samples. Additionally, monitoring for ambient gamma radiation is conducted around the site and buffer zone. Sample and monitoring results are compared to the appropriate regulatory limits, evaluated against

historical data to monitor for changes at specific sampling locations, and used to evaluate the overall performance of the LLRW site.

All on-site results from IEMA-OHS's Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program at the Sheffield LLRW site were consistent with historical data and expected contamination levels. A gross beta result was discovered off-site at Lawson Creek which was greater than the established Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC) as well as historical results for that site. There are no trigger limits established for gross beta concentrations in the Agreed Order. However, the concentration of the sample collected from Lawson Creek is well below the 50 pCi/L gross beta screening level the US EPA has set for drinking water to determine compliance with the 4 mrem/yr beta emitter limit.

IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety will continue to monitor the environs of, and evaluate its radiological environmental monitoring program for, the Sheffield LLRW site 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.

*In 2023, all test results for samples collected as part of IEMA-OHS's environmental monitoring program for Sheffield LLRW site were below trigger limits set for in the Agreed Order.*

## 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. To that end, IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety monitors the environment in Illinois for the presence of radionuclides. One of the locations monitored by IEMA-OHS is the area around the Sheffield Low-Level Radioactive Waste (LLRW) disposal site. Appendix A includes maps of the area and locations of IEMA-OHS sampling points around the Sheffield LLRW site as well as the background reference sampling location, Sangchris Lake State Park.

## History of the Site

The Sheffield LLRW disposal site is located approximately three miles southwest of the town of Sheffield in Bureau County, Illinois. The town of Sheffield is about 120 miles west-southwest of Chicago, situated approximately midway between Peoria and Moline/Rock Island, just south of Interstate 80. The facility began disposing LLRW in 1967 and closed in 1978 upon reaching capacity. The LLRW disposal site includes 3.2 million cubic feet of LLRW buried in 21 shallow earthen trenches on 20.4 acres.

The State of Illinois began conducting an environmental monitoring program at the LLRW site in 1967. Between 1967 and 1980, the program was conducted by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). Since October 1980, IEMA-OHS; formerly the Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety (IDNS), has managed the monitoring program. Results of monitoring conducted between 1967 and 1988 were reported by IDNS in February 1991 (IDNS 1991), and the results of monitoring during 1989 and 1990 were reported in June 1992 (IDNS 1992). The June 1992 report also described features of the site, including meteorological and hydrological factors, which control the concentrations of radioactive contaminants in groundwater and surface water.

In 1976 radioactive contamination was observed in groundwater in the southeast quadrant of the original 20.4-acre disposal site. As a result, ongoing studies of the geology and hydrology of the site were expanded by both the Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) (Heigold and Larson 1984) and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) (Foster et al. 1984). These studies were designed to determine the best approach for monitoring the movement of the radioactive contamination in the groundwater.

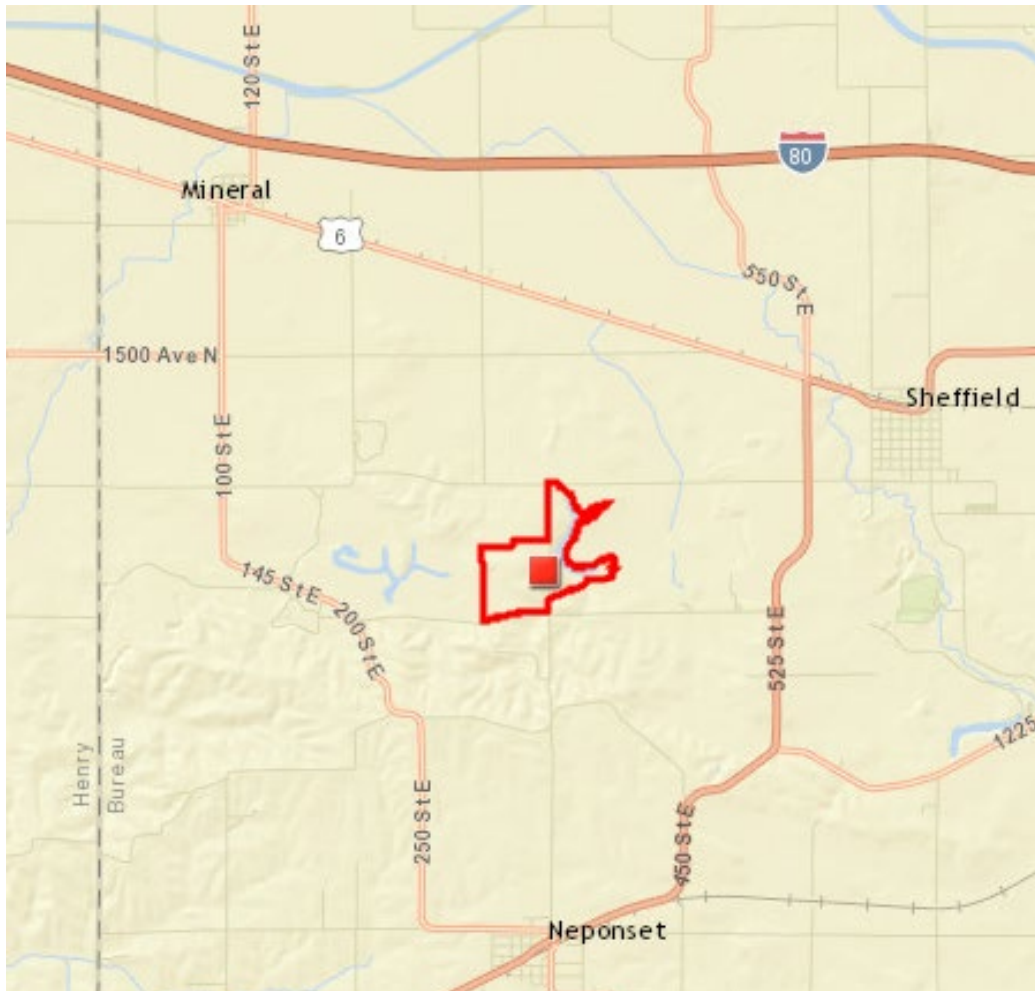
Since disposal of LLRW took place in earthen trenches, the major monitoring effort has been directed toward detecting radioactive contamination of groundwater. Samples are analyzed for a variety of radionuclides. These radionuclides may emit alpha particles, beta particles, and/or gamma rays. The type of radioactive emission determines the type of analysis required to detect a radionuclide.

The performance of a LLRW site is measured by its ability to isolate the radioactive waste from the surrounding environment. The environmental monitoring program at the Sheffield LLRW disposal site is designed to evaluate the site's performance as defined above by monitoring radionuclide movement, or lack thereof, away from the site and into pathways of possible human exposure.

## Site Description

The Sheffield LLRW disposal site is located on rolling glaciated terrain in northcentral Illinois in Bureau County. The location of the site is shown in Figure 1. More detailed site maps and sampling locations are located in Appendix A.

Figure 1. Location of Sheffield Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Site (Disposal Site indicated by red square on the map. Buffer Zone is outlined in red.)



The area around the LLRW site is populated with fewer than 50 residences within a two-mile radius. Sheffield, with a population of 845 (2020 Census), is three miles to the northeast. The unincorporated town of Mineral, population 448 (2020 Census), is five miles to the northwest; the town of Neponset, population 680 (2020 Census), is three miles south of the site.

The 20.4-acre disposal site contains 21 disposal trenches, varying from 8 to 25 feet deep. A 196-acre buffer zone surrounds the site which includes a small lake called Trout Lake (previously known as Strip Mine Lake and Barbed Wire Lake) and a small stream to the south and southeast. The facility was licensed to accept radioactive waste in August 1967, began disposing waste in 1968, and closed in 1978 after the shallow land burial trenches were filled with LLRW.

A precise inventory of LLRW buried in each trench was not kept by the site operator but has been estimated in three separate studies (NUS 1979; Dragonette et al. 1979; MacKenzie et al. 1985). The estimated inventory of radionuclides is listed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Maximum Values Estimated in the Sheffield Inventory**  
(Important Radionuclides with Half-Lives Greater than Five years)

Radionuclide	Curies	Half-Life (Years)
Tritium (H-3)	5,990	12.35
Carbon-14 (C-14)	450	5,730
Iodine-129 (I-129)	0.01	15,700,000
Strontium-90 (Sr-90)	3,690	28.1
Cesium-137 (Cs-137)	15,500	30
Cobalt-60 (Co-60)	20,000	5.27
Plutonium-238 (Pu-238)	7.5	87.74
Plutonium-239 (Pu-239); Plutonium-240 (Pu-240); Plutonium-241 (Pu-241)	4,870	24,065; 6,550; 14.4
Americium-241 (Am-241)	137.5	432

Two hazardous waste disposal areas are located to the north and northwest of the LLRW disposal site and are separated from it by at least 150 feet. These areas were used for the disposal of non-radioactive hazardous chemical waste. The first area accepted waste from 1968 to 1974 and the second area from 1974 to 1983.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) are the primary agencies responsible for regulation of the adjacent hazardous chemical waste sites. The site operator is working with US EPA and IEPA to remediate these sites and the surrounding area.

As part of this remediation effort, a single set of samples was collected during 1988 by SAIC, a US Ecology contractor, and analyzed for radionuclides as well as chemical contaminants. The results of this set of samples indicated extensive contamination of groundwater to the northeast of the LLRW site (SAIC 1988). Groundwater in this area contains tritium (hydrogen-3, or H-3, is a radioactive form of hydrogen that decays via beta emission) as well as a variety of chemical contaminants. Since tritium is chemically identical to non-radioactive hydrogen, it is readily assimilated into water (that is, one or both of the “Hs” in H<sub>2</sub>O can be tritium, a form called “tritiated water”). This causes tritium to be very mobile in the natural environment. Tritium’s half-life is 12.3 years, which means it will persist in the environment for about 100 years.

## Hydrology of the Sheffield LLRW Disposal Site

The Sheffield LLRW site and its surrounding buffer zone are located on rolling glacial terrain. The shallow local aquifer is comprised of saturated glacial sediments and is isolated from the deep regional aquifer by a 450-foot sequence of Pennsylvanian shale bedrock. The piezometric surface of the glacial aquifer generally conforms to topographic drainage systems with gradients nominally trending west to east.

### Northeast Pathway

The primary flow path for radiologically contaminated groundwater begins in a pebbly sand deposit that exists under the northern two-thirds of the disposal site. This relatively permeable unit (Toulon Member of the Glasford Formation) extends to the northeast where it constricts, filling a narrow outwash channel in the



bedrock surface. This narrow channel, filled with deposits of saturated sand and gravel, extends from the northeast portion of the LLRW site to Trout Lake.

Because the northeast pathway is the principal route for contaminants leaving the LLRW site, considerable effort has gone toward understanding radionuclide movement in this area. The routine monitoring wells in this pathway are 563, 575, 577, and 600. The groundwater in these wells emanates from the continuous deposit of relatively permeable sand and gravel that underlies the northern two-thirds of LLRW site. This deposit of coarse-grained soils narrows and extends in a northeasterly direction terminating along the western shore of Trout Lake. The above-cited wells are used to sample contaminated groundwater as it moves through this narrow outwash channel from beneath the LLRW site.

Of the more than 100 groundwater monitoring wells throughout the entire buffer zone, the most highly contaminated are in the northeast pathway. These wells run along a line originating near the eastern edge of the LLRW site and extend about 900 feet in a northeasterly direction.

### **Southwest Pathway**

A second groundwater pathway extends from under the approximate southern one-third of the LLRW site into the valley to the south and southeast, before turning northeast and flowing toward Trout Lake. Unlike the northeast pathway, there is no continuous, spatially concentrated deposit of relatively permeable, coarse-grained soils in the southwest pathway. Because of this, groundwater flow velocities and volumes are relatively reduced, lessening the potential for movement of significant quantities of radiological contamination away from the disposal site. Consequently, areas of contamination are less extensive and contaminant concentrations are significantly less than those observed in the more permeable northeast pathway. Like in the northeast pathway, the vast majority of radiological contamination moving along this pathway ultimately discharges into Trout Lake.

The routine monitoring wells in this pathway are 512, 525, 566, 567, 574, 602, H, and TB. These wells are located in the buffer zone between the southwest corner of the LLRW site and the small stream (South Creek) located about 300 feet farther to the southeast. Wells 604, 606, and 607 slightly south of the southwest pathway are monitored to ensure that groundwater contamination from the site is not encroaching upon the buffer zone boundary.

### **Settlement Agreement**

In 1979, site operator US Ecology attempted to abandon the LLRW site, unilaterally terminating its US Nuclear Regulatory Commission and IDPH licenses and state lease. This led to investigations which revealed that there were faulty trench caps. Both state and federal regulators objected to the unilateral terminations, arguing that the site operator must first safely close the site before terminating either of the licenses. This resulted in both federal and state litigation. The federal litigation was administratively argued before the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, which eventually ruled against the operator on all counts.

The state's complaint was argued before the Bureau County Circuit Court. After ten years of negotiations, in May 1988, the State of Illinois and US Ecology came to an agreement and the litigation was resolved in the form of a settlement agreement known as the Sheffield Agreed Order (Agreed Order).

The Agreed Order specified what the site operator must do to safely close the site and assure its continuing safety into the future. Provisions and consequences of the agreement have had a significant impact on the scope of the monitoring program. The closure plan for the site has four basic parts:

- The operator agreed to install a new, low-permeability clay cap over all the waste trenches. The purpose of the cap is to significantly reduce the amount of radioactive material moving away from the site, reducing the potential for movement of radioactivity beyond the buffer zone.
- The operator agreed to purchase a buffer zone around the site. The 196-acre buffer zone is designed to contain, delay, and dilute any contaminants leaching from the waste. This helps to ensure that any discharges beyond the buffer zone are below the limits for release into unrestricted areas.
- Fences surrounding this zone were to be installed and maintained by the operator (See Figure A-1 in Appendix A).
- The operator agreed to monitor and maintain the site and buffer zone until 1998, as well as establish a long-term care fund to pay for IEMA-OHS (formerly IDNS) maintenance and monitoring beyond 1998.

If radionuclides are discovered outside the buffer zone in concentrations equal to or exceeding the limits for release to unrestricted areas (see Table 2), the operator must remedy the situation at its expense or pay the state an additional \$1.9 million.

**Table 2. Trigger Limits in Water for Selected Radionuclides**

Trigger Limits in Water for Selected Radionuclides Per the Settlement Agreement of 1988		
Radionuclide	Half-Life	Limit in Water (picocuries per liter)
H-3	12.35	3,000,000
C-14	5,730	800,000
I-129	15,700,000	60
Sr-90	29.12	300
Cs-137	30	20,000
Co-60	5.27	50,000
Pu-238	87.74	5,000
Pu-239	24,065	5,000
Am-241	432	4,000

In 1989, a new cap consisting of 4.5 feet of highly compacted clay and 6 inches of vegetated topsoil was installed. The cap is designed to significantly reduce the amount of precipitation that can infiltrate the trenches and mobilize the waste. As part of the effort to install the cap, several onsite monitoring wells, sump risers, and piezometers adjacent to the waste trenches were sealed and are no longer accessible. The new cap and its immediately surrounding area are inspected regularly by IEMA-OHS and US Ecology personnel for proper vegetative cover and evidence of erosion or burrowing animals. As part of the settlement agreement, the operator has committed to immediate repairs to damaged areas.

In 2008, IEMA-OHS had the cap surveyed to estimate if subsidence is occurring over the trench area and to assess if precipitation will drain from the site or pond on the surface. The survey concluded subsidence, if any, was minimal and the cap is draining as expected.

A second cap survey was completed in 2017. The results of the 2017 survey concluded that there was some subsidence over Trench 18 that could affect drainage. Repair of the subsidence at Trench 18, found during the

2017 cap survey, was conducted in the fall of 2019. Repairs consisted of filling the affected area with topsoil and re-seeding with grass seed for top cover.

Additional minor subsidence on Trench 18 and Trench 14A was discovered in April 2021, with repairs completed the following month. The remainder of the cap shows little to no subsidence and appears to be draining as expected.

The Agreed Order defined terms that are only applicable to the Sheffield LLRW site, such as a “signaling event”. A “signaling event” is defined as the occurrence within the Buffer Zone of any one of several events described in detail in the Agreed Order. In 1990, IDNS declared a “signaling event” because sampling and analyses detected that tritium had exited Trout Lake and the Buffer Zone Boundary. While the declaration of a signaling event does not indicate a threat to public health and safety, it serves as an official notice to the operator that events have occurred that may require attention and remedial action.

In accordance with the Agreed Order, US Ecology was required to meet specified financial conditions or post letters of credit. US Ecology did not meet the financial tests and did not post the required letters of credit in either 1996 or 1997. Due to US Ecology’s breach of the Agreed Order, in November 1997 the state brought suit in Bureau County to require US Ecology to remain at the site and continue to provide site maintenance after May 1998. In April 1998, the Court ruled that US Ecology was in breach of the agreement and could not turn the site over to the state in May 1998. The court encouraged the parties to settle remaining issues. The parties entered into an addendum to the 1988 agreement called the 1999 First Supplement, which required US Ecology to remain at the site until it has satisfied the financial conditions of the agreement, modified some site monitoring requirements, and provided for transfer of private insurance for the site. Pursuant to the First Supplement, US Ecology satisfied all its financial conditions in June 2001, and at that time the state took ownership of the LLRW site. US Ecology remains responsible for certain remedial actions at the facility should any become necessary. US Ecology’s liability for such an occurrence is limited to \$1.9 million and expires in 2038. The state may take possession of the buffer zone at any time for a nominal fee but must take ownership when the Agreed Order expires.

## Tritium Migration

With historical failure of the individual trench caps, subsidence, and water in the trenches, it could be expected that leachate migration might ensue. IDPH began monitoring the Sheffield site in 1967, and when the opportunity arose in the form of a study proposed by the ISGS to evaluate possible migration from the non-radioactive chemical waste site to the west, IDPH requested that the study ascertain whether chemical pollution from the “old” chemical site had entered state land and whether horizontal migration of radioactive waste occurred in the disposal trenches. In 1981, verifiable tritium was found offsite and off US Ecology property in Well 563, leading to the idea of the buffer zone. Tritium was migrating across the site in concentrations that were measurable but well below levels considered to be a threat to public health. As a result of the discovery of migrating tritium, geology and hydrology studies were performed by both the ISGS (Heigold and Larson, 1985) and the USGS (Foster et al., 1984).

## IEMA-OHS Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program

The IEMA-OHS Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program for the Sheffield LLRW site is designed to evaluate the environment in general and site performance specifically by monitoring the movement, or lack of movement, of radionuclides, and subsequently determine any potential for public exposure. Program activities consist of sample collection and laboratory analysis, as well as review and analysis of the resulting data. Sample

collection includes obtaining samples from both on-site locations (including the site and the buffer zone), and off-site locations (such as creeks or streams beyond the buffer zone and public water supplies in the area). On-site and off-site monitoring locations are shown in Appendix A.

Sample results are compared to applicable trigger or regulatory limits established in the Settlement Agreement, drinking water and groundwater standards, data collected from a background reference sampling location, as well as to historical data collected from the site. Drinking and groundwater standards are regulated by the US EPA and 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 D and E.

## Sampling and Monitoring Activities

### On-Site Groundwater Sampling

Since the waste at the Sheffield LLRW site is buried in shallow earthen trenches, the major emphasis of the environmental monitoring program involves the sampling and analysis of groundwater. IEMA-OHS monitors groundwater through wells installed around the disposal cap and in the buffer zone.

#### Routine Sampling

Samples are collected and analyzed quarterly from the following locations:

<i>Well 150</i>	<i>Well 511</i>	<i>Well 512</i>	<i>Well 513</i>	<i>Well 515</i>	<i>Well 516</i>	<i>Well 525</i>
<i>Well 563</i>	<i>Well 566</i>	<i>Well 567</i>	<i>Well 570</i>	<i>Well 574</i>	<i>Well 575</i>	<i>Well 577</i>
<i>Well 600</i>	<i>Well 602</i>	<i>Well 604</i>	<i>Well 606</i>	<i>Well 607</i>	<i>Well H</i>	<i>Well I</i>
<i>Well J</i>	<i>Well M</i>	<i>Well TB</i>				

### On-Site Surface Water Sampling

The vast majority of groundwater in both major pathways from the disposal site discharges into Trout Lake. Concentrations of radionuclides found at the different surface water sampling locations depend on the concentration of water from the springs, the amount of runoff from surrounding areas, the volume of lake discharge to the Lawson Creek tributary, and the amount of ice on the lake. Samples are collected and analyzed quarterly from the following locations:

<i>Trout Lake A</i>	<i>Trout Lake C</i>	<i>Trout Lake D</i>	<i>South Creek</i>
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### Off-Site Surface Water Sampling

Off-site water samples are collected and analyzed to ensure that radionuclides originating from the Sheffield LLRW disposal site have not migrated into off-site surface water sources. Samples are collected quarterly from the following locations:

<i>Lawson Creek*</i>	<i>Lorenson Farm Creek</i>
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\* Outflow from Trout Lake moves along an unnamed tributary of Lawson Creek into the creek itself. Lawson Creek monitoring results are important because they represent the only contaminated surface water flow path crossing the buffer zone boundary.

## Public Water Supply and Private Well Sampling

Although public water supplies (PWS) and private wells are not impacted as a result of site conditions, nor are they expected to be, samples are collected and screened from these locations to reassure that there is no impact to local water supplies. Samples are collected quarterly from the following locations:

### Public Water Supplies

*Sheffield PWS*    *Mineral PWS*    *Neponset PWS*

### Private Wells

*On-Site Lunchroom Tap*    *Pencock Hill*

## Sediment Sampling

Sediment samples are collected from three sampling locations during the second and third quarters of the year. Sediment sampling is conducted to identify contaminants that have settled out of solution or suspension and, therefore, cannot be identified through water sampling, as well as to determine the extent of long-lived radionuclide accumulation within the aquatic environment. This accumulation reflects the long-term movement of radiological contaminants through the aquatic pathways.

