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Revision 2

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF TANK 5 FLOOR SAMPLE RESULTS (U)

E.P. Shine

January 2013

Computational Sciences Savannah River National Laboratory
Aiken, SC 29808

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Revision History

Revision 2 of this document is being issued (1) to add a note for outlier detection using the Dixon test and graphs, (2) to change a sample size to 8 to reflect results after an outlier is removed, and (3) to change the color of a plotting symbol.

Revision 1 of this document is being issued to conform to measurement updates published by Oji, Coleman, and Hay [2012].

Executive Summary

Sampling has been completed for the characterization of the residual material on the floor of Tank 5 in the F-Area Tank Farm at the Savannah River Site (SRS), near Aiken, SC. The sampling was performed by Savannah River Remediation (SRR) LLC using a stratified random sampling plan with volume-proportional compositing. The plan consisted of partitioning the residual material on the floor of Tank 5 into three non-overlapping strata: two strata enclosed accumulations, and a third stratum consisted of a thin layer of material outside the regions of the two accumulations. Each of three composite samples was constructed from five primary sample locations of residual material on the floor of Tank 5. Three of the primary samples were obtained from the stratum containing the thin layer of material, and one primary sample was obtained from each of the two strata containing an accumulation.

This report documents the statistical analyses of the analytical results for the composite samples. The objective of the analysis is to determine the mean concentrations and upper 95% confidence (UCL95) bounds for the mean concentrations for a set of analytes in the tank residuals. The statistical procedures employed in the analyses were consistent with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) technical guidance by Singh and others [2010].

Savannah River National Laboratory (SRNL) measured the sample bulk density, nonvolatile beta, gross alpha, and the radionuclide¹, elemental, and chemical concentrations three times for each of the composite samples. The analyte concentration data were partitioned into three separate groups for further analysis: analytes with every measurement above their minimum detectable concentrations (MDCs), analytes with no measurements above their MDCs, and analytes with a mixture of some measurement results above and below their MDCs. The means, standard deviations, and UCL95s were computed for the analytes in the two groups that had at least some measurements above their MDCs. The identification of distributions and the selection of UCL95 procedures generally followed the protocol in Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010]. When all of an analyte's measurements lie below their MDCs, only a summary of the MDCs can be provided. The measurement results reported by SRNL are listed in Appendix A, and the results of this analysis are reported in Appendix B. The data were generally found to follow a normal distribution, and to be homogenous across composite samples.

¹ A subset of the radionuclides, Al-26, Cl-36, K-40, Nb-94, Sn-126, Sb-126 and Sb-126m, Pd-107, Eu-152, Pt-193, Ra226, and Ac-227, was not easily measurable by standard methods due to their presence at low concentrations in the samples. Only one analysis per sample was required due to the confirmatory nature of their measurements.

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1 Introduction

Sampling has been completed for the characterization of the residual material on the floor of Tank 5 in the F-Area Tank Farm at the Savannah River Site (SRS), near Aiken, SC. The sampling was performed by Savannah River Remediation LLC (SRR) using a stratified random sampling plan with volume-proportional compositing, Dean [2011]. The plan consisted of partitioning the residual material on the floor of Tank 5 into three non-overlapping strata: two strata enclosed accumulations, and a third stratum consisted of a thin layer of material outside the regions of the two accumulations.

Each of three composite samples was constructed from five primary samples of material obtained directly from the residual material on the floor of Tank 5. A total of 15 primary samples were obtained in all. Three of the primary samples were obtained from the stratum containing the thin layer of material, and one primary sample was obtained from each of the two strata containing an accumulation for each composite sample. The volume of residual material in each of the three strata was estimated along with an uncertainty of the volume estimate. A separate set of strata volumes was randomly generated for each composite sample from the volume uncertainty distributions, Dean [2011]. All three strata volumes were converted into volumetric proportions, and subsequently to the mass of residual material to be used from each primary sample for its corresponding composite sample. This procedure directly incorporates the uncertainty in the volumetric proportions into the variation among the analyte concentrations in the composite samples, Shine [2011]. Each composite sample was measured three time² for all but a few radionuclide concentrations.

A remote-controlled crawler was designed to collect the sample material. Tank 5 contains an extensive network of cooling coils that fettered movement of the crawler across the tank floor. Consequently, sample locations within strata were selected based on their accessibility to the crawler. However, it is assumed that earlier stages of cleaning/mixing of the material in the tank raised particles off the tank floor, and then deposited them in random locations, so the sample collection was effectively based on random sampling.

² A subset of the radionuclides, Al-26, Cl-36, K-40, Nb-94, Sn-126, Sb-126 and Sb-126m, Pd-107, Eu-152, Pt-193, Ra226, and Ac-227, was not easily measurable by standard methods due to their presence at low concentrations in the samples. Only one analysis per sample was required due to the confirmatory nature of their measurements.

2 Objective and Scope

The objective of this report is to perform a statistical analysis of the chemical and isotopic concentration results for the residual material on the floor of Tank 5. The approach is to use samples representative of the material from the tank floor to estimate the concentrations of analytes in the remaining residual material. The concentration results are summarized by the means and standard deviations of the composite sample concentrations. Upper 95% confidence limits (UCL95s) are calculated for the mean concentration of each analyte that had measurement results above its minimum detectable concentration (MDC).

3 Statistical Methods

Each of three composite samples was formed from material from a separate set of five different primary samples. The material in each composite sample is considered to be representative of all of the residual material on the floor of Tank 5, and thus the measured concentration for any analyte in a composite sample is considered to be an independent estimate of the actual mean concentration of the analyte in the residual material on the entire tank floor. Three concentration measurements were performed for each analyte on each composite sample. The statistical measurement error model for a concentration measurement result Y is

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + s_i + \varepsilon_{ij}, \quad (1)$$

where Y_{ij} is the j -th measured concentration for an analyte in composite sample i , μ is the actual mean concentration for all of the residual material on the floor of Tank 5, s_i , the sampling error, is a random effect that expresses the difference between the actual mean concentration in composite sample i and the actual mean concentration for all of the residual material on the tank floor that arises from heterogeneity, sampling, sample preparation, and volumetric proportion errors, and ε_{ij} , distributed with mean zero and standard deviation σ , is the difference between concentration measurement j on sample i and the actual mean concentration in composite sample i , $i = 1, 2, 3$; $j = 1, 2, 3$.

A test for heterogeneity of measurement variance was performed prior to other analyses in order to verify the assumption that the composite sample material is well-mixed and the measurement variance σ^2 is the same for all composite samples. The test procedure is the Levene's test with a Type I family-wise error rate $\alpha = 0.05$. Since the sample sizes are small (no more than three measurement results per composite sample), a Bonferroni procedure is used to control for spuriously significant results by dividing the 0.05 family-wise error rate by the number of comparisons to obtain the Type I error rate per comparison.

An analysis of variance (ANOVA) F test was performed in order to determine whether the random effect s_i is warranted in Eqn (1). If the F test results indicate a statistically significant sampling error s_i at level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$, then Eqn (1) becomes the basis for estimating the true mean concentration in the residual material; if the ANOVA F test result is not statistically significant, then the random effect s_i is not needed and Eqn (1) reduces to the following:

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + \varepsilon_{ij}, \quad (2)$$

where there is no sampling error term s_i in the model.

3.1 All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

If all of the concentration measurements for an analyte are above their method detection limits (MDLs), then the ANOVA F test can be performed, and a decision made to use the model in Eqn (1) with the sampling random effect if $F \geq F_{0.95,2,6} = 5.14325$, and to use the model in Eqn (2) without the sampling random effect if $F < F_{0.95,2,6} = 5.14325$. When $F \geq F_{0.95,2,6} = 5.14325$, the UCL95 for the actual mean tank concentration is given by

$$UCL_{95\%} = \bar{Y}_{..} + t_{0.95,2df} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{MS_{Among\ Composite\ Samples}}{9}}, \quad (3)$$

where $\bar{Y}_{..}$ is the sample mean concentration of the nine concentration measurement results, and $MS_{Among\ Composite\ Samples}$ is the estimate of the mean square among the composite samples in the model in Eqn (1), where

$$MS_{Among\ Composite\ Samples} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{Y_i^2}{3} \right) - \frac{Y_{..}^2}{9}}{6}, \quad (4)$$

and Y_i is the total of the three measured concentration results for composite sample i , $i = 1, 2, 3$, and $Y_{..}$ is the total of the nine measured concentration results for all three composite samples, respectively.

