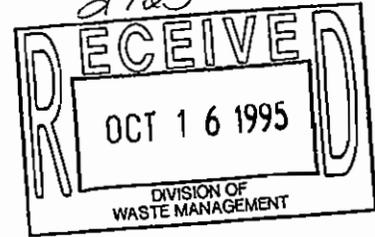




Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations
Paducah Site Office
P.O. Box 1410
Paducah, KY 42001

October 12, 1995



Mr. Tony Able
Remedial Project Manager
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Ms. Caroline Patrick Haight, Director
Division of Waste Management
Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
14 Reilly Road, Frankfort Office Park
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

**SUMMARY OF CHANGES AND ERRATA SHEET FOR BACKGROUND
CONCENTRATIONS AND HUMAN HEALTH RISK-BASED SCREENING CRITERIA FOR
METALS IN SOIL AT THE PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (PGDP)
(DOE/ORO/07-1417-D1)**

Dear Mr. Able and Ms. Haight:

Enclosed is the summary of changes to the document resulting from regulatory input in July 1995. Also enclosed are errata sheets for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Kentucky Division of Waste Management (KDWM) distribution of the documents. These corrections have already been made in the remainder of the D1 distribution list.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please call Carlos R. Alvarado at (502) 441-6804.

Sincerely,

Jimmie C. Hodges, Site Manager
Paducah Site Office

EF-22:Alvarado

Enclosure

cc: P. A. Gourieux, LMES/PGDP
J. C. Massey, LMES/PGDP
J. W. Morgan, LMES/PGDP
R. C. Sleeman, EW-91
J. Stickney, KDEP/Frankfort
T. Taylor, KDEP/Frankfort
D. J. Wilkes, JEG/PGDP
H. K. Young, LMES/PGDP

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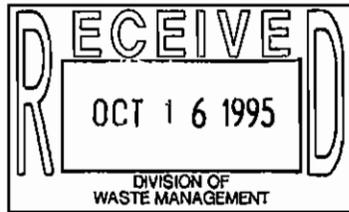
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This attachment contains errata for DOE/OR/07-1417&D1. These errata only apply to the six copies of the document distributed to C. P. Haight and T. M. Taylor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the five copies sent to T. Able of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. All other copies of the document were distributed after the errors were corrected. Please note, T. M. Taylor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was inadvertently sent an additional copy of DOE/OR/07-1417&D1. In total, T. M. Taylor received five copies instead of the four copies indicated on the enclosed distribution sheet. The additional copy may be returned, discarded, or kept at the discretion of T.M. Taylor. Please note, materials to update the additional copy sent to T. M. Taylor are included in his errata package if the additional copy is to be kept. If this copy is to be discarded, please discard the errata material for this copy of the document as well.

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DOE/OR/07-1417&D1

**Background Concentrations and Human
Health Risk-based Screening Criteria
for Metals in Soil
at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
Paducah, Kentucky**



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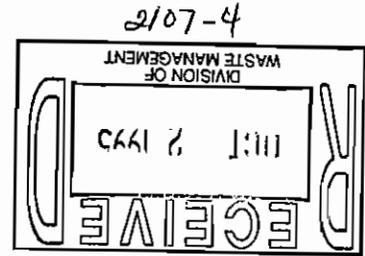
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8. C. T. Rightmire, Energy Systems
9. H. K. Young, Energy Systems



Department of Energy

Oak Ridge Operations
Paducah Site Office
P.O. Box 1410
Paducah, KY 42001

September 22, 1995



Mr. Tony Able
Remedial Project Manager
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30365

Ms. Caroline Patrick Haight, Director
Division of Waste Management
Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection
14 Reilly Road, Frankfort Office Park
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

TRANSMITTAL OF THE BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS AND HUMAN HEALTH RISK-BASED SCREENING CRITERIA FOR METALS IN SOIL AT THE PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT (PGDP)

Dear Mr. Able and Ms. Haight:

Enclosed is a copy of the subject report. This document provides background for metals in PGDP soils and will be used to help establish site cleanup levels, as well as screening characterization of all soils at PGDP. This document incorporates the Kentucky Division of Waste Management (KDWM) comments and concerns from a June 1995 document review and a July 25, 1995, comment resolution meeting in Frankfort.

The inorganic background concentrations were developed using existing data from previous field work at PGDP, primarily the CH₂M Hill Phase I and Phase II Site Investigations. However, these reports indicated that data was insufficient without further fieldwork to close data gaps for all radionuclide background concentrations of concern, and several inorganic elements of concern. A workplan is currently being developed, to be transmitted to you on September 30, 1995, to address radionuclides and the few specific inorganic elements of concern.

Contingent upon funding constraints imposed on the Paducah program, the current projected date of fieldwork to collect radionuclide background is now early Fiscal Year (FY) 1997. If you have any questions or require additional information, please call Carlos R. Alvarado at (502) 441-6804.

Sincerely,

Jimmie C. Hodges, Site Manager
Paducah Site Office

EF-22:Alvarado

Enclosure

Mr. Able and Ms. Haight

2

September 22, 1995

cc: C. R. Alvarado, EF-22
P. A. Gourieux, MMES/PGDP
A. Guevara, EM-423
C. A. Hudson, MMES/PGDP
D. F. Hutcheson, USEC/Paducah
B. J. Montgomery, MMES/PGDP
J. W. Morgan, MMES/PGDP
R. C. Sleeman, EW-91
D. J. Wilkes, JEG/Paducah

**Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening
Criteria for Metals in Soil
at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky**

**R. R. Bonczek^{1 2}
J. Davidson³
A. F. Diefendorf¹
F. G. Dolislager²
N. E. Korte³
C. J. Marshall¹
G. R. Miller¹
W. L. Richards¹**

Date Issued—September 1995

Prepared by
The Soils Technical Committee¹
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
Paducah, Kentucky
and
Health Sciences Research Division²
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Oak Ridge, Tennessee
and
Environmental Sciences Division³
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Grand Junction, Colorado and Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Prepared for
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Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management
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Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
Paducah, Kentucky 42002
managed by
MARTIN MARIETTA ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
for the
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
under contract DE-AC05-84OR21400

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PREFACE

This report presents background concentrations and human health risk-based screening criteria for selected inorganic analytes in soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP), Paducah, Kentucky. The work was performed under Work Breakdown Structure 1.4.12.7.1.02.04 entitled Corrective Measures for Offsite Contamination. Screening criteria are required for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Appendix IX and Contract Laboratory Program total analyte list inorganic analytes to ensure that remedial investigations and feasibility studies for identified areas of concern and solid waste management units at PGDP focus on those contaminants that may influence human health risk. In addition, appropriate screening criteria are needed to determine if areas currently not under investigation should be added to the list of those areas to be investigated at PGDP. These values are to be used when completing work plans and reports produced as part of the environmental restoration and waste management programs at PGDP.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Leslie Bloom and Beth Ladd for their invaluable support on this report. Their knowledge and skills were instrumental to the completion of this report.

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CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
FIGURES	xi
TABLES	xv
ACRONYMS	xvii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 REGULATORY ISSUES	1-1
1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT	1-1
2. DERIVATIONS OF BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS FOR METALS IN SOIL	2-1
2.1 BASIS OF METHOD	2-1
2.1.1 Delimitation of Populations	2-1
2.1.2 Use of Resampling to Derive Limits on Background	2-5
2.2 DESCRIPTION OF DATA SET USED TO DERIVE BACKGROUND	2-7
2.2.1 General Description	2-7
2.2.2 Description of Data by Analyte	2-8
2.3 DERIVATION OF BACKGROUND VALUES	2-12
2.3.1 General Description	2-13
2.3.2 Example #1: Derivation of background value for calcium in surface soil	2-14
2.3.3 Example #2: Derivation of background value for arsenic in surface soil	2-14
2.3.4 Example #3: Derivation of background value for antimony in surface soil	2-15
2.3.5 Example #4: Derivation of background value for beryllium in surface soil	2-16
2.4 EVALUATION OF BACKGROUND VALUES	2-17
2.4.1 Aluminum	2-17
2.4.2 Antimony	2-18
2.4.3 Arsenic	2-18
2.4.4 Barium	2-18
2.4.5 Beryllium	2-18
2.4.6 Cadmium	2-19
2.4.7 Calcium	2-19
2.4.8 Chromium	2-19
2.4.9 Cobalt	2-19
2.4.10 Copper	2-20
2.4.11 Cyanide	2-20
2.4.12 Iron	2-20
2.4.13 Lead	2-20
2.4.14 Magnesium	2-20
2.4.15 Manganese	2-20
2.4.16 Mercury	2-21
2.4.17 Nickel	2-21

2.4.18 Potassium	2-21
2.4.19 Selenium	2-21
2.4.20 Silver	2-21
2.4.21 Sodium	2-22
2.4.22 Sulfide	2-22
2.4.23 Thallium	2-22
2.4.24 Tin	2-23
2.4.25 Vanadium	2-23
2.4.26 Zinc	2-23
2.4.27 General Summary	2-23
3. RISK-BASED SCREENING CRITERIA FOR DIRECT CONTACT	
WITH METALS IN SOIL	3-1
3.1 RESIDENTIAL USE SCREENING VALUES	3-1
3.1.1 Calculation of Residential Use Hazard Risk-based Screening Criteria	3-2
3.1.2 Calculation of Residential Use Cancer Risk-based Screening Criteria	3-3
3.2 INDUSTRIAL USE SCREENING VALUES	3-5
3.3 SUPPORTING EQUATION	3-7
3.4 REFERENCES FOR EQUATIONS	3-7
4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	4-1
4.1 COMPARISON OF BACKGROUND VALUES AND RISK-BASED SCREENING CRITERIA	4-1
4.1.1 Aluminum	4-1
4.1.2 Antimony	4-1
4.1.3 Arsenic	4-1
4.1.4 Barium	4-2
4.1.5 Beryllium	4-2
4.1.6 Cadmium	4-2
4.1.7 Calcium	4-2
4.1.8 Chromium III and Chromium VI	4-2
4.1.9 Cobalt	4-2
4.1.10 Copper	4-3
4.1.11 Cyanide	4-3
4.1.12 Iron	4-3
4.1.13 Lead	4-3
4.1.14 Magnesium	4-3
4.1.15 Manganese	4-3
4.1.16 Mercury (Elemental) and Mercury (Inorganic)	4-3
4.1.18 Nickel	4-4
4.1.19 Potassium	4-4
4.1.20 Selenium	4-4
4.1.21 Silver	4-4
4.1.22 Sodium	4-4
4.1.23 Sulfide	4-4
4.1.24 Thallium	4-5
4.1.25 Tin	4-5
4.1.26 Vanadium	4-5
4.1.27 Zinc	4-5
4.2 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	4-5
4.2.1 Comparison of Background Values and Values Found in the Literature	4-5

4.2.2 Comparison of Background Values and Risk-Based Screening Criteria	4-6
4.2.3 Confirmatory Sampling	4-6
4.2.4 Comparison Against Results of Earlier Version of this Document	4-7
4.2.5 Application of Background Values and Risk-based Screening Criteria	4-8
5. REFERENCES	5-1
Appendix A	A-1
Appendix B	B-1
Appendix C	C-1

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FIGURES

FIGURES FOR CHAPTER 2	2-25
-----------------------------	------

- 2.1. Hypothetical Sampling Transect through a Spill Site
- 2.2. Probability Plot of Model Sampling Data from a Normal Population
- 2.3. Histogram of Model Data Simulating a Mixture of Two Normal Populations
- 2.4. Histogram for Aluminum; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.5. Histogram for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.6. Cumulative Probability Plot for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.7. Histogram for Antimony; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.8. Histogram for Antimony; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.9. Cumulative Probability Plot for Antimony; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.10. Histogram for Arsenic; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.11. Histogram for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.12. Cumulative Probability Plot for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.13. Histogram for Barium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.14. Histogram for Barium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.15. Cumulative Probability Plot for Barium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.16. Histogram for Beryllium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.17. Histogram for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.18. Cumulative Probability Plot for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.19. Histogram for Cadmium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.20. Histogram for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.21. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.22. Histogram for Calcium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.23. Histogram for Calcium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.24. Cumulative Probability Plot for Calcium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.25. Histogram for Chromium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.26. Histogram for Chromium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.27. Cumulative Probability Plot for Chromium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.28. Histogram for Cobalt; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.29. Histogram for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.30. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.31. Histogram for Copper; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.32. Histogram for Copper; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.33. Cumulative Probability Plot for Copper; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.34. Histogram for Cyanide; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.35. Histogram for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.36. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.37. Histogram for Iron; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.38. Histogram for Iron; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.39. Cumulative Probability Plot for Iron; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.40. Histogram for Lead; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.41. Histogram for Lead; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.42. Cumulative Probability Plot for Lead; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.43. Histogram for Magnesium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.44. Histogram for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification

- 2.45. Cumulative Probability Plot for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.46. Histogram for Manganese; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.47. Histogram for Manganese; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.48. Cumulative Probability Plot for Manganese; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.49. Histogram for Mercury; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.50. Histogram for Mercury; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.51. Cumulative Probability Plot for Mercury; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.52. Histogram for Nickel; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.53. Histogram for Nickel; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.54. Cumulative Probability Plot for Nickel; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.55. Histogram for Potassium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.56. Histogram for Potassium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.57. Cumulative Probability Plot for Potassium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.58. Histogram for Selenium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.59. Histogram for Selenium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.60. Cumulative Probability Plot for Selenium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.61. Histogram for Silver; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.62. Histogram for Silver; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.63. Cumulative Probability Plot for Silver; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.64. Histogram for Sodium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.65. Histogram for Sodium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.66. Cumulative Probability Plot for Sodium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.67. Histogram for Thallium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.68. Histogram for Thallium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.69. Cumulative Probability Plot for Thallium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.70. Histogram for Vanadium; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.71. Histogram for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.72. Cumulative Probability Plot for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.73. Histogram for Zinc; All Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.74. Histogram for Zinc; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.75. Cumulative Probability Plot for Zinc; Detected Observations; Surface Classification
- 2.76. Histogram for Aluminum; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.77. Histogram for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.78. Cumulative Probability Plot for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.79. Histogram for Antimony; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.80. Histogram for Antimony; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.81. Cumulative Probability Plot for Antimony; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.82. Histogram for Arsenic; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.83. Histogram for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.84. Cumulative Probability Plot for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.85. Histogram for Barium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.86. Histogram for Barium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.87. Cumulative Probability Plot for Barium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.88. Histogram for Beryllium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.89. Histogram for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.90. Cumulative Probability Plot for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.91. Histogram for Cadmium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.92. Histogram for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.93. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.94. Histogram for Calcium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.95. Histogram for Calcium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification

- 2.96. Cumulative Probability Plot for Calcium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.97. Histogram for Chromium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.98. Histogram for Chromium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.99. Cumulative Probability Plot for Chromium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.100. Histogram for Cobalt; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.101. Histogram for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.102. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.103. Histogram for Copper; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.104. Histogram for Copper; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.105. Cumulative Probability Plot for Copper; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.106. Histogram for Cyanide; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.107. Histogram for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.108. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.109. Histogram for Iron; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.110. Histogram for Iron; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.111. Cumulative Probability Plot for Iron; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.112. Histogram for Lead; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.113. Histogram for Lead; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.114. Cumulative Probability Plot for Lead; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.115. Histogram for Magnesium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.116. Histogram for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.117. Cumulative Probability Plot for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.118. Histogram for Manganese; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.119. Histogram for Manganese; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.120. Cumulative Probability Plot for Manganese; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.121. Histogram for Mercury; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.122. Histogram for Mercury; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.123. Cumulative Probability Plot for Mercury; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.124. Histogram for Nickel; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.125. Histogram for Nickel; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.126. Cumulative Probability Plot for Nickel; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.127. Histogram for Potassium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.128. Histogram for Potassium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.129. Cumulative Probability Plot for Potassium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.130. Histogram for Selenium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.131. Histogram for Selenium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.132. Cumulative Probability Plot for Selenium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.133. Histogram for Silver; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.134. Histogram for Silver; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.135. Cumulative Probability Plot for Silver; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.136. Histogram for Sodium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.137. Histogram for Sodium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.138. Cumulative Probability Plot for Sodium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.139. Histogram for Thallium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.140. Histogram for Thallium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.141. Cumulative Probability Plot for Thallium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.142. Histogram for Vanadium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.143. Histogram for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.144. Cumulative Probability Plot for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification

- 2.145. Histogram for Zinc; All Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.146. Histogram for Zinc; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification
- 2.147. Cumulative Probability Plot for Zinc; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification

FIGURES FOR CHAPTER 4 4-11

- 4.1. Comparison of surface soil background values and risk-based screening values for aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, calcium, chromium (III and VI), cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, and lead
- 4.2. Comparison of surface soil background values and risk-based screening values for magnesium, manganese, mercury (elemental and inorganic), nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, sulfide, thallium, vanadium, and zinc
- 4.3. Comparison of subsurface soil background values and risk-based screening values for aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium (III and VI), cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, and lead
- 4.4. Comparison of subsurface soil background values and risk-based screening values for magnesium, manganese, mercury (elemental and inorganic), nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, sulfide, thallium, tin, vanadium, and zinc

TABLES

E.1. Values for use in screening concentration of metals ^a in near surface soils (0 to 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky	ES-2
E.2. Values for use in screening concentration of metals ^a in subsurface soils (greater than 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky	ES-5

TABLES FOR CHAPTER 2 2-160

2.1. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; all observations ^a ; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)	
2.2. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; all observations ^a ; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)	
2.3. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; detected observations ^a ; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)	
2.4. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; detected observations ^a ; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)	
2.5. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes; all observations; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)	
2.6. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes; all observations; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)	
2.7. Maximum detected values in Site Investigation data set, maximum background values reported in Moore 1995, and maximum background values selected	
2.8. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; all observations ^a ; reduced data set ^b ; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)	
2.9. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; all observations ^a ; reduced data set ^b ; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)	
2.10. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; detected observations ^a ; reduced data set ^b ; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)	
2.11. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; detected observations ^a ; reduced data set ^b ; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)	
2.12. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes; all observations; reduced data set; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)	
2.13. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes; all observations; reduced data set; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)	
2.14. Comparison of upper limit for metal background concentrations (mg/kg) in near surface soils to published concentrations	
2.15. Comparison of upper limit for metal background concentrations (mg/kg) in subsurface soils to published concentrations	

TABLES FOR CHAPTER 3 3-9

3.1. Chemical-specific parameters used in calculation of screening values based on systemic toxicity	
3.2. Chemical-specific parameters used in calculation of screening values based on carcinogenesis	

- 3.3. Risk-based screening criteria for exposure to metals^a in soil under a residential use scenario
- 3.4. Risk-based screening criteria for exposure to metals^a in soil under the industrial use scenario

TABLES FOR CHAPTER 4 4-17

- 4.1. Values for use in screening concentration of metals^a in near surface soils (0 to 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
- 4.2. Values for use in screening concentration of metals^a in subsurface soils (greater than 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky

ACRONYMS

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
PGDP	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
PRGs	Preliminary Remediation Goals

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Screening criteria for Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Appendix IX and Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) total analyte list inorganic analytes are required to ensure that remedial investigations and feasibility studies for identified areas of concern and solid waste management units at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) focus on those contaminants that may drive human health risk at these units. In addition, appropriate screening criteria are needed to determine if areas currently not under investigation (i.e., “new” areas) should be added to the list of those areas to be investigated at the PGDP. This report derives both background and direct contact human health risk-based concentrations that can be used to screen for contamination in near surface (0 to 1 ft below ground surface) and subsurface (greater than 1 ft below ground surface) soil samples taken at the PGDP. In addition, screening levels for soil recently provided in the Commonwealth of Kentucky’s *Risk Assessment Guidance* (401 KAR 100:050) are presented for comparison.

Background values presented in this report were calculated from data collected during previous investigations at the PGDP and are the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval of the 95th percentile of the range of the probable background concentration for each inorganic analyte. Human health risk-based screening values presented in this report were calculated following guidance provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as modified by material provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky’s *Risk Assessment Guidance* (401 KAR 100:050). Tables ES-1 and ES-2 present the screening criteria for surface and subsurface soil, respectively. These tables are identical to those presented in Chapter 4 as Table 4.1 and 4.2, respectively.

Table E.1. Values for use in screening concentration of metals^a in near surface soils (0 to 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky

Inorganic Analyte^b	CASNUM^c	THRESH^d	IPRG^e	INTARGET^f	RPRG^g	RETARGET^h	SCREENINGⁱ
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1.3E+04	---	---	---	---	7.7E+04
Antimony (Metallic)	7440-36-0	8.4E-01	1.1E+00	HI	6.4E-02	HI	3.1E+01 ^j
Arsenic (Inorganic)	7440-38-2	1.2E+01	8.5E-01	ECR	9.2E-02	ECR	3.2E-01 ^k
Barium	7440-39-3	2.0E+02	6.6E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	5.3E+03 ^l
Beryllium	7440-41-7	1.8E+01	9.2E-03	ECR	1.0E-03	ECR	1.4E-01 ^m
Cadmium (Diet)	7440-43-9	2.6E+00	1.4E+00	HI	8.1E-02	HI	3.8E+01 ⁿ
Calcium	7440-70-2	2.0E+05	---	---	---	---	---
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	16065-83-1	1.6E+01	7.1E+02	HI	4.0E+01	HI	---
Chromium (VI)	18540-29-9	°	1.4E+01	HI	8.0E-01	HI	3.0E+01
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1.4E+01	---	---	---	---	---
Copper	7440-50-8	1.9E+01	---	---	---	---	2.8E+03 ^p
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	57-12-5	^q	4.3E+02	HI	2.5E+01	HI	1.3E+03 ^r
Iron	7439-89-6	2.8E+04	---	---	---	---	---
Lead and Compounds	7439-92-1	3.6E+01	---	---	---	---	2.0E+01 ^s
Magnesium	7439-95-4	7.7E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Manganese (Diet)	7439-96-5	1.5E+03	7.6E+02	HI	4.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02 ^t
Mercury (Elemental)	7439-97-6	2.0E-01	4.3E-03	HI	2.4E-04	HI	---
Mercury (Inorganic)	7439-97-6	2.0E-01	2.9E+00	HI	1.6E-01	HI	2.3E+01

Table E.1. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	7440-02-0	2.1E+01	6.5E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	1.5E+03
Potassium	7440-09-7	1.3E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Selenium	7782-49-2	8.0E-01	2.4E+02	HI	1.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02
Silver	7440-22-4	2.3E+00	1.1E+02	HI	6.7E+00	HI	3.8E+02 ^h
Sodium	7440-23-5	3.2E+02	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfide	---	°	---	---	---	---	---
Thallium	7440-28-0	4.4E-01	---	---	---	---	---
Tin	7440-31-5	°	8.0E+03	HI	4.6E+02	HI	4.6E+04 ^h
Vanadium (Metallic)	7440-62-2	3.8E+01	9.9E+00	HI	5.6E-01	HI	5.4E+02
Zinc (Metallic)	7440-66-6	6.5E+01	7.5E+03	HI	4.4E+02	HI	2.3E+04

Notes:

Cells with dashes (—) indicate that data are not available or not applicable. All values in mg/kg.

^a Includes analytes found on Target Analyte List, as defined by EPA in 1988 CLP Statement of Work, and RCRA Appendix IX list of constituents.

^b Analyte name.

^c Chemical Analytical Service Registry Number.

^d Value for use in screening to determine if analyte was detected at a naturally occurring concentration. Chapter 2 provides details on how these were derived. Values match those contained in Table 2.14, Column 2, except values are rounded to two significant digits.

^e Industrial use human health risk-based screening value (IPRG) calculated using either a Hazard Index (HI) of 0.1 or an Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk (ECR) of 1×10^{-6} as the target value. The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Section 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^f Indicator of target value used to calculate IPRG. HI indicates that IPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that IPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

^g Residential use human health risk-based screening value (RPRG) calculated using as either a HI of 0.1 or an ECR of 1×10^{-6} as the target value. The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Section 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^h Indicator of target value used to calculate RPRG. HI indicates that the RPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that RPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

Table E.1. (continued)

i	Soil screening value presented in Commonwealth of Kentucky's <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995b). This guidance states that these values are to be multiplied by 0.1 if the site being screened has more than 5 chemicals present. Also, this guidance states that these screening values are not applicable to sites at which more than one media may be contaminated.
j	Value is that for "Antimony and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
k	Value is that for "Arsenic (cancer endpoint)" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
l	Value is that for "Barium and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
m	Value is that for "Beryllium and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
n	Value is that for "Cadmium and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
o	Data concerning this analyte were not collected during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. Therefore, a background concentration could not be established.
p	Value is that for "Copper and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
q	Cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at PGDP; therefore, a background value was not derived.
r	Value is that for "Free cyanide" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
s	Value is that for "Lead" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> . This guidance states that the screening value for lead does not need to be multiplied by 0.1 even if more than 5 chemicals are present at the site being evaluated.
t	Value is that for "Manganese and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
u	Value is that for "Silver and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
v	Value is that for "Tin and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> . A Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number is not provided in the guidance for this chemical.

Table E.2. Values for use in screening concentration of metals^a in subsurface soils (greater than 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1.2E+04	---	---	---	---	7.7E+04
Antimony (Metallic)	7440-36-0	1.3E+01	1.1E+00	HI	6.4E-02	HI	3.1E+01 ^j
Arsenic (Inorganic)	7440-38-2	7.9E+00	8.5E-01	ECR	9.2E-02	HI	3.2E-01 ^k
Barium	7440-39-3	1.7E+02	6.6E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	5.3E+03 ^l
Beryllium	7440-41-7	1.3E+00	9.2E-03	ECR	1.0E-03	ECR	1.4E-01 ^m
Cadmium (Diet)	7440-43-9	2.2E+00	1.4E+00	HI	8.1E-02	HI	3.8E+01 ⁿ
Calcium	7440-70-2	6.1E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	16065-83-1	4.3E+01	7.1E+02	HI	4.0E+01	HI	---
Chromium (VI)	18540-29-9	°	1.4E+01	HI	8.0E-01	HI	3.0E+01
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1.3E+01	---	---	---	---	---
Copper	7440-50-8	2.5E+01	---	---	---	---	2.8E+03 ^p
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	57-12-5	°	4.3E+02	HI	2.5E+01	HI	1.3E+03 ^r
Iron	7439-89-6	2.8E+04	---	---	---	---	---
Lead and Compounds	7439-92-1	2.3E+01	---	---	---	---	2.0E+01 ^s
Magnesium	7439-95-4	2.1E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Manganese (Diet)	7439-96-5	8.2E+02	7.6E+02	HI	4.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02 ^t
Mercury (Elemental)	7439-97-6	1.3E-01	4.3E-03	HI	2.4E-04	HI	---
Mercury (Inorganic)	7439-97-6	1.3E-01	2.9E+00	HI	1.6E-01	HI	2.3E+01

Table E.2. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	7440-02-0	2.2E+01	6.5E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	1.5E+03
Potassium	7440-09-7	9.5E+02	---	---	---	---	---
Selenium	7782-49-2	7.0E-01	2.4E+02	HI	1.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02
Silver	7440-22-4	2.7E+00	1.1E+02	HI	6.7E+00	HI	3.8E+02 ^h
Sodium	7440-23-5	3.4E+02	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfide	---	°	---	---	---	---	---
Thallium	7440-28-0	3.8E-01	---	---	---	---	---
Tin	7440-31-5	°	8.0E+03	HI	4.6E+02	HI	4.6E+04 ^h
Vanadium (Metallic)	7440-62-2	3.7E+01	9.9E+00	HI	5.6E-01	HI	5.4E+02
Zinc (Metallic)	7440-66-6	6.0E+01	7.5E+03	HI	4.4E+02	HI	2.3E+04

Notes:

Cells with dashes (—) indicate data is not available or not applicable. All values in mg/kg.

^a Includes analytes found on Target Analyte List, as defined by EPA in 1988 CLP Statement of Work, and RCRA Appendix IX list of constituents.

^b Analyte name.

^c Chemical Analytical Service Registry Number.

^d Value for use in screening to determine if analyte was detected at a naturally occurring concentration. Chapter 2 provides details on how these were derived. Values match those contained in Table 2.15, Column 2, except values are rounded to two significant digits.

^e Industrial use human health risk-based screening value (IPRG) calculated using as the target value either a Hazard Index (HI) of 0.1 or an Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk (ECR) of 1×10^{-6} . The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Chapter 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^f Indicator of target value used to calculate IPRG. HI indicates that IPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that IPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

^g Residential use human health risk-based screening value (RPRG) calculated using as the target value either a HI of 0.1 or an ECR of 1×10^{-6} . The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Chapter 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^h Indicator of target value used to calculate RPRG. HI indicates that the RPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that RPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

Table E.2. (continued)

i	Value in Commonwealth of Kentucky <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995b). This guidance states that these values are to be multiplied by 0.1 if the site being screened has more than 5 chemicals present. Also, this guidance states that these screening values are not applicable at sites at which more than one media may be contaminated.
j	Value is that for "Antimony and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
k	Value is that for "Arsenic (cancer endpoint)" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
l	Value is that for "Barium and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
m	Value is that for "Beryllium and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
n	Value is that for "Cadmium and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
o	Data concerning this analyte were not collected during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. Therefore, a background concentration could not be established.
p	Value is that for "Copper and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
q	Cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at PGDP. Therefore, a background value was not derived.
r	Value is that for "Free cyanide" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
s	Value is that for "Lead" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> . This guidance states that the soil screening value for lead does not need to be multiplied by 0.1 even if more than 5 chemicals are present at the site being evaluated.
t	Value is that for "Manganese and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
u	Value is that for "Silver and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> .
v	Value is that for "Tin and compounds" in <i>Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A</i> . A Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number is not provided in the guidance for this chemical.

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1. INTRODUCTION

For the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP) to plan remedial investigations, complete final remedial investigation and feasibility study reports, and identify potential “new” release locations, both the background concentrations for all constituents that might be detected in environmental samples and the appropriate risk-based screening criteria must be established. However, as noted in regulatory agency comments on *Results of the Site Investigation, Phase II, at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant* (CH2M Hill 1991), the reference sampling performed during the site investigations was not adequate to establish background concentrations in soils at the PGDP using simple statistical calculations. Similarly, the agencies have stated that the methods used to establish risk-based screening criteria were not adequately supported in earlier documents.

This report provides soil background concentrations for inorganic analytes (i.e., metals) on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Appendix IX and Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) total analyte lists and documents the source or derivation of these values. This report also provides and documents the derivation of the risk-based screening criteria (preliminary remediation goals) for the aforementioned analytes. Finally, this report summarizes the results of these calculations and compares each analyte’s background concentration with its respective health-based screening criteria.

This report is a revision of a technical memorandum numbered KY/EM-77 (Energy Systems 1995). This revised report incorporates issues and comments provided by the regulatory agencies following their review of the earlier report. A response table for these comments is provided in Appendix C.

1.1 REGULATORY ISSUES

Guidance provided by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends the establishment of background concentrations early in the remedial investigation/feasibility study process to ensure that only site-related contaminants are considered when planning clean-up activities (EPA 1988, 1989a, 1989b, and 1992c). Similarly, the Commonwealth of Kentucky encourages that background be established so that these values can be used to guide clean-up decisions (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995a, 1995b, and 1995c). Therefore, background concentrations are needed when initiating or finalizing all clean-up activities at PGDP.

Similarly, guidance provided by EPA and the Commonwealth of Kentucky recommends the use of risk-based screening criteria early in the clean-up process (EPA 1991c and Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995c). Therefore, human health risk-based screening criteria are needed when initiating all cleanup activities at PGDP.

1.2 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

This report is presented in four chapters. Chapter 1 discusses the need for background and risk-based screening criteria, considers some regulatory issues, and states how the report is organized. Chapter 2 presents a general overview of the basis of the method used to establish background values, describes the data set and its evaluation, and discusses the results of the data evaluation, including a comparison of the calculated values to various values found in the literature. Chapter 3 describes the methods used to calculate the human health risk-based screening criteria and presents these

criteria. Chapter 4 presents tables combining the background values, the human health risk-based screening criteria, and the recently released Commonwealth of Kentucky soil screening levels; compares these values for each inorganic analyte within each soil depth classification; and provides some general conclusions regarding this analysis.

To simplify the use and review of this report, all figures and tables cited in each chapter are presented at the end of their respective chapter. Figures and tables were not incorporated into the text because of their number and size. In addition, three appendixes are presented that provide information which can be used to further evaluate the results presented in this report. Appendix A presents the output from the statistics program used to evaluate the data (SAS® 1990), and Appendix B provides unit data sheets for those solid waste management units appearing in data evaluation tables presented in Chapter 2. Finally, as noted previously, Appendix C presents the response table to comments received from the regulatory agencies following their informal review of the earlier version of this report (Energy Systems 1995).

2. DERIVATIONS OF BACKGROUND CONCENTRATIONS FOR METALS IN SOIL

With the completion of *Inorganic Soil and Groundwater Chemistry Near Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (Moore 1995), it became apparent that background or nonsite-related concentrations for some metals in soil could be established using existing environmental data. This chapter describes the basis of the method used to establish background values using existing data, including a list of other sites where this method was used; the data set from which background was derived; how this data set was evaluated; and the method used to calculate the background values. This chapter concludes with a comparison of the derived upper limits for background against values obtained from the literature and a discussion of these comparisons. Throughout this chapter, the term "background values" is used whenever referring to the derived upper limit of the background distribution.

2.1 BASIS OF METHOD

This section discusses the basis of the use of graphical data evaluation to delimit populations of data and the use of the resampling technique to select particular values from a population of observations. These overviews are presented separate from the actual data evaluation and background value calculations so that later data-specific discussions can be simplified.

It should be noted that the methods described in the following material have been used at other contaminated sites to establish background values and clean-up standards, have appeared in the peer reviewed literature (Fleishhauer and Korte 1989), and are recognized by the EPA. Sites where the methods have been or are being used to establish background values include DOE facilities at Hanford, WA; Lawrence Livermore, CA, Sandia, NM, and Portsmouth, OH. A site where these methods were used to set clean-up standards (approved by EPA Region VII) is the DOE facility in Kansas City [*North Lagoon Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Closure, U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) Kansas City Plant, D. E. Brown, AlliedSignal, Inc.*]. Finally, EPA recognition is shown by the inclusion of these methods in both its recently released *Soil Screening Guidance* (EPA 1994) and its GEO-EAS software for evaluating data.

2.1.1 Delimitation of Populations

When using data collected from areas not known to be uncontaminated with an analyte of interest, the primary issue becomes the delimitation of populations or the segregation of observations from samples taken in areas contaminated with the analyte from samples taken in areas not contaminated with the analyte. There are several methods which can be used to segregate the populations. Primarily, these methods range from performing a statistical analysis of the data (e.g., contingency analysis, factor analysis) to determine relationships among multiple parameters followed by an evaluation of the results to performing a graphical evaluation of the data followed by a statistical analysis. In this report, the second of these general procedures was followed. Only this procedure will be discussed at length in this report.

To understand the segregation of populations of geochemical data using graphical techniques, it is important to understand how contamination is distributed near most spill sites. Figure 2.1 illustrates this distribution. As indicated, at most spill sites or at sites where contaminants are from a point source (e.g., burial grounds, scrap piles), there is an area of high levels of contamination at the point source (i.e., "spill" in Fig. 2.1), an area of lower levels of contamination along migration pathways leading from the point source (i.e., "dispersion halo" in Fig. 2.1), and uncontaminated areas

around the dispersion halo (i.e., "uncontaminated soil" in Fig. 2.1). Because most sampling activities for point sources of contamination are interested in both the level or nature of contamination at the point source and the extent of this contamination, during the site investigation samples are collected at the point source, in the dispersion halo, and in areas of no contamination. The distribution of concentrations of contaminants along any transect through the point source from such a sampling activity will appear as indicated in the graph shown at the top of Fig. 2.1. As indicated, high concentrations of the chemicals in the spilled material are detected in samples collected near the point source, lower concentrations are detected in samples collected in the dispersion halo, and even lower concentrations are detected in samples collected in "uncontaminated soil." Interestingly, this profile matches that seen when samples are taken during mineral exploration. During mineral exploration, higher concentrations of the mineral of interest are seen in samples collected closer to naturally enriched areas and lower concentrations are seen in samples collected from areas away from the enriched areas. This fact was noted by Fleischhauer and Korte (1989) who proposed that it would be possible to use techniques used for mineral exploration to formulate clean-up standards for trace minerals.

In their work, Fleischhauer and Korte note that it is possible to plot data collected during remedial investigations and use these plots to segregate populations of contaminated samples from populations of uncontaminated samples utilizing the methods discussed by Tennant and White (1959), Lepeltier (1969), and Sinclair (1976). As noted by Fleischhauer and Korte, the plot showing the greatest utility early in the data evaluation is a cumulative probability plot in which the concentration of the analyte on the appropriate scale is plotted against the cumulative frequency on normal probability paper. An illustration of this type of graph is presented in Fig. 2.2.

In this probability plot, taken from Fleischhauer and Korte (1989), the distribution of three samples drawn from two populations are indicated. The first population, from which sample A was drawn, is a population derived by randomly selecting observations from a sample with a mean of 10 and a standard deviation of 3.

OK → The second population, from which sample B was drawn, is a population derived by randomly selecting observations from a sample with a mean 27 and a standard deviation of 8. In sample A, the values range from 2 to 17. In sample B, the values range from 10 to 49. Therefore, the samples drawn from the two populations overlap. In addition, as can be seen, the distribution of points plotted for both samples A and B fall on straight lines when plotted on normal probability paper. This is not surprising because the populations from which the samples were drawn were normally distributed by definition, and the primary purpose of plotting on normal probability paper is to test the assumption of normality (Dixon and Massey 1969). Of greater interest is the distribution of points obtained when samples A and B are combined into a composite A+B sample. When plotted, sample A+B encompasses the entire range of values in both samples A and B (range of 2 to 49), but the points no longer fall along a single line. In fact, if sample A+B was analyzed to determine if the sample followed a normal distribution (i.e., such as by using a numeric test for normality), it would be determined that this sample does deviate from a normal distribution. This deviation is indicated in the plot by the "hinge" or "deflection point" seen toward the middle of the plot of sample A+B. However, even with the "hinge," two possible straight lines are in this plot. These are a line drawn through the points down from the left hand corner toward the "hinge" (line 1) and a line drawn through the points up from the right hand corner toward the "hinge" (line 2).

If it is assumed that A represents a sample drawn from a population of observations representing natural or uncontaminated conditions and that B represents a sample drawn from a population of observations representing contaminated conditions, the utility of the cumulative probability plots in segregating populations is seen. Using this assumption, it is discovered that the "hinge" is the approximate location at which observations from sample A end and observations from sample B

begin. In fact, it is seen that line 1 is the line encompassing the range of observations from sample B and that line 2 is the line encompassing the observations from sample A. That is, the "hinge" represents a "threshold" value that can be used to segregate the population of observations that sample A represents from the population of observations that sample B represents (Tenant and White 1959).

In Fig. 2.2, the threshold value (i.e., the value at the "hinge") is approximately 15. Therefore, all observations below this value are assigned to the natural population of observations, and all observations above this point are assigned to the contaminated population of observations. That is, the range of natural background derived from the plot is from 2 to 15. However, because both samples A and B were derived, it is known that the range of sample A is really from 2 to 17 and the range for sample B is from 10 to 49. Therefore, some observations really drawn from the natural population (i.e., that from which sample A was drawn) are assigned to the contaminated population of observations, and some observations really drawn from the contaminated population (i.e., that from which sample B was drawn) are assigned to the natural population. This effect can be seen in Fig. 2.3 in which a histogram illustrating the combined sample A+B is presented. In this histogram, the large hatched areas represent observations drawn from the contaminated population (sample B), and the dotted areas represent observations drawn from the natural population (sample A). This histogram illustrates that the segregation populations using the cumulative probability plot was not "perfect" but did yield a nearly ideal result.

As noted by Fleischhauer and Korte (1990), the plot in Fig. 2.2 and the histogram shown in Fig. 2.3 represent ideal conditions. In these figures, only two populations are represented by the samples, the data are censored (i.e., no values are available for that detection limit), and the distributions for both populations from which the samples are drawn are normal. In most situations when "real" data are used, more than two populations are represented in the data set; censored data are common, especially for trace metals; and the underlying distributions only approximate a normal distribution. Each of these issues is discussed in the following material.

2.1.1.1 The effect of the presence of more than two populations

When more than two populations are represented in the data, multiple deflection points or "hinges" are seen in the data's cumulative probability plot. In this situation, it becomes difficult to select which deflection point should be selected as the threshold value (i.e., selected as the maximum background concentration). Normally, more than two populations are seen if multiple geological formations are sampled when compiling the data or if several distinct areas of contamination are represented in the data. In the first case, the deflection points tend to show only minor changes in direction (i.e., the lines drawn through the points tend to intersect at large angles); however, in the second case, the deflection points still tend to show major changes in direction (i.e., the lines drawn through the points meet at angles that are more acute.) While these are general guidelines, some plots with multiple populations represented are still very difficult to interpret. In cases where no clear threshold is seen because of multiple deflection points, additional lines of evidence such as additional plots (e.g., histograms) and the geographical distribution of sampling locations must be considered. How this information can be used is discussed in Sect. 2.1.1.4.

2.1.1.2 The effect of censored data

If the data being plotted are censored (as is the case for many trace inorganic analytes), then the cumulative probability plots tend to display deflection points that are an artifact of censoring and not of concentration distribution (Fleischhauer and Korte 1989). In fact, if a data set containing many censored points is plotted, the major deflection point seen in the plot is likely to be at the minimum reported value or at the detection limit used to censor the data. Generally, two approaches can be

used to overcome this obstacle. The first is to devise a distribution for the censored observations by assuming that the nondetected concentrations follow the distribution seen elsewhere in the data. The second is to ignore the censored data points when constructing the plots. Of these, the first is of less use when attempting to determine a threshold value to separate the background distribution from the contaminated distribution because the assumption of a distribution for the censored data will bias the plot. In the current report, the second approach was used because this approach does not bias the selection of the threshold value.

2.1.1.3 The effect of underlying distributions that are not normal

When using cumulative probability plots to segregate populations, an underlying distribution for the populations must be assumed so that an appropriate Y-axis can be chosen. Generally, if the wrong underlying distribution is selected, then deflection points that are not "real" will be created as an artifact of the method. Fortunately, experience has shown that the underlying distribution for the concentration of most inorganic analytes follows a log normal distribution (EPA 1989a, Ott 1995, Koch and Link 1971). However, although data can be transformed to approximate normality by using a natural log function, this transformation may still result in a distribution of the data that is too peaked (i.e., kurtosis) or have tails that are longer on one side of the distribution than the other (i.e., skewness). If either of these conditions exist, then the deflection points may be created as an artifact of the method. This type of problem cannot be rectified by directly working with the cumulative probability plot; instead, additional lines of evidence, such as histograms and the geographical distribution of sampling locations, must be used to determine which of the deflection points best represents the threshold value

2.1.1.4 Use of additional lines of evidence

As noted in Sects. 2.1.1.1 through 2.1.1.3, it is necessary to consider additional lines of evidence when selecting the threshold values that will be used to delimit populations. Two additional lines of evidence are mentioned previously; these are the use of additional plots such as histograms and the consideration of the geographical distribution of the sampling locations. A third line of evidence is best described as "professional judgment." Each of these lines of evidence is discussed in the following paragraphs.

Additional plots, such as histograms, can provide valuable information that can be used to select appropriate threshold values. Histograms can easily illustrate the skewness and kurtosis of the data's distribution and can even indicate multiple distributions if the background data distribution is sufficiently removed from the contaminated data distribution.

The consideration of the geographical distribution of sampling locations is very valuable when segregating data from populations that show marked overlap in their distributions. In this situation, examination of a list of the sampling locations of the observations closest to the selected threshold will reveal if the data contain a geographical bias. If most observations closest to the threshold are from one location, and it is known that this location does not differ geochemically from other locations due to natural processes, then the threshold should be reduced to ensure that these observations are not included in the calculation of the background value.

As indicated throughout this discussion, "professional judgment" must be used when interpreting the graphs and selecting threshold values to be used to represent the maximum background concentration. Clearly, the choice of the graphical threshold is arbitrary and will vary among analysts (Fleischhauer and Korte 1989). Similarly, how to use the additional information, such as additional plots and the geographical distribution of sampling location, is based on the analysts knowledge of the site and its history. Finally, it should be noted that only professional

judgment can be used to determine if an anomalous observation represents contamination or is the result of some natural process. There are several reasons, besides contamination, that can result in higher than expected results.

Most of the elements of concern in this report are known as trace elements because they typically occur in concentrations ranging from less than one to a few tens of mg/kg. However, these elements are not always uniformly distributed throughout the geologic media. When several samples are collected in the field, several kg of material are sent to the laboratory. At the laboratory, a subsample is taken, dried, homogenized, and subsampled again. Occasionally, the subsample collected for analysis will contain a rock or soil fragment that is heavily enriched in a particular element. If this rock or soil fragment is contained in the subsample that is analyzed, then that subsample may present a very high concentration of one or more trace elements, even though the full sample has an average concentration that is within a background range. This is called the nugget effect (Davis 1986) and should be expected in large data sets.

Another source of anomalous data that needs to be addressed by professional judgment is variability in analysis. False positives are especially common for metals and are expected in any program that produces a large quantity of data. Some causes of these false positives are general cleanliness (road and house dust can contain 100 to 1000 mg/kg of lead, cadmium, and zinc), inter-element spectral interferences and physical interferences because of dissolved salts (EPA 1990). Indeed as noted in the EPA publication, "effectiveness of matrix modifiers, selective volatilization, and background correction to eliminate non-specific absorbance varies with the type of instrument, wavelengths and sample matrix." The extent to which these factors are balanced depends on the skill of the analyst. Another factor that may impact the variability seen in the analysis is the spectrum of elements for which analyses were performed. To perform multi-element analyses cost-effectively, it is usually necessary for the analyst to use compromises in instrumental conditions. In other words, the calibration of the instrument may provide the best possible data set for the suite of elements under consideration, but for certain elements the calibration of the instrument may not be optimum. This "general calibration" will also result in some false positive (and negatives) in a large data set.

2.1.2 Use of Resampling to Derive Limits on Background

In this report, resampling is used to derive the limits on background. In particular, the method of resampling used was the "bootstrap" method. This statistical technique is neither new nor innovative. The bootstrap term was coined by Efron (1982, 1993), the idea of resampling statistics as a teaching tool was developed by Simon (1991), and a prediction that resampling techniques, such as the bootstrap, will become the method of choice for statistical inference as computing power increase was predicted by Romesburg (1985). This section describes the bootstrap resampling method and discusses how it was applied in this report.

2.1.2.1 Description of bootstrap resampling

This section provides a general discussion of resampling. A detailed discussion of how this technique was applied in this report is in Sect. 2.1.2.2.

Assume a random sample, S_0 , of size n is taken from a population, U , of size N . Assume N is essentially infinite. Suppose one wanted to estimate a population parameter of interest, P (for example, the 99th percentile), by a statistic, p , derived from the sample data. A classic method is to assume that the population follows a specific distribution (e.g., normal, log normal, etc.) and use the properties of the assumed distribution to make statistical inferences about P . However, it is well-known that environmental data often do not closely follow assumed theoretical distributions (Koch and Link 1971). Therefore, inferences made using the assumed distributions may be incorrect.

Furthermore, the level of error is not known. One way to overcome this problem is to use the sample data to create an empirical distribution of p from which inferences regarding P can be made. This is the idea behind computer-intensive resampling techniques such as the bootstrap method.

The bootstrap technique is straightforward. This technique randomly samples, with replacement, from the original sample, S_0 , B times. These B computer-generated samples, $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_B$, provide a basis for an empirical distribution of p . For example, the 99th percentiles of $S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_B$ can all be calculated. This set of 99th percentiles then provides an empirical (i.e., based on the original) sample distribution from which confidence intervals can be directly estimated without assuming a theoretical distribution.

A limitation of resampling techniques should be mentioned. No amount of resampling can provide valid statistical inference from a sample, S_0 , that does not genuinely represent the population of concern. However, this problem exists with all statistical techniques, including those that rely on assuming that the sample data belong to a theoretical distribution. Therefore, professional judgment must be used to determine if the sample adequately represents the population prior to applying any statistical technique.

2.1.2.2 Application of resampling in this report

In this report, resampling (bootstrap) was used to derive the upper limit of background concentration, or background value for all analytes. Generally, for each analyte, a threshold value, or maximum background concentration was selected to segregate the background observations from the contaminated observations. As noted in Sect. 2.1.1, this threshold was used by combining information from cumulative probability plots, histograms, geographical sampling distribution, and professional judgment. After the threshold was selected, all observations with concentrations greater than the threshold value were deleted from the data set, including any nondetected values. Nondetected (i.e., "U" qualified data) observations **greater than** the threshold were deleted from the data because it is not known what is the real concentration in these observations and because these data, if left in the analysis, would have positively biased the selection of the percentile used as the basis for the calculation of the background value. Therefore, by deleting nondetected observations greater than the threshold value, the calculated background value was less or "more conservative."

After segregating the population, the data were analyzed using a program written using SAS[®] analytical software (SAS 1990). This program performed the bootstrap resampling and determined the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval on the 95th percentile of the range of background concentrations.

It should be noted that the selection of the point chosen for the background value (i.e., the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval on the 95th percentile of the range of background concentrations) was based on a combination of professional judgment and a search of available guidance. The only guidance found was that provided in the *How Clean is Clean Policy* report (Ohio EPA 1990). This guidance states that the background value will be the 95% upper tolerance limit. This value is equivalent to what was selected for use in this report. A higher or lower value could just as easily be selected if the consensus among stakeholders is that this value is either too conservative or too liberal.

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF DATA SET USED TO DERIVE BACKGROUND

This section describes the data set used to derive background for the PGDP. This section begins with a general description of the data set and concludes with a detailed description of the data for each analyte.

2.2.1 General Description

Data used in this report were from the Phases I and II Site Investigations performed at the PGDP in 1989 through 1991. These data were used in this work because they represent the largest validated data set available at the PGDP and contain samples from locations both on or off the PGDP. In addition, these data come from a variety of depths. Sampling depths represented in the data set range from 0 to 0.5 ft below ground surface to more than 190 ft below ground surface. In addition, because these data were collected primarily to determine the extent and not the nature of contamination at the PGDP, most sampling locations represented in the data set are those in the "dispersion halo" or "uncontaminated soil" areas shown in Fig. 2.1. However, it should be noted that some observations in the data set do come from samples collected within identified waste units. For example, a whole series of samples was collected during the excavation of waste pits at the C-747-A Burial Ground (SWMU 7). These types of observations do come from samples collected in what is identified as the "spill site" in Fig. 2.1.

As indicated previously, important considerations in the selection of this data set were that it is large, contains observations from samples from a variety of locations and sampling depths, and is of known quality. A large data set was desirable because a large data set provides clearer cumulative probability plots from which threshold values can be selected. A data set with observations from a variety of locations and sampling depths was desirable because this gives greater certainty that the samples represent a variety of geologic formations and are less likely to be all from areas contaminated with the analytes being evaluated. (Please see Fig. 2.1). A data set of known quality was desired because this analysis relies heavily on professional judgment; the data quality documentation reduces the number of decisions that must be made regarding data quality. [A complete description of these data, including the methods used to collect samples and a comparison to quality parameters can be found in the Phase I and Phase II reports (CH2M Hill 1991 and 1992, respectively). Because the quality assurance sections in these reports is lengthy, it will not be repeated here.]

The data set did contain a number of "R" qualified observations. In preparing the data sets for the analysis, "R" qualified data were deleted. These data were deleted because EPA guidance states that "R" qualified data should not be used because of discrepancies between quality control data and prescribed criteria. [See CH2M Hill (1992), page 4A-3, for a discussion of "R" qualified data.] All other data, including nondetects (i.e., "U" qualified data), were used in the analysis.

In addition, before beginning the analysis, data were divided into two depth classifications. These were surface, which includes data from samples with a lower most sampling depth of 1 ft below surface, and subsurface, which includes data from samples with a lower most sampling depth greater than 1 ft below surface. These sampling intervals were selected because they are consistent with current risk assessment guidance. In this guidance, surface soil is defined as that collected up to 1 ft below surface and subsurface soil is defined as that soil collected below 1 ft below surface. It can be argued that this division was arbitrary and that a better way to segregate the data would have been by geological unit. Data were not segregated by geological unit for three reasons. First, geological units are not identified in the current data set, and any assignment to geological unit based on boring or drilling logs would have been arbitrary. Second, there are currently no plans to consider geological units when performing risk assessments at the PGDP. (The aforementioned depth

classifications will be used.) Third, geological units in relation to the inaccuracies in the background values can be handled easily as a risk management item during the feasibility study process.

2.2.2 Description of Data by Analyte

This section provides summary statistics for each analyte within depth classification. The material summarized in Tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4. Information in these tables was drawn from the statistical output contained in Appendix A.

2.2.2.1 Aluminum

A total of 737 observations were in the aluminum data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. All observations in both the surface and subsurface data sets were detects. The range of surface data was from 15,677 to 1,119 mg/kg; the range of subsurface data was from 43,044 to 159 mg/kg.

2.2.2.2 Antimony

A total of 581 observations were in the antimony data set. Of these, 48 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 533 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 48 observations in the surface classification, only 4 were detects. Of the 533 observations in the subsurface classification, only 35 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 12.9 to 0.33 mg/kg; the range of the detects was 1.60 to 0.39 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 45.2 to 0.33 mg/kg; the range of the detects was 45.2 to 0.90 mg/kg.

2.2.2.3 Arsenic

A total of 737 observations were in the arsenic data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 74 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 586 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 46.1 to 0.24 mg/kg; the range of the detects was 46.1 to 1.20 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 42.1 to 0.16 mg/kg; the range of the detects was also 42.1 to 0.16 mg/kg.

2.2.2.4 Barium

A total of 737 observations were in the barium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, all were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 198 to 14.0 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 659 to 1.99 mg/kg.

2.2.2.5 Beryllium

A total of 737 observations were in the beryllium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 70 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 589 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 24.0 to 0.17 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 25.0 to 0.005 mg/kg; the range of the detects was 25.0 to 0.01 mg/kg.

2.2.2.6 Cadmium

A total of 728 observations were in the cadmium data set. Of these, 71 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 657 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 71 observations in the surface classification, 41 were detects. Of the 657 observations in the subsurface classification, only 210 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 9.68 to 0.57 mg/kg; the range of the detects was 9.68 to 0.77 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 235 to 0.13 mg/kg; the range of the detects was 235 to 0.22 mg/kg.

2.2.2.7 Calcium

A total of 737 observations were in the calcium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 659 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 293,608 to 446 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 235,625 to 1.72 mg/kg.

2.2.2.8 Chromium

A total of 737 observations were in the chromium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 74 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 629 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 257 to 2.61 mg/kg; the range of the detected surface data was 257 to 2.69 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 503 to 0.48 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was 503 to 0.49 mg/kg.

2.2.2.9 Cobalt

A total of 737 observations were in the cobalt data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 578 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 30.0 to 1.20 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 68.7 to 0.58 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was 68.7 to 0.72 mg/kg.

2.2.2.10 Copper

A total of 737 observations were in the copper data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 609 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 230 to 2.51 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 18,770 to 0.64 mg/kg; the range of detected subsurface data was 18,770 to 0.92 mg/kg.

2.2.2.11 Cyanide

A total of 709 observations were in the cyanide data set. Of these, 67 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 642 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 67 observations in the surface classification, 1 was a detect. Of the 642 observations in the subsurface classification, 6 were detects. The range of all surface data and was from 0.86 to 0.32 mg/kg; the

lone detected value was 0.71 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 1.40 to 0.12 mg/kg; the range of detected subsurface data was from 1.11 to 0.32 mg/kg.

2.2.2.12 Iron

A total of 737 observations were in the iron data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. All observations in both the surface and subsurface classifications were detects. The range of surface data was from 54,176 to 3,498 mg/kg. The range of subsurface data was from 97,734 to 545 mg/kg.

2.2.2.13 Lead

A total of 737 observations were in the lead data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 655 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 324 to 3.10 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 1,164 mg/kg to 0.48; the range of detected subsurface data was from 1,164 to 0.66 mg/kg.

2.2.2.14 Magnesium

A total of 737 observations were in the magnesium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 659 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 8,267 to 257 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 12,582 to 16.7 mg/kg.

2.2.2.15 Manganese

A total of 737 observations were in the manganese data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 659 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 2,697 to 25.0 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 8,103 to 1.70 mg/kg.

2.2.2.16 Mercury

A total of 730 observations were in the mercury data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 655 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 12 were detects. Of the 655 observations in the subsurface classification, only 44 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 7.69 to 0.02 mg/kg; the range of detected surface data was from 7.69 to 0.10 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 11.9 to 0.001 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was from 11.9 to 0.01 mg/kg.

2.2.2.17 Nickel

A total of 737 observations were in the nickel data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 72 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 563 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from

84.8 to 5.21 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 12,332 to 0.84 mg/kg; the range of detected subsurface data was from 12,332 to 0.92 mg/kg.

2.2.2.18 Potassium

A total of 737 observations were in the potassium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 60 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 471 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 2,080 to 110 mg/kg; the range of the detected surface data was from 2,080 to 129 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 25,084 to 35.9 mg/kg.

2.2.2.19 Selenium

A total of 716 observations were in the selenium data set. Of these, 73 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 643 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 73 observations in the surface classification, 23 were detects. Of the 643 observations in the subsurface classification, 82 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 25.0 to 0.11 mg/kg; the range of detected surface data was from 25.0 to 0.16 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 3.82 to 0.09 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was from 0.87 to 0.09 mg/kg.

2.2.2.20 Silver

A total of 737 observations were in the silver data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 35 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 110 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 42.1 to 0.49 mg/kg; the range of the detected surface data was from 42.1 to 1.20 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 14.0 to 0.28 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was from 14.0 to 0.32 mg/kg.

2.2.2.21 Sodium

A total of 737 observations were in the sodium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 56 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 508 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 620 to 25 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 8,185 to 3.10 mg/kg.

2.2.2.22 Thallium

A total of 729 observations were in the thallium data set. Of these, 74 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 655 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 74 observations in the surface classification, 13 were detects. Of the 655 observations in the subsurface classification, 32 were detects. The range of all surface data was from 9.97 to 0.22 mg/kg; the range of the detected surface data was from 1.40 to 0.25 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 11.0 to 0.16 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was 0.41 to 0.17 mg/kg.

2.2.2.23 Vanadium

A total of 737 observations were in the vanadium data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75

observations in the surface classification, all were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 652 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 70.1 to 2.29 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data was from 68.7 to 0.71 mg/kg; the range of the detected subsurface data was 68.7 to 1.00 mg/kg.

2.2.2.24 Zinc

A total of 737 observations were in the zinc data set. Of these, 75 observations were placed in the surface classification, and 662 were placed in the subsurface classification. Of the 75 observations in the surface classification, 74 were detects. Of the 662 observations in the subsurface classification, 661 were detects. The range of all surface data and detected surface data was from 392 to 15 mg/kg. The range of all subsurface data and detected subsurface data was from 1,130 to 0.83 mg/kg.

2.3 DERIVATION OF BACKGROUND VALUES

This section discusses the segregation of the data sets. This discussion begins with a general overview of the process followed and continues with four examples. In addition, this section presents the maximum background values selected for each inorganic analyte within depth classification and the summary statistics for each background population. This section is supported by several tables and figures and two appendices. Figures 2.4 through 2.147 present the cumulative probability plots and histograms used to graphically examine the data and select maximum background values. Tables 2.5 and 2.6 present the five samples with the highest reported concentrations for the inorganic analytes in the unreduced or unsegregated data sets in surface and subsurface soil, respectively. These tables are used to determine if the original data set shows a geographical bias in sampling location.

Table 2.7 presents the selected maximum values in each of the original data sets, the maximum background values selected in Moore (1995), and the maximum background values selected in the current report. Tables 2.8 and 2.9 show the summary statistics for all observations and for detected observations, respectively, that have concentrations that are less than selected maximum background values in surface soil. Tables 2.10 and 2.11 show the summary statistics for all observations and for detected observations, respectively, that have concentrations that fall below the selected maximum background values in subsurface soil. Tables 2.12 and 2.13 present the five samples with the highest reported values for the inorganic analytes in the reduced or background data sets in surface and subsurface classifications, respectively. As with Tables 2.5 and 2.6, Tables 2.10 through 2.13 are used to examine the background data sets for geographical bias in sampling location.

Appendix A presents the statics output used to generate the summary statistics and evaluate the data. Much of the material in this appendix is summarized on Tables 2.5 through 2.13. In Appendix A, the material on pages 10 through 69 is for the complete data sets, and the material on pages 70 through 123 is for the reduced or background data sets. Information explaining this output is presented at the beginning of Appendix A. Finally, Appendix B presents unit data sheets for solid waste management units appearing in the tables used to examine the data sets for geographical bias (i.e., Tables 2.5, 2.6, and 2.10 through 2.13).

When reading the following discussion, the reader must remember that the method used to segregate data sets and determine background concentrations was not based solely on statistics or solely on geochemistry. In segregating populations and deriving background concentrations, these disciplines supported each other. As Koch and Link (1980) note: "geologic processes must be invoked and theory is needed to untangle mixed distributions."

2.3.1 General Description

For each inorganic analyte within depth classification, the following enumerated process was used. Please see the examples in the following section for specific details.

1. Examine the cumulative probability plot to identify potential deflection points.
2. Examine the histograms showing all observations and detected observations and verify that the deflection points are not due to censored data and to confirm that specific deflection points are matched by the frequency of observations at specific concentrations.
3. Examine the summary showing those samples with the highest concentrations in the complete data set. If geographical bias is detected and only one population is indicated by the plots and histograms, reexamine the cumulative probability plot and select a lower deflection point as the maximum background concentrations.
4. Select a maximum background value and compare this maximum background value to published ranges. If the maximum background value falls within published ranges (see Tables 2.14 and 2.15) and is consistent with the geochemistry at the PGDP or falls outside published ranges but is consistent with the geochemistry at the PGDP, then construct tentative background data sets. If the maximum background value falls outside the published range, and this value is not consistent with the geochemistry at the PGDP, then reevaluate the cumulative probability plots and select another deflection point.
5. Compile and evaluate the summary showing those samples with the highest concentration in the reduced or background data set. If these samples are not free of geographical bias, then reevaluate the cumulative probability plot and select another deflection point.
6. Construct the background data set by deleting all observations with concentrations greater than the selected maximum background value.
7. Using the background data set and resampling, derive the 95% upper confidence limit on the 95th percentile.

Please note, for some data sets, the cumulative probability plots indicated a single population but a geographical bias was found in the sampling locations. That is, all the samples with higher concentrations were from one or two locations. This was interpreted as indicating that there was such significant overlap in the contaminated and background populations that the individual populations could not be delimited on the plots. In this situation, the geographical location data were examined in more detail, and a concentration was chosen that represented a point at which the geographical bias was reduced or eliminated. Normally, this meant finding the point in the data set where one or more sample locations in Tables 2.12 or 2.13 was at an off-site location.

One general observation made early on in the evaluation of the geographical distribution of the subsurface data needs to be noted. Early on, it was determined that most of the high concentration observations for aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, nickel, potassium, sodium, and zinc in subsurface soil were from test pit samples collected at C-747-A Burial Ground (SWMU 7). This result was interpreted to mean that samples from these locations could not be part of any background data set and represented contamination. Therefore, observations from these locations were deleted from all subsurface data sets.

2.3.2 Example #1: Derivation of background value for calcium in surface soil

The derivation of the calcium background value in surface soil is presented as an example of a well-behaved data set. The derivation of the background value for many of the major ions (i.e. aluminum, iron, magnesium) followed this variation of the evaluation process.

Graphical depictions of the surface calcium data set are in Figs. 2.22, 2.23, and 2.24. Univariate statistics for the complete calcium surface data set are presented on page 16 of Appendix A. The five observations in the calcium data set with the greatest concentrations are shown in Table 2.5. The selected maximum background for calcium is in Table 2.7. Univariate statistics for the background or reduced data set are on page 76 of Appendix A. A summary of the material on page 76 is in Tables 2.8 (all observations) and 2.10 (detected observations). Finally, the list of the five highest observations in the reduced data set is in Table 2.12.

Generally, the cumulative probability plot for calcium (Fig. 2.6²⁴) indicates a single population. The plot does show a noticeable deflection point near natural log 9; however, this is not a reasonable maximum background value. Selection of this value would mean that the maximum background concentration for calcium would be approximately 8130 mg/kg. While this is in the common range for calcium reported by Lindsay (1979) (7000 to 500,000 mg/kg), it is not consistent with the calcium concentrations expected in the loess soils at the PGDP. Therefore, a single population is assumed.

The histograms for calcium (Figs. 2.22, all observations, and 2.23, detected observations) show a pattern similar to that seen in the cumulative probability plot. There is a dip at midpoint natural log 10 and a small "stack" at midpoint natural log 11.

Examination of the five highest calcium concentrations in the data set (Table 2.5) shows that the samples locations are somewhat scattered. Two of the samples were from one location, but these are duplicates. Therefore, there does not seem to be a geographical bias to the samples near the upper end of the distribution.

The aforementioned factors suggest that the maximum background value for calcium in surface soil is 293,000 mg/kg. This value matches the value selected in Moore (1995) as shown in Table 2.7.

Once segregated at the maximum background value, the background data set is found to contain 75 total observations and 74 detected observations. The summary statistics for all observations in the background data set are in Table 2.8; the summary statistics for the detected values in the background data set are in Table 2.10. Finally, the five greatest concentrations in the reduced data set are presented in Table 2.12. (Note, these match the locations in Table 2.5.)

Using 293,000 mg/kg as the maximum background, the median of the data set is found to be 4188 mg/kg. The 95% upper confidence limit is 200,000 mg/kg (Table 2.14).

2.3.2 Example #2: Derivation of background value for arsenic in surface soil

The derivation of the arsenic background value in surface soil is presented as an example of a well-behaved data set that is bimodal. The derivation of many of the other trace elements followed this variation of the evaluation process.

Graphical depictions of the surface arsenic data set are in Figs. 2.10, 2.11, and 2.12. Univariate statistics for the complete arsenic surface data set are presented on page 12 of Appendix A. The five observations in the arsenic data set with the greatest concentrations are shown in Table 2.5. The selected maximum background for arsenic is in Table 2.7. Univariate statistics for the background

or reduced data set are on page 72 of Appendix A. A summary of the material on page 72 is in Tables 2.8 (all observations) and 2.10 (detected observations). Finally, the list of the five highest observations in the reduced data set is in Table 2.12.

Generally, the cumulative probability plot for arsenic (Fig. 2.12) indicates two populations. The plot shows an obvious deflection point near natural log 2.5. This may be a logical maximum background value because this value (12.2 mg/kg) is well within the published ranges. Lindsay (1979) reports that the common range of arsenic in soils is from 1 to 50 mg/kg. Kabata-Pendias and Pendias (1984) report a range of 2 to 22 mg/kg.

Similarly, the histograms for arsenic (Figs. 2.10, all observations, and 2.11, detected observations) show a “dip” at midpoint natural log 3.25 and a “stack” at midpoint natural log 3.75. The “dip” and “stack” are consistent with a bimodal distribution.

Examination of the five highest arsenic concentrations in the complete data set (Table 2.5) show that the sample locations are geographically biased. Three of the top five samples came from SWMU 97, and the other two came from SWMUs 2 & 3. This is also consistent with the observation that there are two populations in the data set. (Note, a description of all SWMUs mentioned in this discussion are in Appendix B.)

The aforementioned factors suggest that the maximum background value for arsenic in surface soil is 12.0 mg/kg as indicated in Table 2.7. This value is less than the value selected in Moore (1995) (20 mg/kg).

Once segregated at the maximum background value, the background data set is found to contain 69 total observations. Of these, 68 are detected observations. The summary statistics for all observations in the reduced data set are in Table 2.8; the summary statistics for the detected values in the reduced data set are in Table 2.10. Finally, the five greatest concentrations in the reduced data set are presented in Table 2.12. (Note, the geographical distribution in the reduced data set is much better. In fact, two of the five sampling locations with the highest concentrations are offsite.)

Using 12 mg/kg as the maximum background, the median of the data set is found to be 5.37 mg/kg. The 95% upper confidence limit is 12 mg/kg (Table 2.14).

2.3.3 Example #3: Derivation of background value for antimony in surface soil

The derivation of the antimony background value in surface soil is presented as an example of the evaluation of a data set that has few detected values. The derivation of background values for other data sets with few detected values followed this variation of the evaluation process.

Graphical depictions of the surface antimony data set are in Figs. 2.7, 2.8, and 2.9. Univariate statistics for the complete antimony surface data set are presented on page 11 of Appendix A. The five observations in the antimony data set with the greatest concentrations are shown in Table 2.5. The selected maximum background for antimony is in Table 2.7. Univariate statistics for the background or reduced data set are on page 71 of Appendix A. A summary of the material on page 71 is in Tables 2.8 (all observations) and 2.10 (detected observations). Finally, the list of the five highest observations in the reduced data set is in Table 2.12.

Generally, little can be said about the cumulative probability plot for antimony (Figure 2.9). Because there are only four observations with detected values, the plot is very sparse. Similarly, the histogram showing all data provides little information because the majority of the observations are nondetects and are “stacked” at midpoint natural log -1.0 (Fig. 2.8). However, Fig. 2.7 does indicate

that many of the nondetects have values that exceed the maximum detected value, and Fig. 2.8 does show that the detected value at natural log 0.6 may not be consistent with the rest of the data.

Examination of the five highest antimony concentrations in the data set (Table 2.5) show that the samples with the highest concentrations were all collected at SWMU 81. Therefore, there is a geographical bias to the data set. (Please note, these observations are all nondetects; therefore, this conclusion is tentative.)

The aforementioned factors suggest that the maximum background value for antimony in surface soil is very small and may be below the detection limit. In any case, the value cannot exceed the maximum detected concentration (1.8 mg/kg) under evaluation rules established earlier. However, because this value is widely spaced from the next highest detect (0.84 mg/kg), and because antimony concentrations in soil are expected to be low at the PGDP, the antimony concentration selected as maximum background is 0.84 mg/kg. This value is markedly less than the value selected in Moore (1995) (45 mg/kg) as shown in Table 2.7.

Once segregated at the maximum background value, the background data set is found to contain 27 total observations. The reduction in number of observations resulted from the deletion from the data set all nondetects with concentrations greater than the maximum selected background. The summary statistics for all observations in the reduced data set are in Table 2.8; the summary statistics for the detected values (N=3) in the reduced data set are in Table 2.10. Finally, the five greatest concentrations in the reduced data set are presented in Table 2.12. Note that the geographical distribution of sampling locations at the selected background is widely scattered.

Using 0.84 mg/kg as the maximum background value, the median of the data set is found to be 0.35 mg/kg. The 95% upper confidence limit is 0.84 mg/kg (Table 2.14).

2.3.4 Example #4: Derivation of background value for beryllium in surface soil

The derivation of the beryllium background value in surface soil is presented as an example of an evaluation that relied on the geographical distribution of samples to select a maximum background value.

Graphical depictions of the surface beryllium data set are in Figs. 2.16, 2.17, and 2.18. Univariate statistics for the complete beryllium surface data set are presented on page 14 of Appendix A. The five observations in the beryllium data set with the greatest concentrations are shown in Table 2.5. The selected maximum background for beryllium is in Table 2.7. Univariate statistics for the background or reduced data set are on page 74 of Appendix A. A summary of the material on page 74 is in Tables 2.8 (all observations) and 2.10 (detected observations). Finally, the list of the five highest observations in the reduced data set is in Table 2.12.

Generally, the cumulative probability plot for beryllium (Fig. 2.18) indicates two populations. The plot shows a major deflection point near natural log 0; however, this may not be a reasonable maximum background value. Selection of this value would mean that the maximum background concentration for beryllium is approximately 1 mg/kg. This is not a reasonable maximum background value for beryllium because this value is very near the lower end of the published ranges and selection of this value would dismiss a group of samples from widely scattered geographical locations. (Wide-spread contamination with beryllium is not expected at the PGDP). Lindsay (1979) reports that the common range of beryllium in soils is from 0.1 to 40 mg/kg. Kabata-Pendias and Pendias (1984) reports a range of 1 to 3. Note, the upper end of the distribution with the greater concentrations is also not a reasonable background value (24.0 mg/kg). The histograms for

beryllium (Figs. 2.16, all observation, and 2.17, detected observations) confirm the presence of the two well-defined populations seen in the cumulative probability plot.

Examination of the five highest beryllium concentrations in the data set (Table 2.5) show that the sample locations are geographically biased with two of the five highest concentrations from samples taken at SWMU 7 and another two from SWMU 97. Therefore, the data from the upper population is biased by sampling location to some extent.

The aforementioned factors suggest that the maximum background value for beryllium in surface soil cannot be selected using the graphical method alone. A “good” deflection point is not obvious. As noted previously, in this case the geographical distribution data was examined in more detail, and a maximum background value was selected at the point in the data set where the geographical bias becomes minimal. The point selected for beryllium is the concentration in sample UP001 (18 mg/kg). This sample was collected offsite near Hwy 258 during the Phase II Site Investigation. The selected maximum background value is slightly less than the value selected in Moore (1995) (25 mg/kg) as shown in Table 2.7.

Once segregated at the maximum background value, the background data set was found to contain 71 total observations and 66 detected observations. The summary statistics for all observations in the reduced data set are in Table 2.8; the summary statistics for the detected values in the reduced data set are in Table 2.10. Finally, the five greatest concentrations in the reduced data set are presented in Table 2.12. Note, in Table 2.12, the geographical distribution is improved with two of the five samples coming from off-site locations. (However, the other three observations come from SWMU 7 which makes the selected maximum background value suspect.)

Using 18 mg/kg as the maximum background value, the median of the data set is found to be 0.88 mg/kg. The 95% upper confidence limit is 18 mg/kg (Table 2.14).

2.4 EVALUATION OF BACKGROUND VALUES

The results of the analysis are presented in Tables 2.14 and 2.15 for near surface and subsurface soil, respectively. In reviewing the information in the table, it should be recognized that the 95% upper bound of the 95th percentile data from the PGDP should typically be at the high end of the published ranges and exceed average values. However, the value for the PGDP should typically fall within the range of values reported for soils. Discussions about the results for each element follow. Within the discussions, the terms *enriched* and *depleted* will be used frequently. These terms are borrowed from economic geology and refer to concentrations of an element in the soil (relative to crustal or general soil concentrations) that are either higher (i.e., enriched) or lower (i.e., depleted) due to a variety of natural geochemical processes and geological phenomena. Potential enrichment by man-made events (*anthropogenic enrichment*) is also discussed. A general summary of the results appears at the end of this section.

2.4.1 Aluminum

The background values for aluminum are 13,300 and 12,000 for surface and subsurface soil, respectively. These values are near the low end of the published ranges and much less than the average for soils reported by Lindsay (1979) (71,000 mg/kg) and the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (82,300). The result for surface soil is consistent with the types of soil found at the PGDP. At the PGDP, surface soils are primarily composed of loess (i.e., wind deposited, predominantly silt-sized particles). Mineralogically, loess soils consist primarily of silica minerals partially cemented together with calcium and are low in aluminum-containing clay minerals.

Therefore, the low aluminum concentration results for soils are not unexpected. The result for subsurface soil is more difficult to explain and may be an anomalous result.

2.4.2 Antimony

The background values for antimony are 0.84 and 13.4 mg/kg for surface and subsurface soil, respectively. The value for surface soil is well within the published ranges and near the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (0.2 mg/kg). In addition, this result is consistent with the concentration for antimony provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (< 1 mg/kg) after their review of the previous version of this document (Energy Systems 1995). (In the comment set, the Commonwealth of Kentucky states that the concentration provided was that seen from background sampling at other sites across the state and within the Jackson Purchase Region. This comment set is reproduced in Appendix C.) However, the value for subsurface soil falls well outside of the published ranges, greatly exceeds the crustal average, and is 13 times higher than the concentration provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky. This result is unexpected because antimony is relatively rare in the environment and is typically found in association with arsenic, lead, silver, copper, and other chalcophile elements (i.e., elements commonly found in sulfide minerals), which are not particularly enriched in the PGDP environment.

One possible explanation for the high background concentration is deposition from automobile exhaust (Huang et al. 1994); however, this explanation is not consistent with the relatively low background concentrations of other automobile exhaust-derived elements such as zinc or with the low background value seen in surface soil. Another explanation for the high background concentration may be an analytical error. Analysis of antimony is difficult because the most sensitive spectral line used to measure antimony is in the ultraviolet region of the electromagnetic spectrum where loss of light, spectral interferences, and nonspecific absorption can cause false positives. The presence of false positives could cause the background value to be inflated. However, this explanation is also not consistent with the lower value derived for surface soils. Because the subsurface concentration is inconsistent with that expected, the recently released *Project Plan for Background Soils Project for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (DOE 1995) proposes confirming this value with additional sampling.

2.4.3 Arsenic

The background values for arsenic are 12 and 7.9 mg/kg in the surface and subsurface soil, respectively. These values are well within the published ranges for arsenic and only slightly exceed the soils average provided by Lindsay (1979) (5 mg/kg). These values are in excess of the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (1.8 mg/kg). However, these values are consistent with the concentration provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their comments on the previous version of this report (< 8 mg/kg). Therefore, the results for arsenic appear to be appropriate.

2.4.4 Barium

The background values for barium are 195 and 172 mg/kg, respectively. These values are near the low end of the published ranges and are less than the soils average provided by Lindsay (1979) (430 mg/kg) and the crustal average provided by Taylor (1964) (425 mg/kg). Therefore, the results for barium appear to be appropriate.

2.4.5 Beryllium

The background values for beryllium are 18 and 1.3 mg/kg, respectively. The value for subsurface soil is well within the published ranges and less than the soils average provided by

Lindsay (1979) (6 mg/kg). This value is also less than the crustal average provided by Taylor (1964) (2.8 mg/kg) and the value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their comments on the previous version of this document (< 5 mg/kg). However, the beryllium value for surface soils exceeds that typical for most soils. This result indicates that there is a local enrichment of this element in surface soil. However, it should be noted that the background value of 18 mg/kg, as compared to the common range of 0.1 to 40 mg/kg (Lindsay 1979) is still reasonable. Because the surface value may be anomalous, the recently released *Project Plan for Background Soils Project for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (DOE 1995) proposes confirming this value with additional sampling.

2.4.6 Cadmium

The background values for cadmium are 2.6 and 2.2 mg/kg, respectively. These values exceed the published ranges, the soils average in Lindsay (1979) (0.06 mg/kg), and the crustal average provided by Taylor (1964) (0.2 mg/kg). However, these values are less than upper limit background values reported in two references suggested by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their comments on the earlier version of this report. These values are 2.9 mg/kg (Logan and Miller 1983) and 11.7 mg/kg (Wells et al. 1993). The reason for the possible local enrichment of cadmium is unknown, but as with antimony, this element is subject to a number of common analytical interferences. Therefore, analytical error may explain the high cadmium background value. It should be noted that human activity is not a likely cause of the local enrichment. This is because other elements (i.e., lead, nickel, zinc) that behave similarly to cadmium after release to the environment do not show higher than expected background concentrations. These elements would also be expected to be enriched in surface soils if human activity were the explanation for the high cadmium background.

2.4.7 Calcium

The calcium background values for surface and subsurface soil are 200,000 and 6130 mg/kg, respectively. The value for surface soil is quite high but within the published ranges for soils. This value does exceed the soils average in Lindsay (1979) (13,700 mg/kg) and the crustal average reported by Taylor (41,500 mg/kg); however, the result for surface soil is consistent with the presence of loess soils at the PGDP. As indicated earlier, loess tends to have a high calcium content. Therefore, the very high calcium background value in surface soil is reasonable. The value for subsurface soil is very low compared to the surface soil value. This value is less than the published ranges and less than all other values. This may be an anomalous result.

2.4.8 Chromium

The chromium background values for surface and subsurface soil are 16 and 42.5 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within the published ranges and less than the soils average (100 mg/kg) and crustal average (100 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. These values are also consistent with values provided in three references mentioned in the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their comments on the previous draft of this document. These values are 23 mg/kg (Logan and Miller 1983), 35 mg/kg (Wells et al. 1993), and 140 mg/kg (Karathanasis and Seta 1993). Therefore, the chromium background concentrations are reasonable.

2.4.9 Cobalt

The cobalt background values for surface and subsurface soil are 14 and 13.3 mg/kg, respectively. These results are well within the published ranges and similar to the soils average (8 mg/kg) and crustal average (25 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. These values are also similar to the value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their

comments on the earlier version of this report (< 10 mg/kg). It should be noted that cobalt is one of the easiest of the heavy elements to analyze. This fact and the fact that the results show that cobalt is not particularly enriched at the PGDP indicate that the higher than expected antimony and cadmium results reported previously may be incorrect.

2.4.10 Copper

The copper background values for surface and subsurface soils are 19 and 24.5 mg/kg, respectively. These results are well within the published ranges and similar to the soils average (30 mg/kg) and crustal average (55 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. These values are also less than upper limit value reported by Logan and Miller (1983) and value reported by Karathanasis and Seta (1993) (37 and 34 mg/kg, respectively). The copper results are also reasonable with respect to the abundance of other easily analyzed elements such as cobalt. Therefore, the background values for copper are reasonable.

2.4.11 Cyanide (CN⁻)

Cyanide is not normally considered to be naturally occurring. Therefore, any cyanide detected in soil samples should be considered to be due to contamination or due to analytical error. A background value for cyanide was not established.

2.4.12 Iron

The iron background values for surface and subsurface soils are 27,600 and 28,100, respectively. These values are less than the soils average (38,000 mg/kg) and crustal average (56,300) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. Iron is one of the most abundant elements in the lithosphere. Therefore, the background results for iron appear to be reasonable.

2.4.13 Lead

The lead background values for surface and subsurface soil are 36 and 22.5 mg/kg, respectively. The lead results are consistent with published ranges but are greater than the soils average (10 mg/kg) and crustal average (12.5 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. These values are also consistent with upper limit values found in Logan and Miller (1983) and Wells et al. (39 and 64 mg/kg, respectively) and the value reported by Karathanasis and Seta (1993) (76 mg/kg). Indeed, because human activities have added much lead to the environment, the results for lead at the PGDP are lower than that which would be detected in many urban soils and road and house dusts.

2.4.14 Magnesium

The magnesium background values for surface and subsurface soils are 7740 and 2140 mg/kg, respectively. These values are near the high end and near the middle range of published values. These values are consistent with the soils average (5,000 mg/kg) and crustal average (23,300) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. In addition, these values are consistent with the background values for calcium reported earlier. Calcium behaves similarly to magnesium in the environment.

2.4.15 Manganese

The manganese background values for surface and subsurface soil are 1450 and 821 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within the published ranges. These values are also consistent with the soils average reported by Lindsay (1979) (600 mg/kg), the crustal average reported by Taylor

(1964) (950 mg/kg), and the mean plus one standard deviation value reported by Karathanasis and Seta (1993) (1,330 mg/kg). The result for near surface soil is greater than that for subsurface soil, but this is expected because manganese forms insoluble precipitates in oxidizing environments.