## Vegetation Sampling

Vegetation samples are collected from two sampling locations during the second and third quarters of the year and analyzed for radionuclides that may have been transported from the environment and incorporated into or on plant tissue.

## Air Sampling

Air particulate samples are collected by a continuously running low-volume air sampler located near the cap. Particulate filter samples are exchanged and analyzed weekly.

## Direct Radiation Monitoring

Unlike the environmental samples described above, dosimeters do not provide information on what radionuclides are found in the environment. Instead, dosimeters provide a direct measurement of the total dose produced by all sources of gamma radiation, including naturally occurring radionuclides and cosmic rays. A network of thirteen optically stimulated luminescent dosimeters (OSLs) is arrayed around the Sheffield LLRW site and are exchanged and analyzed quarterly.

## Background Reference Sampling Locations

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 sampling location for water, sediment, and vegetation samples. Air monitoring stations in Springfield, Marion, and West Chicago, Illinois are used for background monitoring locations for air samples. To establish “background” radiation levels, samples are collected and analyzed utilizing the same procedures and methodologies used for the Sheffield LLRW site samples.

Results for background samples can be found in Appendix E.

## Sampling and Monitoring Adjustments

No sampling and monitoring adjustments were made during the 2023 reporting year.

## General Sampling and Monitoring 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.

## Laboratory Analysis

Sediment, vegetation, water, and air samples are analyzed by the IEMA-OHS Radiochemistry Laboratory located in Springfield, Illinois. The laboratory uses standard published radioanalytical procedures and participates in semi-annual proficiency testing programs through Environmental Resource Associates, an accredited proficiency testing provider, and the United States Department of Energy (US DOE) Radiological and Environmental Science Laboratory's Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP). OSLS are analyzed by IEMA-OHS's Radiological Field Services (RFS) staff using a Landauer – In Light System Auto Reader. A general description of each analysis performed is provided below.

### Gross Alpha/Beta Analysis

Since the radionuclides in the disposal trenches emit either alpha or beta particles, water and air samples are analyzed for total alpha and beta radioactivity. This analysis provides a good method of screening samples for the presence of radioactive material.

- All air samples are analyzed for gross alpha/beta concentration. Samples are analyzed by gas proportional counting.
- Gross alpha/beta analysis is performed on water samples at least once per year from each routine sampling location. Samples are analyzed by liquid scintillation counting.

### Tritium and C-14 Analysis

Tritium and C-14 emit low energy beta particles. Their beta energies are too low to be detected by ordinary analytical methodologies for evaluating gross beta activity. To measure the concentration of tritium and C-14, water samples are analyzed using liquid scintillation counting, a technique that is capable of measuring beta emissions at very low energies and very low concentrations.

- All routinely collected water samples are analyzed for tritium concentration.
- C-14 analysis is performed on water samples at least once per year from each routine sampling location.

### 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. Total strontium analysis is performed by isolating the strontium from the matrix using a chemical separation method and then counting the samples using a gas proportional counter.

Total strontium analysis is performed on water samples at least once per year from each routine sampling location.

## Gamma Spectroscopy Analysis

Gamma emitting radionuclides Am-241, Co-60, and Cs-137 are analyzed using a high-purity germanium detector in a process called gamma spectroscopy, which allows the identification of individual radionuclides.

- Gamma spectroscopy analysis is performed on water samples at least once per year from each routine sampling location.

Gamma spectroscopy analysis is performed on all vegetation and sediment samples.

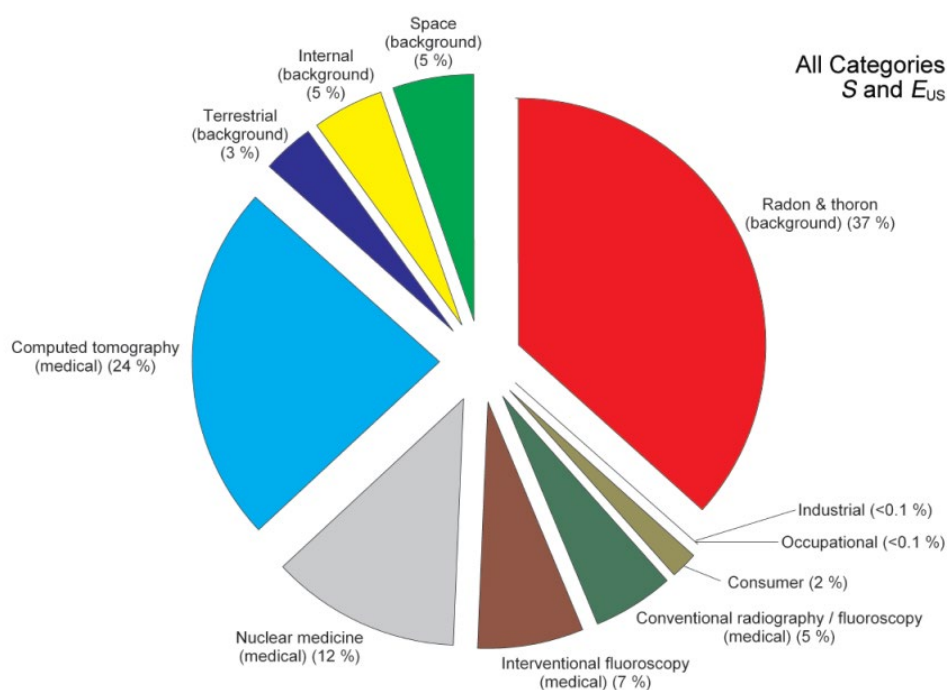
Note- Historically, environmental sediment samples contain Cesium-137 concentrations ranging between 0.1 – 0.2 picocurie per gram (pCi/g) as a result of atmospheric nuclear weapons testing. However, studies have shown that Cesium-137 concentrations of 1.0 pCi/g or higher are possible.

## Optically Stimulated Luminescence Analysis

OSLs are analyzed by RFS staff using a Landauer – In Light System Auto Reader. Results found in Appendix D- Table D.17 are expressed as the average milliroentgen (mR) per quarter and are also calculated to the approximate mR per year that would have been accrued by an individual at that location for an entire year.

The ambient gamma results can be compared to the average annual radiation exposure to an individual of 620 mR/year from various sources (according to the 2009 National Council on Radiation Protection's (NCRP) Report 160). Approximately 8% (49.6 mR/year) of that exposure is from terrestrial and cosmic radiation (background radiation), Figure 2.

Figure 2. Sources of Radiation Exposure to Man



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(<http://NCRPpublications.org>)

## Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC)

All analytical methods have limitations: amounts that are just too small to be detected. Each measurement technique has its own minimum detectable concentration (MDC) which is the smallest quantity of radioactive material per unit volume that can be detected reliably. An MDC is a function of the limitations of the nuclear counting equipment, the volume/weight of sample used, chemical separation techniques, and ambient natural background radiation present in the laboratory. The MDC is an “a priori” measure of these limitations – 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 analysis in water is 200 picocuries per liter (pCi/L), given a sample with a tritium concentration of 200 pCi/L, tritium would be detected approximately 95 times out of 100. Samples with concentrations less than 200 pCi/L could be detected, but with less certainty. Conversely, samples with concentrations higher than 200 pCi/L would be more likely to be detected, approaching 100% as concentrations increase.

## Analysis Adjustments

- No analytical adjustments during the 2023 sampling year.



# Radiological Environmental Sampling and Monitoring Results

## On-Site Groundwater Sampling Results

### Gross Alpha/Beta Results

Gross alpha/beta results for on-site groundwater samples are compared to historical data collected from the site. Analytical results are shown in Table D.1.

Results indicate that several sampling locations had gross alpha and/or gross beta concentrations above the established MDC. Results above MDC at these locations are consistent with historical data and are expected due to the sampling locations' proximity to the known contamination plume.

### Tritium Results

Tritium results for on-site groundwater samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Tables D.3.

Routine sampling results indicate that wells sampled within the Northeast and Southeast pathways had tritium concentrations above the established MDCs. Concentrations above MDC are expected for these sampling locations due to the flow of water through the pathways away from the disposal site and are consistent with historical data. The general trend in routine sampling in tritium concentrations found on-site is decreasing.

Tritium results for all routine on-site groundwater sampling locations were consistent with historical data. All 2023 results were below the 3,000,000 pCi/L trigger limit set in the Agreed Order.

Appendix B provides a graphical depiction of tritium (H-3) results from routine on-site groundwater sampling locations. The graphs include historical results for those sites, which are included to display the overall trends of tritium concentration over time. Additionally, the graphs show the MDC and the highest recorded tritium concentration as a percentage of the samples respective trigger limit (3,000,000 pCi/L).

### C-14 Results

C-14 results for on-site groundwater samples are compared to historical data, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Tables D.5.

Routine sampling results indicate the presence of C-14 in concentrations above the established MDC in several on-site wells within the known contamination plumes along the Northeast or Southeast groundwater pathways and on or near the disposal site cap. Concentrations of C-14 above the set MDC in these areas are known to exist and are consistent with historical data.

All 2023 results were below the 800,000 pCi/L trigger limit set in the Agreed Order.

### Total Strontium Results

Total strontium results for on-site groundwater samples are compared to historical data, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.7.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

### Gamma Spectrometry Results

Gamma spectrometry results (Am-241, Co-60, and Cs-137) for on-site groundwater samples are compared to historical data, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.9.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

## On-Site Surface Water Sampling Results

### Gross Alpha/Beta Results

Gross alpha/beta results for on-site surface water samples are compared to historical data collected from the site and to sample data collected from the background reference location. Analytical results are shown in Table D.1.

Results indicate that all three Trout Lake sampling locations had gross beta concentrations above the set MDCs; occasional sample results with gross alpha and/or gross beta concentrations above the MDC are consistent with historical data. South Creek sampling results were below the MDC.

### Tritium Results

Tritium results for on-site surface water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.3.

Results indicate tritium concentrations above the established MDC at all Trout Lake sampling locations. Concentrations above the MDC are expected at these sampling locations due to the flow of water through the groundwater pathways into Trout Lake and are consistent with historical data. South Creek sampling results were below the MDC. All on-site surface water results were below the 3,000,000 pCi/L trigger limit set in the Agreed Order.

Appendix B provides a graphical depiction of tritium results from on-site water sampling locations. The graphs display historical results for each sampling location and their overall trend in tritium concentration over time. Additionally, the graphs show the MDC and the highest recorded tritium concentration as a percentage of the samples respective trigger limit (3,000,000 pCi/L).

### C-14 Results

C-14 results for on-site surface water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.5.

Results for Trout Lake D indicate C-14 concentrations above the established MDC. Concentrations above the MDC are expected at this sampling location due to the flow of water through the groundwater pathways into Trout Lake and are consistent with historical data.

## Total Strontium Results

Total Strontium results for on-site surface water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.7.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

## Gamma Spectroscopy Results

Gamma spectroscopy results (Am-241, Co-60, and Cs-137) for on-site surface water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.9.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

## Off-Site Water Sampling Results

### Gross Alpha/Beta Results

Gross alpha/beta results for off-site water samples are compared to historical data collected from the site, sample data collected from the background reference location as well as to US EPA Drinking Water Standards. Analytical results are shown in Table D.2.

Results above the MDC for gross alpha and/or gross beta were seen in samples collected from Mineral PWS, Neponset PWS, the Lunchroom Tap, and Pencock Hill. Mineral and Neponset public water systems are supplied through groundwater aquifers, the Lunchroom Tap and Pencock Hill through a private groundwater well. There are no treatment technologies for the removal of radium used at any of these locations. Therefore, it is likely that the increase in gross alpha/beta concentration is a result of naturally occurring radioactive materials in the water supply.

Gross beta results for the samples collected from Lorensen Farm Creek and Lawson Creek were above the established MDC. Lorensen Farm Creek results were consistent with concentrations seen historically at this location as well as concentrations at the background reference locations. The gross beta result for Lawson Creek was higher than historical concentrations seen at this location as well as at background reference locations. There are no trigger limits established for gross beta concentrations in the Agreed Order. However, the concentration of the sample collected from Lawson Creek is well below the 50 pCi/L gross beta screening level the US EPA has set for drinking water to determine compliance with the 4 mrem/yr beta emitter limit. IEMA-OHS will continue to sample, monitor, and track results from these locations.

Sheffield PWS sample results were below MDC for gross alpha and beta.

### Tritium Results

Tritium results for off-site water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order, as well as to drinking water and groundwater standards established by the US EPA and IEPA. 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) both set the limit for tritium in groundwater at 20,000 pCi/L. Analytical results are shown in Table D.4.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDC.

Appendix C provides a graphical depiction of tritium (H-3) results from off-site water sampling locations. The graphs include historical results for those sites, which are included to display the overall trends of tritium concentration over time. Additionally, the graphs show the MDC and the highest recorded tritium concentration as a percentage of the samples respective regulatory limit (20,000 pCi/L).

### C-14 Results

C-14 results for off-site water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.6.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

### Total Strontium Results

Total Strontium results for off-site water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.8.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

### Gamma Results

Gamma spectroscopy results (Am-241, Co-60, and Cs-137) for off-site water samples are compared to historical data, data collected from the background reference location, as well as to the trigger limits established in the Agreed Order. Analytical results are shown in Table D.10.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

### Sediment Sampling Results

Sediment sample results are compared to historical data collected from the site and to sample data collected from the background reference location. Analytical results are shown in Tables D.11 and D.12.

A 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter sample from South Creek was not collected due to the creek being dry.

Cesium-137 concentrations greater than the established MDC were detected in both on-site and off-site sampling locations. Results seen are consistent with concentrations historically found from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing. All other gamma spectroscopy results for sediment samples were below the established MDC.

### Vegetation Sampling Results

Vegetation sample results are compared to historical data collected from the site and to sample data collected from the background reference location. Analytical results are shown in Table D.13.

Results indicate no concentrations above the established MDCs.

## Air Sampling Results

Air sampling results are compared to historical data collected from the site and to sample data collected from the background reference locations. Analytical results are shown in Table D.14.

Results are consistent with historical data and data collected from the background reference area.

## Direct Radiation Results

OSL results are compared to historical data collected from the site and to sample data collected from the background reference location. Analytical results are shown in Table D.15.

Results are consistent with historical data and data collected from the background reference area.

## Results Interpretation or Limit Adjustments

No changes or adjustments to result interpretations during the 2023 reporting year.

## Summary

Due to the original design of the disposal site, the flow of groundwater away from the site, and the radionuclides disposed of; the presence of radiological contamination at the disposal site and within the buffer zone is known to exist and is expected.

In 2023, contaminants from the site were observed in groundwater collected on-site, as well as within groundwater and surface water collected from the buffer zone. Detectable concentrations of tritium were observed at many on-site sampling locations, with wells located along the groundwater pathways containing the highest concentrations. C-14 concentrations above the MDC were detected in some on-site monitoring wells. Gross alpha and gross beta concentrations above the established MDC were seen intermittently in water samples but were consistent with historical data.

Gross alpha and gross beta concentrations above the established MDC were seen at some off-site locations. The elevated concentrations in public and private water supplies are likely due to naturally occurring radioactive materials in the groundwater since tritium, carbon-14, strontium, and gamma concentrations in off-site samples were all below the established MDCs. Sample results from Lorensen Farm Creek and Lawson Creek demonstrated gross beta results above the established MDC. Lorensen Farm Creek results were consistent with background and concentrations that have historically been seen in samples from this site. However, sample results from Lawson Creek were higher than the established MDC, as well as the concentrations seen historically and at the background reference location.

All 2023 water sample results were well below the trigger limits set forth in the Agreed Order and listed in Table 2 of this report.

Gamma results from vegetation sampling indicated no concentrations above the established MDCs. Cs-137 results above the established MDC were seen in both on-site and off-site sediment samples; however, the results seen were consistent with concentrations historically found from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing.

Results from air sampling were comparable to those seen at background air sampling locations in Springfield, Marion, and West Chicago, Illinois. Direct radiation measurements were comparable to historical levels found at the LLRW site.

All on-site results from IEMA-OHS's Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program at the Sheffield LLRW site were consistent with historical data and expected contamination levels. A gross beta result was discovered off-site at Lawson Creek which was greater than the established Minimum Detectable Concentration (MDC) as well as historical results for that site. There are no trigger limits established for gross beta concentrations in the Agreed Order. However, the concentration of the sample collected from Lawson Creek is well below the 50 pCi/L gross beta screening level the US EPA has set for drinking water to determine compliance with the 4 mrem/yr beta emitter limit.

IEMA-OHS's Office of Nuclear Safety will continue to monitor the environs of, and evaluate its radiological environmental monitoring program for, the Sheffield LLRW site 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  
Maps of IEMA-OHS Monitoring Locations