When $F < F_{0.95,2,6} = 5.14325$, the UCL95 for the actual mean tank concentration is given by

$$UCL_{95\%} = \bar{Y}_{..} + t_{0.95,8df} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{s^2}{9}}, \quad (5)$$

where s is the sample standard deviation of all nine measured concentration results.

The above procedures are appropriate if the data or a transform of the data approximately follow the normal distribution. Figure 1 presents a sequence of goodness-of-fit tests to identify a distribution consistent with the measurement results and select an estimation method for the mean, standard deviation, and UCL95. Studies by Singh, Singh, and Englehardt [1997] demonstrated that using the coefficient of variation (the percent standard deviation) is much less effective than using a formal goodness-of-fit test to determine whether the concentration measurements are consistent with a particular distribution such as the normal distribution. Consequently, the normal distribution assumption is tested by the Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) goodness-of-fit test at an $\alpha = 5\%$ level of significance. If the W-S statistic is less than the W-S critical value, then normality is rejected; if there is no statistically significant departure from normality, the mean, standard deviation, and UCL95 are estimated based on a normal distribution.

If the normal distribution assumption is rejected by the W-S test, then the measurements are tested to determine whether they are consistent with a skewed distribution. This report adopts the strategy in Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010] to test for the gamma distribution prior to the lognormal distribution. The gamma distribution assumption is tested using Anderson-Darling (A-D) goodness-of-fit statistic. If the A-D statistic exceeds the A-D critical value then the gamma distribution assumption is rejected; if there is no statistically significant departure from the gamma distribution, the mean, standard deviation, and UCL95 are determined based on a gamma distribution. The UCL95 is based on a gamma UCL documented by Singh, Singh, and Englehardt [1997]. If the gamma distribution is rejected, but a plot of the concentration results versus the theoretical gamma quantiles displays a linear pattern with high correlation (over 95%), then the results are said to follow an approximate gamma distribution. The mean, standard deviation, and UCL95 are estimated assuming a gamma distribution, according to Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010].

Finally, if the gamma distribution is rejected, and the gamma quantile plot does not exhibit high correlation (>95%), then the W-S goodness-of-fit test is used to determine if the measurements are consistent with the lognormal distribution. If the W-S statistic is less than the W-S critical value, then the lognormal assumption is vacated and a nonparametric approach to estimation is adopted; if the W-S test determines that the lognormal distribution is plausible, then the lognormal distribution is adopted. An appropriate UCL95 based on the lognormal distribution and the nonparametric Chebyshev UCL95 for use when the lognormal distribution is rejected are documented by Singh, Singh, and Englehardt [1997].

Variance heterogeneity and ANOVA tests were performed in SAS JMP® [2010] software, and distribution plotting, goodness-of-fit tests, and parameter estimation were performed in ProUCL 4.1 [2010] software developed by Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010].

3.2 All Measurements below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

When all measurements for an analyte are below their respective MDCs, the smallest and largest of the MDCs are reported.

3.3 Measurements that are a Mixture of Results above and below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

The statistical estimation methods for sets of measurements with some less than MDC results are more complex than those for sets of measurements without less-than-detection results. However, the same sequence of tests is performed when there are less than MDC results: normal, gamma, approximate gamma, then lognormal. The normal distribution assumption is tested at $\alpha = 5\%$ level of significance. When some of the concentration measurements are above their MDCs and some of the concentration measurements are below their MDCs, maximum likelihood estimates of the mean and the standard deviation can be obtained iteratively assuming that the measurements follow a normal distribution. The mean, the standard deviation, and the Kaplan-Meier (KM) t UCL95

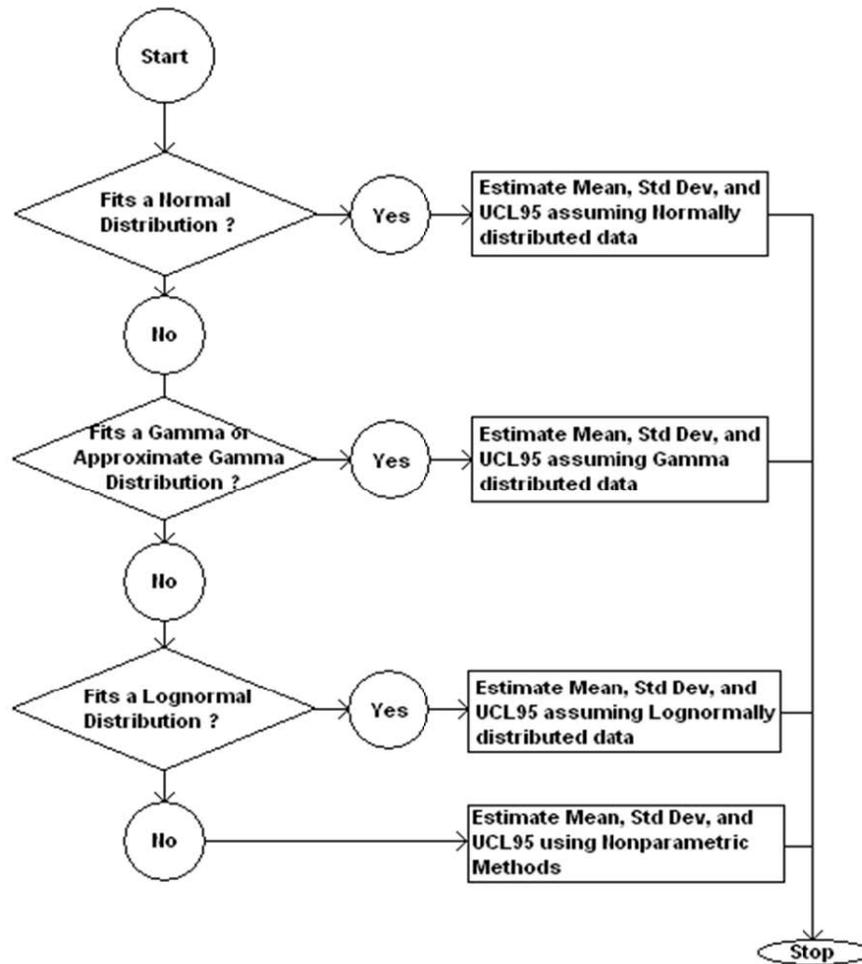


Figure 1. Sequence of Goodness-of-Fit Tests to Identify a Distribution and Select an Estimation Method

are calculated³ if the measured concentrations (including less than MDC results) are consistent with the normal distribution. The UCL95 uses nonparametric KM estimates of the mean and standard deviation in Eqn (5). Formulae and computational software for the KM mean and standard deviation are given by Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010].

If the normal distribution is rejected by the W-S goodness-of-fit test, then the gamma distribution is tested. The conservative KM Chebyshev UCL95 is calculated. Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010] give the KM Chebyshev UCL95 by

$$UCL_{95\%} = \hat{\mu}_x + \sqrt{(1/\alpha)} - 1 \hat{\sigma}_x / \sqrt{n} = \hat{\mu}_x + 4.359 \hat{\sigma}_x / \sqrt{n} \quad (6)$$

where the KM estimates of $\hat{\mu}_x$ and $\hat{\sigma}_x$ are used in Eqn (6).

³ The Kaplan-Meier t UCL95 is the UCL95 for Student's t given in Eqn (5) using Kaplan-Meier estimates of the mean and standard deviation.

The examination of the data for outliers is highly important. This can be done visually by examining graphs, but a statistical test can provide a good basis for deciding whether a concentration result conforms to the pattern of the rest of the data. Outliers were assessed graphically and by the Dixon Q test, Steel and Torrie [1980], applied to the concentration data. The Dixon Q test was performed by the ProUCL 4.1 software application written by Singh, Armbya, and Singh, A.K. [2010]. The null hypothesis of the Q test is that there is no outlier. Rejecting the null hypothesis at a 5% level of significance is evidence that a concentration result does not appear to conform to the general pattern of the rest of the concentration data.

4 Application to the Measurement Results

Appendix A contains the composite measurement results reported by SRNL. Table A1 contains the results for the sample bulk density. Tables A2, A3, and A4 contain results for the radionuclides: Table A2 lists results for nonvolatile beta and the radionuclides with all of their measurements above their MDCs, Table A3 lists gross alpha and the radionuclides with all results below their MDC, and Table A4 lists the radionuclides that have some measurements above and some measurements below their MDCs.

