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*Background Radioactivity in River and
Reservoir Sediments near Los Alamos, New Mexico*



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*Cover: Snow-covered view of the Rio Grande looking east toward the
Sangre de Cristo Mountains from Overlook Park in White Rock, New Mexico.*

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CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	1
SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES	5
METHODS OF ANALYSES	7
REVIEW OF SEDIMENT DATA	8
DESCRIPTION OF SEDIMENT SAMPLING STATIONS	9
River Sediment Stations	9
Reservoir Sediment Stations	11
STATISTICAL ANALYSES	14
River Sediments	18
Reservoir Sediments	19
Comparison of River and Reservoir Sediments	19
CALCULATION OF BACKGROUND VALUES	21
River Sediments	22
Reservoir Sediments	22
Comparisons of Background Values with Other Published Results	22
CONCLUSIONS	26
River Sediments	27
Reservoir Sediments	28
RECOMMENDATIONS	28
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	28
REFERENCES	29
APPENDIX A.	
RADIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR RIVER SEDIMENTS	33
APPENDIX B.	
RADIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS	47
APPENDIX C.	
COMPUTER CODE LISTING	55
APPENDIX D.	
PROBABILITY PLOTS FOR GROUP I RIVER SEDIMENTS	57
APPENDIX E.	
PROBABILITY PLOTS FOR GROUP I RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS	79

FIGURES

1. General drainage basin map of the northern Rio Grande.	2
2. Sediment sampling locations in the vicinity of Los Alamos National Laboratory.	3
D-1. Probability plot for tritium in Group I river sediments.	58
D-2. Normalized plots for tritium in Group I river sediments.	59
D-3. Probability plot for strontium-90 in Group I river sediments.	60
D-4. Normalized plots for strontium-90 in Group I river sediments.	61
D-5. Probability plot for cesium-137 in Group I river sediments.	62
D-6. Normalized plots for cesium-137 in Group I river sediments.	63
D-7. Probability plot for total uranium in Group I river sediments.	64
D-8. Normalized plots for total uranium in Group I river sediments.	65
D-9. Probability plot for plutonium-238 in Group I river sediments.	66
D-10. Normalized plots for plutonium-238 in Group I river sediments.	67
D-11. Probability plot for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I river sediments.	68
D-12. Normalized plots for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I river sediments.	69
D-13. Probability plot for americium-241 in Group I river sediments.	70
D-14. Normalized plots for americium-241 in Group I river sediments.	71
D-15. Probability plot for gross alpha in Group I river sediments.	72
D-16. Normalized plots for gross alpha in Group I river sediments.	73
D-17. Probability plot for gross beta in Group I river sediments.	74
D-18. Normalized plots for gross beta in Group I river sediments.	75
D-19. Probability plot for gross gamma in Group I river sediments.	76
D-20. Normalized plots for gross gamma in Group I river sediments.	77
E-1. Probability plot for tritium in Group I reservoir sediments.	80
E-2. Normalized plots for tritium in Group I reservoir sediments.	81
E-3. Probability plot for strontium-90 in Group I reservoir sediments.	82
E-4. Normalized plots for strontium-90 in Group I reservoir sediments.	83
E-5. Probability plot for cesium-137 in Group I reservoir sediments.	84
E-6. Normalized plots for cesium-137 in Group I reservoir sediments.	85
E-7. Probability plot for total uranium in Group I reservoir sediments.	86
E-8. Normalized plots for total uranium in Group I reservoir sediments.	87
E-9. Probability plot for plutonium-238 in Group I reservoir sediments.	88
E-10. Normalized plots for plutonium-238 in Group I reservoir sediments.	89
E-11. Probability plot for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I reservoir sediments.	90
E-12. Normalized plots for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I reservoir sediments.	91
E-13. Probability plot for americium-241 in Group I reservoir sediments.	92
E-14. Normalized plots for americium-241 in Group I reservoir sediments.	93
E-15. Probability plot for gross alpha in Group I reservoir sediments.	94

E-16. Normalized plots for gross alpha in Group I reservoir sediments.	95
E-17. Probability plot for gross beta in Group I reservoir sediments.	96
E-18. Normalized plots for gross beta in Group I reservoir sediments.	97
E-19. Probability plot for gross gamma in Group I reservoir sediments.	98
E-20. Normalized plots for gross gamma in Group I reservoir sediments.	99

TABLES

1. Analytical Laboratory Limits of Detection for Individual Analytes. Established SAL Values Are Shown for Comparison.	4
2. Criteria Used for Data Elimination.	8
3. Total Number of Sediment Samples Reviewed by ESH-18.	10
4. Mean Daily Discharge at Selected USGS Gages. See Web Site http://h2o.usgs.gov	12
5. Summary of Important Reservoir Sedimentation Characteristics. See National Inventory of Dams Database and Web Site for Additional Information (http://npdp.stanford.edu).	13
6. Computed Lilliefors Statistic to Test for Normal, Lognormal, and Square-Root Distributions at Individual Sampling Stations.	16
7. Computed Lilliefors Statistic to Test for Normal, Lognormal, and Square-Root Distributions at Grouped Sampling Stations.	17
8. Statistical Comparison of Group I River and Group 1 Reservoir Sediments.	20
9. Statistical Summary for Group I River Sediment Background Stations. The Sampling Period Runs from 1974 through 1997.	23
10. Statistical Summary from Group I Reservoir Sediment Background Stations. The Sampling Period Runs from 1979 through 1997.	24
11. Comparison of Reported Background Radioactivity in Sediments.	25
12. Recommended Upper Limit of Background (BGUL) Radioactivity in Sediments near Los Alamos.	27
A-1. Sediment Station: Rio Chama at Chamita	34
A-2. Statistical Summary for Rio Chama at Chamita	34
A-3. Sediment Station: Rio Grande at Embudo	35
A-4. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande at Embudo	35
A-5. Sediment Station: Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge	36
A-6. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge	36
A-7. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Sandia Canyon	37
A-8. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Sandia Canyon	37
A-9. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Pajarito Canyon	38
A-10. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Pajarito Canyon	38
A-11. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Ancho Canyon	39
A-12. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Ancho Canyon	39
A-13. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Frijoles Canyon	40
A-14. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Frijoles Canyon	40

A-15. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Cochiti Reservoir Spillway	41
A-16. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Cochiti Reservoir Spillway	41
A-17. Sediment Station: Rio Grande at Bernalillo	42
A-18. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande at Bernalillo	42
A-19. Sediment Station: Jemez River near Jemez Pueblo	43
A-20. Statistical Summary for Jemez River near Jemez Pueblo	43
A-21. Summary Statistics: All Regional River Sediment Stations (Combined Group I and Group II Stations)	44
A-22. Summary Statistics: Group I River Sediment Stations (Chamita, Embudo, Cochiti Spillway, Bernalillo, and Jemez)	44
A-23. Summary Statistics: Group II River Sediment Stations (Otowí, Sandia, Pajarito, Ancho, and Frijoles)	44
A-24. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Unequal Variance	45
A-25. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Equal Variance	45
A-26. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Kruskal-Wallis Test with Independent Samples	45
B-1. Rio Chama Drainage Basin: Abiquiú Reservoir	48
B-2. Statistical Summary for Abiquiú Reservoir	49
B-3. Rio Chama Drainage Basin: El Vado Reservoir	49
B-4. Statistical Summary for El Vado Reservoir	49
B-5. Rio Chama Drainage Basin: Heron Reservoir	50
B-6. Statistical Summary for Heron Reservoir	50
B-7. Rio Grande Drainage Basin: Cochiti Reservoir	51
B-8. Statistical Summary for Cochiti Reservoir	52
B-9. Rio Grande Drainage Basin: Rio Grande Reservoir	52
B-10. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande Reservoir	52
B-11. Summary Statistics: All Reservoir Sediment Stations (Abiquiú, El Vado, Heron, Cochiti, and Rio Grande)	53
B-12. Summary Statistics: Group I Reservoir Sediment Stations (Abiquiú, El Vado, Heron, and Rio Grande)	53
B-13. Summary Statistics: Group II Reservoir Sediment Stations (Cochiti)	53
B-14. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Unequal Variance	54
B-15. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Equal Variance	54
B-16. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Kruskal-Wallis Test with Independent Samples	54

BACKGROUND RADIOACTIVITY IN RIVER AND RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS NEAR LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO

by

Stephen G. McLin and Dale W. Lyons

ABSTRACT

As part of its continuing Environmental Surveillance Program, regional river and lake-bottom sediments have been collected annually by Los Alamos National Laboratory (the Laboratory) since 1974 and 1979, respectively. These background samples are collected from three drainage basins at ten different river stations and five reservoirs located throughout northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. Radiochemical analyses for these sediments include tritium, strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, americium-241, gross alpha, gross beta, and gross gamma radioactivity. Detection-limit radioactivity originates as worldwide fallout from aboveground nuclear weapons testing and satellite reentry into Earth's atmosphere. Spatial and temporal variations in individual analyte levels originate from atmospheric point-source introductions and natural rate differences in airborne deposition and soil erosion. Background radioactivity values on sediments reflect this variability, and grouped river and reservoir sediment samples show a range of statistical distributions that appear to be analyte dependent. Traditionally, both river and reservoir analyte data were blended together to establish background levels. In this report, however, we group background sediment data according to two criteria. These include sediment source (either river or reservoir sediments) and station location relative to the Laboratory (either upstream or downstream). These grouped data are statistically evaluated through 1997, and background radioactivity values are established for individual analytes in upstream river and reservoir sediments. This information may be used to establish the existence and areal extent of trace-level environmental contamination resulting from historical Laboratory research activities since the early 1940s.

INTRODUCTION

Sediment transport associated with surface water runoff is a significant mechanism for contaminant migration in the environment. Contaminants originating from airborne deposition, effluent discharges, or unplanned releases can become attached to soils or sediments by absorption, adsorption, or ion exchange. As part of its ongoing Environmental Surveillance Program, Los Alamos National Laboratory (the Laboratory) has been monitoring radiochemicals in river and reservoir sediments since 1974 and 1979, respectively. River sediments are collected annually from stream channels within and adjacent to the Laboratory, including those with either perennial or ephemeral flows. Reservoir sediments are also collected annually from regional lakes located upstream and downstream of Los Alamos. An essential part of this surveillance program is the establishment of background radioactivity values for important radiochemicals.

In this report, estimates for background levels are refined from previous studies for strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,-240. In addition, new background values are established for tritium, americium-241, gross alpha, gross beta, and gross gamma radioactivity in sediments.

Ten background locations for river samples are included in the environmental surveillance network. In addition, five regional reservoirs serve as background monitoring stations. Locations of these background sediment-sampling stations are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. Traditionally, individual analyte values from all of these background stations have been blended together, and composite background values for sediments were established for each analyte. In this report, however, we separate sediments according to a river or reservoir source. In addition, we also separate individual sampling stations into upstream and downstream locations relative to the Laboratory. These groupings result in five upstream and five downstream river stations, and four upstream and one downstream reservoir stations. These groupings are further described below. Grouped statistical analyses are made for individual analytes to establish potential differences in grouped mean radionuclide values. Then upper limits for background radionuclide levels in river and reservoir sediments are established for individual analytes. Finally, as a convenience to the reader, comparisons to other background levels for sediment data collected at different locations are made.

Background radioactivity values in sediments are often below conventional analytical detection limits. Analytical uncertainties for these samples often exceed reported radioactivity values. These sediment samples contain trace amounts of radioactivity from worldwide fallout associated with aboveground nuclear weapons testing, satellite reentry and burn-up in the earth's atmosphere, and erosion from natural sources (e.g., uranium). Here trace amounts of radioactivity are defined to be less than or slightly above detection limits for individual isotopes. Typical detection limits and computed screening action levels (SALs) are listed in Table 1. SAL values are screening levels below a level of human health risk; they are discussed

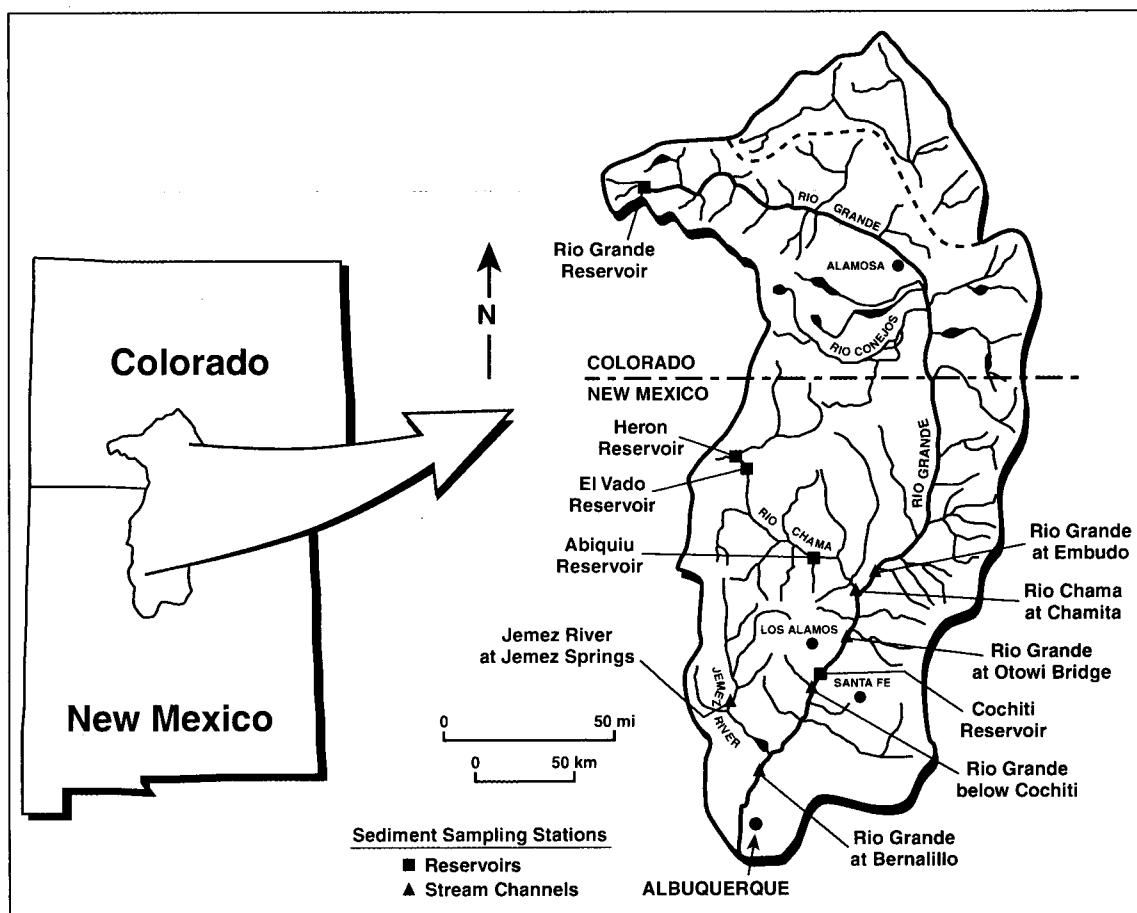


Fig. 1. General drainage basin map of the northern Rio Grande.

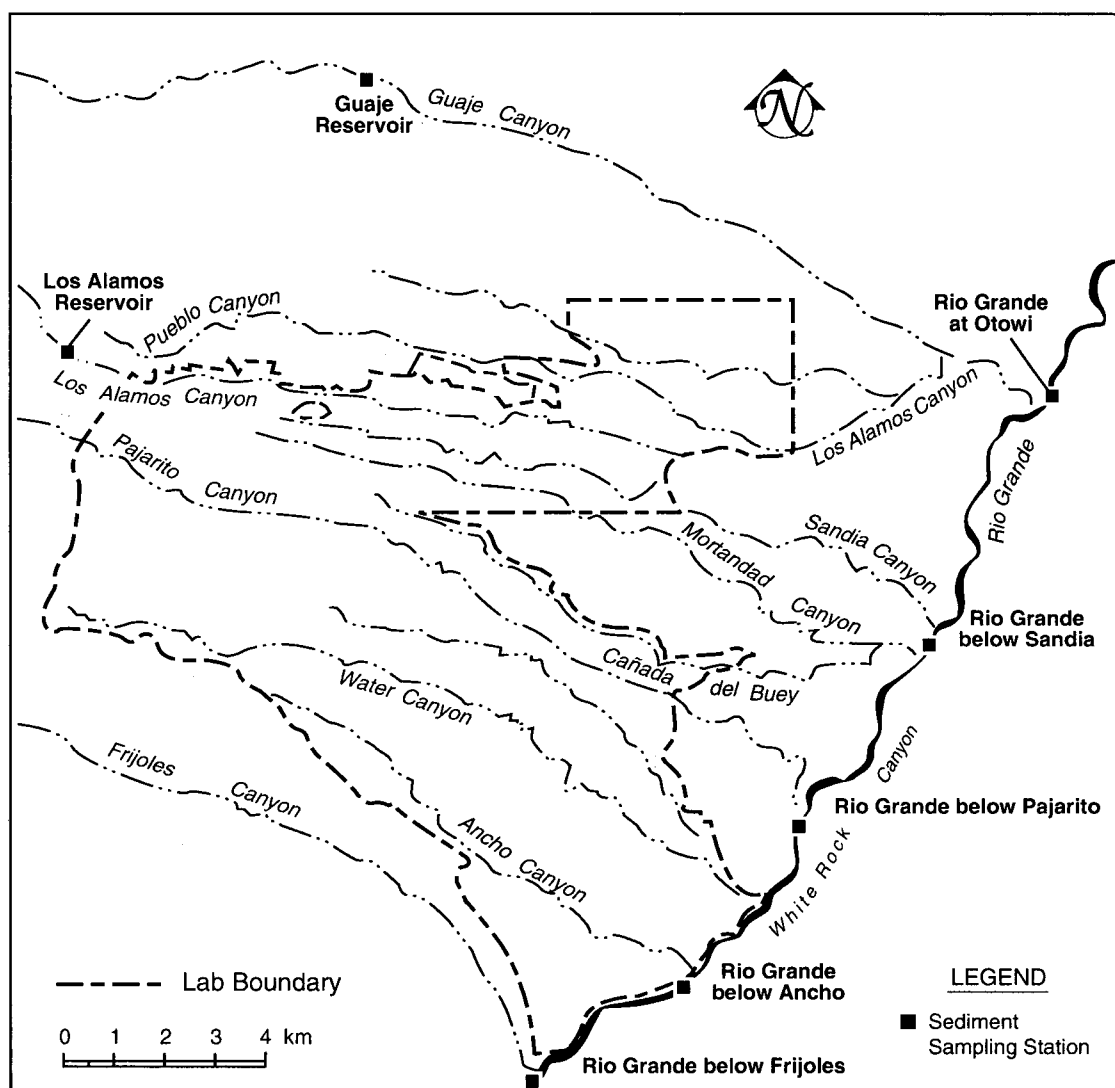


Fig. 2. Sediment sampling locations in the vicinity of Los Alamos National Laboratory.

below. The statistical distribution, range, and upper limit for background radioactivity in these sediments (i.e., combined fallout and natural sources) provide an essential base line for comparison of regional and on-site sediment data that have been potentially impacted by Laboratory operations.

There are no federal or state regulatory standards for contaminants on soils or sediments that can be used for direct comparisons with surveillance data. Instead, contaminant amounts in sediments may be interpreted in terms of toxicity or radiological dose to humans, assuming the contaminated particles are either ingested or inhaled. The data can also be compared with radioactivity values attributable to worldwide fallout or natural background radioactivity established here. SALs are also used by the Laboratory's Environmental Restoration (ER) Project to identify contaminants at levels of concern. SAL values are derived from toxicity values and exposure parameters using data from the US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA, 1994). Finally, the total effective dose equivalent (TEDE) to Los Alamos area residents is listed in the annual environmental surveillance reports for important radiochemical values examined in this report. (Environmental Assessments and Resource Evaluation Group, 1996; Environmental Protection Group, 1990 and 1992–1995; Environmental Studies Group, 1975–1977; Environmental Surveillance and Compliance Programs, 1997; Environmental Surveillance Group, 1978–1989; Environmental Surveillance Program, 1996 and 1998).

Table 1. Analytical Laboratory Limits of Detection for Individual Analytes. Established SAL Values Are Shown for Comparison.

Parameter	River Sediments ^a	Reservoir Sediments ^a	Reservoir Sediments ^a	SAL ^b
Laboratory Sample Size (1974–97)	10 g	---	---	---
Laboratory Sample Size (1979–97)	---	10 g	1,000 g	---
Tritium	0.7 nCi/l	0.7 nCi/l	---	20 nCi/l
⁹⁰ Sr (1974–96) ^c	0.05 pCi/g	0.05 pCi/g	---	---
⁹⁰ Sr (1997) ^c	1.00 pCi/g	1.00 pCi/g	---	5.7 pCi/g
¹³⁷ Cs	0.05 pCi/g	0.05 pCi/g	---	5.3 pCi/g
Total Uranium (1974–76)	1.0 mg/kg	1.0 mg/kg	---	---
Total Uranium (1977–93)	0.10 mg/kg	0.10 mg/kg	---	---
Total Uranium (1994–97)	0.25 mg/kg	0.25 mg/kg	---	93 mg/kg
²³⁸ Pu	0.005 pCi/g	0.005 pCi/g	0.1 fCi/g	49 pCi/g
^{239,240} Pu	0.005 pCi/g	0.005 pCi/g	0.1 fCi/g	44 pCi/g
²⁴¹ Am	0.005 pCi/g	0.005 pCi/g	---	39 pCi/g
Gross Alpha	1.5 pCi/g	1.5 pCi/g	---	---
Gross Beta	1.5 pCi/g	1.5 pCi/g	---	---
Gross Gamma	0.8 pCi/g	0.8 pCi/g	---	---

^a Detection limit as computed by analytical laboratory. See ESP (1998) Table 5-10, p. 170.

^b SAL = screening action level for ER Project, calculated using RESRAD (v. 5.95), Nov. 2000; values are periodically revised. See the ER Radiological Dose Assessment section for the discussion about the RESRAD model.

Source: ER Project (2001), Analysis and Assessment Focus Area.

^c After 1997, the sample size for strontium-90 was reduced to 2 g because of waste disposal restrictions.

Sediments in portions of Pueblo, Los Alamos, and Mortandad Canyons have been affected to varying degrees by contaminated releases from the Laboratory. Sediments in these canyons have radioactivity values that are significantly higher than values attributable to worldwide fallout or natural background sources (Graf, 1993 and 1996; Stoker et al., 1981). The presence of contaminated sediments in Pueblo, Los Alamos, and Mortandad Canyons is historically well documented in annual environmental surveillance reports. Some of the Los Alamos Canyon sediments have moved off-site into the Rio Grande. In Mortandad Canyon, the bulk of contaminated sediments have not moved off-site because three sediment traps have prevented sediments from moving toward the eastern Laboratory boundary (Gallaher et al., 1997 and 1999). The remainder of drainages that cross Laboratory lands typically show background radioactivity; however, there are occasional exceptions as seen in the annual environmental surveillance reports.

Historical data from regional sediment stations that are used in this study are reported in the annual environmental surveillance reports. Beginning in 1992, these reports also contain measurements for trace metals, organic compounds, and high-explosive (HE) residuals in sediments, in addition to annual radiochemical data. Historical data from reservoir sediments (Purtymun et al., 1990) are also utilized in the present investigation. In addition, this study incorporates river sediment data from previous reports (Purtymun et al., 1980 and 1987) for the periods 1974–1977 and 1974–1986, respectively. These previous reports combined river sediment and soil analyses data from regional and perimeter sampling stations. However, the present report only focuses on radiochemical analyses of sediments from regional river and reservoir sediment stations. Analyses for fish and soils data are reported elsewhere (Fresquez et al., 1994 and 1996). The regional sediment sampling stations depicted in Figs. 1 and 2 surround the Los Alamos area. Data from these stations provide natural and worldwide fallout information so that regional background values for important radionuclides can be estimated. All of these background data are summarized in Appendices A and B of this report. In addition, electronic versions of the data are contained on the 3.5-in. floppy disk attached to the inside back cover of this report. These files are in Microsoft Excel format (PC Windows

version 5.0). Appendix C contains the computer program used to generate the grouped probability plots for each analyte listed in this report. Appendix D contains the probability plots for grouped river sediment samples, and Appendix E contains the probability plots for grouped reservoir sediment samples.

Worldwide atmospheric nuclear weapons tests were conducted in the 1950s and 1960s by numerous countries (Aarkrog, 1991). Between 1945 and 1963, approximately 360 atmospheric tests were conducted. In 1963, most atmospheric testing ended with the joint US-USSR-UK test ban treaty. However, between 1964 and 1980 approximately 63 atmospheric tests were conducted by China, France, and others. These combined sources have distributed anthropogenic tritium, strontium-90, cesium-137, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, and americium-241 into the atmosphere, which has resulted in fallout (Norris et al., 1994; Holleman et al., 1987). In 1979, the Three Mile Island Power Station in Pennsylvania released small amounts of radiation into the atmosphere, primarily in the form of radioactive noble gases. In addition, the April 1986 catastrophic failure of Unit 4 at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant in Ukraine released radioactive gases, aerosols, and finely fragmented nuclear fuel particles into the upper atmosphere (Kirchner and Noack, 1988). Finally, between 1964 and 1996, approximately ten nuclear-powered satellites and spacecraft instruments have reentered the earth's atmosphere and burned up (e.g., see <http://home.acadia.net/cbm/index.html>). Some of these are the SNAP-9A, a US navigational satellite that released 16,200 Ci of plutonium-238 over the Indian Ocean in 1964 (Krey, 1967); the recording seismograph aboard the Apollo 13 lunar module in 1970; the Soviet Kosmos 954 satellite over northwestern Canada in 1978 (Tracy et al., 1984); the Soviet Kosmos 1402 satellite, which released an unknown inventory over the south Atlantic Ocean in 1983; and the Russian Mars space probe, which released 3,200 Ci of plutonium-238 over the Pacific Ocean near Chile in 1996.

A small amount of tritium is also naturally produced by cosmic-ray interaction with the upper atmosphere and is commingled with worldwide fallout. In 1980, it was estimated that about 60% of the existing plutonium-238 inventory on soils and sediments originated from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing, while the remaining 40% came from burn-up of satellite power sources upon reentry into the earth's atmosphere (Perkins and Thomas, 1980). Some trace amounts of uranium in sediments can also be attributed to nuclear weapons testing or burn-up of satellite power sources upon atmospheric reentry; however, nearly all uranium in the environment originates from naturally occurring uranium minerals found in the earth's crust. Most of the remaining radiochemical sources examined in this report are anthropogenic, and are commonly associated with atmospheric weapons testing.

All of the anthropogenic sources of radionuclide contaminants described above are nonuniformly distributed in time and space. In addition, the point sources described above represent a wide range of radionuclide mass inputs into the global atmosphere. Most of these point inputs cannot be sufficiently quantified. In other words, at the time of introduction into the environment, individual radionuclide mass inputs from individual atmospheric tests or incineration of individual satellites are not completely known. Hence, no correction for radioactive decay was made to any data contained in this report.

SAMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES

Radionuclides naturally tend to bind more readily to clay and silt-sized particles than to sandy portions of a sediment sample. This phenomenon is generally related to strong van der Waals forces, the higher cation exchange capacity, total organic carbon content, and higher surface area of clay and silt particles relative to coarser materials. These finer-grained soil particles, along with any attached radionuclides, are subject to sheet erosion and subsequent overland transport into streams and rivers. Main river channels in the Los Alamos area generally consist of nonhomogeneous mixtures of gravel, sand, silt, and clay. Moisture contents in these channel sediments vary over a wide range because of highly variable stream flows. Fine-grained sediments generally occur as dune build-up behind large cobbles and boulders in or along the channel banks. These finer-sized sediments are preferentially collected for analyses because they are more likely to contain detectable radioactivity values. Field sieving of collected samples is not performed because of the possibility of sample cross-contamination. Field sieving is further complicated by variations in moisture contents between sample grain sizes. Instead, sediments are sieved prior to radiochemical analyses under controlled conditions during laboratory sample preparation; the process is discussed below.

Sediment samples were analyzed for tritium, strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, americium-241, gross alpha, gross beta, and gross gamma radioactivity. A brief description of sample preparation and analyses is presented here. Detailed descriptions of these procedures are found elsewhere (Gautier and Gladney, 1993; Environmental Surveillance Program, 1996). Table 1 briefly summarizes the typical limits of detection for individual analytes used in this report.

Annual river sediment samples are collected along the banks of the main channels of the Rio Grande, Rio Chama, and Jemez River. Samples from the channel beds of intermittently flowing streams are collected across the main channel to a depth of about 5 cm. Prior to 1994, individual river sediment samples were approximately 250 g. However, laboratory aliquots of only 10 g were randomly selected from these samples for actual radionuclide analyses. After 1994, these river samples were reduced to approximately 100 g, while the laboratory aliquots for all analytes remained at 10 g. In 1997 the strontium-90 aliquots were further reduced to 2 g because of laboratory waste disposal requirements.

Reservoir sediments are collected annually from a boat using an Eckman dredge that collects a sample of sediments from a square area approximately 15 cm (6 in.) on a side and to a depth of approximately 5 cm (2 in.). Sufficient sediments are collected at each station so that the analyzed samples are at least 1 kg. These larger reservoir samples yield lower detection limits for plutonium analyses. Detection limits for other radionuclides remain unchanged from those of river sediment samples because sample aliquots from both river and reservoir samples are identical. These reservoir sediment samples are representative of annual sediment inflows into the reservoirs (and annual radionuclide inventory influxes) because they are collected from the top of the bottom sediment surface. Furthermore, reservoir sediment stations are approximately located over stream channels that existed prior to reservoir construction. These sampling locations were selected because sedimentation rates tend to be a maximum here. Based on US Army Corps of Engineers' sonic bottom profiles, sedimentation rates in large New Mexico reservoirs typically range from about 10 to 60 cm/yr. The sampled reservoirs discussed in this report typically show a sedimentation rate exceeding 25–30 cm/yr in the channel portions of the reservoir. However, the US Geological Survey recently reported an average sedimentation rate of only 6.6 cm/yr at one of its sampling sites in Cochiti Reservoir (Wilson and van Metre, 2000).

For the purposes of this study, the dredge sediment sampling technique is preferred over core sampling because cores typically penetrate through multiple sediment layers representing several years of combined sediment inflows into a reservoir. One significant implication of dredge versus core sampling is estimating annual and total radionuclide inventories in individual reservoirs. For a given reservoir, the annual series of radioactivity values tabulated here from dredged samples can be used to estimate both the annual and total radionuclide inventories in that reservoir if the annual volumetric influx of sediments can be estimated. The US Army Corps of Engineers or US Bureau of Reclamation typically perform bottom-profile surveys every few years to measure these sedimentation rates. Radioactivity values on sediments from cored samples typically represent vertical averages over an unknown depositional time interval. Hence, these data can only be used to estimate total inventory accumulations up to the time of core recovery. Consequently, important information describing the spatial and temporal variability between annual inflow events and the radionuclide inventory in sediments may be smeared out. Thus, significant information may be lost with the core sampling technique; this information can be used to describe the dynamic inflow-outflow relationship between annual water and sediment influx. However, the core technique can be very useful if reservoir sediments are infrequently sampled. In addition, at least three time-deposition markers can be used with core samples to establish a general chronology (i.e., sediment surface, sediment bottom, and the cesium-137 peak associated with atmospheric weapons testing). Both core and dredge samples have uncertainty to their depositional histories, and neither technique fills all needs. Core techniques are applicable to infrequently sampled reservoirs, while dredge sampling can have significantly lower detection limits.

METHODS OF ANALYSES

Prior to oven-drying at about 70°C (160°F), a portion of the sediment sample (river or reservoir) was gently heated and distilled moisture was collected. Captured water that was distilled from the sediment sample was then mixed with a counting cocktail and analyzed for tritium by liquid scintillation counting. The remaining sediments in the sample were then oven-dried, sieved through a 1.7-mm screen, and thoroughly blended. This sieving removes cobble-sized particles and plant debris but does not separate sand from silt- and clay-sized particles. For each river sediment sample, a separate 10-g aliquot was taken for each analysis, while the entire 1-kg sediment sample was used for the reservoir analysis.

Prior to 1997, samples for strontium-90 analyses were completely dissolved in nitric acid, then extracted with bis(2-ethylhexyl) hydrogen phosphate to remove yttrium-90 daughters and interfering radionuclides. Stable yttrium was then added as a chemical tracer. After allowing the yttrium-90 daughters to equilibrate with strontium-90, the sample was then extracted, the yttrium purified, and the sample was beta-counted on a gas-proportional counter. This method assumes 100% tracer recovery. In 1997, the sample preparation procedure was modified so that sample tracer recoveries could be measured. This modified procedure passes the acidified sample through an Empore strontium radiation disk to quantitatively extract the strontium. The disk is then counted for beta radioactivity using liquid scintillation counting.

Samples for cesium-137 were counted directly with a Ge-Li detector coupled with a multichannel analyzer. Aliquots (10 g for river sediments and 1 kg for lake-bottom sediments) for plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,-240 analyses were spiked with plutonium-242 tracers and completely dissolved in nitric and hydrofluoric acid. Plutonium was isolated by anion exchange and electroplated onto stainless steel disks. The disks were then counted on an alpha spectrometer.

Total uranium analyses from 1974 through 1976 were performed using a fluorometric method. Total uranium analyses from 1976 through 1992 were performed by irradiating the samples with epithermal neutrons, followed by counting on a Ge-Li gamma-ray spectrometer. Beginning in 1993, the kinetic phosphorescence analysis (KPA) of uranium was employed. These changes in analytical methods for total uranium resulted in changes in the limits of detection from 1974 through 1997 (see Table 1). These detection limit changes have not affected our analyses because reported total uranium concentration levels in sediments have always been greater than any of these detection limit values.

Americium-241 analyses from 1976 to 1997 were performed using radiochemistry and alpha spectrometry. Prior to 1997, samples were initially screened with gamma-ray spectrometry; however, that step was eliminated. Now samples are only subjected to chemical separation and alpha spectrometry.

Measurements of radioactivity in samples require that analytical or instrumental background values be subtracted from recorded values to obtain net radioactivity values in the samples. Thus, sample radioactivity values are sometimes obtained that are less than the typical detection limit of the analytical technique. This situation is due to numerous factors, including electrical noise in the instrument counting procedure for samples with little or no radioactivity. Consequently, individual measurements for a given radionuclide can result in values of positive or negative numbers. Although a negative number does not represent a physical reality, a valid long-term average of many measurements can be obtained only if the very small positive and negative values are included in the population calculations (Gilbert, 1975). Hence, any originally reported negative values from the laboratory are retained for the evaluation of background radioactivity. Small positive values that are below the reported detection limits (Table 1) are also retained for the same reason.

For this report, all radionuclide data for river and reservoir sediments collected from 1974 through 1997 were obtained from original field sampling log books and their related laboratory analytical report sheets in lieu of downloading information directly from the Laboratory's electronic database. This complete manual archival search was conducted after several discrepancies in radionuclide values were discovered in a routine comparison of randomly selected data values from several different published sources. These occasional discrepancies between data sources seem to occur before about 1990. Data sources for this comparison included the annual environmental surveillance reports, the Purtymun et al. (1987) report, and the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) electronic database. The reader should be aware that all radionuclide values used in this study for river and reservoir sediments have been thoroughly verified with original laboratory data sources. Furthermore, the data in this report may not always be identical to historical data reported elsewhere because of occasional typographical errors in these earlier sources. No changes have been made to published historical data however. In conclusion, the data contained in this report represent the most accurate information available and should be used in lieu of historically published data.

REVIEW OF SEDIMENT DATA

A detailed review of the tabulated data contained in Appendix A (river sediments) and Appendix B (reservoir sediments) reveals some important departures from anticipated results for individual sample values. These data are highlighted in the appendices because they qualify as statistical outliers or because laboratory procedures for sample preparation were not followed. These highlighted data were not used in this statistical analysis to determine the upper limit of background radioactivity values for river and reservoir sediments. Table 2 summarizes the criteria used to review and eliminate data from statistical evaluation.

Table 2. Criteria Used for Data Elimination.

Number	Analyte	Year	Station(s)	Criteria for Data Elimination (see text for details)
Group A Errors: systematic laboratory errors associated with a particular analyte in a specific year.				
1	^{90}Sr	1997 ^a	All	Change in laboratory analytical procedure.
2	^{90}Sr	1996 ^a	Cochiti Reservoir	Change in laboratory analytical procedure.
3	^{238}Pu	1995	All Reservoir	Error in laboratory sample preparation (used 10-g rather than 1-kg sample).
4	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$	1995	All Reservoir	Error in laboratory sample preparation (used 10-g rather than 1-kg sample).
5	^{241}Am	1992 ^b	All River	Unknown systematic lab error; large positive values and uncertainties reported.
6	^{241}Am	1992	All Reservoir	Unknown systematic lab error; large negative values and uncertainties reported.
7	^{241}Am	1987	All River	Unknown systematic lab error; large negative values and uncertainties reported.
8	^{241}Am	1978	All River	Unknown systematic lab error; large negative values and uncertainties reported.
9	^{90}Sr	1976	All River	Unknown systematic lab error; large positive values and uncertainties reported.
10	^3H	<1987	All	Atmospheric releases before 1987; possible sample and lab contamination.
Group B Errors: apparent reporting errors at individual sample stations.				
11	^3H	1997	Heron Reservoir (middle) ^c	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
12	^3H	1996	Frijoles	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
13	^{90}Sr	1995	Chamita	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
14	^{137}Cs	1994	Otowi	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
15	^{90}Sr	1994	Ancho	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
16	^{90}Sr	1994	Chamita	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
17	Total U	1993	Frijoles	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
18	^{90}Sr	1989	Abiquiu Reservoir (middle) ^c	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
19	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$	1982	Pajarito	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
20	^{90}Sr	1981	Bernalillo	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.
21	^{90}Sr	1979	Embudo	Outlier; reported value greater than $(x+5s)^d$.

^a All samples collected after September 1996 are affected.

^b Samples collected between September and December 1992 are not affected.

^c See the discussion about the station locations in the Reservoir Sediments subsection of the Results section.

^d Value exceeds analyte mean (x) plus five times analyte standard deviation (s), or $(x+5s)$; see Appendix A or B.

Elimination of questionable data tends to lower the respective means and standard deviations of individual radionuclides. The majority of the suspect data eliminated from analyses included tritium (pre-1987 samples), strontium-90 (especially 1976 and 1997 data), plutonium (only 1995 data), and americium-241 (especially 1987 and 1992 data). Sometimes, all suspect data at all sediment stations were eliminated from statistical analyses for a particular analyte in a given year. In other cases, only individual analytes were eliminated because questions involved only individual batch samples for that analyte. For example, prior to the mid 1980s, unreliable tritium measurements were reported (Rogers, 1998, pp. 8 and 9) because of possible airborne releases at the Laboratory that resulted in cross-contamination of samples during analyses. Hence, all tritium samples collected prior to 1987 were eliminated from this study. In addition, the sample preparation procedure for strontium-90 analysis was modified in October 1996. This change has resulted in changes in all reported strontium-90 values made after this date. Hence, some 1996 and all 1997 strontium-90 data were not used in the statistical analyses reported here. In 1995, errors in sample preparation procedures for reservoir plutonium analyses were made. Hence, all 1995 reservoir samples for plutonium were eliminated from statistical analyses, while 1995 river sediment analyses for plutonium were retained. Similar comments can be made for 1987 and 1992 americium-241 batch samples. Hence, only certain americium-241 sample results were eliminated from statistical analyses depending on sample submission dates. Less than 4% of all historical river sediment analyses performed between 1974 and 1997 were dropped from the statistical analyses. Less than 6% of the reservoir sediment samples collected between 1979 and 1997 were eliminated. Table 3 gives a comprehensive breakdown of sediment samples that were reviewed to ensure that laboratory quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) guidelines were satisfied. Finally, all data are contained in Appendices A and B (odd-numbered Tables A-1 through A-19 and B-1 through B-9), including those data that were eliminated from statistical analyses reported in this study. Inclusion of all data was done for historical completeness. Data that do not meet minimum laboratory QA/QC guidelines (i.e., the highlighted values in Appendices A and B) should not be used in future studies.

As mentioned above, the sample preparation procedure for strontium-90 analysis was modified in October 1996. This change affected the 1996 samples collected from Cochiti Reservoir, and all 1997 sediment samples. In addition, the change has resulted in higher detected values and uncertainties for all strontium-90 analyses because of improvements in laboratory tracer recoveries. Previously, tracer recovery values for strontium-90 analyses were assumed to be 100%. Hence, pre-1997 strontium-90 values (and the 1996 strontium-90 values from Cochiti Reservoir samples) may be artificially low relative to post-1997 data. In the future, all strontium-90 values need to be segregated into pre-1997 and post-1997 groups because of possible nonstationarity in the computed means and standard deviations. For this report, however, all strontium-90 sediment data collected in 1997 were simply eliminated from statistical analyses. After four to five annual sediment samples have been collected and new post-1997 strontium-90 values are available, then a new background radioactivity value for strontium-90 should be computed using only post-1997 data. The upper limit of this post-1997 strontium-90 mean should be compared with only post-1997 strontium-90 data. Likewise, the pre-1997 background value reported here for strontium-90 in sediments should only be compared with pre-1997 data. Finally, a potential future increase in mean strontium-90 values computed from post-1997 data should not be interpreted as an upward trend in background radioactivity (or an upward trend in values from on-site sediment stations). Instead, these changes simply reflect the change in laboratory analytical procedures for this analyte.

DESCRIPTION OF SEDIMENT SAMPLING STATIONS

River Sediment Stations

Ten river sediment stations have historically been included as background sampling locations for the Laboratory's environmental surveillance network. These stations include the Rio Chama at Chamita, the Rio Grande at Embudo, the Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge, the Rio Grande below Sandia Canyon, the Rio Grande below Pajarito Canyon, the Rio Grande below Ancho Canyon, the Rio Grande below Frijoles Canyon, the Rio Grande below Cochiti Reservoir Spillway, the Rio Grande at Bernalillo, and the Jemez River near Jemez Pueblo (Figs. 1 and 2). Historical river sediment data from these stations are tabulated in Appendix A (odd numbered Tables A-1 through A-19), including statistical summaries for each station (even numbered Tables A-2 through A-20).

Table 3. Total Number of Sediment Samples Reviewed by ESH-18.