Figure A-1. Sheffield Site and Approximate Groundwater Pathways



Figure A-2. Sheffield On-Site Sampling Locations





Figure A-3. Sheffield OSL Monitoring Locations

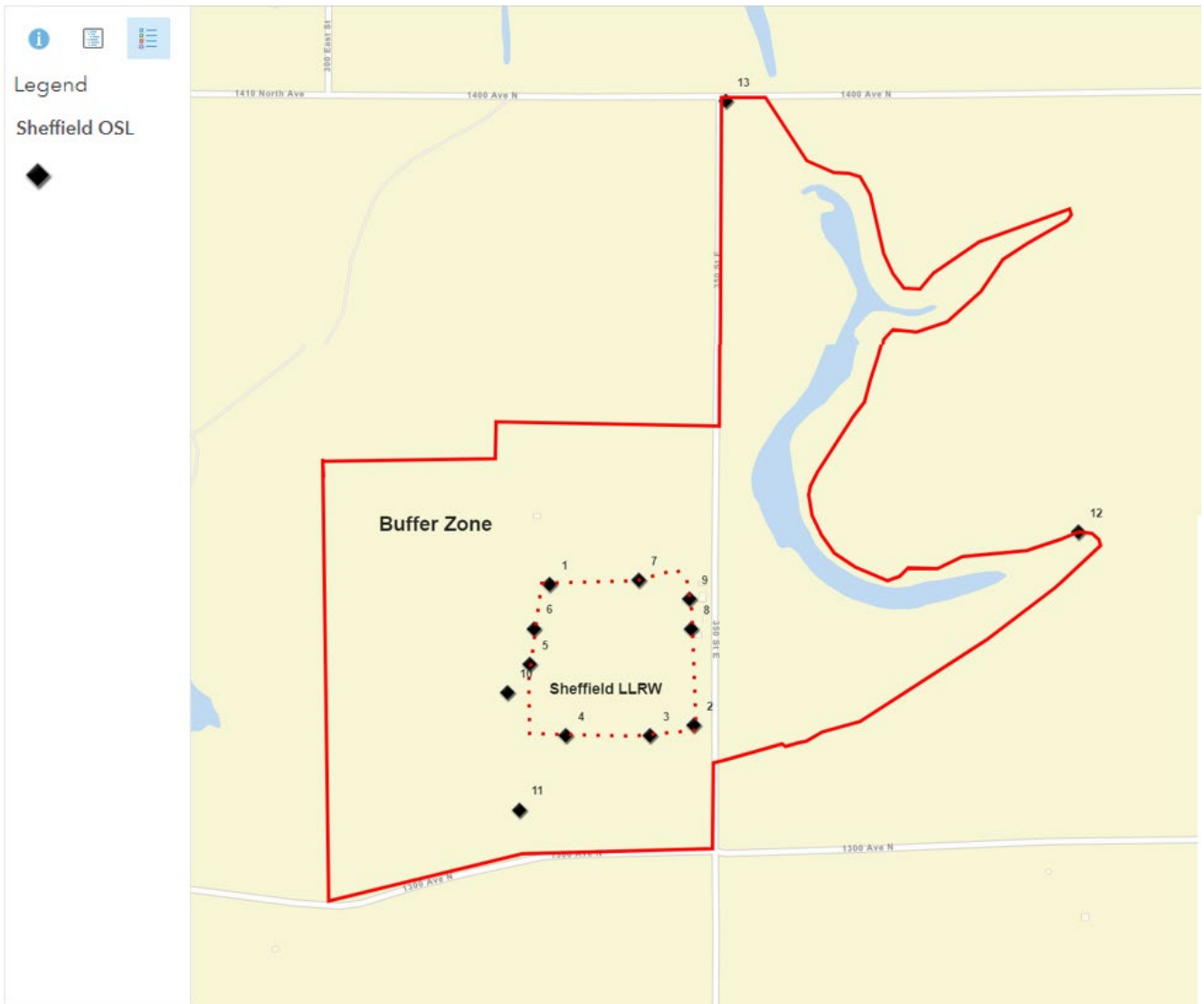


Figure A-4. Sheffield Off-Site Monitoring Locations

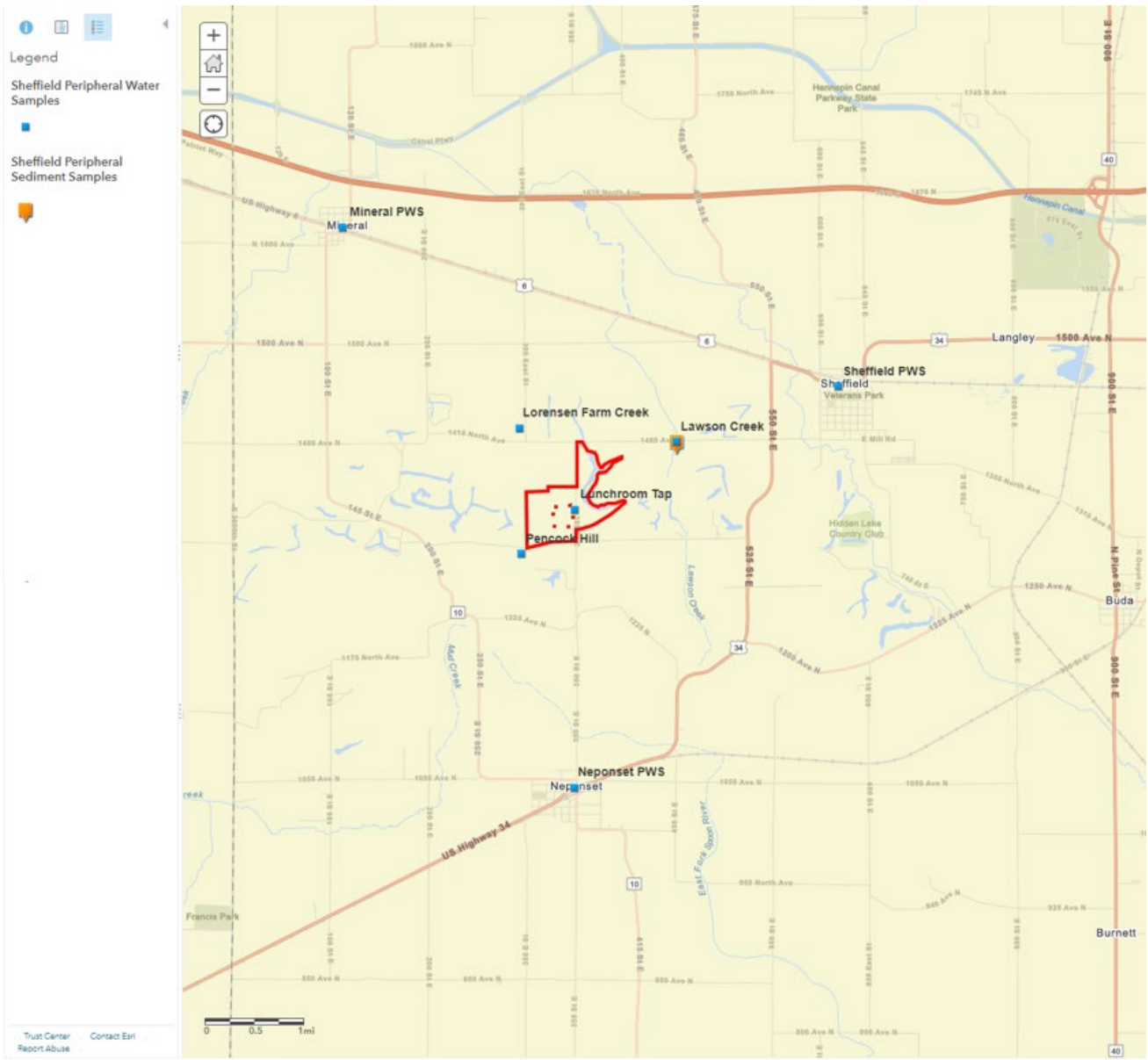
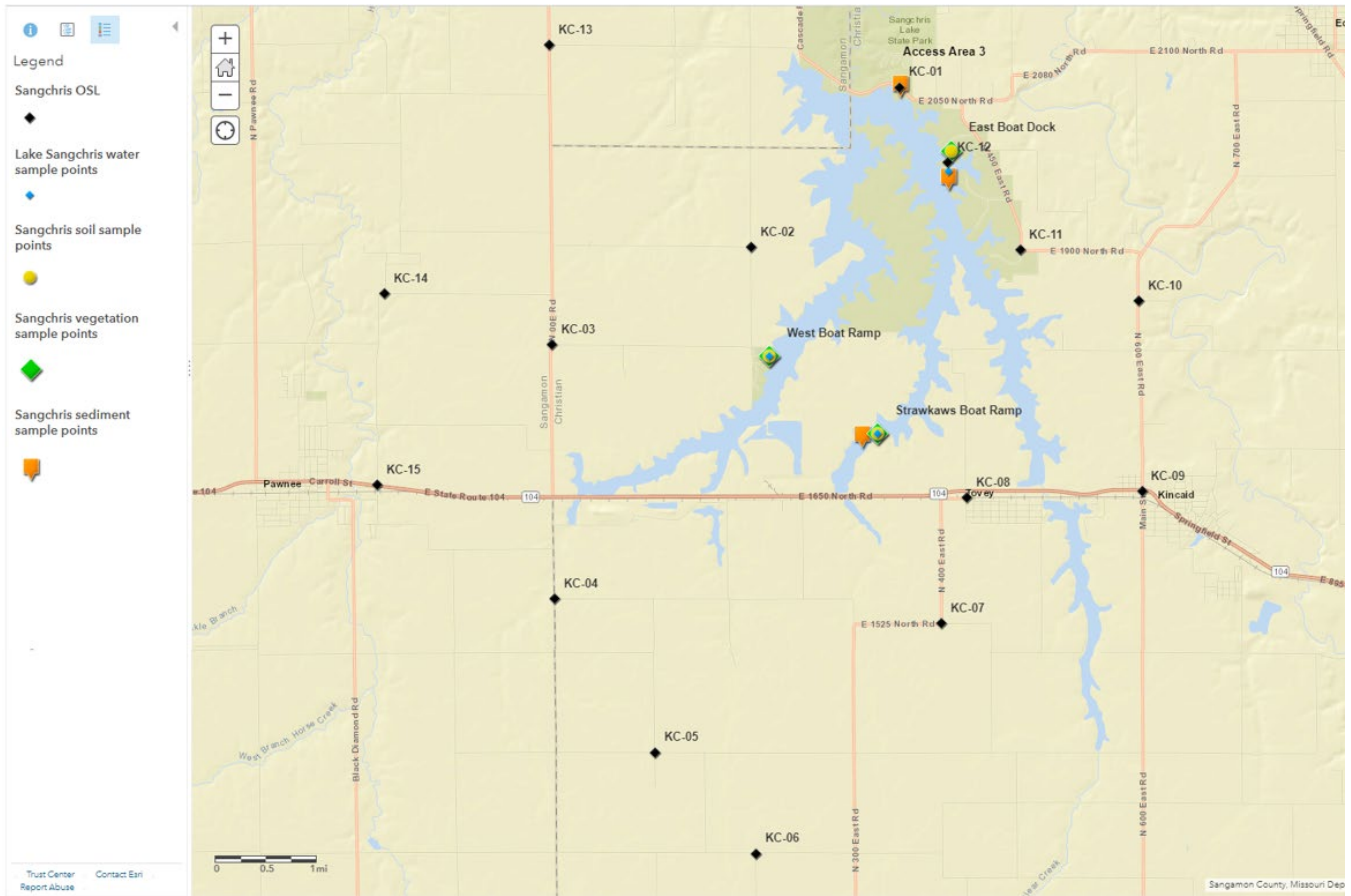


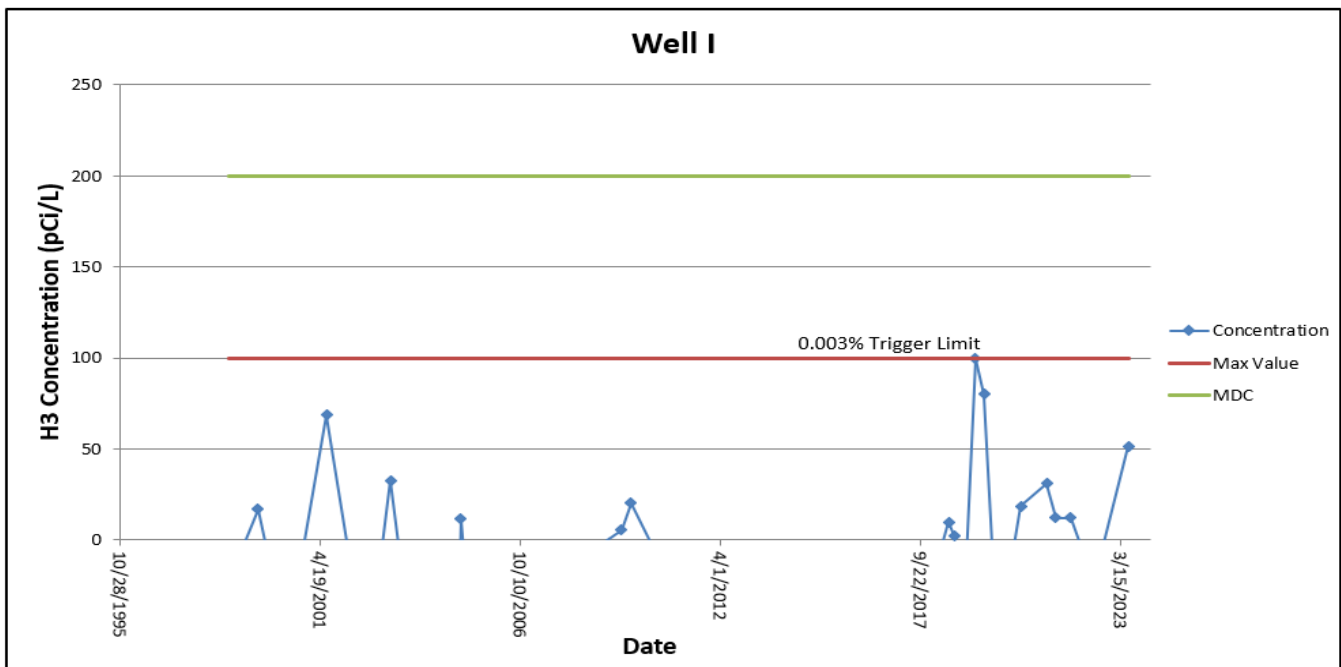
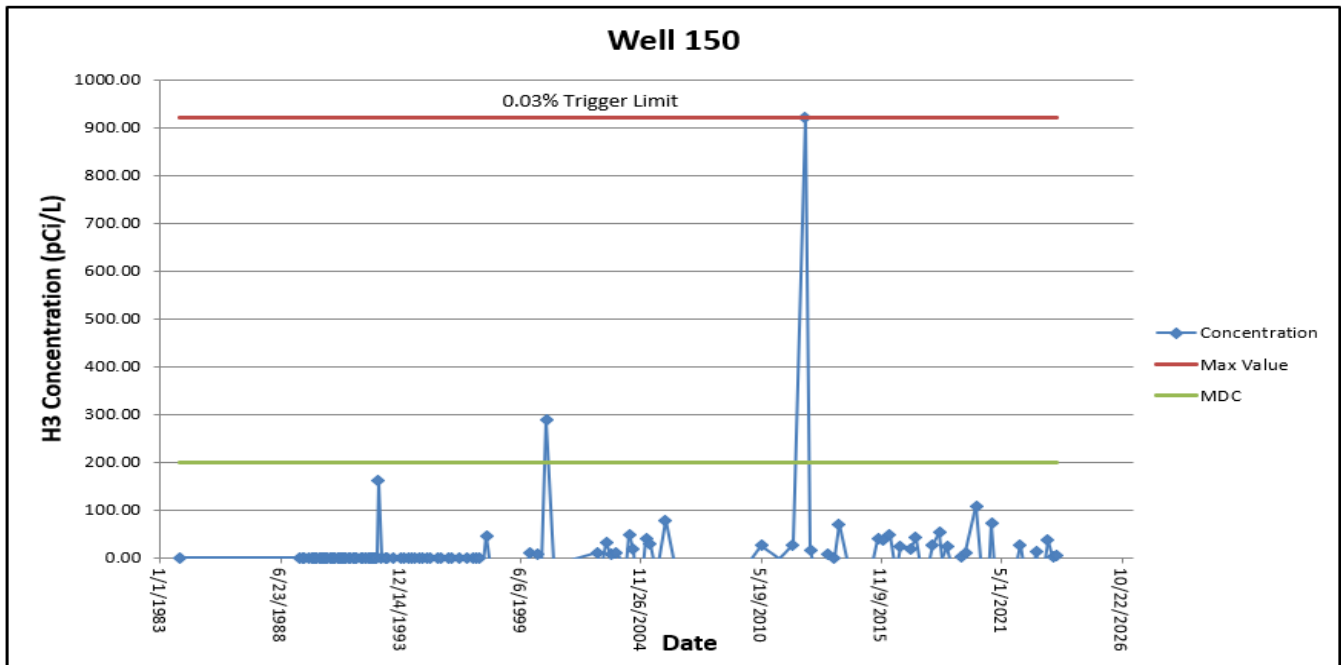
Figure A-5. Sangchris Lake State Park near Kincaid, Illinois

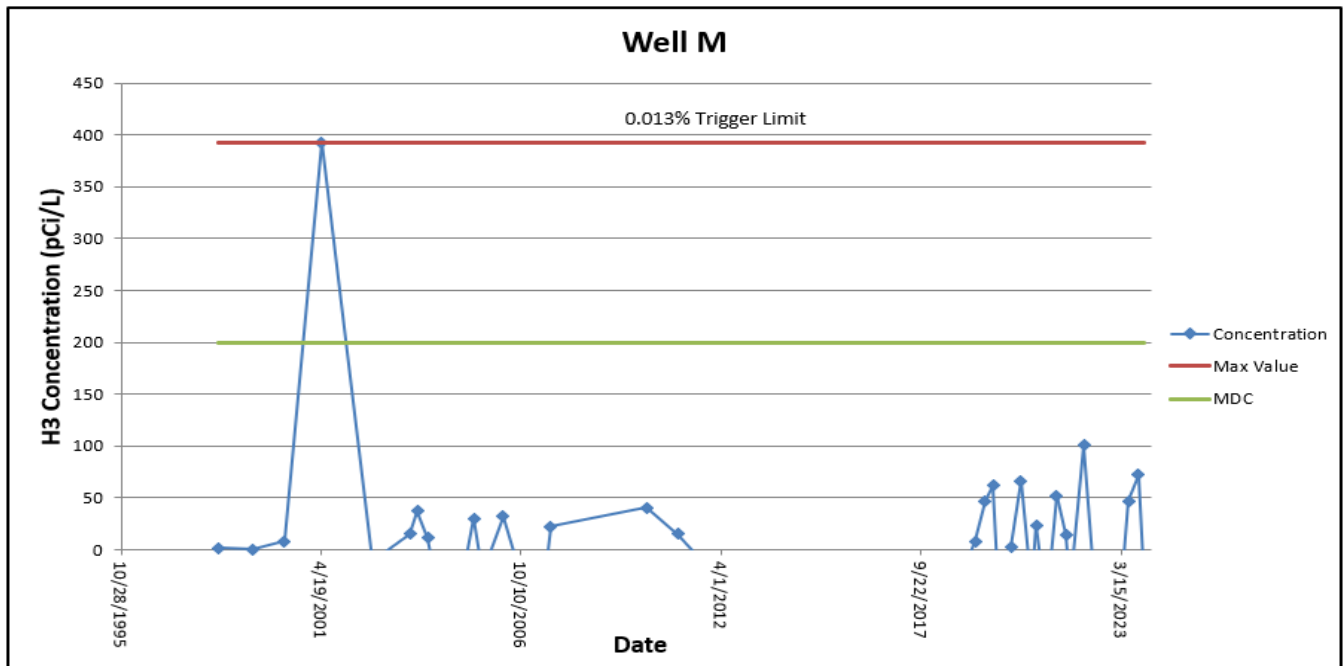
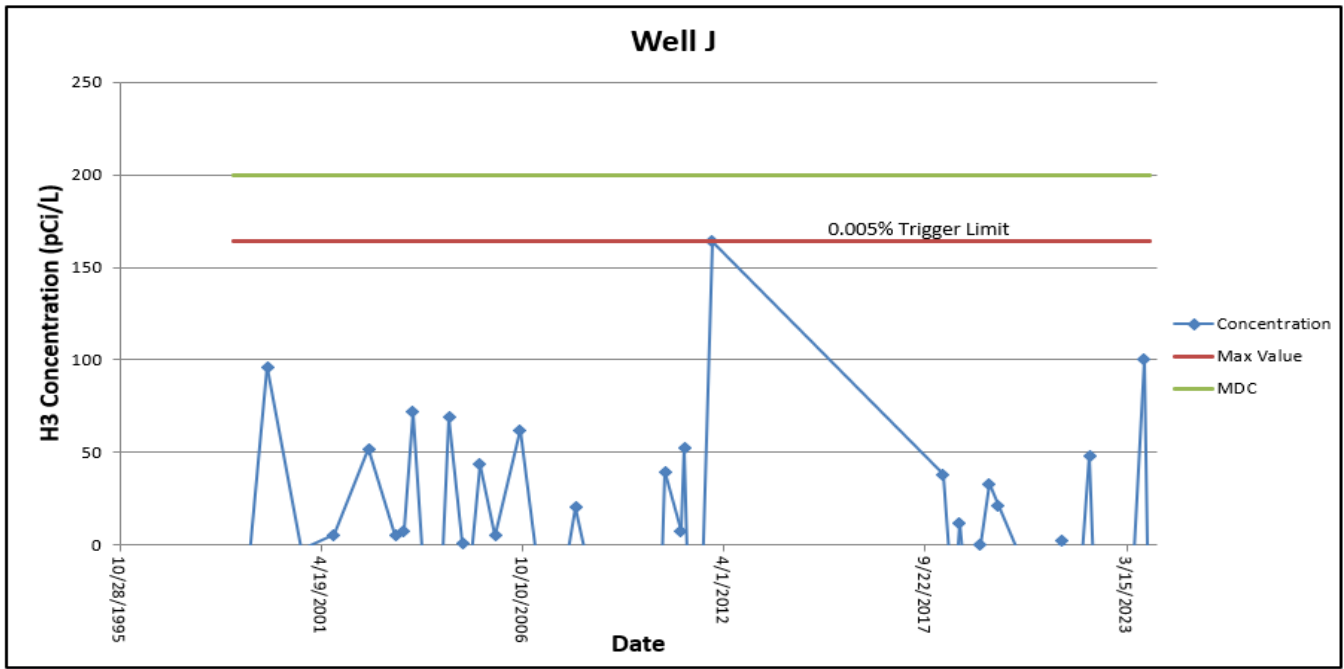


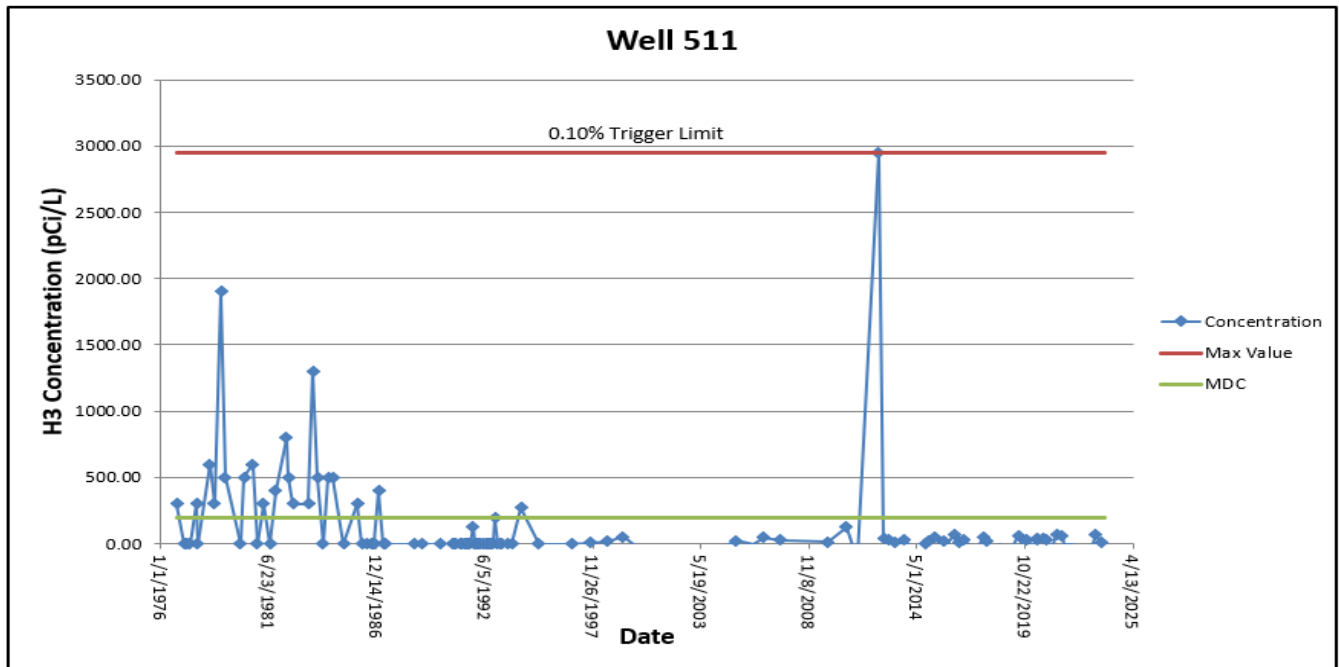
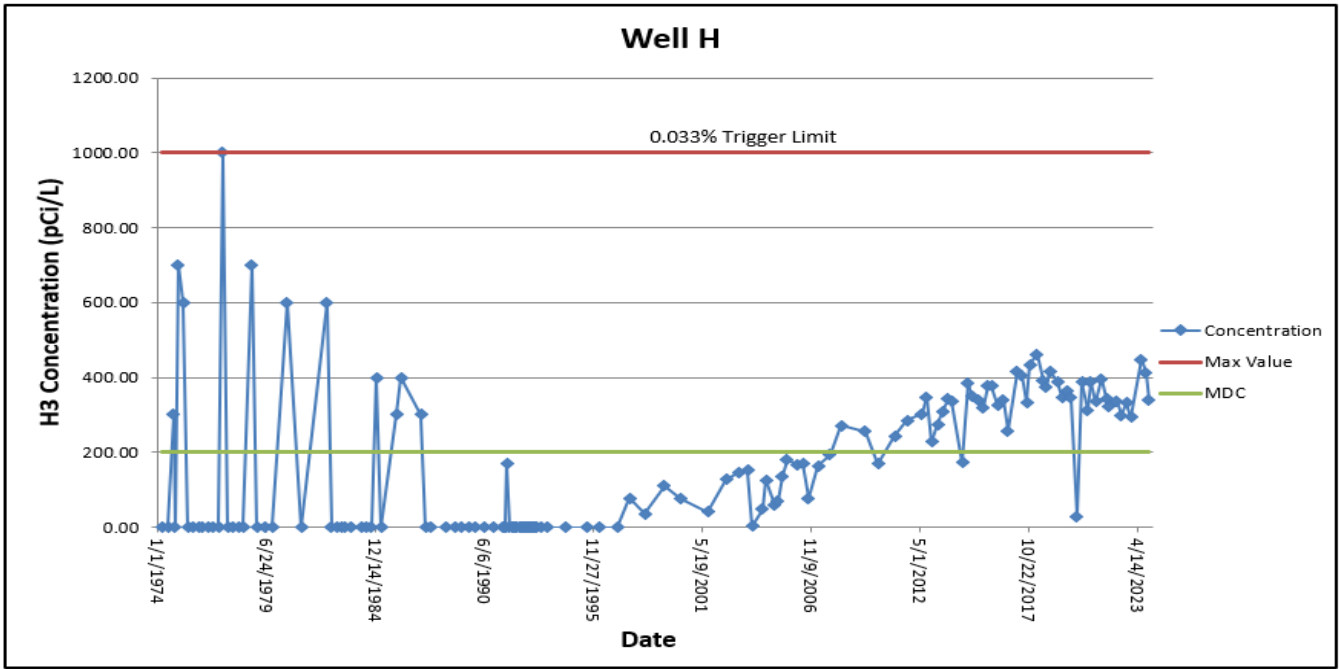
## Appendix B