Appendix A Tables A5, A6, and A7 present the measurement results for the elemental constituents: Table A5 lists the elemental constituents that have all of their measurement results above detection, Table A6 contains the elemental constituents that have all of their results below their MDCs, and Table A7 lists the one elemental constituent, S, with some measurements above and some measurements below their MDCs. Appendix A Tables A8, A9, and A10 present the measurement results for the chemical constituents: Table A8 lists the chemical constituents that have all of their measurement results above detection, Table A9 contains the chemical constituents that have all of their results below their MDCs, and Table A10 lists the chemical constituents with measurements above and below their MDCs.

All tests of variance heterogeneity for the class of analytes with all measurements above their MDCs failed to reject the hypothesis of homogeneity using a family-wise Bonferroni error rate of $\alpha/\text{number of analytes} = 0.05/66 = 0.00076$. Therefore, an ANOVA was used to test whether the composite sampling variance was greater than zero in Eqn (1). Statistical test results for Ag, Ba, Ce, Co, Gd, La, Mo, Na, and Sr indicated that their sampling error variances were statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$: a sampling error model based on Eqn (1) was adopted for these constituents. The remaining elemental constituents showed the composite sample variance to be zero, so Eqn (2) without a sampling variance was adopted.

Appendix B Table B1 summarizes the statistical results for the sample bulk density. The test of heterogeneity of variance failed to demonstrate differences among measurement variances on different composite samples, and the ANOVA F-test led to adoption of the no sampling variance model in Eqn (2). The goodness-of-fit strategy described in Section 3.1 was used to adopt the normal distribution for the density results. The descriptive statistical summary in Table B1 includes the number of measurements (9), the estimated mean density (1.35g/mL), and the estimated standard deviation (4.82g/mL) for the densities. The coefficient of variation (CV) or percent standard deviation (100% standard deviation / mean) was given as 3.56%. The UCL95 for the true mean density (1.38g/mL) is also provided in Table B1.

The results for radionuclide, elemental, and chemical constituents with all of their measurements above their MDCs are given in Appendix B Tables B2, B5, and B8, respectively. All of these tables are interpreted in the same manner as sample bulk density in Table B1.

Appendix B Tables B3, B6, and B9 contain the results for radionuclide, elemental, and chemical

constituents, respectively, which had all of their results below their MDCs. No means, standard deviations, or UCL95s can be provided in these cases. The smallest and the largest of the MDCs are reported.

Appendix B Tables B4, B7, and B10 contain the descriptive statistical summaries for radionuclide, elemental, and chemical constituents, respectively, which have some of their results below detection and some of their results above detection. Calculations for the estimates of the means and the standard deviations are much more complex than the case where all measurements are above detection. The goodness-of-fit strategy outlined in Section 3.3 is summarized for each of these analytes in the right column of these tables. The maximum likelihood estimates for the true mean and true standard deviation of one analyte, U-234, failed to converge properly. The one U-234 measurement result below its MDC was replaced by $\frac{1}{2}$ of the MDC in the data prior to analysis, and the true mean and true standard deviation were estimated by sample mean and sample standard deviation, respectively.

5 Summary and Conclusions

This report documents the statistical summary of the Tank 5 floor composite sample results. When all concentration results for an analyte were below their respective MDCs, then the smallest and the largest MDCs were reported.

When at least some of the concentration results were above their respective MDCs, the concentration results were treated as though they came from the same distribution because the ANOVA results indicated a lack of a sampling error (homogeneity) in the composite samples. Then the estimates of the mean, the standard deviation, the percent standard deviation, and the UCL95 were obtained from a distribution determined by goodness-of-fit testing. The order of testing distribution goodness-of-fit was adopted from a recent EPA technical report and implemented computational software by Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010]: (1) normal, (2) gamma or approximate gamma, and then (3) lognormal. If a goodness-of-fit test indicated that one of these distributions was consistent with the measurement results, then the mean, standard deviation, and UCL95 were estimated assuming that distribution; otherwise, a goodness-of-fit test was performed for the next distribution in the sequence. If all three of these distributions were rejected, a nonparametric procedure was adopted. When some of the measurements were above their MDCs, and some of the measurements were below their MDCs, a similar strategy was followed, but using procedures that accommodate a data set with some less than MDC results. The particular statistical formulae for estimating the mean, standard deviation, and UCL95 are documented by Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010].

The composite sample data were generally found to be normally distributed by the goodness-of-fit tests and homogeneous across composite samples by the ANOVA tests. The estimates of the true mean and true standard deviation were obtained by the maximum likelihood method in all but one case when a distribution was identified as fitting the data, but the maximum likelihood estimates failed to converge properly.

The data contained potential outliers for several analytes. In data sets with potential outliers, the estimates were provided in the Appendix B summary tables with and without the outlier value in the data set. It is generally recommended to use the results without the outlier.

The selection of an appropriate form of UCL95 followed the guidelines of Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010], except when the 95% KM (BCA) form⁴ of UCL95 was suggested by those guidelines. In the judgment of the author of this report, the number of measurements in the data set was too small to support this (bootstrap) form of confidence limit. The 95% KM (Chebyshev) form of UCL95 was used instead of the 95% KM (BCA) form of UCL. This Chebyshev form of UCL95 is more conservative (generally higher in value) than the 95% KM (BCA) form of UCL95.

⁴The KM (BCA) confidence interval is described by Singh, Armbya, and Singh [2010]. It is a bias-corrected accelerated (BCA) form of bootstrap confidence interval using Kaplan-Meier estimates.

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Appendix A
Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Laboratory

Table A1. Composite Sample Bulk Density (g/mL)

Sample Bulk	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Density	1.40	1.40	1.43	1.37	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.31	1.32

Table A2. Radionuclides with All Measurements ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Am-241	7.30E+01	6.53E+01	6.40E+01	7.12E+01	6.35E+01	7.16E+01	7.34E+01	7.70E+01	7.12E+01
Am-242m	1.77E-01	1.70E-01	1.41E-01	1.90E-01	1.27E-01	1.73E-01	1.90E-01	1.42E-01	NA
Am-243	5.45E-01	5.09E-01	4.77E-01	5.54E-01	4.77E-01	5.72E-01	5.54E-01	5.63E-01	NA
Ba-137m	4.23E+02	3.51E+02	3.30E+02	4.30E+02	3.34E+02	4.12E+02	4.34E+02	4.51E+02	3.64E+02
Cm-242	1.47E-01	1.41E-01	1.17E-01	1.57E-01	1.05E-01	1.43E-01	1.57E-01	1.18E-01	NA
Cm-244	3.32E+00	2.98E+00	3.59E+00	2.93E+00	2.57E+00	2.88E+00	2.99E+00	3.04E+00	NA
Co-60	7.25E+00	6.62E+00	6.22E+00	6.85E+00	6.04E+00	6.94E+00	7.16E+00	7.30E+00	6.89E+00
Cs-135	2.34E-03	1.86E-03	1.67E-03	2.58E-03	1.70E-03	2.23E-03	2.13E-03	2.44E-03	2.09E-03
Cs-137	4.47E+02	3.71E+02	3.49E+02	4.55E+02	3.53E+02	4.35E+02	4.59E+02	4.77E+02	3.85E+02
Eu-154	3.00E+01	2.87E+01	2.85E+01	2.98E+01	2.73E+01	2.93E+01	3.15E+01	3.14E+01	3.22E+01
Eu-155	3.77E+00	5.32E+00	4.32E+00	3.79E+00	4.36E+00	4.33E+00	7.12E+00	6.71E+00	5.95E+00
Ni-59	4.73E+00	7.84E+00	6.67E+00	5.18E+00	5.72E+00	4.50E+00	5.14E+00	3.82E+00	6.04E+00
Ni-63	2.65E+02	3.01E+02	3.50E+02	2.18E+02	2.33E+02	2.10E+02	3.34E+02	4.64E+02	2.98E+02
Non-volatile beta	2.95E+04	2.98E+04	3.05E+04	3.24E+04	2.98E+04	3.12E+04	2.85E+04	2.78E+04	2.76E+04
Np-237	2.41E-02	2.51E-02	1.12E-02	1.19E-02	2.66E-02	3.22E-02	2.78E-02	2.54E-02	2.34E-02

NA indicates not analyzed.