Group I River Stations	Rio Chama at Chamita			Rio Grande at Embudo			Rio Grande below Cochiti Spillway			Rio Grande at Bernalillo			Jemez River		
	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total
³ H	6	2	8	6	3	9	1	1	2	6	2	8	5	2	7
⁹⁰ Sr	10	4	14	11	3	14	3	1	4	10	3	13	9	1	10
¹³⁷ Cs	23	0	23	24	0	24	6	0	6	23	0	23	23	0	23
Total U	19	0	19	20	0	20	5	0	5	20	0	20	19	0	19
²³⁸ Pu	26	0	26	27	0	27	8	0	8	24	0	24	26	0	26
^{239,240} Pu	26	0	26	27	0	27	8	0	8	24	0	24	26	0	26
²⁴¹ Am	6	2	8	4	2	6	1	0	1	6	2	8	5	1	6
G. Alpha	15	0	15	15	0	15	6	0	6	16	0	16	16	0	16
G. Beta	15	0	15	15	0	15	6	0	6	16	0	16	16	0	16
G. Gamma	20	0	20	19	0	19	4	0	4	19	0	19	19	0	19
Totals	166	8	174	168	8	176	48	2	50	164	7	171	164	4	168

Group II River Stations	Rio Grande at Otowi			Rio Grande below Sandia			Rio Grande below Pajarito			Rio Grande below Ancho			Rio Grande below Frijoles		
	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total
³ H	6	2	8	6	0	6	6	0	6	5	0	5	7	3	10
⁹⁰ Sr	12	1	13	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	1	5	9	2	11
¹³⁷ Cs	24	1	25	16	0	16	16	0	16	15	0	15	20	0	20
Total U	20	0	20	14	0	14	13	0	13	12	0	12	16	1	17
²³⁸ Pu	27	0	27	17	0	17	16	0	16	17	0	17	23	0	23
^{239,240} Pu	27	0	27	17	0	17	15	1	16	17	0	17	23	0	23
²⁴¹ Am	5	3	8	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	5	0	5
G. Alpha	16	0	16	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	14	0	14
G. Beta	16	0	16	7	0	7	7	0	7	7	0	7	13	0	13
G. Gamma	20	0	20	6	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	6	15	0	15
Totals	173	7	180	96	0	96	92	1	93	92	1	93	145	6	151

Reservoir Stations	Abiquiu Reservoir			El Vado Reservoir			Heron Reservoir			Rio Grande Reservoir			Cochiti Reservoir		
	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total	Pass	Fail	Total
³ H	23	0	23	6	0	6	8	1	9	6	0	6	24	0	24
⁹⁰ Sr	29	3	32	6	3	9	9	3	12	3	3	6	24	6	30
¹³⁷ Cs	32	0	32	12	0	12	15	0	15	9	0	9	33	0	33
Total U	32	0	32	12	0	12	15	0	15	9	0	9	30	0	30
²³⁸ Pu	40	3	43	15	3	18	18	3	21	10	3	13	45	3	48
^{239,240} Pu	40	3	43	15	3	18	18	3	21	10	3	13	45	3	48
²⁴¹ Am	17	3	20	9	0	9	12	0	12	9	0	9	21	3	24
G. Alpha	17	0	17	9	0	9	12	0	12	9	0	9	18	0	18
G. Beta	17	0	17	9	0	9	12	0	12	9	0	9	18	0	18
G. Gamma	26	0	26	9	0	9	12	0	12	9	0	9	24	0	24
Totals	273	12	285	102	9	111	131	10	141	83	9	92	282	15	297

The Chamita sampling station lies approximately 30 km (19 mi) downstream from Abiquiu Reservoir on the Rio Chama (Fig. 1). Samples were collected from the site from 1974 through 1997. The Embudo sampling station lies on the Rio Grande approximately 20 km (12 mi) upstream from the confluence with the Rio Chama. Samples were collected at the site from 1974 through 1997. The Otowi sediment sampling station is located on the Rio Grande approximately 20 km (12 mi) south of the confluence with the Rio Chama (Fig. 2). Samples were collected from 1974 through 1997. The Sandia sampling station is located on the Rio Grande just below the confluence with Sandia Canyon and is approximately 6 km (4 mi) downstream from the Otowi site. Samples have been collected from 1978 through 1994. The Pajarito sampling station is located on the Rio Grande just below the confluence with Pajarito Canyon, and is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) downstream from the Sandia sampling site. Samples were collected at Pajarito from 1978 through 1994. The Ancho sampling station is located on the Rio Grande just below the confluence with Ancho Canyon, and is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) downstream from the Pajarito sampling site. Samples were collected at Ancho from 1978 through 1994. The Frijoles sampling station is located on the Rio Grande just below the confluence with Frijoles Canyon, and is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) downstream from the Ancho sampling site. Samples were collected from 1976 through 1997. The Cochiti Spillway sampling station is located on the Rio Grande immediately downstream from the dam at Cochiti Reservoir. Samples were collected from 1974 to 1979 and in 1995. The Bernalillo sediment-sampling site is located on the Rio Grande approximately 20 km (12 mi) downstream from the confluence with the Jemez River. Samples were collected from 1974 through 1997. The Jemez River sediment sampling site is located on the Jemez River approximately 50 km (31 mi) upstream from the confluence with Rio Grande (Fig. 1). Samples were collected from 1974 through 1997. Mean daily discharge characteristics from US Geological Survey (USGS) stream gaging stations that are located near these sampling stations are summarized in Table 4.

Reservoir Sediment Stations

It is well known that reservoir construction on a river dramatically alters channel flow velocity and sediment transport capacity (Glymph, 1973). Channel sediment loads are derived from upstream sheet and bank erosion. Sediment deposition in reservoirs depends on several factors. These include (1) the grain-size distribution of the sediment, (2) stream-channel and reservoir inflow-outflow relationships, (3) water temperature gradients, (4) geometric shape of the reservoir, and (5) reservoir operation. Generally, there is a sudden decrease in river velocity and turbulence upon entering a reservoir. This causes entrained and suspended particles to be deposited on the reservoir bottom. Initially, the larger particles are deposited first, while the finer sediments are transported farther downstream in the reservoir before deposition. Due to the generally high cation exchange capacity and surface area of finer particles, one might expect to find higher radioactivity levels on sediments in the lower reaches of a reservoir. Furthermore, one might also expect to find higher radioactivity in reservoir sediments compared with river sediments because of the finer grain-size distributions in reservoirs. Actual sediment transport behavior is more complex, however, and spatial and temporal variability in the data are common. Factors influencing this variability include changes in sediment transport rates, surficial geology, grain size, background radioisotope deposition, and sediment-sampling location relative to the reservoir boundary or former stream channels.

Sediment samples from five regional reservoirs have historically been included as background sampling locations for the Laboratory's environmental surveillance network. These reservoir sampling stations are located in northern New Mexico at Abiquiu, El Vado, and Heron Reservoirs on the Rio Chama, in southern Colorado at the Rio Grande Reservoir on the Rio Grande, and in northern New Mexico at Cochiti Reservoir on the Rio Grande (Fig. 1). Each reservoir actually has three sample collection stations (i.e., an upper, middle, and lower station). Historical reservoir sediment data from these stations are tabulated in Appendix B (odd numbered Tables B-1 through B-9), including statistical summaries for each reservoir (even numbered Tables B-2 through B-10).

Sediments are collected annually from all five reservoirs during the late summer or early fall. Table 5 summarizes some characteristic reservoir information that may influence sedimentation rates. Heron Reservoir is located on Willow Creek just above its confluence with the Rio Chama about 16 km (10 mi) west of Tierra Amarilla. It is used for storage of San Juan Chama Project water by the US Bureau of Reclamation. Portions of these waters are captured west of the continental divide in the San Juan Mountains of southern Colorado. Captured waters are then conveyed into the Heron watershed by an aqueduct as part of the

Table 4. Mean Daily Discharge at Selected USGS Gages. See Web Site <http://h2o.usgs.gov>.

USGS Gage Name	USGS Gage Number	Drainage Area (mi²)	Elevation (ft)^a	Mean Daily Flow (cfs)	Std Dev (cfs)^b
Rio Chama near Chamita	8290000	3144	5654	543	743
Rio Grande near Embudo	8279500	10400	5789	913	1184
Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge	8313000	14300	5488	1500	1826
Rio Grande below Cochiti Dam	8317400	14900	5226	1444	1479
Rio Grande at Bernalillo	8329500	17300	5031	1076	1599
Jemez River near Jemez Pueblo	8324000	470	5622	79	147

^a Gage elevation in feet above mean sea level.

^b Standard deviation in cubic feet per second (cfs).

Table 5. Summary of Important Reservoir Sedimentation Characteristics. See National Inventory of Dams Database and Web Site for Additional Information (<http://npdp.stanford.edu>).

	Heron	El Vado	Abiquiu	Rio Grande	Cochiti
Year Constructed	1971	1935	1963	1890	1975
National ID Number	NM-00122	NM-00127	NM-00001	CO-00805	NM-00404
River System	Rio Chama	Rio Chama	Rio Chama	Rio Grande	Rio Grande
North Latitude	36° 39' 58"	36° 35' 30"	36° 14' 24"	37° 43' 18"	35° 37' 30"
West Longitude	106° 42' 36"	106° 43' 48"	106° 25' 48"	107° 16' 00"	106° 20' 00"
Spillway Elevation (ft above stream)	254	175	319	111	246
Drainage Area (mi ²)	193 ^a	868	2,146	169	14,635
Maximum Storage Volume (ac-ft)	429,646	219,580	1,369,000	73,800	722,000
Normal Storage Volume (ac-ft)	401,317	186,250	170,000	52,192	50,130
Dam Type	Earth Fill	Earth Fill	Earth Fill	Earth Fill	Earth Fill

^a Includes drainage areas for San Juan Chama Project diversion waters.

diversion project. Sediment samples were collected in 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1994 through 1997. El Vado Reservoir, located on the Rio Chama near El Vado, was completed in 1935. This reservoir is located immediately downstream from Heron Reservoir. Sediment samples were collected in 1982, 1984, 1985, and 1995 through 1997. Abiquiu Reservoir, which is on the Rio Chama downstream from El Vado Reservoir, was completed in 1963. Reservoir sediments were sampled in 1982 and 1984 through 1997. Rio Grande Reservoir, which is the farthest upstream of the reservoirs in this study, was completed in 1890. It is one of the oldest reservoirs in the Rio Grande drainage basin. The reservoir's drainage area is located in the San Juan Mountains east of the continental divide on lands surrounding the reservoir. The elevation of the reservoir exceeds 9,400 ft (2,870 m). The reservoir's upper, middle, and lower reaches were sampled in 1982, 1986, and 1995 through 1997.

Cochiti Reservoir, southeast of Los Alamos, is one of the newest reservoirs along the Rio Grande. The drainage area encompasses portions of southern Colorado and northern New Mexico. This reservoir collects water and sediment from both the Rio Grande and Rio Chama. It is the only reservoir used in this study that is located downstream of the Laboratory boundary. In 1979 and in 1982, sediments from the reservoir were sampled at seven locations from the inlet downstream to the dam (Purtymun et al., 1990; Gallaher et al., 1999). For our purposes, only sites 1, 4, and 7 from those original studies are reported here because these sites correspond to our upper, middle, and lower sediment-sampling stations for the reservoir. For the remaining years (1984 through 1997), Cochiti Reservoir was only sampled at the upper, middle, and lower sediment stations.

STATISTICAL ANALYSES

Sediment samples from the ten river stations and five reservoirs represented by the data in this report have been historically viewed as Laboratory background stations. These data have always been blended together, and background radioactivities have been computed from these blended data. This raises a fundamentally important question: Does this practice of blending data influence the background radioactivity values for individual analytes? In order to answer this question, the river and reservoir sediments were initially segregated. Then the river and reservoir groups were further subdivided into upstream (Group I) and downstream (Group II) stations. Here the upstream and downstream designation refers to the station location relative to surface drainage of Laboratory lands (Figs. 1 and 2). Hence, the Group I (River) stations consist of sediment samples from the Rio Chama at Chamita, the Rio Grande at Embudo, the Rio Grande below Cochiti Spillway, the Rio Grande at Bernalillo, and the Jemez River. All of the Group I (River) stations are located upstream of the Laboratory except the stations on the Rio Grande below Cochiti Spillway and at Bernalillo. However, both of these stations are located below Cochiti Reservoir (where sediments tend to become trapped). The Group II (River) stations consist of sediment samples from the Rio Grande at Otowi, the Rio Grande below the Sandia Canyon confluence, the Rio Grande below the Pajarito Canyon confluence, the Rio Grande below the Ancho Canyon confluence, and the Rio Grande below the Frijoles Canyon confluence. All of these Group II (River) stations are located downstream of the Laboratory and upstream of Cochiti Reservoir.

Using similar reasoning, sediment samples from reservoirs were segregated into upstream and downstream groups. The upstream Group I (Reservoirs) included sediment samples from Abiquiu, El Vado, and Heron Reservoirs on the Rio Chama of northern New Mexico, and Rio Grande Reservoir on the Rio Grande in southern Colorado. The downstream Group II (Reservoirs) only included sediment samples from Cochiti Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

The primary rationale for this segregation was to test the hypothesis that background radioactivity values from river and reservoir samples are fundamentally different since the grain-size distributions and total organic carbon between river and reservoir samples are different. In addition, the location of one-half of the river sediment stations in close proximity to one another and the Laboratory (i.e., the Group II River stations) may unduly influence the resulting background radioactivity for individual analytes. This situation is somewhat analogous to having five samples from a single Rio Grande station. Finally, portions of the drainage basins for Group I (River) stations do not cross Laboratory lands. However, portions of the drainage basins for Group II (River) stations include Laboratory lands or are near enough that airborne deposition from Laboratory stack and fugitive dust emissions may be of concern (i.e., Frijoles Canyon).

Initially, general descriptive statistical parameters for all individual and grouped river and reservoir sediment station data were computed. These parameters include the mean (\bar{x}), median (m), standard deviation (s), range (i.e., the maximum and minimum values), and upper limits for background expressed as $(\bar{x}+2s)$ and (BGUL). Definitions for these background expressions are defined below. These values, along with all observed data, are listed in Appendices A and B (the statistical analyses are in the even-numbered Tables A-2 through A-20 and Tables A-21, A-22, and A-23 and in the even-numbered Tables B-2 through B-10 and Tables B-11, B-12, and B-13). Second, the nonparametric Lilliefors goodness-of-fit test (Conover, 1998, pp. 442–447; Lilliefors, 1967, 1969) was applied for each analyte at each station. This test is designed to detect departures from the hypothesized normal distribution, including normally distributed data after a logarithmic or square-root transformation. These transformations are described in Appendix C. Finally, the Lilliefors test was also applied to grouped river and reservoir data. It should be noted that most parametric statistical tests that compare mean radioactivity from different groups are based on the assumption of a normal distribution, whereas nonparametric statistical tests avoid this limitation. Hence, it is important to evaluate individual analyte distributions so that the appropriate statistical test for differences in mean radioactivity can be applied.

The Lilliefors test evaluates the hypothesis that an analyte sample group has a normal distribution (or a normal distribution after a logarithmic or square-root transformation) with an unspecified mean and variance against the alternative that the sample group does not have a normal distribution. This test compares the empirical distribution of the sample group with a normal distribution having the same mean and variance as the sample group. It is similar to the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, but it adjusts for the fact that the parameters of the normal distribution are estimated from the sample group rather than specified in advance.

Goodness-of-fit statistics from the Lilliefors tests are listed in Table 6 for individual sampling stations for both river and reservoir sediments. According to the Lilliefors statistic at the 95% significance level, 53.3% of all analytes from river sediments and 76.0% of all analytes from reservoir sediments are normally distributed, or are normally distributed after a logarithmic or square-root transformation. This is an important observation. Similar results were previously reported for cesium in soils by Pinder and Smith (1975). However, when the grouped samples are tested, a very different picture emerges. The goodness-of-fit statistics for the grouped river and reservoir data are listed in Table 7. According to the grouped Lilliefors statistic at the 95% significance level, only 12.2% of all analytes from river sediments and 38.9% of all analytes from reservoir sediments are normally distributed or are normally distributed after a logarithmic or square-root transformation. The differences between the individual station (Table 6) and grouped station (Table 7) Lilliefors test results are most likely related to the larger number of samples in the grouped data.

These goodness-of-fit tests suggest that nonparametric statistical tests should be used when comparing mean analyte radioactivity from different groupings. Purtymun et al. (1987) had previously used the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test (Conover, 1998, pp. 288–297; Gilbert, 1987, pp. 247–252) for similar analyses; this test was also used here. However, these Lilliefors test results also demonstrate that robust parametric statistical tests may still be used in comparing mean radiochemical information since many of these data are normally distributed (or very nearly normally distributed), as seen in Appendix C. The student's t -test was used for these comparisons since it is the parametric equivalent of the Kruskal-Wallis test.

The univariate statistical tests described above were employed to determine if significant differences in mean radioactivity existed at the various regional river and reservoir sediment stations described above. Each grouped analyte included in the study (i.e., tritium, strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239, -240, americium-241, gross alpha, gross beta, and gross gamma radioactivity) was analyzed separately by comparing the means from Group I to the corresponding means from Group II. Comparisons of individual analyte radioactivity from individual sampling stations were not made because the limited number of samples available for analyses greatly reduces the power of any statistical conclusions. Ideally, the Group I and Group II comparisons should use the parametric student's t -test for both independent and dependent samples. These tests assume a normal distribution within the sample population (or a normal distribution after a logarithmic or square-root transformation). This technique is quite robust, and even large departures from normality often do not significantly alter conclusions. Second, the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test for independent samples was used for these same groupings. This test does not require assumptions about the distribution, although distribution shapes are assumed similar. Interpretations of these two tests are similar. Hence, comparisons between grouped stations can be made to see whether differences in mean radioactivity are statistically significant or may be attributed to chance. The student's t -test is more

Table 6. Computed Lilliefors Statistic to Test for Normal, Lognormal, and Square-Root Distributions at Individual Sampling Stations.

Lilliefors test for goodness-of-fit at 95% significance level. Reject the null hypothesis (normal distribution) if Normal, Log, or Sqrt values > Table value.																										
River	Rio Chama at Chamita					Rio Grande at Embudo					Rio Grande at Cochiti Spillway					Rio Grande at Bernalillo					Jemez River					
Stations	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Totals
³ H	6	0.245	0.350	0.263	0.319	6	0.202	0.173	0.157	0.319	1					6	0.246	0.146	0.200	0.319	5	0.251	0.272	0.220	0.337	11
⁹⁰ Sr	10	0.270	0.204	0.245	0.258	11	0.325	0.217	0.281	0.249	3					10	0.283	0.177	0.238	0.258	9	0.172	0.263	0.179	0.271	8
¹³⁷ Cs	23	0.172	0.243	0.125	0.180	24	0.234	0.183	0.172	0.176	6	0.360	0.184	0.266	0.319	23	0.094	0.245	0.155	0.180	23	0.178	0.091	0.120	0.180	10
Total U	19	0.150	0.116	0.125	0.195	20	0.132	0.149	0.131	0.190	5	0.215	0.209	0.213	0.337	20	0.139	0.136	0.118	0.190	19	0.113	0.134	0.103	0.195	15
²³⁸ Pu	26	0.245	0.396	0.220	0.171	27	0.340	0.358	0.261	0.168	8	0.344	0.483	0.422	0.285	24	0.209	0.373	0.259	0.176	26	0.326	0.316	0.266	0.171	0
^{239,240} Pu	26	0.230	0.384	0.226	0.171	27	0.280	0.434	0.351	0.168	8	0.313	0.471	0.396	0.285	24	0.290	0.279	0.235	0.176	26	0.236	0.285	0.187	0.171	0
²⁴¹ Am	6	0.461	0.256	0.395	0.319	4	0.283	0.396	0.272	0.381	1					6	0.359	0.474	0.425	0.319	5	0.273	0.404	0.242	0.337	5
G. Alpha	15	0.232	0.170	0.180	0.220	15	0.158	0.153	0.157	0.220	6	0.362	0.336	0.349	0.319	16	0.326	0.314	0.320	0.213	16	0.141	0.144	0.143	0.213	8
G. Beta	15	0.219	0.161	0.188	0.220	15	0.162	0.142	0.153	0.200	6	0.451	0.442	0.447	0.319	16	0.288	0.285	0.287	0.213	16	0.307	0.277	0.292	0.213	6
G. Gamma	20	0.237	0.202	0.217	0.190	19	0.119	0.147	0.125	0.195	4	0.285	0.288	0.288	0.381	19	0.130	0.095	0.106	0.195	19	0.085	0.108	0.095	0.195	12
Total:	4	5	6			6	6	7			2	3	3			4	4	5			7	6	7			75
River	Rio Grande at Otowi					Rio Grande below Sandia					Rio Grande below Pajarito					Rio Grande below Ancho					Rio Grande below Frijoles					
Stations	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Totals
³ H	6	0.212	0.376	0.291	0.319	6	0.207	0.235	0.226	0.319	6	0.341	0.379	0.341	0.319	5	0.167	0.172	0.168	0.337	7	0.266	0.305	0.259	0.300	10
⁹⁰ Sr	12	0.335	0.263	0.305	0.242	4	0.307	0.304	0.306	0.381	4	0.391	0.276	0.315	0.381	4	0.414	0.396	0.406	0.381	9	0.256	0.180	0.219	0.271	8
¹³⁷ Cs	24	0.210	0.198	0.155	0.176	16	0.147	0.235	0.140	0.213	16	0.154	0.197	0.087	0.213	15	0.143	0.155	0.106	0.220	20	0.143	0.334	0.225	0.190	10
Total U	20	0.145	0.155	0.129	0.190	14	0.400	0.317	0.360	0.227	13	0.186	0.192	0.177	0.234	12	0.172	0.210	0.177	0.242	16	0.083	0.159	0.117	0.213	12
²³⁸ Pu	27	0.214	0.334	0.200	0.168	17	0.305	0.460	0.382	0.206	16	0.317	0.339	0.254	0.213	17	0.215	0.315	0.173	0.206	23	0.203	0.432	0.288	0.180	1
^{239,240} Pu	27	0.347	0.208	0.294	0.168	17	0.302	0.450	0.379	0.206	15	0.177	0.327	0.123	0.220	17	0.253	0.270	0.178	0.206	23	0.413	0.338	0.293	0.180	3
²⁴¹ Am	5	0.277	0.394	0.290	0.337	2					2					2					5	0.241	0.335	0.153	0.337	5
G. Alpha	16	0.203	0.138	0.168	0.213	7	0.310	0.248	0.278	0.300	7	0.178	0.168	0.171	0.300	7	0.142	0.161	0.151	0.300	14	0.141	0.174	0.142	0.227	14
G. Beta	16	0.167	0.127	0.148	0.213	7	0.305	0.251	0.267	0.300	7	0.330	0.299	0.315	0.300	7	0.236	0.246	0.241	0.300	13	0.205	0.225	0.216	0.234	12
G. Gamma	20	0.154	0.199	0.177	0.190	6	0.253	0.349	0.301	0.319	6	0.346	0.363	0.356	0.319	6	0.167	0.194	0.182	0.319	15	0.190	0.146	0.157	0.220	10
Total:	6	3	7			4	4	6			4	5	5			6	6	8			8	6	7			85
Reservoir	Abiquiu Reservoir					El Vado Reservoir					Heron Reservoir					Rio Grande Reservoir					Cochiti Reservoir					
Stations	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Totals
³ H	23	0.145	0.205	0.133	0.180	6	0.185	0.234	0.184	0.319	8	0.266	0.228	0.216	0.285	6	0.189	0.312	0.239	0.319	24	0.196	0.173	0.150	0.176	13
⁹⁰ Sr	29	0.152	0.211	0.149	0.163	6	0.277	0.311	0.293	0.319	9	0.320	0.218	0.258	0.271	3					24	0.269	0.147	0.211	0.176	8
¹³⁷ Cs	32	0.201	0.151	0.138	0.157	12	0.224	0.122	0.171	0.242	15	0.205	0.116	0.152	0.220	9	0.148	0.220	0.171	0.271	33	0.128	0.127	0.082	0.154	14
Total U	32	0.120	0.130	0.121	0.157	12	0.224	0.172	0.202	0.242	15	0.208	0.116	0.161	0.220	9	0.230	0.245	0.242	0.271	30	0.133	0.182	0.149	0.162	14
²³⁸ Pu	40	0.218	0.132	0.155	0.140	15	0.219	0.189	0.149	0.220	18	0.293	0.194	0.253	0.200	10	0.352	0.254	0.300	0.258	45	0.300	0.231	0.263	0.132	6
^{239,240} Pu	40	0.080	0.093	0.087	0.140	15	0.176	0.216	0.196	0.220	18	0.191	0.167	0.179	0.200	10	0.226	0.207	0.216	0.258	45	0.240	0.223	0.231	0.132	12
²⁴¹ Am	17	0.209	0.430	0.303	0.206	9	0.166	0.352	0.208	0.271	12	0.118	0.293	0.169	0.242	9	0.174	0.411	0.218	0.271	21	0.240	0.170	0.150	0.187	8
G. Alpha	17	0.187	0.181	0.185	0.206	9	0.153	0.154	0.154	0.271	12	0.193	0.183	0.186	0.242	9	0.262	0.240	0.251	0.271	18	0.324	0.307	0.316	0.200	12
G. Beta	17	0.159	0.213	0.185	0.206	9	0.165	0.163	0.165	0.271	12	0.215	0.152	0.184	0.242	9	0.140	0.171	0.143	0.271	18	0.133	0.120	0.114	0.200	14
G. Gamma	26	0.086	0.140	0.112	0.171	9	0.253	0.196	0.200	0.271	12	0.188	0.252	0.224	0.242	9	0.232	0.251	0.229	0.271	24	0.142	0.203	0.174	0.176	13
Total:	7	6	8			10	9	10			8	8	9			8	8	8			4	5	6			114
Note: Highlighted values are significant and corresponding analytes are distributed as normal, lognormal, and/or square-root transformed data.																										

Note: Highlighted values are significant and corresponding analytes are distributed as normal, lognormal, and/or square-root transformed data.

Table 7. Computed Lilliefors Statistic to Test for Normal, Lognormal, and Square-Root Distributions at Grouped Sampling Stations.

Lilliefors test for goodness-of-fit at 95% significance level. Reject the null hypothesis (normal distribution) if Normal, Log, or Sqrt values > Table value.																
River	Combined River Sediments					Group I River Sediments					Group II River Sediments					
Analytes	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Total
³ H	54	0.141	0.192	0.130	0.121	24	0.223	0.152	0.181	0.176	30	0.161	0.237	0.175	0.161	1
⁹⁰ Sr	76	0.307	0.196	0.256	0.102	43	0.250	0.133	0.187	0.135	33	0.344	0.259	0.307	0.154	1
¹³⁷ Cs	190	0.128	0.121	0.085	0.064	99	0.146	0.073	0.098	0.089	91	0.113	0.186	0.114	0.093	1
Total U	158	0.096	0.089	0.078	0.071	83	0.098	0.095	0.078	0.097	75	0.136	0.121	0.114	0.102	2
²³⁸ Pu	211	0.237	0.368	0.257	0.061	111	0.241	0.432	0.301	0.084	100	0.237	0.327	0.230	0.089	0
^{239,240} Pu	210	0.294	0.358	0.267	0.061	111	0.230	0.424	0.290	0.084	99	0.310	0.287	0.279	0.089	0
²⁴¹ Am	38	0.410	0.327	0.313	0.144	22	0.459	0.312	0.363	0.183	16	0.212	0.395	0.229	0.213	1
G. Alpha	119	0.234	0.199	0.217	0.081	68	0.221	0.201	0.209	0.107	51	0.137	0.109	0.110	0.124	2
G. Beta	118	0.212	0.163	0.188	0.082	68	0.231	0.215	0.223	0.107	50	0.220	0.165	0.192	0.125	0
G. Gamma	134	0.135	0.109	0.120	0.077	81	0.112	0.077	0.094	0.098	53	0.159	0.217	0.186	0.122	2
Total:		0	0	0			0	5	2			1	1	1		10

Reservoir	Combined Reservoir Sediments					Group I Reservoir Sediments					Group II Reservoir Sediments					
Analytes	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Samples	Normal	Log	Sqrt	Table	Total
³ H	67	0.173	0.147	0.127	0.108	43	0.165	0.160	0.120	0.135	24	0.196	0.173	0.150	0.176	3
⁹⁰ Sr	71	0.195	0.128	0.154	0.105	47	0.175	0.216	0.152	0.129	24	0.269	0.147	0.211	0.176	1
¹³⁷ Cs	101	0.120	0.070	0.065	0.088	68	0.146	0.076	0.087	0.107	33	0.128	0.127	0.082	0.154	7
Total U	98	0.055	0.117	0.083	0.090	68	0.057	0.109	0.070	0.107	30	0.133	0.182	0.149	0.161	6
²³⁸ Pu	128	0.292	0.199	0.242	0.078	83	0.191	0.099	0.148	0.097	45	0.300	0.231	0.263	0.132	0
^{239,240} Pu	128	0.221	0.193	0.207	0.078	83	0.137	0.108	0.123	0.097	45	0.240	0.223	0.231	0.132	0
²⁴¹ Am	68	0.233	0.165	0.148	0.107	47	0.106	0.261	0.108	0.129	21	0.240	0.170	0.150	0.187	4
G. Alpha	65	0.234	0.210	0.222	0.110	47	0.119	0.099	0.100	0.129	18	0.324	0.307	0.316	0.200	3
G. Beta	65	0.124	0.081	0.103	0.110	47	0.113	0.100	0.093	0.129	18	0.133	0.120	0.114	0.200	8
G. Gamma	80	0.096	0.135	0.106	0.099	56	0.125	0.195	0.158	0.118	24	0.142	0.203	0.174	0.176	3
Total:		2	2	3			4	3	6			4	5	6		35

Note: Highlighted values are significant and corresponding analytes are distributed as normal, lognormal, and/or square-root transformed data.

robust than its nonparametric counterpart. However, the Kruskal-Wallis test is generally regarded by many statisticians as more useful since questions about the distribution may be avoided (the assumption about shape is usually relaxed since most environmental data are right-skewed). In short, the Kruskal-Wallis test is both parameter and distribution free, but the results are not as robust. Results from these tests are summarized below.

River Sediments

When the mean radiochemical data for individual analytes in the Group I (River) sediments were compared with the corresponding means from the Group II (River) sediments, several differences were detected as seen in Table A-24. According to the student's t-test for independent samples with unequal variance at the 95% significance level, Group II sediments have a higher mean concentration for total uranium (2.44 versus 2.09 mg/kg). However, Group I sediments have higher mean radioactivity for gross alpha (4.9 versus 3.3 pCi/g). There were no significant differences between Group I and Group II mean sediment radioactivity for tritium (0.08 versus 0.03 nCi/l), strontium-90 (0.17 versus 0.28 pCi/g), cesium-137 (0.15 versus 0.14 pCi/g), plutonium-238 (0.001 versus 0.001 pCi/g), plutonium-239,-240 (0.003 versus 0.005 pCi/g), americium-241 (0.006 versus 0.003 pCi/g), gross beta (4.0 versus 3.6 pCi/g), and gross gamma (2.6 versus 2.3 pCi/g) radioactivity.

A significant difference in mean total uranium concentration on soils and sediments is related to differences in areal geology (Longmire et al., 1996; Fresquez et al., 1996). A significantly larger mean gross alpha level for Group I (River) sediments compared with Group II (River) samples is difficult to explain since most of the alpha emitters (e.g., uranium and plutonium isotopes) are slightly higher for Group II (River). The only exception to this observation is americium, which has a somewhat higher mean radioactivity for Group I (River) sediments.

Nearly identical results were obtained when the more robust student's t-test for independent samples with equal variance was applied (Table A-25). Theoretically, this test is more robust than the first test because it has more degrees of freedom; however, individual analyte variances from each group are not always equal. Differences between the tests that result from the assumption of equal or unequal variances are small and probably result from the large number of samples in the analysis. The student's t-test for dependent (paired) samples was not run because the pairing requirement dramatically reduced the total number of samples available for analysis.

It is important to point out the t-statistic results for plutonium-239,-240 listed in Tables A-24 and A-25. Both of the t-test results indicate that the mean radioactivity for plutonium-239,-240 are not significantly different between Group I (River) and Group II (River) samples. However, if these tests are repeated at the 90% significance level, then the mean radioactivity for plutonium-239,-240 is higher for Group II (River) sediments than for Group I (River) sediments. This is an important observation that is confirmed below.

According to the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test for independent samples at the 95% significance level (Table A-26), Group II (River) sediments have a higher mean radioactivity for total uranium and plutonium-239,-240 compared with Group I (River) means. No other differences in mean radioactivity were detected, including a difference for the gross alpha level as in the t-tests presented above. These results suggest that the student's t-test for gross alpha may yield a false positive (i.e., that no mean difference for gross alpha actually exists). As mentioned above, significant differences in total uranium concentrations on soils and sediments are related to differences in areal geology (Longmire et al., 1996; Fresquez et al., 1996). Differences in plutonium-239,-240 radioactivity between Group I (River) and Group II (River) sediments are most likely related to both fallout sources and historical Laboratory releases into the environment (Stoker et al., 1981; Graf, 1996). Hence, the rationale for segregating river samples into separate upstream and downstream groups appears justified. In other words, only sediment samples from the Group I (River) stations should be used to establish background since Group II (River) samples may be receiving trace levels of plutonium-239,-240 from both fallout and Laboratory sources.

Despite the statistical test results presented above, it is apparent that the difference in mean plutonium-239,-240 radioactivity levels between Group I (River) and Group II (River) sediments is very small. Furthermore, this difference (0.002 pCi/g) is less than the detection limit (0.005 pCi/g) for

plutonium-239,-240. Hence, there is some added uncertainty in this difference. In other words, these mean differences may be attributable to the laboratory detection limit for plutonium. However, it is still prudent to use only sediment samples from Group I (River) stations to establish background radioactivity levels.

Reservoir Sediments

When the mean radiochemical data for the Group I (Reservoir) sediments were compared with the corresponding means from the Group II (Reservoir) sediments, several differences were detected as seen in Table B-14. According to the student's t-test for independent samples with unequal variance at the 95% significance level, Group II (Reservoir) sediments have a higher mean radioactivity for plutonium-238 (1.5 versus 0.4 fCi/g), plutonium-239,-240 (19.1 versus 7.7 fCi/g), and americium-241 (0.011 versus 0.004 pCi/g). There were no significant differences between Group I (Reservoir) and Group II (Reservoir) mean sediment radioactivity for tritium (0.04 versus 0.02 nCi/l), strontium-90 (0.21 versus 0.32 pCi/g), cesium-137 (0.31 versus 0.38 pCi/g), total uranium (3.01 versus 3.27 mg/kg), gross alpha (8.0 versus 13.6 pCi/g), gross beta (5.5 versus 6.7 pCi/g), and gross gamma (2.3 versus 2.8 pCi/g) radioactivity.

Nearly identical results were obtained when the more robust student's t-test for independent samples with equal variance was applied (Table B-15). According to the student's t-test for independent samples with equal variance at the 95% significance level, Group II (Reservoir) sediments have a higher mean radioactivity for plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, americium-241, and gross alpha radioactivity. There were no other significant differences between Group I (Reservoir) and Group II (Reservoir) sediments. The student's t-test for dependent (paired) samples was not run because the pairing requirement dramatically reduced the total number of samples available for analysis.

According to the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test for independent samples at the 95% significance level (Table B-16), Group II (Reservoir) sediments have a higher mean radioactivity than Group I (Reservoir) sediments for cesium-137, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, americium-241, and gross gamma. No other differences in mean radioactivity were detected. All of these differences are most likely related to both fallout sources and historical Laboratory releases into the environment (Stoker et al., 1981; Graf, 1996). Hence, the rationale for segregating reservoir samples into separate upstream and downstream groups appears justified.

Comparison of River and Reservoir Sediments

When the mean radiochemical data for the Group I (River) sediments were compared with the corresponding means from the Group I (Reservoir) sediments, several differences were detected as seen in Table 8. According to the student's t-test for independent samples with unequal variance at the 95% significance level (Table 8a), Group I (Reservoir) sediments have a higher mean radioactivity for cesium-137 (0.31 versus 0.15 pCi/g), total uranium (3.01 versus 2.09 mg/kg), plutonium-239,-240 (7.74 versus 3.05 fCi/g), gross alpha (8.0 versus 4.9 pCi/g), and gross beta (5.5 versus 4.0 pCi/g) radioactivity. However, Group I (River) sediments have higher mean radioactivity for plutonium-238 (1.07 versus 0.40 fCi/g). There were no significant differences between Group I (River) and Group I (Reservoir) mean sediment radioactivity for tritium (0.09 versus 0.04 nCi/l), strontium-90 (0.17 versus 0.21 pCi/g), americium-241 (0.006 versus 0.004 pCi/g), and gross gamma (2.6 versus 2.3 pCi/g) radioactivity.

The significant difference in mean plutonium levels between Group I (River) and Group I (Reservoir) samples may be related to the laboratory detection limits for plutonium (5.0 and 0.1 fCi/g for river and reservoir sediments, respectively). Significantly higher mean radioactivity for cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-239,-240, gross alpha, and gross beta radioactivity were also found in Group I (Reservoir) sediments compared with Group I (River) sediments. This situation is probably related to the smaller grain size distributions and to the higher organic contents that are typically found in reservoir sediments.

Nearly identical results were obtained when the more robust student's t-test for independent samples with equal variance was applied (Table 8b). Note, however, that plutonium-238 is no longer significantly different between the two groups. Theoretically, this test is more robust than the first test because it has more degrees of freedom; however, individual analyte variances from each group are not always equal. The student's t-test for dependent (paired) samples was not run because the pairing requirement dramatically reduced the total number of samples available for analysis.

Table 8. Statistical Comparison of Group I River and Group I Reservoir Sediments.

Table 8a. Summary Statistics: Group I (River) vs. Group I (Reservoir) Sediments at 95% Significance Level—Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Unequal Variance.																				
	² H		⁸⁷ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
Statistic	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir
Mean (x)	0.085	0.037	0.173	0.208	0.153	0.308	2.091	3.009	1.072	0.404	3.054	7.735	0.006	0.004	4.882	8.012	3.960	5.538	2.643	2.334
Variance (s ²)	0.169	0.061	0.071	0.044	0.020	0.049	0.907	0.555	9.958	0.108	27.033	36.256	0.000	0.000	22.967	10.713	14.937	4.228	7.412	1.100
Count	24	43	43	47	99	68	83	68	111	83	111	83	22	47	68	47	68	47	81	56
Diff	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
df	32		80		103		149		113		162		21		113		107		111	
t-stat	0.052		-0.689		-5.127		-6.643		-2.216		-5.675		0.595		-4.162		-2.836		0.927	
t-table	2.037				1.990		1.983		1.975		1.975		2.080		1.981		1.982		1.982	
Significant	No		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		No	
Notes: (1) ¹³⁷ Cs, Total U, ^{239,240} Pu, Gross Alpha, and Gross Beta means are higher for Group I Reservoir than for Group I River sediments. ² H and ²³⁸ Pu are higher for Group I River sediments. (2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for t-table statistic. (3) Mean units are in (pCi/g), except ² H (nCi/l) and plutonium (fCi/g).																				
Table 8b. Summary Statistics: Group I (River) vs. Group I (Reservoir) Sediments at 95% Significance Level—Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Equal Variance.																				
	² H		⁸⁷ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
Statistic	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir
Mean (x)	0.085	0.037	0.173	0.208	0.153	0.308	2.091	3.009	1.072	0.404	3.054	7.735	0.006	0.004	4.882	8.012	3.960	5.538	2.643	2.334
Variance (s ²)	0.169	0.061	0.071	0.044	0.020	0.049	0.907	0.555	9.958	0.108	27.033	36.256	0.000	0.000	22.967	10.713	14.937	4.228	7.412	1.100
Count	24	43	43	47	99	68	83	68	111	83	111	83	22	47	68	47	68	47	81	56
Diff	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
df	65		88		165		149		192		192		67		113		113		135	
t-stat	0.596		-0.696		-5.558		-6.486		1.921		-5.796		0.860		-3.892		-2.558		0.808	
t-table	1.997				1.974		1.976		1.972		1.972		1.996		1.981		1.981		1.978	
Significant	No		No		Yes		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		No	
Notes: (1) ¹³⁷ Cs, Total U, ^{239,240} Pu, Gross Alpha, and Gross Beta means are higher for Group I Reservoir than for Group I River sediments. ² H is higher for Group I River sediments. (2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for t-table statistic. (3) Mean units are in (pCi/g), except ² H (nCi/l) and plutonium (fCi/g).																				
Table 8c. Summary Statistics: Group I (River) vs. Group I (Reservoir) at 95% Significance Level—Kruskal-Wallis Test with Independent Samples.																				
	² H		⁸⁷ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
Statistic	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir	River	Reservoir
Mean (x)	0.085	0.037	0.173	0.208	0.153	0.308	2.091	3.009	1.072	0.404	3.054	7.735	0.006	0.004	4.882	8.012	3.960	5.538	2.643	2.334
Variance (s ²)	0.169	0.061	0.071	0.044	0.020	0.049	0.907	0.555	9.958	0.108	27.033	36.256	0.000	0.000	22.967	10.713	14.937	4.228	7.412	1.100
Count	24	43	43	47	99	68	83	68	111	83	111	83	22	47	68	47	68	47	81	56
Diff	0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00		0.00	
df	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
KW-stat	0.536		6.210		33.542		41.045		0.248		43.417		6.240		25.409		25.754		0.224	
KW-table	3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840	
Significant	No		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No	
Notes: (1) ⁸⁷ Sr, ¹³⁷ Cs, Total U, ^{239,240} Pu, Gross Alpha, and Gross Beta means are higher for Group I Reservoir than for Group I River sediments. ²⁴¹ Am mean is higher for Group I River sediments. (2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for KW-table statistic. (3) Mean units are in (pCi/g), except ² H (nCi/l) and plutonium (fCi/g).																				

According to the nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis test for independent samples at the 95% significance level (Table 8c), similar results were obtained compared with the t-test results presented above. However, there are some differences. Thus, Group I (Reservoir) sediments have a higher mean radioactivity for strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-239,-240, gross alpha, and gross beta radioactivity compared with Group I (River) means. In addition, Group I (River) sediments had higher mean radioactivity for americium-241. No other differences in mean radioactivity were detected, including any differences for tritium, plutonium-238, and gross gamma radioactivity.

These tests confirm the hypothesis that background river and reservoir sediment samples are significantly different from one another. Hence, different background levels for individual radionuclides should be computed for river and reservoir data. In fact, according to our analyses, background reservoir sediments have significantly higher levels for strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-239,-240, gross alpha, and gross beta radioactivity than do background river sediments. This is an important new finding. These differences are probably due to the smaller grain size distributions and to the higher organic contents that are typically found in reservoir sediments.

CALCULATION OF BACKGROUND VALUES

For the purposes of this study, the background radioactivity for a particular analyte can be defined in several different ways. First, it can be approximated by the mean radioactivity computed from the observed annual series for that radionuclide. Furthermore, the upper limit of this background level can be defined as this mean radioactivity plus two times the standard deviation as found from the annual series. This definition requires either a normal distribution for the observed data or a data transformation that results in a normal distribution. This transformation requirement may be computationally inconvenient, or the assumptions for normality may not always be completely satisfied. Hence, a second approximation for background radioactivity can be defined as the observed median (or the 0.50 quantile from an unknown distribution). The upper limit of this second background value is defined as the radioactivity corresponding to the 0.95 quantile (Gilbert, 1987). This second definition does not require any particular statistical distribution. Historically, the first definition has been used by the Laboratory to define the upper limit for radioisotope background values. The second definition was adopted in this study because radionuclide distributions do not always fit a normal, lognormal, or square-root transformed pattern (or other appropriate data transformation). Both definitions are used in this study to report background values for specific radionuclides in sediments. Obviously, other definitions could have been used to define the upper limit of background values for radiochemicals on sediments. However, there are no recommended standards or published guidelines that specify how to compute these background values. Our definitions are simply based on accepted measures of central tendency and the extent of natural variability in typical environmental data sets. In addition, our definitions have the advantage of computational ease.

It should be noted that at routine surveillance program detection limits and observed fallout levels for a given radionuclide in river and reservoir sediments, one cannot routinely distinguish between levels from Laboratory-derived radionuclide sources and naturally occurring fallout. In this study, we simply assume that if a particular radioactivity value from a river or reservoir sediment sample exceeds the computed upper limit background value, then it probably came from a Laboratory effluent source. If the observed radioactivity is less than the computed upper limit for background, we likewise assume that it originated from fallout (or natural sources in the case of total uranium or tritium). This assumption is realistic because it is based on statistical theory developed for normally distributed data where the first definition for background is used (i.e., mean plus two times standard deviation). It is also realistic when the nonparametric definition for background is employed (i.e., 0.95 quantile). At the 95% significance level, both of these theoretical approaches predict that approximately one observed background radionuclide value in twenty may exceed the computed upper limit for background and still be from fallout. Radioactivity values in background sediments from individual stations near Los Alamos tend to have a normal, lognormal, or square-root-transformed distribution. However, significant departures from normality are apparent in much of the grouped data as seen in Table 7 and Appendix C. As previously discussed, these differences are probably due to the larger number of samples in the grouped data. Finally, the two alternative definitions for the upper limit for background radioactivity are conservative in that they probably underestimate the actual upper limit.