2.4.16 Mercury

The mercury background values for surface and subsurface soils are 0.20 and 0.13 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within the published ranges. However these values exceed the soils average (0.03 mg/kg) and crustal average (0.08 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979) and Taylor (1964), respectively. These values are similar to the value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their comments on a previous version of this report (< 0.2 mg/kg). The results for mercury appear reasonable. However, because the earlier draft of this report derived a much higher background value for mercury in surface soil, mercury is on the analyte list in *Project Plan for Background Soils Project for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (DOE 1995). The results in this version of the report indicate that confirmation sampling may not be required.

2.4.17 Nickel

The nickel background values for surface and subsurface soils are 21 and 22 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within published ranges. In addition, these values are less than the soils average (40 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979), the crustal average (75 mg/kg) reported by Taylor (1964), the upper limits (38 and 30 mg/kg) reported by Logan and Miller (1983) and Wells et al. (1993), respectively, the value (40 mg/kg) reported by Karathanasis and Seta (1993), and the value (< 25 mg/kg) provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in comments on a previous version of this report. Therefore, the results for nickel are reasonable.

2.4.18 Potassium

The potassium background values for surface and subsurface soil are 1250 and 945 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within published ranges. However, they are less than the soils average reported by Lindsay (1979) (8,300 mg/kg) and the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (20,900 mg/kg). These results are less than expected because potassium is an abundant element in the lithosphere. The low potassium background concentration may be due to the high solubility of many potassium salts and minerals. Therefore, the background values for potassium appear to be reasonable.

2.4.19 Selenium

The selenium background values for surface and subsurface soils are 0.80 and 0.70 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within published ranges. The background values do exceed the soils average reported by Lindsay (1979) (0.3 mg/kg) and the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (0.05 mg/kg). However, because selenium is another element that is difficult to analyze, the higher than expected background concentrations may be due to false positive results in the data set. Common causes for false positives are nonspecific absorbance and other interferences. In any case, the background values for selenium are reasonable.

2.4.20 Silver

The silver background values for surface and subsurface soils are 2.3 and 2.7 mg/kg, respectively. These values are within the published range. However, these values do exceed the soils average reported by Lindsay (1979) (0.05 mg/kg) and the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964)

(0.07 mg/kg). This result should not be due to analytical problems because silver is one of the easiest elements to quantify analytically. Therefore, either there is a local enrichment of silver in soils at the PGDP or the analytical data, as a whole, are biased high.

2.4.21 Sodium

The sodium background values for surface and subsurface soils are 317 and 343 mg/kg, respectively. These values are below the published range, an order of magnitude less than the soils average reported by Lindsay (1979) (6300 mg/kg) and nearly two orders of magnitude less than the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (23,600 mg/kg). Sodium is one of the most abundant elements in the lithosphere. However, these results are consistent with the results for potassium which behaves similarly to sodium. The low sodium results may be a consequence of the high solubility of many sodium salts and minerals. The results for sodium background appear to be reasonable.

2.4.22 Sulfide

The data set used to determine the background concentrations did not contain any results of sulfide analyses. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate a background for sulfides. However, it is questionable if a background for sulfide in soil is necessary as indicated by the following discussion.

Sulfur compounds are found in numerous industrial formulations, and, when released to a highly reducing environment, the sulfur in these compounds can form sulfide salts with common soil elements such as iron. However, unless very high concentrations of sulfide salts are present in soil exposed to oxygen, it is not likely that the sulfide salts would pose a risk to human health or the environment. Under conditions of high sulfide salt concentrations and oxygenation, it is possible that an acid drainage from soil could result. These latter conditions are not of concern at the PGDP because these conditions are likely only at industrial facilities which refine ores (i.e., coal and hardrock mines).

Please note that the published concentrations presented in Tables 2.14 and 2.15 are for total sulfur in soil and not for sulfides in soil. Total sulfur concentrations are presented because the listed references did not contain any information concerning regional sulfide concentrations. In addition, it is likely that total sulfur values will be of more use in the future if sulfur analyses for soil are performed at the PGDP. This is because total sulfur analyses are likely to be used as a surrogate for sulfide analyses if sulfur releases to soil are deemed to be of concern. Sulfide analyses on soils are difficult and very expensive.

2.4.23 Thallium

The thallium background values for surface and subsurface soil are 0.44 and 0.38 mg/kg, respectively. This value is consistent with the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (0.45 mg/kg); however, this value does exceed the value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in comments on the earlier version of this report (< 0.10 mg/kg). Therefore, the background values for thallium may be anomalous. However, given the lack of information concerning natural thallium concentrations in soil, it is difficult to be certain if the thallium background concentrations are greater than expected due to analytical problems or the consequence of a local enrichment. It should be noted that thallium releases to soil from processes at the PGDP are not likely. The primary industrial uses of thallium are as a component of some electrical switches and as a neutron absorber in the production of nuclear weapons components. Neither of these activities have occurred at the PGDP. In addition, it should be noted that the literature indicates that

thallium is a very rare element. For example, in a report summarizing the ambient levels of dissolved metals in surface and groundwater in the United States, thallium was detected in only seven of 301,000 water samples (Eckel and Jacob 1988). Given the uncertainties in the thallium concentration, it was determined that the background thallium concentrations should be confirmed. This element is included in the analyte list contained in the recently released *Project Plan for Background Soils Project for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (DOE 1995).

2.4.24 Tin

The data set used to determine the background concentrations for soil did not contain any results of tin analyses. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate a background for tin in soil. However, it is questionable if a background for tin in soil is necessary as indicated by the following discussion.

The primary industrial use of tin is as a component in plating, and once incorporated into plating material, the tin metal is essentially insoluble. However, if tin chemicals are used (e.g., stannous chloride), they are highly reactive and, once in the environment, will form SnO_2 , which is highly insoluble. Because process information indicates that the PGDP did not use tin or tin chemicals, releases of tin are not expected. Furthermore, it should be noted that analyses for tin in soil are not required as part of EPA's Contract Laboratory Program total analyte list. Therefore, a requirement for analyses for tin in soil as part of remedial investigations at the PGDP is not expected.

2.4.25 Vanadium

The vanadium background values for surface and subsurface soils are 38 and 37 mg/kg, respectively. These values are near the low end of the published ranges and less than the soils average (100 mg/kg) reported by Lindsay (1979) and the crustal average (135 mg/kg) reported by Taylor (1964). However, these background concentrations exceed the value (< 10 mg/kg) provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in comments on an earlier draft of this report. The background values for vanadium appear reasonable.

2.4.26 Zinc

The zinc background values for surface and subsurface soils are 65 and 60 mg/kg, respectively. These results are consistent with published ranges and are similar to the soils average reported by Lindsay (1979) (50 mg/kg) and the crustal average reported by Taylor (1964) (70 mg/kg). These results are markedly less than the upper limit reported by Logan and Miller (1983) (138 mg/kg) and the mean plus one standard deviation value reported by Karathanasis and Seta (1993) (90 mg/kg). These results are consistent with depth indicating that surface soils for this study are not significantly affected by wind-blown transport of heavy metals.

2.4.27 General Summary

This section summarizes the results by depth classification and reiterates which background values should be confirmed with additional sampling. This section concludes with a general geochemical interpretation of the results.

In the surface soil depth classification, the background results for aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, potassium, sodium, vanadium, and zinc are reasonable. However, the background results for cadmium, silver, thallium are above their expected results, and the background value for beryllium is greatly in excess of its expected value. Based on these results, beryllium background concentration should be

confirmed with additional sampling. However, confirmatory sampling for cadmium, silver, and thallium can be considered.

In the subsurface depth classification, the background results for aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, selenium, sodium, vanadium, and zinc are reasonable. However, the background results for cadmium, silver, and thallium are above their expected result, and the background value for antimony is greatly in excess of its expected value. Based on these results, the antimony background concentration should be confirmed with additional sampling. However, confirmatory sampling for cadmium, silver, and thallium can be considered.

Generally, this summary indicates that the data sets used to calculate the surface and subsurface background values for most elements were appropriate and that appropriate background screening values have been derived. This conclusion is based on the fact that the easily analyzed elements that are commonly introduced by human activities, including long-range atmospheric transport (i.e., cobalt, copper, lead, nickel, and zinc) display background values that are reasonable. Similarly, the results for the more abundant elements not normally affected by human activity (i.e., aluminum, calcium, iron, magnesium, potassium, and sodium) are reasonable and consistent with the natural environment and particularly the loess soils found at the PGDP. However, a few elements do show somewhat anomalous concentrations. Results for antimony (subsurface) and beryllium (surface) are clearly unusually high and should be confirmed. Results for cadmium, silver, and thallium in both the surface and subsurface are elevated and may need to be confirmed. (Please see Chapter 4 for more on confirmatory sampling.)

It should be noted that the suggestion for confirmatory sampling should not be used to conclude that any inorganic analytes have been widely released to the environment at the PGDP. To the contrary, the suggestion for additional sampling is to confirm that the higher than expected background for these inorganic analytes is due to natural local enrichment. Because information regarding the abundance of these trace elements in soils is limited, the background results for these inorganic analytes may be correct. A high natural abundance of these trace elements at the PGDP is a justifiable explanation for the background concentrations that were observed.

FIGURES FOR CHAPTER 2

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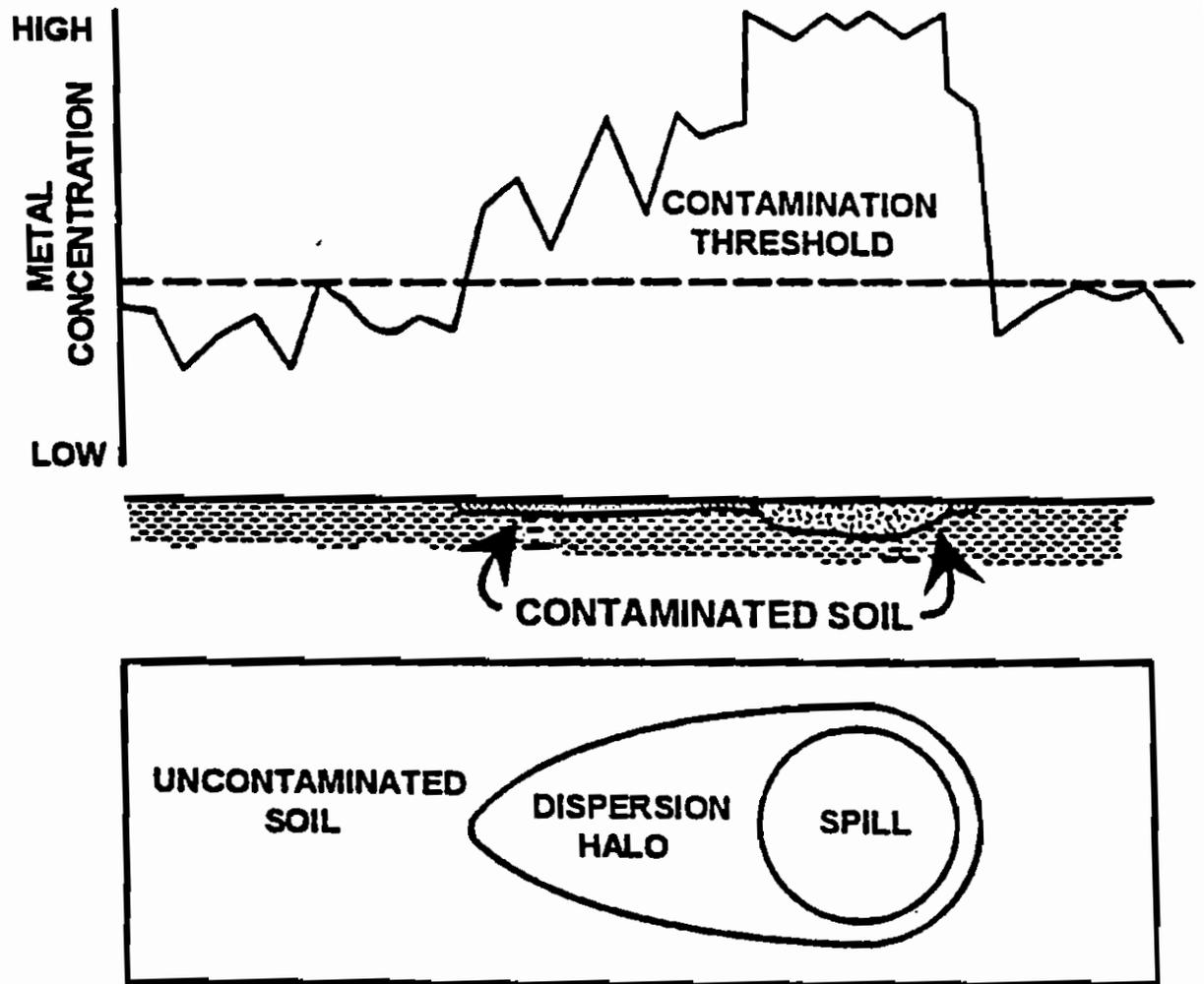


Figure 2.1. Hypothetical Sampling Transect through a Spill Site
 (after Rose et al. 1979. p. 35).

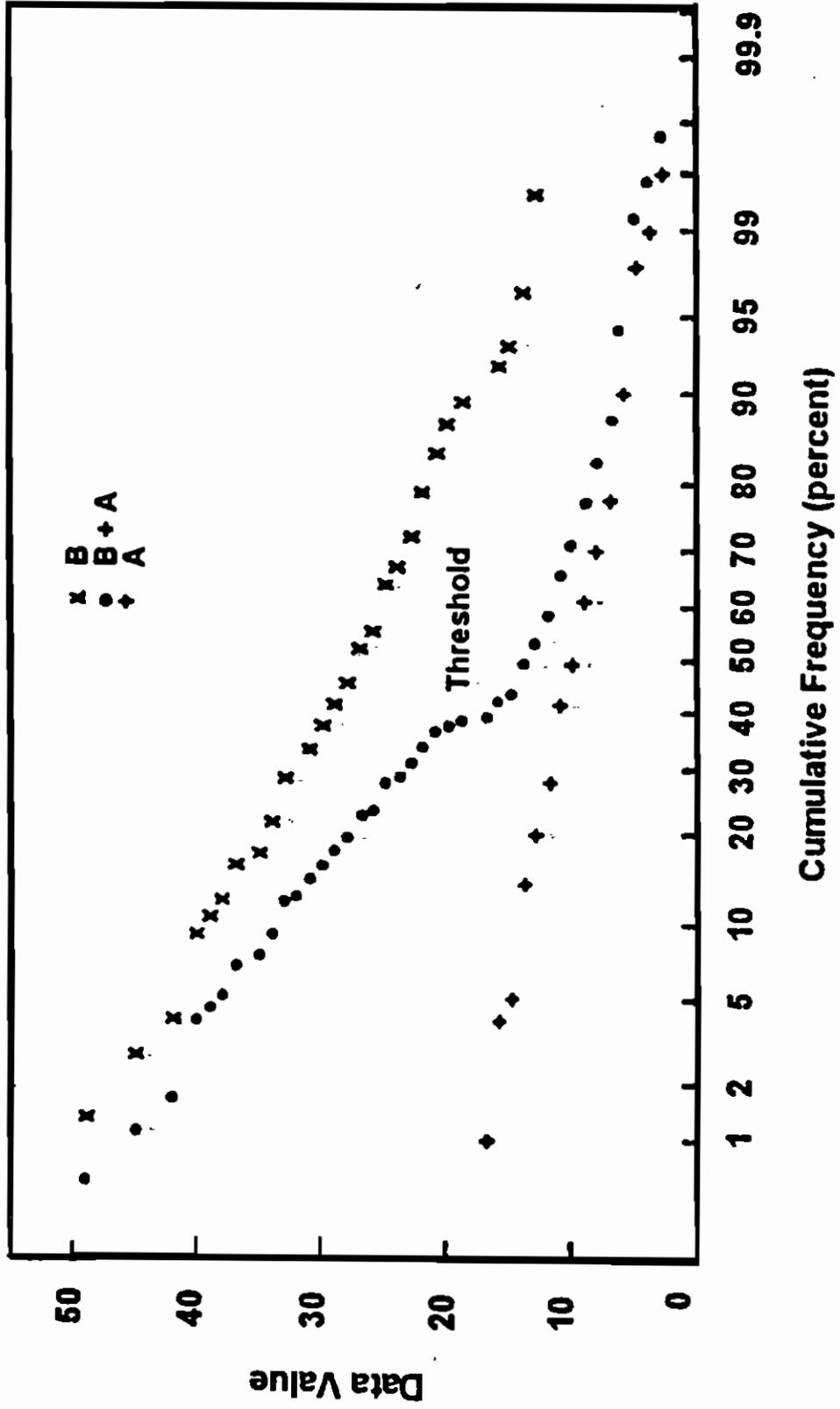


Figure 2.2. Probability Plot of Model Sampling Data from a Normal Population. (Fleischhauer and Korte 1989).

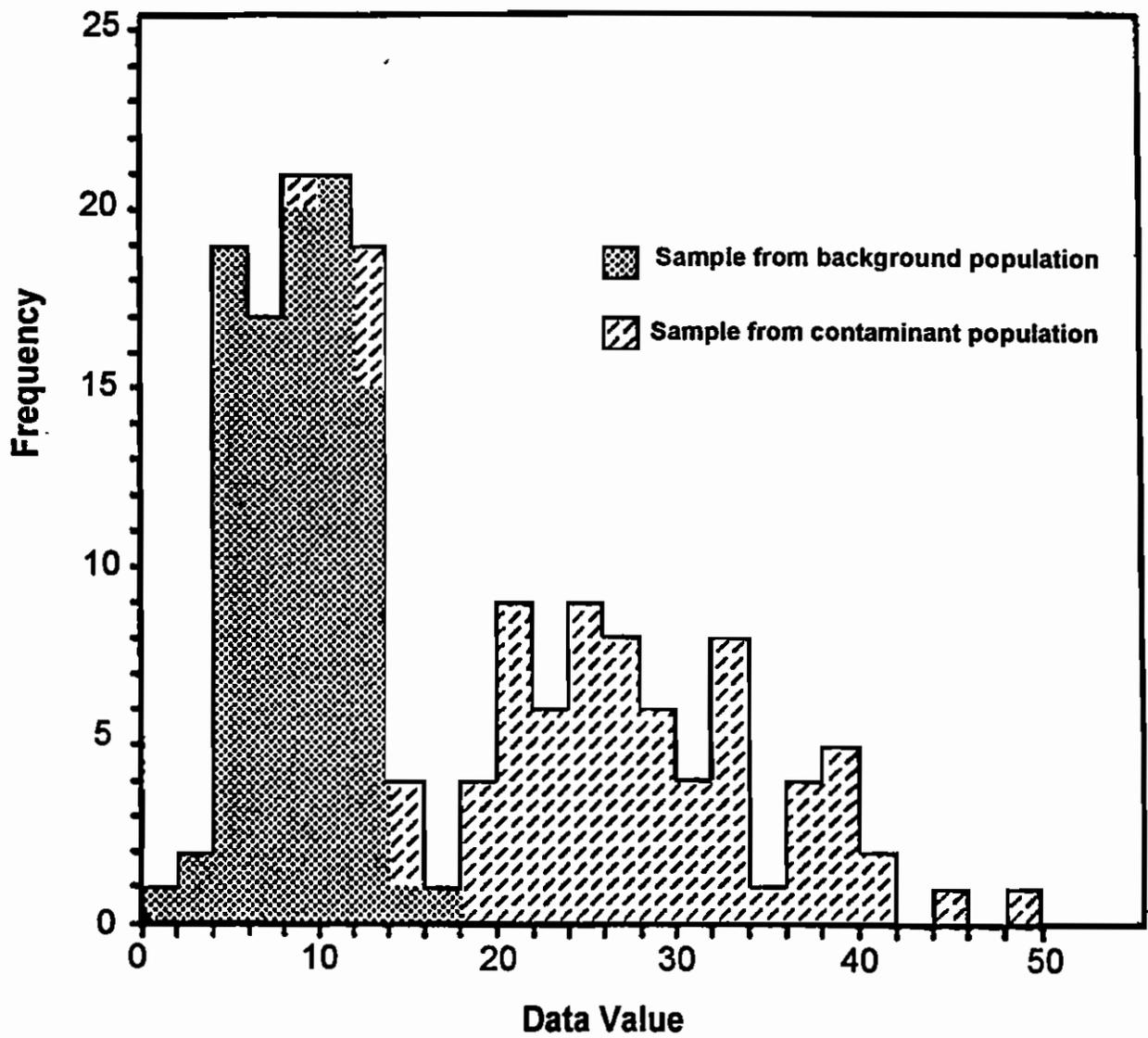


Figure 2.3. Histogram of Model Data Simulating a Mixture of Two Normal Populations. See Curve A+B in Figure 2.2 (Fleischhauer and Korte 1989).

Aluminum – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

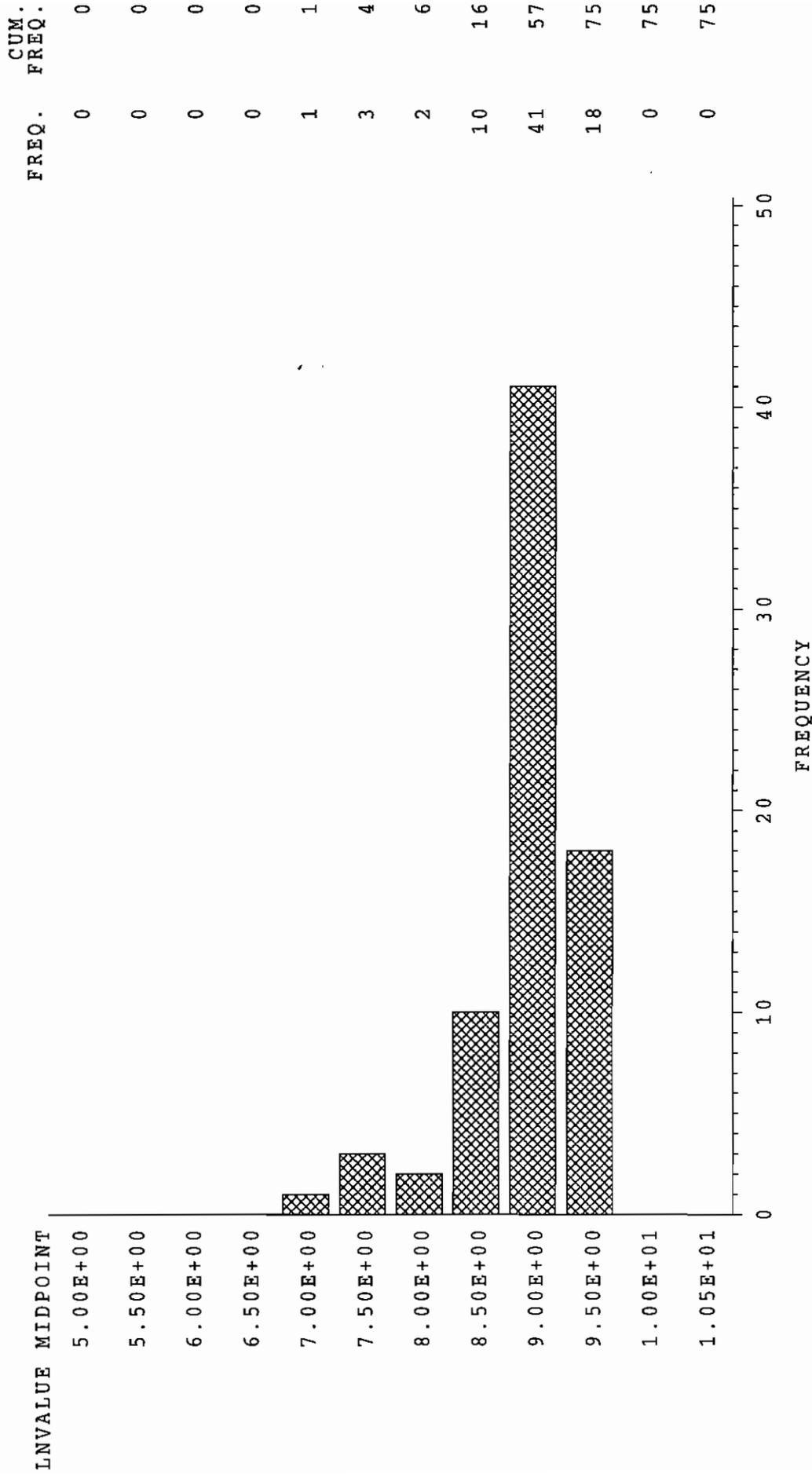


Figure 2.4. Histogram for Aluminum; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Aluminum Detects
DEPTH=surface

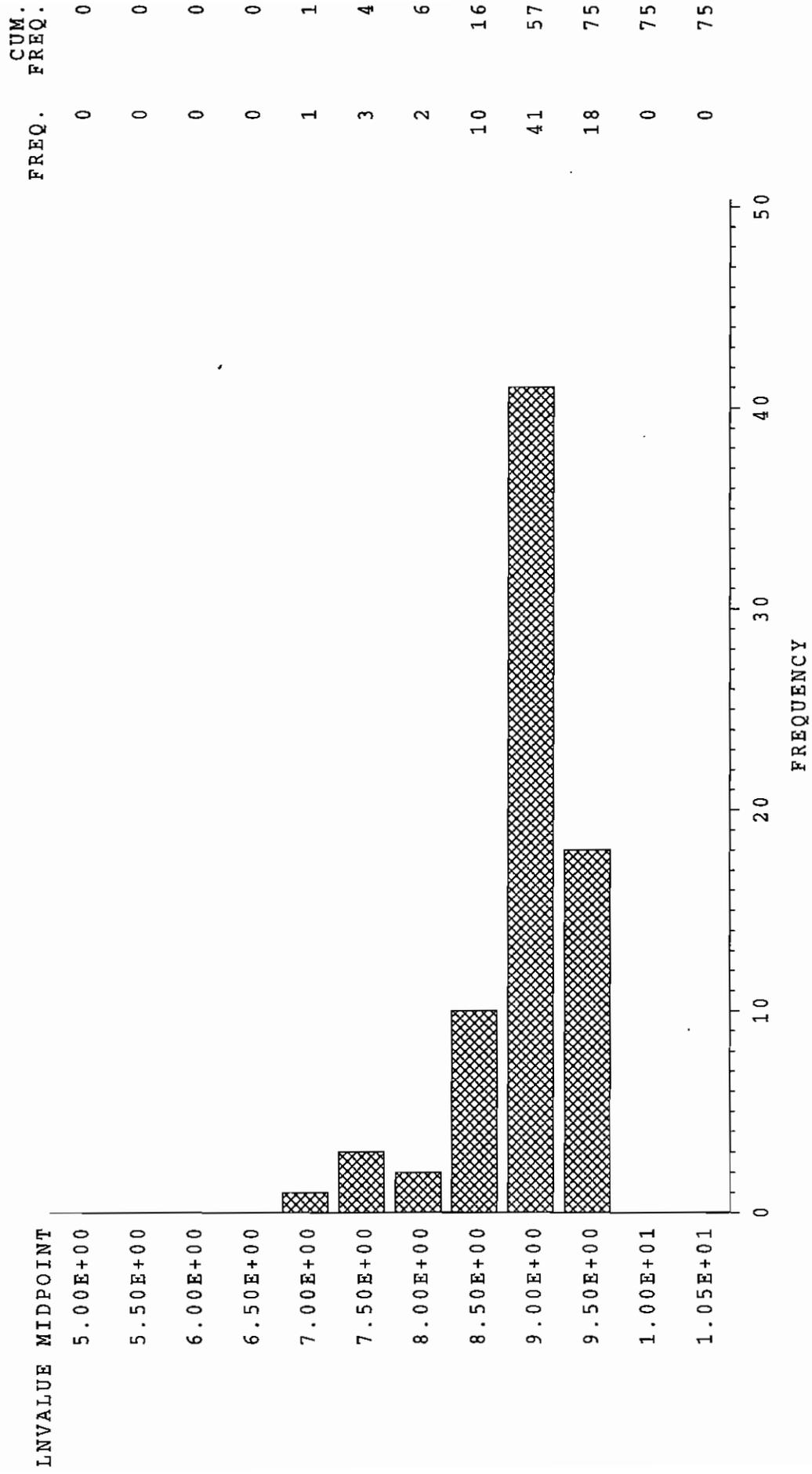
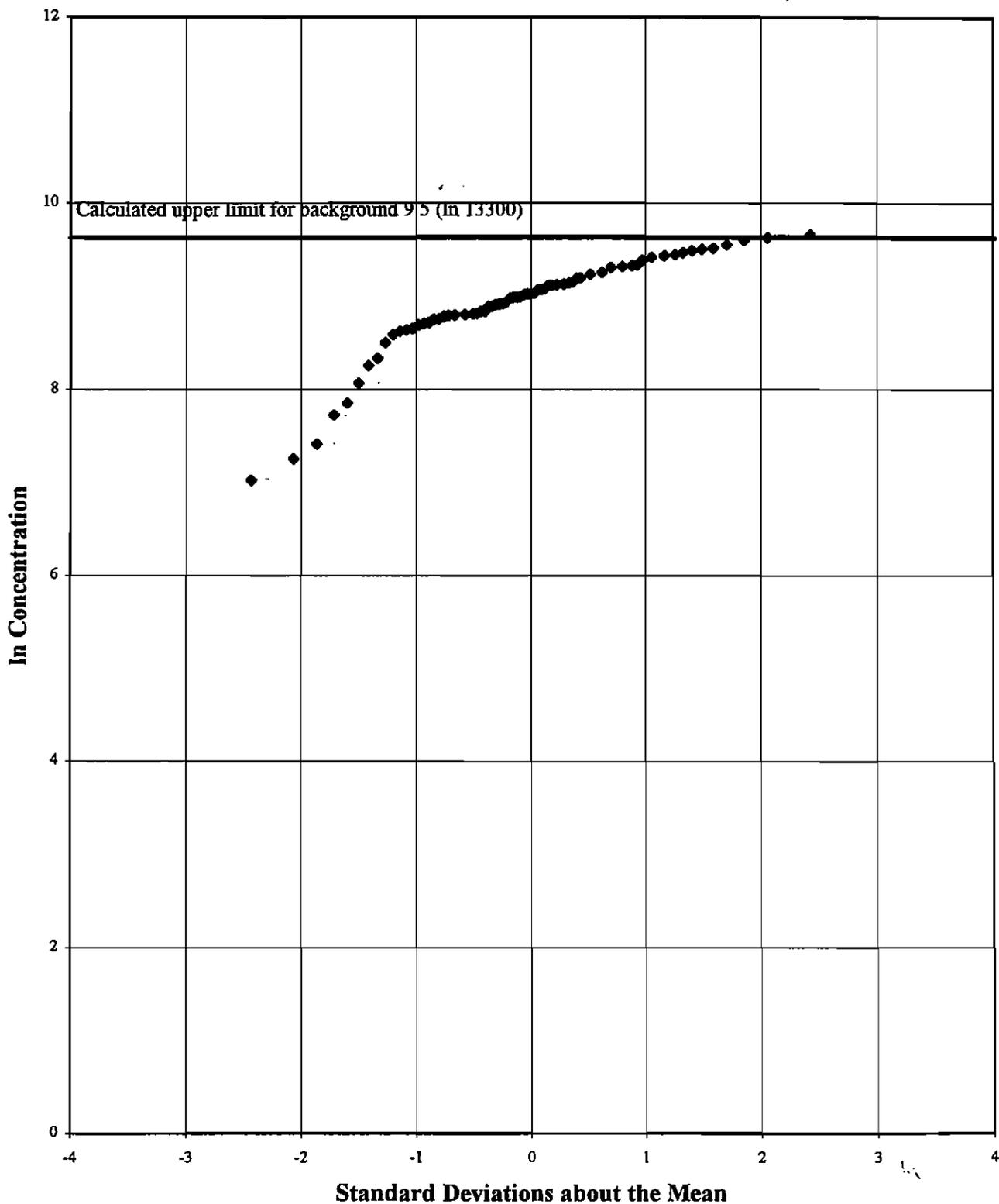


Figure 2.5. Histogram for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Aluminum Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.



**Figure 2.6. Cumulative Probability Plot for Aluminum;
Detected Observations; Surface Classification.**

Antimony -- Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

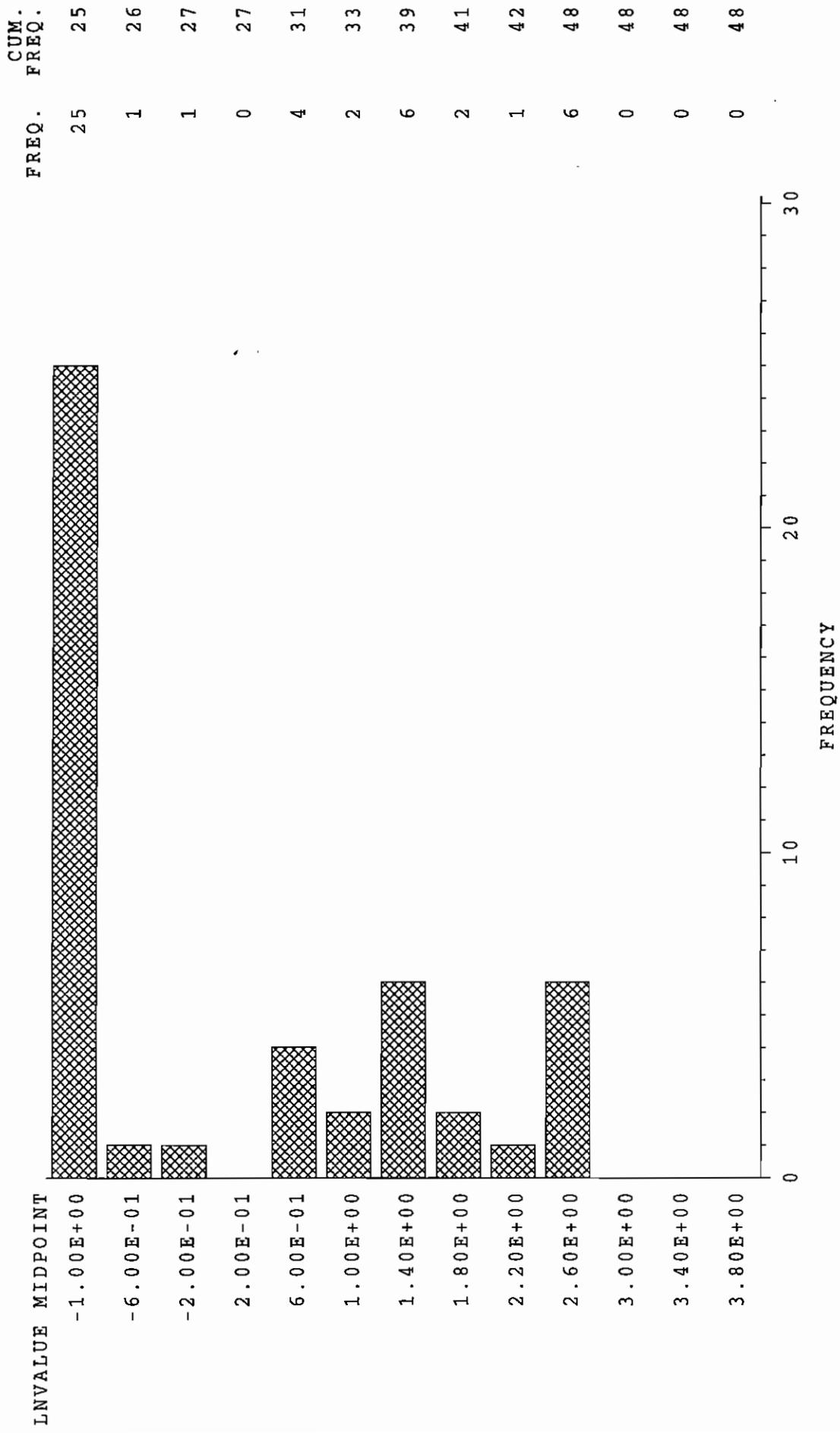


Figure 2.7. Histogram for Antimony; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Antimony Detects
DEPTH=surface

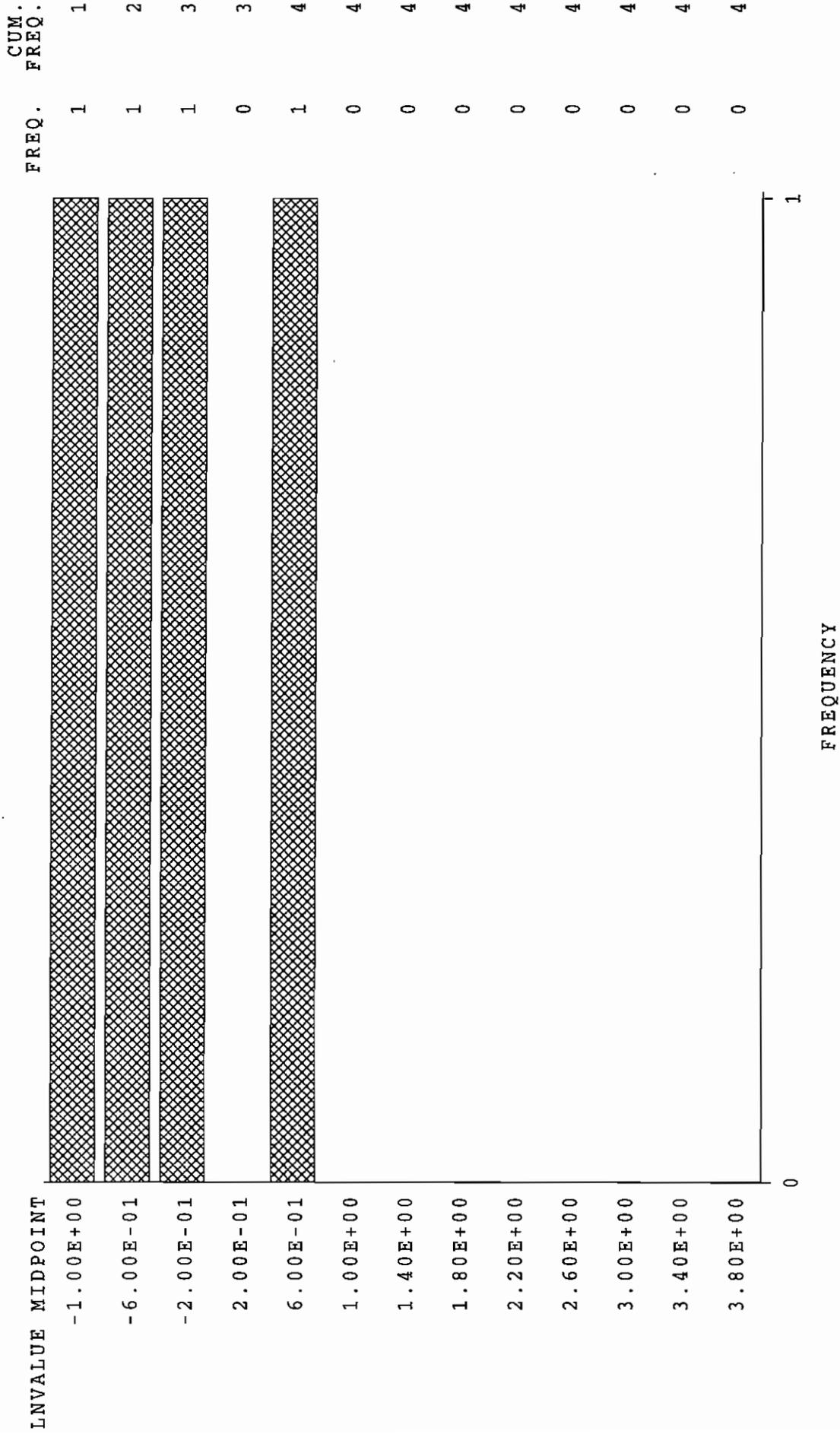
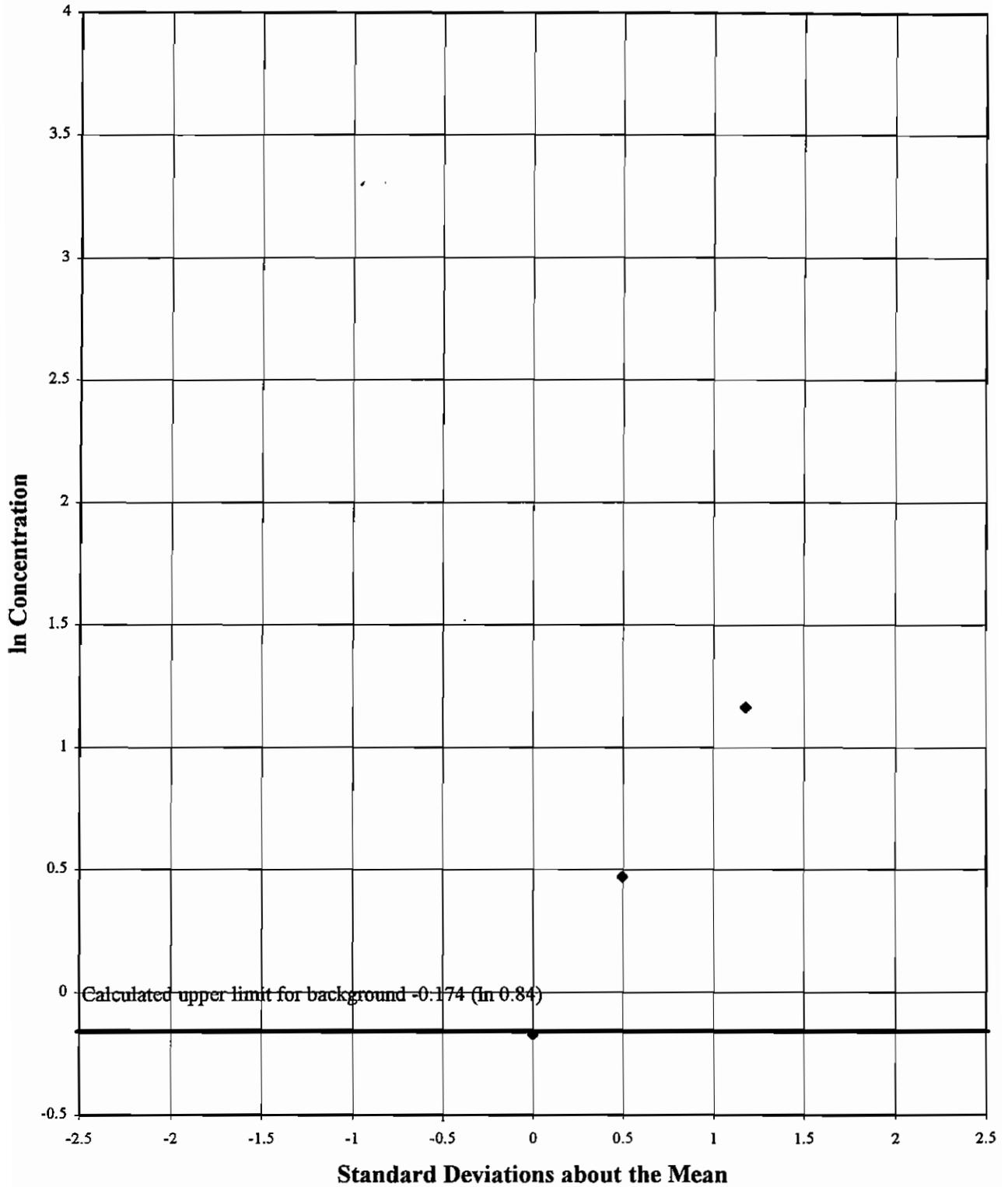


Figure 2.8. Histogram for Antimony; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Antimony Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.



**Figure 2.9. Cumulative Probability Plot for Antimony;
Detected Observations; Surface Classification.**

Arsenic – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

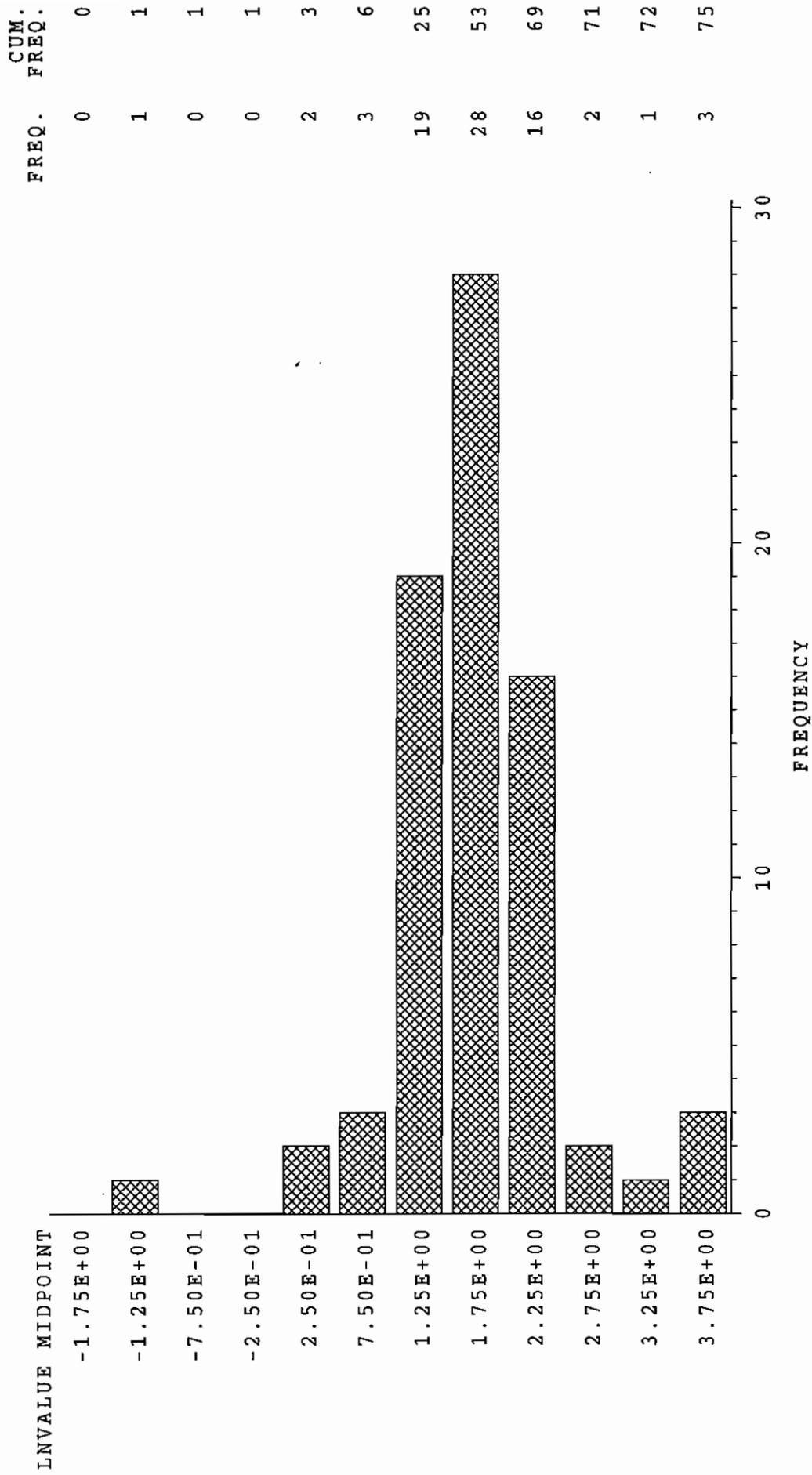


Figure 2.10. Histogram for Arsenic; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Arsenic Detects
DEPTH=surface

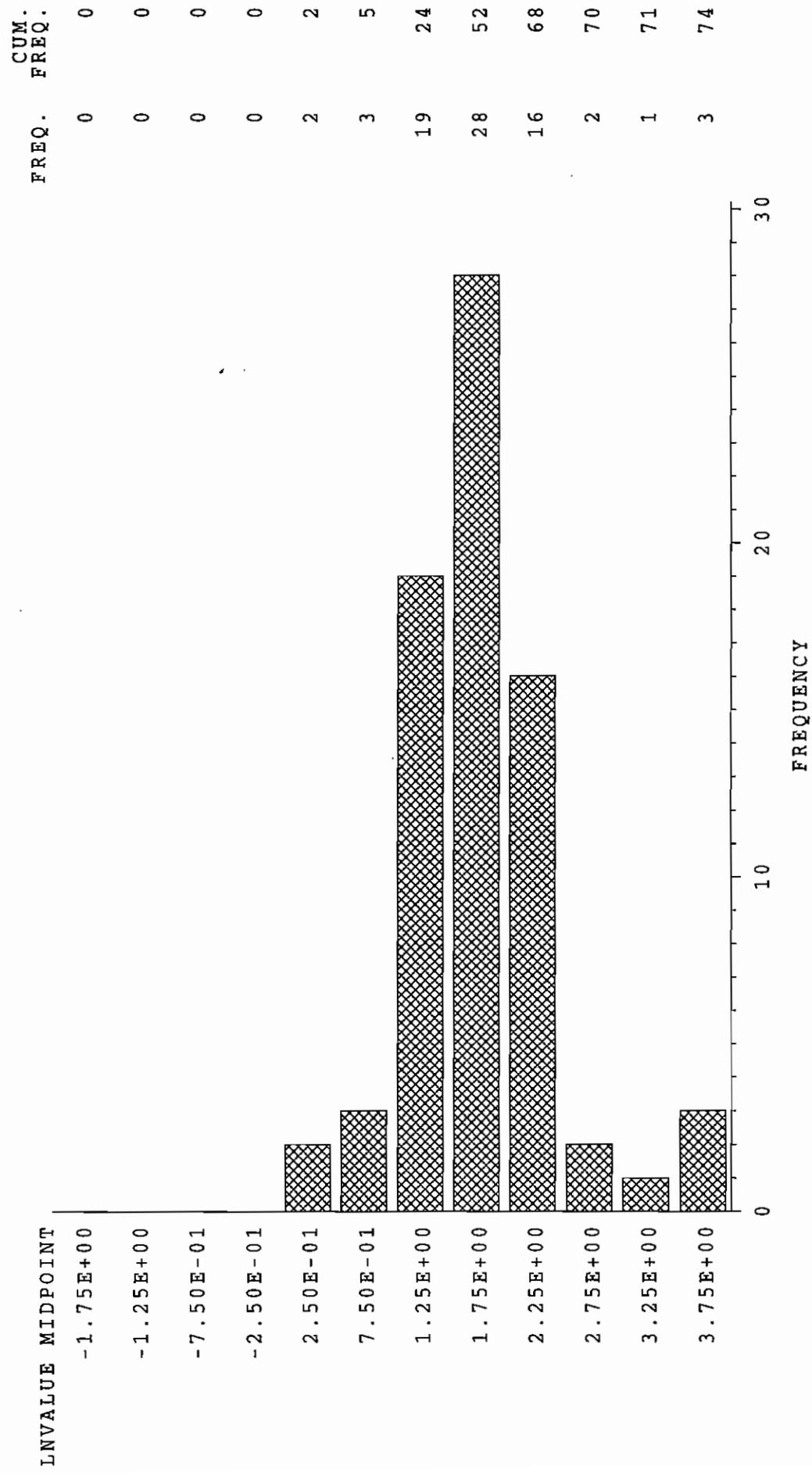


Figure 2.11. Histogram for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Arsenic Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

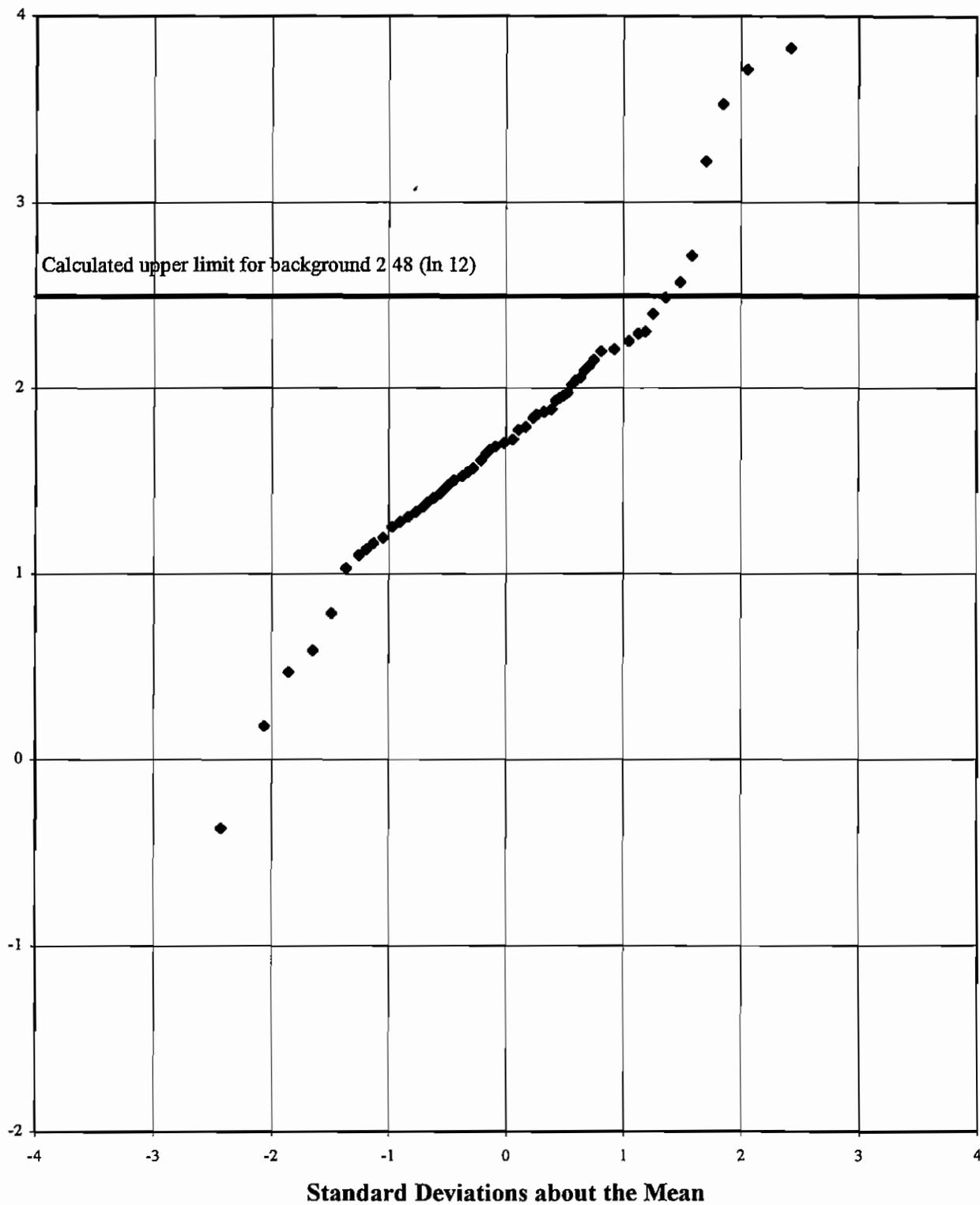


Figure 2.12. Cumulative Probability Plot for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Barium – Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

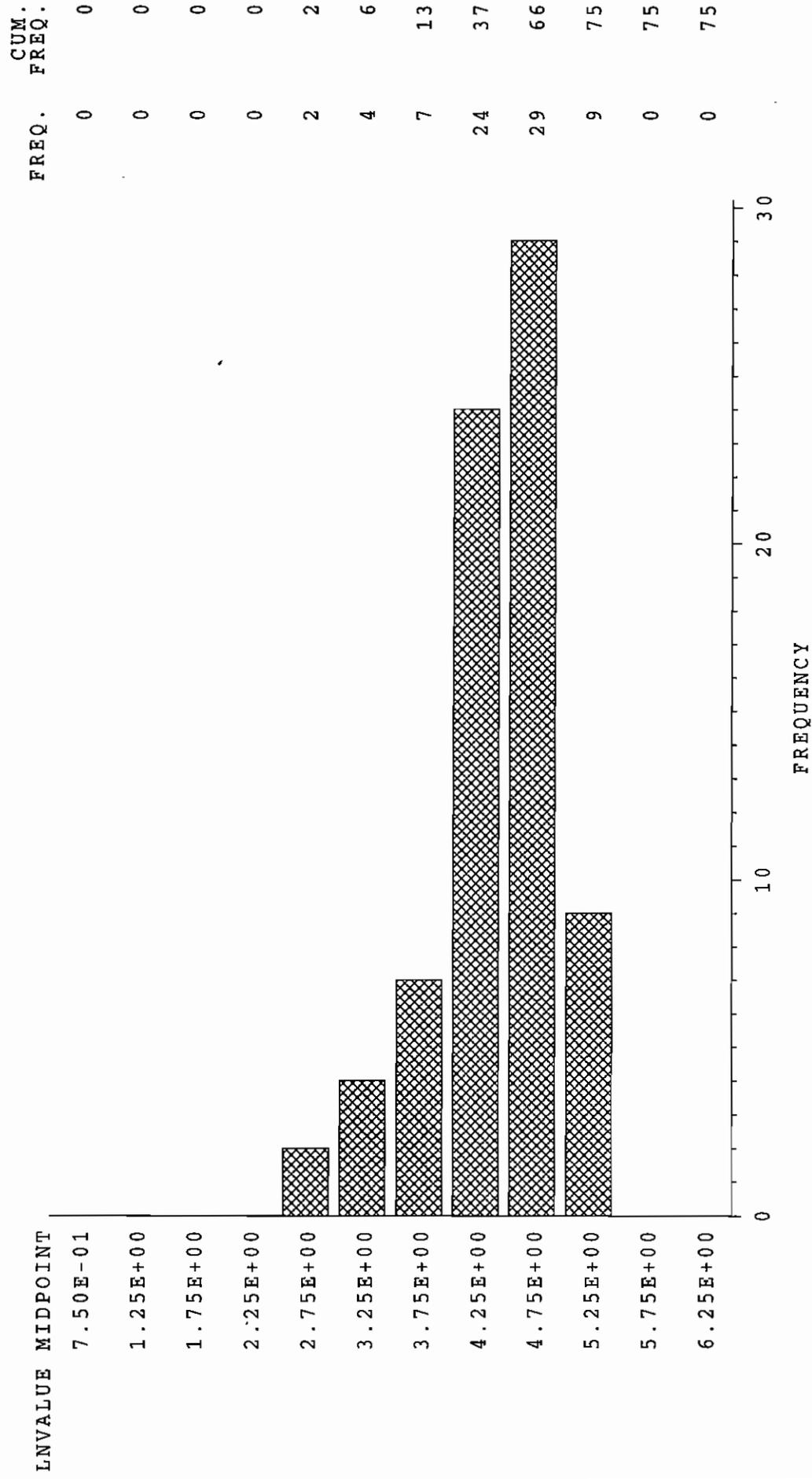


Figure 2.13. Histogram for Barium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Barium Detects
DEPTH=surface

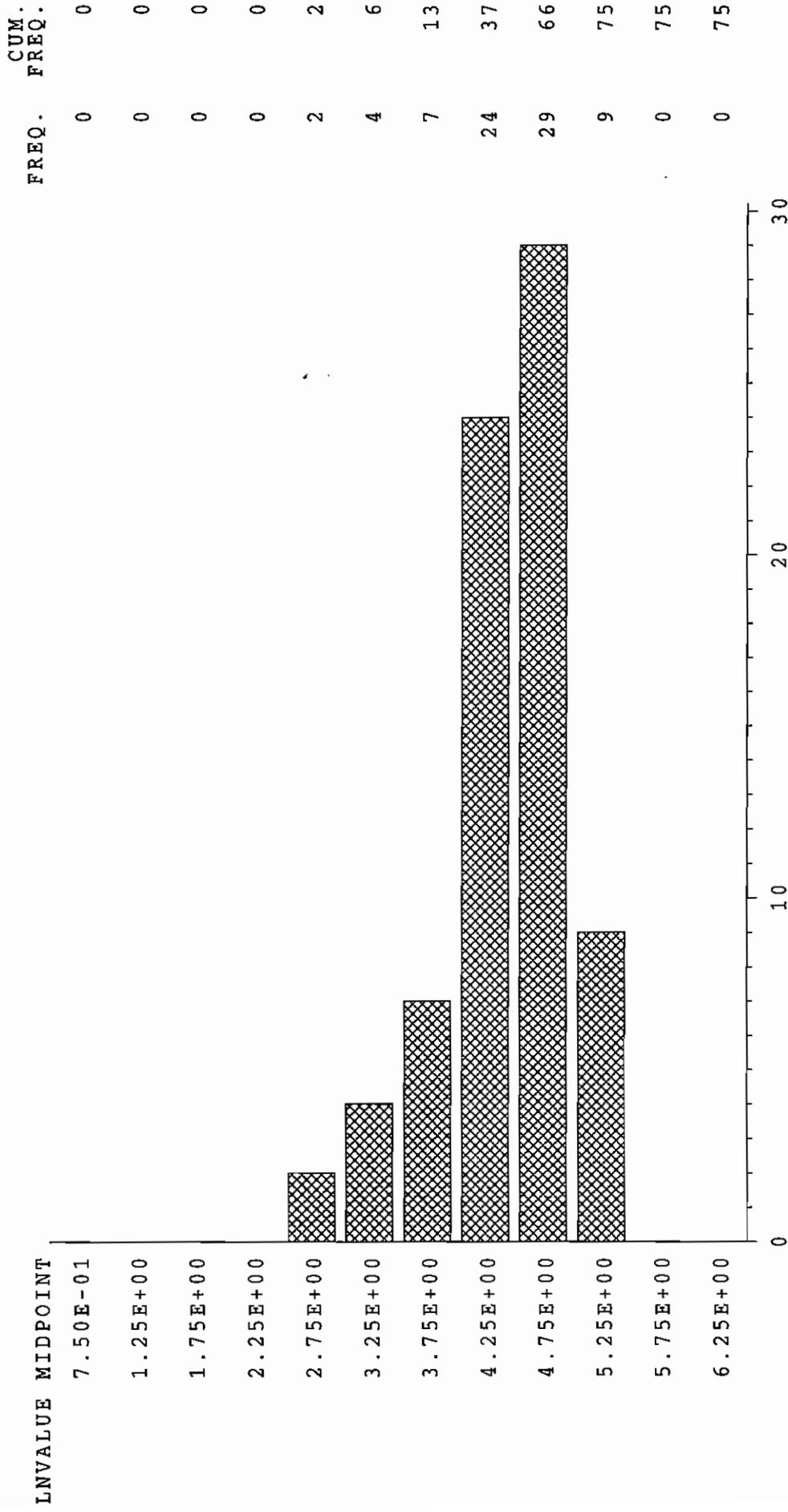


Figure 2.14. Histogram for Barium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Barium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

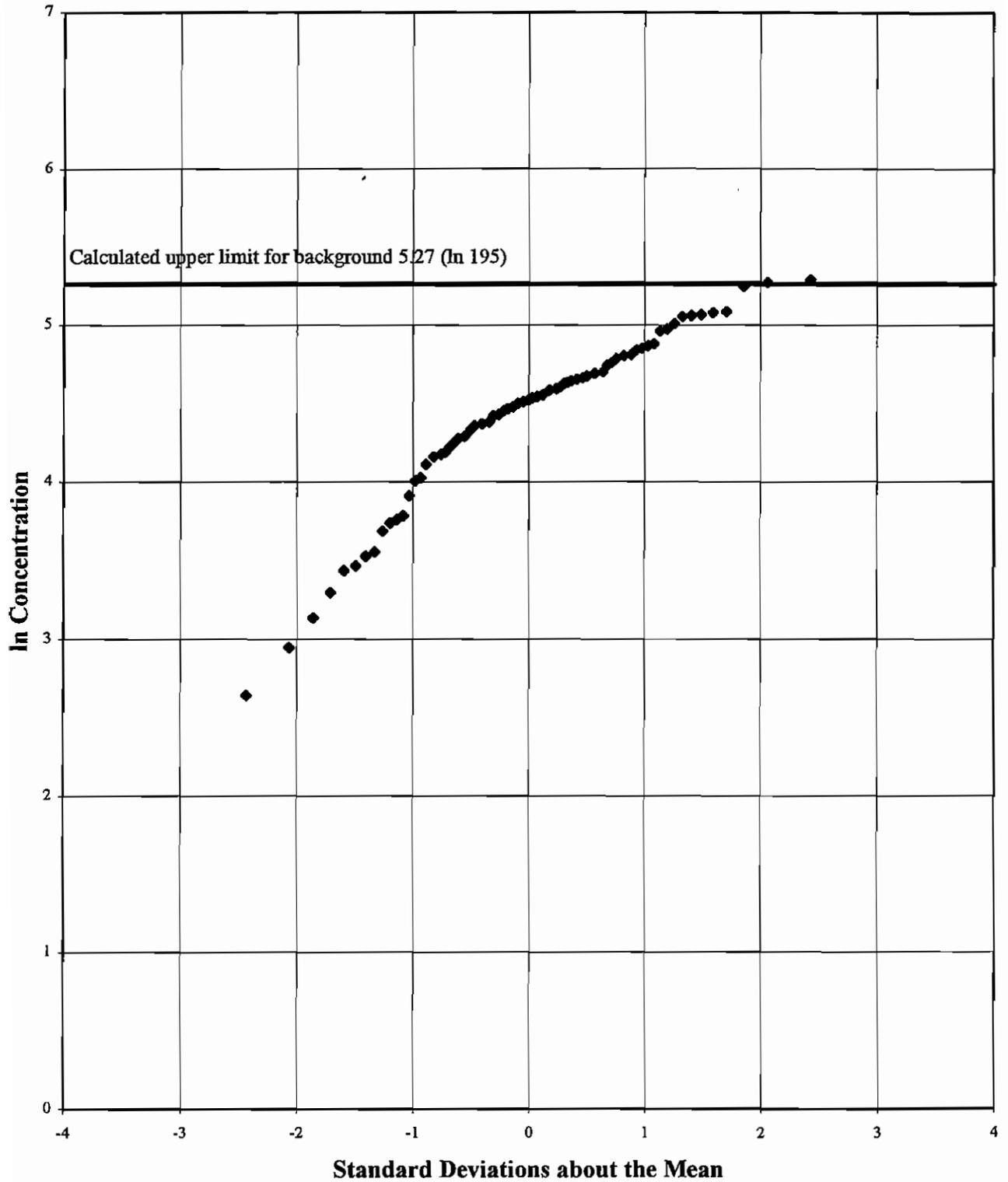


Figure 2.15. Cumulative Probability Plot for Barium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Beryllium - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

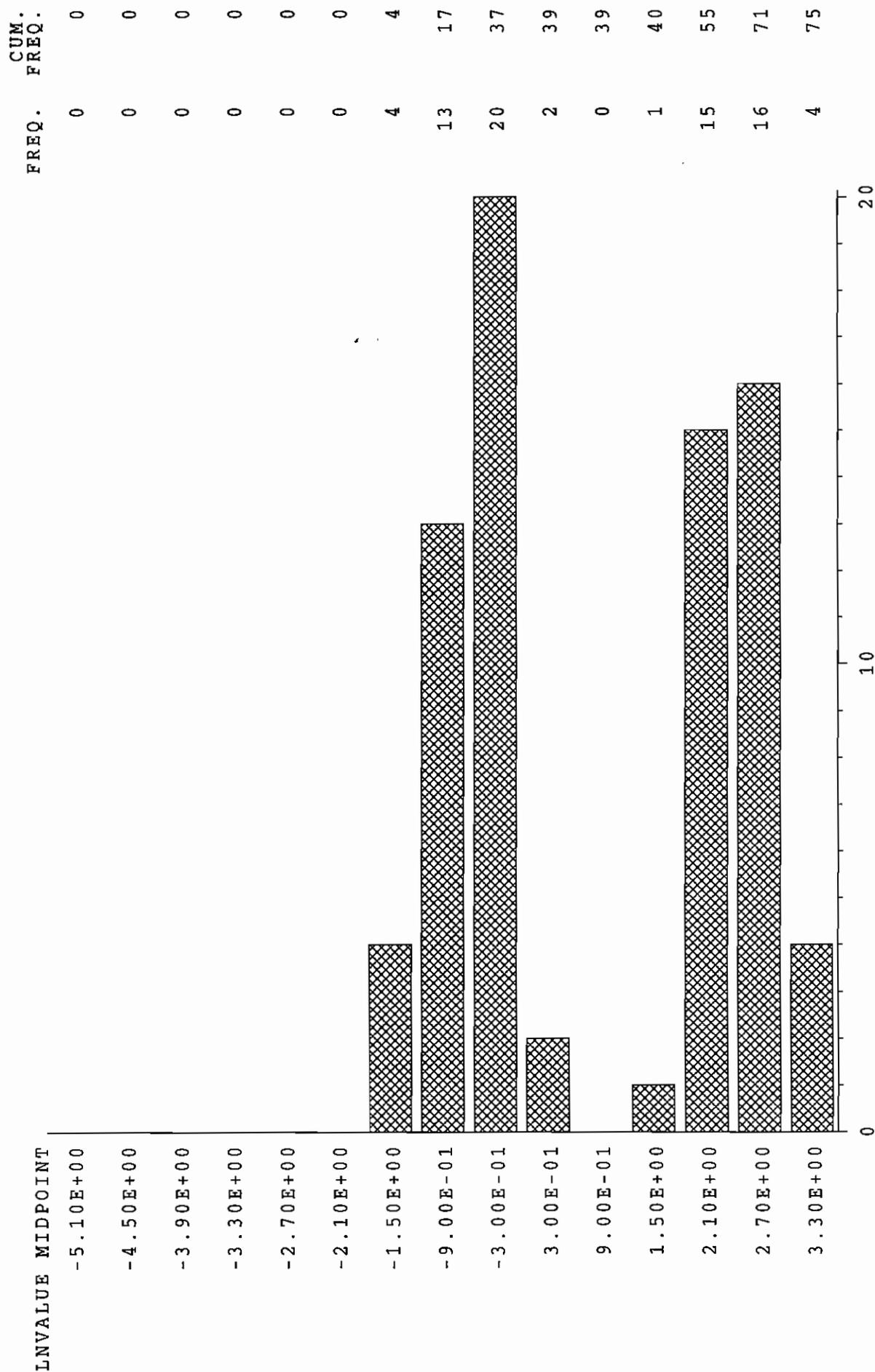


Figure 2.16. Histogram for Beryllium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Beryllium Detects
DEPTH=surface



Figure 2.17. Histogram for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Beryllium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

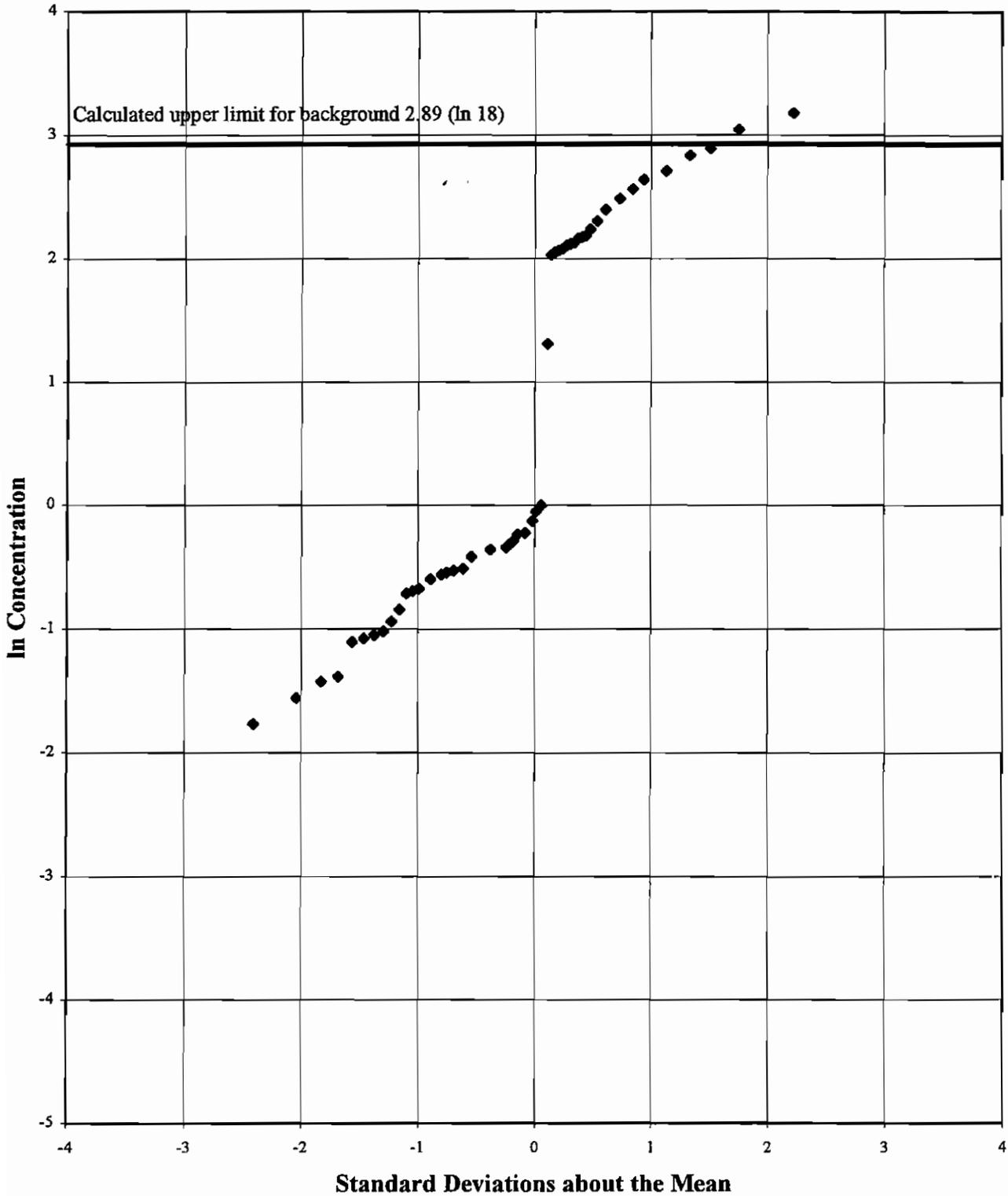


Figure 2.18. Cumulative Probability Plot for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Cadmium – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

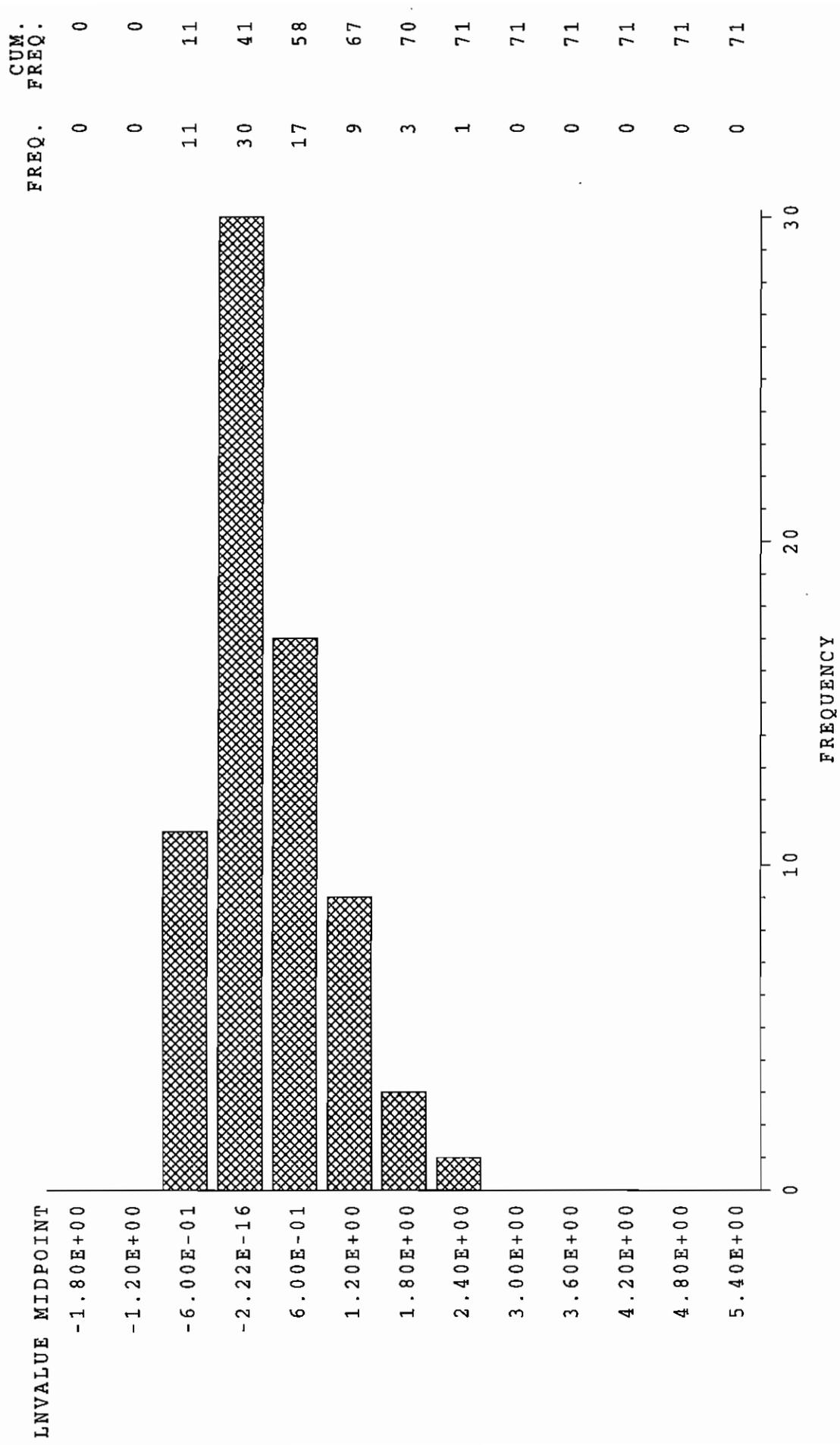


Figure 2.19. Histogram for Cadmium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Cadmium Detects
DEPTH=surface

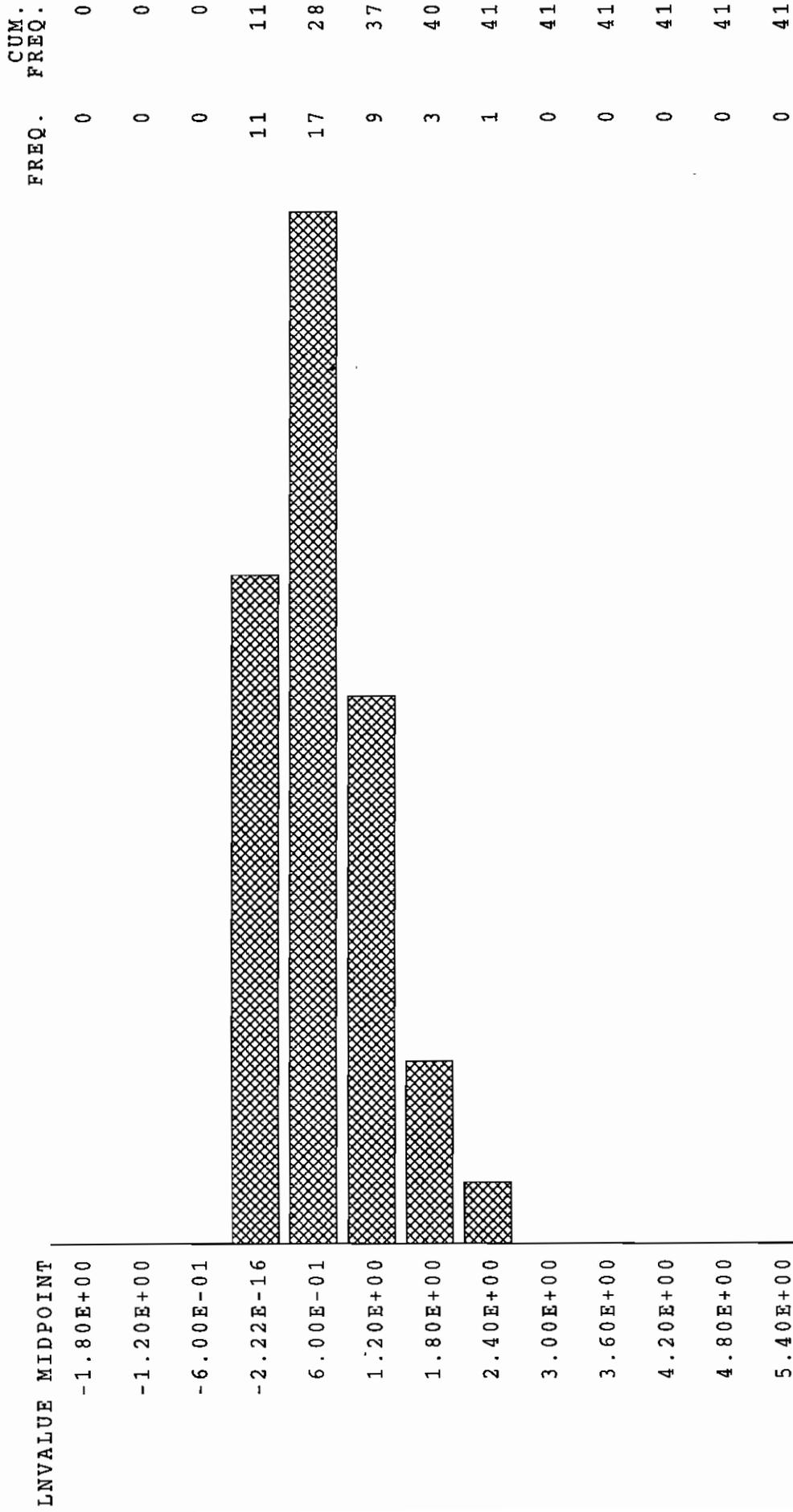


Figure 2.20. Histogram for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Cadmium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