Table A2 Continued on Next Page

Appendix A
Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Laboratory

Table A2 Continued. Radionuclides with All Measurements ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Pd-107	2.50E-03	2.51E-03	2.81E-03	6.12E-03	2.21E-03	8.04E-03	3.46E-03	2.62E-03	3.55E-03
Pu-238	2.89E+00	2.51E+00	2.28E+00	2.40E+00	2.24E+00	2.58E+00	2.68E+00	3.07E+00	2.63E+00
Pu-239	8.80E+00	8.47E+00	7.25E+00	8.12E+00	6.21E+00	8.83E+00	8.80E+00	9.11E+00	8.42E+00
Pu-239/240	1.09E+01	1.05E+01	8.92E+00	1.00E+01	7.66E+00	1.09E+01	1.09E+01	1.13E+01	1.04E+01
Pu-240	2.05E+00	1.97E+00	1.68E+00	1.88E+00	1.47E+00	2.08E+00	2.06E+00	2.14E+00	1.97E+00
Pu-242	3.97E-04	4.24E-04	3.41E-04	3.32E-04	2.70E-04	3.95E-04	4.28E-04	4.21E-04	3.83E-04
Se-79	1.33E-02	8.29E-03	1.42E-02	5.86E-03	3.17E-03	1.85E-02	5.05E-03	1.18E-02	1.18E-02
Sm-151	7.16E+02	7.25E+02	8.02E+02	7.88E+02	7.07E+02	7.57E+02	8.51E+02	8.38E+02	8.29E+02
Sr-90	1.21E+04	1.19E+04	1.23E+04	1.28E+04	1.25E+04	1.23E+04	1.17E+04	1.03E+04	1.25E+04
Tc-99	1.02E-02	7.66E-03	8.47E-03	1.06E-02	9.64E-03	1.26E-02	1.07E-02	9.10E-03	1.11E-02
Th-230	1.63E-03	1.56E-03	2.16E-03	5.99E-04	2.31E-03	3.50E-04	5.72E-04	9.19E-04	3.88E-03
U-235	1.80E-04	1.78E-04	1.60E-04	2.33E-04	1.87E-04	2.25E-04	2.09E-04	2.08E-04	1.96E-04
U-236	2.25E-04	2.24E-04	1.95E-04	2.85E-04	2.29E-04	2.70E-04	2.59E-04	2.55E-04	2.36E-04
U-238	4.19E-03	4.10E-03	3.65E-03	5.33E-03	4.31E-03	5.29E-03	4.86E-03	4.82E-03	4.50E-03
Y-90	1.21E+04	1.19E+04	1.23E+04	1.28E+04	1.25E+04	1.23E+04	1.17E+04	1.03E+04	1.25E+04
Zr-93	3.15E+00	3.18E+00	2.49E+00	3.12E+00	2.70E+00	2.83E+00	3.07E+00	3.08E+00	3.25E+00

Appendix A
Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Laboratory

Table A3. Radionuclides with All Measurements ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations*

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Ac-227	NA	NA	<5.23E-04	NA	NA	<9.50E-05	NA	NA	<1.65E-04
Al-26	NA	NA	<1.29E-02	NA	NA	<1.31E-02	NA	NA	<1.94E-02
Bk-247	<5.23E-03	<4.09E-03	<1.64E-03	<3.13E-03	<1.94E-03	<1.15E-03	<5.99E-03	<1.13E-03	NA
C-14	<8.33E-04	<8.51E-04	<7.39E-04	<7.39E-04	<1.58E-03	<1.58E-03	<3.30E-03	<3.40E-03	<7.52E-04
Cf-249	<1.78E-02	<1.36E-02	<7.39E-03	<1.19E-02	<1.13E-02	<7.75E-03	<1.88E-02	<7.93E-03	NA
Cf-250	<8.29E-04	<7.61E-04	<2.24E-04	<3.46E-04	<3.68E-04	<1.52E-04	<1.02E-03	<2.23E-04	NA
Cf-251	<4.82E-02	<3.66E-02	<1.99E-02	<3.18E-02	<3.00E-02	<1.65E-02	<5.05E-02	<2.11E-02	NA
Cf-252	<1.47E-01	<1.41E-01	<1.17E-01	<1.57E-01	<1.05E-01	<1.43E-01	<1.57E-01	<1.18E-01	NA
Cl-36	NA	NA	<2.87E-03	NA	NA	<5.05E-03	NA	NA	<8.42E-03
Cm-243	<7.52E-02	<5.77E-02	<4.36E-01	<5.36E-01	<4.64E-01	<3.31E-01	<5.68E-01	<5.00E-01	<1.40E+00
Cm-245	<1.45E-03	<1.35E-03	<7.03E-04	<7.70E-04	<6.22E-04	<5.63E-04	<1.50E-03	<7.34E-04	NA
Cm-246	<2.09E-03	<2.39E-03	<1.24E-03	<1.98E-03	<1.04E-03	<1.11E-03	<3.22E-03	<1.24E-03	NA
Cm-247	<4.68E-07	<3.67E-07	<1.47E-07	<2.81E-07	<1.74E-07	<1.03E-07	<5.41E-07	<1.01E-07	NA
Cm-248	<5.72E-05	<3.43E-05	<1.45E-05	<3.96E-05	<1.93E-05	<1.32E-05	<5.36E-05	<1.39E-05	NA
Eu-152	NA	NA	<2.11E-01	NA	NA	<1.47E-01	NA	NA	<2.11E-01
Gross alpha	<3.23E+02	<4.91E+02	<4.20E+02	<3.09E+02	<3.48E+02	<1.07E+03	<2.09E+02	<6.58E+02	<3.68E+02
H-3	<8.65E-03	<1.01E-02	<9.09E-03	<1.00E-02	<8.37E-03	<1.72E-02	<9.28E-03	<9.53E-03	<1.83E-02
K-40	NA	NA	<5.14E-03	NA	NA	<3.71E-03	NA	NA	<8.24E-04
Nb-94	NA	NA	<2.87E-03	NA	NA	<2.11E-03	NA	NA	<1.14E-03
Pa-231	<1.02E-03	<2.14E-04	<1.41E-04	<2.35E-04	<2.77E-04	<2.53E-04	NA	<3.01E-04	<3.89E-04
Pm-147	<4.59E+02	<5.45E+02	<5.81E+02	<5.95E+02	<5.36E+02	<5.63E+02	<6.40E+02	<6.08E+02	<6.22E+02
Pt-193	<6.37E-04	<6.95E-04	<4.91E-04	NA	NA	<4.24E-04	NA	NA	<1.56E-03
Pu-241	<1.19E+01	<1.19E+01	<1.30E+01	<1.37E+01	<8.51E+00	<8.69E+00	<1.27E+01	<1.28E+01	<9.82E+00
Pu-244	<8.36E-07	<1.05E-06	<9.74E-07	<1.17E-06	<7.43E-07	<9.46E-07	<8.40E-07	<1.12E-06	<1.18E-06
Ra-226	NA	NA	<9.78E-03	NA	NA	<6.81E-04	NA	NA	<2.44E-03

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

NA indicates not analyzed.

*While additional measurements were obtained for these isotopes, the results were selected from the method that gave the best detection limit as described in the TTQAP. While additional data was collected, only these primary values were assessed and tabulated for this analysis.

Appendix A
Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Lab

Table A3 Continued. Radionuclides with All Measurements ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Sb-126	NA	NA	<1.09E-01	NA	NA	<1.04E-01	NA	NA	<1.50E-01
Sb-126m	NA	NA	<1.09E-01	NA	NA	<1.04E-01	NA	NA	<1.50E-01
Sn-126	NA	NA	<8.06E-01	NA	NA	<8.51E-01	NA	NA	<1.18E+00
U-232	<1.82E-05	<1.94E-05	<1.23E-05	<1.59E-05	<2.72E-05	<3.47E-05	<5.63E-06	<4.62E-06	<2.23E-05
U-233	<2.62E-04	<2.64E-04	<2.48E-04	<2.52E-04	<2.56E-04	<7.58E-03	<2.49E-04	<2.34E-04	<2.65E-04

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

NA indicates not analyzed.

