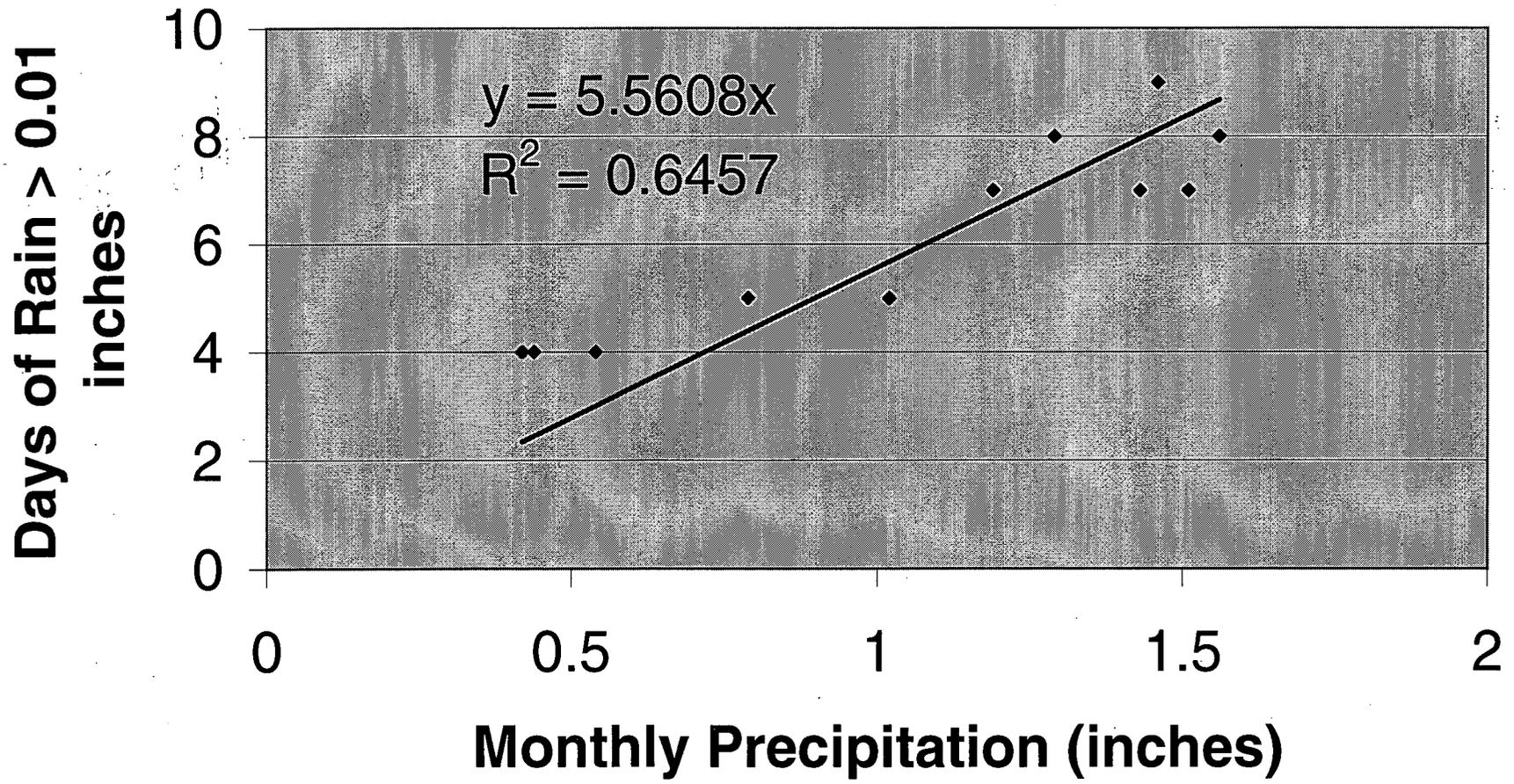