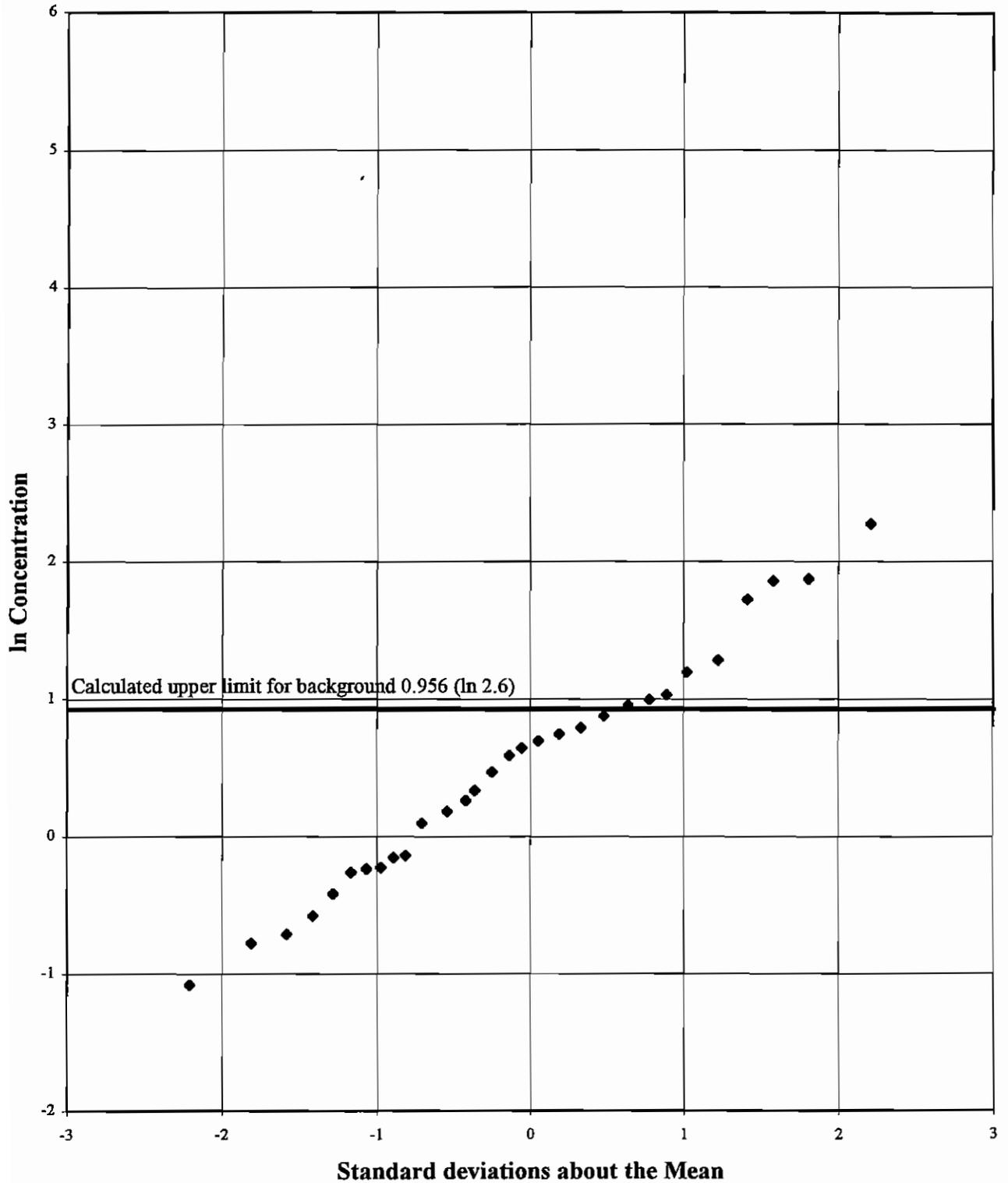


Figure 2.21. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Calcium - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

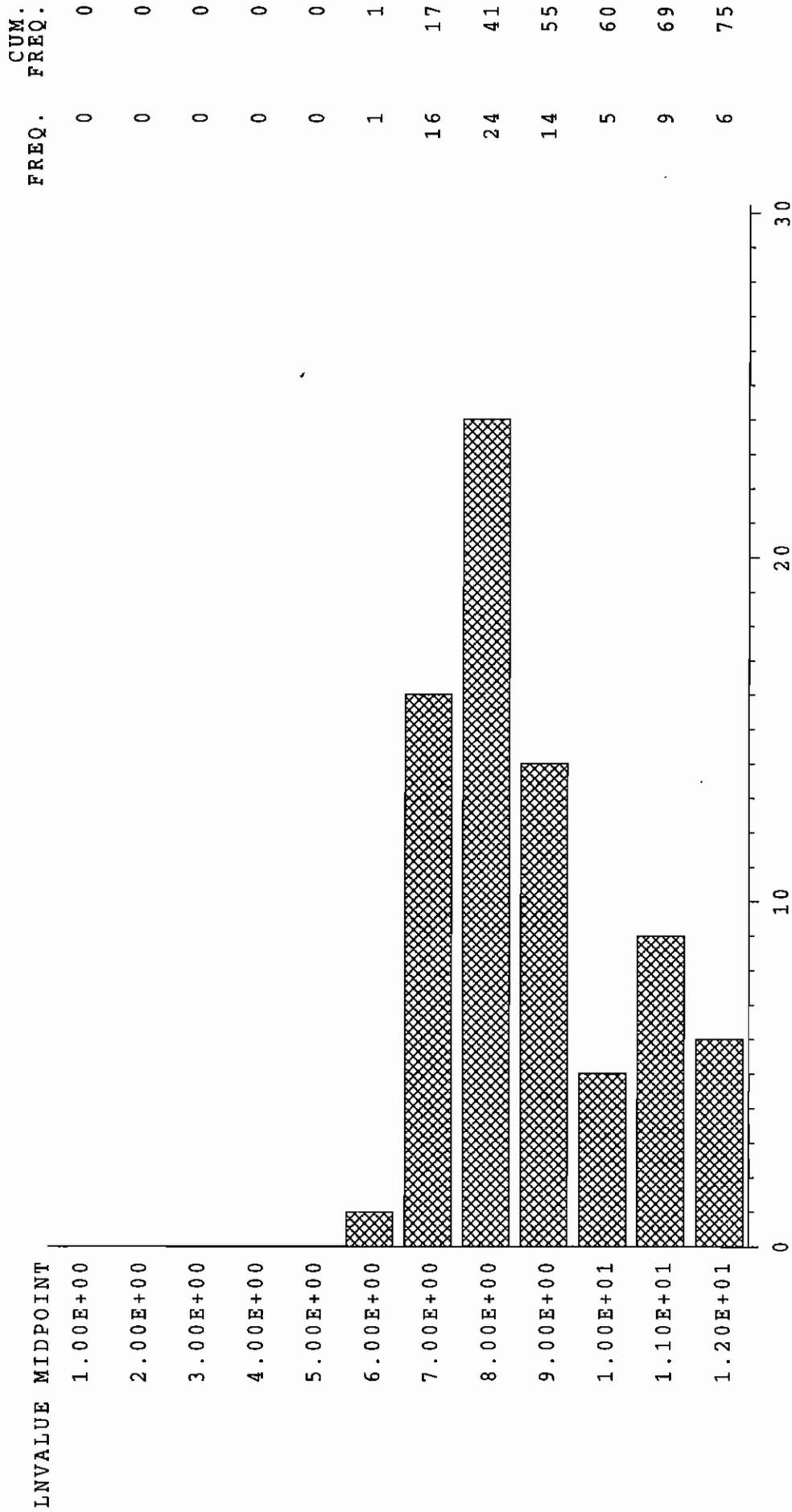


Figure 2.22. Histogram for Calcium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Calcium Detects
DEPTH=surface

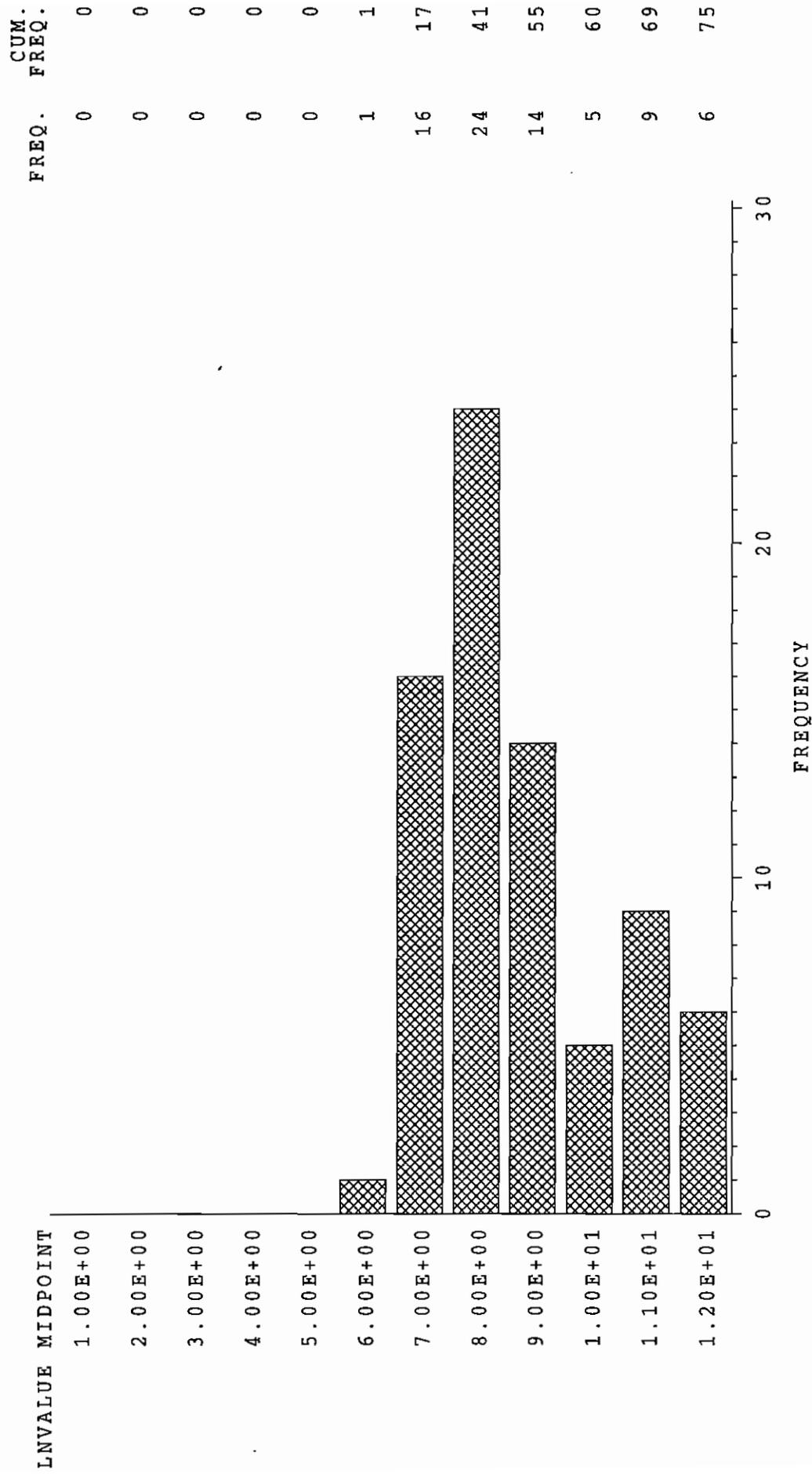


Figure 2.23. Histogram for Calcium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Calcium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

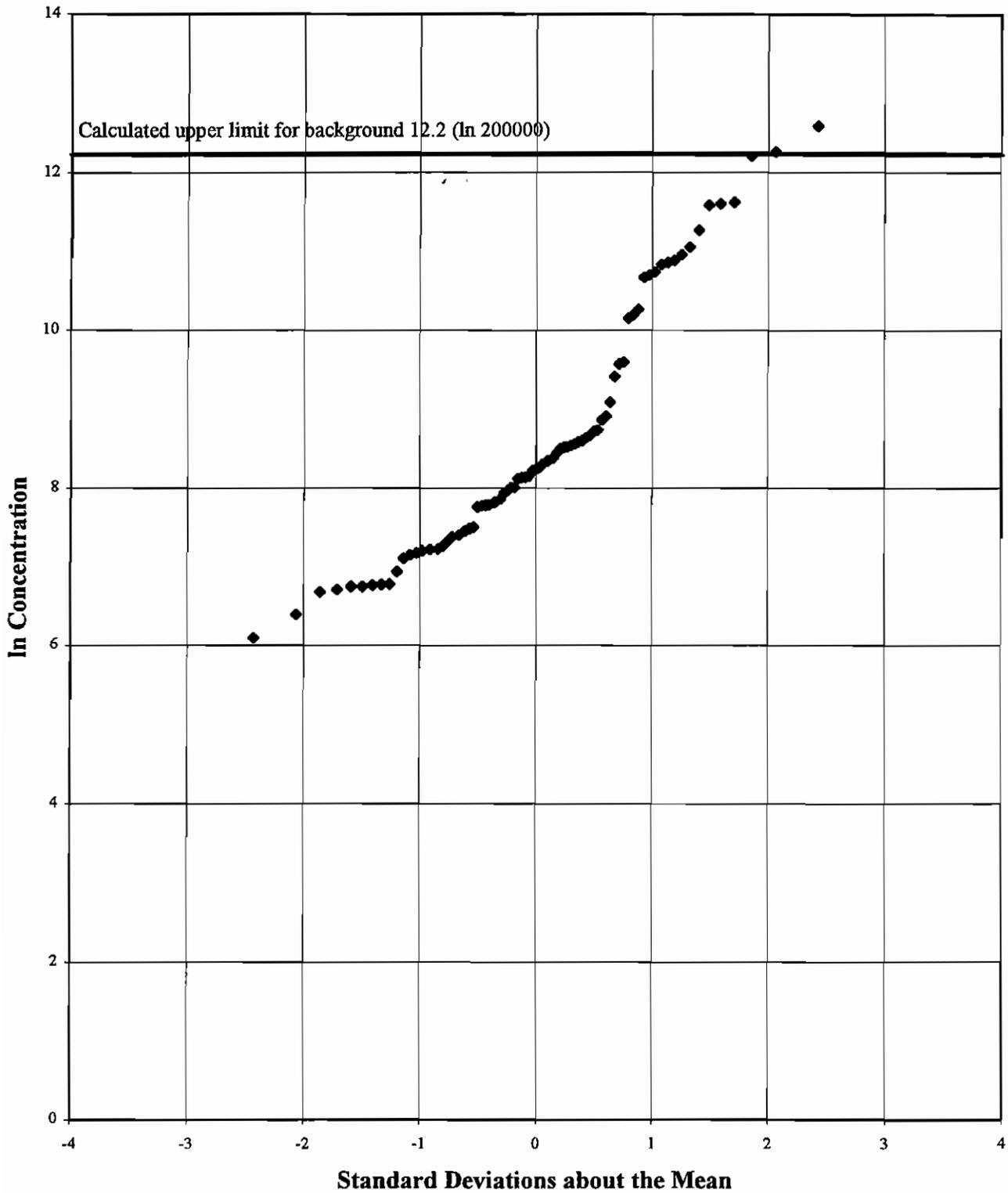


Figure 2.24. Cumulative Probability Plot for Calcium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Chromium - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

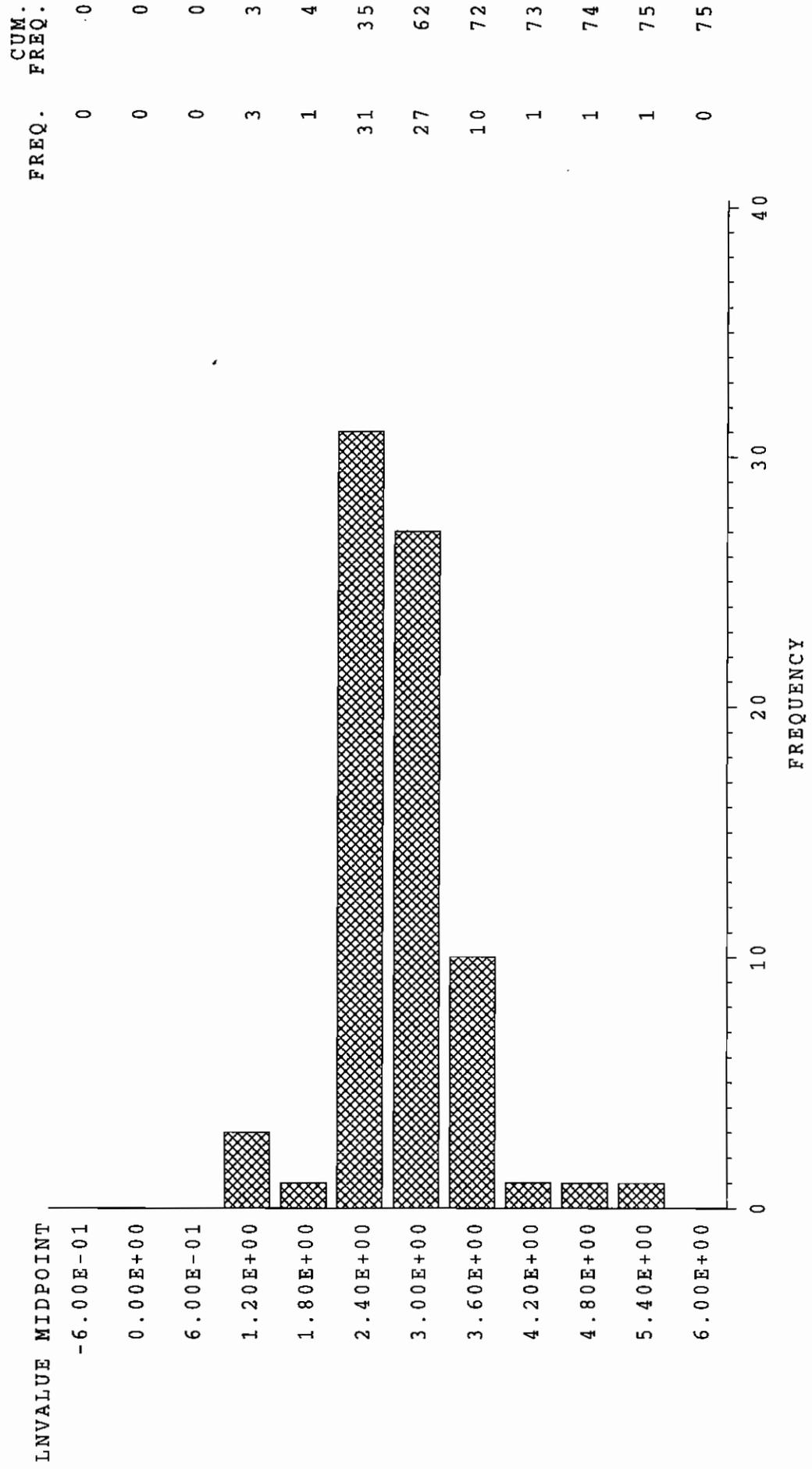


Figure 2.25. Histogram for Chromium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Chromium Detects
DEPTH=surface

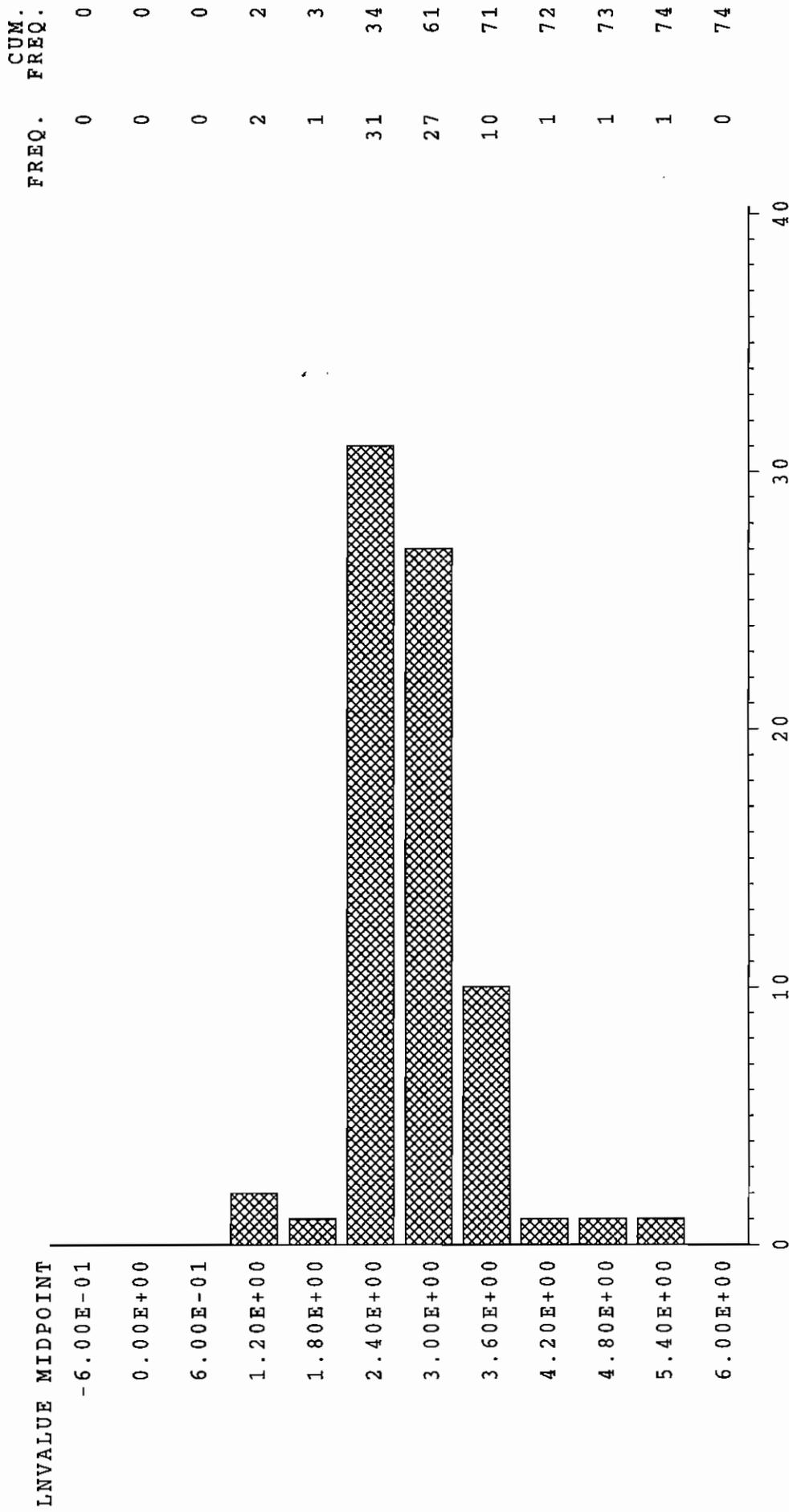
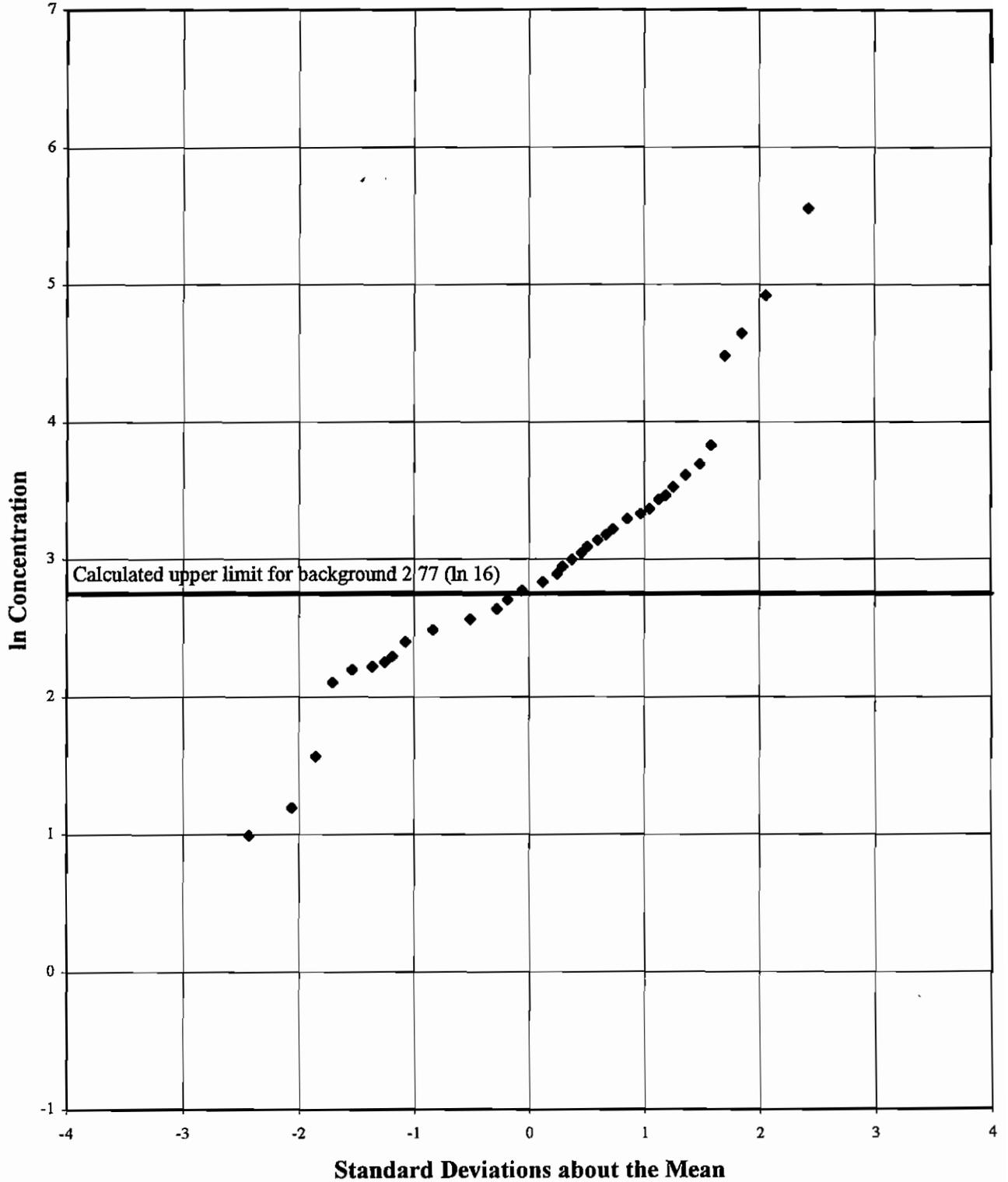


Figure 2.26. Histogram for Chromium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Chromium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.



**Figure 2.27. Cumulative Probability Plot for Chromium;
Detected Observations; Surface Classification.**

Cobalt - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

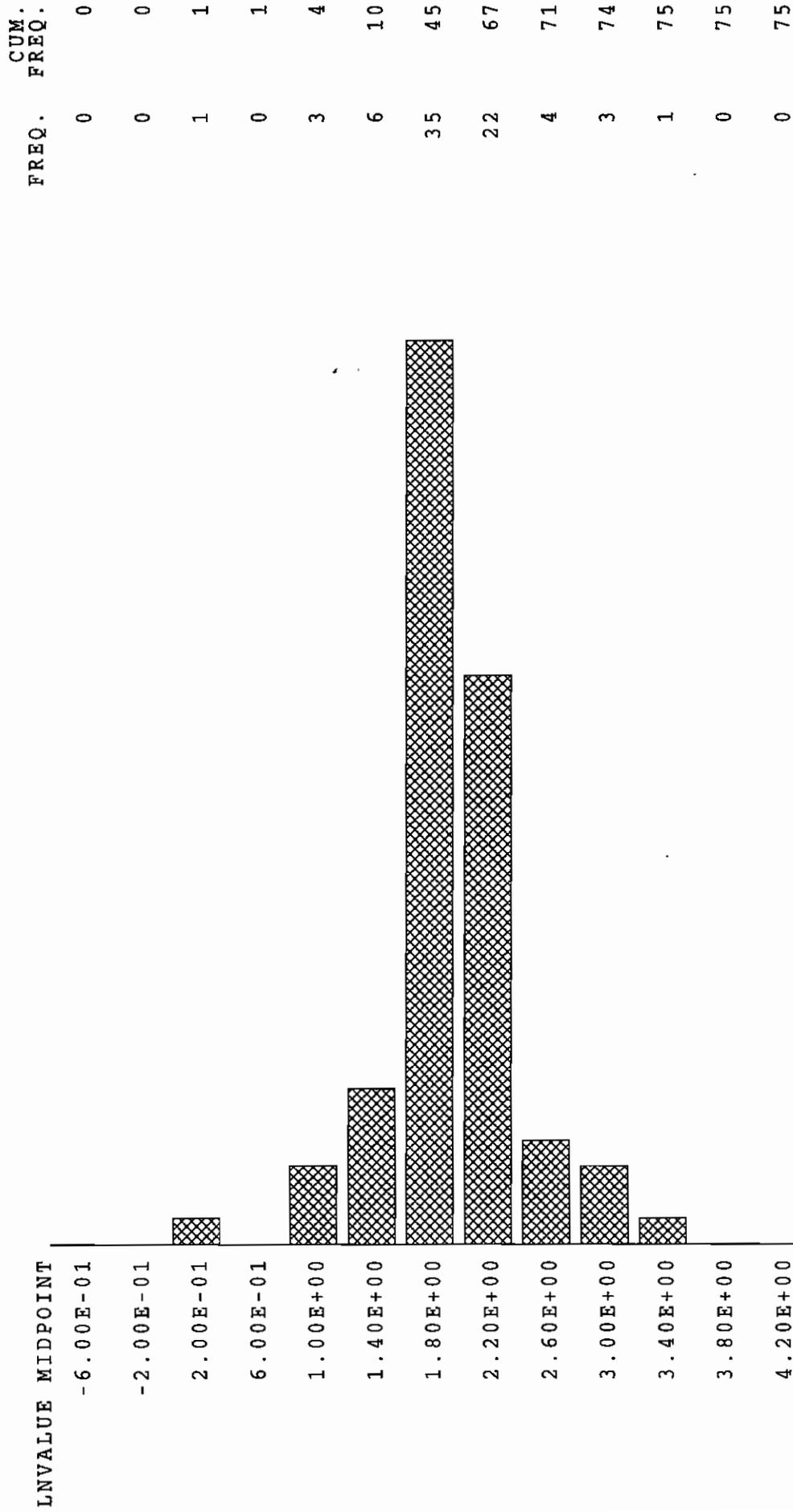


Figure 2.28. Histogram for Cobalt; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Cobalt Detects
DEPTH=surface

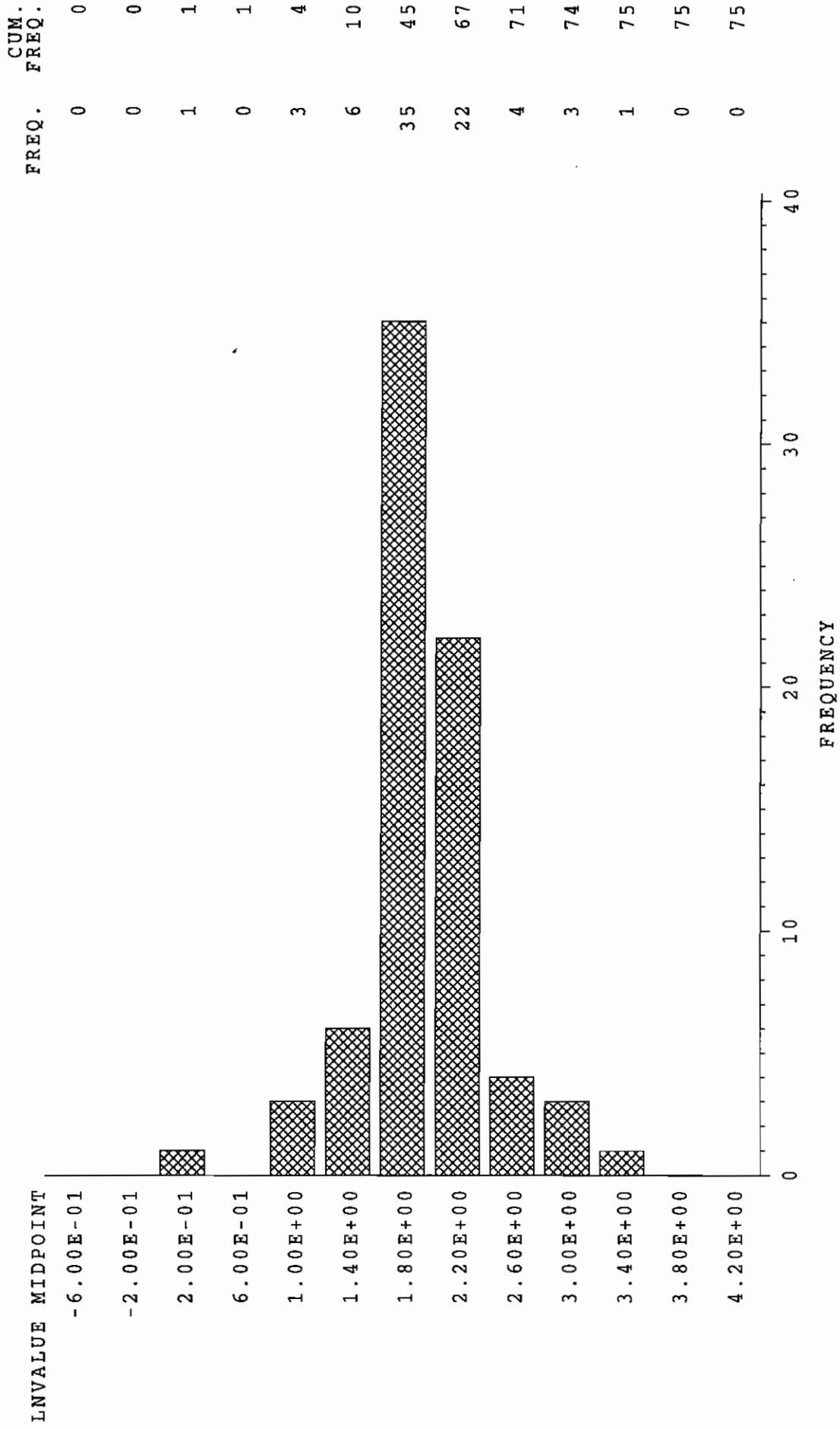


Figure 2.29. Histogram for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Cobalt Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

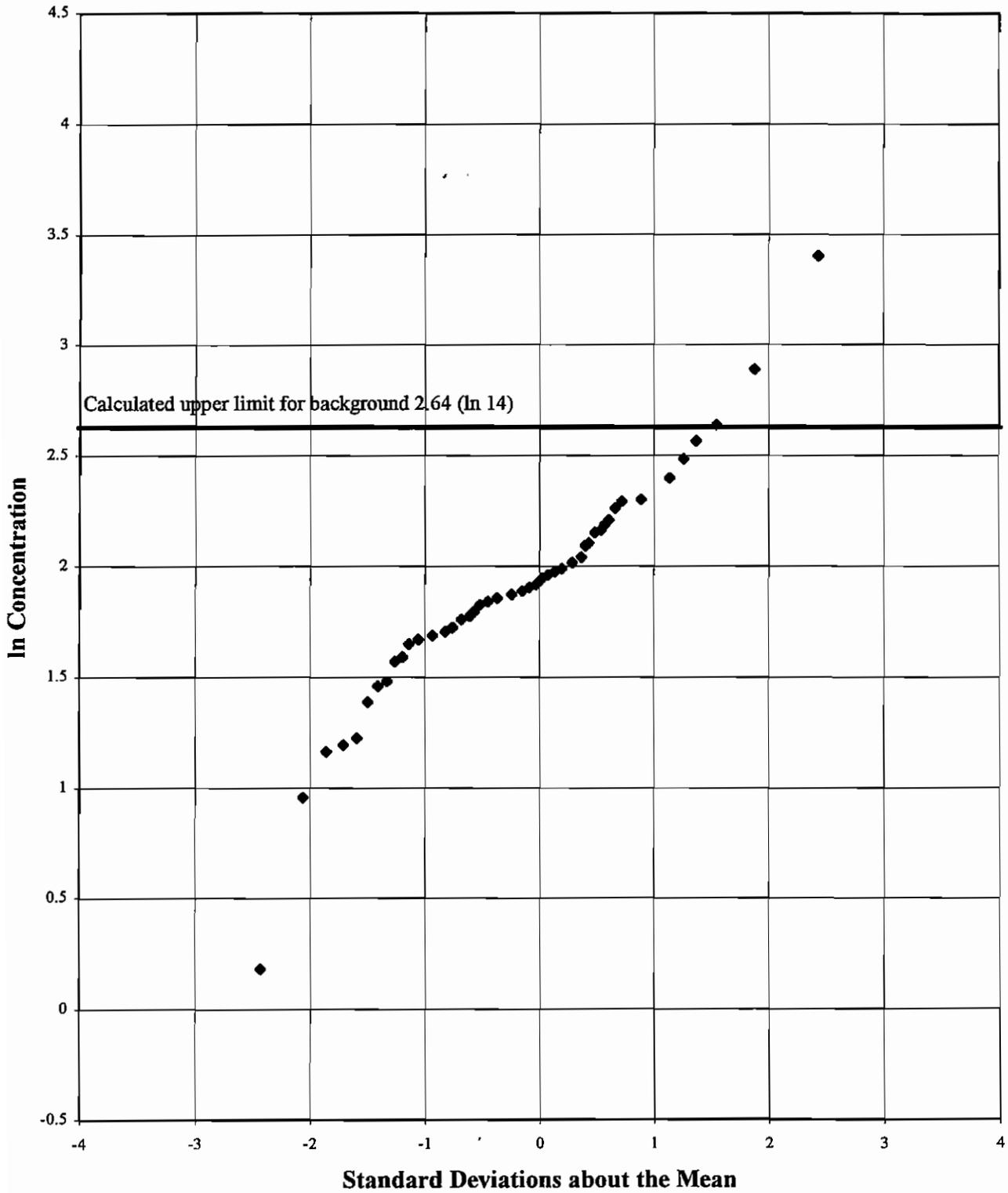


Figure 2.30. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Copper -- Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

LNVALUE MIDPOINT	FREQ.	CUM. FREQ.
-4.00E-01	0	0
4.00E-01	0	0
1.20E+00	5	5
2.00E+00	19	24
2.80E+00	34	58
3.60E+00	13	71
4.40E+00	3	74
5.20E+00	1	75
6.00E+00	0	75
6.80E+00	0	75
7.60E+00	0	75
8.40E+00	0	75
9.20E+00	0	75
1.00E+01	0	75

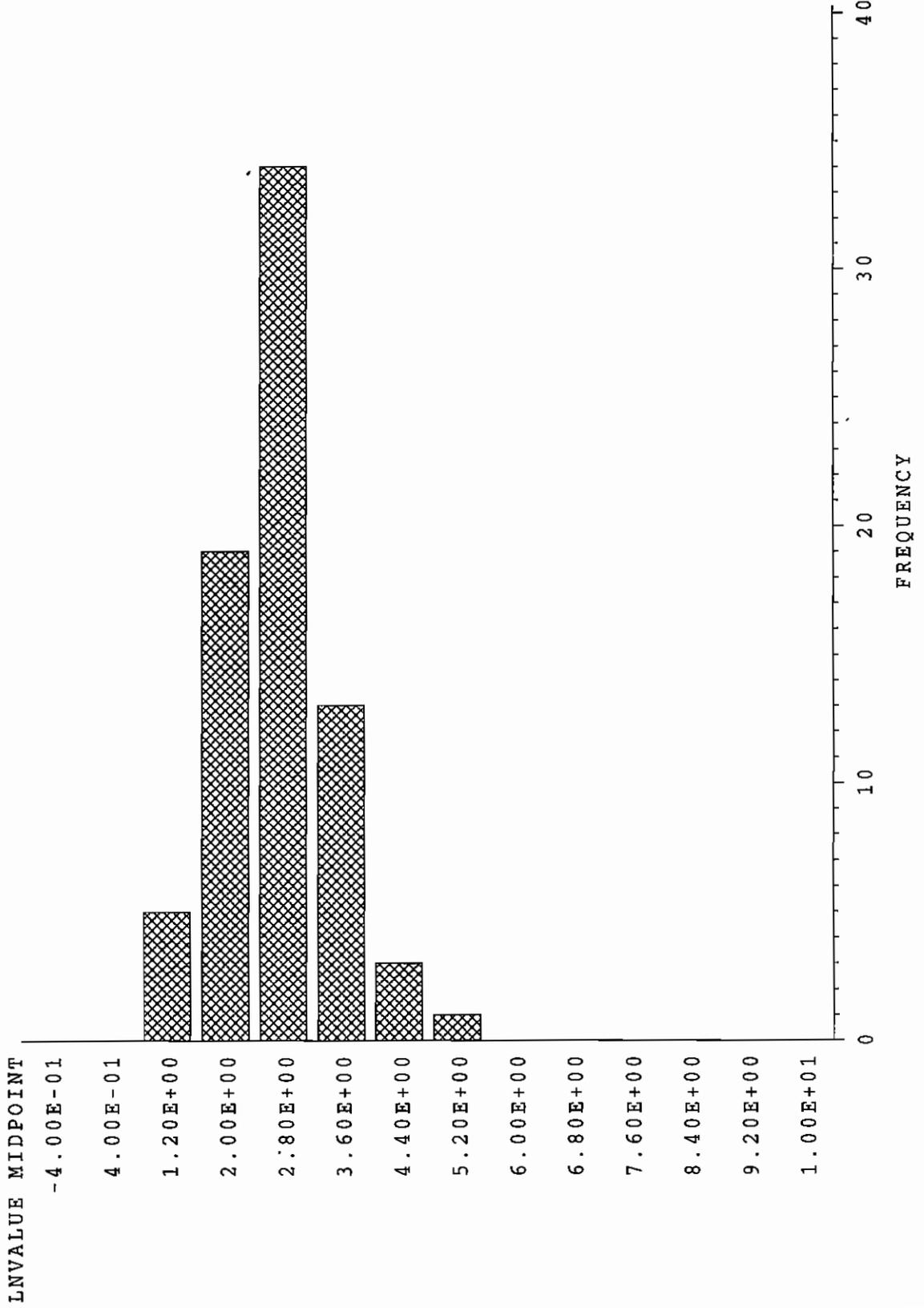


Figure 2.31. Histogram for Copper; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Copper Detects
DEPTH=surface

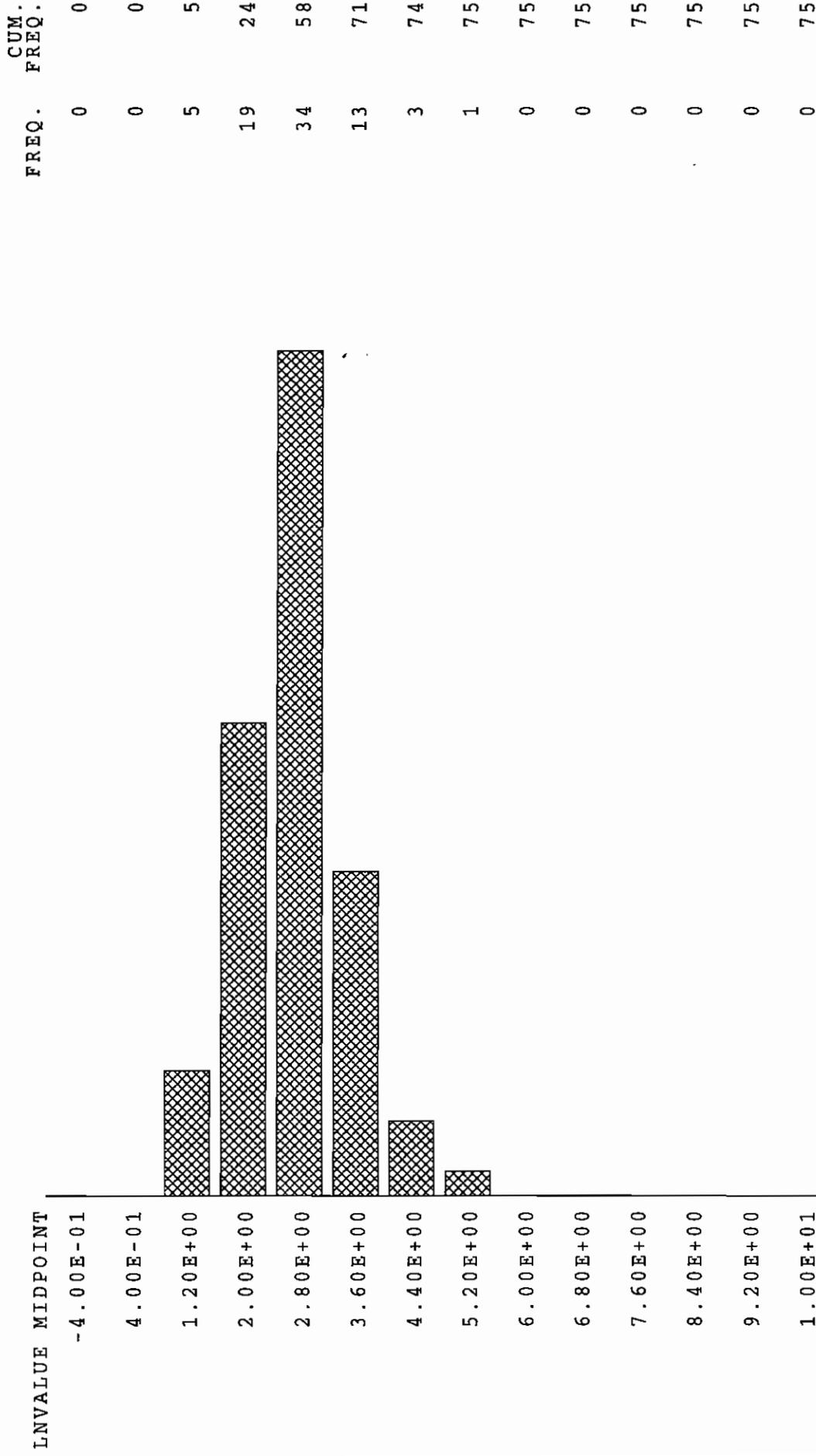


Figure 2.32. Histogram for Copper; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Copper Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

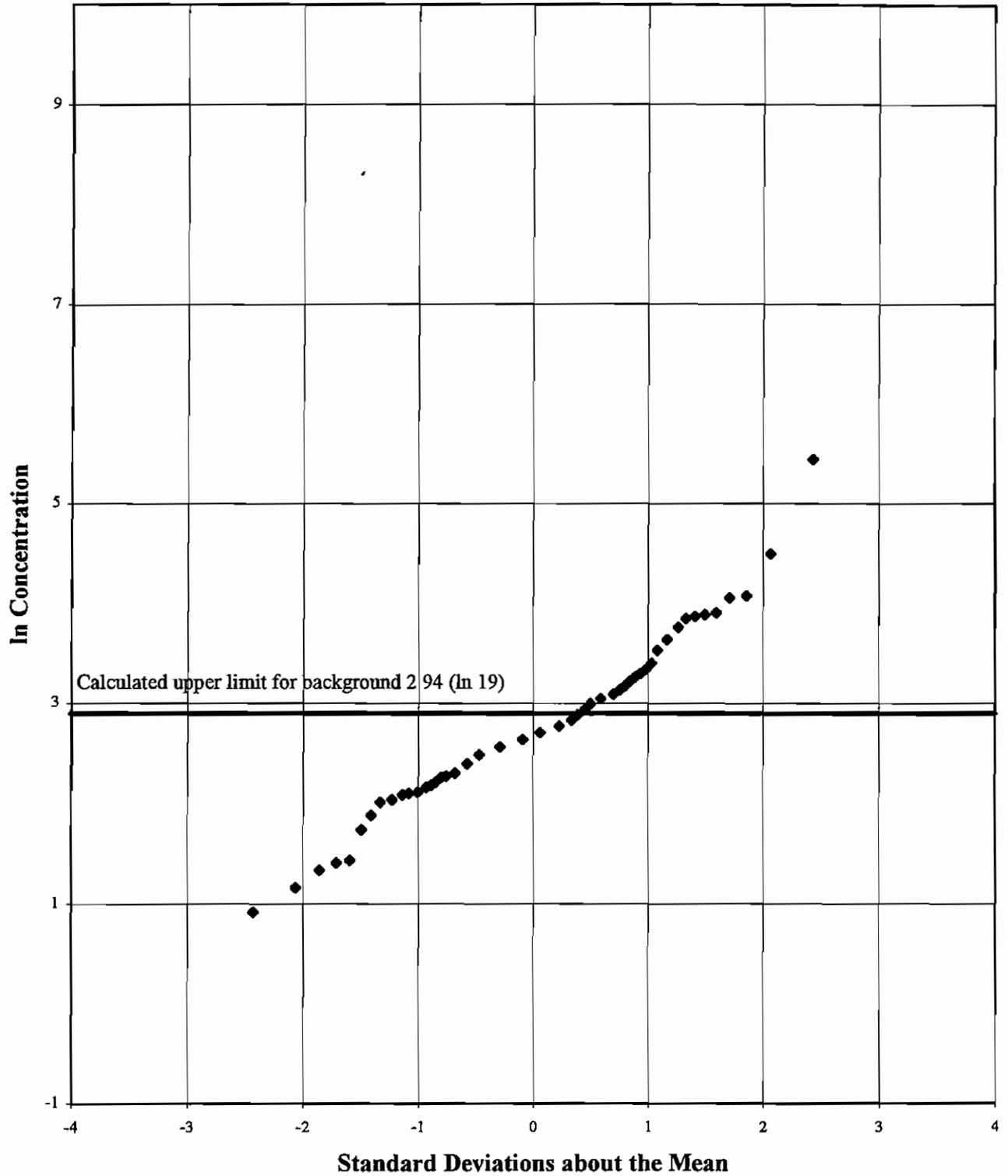


Figure 2.33. Cumulative Probability Plot for Copper; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Cyanide – Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

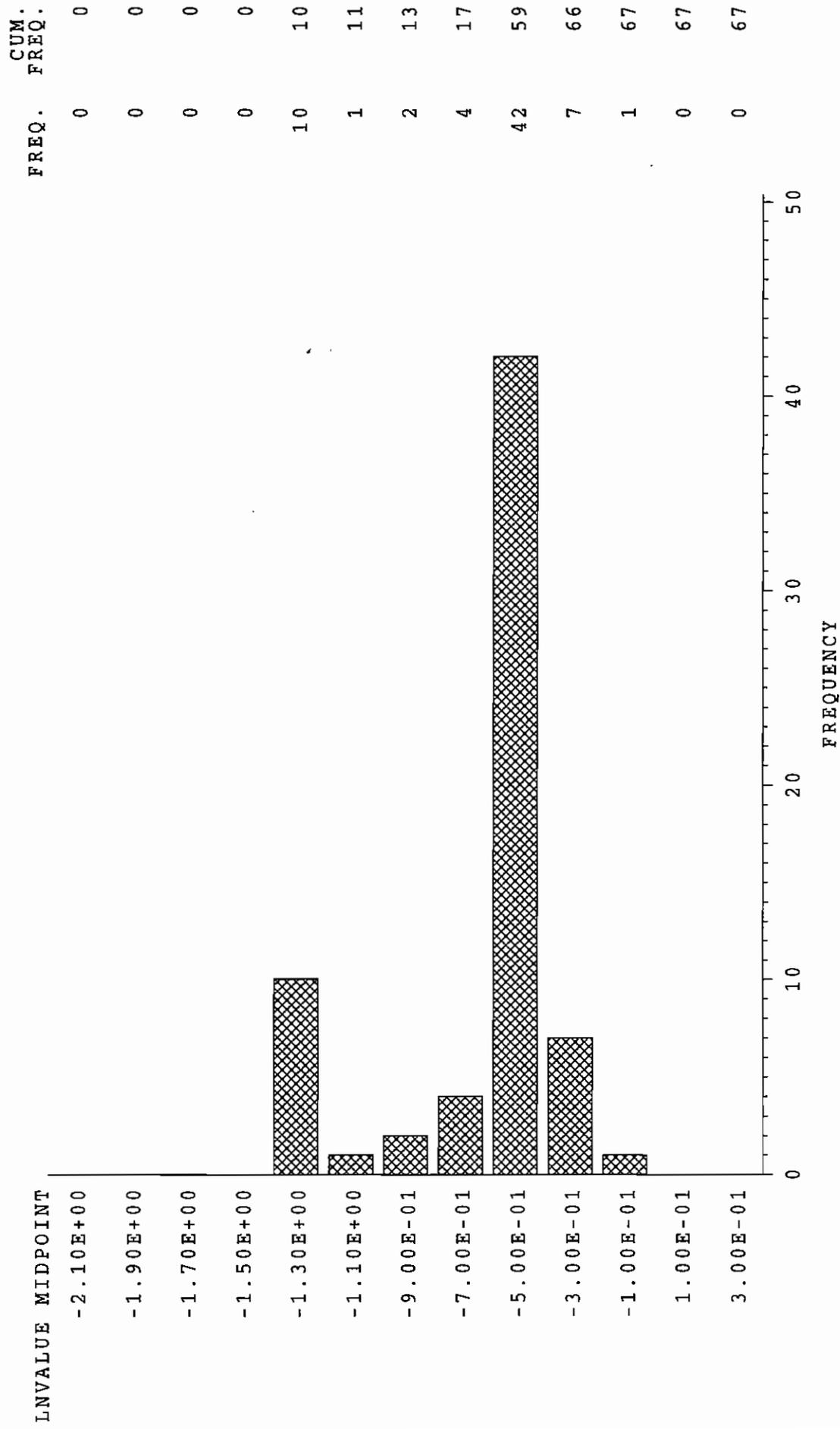


Figure 2.34. Histogram for Cyanide; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Cyanide Detects
DEPTH=surface

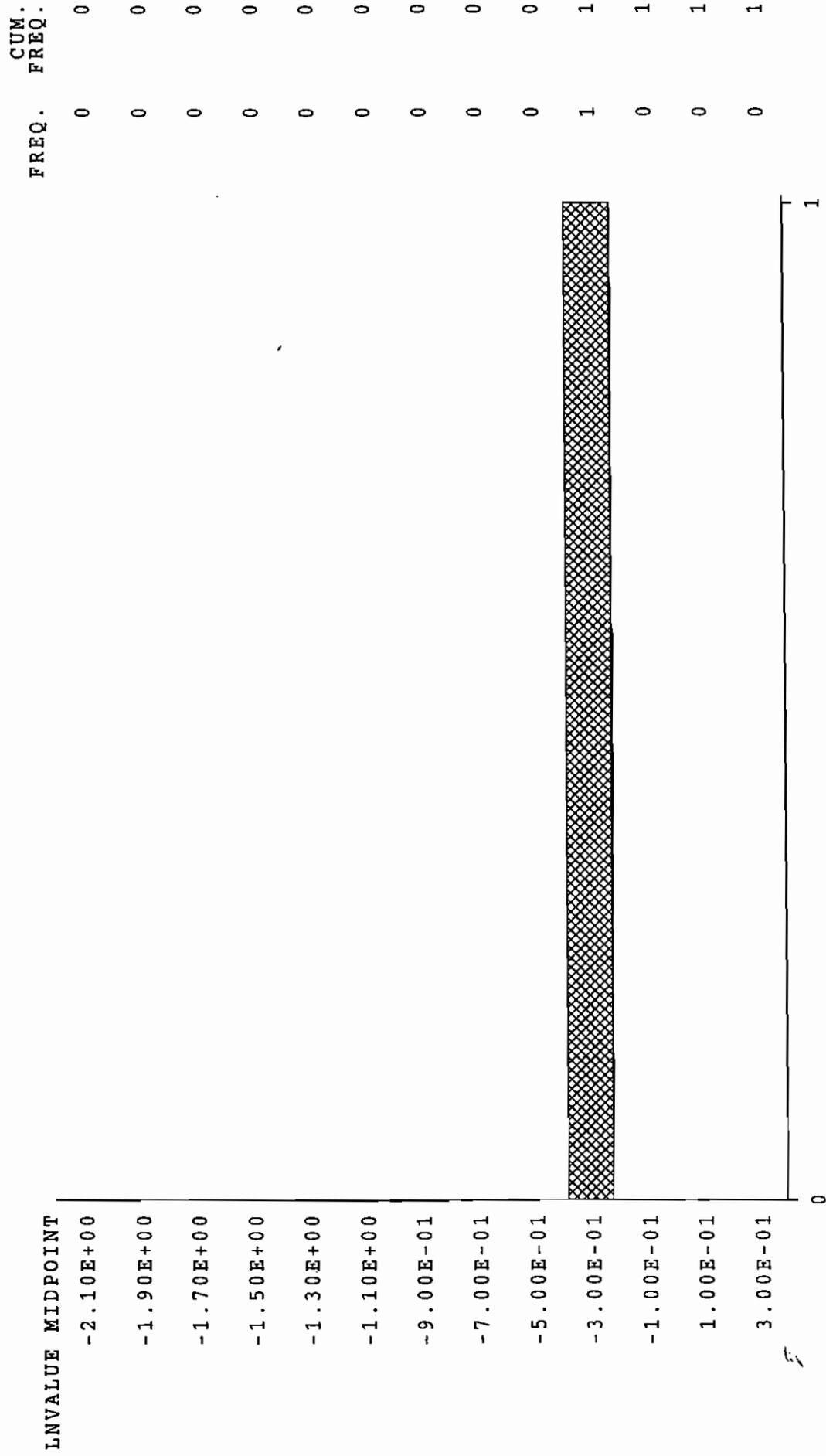
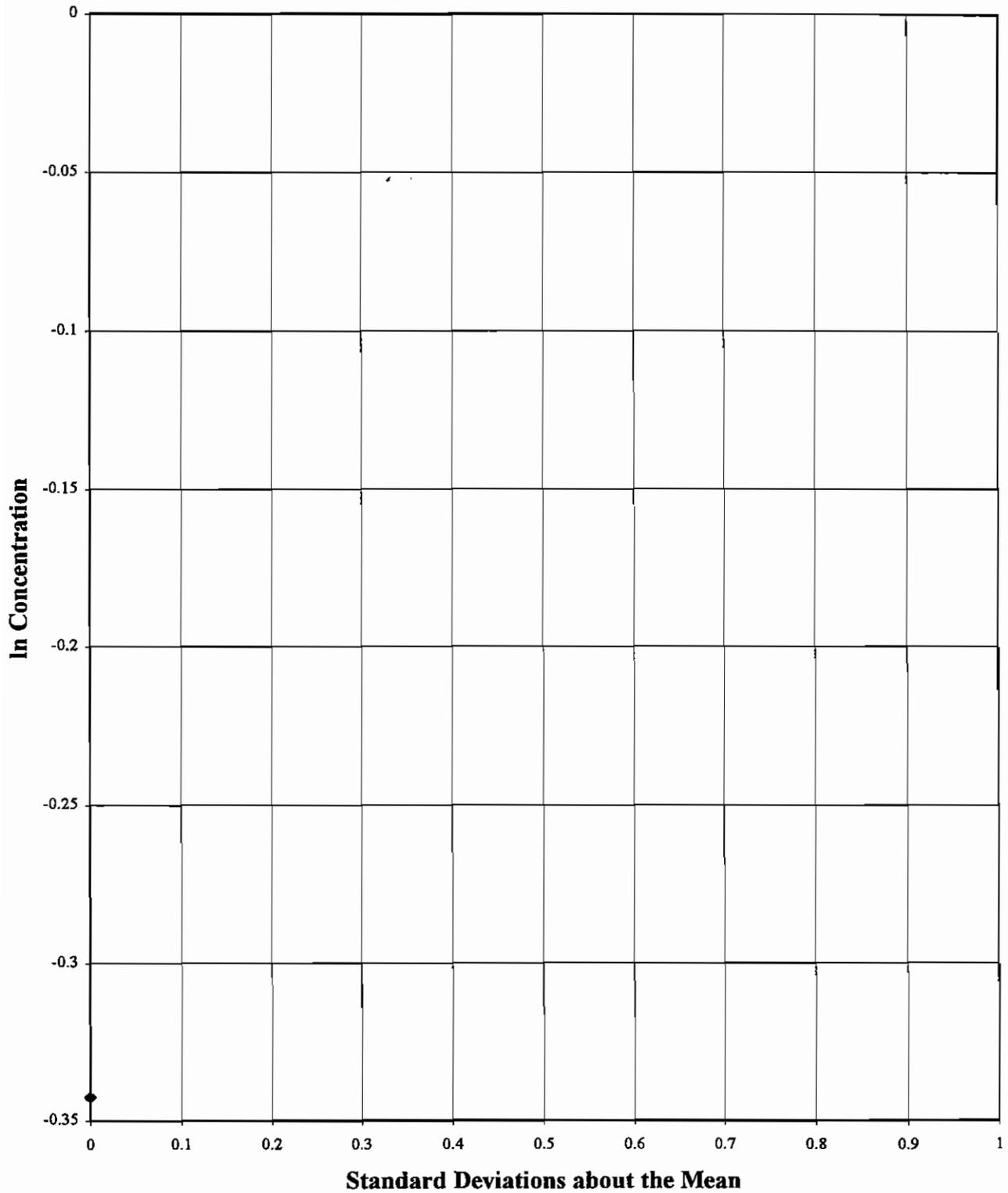


Figure 2.35. Histogram for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Cyanide Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.



**Figure 2.36. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cyanide;
Detected Observations; Surface Classification.**

Iron - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

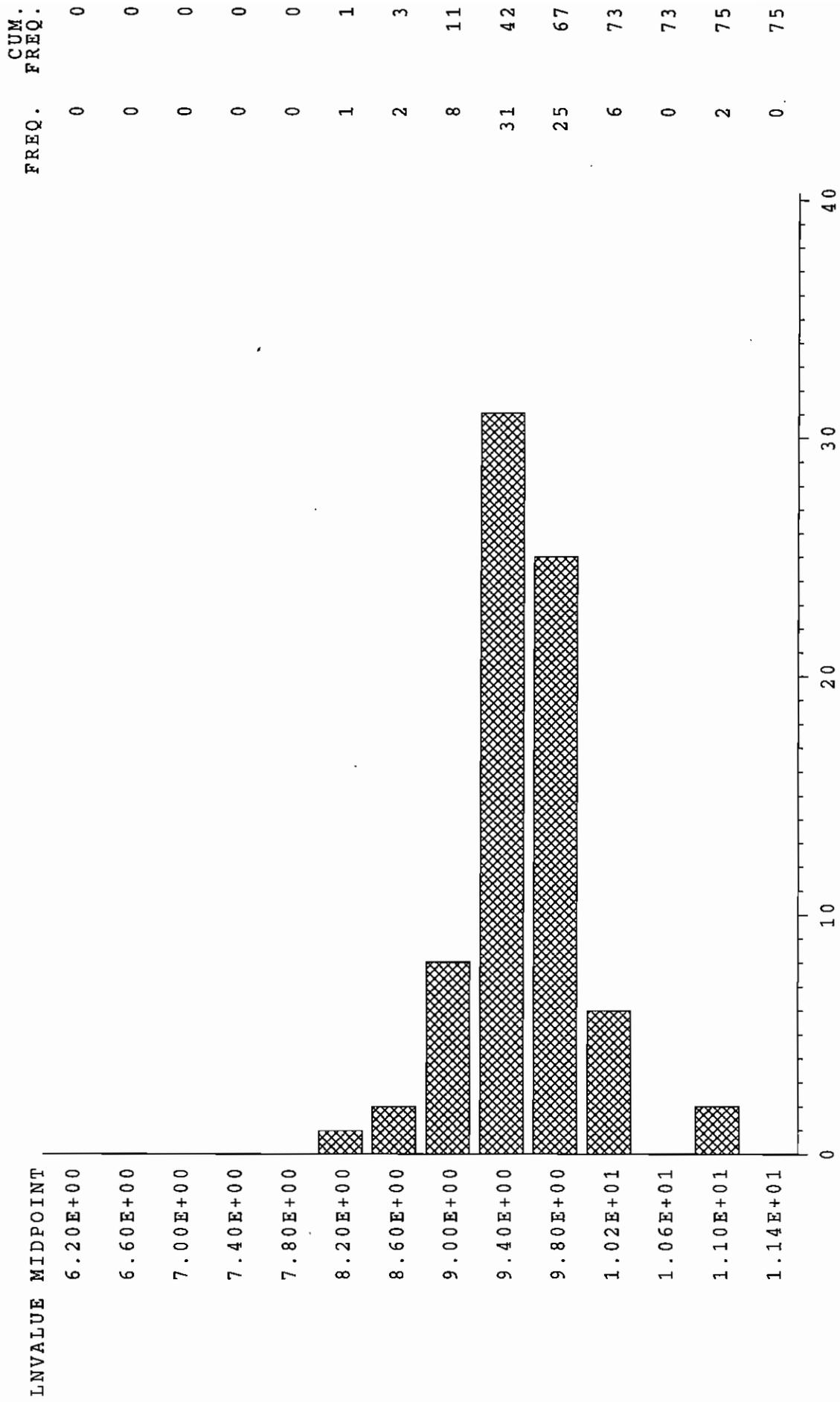


Figure 2.37. Histogram for Iron; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Iron Detects
DEPTH=surface

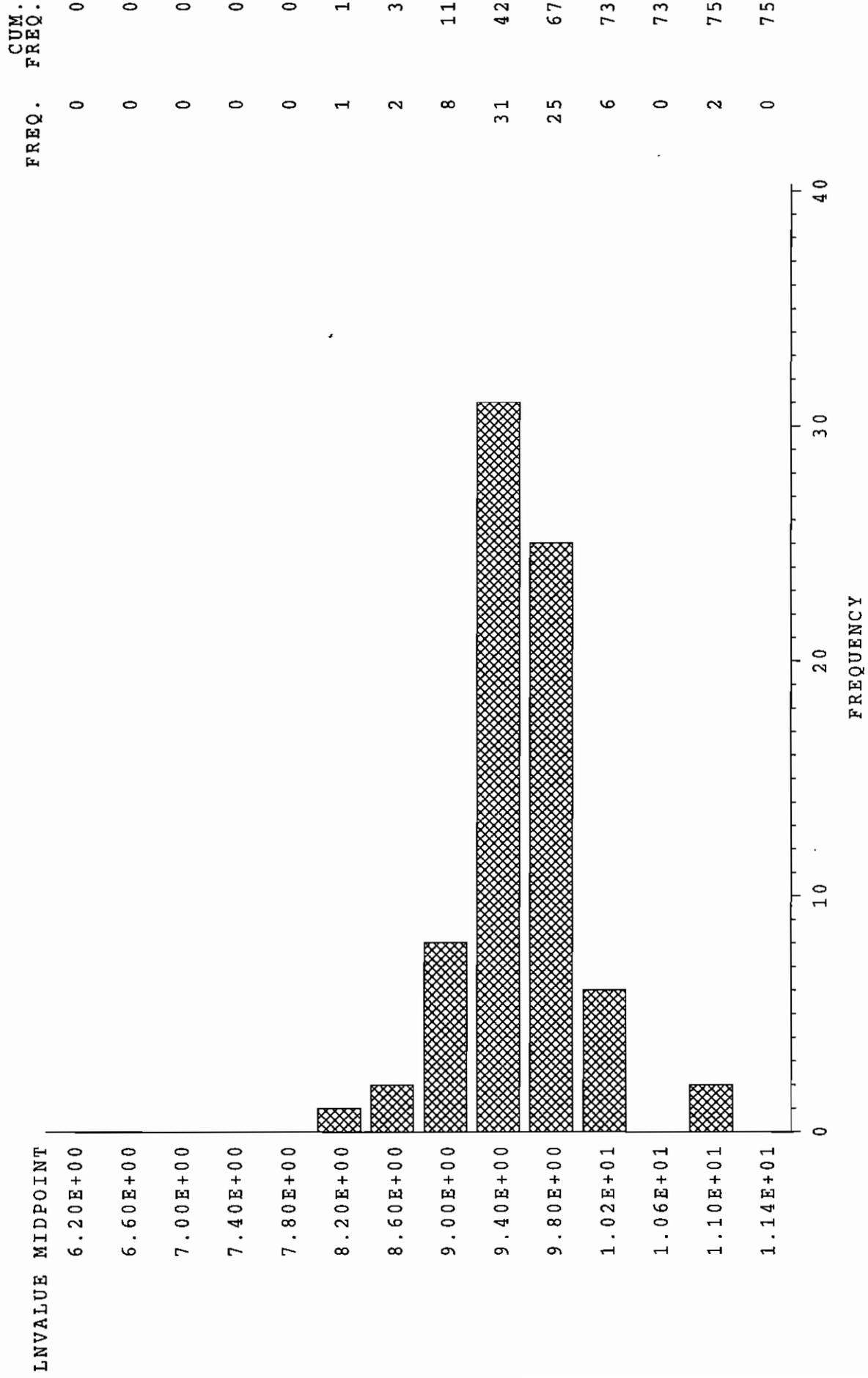


Figure 2.38. Histogram for Iron; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Iron Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

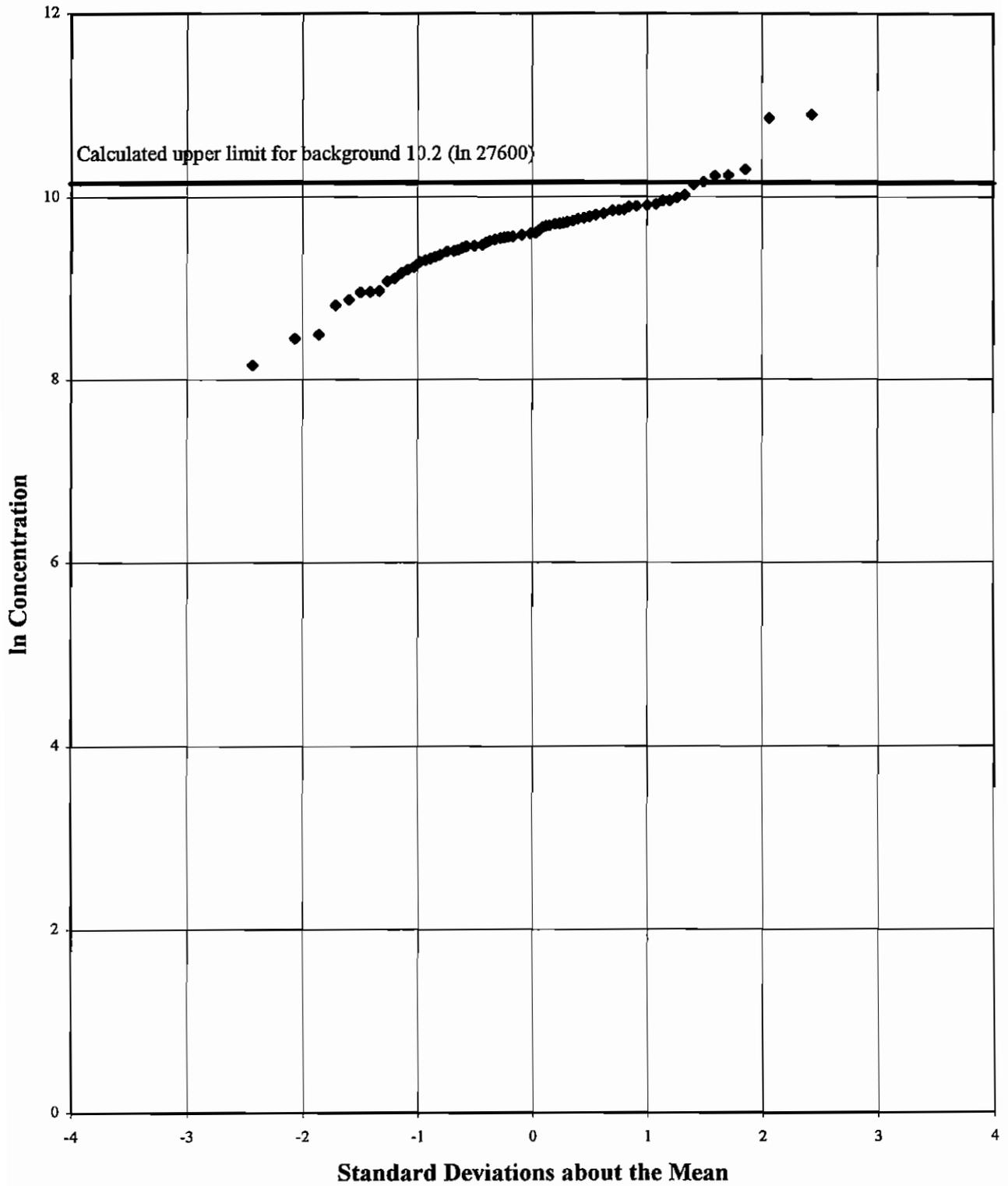


Figure 2.39. Cumulative Probability Plot for Iron; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Lead - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

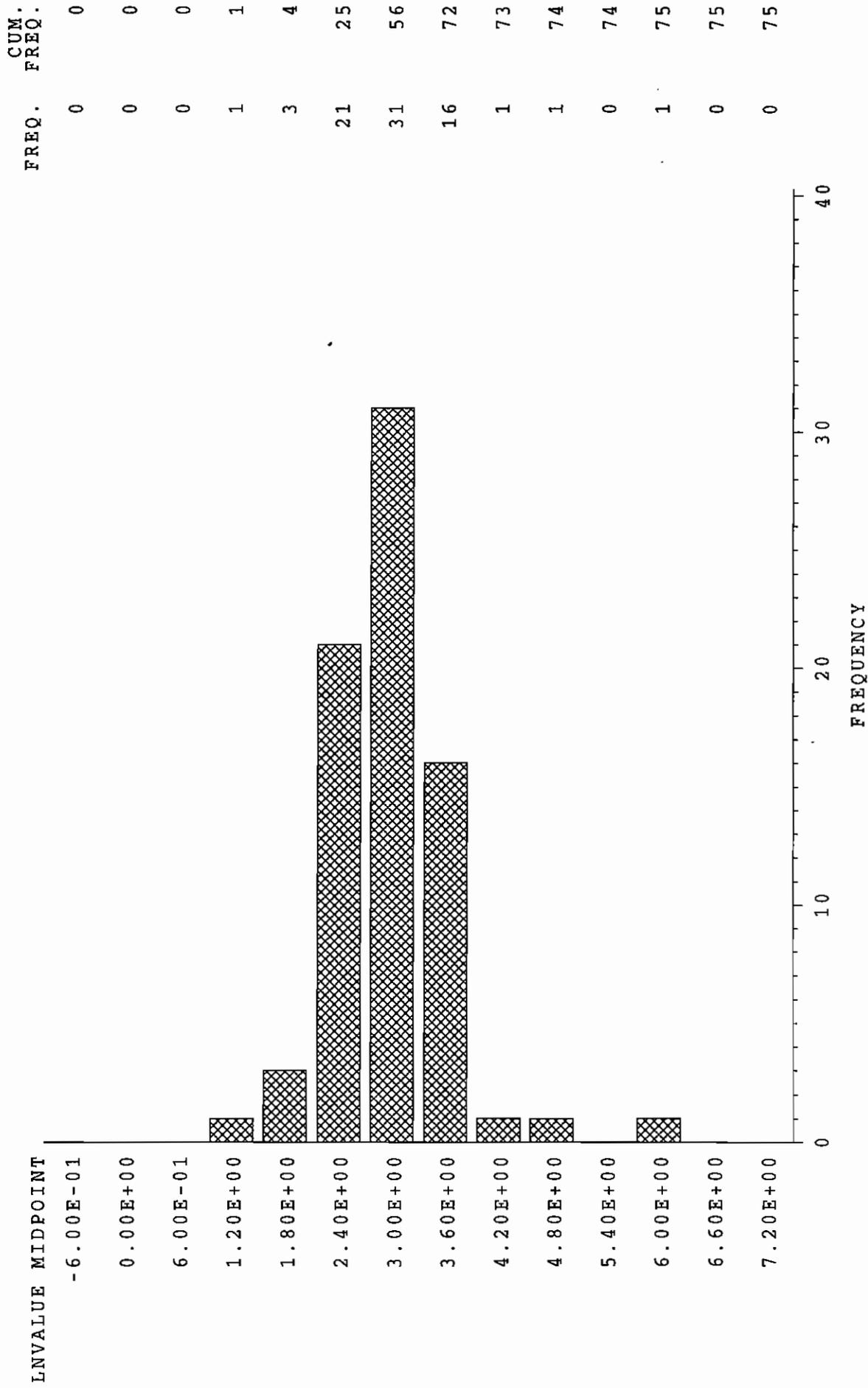


Figure 2.40. Histogram for Lead; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Lead Detects
DEPTH=surface

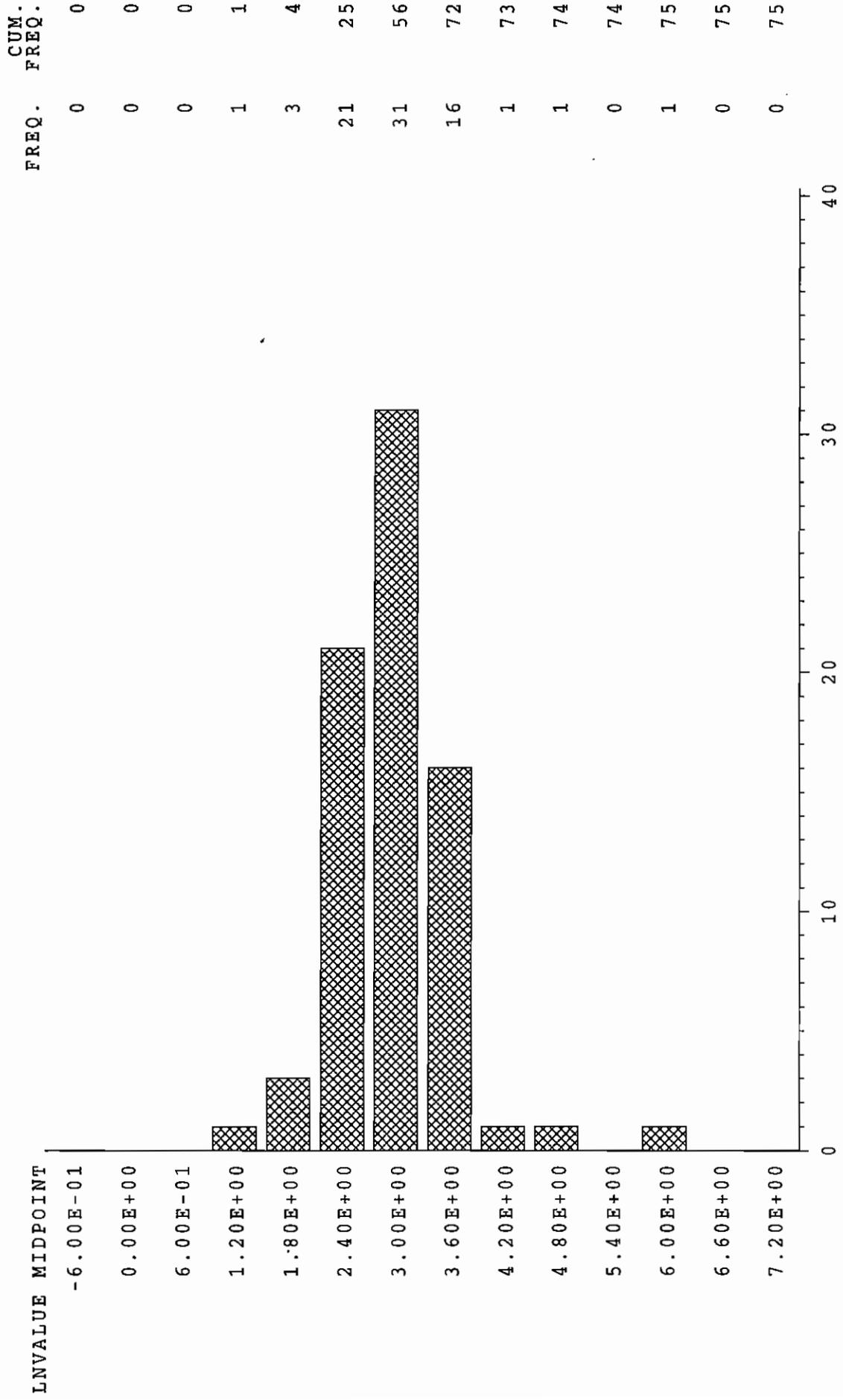


Figure 2.41. Histogram for Lead; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Lead Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

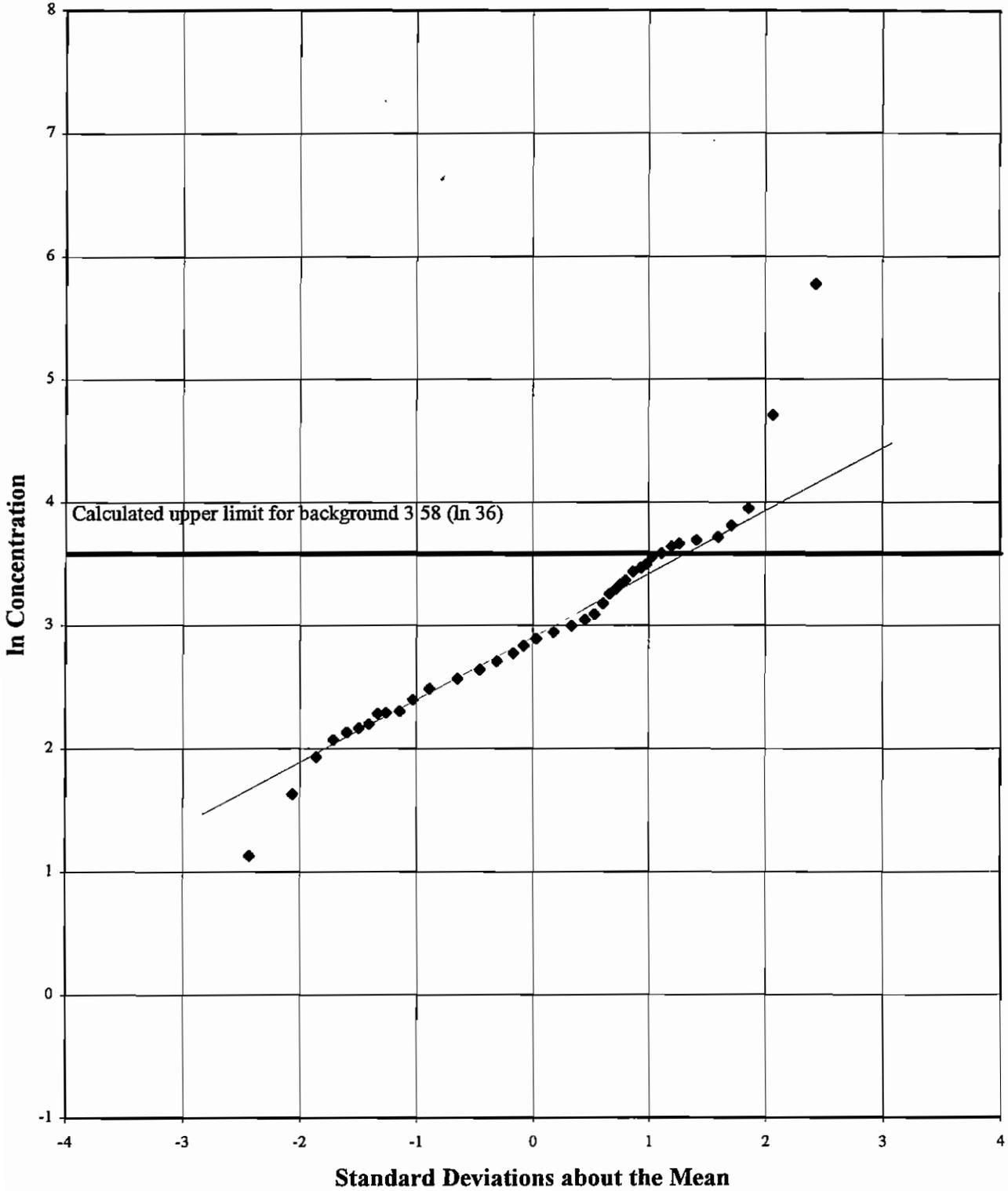


Figure 2.42. Cumulative Probability Plot for Lead; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Magnesium – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