Table A4. Radionuclides with a Mixture of Measurements ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) above and below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
I-129	1.10E-04	1.98E-04	1.64E-04	1.36E-04	<3.49E-03	1.18E-03	2.50E-04	2.95E-04	1.38E-04
Th-229	2.95E-06	4.10E-06	2.38E-05	3.77E-06	6.67E-06	8.11E-06	<1.05E-06	1.22E-06	4.23E-05
U-234	4.27E-03	4.08E-03	3.54E-03	5.33E-03	4.32E-03	<4.89E-03	4.67E-03	4.69E-03	4.30E-03

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

Appendix A

Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Laboratory

Table A5. Elemental Constituents with All Measurements (mg/g) above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Ag	2.01E-01	2.38E-01	2.73E-01	2.16E-01	2.15E-01	2.16E-01	2.82E-01	2.90E-01	2.95E-01
Al	4.06E+00	4.42E+00	8.70E+00	4.31E+00	4.45E+00	4.35E+00	4.58E+00	4.34E+00	4.59E+00
B	1.40E+00	1.30E+00	1.20E+00	1.40E+00	1.37E+00	1.35E+00	1.27E+00	1.25E+00	1.25E+00
Ba	1.74E+00	1.97E+00	2.07E+00	1.77E+00	1.86E+00	1.83E+00	2.10E+00	2.11E+00	2.10E+00
Be	1.30E-02	1.21E-02	1.12E-02	1.29E-02	1.27E-02	1.26E-02	1.16E-02	1.16E-02	1.17E-02
Ca	1.43E+00	1.38E+00	1.43E+00	1.55E+00	1.56E+00	1.55E+00	1.81E+00	1.45E+00	1.75E+00
Cd	8.13E-02	9.16E-02	9.69E-02	8.33E-02	8.73E-02	8.59E-02	9.28E-02	9.37E-02	9.56E-02
Ce	1.97E+00	2.59E+00	3.06E+00	1.92E+00	2.29E+00	2.18E+00	2.96E+00	3.00E+00	3.07E+00
Co	1.87E-01	2.12E-01	2.39E-01	1.86E-01	1.96E-01	1.95E-01	2.40E-01	2.41E-01	2.40E-01
Cr	1.39E+00	1.04E+00	9.68E-01	9.82E-01	9.98E-01	9.78E-01	1.03E+00	1.06E+00	1.06E+00
Cu	6.84E-01	7.16E-01	7.60E-01	6.42E-01	6.68E-01	6.59E-01	9.54E-01	6.92E-01	7.42E-01
Fe	5.23E+02	4.88E+02	4.52E+02	5.22E+02	5.15E+02	5.05E+02	4.66E+02	4.66E+02	4.65E+02
Gd	1.93E-01	1.93E-01	1.93E-01	1.93E-01	1.96E-01	1.95E-01	2.04E-01	2.01E-01	2.02E-01
Hg	1.84E+00	2.32E+00	2.55E+00	1.92E+00	2.07E+00	1.98E+00	2.49E+00	2.53E+00	2.61E+00
K	2.94E-01	3.68E-01	3.64E-01	2.93E-01	2.47E-01	2.68E-01	3.39E-01	2.67E-01	4.40E-01
La	1.33E+00	1.38E+00	1.45E+00	1.21E+00	1.29E+00	1.26E+00	1.65E+00	1.63E+00	1.65E+00
Li	4.00E-01	5.30E-01	6.09E-01	4.15E-01	4.79E-01	4.55E-01	5.57E-01	5.78E-01	5.87E-01
Mg	4.54E-01	4.88E-01	5.27E-01	4.70E-01	4.87E-01	4.80E-01	5.15E-01	4.96E-01	5.10E-01
Mn	3.11E+01	3.43E+01	3.80E+01	3.05E+01	3.14E+01	3.18E+01	3.68E+01	3.54E+01	3.54E+01
Mo	4.87E-02	5.10E-02	5.06E-02	4.55E-02	4.42E-02	4.56E-02	4.57E-02	4.55E-02	4.49E-02
Na	3.60E+00	3.55E+00	3.61E+00	3.60E+00	3.71E+00	3.71E+00	4.23E+00	4.07E+00	4.11E+00
Ni	4.54E+01	5.63E+01	6.34E+01	4.63E+01	5.17E+01	4.99E+01	6.11E+01	6.25E+01	6.32E+01
P	2.26E-01	2.11E-01	2.65E-01	2.19E-01	3.21E-01	3.34E-01	2.95E-01	3.02E-01	2.94E-01
Pb	3.88E+00	3.70E+00	3.49E+00	3.85E+00	3.78E+00	3.77E+00	3.58E+00	3.60E+00	3.62E+00
Si	1.05E+00	1.05E+00	6.04E-01	1.24E+00	1.32E+00	9.13E-01	7.99E-01	1.86E+00	1.15E+00
Sn	4.37E-02	5.06E-02	3.18E-02	4.41E-02	4.08E-02	4.40E-02	3.70E-02	4.05E-02	4.12E-02
Sr	4.11E-01	3.81E-01	3.65E-01	4.11E-01	4.03E-01	4.01E-01	3.53E-01	3.47E-01	3.46E-01
Ti	2.22E-01	2.55E-01	2.79E-01	2.30E-01	2.45E-01	2.46E-01	2.54E-01	2.57E-01	2.66E-01
U	7.14E+00	8.13E+00	9.23E+00	7.97E+00	8.89E+00	9.43E+00	1.06E+01	9.79E+00	9.64E+00
Zn	3.70E-01	4.11E-01	5.12E-01	3.62E-01	3.81E-01	3.80E-01	6.61E-01	4.43E-01	5.03E-01
Zr	3.54E+00	4.43E+00	4.57E+00	3.74E+00	4.07E+00	3.98E+00	4.58E+00	4.92E+00	4.93E+00

Appendix A
Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Laboratory

Table A6. Elemental Constituents with All Measurements (mg/g) below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
As	< 9.44E-03	<1.07E-02	<9.60E-03	<1.06E-02	<9.91E-03	<1.04E-02	<9.79E-03	<1.04E-02	<1.05E-02
Sb	<7.67E-01	<8.68E-01	<7.80E-01	<8.60E-01	<8.00E-01	<8.40E-01	<8.00E-01	<8.45E-01	<8.50E-01
Se	<2.00E-02	<2.00E-02	<2.00E-02	<2.10E-02	<2.00E-03	<2.00E-03	<2.00E-02	<2.10E-02	<2.10E-02
Th	<3.90E-01	<4.40E-01	<3.90E-01	<4.30E-01	<4.00E-01	<4.20E-01	<4.00E-01	<4.24E-01	<4.30E-01
V	<3.40E-02	<3.80E-02	<3.40E-02	<3.80E-02	<3.60E-02	<3.70E-02	<4.00E-02	<3.73E-02	<4.00E-02

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

Table A7. Elemental Constituents with a Mixture of Measurements (mg/g) above and below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
S	<2.70E-01	<3.06E-01	5.13E-01	<3.00E-01	2.90E-01	<3.00E-01	3.62E-01	4.29E-01	3.25E-01

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

Table A8. Chemical Constituents with All Measurements (mg/g) above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
C2O4-2	1.96E+00	1.87E+00	1.90E+00	2.24E+00	2.42E+00	2.30E+00	2.65E+00	2.66E+00	2.86E+00
CHO2-1	5.90E-01	5.60E-01	5.20E-01	2.20E-01	2.20E-01	2.40E-01	4.00E-01	4.00E-01	3.80E-01
NO3-1	2.30E-01	3.20E-01	7.50E-02	7.20E-02	4.50E-02	4.90E-02	8.80E-02	8.90E-02	9.50E-02
SO4-2	2.70E-01	2.40E-01	2.20E-01	1.40E-01	1.30E-01	1.50E-01	3.10E-01	3.10E-01	3.30E-01

Table A9. Chemical Constituents with All Measurements (mg/g) below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
F-1	<4.60E-02	<4.00E-02	<3.70E-02	<3.60E-02	<4.50E-02	<4.90E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.80E-02
PO4-3	<4.60E-02	<4.00E-02	<3.70E-02	<3.60E-02	<4.50E-02	<4.90E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.80E-02

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

Appendix A
Measurement Results from the SRNL Analytical Laboratory

Table A10. Chemical Constituents with a Mixture of Measurements (mg/g) above and below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Analyte	Composite Sample 1			Composite Sample 2			Composite Sample 3		
Cl-1	4.60E-02	4.00E-02	3.70E-02	<3.60E-02	4.50E-02	4.90E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.80E-02
NO2-1	4.60E-02	7.90E-02	<3.70E-02	<3.60E-02	<4.50E-02	<4.90E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.40E-02	<4.80E-02

<NUMBER indicates that the measured result is below the MDC equal to the NUMBER.