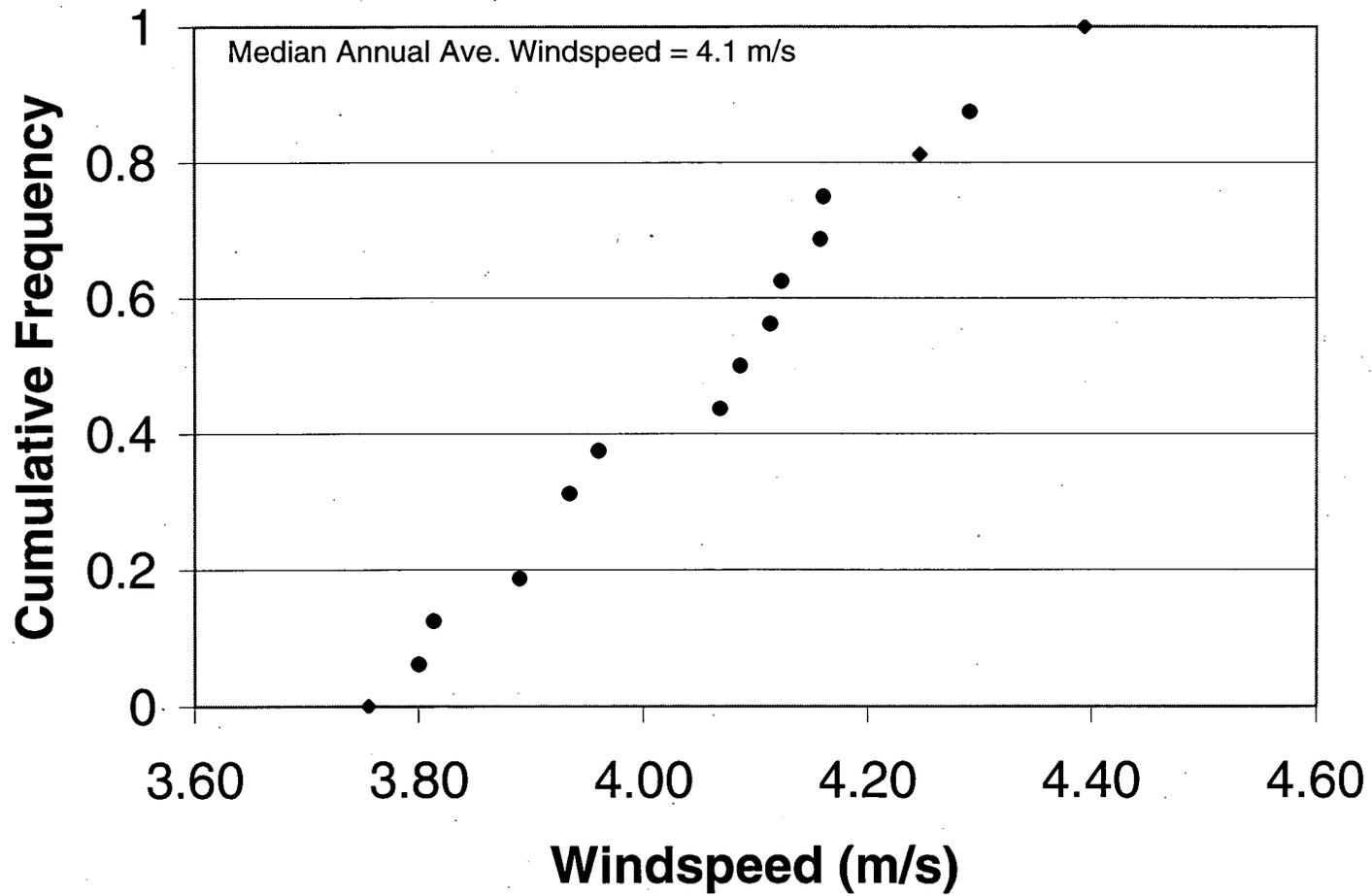