River Sediments

Historical river sediment data from the river stations are tabulated in Appendix A (odd numbered Tables A-1 through A-19), including statistical summaries for each river station (even numbered Tables A-2 through A-20). Table 9 summarizes background statistical information from radiochemical analyses for Group I river sediments (i.e., from Chamita, Embudo, Cochiti Spillway, Bernalillo, and Jemez stations). Data from Otowi, Sandia, Pajarito, Ancho, and Frijoles stations were not included in this background summary because of the possibility of upstream contaminant releases from Laboratory lands.

Reservoir Sediments

Historical reservoir sediment data from the reservoir stations are tabulated in Appendix B (odd numbered Tables B-1 through B-9), including statistical summaries for each reservoir (even numbered Tables B-2 through B-10). Table 10 summarizes statistical information from the radionuclide analyses for Group I (Reservoir) sediments, including an upper limit for background radioactivity of each analyte.

Comparisons of Background Values with Other Published Results

The upper limit for background values for river and reservoir sediments are compared with other published background values in Table 11. In making such comparisons, however, we must be aware of important differences in the definition for background values. In this report, the upper limit for background radioactivity was defined two different ways. In the first definition, it was set equal to the sample mean (\bar{x}) plus two times the sample standard deviation (s) (or $\bar{x}+2s$ in Table 11). In the second definition, it was set equal to the 0.95 (two-tail) quantile (or BGUL in Table 11). However, the Laboratory's ER Project refers to the upper limit of background as the upper tolerance limit (or ER UTL in Table 11). Furthermore, the ER Project actually defines their UTL four different ways using the 95% confidence level for each approach (Ryti et al., 1998, pp. 3 and 4). Three of these methods are based on the normal distribution (i.e., for normally distributed data with no data transformation, for normally distributed data after a lognormal transformation, and for normally distributed data after a square-root data transformation). One disadvantage associated with the data transformations used for the ER background values is that any negative radionuclide values may be automatically truncated from the calculations, since these negative transformations are not defined (i.e., log transformation) or are imaginary (i.e., the square-root transformation). Hence, the reported upper limits for background may be unintentionally skewed toward the higher values. The fourth ER approach is based on nonparametric order statistics and quantiles; it is computationally very similar to our BGUL. The ER definition, however, sets the upper limit of background equal to the upper 95% confidence interval (two-tail) on the 0.95 quantile. Finally, the upper limit for background radioactivity has been historically defined (Purtymun et al., 1987) as the mean plus two times the standard deviation (or Historical BG in Table 11).

All of the background definitions used in Table 11 will theoretically yield similar results if the data are normally distributed and if there are a large number of samples. In practice, however, these data comparisons tend to produce noticeable differences in background values for a number of reasons: (1) a different number of samples are used to compute background values; (2) different laboratories analyzed different samples collected from different locations and at different times; and (3) different limits of quantification were specified for individual analytes over time or between different analytical laboratories. Finally, it should be noted that even if all of these factors were the same, then individual analyte ER UTL values would still be slightly higher than our BGUL values because of differences in the definitions for these terms.

Except for tritium, total uranium, and plutonium, all of the values in Table 11 are quite close to one another. In general, the ER values resemble our river BGUL sediment values since the ER samples were collected from canyon bottoms within and near the Laboratory boundary. Tritium analyses for the ER samples have a somewhat lower detection limit (i.e., 0.500 nCi/l) compared with the Environmental Surveillance Program detection limit (i.e., 0.700 nCi/l). By comparison, tritium in rainwater near Pajarito Plateau varies between 0.020 and 0.450 nCi/l (Adams et al., 1995), while tritium in shallow groundwater varies between 0.016 and 0.065 nCi/l (Blake et al., 1995). These observations suggest that a lower detection limit for tritium could be used to identify surface recharge to the regional aquifer below Pajarito Plateau. Such a program is currently being used by the Laboratory (Rogers, 1998); however, these sample analyses are

Table 9. Statistical Summary for Group I River Sediment Background Stations.^a The Sampling Period Runs from 1974 through 1997.

Analyte	Units	Mean (x)	Median (m)	Std Dev (s) ^b	No. of Samples	Min Value ^c	Max Value ^d	BG (x+2s) ^e	BGUL ^f
³ H	nCi/l	0.09	0.00	0.41	24	-0.60	1.00	0.91	1.00
⁹⁰ Sr	pCi/g	0.19	0.10	0.28	44	-0.15	1.20	0.76	1.02
¹³⁷ Cs	pCi/g	0.15	0.12	0.14	99	-0.08	0.82	0.43	0.56
Total U	mg/kg	2.09	1.90	0.95	83	0.30	5.80	4.00	4.49
²³⁸ Pu	pCi/g	0.001	0.001	0.003	111	-0.02	0.011	0.007	0.009
^{239,240} Pu	pCi/g	0.003	0.002	0.005	111	-0.03	0.032	0.013	0.013
²⁴¹ Am	pCi/g	0.006	0.003	0.017	22	-0.003	0.080	0.039	0.076
Gross Alpha	pCi/g	4.9	3.0	4.8	68	0.5	25.0	14.5	15.7
Gross Beta	pCi/g	4.0	2.9	3.9	68	0.5	19.0	11.7	17.6
Gross Gamma	pCi/g	2.6	2.2	2.7	81	-4.1	11.0	8.1	8.8

^a Group I stations include Rio Chama at Chamita; Rio Grande at Embudo, Cochiti Spillway, and Bernalillo; and Jemez River.

^b Standard deviation.

^c Minimum value.

^d Maximum value.

^e Upper limit for background (x+2s) = mean plus two times standard deviation (historical comparisons); computed values subject to round-off error.

^f Upper limit for background = 0.95 (two-tail) quantile (recommended).

Table 10. Statistical Summary from Group I Reservoir Sediment Background Stations.^a
The Sampling Period Runs from 1979 through 1997.

Analyte	Units	Mean (x)	Median (m)	Std Dev (s) ^b	No. of Samples	Min Value ^c	Max Value ^d	BG (x+2s) ^e	BGUL ^f
³ H	nCi/l	0.04	0.00	0.25	43	-0.50	0.60	0.53	0.54
⁹⁰ Sr	pCi/g	0.21	0.20	0.21	47	-0.21	0.80	0.63	1.19
¹³⁷ Cs	pCi/g	0.31	0.25	0.22	68	0.00	1.10	0.75	0.98
Total U	mg/kg	3.01	3.04	0.75	68	1.32	5.30	4.50	4.58
²³⁸ Pu	fCi/g	0.4	0.3	0.3	83	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.2
^{239,240} Pu	fCi/g	7.7	6.7	6.0	83	0.2	38.8	19.8	20.1
²⁴¹ Am	pCi/g	0.004	0.004	0.003	47	-0.001	0.011	0.009	0.010
Gross Alpha	pCi/g	8.0	7.6	3.3	47	2.0	16.4	14.6	15.9
Gross Beta	pCi/g	5.5	5.5	2.1	47	0.9	11.7	9.7	9.7
Gross Gamma	pCi/g	2.3	2.4	1.0	56	-1.3	4.8	4.4	3.6

^a Group I stations include the upper, middle, and lower stations in Abiquiu, El Vado, and Heron Reservoirs on the Rio Chama and Rio Grande Reservoir on the Rio Grande.

^b Standard deviation.

^c Minimum value.

^d Maximum value.

^e Upper limit for background (x+2s) = mean plus two times standard deviation (historical comparisons); computed values subject to round-off error.

^f Upper limit for background = 0.95 (two-tail) quantile (recommended).

Table 11. Comparison of Reported Background Radioactivity in Sediments.

Analyte	Units	River BG (x+2s) ^a	River BGUL ^b	Reservoir BG (x+2s) ^a	Reservoir BGUL ^b	ER UTL ^c	ER UTL ^d	Historical BG ^e
³ H	nCi/l	0.91	1.00	0.53	0.54	---	0.77	---
⁹⁰ Sr	pCi/g	0.76	1.02	0.93	1.19	1.04	1.31	0.87
¹³⁷ Cs	pCi/g	0.43	0.56	0.75	0.98	0.90	1.65	0.44
Total U	mg/kg	4.00	4.49	4.50	4.58	6.99	---	4.40
²³⁸ Pu	fCi/g	7.0	8.7	1.1	1.2	6.0	23.0	6.0
^{239,240} Pu	fCi/g	13.0	13.0	19.8	20.1	68.0	54.0	23.0
²⁴¹ Am	pCi/g	0.039	0.076	0.009	0.010	0.040	0.013	---
Gross Alpha	pCi/g	14.5	15.7	14.6	15.9	---	---	---
Gross Beta	pCi/g	11.7	17.6	9.7	9.7	---	---	---
Gross Gamma	pCi/g	8.1	8.8	4.4	3.6	---	---	---

^a Upper limit for background (x+2s) = mean plus two times standard deviation (historical comparisons).

^b Upper limit for background = 0.95 (two-tail) quantile (recommended).

^c ER Project's upper tolerance limit (Ryti et al., 1998).

^d ER Project's upper tolerance limit (Campbell, 1998).

^e Historical background (Purtymun et al., 1987).

expensive and are generally not used for all samples in the Environmental Surveillance Program. In addition, the current US EPA safe drinking limit for tritium is 20.0 nCi/l. Hence, the current detection limit for tritium is adequate to identify and characterize unplanned releases from the Laboratory.

Uranium values in Table 11 differ because of natural variations in uranium levels contained in erodible earthen materials between sample locations (Gardner et al., 1986). For example, these authors report that natural uranium radioactivity levels in Bandelier Tuff typically vary between about 10 to 20 mg/kg.

The differences for background plutonium values reported in Table 11 are most likely related to differences in analytical laboratory detection limits (or limits of quantification). The ER's limit of quantification for plutonium on soils and sediments is 100 fCi/g. However, the reported detection limit for plutonium in the Environmental Surveillance Program is 5 fCi/g for river sediments and 0.1 fCi/g for reservoir sediments. Hence, the reported ER background value for plutonium-238 in Table 11 is between 6 and 23 fCi/g, while it is between 54 and 68 fCi/g for plutonium-239,-240. In contrast, the reported ESH-18 background values for plutonium-238 in Table 11 are 8.7 and 1.2 fCi/g for river and reservoir sediments, respectively. For plutonium-239,-240, these values are 13.0 and 20.1 fCi/g for river and reservoir sediments, respectively. We conclude that while the ER analytical laboratory results for plutonium are perfectly acceptable for their stated purpose, their reported background values are below their limit of quantification (i.e., 100 fCi/g). Hence, there is some added uncertainty in their results. Perhaps a better way to state the ER background value for plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,-240 in our Table 11 comparison is that they are equal to or less than 23 and 68 fCi/g, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS

The computed upper limits for background values of tritium, strontium-90, cesium-137, total uranium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, americium-241, gross alpha, gross beta, and gross gamma radioactivity on river and reservoir sediments near Los Alamos, New Mexico, are summarized in Table 12. These values are based on regional sediment samples collected in five river stations and four reservoirs. Annual sediment samples were collected from river stations between 1974 and 1997. Annual sediment samples were collected from four regional reservoirs between 1979 and 1997. The upper limit for background radioactivity was assumed to equal the 0.95 quantile (two-tail) for each radionuclide. Current detection limits are also shown for comparison in Table 12. It is interesting to note that whenever the ratio of background value to detection limit falls below about 3 for a particular analyte, problems in data interpretation occasionally develop. As seen in Table 12, this ratio is less than 3 for tritium, strontium-90, plutonium-238 (river samples only), plutonium-239,-240 (river samples only), and americium-241 (reservoir samples only).

Ten stations from three different watersheds and 15 stations from five regional reservoirs have traditionally been sampled for background radioactivity on sediments in the environmental surveillance network. Historically, individual analyte values from all of these background stations have been blended together, and composite background values for sediments were established for each analyte. In this report, we separated sediments according to a river or reservoir source. In addition, we also separated individual sampling stations into upstream and downstream locations relative to the Laboratory. These new groupings resulted in five upstream and five downstream river stations, and four upstream and one downstream reservoir stations. Statistical analyses confirmed that background river and reservoir sediment samples are significantly different from one another. Furthermore, a difference between upstream and downstream station locations was also shown to be statistically significant. Hence, different background levels for individual radionuclides were computed for these different sediment sources and locations. This is an important new finding.

Suspect data have been omitted from the statistical analysis contained in this report. These data are highlighted in Appendices A and B because they have elevated uncertainties relative to other historical data or because they do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Less than 2% of all river sediment analyses and 6% of all reservoir sediment analyses were eliminated from the historical database. These highlighted data were not used in the statistical analyses to determine the upper limit of background radioactivity for river and reservoir sediments. Elimination of these data lowers the respective means and standard deviations of individual radionuclides. All data are contained in Appendices A and B, however, including those data that were eliminated in this study. Inclusion of all data was done for historical completeness. It is recommended

Table 12. Recommended Upper Limit of Background (BGUL) Radioactivity in Sediments near Los Alamos.

Analyte	River		Reservoir	
	River BGUL ^a	Detection Limit ^b	Reservoir BGUL ^c	Detection Limit ^b
³ H	0.91 nCi/l	0.70 nCi/l	0.54 nCi/l	0.70 nCi/l
⁹⁰ Sr	1.02 pCi/g	1.00 pCi/g	1.19 pCi/g	1.00 pCi/g
¹³⁷ Cs	0.56 pCi/g	0.05 pCi/g	0.98 pCi/g	0.05 pCi/g
Total U	4.49 mg/kg	0.25 mg/kg	4.58 mg/kg	0.25 mg/kg
²³⁸ Pu	8.7 fCi/g	5.0 fCi/g	1.2 fCi/g	0.1 fCi/g
^{239,240} Pu	13.0 fCi/g	5.0 fCi/g	20.1 fCi/g	0.1 fCi/g
²⁴¹ Am	0.076 pCi/g	0.005 pCi/g	0.010 pCi/g	0.005 pCi/g
Gross Alpha	15.7 pCi/g	1.5 pCi/g	15.9 pCi/g	1.5 pCi/g
Gross Beta	17.6 pCi/g	1.5 pCi/g	9.7 pCi/g	1.5 pCi/g
Gross Gamma	8.8 pCi/g	0.8 pCi/g	3.6 pCi/g	0.8 pCi/g

^a Upper limit for background for river sediments = 0.95 quantile (two-tail).

^b Laboratory limit of detection for sediments (see Table 1).

^c Upper limit for background for reservoir sediments = 0.95 quantile (two-tail).

that data not meeting minimum laboratory QA/QC guidelines (i.e., the highlighted values in Appendices A and B) be omitted from all future studies.

The sample preparation procedure for strontium-90 analysis was modified in October 1996. The only 1996 sediment samples collected after this date came from Cochiti Reservoir. This change has resulted in higher detectable levels and uncertainties for all strontium-90 analyses because of improvements in laboratory tracer recoveries. Previously, tracer recovery levels for strontium-90 analyses were assumed to be 100%. Hence, pre-1997 strontium-90 values may be artificially low relative to post-1997 data. In the future, all strontium-90 values need to be segregated into pre-1997 and post-1997 groups because of possible nonstationarity in the computed means and standard deviations. For this report, however, all strontium-90 sediment data collected in 1997 were simply eliminated from statistical analyses. After four to five annual sediment samples have been collected and new strontium-90 values are available, then a new background radioactivity for strontium-90 should be computed using only post-1997 data. This post-1997 strontium-90 mean should be compared with only post-1997 strontium-90 data. Likewise, the pre-1997 background value report here for strontium-90 in sediments should only be compared with pre-1997 data. Finally, a potential increase in mean strontium-90 values computed from post-1997 data will not indicate an upward trend in background radioactivity (or an upward trend in values from on-site sediment stations). Instead, these changes simply reflect the change in laboratory analytical procedures for this analyte.

River Sediments

Group II (River) sediments (i.e., from Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge, Rio Grande below Sandia, Rio Grande below Pajarito, Rio Grande below Ancho, and Rio Grande below Frijoles) have a statistically significant higher mean radioactivity for total uranium and plutonium-239,-240 compared with the corresponding means from Group I (River) sediments (i.e., from Rio Chama at Chamita, Rio Grande at Embudo, Rio Grande below the Cochiti Spillway, Rio Grande at Bernalillo, and the Jemez River). A higher mean radioactivity for total uranium in Group II (River) sediments simply means there is a natural uranium source in the volcanic rocks on Pajarito Plateau that are subject to erosion. The higher mean radioactivity for plutonium-239,-240 in Group II (River) sediments is probably related to natural fallout and historical Laboratory discharges. These Laboratory discharges were directed into Acid Canyon (a tributary to Pueblo Canyon) and DP Canyon (a tributary to Los Alamos Canyon).

Reservoir Sediments

Group II (Reservoir) sediments (i.e., from Cochiti Reservoir downstream of the Laboratory) have a statistically significant higher mean radioactivity for cesium-137, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,-240, americium-241, and gross gamma radioactivity compared with the corresponding means from Group I (Reservoir) sediments (i.e., from Abiquiu, El Vado, and Heron Reservoirs on the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande Reservoir on the Rio Grande). These differences are most likely due to natural fallout and to Laboratory releases into Acid Canyon (a tributary to Pueblo Canyon) and DP Canyon (a tributary to Los Alamos Canyon).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made with regard to sediment monitoring under the Laboratory's Environmental Surveillance Program.

1. The upper limits for background radioactivity values listed in Table 12 for river and reservoir sediments are recommended for general use when comparing radionuclide values obtained from sediments collected at other locations near the Laboratory. The background stations used to compute these values should be maintained. The river stations include the Rio Chama at Chamita, the Rio Grande at Embudo, the Rio Grande below the Cochiti Reservoir spillway, the Rio Grande at Bernalillo, and the Jemez River near the Jemez Pueblo. The reservoir stations include the upper, middle, and lower sediment sampling stations in Heron, El Vado, and Abiquiu Reservoirs on the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande Reservoir on the Rio Grande.
2. Annual sediment sampling from the Group II (River) and Group II (Reservoir) stations should also be continued. However, these analyses should not be included in future background calculations.
3. Consideration should be given to increasing the river sediment sample size to 1 kg if this is practical. A larger sample would lower the river sediment detection limit from 5.0 fCi/g to 0.1 fCi/g for plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,-240.
4. The sediment station located on the Rio Grande below the Cochiti Reservoir Spillway should be moved approximately 1–2 km farther downstream so that finer-grained sediments can be routinely collected at this station. The fast-moving waters immediately below the spillway are not conducive to sampling fine-grained sediments. Hence, historical records may not be representative of radiochemicals and sediments leaving Cochiti Reservoir.
5. In general, tritium analyses for sediments in this study have a relatively high laboratory detection limit compared with natural tritium levels typically found in the environment near Los Alamos. However, these analyses are still very useful because they are intended to monitor and document unplanned releases from the Laboratory.

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APPENDIX A
RADIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR RIVER SEDIMENTS

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-3. Sediment Station: Rio Grande at Embudo																				
Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross		Gross		Gross	
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
07/01/74					0.56	0.13			0.001	0.002	0.005	0.002								
05/01/75									-0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002								
09/01/75									0.000	0.001	0.011	0.002								
03/29/76	0.2	0.3	1.05	1.70	0.14	0.02	0.30	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001			4.2	1.1	3.5	0.5		
10/04/76			0.02	0.03					0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001			0.7	0.5	1.6	0.4		
03/07/77			-0.04	0.06	0.14	0.02	2.70	1.20	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.004			1.7	0.5	1.2	0.3		
10/18/77	2.6	0.4	0.77	0.11	0.09	0.03	1.70	0.60	-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001			1.5	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1
03/06/78					0.26	0.08			-0.002	0.001	-0.006	0.002			1.9	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.9	0.1
03/07/79			-7.00	0.07	0.24	0.10	3.00	0.30	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000			4.7	1.2	3.6	0.6	2.9	0.1
02/26/80			0.10	0.04	0.34	0.09	4.60	0.50	-0.002	0.002	0.004	0.002			4.7	1.1	5.5	0.7	5.8	0.1
03/16/81			0.06	0.06	0.14	0.05			0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001			8.0	1.9	7.2	0.9	3.4	0.1
03/01/82					0.23	0.04	1.90	0.20	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001			3.8	1.8	4.6	1.2		
02/01/83					0.12	0.22	2.30	0.10	0.004	0.001	0.003	0.001							2.4	0.1
02/22/84	2.7	0.8			0.27	0.15	2.70	0.20	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.004							4.6	0.6
04/29/85					0.09	0.07	2.90	0.70	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.003							2.8	0.4
02/01/86					0.05	0.06	2.80	0.30	0.000	0.002	0.003	0.001							3.1	0.4
03/01/87					0.00	0.06	1.90	0.20	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	-0.146	0.177					-4.1	0.7
03/28/88					0.10	0.09	1.00	0.20	0.006	0.002	0.002	0.001							-0.8	0.5
03/27/89					0.16	0.63	2.00	0.20	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001							0.5	0.4
04/02/90					0.12	0.08			0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001							4.5	0.6
03/01/91			0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	2.60	0.30	0.011	0.002	0.004	0.001			2.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
03/01/92	-0.3	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	2.90	0.30	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.086	0.074	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	8.0	1.0
10/23/93	0.1	0.3	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.00	1.20	0.10	0.005	0.030	0.006	0.020	0.001	0.030	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
07/25/94	0.3	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.15	0.05	1.20	0.40	0.001	0.030	0.004	0.020								
03/23/95	0.0	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.05	0.02	1.39	0.26	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.003	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.3
05/09/96	1.0	1.0	0.30	0.20	0.07	0.02	2.03	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.005	3.5	1.6	2.4	0.3	1.7	0.2
05/12/97	-0.3	0.7	0.67	0.59	0.11	0.02	1.86	0.19	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.001	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.0	2.4	0.2

Table A-4. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande at Embudo																				
	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross		Gross		Gross	
Statistic	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
Mean (x)	0.1	0.5	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.09	2.15	0.34	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.010	3.4	1.1	3.0	0.5	2.2	0.3
Median (m)	0.1	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.07	2.02	0.28	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.004	3.0	1.0	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.2
Std Dev (s)	0.5	0.3	0.22	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.94	0.26	0.003	0.008	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.014	1.9	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.6	0.3
Count	6	6	11	11	24	24	20	20	27	27	27	27	4	4	15	15	15	15	19	19
Min	-0.3	0.3	-0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.10	-0.002	0.000	-0.006	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	-4.1	0.0
Max	1.0	1.0	0.77	0.20	0.56	0.63	4.60	1.20	0.011	0.030	0.011	0.020	0.003	0.030	8.0	2.1	7.2	1.2	8.0	1.0
(x+2s)	1.1		0.60		0.39		4.02		0.007		0.008		0.004		7.2		6.4		7.5	
(x+5s)	2.5		1.28		0.74		6.83		0.016		0.016		0.007		13.1		11.5		15.4	
BGUL (95%)	1.0		0.77		0.54		4.60		0.010		0.010		0.003		8.0		7.2		8.0	
Notes:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary. (2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																			

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-5. Sediment Station: Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge

Sample Date	³ H (nCi/l)	±u	⁹⁰ Sr (pCi/g)	±u	¹³⁷ Cs (pCi/g)	±u	Total U (mg/kg)	±u	²³⁸ Pu (pCi/g)	±u	^{239,240} Pu (pCi/g)	±u	²⁴¹ Am (pCi/g)	±u	Gross Alpha (pCi/g)	±u	Gross Beta (pCi/g)	±u	Gross Gamma (pCi/g)	±u
07/01/74					0.16	0.12			0.000	0.000	0.032	0.008								
05/01/75									0.000	0.000	0.013	0.003								
09/01/75									-0.002	0.001	0.013	0.011								
04/29/76	1.2	0.3	1.44	1.52	0.20	0.02	0.50	0.50	-0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			3.5	1.0	3.7	0.5		
10/04/76									0.000	0.001	0.003	0.002			2.3	0.8	3.0	0.5		
03/08/77			0.08	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.50	0.70	0.003	0.003	0.005	0.003			1.7	0.5	2.3	0.4		
10/14/77	1.0	0.3	0.51	0.10	-0.08	0.08	1.30	0.50	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.002			2.3	0.6	3.4	0.5	2.1	0.1
03/06/78					0.08	0.02			0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	-0.040	0.040	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1
03/01/79			0.12	0.09	0.11	0.09	2.70	0.30	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.000			3.1	0.8	5.0	0.7	3.0	0.1
02/01/80			0.42	0.08	0.09	0.05	2.60	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	-0.003	0.003	3.3	0.8	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.1
03/01/81			0.15	0.06	0.14	0.05			0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001			6.7	1.6	8.9	1.0	3.7	0.1
03/01/82					0.16	0.03	2.40	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.065	0.005			1.9	1.0	2.3	0.8		
02/01/83					0.20	0.05	3.00	0.20	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001							3.9	0.2
02/01/84					0.18	0.15	2.70	0.10	-0.001	0.004	0.002	0.004							4.3	0.6
03/01/85					0.12	0.08	2.60	0.20	-0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002							2.3	0.4
02/01/86					0.09	0.07	4.40	0.40	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001							5.2	0.4
03/01/87					0.06	0.06	2.00	0.20	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.002	-0.078	0.081					-5.5	0.8
03/01/88					0.09	0.07	1.10	0.20	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001							-0.4	0.5
03/01/89					0.28	0.13	1.20	0.20	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001							-0.5	0.4
03/01/90					0.71	0.44			0.002	0.001	0.003	0.001							3.1	0.5
03/01/91			0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	2.40	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.001			3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
03/01/92	-0.2	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.20	1.10	0.10	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.052	0.069	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.0	1.0
03/01/93	0.1	0.3			0.00	0.02	0.80	0.10	0.001	0.030	0.003	0.020								
03/01/94	0.0	0.3	0.20	0.30	7.70	0.66	1.50	0.40	0.000	0.030	0.001	0.020	0.004	0.030	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
03/23/95	0.2	0.4	0.00	0.20	0.03	0.02	1.57	0.28	0.009	0.002	0.024	0.003	0.004	0.001	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.2
09/15/95	0.0	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.07	0.02			0.002	0.001	0.003	0.001			3.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	3.0	0.3
05/09/96	0.0	1.0	-0.10	0.20	0.05	0.02	1.10	0.11					0.000	0.001	1.5	0.7	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.3
10/11/96			1.80	0.08	0.09	0.03	4.17	0.42	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.003	0.001	6.3	1.9	5.0	0.6	3.0	0.4

Table A-6. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande at Otowi Bridge

Statistic	³ H (nCi/l)	±u	⁹⁰ Sr (pCi/g)	±u	¹³⁷ Cs (pCi/g)	±u	Total U (mg/kg)	±u	²³⁸ Pu (pCi/g)	±u	^{239,240} Pu (pCi/g)	±u	²⁴¹ Am (pCi/g)	±u	Gross Alpha (pCi/g)	±u	Gross Beta (pCi/g)	±u	Gross Gamma (pCi/g)	±u
Mean (x)	0.0	0.4	0.31	0.15	0.14	0.08	1.98	0.28	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.002	0.007	2.8	0.8	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.3
Median (m)	0.0	0.3	0.18	0.15	0.10	0.06	1.79	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001	2.3	0.8	2.4	0.5	2.6	0.3
Std Dev (s)	0.1	0.3	0.50	0.08	0.15	0.09	1.11	0.16	0.002	0.008	0.014	0.005	0.003	0.013	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.3	2.4	0.3
Count	6	6	12	12	24	24	20	20	27	27	27	27	5	5	16	16	16	16	20	20
Min	-0.2	0.3	-0.10	0.04	-0.08	0.02	0.50	0.10	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.001	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	-5.5	0.0
Max	0.2	1.0	1.80	0.30	0.71	0.44	4.40	0.70	0.009	0.030	0.065	0.020	0.004	0.030	6.7	1.9	8.9	1.0	5.2	1.0
(x+2s)	0.3		1.30		0.43		4.20		0.005		0.035		0.008		6.1		7.0		6.9	
(x+5s)	0.7		2.80		0.88		7.53		0.012		0.076		0.017		11.0		13.2		14.2	
BGUL (95%)	0.2		1.80		0.67		4.40		0.008		0.059		0.004		6.7		8.9		5.2	

Notes: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.
(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³H, which is 3 standard deviations).

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-7. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Sandia Canyon															Gross		Gross		Gross	
Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
09/01/78					0.13	0.03			-0.005	0.008	-0.013	0.008								
11/01/79			-0.01	0.07	0.17	0.03	2.20	0.20	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.000			3.3	0.8	3.6	0.5	3.1	0.1
10/01/80					0.40	0.05	3.20	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.007	0.002			3.9	0.9	3.2	0.3	3.7	0.1
10/01/81					0.21	0.03			0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001			3.5	0.9	6.9	0.8		
09/01/82					0.19	0.03	2.40	0.20	-0.001	0.000	0.011	0.001								
09/01/83					0.15	0.05	2.80	0.50	0.001	0.003	0.006	0.003								
09/01/84					0.09	0.06	2.90	0.20	-0.006	0.007	-0.002	0.008								
09/01/85					0.23	0.08	3.30	0.20	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001								
10/01/86					0.17	0.07	2.90	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001								
09/01/87	0.7	0.4			0.38	0.11	8.50	0.90	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001								
09/01/88									0.002	0.001	0.003	0.001								
09/01/89					-0.02	0.09	3.20	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001								
09/01/90	0.3	0.3			0.24	0.10	2.70	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001								
09/01/91	-0.6	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	3.20	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.001			3.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
09/01/92	0.3	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	2.10	0.10	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.003	2.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.0
09/01/93	-0.1	0.3			0.10	0.00	2.50	0.30	0.007	0.030	0.003	0.020			7.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0
09/01/94	-0.4	0.3	0.00	0.30	0.03	0.01	2.70	0.40	0.008	0.002	0.011	0.002	0.003	0.001	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	1.0
09/13/95																				
03/11/96																				

Table A-8. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Sandia Canyon															Gross		Gross		Gross	
Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.0	0.3	0.10	0.19	0.17	0.06	3.19	0.32	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	3.8	1.1	3.8	0.4	3.1	0.4
Median (m)	0.1	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.17	0.06	2.85	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	3.5	1.0	3.2	0.3	3.1	0.1
Std Dev (s)	0.5	0.0	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.04	1.58	0.19	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.001	0.001	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
Count	6	6	4	4	16	16	14	14	17	17	17	17	2	2	7	7	7	7	6	6
Min	-0.6	0.3	-0.01	0.07	-0.02	0.00	2.10	0.10	-0.006	0.000	-0.013	0.000	0.001	0.001	2.0	0.8	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Max	0.7	0.4	0.20	0.30	0.40	0.11	8.50	0.90	0.008	0.030	0.011	0.020	0.003	0.003	7.0	2.0	6.9	1.0	4.0	1.0
(x+2s)	1.0		0.33		0.39		6.34		0.007		0.014		0.005		6.9		6.6		4.5	
(x+5s)	2.5		0.69		0.72		11.06		0.017		0.029		0.009		11.6		10.9		6.6	
BGUL (95%)	0.7		0.20		0.40		8.50		0.008		0.011		0.003		7.0		6.9		4.0	
Notes:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.																			
	(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																			

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-9. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Pajarito Canyon

Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
09/19/78					0.07	0.03			-0.005	0.008	0.009	0.007								
11/01/79			0.01	0.11	0.08	0.05	1.90	0.20	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000			2.5	0.7	2.5	0.4	1.5	0.1
10/01/80					0.05	0.04	2.90	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001			7.1	1.6	9.6	1.0	2.8	0.1
10/01/81					0.16	0.04			0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001			3.4	0.9	7.6	0.9		
09/01/82					0.08	0.06			0.023	0.015	0.210	0.130								
09/01/83					0.13	0.03	2.80	0.50	-0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003								
09/01/84					0.09	0.06	4.90	0.30	-0.002	0.002	0.000	0.001								
09/01/85					0.14	0.08	1.00	0.10	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001								
10/01/86					0.20	0.10	3.00	0.30	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002								
09/01/87	0.2	0.4			0.12	0.10	3.40	0.40	0.000	0.007	0.007	0.002								
09/01/88																				
09/01/89					0.15	0.06	3.20	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.001								
09/01/90	0.3	0.3			0.22	0.10	3.30	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001								
09/01/91	-0.5	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.10	2.60	0.30	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.001			2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
09/01/92	0.2	0.3	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.60	0.00	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.001	0.003	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	1.0
09/01/93	0.2	0.3			0.10	0.00	3.30	0.40	0.001	0.030	0.003	0.020			5.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
09/01/94	0.0	0.3	0.00	0.40	0.05	0.02	2.30	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.001	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0
09/13/95																				
05/09/96																				

Table A-10. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Pajarito Canyon

Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.1	0.3	0.03	0.23	0.12	0.06	2.78	0.28	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.002	3.7	1.0	4.8	0.6	2.4	0.2
Median (m)	0.2	0.3	0.01	0.20	0.11	0.06	2.90	0.30	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	3.4	1.0	4.0	0.9	2.9	0.1
Std Dev (s)	0.3	0.0	0.05	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.97	0.13	0.006	0.008	0.003	0.005	0.002	0.001	1.9	0.3	2.8	0.5	0.9	0.4
Count	6	6	4	4	16	16	13	13	16	16	15	15	2	2	7	7	7	7	6	6
Min	-0.5	0.3	0.00	0.11	0.05	0.00	1.00	0.00	-0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Max	0.3	0.4	0.10	0.40	0.22	0.10	4.90	0.50	0.023	0.030	0.009	0.020	0.004	0.003	7.1	1.6	9.6	1.0	3.0	1.0
(x+2s)	0.7		0.12		0.23		4.72		0.015		0.008		0.007		7.4		10.3		4.2	
(x+5s)	1.5		0.27		0.39		7.63		0.033		0.016		0.013		13.0		18.6		6.9	
BGUL (95%)	0.3		0.10		0.22		4.90		0.023		0.009		0.004		7.1		9.6		3.0	

Notes: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.
 (2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³H, which is 3 standard deviations).

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-11. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Ancho Canyon																				
Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross	±u	Gross	±u	Gross	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
09/20/78					0.13	0.03			-0.006	0.013	-0.003	0.010								
11/01/79			2.50	0.20	0.32	0.05	2.90	0.20	0.001	0.000	0.009	0.000			5.3	1.3	6.6	0.8	4.3	0.1
10/01/80					0.30	0.04	2.70	0.20	-0.001	0.002	0.003	0.002			7.8	1.7	11.1	1.2	2.9	0.1
10/01/81					0.23	0.07			0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			5.5	0.4	8.5	1.0		
09/01/82			0.13	0.05	0.16	0.04			0.000	0.000	0.015	0.001								
09/01/83					0.04	0.06	1.60	0.50	-0.003	0.004	-0.001	0.002								
09/01/84					0.26	0.05	1.70	0.10	-0.001	0.006	-0.004	0.004								
09/01/85					0.53	0.13	1.40	0.10	-0.002	0.002	0.019	0.004								
10/01/86					0.13	0.07	2.50	0.30	-0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002								
09/01/87									0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001								
09/01/88									-0.004	0.001	0.004	0.001								
09/01/89					-0.01	0.06	2.50	0.20	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.001								
09/01/90	0.3	0.3			0.22	0.08	2.50	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.001			2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
09/01/91	-0.6	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.30	0.10	2.20	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001			2.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
09/01/92	0.6	0.3	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.20	0.00	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
09/01/93	-0.1	0.3			0.10	0.00	2.00	0.20	0.013	0.030	0.003	0.020			4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0
09/01/94	-0.4	0.3	0.00	4.10	0.08	0.03	2.30	0.50	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.004	0.001						
09/13/95																				
05/09/96																				

Table A-12. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Ancho Canyon																				
	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross	±u	Gross	±u	Gross	±u
Statistic	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.0	0.3	0.71	0.16	0.19	0.06	2.13	0.23	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	4.2	1.1	5.2	0.6	2.2	0.2
Median (m)	-0.1	0.3	0.17	0.20	0.16	0.06	2.25	0.20	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	4.0	1.0	4.0	0.8	2.4	0.1
Std Dev (s)	0.5	0.0	1.20	0.08	0.14	0.03	0.54	0.15	0.004	0.007	0.006	0.005	0.001	0.001	2.1	0.4	3.6	0.5	1.5	0.4
Count	5	5	4	4	15	15	12	12	17	17	17	17	2	2	7	7	7	7	6	6
Min	-0.6	0.3	0.00	0.05	-0.01	0.00	1.20	0.00	-0.006	0.000	-0.004	0.000	0.002	0.001	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max	0.6	0.3	2.50	0.20	0.53	0.13	2.90	0.50	0.013	0.030	0.019	0.020	0.004	0.003	7.8	1.7	11.1	1.2	4.3	1.0
(x+2s)	0.9		3.10		0.47		3.21		0.008		0.016		0.006		8.5		12.5		5.3	
(x+5s)	2.4		6.70		0.88		4.84		0.021		0.033		0.010		14.8		23.4		9.9	
BGUL (95%)	0.6		2.50		0.53		2.90		0.013		0.019		0.040		7.8		11.1		4.3	
Notes:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.																			
	(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																			

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-13. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Frijoles Canyon

Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
03/01/76	0.8	0.3	0.99	1.00	0.16	0.03	2.40	0.40	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001			3.6	0.8	3.5	0.5		
10/01/76			0.10	0.03					0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001			1.4	0.5	2.9	0.4		
03/09/77			0.04	0.01	-0.14	0.07	1.40	0.90	0.005	0.006	0.001	0.001			1.3	0.4	2.4	0.4		
10/14/77	2.2	0.3	0.14	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.30	0.60	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			1.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.1
09/01/78					0.15	0.03			-0.012	0.010	-0.003	0.010								
11/01/79			-0.16	0.10	0.12	0.03	2.20	0.20	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.002			3.9	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.1	0.1
10/01/80					0.10	0.05	2.60	0.30	-0.001	0.001	0.004	0.002			3.2	0.8	4.4	0.5	2.0	0.1
10/01/81					0.20	0.07			0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001			2.1	0.1	4.1	0.6		
09/01/82			0.27	0.05	0.21	0.07			0.007	0.001	0.093	0.017			4.1	1.0				
09/01/83					0.09	0.02	2.00	0.50	-0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003							2.2	0.1
09/01/84					0.04	0.04	1.90	0.10	-0.002	0.004	-0.003	0.004							1.5	0.6
09/01/85									0.000	0.001	0.004	0.001								
10/01/86					0.28	0.10	3.60	0.40	0.001	0.001	0.009	0.003							4.7	0.6
09/01/87									-0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001								
09/01/88																				
09/01/89					-0.05	0.06	3.20	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001							2.6	0.4
09/01/90	0.4	0.3			-0.14	0.10	3.20	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001							2.4	0.5
09/01/91	-0.5	0.3	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	4.10	0.40	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.001			3.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
09/01/92	0.2	0.3	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.10	1.70	0.00	0.003	0.003	0.009	0.002	0.002	0.003	3.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	1.0
09/01/93	0.2	0.3			0.10	0.00	14.00	3.50	0.011	0.030	0.007	0.020			6.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
09/01/94	0.3	0.3	0.40	0.30	0.04		1.90	0.30	0.005	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.008	0.003	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
09/13/95	-0.1	0.3			0.03	0.01	1.11	0.11	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.001	0.001	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	2.0	0.3
10/09/96	8.0	49.0	1.40	0.50	0.09	0.03	2.89	0.29	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.001					3.0	0.4
09/30/97	-0.1	0.7	0.73	1.26	0.06	0.01	2.61	0.26	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.001	3.8	2.0	3.6	0.9	2.1	0.2

Table A-14. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Frijoles Canyon

Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.1	0.4	0.24	0.17	0.09	0.05	2.32	0.34	0.001	0.003	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.002	2.9	0.8	2.9	0.3	2.5	0.3
Median (m)	0.2	0.3	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.04	2.30	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.001	3.0	0.9	3.5	0.4	2.2	0.2
Std Dev (s)	0.3	0.2	0.46	0.16	0.11	0.03	0.97	0.21	0.004	0.006	0.019	0.005	0.003	0.001	1.4	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.3
Count	7	7	9	9	20	19	16	16	23	23	23	23	5	5	14	14	13	13	15	15
Min	-0.5	0.3	-0.16	0.01	-0.14	0.00	0.30	0.00	-0.012	0.000	-0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Max	0.4	0.7	1.40	0.50	0.28	0.10	4.10	0.90	0.011	0.030	0.093	0.020	0.008	0.003	6.0	2.0	4.4	0.9	4.7	1.0
(x+2s)	0.7		1.17		0.31		4.26		0.009		0.045		0.009		5.6		5.6		4.1	
(x+5s)	1.6		2.56		0.64		7.17		0.022		0.102		0.017		9.7		9.6		6.4	
BGUL (95%)	0.4		1.40		0.28		4.10		0.011		0.087		0.008		6.0		4.4		4.7	

Notes: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.
 (2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³H, which is 3 standard deviations).