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B1. Statistical Summary for the Sample Bulk Density (g/mL)

Constituent	N	Mean (g/mL)	Std Dev (g/mL)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (g/mL)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [^]
Density	9	1.35E+00	4.82E-02	3.56%	1.38E+00	Normal W-S=0.859; Use Student's t UCL95

[^] Goodness-of-Fit Note: Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829. Reject the hypothesized (normal or lognormal) distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B2. Statistical Summary for the Radionuclides ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Mean ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Std Dev ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	% Std Dev	UCL95 ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [▲]
Am-241	9	7.00E+01	4.68E+00	6.69%	7.29E+01	Normal W-S=0.899▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Am-242m	8	1.64E-01	2.40E-02	14.6%	1.80E-01	Normal W-S=0.893▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Am-243	8	5.31E-01	3.83E-02	7.21%	5.57E-01	Normal W-S=0.843▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Ba-137m	9	3.92E+02	4.71E+01	12.00%	4.21E+02	Normal W-S=0.880▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Cm-242	8	1.36E-01	1.97E-02	14.5%	1.49E-01	Normal W-S=0.893▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Cm-244	8	3.04E+00	3.04E-01	10.0%	3.24E+00	Normal W-S=0.933▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Co-60	9	6.81E+00	4.41E-01	6.48%	7.08E+00	Normal W-S=0.911▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Cs-135	9	2.12E-03	3.21E-04	15.2%	2.31E-03	Normal W-S=0.951▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Cs-137	9	4.15E+02	4.98E+01	12.0%	4.45E+02	Normal W-S=0.881▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Eu-154	9	2.99E+01	1.61E+00	5.38%	3.09E+01	Normal W-S=0.964▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Eu-155	9	5.07E+00	1.26E+00	24.8%	5.86E+00	Normal W-S=0.878▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Ni-59	9	5.52E+00	1.22E+00	22.0%	6.27E+00	Normal W-S=0.968▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Ni-63	9	2.97E+02	7.99E+01	26.9%	3.47E+02	Normal W-S=0.912▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Non-volatile beta	9	2.97E+04	1.57E+03	5.29%	3.07E+04	Normal W-S=0.962▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Np-237	9	2.31E-02	7.02E-03	30.4%	2.74E-02	Normal W-S=0.847▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Pd-107	9	3.76E-03	1.99E-03	53.0%	5.16E-03	Not Normal W-S=0.753; Not Gamma A-D=0.836; Data follow Approximate Gamma▲. Use Approximate Gamma UCL95.

[▲]Goodness-of-Fit Note: ▲ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829 when $n=9$ and 0.818 when $n=8$. Reject the hypothesized (normal or lognormal) distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit Critical Value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.72. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

Table B2 continued on next page.

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B2 Continued. Statistical Summary for the Radionuclides ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Mean ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Std Dev ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	% Std Dev	UCL95 ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [▲]
Pu-238	9	2.59E+00	2.72E-01	10.5%	2.76E+00	Normal W-S=0.960▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Pu-239	9	8.22E+00	1.13E+00	11.3%	8.88E+00	Not Normal W-S=0.825; Not Gamma A-D=0.822; Data follow Approx. Gamma. Use Approx. Gamma UCL95
Pu-239/240	9	1.02E+01	1.17E+00	11.5%	1.09E+01	Normal W-S=0.829▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Pu-240	9	1.92E+00	2.17E-01	11.3%	2.06E+00	Normal W-S=0.854▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Pu-242	9	3.77E-04	5.28E-05	14.0%	4.10E-04	Normal W-S=0.880▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Se-79	9	1.02E-02	4.98E-03	48.7%	1.33E-02	Normal W-S=0.961▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Sm-151	9	7.79E+02	5.51E+01	7.08%	8.13E+02	Normal W-S=0.915▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Sr-90	9	1.20E+04	8.75E+02	7.27%	1.25E+04	Not Normal W-S=0.812; Not Gamma A-D=0.779; Data follow Approx. Gamma. The result 1.03E+04 is a low-tail outlier Use Approx. Gamma UCL95
Sr-90 (Omit 1.03E+4)	8	1.23E+04	3.54E+02	2.88%	1.25E+04	Normal W-S=0.974▲; The smallest (outlier) result 1.03E+04 is omitted. Use Student's t UCL95 [*]
Tc-99	9	1.00E-02	1.48E-03	14.8%	1.09E-02	Normal W-S=0.987▲; Use Student's t UCL95
Th-230	9	1.55E-03	1.12E-03	72.3%	2.25E-03	Normal W-S=0.903▲; Use Student's t UCL95

[▲]Goodness-of-Fit Note: ▲ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829 when $n=9$ and 0.818 when $n=8$. Reject the hypothesized (normal or lognormal) distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.72. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

^{*}Lowest Sr-90 concentration result of 1.03E+4 is an outlier. If the result is omitted, the UCL95 is unchanged to three significant figures. Recommend the analysis omitting the low-tail outlier based on the Dixon Q test. The value of the test statistic is 0.636, and it has an observed significance level (P-value) less than 1%. Therefore, the Dixon test rejects the null hypothesis of no outlier at the 5% level of significance. The UCL95 is effectively unchanged.

Table B2 continued on next page.

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B2 Continued. Statistical Summary for the Radionuclides ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Mean ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Std Dev ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	% Std Dev	UCL95 ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [^]
U-235	9	1.97E-04	2.36E-05	12.0%	2.12E-04	Normal W-S=0.974♠; Use Student's t UCL95
U-236	9	2.42E-04	2.77E-05	11.4%	2.59E-04	Normal W-S=0.972♠; Use Student's t UCL95
U-238	9	4.56E-03	5.62E-04	12.3%	4.91E-03	Normal W-S=0.958♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Y-90	9	1.20E+04	8.75E+02	7.27%	1.25E+04	Not Normal W-S=0.812; Not Gamma A-D=0.779; Data follow Approx. Gamma. The result 1.03E+04 is a low-tail outlier Use Approx. Gamma UCL95
Y-90 (Omit 1.03E+4)	8	1.23E+04	3.54E+02	2.88%	1.25E+04	Normal W-S=0.974♠; The smallest (outlier [*]) result 1.03E+04 was omitted Use Student's t UCL95
Zr-93	9	2.99E+00	2.55E-01	8.54%	3.14E+00	Normal W-S=0.866♠; Use Student's t UCL95

[^]Goodness-of-Fit Note: ♠ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829 when $n=9$ and 0.818 when $n=8$. Reject the hypothesized (normal or lognormal) distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.72. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

^{*}Lowest Y-90 concentration result of 1.03E+4 is an outlier. If the result is omitted, the UCL95 is unchanged to three significant figures. Recommend the analysis omitting the low-tail outlier based on the Dixon Q test. The value of the test statistic is 0.636, and it has an observed significance level (P-value) less than 1%. Therefore, the Dixon test rejects the null hypothesis of no outlier at the 5% level of significance. The UCL95 is effectively unchanged.

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B3. Statistical Summary for the Radionuclides (μCi/g) – All Measurements below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Smallest Minimum Detectable Concentration (μCi/g)	Largest Minimum Detectable Concentration (μCi/g)
Ac-227	3	9.50E-05	5.23E-04
Al-26	3	1.29E-02	1.94E-02
Bk-247	8	1.13E-03	5.99E-03
C-14	9	7.39E-04	3.40E-03
Cf-249	8	7.39E-03	1.88E-02
Cf-250	8	1.52E-04	1.02E-03
Cf-251	8	1.65E-02	5.05E-02
Cf-252	8	1.05E-01	1.57E-01
Cl-36	3	2.87E-03	8.42E-03
Cm-243	9	5.77E-02	1.40E+00
Cm-245	8	5.63E-04	1.50E-03
Cm-246	8	1.04E-03	3.22E-03
Cm-247	8	1.01E-07	5.41E-07
Cm-248	8	1.32E-05	5.72E-05
Eu-152	3	1.47E-01	2.11E-01
Gross Alpha	9	2.09E+02	1.07E+03
H-3	9	8.37E-03	1.83E-02
K-40	3	8.24E-04	5.14E-03
Nb-94	3	1.14E-03	2.87E-03
Pa-231	8	1.41E-04	1.02E-03
Pm-147	9	4.59E+02	6.40E+02
Pt-193	5	4.24E-04	1.56E-03
Pu-241	9	8.51E+00	1.37E+01
Pu-244	9	7.43E-07	1.18E-06
Ra-226	3	6.81E-04	9.78E-03
Sb-126	3	1.04E-01	1.50E-01
Sb-126m	3	1.04E-01	1.50E-01
Sn-126	3	8.06E-01	1.18E+00
U-232	9	4.62E-06	3.47E-05
U-233	9	2.34E-04	7.58E-03