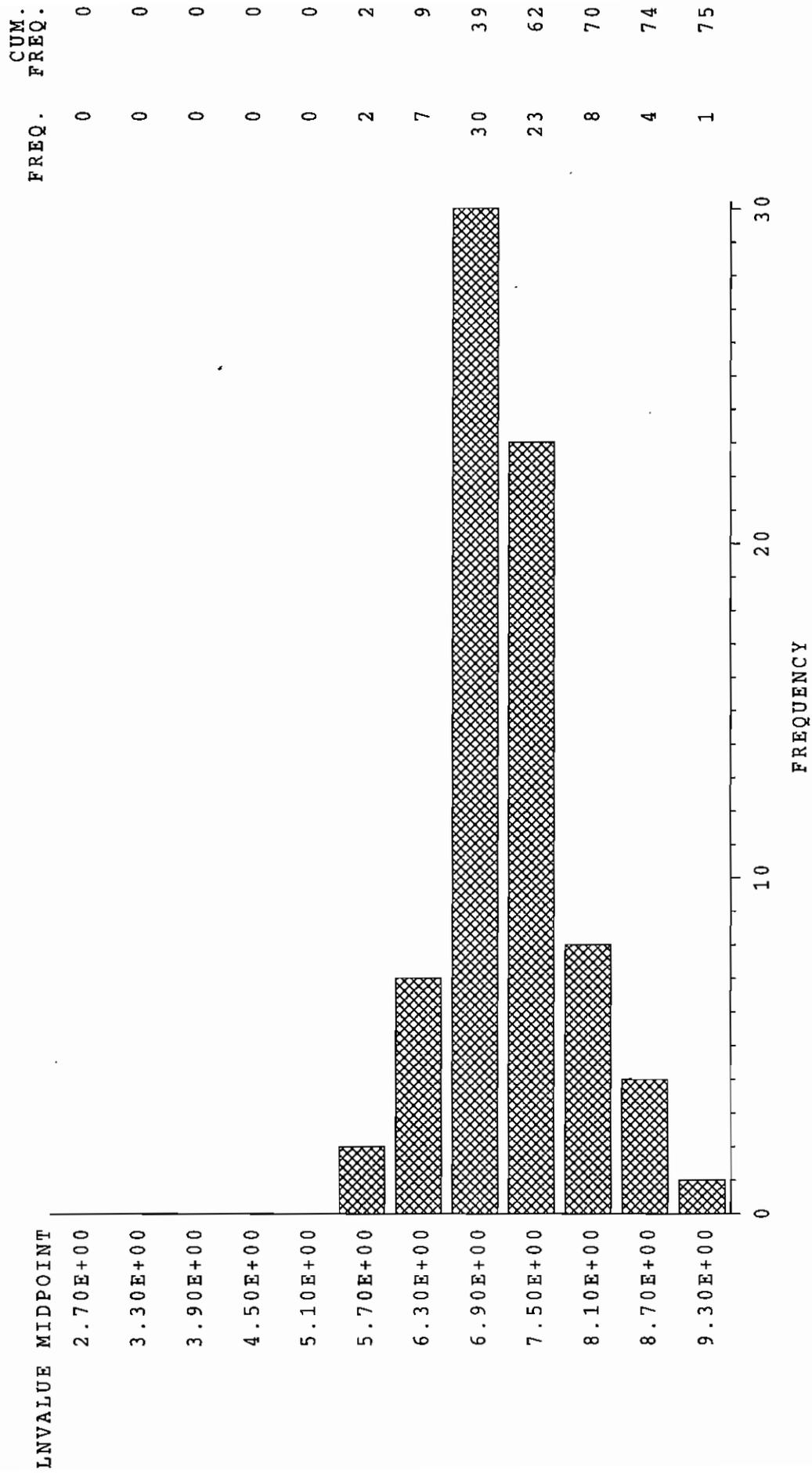


Figure 2.43. Histogram for Magnesium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Magnesium Detects
DEPTH=surface

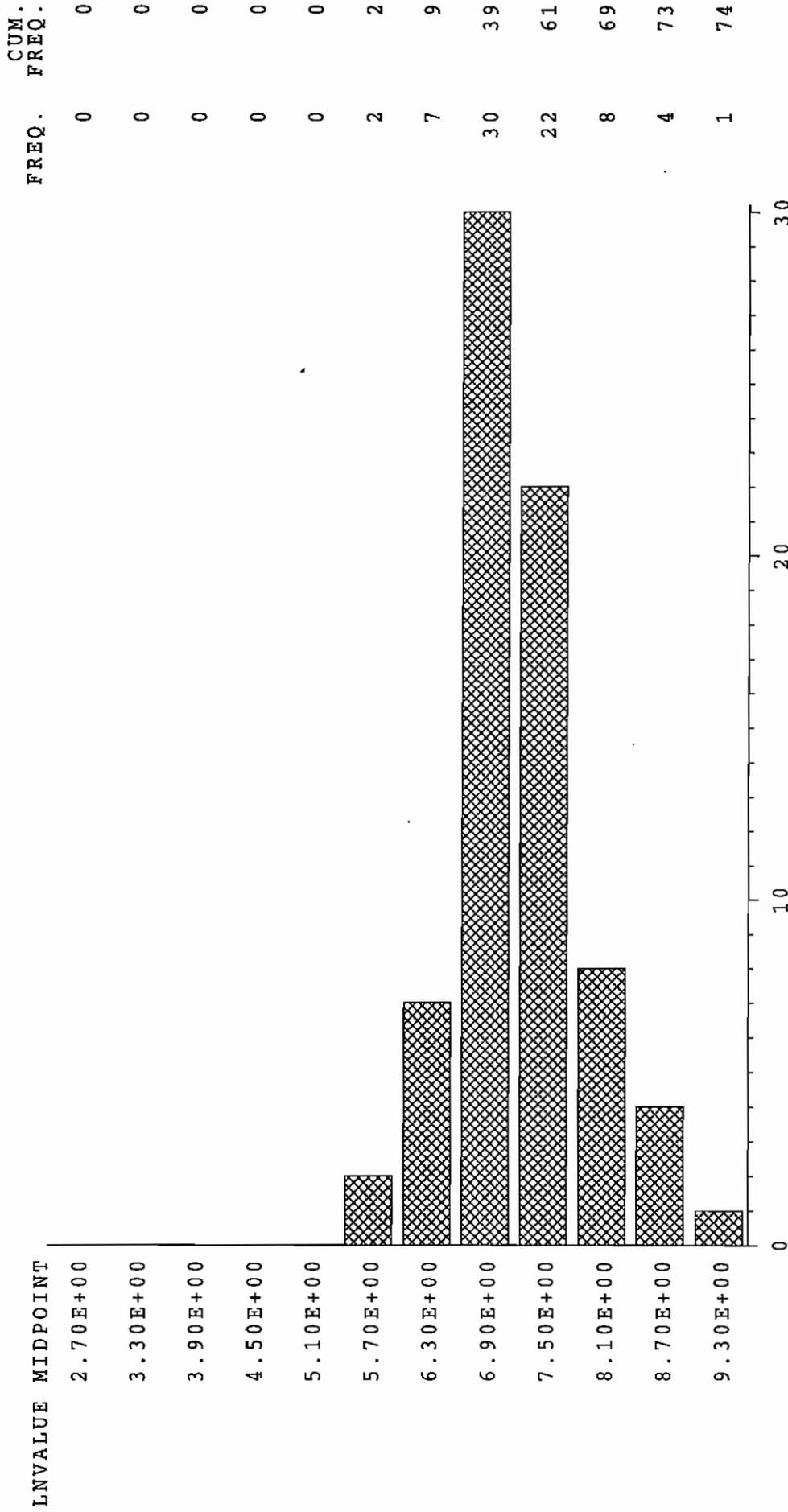


Figure 2.44. Histogram for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Magnesium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

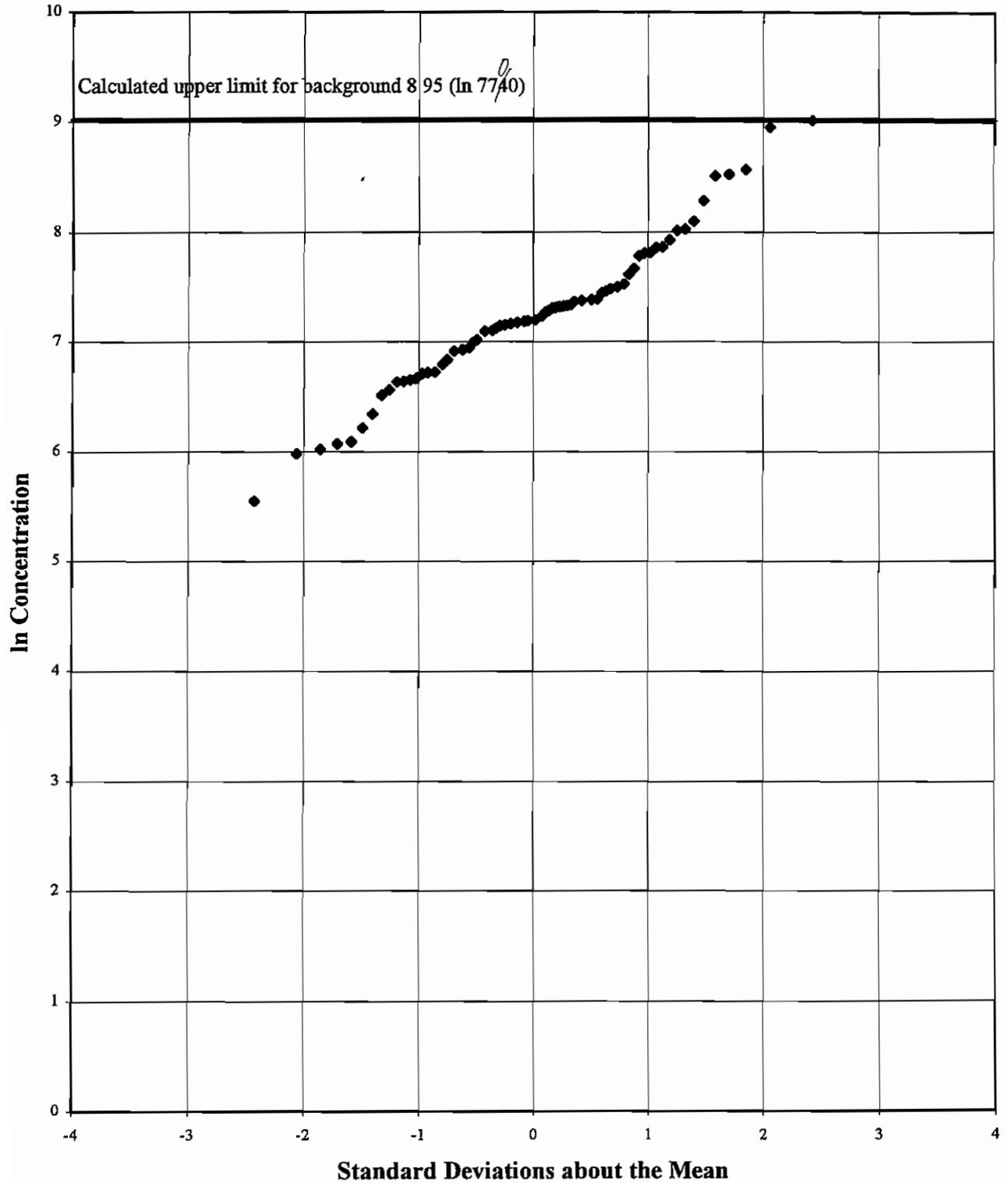


Figure 2.45. Cumulative Probability Plot for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Manganese – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

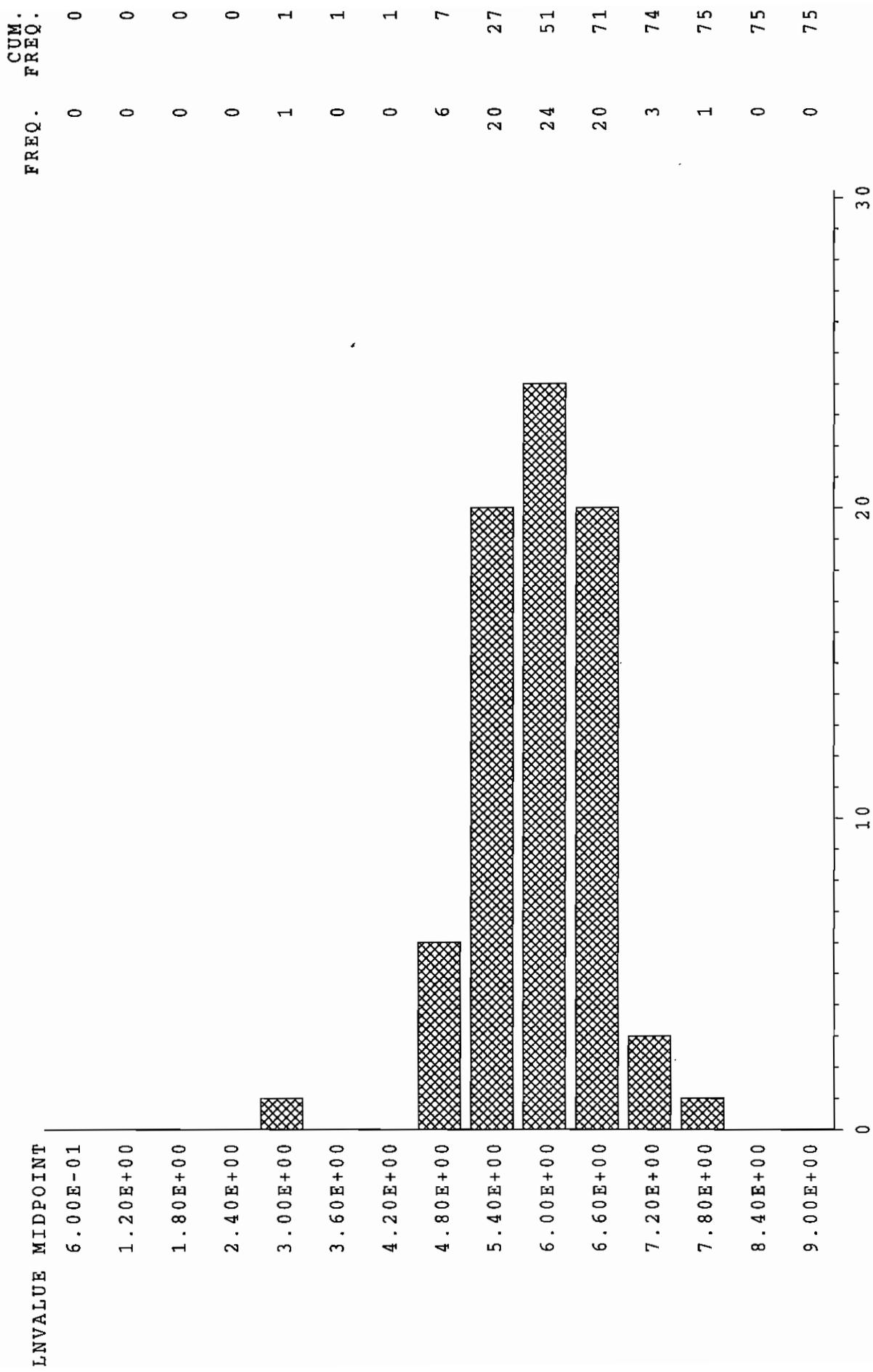


Figure 2.46. Histogram for Manganese; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Manganese Detects
DEPTH=surface

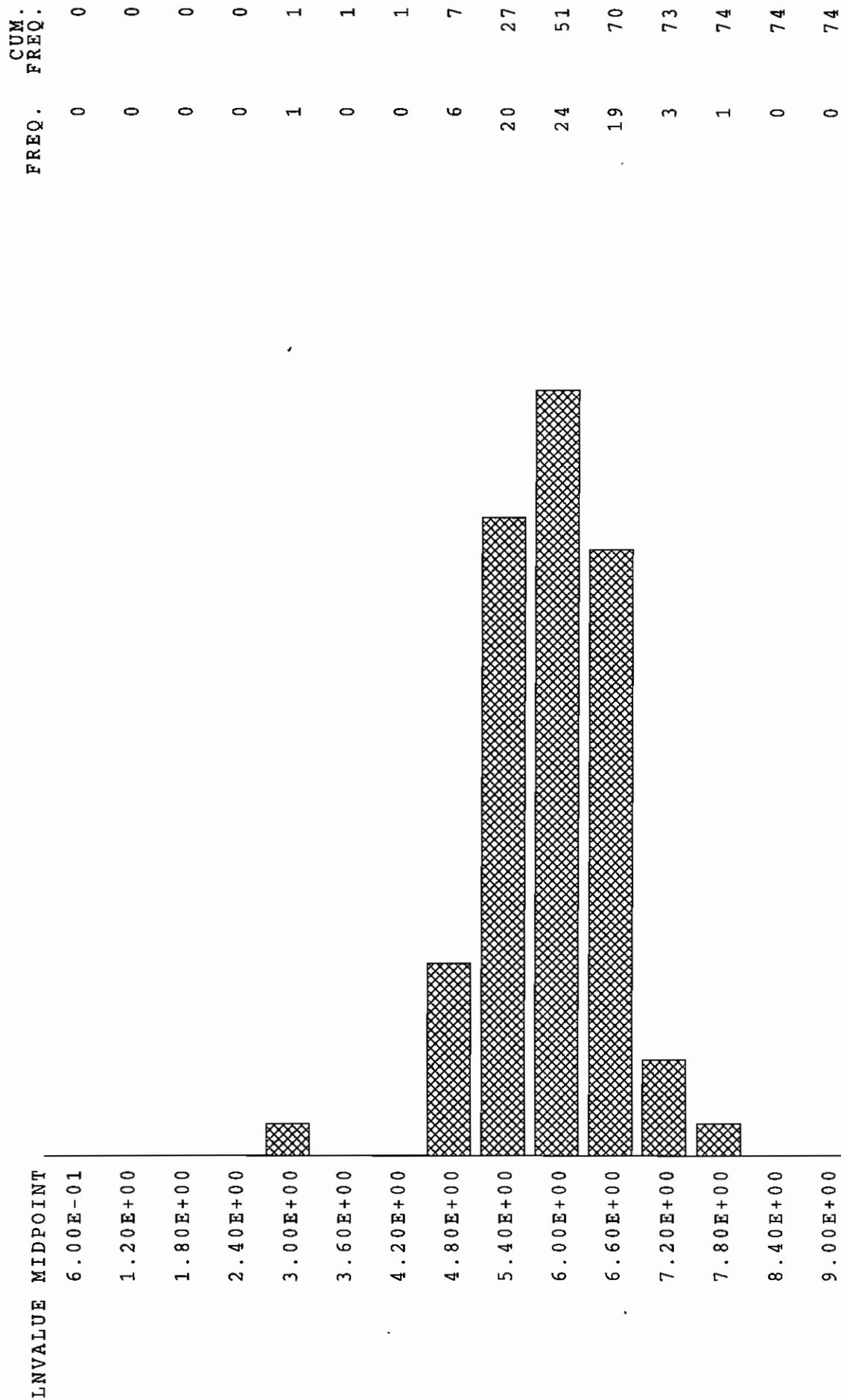


Figure 2.47. Histogram for Manganese; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Manganese Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

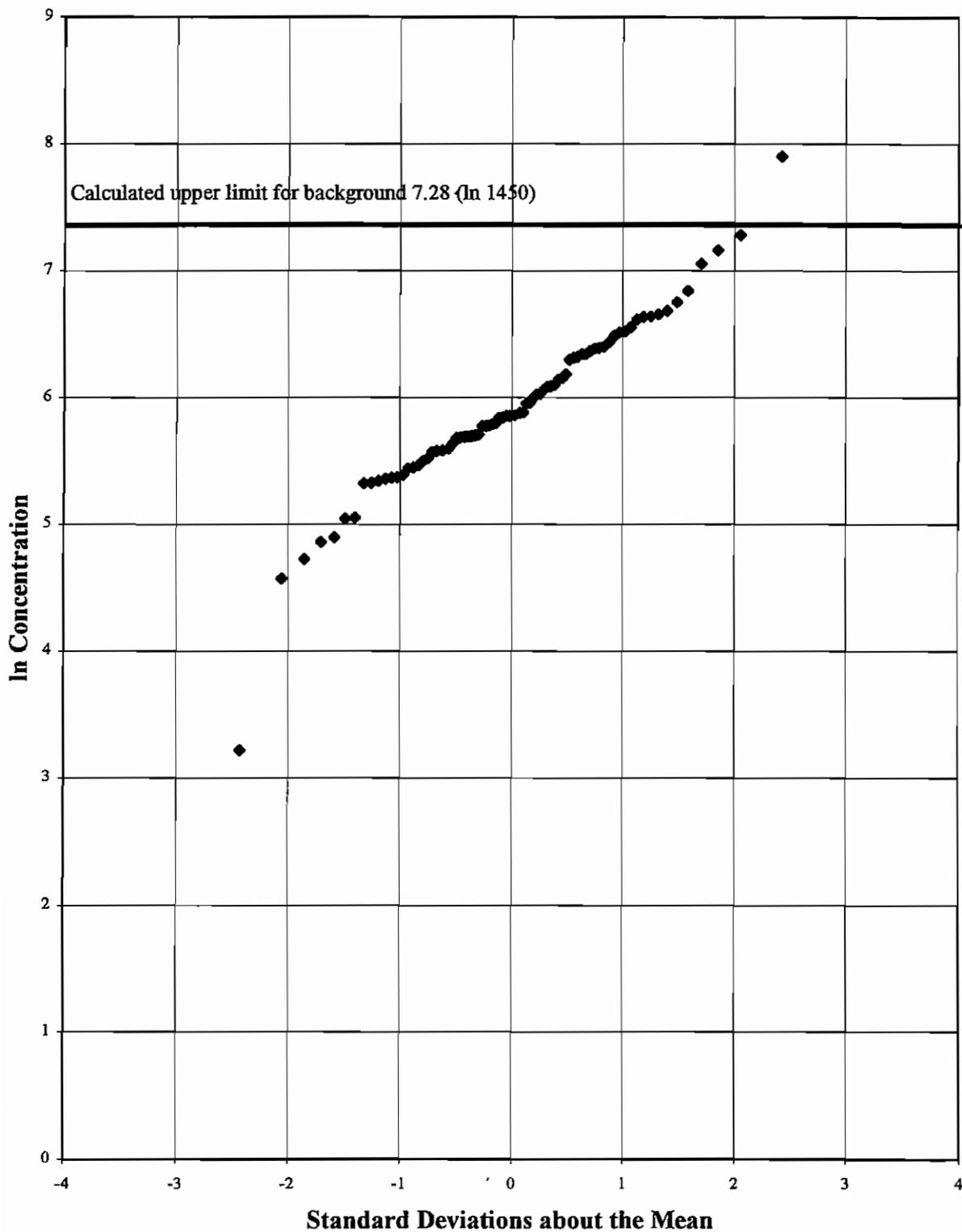


Figure 2.48. Cumulative Probability Plot for Manganese; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Mercury – Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

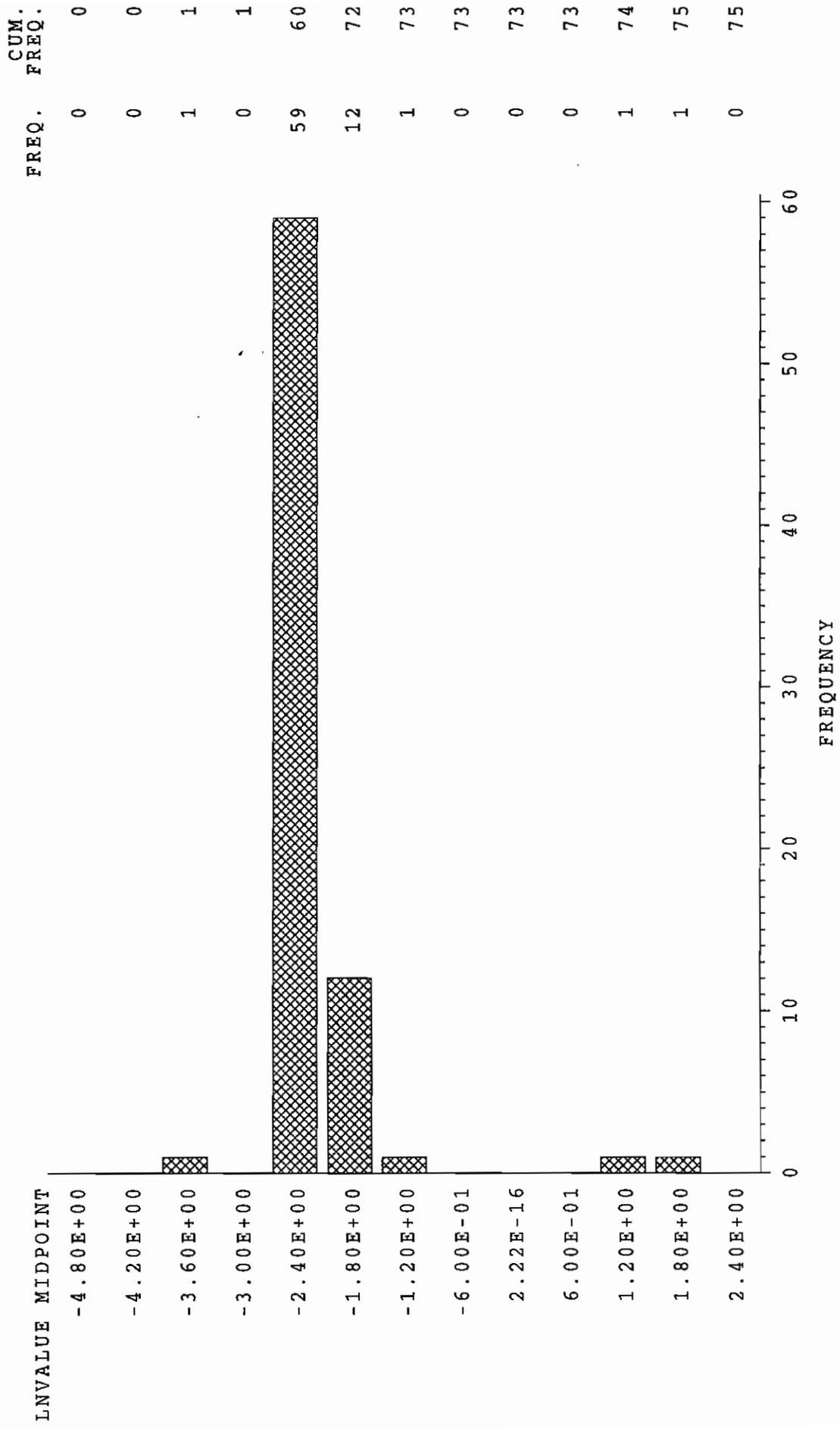


Figure 2.49. Histogram for Mercury; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Mercury Detects
DEPTH=surface

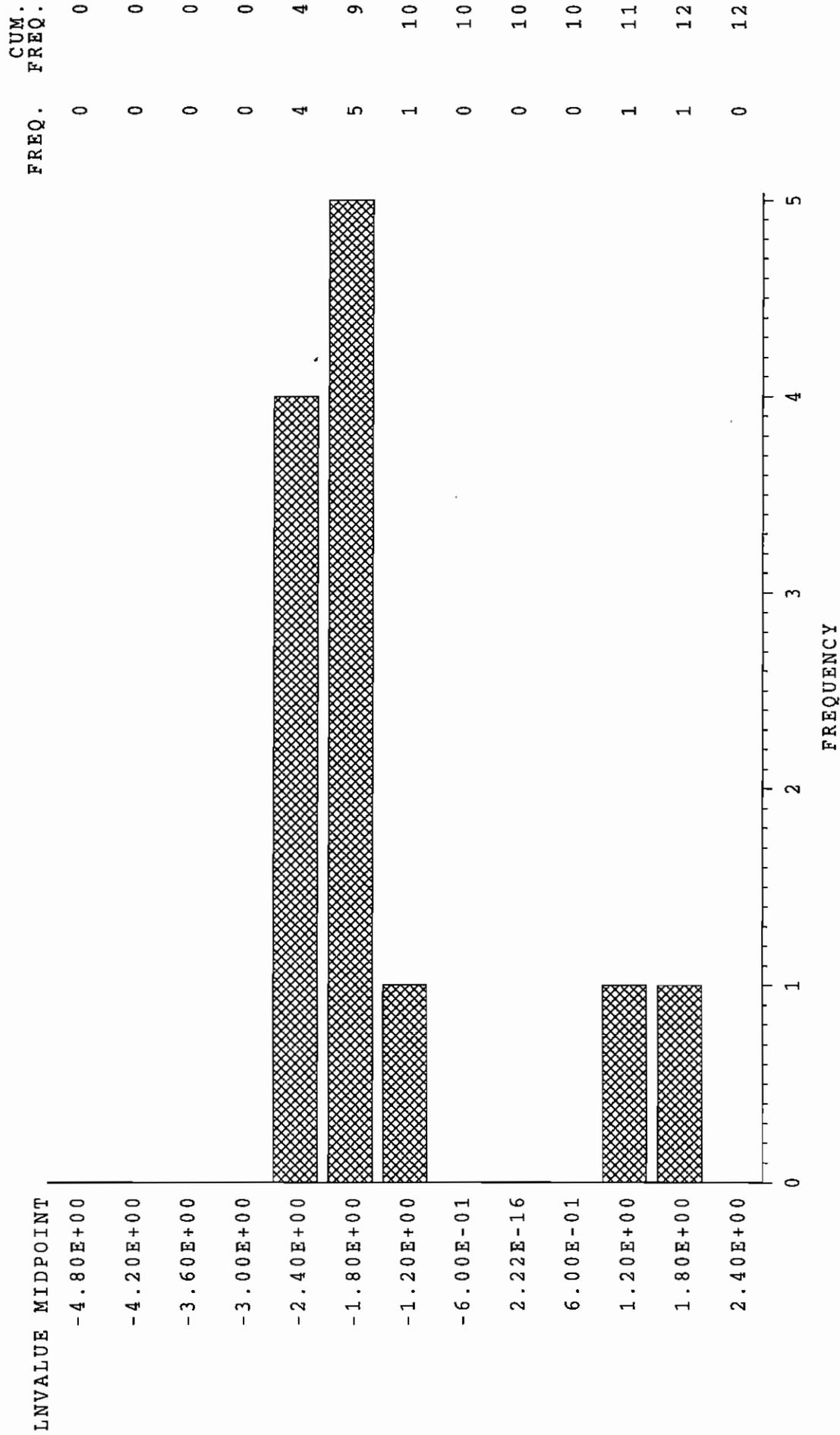
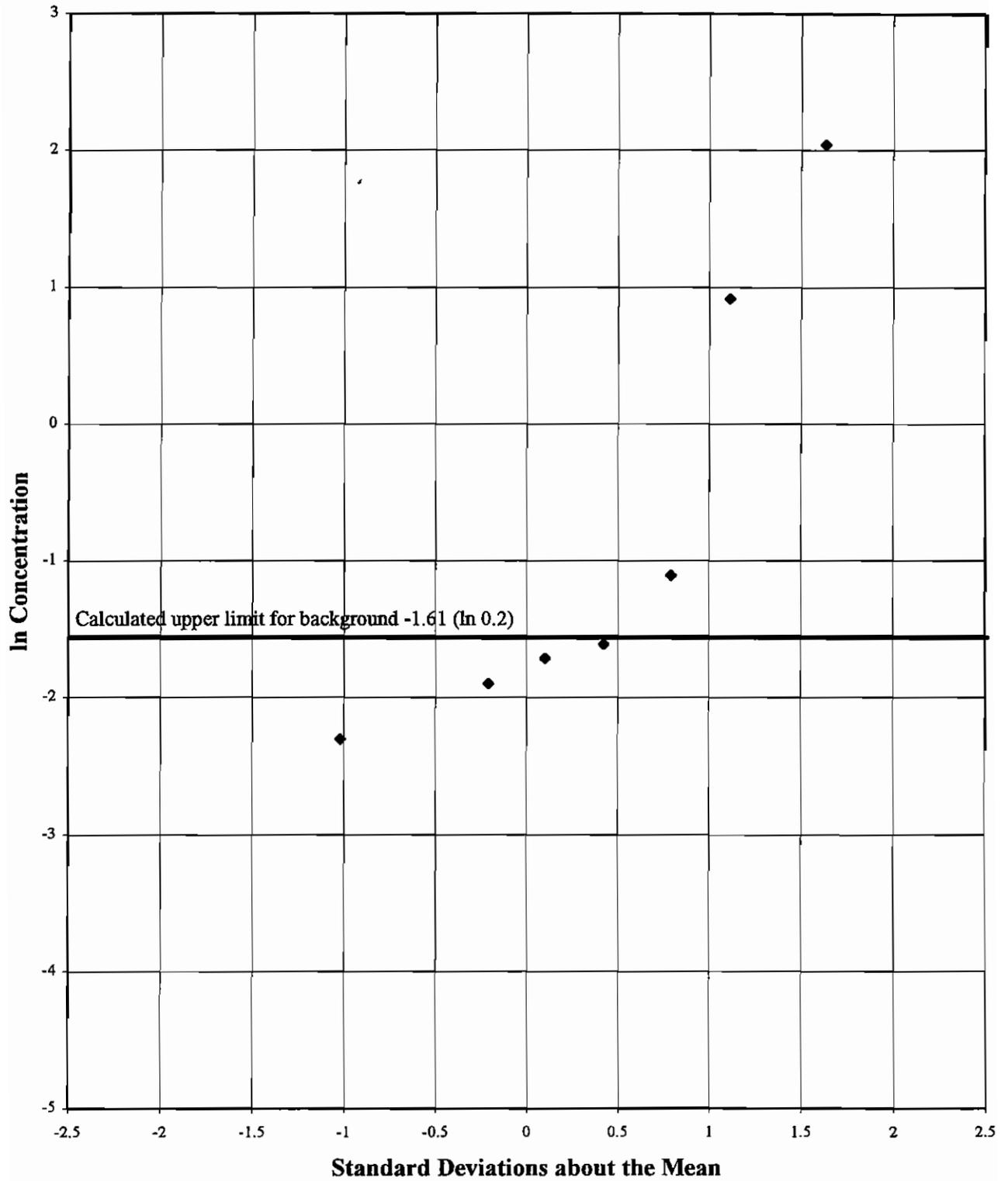


Figure 2.50. Histogram for Mercury; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Mercury Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.



**Figure 2.51. Cumulative Probability Plot for Mercury;
Detected Observations; Surface Classification.**

Nickel -- Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

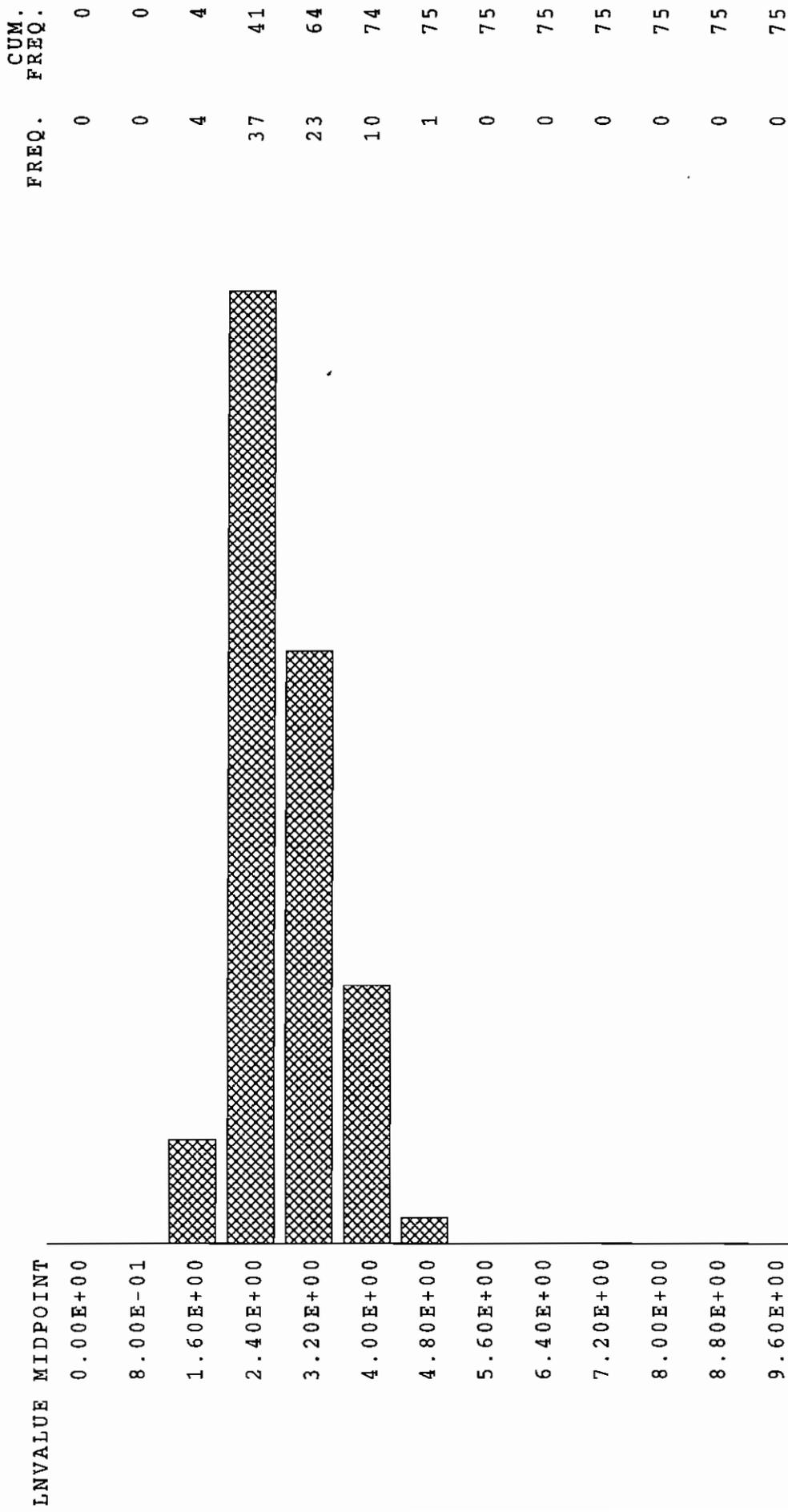


Figure 2.52. Histogram for Nickel; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Nickel Detects
DEPTH=surface

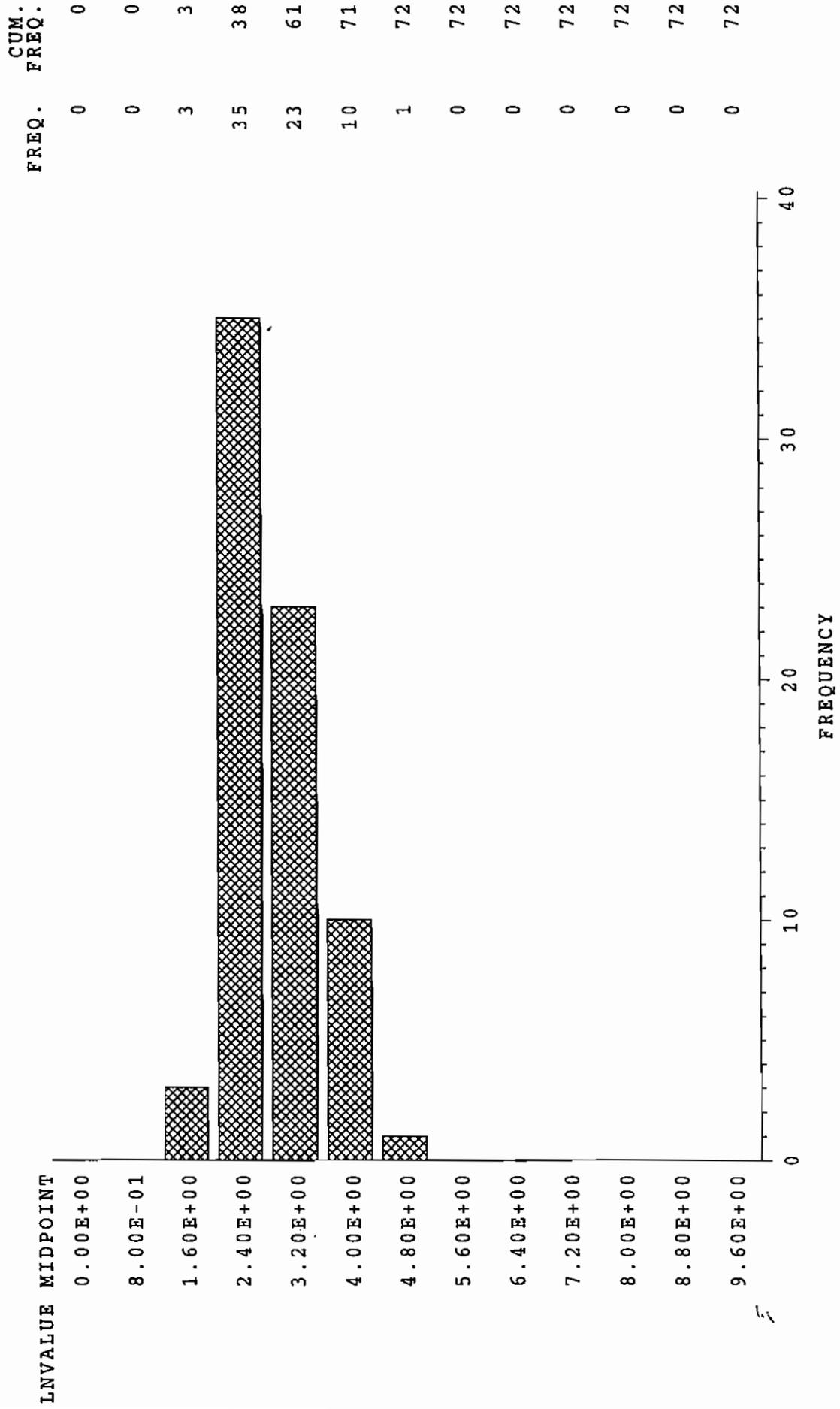


Figure 2.53. Histogram for Nickel; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Nickel Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

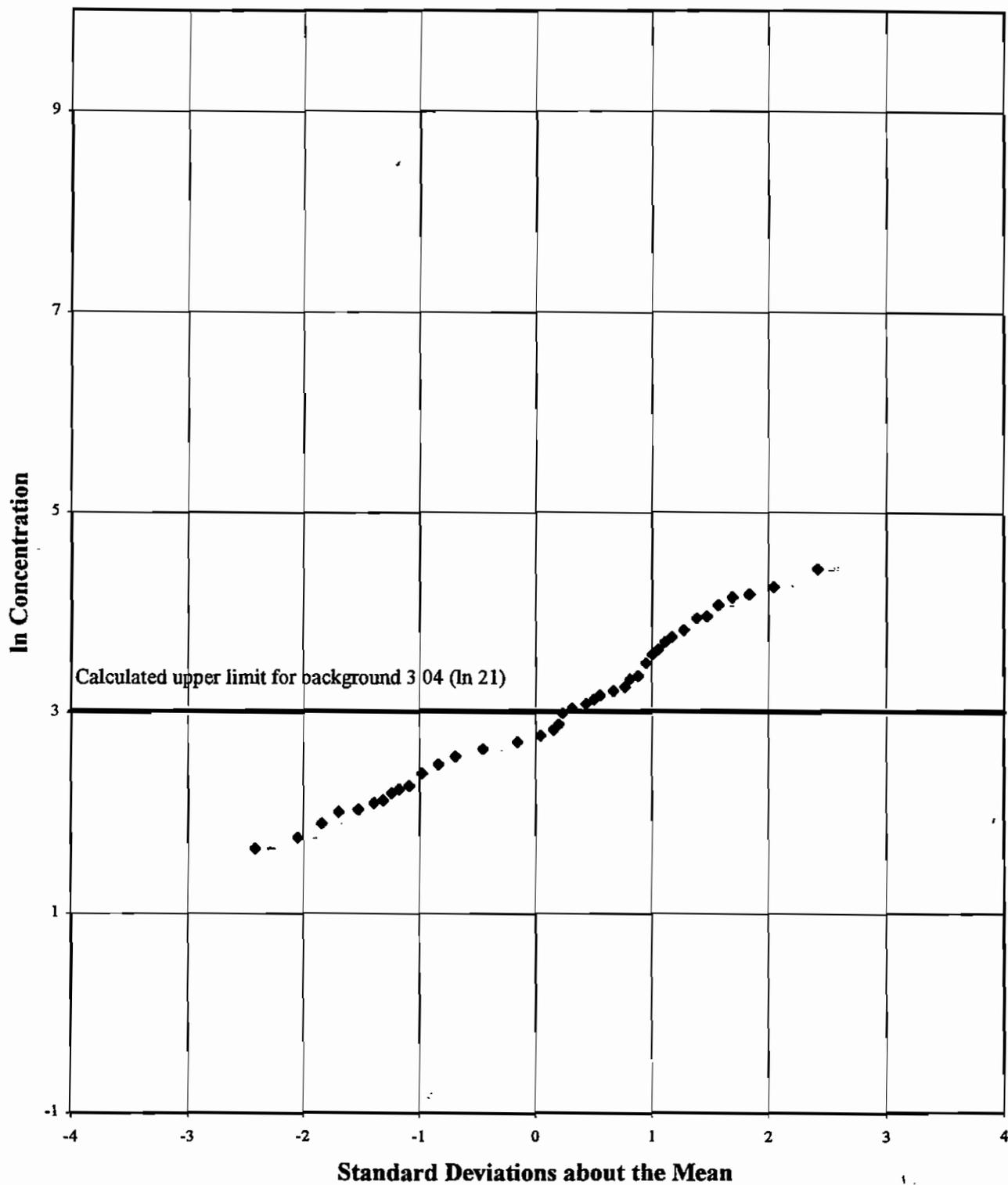


Figure 2.54. Cumulative Probability Plot for Nickel; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Potassium - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

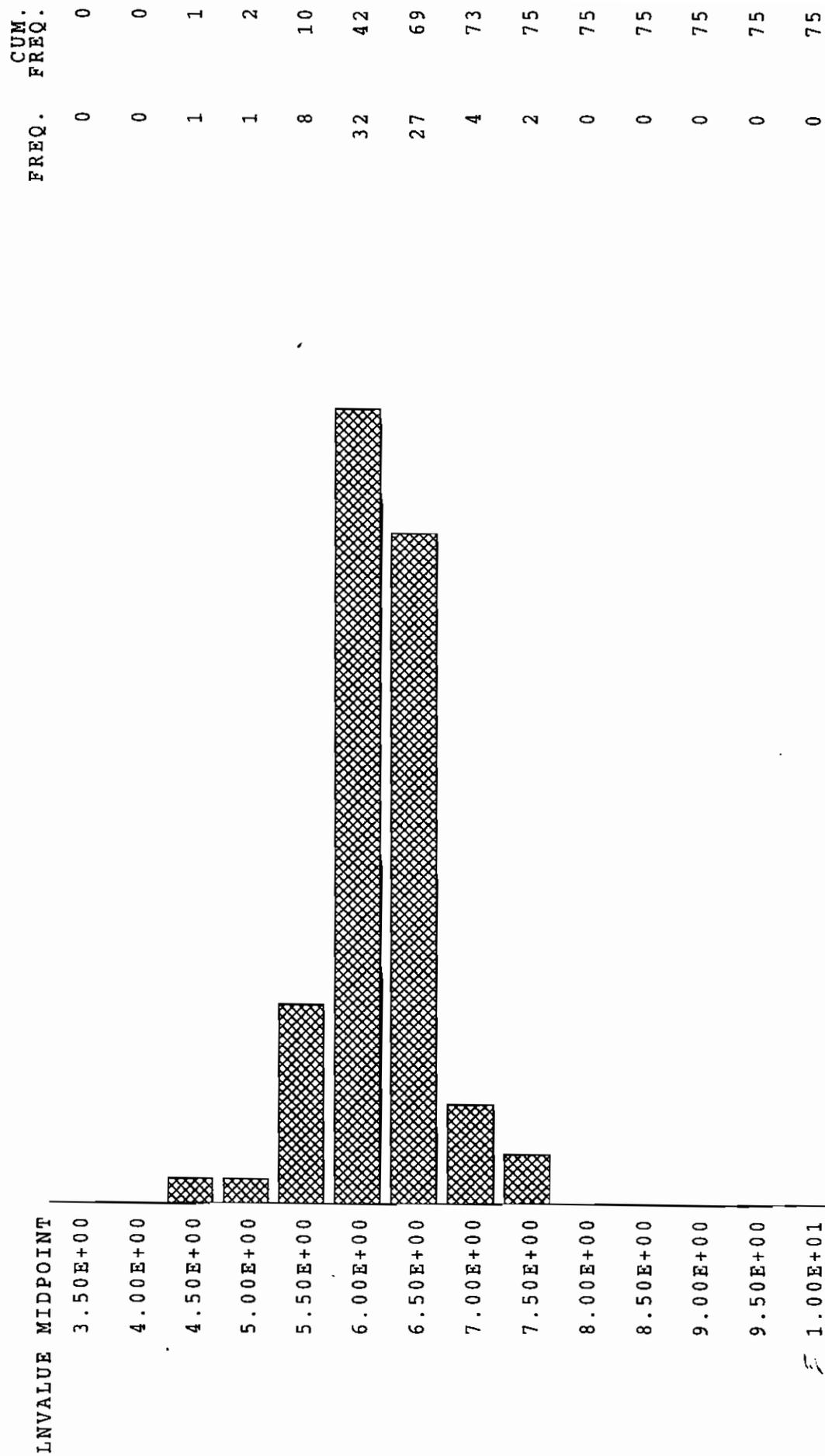


Figure 2.55. Histogram for Potassium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Potassium Detects
DEPTH=surface

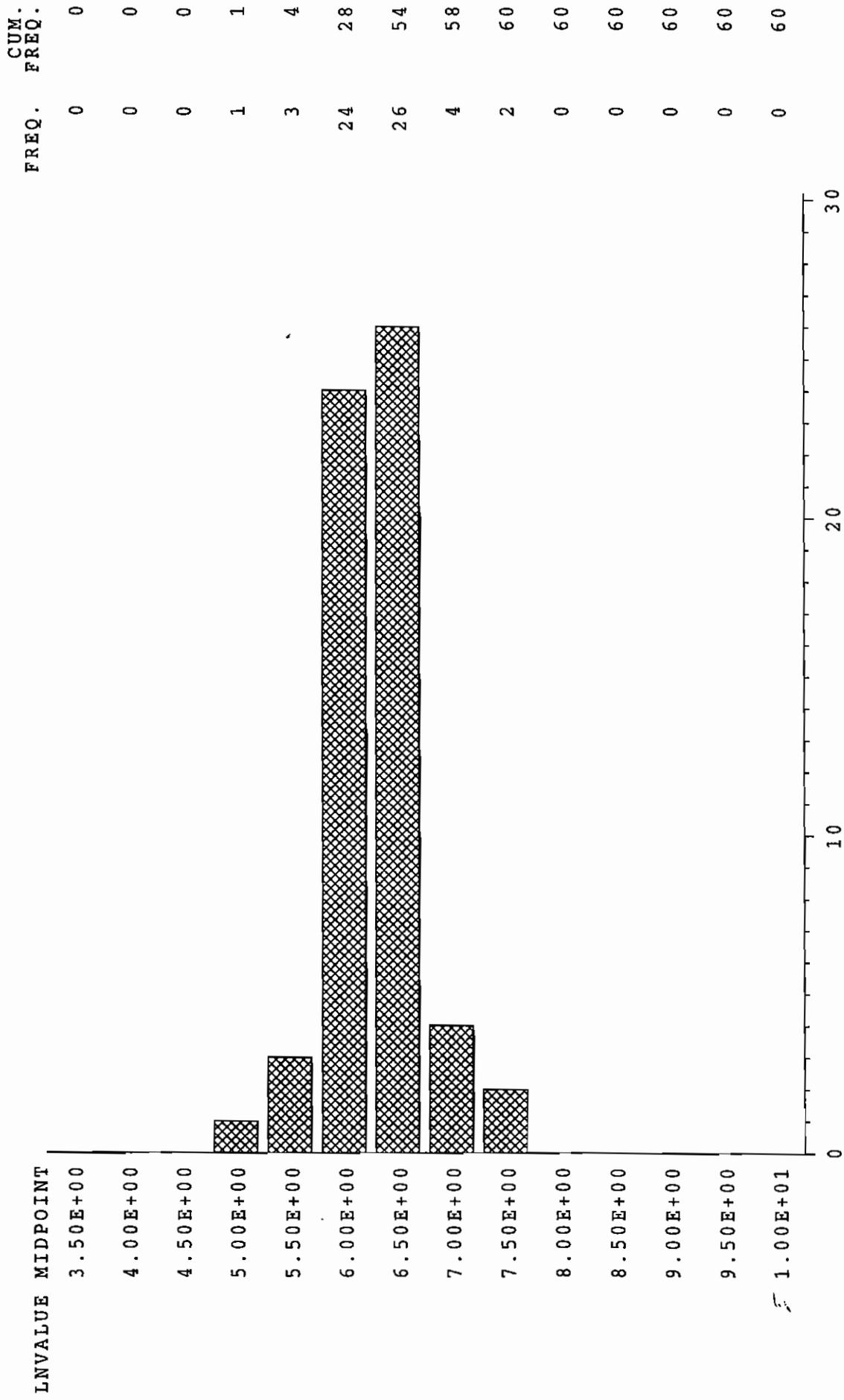


Figure 2.56. Histogram for Potassium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Potassium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

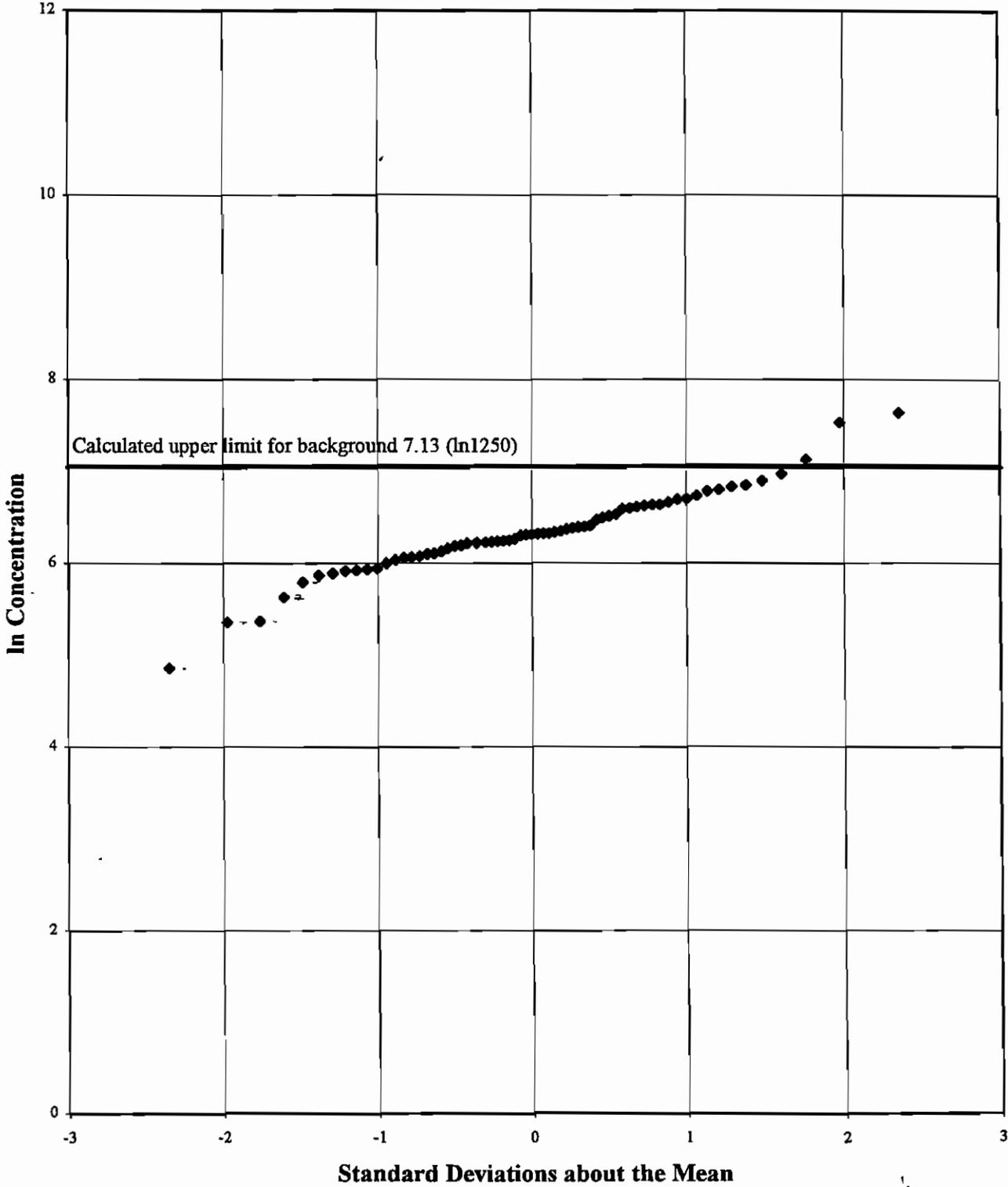


Figure 2.57. Cumulative Probability Plot for Potassium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Selenium – Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

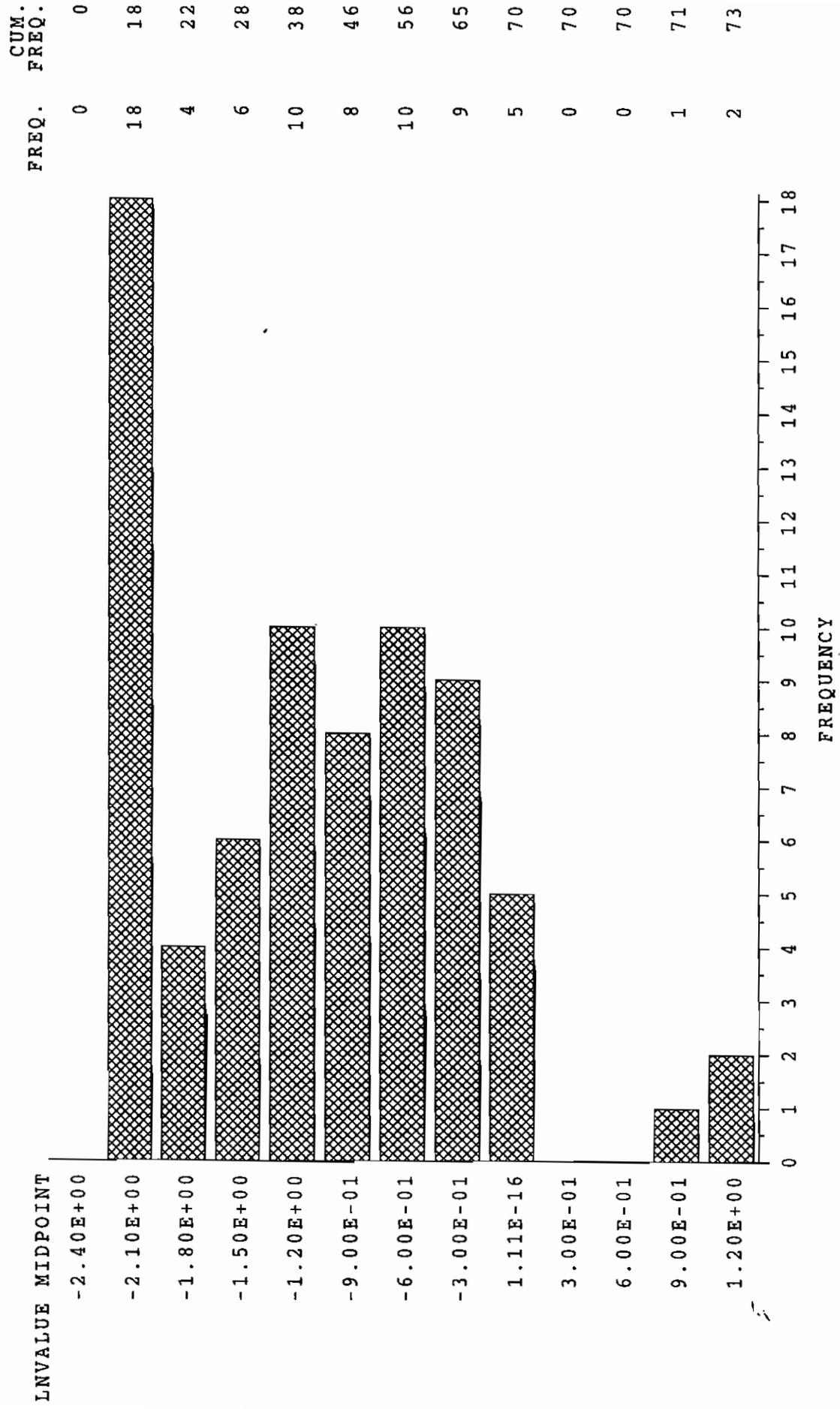


Figure 2.58. Histogram for Selenium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Selenium Detects
DEPTH=surface

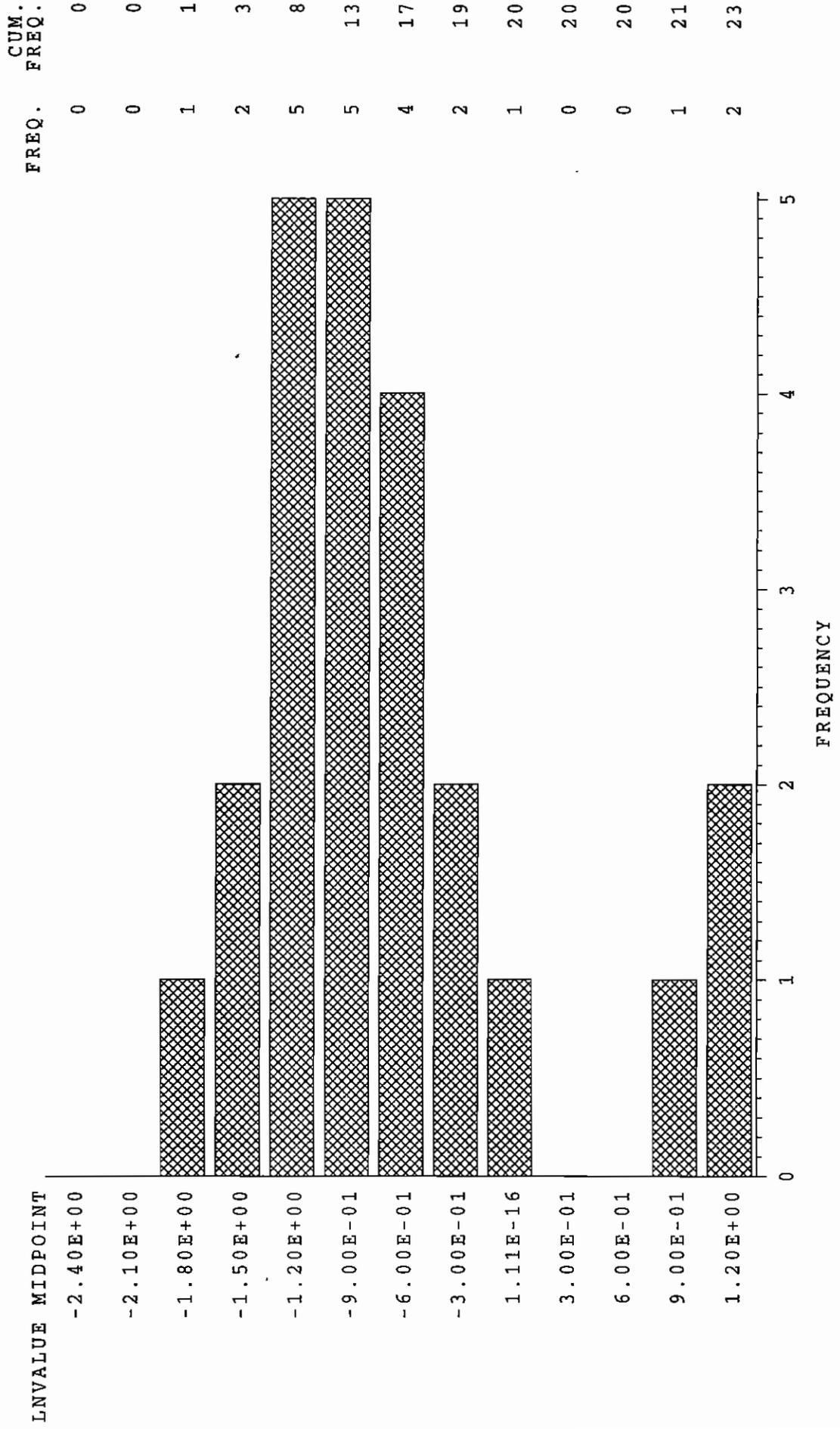


Figure 2.59. Histogram for Selenium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Selenium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

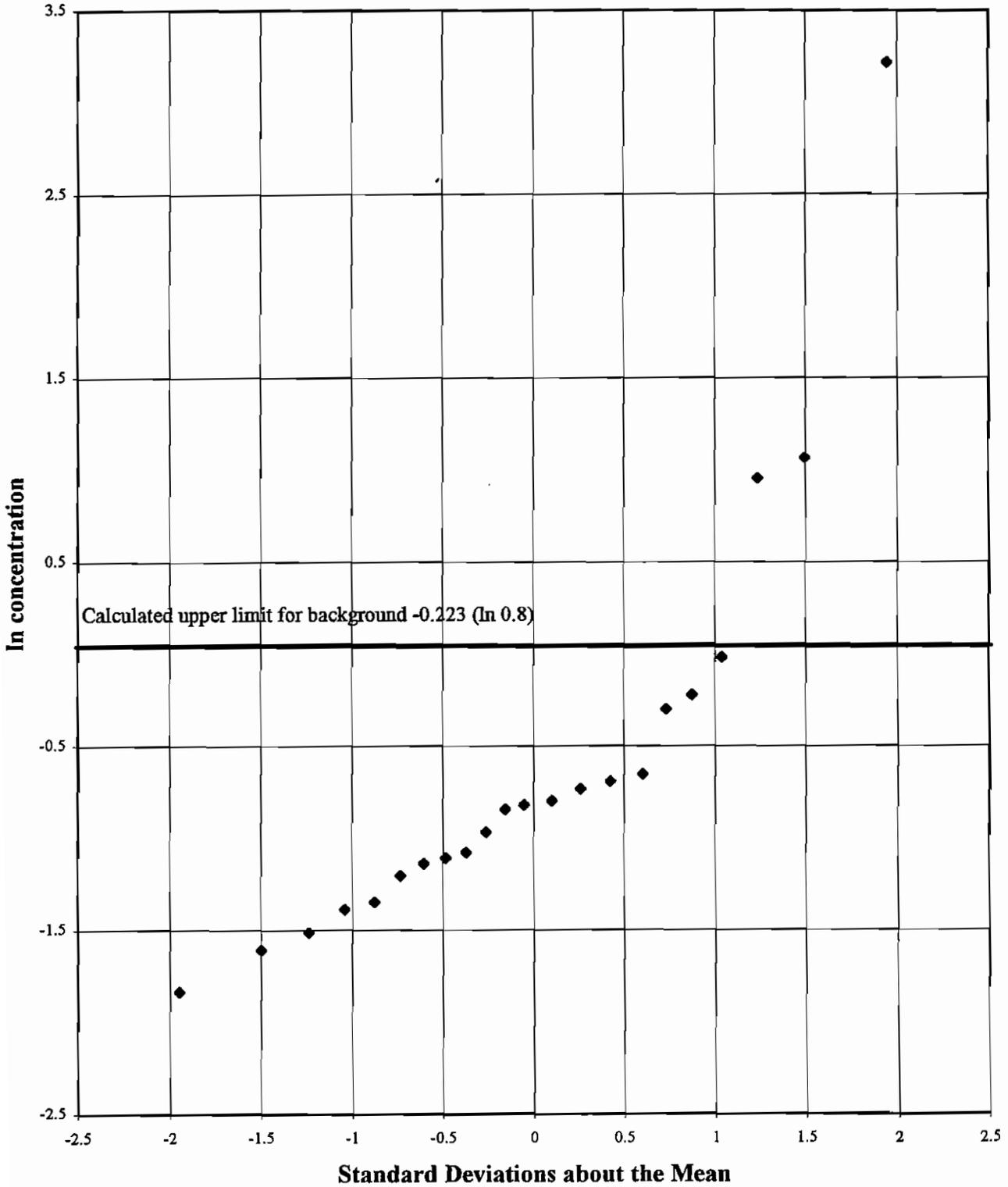


Figure 2.60. Cumulative Probability Plot for Selenium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Silver - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

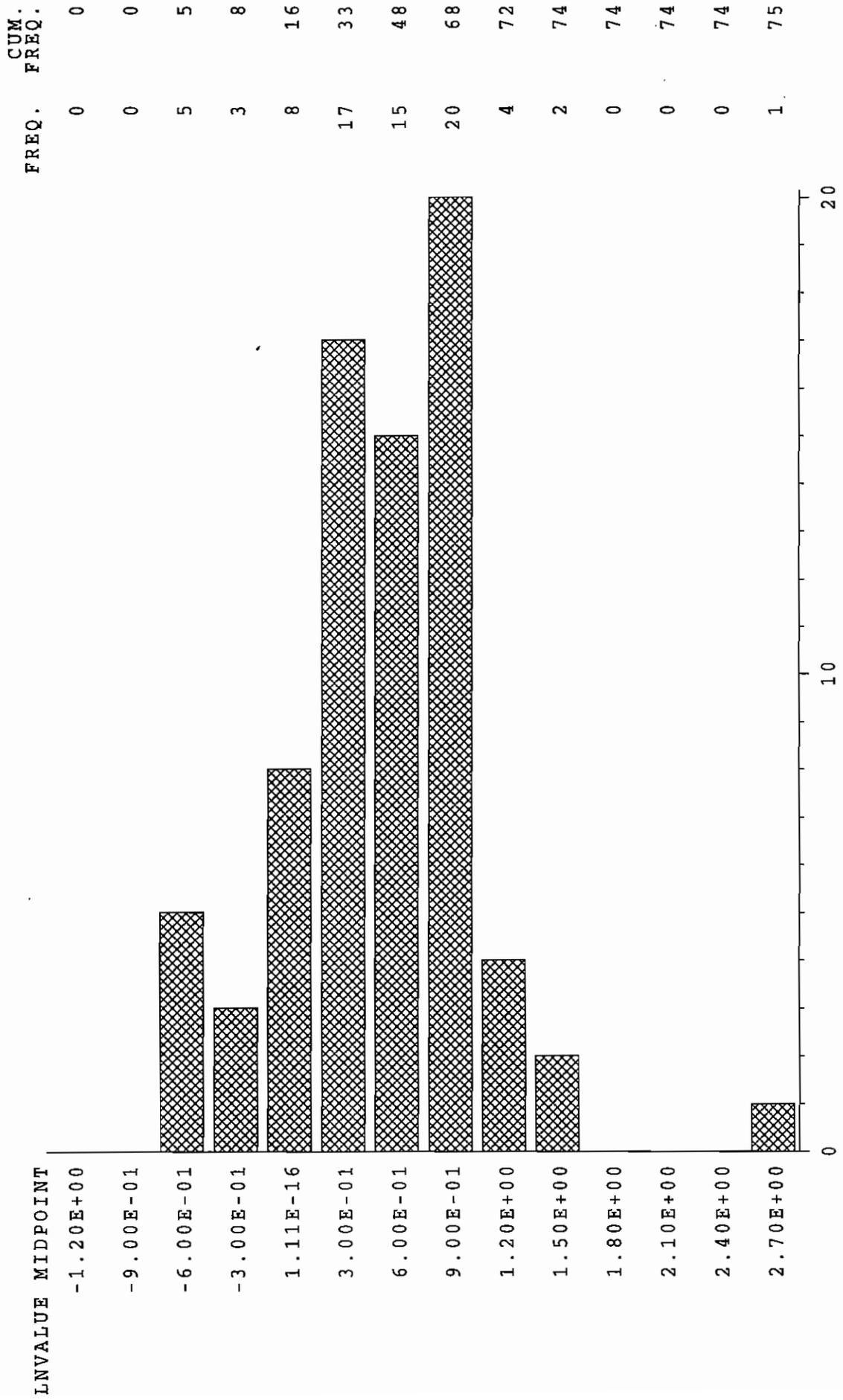


Figure 2.61. Histogram for Silver; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Silver Detects
DEPTH=surface

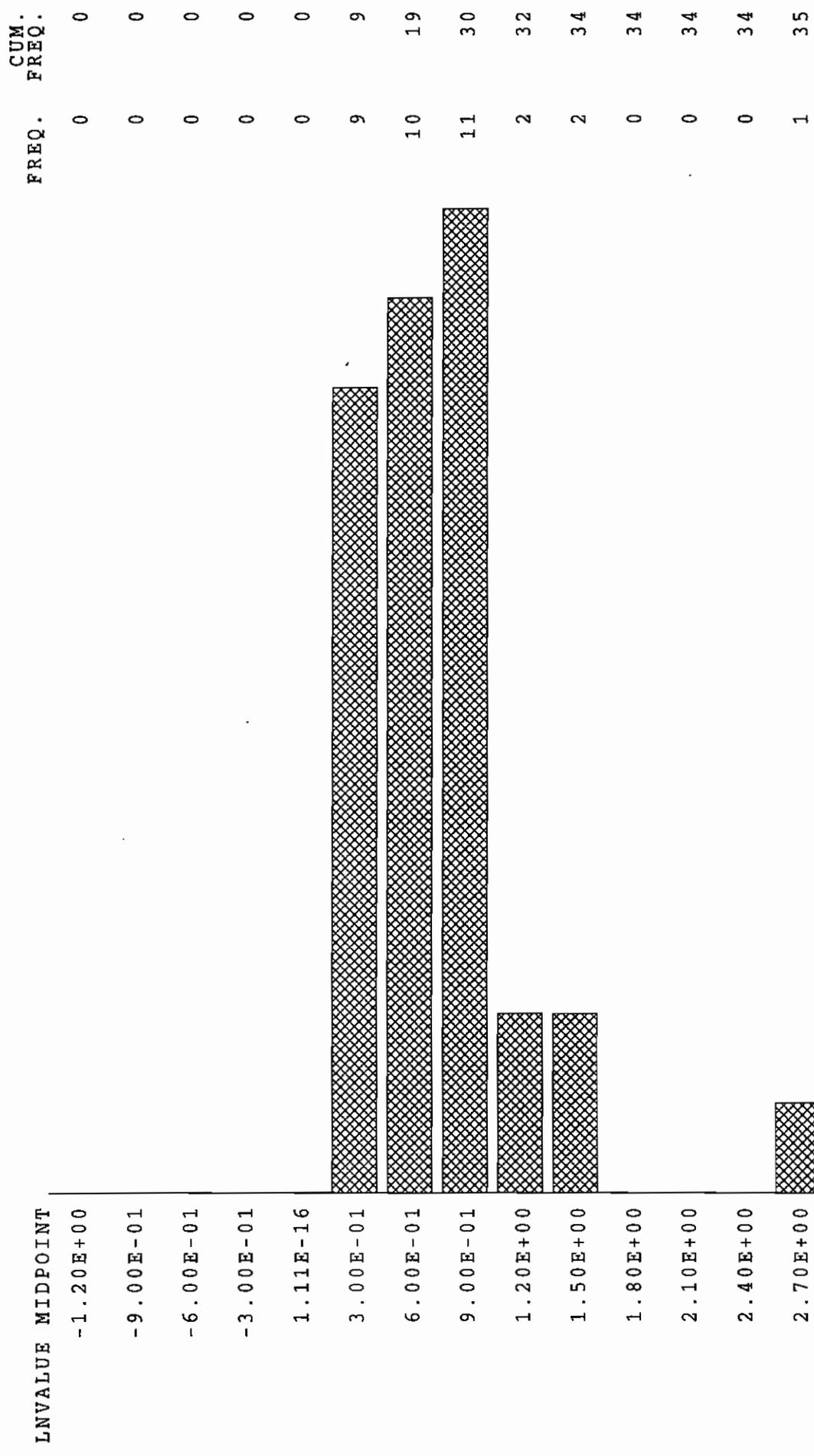


Figure 2.62. Histogram for Silver; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Silver Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

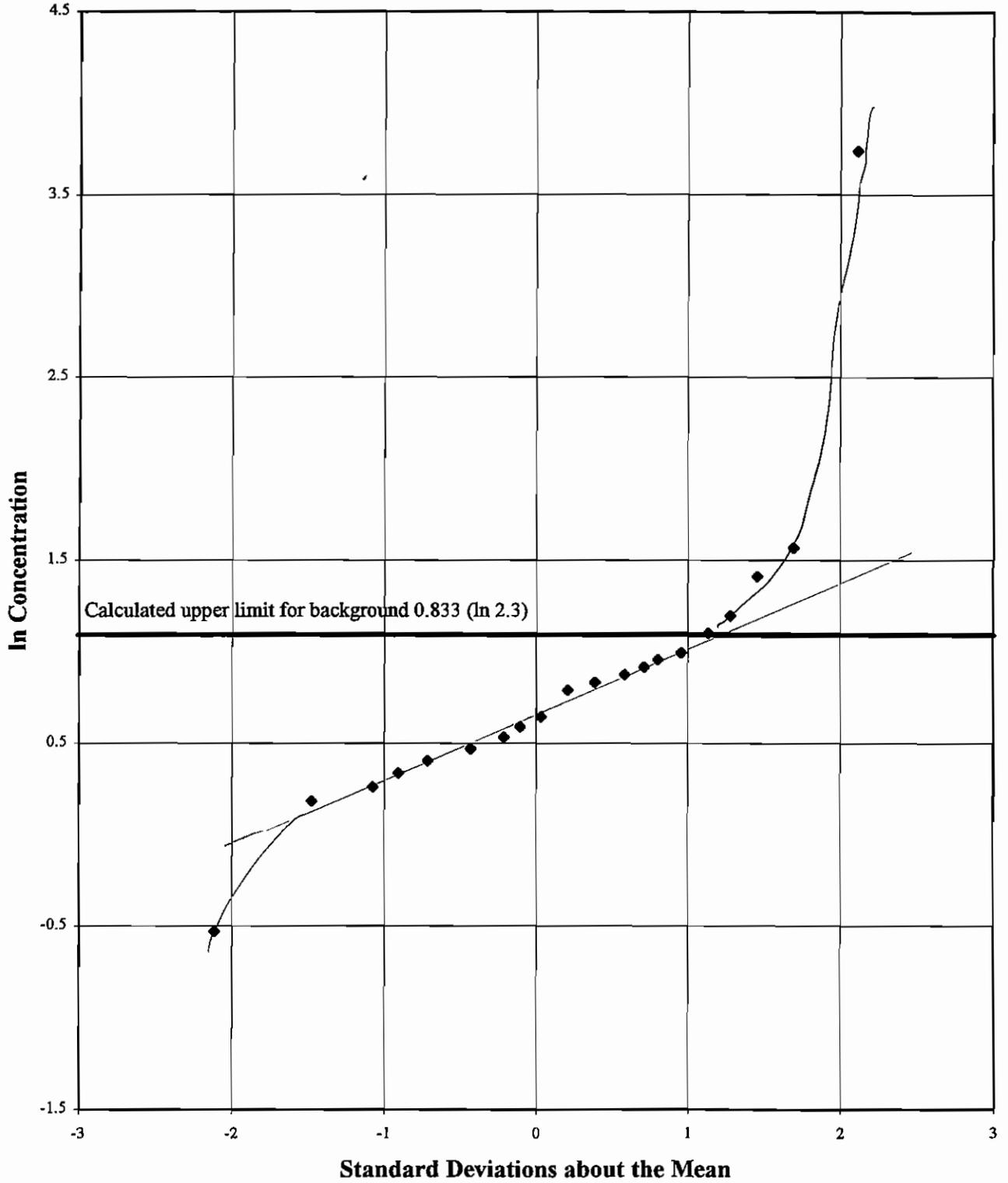


Figure 2.63. Cumulative Probability Plot for Silver; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Sodium - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=surface

LNVALUE MIDPOINT	FREQ.	CUM. FREQ.
1.20E+00	0	0
1.80E+00	0	0
2.40E+00	0	0
3.00E+00	2	2
3.60E+00	13	15
4.20E+00	35	50
4.80E+00	14	64
5.40E+00	6	70
6.00E+00	4	74
6.60E+00	1	75
7.20E+00	0	75
7.80E+00	0	75
8.40E+00	0	75
9.00E+00	0	75

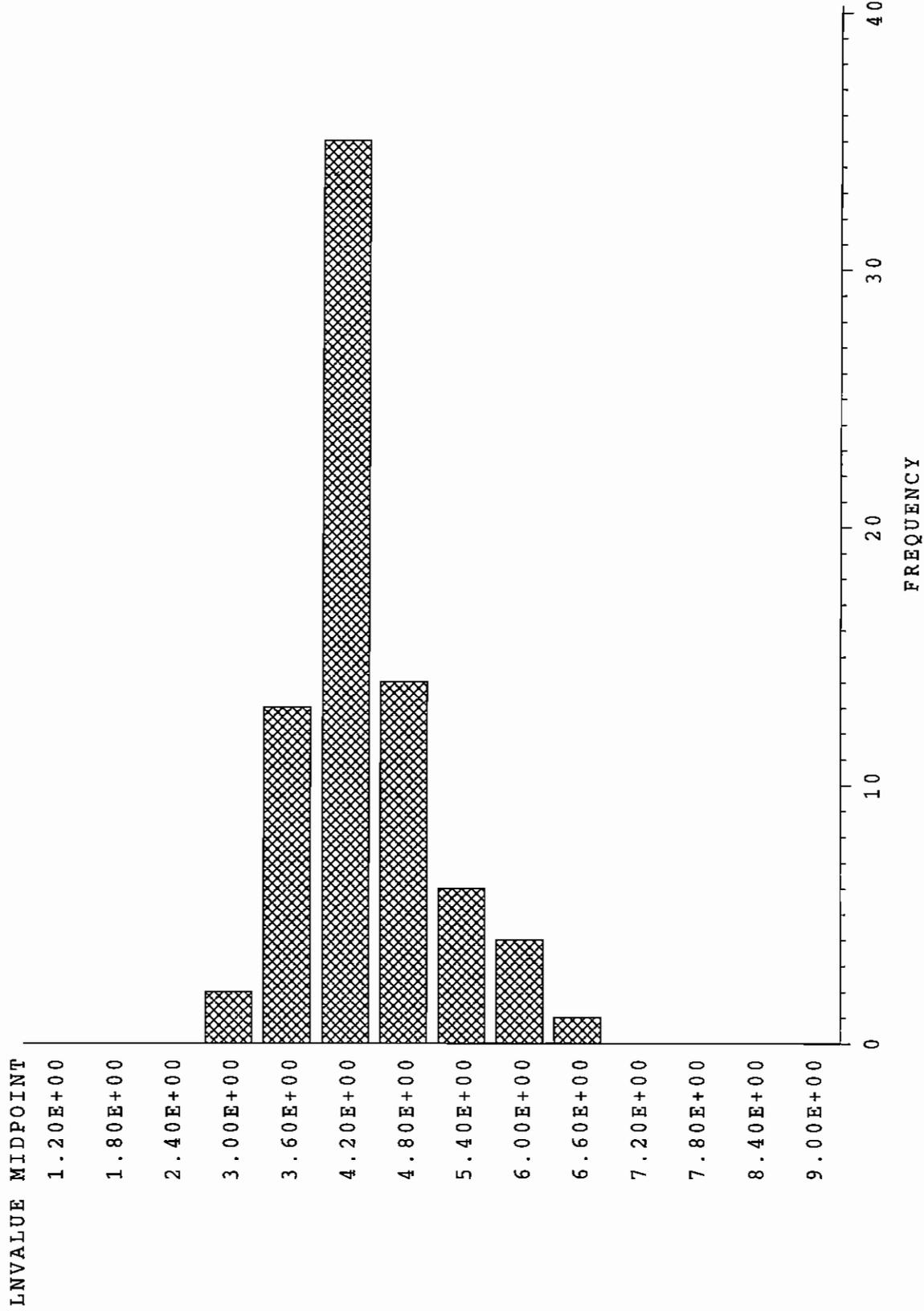


Figure 2.64. Histogram for Sodium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Sodium Detects
DEPTH=surface