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-15. Sediment Station: Rio Grande below Cochiti Reservoir Spillway																				
Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
07/01/74					0.03	0.12			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000								
05/01/75							0.80	0.10	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.001								
10/06/76			0.90	0.30					0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001			0.5	0.4	1.7	0.4		
03/08/77			0.03	0.01	0.05	0.02	2.70	1.00	-0.020	0.030	-0.030	0.020			3.4	0.9	2.0	0.4		
10/19/77	3.4	0.4	-0.05	0.09	0.04	0.02	1.10	0.50	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001			2.0	0.5	1.3	0.4	1.0	0.1
03/07/78					0.03	0.05			-0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002			1.5	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.1
11/01/79					0.29	0.05	2.90	0.30	0.001	0.002	0.032	0.005			13.0	3.0	14.0	1.6	3.1	0.1
03/23/95	0.2	0.3	0.30	0.20	0.08	0.03	1.81	0.25	0.007	0.001	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.001	2.0	0.5	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3
05/09/96																				
Table A-16. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande below Cochiti Reservoir Spillway																				
Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)			0.09	0.10	0.09	0.05	1.86	0.43	-0.001	0.005	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.001	3.7	1.0	3.8	0.6	1.8	0.2
Median (m)			0.03	0.09	0.05	0.04	1.81	0.30	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.1
Std Dev (s)			0.18	0.09	0.10	0.04	0.93	0.35	0.008	0.010	0.017	0.007			4.6	1.0	5.0	0.5	1.1	0.1
Count	1	1	3	3	6	6	5	5	8	8	8	8	1	1	6	6	6	6	4	4
Min			-0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.80	0.10	-0.020	0.000	-0.030	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.1
Max			0.30	0.20	0.29	0.12	2.90	1.00	0.007	0.030	0.032	0.020	0.001	0.001	13.0	3.0	14.0	1.6	3.1	0.3
(x+2s)			0.46		0.29		3.73		0.015		0.035		0.001		13.0		13.8		3.9	
(x+5s)			1.01		0.59		6.53		0.039		0.086		0.001		26.9		28.8		7.1	
BGUL (95%)			0.30		0.29		2.90		0.007		0.032		0.001		13.0		14.0		3.1	
Notes:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.																			
	(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																			

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-17. Sediment Station: Rio Grande at Bernalillo

Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
07/01/74					0.23	0.12			0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001								
05/01/75									0.000	0.002	0.004	0.002								
12/30/75																				
04/02/76	1.0	0.3	0.80	1.00	0.23	0.02	1.70	0.40	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.001			1.1	0.3	6.1	0.7		
10/05/76			0.40	0.30					0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001			1.4	0.7	2.4	0.4		
03/08/77			0.05	0.02	0.18	0.04	3.40	0.80	-0.004	0.002	0.013	0.007			14.0	4.0	5.3	0.7		
10/19/77	1.4	0.3	0.08	0.09	-0.01	0.06	2.30	0.50	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001			1.5	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.1
03/07/78					0.24	0.03	5.80	0.80	-0.001	0.002	-0.001	0.002			2.4	0.7	4.9	0.7	3.2	0.1
03/01/79					0.16	0.05	3.20	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.005			7.3	1.7	5.8	0.8	3.3	0.1
02/01/80			0.11	0.06	0.18	0.10			-0.002	0.002	0.009	0.003	-0.003	0.003	11.0	3.0	10.4	1.2	4.4	0.1
03/01/81			1.00	9.00	0.20	0.00	3.10	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001			1.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
03/01/82					0.39	0.03	3.10	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.002			16.0	4.0	16.0	1.7	4.0	0.1
02/01/83					0.22	0.05	2.80	0.30	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.001							4.2	0.6
02/01/84					0.25	0.15	2.70	0.10	-0.001	0.004	0.004	0.004								
02/01/85																				
02/01/86					0.15	0.10	2.90	0.30	0.002	0.002	0.013	0.003							3.0	0.4
02/01/87					0.13	0.09	2.80	0.30	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.002	-3.260	0.520					-1.6	0.6
02/01/88					0.10	0.09	2.60	0.30	0.008	0.002	0.003	0.002							1.7	0.5
02/01/89					0.16	0.06	2.20	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.001							1.3	0.4
02/01/90					0.13	0.08			0.004	0.001	0.004	0.001							4.7	0.6
02/01/91			0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.60	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.001			3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02/01/92	-0.2	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.20	1.80	0.20	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.131	0.074	5.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	1.0
02/01/93	0.0	0.3	0.40	0.30	0.10	0.00	1.50	0.10	0.001	0.030	0.005	0.020	0.002	0.030	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02/01/94	-0.1	0.3	1.20	0.20	0.04		1.40	0.30	0.002	0.030	0.001	0.020	0.005	0.030	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
03/23/95	0.2	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.02	1.28	0.23	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.001	1.7	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2
05/09/96	1.0	1.0	0.00	0.30	0.02	0.03	1.44	0.14					0.003	0.005	2.4	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.2
05/09/97	-0.3	0.2	-0.57	0.84	0.01		0.92	0.09	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	1.1	2.5	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.2

Table A-18. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande at Bernalillo

	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Statistic	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.1	0.4	0.27	0.19	0.15	0.1	2.43	0.31	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.002	0.012	4.7	1.4	4.1	0.5	2.3	0.3
Median (m)	-0.1	0.3	0.16	0.20	0.15	0.1	2.45	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.004	2.7	1.0	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.2
Std Dev (s)	0.5	0.3	0.35	0.10	0.09	0.1	1.09	0.20	0.002	0.008	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.014	4.8	1.2	4.1	0.5	2.1	0.3
Count	6	6	10	10	23	21	20	20	24	24	24	24	6	6	16	16	16	16	19	19
Min	-0.3	0.2	0.00	0.02	-0.01	0.0	0.92	0.09	-0.004	0.000	-0.001	0.001	-0.003	0.001	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.0	-1.6	0.0
Max	1.0	1.0	1.20	0.30	0.39	0.2	5.80	0.80	0.008	0.030	0.013	0.020	0.005	0.030	16.0	4.0	16.0	1.7	7.0	1.0
(x+2s)	1.1		0.98		0.33		4.61		0.005		0.011		0.007		14.3		12.2		6.4	
(x+5s)	2.5		2.04		0.61		7.88		0.012		0.021		0.015		28.8		24.4		12.6	
BGUL (95%)	1.0		1.20		0.38		5.80		0.008		0.013		0.005		16.0		16.0		7.0	

Notes: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary.

(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³H, which is 3 standard deviations).

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Sample	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Date	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
07/01/74					0.34	0.12			0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001								
05/01/75									0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001								
09/01/75									-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001								
04/02/76	0.3	0.3			0.13	0.02	2.00	0.40	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			10.0	2.0	5.0	0.6		
10/05/76									0.000	0.001	0.008	0.002			9.0	2.0	6.0	0.7		
03/08/77			0.16	0.08	0.32	0.04	1.70	0.90	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.002			12.0	3.6	4.7	0.6		
10/19/77	3.7	0.4	0.17	0.10	0.46	0.06	2.70	0.60	0.001	0.001	0.007	0.002			14.0	3.0	11.7	1.3	6.5	0.1
03/01/78					0.26	0.07			0.000	0.001	0.002	0.002			4.6	1.1	4.6	0.6	8.6	0.2
03/01/79			0.01	0.11	0.14	0.03	2.80	0.30	0.000	0.002	-0.001	0.002			8.0	2.0	6.3	0.8	6.0	0.1
02/01/80					0.04	0.04	2.00	0.20	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.003			3.3	0.9	3.5	0.6	5.2	0.1
03/01/81					0.82	0.08			0.001	0.001	0.015	0.003			25.0	6.0	19.0	2.0	7.1	0.1
03/01/82					0.29	0.08	3.00	0.30	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			12.0	3.0	18.0	1.9		
02/01/83					0.16	0.06	2.30	0.20	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001							3.8	0.1
02/01/84					0.53	0.15	4.10	0.20	0.005	0.005	0.010	0.005							8.4	0.6
03/01/85					0.18	0.08	0.70	0.10	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.001							-0.2	0.3
02/01/86					0.00	0.05	1.90	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001							4.1	0.5
02/01/87					0.09	0.08	1.10	0.20	0.000	0.002	0.008	0.001								
02/01/88					0.17	0.09	4.40	0.40	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001							6.1	0.5
02/01/89					-0.08	0.11	2.90	0.30	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.001							2.6	0.5
02/01/90					0.64	0.41			0.004	0.001	0.003	0.002							5.1	0.7
02/01/91			0.10	0.20	0.00	0.10	2.40	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
02/01/92			0.00	0.20					0.009	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.160	0.084	14.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	11.0	1.0
02/01/93	0.1	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.00	2.10	0.10	0.008	0.030	0.005	0.020	0.003	0.030	6.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
02/01/94	-0.6	0.3	0.00	0.40	0.07		0.70	0.10	0.000	0.030	0.002	0.020	0.005	0.030	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
03/23/95	0.2	0.3	0.20	0.20	0.05	0.03	1.18	0.22	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001			0.002	0.001	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.2
05/09/96	1.0	2.0	0.40	0.20	0.08	0.03	2.61	0.26					0.005	0.002	14.5	6.6	4.1	0.5	6.6	0.7
05/09/97	-0.1	0.7	2.57	1.99	0.04	0.01	1.66	0.17	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.001	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.0	3.1	0.3

Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.1	0.7	0.13	0.19	0.21	0.08	2.22	0.28	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.013	9.0	2.5	6.2	0.7	4.8	0.3
Median (m)	0.1	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.07	2.10	0.20	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	8.5	2.0	4.4	0.6	5.1	0.3
Std Dev (s)	0.6	0.7	0.13	0.09	0.22	0.08	1.00	0.19	0.002	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.016	6.1	1.8	5.3	0.6	3.0	0.3
Count	5	5	9	9	23	22	19	19	26	26	26	26	5	5	16	16	16	16	19	19
Min	-0.6	0.3	0.00	0.08	-0.08	0.00	0.70	0.10	-0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	1.4	0.5	1.7	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Max	1.0	2.0	0.40	0.40	0.82	0.41	4.40	0.90	0.009	0.030	0.015	0.020	0.005	0.030	25.0	6.6	19.0	2.0	11.0	1.0
(x+2s)	1.3		0.38		0.66		4.22		0.006		0.011		0.006		21.3		16.9		10.7	
(x+5s)	3.0		0.76		1.32		7.21		0.014		0.021		0.010		39.6		32.8		19.6	
BGUL (95%)	1.0		0.40		0.81		4.40		0.009		0.014		0.005		25.0		19.0		11.0	
Notes:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC control specifications. Data are not included in statistical summary. (2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																			

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-21. Summary Statistics: All Regional River Sediment Stations (Combined Group I and Group II Stations)

	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross	Gross		Gross		
	±u		±u		±u		±u		±u		±u		±u		Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
Statistic	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.1	0.4	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.07	2.26	0.29	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.005	0.009	4.2	1.3	3.8	0.5	2.5	0.3
Median (m)	0.0	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.06	2.25	0.27	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.003	3.0	1.0	3.0	0.4	2.4	0.2
Std Dev (s)	0.4	0.3	0.42	0.10	0.13	0.07	1.07	0.19	0.004	0.008	0.009	0.005	0.013	0.012	3.9	1.3	3.3	0.4	2.4	0.3
Count	54	54	76	76	190	186	158	158	211	211	210	210	38	38	119	119	118	118	134	134
Min	-0.6	0.2	-0.16	0.01	-0.14	0.00	0.30	0.00	-0.020	0.000	-0.030	0.000	-0.003	0.001	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	-5.5	0.0
Max	1.0	2.0	2.50	0.50	0.82	0.63	8.50	1.20	0.023	0.030	0.093	0.020	0.080	0.030	25.0	9.5	19.0	2.0	11.0	1.0
(x+2s)	0.8		1.06		0.41		4.39		0.008		0.022		0.030		11.9		10.4		7.2	
(x+5s)	1.9		2.31		0.80		7.59		0.019		0.050		0.068		23.5		20.3		14.3	
BGUL (95%)	1.0		1.64		0.53		4.51		0.009		0.020		0.048		14.3		15.1		8.4	

Table A-22. Summary Statistics: Group I River Sediment Stations (Chamita, Embudo, Cochiti Spillway, Bernalillo, and Jemez)

	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
Statistic	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.1	0.5	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.07	2.09	0.30	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.006	0.012	4.9	1.5	4.0	0.5	2.6	0.3
Median (m)	0.0	0.3	0.10	0.20	0.12	0.06	1.90	0.22	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.003	3.0	1.0	2.9	0.4	2.2	0.2
Std Dev (s)	0.4	0.4	0.27	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.95	0.21	0.003	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.017	0.014	4.8	1.6	3.9	0.5	2.7	0.3
Count	24	24	43	43	99	96	83	83	111	111	111	111	22	22	68	68	68	68	81	81
Min	-0.6	0.2	-0.15	0.01	-0.08	0.00	0.30	0.09	-0.020	0.000	-0.030	0.000	-0.003	0.001	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	-4.1	0.0
Max	1.0	2.0	1.20	0.40	0.82	0.63	5.80	1.20	0.011	0.030	0.032	0.020	0.080	0.030	25.0	9.5	19.0	2.0	11.0	1.0
(x+2s)	0.9		0.70		0.43		4.00		0.007		0.013		0.039		14.5		11.7		8.1	
(x+5s)	2.1		1.50		0.85		6.85		0.017		0.029		0.089		28.8		23.3		16.3	
BGUL (95%)	1.0		0.98		0.56		4.49		0.009		0.013		0.076		15.7		17.6		8.8	

Table A-23. Summary Statistics: Group II River Sediment Stations (Otowi, Sandia, Pajarito, Ancho, and Frijoles)

[illegible]

Notes: (1) Group I background values are highlighted because they are recommended for general comparison studies.
(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background (BG) = 0.95 quantile (two-tail).

Appendix A. Radiochemical Analyses of River Sediments

Table A-24. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Unequal Variance

Statistic	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II
Mean (x)	0.085	0.029	0.173	0.279	0.153	0.140	2.091	2.441	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.003	4.882	3.270	3.960	3.632	2.643	2.325
Variance (s ²)	0.169	0.114	0.071	0.311	0.020	0.015	0.907	1.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.967	2.810	14.937	5.367	7.412	2.825
Count	24	30	43	33	99	91	83	75	111	100	111	99	22	16	68	51	68	50	81	53
Diff	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
df	52		43		187		144		188		130		22		88		112		132	
t-stat	0.554		-1.006		0.676		-2.060		0.231		-1.697		1.009		2.569		0.574		0.835	
t-table	0.582		2.017		1.973		1.977		1.973		1.978		2.074		1.987		1.981		1.978	
Significant	No		No		No		Yes		No		No		No		Yes		No		No	

Notes: (1) ³H and gross alpha means are higher for Group I, while the total uranium mean is higher for Group II river sediments.

(2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for t-table statistic.

Table A-25. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Equal Variance

Statistic	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II
Mean (x)	0.085	0.029	0.173	0.279	0.153	0.140	2.091	2.441	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.003	4.882	3.270	3.960	3.632	2.643	2.325
Variance (s ²)	0.169	0.114	0.071	0.311	0.020	0.015	0.907	1.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.967	2.810	14.937	5.367	7.412	2.825
Count	24	30	43	33	99	91	83	75	111	100	111	99	22	16	68	51	68	50	81	53
Diff	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
df	44		74		188		156		209		208		36		117		116		132	
t-stat	0.542		-1.094		0.672		-2.081		0.234		-1.765		0.863		2.296		0.534		0.760	
t-table	0.591		1.993		1.973		1.975		1.971		1.977		2.028		1.980		1.981		1.978	
Significant	No		No		No		Yes		No		No		No		Yes		No		No	

Notes: (1) ³H and gross alpha means are higher for Group I, while the total uranium mean is higher for Group II river sediments.

(2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for t-table statistic.

Table A-26. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Kruskal-Wallis Test with Independent Samples

Statistic	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II
Mean (x)	0.085	0.029	0.173	0.279	0.153	0.140	2.091	2.441	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.005	0.006	0.003	4.882	3.270	3.960	3.632	2.643	2.325
Variance (s ²)	0.169	0.114	0.071	0.311	0.020	0.015	0.907	1.341	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	22.967	2.810	14.937	5.367	7.412	2.825
Count	24	30	43	33	99	91	83	75	111	100	111	99	22	16	68	51	68	50	81	53
Diff	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
df	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
KW-stat	0.415		0.900		0.156		6.470		1.229		6.121		0.071		0.024		1.198		0.226	
KW-table	3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840	
Significant	No		No		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		No		No		No	

Notes: (1) Total uranium and ^{239,240}Pu means are higher for Group II than for Group I means.

(2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for KW-table statistic.

APPENDIX B

RADIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES FOR RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-1. Rio Chama Drainage Basin: Abiquiu Reservoir

															Gross		Gross		Gross		
Year	Location	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
		(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
1982	Upper									0.4	0.3	8.0	0.6								
	Middle																				
	Lower									0.6	0.1	11.4	0.6								
1984	Upper					1.00	0.46	3.60	0.60	0.7	0.2	16.3	1.2								
	Middle					0.78	0.32	3.90	0.40	0.5	0.2	11.0	1.2								
	Lower					0.89	0.42	3.10	0.60	0.9	0.2	10.7	0.8								
1985	Upper									0.3	0.2	7.8	0.8								
	Middle									1.2	0.2	9.4	0.8								
	Lower									0.5	0.2	9.1	0.8								
1986	Upper									0.2	0.1	6.7	0.3								
	Middle									0.3	0.1	6.3	0.2								
	Lower									0.4	0.1	9.5	0.3								
1987	Upper			0.00	0.10	0.10	0.08	3.30	0.30	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1								
	Middle			-0.03	0.10	0.21	0.09	3.80	0.40	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.3								
	Lower			-0.10	0.20	0.35	0.11	3.60	0.40	0.2	0.0	6.0	0.3								
1988	Upper			-0.21	0.08			2.90	0.30	0.1	0.2	4.7	0.2								
	Middle			-0.04	0.09			2.90	0.30	0.4	0.1	10.0	0.4								
	Lower			-0.18	0.09			3.40	0.40	0.4	0.0	7.6	0.3								
1989	Upper	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.26	0.34	0.09	3.30	0.30	0.7	0.1	4.1	0.2							2.3	0.4
	Middle	-0.10	0.30	2.10	0.35	0.24	0.13	3.40	0.30	0.3	0.1	3.6	0.1							1.3	0.4
	Lower	0.50	0.30	0.18	0.27	0.19	0.08	1.80	0.20	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.2							-1.3	0.4
1990	Upper	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.23	0.09	2.40	0.20	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.002	0.001					0.7	0.4
	Middle	0.30	0.20	0.31	0.20	0.33	0.10	2.50	0.30	0.2	0.1	3.7	0.2	0.003	0.001					0.9	0.4
	Lower	0.20	0.20	0.49	0.20	0.19	0.09	2.90	0.30	0.1	0.1	3.4	0.4	0.004	0.001					1.2	0.4
1991	Upper	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.09	1.90	0.20	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.4							1.8	0.4
	Middle	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.28	0.14	2.50	0.20	0.3	0.1	6.0	0.3							3.2	0.5
	Lower	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.49	0.12	2.20	0.20	0.4	0.4	10.2	0.4							3.0	0.5
1992	Upper	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	2.20	0.20	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.1	-0.064	0.088	10.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	1.8	0.4
	Middle	0.60	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.60	0.20	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.038	0.068	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.4
	Lower	0.20	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.10	2.30	0.20	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.090	0.076	5.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	2.9	0.5
1993	Upper	-0.20	0.30	0.50	0.40	0.38	0.09			0.3	0.1	8.3	0.6	0.002	0.003	6.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	1.0
	Middle	0.00	0.30	0.40	0.20	0.35	0.10			0.1	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.004	0.003	4.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	Lower	0.10	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.20	0.09			0.1	0.1	4.7	0.4	0.002	0.003	13.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	1.0
1994	Upper	-0.20	0.30	0.10	0.50	0.07		3.60	0.60	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.002	0.030	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
	Middle	-0.10	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.07		1.90	0.20	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.000	0.030	8.0	3.0	6.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Lower	-0.30	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.08		2.40	0.50	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.001	0.030	4.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
1995	Upper	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.30	0.02	0.03	2.32	0.26	36.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.003	0.001	2.0	1.0	4.0	0.5	2.2	0.3
	Middle	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.40	0.44	0.06	3.30	0.40	2.0	1.0	12.0	2.0	0.002	0.001	7.0	2.0	8.0	0.9	2.0	0.3
	Lower	-0.30	0.30	0.20	0.40	0.35	0.05	3.72	0.60	3.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	0.005	0.001	4.0	1.0	5.0	0.5	4.8	0.6
1996	Upper			0.10	0.20	0.08	0.13	1.32	0.13	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.002	0.001	2.9	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.2
	Middle			0.50	0.20	0.12	0.03	2.69	0.27	0.2	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.003	0.003	7.6	3.0	4.6	0.6	1.9	0.3
	Lower			0.10	0.20	0.35	0.05	2.23	0.22	0.3	0.1	9.0	0.9	0.004	0.001	9.8	3.8	5.6	0.7	2.4	0.3
1997	Upper																				
	Middle	-0.20	0.60	-0.08	1.46	0.21	0.03	2.44	0.24	0.4	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.005	0.001	9.0	3.0	7.0	2.0	2.4	0.2
	Lower	0.40	0.70	0.72	0.94	0.19	0.03	3.20	0.32	0.4	0.1	5.4	0.4	0.002	0.001	8.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	0.2	0.2
Note:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Data are not included in the statistical summaries.																				
	(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																				

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-2. Statistical Summary for Abiquiu Reservoir														Gross		Gross		Gross			
Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u	
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		
Mean (x)	0.08	0.31	0.15	0.22	0.28	0.12	2.77	0.32	0.3	0.1	5.6	0.4	0.003	0.007	6.3	1.9	4.5	0.5	1.8	0.4	
Median (m)	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.22	0.09	2.80	0.30	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.002	0.001	6.0	2.0	4.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	
Std Dev (s)	0.25	0.11	0.20	0.10	0.23	0.10	0.70	0.14	0.3	0.1	3.9	0.3	0.002	0.011	3.1	1.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	
Count	23	23	29	29	32	29	32	32	40	40	40	40	17	17	17	17	17	17	26	26	
Min	-0.30	0.20	-0.21	0.08	0.00	0.03	1.32	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.001	0.001	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	-1.3	0.0	
Max	0.60	0.70	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.46	3.90	0.60	1.2	0.4	16.3	1.2	0.005	0.030	13.0	3.8	8.0	2.0	4.8	1.0	
(x+2s)	0.58		0.54		0.75		4.17		0.9		13.4		0.006		12.4		8.0		4.2		
(x+5s)	1.32		1.13		1.46		6.26		1.7		24.9		0.011		21.6		13.3		7.9		
BGUL (95%)	0.59		1.70		0.97		3.87		1.2		13.9		0.005		13.0		8.0		4.6		
Note:	(1) Historically background was defined as the mean (x) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply (x+2s).																				
	(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).																				
Table B-3. Rio Chama Drainage Basin: El Vado Reservoir														Gross		Gross		Gross			
Year	Location	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u
		(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
1982	Upper									0.1	0.0	10.6	0.0								
	Middle									0.1	0.0	5.2	0.0								
	Lower									0.6	0.0	12.6	0.0								
1984	Upper					0.70	0.34	4.60	0.40	0.5	0.1	6.7	0.4								
	Middle					0.57	0.30	3.50	0.40	0.3	0.1	6.7	0.8								
	Lower					0.35	0.23	4.20	0.40	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3								
1985	Upper									0.4	0.2	7.4	1.2								
	Middle									0.3	0.2	7.7	0.6								
	Lower									0.3	0.2	8.3	1.0								
1995	Upper	0.00	0.30	0.10	0.30	0.12	0.03	2.02	0.24	1.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	0.003	0.001	5.5	1.0	3.0	0.3	2.1	0.3
	Middle	-0.20	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.13	0.03	1.88	0.21	2.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	0.000	0.001	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.3	2.2	0.3
	Lower	-0.10	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.16	0.03	2.46	0.25	1.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	0.003	0.001	7.0	1.0	4.0	0.4	2.4	0.3
1996	Upper			0.20	0.30	0.16	0.03	2.27	0.23	0.2	0.0	5.3	0.2	0.005	0.001	9.9	4.2	5.8	0.7	2.4	0.3
	Middle			0.20	0.30	0.11	0.16	2.51	0.25	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.003	0.001	5.8	2.6	4.5	0.6	2.1	0.3
	Lower			0.40	0.20	0.23	0.04	2.32	0.23	0.2	0.0	6.7	0.2	0.001	0.002	11.0	5.0	8.7	1.1	2.7	0.3
1997	Upper	0.20	0.70	1.43	1.67	0.07	0.02	3.15	0.32	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.001	0.002	8.5	4.0	6.0	1.7	2.4	0.2
	Middle	-0.30	0.60	1.04	0.96	0.20	0.03	3.90	0.39	0.3	0.1	6.3	0.3	0.005	0.004	7.9	2.1	7.8	1.2	2.7	0.3
	Lower	0.00	0.70	8.43	3.66	0.30	0.04	4.11	0.41	0.8	0.1	7.4	0.4	0.004	0.001	11.8	3.0	8.3	1.2	3.4	0.3
Note:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Data are not included in the statistical summaries.																				
	(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																				
Table B-4. Statistical Summary for El Vado Reservoir														Gross		Gross		Gross			
Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Alpha	±u	Beta	±u	Gamma	±u	
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		
Mean (x)	-0.07	0.48	0.18	0.25	0.26	0.11	3.08	0.31	0.3	0.1	6.3	0.4	0.003	0.002	8.0	2.7	5.7	0.8	2.5	0.3	
Median (m)	-0.05	0.45	0.15	0.25	0.18	0.04	2.83	0.29	0.3	0.1	6.7	0.3	0.003	0.001	7.9	2.6	5.8	0.7	2.4	0.3	
Std Dev (s)	0.18	0.20	0.12	0.05	0.20	0.12	0.95	0.08	0.2	0.1	3.3	0.4	0.002	0.001	2.5	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	
Count	6	6	6	6	12	12	12	12	15	15	15	15	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Min	-0.30	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.02	1.88	0.21	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.000	0.001	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.3	2.1	0.2	
Max	0.20	0.70	0.40	0.30	0.70	0.34	4.60	0.41	0.8	0.2	12.6	1.2	0.005	0.004	11.8	5.0	8.7	1.7	3.4	0.3	
(x+2s)	0.28		0.42		0.65		4.98		0.7		12.9		0.006		13.0		10.1		3.3		
(x+5s)	0.81		0.77		1.23		7.84		1.3		23.0		0.012		20.3		16.7		4.5		
BGUL (95%)	0.20		0.40		0.70		4.60		0.8		12.6		0.005		11.8		8.7		3.4		
Note:	(1) Historically background was defined as the mean (x) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply (x+2s).																				
	(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).																				

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-5. Rio Chama Drainage Basin: Heron Reservoir

Year	Location	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
		(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
1982	Upper									0.2	0.0	7.7	0.0								
	Middle									0.7	0.0	13.5	0.0								
	Lower									0.9	0.0	19.9	0.0								
1984	Upper					1.10	0.48	3.80	0.80	0.8	0.1	18.1	0.9								
	Middle					0.52	0.28	4.50	0.40	0.3	0.1	6.6	0.4								
	Lower					0.59	0.30	5.30	0.60	0.3	0.1	3.4	0.2								
1985	Upper									0.7	0.2	17.4	1.2								
	Middle									0.5	0.2	11.4	1.6								
	Lower									0.2	0.2	4.7	0.4								
1994	Upper	-0.20	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.14	0.06	3.20	0.30	0.2	0.1	4.9	0.2	0.002	0.030	7.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
	Middle	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.14	0.05	2.80	0.20	0.3	0.2	2.9	0.5	0.006	0.030	8.0	2.0	7.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
	Lower	0.10	0.30	0.50	0.20	0.30	0.10	3.20	0.30	0.9	0.1	7.9	0.3	0.006	0.030	8.0	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
1995	Upper	0.40	0.30	0.80	0.30	0.28	0.05	3.42	0.44	3.0	1.0	12.0	2.0	0.007	0.001	10.0	2.0	5.0	0.5	3.2	0.4
	Middle	0.50	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.05	3.46	0.35	21.0	2.0	9.0	1.0	0.003	0.001	10.0	2.0	5.0	0.7	3.3	0.4
	Lower	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.37	0.06	3.29	0.33	19.0	2.0	11.0	2.0	0.005	0.001	12.0	2.0	5.0	0.5	3.4	0.4
1996	Upper			0.30	0.20	0.47	0.06	2.57	0.26	0.3	0.1	9.3	0.9	0.008	0.002	7.5	3.4	5.7	0.7	3.0	0.4
	Middle			0.20	0.30	0.18	0.27	3.06	0.31	0.1	0.1	3.8	0.2	0.004	0.003	14.0	6.0	8.8	1.1	3.0	0.3
	Lower			0.20	0.30	0.53	0.06	2.73	0.27	0.5	0.1	12.7	0.4	0.009	0.002	9.7	2.7	6.4	0.8	2.4	0.3
1997	Upper	0.00	0.70	0.18	1.35	0.19	0.03	3.02	0.30	0.2	0.1	6.0	0.3	0.003	0.001	6.9	2.9	6.7	0.7	2.8	0.3
	Middle	-2.70	0.60	0.93	0.95	0.19	0.03	3.24	0.32	0.2	0.1	4.2	0.3	0.005	0.001	13.7	3.8	8.6	1.7	3.5	0.4
	Lower	-0.10	0.60	0.60	1.11	0.22	0.03	3.65	0.37	0.3	0.3	7.2	2.2	0.008	0.002	15.6	4.5	11.7	2.1	3.5	0.3

Note: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Data are not included in the statistical summaries.
(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as +u (1 standard deviation, except for ³H, which is 3 standard deviations).

Table B-6. Statistical Summary for Heron Reservoir

Statistic	³ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.09	0.39	0.32	0.23	0.37	0.13	3.42	0.37	0.4	0.1	9.0	0.6	0.006	0.009	10.2	2.9	6.8	1.0	2.8	0.3
Median (m)	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.29	0.06	3.24	0.32	0.3	0.1	7.5	0.4	0.006	0.002	9.9	2.4	6.2	0.9	3.0	0.3
Std Dev (s)	0.24	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.25	0.14	0.70	0.15	0.3	0.1	5.4	0.6	0.002	0.013	3.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.2
Count	8	8	9	9	15	15	15	15	18	18	18	18	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Min	-0.20	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.14	0.03	2.57	0.20	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.002	0.001	6.9	2.0	5.0	0.5	2.0	0.0
Max	0.50	0.70	0.80	0.30	1.10	0.48	5.30	0.80	0.9	0.3	19.9	2.2	0.009	0.030	15.6	6.0	11.7	2.1	3.5	0.4
(x+2s)	0.57		0.74		0.87		4.82				19.7		0.010		16.2		10.8		4.0	
(x+5s)	1.30		1.38		1.63		6.93		1.7		35.7		0.017		25.1		16.8		5.8	
BGUL (95%)	0.50		0.80		1.10		5.30		0.9		19.9		0.009		15.6		11.7		3.5	

Note: (1) Historically background was defined as the mean (\bar{x}) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply ($\bar{x} + 2s$).
(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-7. Rio Grande Drainage Basin: Cochiti Reservoir

Table B-7. Rio Grande Drainage Basin: Cochiti Reservoir															Gross		Gross		Gross		
Year	Location	³ H ±u (nCi/l)	⁹⁰ Sr ±u (pCi/g)	¹³⁷ Cs ±u (pCi/g)	Total U (mg/kg)	±u	²³⁸ Pu (fCi/g)	±u	^{239,240} Pu (fCi/g)	±u	²⁴¹ Am (pCi/g)	±u	Alpha (pCi/g)	±u	Beta (pCi/g)	±u	Gamma (pCi/g)	±u			
1979	Upper						0.2	0.0	3.9	0.1											
	Middle						1.4	0.2	30.3	0.7											
	Lower						1.4	0.4	24.4	1.1											
1982	Upper						0.7	0.1	15.1	0.8											
	Middle						0.8	0.1	15.6	1.0											
	Lower						0.8	0.1	17.1	0.8											
1984	Upper			0.58	0.30	4.10	0.40	0.1	0.1	14.7	0.7										
	Middle			0.90	0.30	4.60	0.40	1.0	0.1	16.7	0.8										
	Lower			0.81	0.30	3.60	0.40	0.9	0.1	27.7	1.3										
1985	Upper						2.0	0.2	29.2	2.4											
	Middle						1.2	0.2	18.9	1.4											
	Lower						1.6	0.6	24.1	7.3											
1986	Upper						1.0	0.1	16.5	0.6											
	Middle						1.9	0.2	30.1	1.6											
	Lower						0.9	0.1	18.2	0.7											
1987	Upper		0.07	0.05	0.26	0.11	3.80	0.40	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.1									
	Middle		0.03	0.06	0.15	0.09	3.80	0.40	1.1	0.1	29.7	1.1									
	Lower		0.08	0.09	0.51	0.12	3.80	0.40	1.4	0.1	20.2	0.9									
1988	Upper		0.05	0.06			2.80	0.30	0.7	0.1	12.4	0.5									
	Middle		-0.04	0.06			3.70	0.40	4.1	0.5	14.8	1.3									
	Lower		-0.07	0.06			3.90	0.40	0.3	0.1	9.0	0.6									
1989	Upper	1.00	0.30	0.11	0.37	0.43	0.10	3.20	0.30	0.7	0.1	12.9	0.5	0.041	0.001			3.5	0.5		
	Middle	0.70	0.30	0.44	0.39	0.41	0.12	4.20	0.40	5.1	0.4	133.0	7.0	0.037	0.003			4.0	0.5		
	Lower	0.40	0.30	0.44	0.39	0.60	0.13	4.20	0.40	1.7	0.1	2.0	0.3	0.009	0.001			3.5	0.5		
1990	Upper	0.00	0.30		0.29	0.12	2.90	0.30	7.0	0.1	20.9	1.1	0.020	0.004				1.6	0.5		
	Middle	0.20	0.30		0.55	0.13	4.60	0.40	1.1	0.1	22.5	1.4	0.016	0.002				3.1	0.5		
	Lower	0.00	0.30		0.40	0.09	3.80	0.40	1.6	0.1	9.4	0.4	0.011	0.002				3.0	0.5		
1991	Upper	-0.50	0.50	0.17	0.16	0.40	0.11		0.3	0.1	7.2	0.3						1.6	0.4		
	Middle	0.30	0.30	0.19	0.16	0.25	0.08		0.2	0.1	4.5	0.2						1.4	0.4		
	Lower	-0.10	0.30	0.11	0.14	0.31	0.11		0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1						5.5	0.7		
1992	Upper	-0.40	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.20	0.10	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	-0.069	0.081	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
	Middle	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.50	0.10	4.60	0.50	5.5	0.4	37.7	1.1	-0.228	0.088	16.0	4.0	7.0	1.0	4.1	0.5
	Lower	-0.30	0.30	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.70	0.20	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	-0.204	0.082	4.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.4
1993	Upper	-0.10	0.30	1.40	0.20	0.41	0.14		12.0	1.0	85.0	4.0	0.014	0.003	28.0	6.0	7.0	1.0			
	Middle	-0.20	0.30	1.30	0.30	0.34	0.13		0.3	0.1	4.0	0.4	0.004	0.003	8.0	2.0	3.0	0.0			
	Lower	0.40	0.30	1.30	0.20	0.29	0.12		0.1	0.1	2.4	0.3	0.003	0.003	4.0	1.0	2.0	0.0			
1994	Upper	-0.10	0.30	0.10	0.20	0.21	0.07	1.70	0.20	0.1	0.1	2.7	0.2	0.002	0.030	4.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Middle	-0.10	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.32	0.10	3.20	0.40	0.6	0.1	12.8	0.4	0.008	0.030	11.0	3.0	9.0	1.0	2.0	0.0
	Lower	-0.20	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.28	0.10	2.90	0.30	0.5	0.1	12.3	0.6	0.005	0.030	70.0	20.0	13.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
1995	Upper	-0.20	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.09	0.03	2.29	0.27	15.0	1.9	6.5	1.2	0.002	0.001	9.0	2.0	2.0	0.3	2.3	0.3
	Middle	-0.10	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.09	0.03	5.2	1.3	19.6	2.3	0.007	0.003	14.0	2.0	7.0	0.8	4.0	0.4
	Lower	-0.10	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.23	0.04	2.37	0.24	2.5	0.9	11.4	1.8	0.005	0.003	10.0	2.0	6.0	0.7	3.3	0.4
1996	Upper			1.60	0.60	0.43	0.04	2.86	0.29	0.9	0.1	16.6	0.5	0.007	0.002	8.1	5.1	8.1	1.0	3.4	0.4
	Middle			2.70	0.70	0.70	0.06	3.13	0.31	1.2	0.1	23.8	1.0	0.009	0.002	16.1	12.9	11.4	1.5	4.4	0.5
	Lower			1.30	0.50	0.34	0.03	2.10	0.21	0.6	0.1	13.8	0.9	0.006	0.001	8.1	3.0	5.5	0.6	3.0	0.4
1997	Upper	0.10	0.70	0.90	0.65	0.23	0.03	3.56	0.36	0.5	0.1	8.2	0.2	0.004	0.001	4.0	3.3	4.9	2.1	2.6	0.3
	Middle	-0.20	0.70	2.69	1.95	0.40	0.04	5.05	0.51	0.7	0.1	13.4	0.4	0.006	0.002	15.0	5.7	14.0	3.3	3.5	0.4
	Lower	0.10	0.70	1.84	2.29	0.55	0.05	4.43	0.44	0.9	0.1	17.9	0.5	0.014	0.005	12.0	5.8	12.0	3.6	3.7	0.4
Note:	(1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Data are not included in the statistical summaries.																				
	(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³ H, which is 3 standard deviations).																				

Note: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Data are not included in the statistical summaries.

(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as ±u (1 standard deviation, except for ³H, which is 3 standard deviations).

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-8. Statistical Summary for Cochiti Reservoir

Statistic	¹ H	\pm u	⁸⁶ Sr	\pm u	¹³⁷ Cs	\pm u	Total U	\pm u	²³⁸ Pu	\pm u	^{239,240} Pu	\pm u	²⁴¹ Am	\pm u	Gross Alpha	\pm u	Gross Beta	\pm u	Gross Gamma	\pm u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.03	0.37	0.32	0.20	0.38	0.11	3.27	0.34	1.5	0.2	19.1	1.1	0.011	0.006	13.6	4.5	6.7	1.1	2.8	0.4
Median (m)	-0.10	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.34	0.10	3.58	0.40	0.9	0.1	15.1	0.7	0.007	0.003	9.5	3.0	6.5	1.0	3.1	0.4
Std Dev (s)	0.34	0.14	0.42	0.10	0.19	0.07	1.13	0.11	2.2	0.2	22.3	1.5	0.010	0.010	15.4	4.8	3.9	1.0	1.2	0.2
Count	24	24	24	24	33	33	30	30	45	45	45	45	21	21	18	18	18	18	24	24
Min	-0.50	0.30	-0.07	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.001	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Max	1.00	0.70	1.40	0.39	0.90	0.30	5.05	0.51	12.0	1.0	133.0	7.3	0.041	0.030	70.0	20.0	14.0	3.6	5.5	0.7
(x+2s)	0.71		1.15		0.77		5.54		5.8		63.6		0.032		44.3		14.6		5.3	
(x+5s)	1.73		2.40		1.35		8.94		12.3		130.4		0.063		90.4		26.4		9.1	
BGUL (95%)	0.97		1.39		0.87		4.94		8.9		103.0		0.041		70.0		14.0		5.4	

Note: (1) Historically background was defined as the mean (\bar{x}) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply $(\bar{x}+2s)$.

(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).

Table B-9. Rio Grande Drainage Basin: Rio Grande Reservoir

Year	Location	³ H	±u	⁸⁶ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
		(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
1982	Upper									0.4	0.3	8.0	0.6								
	Middle																				
	Lower									0.6	0.1	11.4	0.6								
1986	Upper									0.1	0.1	4.9	0.4								
	Middle									0.5	0.1	9.5	0.3								
	Lower									2.2	0.2	38.8	2.7								
1995	Upper	0.20	0.40	0.70	0.40	0.12	0.02	2.85	0.48	1.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	0.004	0.002	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.4	2.9	0.3
	Middle	0.30	0.40	0.40	0.50	0.26	0.04	2.82	0.28	1.0	1.0	11.0	1.0	0.004	0.001	7.0	1.0	5.0	0.5	2.8	0.3
	Lower	-0.10	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.23	0.04	2.84	0.28	1.0	1.0	8.0	1.0	0.001	0.001	6.0	1.0	4.0	0.4	3.3	0.4
1996	Upper					0.42	0.04	3.02	0.30	0.7	0.1	16.5	0.5	0.007	0.002	7.5	3.1	5.5	0.6	3.4	0.4
	Middle					0.33	0.03	3.08	0.31	0.6	0.1	14.4	0.4	0.007	0.002	8.5	1.5	7.1	0.8	3.3	0.4
	Lower					0.49	0.04	2.84	0.28					0.007	0.002	16.4	6.1	8.5	1.0	2.9	0.3
1997	Upper	-0.50	0.60	0.72	1.01	0.53	0.05	3.62	0.36	0.7	0.2	20.4	3.2	0.011	0.002	9.9	2.6	7.0	1.1	3.3	0.3
	Middle	-0.20	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.51	0.06	3.51	0.35	0.8	0.1	19.6	1.0	0.009	0.002	6.9	1.7	5.3	1.0	3.2	0.3
	Lower	-0.20	0.60	0.62	0.92	0.39	0.04	3.24	0.32	0.8	0.1	17.7	0.9	0.006	0.002	7.3	1.8	5.8	1.0	3.0	0.3

Note: (1) Individually highlighted analyte values have elevated uncertainties or do not meet laboratory QA/QC specifications. Data are not included in the statistical summaries.

(2) Radioactive counting uncertainties are shown as $\pm u$ (1 standard deviation, except for ^3H , which is 3 standard deviations).

Table B-10. Statistical Summary for Rio Grande Reservoir

Statistic	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma		
	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	±u	
	(nCi/l)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(mg/kg)	(fCi/g)	(fCi/g)	(fCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	-0.08	0.52	0.50	0.43	0.36	0.04	3.09	0.33	0.7	0.1	16.1	1.1	0.006	0.002	8.3	2.2	5.7	0.8	3.1	0.3	
Median (m)	-0.15	0.50	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.04	3.02	0.31	0.6	0.1	15.5	0.6	0.007	0.002	7.3	1.7	5.5	0.8	3.2	0.3	
Std Dev (s)	0.29	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.14	0.01	0.30	0.06	0.6	0.1	9.5	1.0	0.003	0.000	3.3	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	
Count	6	6	3	3	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	
Min	-0.50	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.12	0.02	2.82	0.28	0.1	0.1	4.9	0.3	0.001	0.001	5.0	1.0	3.0	0.4	2.8	0.3	
Max	0.30	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.53	0.06	3.62	0.48	2.2	0.3	38.8	3.2	0.011	0.002	16.4	6.1	8.5	1.1	3.4	0.4	
(x+2s)	0.50		0.85		0.65		3.70		1.8		35.1		0.012		15.0		9.0		3.6		
(x+5s)	1.38		1.37		1.07		4.61		3.5		63.5		0.021		25.0		14.0		4.2		
BGUL (95%)	0.30		0.70		0.53		3.62		2.2		38.8		0.011		16.4		8.5		3.4		

Note: (1) Historically background was defined as the mean (\bar{x}) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply $(\bar{x} + 2s)$.