Correlation: Days of precip >0.01 vs monthly precipitation

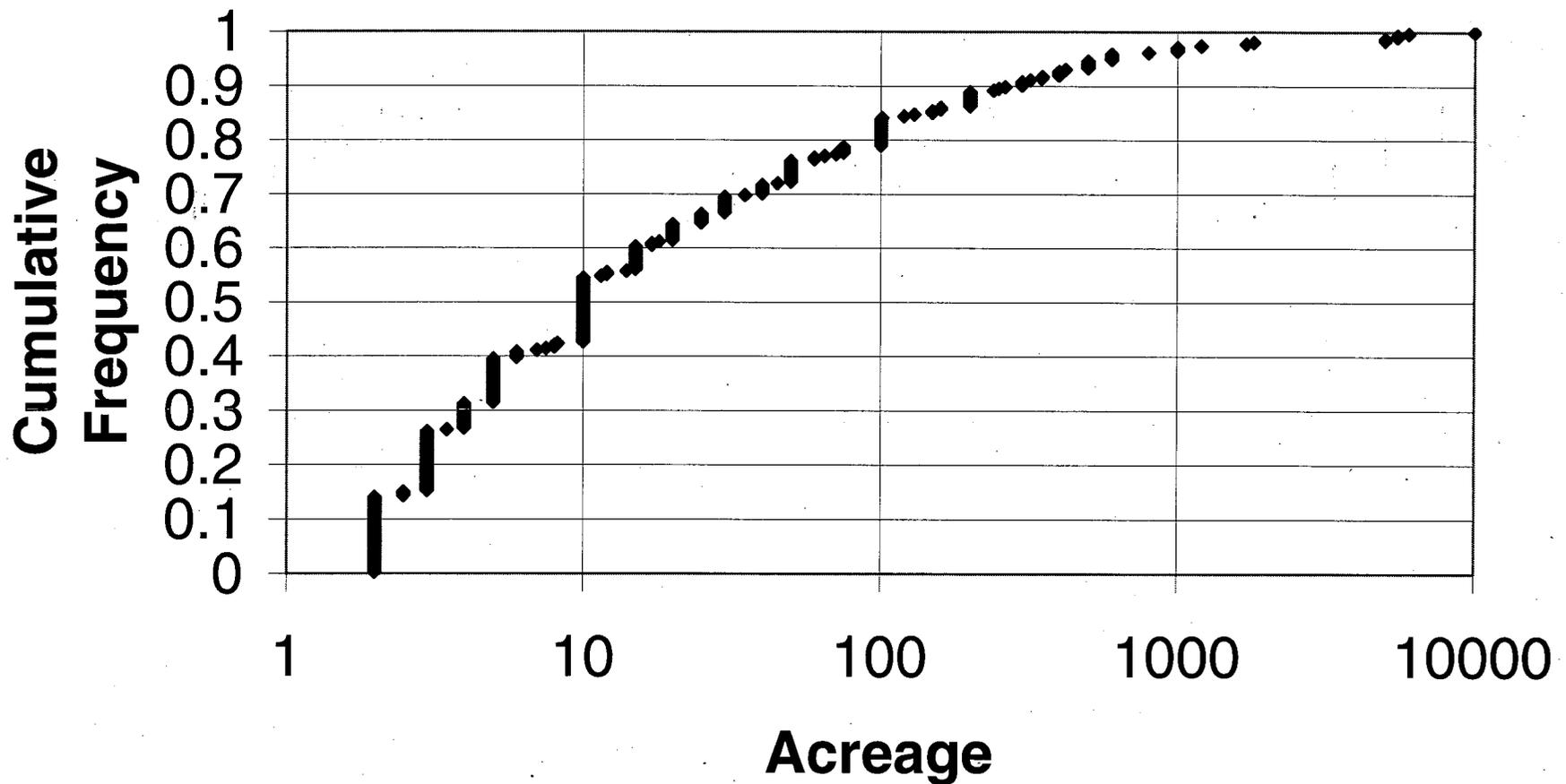


YB

Frequency Distribution: Annual Average Windspeed



Distribution of Grassland Acreage Burned (2 acres or greater)



Emission Calculations for horseback riding/pasturing and tilling.

Agricultural Tilling

Assume:

1 acre plot
4 passes/year

Results:

Dry: 19124 g/acre tilled
Wet: not calculated

Horsebacking Riding/Pasturing

Assume:

horseback riding same as two-wheeled vehicle on unpaved road
speed of 5 miles/hour average
2 wheeled vehicle
1/2 ton weight
50% silt content
PM10 particles
120 days of precipitation > 0.01in.

Results:

Dry: 135 g/mile
Wet: 91 g/mile

Reviewing

BACKGROUND RADIONUCLIDE CONCENTRATIONS

Americium-241	0.02 pCi/g
Plutonium-239/240	0.02 pCi/g
Uranium-234	2.6 pCi/g
Uranium-235	0.12 pCi/g
Uranium-238	1.5 pCi/g

Geochemical Characterization of Background Surface Soils: Background Soils Characterization Program (DOE, 1995)

Excerpt from:
Guidance for Optimizing

Ground Water Response
Actions at Department of
Energy Sites

U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Environmental Management
May 2002

Page 3 of subject text:

“In general, it is assumed that the highest beneficial use will be as a supply of potable water unless insufficient yield or impaired quality renders the water unsuitable as a drinking water source. Federal guidelines for ground water classification suggest a minimum threshold yield of 150 gallons per day². Many States have established their own minimum yield requirements for designation of an aquifer as a potable supply that differs from the federal guidelines, including some for which there is no minimum value. Therefore, State regulations must be reviewed on a site-specific basis to determine what criteria apply.”

² *Guidelines for Ground-Water Classification under the [1984] EPA Ground-Water Protection Strategy*, Final Draft, November 1986.