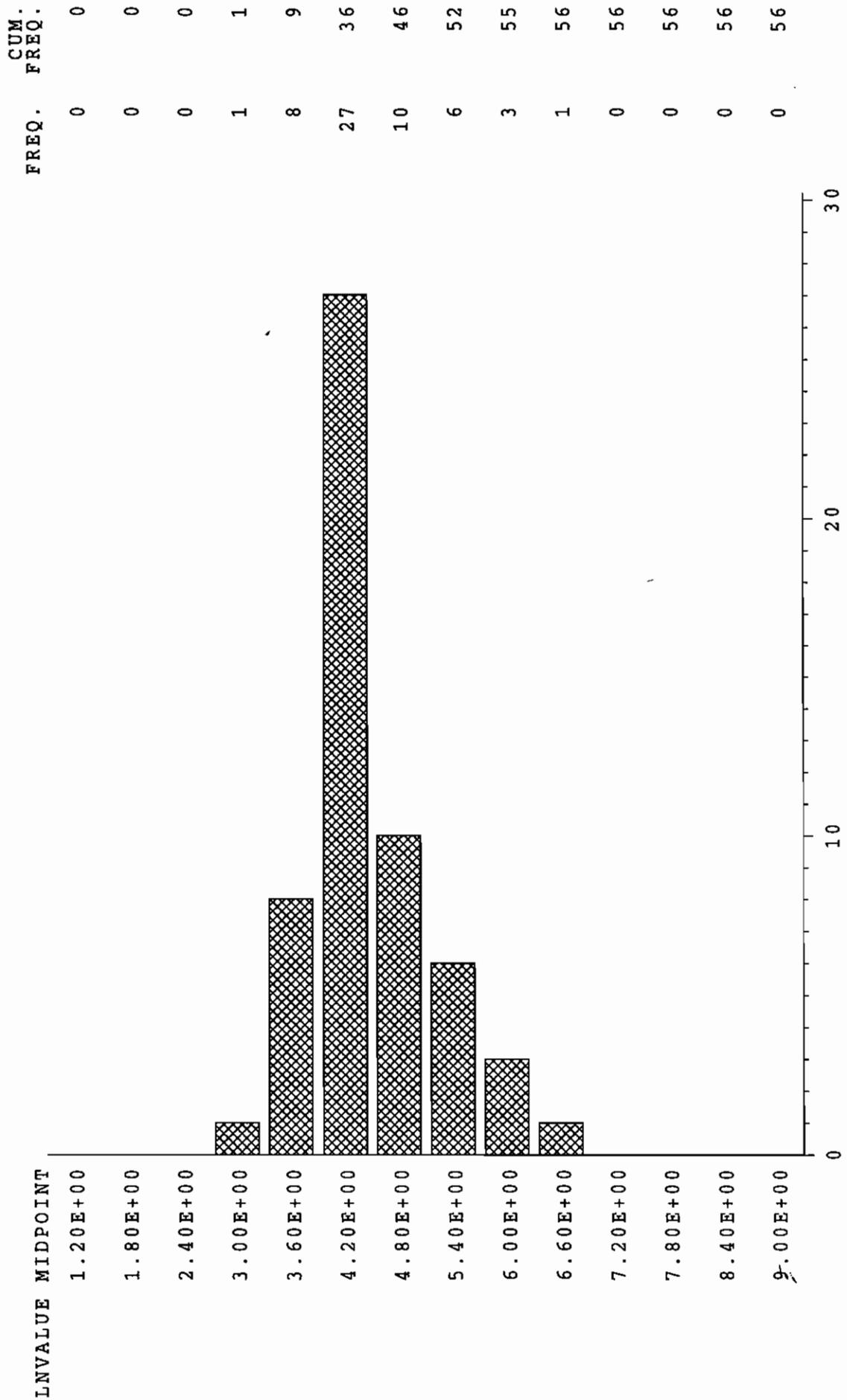


Figure 2.65. Histogram for Sodium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Sodium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

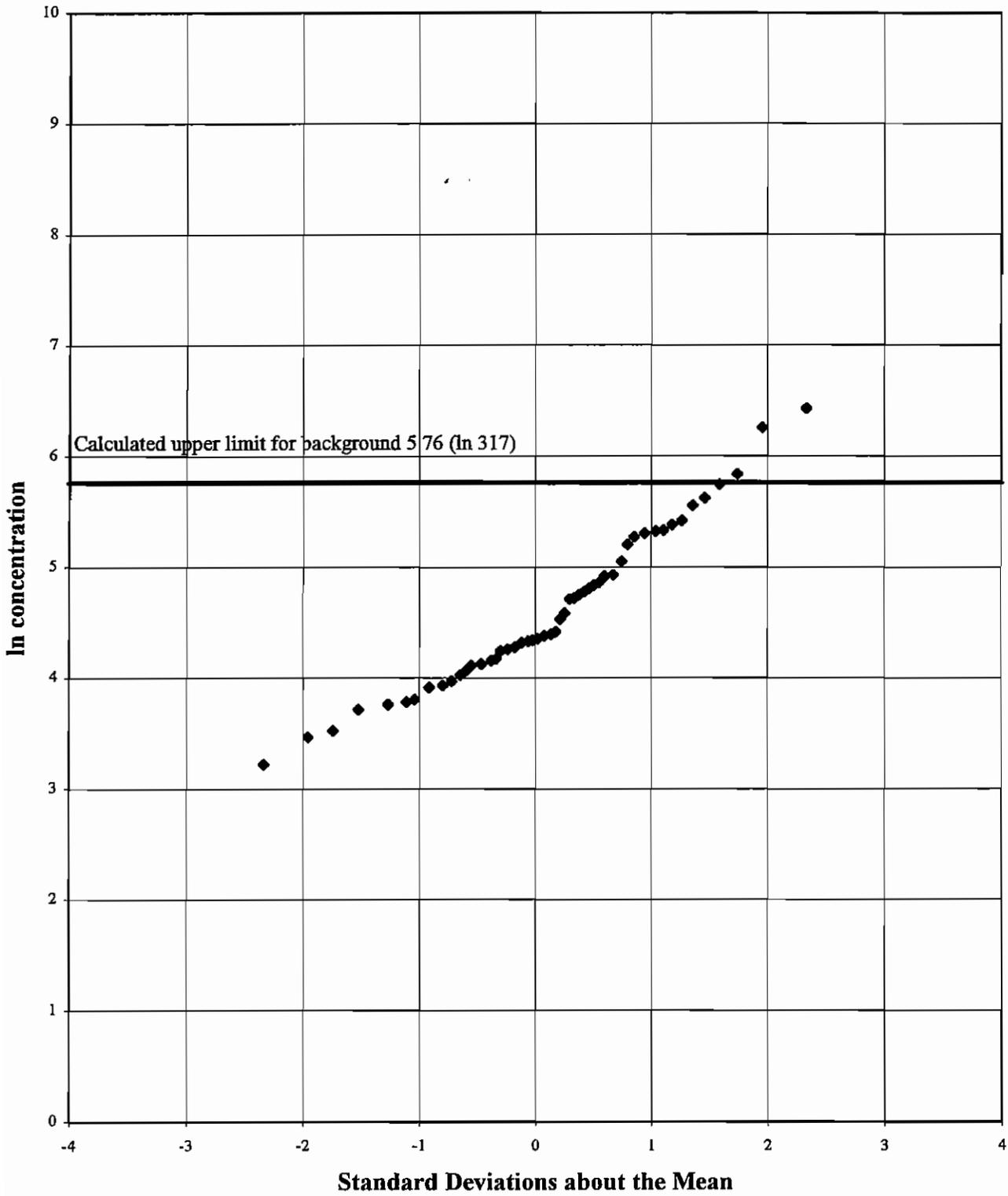


Figure 2.66. Cumulative Probability Plot for Sodium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Thallium - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

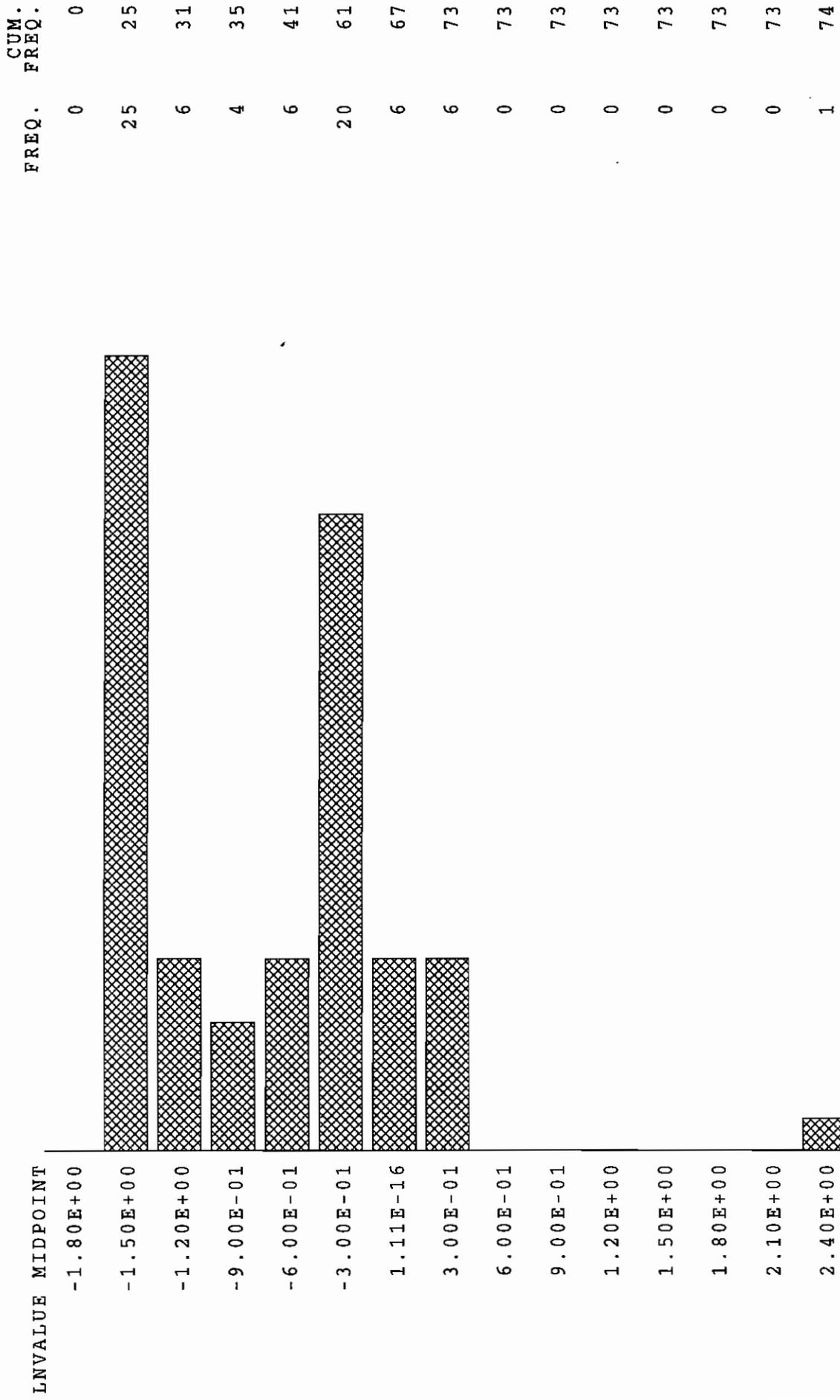


Figure 2.67. Histogram for Thallium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Thallium Detects
DEPTH=surface

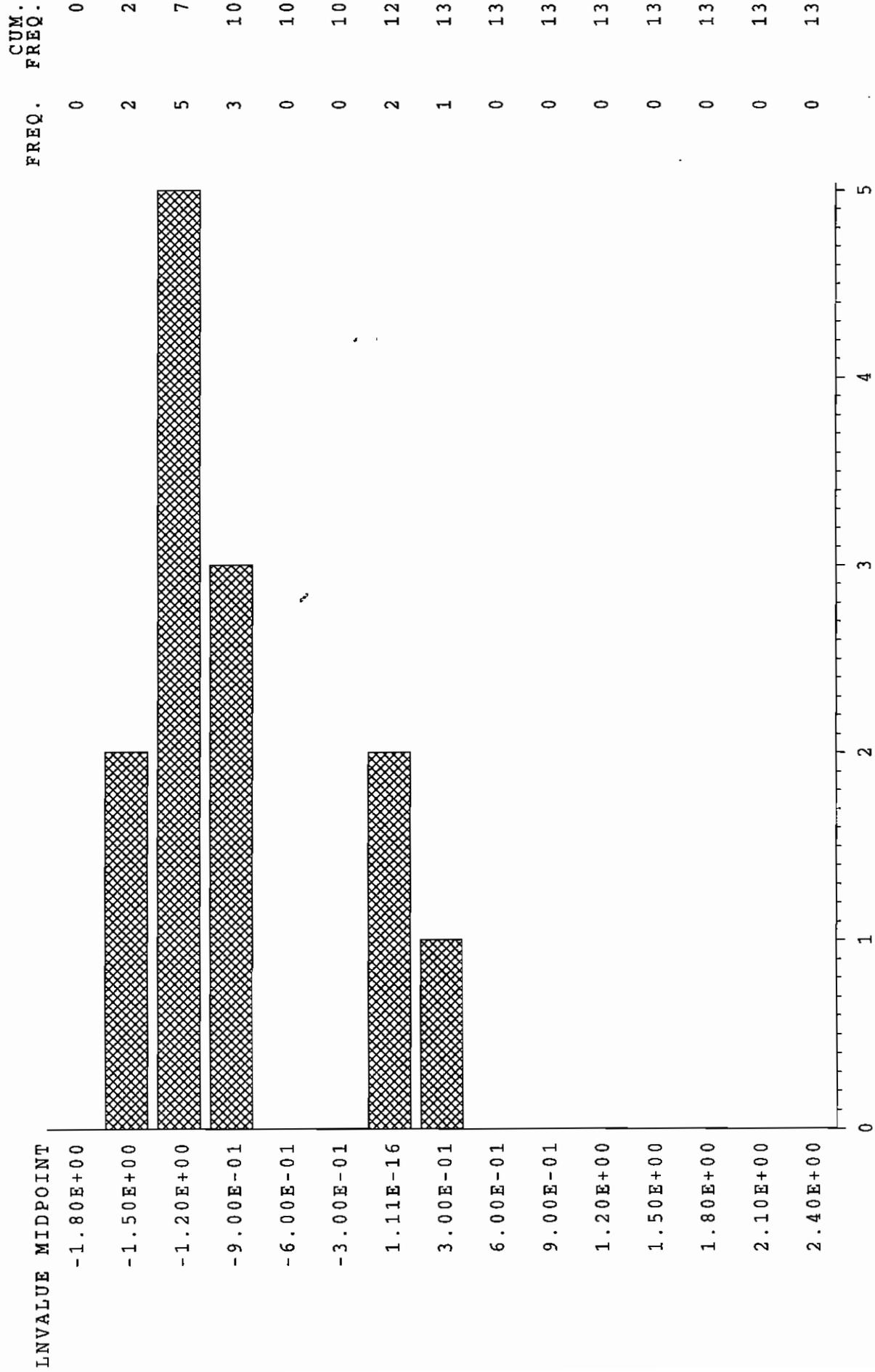
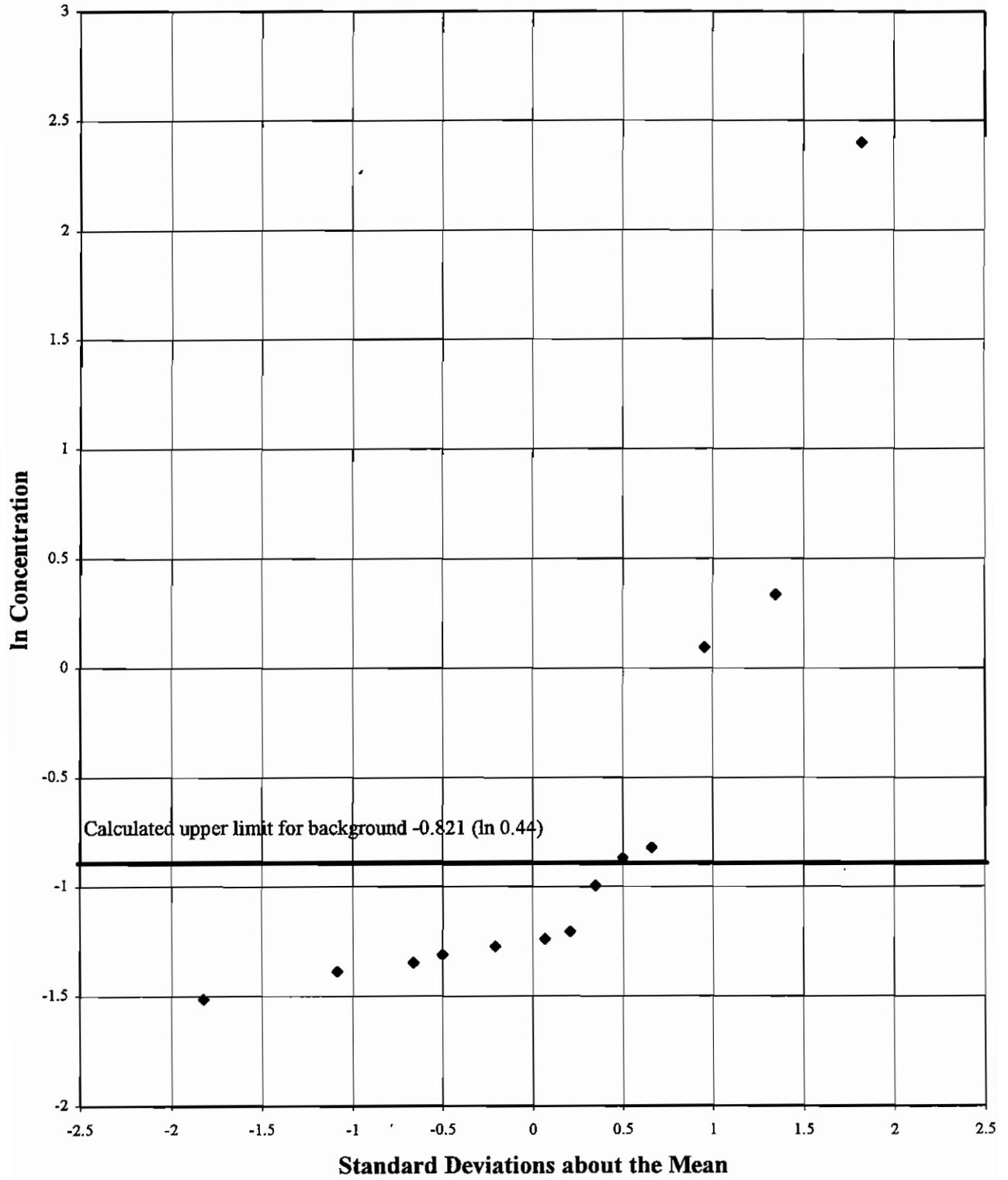


Figure 2.68. Histogram for Thallium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Thallium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.



**Figure 2.69. Cumulative Probability Plot for Thallium;
Detected Observations; Surface Classification.**

Vanadium — Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

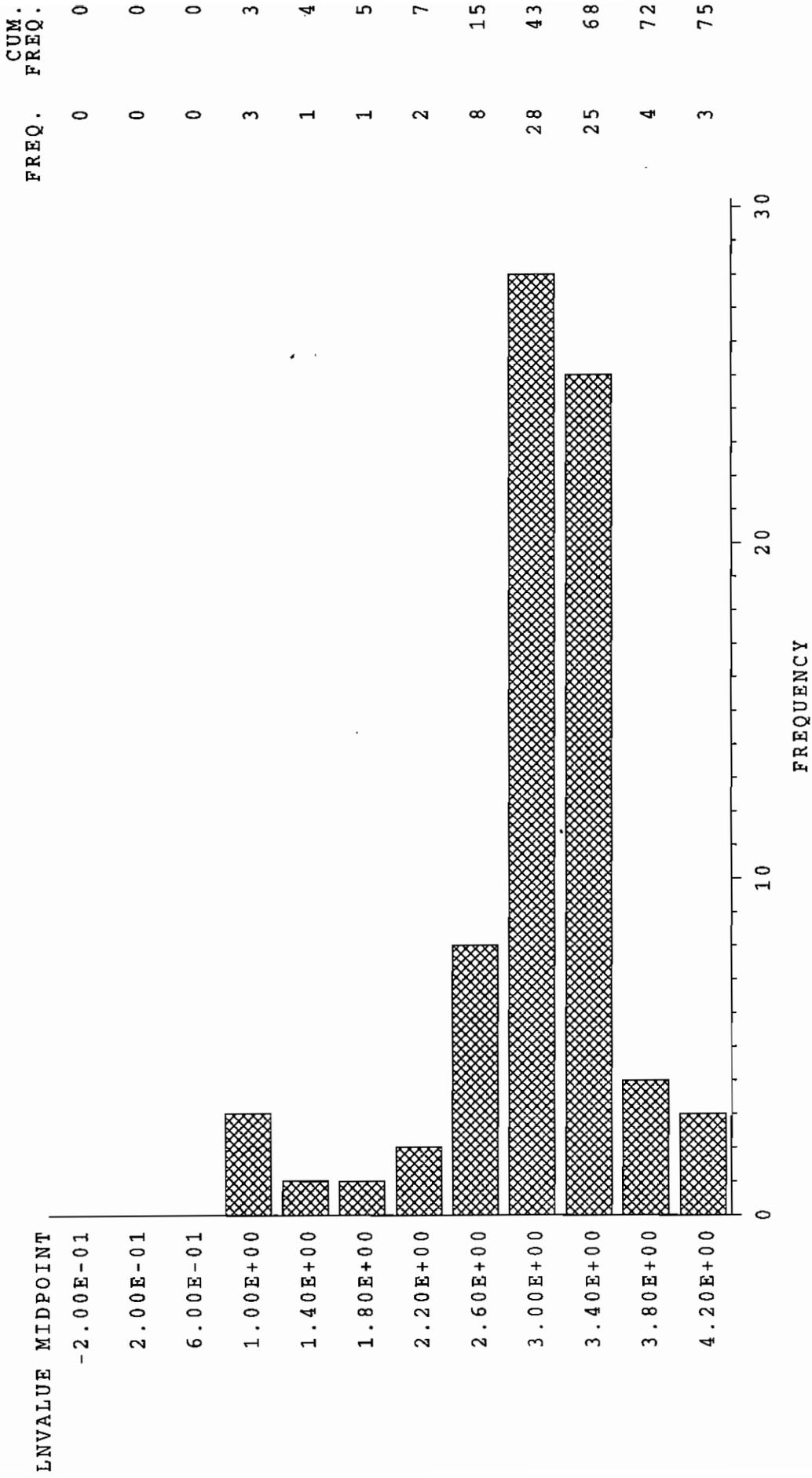


Figure 2.70. Histogram for Vanadium; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Vanadium Detects
DEPTH=surface

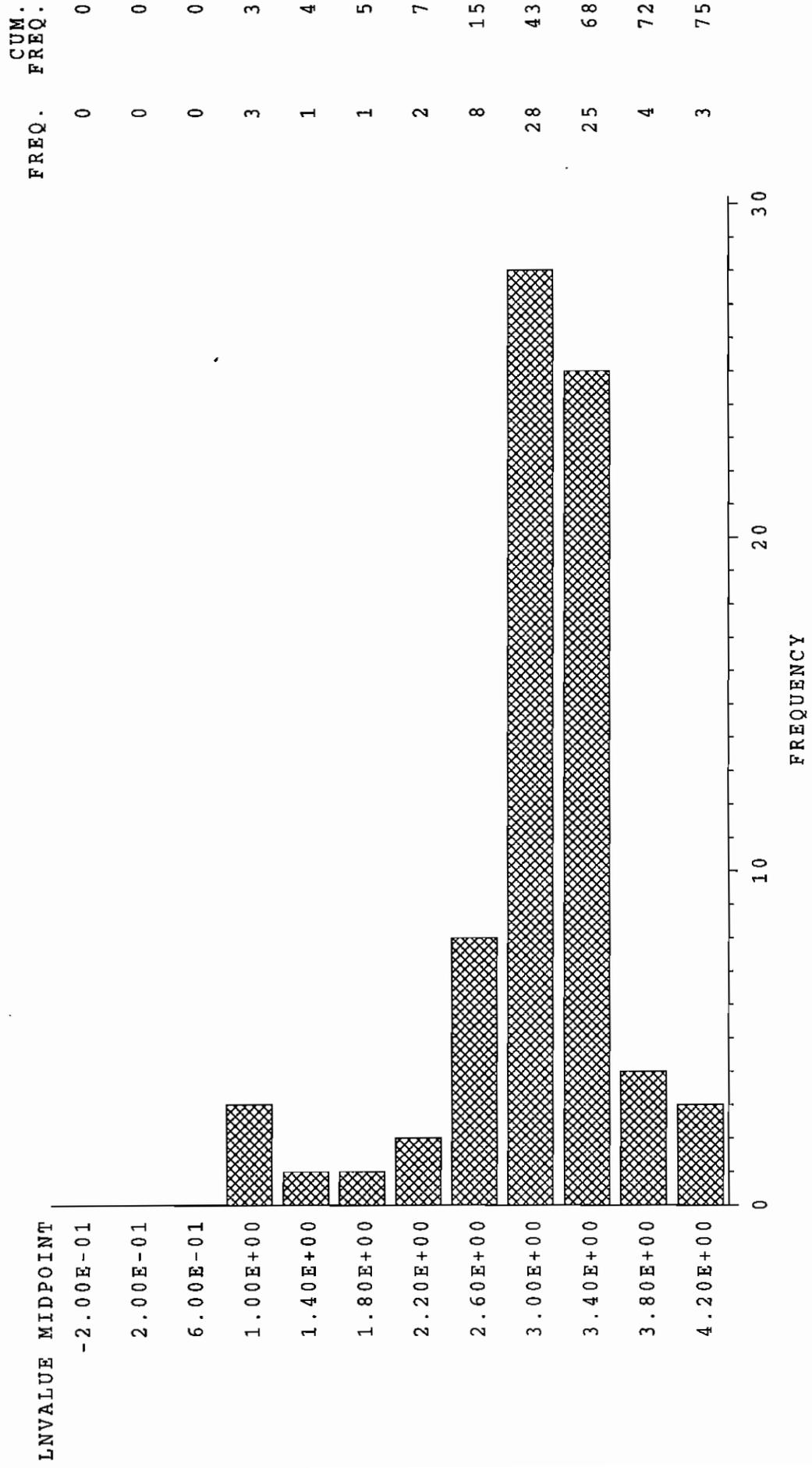


Figure 2.71. Histogram for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Vanadium Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

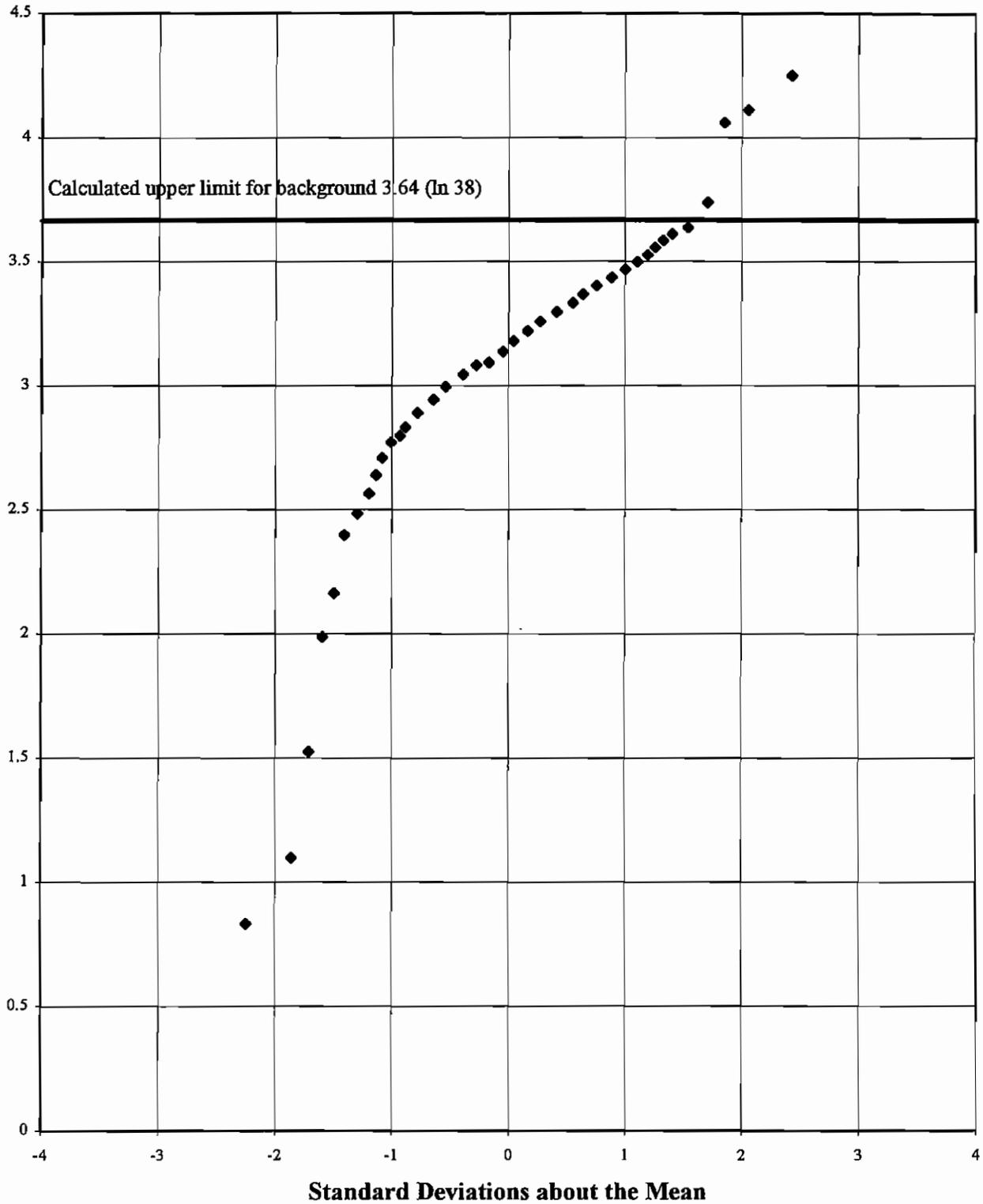


Figure 2.72. Cumulative Probability Plot for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Zinc - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=surface

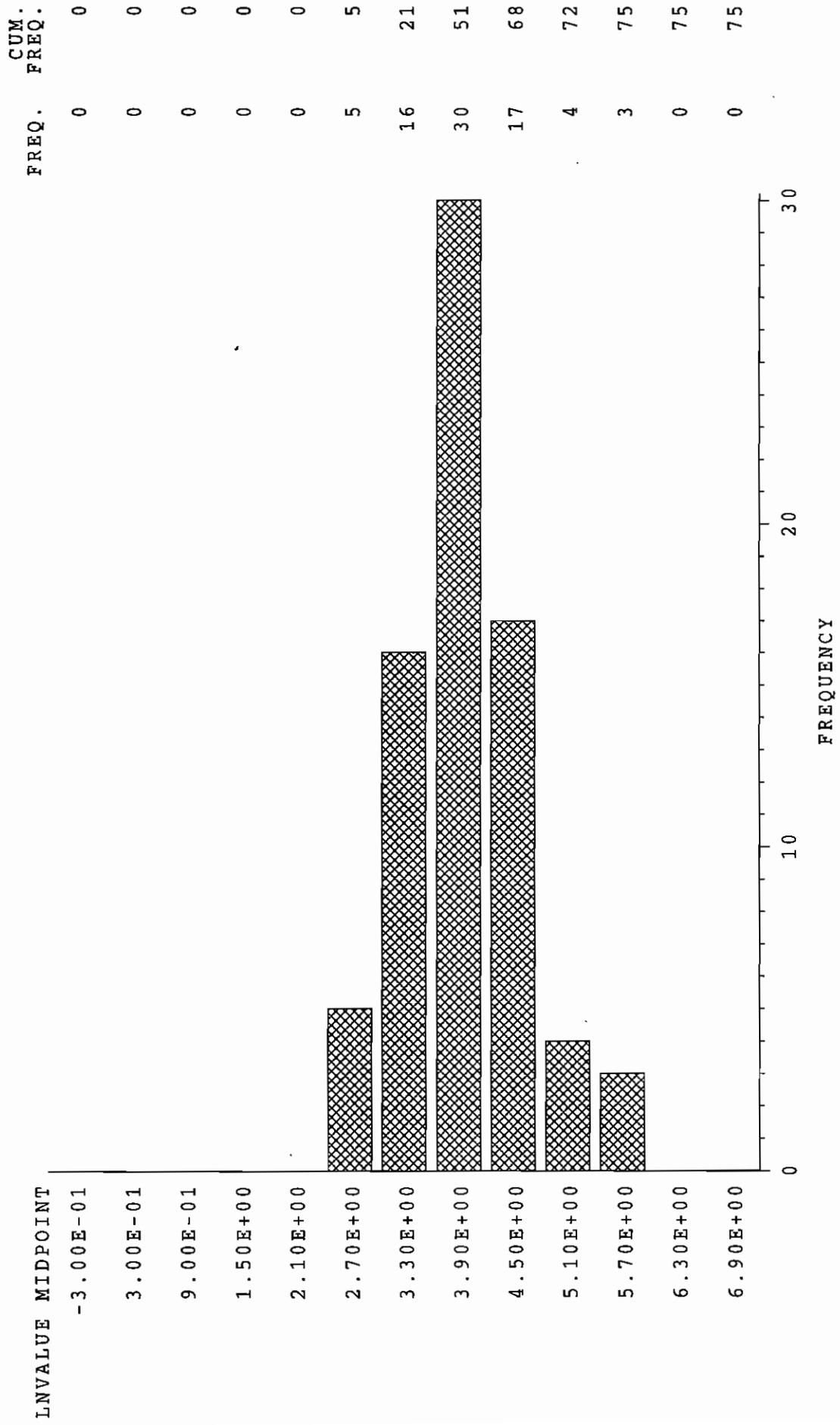


Figure 2.73. Histogram for Zinc; All Observations; Surface Classification.

Zinc Detects
DEPTH=surface

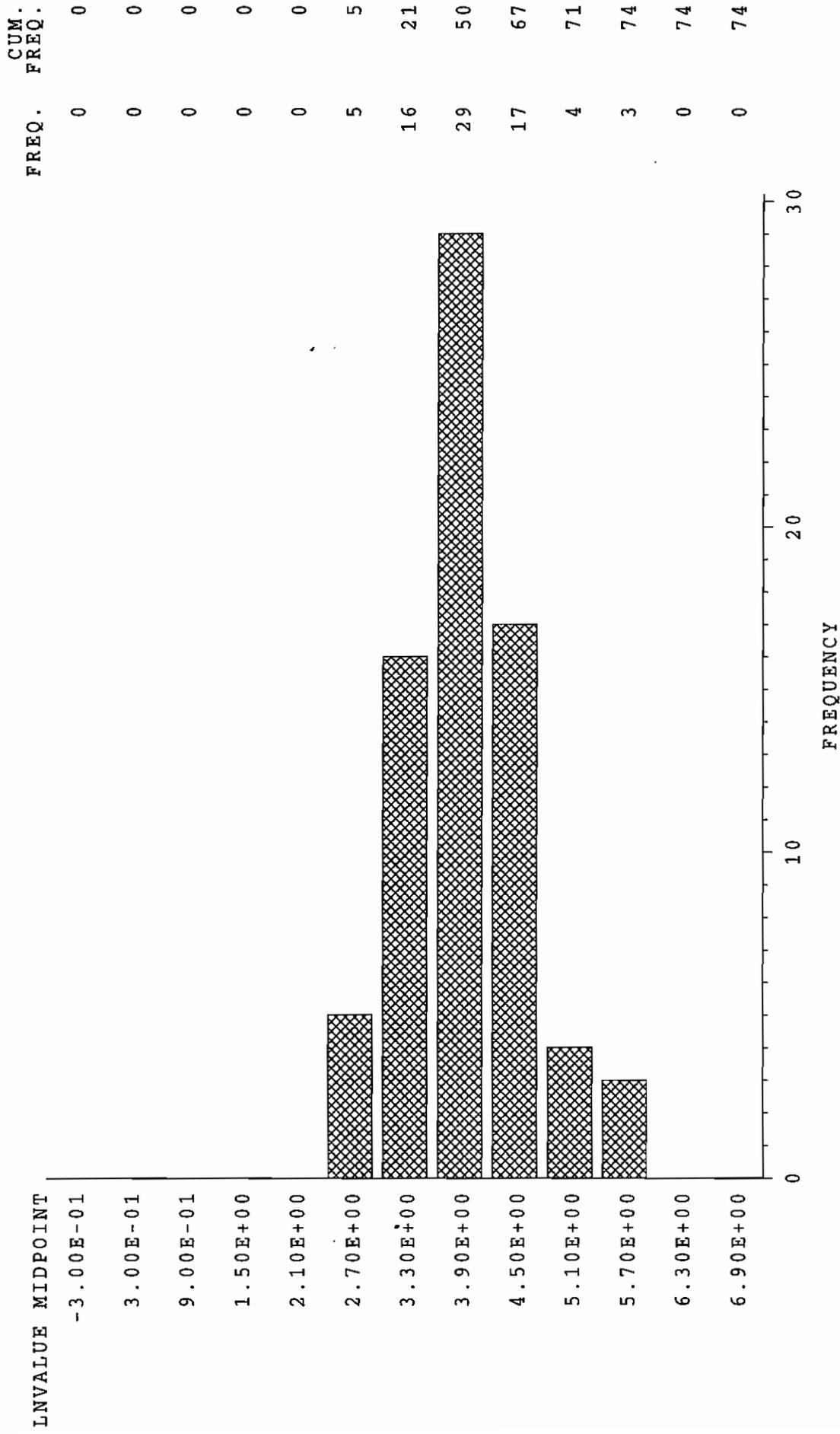


Figure 2.74. Histogram for Zinc; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Zinc Near Surface Detects 0 - 1 ft.

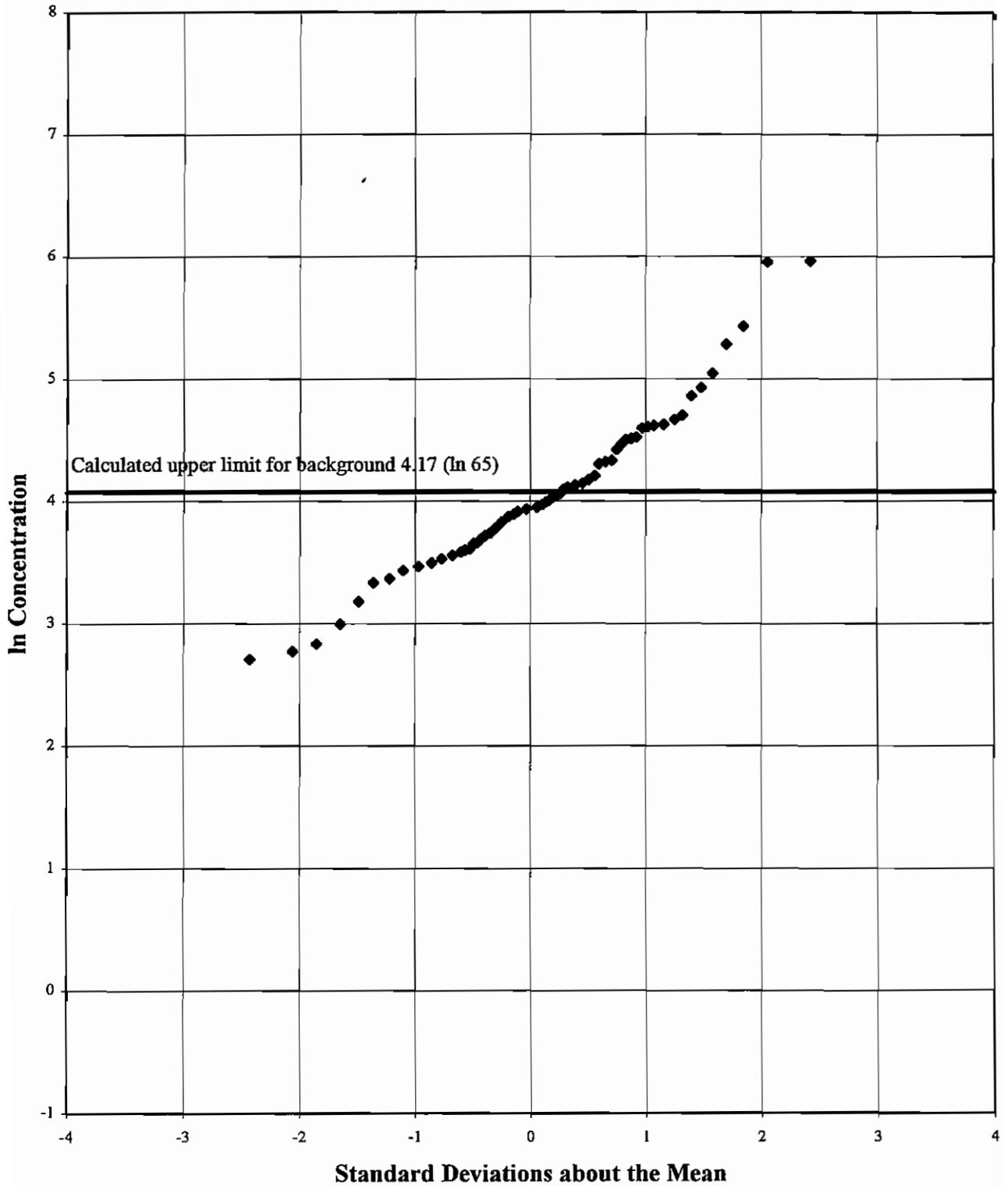


Figure 2.75. Cumulative Probability Plot for Zinc; Detected Observations; Surface Classification.

Aluminum - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

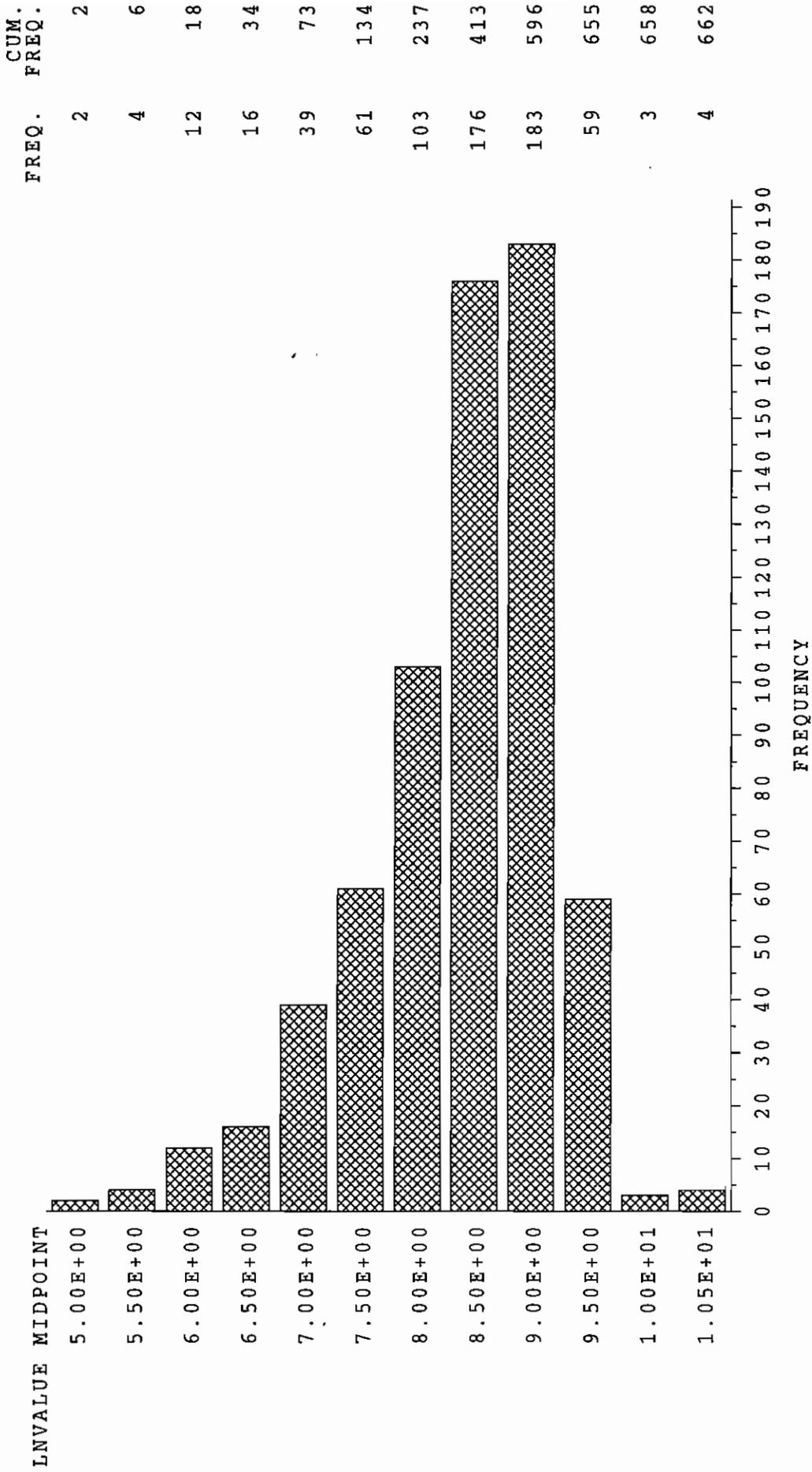


Figure 2.76. Histogram for Aluminum; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Aluminum Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

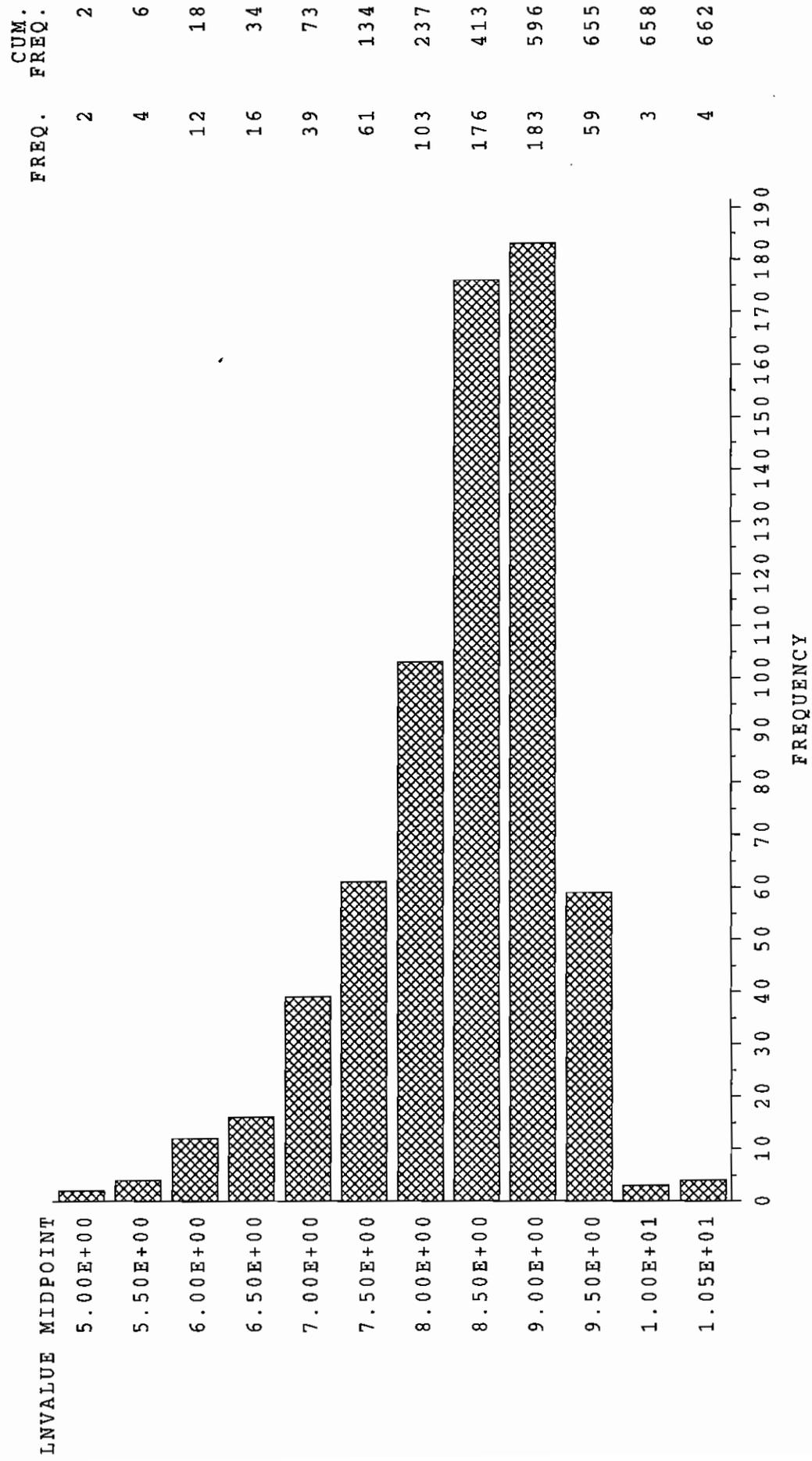


Figure 2.77. Histogram for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Aluminum Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

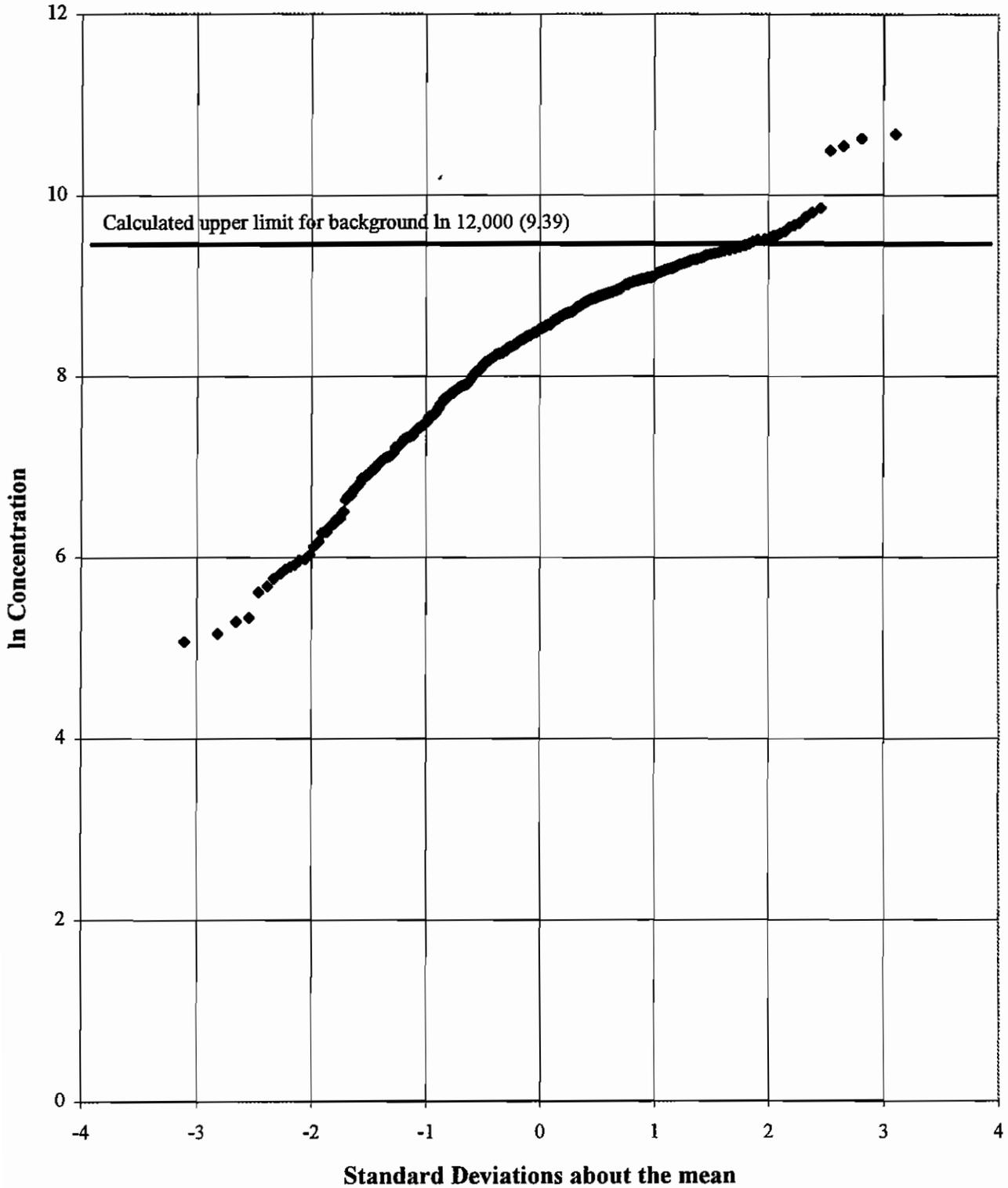


Figure 2.78. Cumulative Probability Plot for Aluminum; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Antimony -- Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

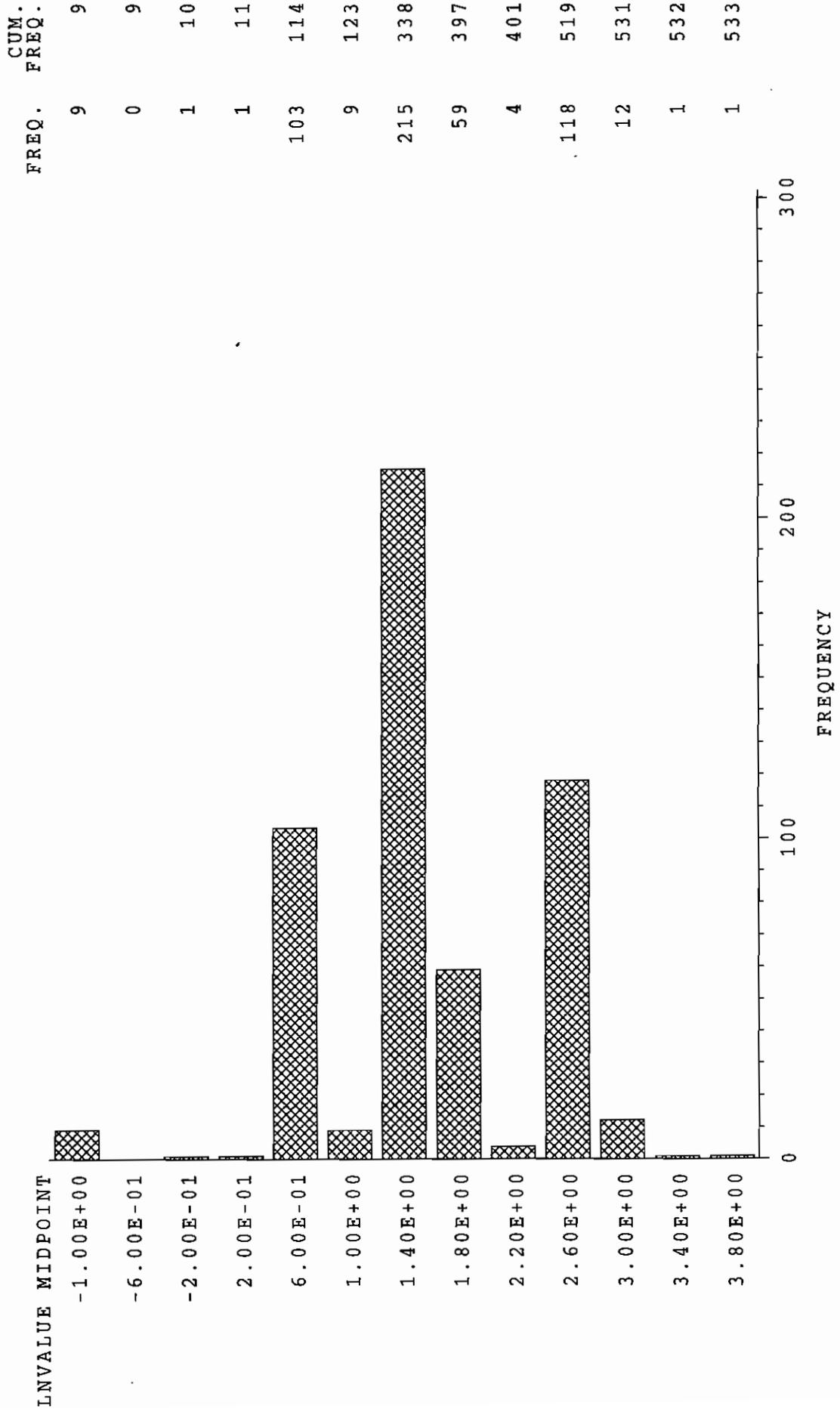


Figure 2.79. Histogram for Antimony; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Antimony Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

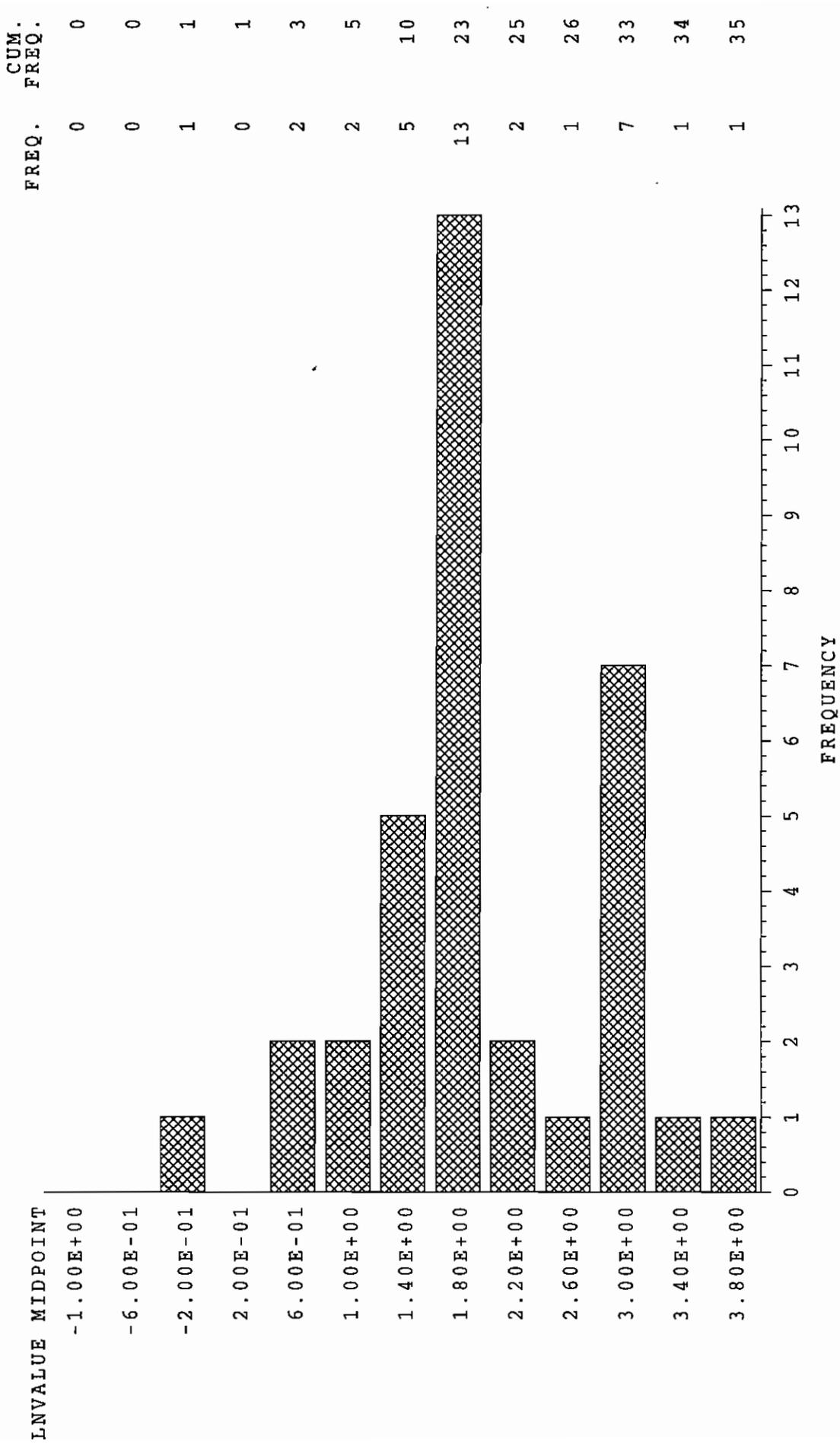


Figure 2.80. Histogram for Antimony; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Antimony Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

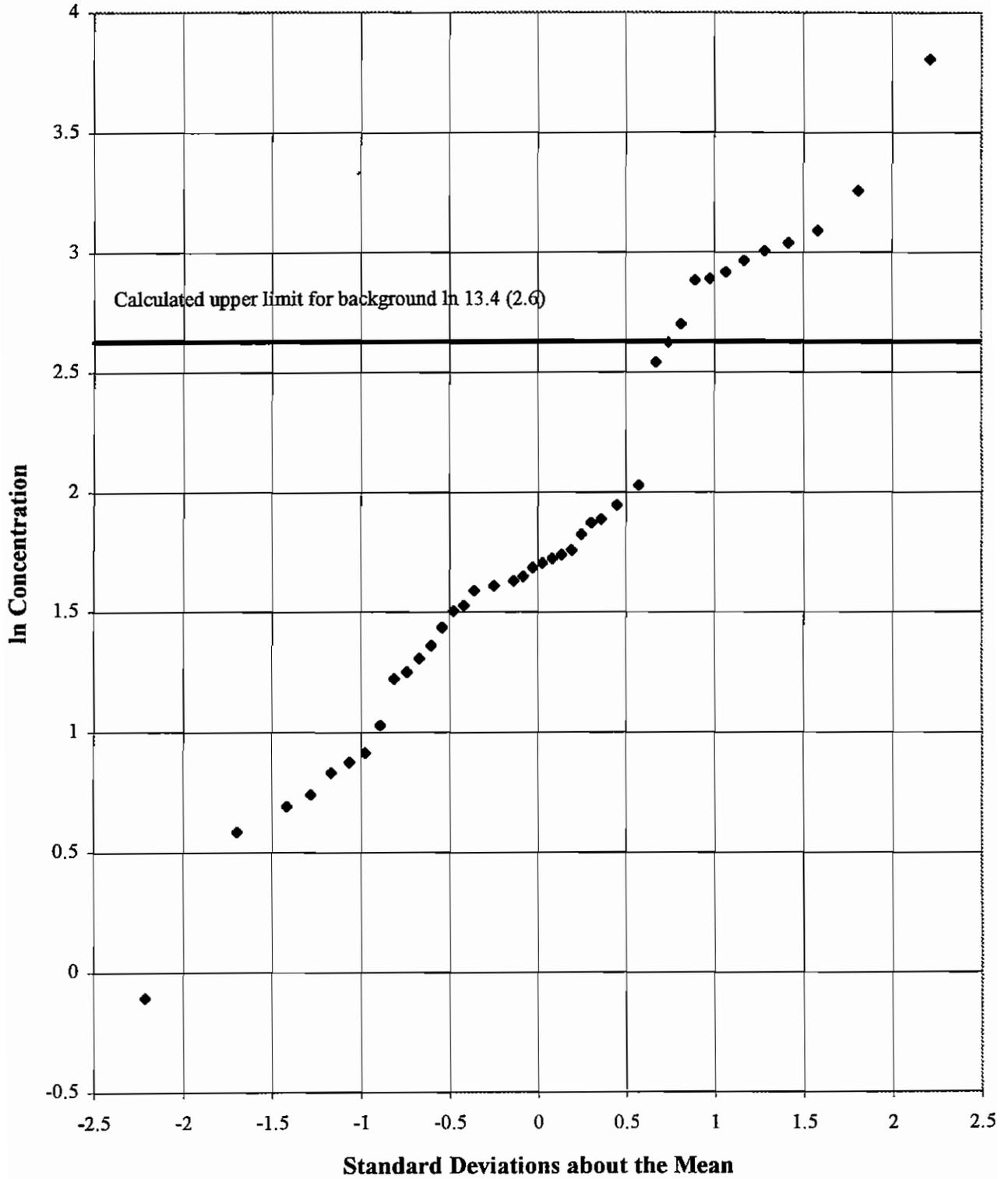


Figure 2.81. Cumulative Probability Plot for Antimony; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Arsenic - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

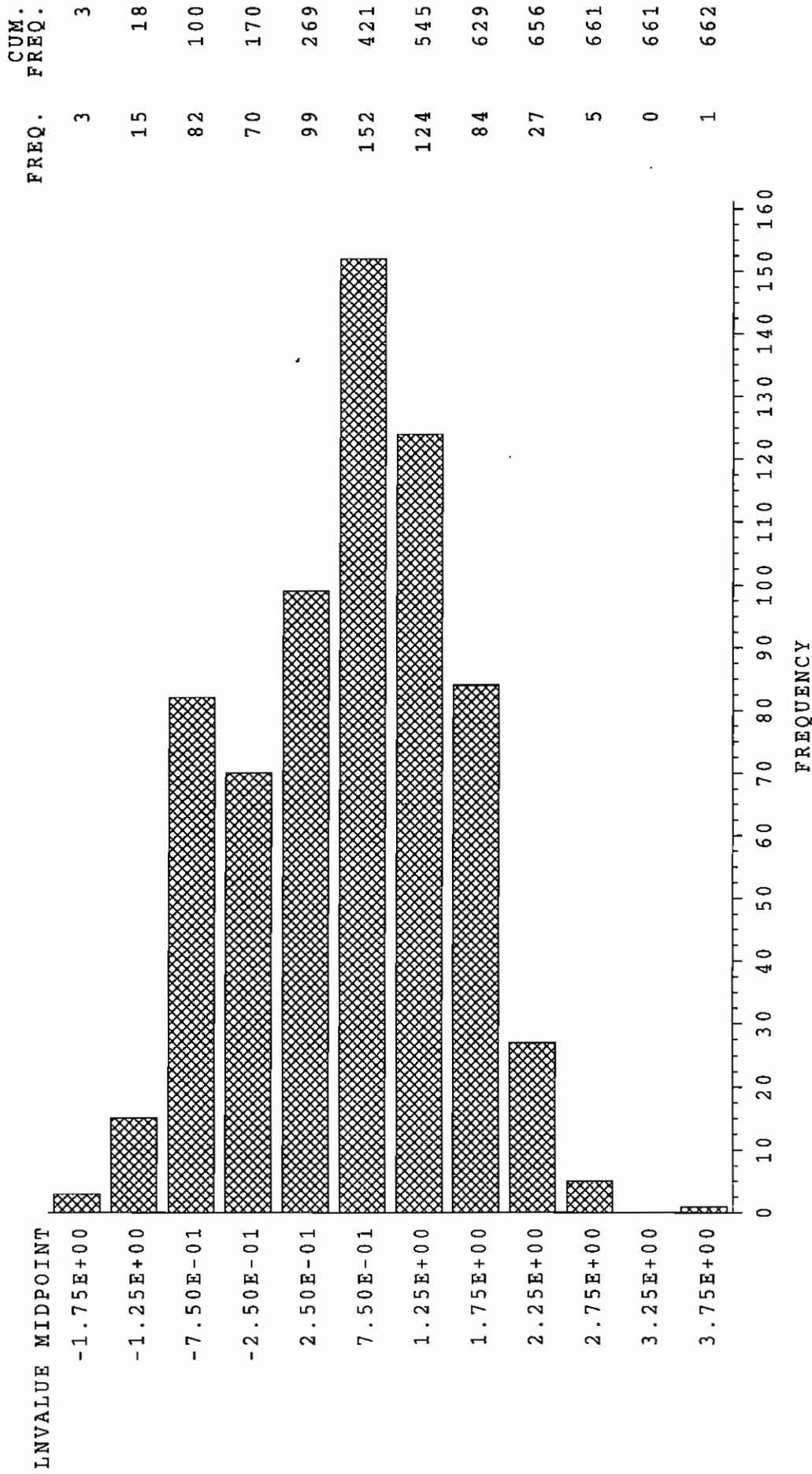


Figure 2.82. Histogram for Arsenic; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Arsenic Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

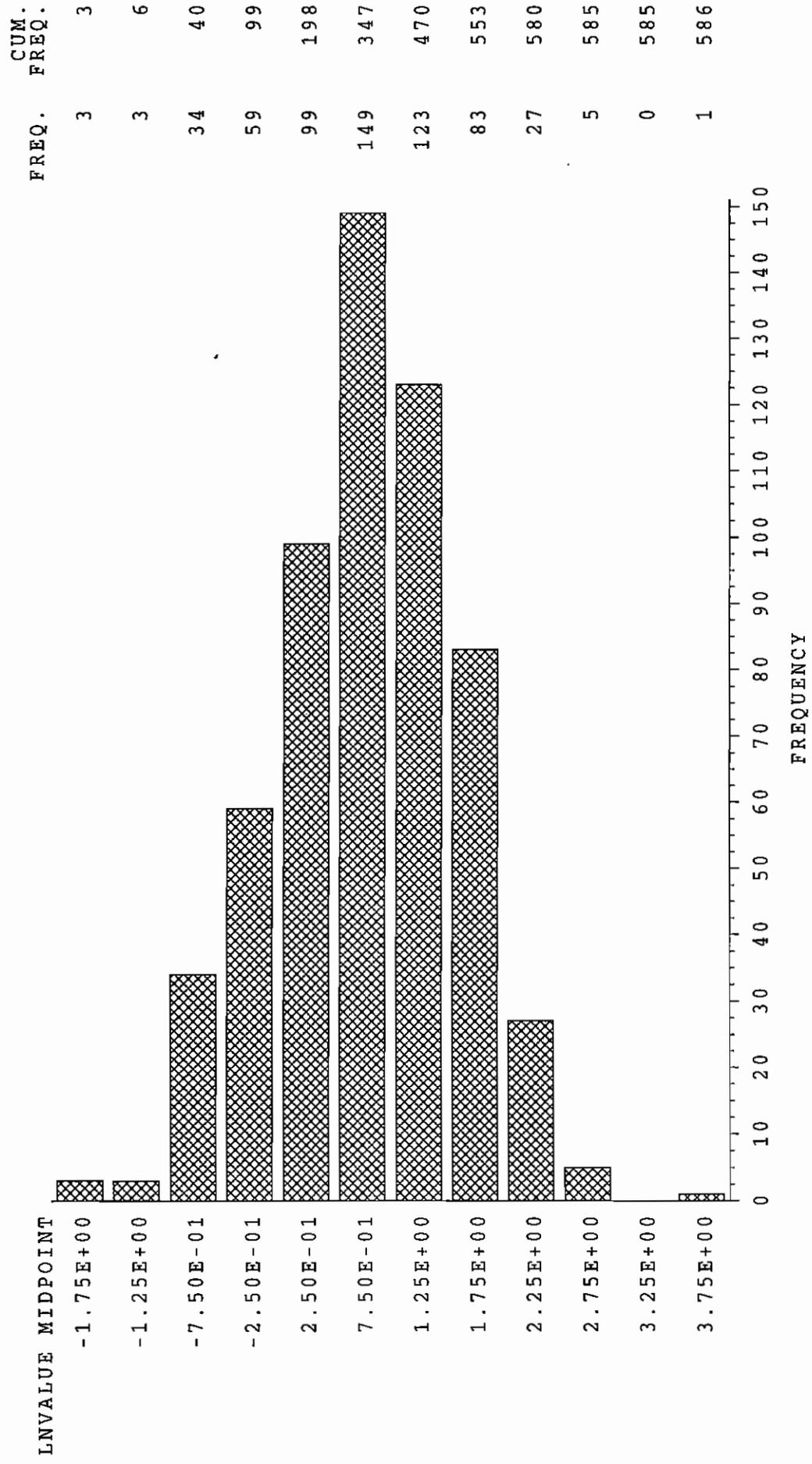


Figure 2.83. Histogram for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Arsenic Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

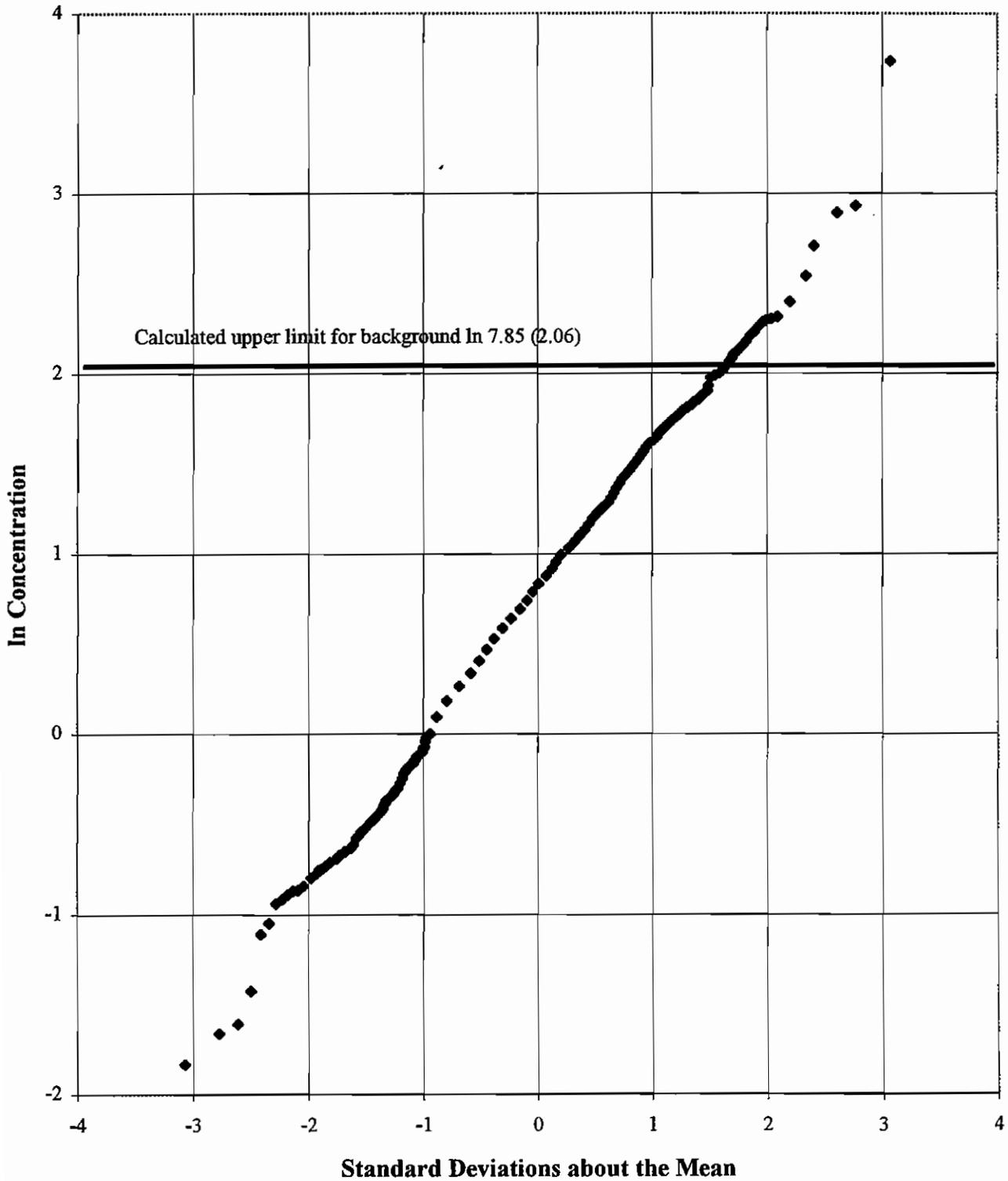


Figure 2.84. Cumulative Probability Plot for Arsenic; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Barium – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

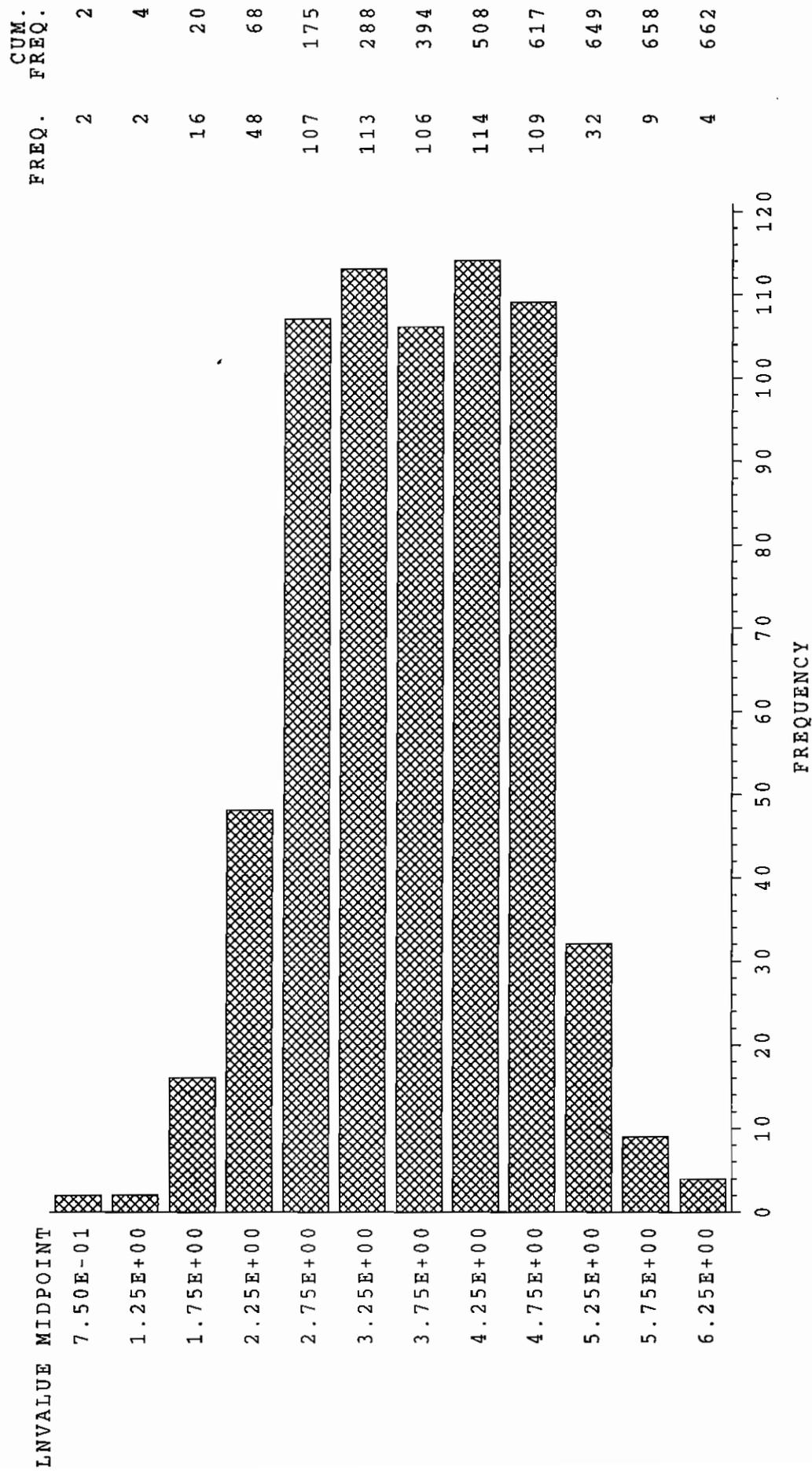


Figure 2.85. Histogram for Barium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Barium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

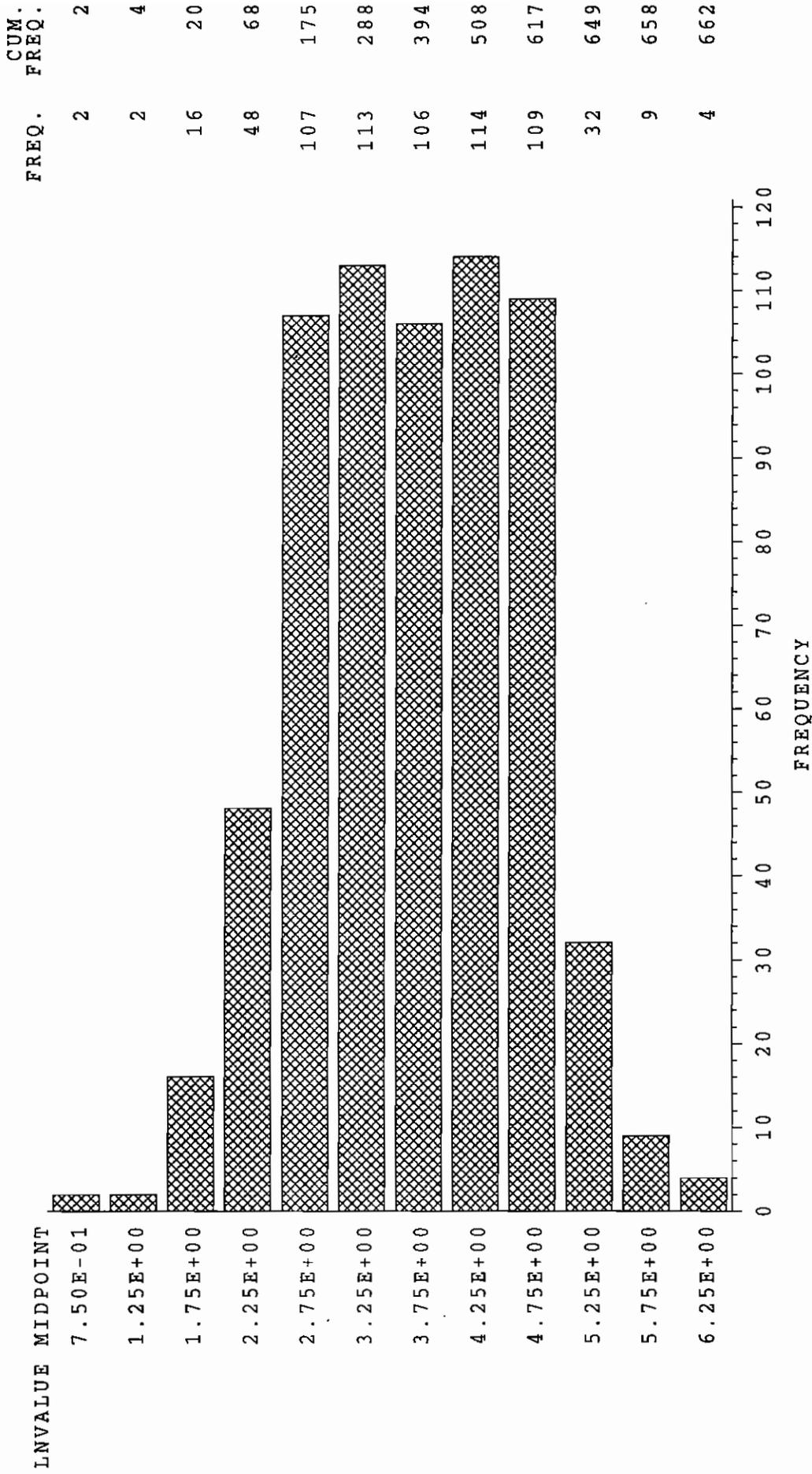
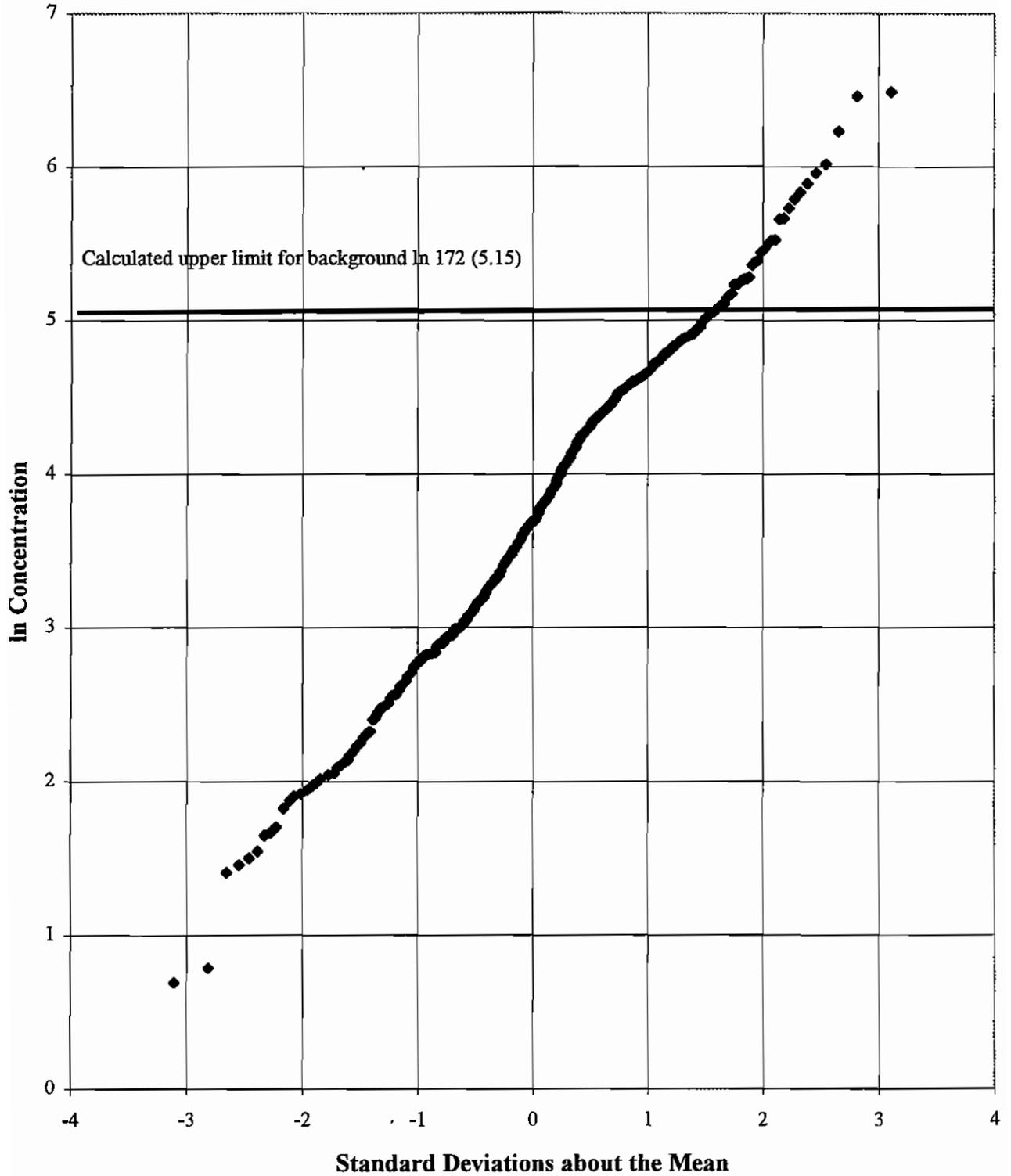


Figure 2.86. Histogram for Barium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Barium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.