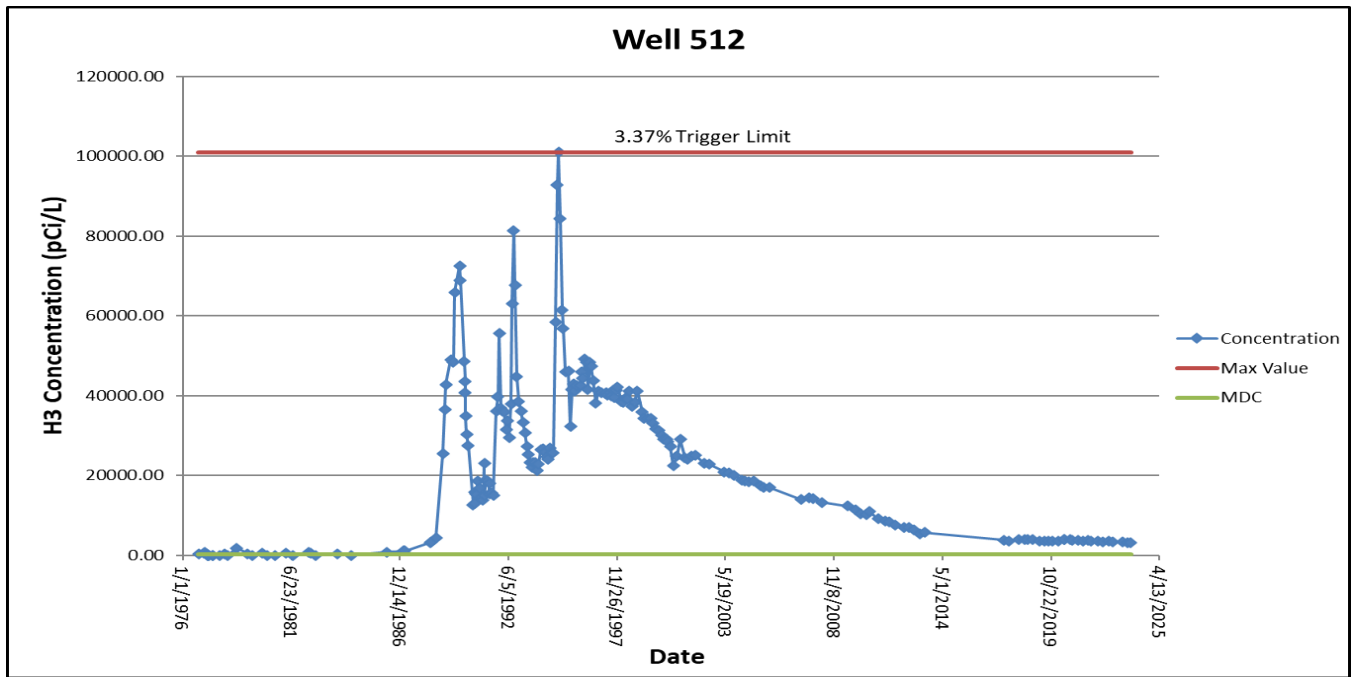
### Trending Graphs for Tritium (H-3) in On-Site Water Samples

(Max value compared to Agree Order Trigger Limit of 3,000,000 pCi/L; MDC represented at 200 pCi/L to account for normal fluctuations)

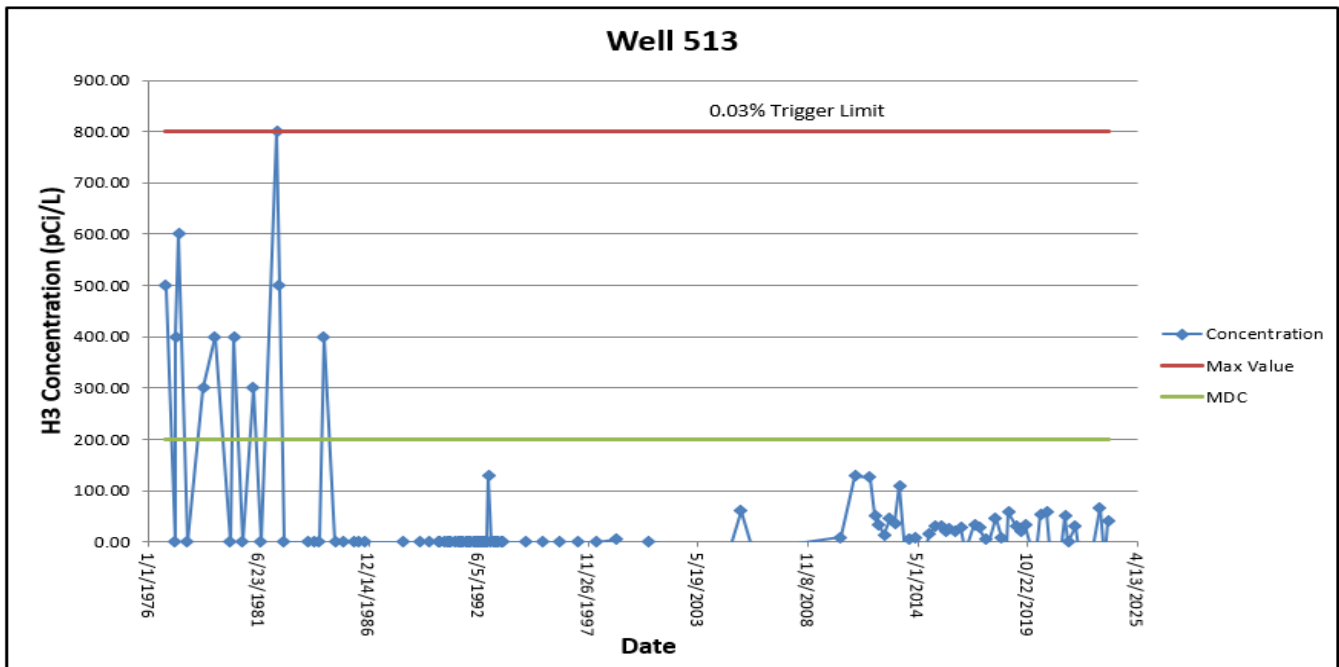


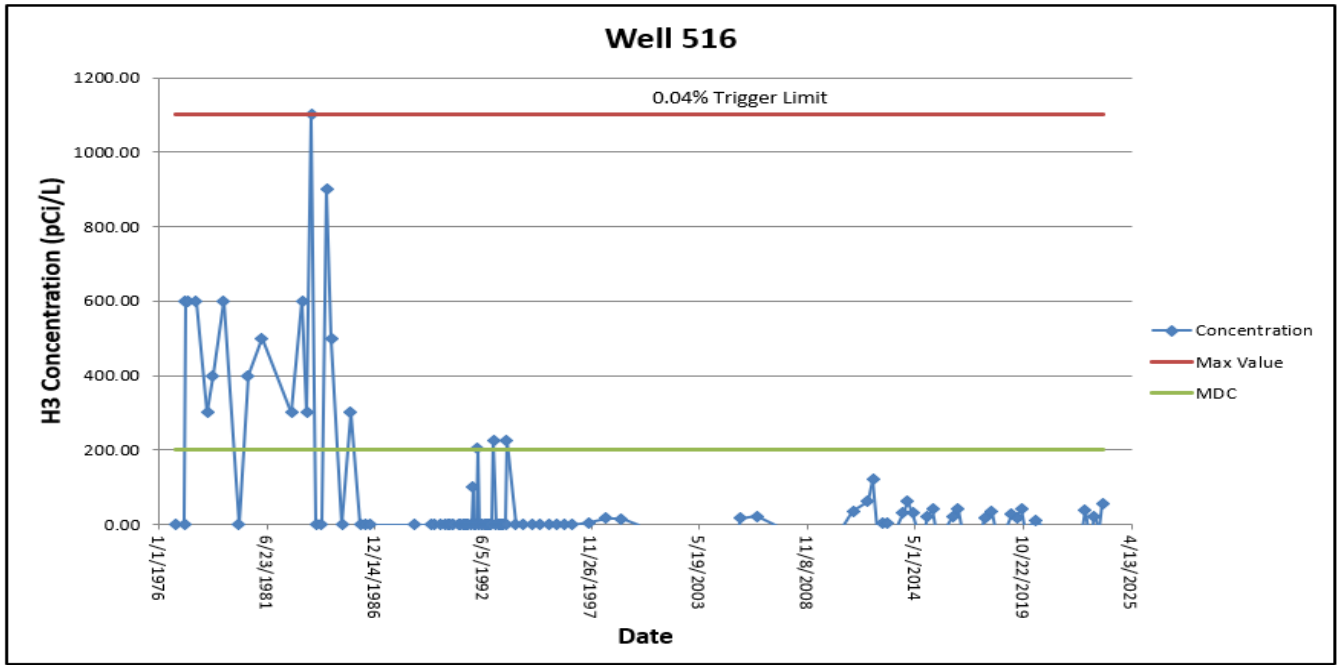
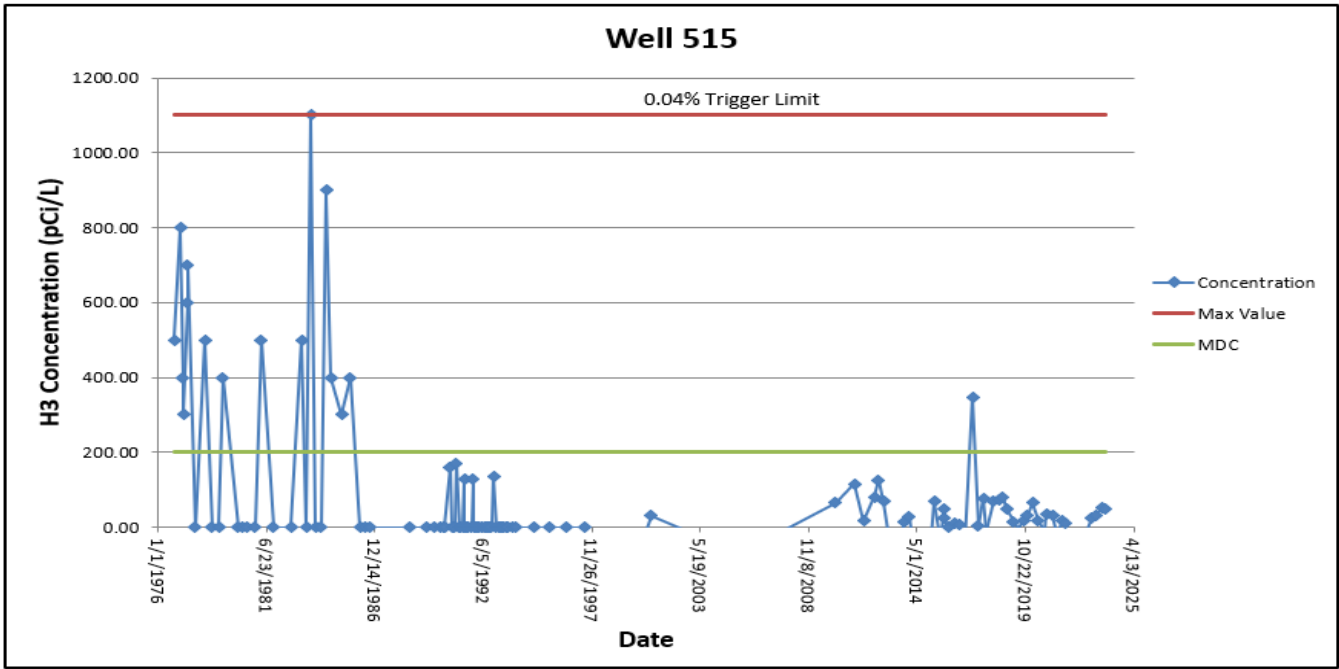




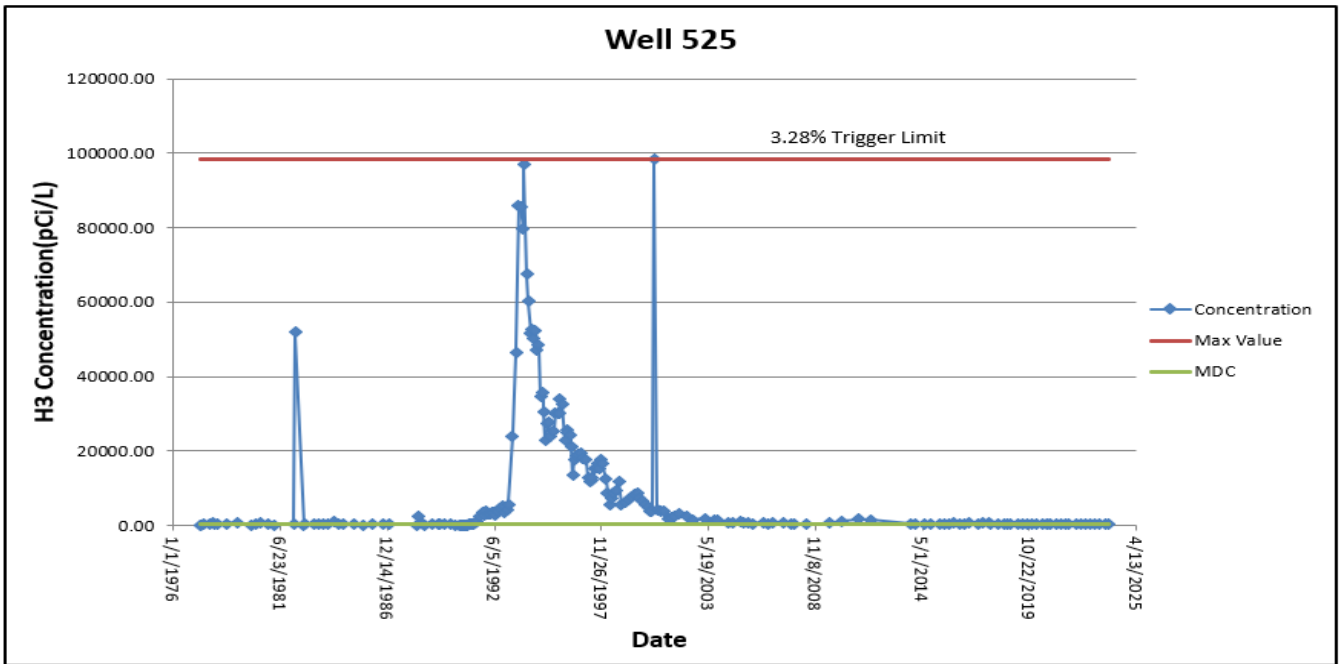


\*MDC is represented at 200 pCi/L, not visible at this scale.

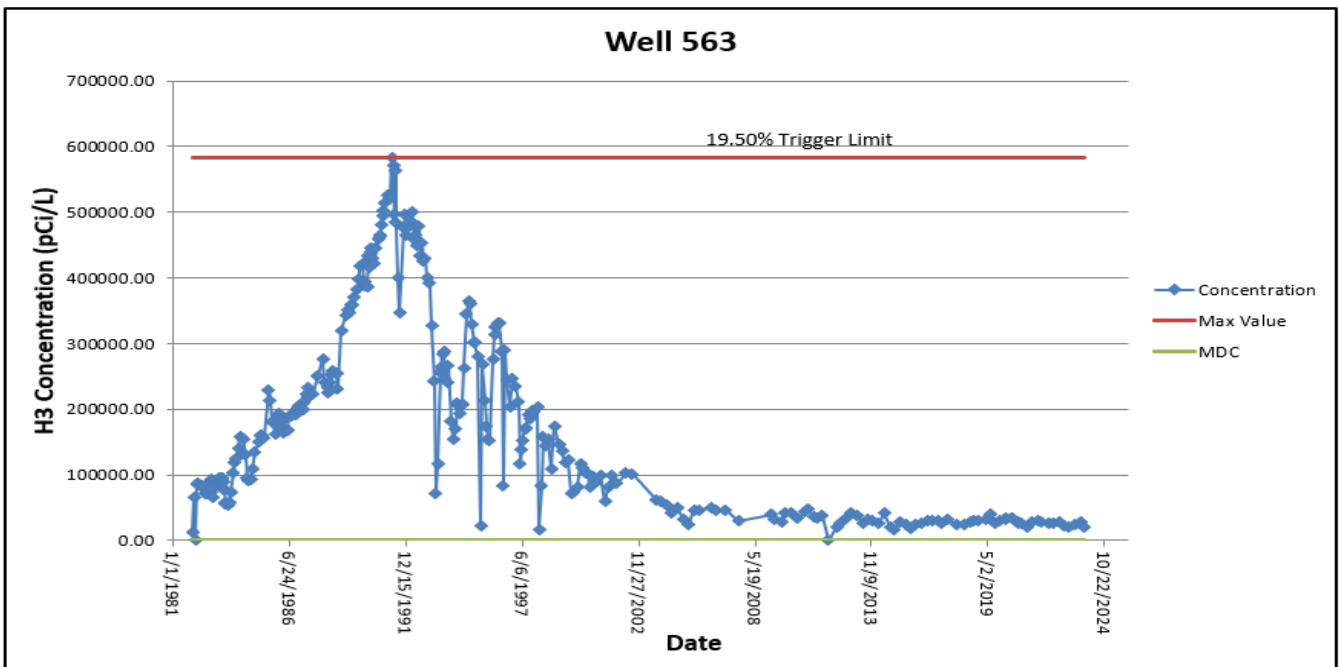




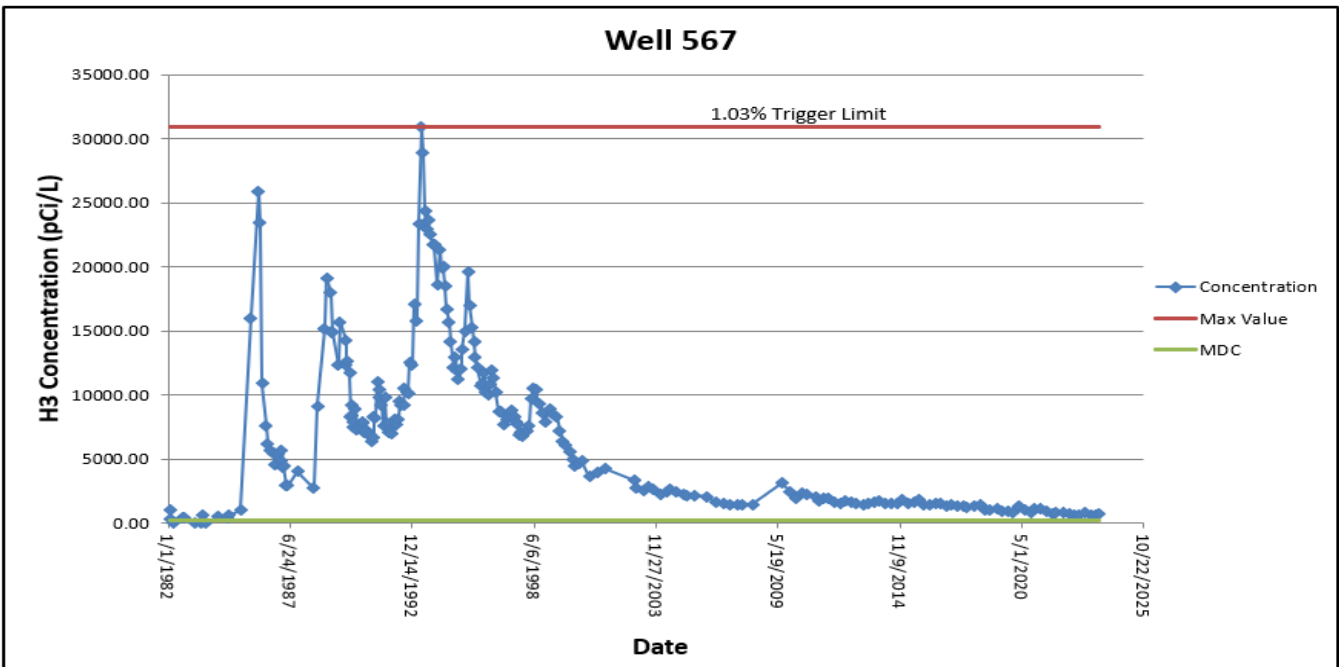
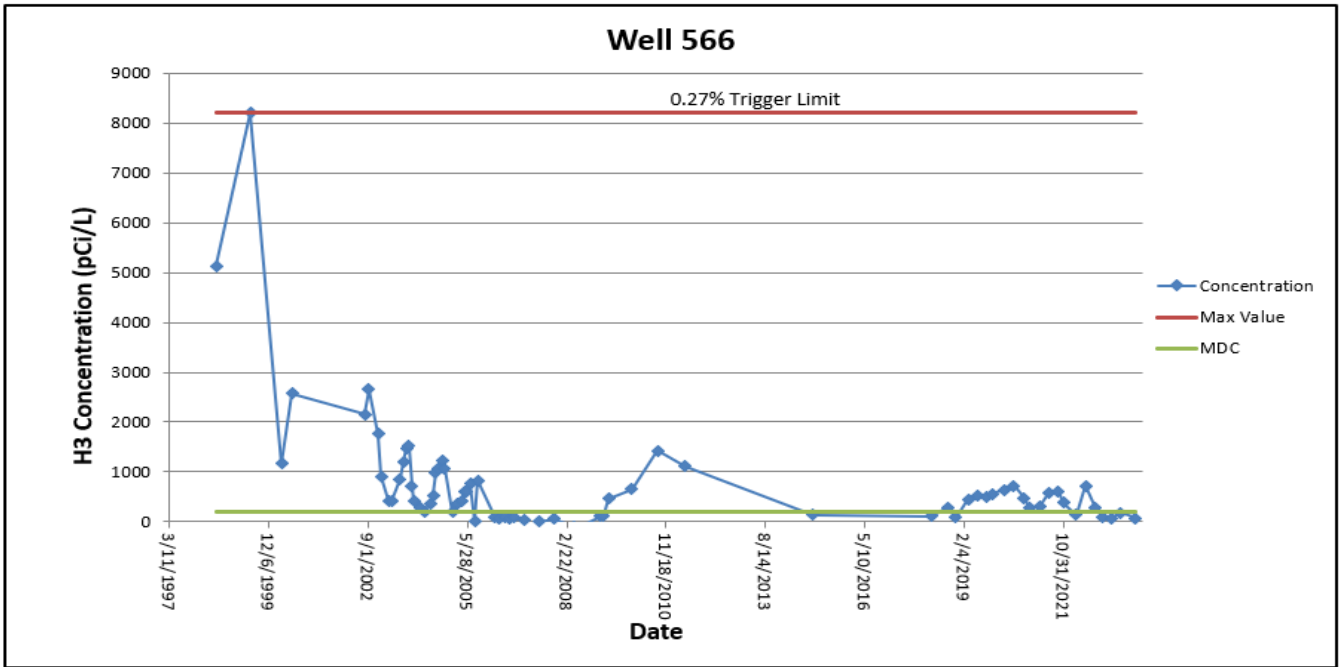