(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-11. Summary Statistics: All Reservoir Sediment Stations (Abiquiu, El Vado, Heron, Cochiti, and Rio Grande)																				
Statistic	¹ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.03	0.38	0.25	0.22	0.33	0.11	3.09	0.33	0.8	0.1	11.7	0.7	0.006	0.006	9.6	2.9	5.8	0.8	2.5	0.4
Median (m)	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.29	0.09	3.14	0.31	0.4	0.1	8.0	0.4	0.005	0.002	8.0	2.0	5.6	0.8	2.7	0.4
Std Dev (s)	0.28	0.15	0.30	0.10	0.22	0.10	0.88	0.12	1.4	0.1	15.0	1.0	0.007	0.010	8.8	2.9	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.2
Count	67	67	71	71	101	98	98	98	128	128	128	128	68	68	65	65	65	65	80	80
Min	-0.50	0.20	-0.21	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.001	0.001	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	-1.3	0.0
Max	1.00	0.70	1.40	0.50	1.10	0.48	5.30	0.80	12.0	1.0	133.0	7.3	0.041	0.030	70.0	20.0	14.0	3.6	5.5	1.0
(x+2s)	0.60	0.68	0.84	0.43	0.76	0.30	4.86	0.57	3.6	0.4	41.7	2.7	0.020	0.025	27.1	8.7	11.3	2.2	4.7	0.7
(x+5s)	1.44	1.13	1.74	0.74	1.41	0.60	7.51	0.93	7.8	0.8	86.7	5.8	0.041	0.054	53.4	17.5	19.5	4.3	8.1	1.3
BGUL (95%)	0.68		1.30		0.90		4.62		5.2		38.0		0.034		26.6		12.9		4.6	
Notes:																				
(1) Historically background was defined as the mean (x) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply (x+2s).																				
(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).																				
Table B-12. Summary Statistics: Group I Reservoir Sediment Stations (Abiquiu, El Vado, Heron, and Rio Grande)																				
Statistic	¹ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.04	0.38	0.21	0.24	0.31	0.11	3.01	0.33	0.4	0.1	7.7	0.5	0.004	0.005	8.0	2.4	5.5	0.8	2.3	0.3
Median (m)	0.00	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.25	0.06	3.04	0.30	0.3	0.1	6.7	0.3	0.004	0.002	7.6	2.0	5.5	0.7	2.4	0.3
Std Dev (s)	0.25	0.16	0.21	0.10	0.22	0.11	0.75	0.12	0.3	0.1	6.0	0.6	0.003	0.010	3.3	1.3	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.2
Count	43	43	47	47	68	65	68	68	83	83	83	83	47	47	47	47	47	47	56	56
Min	-0.50	0.20	-0.21	0.08	0.00	0.02	1.32	0.13	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.001	0.001	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	-1.3	0.0
Max	0.60	0.70	0.80	0.50	1.10	0.48	5.30	0.80	2.2	0.4	38.8	3.2	0.011	0.030	16.4	6.1	11.7	2.1	4.8	1.0
(x+2s)	0.53	0.70	0.63	0.44	0.75	0.33	4.50	0.58	1.1	0.3	19.8	1.6	0.009	0.024	14.6	5.0	9.7	1.8	4.4	0.8
(x+5s)	1.27	1.17	1.26	0.74	1.42	0.66	6.73	0.95	2.0	0.5	37.8	3.3	0.017	0.053	24.4	9.1	15.8	3.3	7.6	1.4
BGUL (95%)	0.54		0.73		0.98		4.58		1.2		20.1		0.010		15.9		9.7		3.6	
Notes:																				
(1) Historically background was defined as the mean (x) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply (x+2s).																				
(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).																				
Table B-13. Summary Statistics: Group II Reservoir Sediment Stations (Cochiti)																				
Statistic	¹ H	±u	⁹⁰ Sr	±u	¹³⁷ Cs	±u	Total U	±u	²³⁸ Pu	±u	^{239,240} Pu	±u	²⁴¹ Am	±u	Gross Alpha	±u	Gross Beta	±u	Gross Gamma	±u
	(nCi/l)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(mg/kg)		(fCi/g)		(fCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)		(pCi/g)	
Mean (x)	0.03	0.37	0.32	0.20	0.38	0.11	3.27	0.34	1.5	0.2	19.1	1.1	0.011	0.006	13.6	4.5	6.7	1.1	2.8	0.4
Median (m)	-0.10	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.34	0.10	3.58	0.40	0.9	0.1	15.1	0.7	0.007	0.003	9.5	3.0	6.5	1.0	3.1	0.4
Std Dev (s)	0.34	0.14	0.42	0.10	0.19	0.07	1.13	0.11	2.2	0.2	22.3	1.5	0.010	0.010	15.4	4.8	3.9	1.0	1.2	0.2
Count	24	24	24	24	33	33	30	30	45	45	45	45	21	21	18	18	18	18	24	24
Min	-0.50	0.30	-0.07	0.05	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.002	0.001	3.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Max	1.00	0.70	1.40	0.39	0.90	0.30	5.05	0.51	12.0	1.0	133.0	7.3	0.041	0.030	70.0	20.0	14.0	3.6	5.5	0.7
(x+2s)	0.71	0.64	1.15	0.40	0.77	0.25	5.54	0.55	5.8	0.5	63.6	4.0	0.032	0.026	44.3	14.2	14.6	3.1	5.3	0.7
(x+5s)	1.73	1.05	2.40	0.72	1.35	0.46	8.94	0.88	12.3	1.0	130.4	8.5	0.063	0.056	90.4	28.6	26.4	6.2	9.1	1.2
BGUL (95%)	0.97		1.39		0.87		4.94		8.9		103.0		0.041		70.0		14.0		5.4	
Notes:																				
(1) Historically background was defined as the mean (x) plus two times standard deviation (s), or simply (x+2s).																				
(2) BGUL is the upper limit for background and equals the 0.95 quantile (two-tail).																				

Appendix B. Radiochemical Analyses of Reservoir Sediments

Table B-14. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Unequal Variance

Statistic	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Alpha		Beta		Gamma	
	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II
Mean (x)	0.037	0.025	0.208	0.320	0.308	0.381	3.009	3.273	0.404	1.457	7.735	19.051	0.004	0.011	8.012	13.572	5.538	6.661	2.334	2.817
Variance (s ²)	0.061	0.116	0.044	0.173	0.049	0.038	0.555	1.286	0.108	4.718	36.256	496.130	0.000	0.000	10.713	236.40	4.228	15.598	1.100	1.561
Count	43	24	47	24	68	33	68	30	83	45	83	45	47	21	47	18	47	18	56	24
Diff	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
df	37		29		71		40		45		48		21		18		21		38	
t-stat	0.154		-1.240		-1.676		-1.168		-3.232		-3.342		-2.964		-1.521		-1.148		-1.659	
t-table	2.026		2.045		1.994		2.021		2.014		2.011		2.080		2.101		2.080		2.024	
Significant	No		No		No		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		No		No	

Notes: (1) ^{238}Pu , $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$, and ^{241}Am means are higher for Group II than for Group I reservoir sediments.

(2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for t-table statistic.

Table B-15. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Student's t-Test with Independent Samples and Equal Variance

Table B-13. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level: Student's t-Test with Independent Samples																					
		³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
Statistic	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	
Mean (x)	0.037	0.025	0.208	0.320	0.308	0.381	3.009	3.273	0.404	1.457	7.735	19.051	0.004	0.011	8.012	13.572	5.538	6.661	2.334	2.817	
Variance (s ²)	0.061	0.116	0.044	0.173	0.049	0.038	0.555	1.286	0.108	4.718	36.256	496.130	0.000	0.000	10.713	236.40	4.228	15.598	1.100	1.561	
Count	43	24	47	24	68	33	68	30	83	45	83	45	47	21	47	18	47	18	56	24	
Diff	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		
df	65		69		99		96		126		126		66		63		63		78		
t-stat	0.169		-1.512		-1.602		-1.367		-4.339		-4.357		-4.247		-2.370		-1.500		-1.780		
t-table	1.997		1.995		1.984		1.985		1.979		1.979		1.997		1.998		1.998		1.991		
Significant	No		No		No		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		No		

Notes: (1) ^{238}Pu , $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$, ^{241}Am , and Gross Alpha means are higher for Group II than for Group I reservoir sediments.

(2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for t-table statistic

Table B-16. Summary Statistics: Group I vs. Group II at 95% Significance Level - Kruskal-Wallis Test with Independent Samples

Statistic	³ H		⁹⁰ Sr		¹³⁷ Cs		Total U		²³⁸ Pu		^{239,240} Pu		²⁴¹ Am		Gross Alpha		Gross Beta		Gross Gamma	
	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II	Gp I	Gp II
	Mean (x)																			
Mean (x)	0.037	0.025	0.208	0.320	0.308	0.381	3.009	3.273	0.404	1.457	7.735	19.051	0.004	0.011	8.012	13.572	5.538	6.661	2.334	2.817
Variance (s ²)	0.061	0.116	0.044	0.173	0.049	0.038	0.555	1.286	0.108	4.718	36.256	496.130	0.000	0.000	10.713	236.40	4.228	15.598	1.100	1.561
Count	43	24	47	24	68	33	68	30	83	45	83	45	47	21	47	18	47	18	56	24
Diff	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	
df	1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
KW-stat	0.003		0.400		5.402		3.803		25.281		20.421		16.338		3.305		0.965		4.063	
KW-table	3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840		3.840	
Significant	No		No		Yes		No		Yes		Yes		Yes		No		No		No	

Notes: (1) ^{137}Cs , ^{238}Pu , $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$, ^{241}Am , and Gross Gamma means are higher for Group II than for Group I reservoir sediments.

(2) Highlighted values are statistically significant; two-tail value reported for KW-table statistic.

APPENDIX C

COMPUTER CODE LISTING

This appendix presents the computer code that was used to create and plot the normal, lognormal, and square-root-transformed probability plots of the raw and normalized data that are depicted in Appendices D and E. This program is written in the MATLAB language (version 5.3, release 11). It was executed using the PC version of MATLAB; however, other platform versions are available from the vendor (The MathWorks, Inc., Natick, MA; <http://www.mathworks.com>). Note that the program instructions are executed in an m-file mode that requires the Statistics toolbox. The user must provide the input data file (Xi), which is a one-dimensional matrix containing the analyte radioactivity values in column one.

The input data are normalized within the program using the following procedure. First, the mean value of the input file is subtracted from each value in the file. Then this resultant is divided by the standard deviation of the input values. This procedure yields a new file having a new mean of approximately zero and a new standard deviation of approximately one. This new file is then linearly transformed into all positive values by adding a constant to each new value. This constant equals the sum of the absolute value of the minimum number in the new file and the new standard deviation. This transform was required so that all data values in the original input file would be plotted on the lognormal probability plot. This transformation does not change the general shape of the original data distribution; however, the original data values are changed to dimensionless values in the probability plots. Note that the original data file sometimes contains negative values for certain radionuclides as explained in the report text. Hence, this procedure was required to ensure that all transformed data values would be plotted in the graphs.

```
function h = normprob(Xi)
%   Normprob is a MATLAB m-file called by the main program.
%   H = NORMPROB(Xi) makes a normal, lognormal, and a square-root-transformed
%       probability plot of the data in Xi on a single sheet of paper.
%   h is a handle to the plotted lines.
%
%   The purpose of a normal or transformed normal probability plot is to graphically
%   determine whether the data in Xi came from a normal distribution. If the data are
%   normal, then the plot will be linear. Other distributions introduce curvature in
%   the plot.
%
%   Stephen G. McLin, created August 18, 1999
%   Los Alamos National Laboratory; ESH-18; MS-K497
%
h=figure; set(h,'PaperPosition',[0.5,1.2,7.5,9.2]);
format short; [n,m] = size(Xi);
if n == 1
    Xi= Xi';
    n = m;
end
[xs i]=sort(Xi); mx=mean(xs); sx=std(xs); x=(xs-mx)./sx; mx=abs(min(x))+sx;
xn=x+mx; minx=0.0; maxx=ceil(max(xn)); range=maxx-minx;
minxaxis=minx; maxxaxis=maxx;
%
% Scale Y-axis
eprob=[0.5./n:1./n:(n-0.5)./n]; y=norminv(eprob,0,1)';
minyaxis=norminv(0.25 ./n,0,1); maxyaxis=norminv((n-0.25) ./n,0,1);
```

```

p=[0.05 0.10 0.50 0.90 0.95]; label=str2mat('0.05','0.10','0.50','0.90','0.95');
tick=norminv(p,0,1); q1y=prctile(y,16); q3y=prctile(y,84);
%
% End Y-scale
q1x=prctile(xn,16); q3x=prctile(xn,84); qx=[q1x;q3x]; qy=[q1y;q3y];
dx=q3x-q1x; dy=q3y-q1y; slope=dy./dx; centerx=(q1x+q3x)/2; centery=(q1y+q3y)/2;
maxy=centery+slope.*(maxx-centerx); miny=centery-slope.*(centerx-minx);
mx=[minx; maxx]; my=[miny; maxy];
%
% Plot No. 1
no1=subplot(3,1,1)
plot(xn,y,'+',qx,qy,'-',mx,my,'-.');
set(gca,'YTick',tick,'YTickLabel',label);
set(gca,'YLim',[minyaxis maxyaxis],'XLim',[minxaxis maxxaxis]); ylabel('Probability');
title('Normalized Probability Plot for Group I Reservoir Sediments');
grid on; whitebg(gcf,[0 0 0])
%
% Scale Plot No. 2 axis
lnx=log(xn); minx=min(lnx); maxx=max(lnx); range=maxx-minx;
minxaxis=minx-0.025*range; maxxaxis=maxx+0.025*range;
q1x=prctile(lnx,16); q3x=prctile(lnx,84); qx=[q1x;q3x]; qy=[q1y;q3y];
dx=q3x-q1x; dy=q3y-q1y; slope=dy./dx; centerx=(q1x+q3x)/2; centery=(q1y+q3y)/2;
maxy=centery+slope.*(maxx-centerx); miny=centery-slope.*(centerx-minx);
mx=[minx; maxx]; my=[miny; maxy];

% Plot No. 2
no2=subplot(3,1,2)
plot(lnx,y,'+',qx,qy,'-',mx,my,'-.');
set(gca,'YTick',tick,'YTickLabel',label);
set(gca,'YLim',[minyaxis maxyaxis],'XLim',[minxaxis maxxaxis]); ylabel('Probability');
title('Natural Log Transform of Normalized Probability Plot');
grid on; whitebg(gcf,[0 0 0])
%
% Scale Plot No. 3 axis
sqx=sqrt(xn); minx=min(sqx); maxx=max(sqx); range=maxx-minx;
minxaxis=minx-0.025*range; maxxaxis=maxx+0.025*range;
q1x=prctile(sqx,16); q3x=prctile(sqx,84); qx=[q1x;q3x]; qy=[q1y;q3y];
dx=q3x-q1x; dy=q3y-q1y; slope=dy./dx;
centerx=(q1x+q3x)/2; centery=(q1y+q3y)/2;
maxy=centery+slope.*(maxx-centerx);
miny=centery-slope.*(centerx-minx);
mx=[minx; maxx]; my=[miny; maxy];
%
% Plot No. 3
no3=subplot(3,1,3)
plot(sqx,y,'+',qx,qy,'-',mx,my,'-.');
set(gca,'YTick',tick,'YTickLabel',label);
set(gca,'YLim',[minyaxis maxyaxis],'XLim',[minxaxis maxxaxis]);
xlabel('Dimensionless Radioactivity on Sediments');
ylabel('Probability');
title('Square-Root Transform of Normalized Probability Plot');
grid on;
whitebg(gcf,[0 0 0])
subplot(no1);

```

APPENDIX D

PROBABILITY PLOTS FOR GROUP I RIVER SEDIMENTS

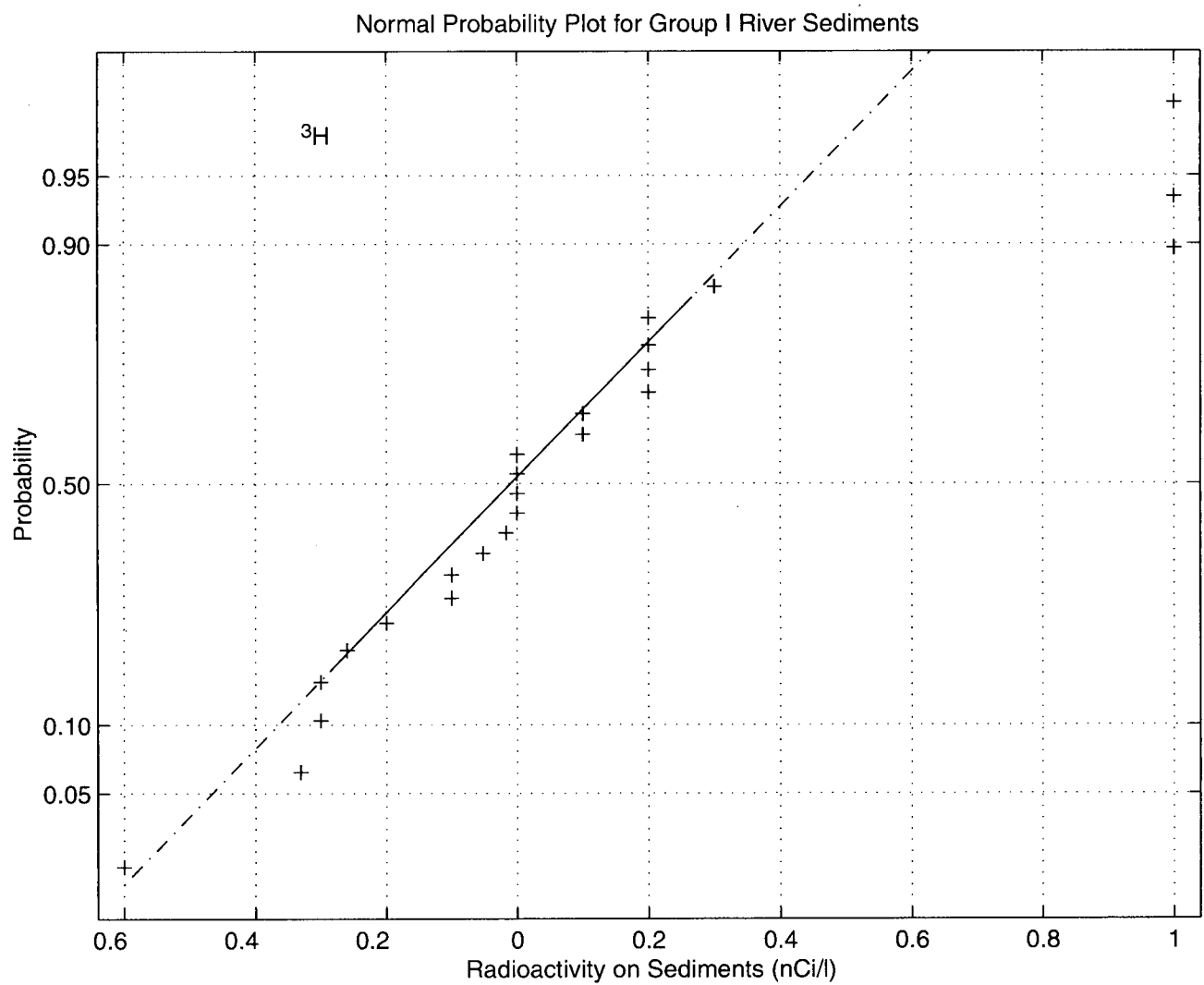


Fig. D-1. Probability plot for tritium in Group I river sediments.

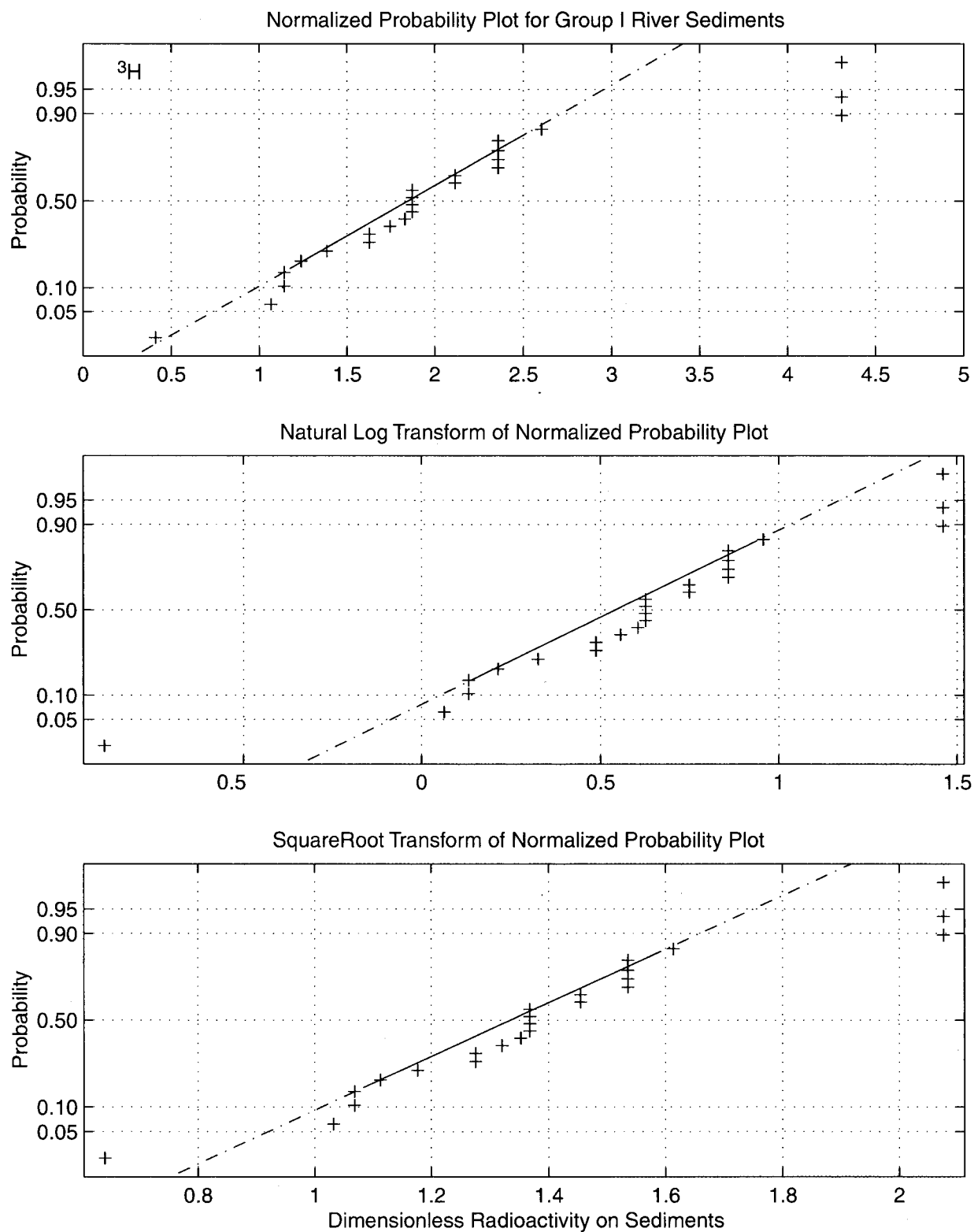


Fig. D-2. Normalized plots for tritium in Group I river sediments.

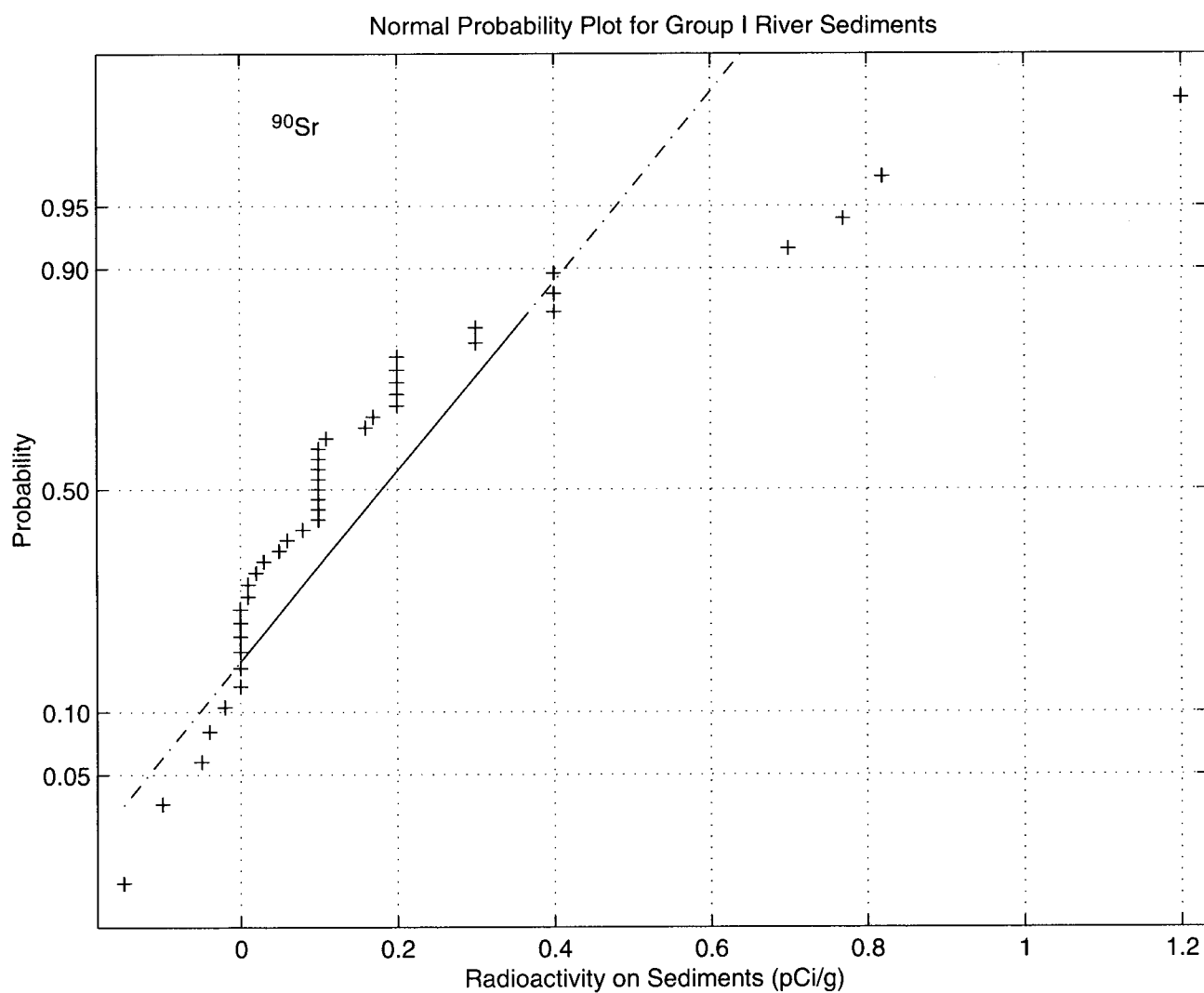


Fig. D-3. Probability plot for strontium-90 in Group I river sediments.

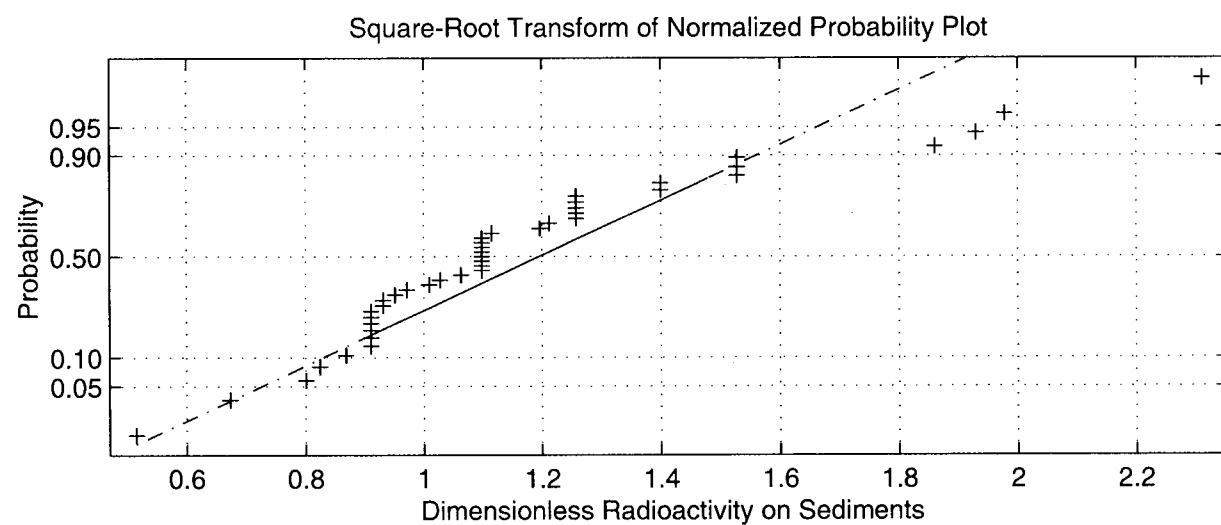
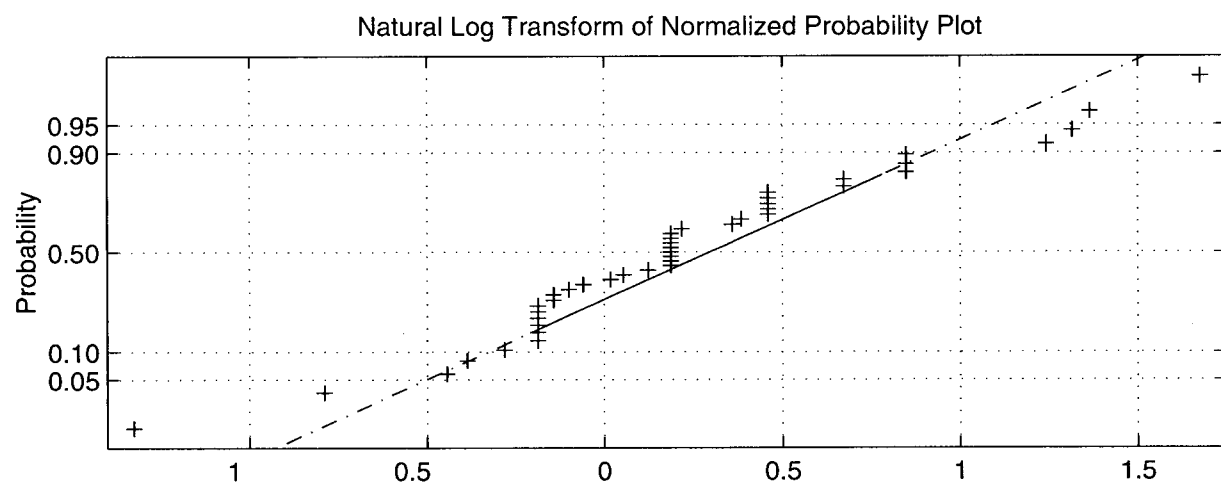
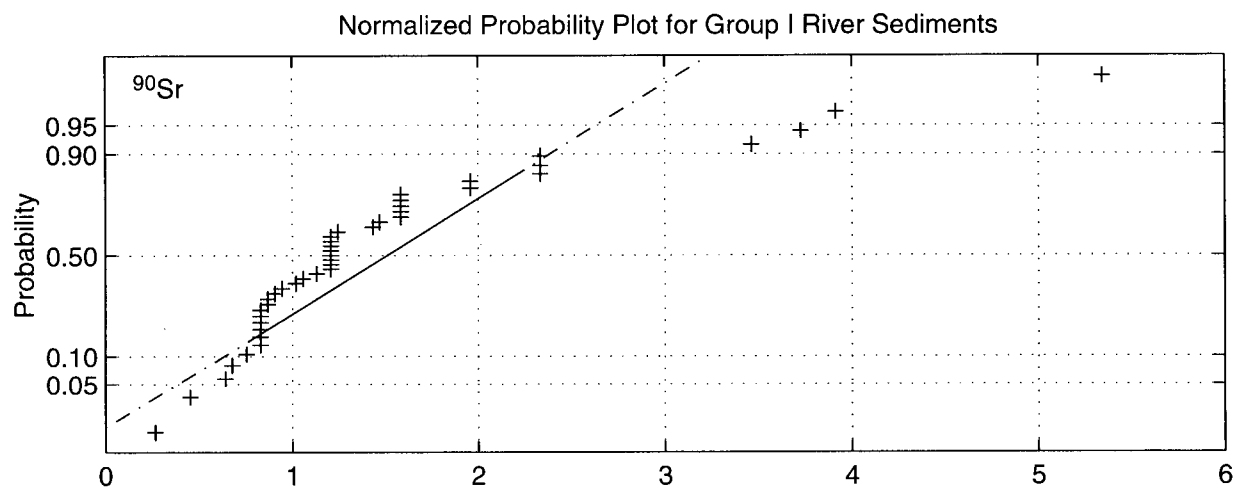


Fig. D-4. Normalized plots for strontium-90 in Group I river sediments.

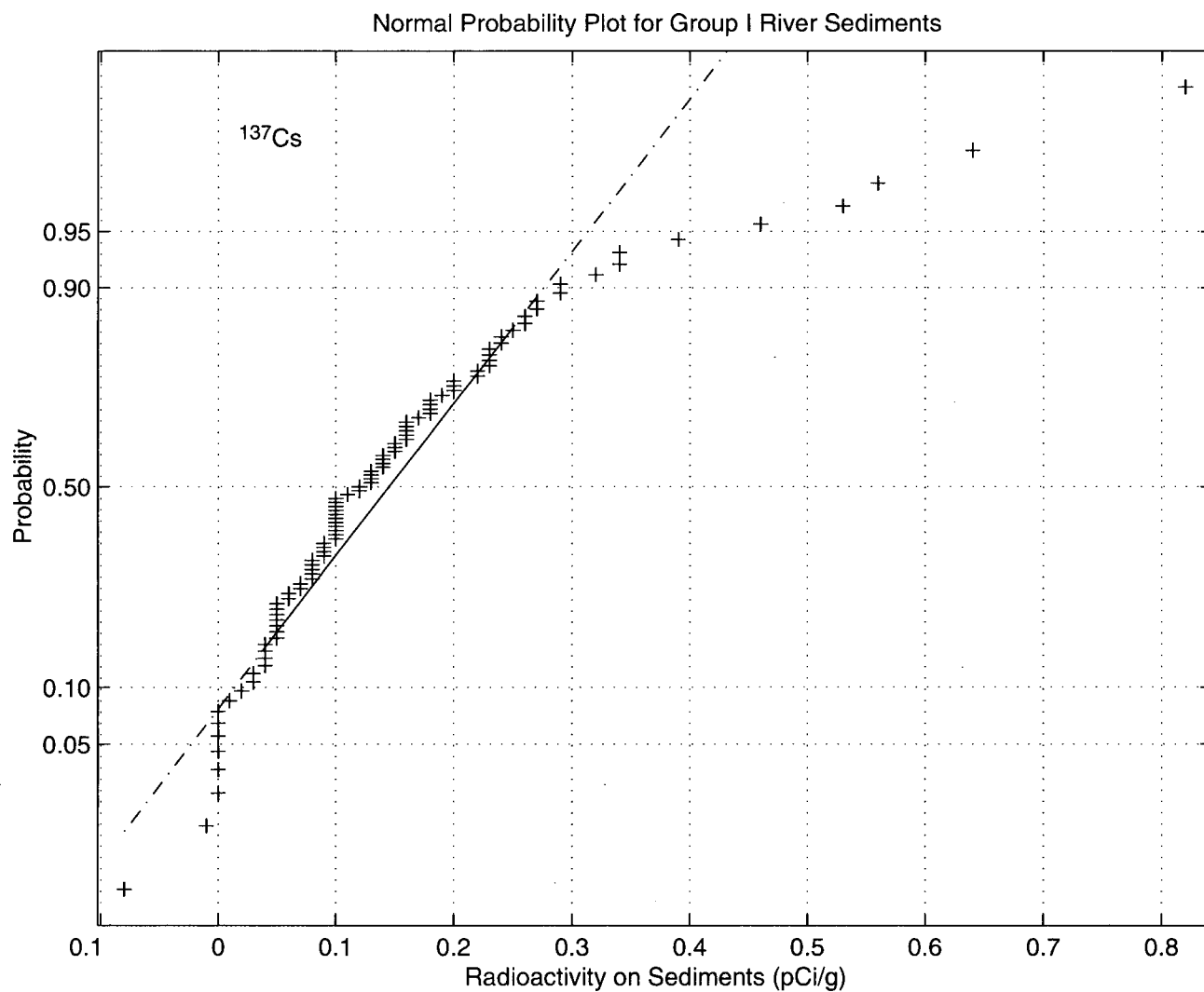


Fig. D-5. Probability plot for cesium-137 in Group I river sediments.

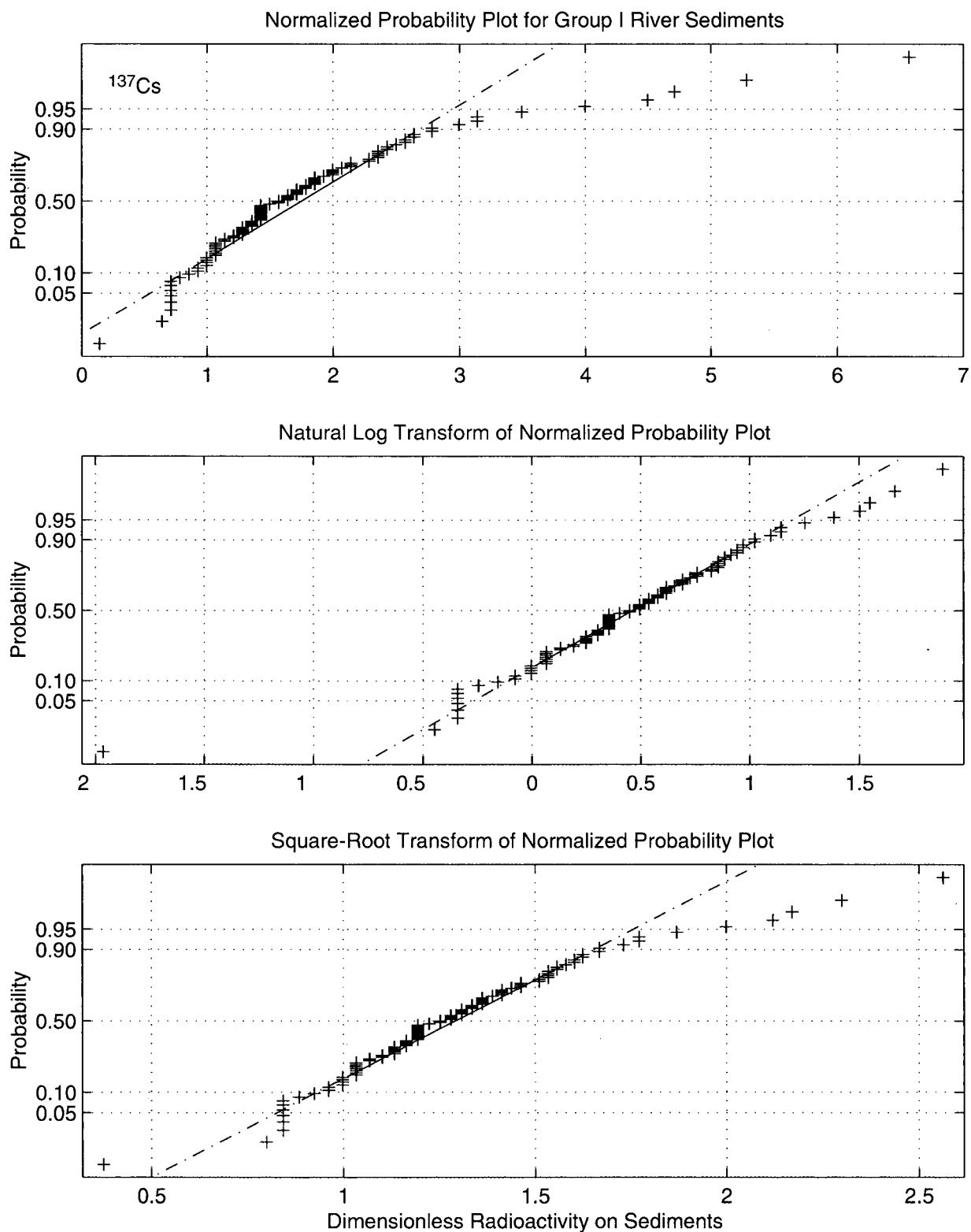


Fig. D-6. Normalized plots for cesium-137 in Group I river sediments.

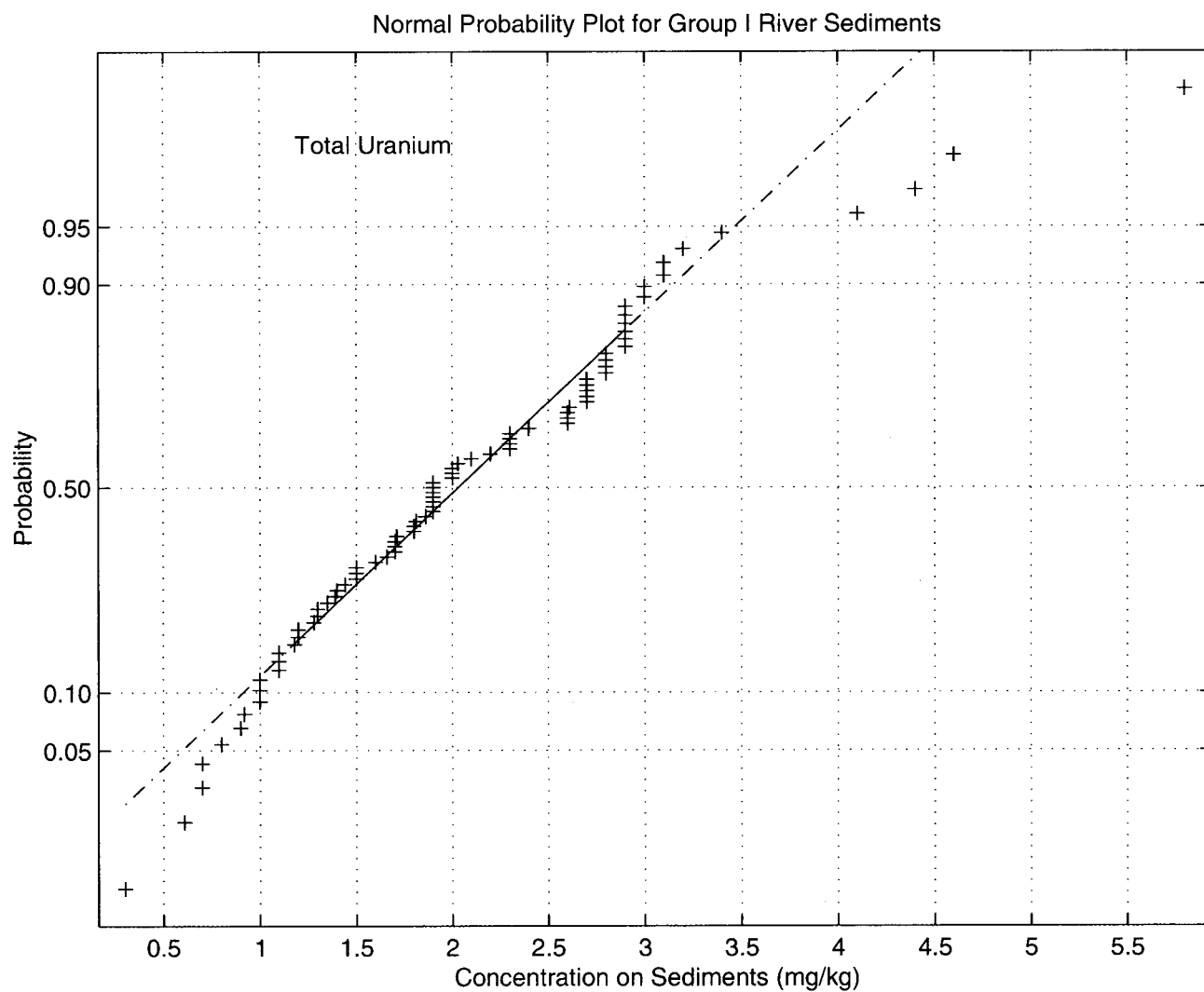


Fig. D-7. Probability plot for total uranium in Group I river sediments.