**Figure 2.87. Cumulative Probability Plot for Barium;
Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.**

Beryllium -- Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

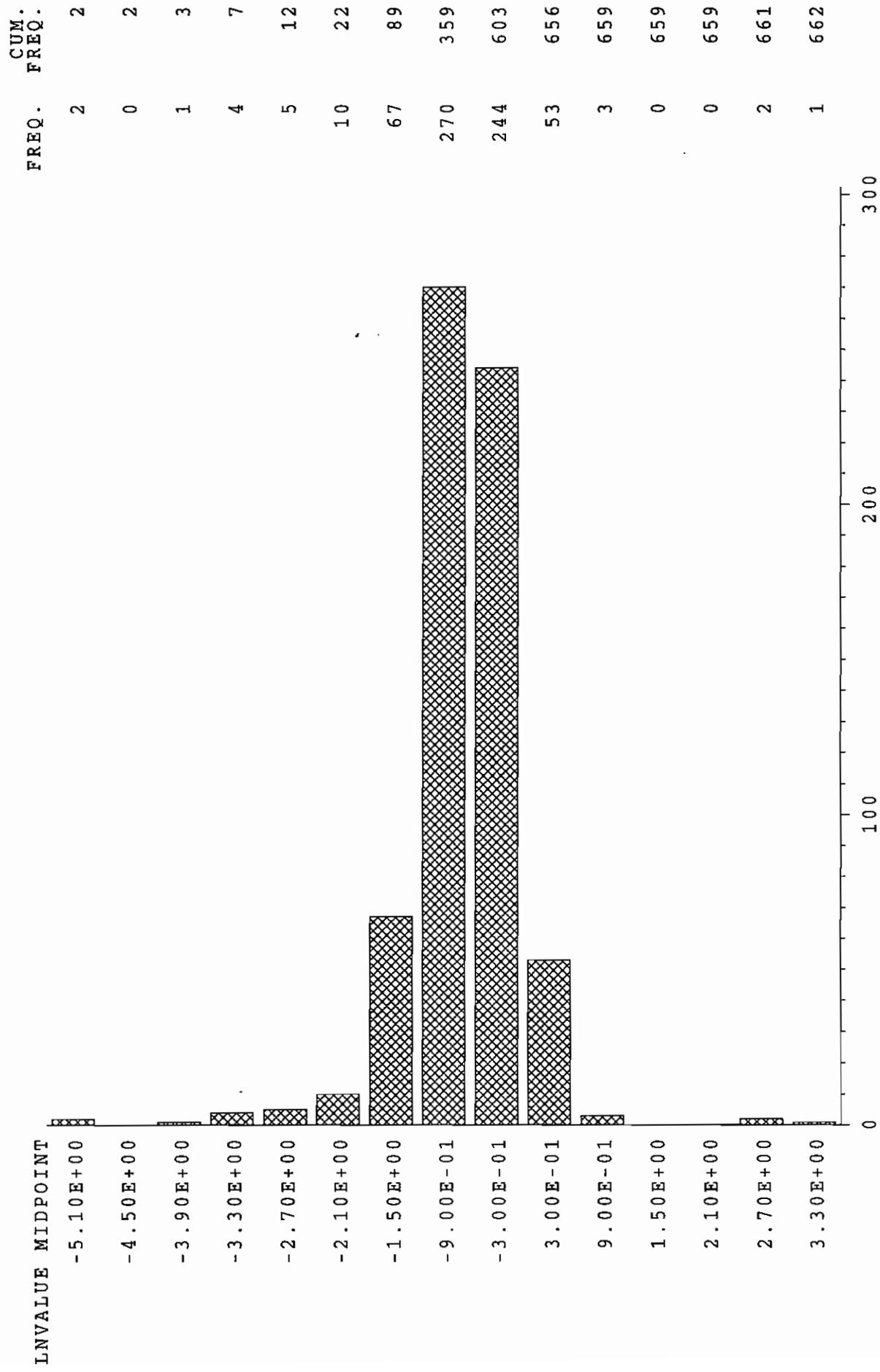


Figure 2.88. Histogram for Beryllium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Beryllium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

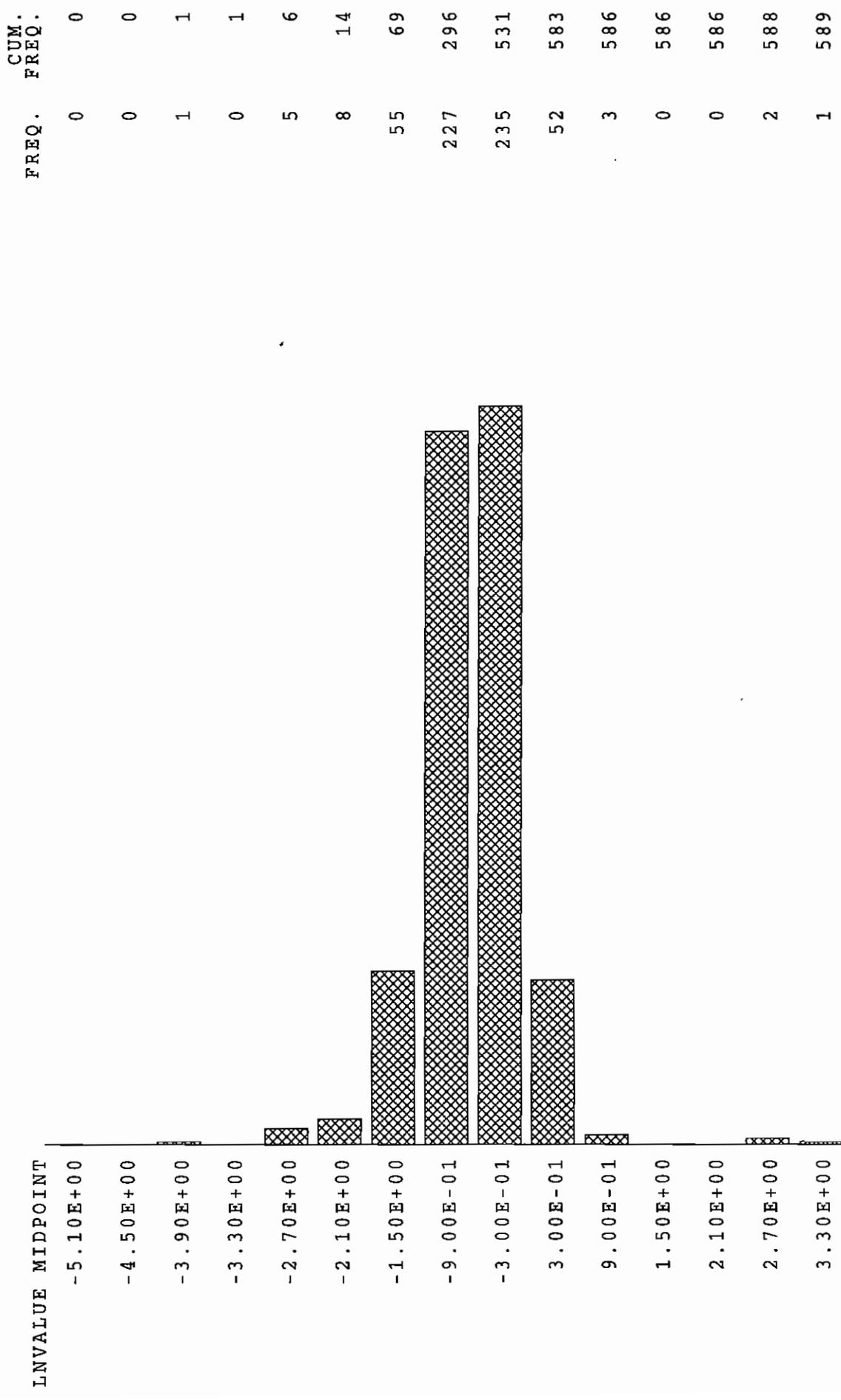


Figure 2.89. Histogram for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Beryllium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

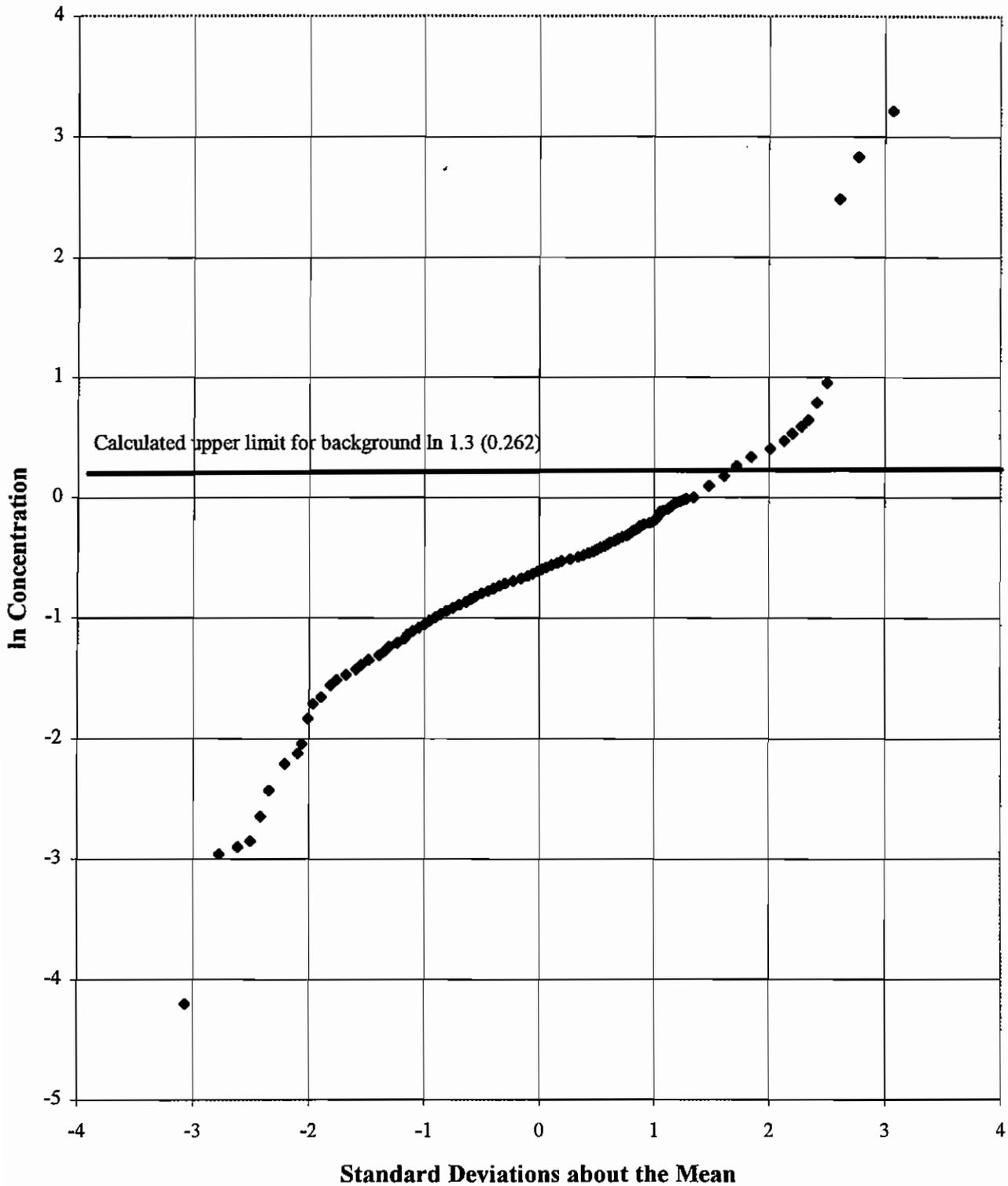


Figure 2.90. Cumulative Probability Plot for Beryllium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cadmium – Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

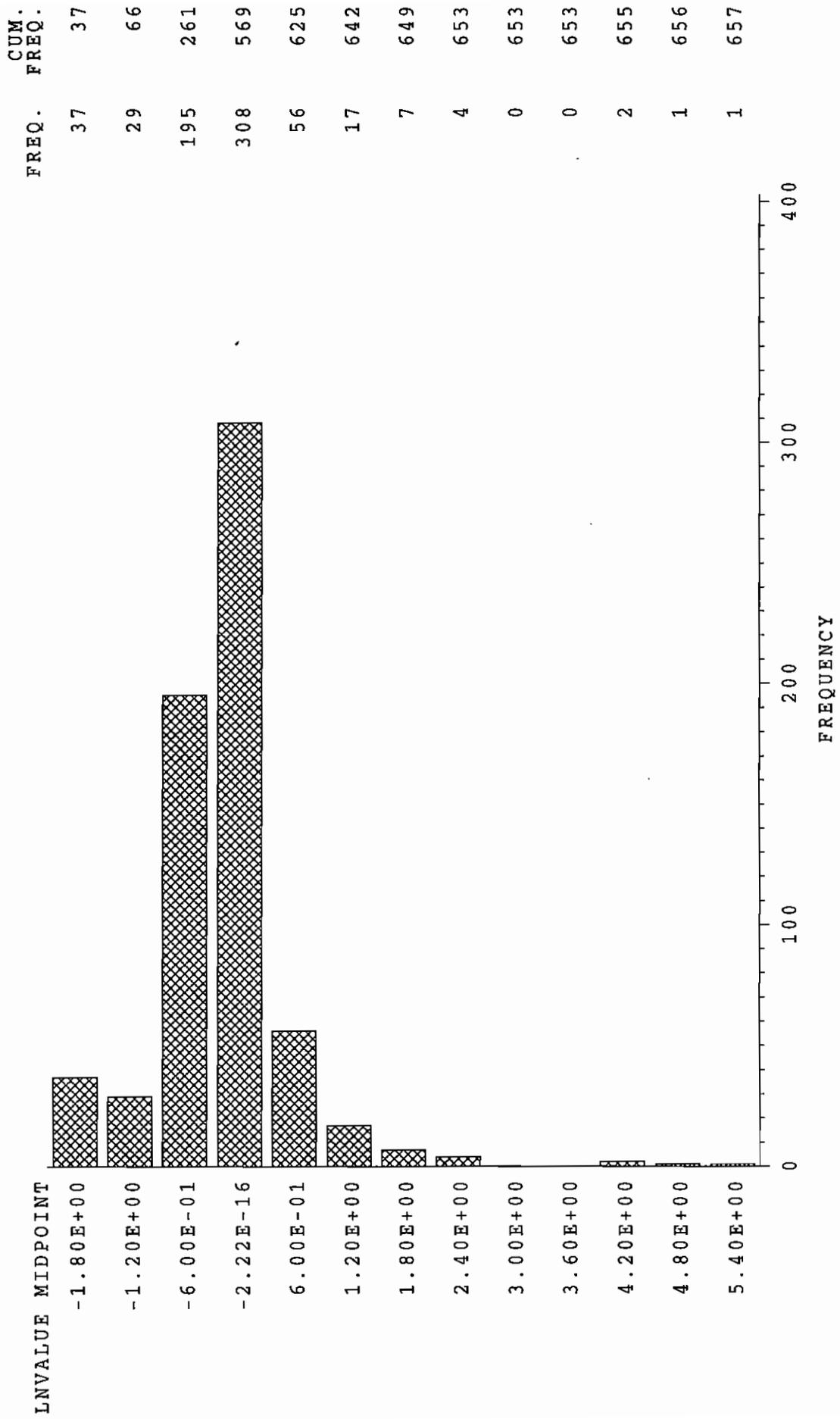


Figure 2.91. Histogram for Cadmium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cadmium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

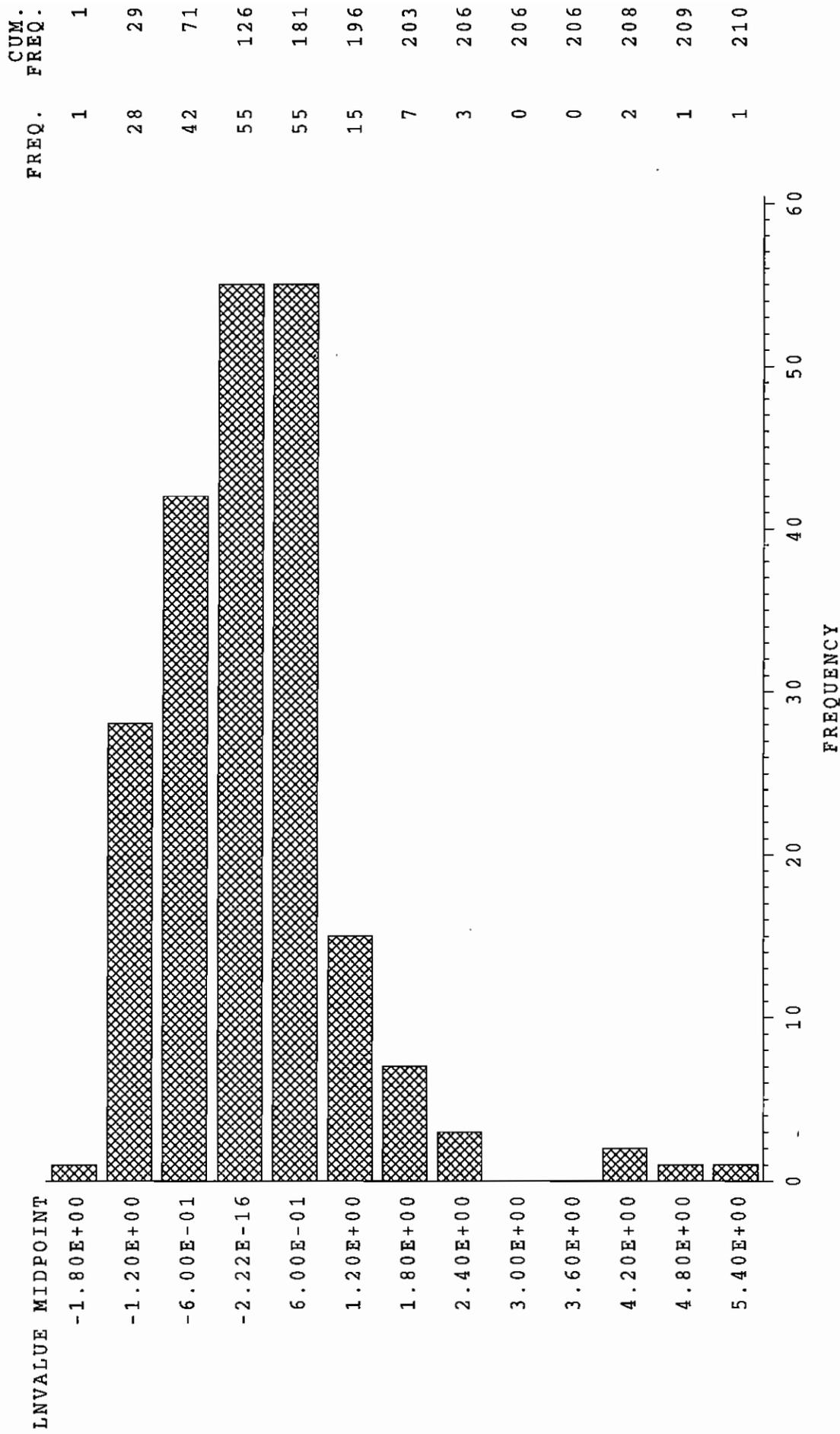


Figure 2.92. Histogram for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cadmium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

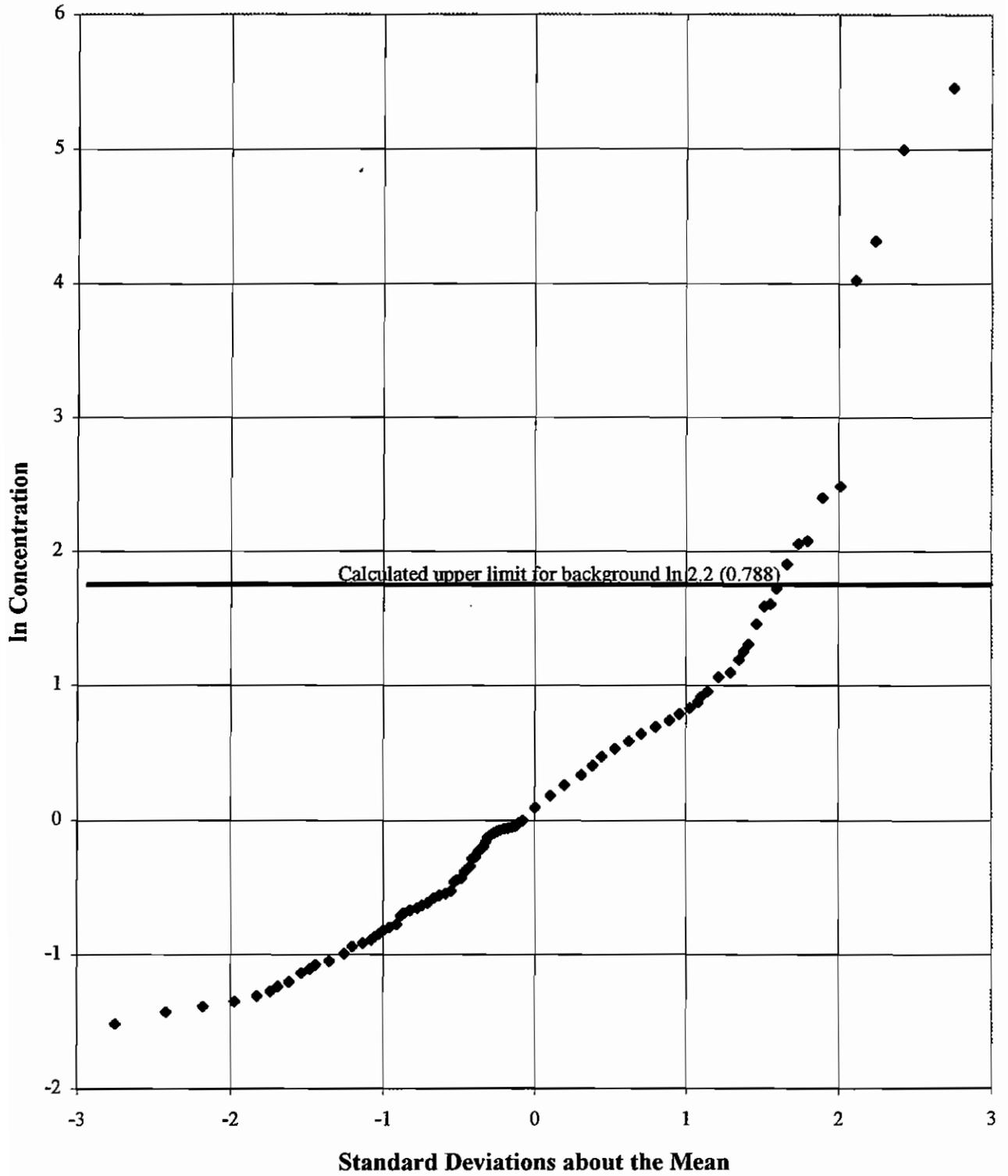


Figure 2.93. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cadmium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Calcium – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

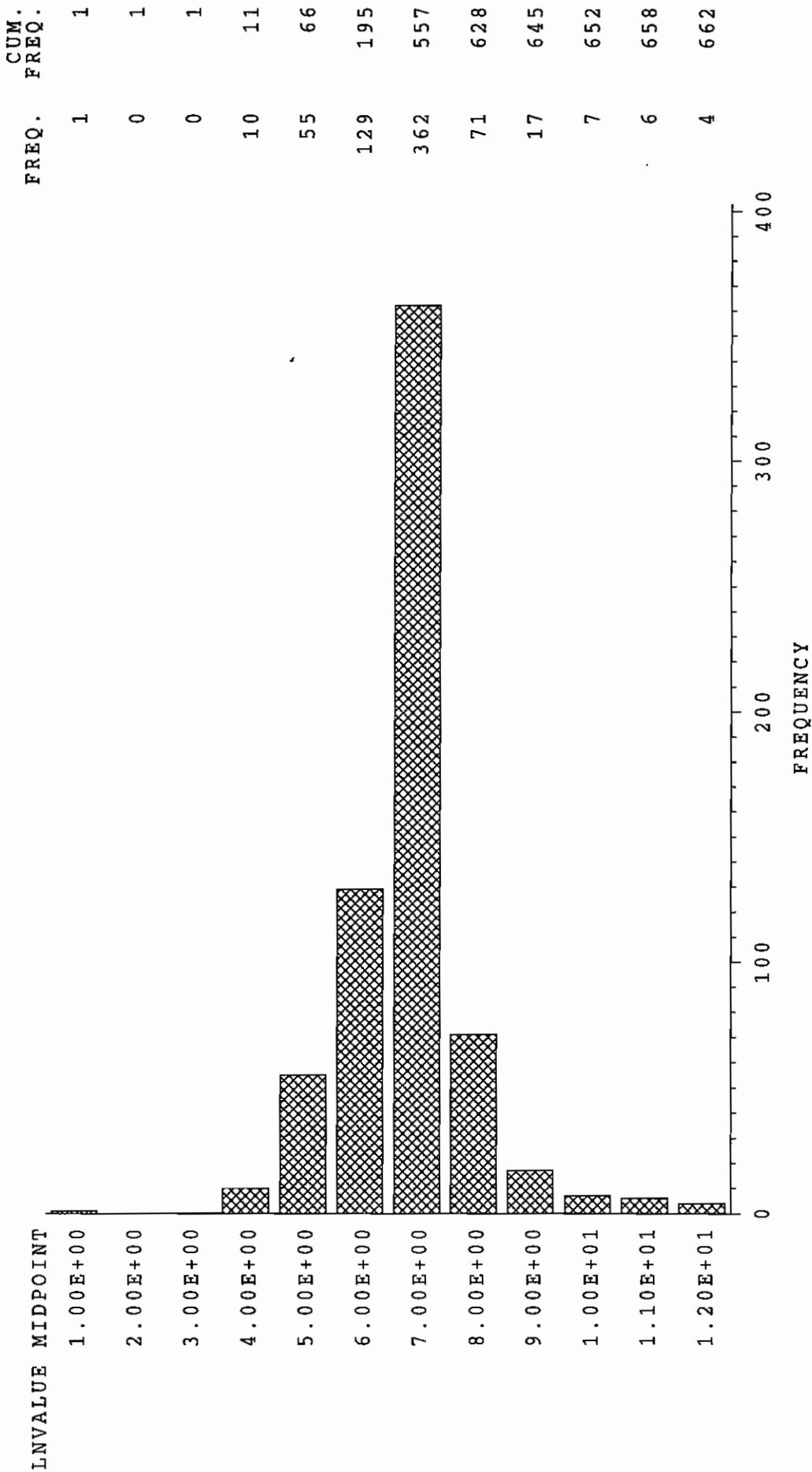


Figure 2.94. Histogram for Calcium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Calcium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

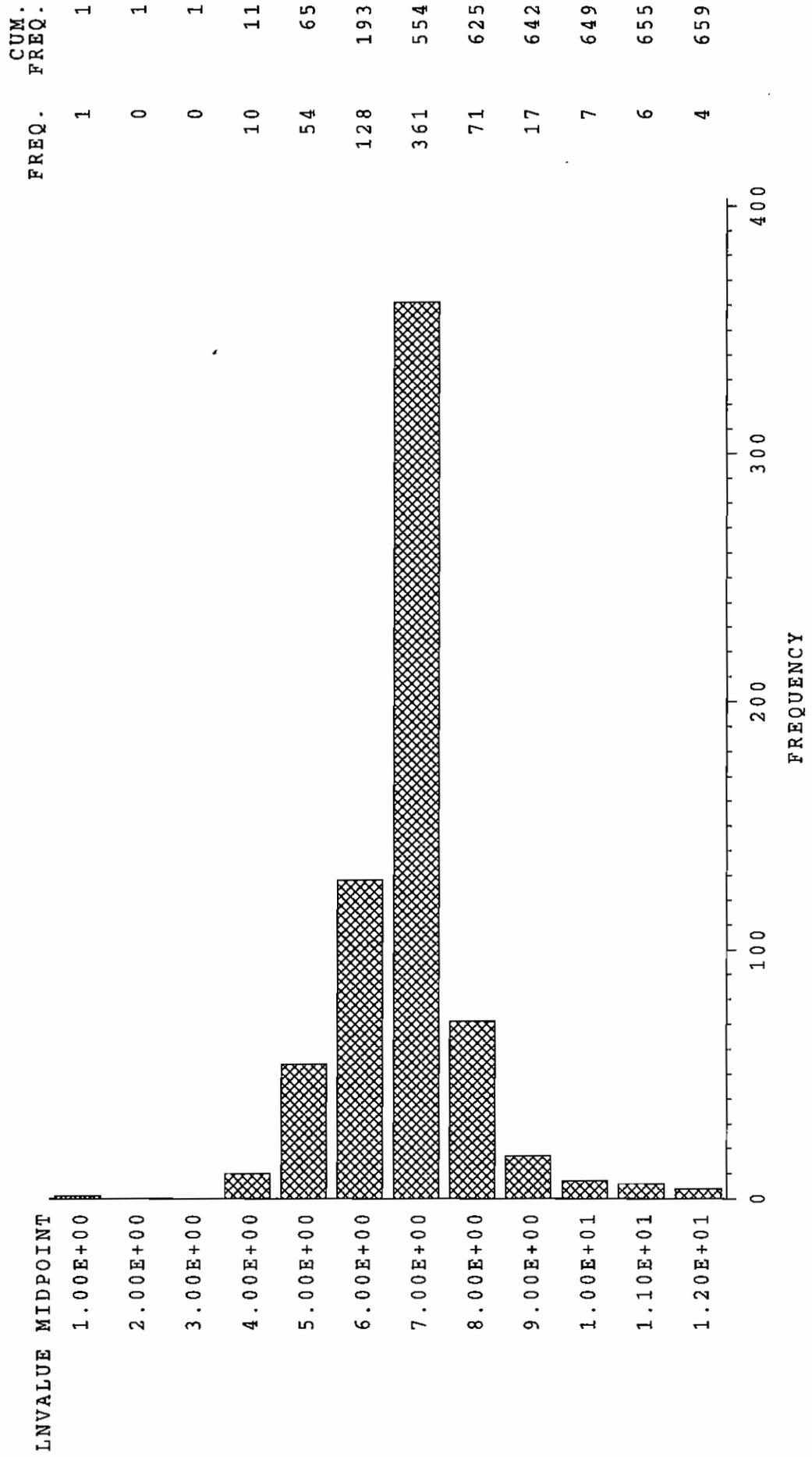
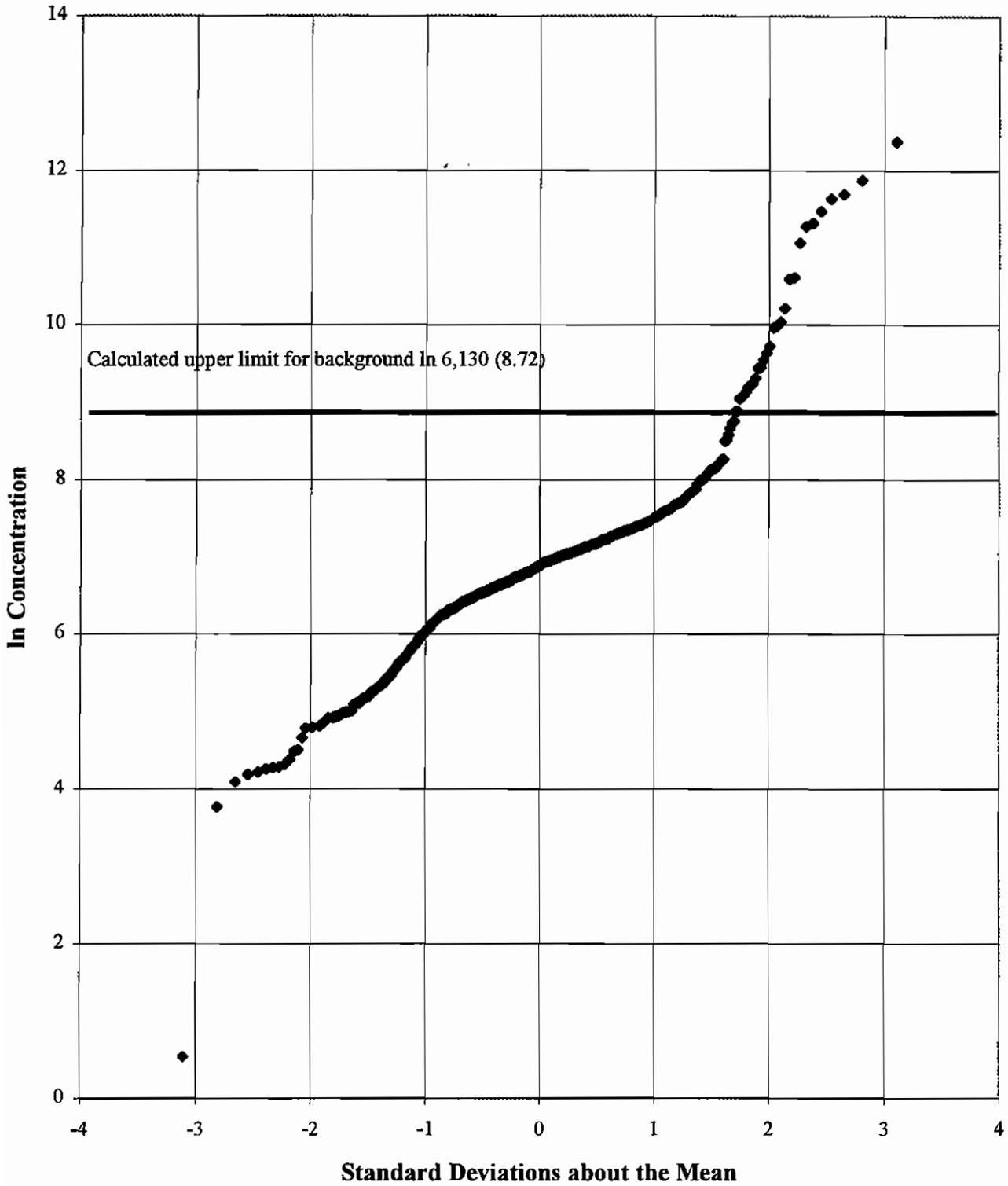


Figure 2.95. Histogram for Calcium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Calcium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.



**Figure 2.96. Cumulative Probability Plot for Calcium;
Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.**

Chromium — Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

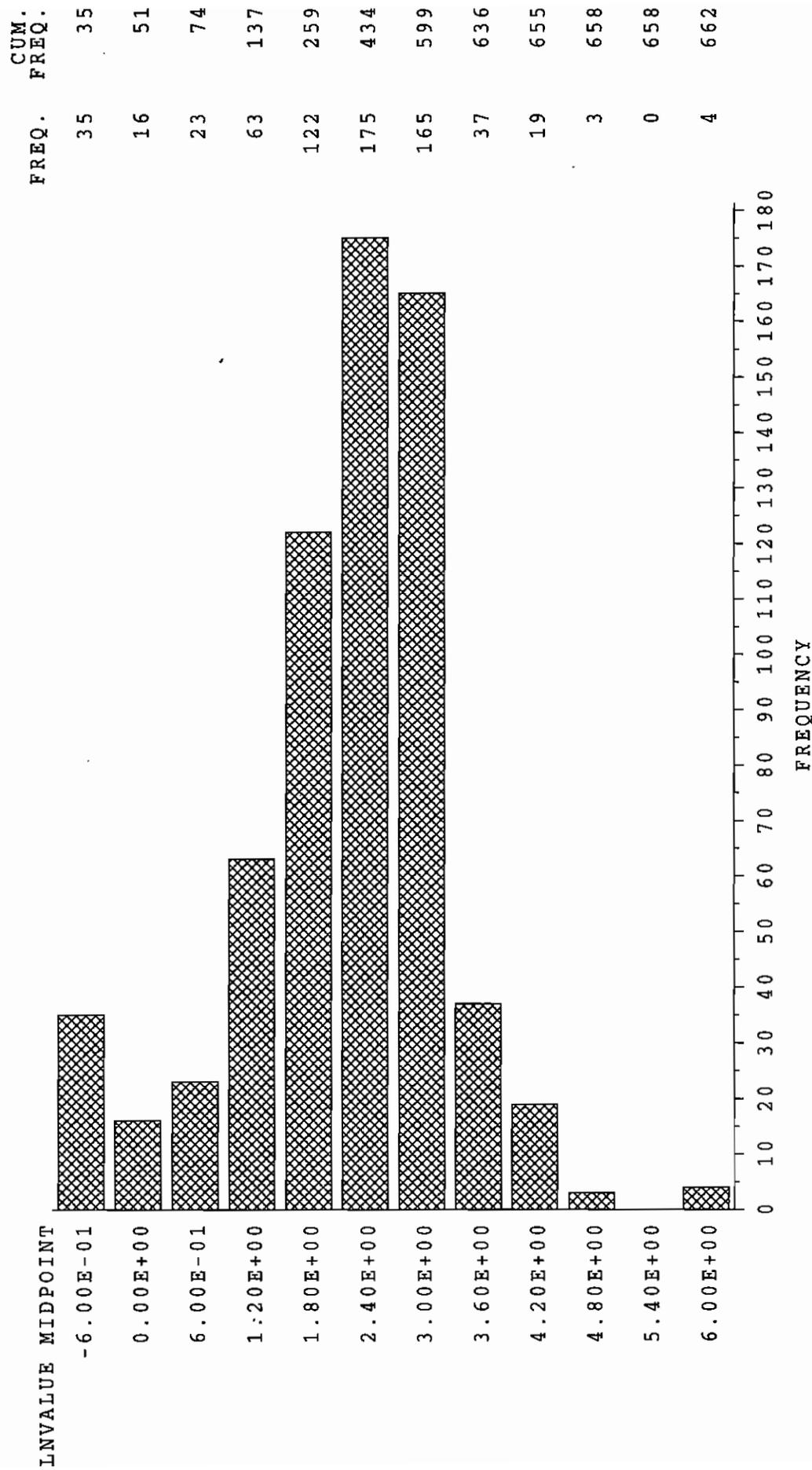


Figure 2.97. Histogram for Chromium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Chromium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

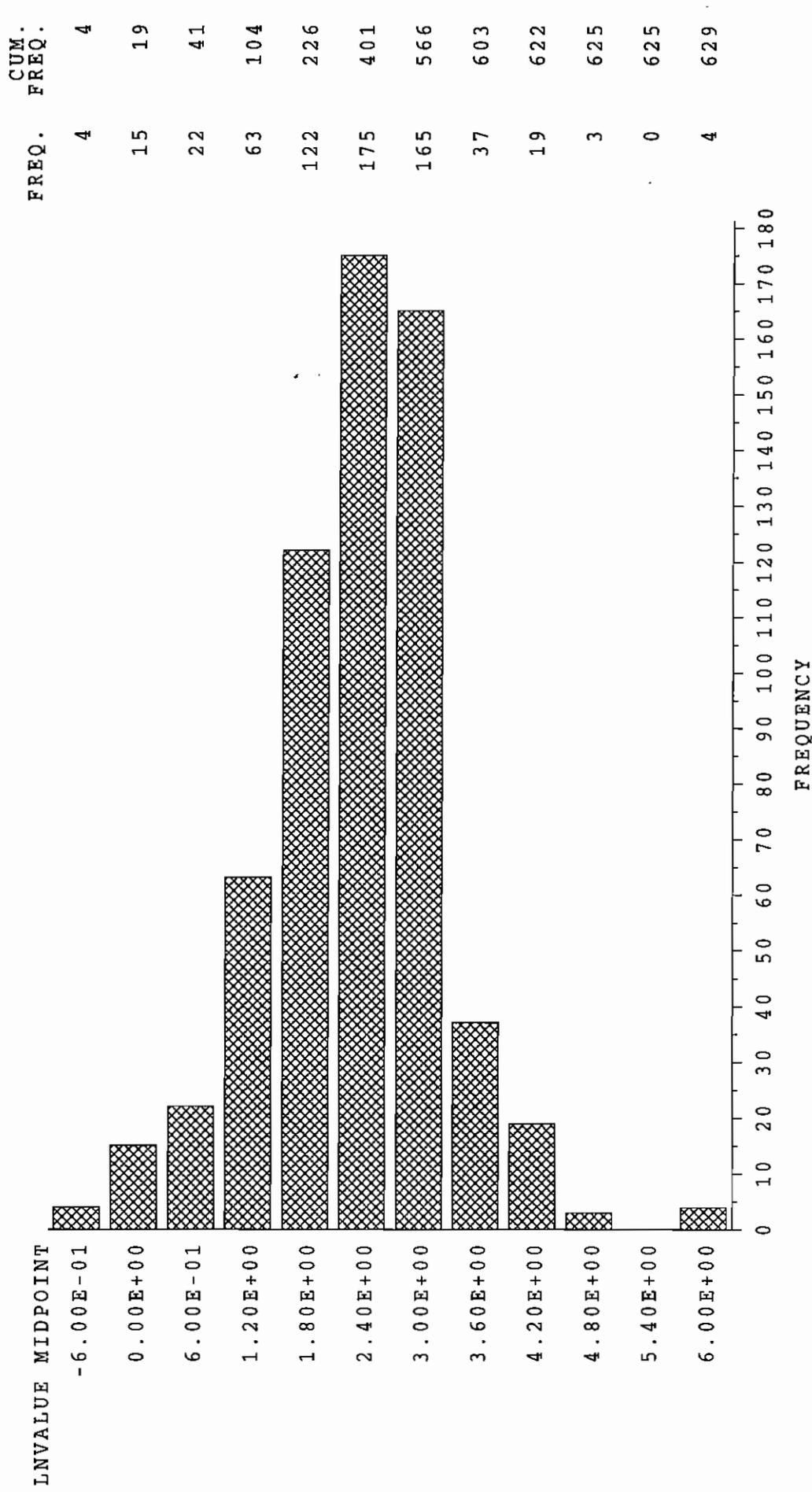


Figure 2.98. Histogram for Chromium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Chromium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

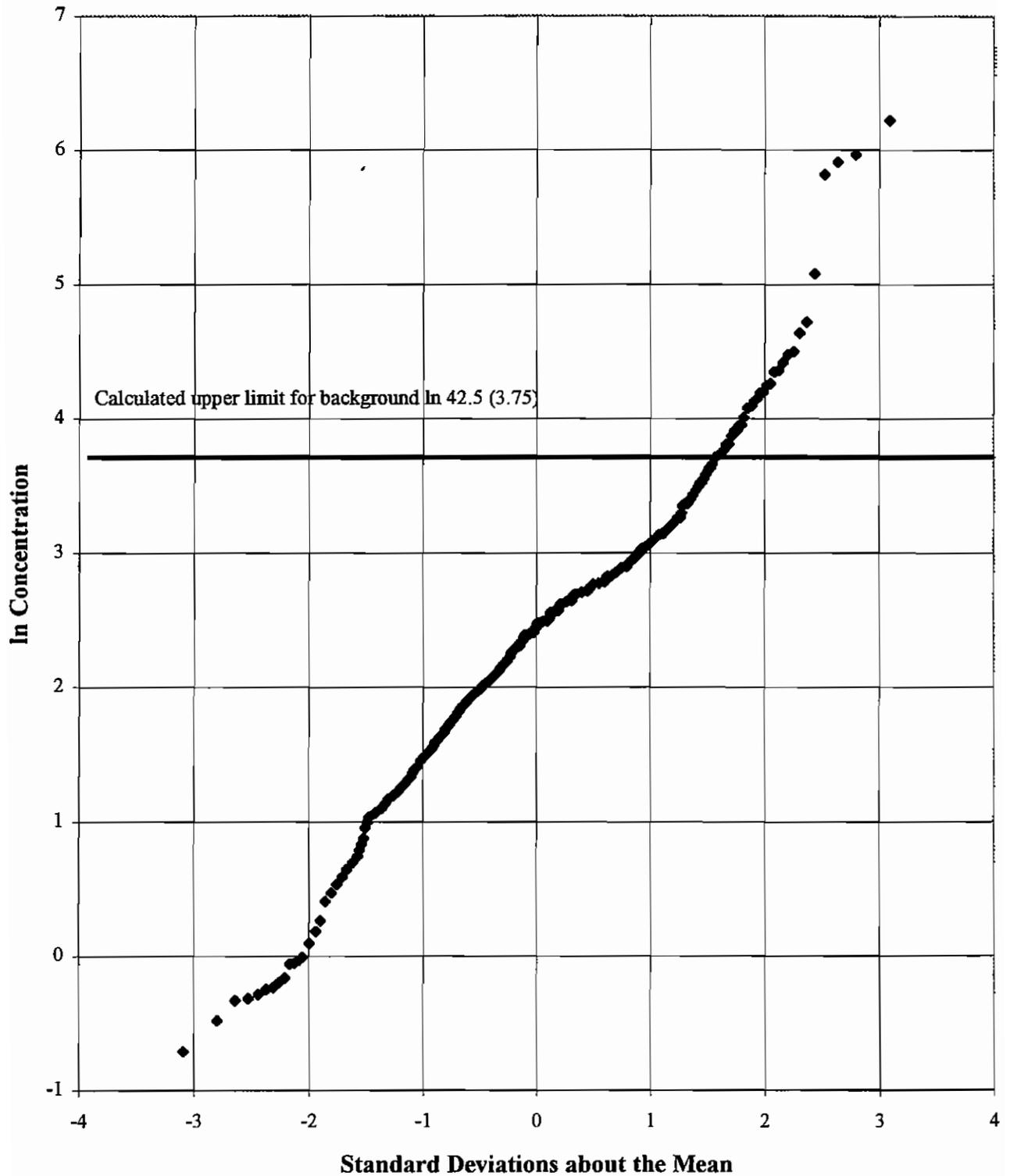


Figure 2.99. Cumulative Probability Plot for Chromium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.



Cobalt – Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

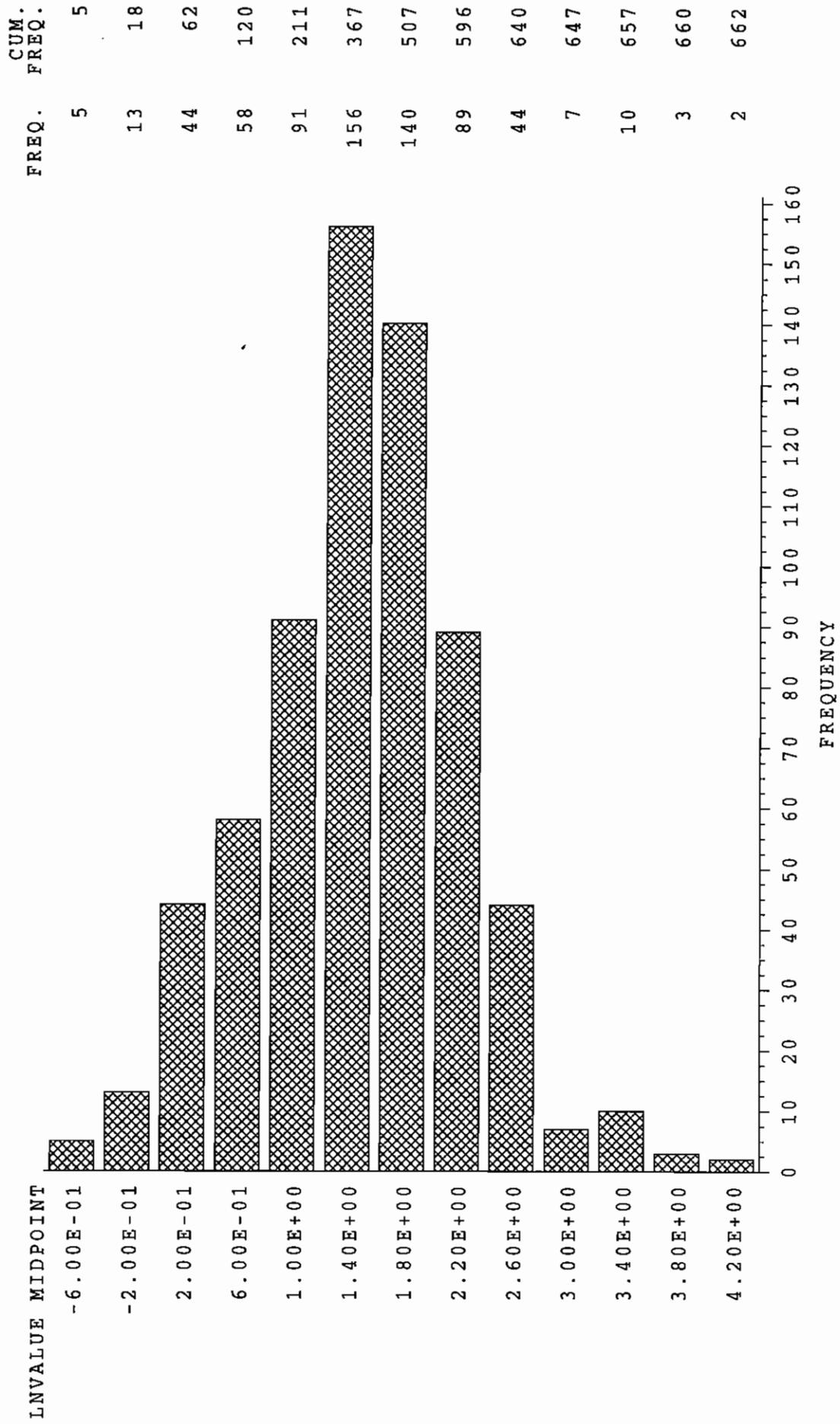


Figure 2.100. Histogram for Cobalt; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cobalt Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

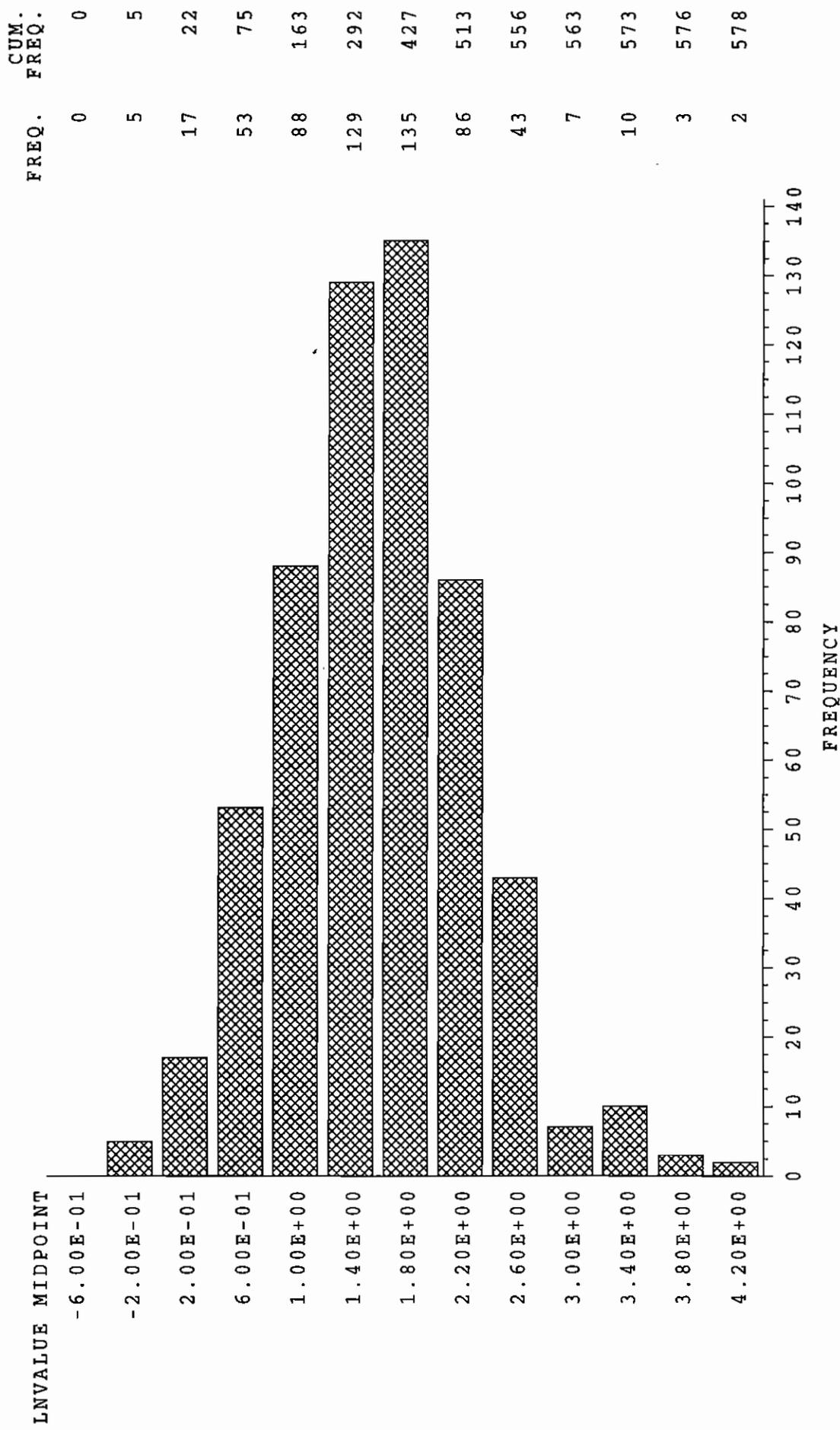


Figure 2.101. Histogram for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cobalt Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

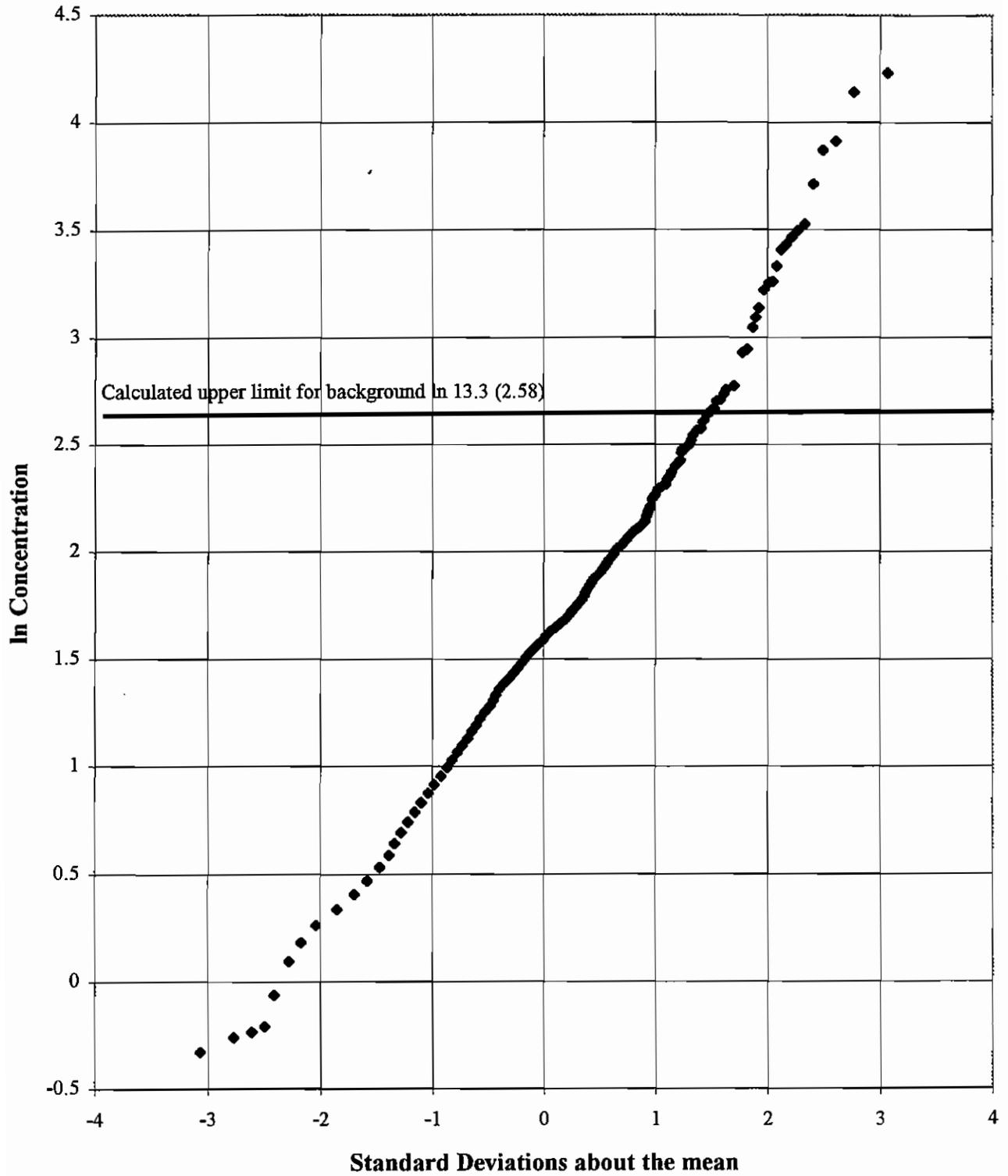


Figure 2.102. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cobalt; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Copper -- Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

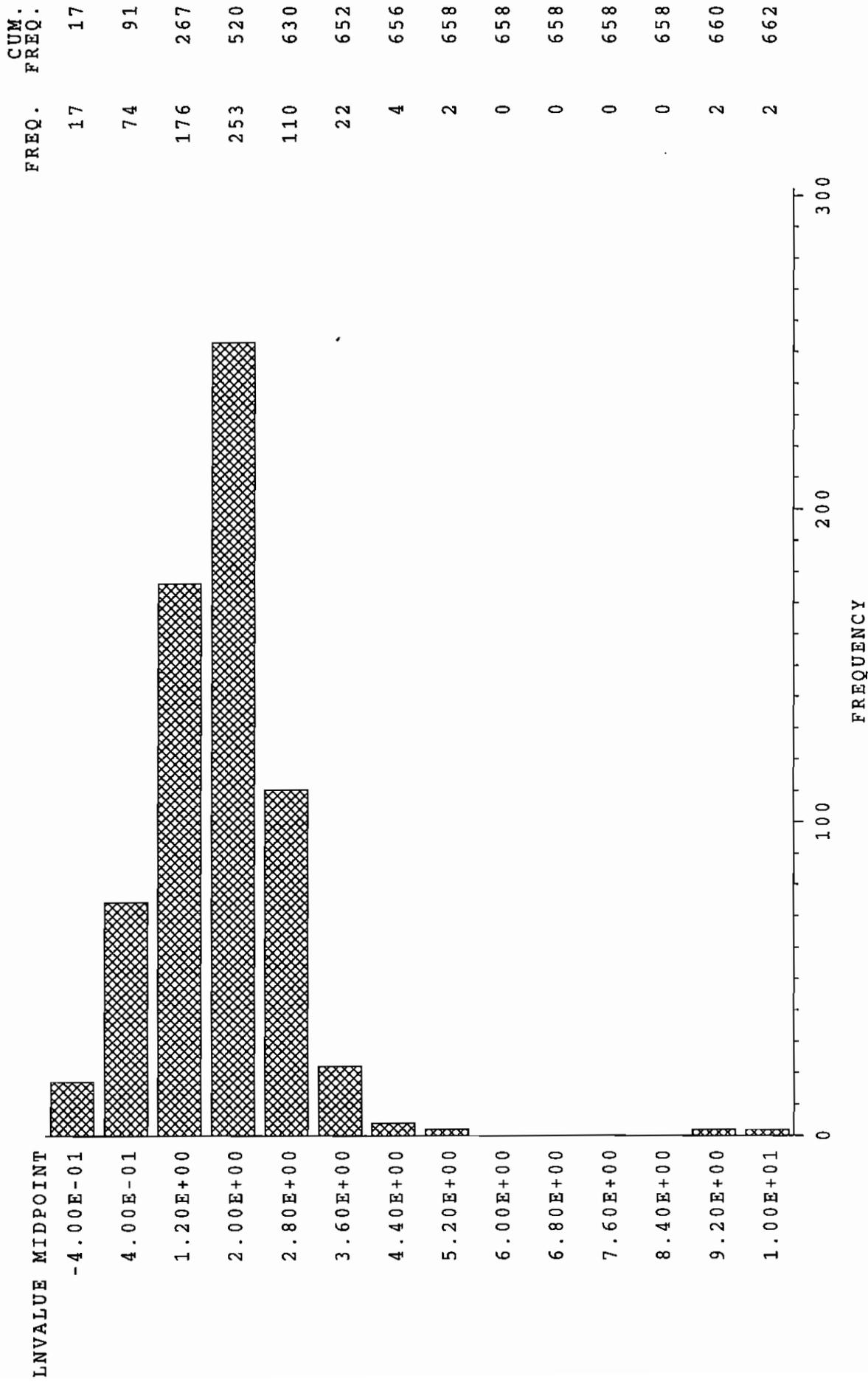


Figure 2.103. Histogram for Copper; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Copper Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

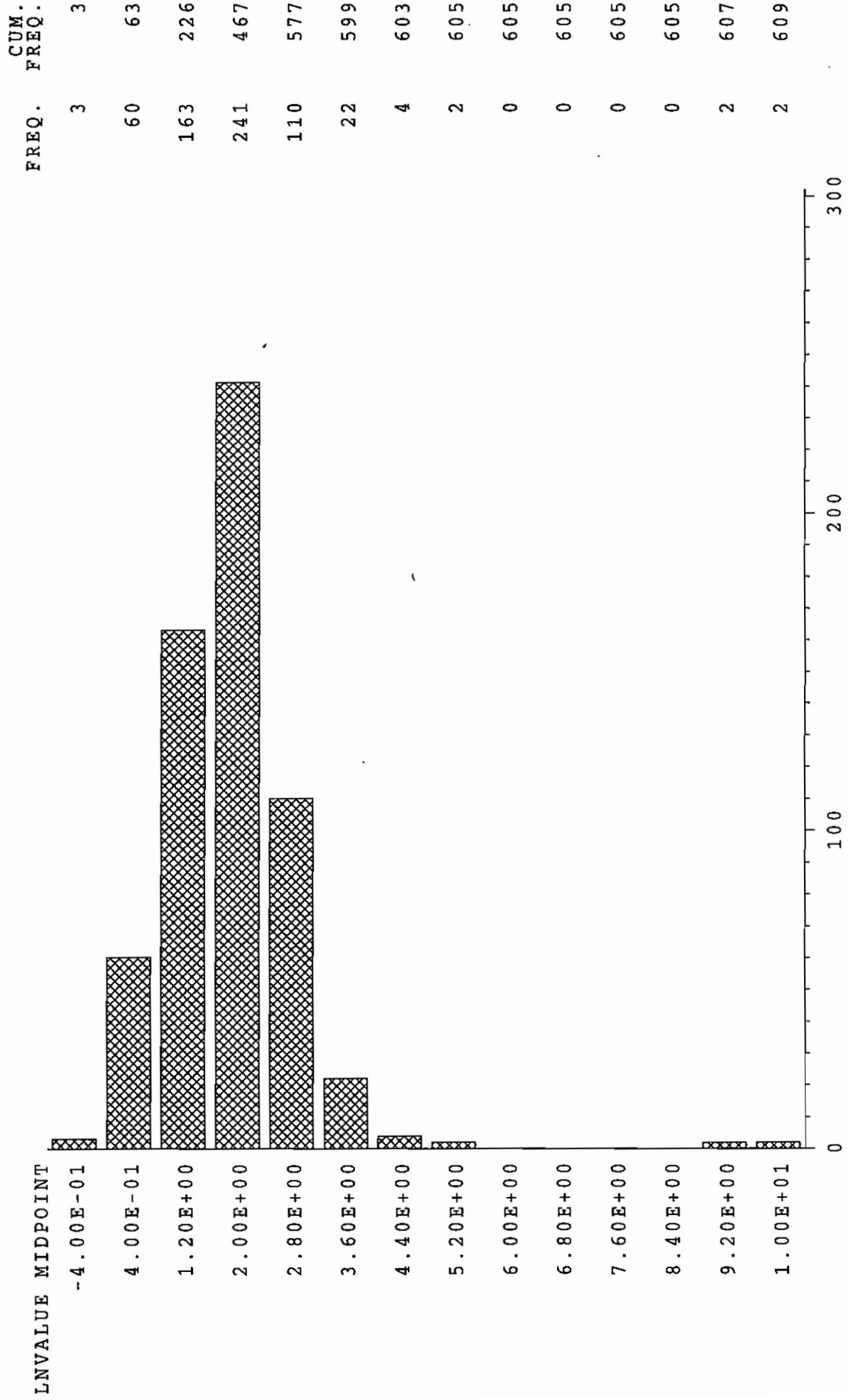


Figure 2.104. Histogram for Copper; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Copper Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

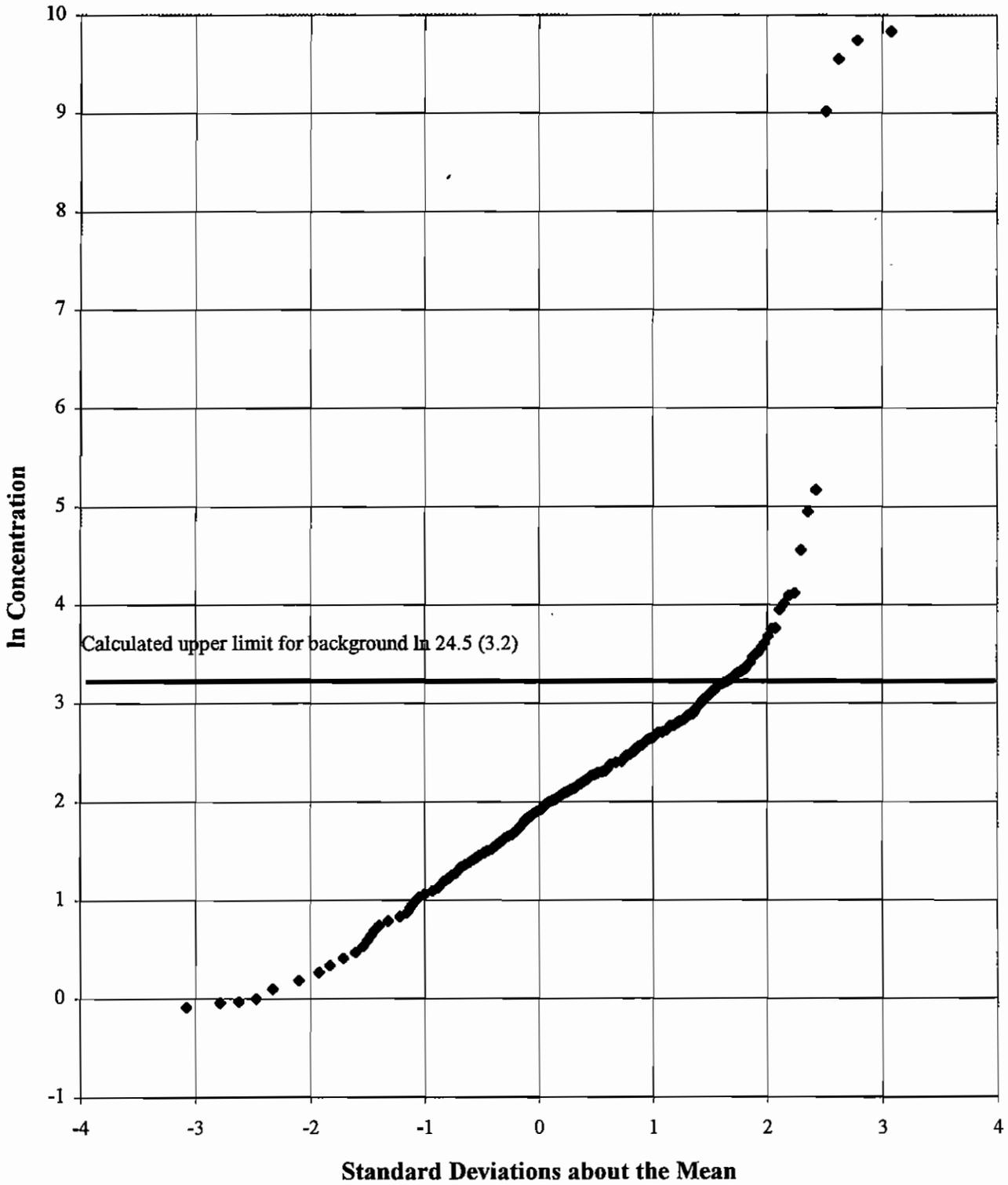


Figure 2.105. Cumulative Probability Plot for Copper; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cyanide -- Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

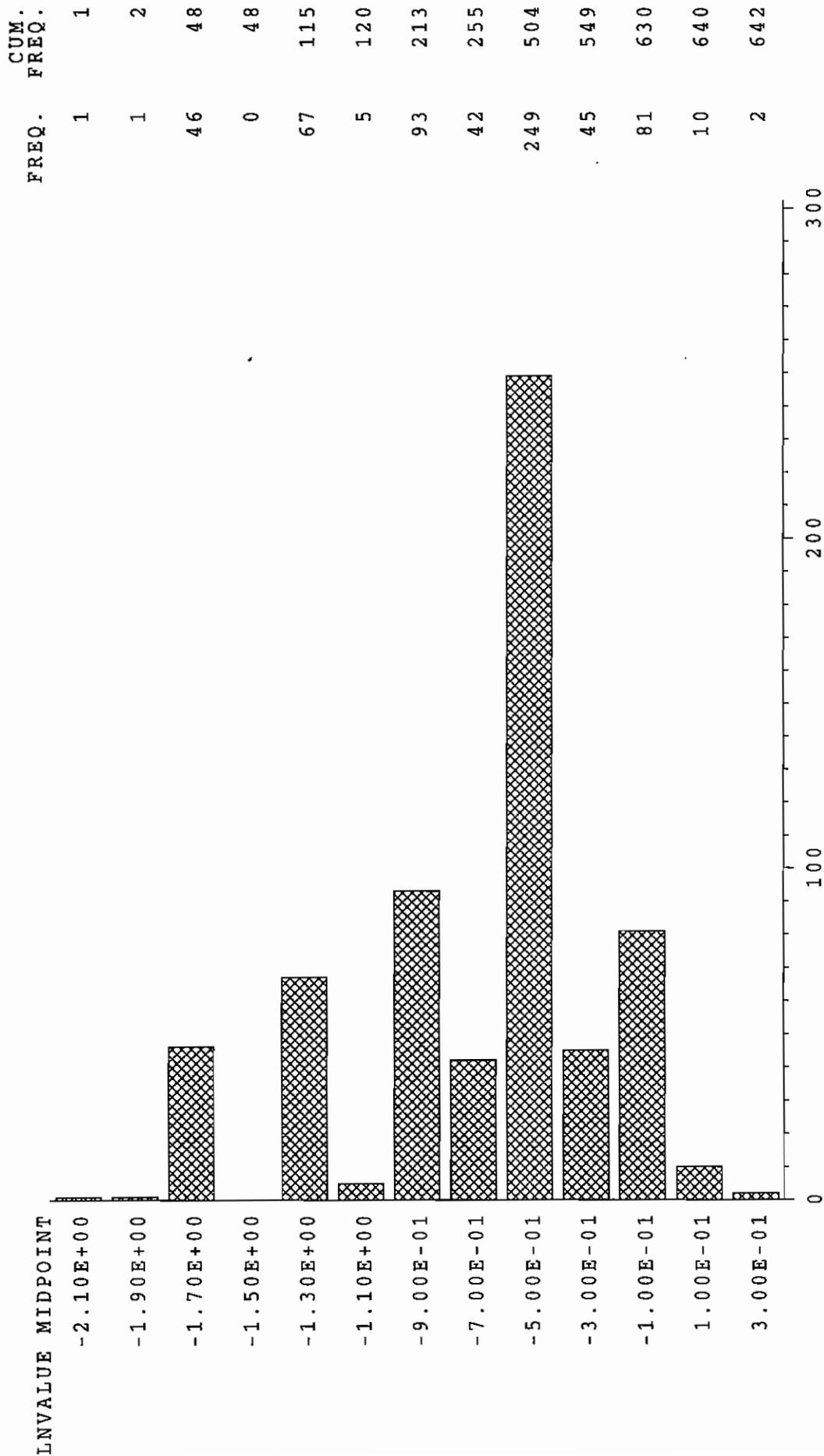


Figure 2.106. Histogram for Cyanide; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cyanide Detects
DEPTH=subsurface



Figure 2.107. Histogram for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Cyanide Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

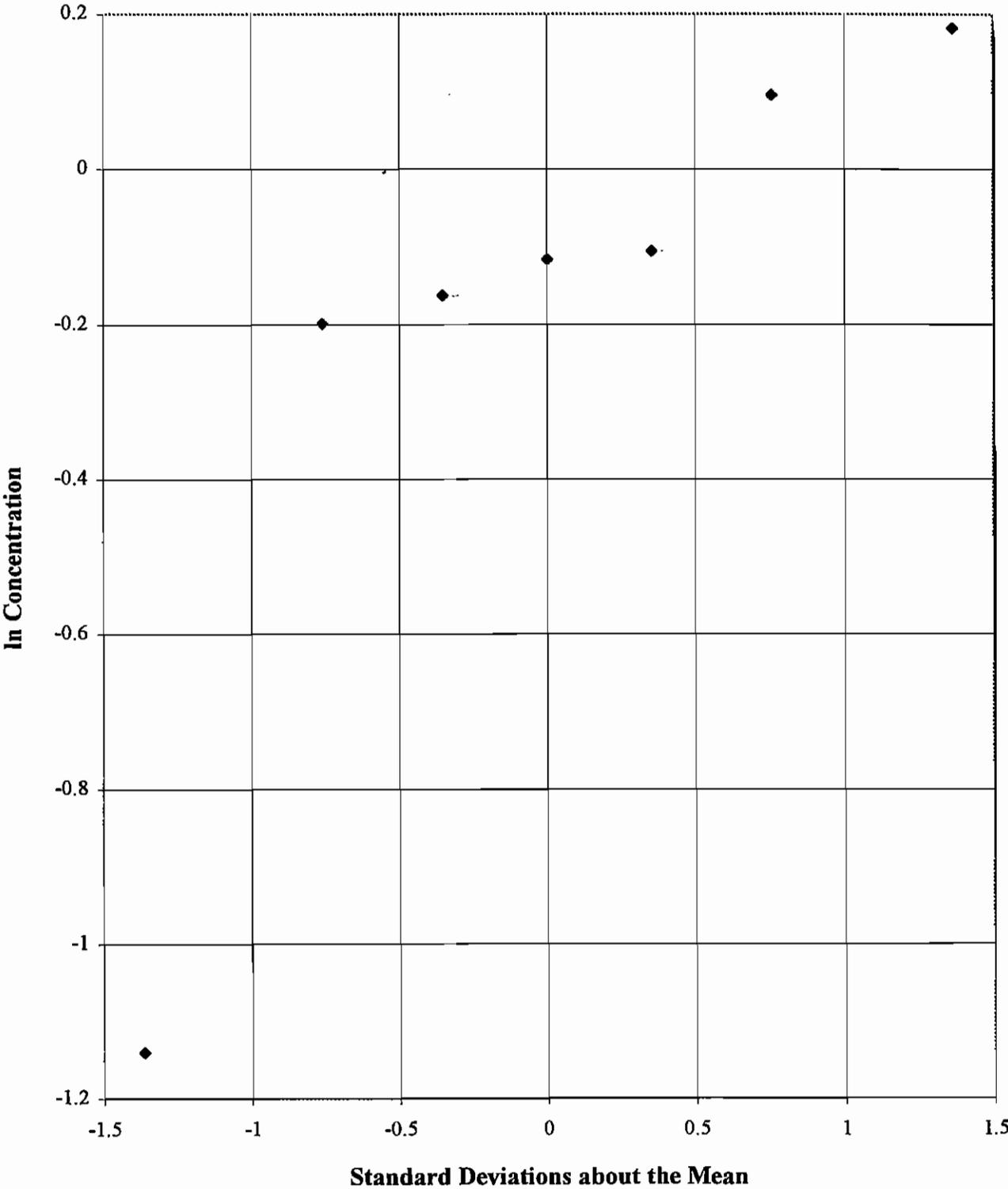


Figure 2.108. Cumulative Probability Plot for Cyanide; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Iron - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

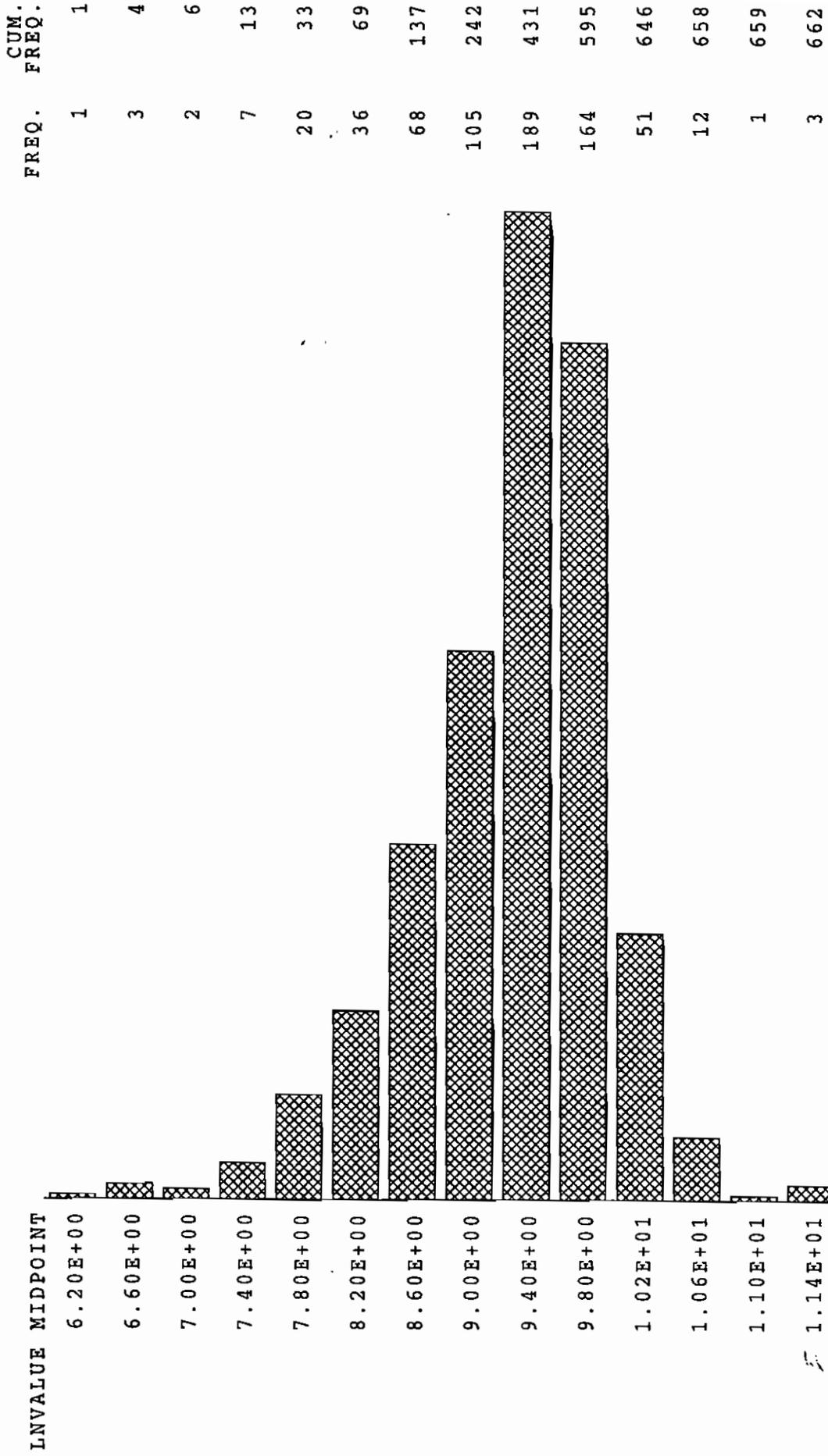


Figure 2.109. Histogram for Iron; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Iron Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