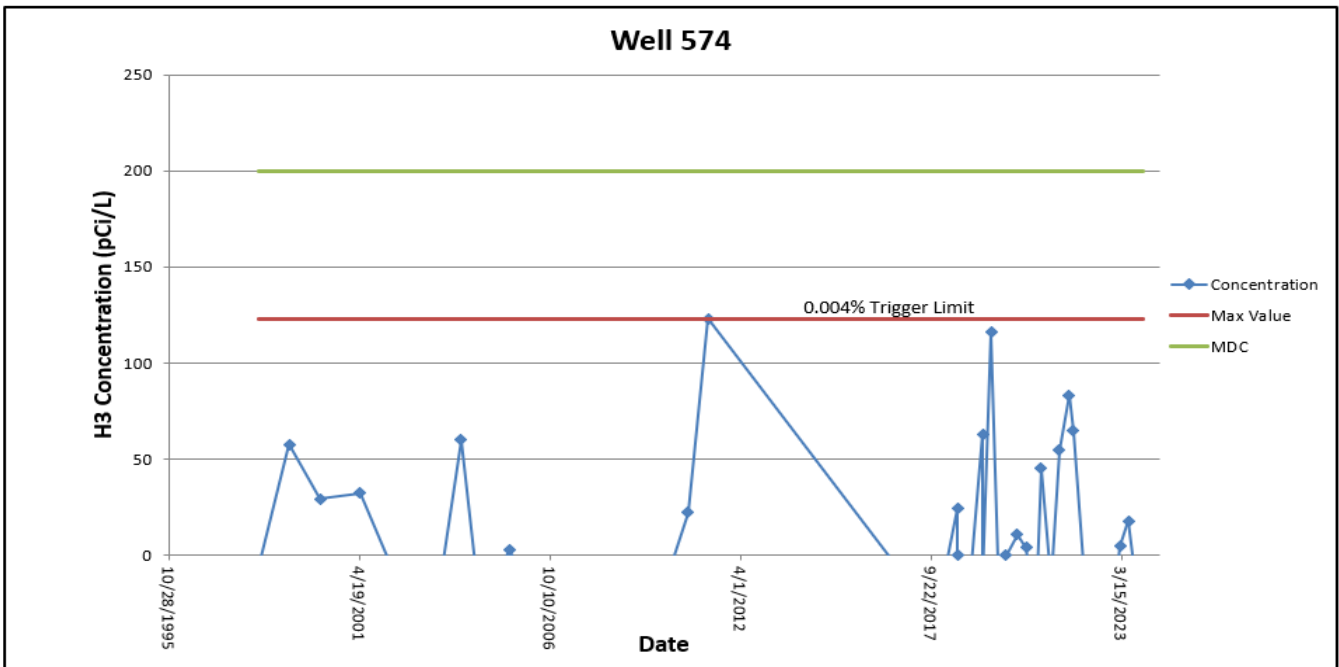
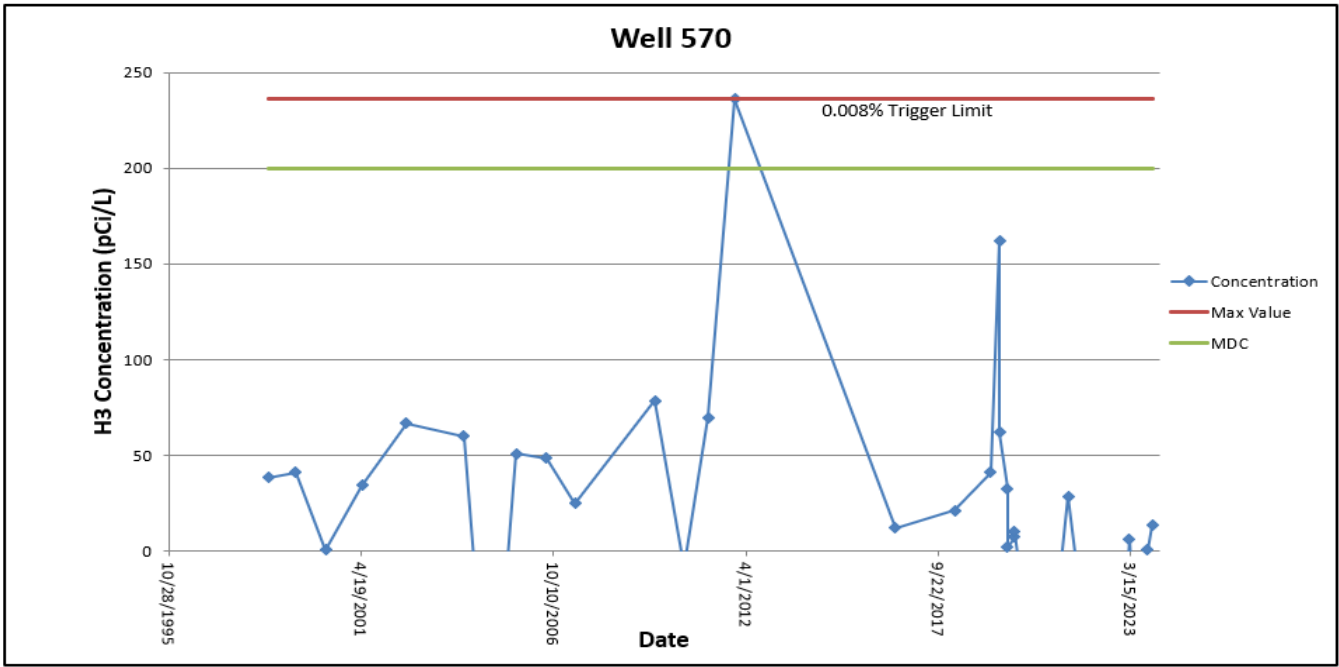
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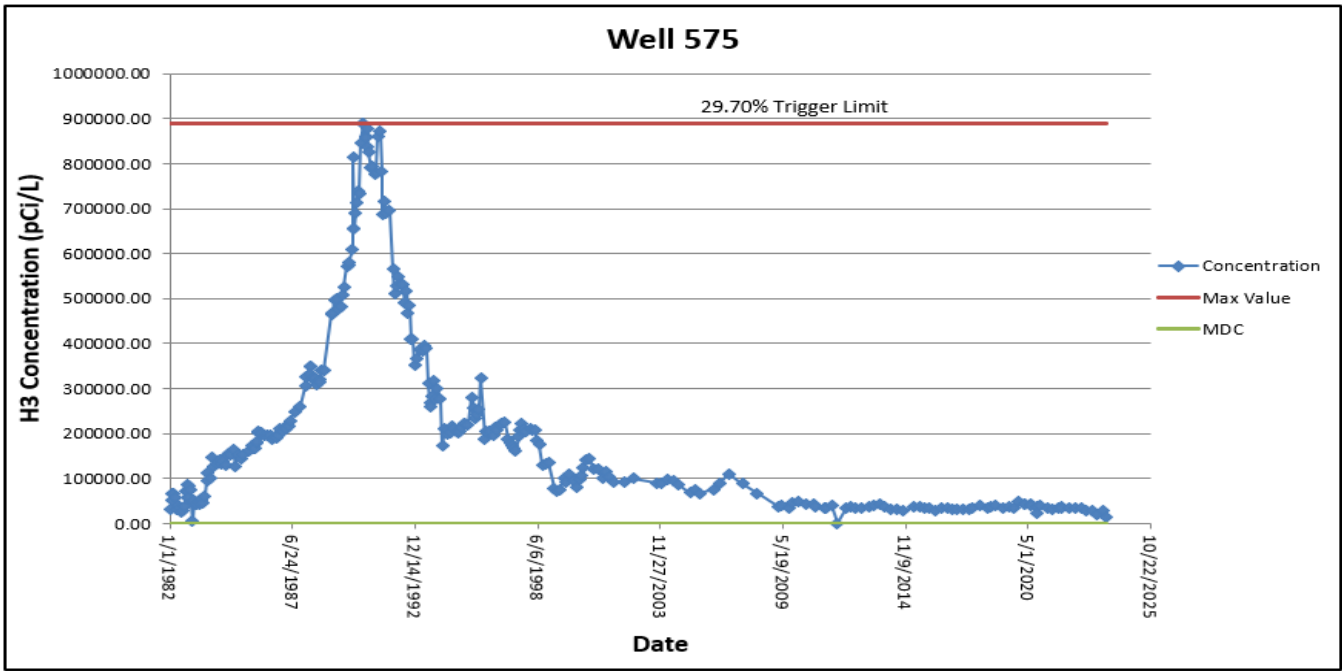


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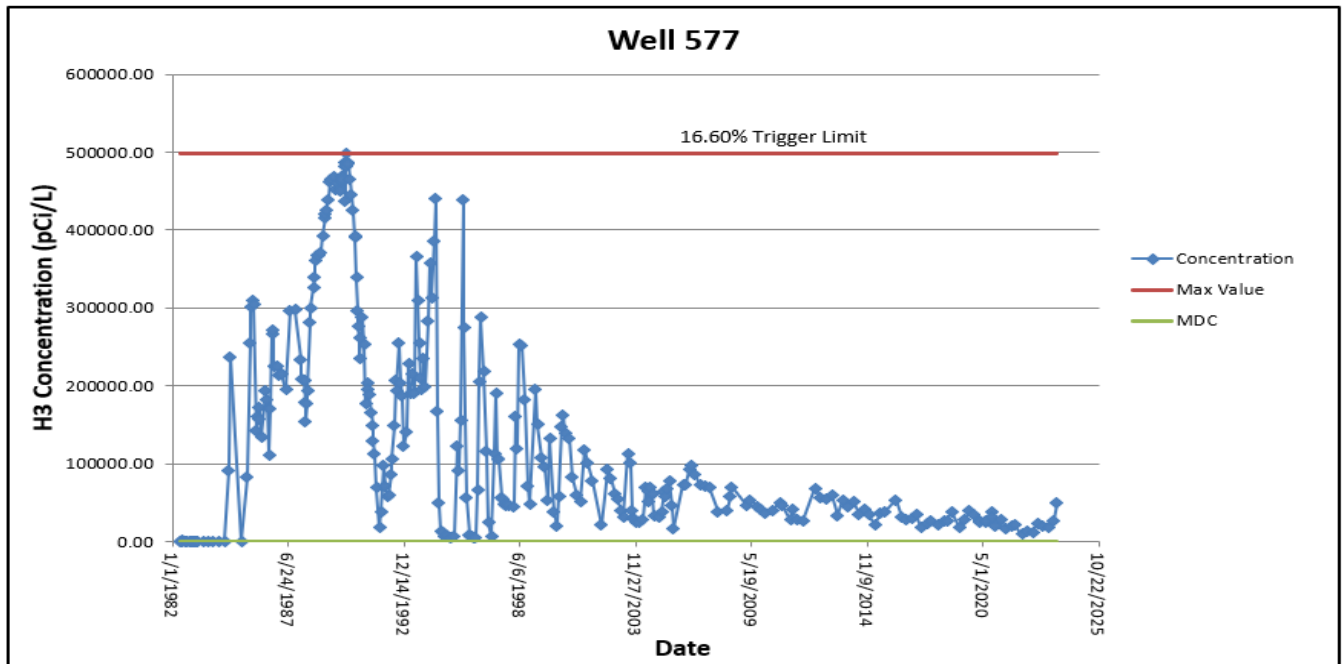


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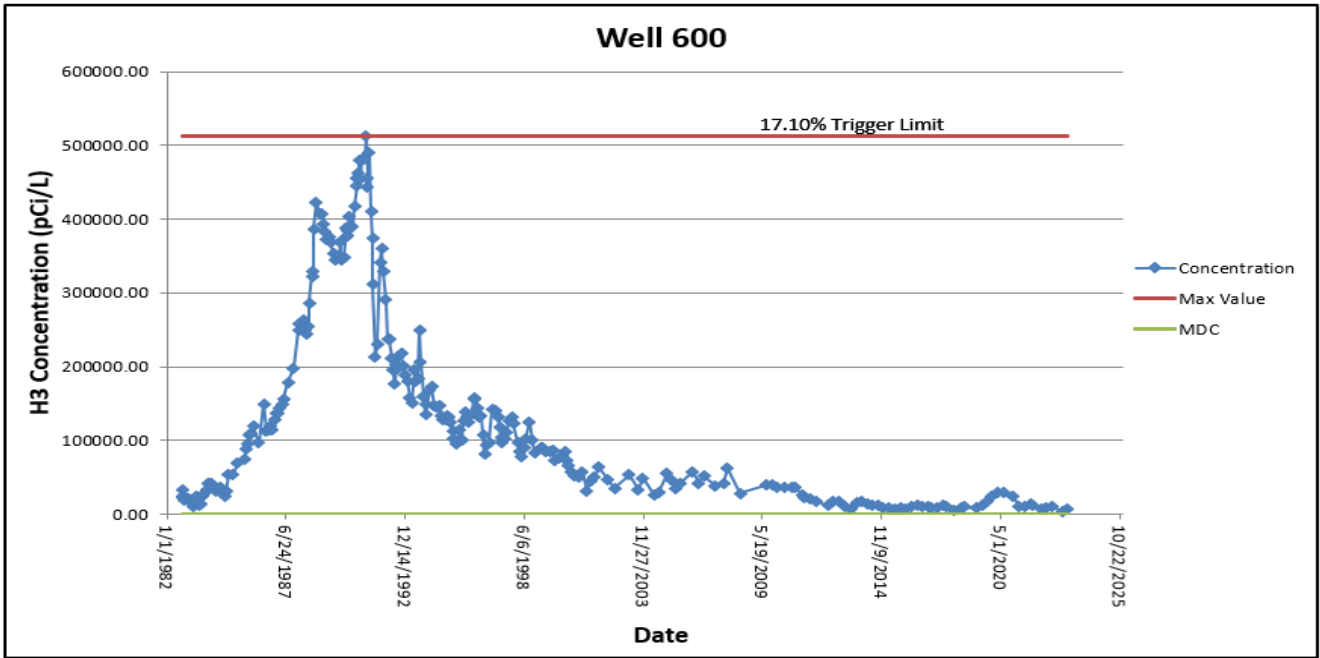




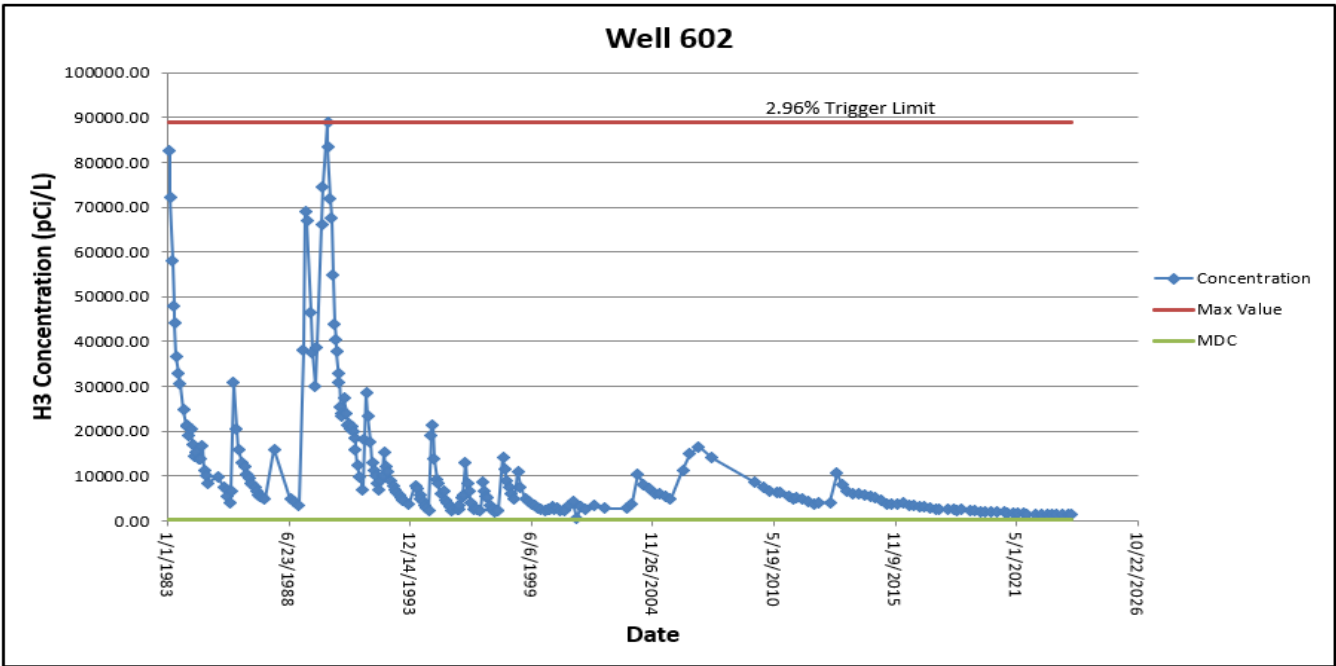
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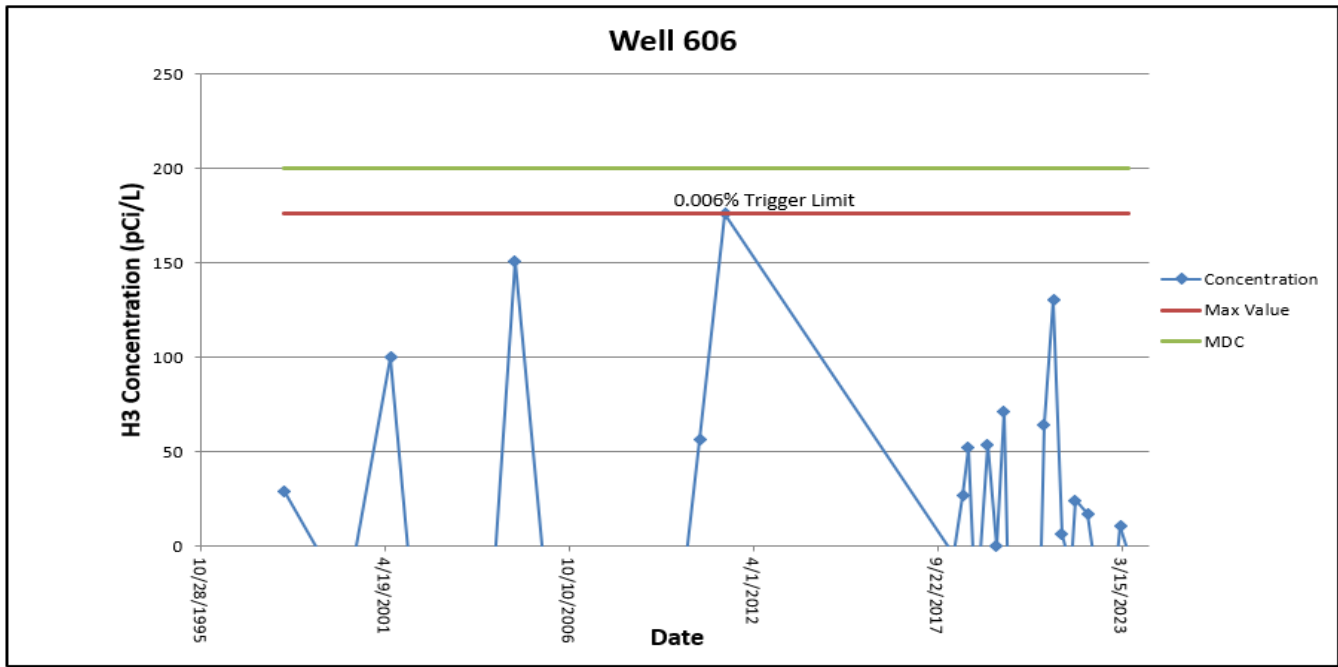
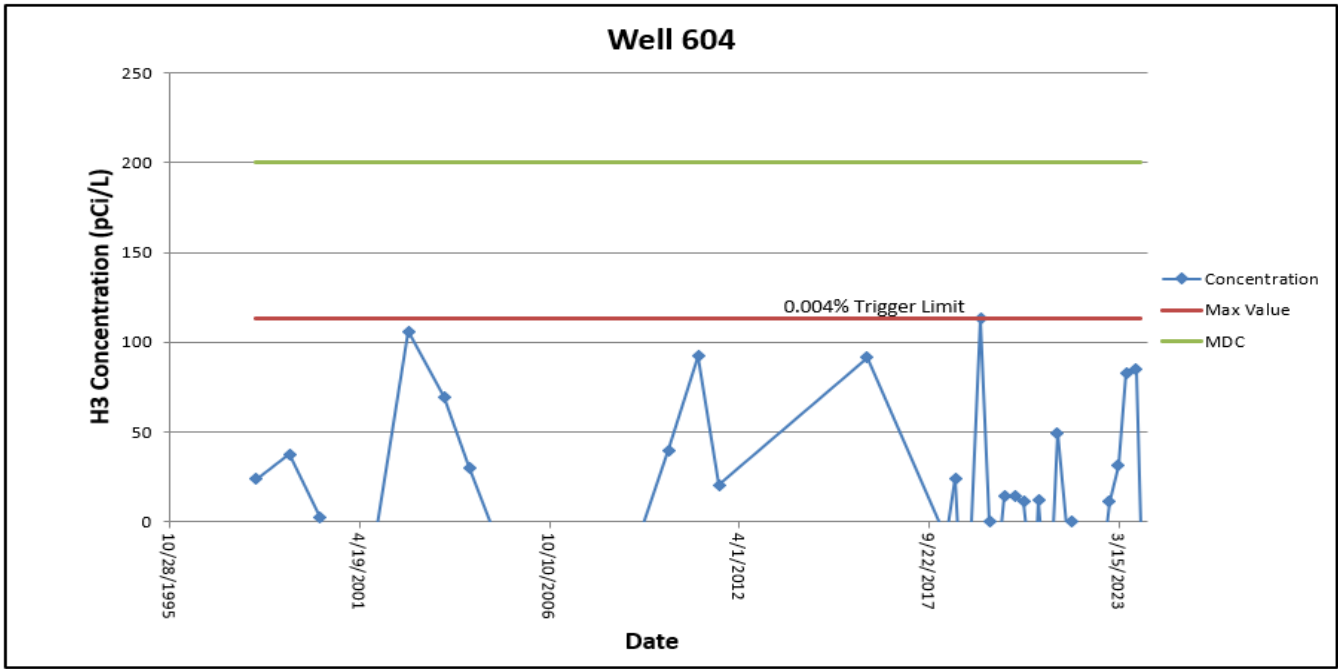
\*MDC is represented at 200 pCi/L, not visible at this scale.