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B4. Statistical Summary for the Radionuclides ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$) – Mixture of Measurements above and below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Mean ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Std Dev ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	% Std Dev	UCL95 ($\mu\text{Ci/g}$)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [▲]
Th-229	9	1.04E-05	1.38E-05	132.0%	3.07E-05	Not Normal W-S=0.733; Gamma A-D=0.469▲; Use Kaplan Meier Chebyshev UCL95
I-129 [*]	9	3.09E-04	3.34E-04	108.0%	8.60E-04	Not Normal W-S=0.578; Not Gamma A-D=0.994; Datum 0.00118 is an upper tail outlier in Figure 2, so a nonparametric distribution was used. Use Kaplan Meier Chebyshev UCL95
I-129 (omitted outlier)	8	1.84E-04	6.23E-05	33.9%	2.33E-04	Normal W-S=0.922▲, omitting largest observation; Use Kaplan Meier t UCL95
U-234 [♦]	9	4.18E-03	8.14E-04	19.5%	4.71E-03	Normal W-S=0.957▲; Use Kaplan Meier t UCL95

[▲] Goodness-of-Fit Note: ▲ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) Critical Value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.818 for $n=9$ and 0.803 for $n=8$. Reject the hypothesized distribution (normal or lognormal) if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.736 for Th-229 and 0.727 for I-129. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

^{*} The nine I-129 concentration results contain an outlier ($1.18\text{E}-3$) at Composite Sample 2, Run 3, identified by the Dixon Q test. The test statistic = 0.848 and has an observed significance level (P-value) less than 1%. Therefore, the null hypothesis of no outlier is rejected at the 5% level of significance. In the following row, the normal distribution fits when the outlier is omitted ($n=8$) from the I-129 data set. Kaplan-Meier estimators were used. Refer to Figure 2 on the Page 24 which displays the normal quantile plot. The value $1.18\text{E}-3$, circled on the plot, is the largest I-129 value. The UCL95 is reduced to $2.33\text{E}-4$ when the outlier is removed from the data set.

[♦] Using the normal assumption, the maximum likelihood estimators for the true mean and true standard deviation for U-234 failed to converge properly. The sample mean and standard deviation were computed by substituting $\frac{1}{2}$ of the MDC for measurement 3 on composite sample 2.

Appendix B Statistical Summary

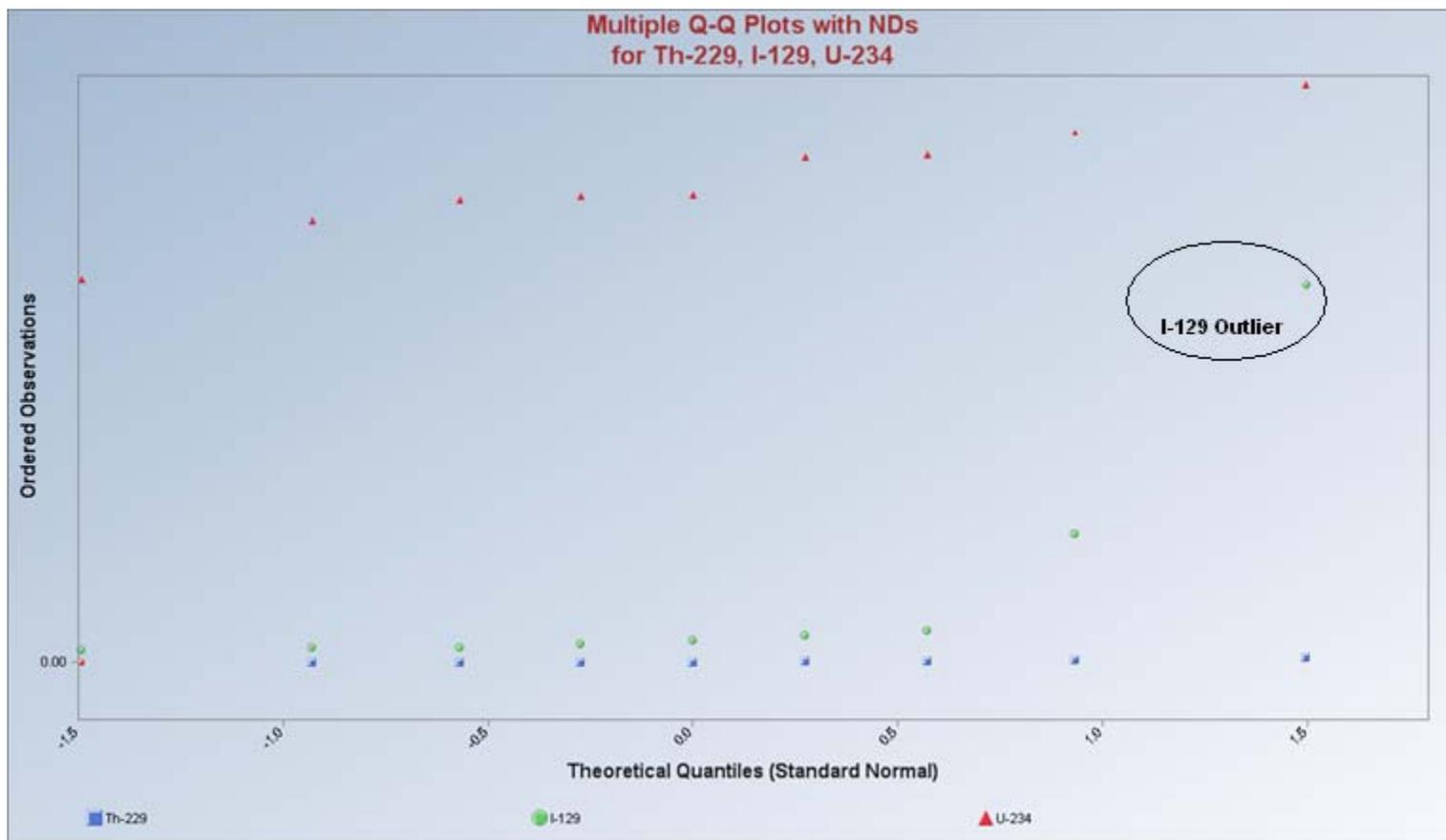


Figure 2. Supplemental Plot to Table B4: Plot of Th-229, I-129, and U-234 Concentration Results vs. their Theoretical Normal Quantiles. Plot shows the potential outlier in the I-129 data set (results denoted by circles).

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B5. Statistical Summary for the Elemental Constituents (mg/g) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	Model	N	Mean (mg/g)	Std Dev (mg/g)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (mg/g)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [♦]
Ag	Sampling Error F=9.54; P-value=0.0137	9	2.47E-01	4.14E-02	16.8%	3.11E-01	Use Student's t UCL95
Al	No Sampling Error F=0.75; P-value=0.5110	9	4.87E+0	1.45E+0	29.7%	5.76E+0	Not Normal W-S=0.496; Not Gamma A-D=2.071 Not Lognormal W-S=0.543; Use Student's t UCL95 because % Std Dev < 50%.
B	No Sampling Error F=2.91; P-value=0.1310	9	1.31E+0	7.28E-2	5.6%	1.36E+0	Normal W-S=0.922♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Ba	Sampling Error F=5.99; P-value=0.0372	9	1.95E+0	1.65E-1	8.5%	2.19E+0	Use Student's t UCL95
Be	No Sampling Error F=3.28; P-value=0.1091	9	1.22E-2	6.62E-4	5.4%	1.26E-2	Normal W-S=0.909♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Ca	No Sampling Error F=3.90; P-value=0.0820	9	1.55E+0	1.48E-1	9.6%	1.64E+0	Normal W-S=0.878♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Cd	No Sampling Error F=2.37; P-value=0.1741	9	8.98E-2	5.56E-3	6.2%	9.33E-2	Normal W-S=0.938♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Ce	Sampling Error F=5.16; P-value=0.0497	9	2.56E+0	5.19E-1	20.3%	3.30E+0	Use Student's t UCL95
Co	Sampling Error F=7.39; P-value=0.0241	9	2.15E-1	2.72E-2	12.6%	2.56E-1	Use Student's t UCL95
Cr	No Sampling Error F=0.95; P-value=0.4390	9	1.06E+0	1.3E-1	12.3%	1.14E+0	Not Normal W-S=0.641; Not Gamma A-D=1.266; Not Lognormal W-S=0.680; Use Student's t UCL95 because % Std Dev < 50%.