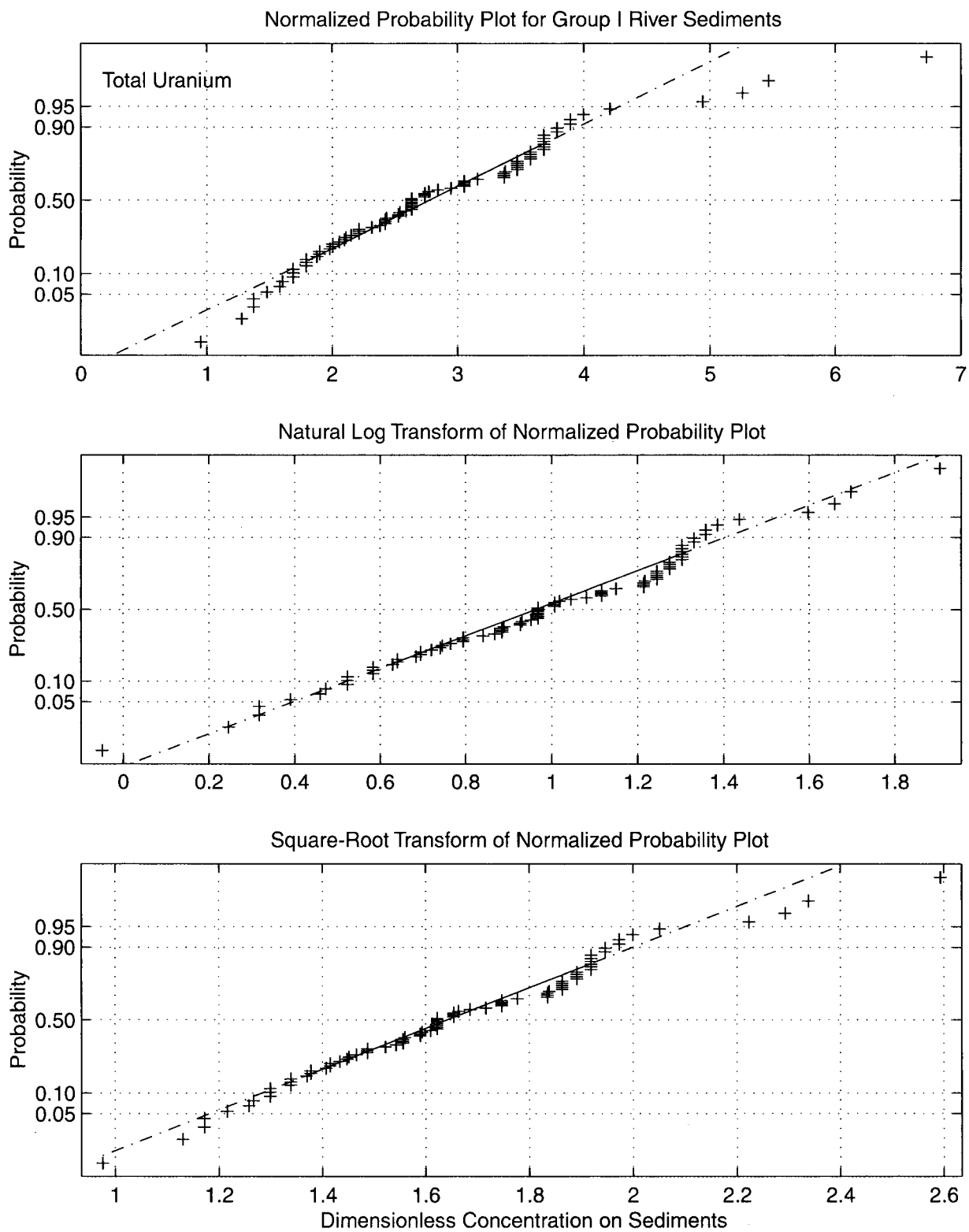


Fig. D-8. Normalized plots for total uranium in Group I river sediments.

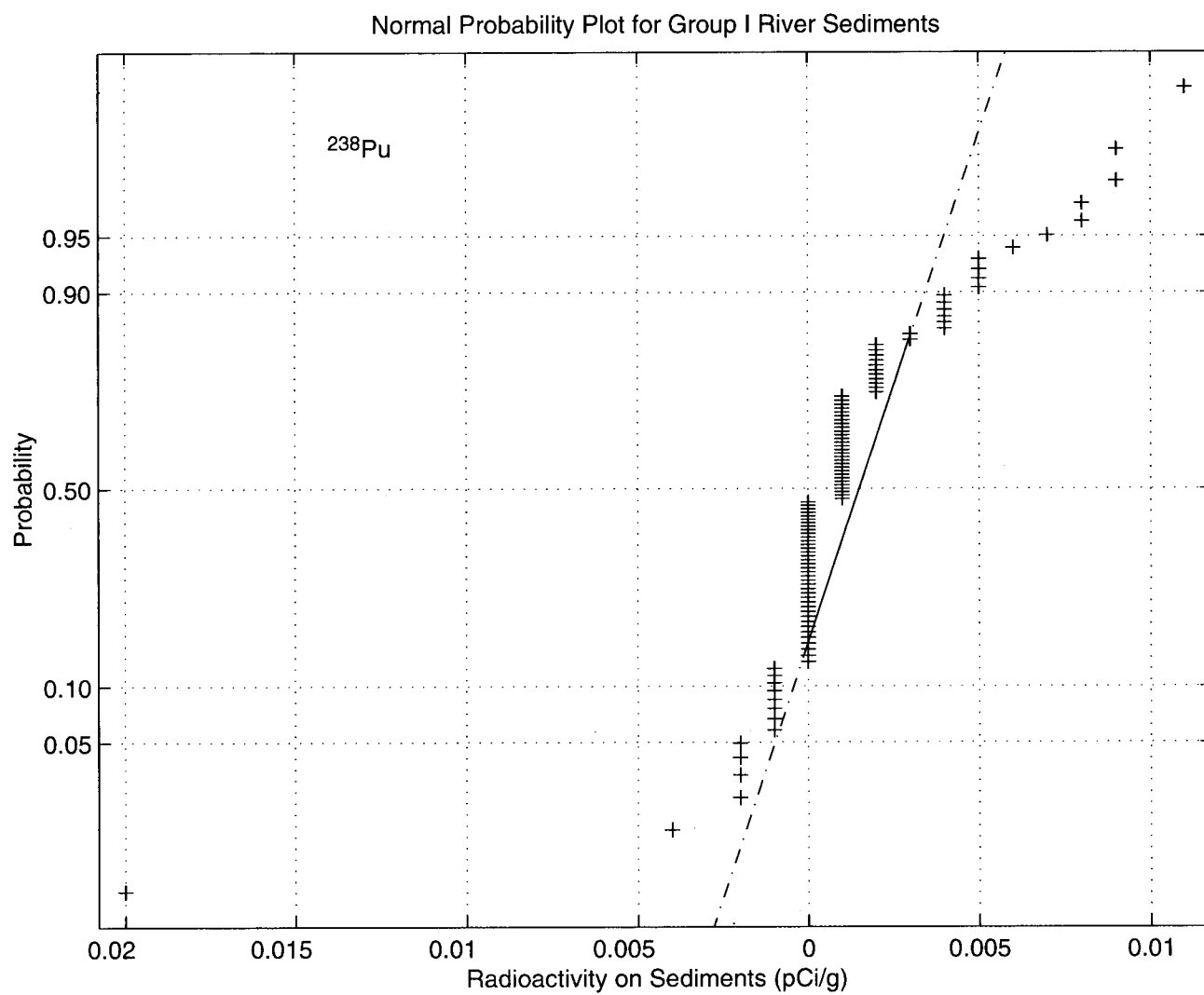


Fig. D-9. Probability plot for plutonium-238 in Group I river sediments.

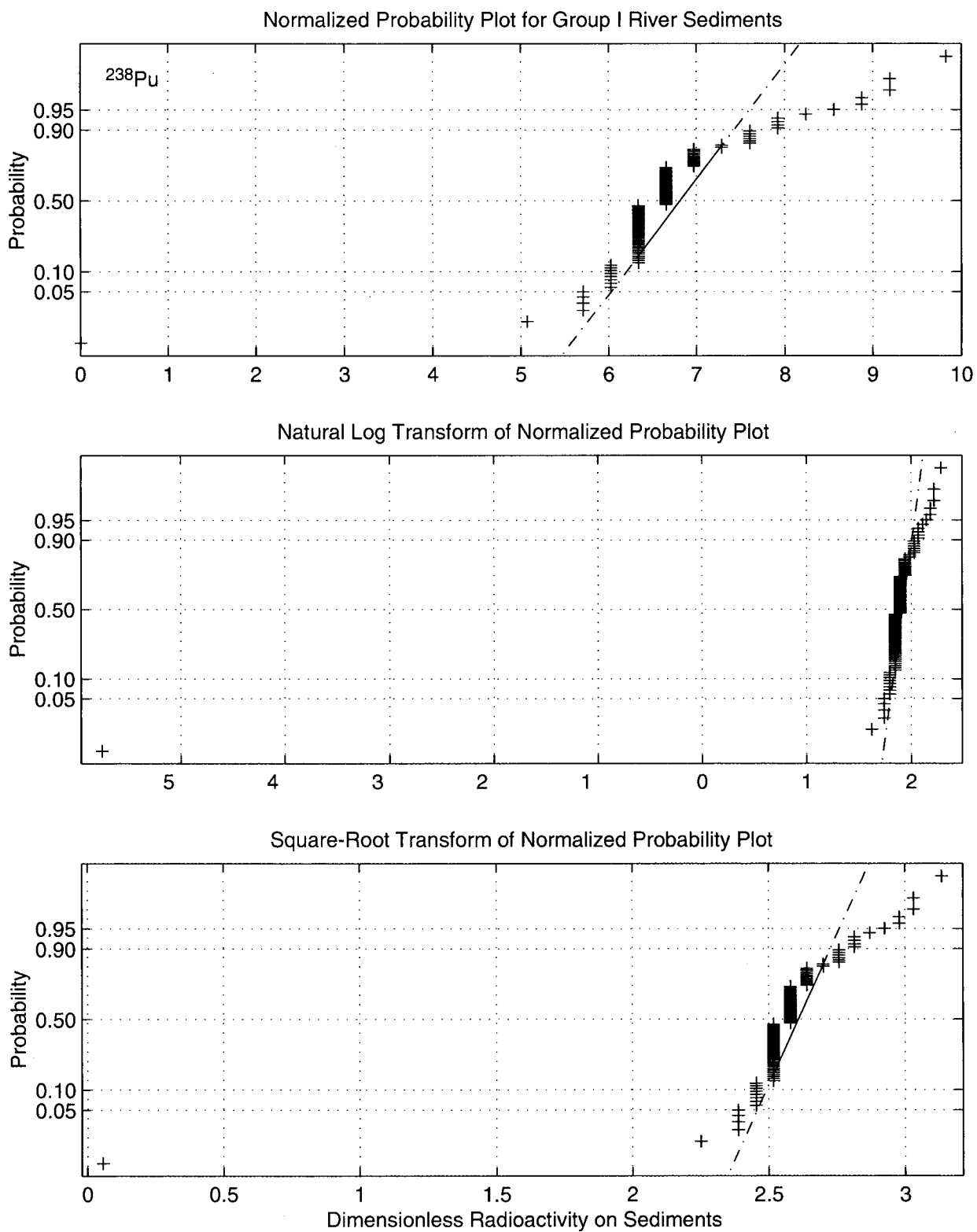


Fig. D-10. Normalized plots for plutonium-238 in Group I river sediments.

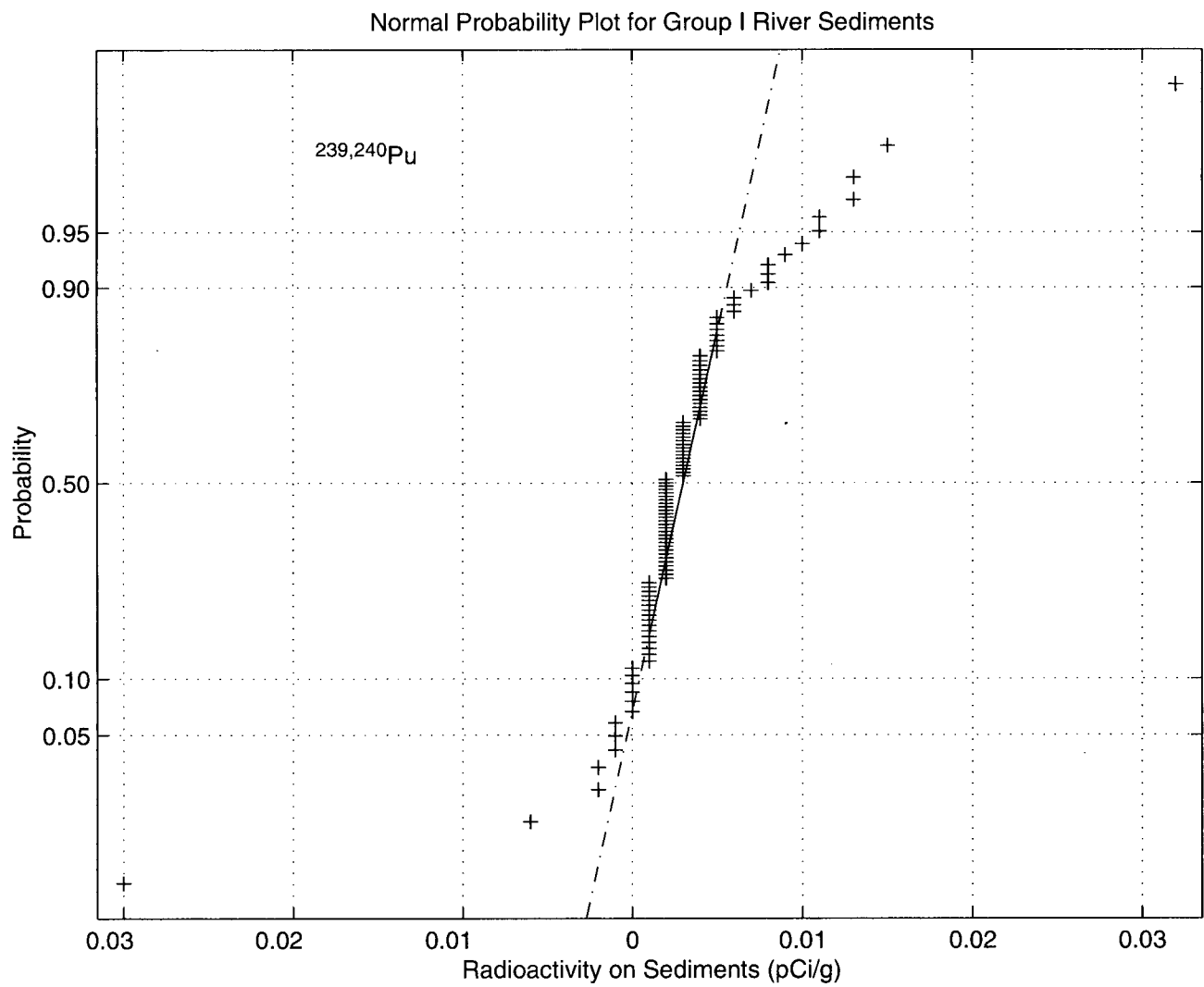


Fig. D-11. Probability plot for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I river sediments.

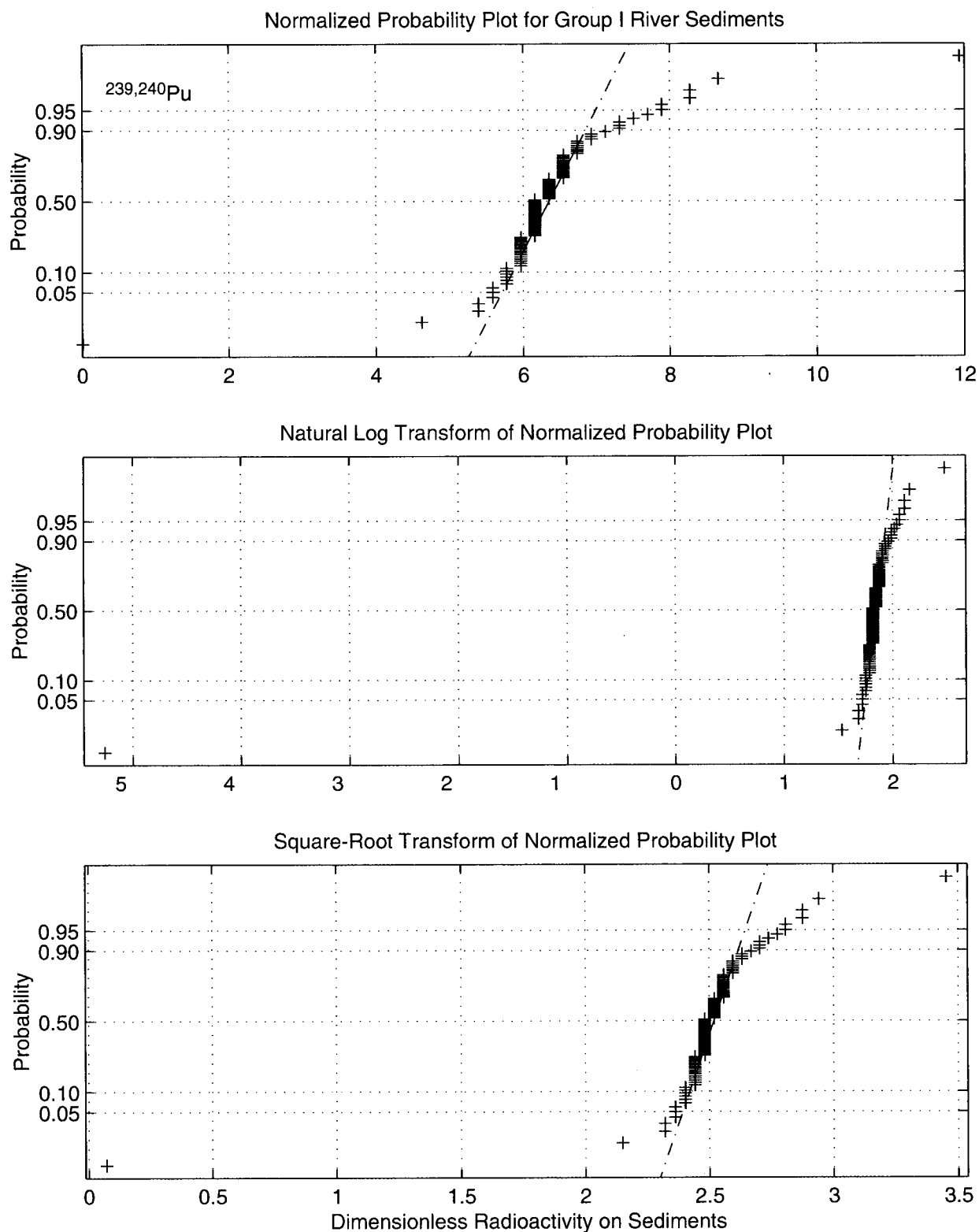


Fig. D-12. Normalized plots for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I river sediments.

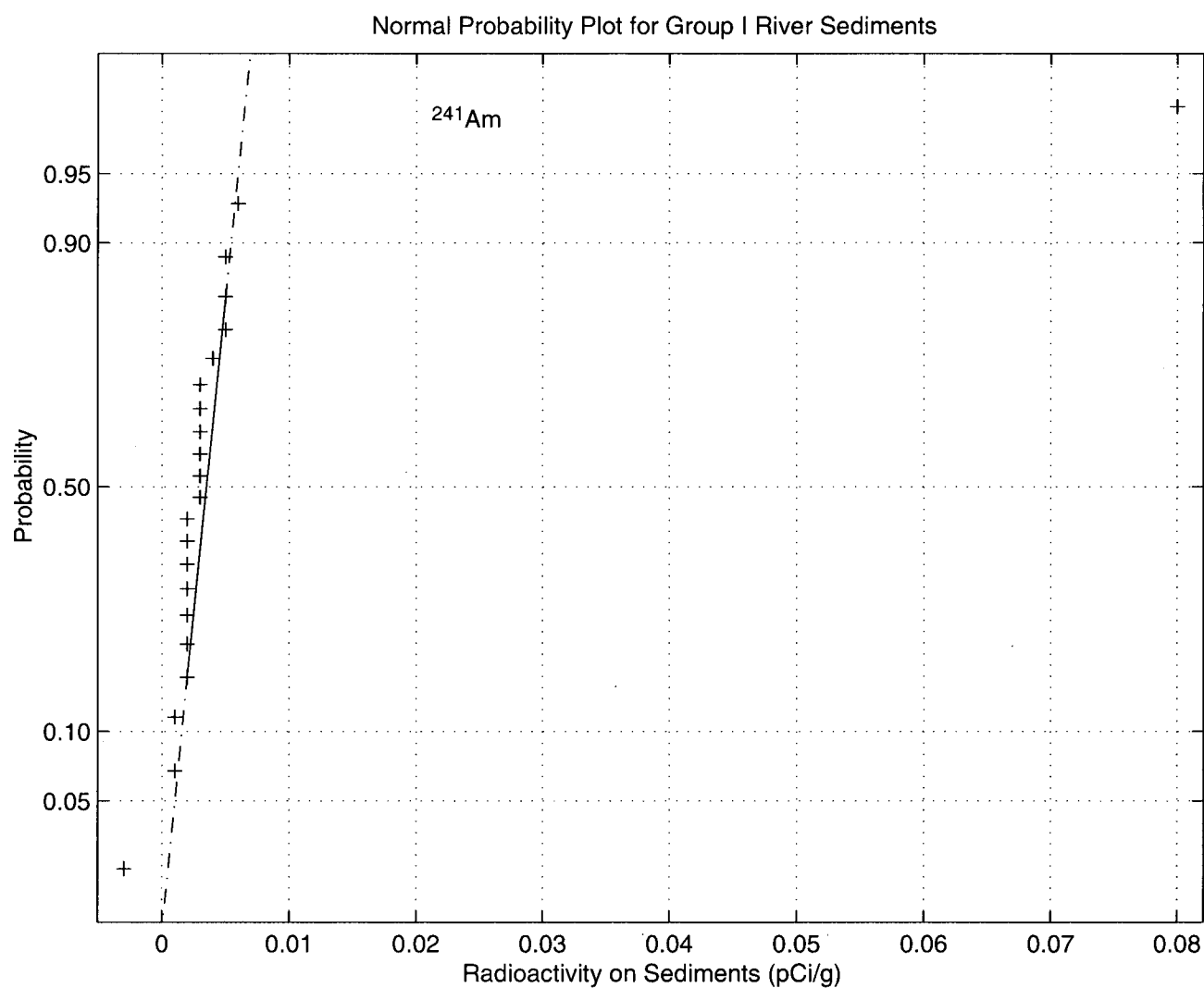


Fig. D-13. Probability plot for americium-241 in Group I river sediments.

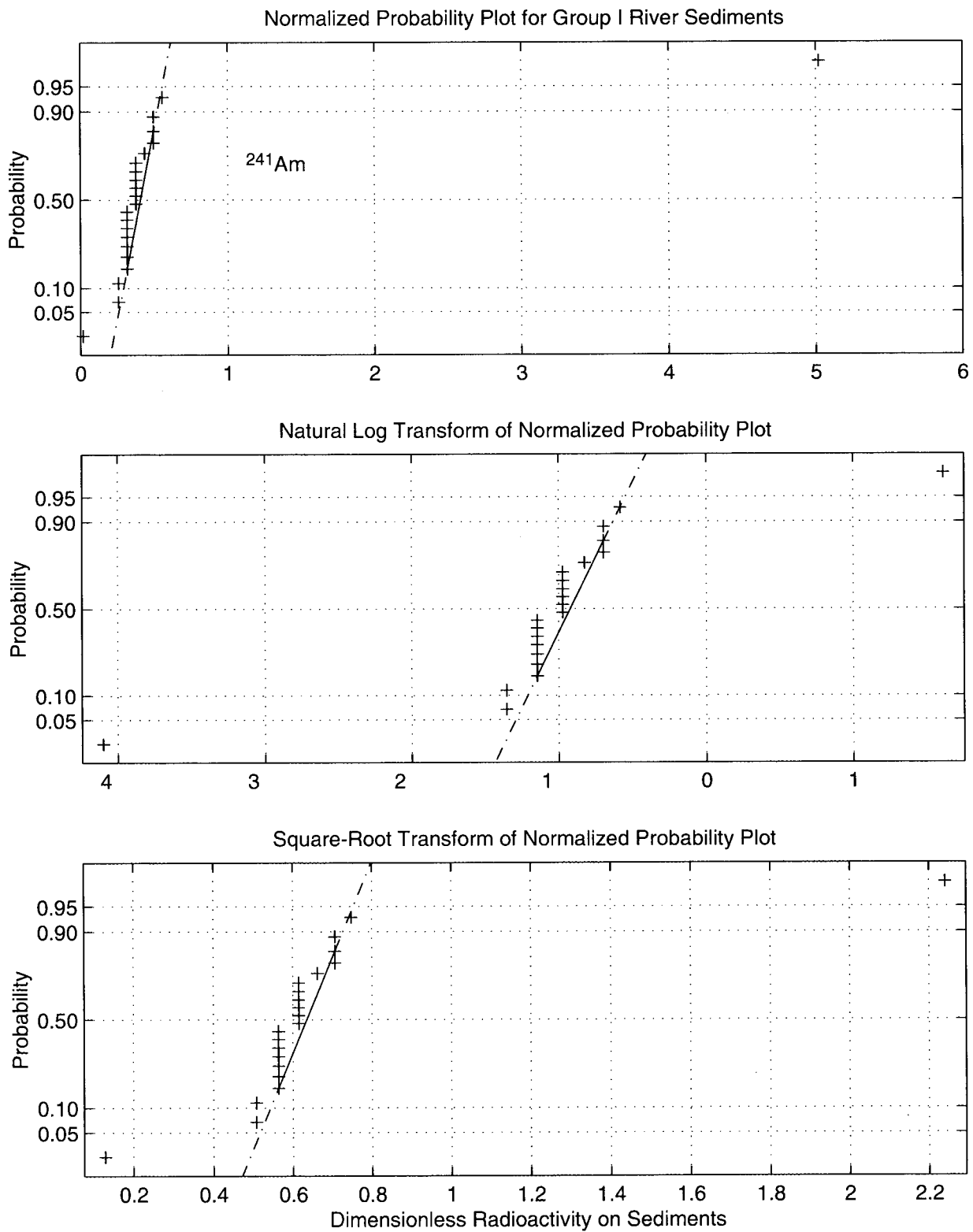


Fig. D-14. Normalized plots for americium-241 in Group I river sediments.

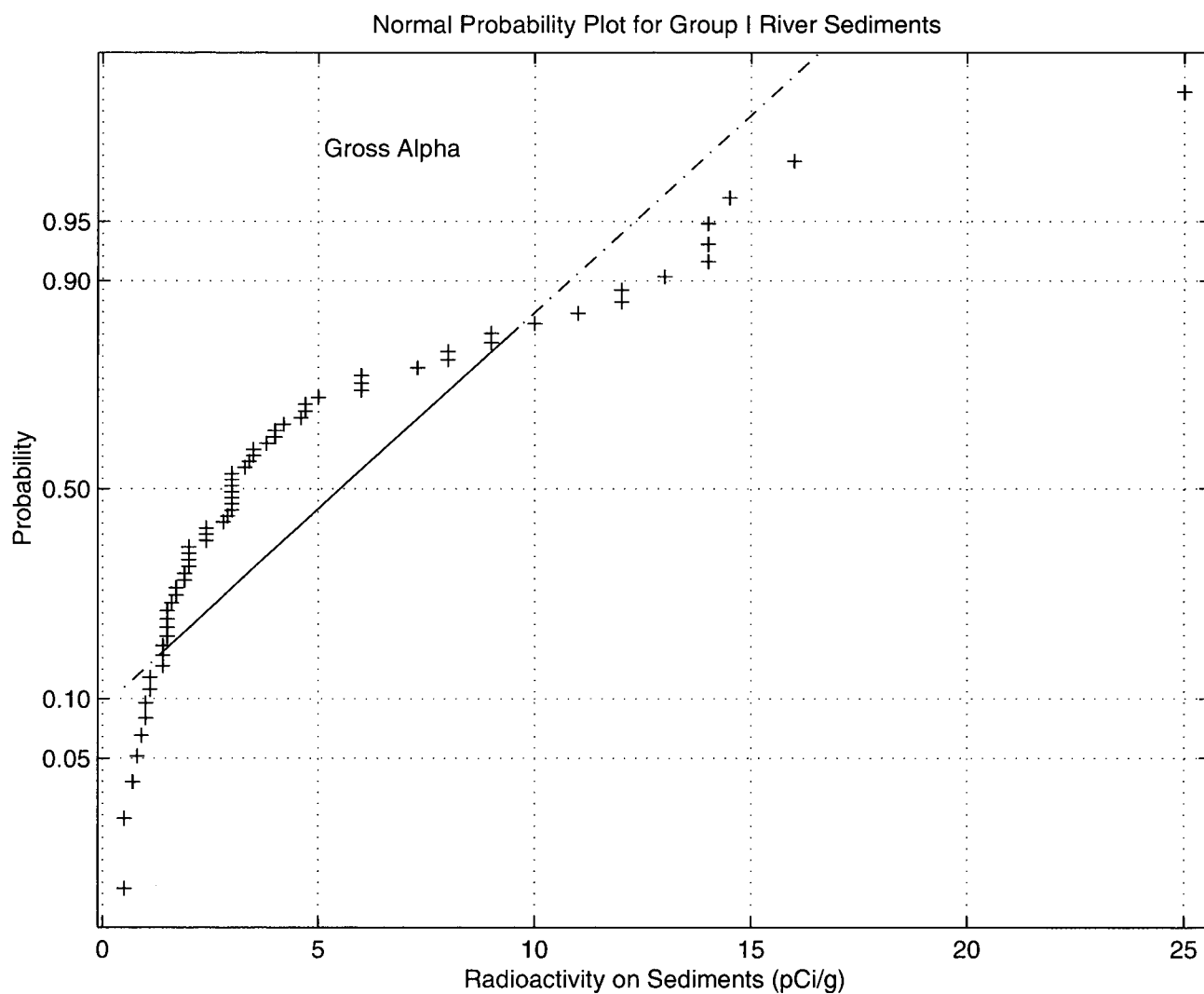


Fig. D-15. Probability plot for gross alpha in Group I river sediments.

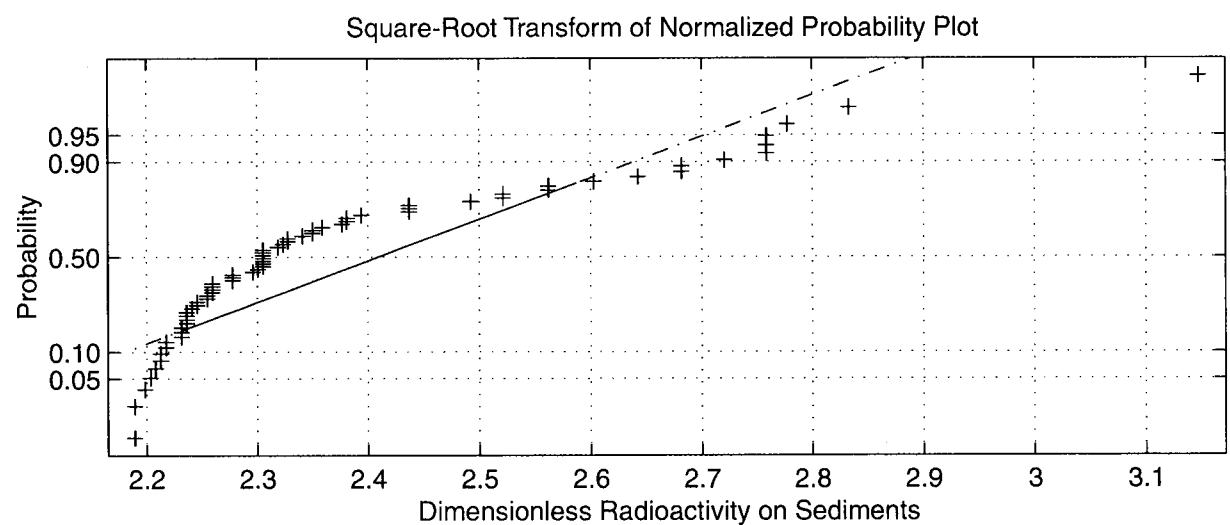
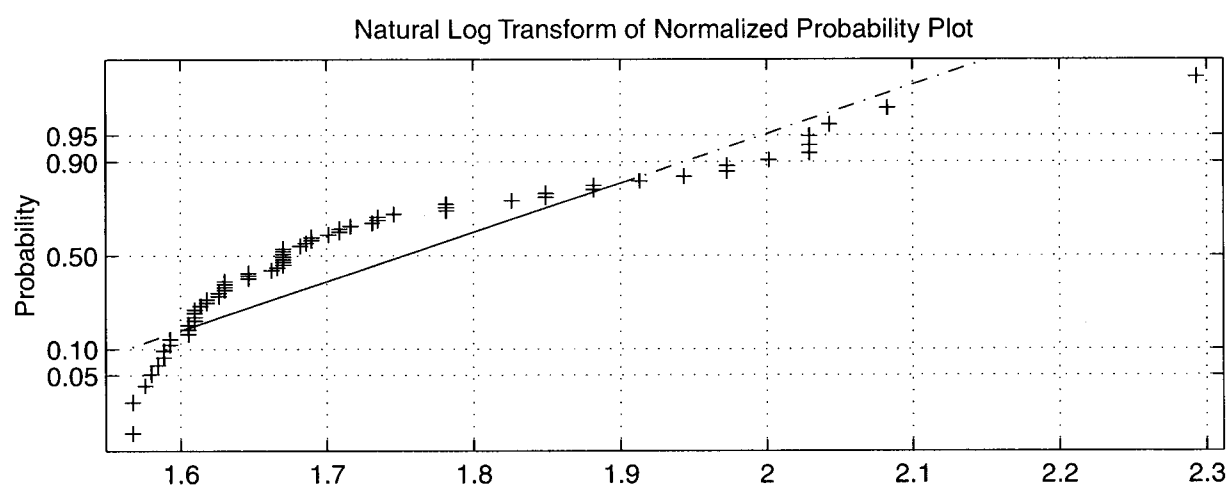
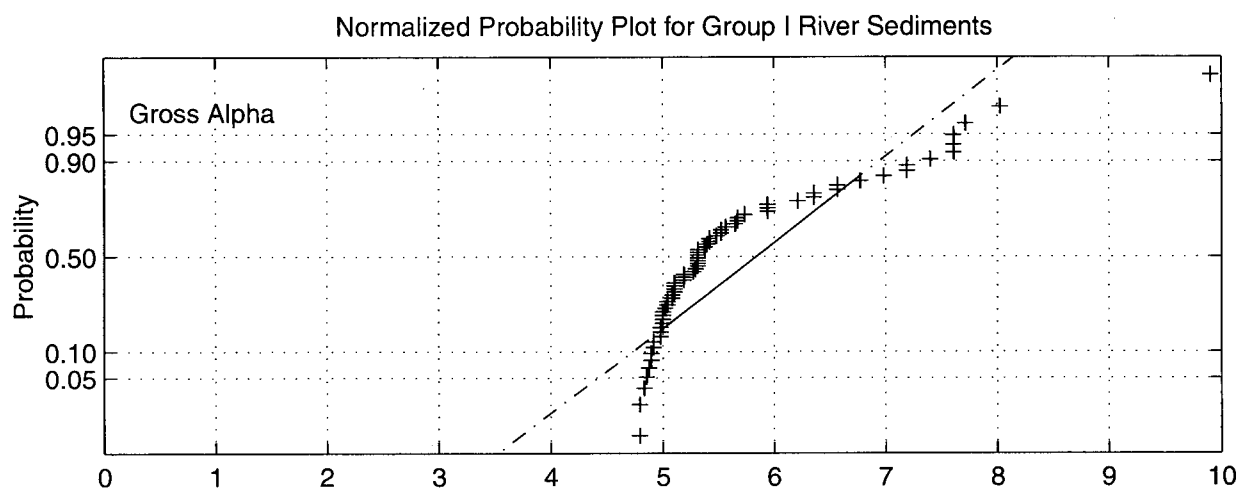


Fig. D-16. Normalized plots for gross alpha in Group I river sediments.

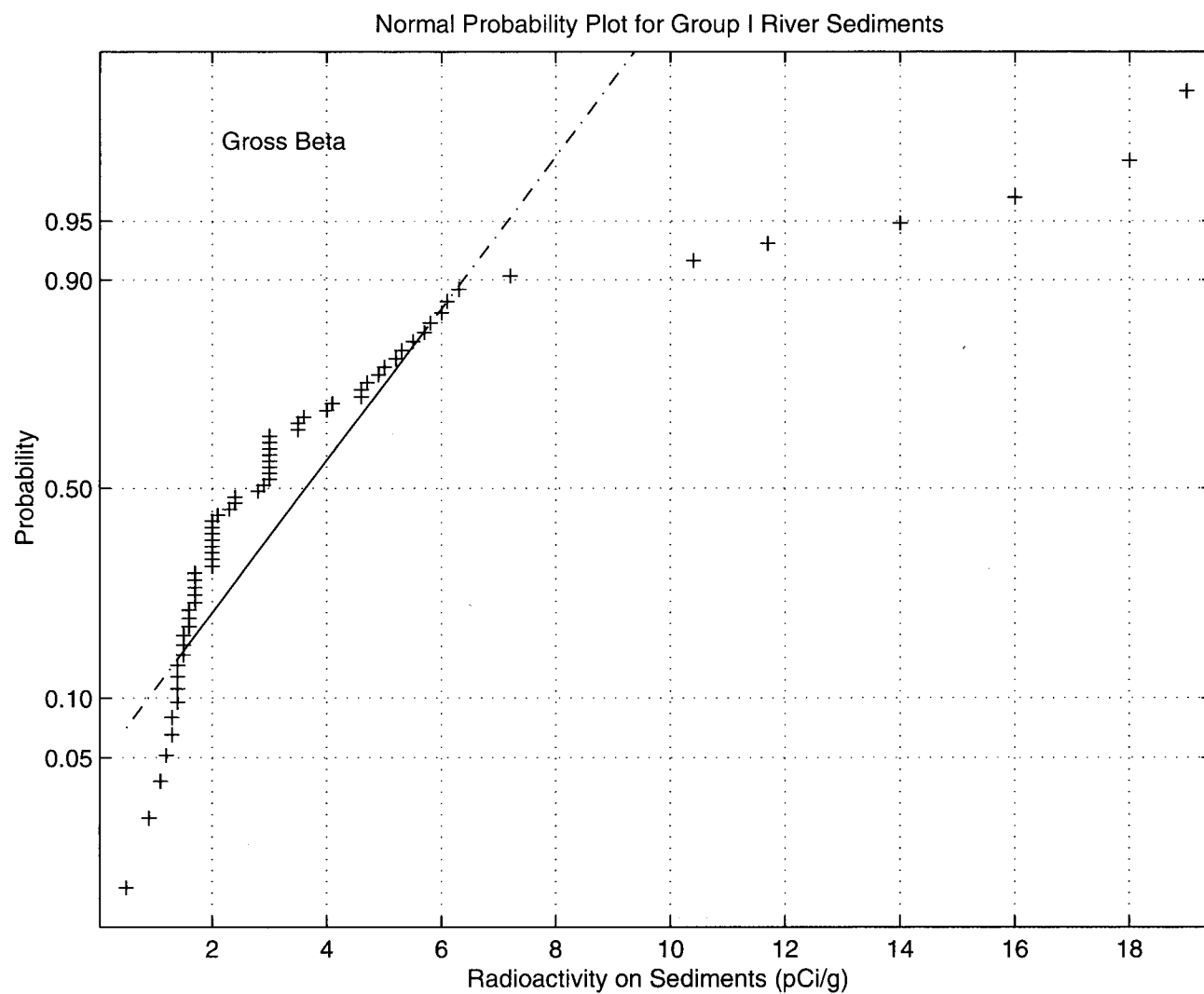


Fig. D-17. Probability plot for gross beta in Group I river sediments.

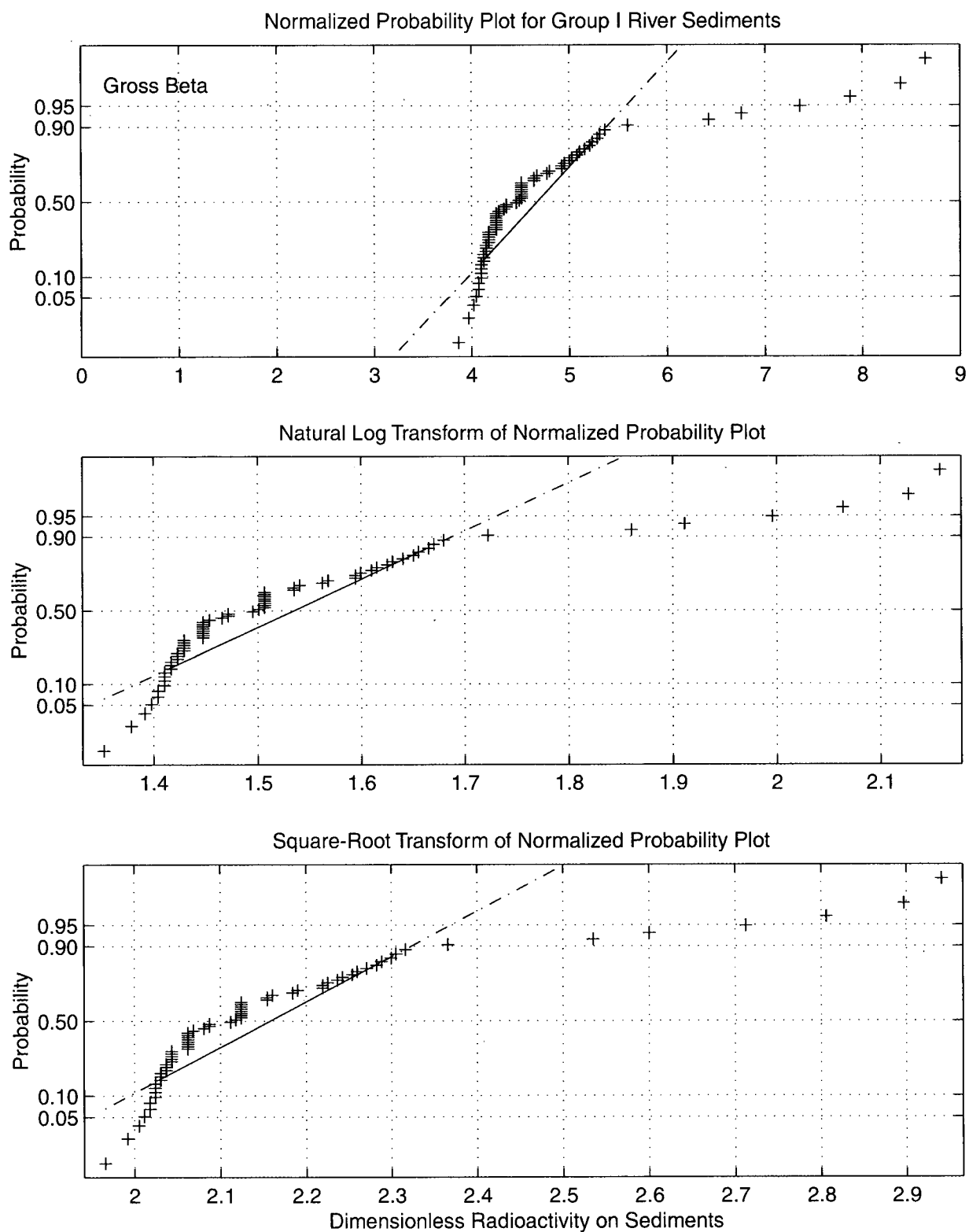


Fig. D-18. Normalized plots for gross beta in Group I river sediments.