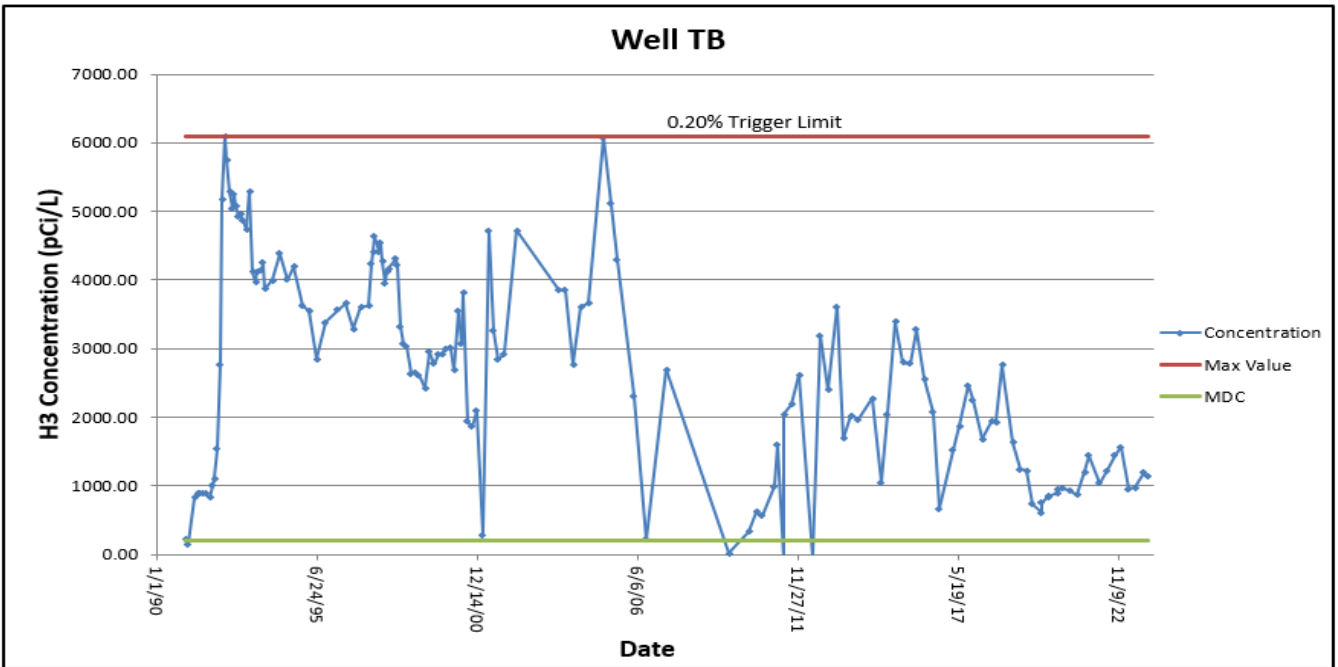
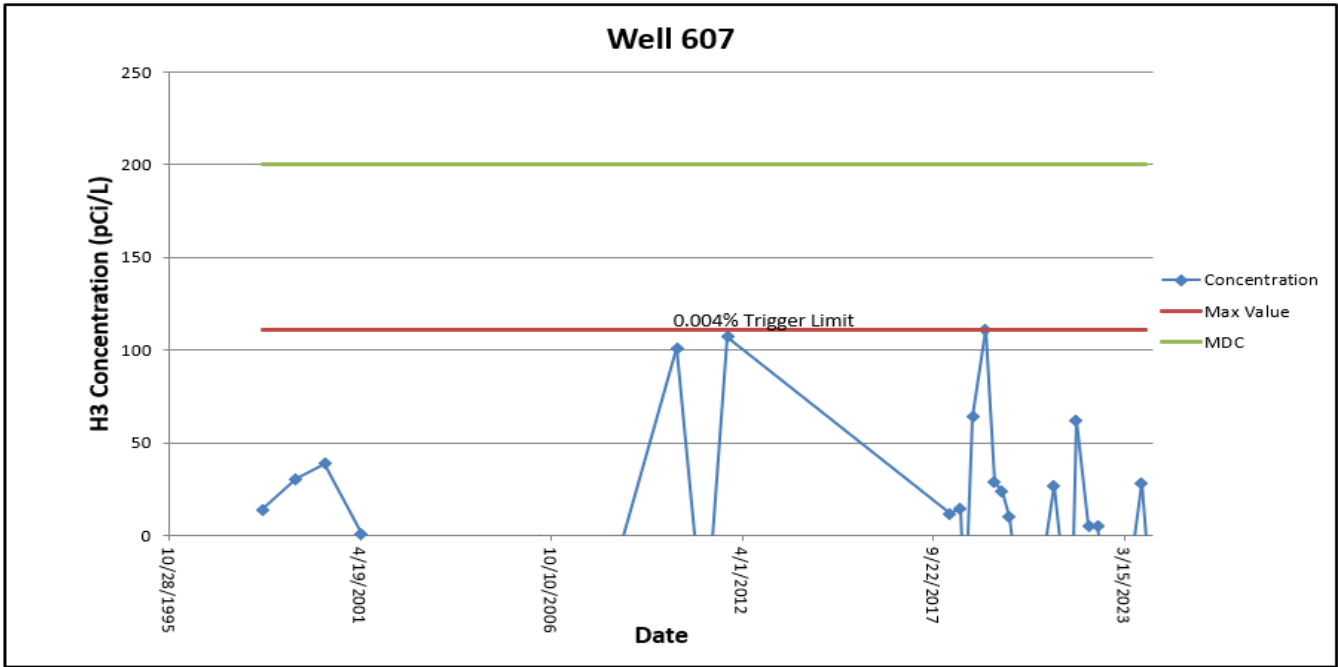


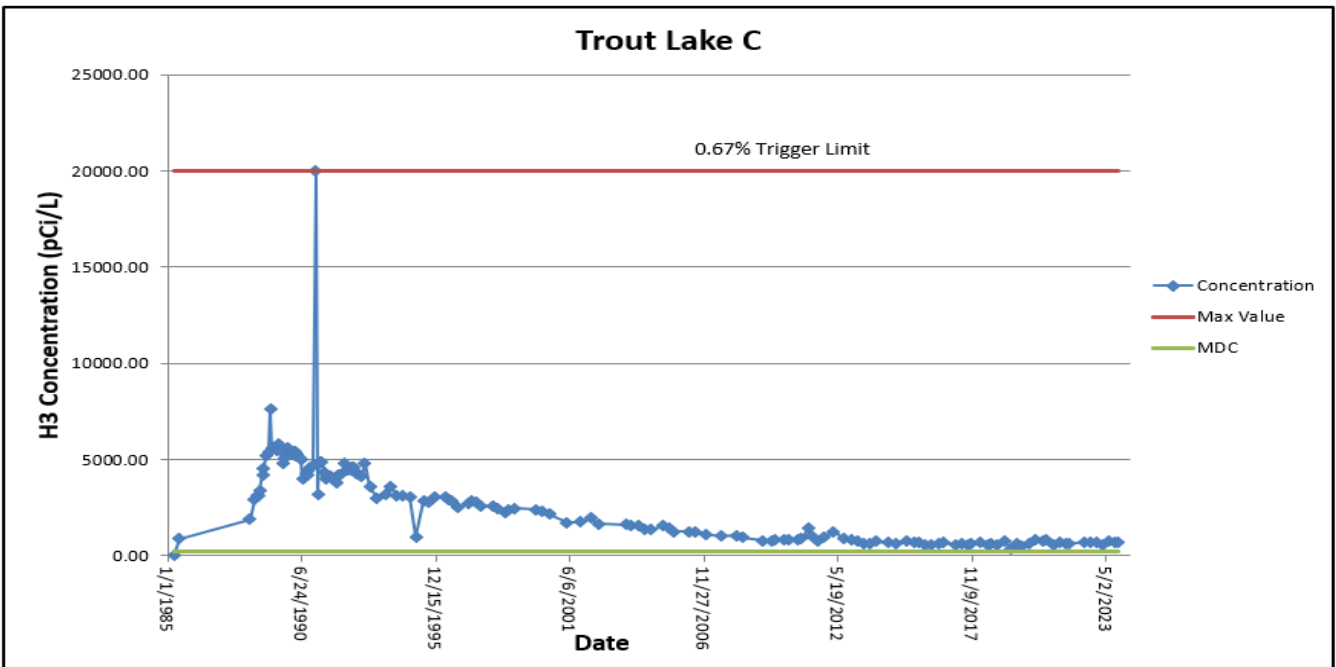
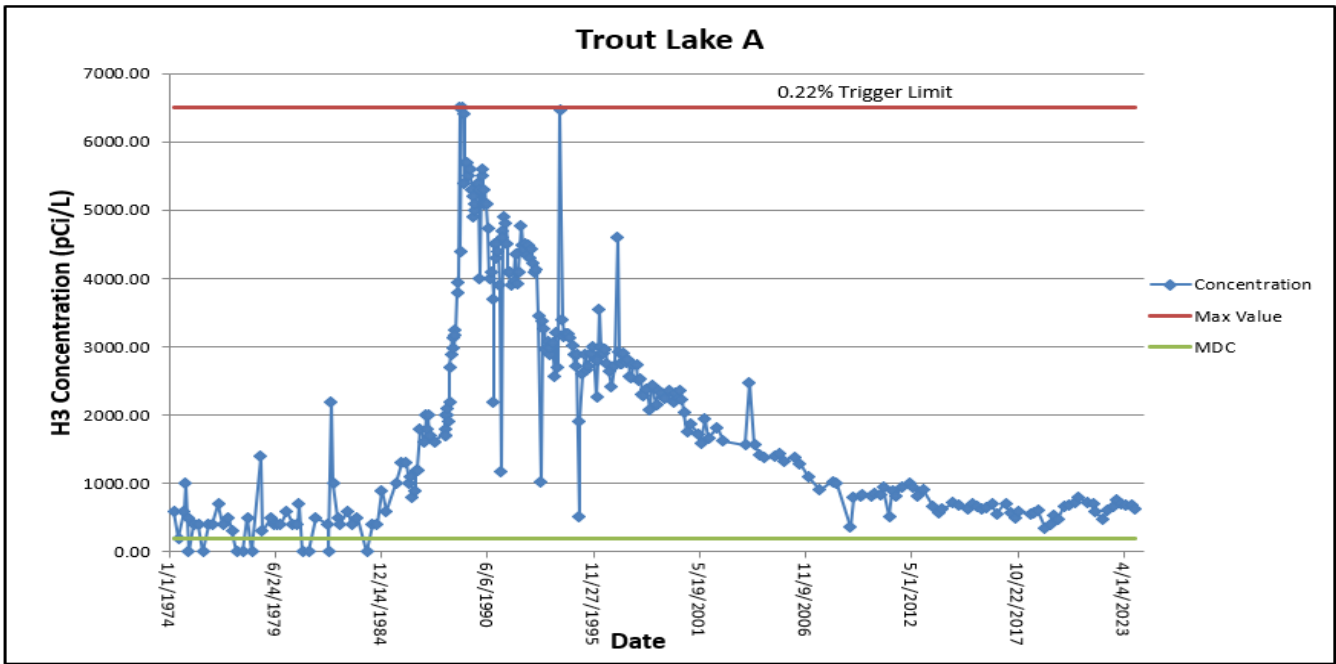
\*MDC is represented at 200 pCi/L, not visible at this scale.



\*MDC is represented at 200 pCi/L, not visible at this scale.

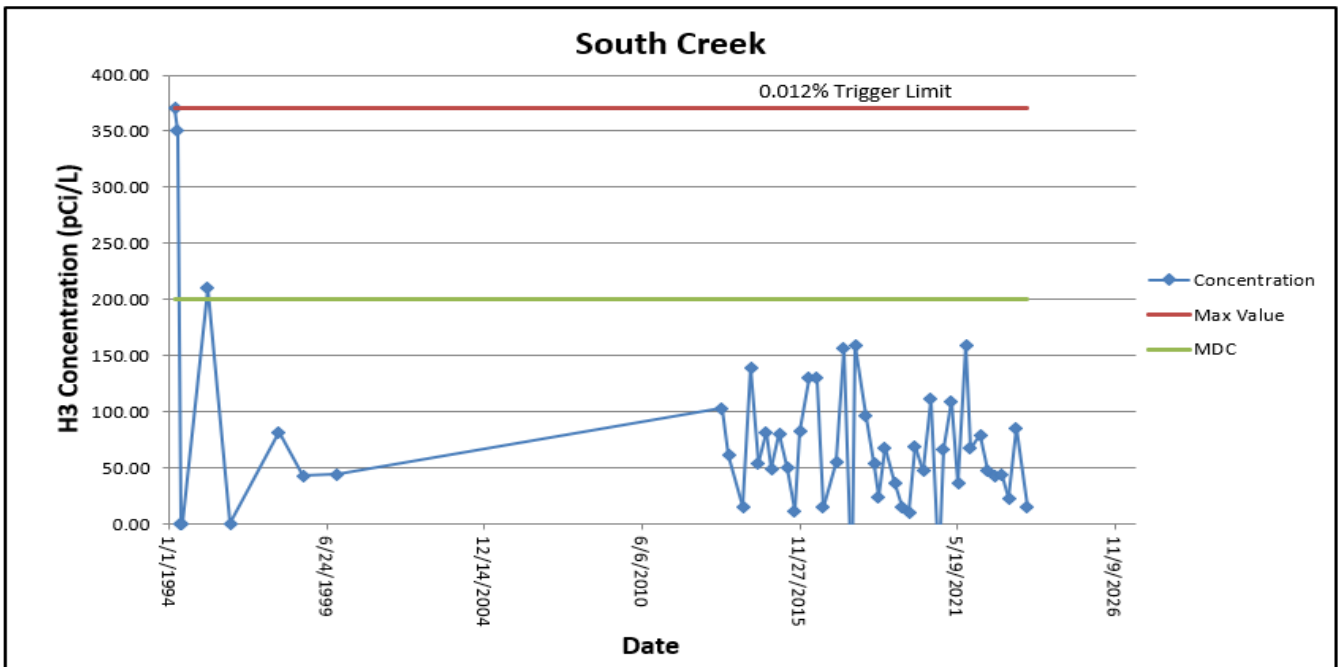
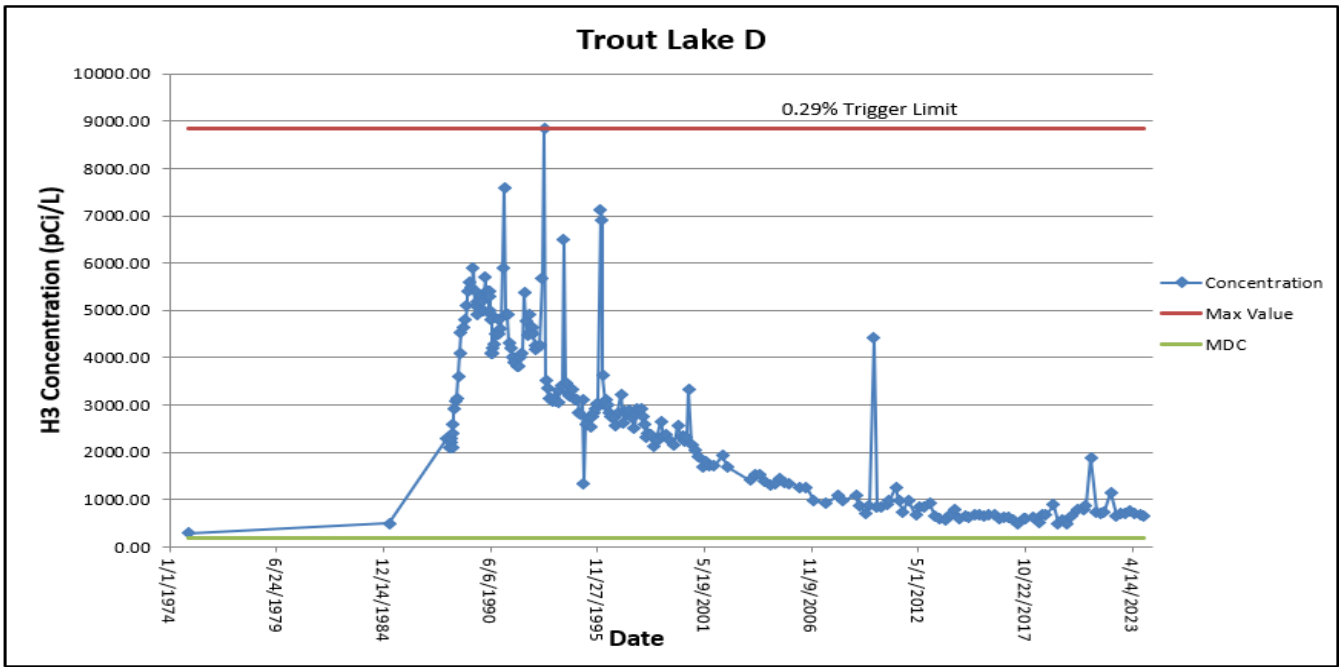






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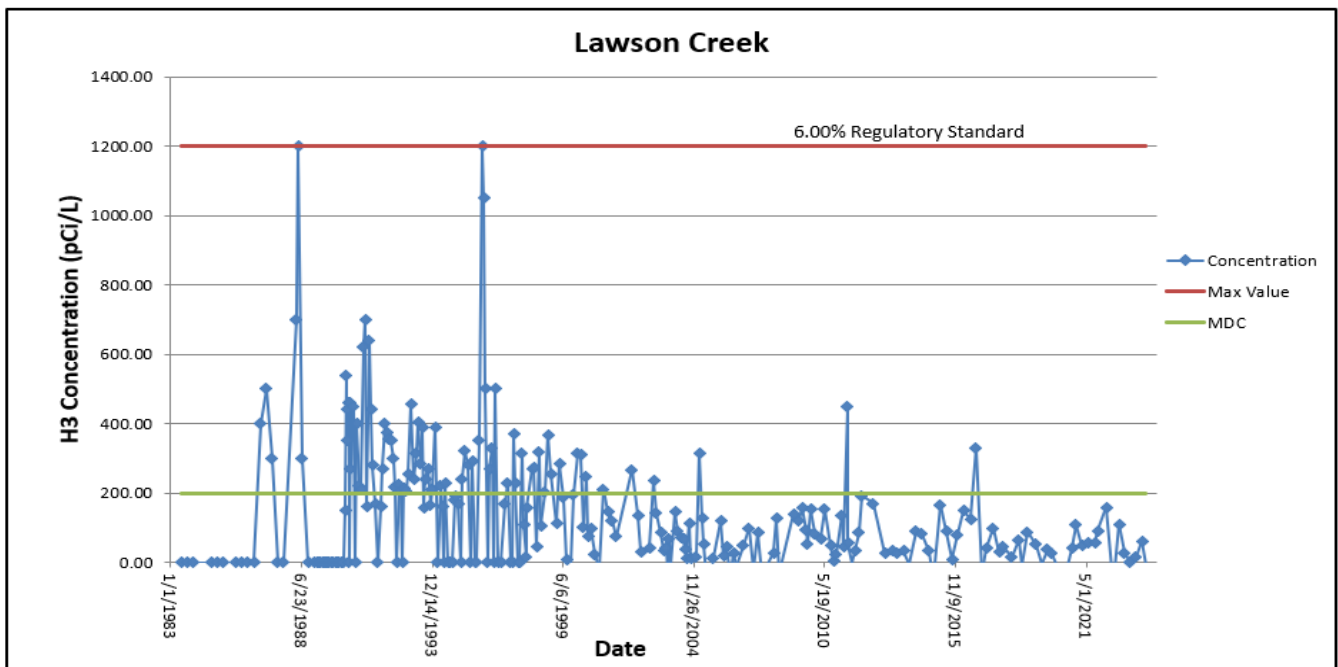
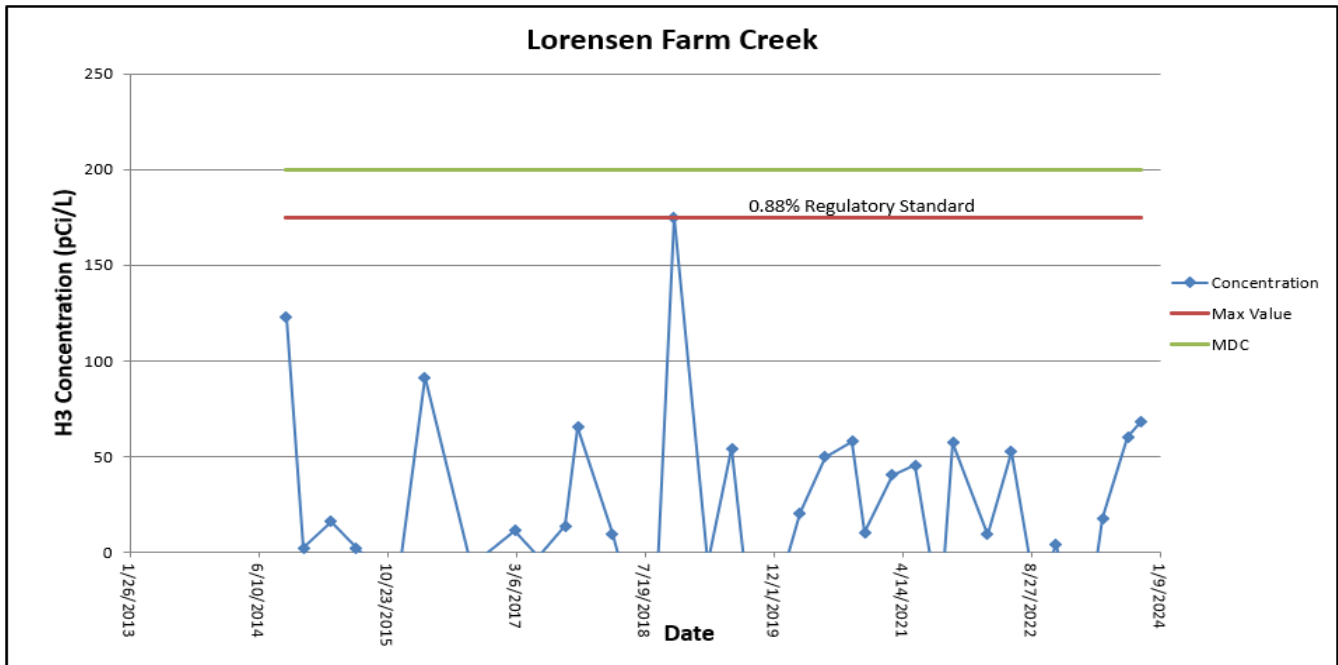