[♦] Goodness-of-Fit Note: ♠ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829 for $n=9$. Reject the (normal or lognormal) hypothesized distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.72. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

The model column indicates whether a sampling error model based on Eqn (1) or a model without sampling error based on Eqn (2) was adopted based on the indicated ANOBVA F result and its P-value.

Table B5 continued on next page.

Appendix B
 Statistical Summary

Table B5 Continued. Statistical Summary for the Elemental Constituents (mg/g) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	Model	N	Mean (mg/g)	Std Dev (mg/g)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (mg/g)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [♦]
Cu	No Sampling Error F=2.10; P-value=0.2038	9	7.24E-1	9.44E-2	13.0%	7.84E-1	Not Normal W-S=0.769; Not Gamma A-D=0.731, but follow Approximate Gamma♠; Use Approximate Gamma UCL95.
Fe	No Sampling Error F=3.95; P-value=0.0804	9	4.89E+2	2.78E+1	5.7%	5.11E+2	Normal W-S=0.899♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Gd	Sampling Error F=47.8; P-value=0.0002	9	1.97E-1	4.82E-3	2.5%	2.01E-1	Use Student's t UCL95
Hg	No Sampling Error F=4.92; P-value=0.0544	9	2.26E+0	3.05E-1	13.5%	2.45E+0	Normal W-S=0.875♠; Use Student's t UCL95
K	No Sampling Error F=1.78; P-value=0.2479	9	3.20E-1	6.25E-2	19.5%	3.59E-1	Normal W-S=0.922♠; Use Student's t UCL95
La	Sampling Error F=65.5; P-value<0.0001	9	1.43E+0	2.01E-1	14.1%	1.76E+0	Use Student's t UCL95
Li	No Sampling Error F=2.80; P-value=0.1383	9	5.12E-1	7.75E-2	15.1%	5.50E-1	Normal W-S=0.923♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Mg	No Sampling Error F=1.19; P-value=0.3658	9	4.92E-1	2.29E-2	4.7%	5.06E-1	Normal W-S=0.985♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Mn	No Sampling Error F=3.90; P-value=0.0821	9	3.39E+1	2.74E+0	8.1%	3.56E+1	Normal W-S=0.913♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Mo	Sampling Error F=31.1; P-value=0.0007	9	4.69E-2	2.90E-3	6.2%	5.16E-2	Use Student's t UCL95
Na	Sampling Error F=65.6; P-value<0.0001	9	3.80E+0	3.00E-1	7.9%	4.30E+0	Use Student's t UCL95

[♦]Goodness-of-Fit Note: ♠ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829. Reject the (normal or lognormal) hypothesized distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.721. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

Appendix B
 Statistical Summary

Table B5 Continued. Statistical Summary for the Elemental Constituents (mg/g) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	Model	N	Mean (mg/g)	Std Dev (mg/g)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (mg/g)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [♦]
Ni	No Sampling Error F=4.18; P-value=0.0729	9	5.55E+1	7.38E+0	13.3%	6.01E+1	Normal W-S=0.870♠; Use Student's t UCL95
P	No Sampling Error F=2.30; P-value=0.1818	9	2.74E-1	4.58E-2	16.7%	3.03E-1	Normal W-S=0.905♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Pb	No Sampling Error F=2.24; P-value=0.1882	9	3.70E+0	1.33E-1	3.6%	3.78E+0	Normal W-S=0.955♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Si	No Sampling Error F=0.79; P-value=0.4950	9	1.11E+0	3.58E-1	32.2%	1.33E+0	Normal W-S=0.943♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Sn	No Sampling Error F=0.28; P-value=0.7648	9	4.15E-2	5.20E-3	12.5%	4.47E-2	Normal W-S=0.949♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Sr	Sampling Model F=12.5; P-value=0.0072	9	3.80E-1	3.08E-2	8.1%	4.28E-1	Use Student's t UCL95
Ti	No Sampling Error F=0.85; P-value=0.4721	9	2.50E-1	1.74E-2	6.9%	2.61E-1	Normal W-S=0.974♠; Use Student's t UCL95
U	No Sampling Error F=4.18; P-value=0.0729	9	8.98E+0	1.07E+0	11.9%	9.64E+0	Normal W-S=0.972♠; Use Student's t UCL95
Zn	No Sampling Error F=3.32; P-value=0.1067	9	4.47E-1	9.78E-2	21.9%	5.08E-1	Normal W-S=0.832; Use Student's t UCL95
Zr	No Sampling Error F=4.86; P-value=0.0556	9	4.31E+0	4.99E-1	11.6%	4.62E+0	Normal W-S=0.937♠; Use Student's t UCL95

[♦]Goodness-of-Fit Note: ♠ indicates that the goodness-of-fit test was passed: the data are consistent with the tested distribution.

The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829. Reject the (normal or lognormal) hypothesized distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.721. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

The model column indicates whether a sampling error model based on Eqn (1) or a model without sampling error based on Eqn (2) was adopted based on the indicated ANOBVA F result and its P-value.

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B6. Statistical Summary for the Elemental Constituents (mg/g) – All Measurements below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Smallest Minimum Detectable Concentration (mg/g)	Largest Minimum Detectable Concentration (mg/g)
As	9	9.44E-03	1.07E-02
Sb	9	7.67E-01	8.68E-01
Se	9	2.00E-03	2.10E-02
Th	9	3.90E-01	4.40E-01
V	9	3.40E-02	4.00E-02

Appendix B Statistical Summary

Table B7. Statistical Summary for the Elemental Constituents (mg/g) – Mixture of Measurements above and below the Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent [▲]	N	Mean (mg/g)	Std Dev (mg/g)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (mg/g)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [▼]
S	9	2.90E-01	1.30E-01	44.8%	3.94E-01	Normal W-S=0.954▲; Use Kaplan Meier t UCL95

[▼]Goodness-of-Fit Note: The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.762 for n=9 of which 5 are below their MDCs. Reject the hypothesized normal distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value.

Table B8. Statistical Summary for the Chemical Constituents (mg/g) – All Measurements above their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Mean (mg/g)	Std Dev (mg/g)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (mg/g)	Goodness-of-Fit/Confidence Limit Remarks [▲]
C2O4-2	9	2.32E+00	3.61E-01	15.6%	2.54E+00	Normal W-S=0.928▲; Use Student's t UCL95
CHO2-1	9	3.92E-01	1.44E-01	36.8%	4.82E-01	Normal W-S=0.893▲; Use Student's t UCL95
NO3-1	9	1.18E-01	9.33E-02	79.0%	2.11E-01	Not Normal W-S=0.736; Not Gamma A-D=0.776 Lognormal W-S=0.879▲; Use Lognormal H UCL95 with % Std Dev < 50%.
SO4-2	9	2.33E-01	7.83E-02	33.5%	2.82E-01	Normal W-S=0.894▲; Use Student's t UCL95

[▲]Goodness-of-Fit Note: The Wilk-Shapiro (W-S) critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.829. Reject the hypothesized (normal or lognormal) distribution if W-S Statistic < W-S critical value. The Anderson-Darling (A-D) gamma goodness-of-fit critical value at $\alpha = 5\%$ is 0.726. Reject the hypothesized gamma distribution if A-D statistic > A-D critical value.

Table B9. Statistical Summary for the Chemical Constituents (mg/g) – All Measurements below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent	N	Smallest Minimum Detectable Concentration (mg/g)	Largest Minimum Detectable Concentration (mg/g)
F-1	9	3.60E-02	4.90E-02
PO4-3	9	3.60E-02	4.90E-02

Appendix B
Statistical Summary

Table B10. Statistical Summary for the Chemical Constituents (mg/g) – Mixture of Measurements above and below their Minimum Detectable Concentrations

Constituent [♠]	N	Mean (mg/g)	Std Dev (mg/g)	% Std Dev	UCL95 (mg/g)	Goodness-of-Fit Remarks
Cl-1	9	3.37E-02	1.21E-02	35.9%	4.44E-02	Normal W-S=0.953♠; Use Kaplan Meier t UCL95
NO2-1	9	4.97E-02	1.04E-02	20.9%	5.188-02	No Available Goodness-of-Fit Tests since only 2 results are above MDCs; Nonparametric estimators of Mean & SD; Use Kaplan Meier t UCL95 due to % Std Dev < 50%.

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