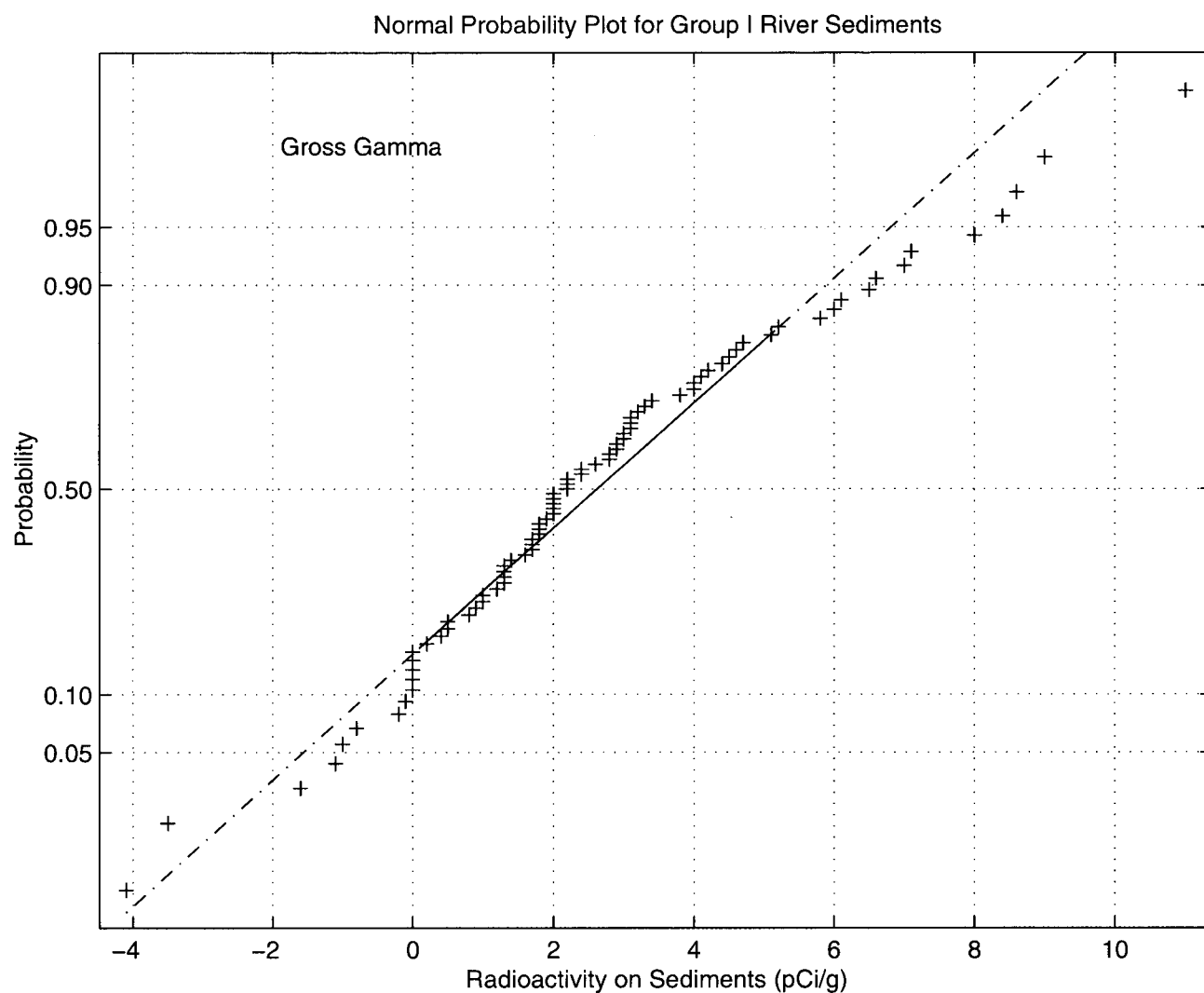


Fig. D-19. Probability plot for gross gamma in Group I river sediments.

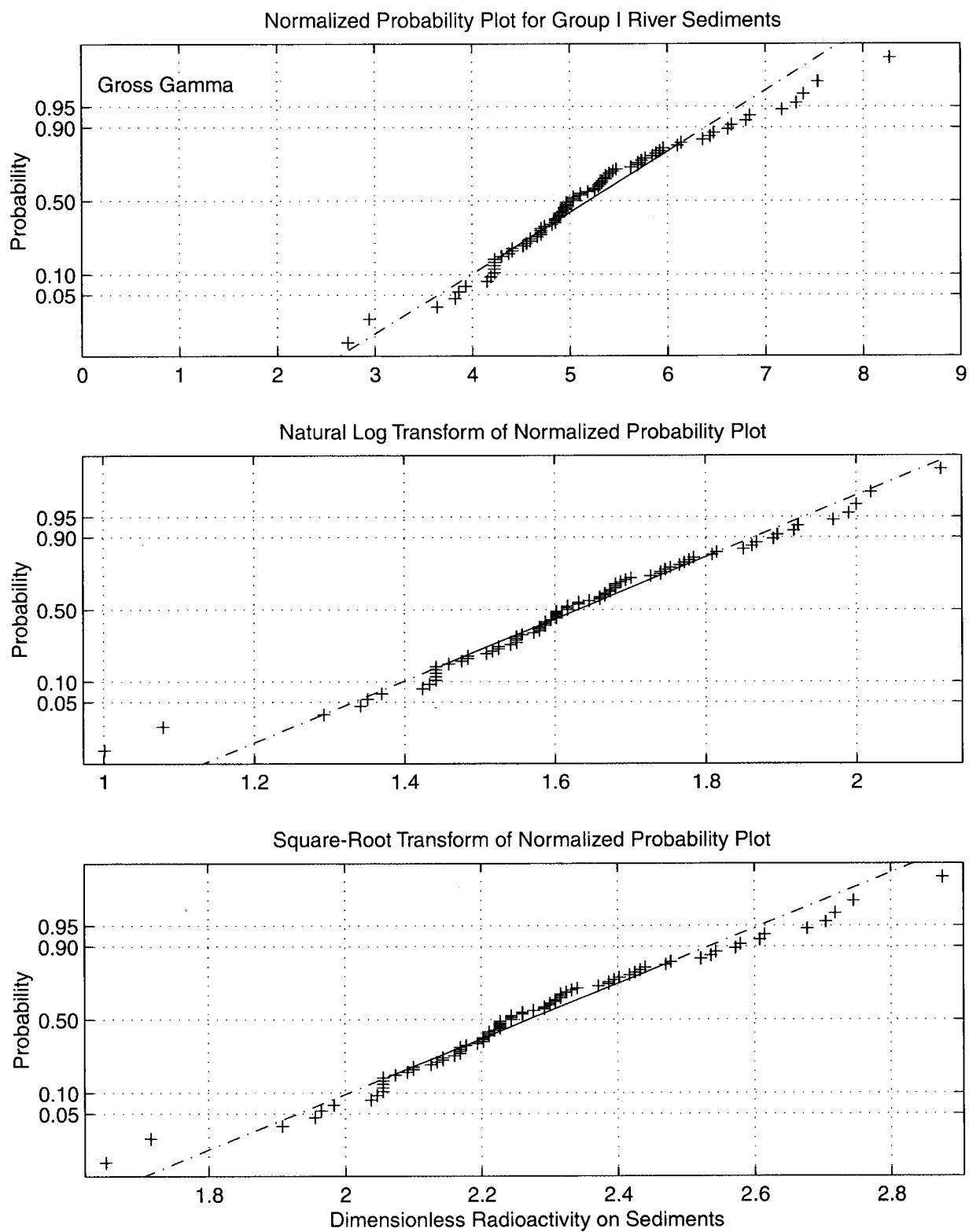


Fig. D-20. Normalized plots for gross gamma in Group I river sediments.

APPENDIX E

PROBABILITY PLOTS FOR GROUP I RESERVOIR SEDIMENTS

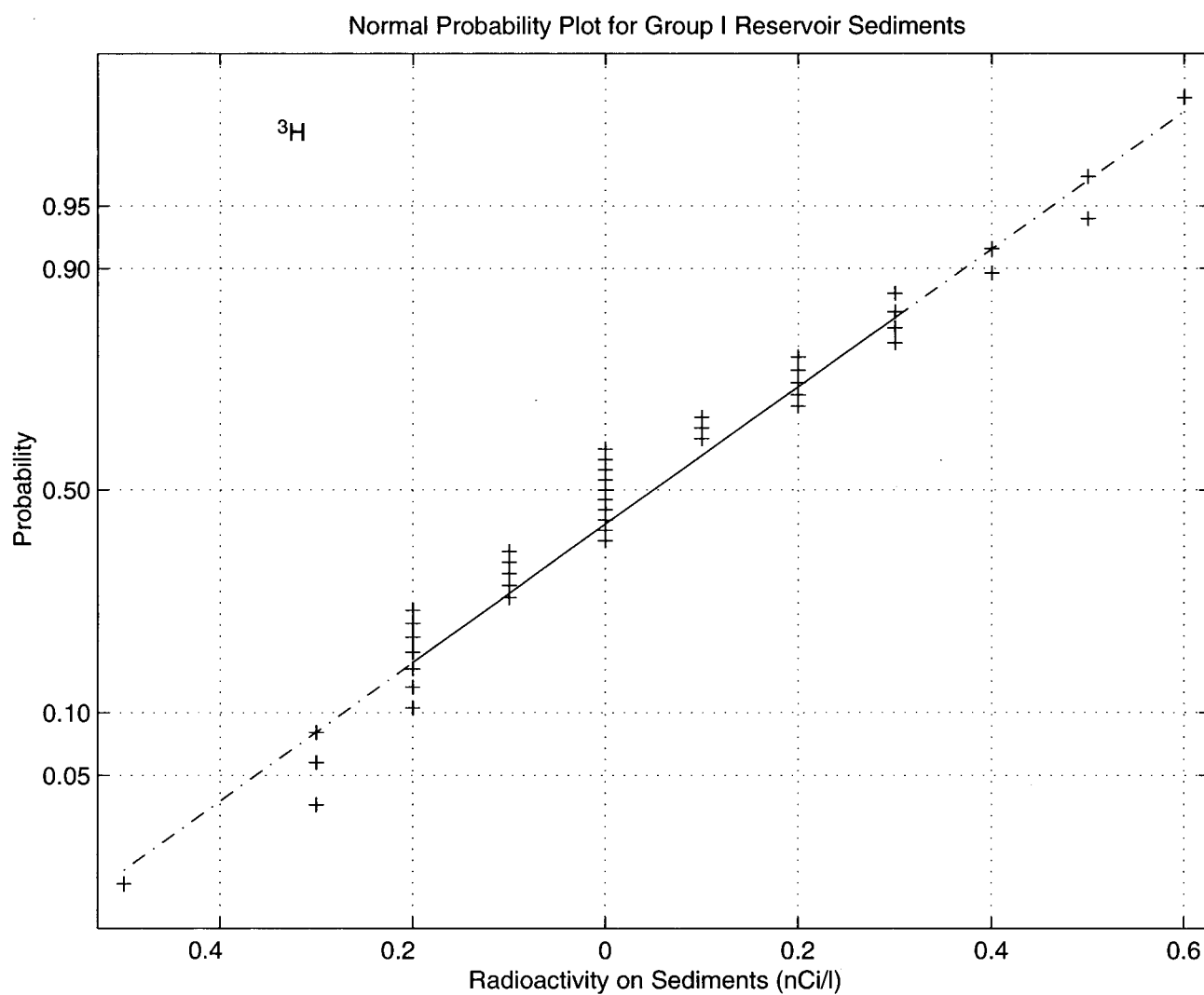


Fig. E-1. Probability plot for tritium in Group I reservoir sediments.

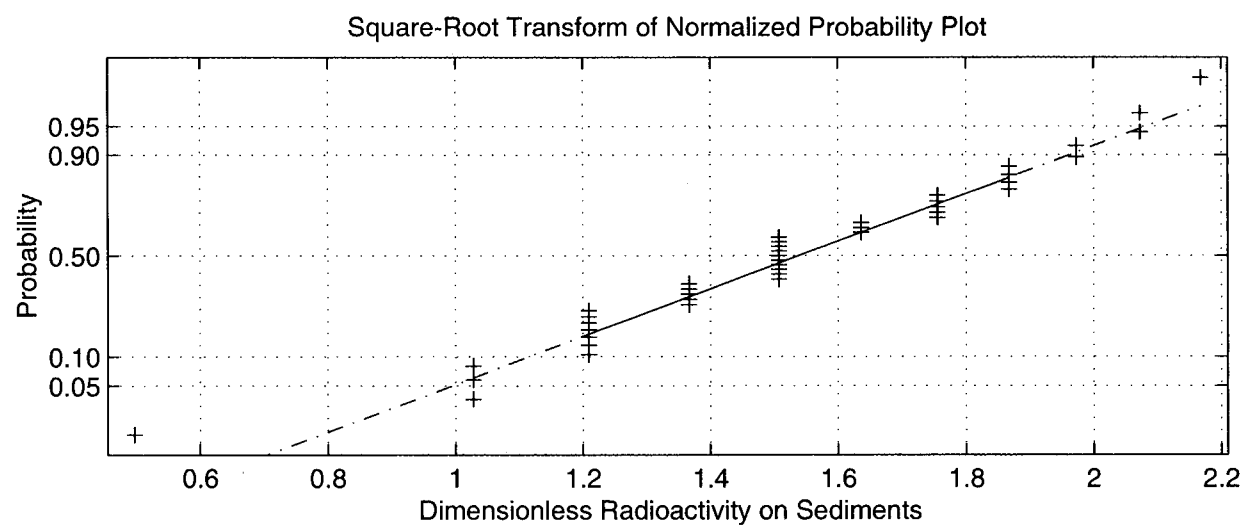
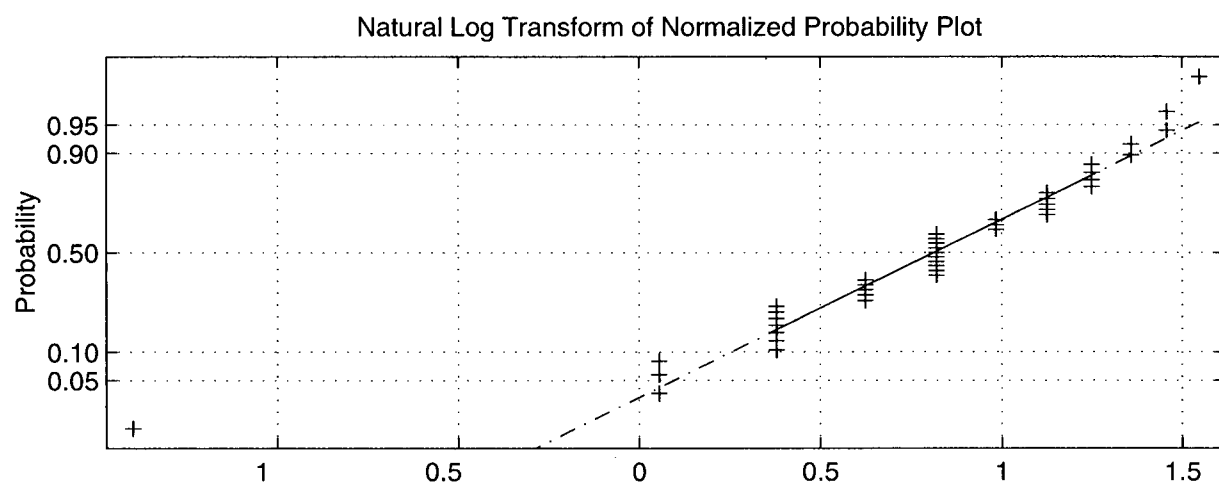
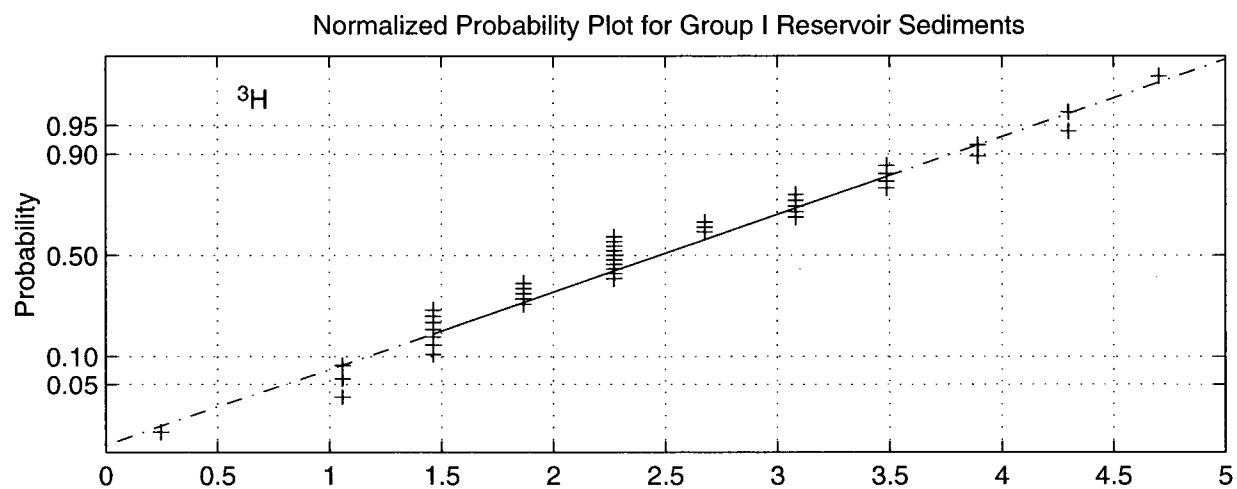


Fig. E-2. Normalized plots for tritium in Group I reservoir sediments.

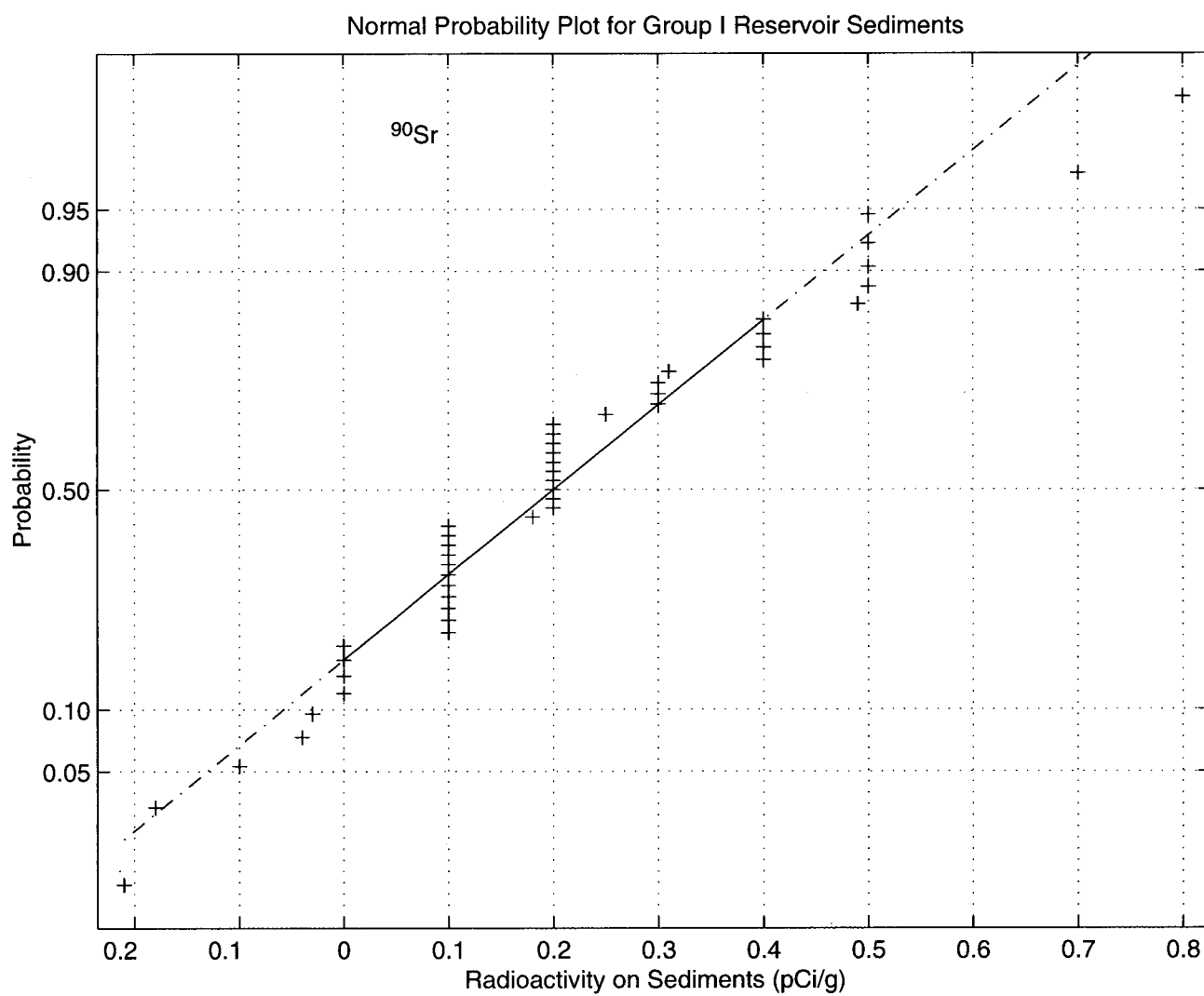


Fig. E-3. Probability plot for strontium-90 in Group I reservoir sediments.

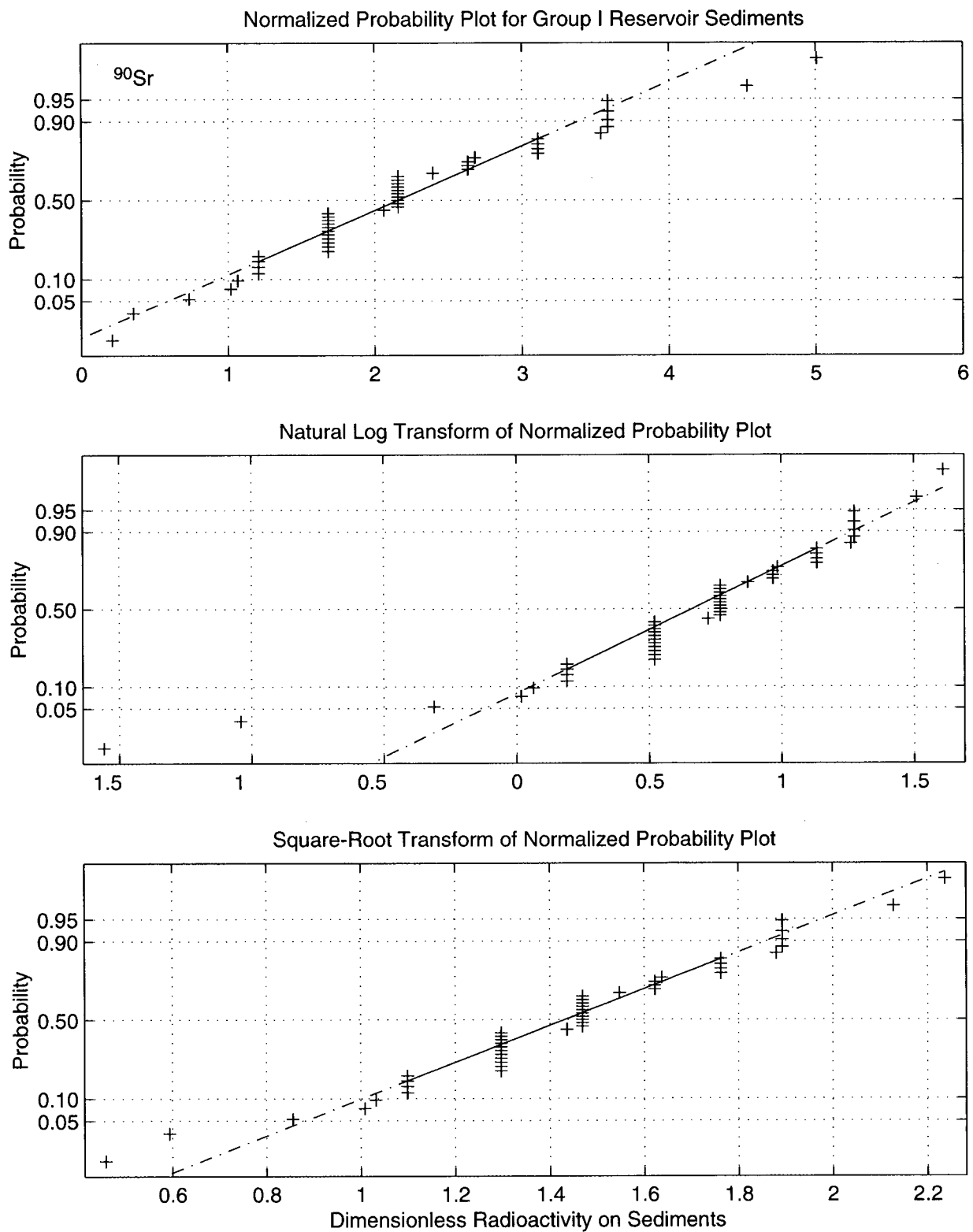


Fig. E-4. Normalized plots for strontium-90 in Group I reservoir sediments.

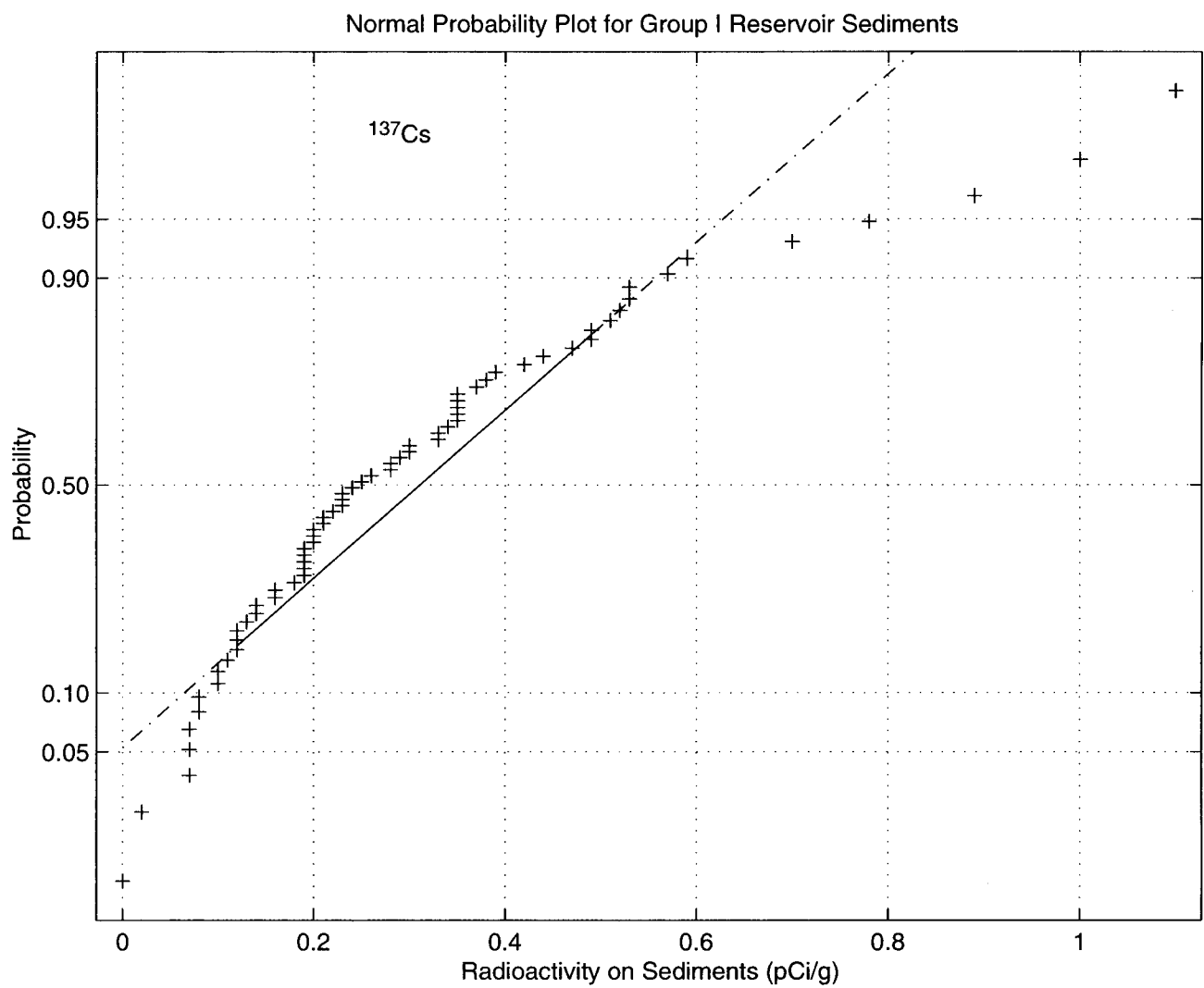


Fig. E-5. Probability plot for cesium-137 in Group I reservoir sediments.

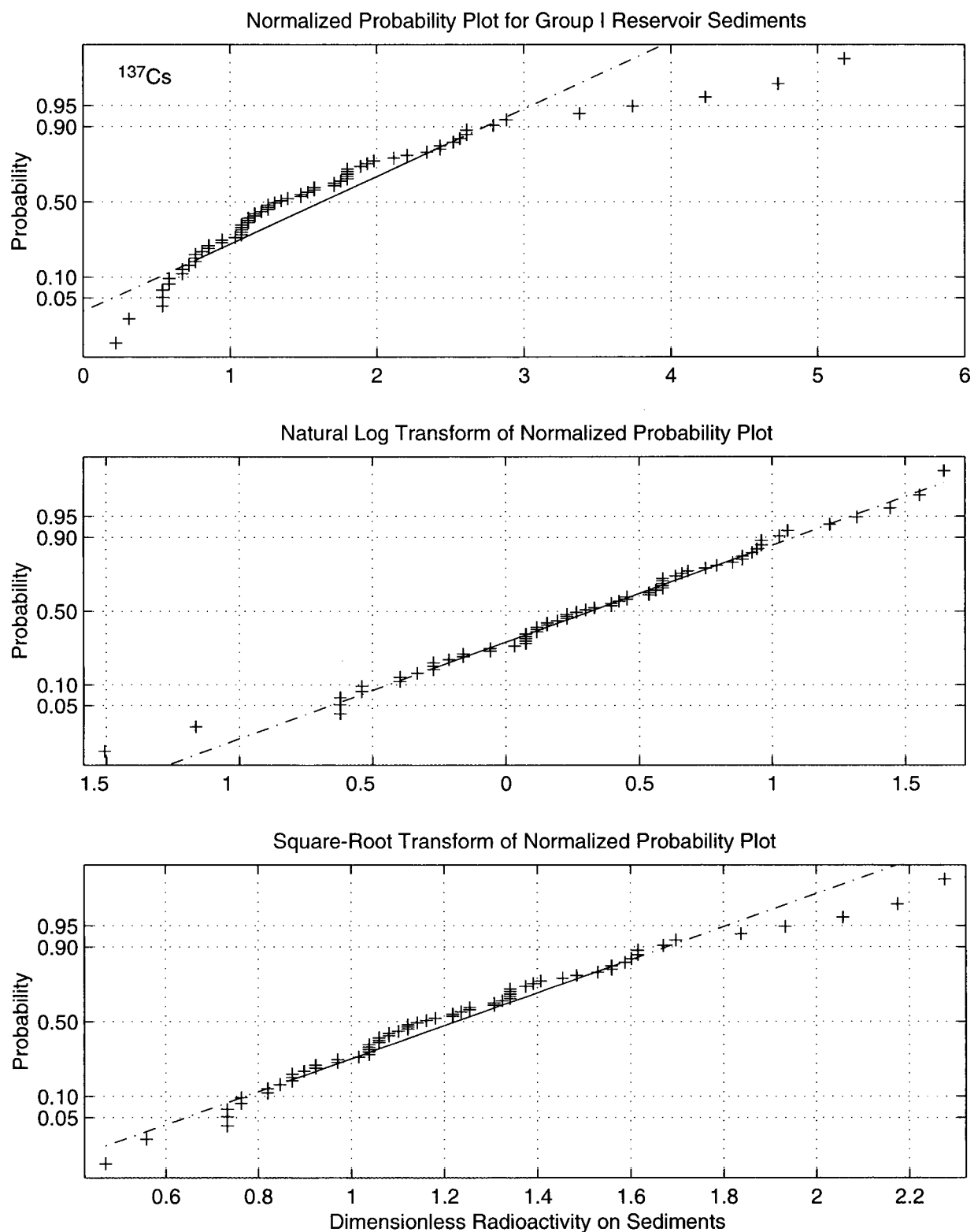


Fig. E-6. Normalized plots for cesium-137 in Group I reservoir sediments.

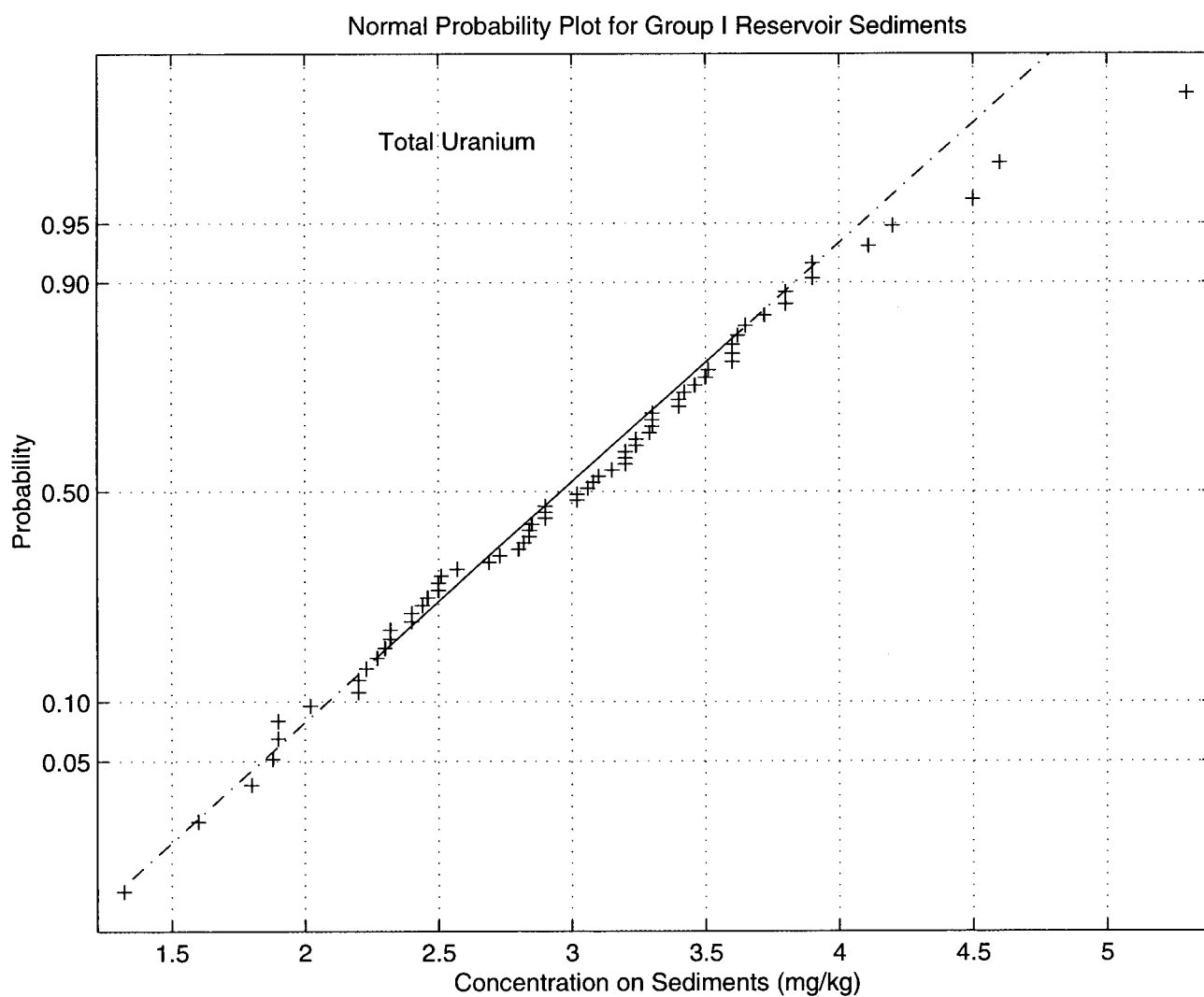


Fig. E-7. Probability plot for total uranium in Group I reservoir sediments.

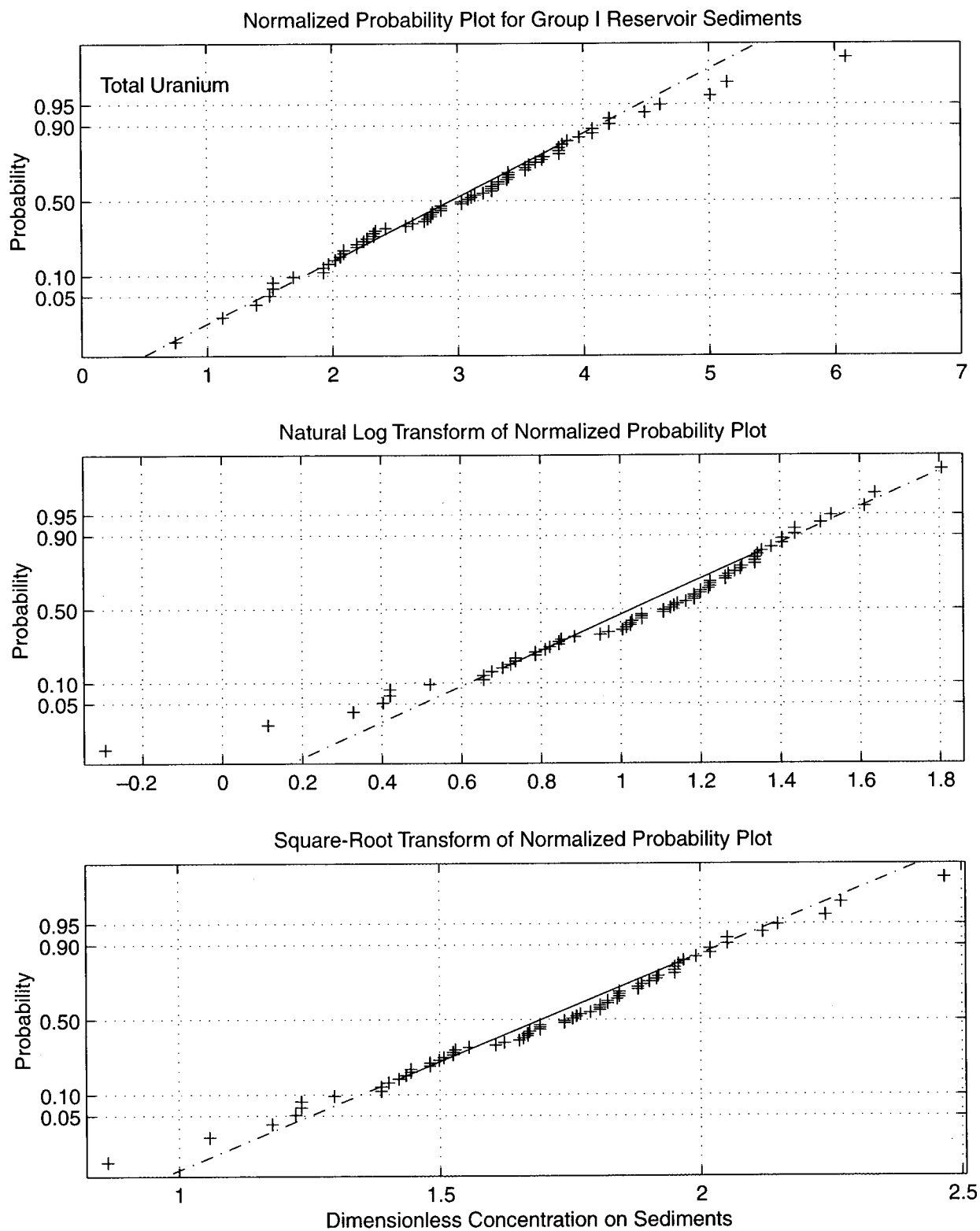
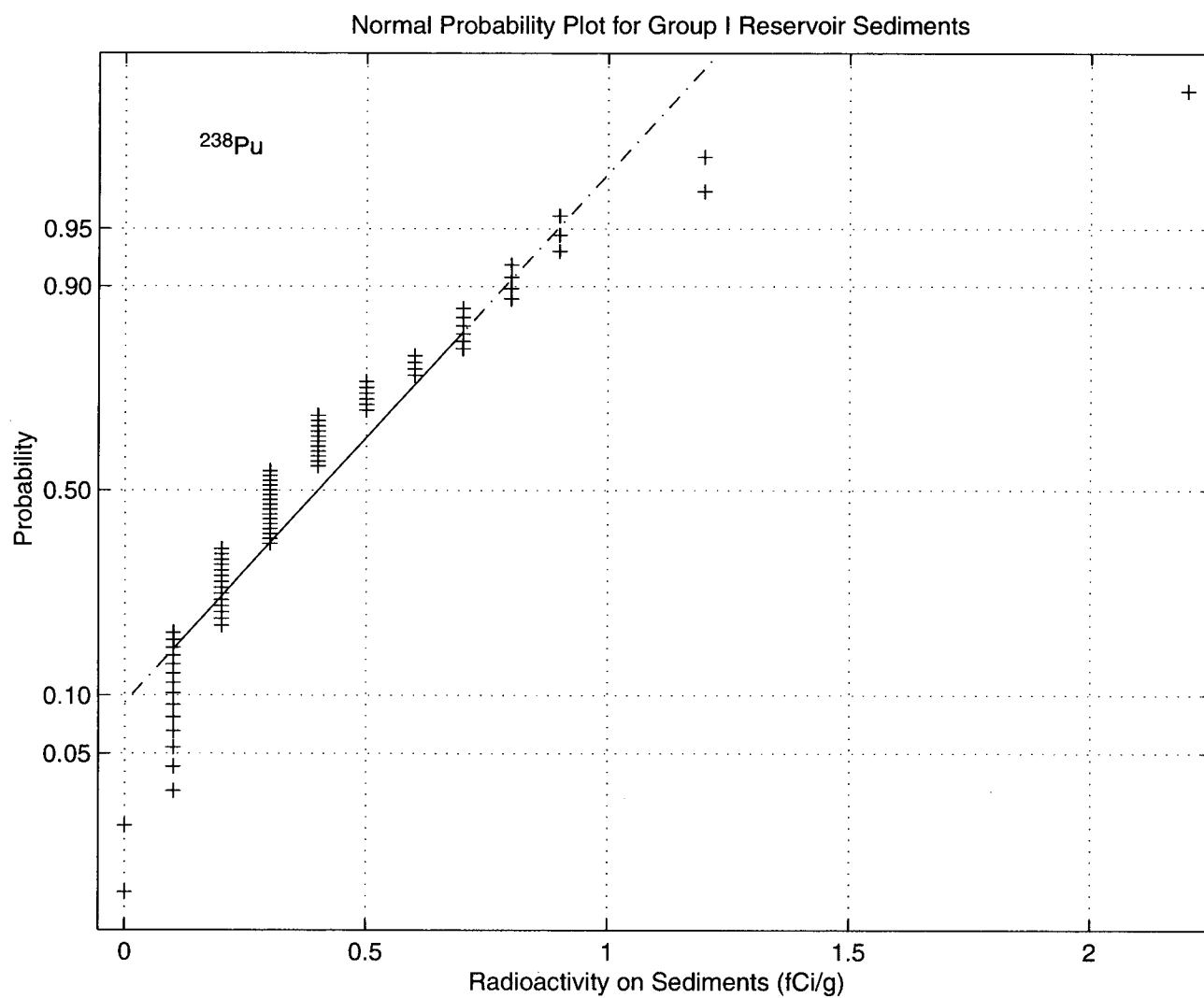


Fig. E-8. Normalized plots for total uranium in Group I reservoir sediments.