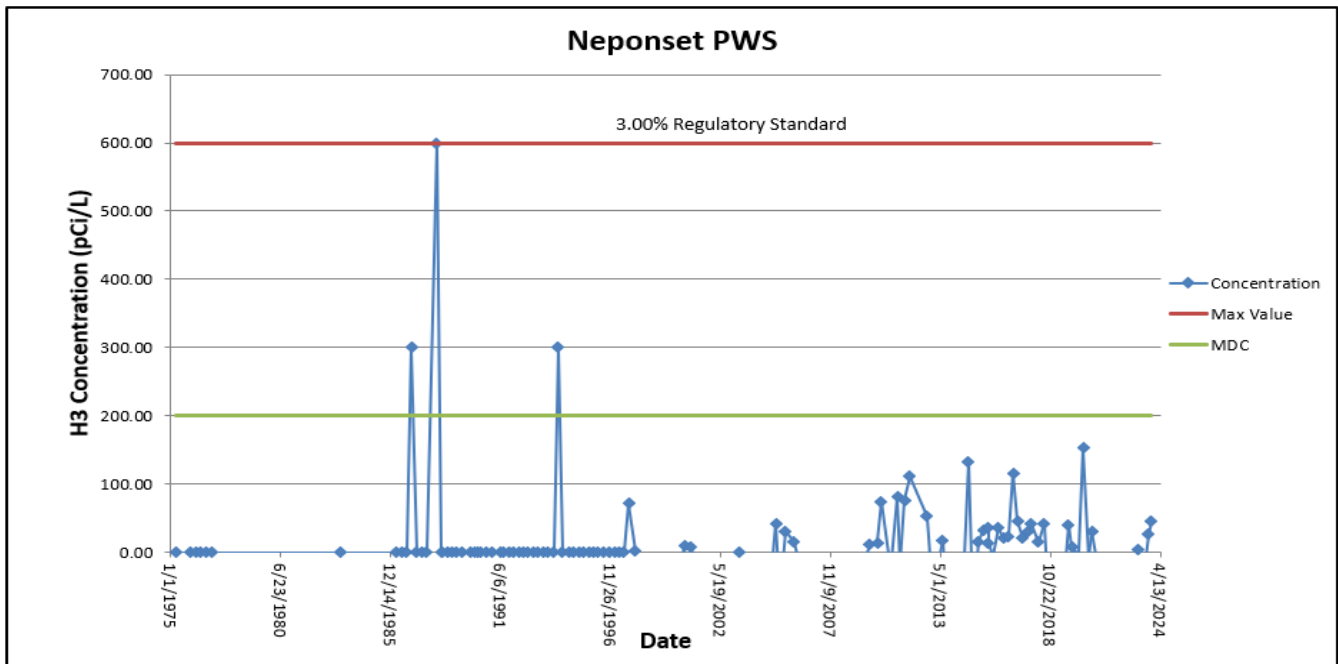
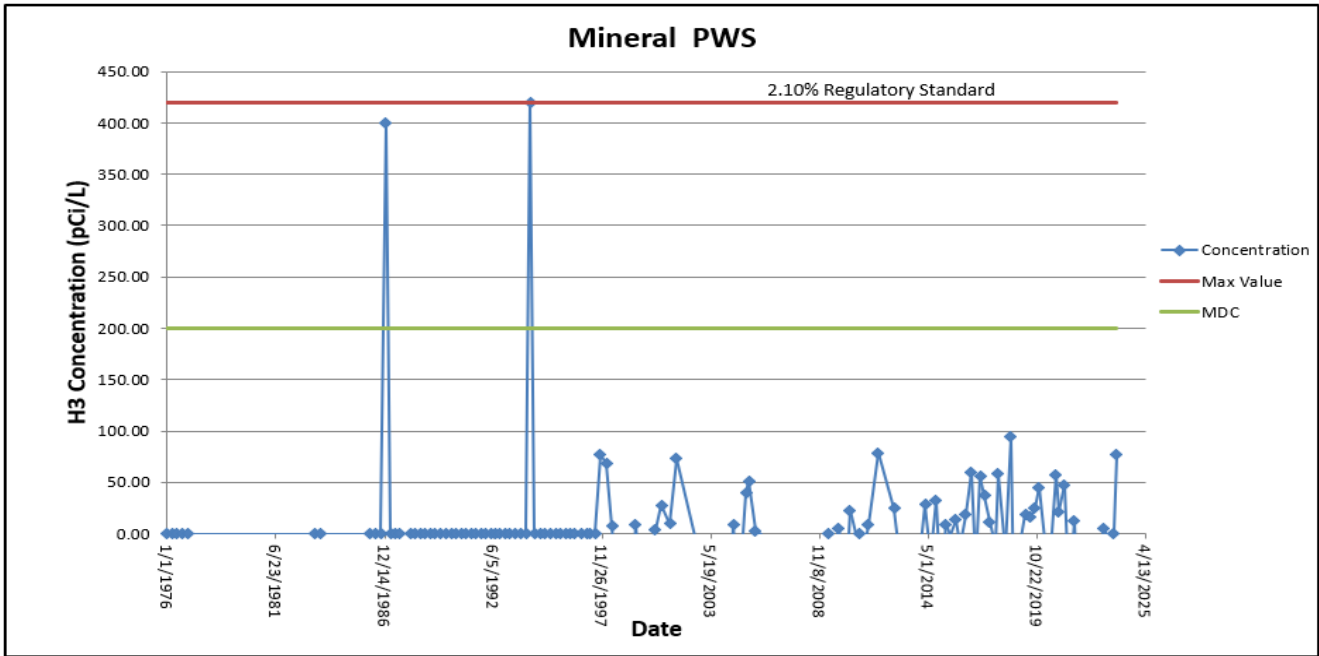


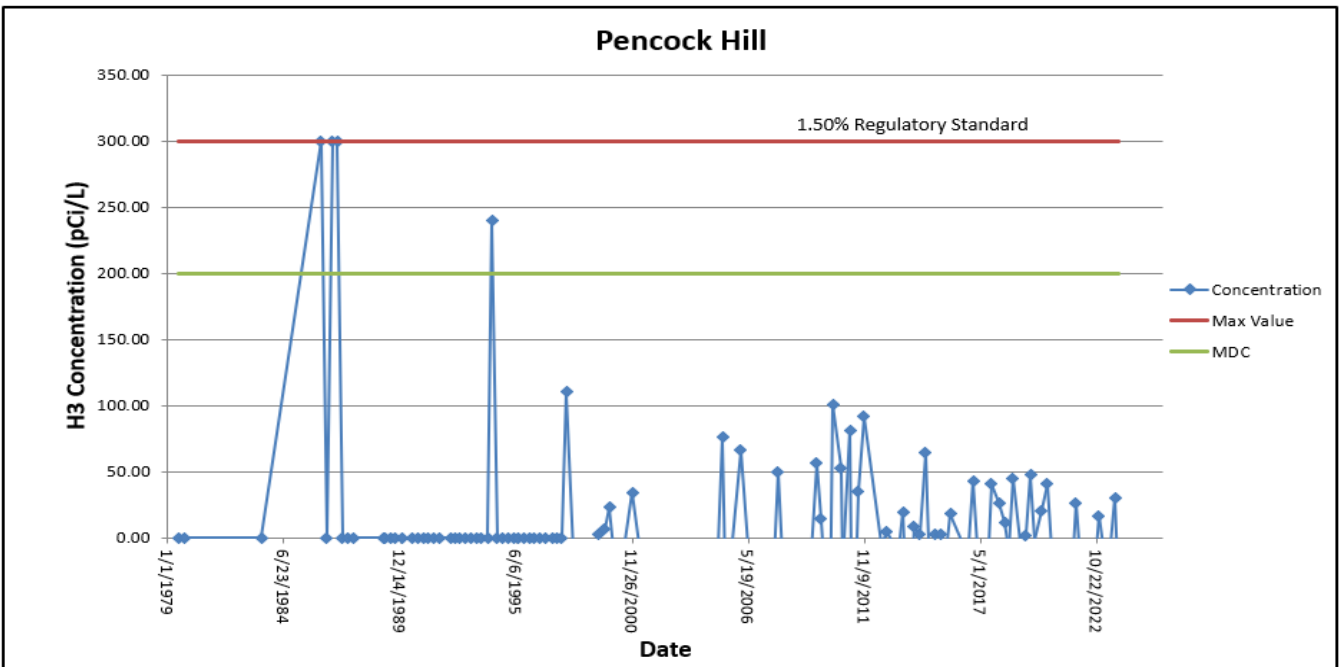
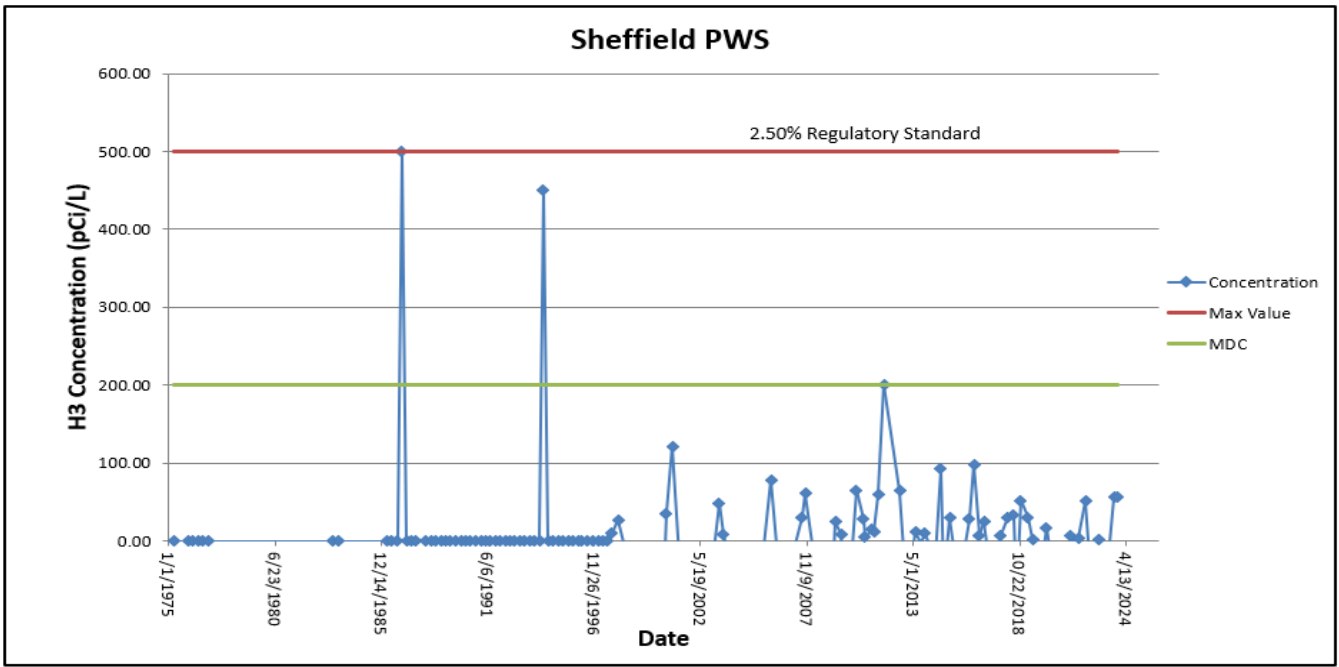
## Appendix C

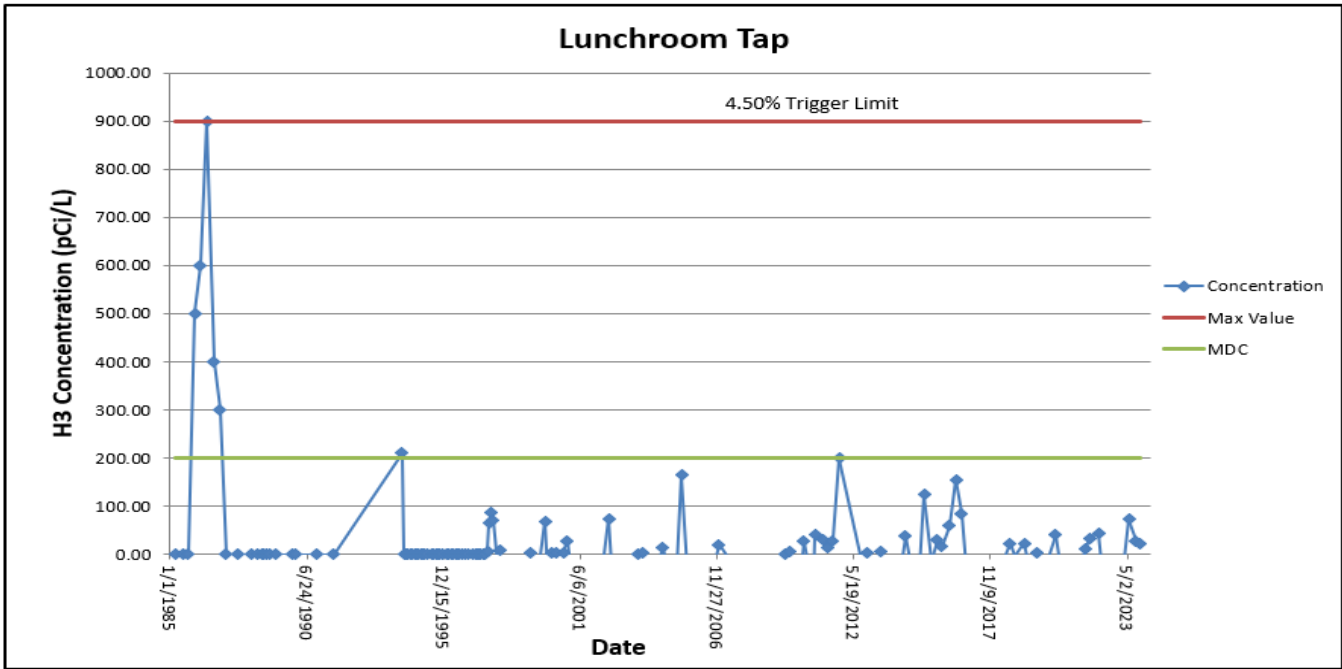
### Trending Graphs for Tritium (H-3) in Off-Site Water Samples

(Max value 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)









## Appendix D Sheffield Sample Results

Table D.1 Gross Alpha/Beta Results for On-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>South Creek</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Trout Lake A</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	8.1	3.9
<b>Trout Lake C</b>				
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.3	5.8	3.9
<b>Trout Lake D</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.3	9.3	3.9
<b>Well 150</b>				
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 511</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 512</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	4.8	3.9
<b>Well 513</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 515</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 516</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 525</b>				
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 563</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.3	6.4	3.9
<b>Well 566</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 567</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 570</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 574</b>				
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9

Table D.1 (continued) Gross Alpha/Beta Results for On-Site Water Samples  
 Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Alpha		Beta	
	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Well 575</b>				
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.3	4.9	3.9
<b>Well 577</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.3	4.1	3.9
<b>Well 602</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.3	7.6	3.9
<b>Well 604</b>				
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 606</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well 607</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9
<b>Well H</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.3	5.5	3.9
<b>Well J</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.9

Table D.2 Gross Alpha/Beta Results for Off-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Alpha		Beta	
	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Lawson Creek</b>				
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.0	11.4	3.8
<b>Lorensen Farm Creek</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.0	7.7	3.8
<b>Lunchroom Tap</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.0	7.2	3.8
<b>Mineral PWS</b>				
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.0	8.1	3.8
9/5/2023	4.9	3.0	6.3	3.8
10/26/2023	4.1	3.0	6.1	3.8
<b>Neponset PWS</b>				
9/5/2023	7.3	3.0	11.3	3.8
<b>Pencock Hill PWS</b>				
9/5/2023	3.9	3.0	7.9	3.8
<b>Sheffield PWS</b>				
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.0	<MDC	3.8



Table D.3 Tritium (H-3) Results for On-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	H-3		Location	H-3	
Date	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC
<b>South Creek</b>			<b>Well 512</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	3300	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	3220	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	3150	127
<b>Trout Lake A</b>			<b>Well 513</b>		
3/1/2023	704	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	679	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	683	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	621	127	<b>Well 515</b>		
<b>Trout Lake C</b>			3/1/2023	<MDC	127
3/1/2023	591	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	799	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	705	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	726	127	<b>Well 516</b>		
<b>Trout Lake D</b>			3/1/2023	<MDC	127
3/1/2023	753	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	724	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	678	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	669	127	<b>Well 525</b>		
<b>Well 150</b>			3/1/2023	224	127
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	222	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	244	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	285	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	<b>Well 563</b>		
<b>Well 511</b>			3/1/2023	21200	127
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	24900	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	27900	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	19500	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	<b>Well 566</b>		
			3/1/2023	<MDC	127
			5/31/2023	181	127
			10/26/2023	<MDC	127

Table D.3 (Continued) Tritium (H-3) Results for On-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	H-3		Location	H-3	
Date	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC
<b>Well 567</b>			<b>Well 604</b>		
3/1/2023	812	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	656	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	649	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	744	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Well 570</b>			<b>Well 606</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127			
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	<b>Well 607</b>		
<b>Well 574</b>			3/1/2023	<MDC	127
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	<b>Well H</b>		
<b>Well 575</b>			5/31/2023	448	127
3/1/2023	28200	127	9/5/2023	413	127
5/31/2023	21300	127	10/26/2023	338	127
9/5/2023	28100	127	<b>Well I</b>		
10/26/2023	14700	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Well 577</b>			<b>Well J</b>		
3/1/2023	20600	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	17900	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	27100	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	49500	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Well 600</b>			<b>Well M</b>		
3/1/2023	3670	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	7630	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Well 602</b>			9/5/2023	<MDC	127
3/1/2023	1440	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	1380	127	<b>Well TB</b>		
9/5/2023	1470	127	3/1/2023	957	127
10/26/2023	1430	127	5/31/2023	975	127
			9/5/2023	1190	127
			10/26/2023	1140	127

Table D.4 Tritium (H-3) Results for Off-Site Water Samples  
 Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	H-3		Location	H-3	
Date	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC
<b>Lawson Creek</b>			<b>Neponset PWS</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Lorensen Farm Creek</b>			<b>Penckock Hill PWS</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Lunchroom Tap</b>			<b>Sheffield PWS</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	127	3/1/2023	<MDC	127
5/31/2023	<MDC	127	5/31/2023	<MDC	127
9/5/2023	<MDC	127	9/5/2023	<MDC	127
10/26/2023	<MDC	127	10/26/2023	<MDC	127
<b>Mineral PWS</b>					
3/1/2023	<MDC	127			
5/31/2023	<MDC	127			
9/5/2023	<MDC	127			
10/26/2023	<MDC	127			

Table D.5 C-14 Results for On-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	C-14		Location	C-14	
Date	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC
<b>South Creek</b>			<b>Well 566</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1	10/26/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Trout Lake A</b>			<b>Well 567</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	8.1	10/26/2023	31.2	8.1
<b>Trout Lake C</b>			<b>Well 570</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	8.1	3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Trout Lake D</b>			<b>Well 574</b>		
5/31/2023	9.0	8.1	9/5/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Well 150</b>			<b>Well 575</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	8.1	9/5/2023	138.2	8.1
<b>Well 511</b>			<b>Well 577</b>		
10/26/2023	32.8	8.1	3/1/2023	778.3	8.1
<b>Well 512</b>			<b>Well 602</b>		
10/26/2023	33.5	8.1	5/31/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Well 513</b>			<b>Well 604</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	8.1	9/5/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Well 515</b>			<b>Well 606</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1	3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Well 516</b>			<b>Well 607</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	8.1	10/26/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Well 525</b>			<b>Well H</b>		
9/5/2023	27.0	8.1	5/31/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Well 563</b>			<b>Well J</b>		
5/31/2023	550.6	8.1	3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1