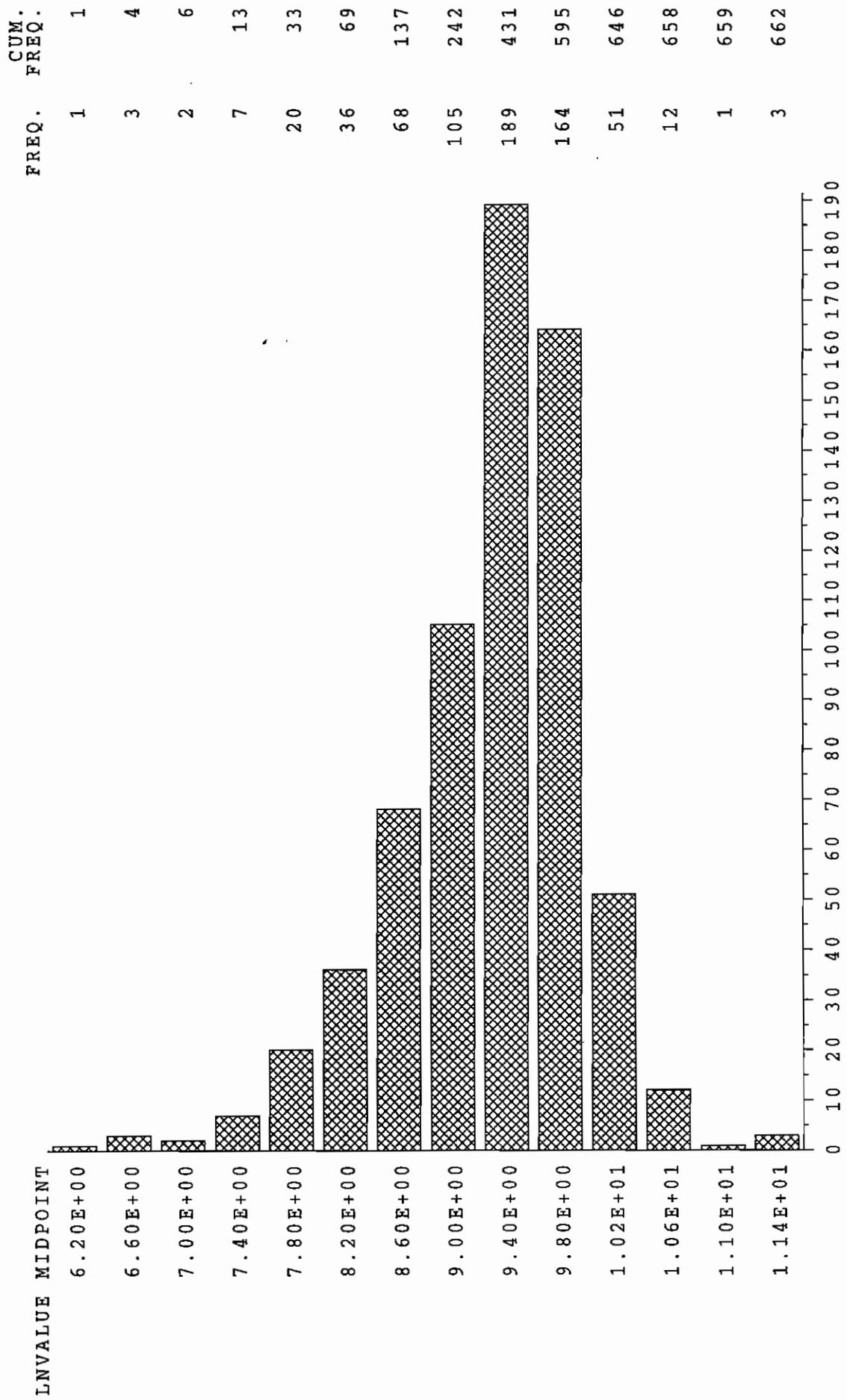


Figure 2.110. Histogram for Iron; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Iron Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

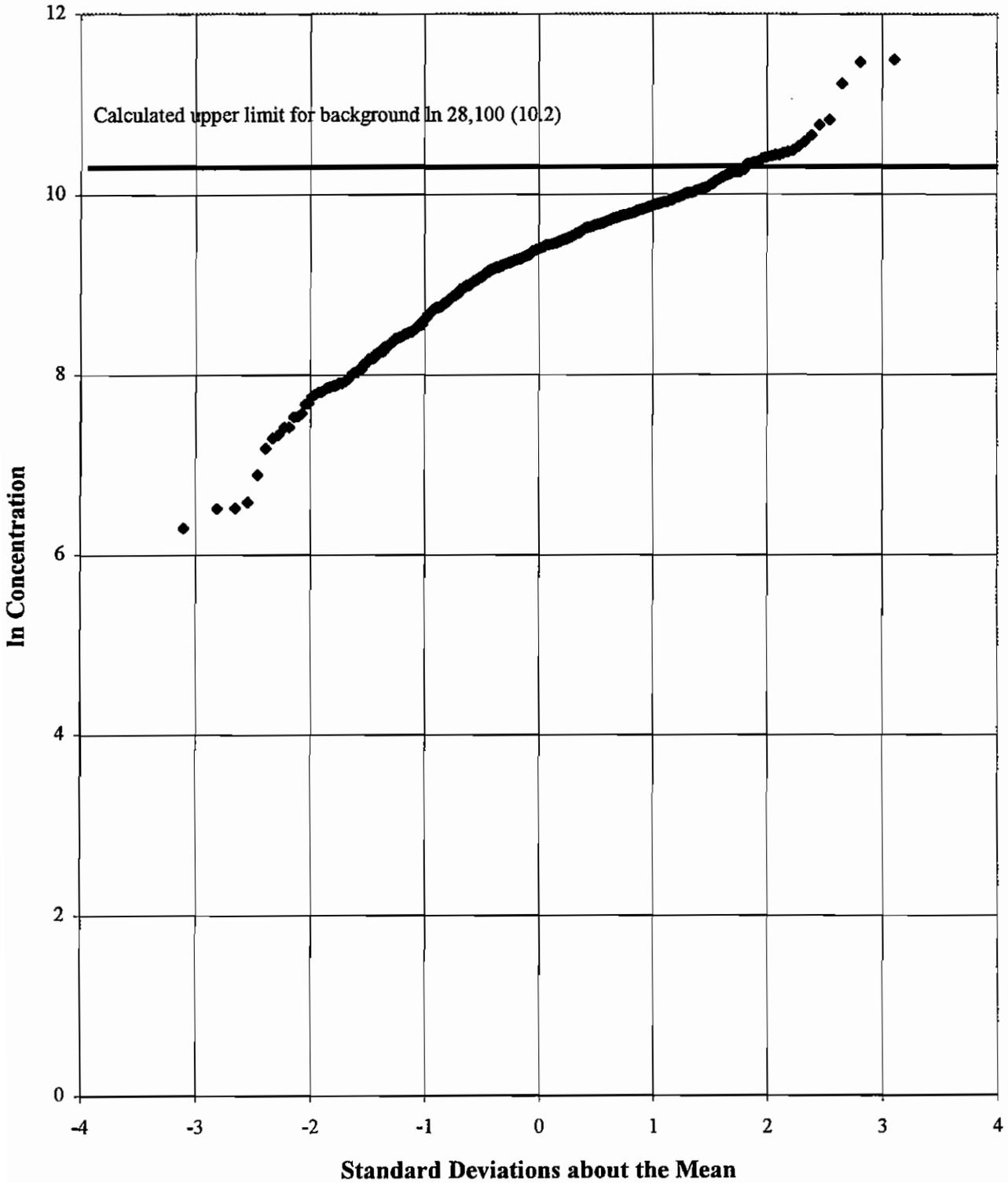


Figure 2.111. Cumulative Probability Plot for Iron; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Lead - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

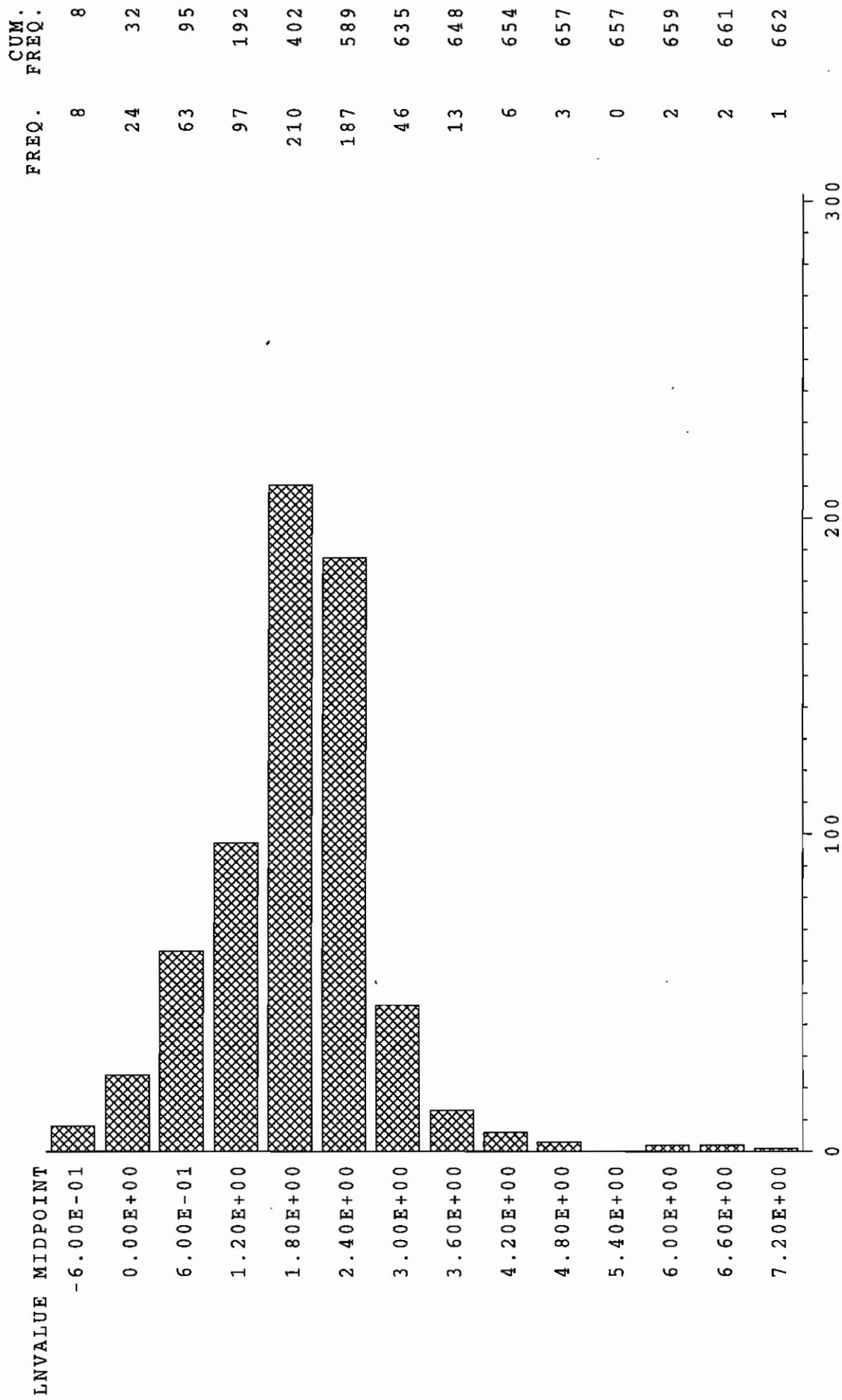


Figure 2.112. Histogram for Lead; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Lead Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

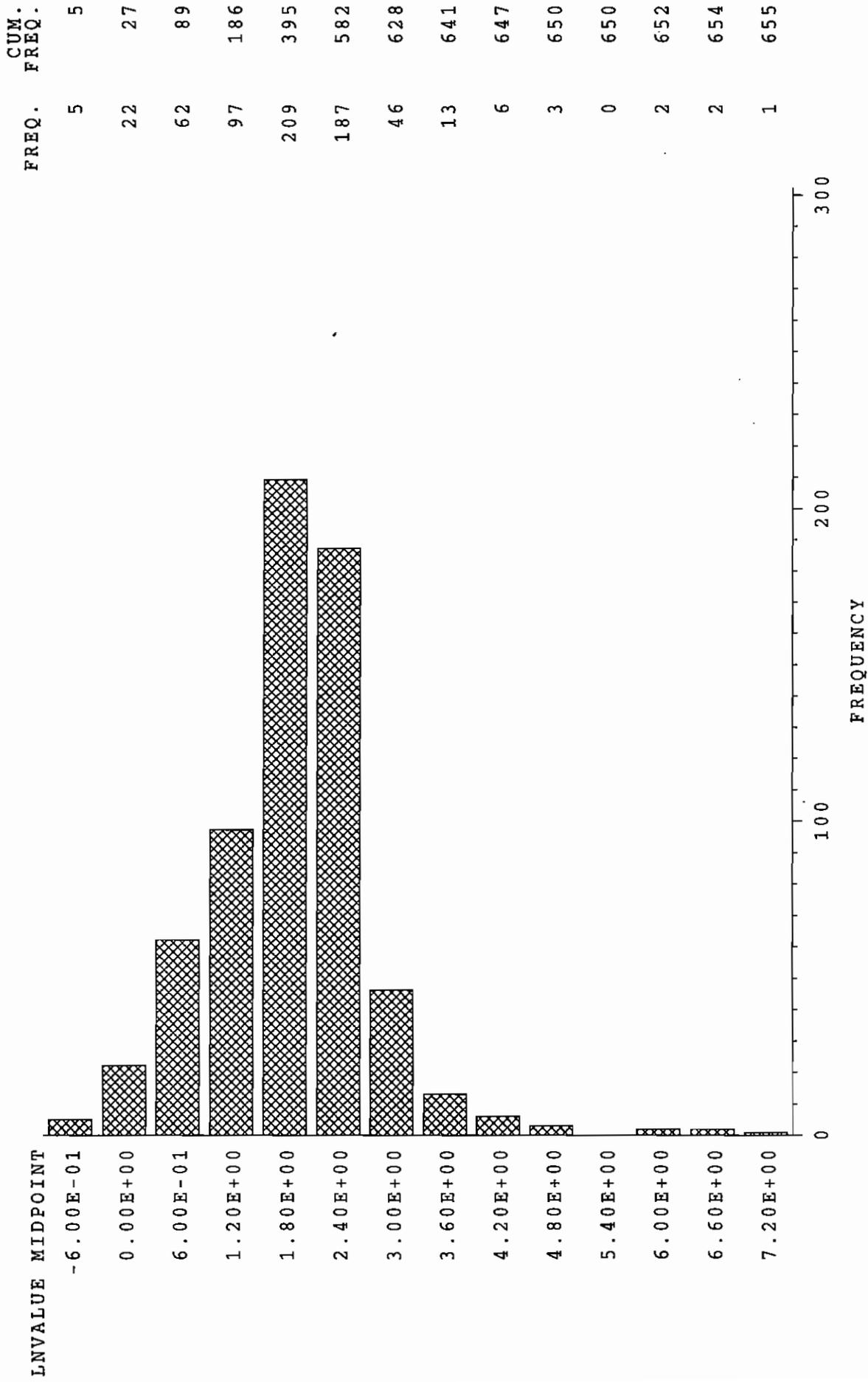


Figure 2.113. Histogram for Lead; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Lead Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

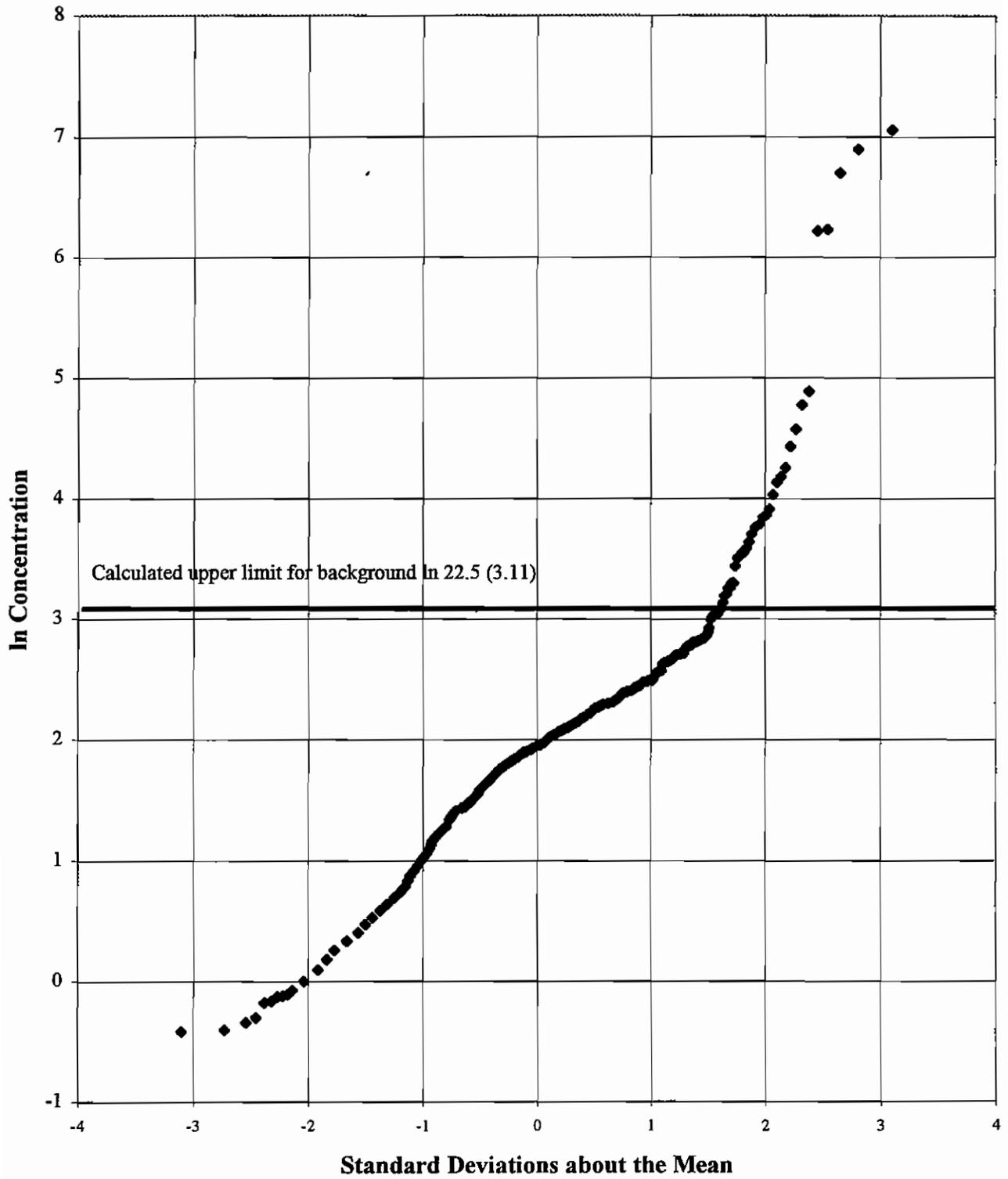


Figure 2.114. Cumulative Probability Plot for Lead; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Magnesium - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

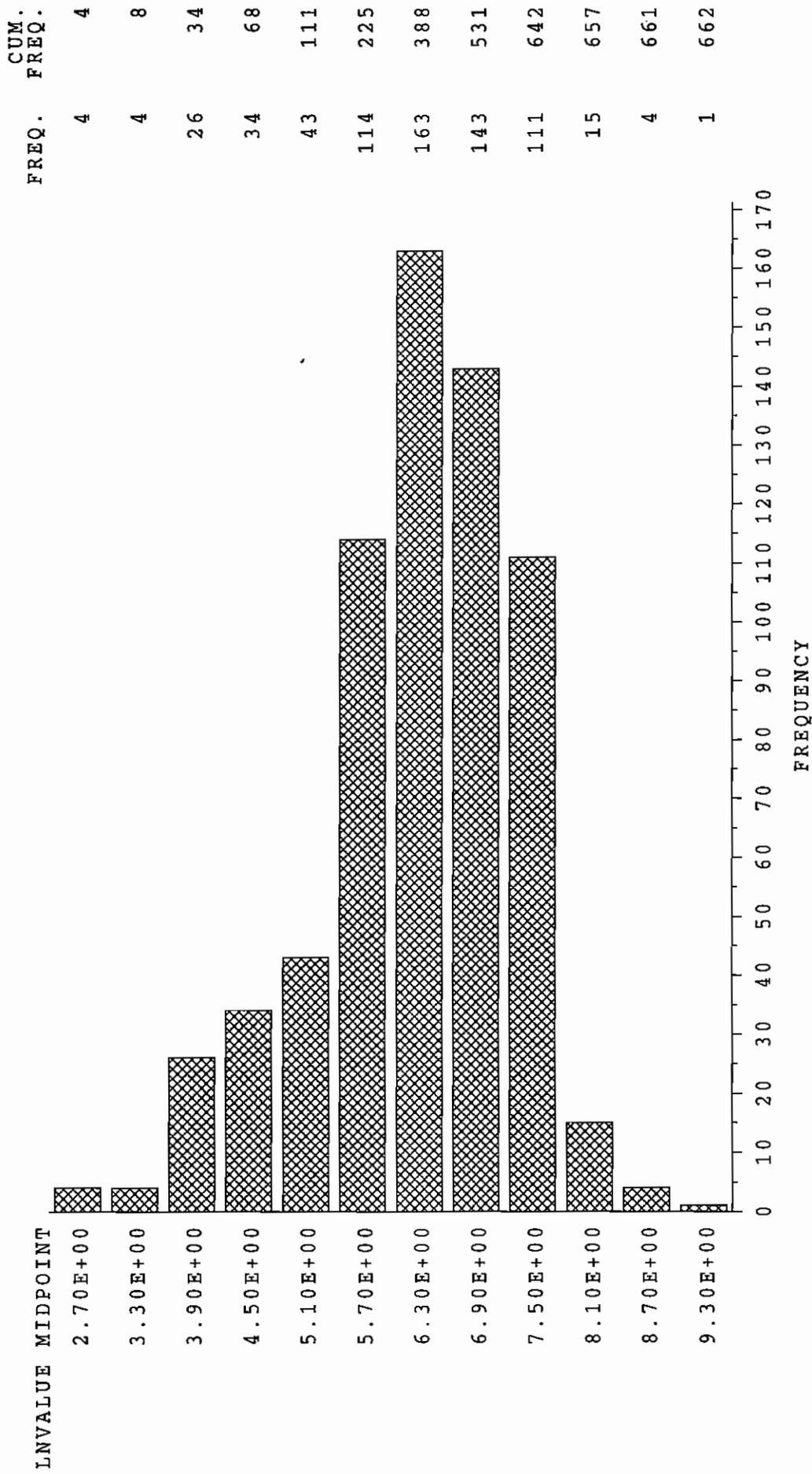


Figure 2.115. Histogram for Magnesium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Magnesium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

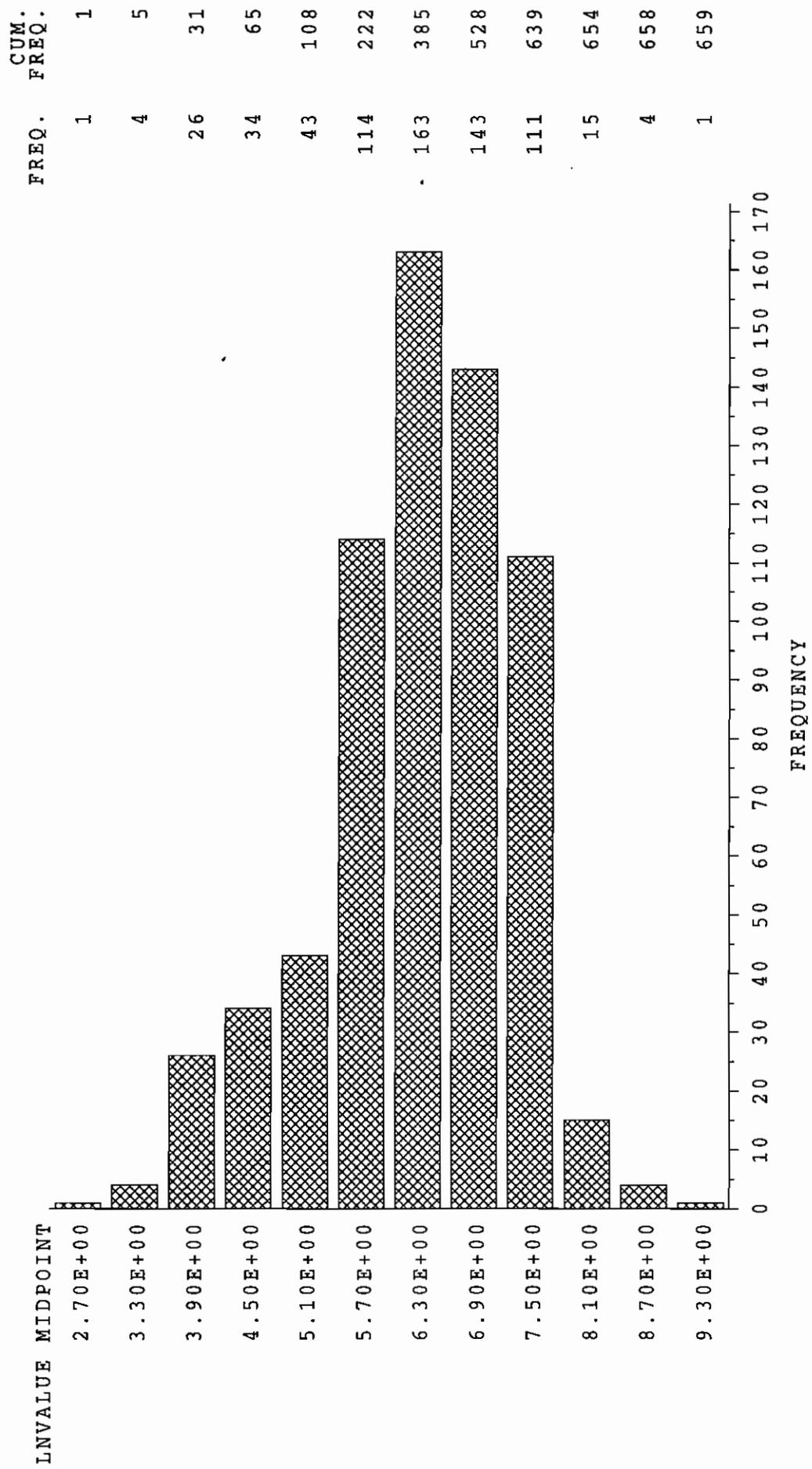


Figure 2.116. Histogram for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Magnesium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

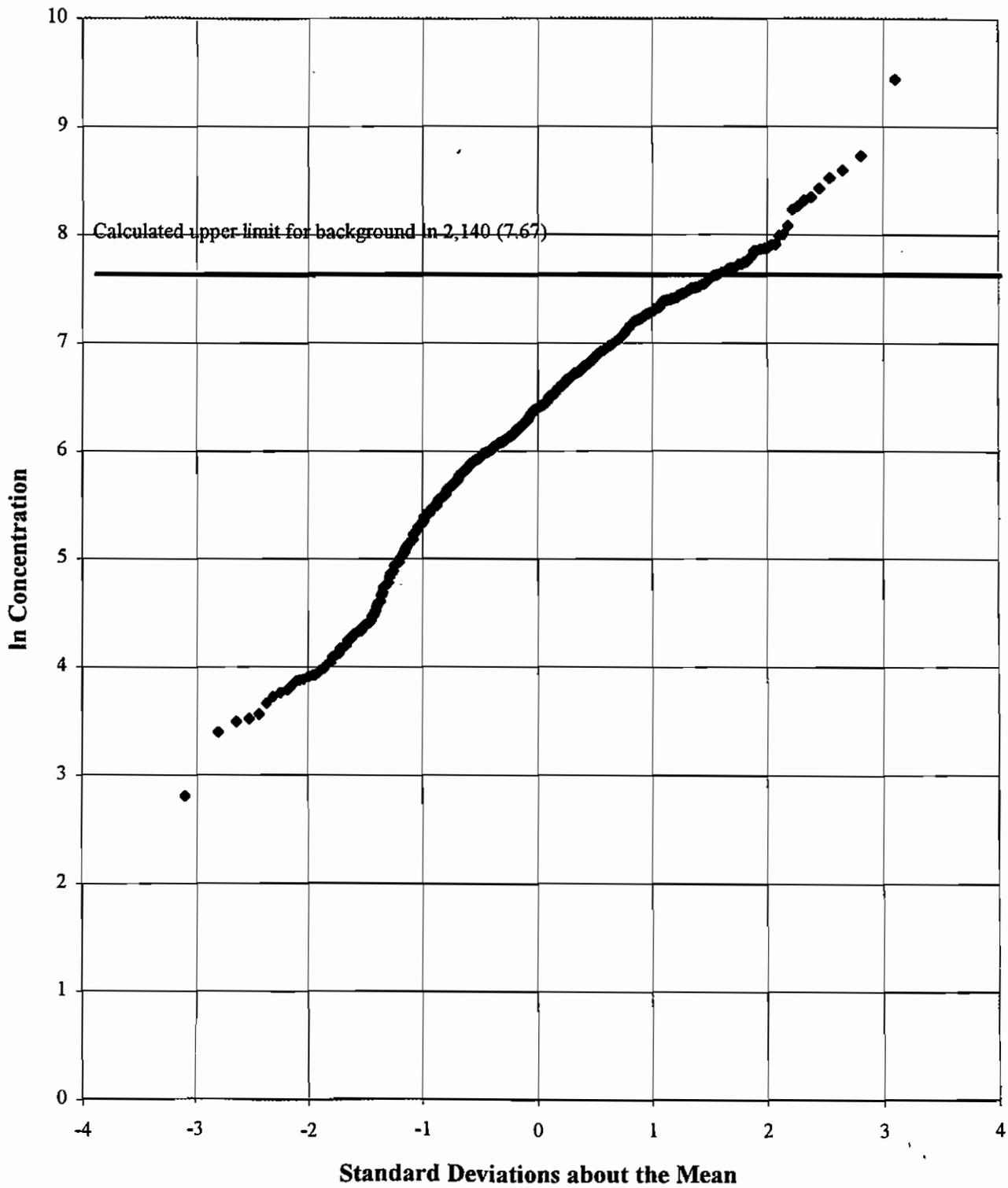


Figure 2.117. Cumulative Probability Plot for Magnesium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Manganese – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

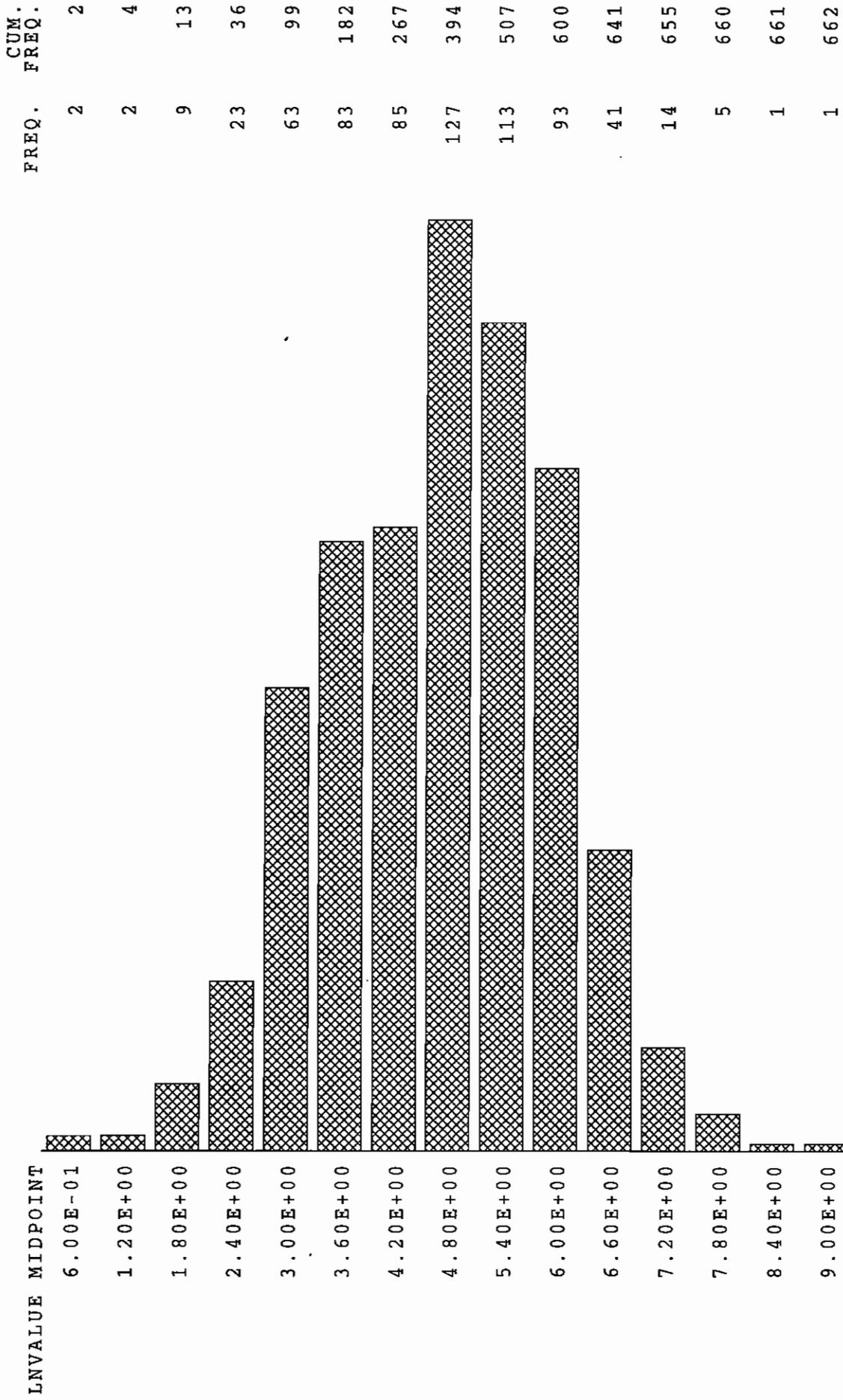


Figure 2.118. Histogram for Manganese; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Manganese Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

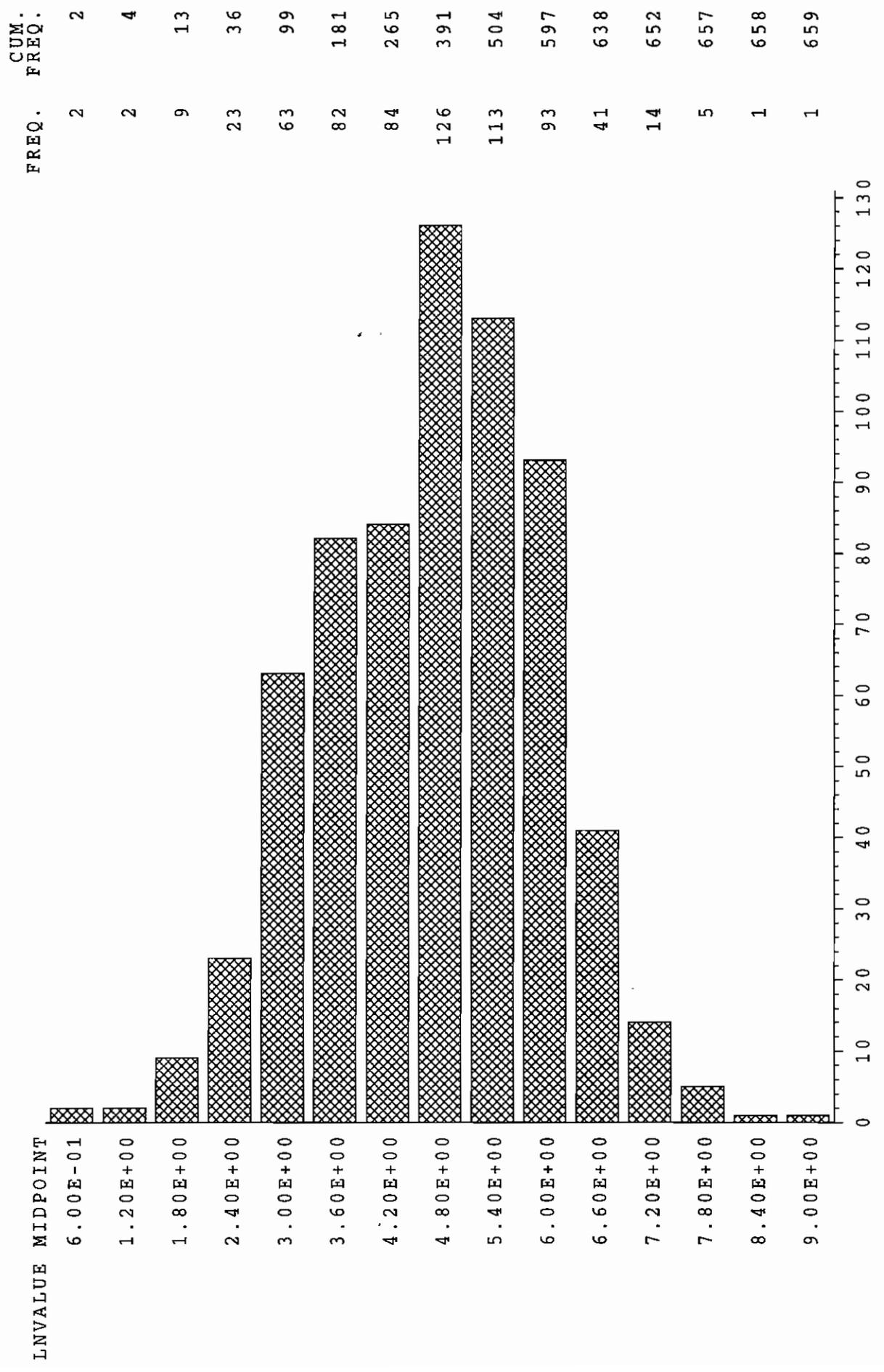


Figure 2.119. Histogram for Manganese; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Manganese Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

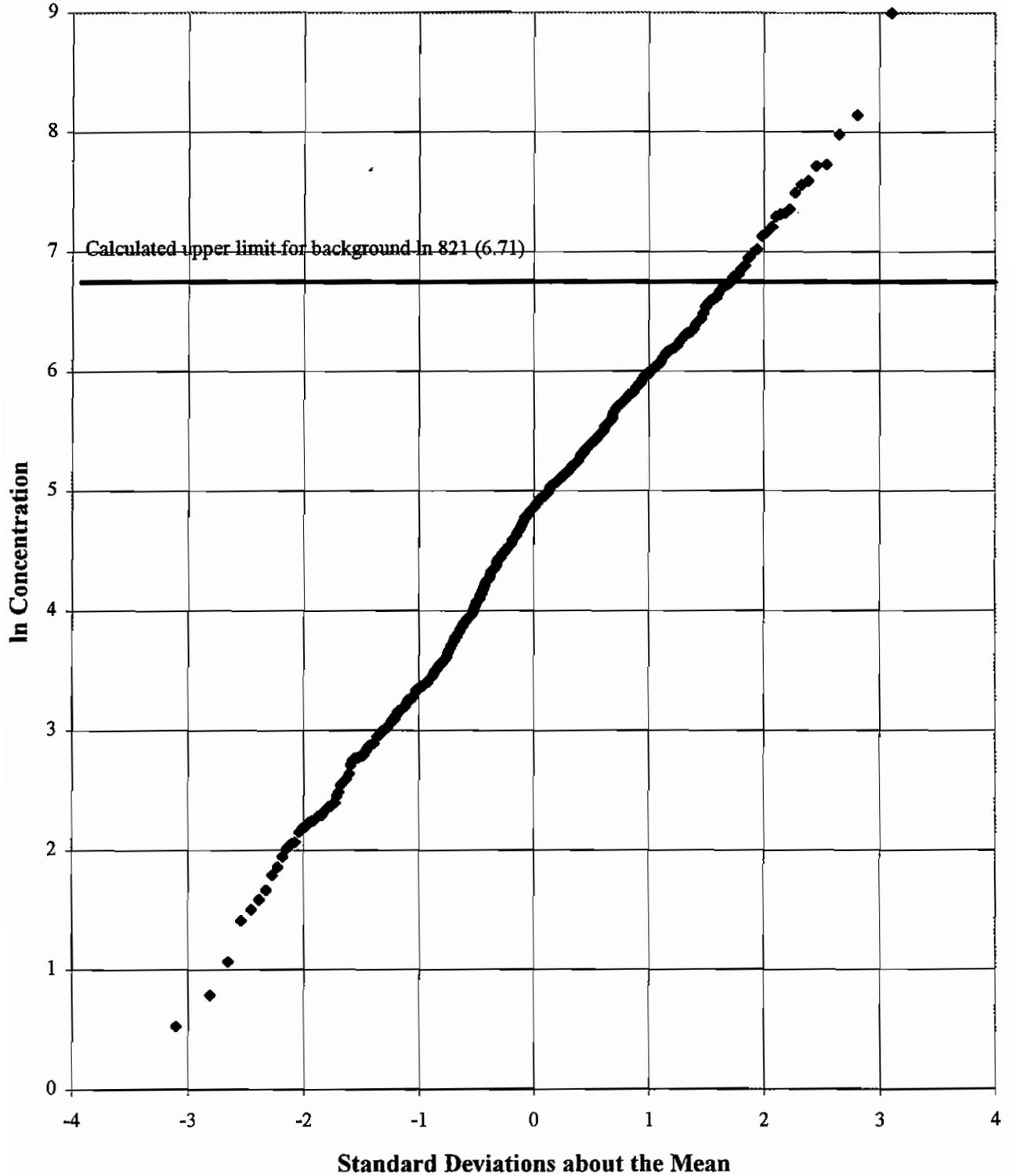


Figure 2.120. Cumulative Probability Plot for Manganese; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Mercury -- Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

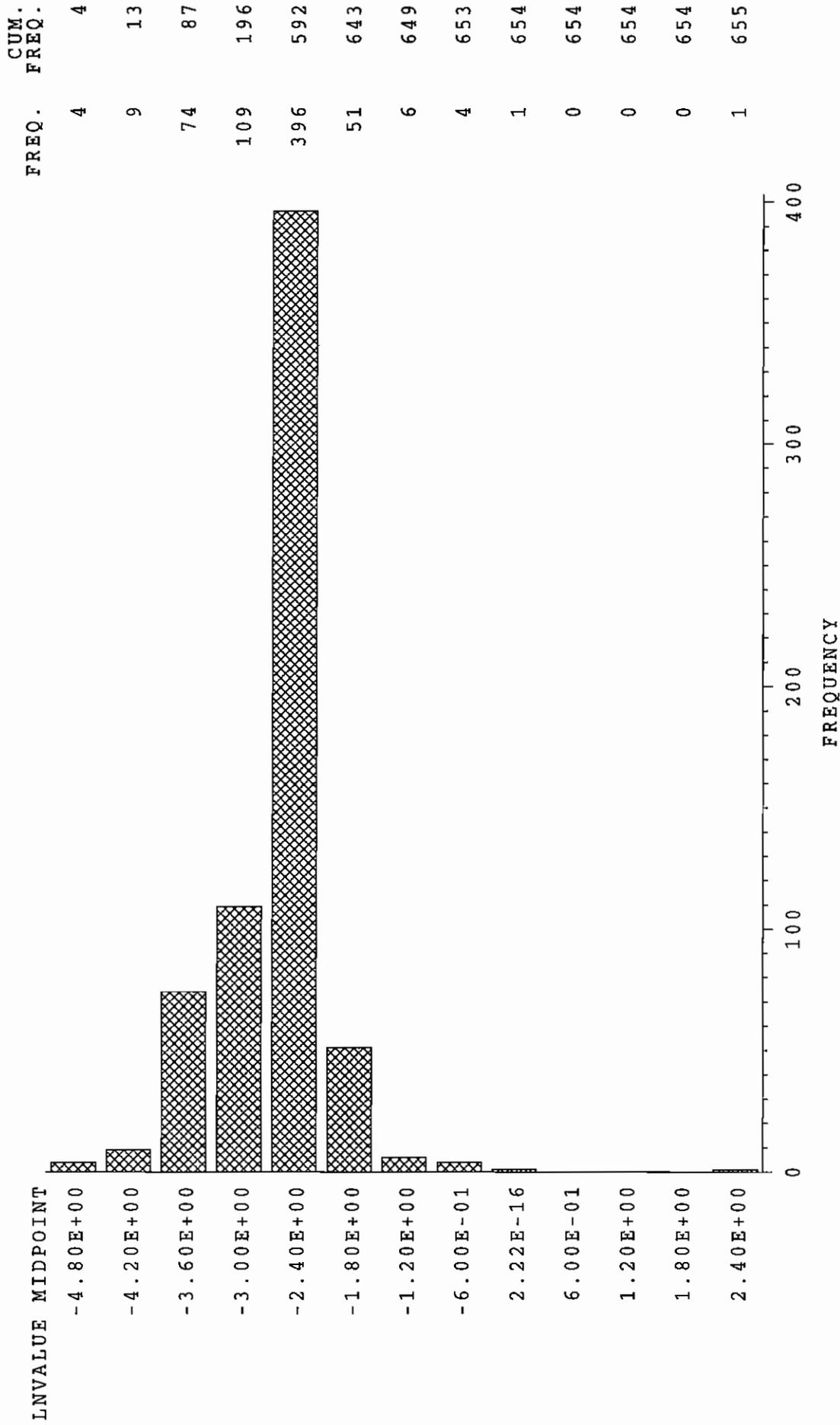


Figure 2.121. Histogram for Mercury; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Mercury Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

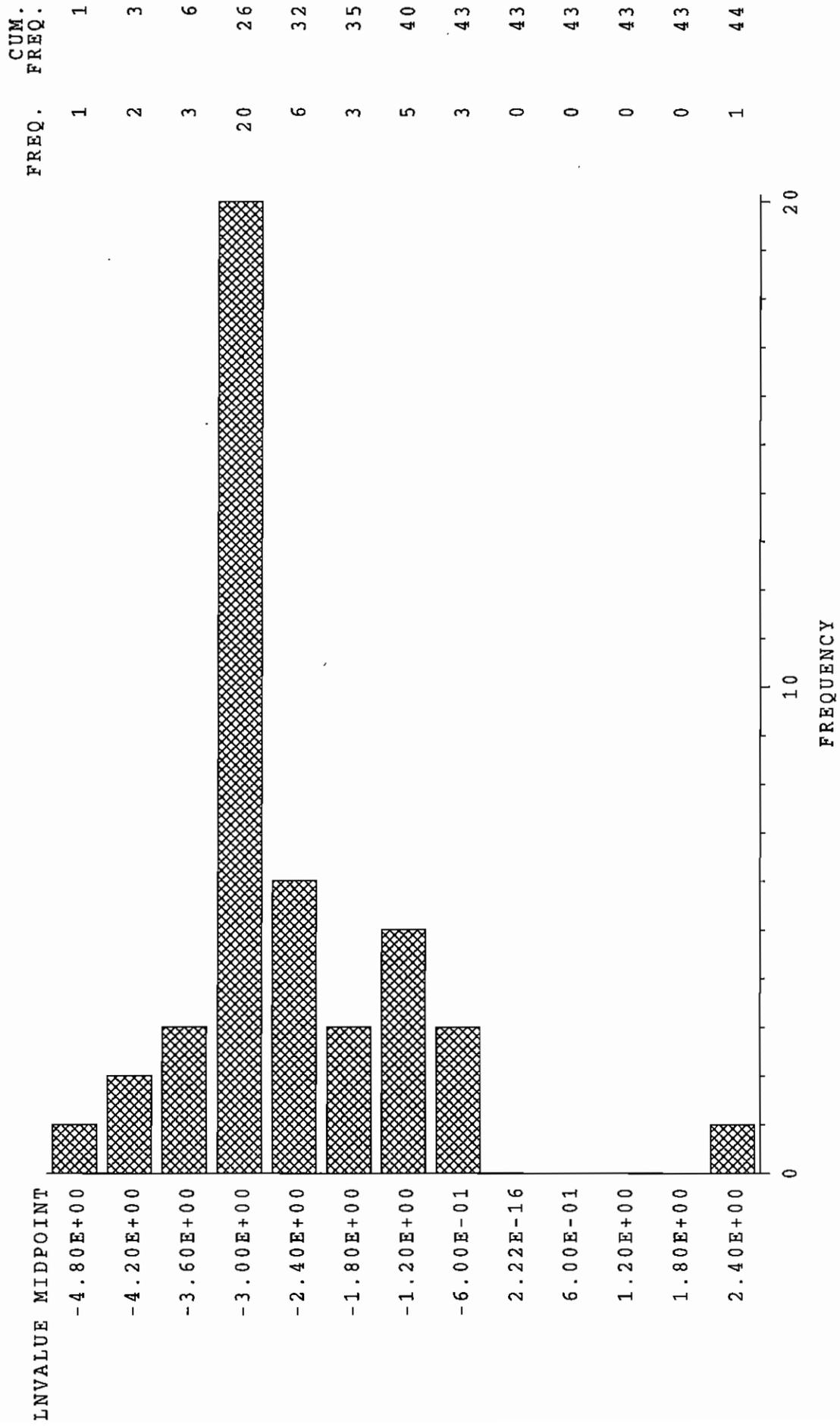


Figure 2.122. Histogram for Mercury; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Mercury Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

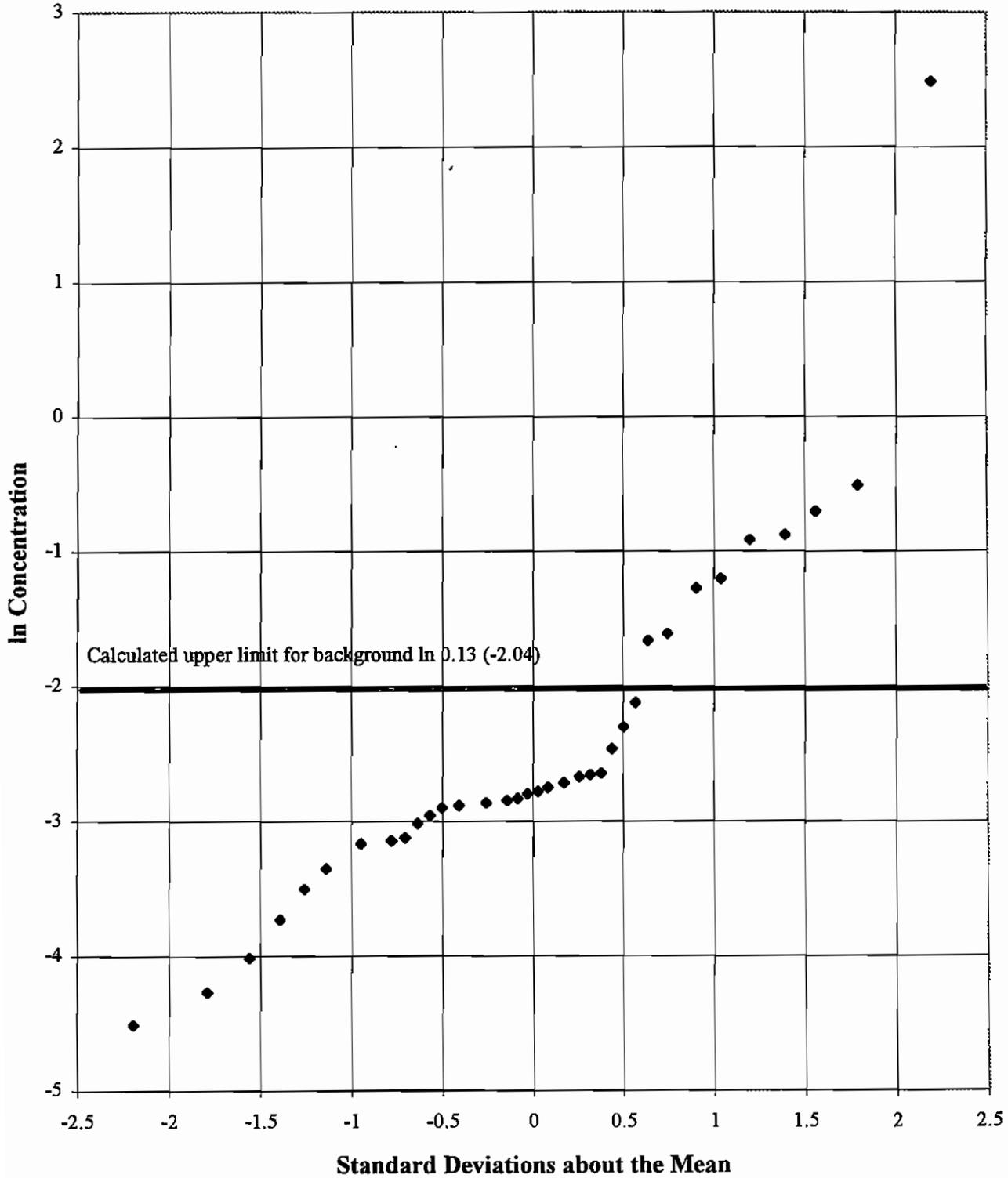


Figure 2.123. Cumulative Probability Plot for Mercury; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Nickel – Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

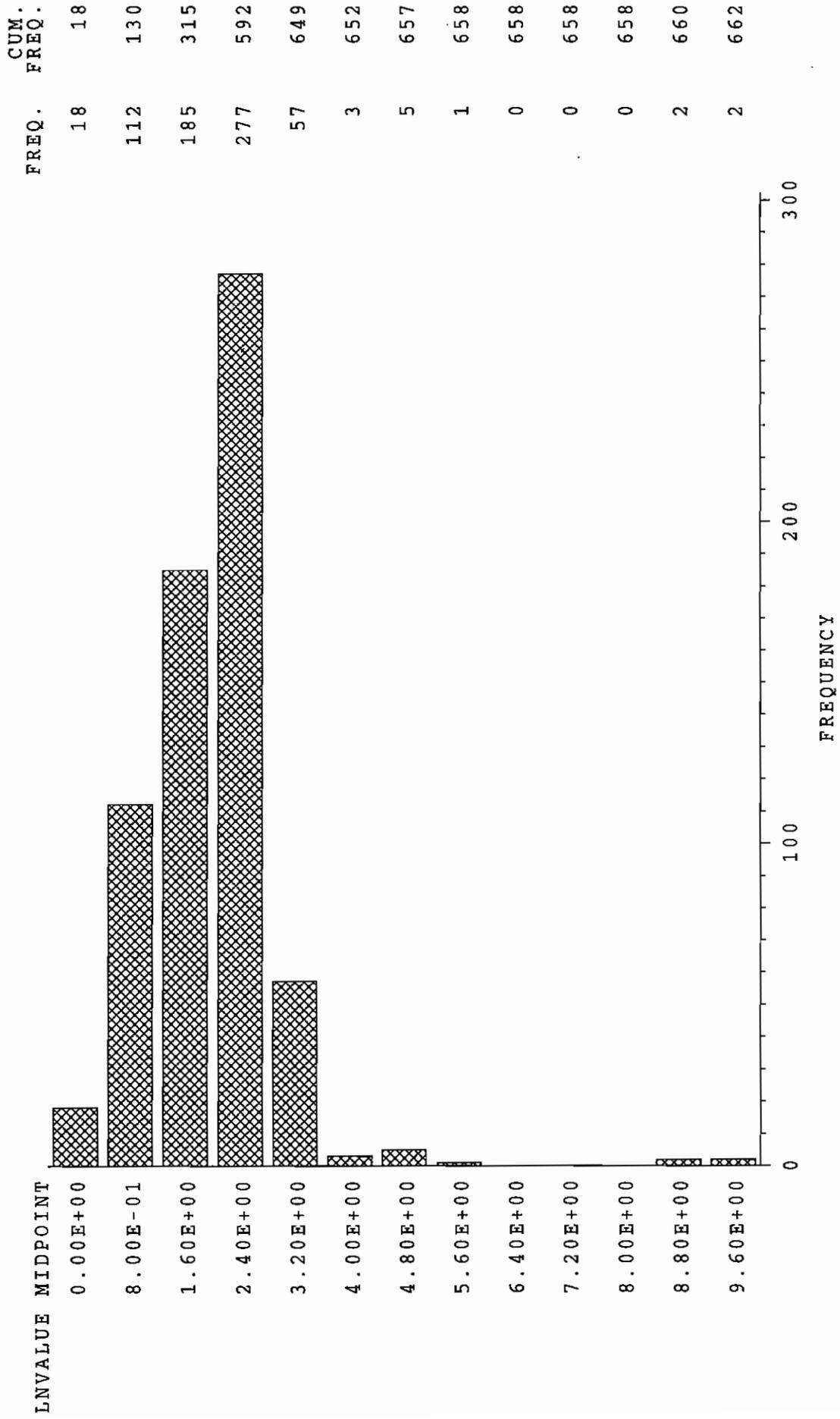


Figure 2.124. Histogram for Nickel; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Nickel Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

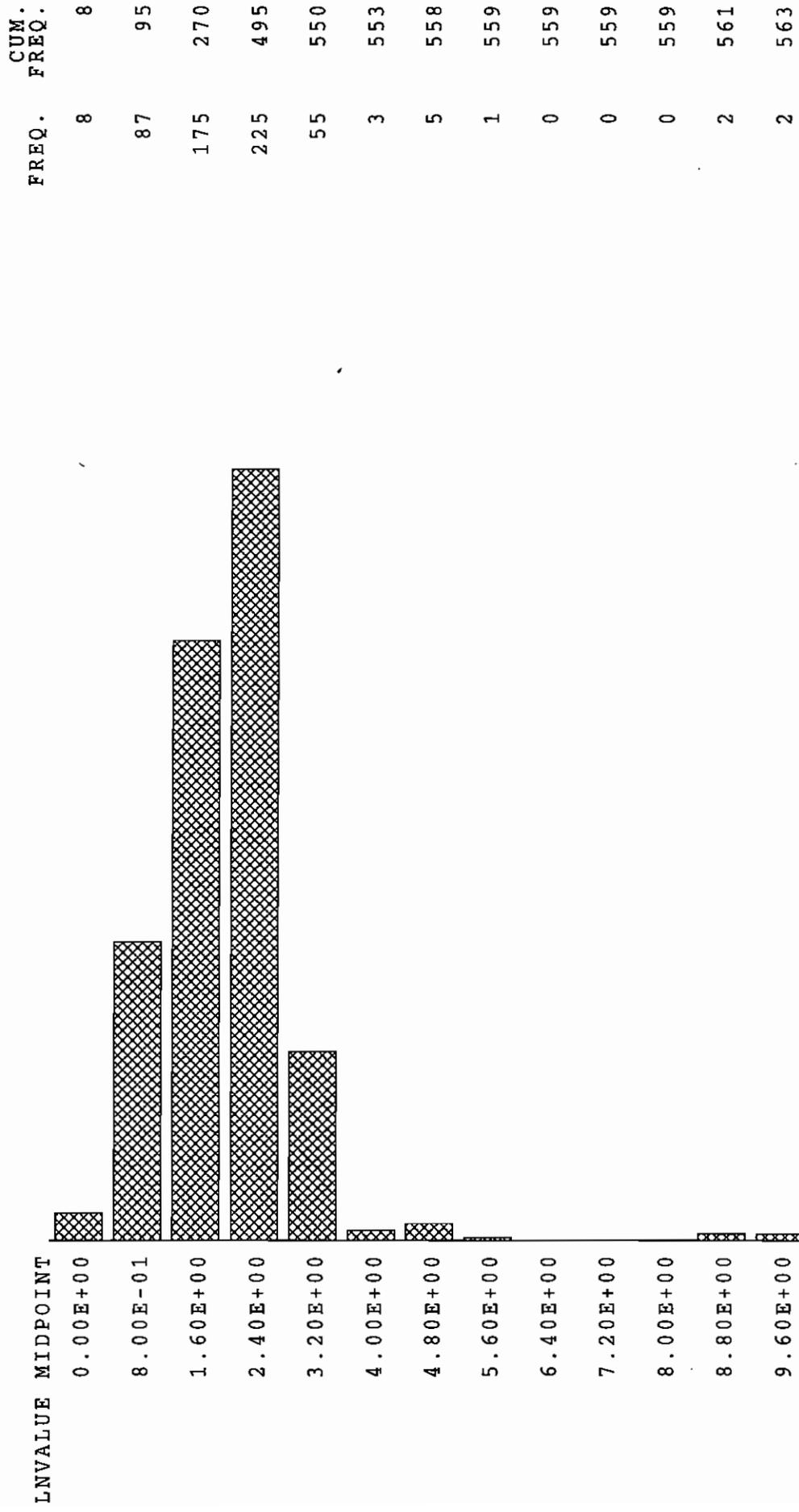


Figure 2.125. Histogram for Nickel; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Nickel Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

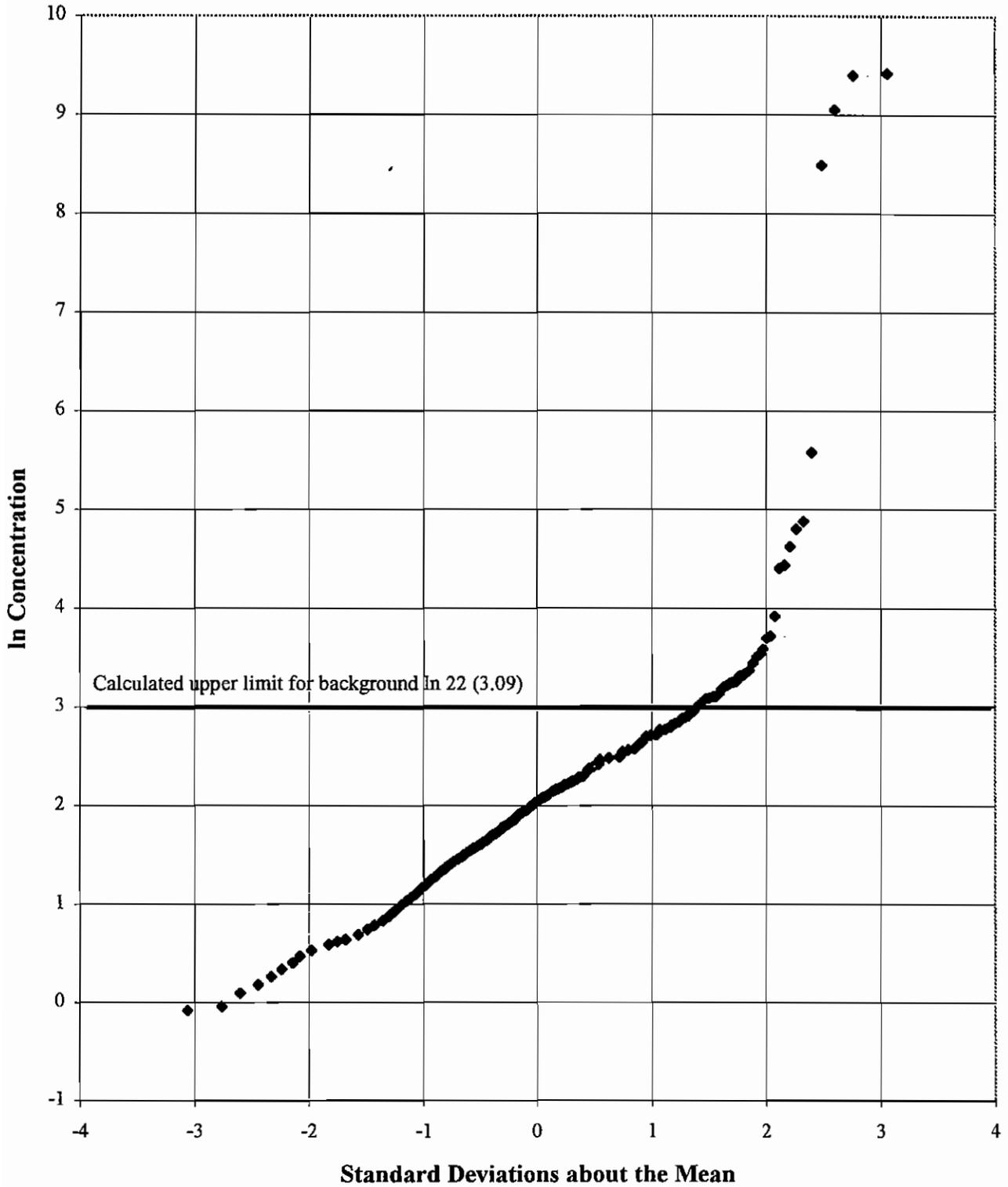


Figure 2.126. Cumulative Probability Plot for Nickel; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Potassium - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

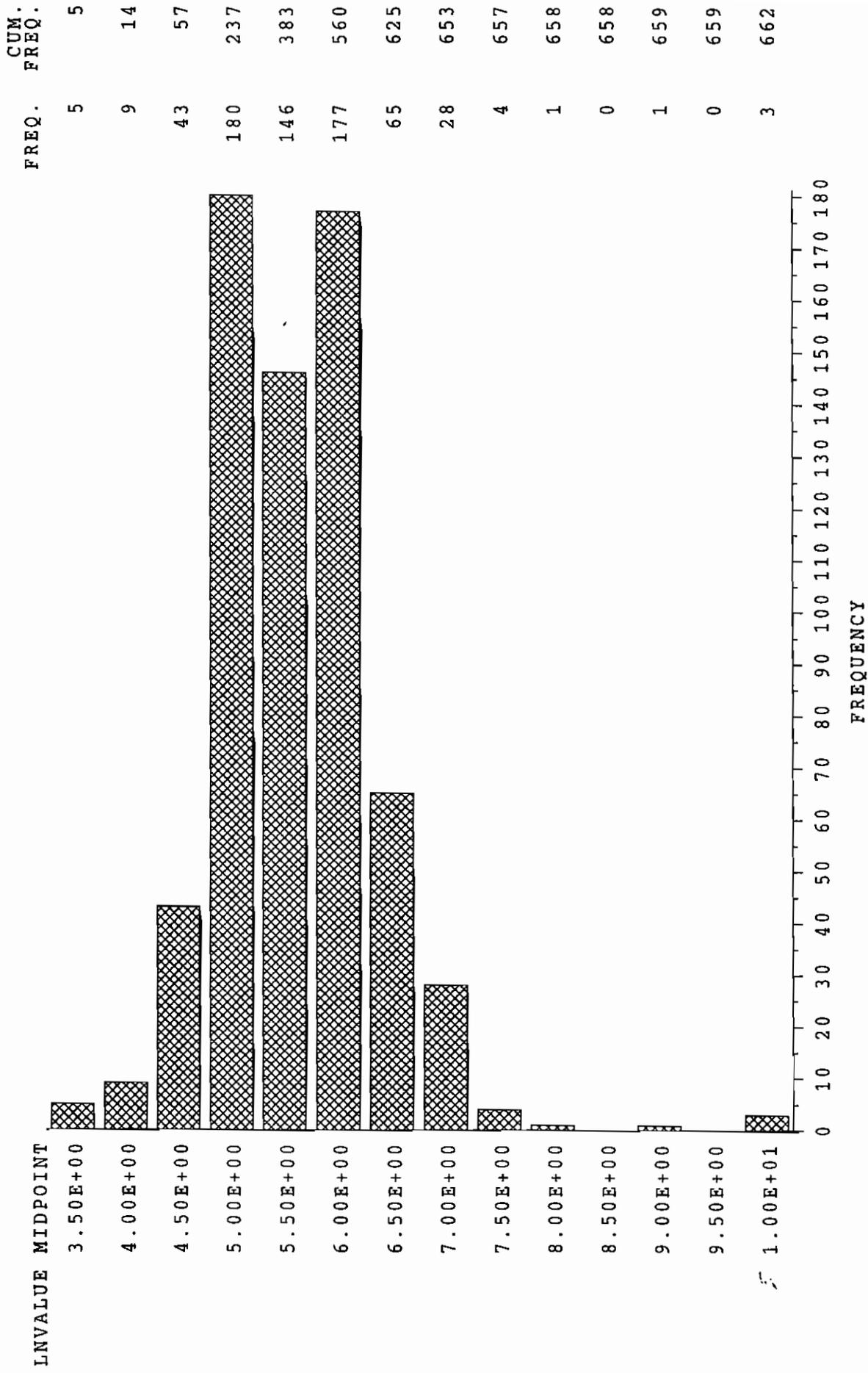


Figure 2.127. Histogram for Potassium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Potassium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

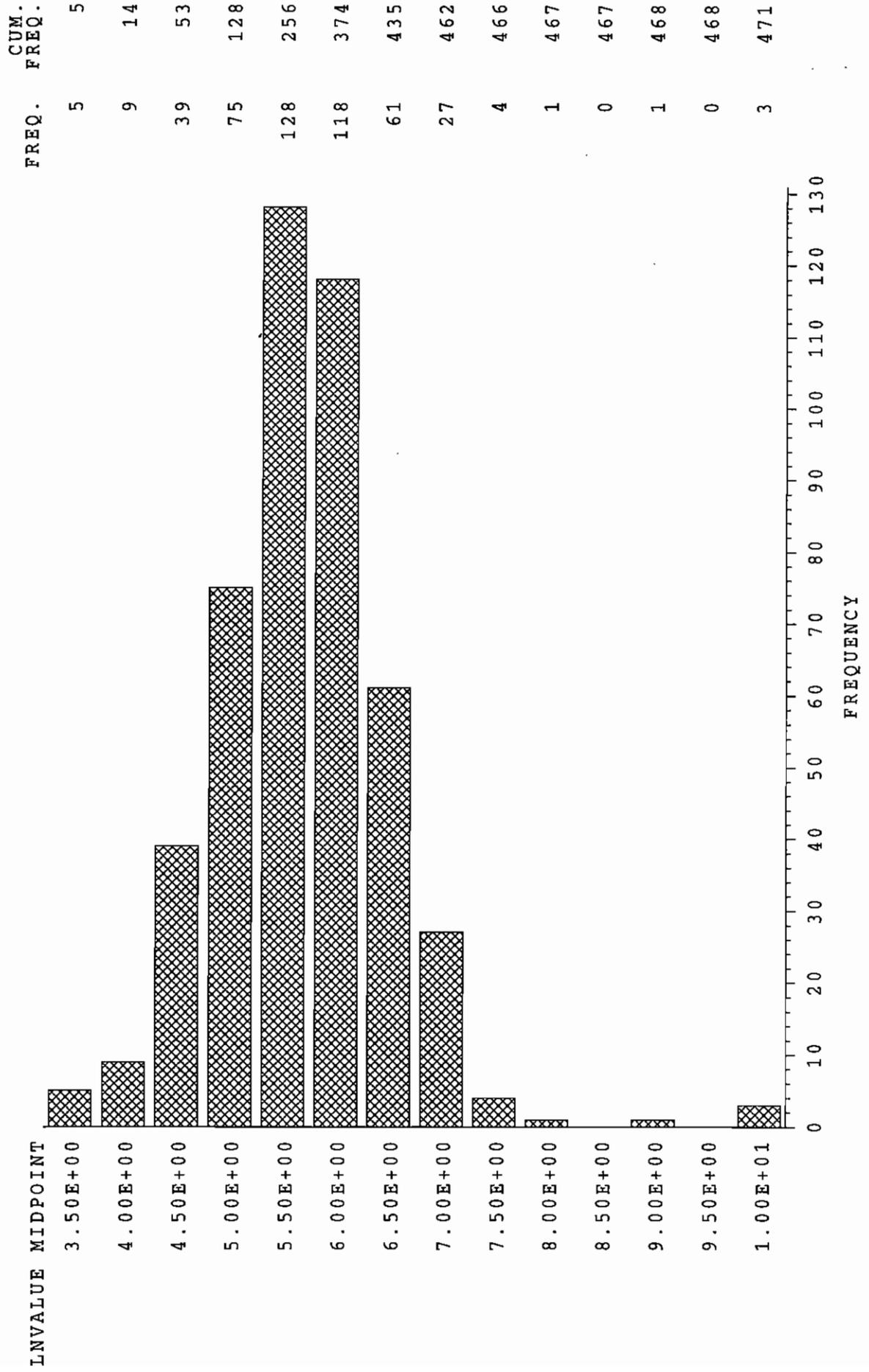


Figure 2.128. Histogram for Potassium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Potassium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

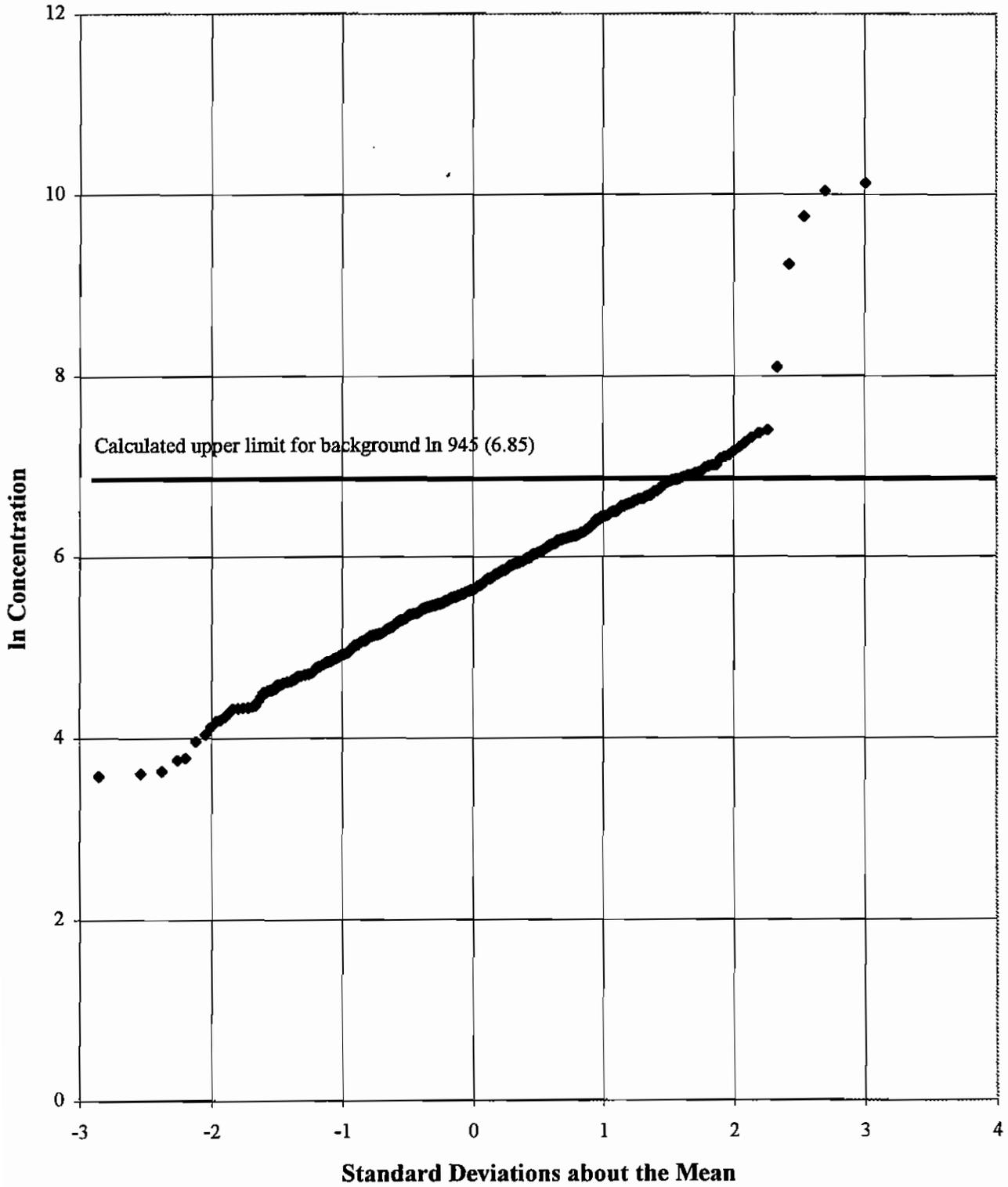


Figure 2.129. Cumulative Probability Plot for Potassium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Selenium — Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

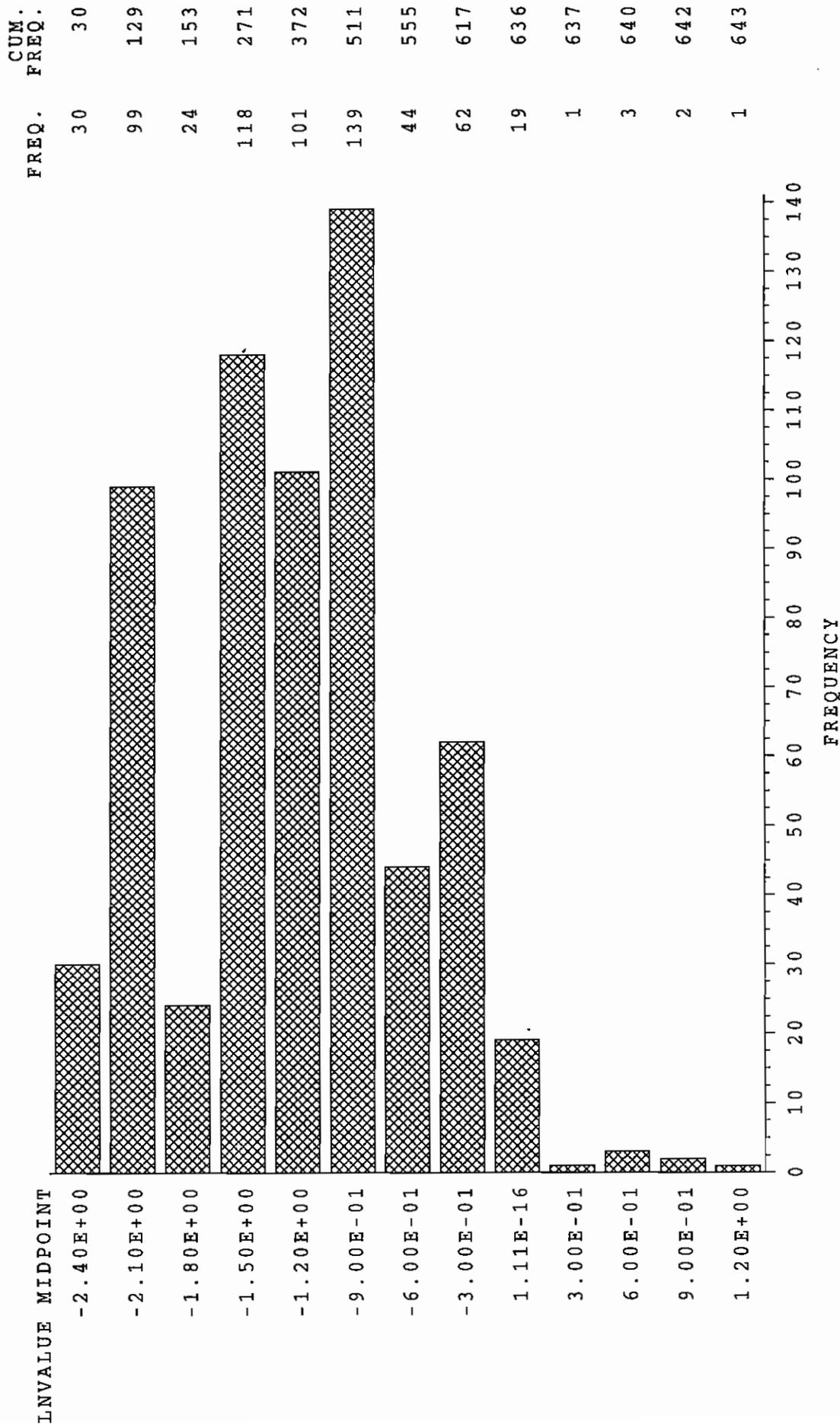


Figure 2.130. Histogram for Selenium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Selenium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

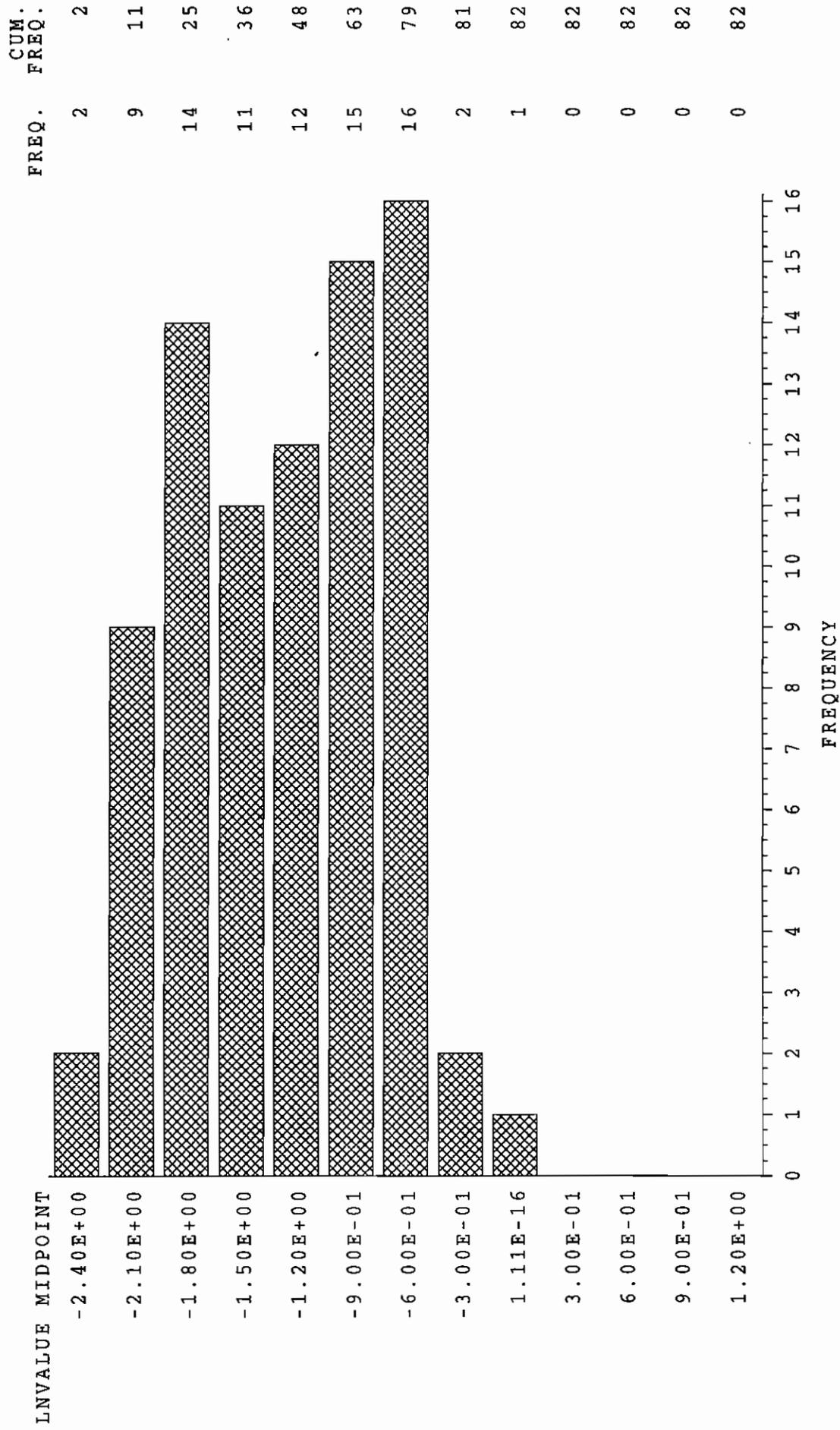


Figure 2.131. Histogram for Selenium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Selenium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