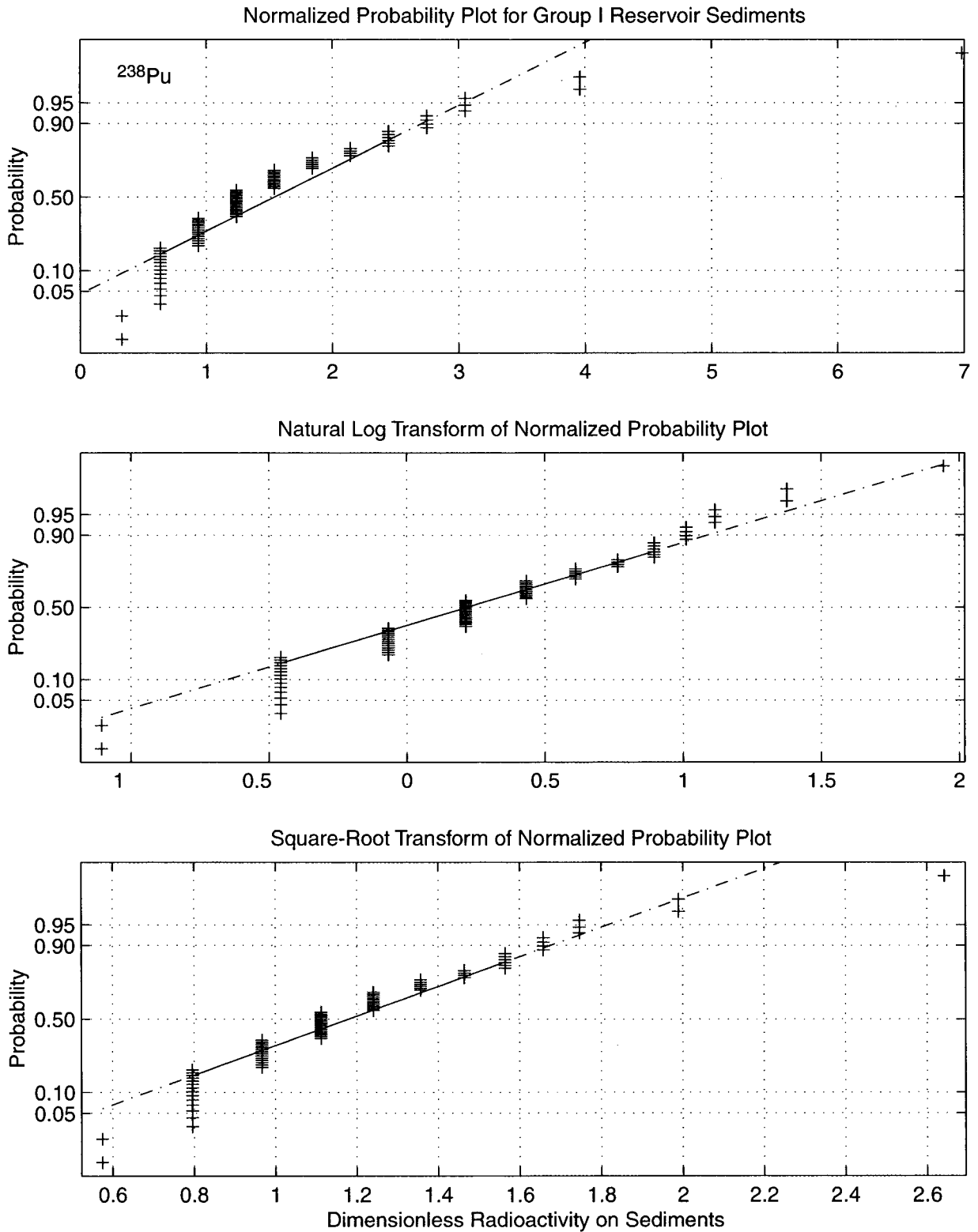


Fig. E-10. Normalized plots for plutonium-238 in Group I reservoir sediments.

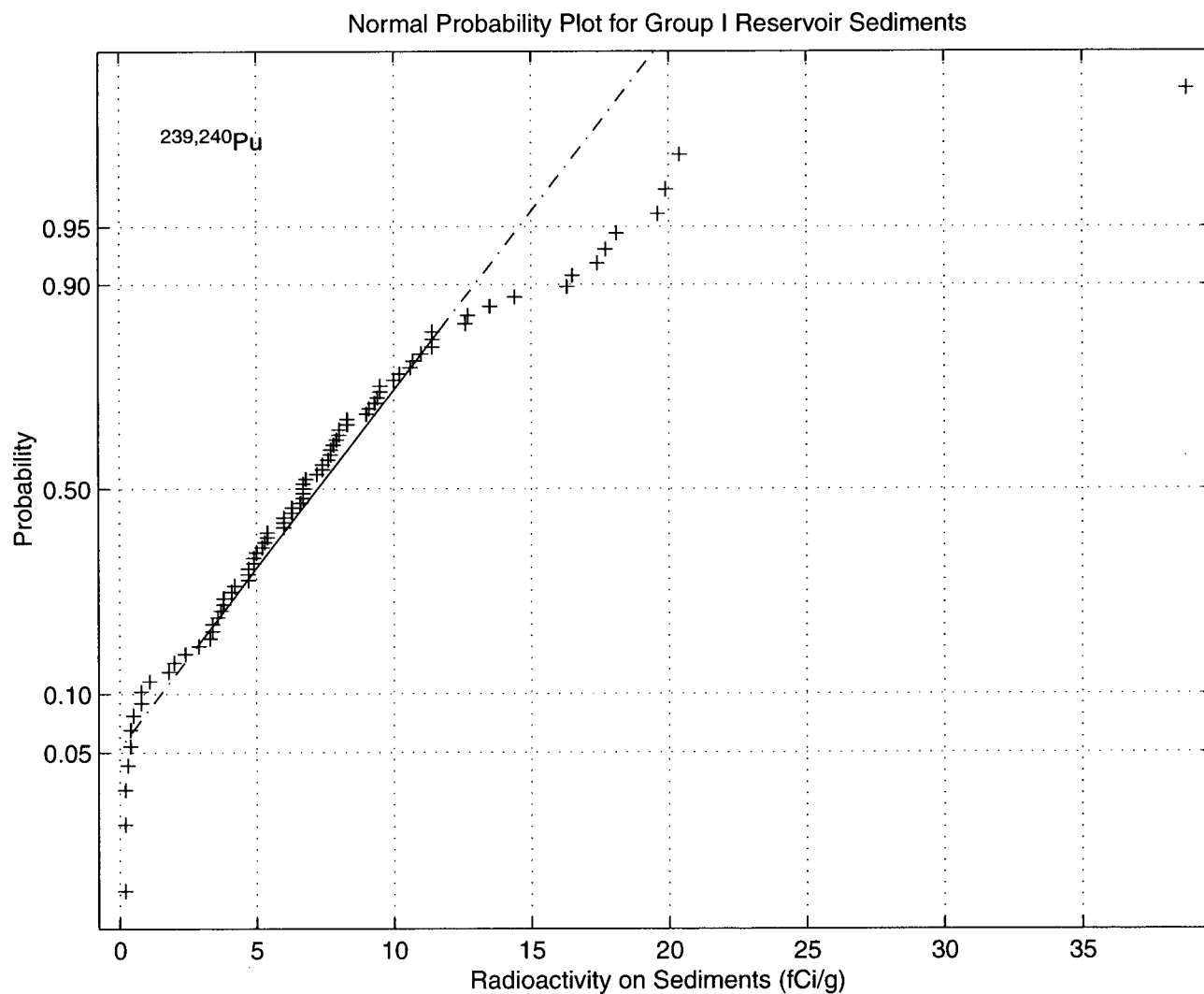


Fig. E-11. Probability plot for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I reservoir sediments.

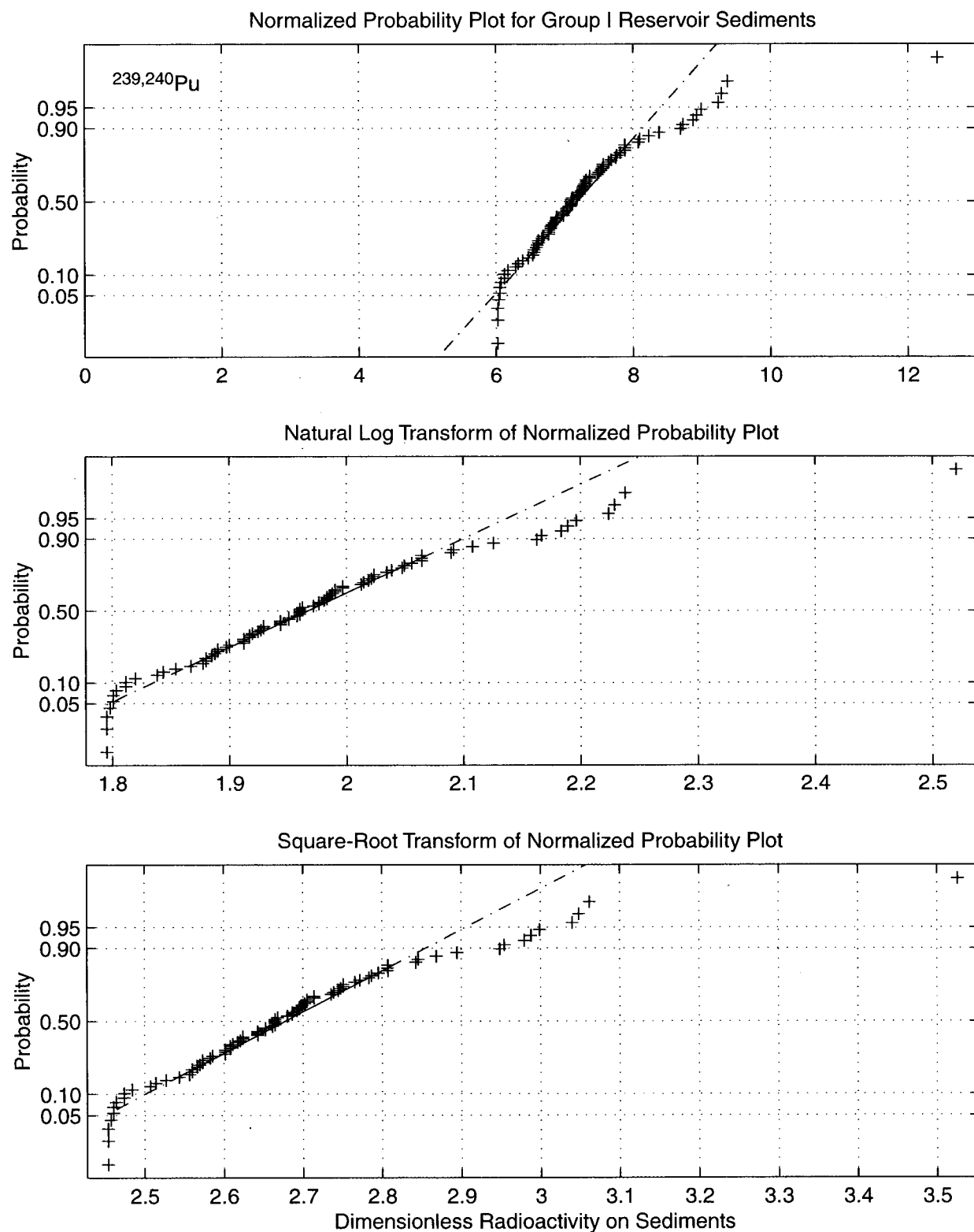


Fig. E-12. Normalized plots for plutonium-239,-240 in Group I reservoir sediments.

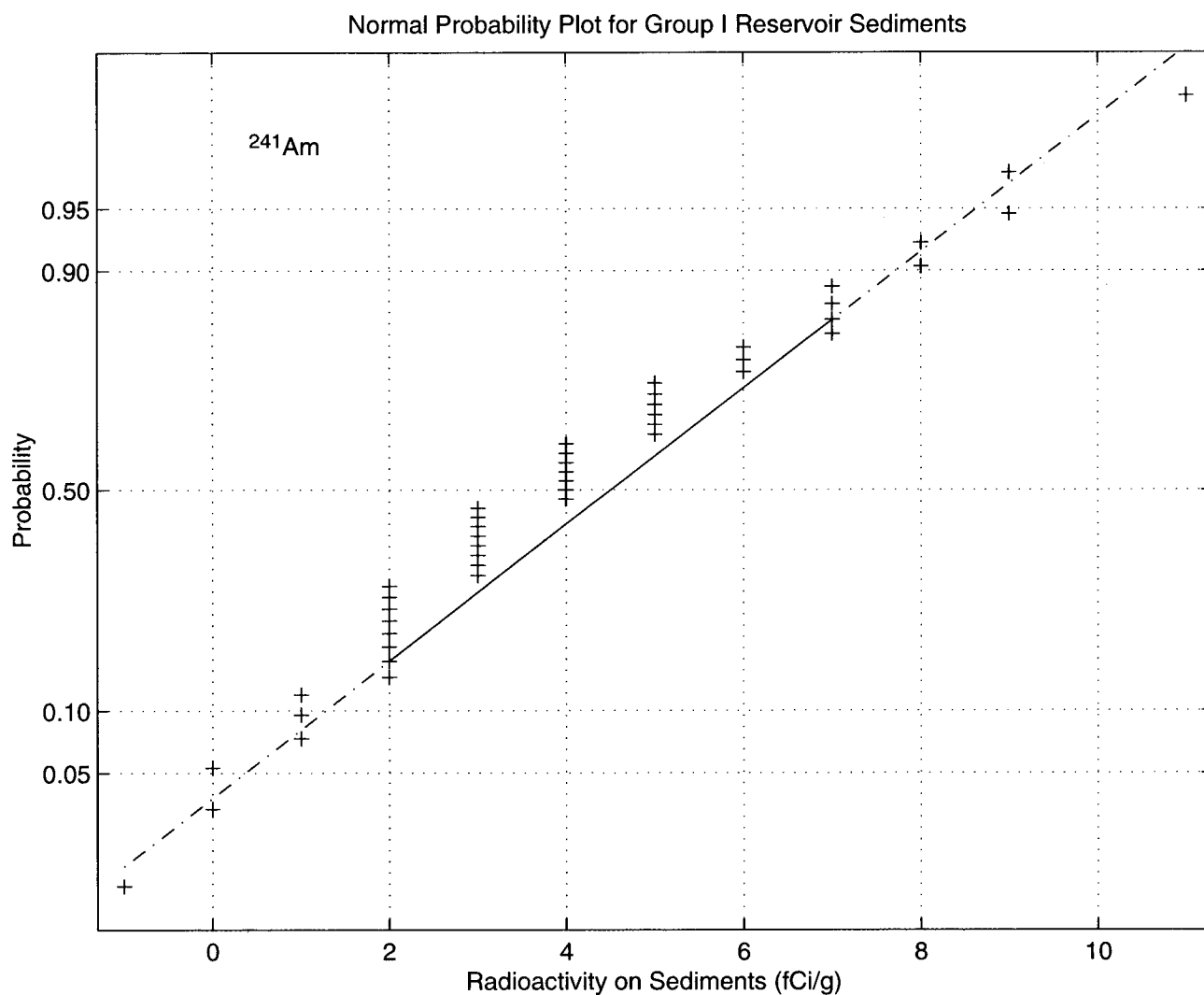


Fig. E-13. Probability plot for americium-241 in Group I reservoir sediments.

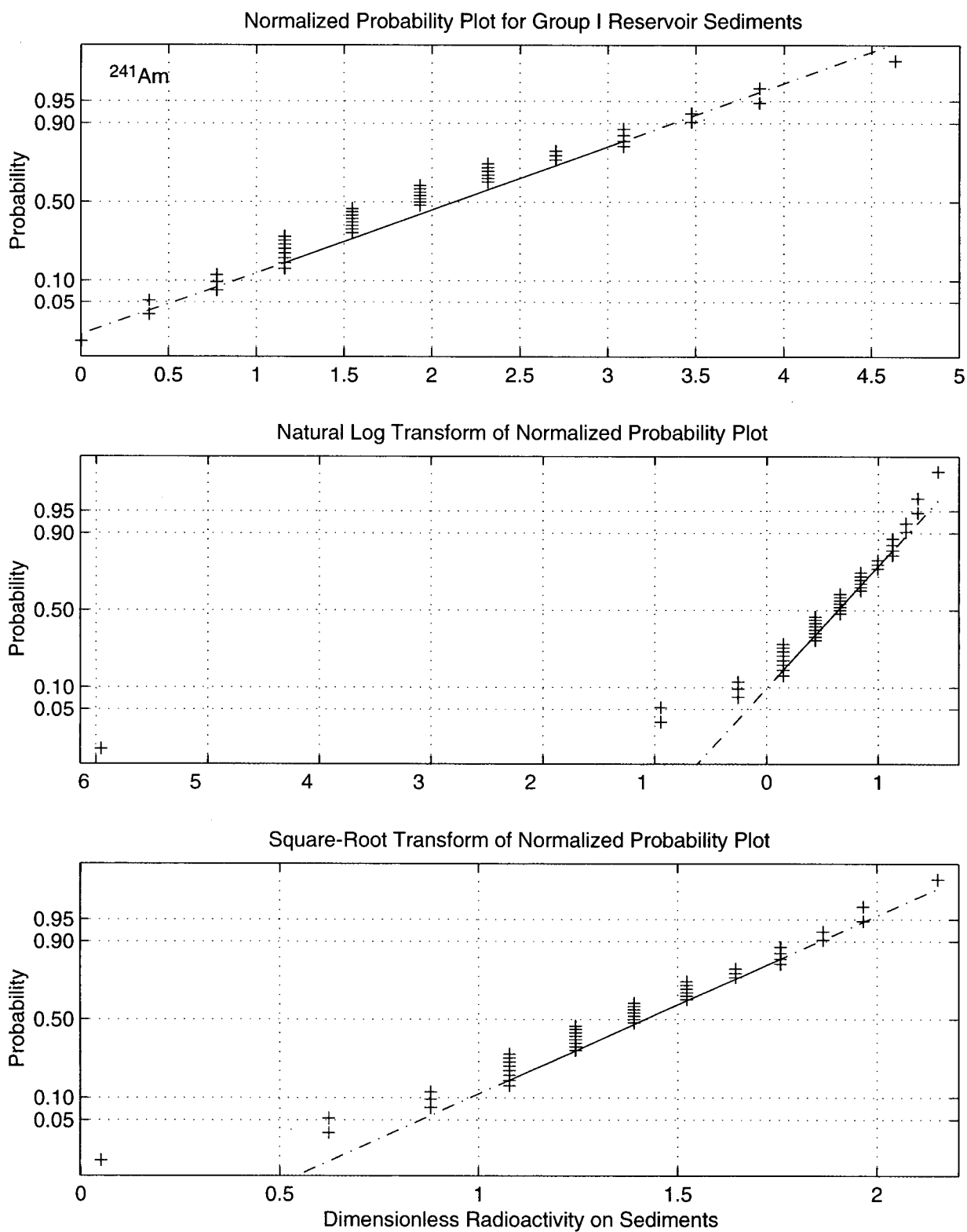


Fig. E-14. Normalized plots for americium-241 in Group I reservoir sediments.

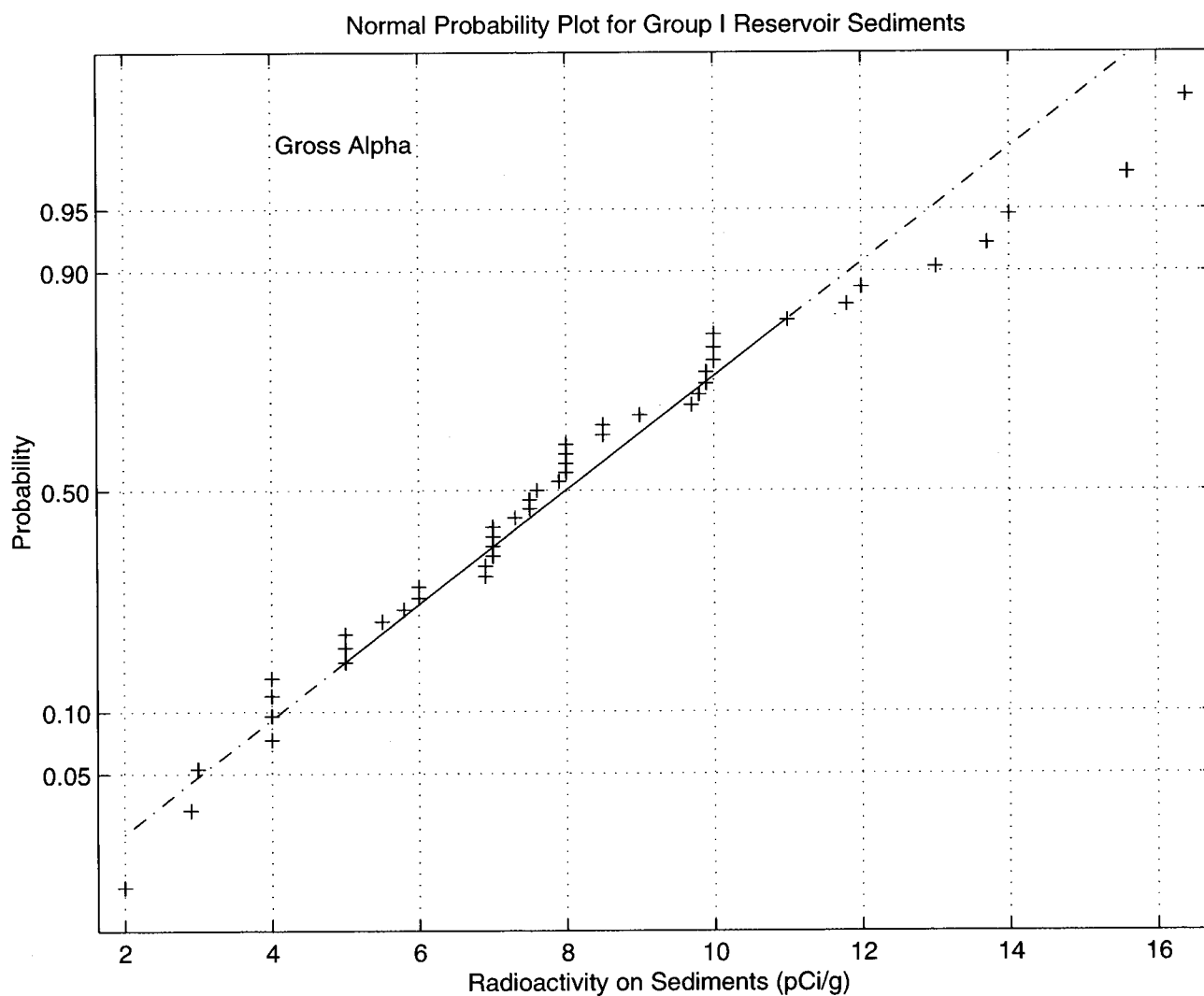


Fig. E-15. Probability plot for gross alpha in Group I reservoir sediments.

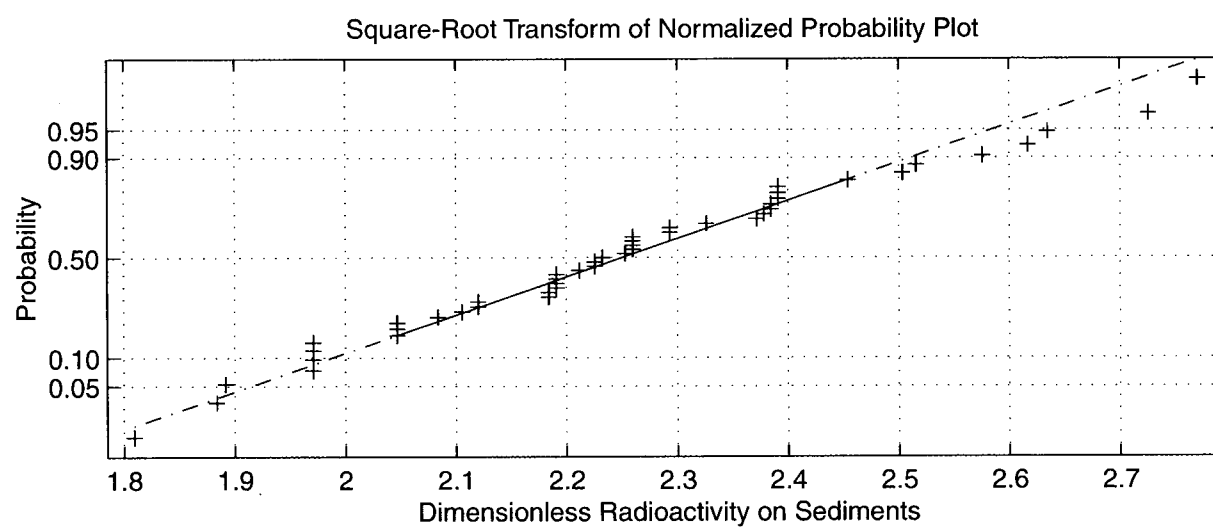
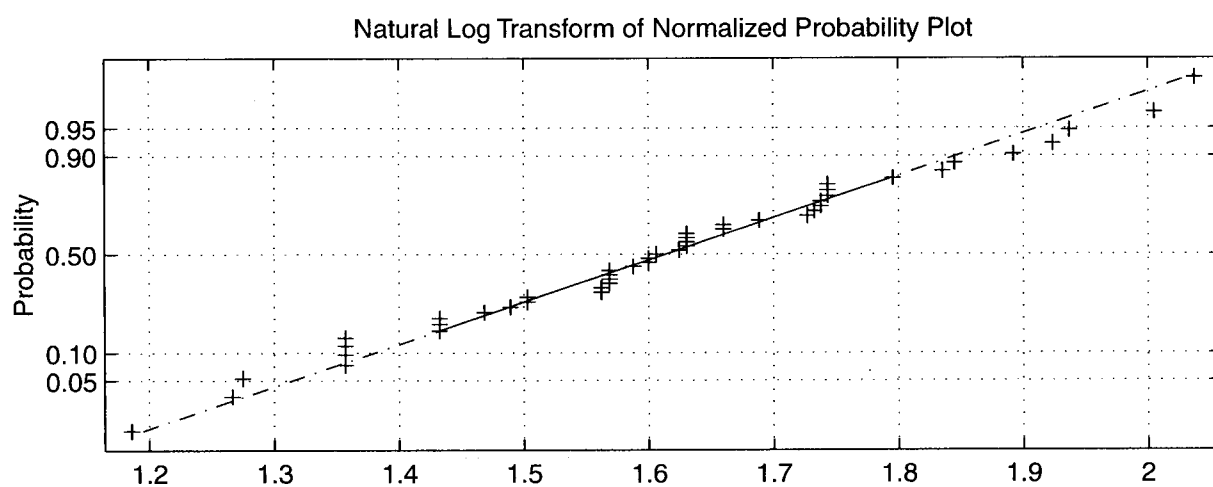
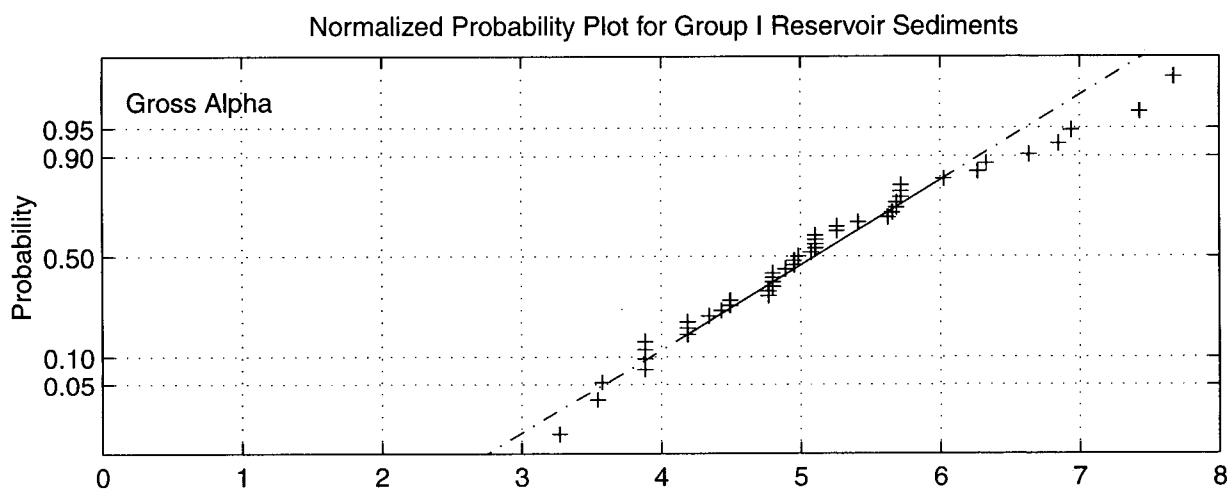


Fig. E-16. Normalized plots for gross alpha in Group I reservoir sediments.

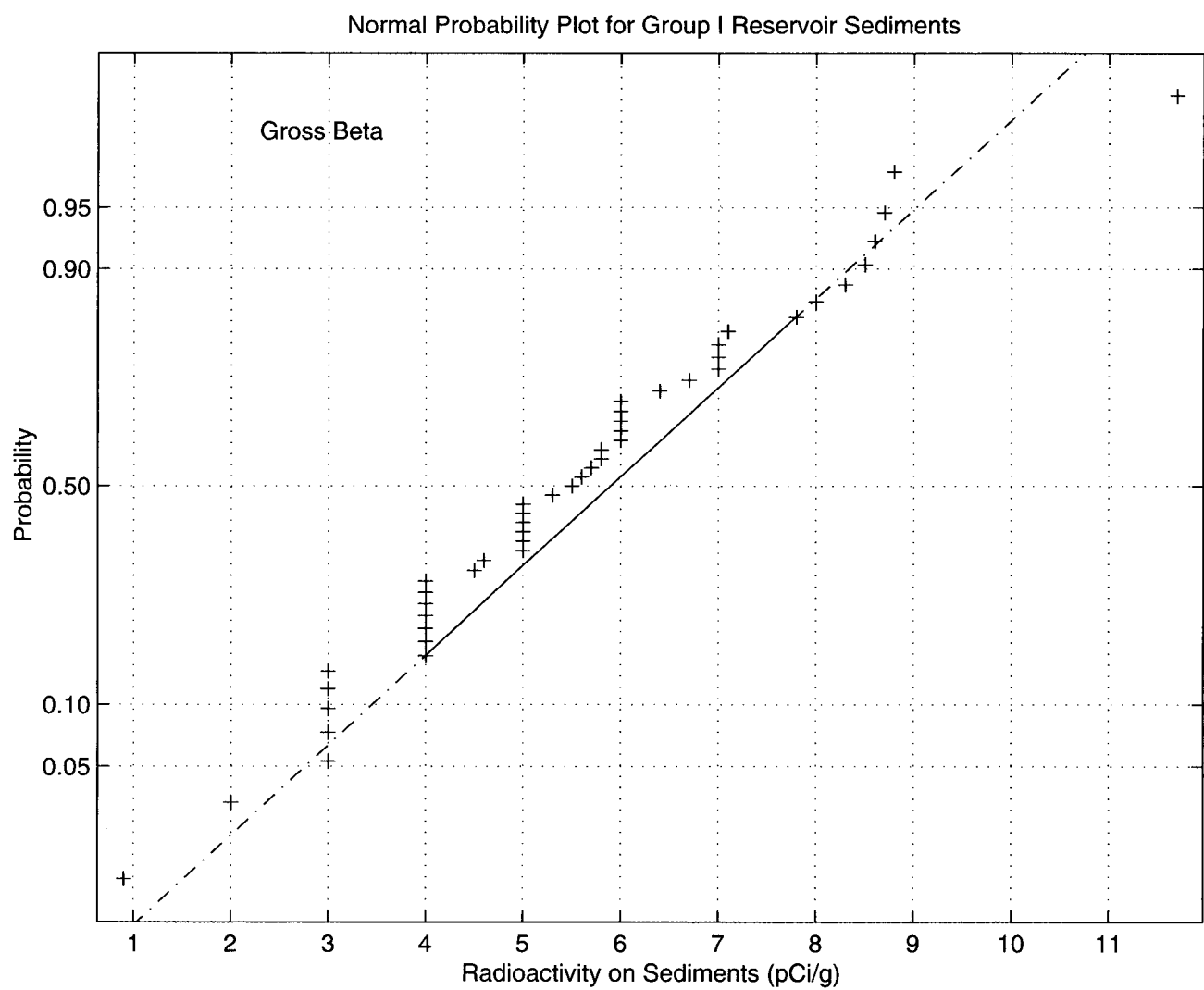


Fig. E-17. Probability plot for gross beta in Group I reservoir sediments.

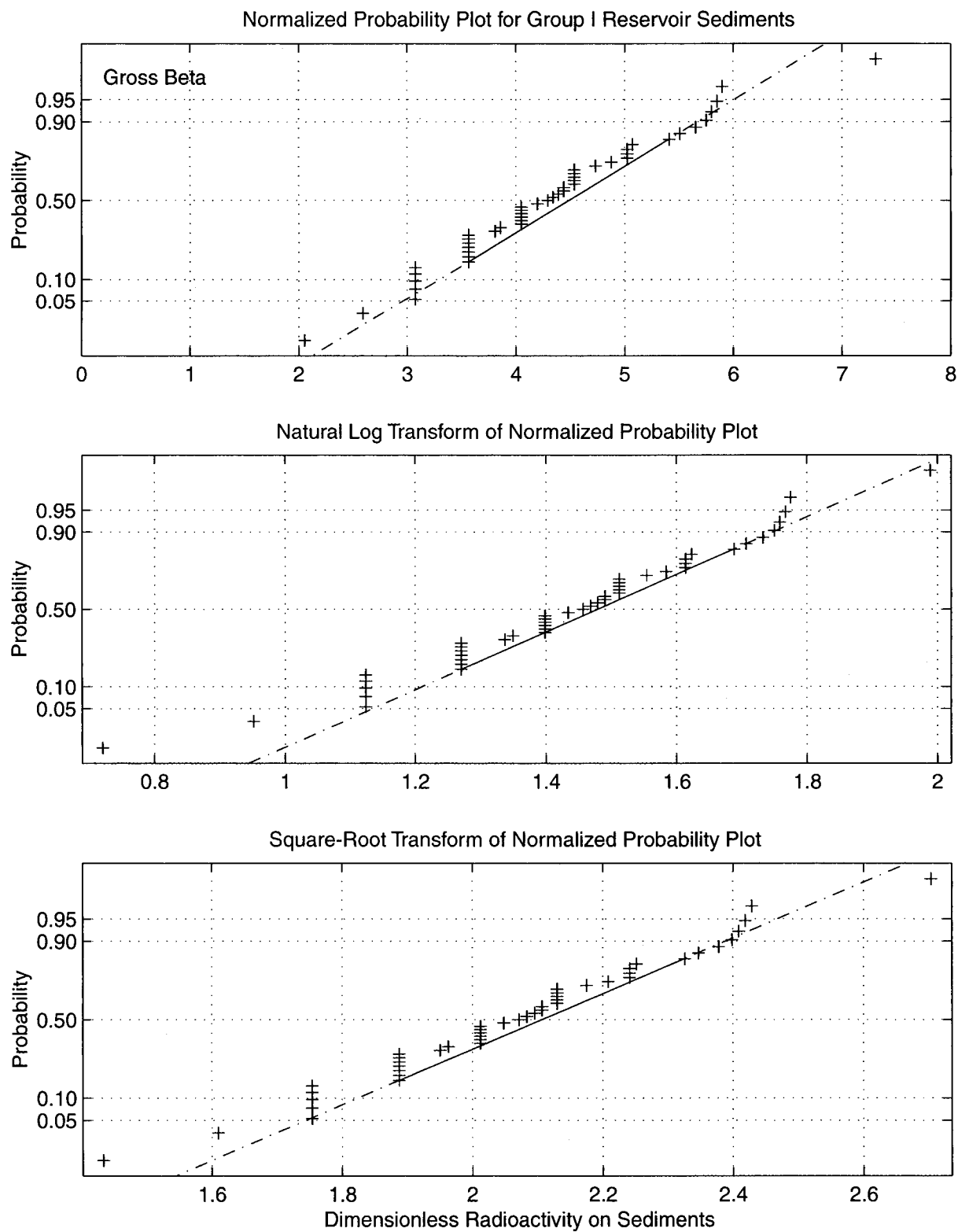


Fig. E-18. Normalized plots for gross beta in Group I reservoir sediments.

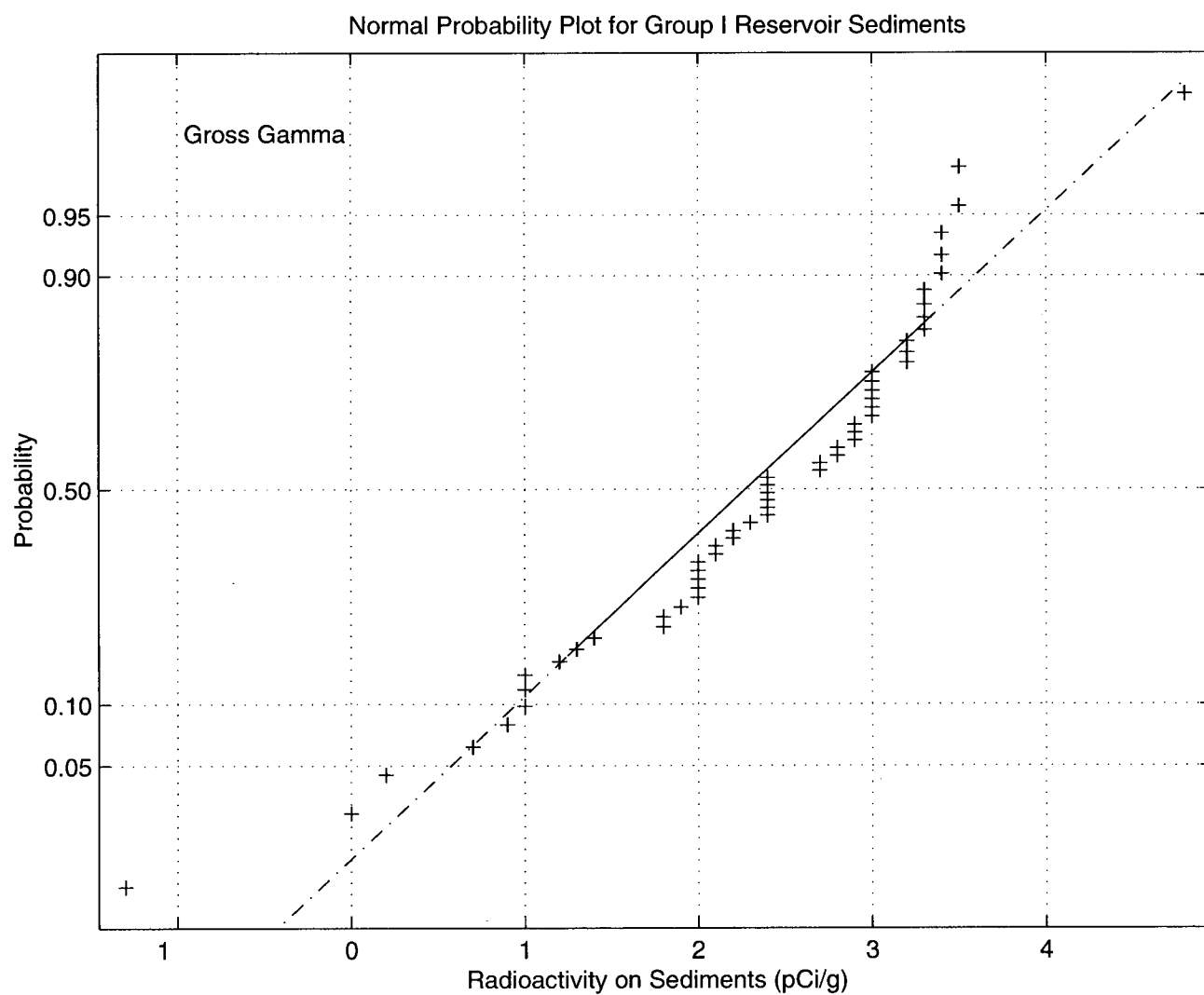


Fig. E-19. Probability plot for gross gamma in Group I reservoir sediments.

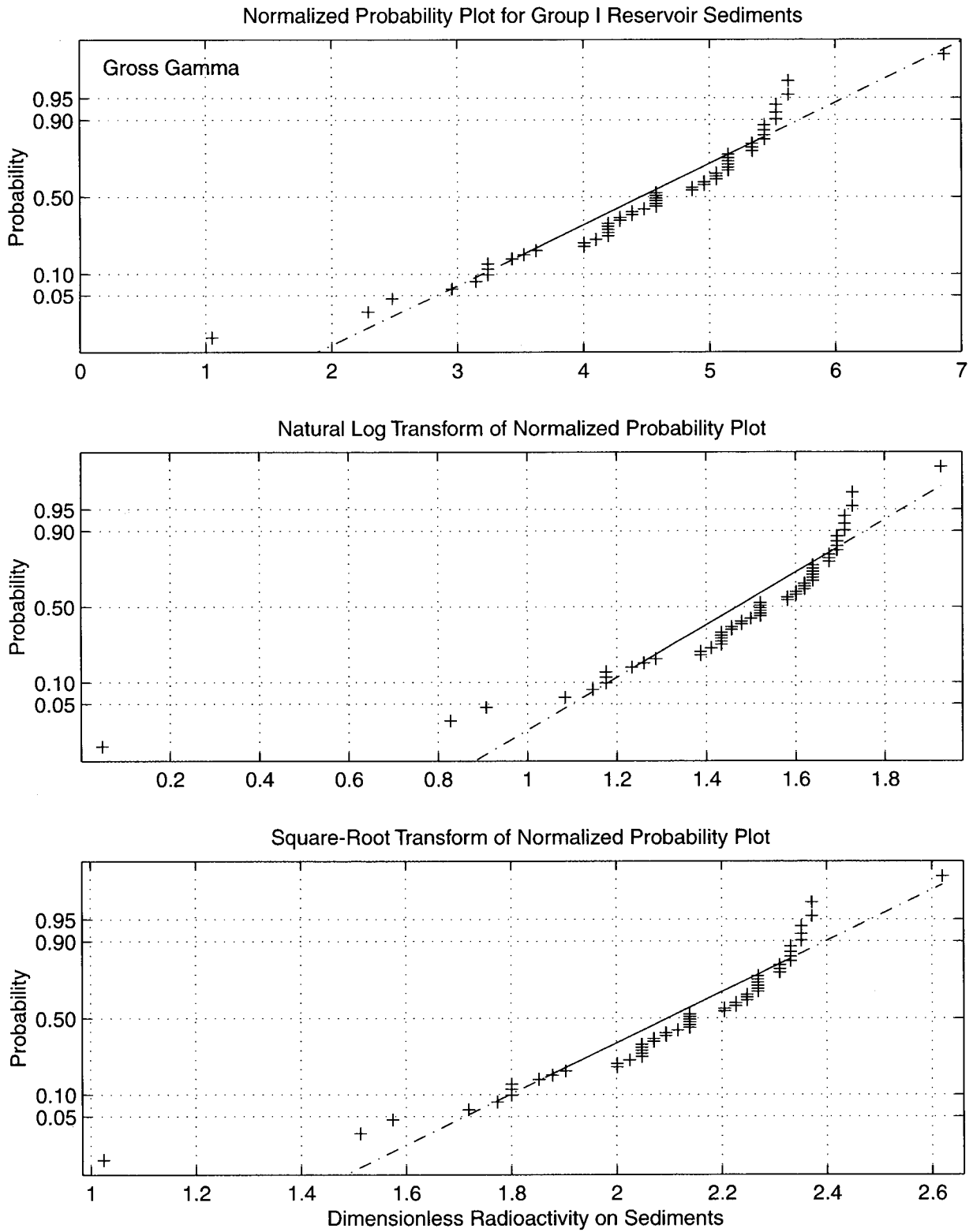


Fig. E-20. Normalized plots for gross gamma in Group I reservoir sediments.

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