Table D.6 C-14 Results for Off-Site Water Samples  
 Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	C-14	
	Date	Result MDC
<b>Lawson Creek</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Loresen Farm Creek</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Lunchroom Tap</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Mineral PWS</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Neponset PWS</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Pencock Hill PWS</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Sheffield PWS</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	8.1

Table D.7 Total Strontium Results for On-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	Strontium		Location	Strontium	
Date	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC
<b>South Creek</b>			<b>Well 563</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.1	5/31/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Trout Lake A</b>			<b>Well 566</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1	10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Trout Lake C</b>			<b>Well 567</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.1	10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Trout Lake D</b>			<b>Well 570</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.1	3/1/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Well 150</b>			<b>Well 574</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.1	9/5/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Well 511</b>			<b>Well 575</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1	9/5/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Well 512</b>			<b>Well 577</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1	3/1/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Well 513</b>			<b>Well 602</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	3.1	5/31/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Well 515</b>			<b>Well 604</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.1	9/5/2023	<MDC	3.1
<b>Well 516</b>			<b>Well 606</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	3.1	3/1/2023	<MDC	3.1
10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1	<b>Well 607</b>		
<b>Well 525</b>			10/26/2023	<MDC	3.1
9/5/2023	<MDC	3.1	<b>Well H</b>		
			5/31/2023	<MDC	3.1

Table D.8 Total Strontium Results for Off-Site Water Samples  
 Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Strontium	
	Result	MDC
<b>Lawson Creek</b>		
10/26/2023	<MDC	1.9
<b>Loresen Farm Creek</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	1.9
<b>Lunchroom Tap</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	1.9
<b>Mineral PWS</b>		
5/31/2023	<MDC	1.9
<b>Neponset PWS</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	1.9
<b>Pencock Hill PWS</b>		
9/5/2023	<MDC	1.9
<b>Sheffield PWS</b>		
3/1/2023	<MDC	1.9

Table D.9 Additional Radionuclide Results for On-Site Water Samples  
 Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137	
	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>South Creek</b>						
3/1/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Trout Lake A</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Trout Lake C</b>						
9/5/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Trout Lake D</b>						
5/31/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 150</b>						
9/5/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 511</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 512</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 513</b>						
5/31/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 515</b>						
3/1/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 516</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 525</b>						
9/5/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5



Table D.9 (Continued) Additional Radionuclide Results for On-Site Water Samples  
 Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137	
	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Well 563</b>						
5/31/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 566</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 567</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 570</b>						
3/1/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 574</b>						
9/5/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 575</b>						
9/5/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 577</b>						
3/1/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 602</b>						
5/31/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 604</b>						
9/5/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 606</b>						
3/1/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well 607</b>						
10/26/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5
<b>Well H</b>						
5/31/2023	<MDC	42.0	<MDC	3.5	<MDC	3.5

Table D.10 Additional Radionuclide Results for Off-Site Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137		
	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Lawson Creek</b>							
10/26/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	
<b>Loresen Farm Creek</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	
<b>Lunchroom Tap</b>							
3/1/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	
<b>Mineral PWS</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	
<b>Neponset PWS</b>							
9/5/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	
<b>Penckock Hill PWS</b>							
9/5/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	
<b>Sheffield PWS</b>							
3/1/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.6	<MDC	3.3	

Table D.11 Sheffield On-Site Sediment Sampling Results  
Results are in picocuries per gram (pCi/g)

Location	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137		
	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>South Creek</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	0.03	<MDC	0.01	0.01	0.01	
<b>Trout Lake D</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	0.03	<MDC	0.01	0.01	0.01	
9/5/2023	<MDC	0.03	<MDC	0.01	0.01	0.01	

Table D.12 Sheffield Off-Site Sediment Sampling Results  
Results are in picocuries per gram (pCi/g)

Location	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137		
	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Lawson Creek</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	0.05	<MDC	0.01	0.03	0.01	
9/5/2023	<MDC	0.05	<MDC	0.01	0.02	0.01	

Table D.13 On-Site Vegetation Sampling Results  
Results are in picocuries per gram (pCi/g)

Location	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137		
	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Onsite Composite</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	0.21	<MDC	0.05	<MDC	0.04	
9/5/2023	<MDC	0.21	<MDC	0.05	<MDC	0.04	
<b>Trout Lake D</b>							
5/31/2023	<MDC	0.21	<MDC	0.05	<MDC	0.04	
9/5/2023	<MDC	0.21	<MDC	0.05	<MDC	0.04	

Table D.14 Air Monitoring Gross Alpha/Beta Results for Sheffield Site  
Results are in femtocuries per cubic meter (fCi/m<sup>3</sup>)

Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
Site Air				
1/3/2023	6.6	1.5	37.1	2.7
1/10/2023	4.1	1.5	26.3	2.7
1/16/2023	6.1	1.5	40.7	2.7
1/23/2023	3.4	1.5	20.6	2.7
1/30/2023	3.8	1.5	21.2	2.7
2/7/2023	3.6	1.5	32.1	2.7
2/14/2023	2.0	1.5	16.3	2.7
2/20/2023	1.9	1.5	20.8	2.7
2/27/2023	2.6	1.5	13.2	2.7
3/6/2023	2.5	1.5	19.2	2.7
3/13/2023	<MDC	1.5	9.8	2.7
3/20/2023	3.2	1.5	21.8	2.7
3/27/2023	2.6	1.5	17.5	2.7
4/3/2023	2.3	1.5	29.7	2.7
4/10/2023	1.6	1.5	21.7	2.7
4/17/2023	<MDC	1.5	15.2	2.7
4/24/2023	<MDC	1.5	11.5	2.7
5/1/2023	4.2	1.5	10.8	2.7
5/8/2023	2.9	1.5	10.2	2.7
5/15/2023	3.1	1.5	16.7	2.7
5/22/2023	3.7	1.5	9.0	2.7
5/30/2023	3.9	1.5	16.8	2.7
6/5/2023	3.0	1.5	17.0	2.7
6/12/2023	3.0	1.5	14.0	2.7
6/19/2023	3.4	1.5	13.0	2.7
7/5/2023	4.4	1.5	23.5	2.7

Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
Site Air				
7/10/2023	<MDC	1.5	15.2	2.7
7/17/2023	2.3	1.5	19.0	2.7
7/24/2023	2.0	1.5	16.2	2.7
7/31/2023	2.0	1.5	25.6	2.7
8/7/2023	3.1	1.5	26.1	2.7
8/14/2023	2.2	1.5	20.7	2.7
8/21/2023	<MDC	1.5	19.1	2.7
8/28/2023	5.7	1.5	32.4	2.7
9/5/2023	3.8	1.5	19.7	2.7
9/11/2023	2.1	1.5	13.3	2.7
9/18/2023	3.1	1.5	20.9	2.7
9/25/2023	4.6	1.5	32.9	2.7
10/2/2023	4.0	1.5	30.8	2.7
10/9/2023	1.9	1.5	22.8	2.7
10/16/2023	2.0	1.5	21.4	2.7
10/23/2023	2.8	1.5	24.0	2.7
10/30/2023	3.2	1.5	27.1	2.7
11/6/2023	3.3	1.5	30.2	2.7
11/14/2023	1.9	1.5	23.2	2.7
11/20/2023	1.9	1.5	21.9	2.7
11/27/2023	<MDC	1.5	20.3	2.7
12/4/2023	<MDC	1.5	20.4	2.7
12/11/2023	5.1	1.5	31.3	2.7
12/18/2023	3.0	1.5	20.6	2.7
12/27/2023	3.0	1.5	24.3	2.7

Table D.15 Summary of Ambient Gamma Results

Location	Quarter 1 mR/quarter	Quarter 2 mR/quarter	Quarter 3 mR/quarter	Quarter 4 mR/quarter	Annual exposure mR/year
SHER-01	12.6	9.9	12.5	12.6	47.6
SHER-02	10.2	7.0	11.1	10.1	38.4
SHER-03	11.9	12.2	16.0	11.2	51.4
SHER-04	10.1	13.2	14.2	12.2	49.7
SHER-05	11.8	10.4	14.2	13.1	49.4
SHER-06	11.9	12.0	16.4	12.5	52.8
SHER-07	15.9	11.9	13.2	13.9	54.9
SHER-08	10.0	9.3	12.9	10.9	43.2
SHER-09		9.7	10.7		41.0
SHER-10	13.3	11.2	14.9	13.2	52.7
SHER-11	11.0	8.7	13.5	10.6	43.9
SHER-12	12.5	14.1		13.8	53.8
SHER-13	11.7	9.2	14.2	12.5	47.6

Blanks in the table indicate that dosimeters were missing at the end of the quarter.  
 Annual Exposure column based on averages of all available data.  
 Quarter length is estimated to be 91.25 days.

## Appendix E

### Background Location Sample Results

Table E.1 Gross Alpha/Beta Results for All Water Samples  
Results are in picocuries per Liter (pCi/L)

Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>East Boat Dock</b>				
3/2/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7
5/23/2023	<MDC	3.3	4.5	3.7
8/28/2023	<MDC	3.3	5.3	3.7
10/30/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7
<b>Strawkaws Boat Ramp</b>				
3/2/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7
5/23/2023	<MDC	3.3	4.2	3.7
8/28/2023	<MDC	3.3	3.7	3.7
10/30/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7
<b>West Boat Ramp</b>				
3/2/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7
5/23/2023	<MDC	3.3	4.3	3.7
8/28/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7
10/30/2023	<MDC	3.3	<MDC	3.7

Table E.2 Tritium (H-3) Results for Water Samples from Background Location  
 Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

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

Table E.3 C-14 Results for Water Samples from Background Location  
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location	C-14	
Date	Result	MDC
<b>East Boat Dock</b>		
5/23/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>Strawkaws Boat Ramp</b>		
3/2/2023	<MDC	8.1
10/30/2023	<MDC	8.1
<b>West Boat Ramp</b>		
8/28/2023	<MDC	8.1

Table E.4 Total Strontium Results for Water Samples from Background Location  
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

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



Table E.5 Additional Radionuclides Results for Water Samples from Background Location  
 Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/L)

Location Date	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137	
	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>East Boat Dock</b>						
3/2/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
5/23/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
8/28/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
10/30/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
<b>Strawkaws Boat Ramp</b>						
3/2/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
5/23/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
8/28/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
10/30/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
<b>West Boat Ramp</b>						
3/2/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
5/23/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
8/28/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4
10/30/2023	<MDC	43.0	<MDC	3.4	<MDC	3.4

Table E.6 Gamma Results for Sediment Samples from Background Location  
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/g)

Location	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Strawkaws Boat Ramp</b>						
5/23/2023	<MDC	0.09	<MDC	0.02	<MDC	0.02
8/28/2023	<MDC	0.09	<MDC	0.02	<MDC	0.02
<b>West Boat Ramp</b>						
5/23/2023	<MDC	0.09	<MDC	0.02	<MDC	0.02
8/28/2023	<MDC	0.09	<MDC	0.02	<MDC	0.02

Table E.7 Gamma Results for Vegetation Samples from Background Location  
Results are in picocuries per liter (pCi/g)

Location	Am-241		Co-60		Cs-137	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>East Boat Dock</b>						
5/23/2023	<MDC	0.27	<MDC	0.07	<MDC	0.05
8/28/2023	<MDC	0.27	<MDC	0.07	<MDC	0.05
<b>Strawkaws Boat Ramp</b>						
5/23/2023	<MDC	0.27	<MDC	0.07	<MDC	0.05
8/28/2023	<MDC	0.27	<MDC	0.07	<MDC	0.05
<b>West Boat Ramp</b>						
5/23/2023	<MDC	0.27	<MDC	0.07	<MDC	0.05
8/28/2023	<MDC	0.27	<MDC	0.07	<MDC	0.05

Table E.8 Air Monitoring Gross Alpha/Beta Results for Background Location (Springfield)  
 Results are in femtocuries per cubic meter (fCi/m<sup>3</sup>)

Location	Alpha		Beta		Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Knotts Street Air Sampler</b>					<b>Knotts Street Air Sampler</b>				
1/3/2023	4.6	1.3	26.5	2.3	6/27/2023	3.6	1.3	15.3	2.3
1/10/2023	2.1	1.3	9.6	2.3	7/5/2023	5.4	1.3	20.2	2.3
1/17/2023	3.7	1.3	30.3	2.3	7/11/2023	2.3	1.3	17	2.3
1/25/2023	3.1	1.3	24.3	2.3	7/18/2023	4	1.3	26.1	2.3
2/2/2023	1.9	1.3	15.3	2.3	7/26/2023	2.1	1.3	23.6	2.3
2/9/2023	1.8	1.3	13.6	2.3	8/2/2023	2.6	1.3	20.7	2.3
2/16/2023	<MDC	1.3	10.6	2.3	8/9/2023	1.7	1.3	14.8	2.3
2/23/2023	1.4	1.3	17	2.3	8/15/2023	1.9	1.3	17.5	2.3
3/1/2023	<MDC	1.3	16.3	2.3	8/22/2023	1.4	1.3	22.1	2.3
3/7/2023	1.9	1.3	14	2.3	8/29/2023	<MDC	1.3	22.1	2.3
3/14/2023	<MDC	1.3	9.3	2.3	9/6/2023	3	1.3	13.4	2.3
3/21/2023	1.6	1.3	10.8	2.3	9/18/2023	3.3	1.3	20	2.3
3/28/2023	1.6	1.3	16.7	2.3	9/25/2023	4.2	1.3	30.8	2.3
4/4/2023	1.3	1.3	19.9	2.3	10/3/2023	4.9	1.3	38.6	2.3
4/11/2023	3.6	1.3	19.3	2.3	10/11/2023	2	1.3	21.5	2.3
4/18/2023	1.6	1.3	10.7	2.3	10/17/2023	1.9	1.3	16.2	2.3
4/25/2023	<MDC	1.3	13.9	2.3	10/25/2023	<MDC	1.3	12.9	2.3
5/2/2023	1.8	1.3	12.1	2.3	11/1/2023	<MDC	1.3	21	2.3
5/9/2023	1.6	1.3	14.3	2.3	11/7/2023	3.3	1.3	38.1	2.3
5/16/2023	<MDC	1.3	6.7	2.3	11/15/2023	1.6	1.3	23	2.3
5/23/2023	<MDC	1.3	11.1	2.3	11/28/2023	1.5	1.3	21.6	2.3
5/30/2023	3.4	1.3	15.8	2.3	12/6/2023	<MDC	1.3	23.7	2.3
6/6/2023	4.9	1.3	24.2	2.3	12/12/2023	4.9	1.3	26.5	2.3
6/15/2023	3.1	1.3	15.7	2.3	12/19/2023	4	1.3	24.3	2.3
6/21/2023	3.9	1.3	11.7	2.3					

Table E.9 Air Monitoring Gross Alpha/Beta Results for Background Location (Marion)  
 Results are in femtocuries per cubic meter (fCi/m<sup>3</sup>)

Location	Alpha		Beta		Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>Marion Office</b>					<b>Marion Office</b>				
1/3/2023	4.9	1.3	28.3	2.3	6/5/2023	2.5	1.3	30.1	2.3
1/10/2023	4.6	1.3	22.4	2.3	6/12/2023	3	1.3	24.1	2.3
1/17/2023	4.1	1.3	31.2	2.3	6/20/2023	3.2	1.3	20.5	2.3
1/24/2023	2.6	1.3	22.8	2.3	6/27/2023	3.5	1.3	19.9	2.3
2/1/2023	1.4	1.3	20	2.3	7/13/2023	4	1.3	18.9	2.3
2/7/2023	2.2	1.3	29	2.3	7/20/2023	2.4	1.3	17	2.3
2/14/2023	1.9	1.3	20.5	2.3	7/27/2023	3.9	1.3	26.4	2.3
2/21/2023	2.1	1.3	18.6	2.3	8/10/2023	2	1.3	13.4	2.3
2/27/2023	<MDC	1.3	15.8	2.3	8/17/2023	2.9	1.3	14.2	2.3
3/6/2023	<MDC	1.3	20	2.3	8/31/2023	6.6	1.3	30	2.3
3/13/2023	2	1.3	15.4	2.3	9/21/2023	3.8	1.3	20.2	2.3
3/21/2023	2.4	1.3	21.1	2.3	9/28/2023	4.3	1.3	43.1	2.3
4/3/2023	1.3	1.3	18.9	2.3	10/17/2023	2.6	1.3	27.8	2.3
4/10/2023	1.4	1.3	23.8	2.3	10/26/2023	3.7	1.3	29	2.3
4/17/2023	2.9	1.3	17.8	2.3	11/2/2023	1.8	1.3	18.6	2.3
4/25/2023	2.2	1.3	15.5	2.3	11/9/2023	5	1.3	38.7	2.3
5/1/2023	2.5	1.3	26.3	2.3	11/15/2023	3.4	1.3	27.9	2.3
5/8/2023	1.7	1.3	15.4	2.3	11/22/2023	2.6	1.3	29.6	2.3
5/15/2023	<MDC	1.3	14.2	2.3	11/30/2023	1.4	1.3	30.9	2.3
5/22/2023	2.9	1.3	18.4	2.3	12/7/2023	<MDC	1.3	30.5	2.3
5/30/2023	2.8	1.3	23.4	2.3	12/20/2023	4.4	1.3	24.3	2.3

Table E.10 Air Monitoring Gross Alpha/Beta Results for Background Location (West Chicago)  
 Results are in femtocuries per cubic meter (fCi/m<sup>3</sup>)

Location	Alpha		Beta		Location	Alpha		Beta	
Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC	Date	Result	MDC	Result	MDC
<b>West Chicago</b>					<b>West Chicago</b>				
1/3/2023	5.7	1.3	31.7	2.5	6/29/2023	10.2	1.3	19.2	2.5
1/10/2023	3.0	1.3	17.6	2.5	7/6/2023	5.7	1.3	28.9	2.5
1/17/2023	4.6	1.3	32.2	2.5	7/11/2023	2.1	1.3	19.9	2.5
1/23/2023	2.3	1.3	16.5	2.5	7/18/2023	2.8	1.3	17.5	2.5
1/31/2023	3.5	1.3	27.8	2.5	7/26/2023	2.6	1.3	20.6	2.5
2/7/2023	2.9	1.3	32.0	2.5	8/1/2023	1.4	1.3	21.5	2.5
2/14/2023	2.1	1.3	18.6	2.5	8/9/2023	5.8	1.3	20.0	2.5
2/21/2023	2.0	1.3	18.8	2.5	8/15/2023	6.0	1.3	18.3	2.5
2/28/2023	2.0	1.3	16.3	2.5	8/22/2023	3.8	1.3	18.6	2.5
3/7/2023	2.4	1.3	18.8	2.5	8/29/2023	7.2	1.3	35.1	2.5
3/15/2023	1.7	1.3	14.6	2.5	9/12/2023	2.1	1.3	14.0	2.5
3/23/2023	2.0	1.3	22.8	2.5	9/19/2023	4.2	1.3	23.5	2.5
3/28/2023	2.1	1.3	27.1	2.5	9/26/2023	6.6	1.3	34.3	2.5
4/4/2023	1.6	1.3	22.5	2.5	10/17/2023	3.1	1.3	18.7	2.5
4/11/2023	5.4	1.3	27.3	2.5	10/24/2023	2.1	1.3	26.0	2.5
4/18/2023	2.5	1.3	14.5	2.5	10/31/2023	4.2	1.3	26.3	2.5
4/25/2023	2.0	1.3	13.1	2.5	11/7/2023	4.7	1.3	38.5	2.5
5/2/2023	<MDC	1.3	12.3	2.5	11/15/2023	2.6	1.3	20.8	2.5
5/9/2023	<MDC	1.3	13.5	2.5	11/21/2023	2.1	1.3	28.0	2.5
5/16/2023	3.7	1.3	18.7	2.5	11/28/2023	5.3	1.3	19.8	2.5
5/23/2023	3.0	1.3	14.9	2.5	12/6/2023	4.5	1.3	23.4	2.5
5/30/2023	3.5	1.3	16.1	2.5	12/11/2023	5.0	1.3	29.2	2.5
6/6/2023	6.2	1.3	21.7	2.5	12/19/2023	3.9	1.3	23.9	2.5
6/15/2023	4.7	1.3	10.9	2.5	12/27/2023	2.9	1.3	24.1	2.5
6/22/2023	4.7	1.3	18.9	2.5					

Table E.11 Summary of Ambient Gamma Results for Background Location

Location	Quarter 1 mR/quarter	Quarter 2 mR/quarter	Quarter 3 mR/quarter	Quarter 4 mR/quarter	Annual exposure mR/year
KC-01	11.2	8.5	9.3	13.9	42.9
KC-02	8.6	9.2			35.5
KC-03	10.6	8.8			38.8
KC-04	7.5	9.9	15.1	13.9	46.4
KC-05	7.6	10.9	12.3	12.0	42.7
KC-06	12.0	10.7	11.8	13.0	47.5
KC-07	7.2	8.2	9.5	13.4	38.2
KC-08	11.3	10.6	9.1		41.4
KC-09	9.3	10.4	8.9	13.2	41.7
KC-10	7.5	11.9	7.0	15.6	42.0
KC-11	10.5	11.7	12.1	15.0	49.2
KC-12	11.1	10.5	9.9	14.1	45.5
KC-13		12.9	10.3	16.1	52.3
KC-14	12.0		11.0	14.8	50.4
KC-15	10.2	7.8	10.3	10.9	39.2

Blanks in the table indicate that dosimeters were missing at the end of the quarter.

Annual Exposure column based on averages of all available data.

Quarter length is estimated to be 91.25 days.

ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY AND OFFICE OF HOMELAND SECURITY  
1301 KNOTTS STREET | SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62703 | 217-782-2700  
[iemaohs.illinois.gov](http://iemaohs.illinois.gov) | [ready.illinois.gov](http://ready.illinois.gov)