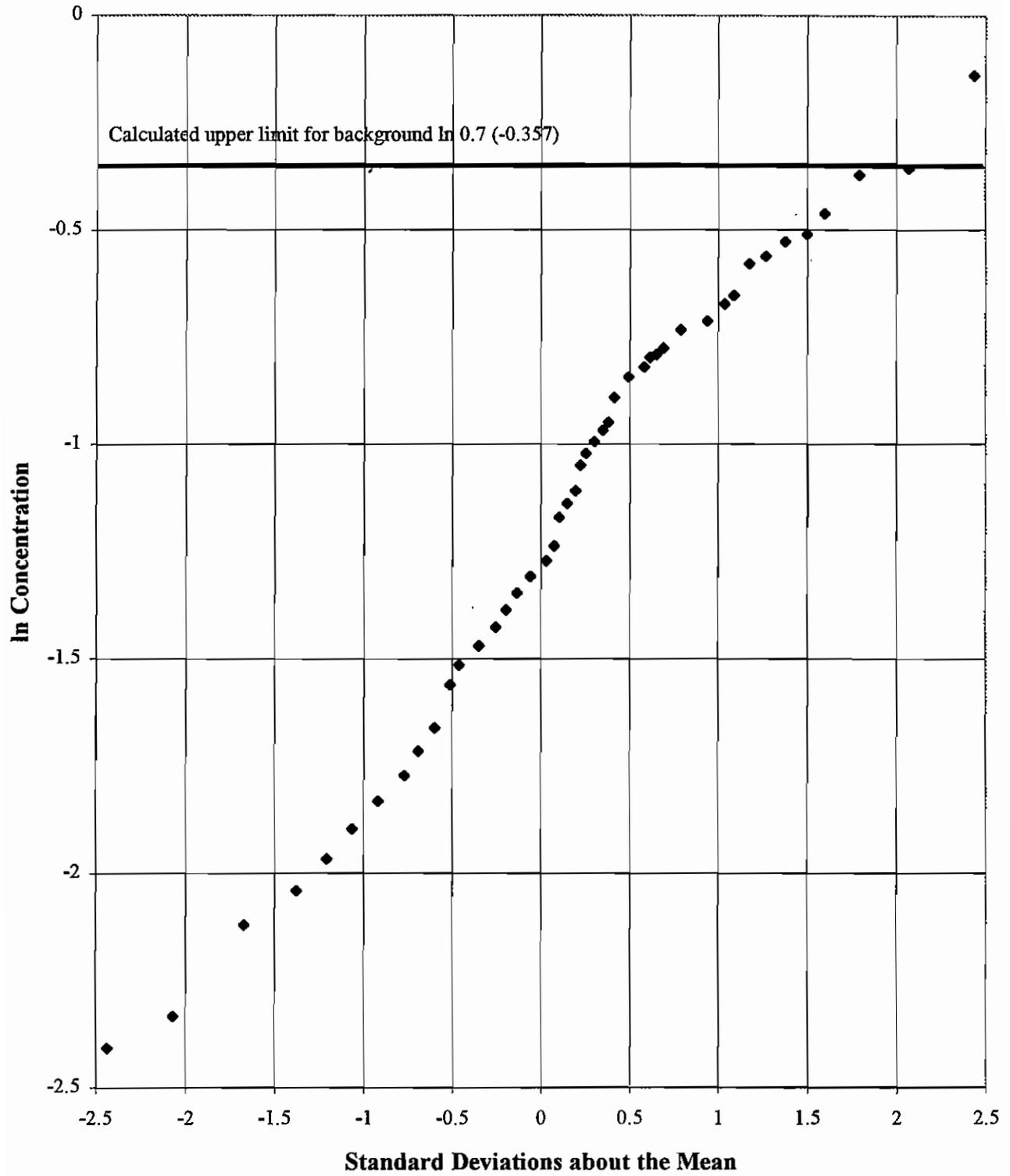


Figure 2.132. Cumulative Probability Plot for Selenium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Silver - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

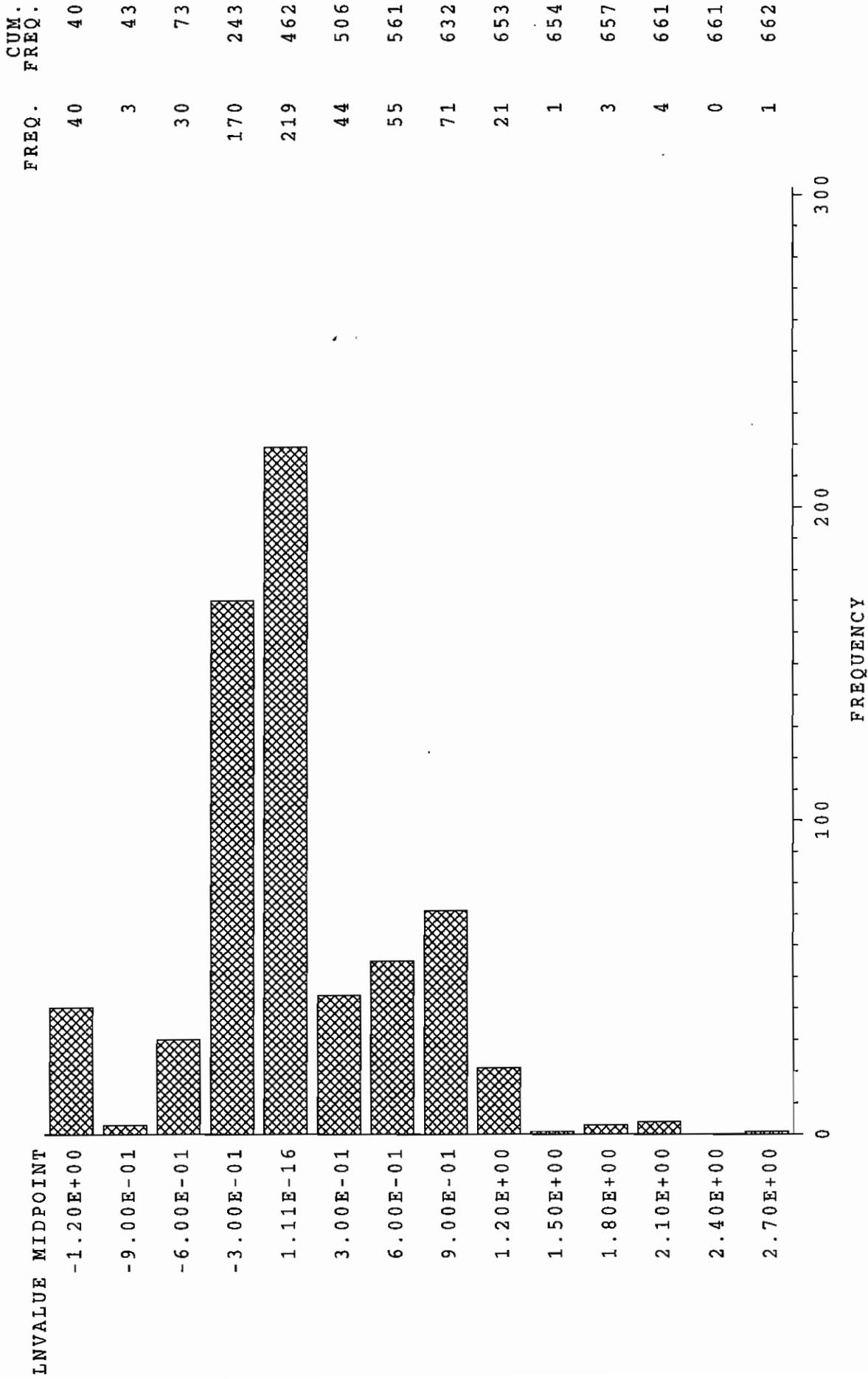


Figure 2.133. Histogram for Silver; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Silver Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

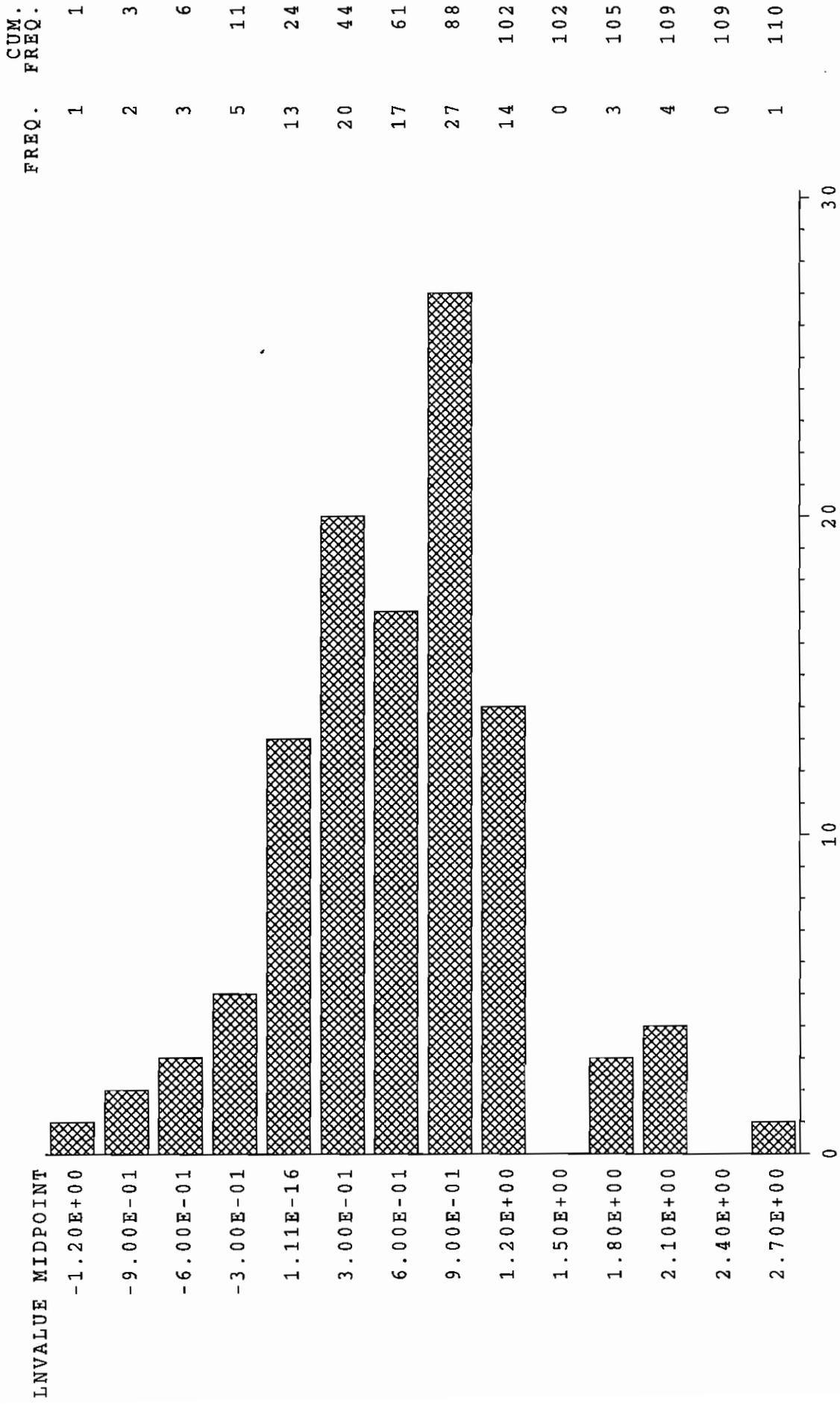


Figure 2.134. Histogram for Silver; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Silver Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

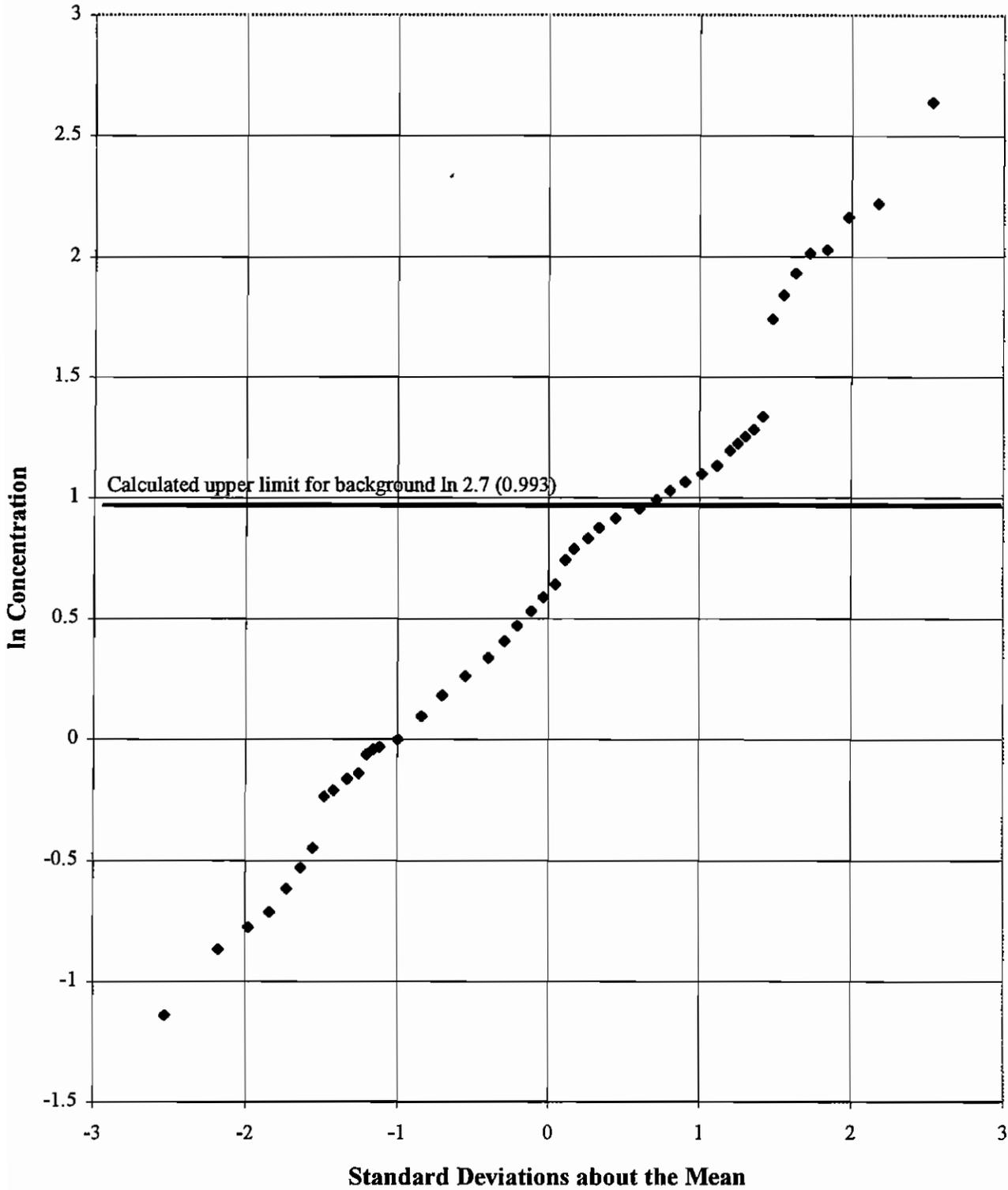


Figure 2.135. Cumulative Probability Plot for Silver; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Sodium - Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

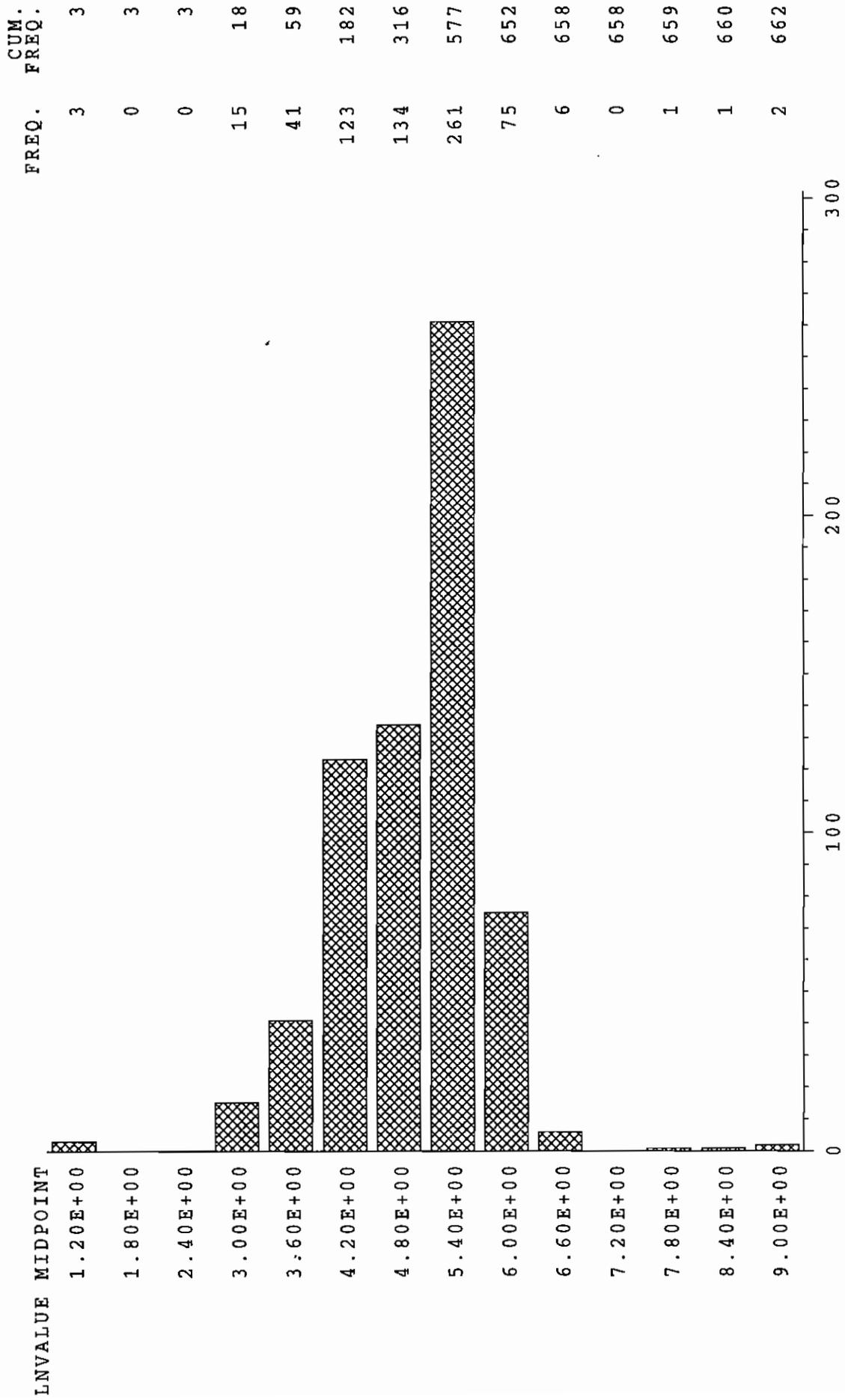


Figure 2.136. Histogram for Sodium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Sodium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

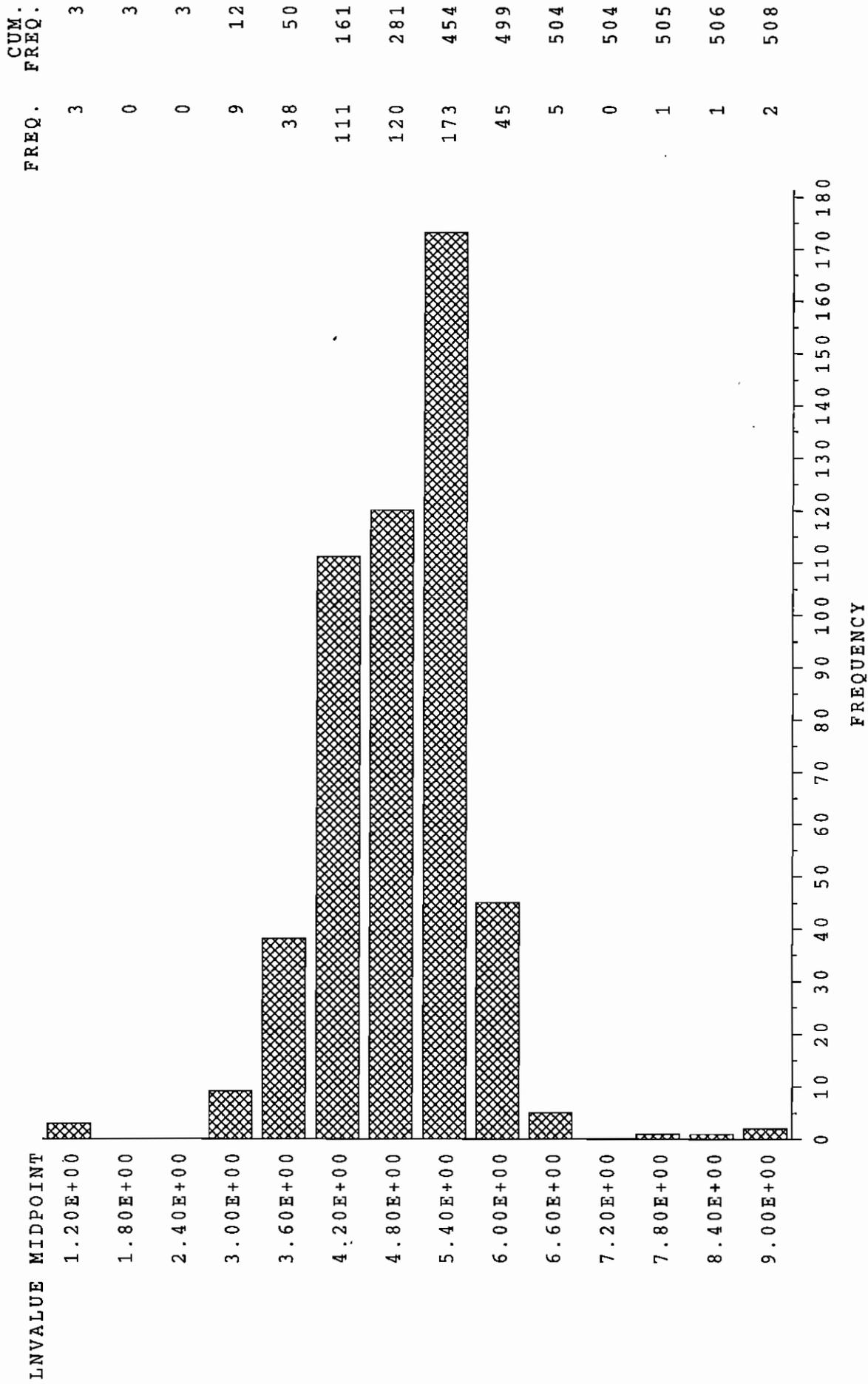


Figure 2.137. Histogram for Sodium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Sodium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

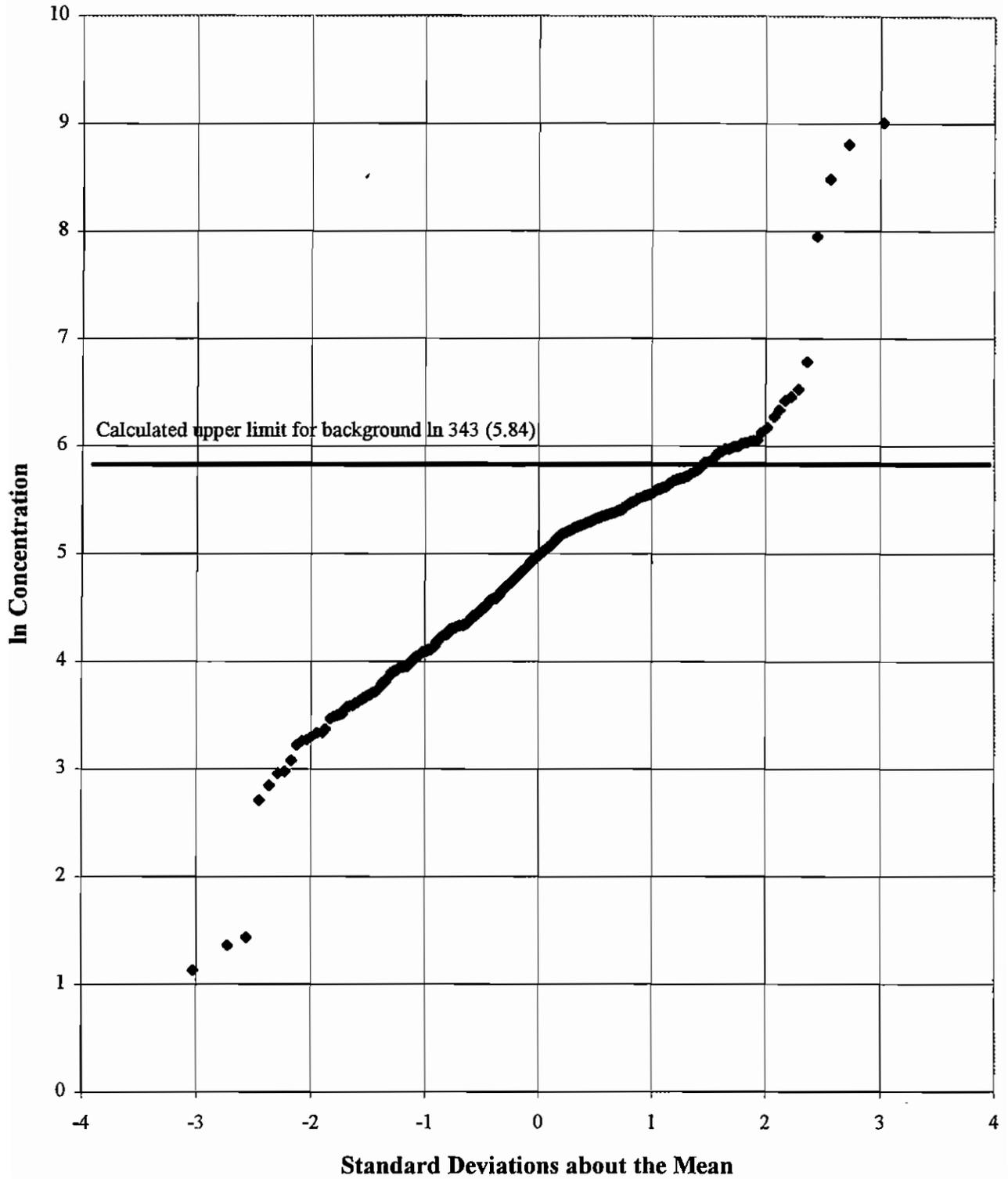


Figure 2.138. Cumulative Probability Plot for Sodium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Thallium - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

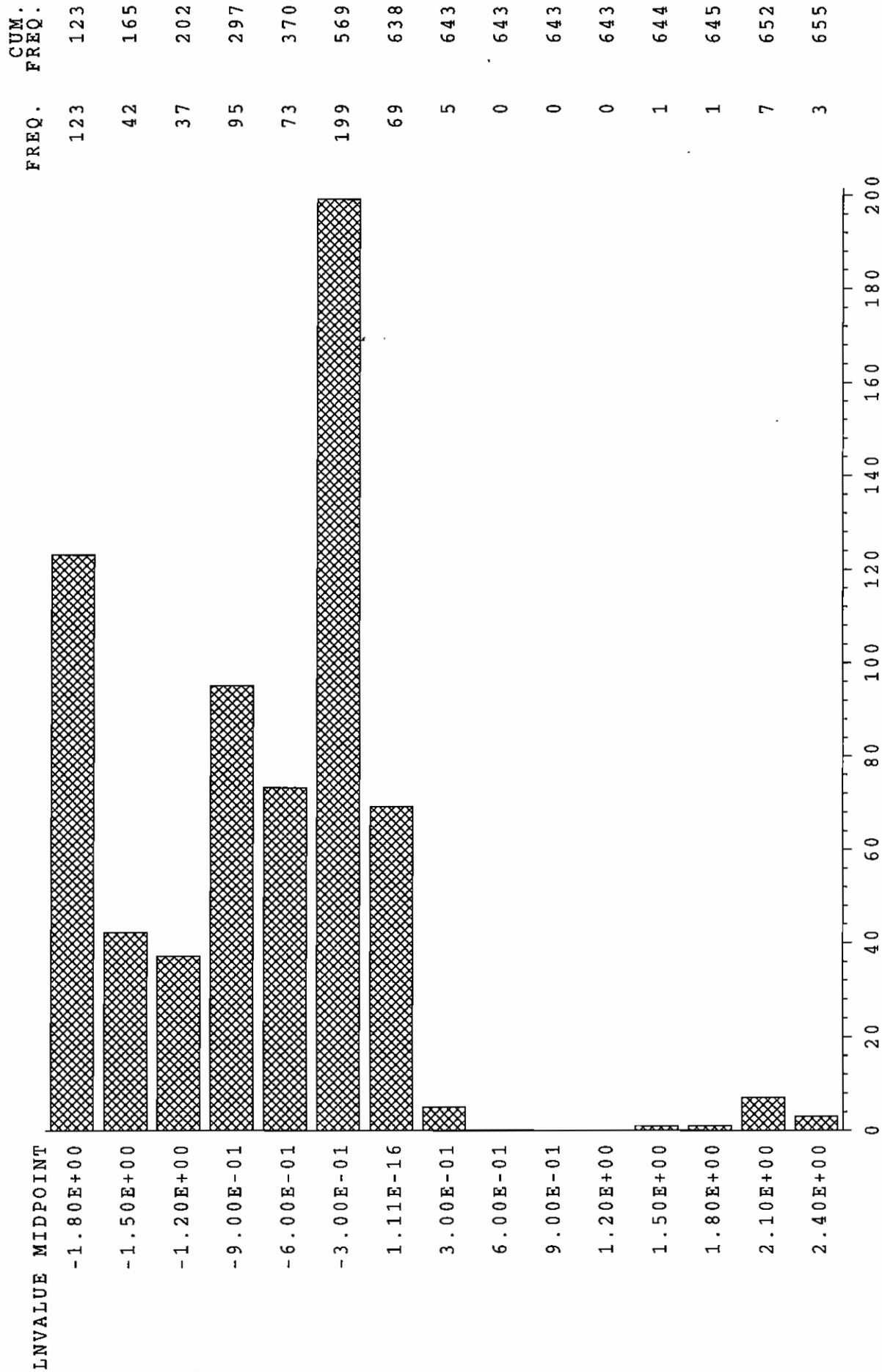


Figure 2.139. Histogram for Thallium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Thallium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

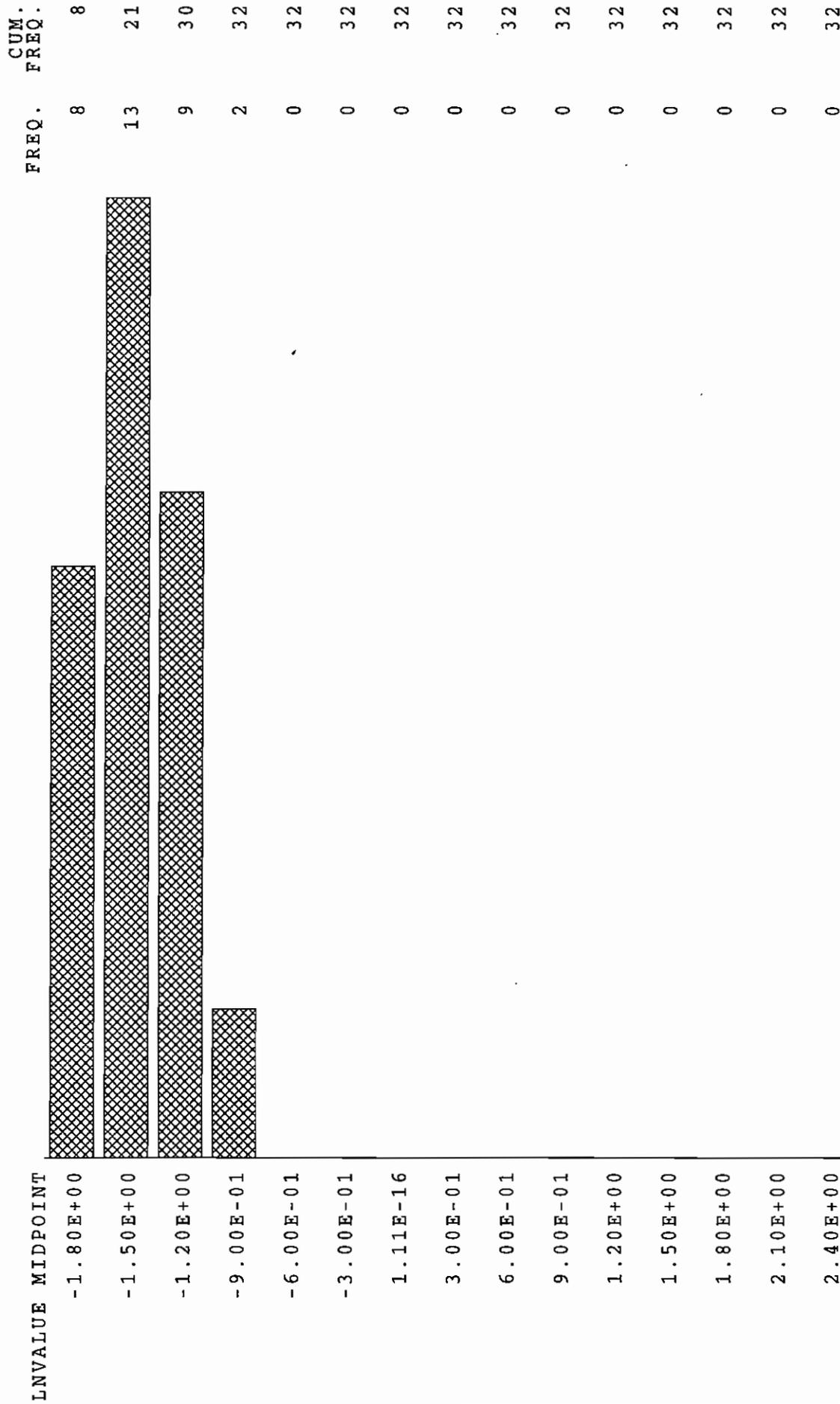


Figure 2.140. Histogram for Thallium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Thallium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

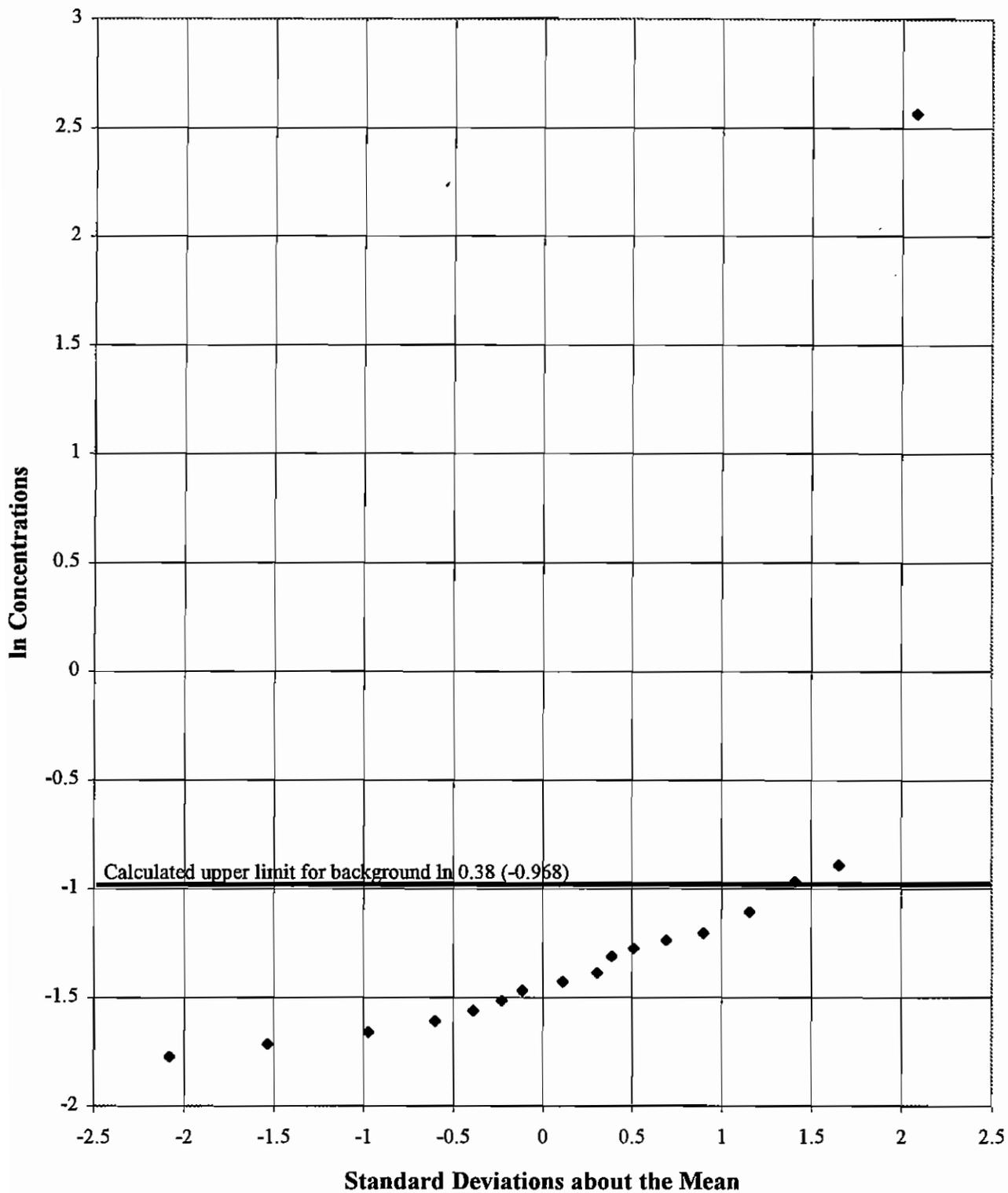


Figure 2.141. Cumulative Probability Plot for Thallium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Vanadium -- Detects and Nondetects
 DEPTH=subsurface

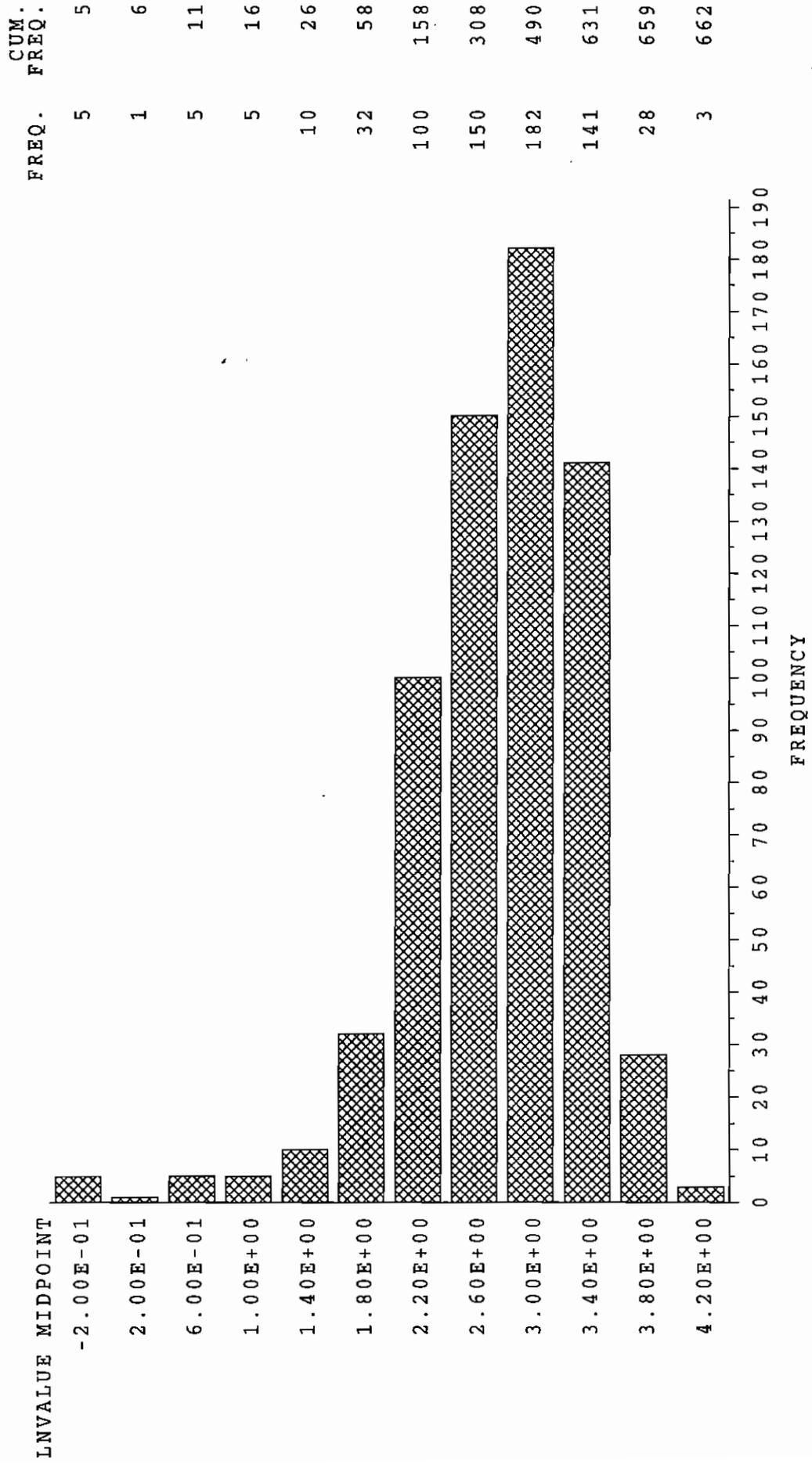


Figure 2.142. Histogram for Vanadium; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Vanadium Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

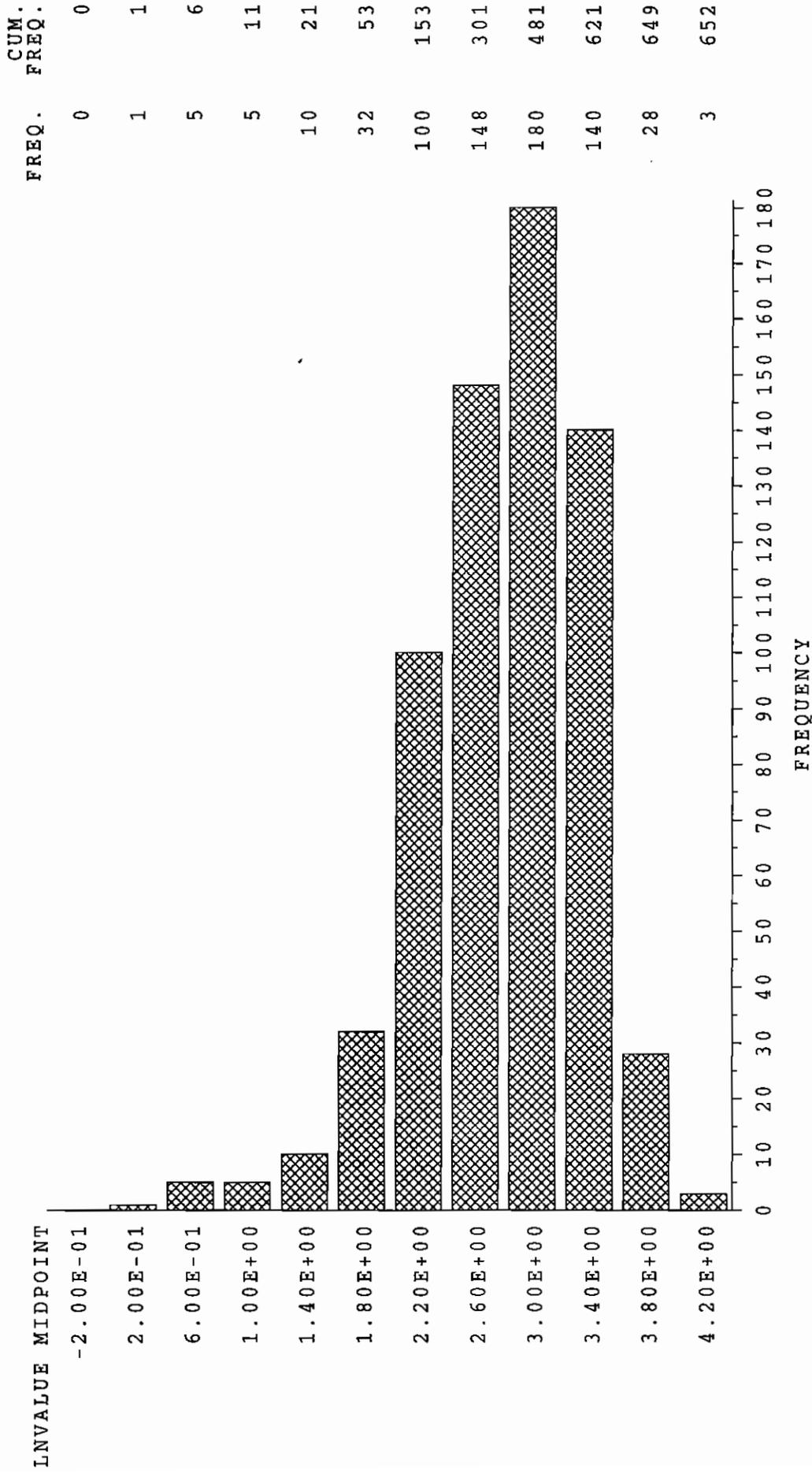


Figure 2.143. Histogram for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Vanadium Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

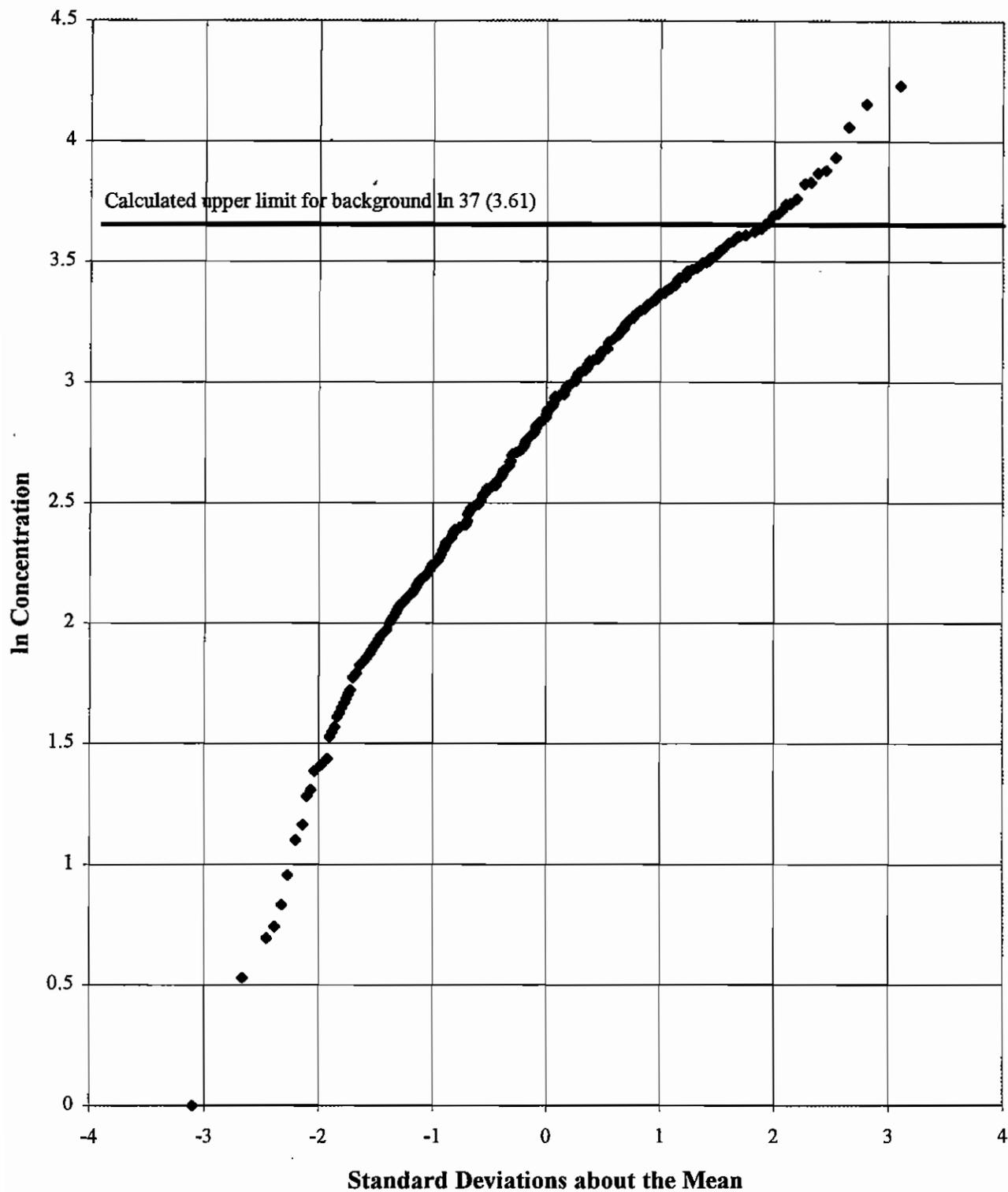


Figure 2.144. Cumulative Probability Plot for Vanadium; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Zinc - Detects and Nondetects
DEPTH=subsurface

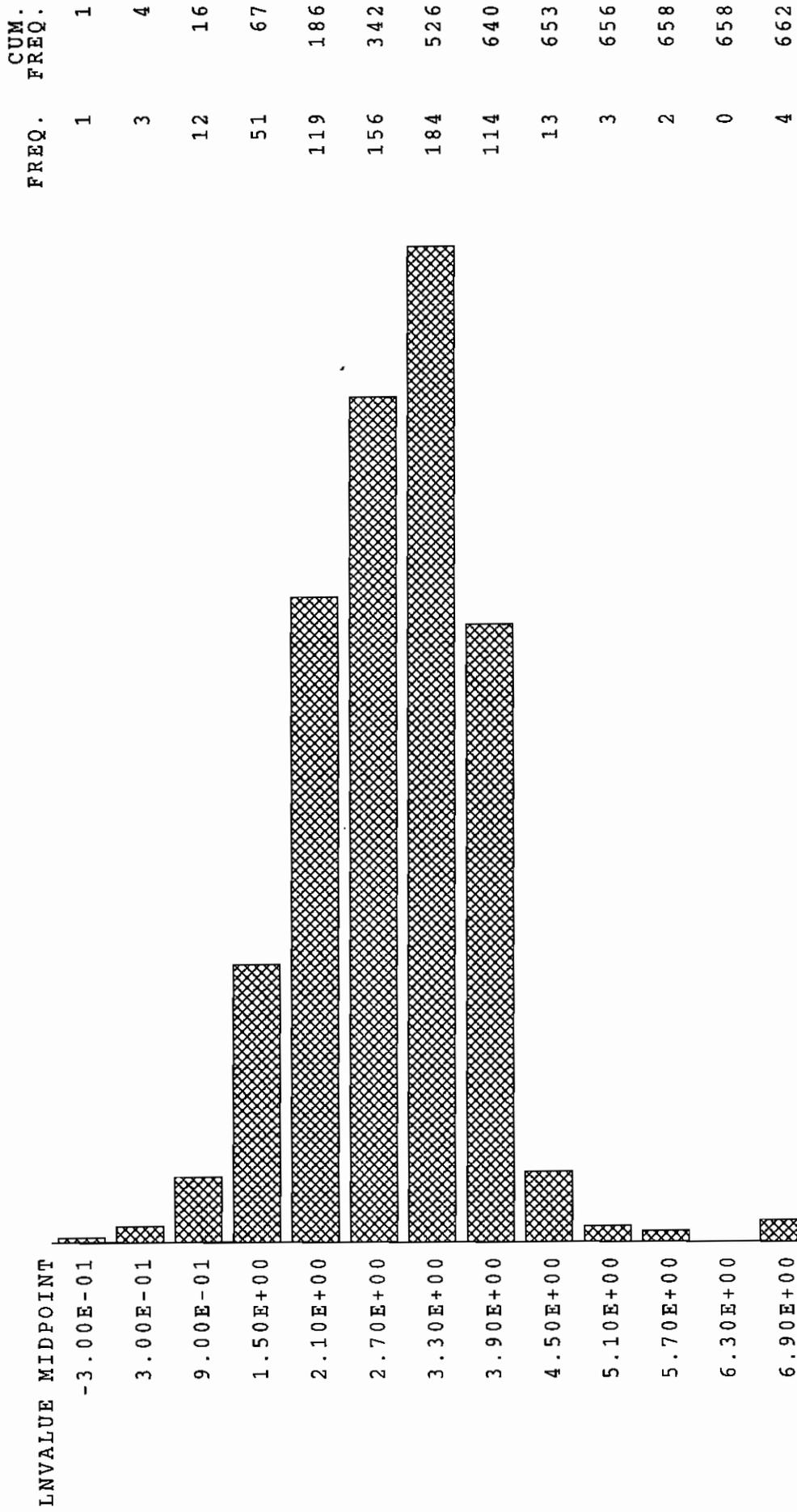


Figure 2.145. Histogram for Zinc; All Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Zinc Detects
DEPTH=subsurface

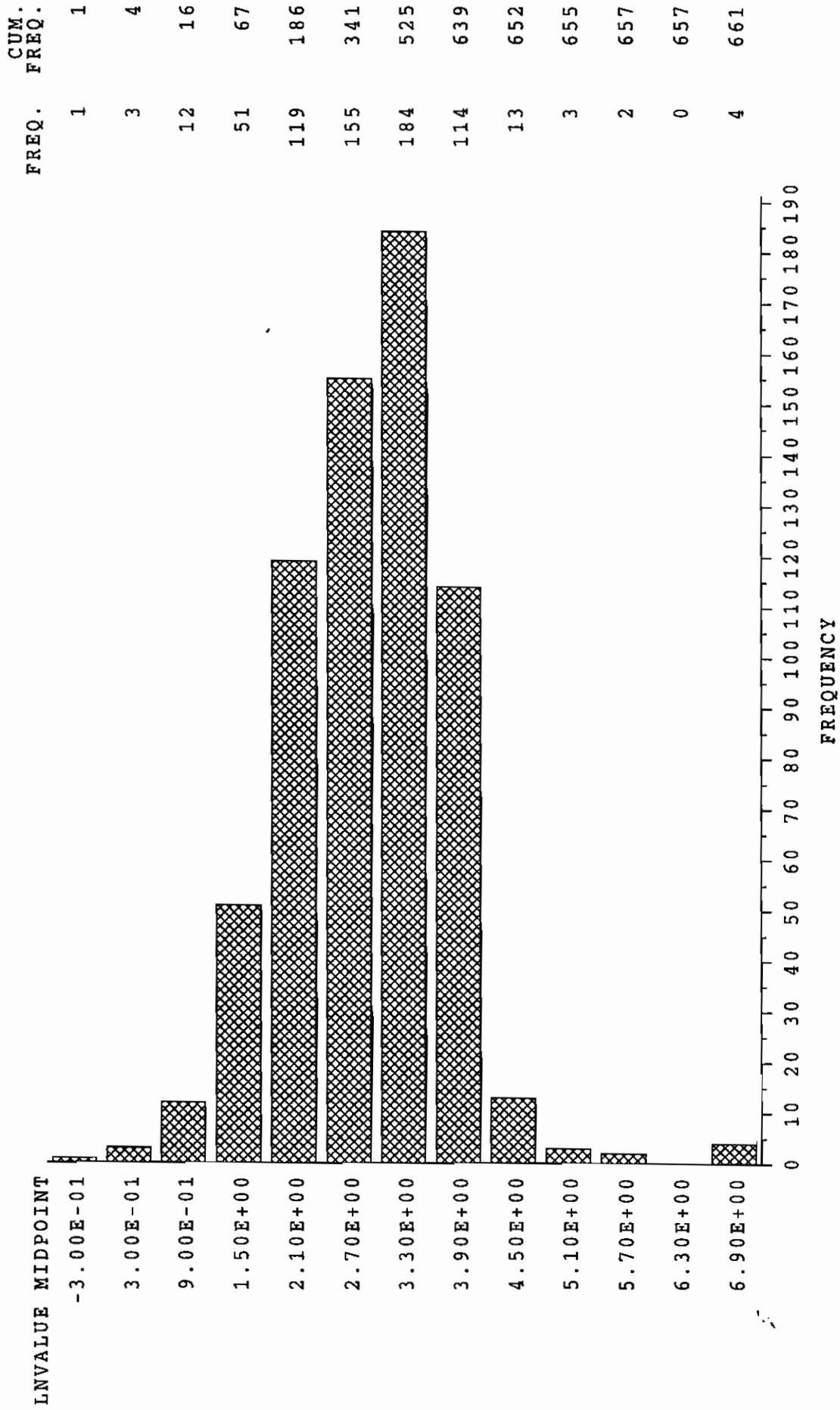


Figure 2.146. Histogram for Zinc; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

Zinc Subsurface Detects Below 1 ft.

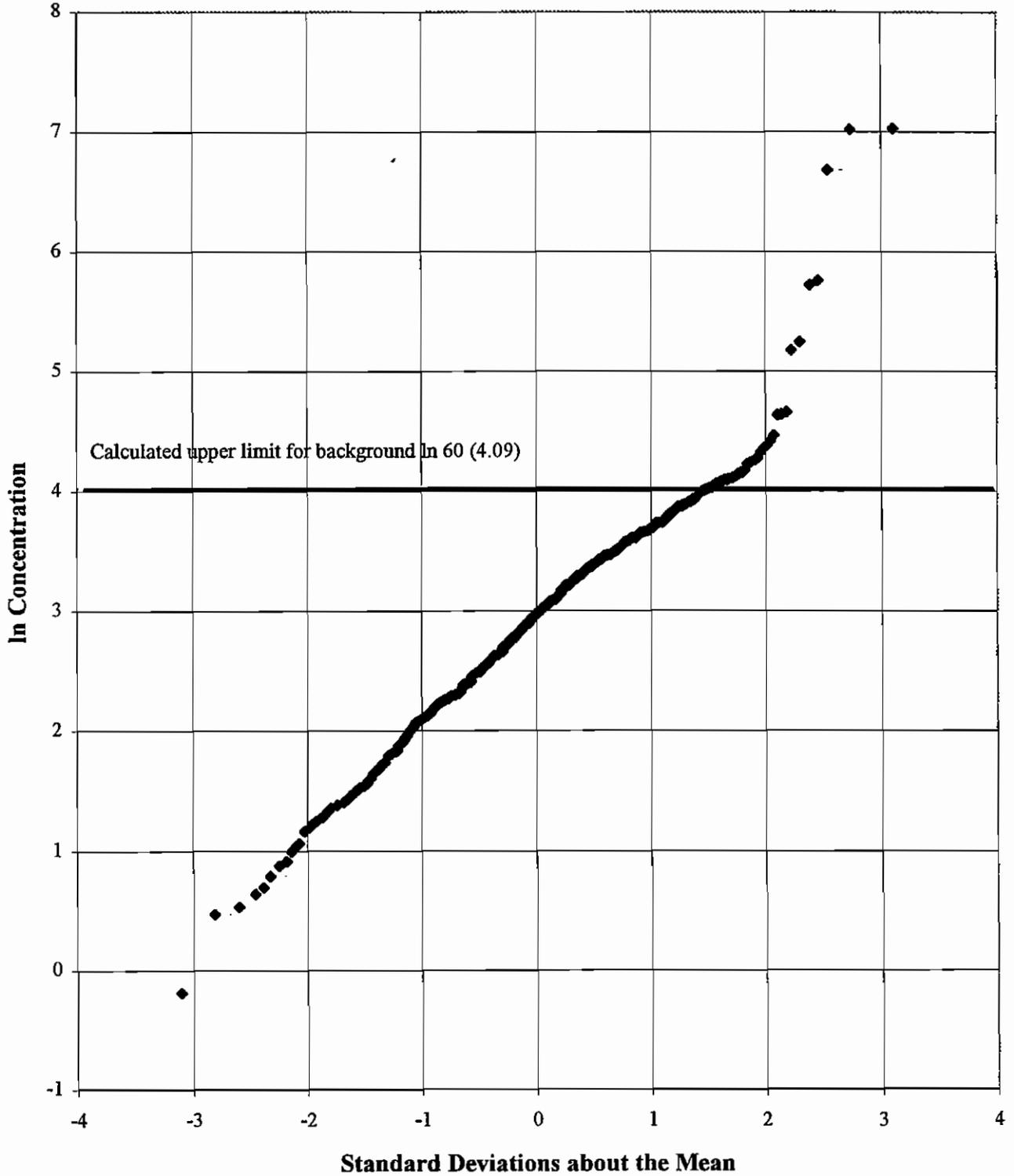


Figure 2.147. Cumulative Probability Plot for Zinc; Detected Observations; Subsurface Classification.

TABLES FOR CHAPTER 2

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**Table 2.1. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes;
all observations^a; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Aluminum	75	9.66 (15,677)	9.24 (10,301)	9.00 (8,103)	8.78 (6,503)	7.02 (1,119)
Antimony	48	2.56 (12.9)	1.42 (4.14)	-0.95 (0.39)	-1.05 (0.35)	-1.11 (0.33)
Arsenic	75	3.83 (46.1)	2.15 (8.58)	1.70 (5.47)	1.36 (3.90)	-1.43 (0.24)
Barium	75	5.29 (198)	4.70 (110)	4.51 (90.9)	4.17 (64.7)	2.64 (14.0)
Beryllium	75	3.18 (24.0)	2.48 (11.9)	0.00 (1.00)	-0.60 (0.55)	-1.77 (0.17)
Cadmium	71	2.27 (9.68)	0.79 (2.20)	0.10 (1.11)	-0.22 (0.80)	-0.56 (0.57)
Calcium	75	12.59 (293,608)	9.60 (14,765)	8.34 (4,188)	7.77 (2,368)	6.10 (446)
Chromium	75	5.55 (257)	3.22 (25.0)	2.77 (16.0)	2.48 (11.9)	0.96 (2.61)
Cobalt	75	3.40 (30.0)	2.26 (9.58)	1.90 (6.69)	1.72 (5.58)	0.18 (1.20)
Copper	75	5.44 (230)	3.14 (23.1)	2.71 (15.0)	2.27 (9.68)	0.92 (2.51)
Cyanide	67	-0.15 (0.86)	-0.46 (0.63)	-0.53 (0.59)	-0.62 (0.54)	-1.31 (0.32)
Iron	75	10.90 (54,176)	9.81 (18,215)	9.58 (14,472)	9.40 (12,088)	8.16 (3,498)
Lead	75	5.78 (324)	3.33 (27.9)	2.89 (18.0)	2.56 (12.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Magnesium	75	9.02 (8,267)	7.50 (1,808)	7.19 (1,326)	6.84 (934)	5.55 (257)
Manganese	75	7.90 (2,697)	6.39 (596)	5.86 (351)	5.58 (265)	3.22 (25.0)
Mercury	75	2.04 (7.69)	-2.12 (0.12)	-2.30 (0.10)	-2.30 (0.10)	-3.77 (0.02)
Nickel	75	4.44 (84.8)	3.22 (25.0)	2.77 (16.0)	2.48 (11.9)	1.65 (5.21)
Potassium	75	7.64 (2,080)	6.47 (645)	6.22 (503)	5.97 (392)	4.70 (110)
Selenium	73	3.22 (25.0)	-0.65 (0.52)	-1.11 (0.33)	-1.90 (0.15)	-2.21 (0.11)

Table 2.1. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum^b	75%^b	Median^b	25%^b	Minimum^b
Silver	75	3.74 (42.1)	0.83 (2.30)	0.53 (1.70)	0.18 (1.20)	-0.71 (0.49)
Sodium	75	6.43 (620)	4.74 (114)	4.26 (70.8)	3.91 (49.9)	3.22 (25.0)
Thallium	74	2.30 (9.97)	-0.22 (0.80)	-0.68 (0.51)	-1.39 (0.25)	-1.51 (0.22)
Vanadium	75	4.25 (70.1)	3.33 (27.9)	3.09 (22.0)	2.89 (18.0)	0.83 (2.29)
Zinc	75	5.97 (392)	4.42 (83.1)	3.95 (51.9)	3.56 (35.2)	2.71 (15.0)

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 9.66. The untransformed value equal to ln 9.66 is 15,667. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

**Table 2.2. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes;
all observations^a; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Aluminum	662	10.67 (43,044)	8.95 (7,708)	8.52 (5,014)	7.90 (2,697)	5.07 (159)
Antimony	533	3.81 (45.2)	2.40 (11.0)	1.53 (4.62)	1.25 (3.49)	-1.11 (0.33)
Arsenic	662	3.74 (42.1)	1.25 (3.49)	0.69 (1.99)	-0.07 (0.93)	-1.83 (0.16)
Barium	662	6.49 (659)	4.44 (84.8)	3.69 (40.0)	3.00 (20.1)	0.69 (1.99)
Beryllium	662	3.22 (25.0)	-0.37 (0.69)	-0.65 (0.52)	-0.89 (0.41)	-5.30 (0.005)
Cadmium	657	5.46 (235)	-0.08 (0.92)	-0.23 (0.79)	-0.36 (0.70)	-2.04 (0.13)
Calcium	662	12.37 (235,625)	7.29 (1,466)	6.88 (973)	6.41 (608)	0.54 (1.72)
Chromium	662	6.22 (503)	2.83 (16.9)	2.40 (11.0)	1.69 (5.42)	-0.73 (0.48)
Cobalt	662	4.23 (68.7)	1.96 (7.10)	1.53 (4.62)	1.03 (2.80)	-0.54 (0.58)
Copper	662	9.84 (18,770)	2.35 (10.5)	1.84 (6.30)	1.25 (3.50)	-0.45 (0.64)
Cyanide	642	0.34 (1.40)	-0.45 (0.64)	-0.54 (0.58)	-0.87 (0.42)	-2.12 (0.12)
Iron	662	11.49 (97,734)	9.74 (16,983)	9.39 (11,968)	8.95 (7,708)	6.30 (545)
Lead	662	7.06 (1,164)	2.31 (10.1)	1.95 (7.03)	1.41 (4.10)	-0.73 (0.48)
Magnesium	662	9.44 (12,582)	7.01 (1,108)	6.39 (596)	5.77 (321)	2.81 (16.7)
Manganese	662	9.00 (8,103)	5.58 (265)	4.86 (129)	3.78 (43.8)	0.53 (1.70)
Mercury	655	2.48 (11.9)	-2.13 (0.12)	-2.30 (0.10)	-2.78 (0.06)	-4.61 (0.001)
Nickel	662	9.42 (12,332)	2.48 (11.9)	2.05 (7.77)	1.41 (4.10)	-0.17 (0.84)
Potassium	662	10.13 (25,084)	6.01 (407)	5.55 (257)	5.12 (167)	3.58 (35.9)
Selenium	643	1.34 (3.82)	-0.82 (0.44)	-1.20 (0.30)	-1.58 (0.21)	-2.45 (0.09)

Table 2.2. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Silver	662	2.64 (14.0)	0.34 (1.40)	-0.04 (0.96)	-0.25 (0.78)	-1.27 (0.28)
Sodium	662	9.01 (8,185)	5.47 (237)	5.17 (176)	4.43 (83.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Thallium	655	2.40 (11.0)	-0.27 (0.76)	-0.62 (0.54)	-1.39 (0.25)	-1.83 (0.16)
Vanadium	662	4.23 (68.7)	3.22 (25.0)	2.86 (17.5)	2.46 (11.7)	-0.34 (0.71)
Zinc	662	7.03 (1,130)	3.50 (33.1)	2.98 (19.7)	2.32 (10.2)	-0.19 (0.83)

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 10.67. The untransformed value is equal to ln 10.67 is 43,045. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

Table 2.3. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; detected observations^a; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Aluminum	75	9.66 (15,677)	9.24 (10,301)	9.00 (8,103)	8.79 (6,568)	7.02 (1,119)
Antimony	4	0.47 (1.60)	0.15 (1.16)	-0.36 (0.70)	-0.74 (0.48)	-0.94 (0.39)
Arsenic	74	3.83 (46.1)	2.15 (8.58)	1.70 (5.47)	1.39 (4.01)	0.18 (1.20)
Barium	75	5.29 (198)	4.70 (110)	4.51 (90.9)	4.17 (64.7)	2.64 (14.0)
Beryllium	70	3.18 (24.0)	2.48 (11.9)	1.67 (5.31)	-0.53 (0.59)	-1.77 (0.17)
Cadmium	41	2.27 (9.68)	0.99 (2.69)	0.74 (2.10)	0.26 (1.30)	-0.26 (0.77)
Calcium	75	12.59 (293,608)	9.60 (14,765)	8.34 (4,188)	7.77 (2,368)	6.10 (446)
Chromium	74	5.55 (257)	3.22 (25.0)	2.77 (16.0)	2.48 (11.9)	0.99 (2.69)
Cobalt	75	3.40 (30.0)	2.26 (9.58)	1.90 (6.69)	1.72 (5.58)	0.18 (1.20)
Copper	75	5.44 (230)	3.14 (23.1)	2.71 (15.0)	2.27 (9.68)	0.92 (2.51)
Cyanide	1	-0.34 (0.71)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron	75	10.90 (54,176)	9.81 (18,215)	9.58 (14,472)	9.40 (12,088)	8.16 (3,498)
Lead	75	5.78 (324)	3.33 (27.9)	2.89 (18.0)	2.56 (12.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Magnesium	75	9.02 (8,267)	7.45 (1,720)	7.18 (1,313)	6.84 (934)	5.55 (257)
Manganese	74	7.90 (2,697)	6.37 (584)	5.86 (351)	5.58 (265)	3.22 (25.0)
Mercury	12	2.04 (7.69)	-1.36 (0.26)	-1.81 (0.16)	-2.30 (0.10)	-2.30 (0.10)
Nickel	72	4.44 (84.8)	3.22 (25.0)	2.77 (16.0)	2.56 (12.9)	1.65 (5.21)
Potassium	60	7.64 (2,080)	6.52 (679)	6.30 (545)	6.07 (433)	4.86 (129)
Selenium	23	3.22 (25.0)	-0.30 (0.74)	-0.80 (0.45)	-1.14 (0.32)	-1.83 (0.16)

Table 2.3. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Silver	35	3.74 (42.1)	0.92 (2.51)	0.64 (1.90)	0.41 (1.51)	0.18 (1.20)
Sodium	56	6.43 (620)	4.82 (124)	4.32 (75.2)	3.97 (53.0)	3.22 (25.0)
Thallium	13	0.34 (1.40)	-0.82 (0.44)	-1.20 (0.30)	-1.27 (0.28)	-1.39 (0.25)
Vanadium	75	4.25 (70.1)	3.33 (27.9)	3.09 (22.0)	2.89 (18.0)	0.83 (2.29)
Zinc	74	5.97 (392)	4.41 (82.3)	3.95 (51.9)	3.56 (35.2)	2.71 (15.0)

Notes:

NA indicates that a value was not available; the number of samples in which cyanide was detected was too small to allow calculation of these values.

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 9.66. The untransformed value equal to ln 9.66 is 15,667. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

**Table 2.4. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes;
detected observations^a; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Aluminum	662	10.67 (43,044)	8.95 (7,708)	8.52 (5,014)	7.90 (2,697)	5.07 (159)
Antimony	35	3.81 (45.2)	2.88 (17.8)	1.72 (5.58)	1.53 (4.62)	-0.11 (0.90)
Arsenic	586	3.74 (42.1)	1.36 (3.90)	0.83 (2.29)	0.26 (1.30)	-1.83 (0.16)
Barium	662	6.49 (659)	4.44 (84.8)	3.69 (40.0)	3.00 (20.1)	0.69 (1.99)
Beryllium	589	3.22 (25.0)	-0.36 (0.70)	-0.62 (0.54)	-0.89 (0.41)	-4.20 (0.01)
Cadmium	210	5.46 (235)	0.64 (1.90)	0.10 (1.11)	-0.58 (0.56)	-1.51 (0.22)
Calcium	659	12.37 (235,625)	7.29 (1,466)	6.88 (973)	6.41 (608)	0.54 (1.72)
Chromium	629	6.22 (503)	2.83 (16.9)	2.45 (11.6)	1.84 (6.30)	-0.71 (0.49)
Cobalt	578	4.23 (68.7)	2.01 (7.46)	1.59 (4.90)	1.13 (3.10)	-0.33 (0.72)
Copper	609	9.84 (18,770)	2.40 (11.0)	1.92 (6.82)	1.34 (3.82)	-0.08 (0.92)
Cyanide	6	0.10 (1.11)	-0.11 (0.90)	-0.14 (0.87)	-0.20 (0.82)	-1.14 (0.32)
Iron	662	11.49 (97,734)	9.74 (16,983)	9.39 (11,968)	8.95 (7,708)	6.30 (545)
Lead	655	7.06 (1,164)	2.32 (10.2)	1.95 (7.03)	1.44 (4.22)	-0.41 (0.66)
Magnesium	659	9.44 (12,582)	7.01 (1,108)	6.40 (602)	5.77 (321)	2.81 (16.7)
Manganese	659	9.00 (8,103)	5.60 (270)	4.86 (129)	3.78 (43.8)	0.53 (1.70)
Mercury	44	2.48 (11.9)	-1.64 (0.19)	-2.79 (0.06)	-3.07 (0.05)	-4.51 (0.01)
Nickel	563	9.42 (12,332)	2.48 (11.9)	2.04 (7.69)	1.46 (4.31)	-0.08 (0.92)
Potassium	471	10.13 (25,084)	6.19 (488)	5.64 (281)	5.18 (178)	3.58 (35.9)
Selenium	82	-0.14 (0.87)	-0.79 (0.45)	-1.29 (0.28)	-1.71 (0.18)	-2.41 (0.09)

Table 2.4. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^b	75% ^b	Median ^b	25% ^b	Minimum ^b
Silver	110	2.64 (14.0)	0.99 (2.69)	0.61 (1.84)	0.18 (1.20)	-1.14 (0.32)
Sodium	508	9.01 (8,185)	5.38 (217)	4.98 (145)	4.33 (75.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Thallium	32	-0.89 (0.41)	-1.26 (0.28)	-1.45 (0.23)	-1.64 (0.19)	-1.77 (0.17)
Vanadium	652	4.23 (68.7)	3.22 (25.0)	2.86 (17.5)	2.46 (11.7)	0.00 (1.00)
Zinc	661	7.03 (1,130)	3.50 (33.1)	2.99 (19.9)	2.32 (10.2)	-0.19 (0.83)

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 10.67. The untransformed value is equal to 10.67 is 43,044. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

**Table 2.5. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes;
all observations; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Identifiers*	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Aluminum	In(Conc)	9.66	9.60	9.52	9.50	9.47
	Sample ID	14176	14159	5103	14166	5053
	Station ID	UP003	H372	H027	H351	H041
	Location	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 7	5 mi NE of Plant	SWMU 97	SWMU 81
Antimony	In(Conc)	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.56	2.54
	Sample ID	5063	5058	5056	5053	13067
	Station ID	H043	H042	H041	H041	H219
	Location	SWMU 81	SWMU 81	SWMU 81	SWMU 81	SWMU 10
Arsenic	In(Conc)	3.83	3.71	3.53	3.22	2.71
	Sample ID	14166	14165	14167	14041	14040
	Station ID	H351	H351	H352	H262	H262
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3
Barium	In(Conc)	5.29	5.27	5.25	5.09	5.08
	Sample ID	14165	14167	14166	14041	14145
	Station ID	H351	H352	H351	H262	H362
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 30
Beryllium	In(Conc)	3.18	3.18	3.04	3.04	2.89
	Sample ID	14159	14145	14166	14165	14164
	Station ID	H372	H362	H351	H351	H372
	Location	SWMU 7	SWMU 30	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 7
Cadmium	In(Conc)	2.27	1.87	1.86	1.72	1.28
	Sample ID	14139	14090	5047	14167	14166
	Station ID	H364	H210	H051	H352	H351
	Location	SWMU 30	SWMU 1	SWMU 1	SWMU 97	SWMU 97
Calcium	In(Conc)	12.59	12.25	12.21	11.62	11.60
	Sample ID	14016	14000	14020	14019	14102
	Station ID	H252	H255	H257	H257	H211
	Location	SWMU 13	SWMU 92	SWMU 11	SWMU 11	SWMU 7 & 30
Chromium	In(Conc)	5.55	4.92	4.48	3.83	3.69
	Sample ID	14090	5050	5037	14006	14159
	Station ID	H210	H052	H048	H251	H372
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 1	SWMU 33	SWMU 12	SWMU 7
Cobalt	In(Conc)	3.40	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.64
	Sample ID	14158	14166	14165	14009	14131
	Station ID	H369	H351	H351	H254	UP002
	Location	SWMU 7	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 7	Hwy 725
Copper	In(Conc)	5.44	4.50	4.08	4.06	3.91
	Sample ID	14090	14138	14165	14166	14139
	Station ID	H210	H373	H351	H351	H364
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 30	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 30

Table 2.5. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers ^a	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Cyanide	In(Conc)	-0.15	-0.27	-0.31	-0.31	-0.34
	Sample ID	5127	14167	14041	14013	14090
	Station ID	H037	H352	H262	H264	H210
	Location	SWMU 80	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 5	SWMU 1
Iron	In(Conc)	10.90	10.86	10.30	10.23	10.23
	Sample ID	14041	14040	14145	14133	14159
	Station ID	H262	H262	H362	UP001	H372
	Location	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 30	Hwy 358	SWMU 7
Lead	In(Conc)	5.78	4.71	3.95	3.81	3.71
	Sample ID	14090	14167	14020	14138	5099
	Station ID	H210	H352	H257	H373	H027
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 97	SWMU 11	SWMU 30	5 mi NE of Plant
Magnesium	In(Conc)	9.02	8.95	8.57	8.53	8.51
	Sample ID	14167	14016	14102	14020	14000
	Station ID	H352	H252	H211	H257	H255
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 13	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 11	SWMU 92
Manganese	In(Conc)	7.90	7.28	7.16	7.06	6.75
	Sample ID	14131	14175	5087	14158	5096
	Station ID	UP002	UP005	H023	H369	H030
	Location	Hwy 725	Hwy 60+ Kelly Rd	Woodville Rd	SWMU 7	5 mi NW of Plant
Mercury	In(Conc)	2.04	0.92	-1.11	-1.61	-1.61
	Sample ID	14090	14140	14041	14067	14101
	Station ID	H210	H365	H262	H331	H212
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 30	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 81	SWMU 7 & 30
Nickel	In(Conc)	4.44	4.19	4.16	4.08	3.97
	Sample ID	14090	14143	5050	14140	14138
	Station ID	H210	H361	H052	H365	H373
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 30	SWMU 1	SWMU 30	SWMU 30
Potassium	In(Conc)	7.64	7.53	7.13	6.98	6.84
	Sample ID	14166	14165	5103	14167	14016
	Station ID	H351	H351	H027	H352	H252
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	5 mi NE of Plant	SWMU 97	SWMU 13
Selenium	In(Conc)	3.22	1.06	0.96	0.00	0.00
	Sample ID	14167	14166	14165	5063	5058
	Station ID	H352	H351	H351	H043	H042
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 81	SWMU 81

Table 2.5. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers^a	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Silver	ln(Conc)	3.74	1.57	1.41	1.19	1.10
	Sample ID	14090	14003	14167	14041	14140
	Station ID	H210	H253	H352	H262	H262
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 30	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3
Sodium	ln(Conc)	6.43	6.26	5.84	5.76	5.74
	Sample ID	14165	14047	14041	5127	5096
	Station ID	H351	H261	H262	H037	H030
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 80	5 mi NW of Plant
Thallium	ln(Conc)	2.30	0.34	0.26	0.26	0.18
	Sample ID	14000	14166	14041	14040	14029
	Station ID	H255	H351	H262	H262	H256
	Location	SWMU 92	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 92
Vanadium	ln(Conc)	4.25	4.11	4.06	3.74	3.64
	Sample ID	14166	14165	14167	14090	14169
	Station ID	H351	H351	H352	H210	H354
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 1	SWMU 100
Zinc	ln(Conc)	5.97	5.96	5.43	5.28	5.04
	Sample ID	14090	14020	14167	14019	14138
	Station ID	H210	H257	H352	H257	H373
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 11	SWMU 97	SWMU 11	SWMU 30

^a Sample IDs, Station IDs, and Locations taken from CH2M Hill (1991 and 1992).

Table 2.6. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes; all observations; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)

Analyte	Identifiers	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Aluminum	In(Conc) ^a	10.67	10.62	10.54	10.49	9.86
	Sample ID ^b	14193	14192	14194	14191	14189
	Station ID ^c	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP002
	Depth ^d	10	8	10	6	5
	Location ^e	Test Pit 3 ^f	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 2
Antimony	In(Conc)	3.81	3.26	3.09	3.04	3.04
	Sample ID	14192	14191	14194	13152	13005
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	H210	MW172
	Depth	8	6	10	20	5
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 1	North of C-745-C
Arsenic	In(Conc)	3.74	2.93	2.89	2.77	2.71
	Sample ID	14192	13002	14191	14194	5074
	Station ID	TP003	MW171	TP003	TP003	H055
	Depth	8	5	6	10	2
	Location	Test Pit 3	East of C-745-C	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 79
Barium	In(Conc)	6.49	6.45	6.23	6.01	5.96
	Sample ID	14192	14194	14191	14193	14189
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP002
	Depth	8	10	6	10	4
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 2
Beryllium	In(Conc)	3.22	2.83	2.48	0.96	0.79
	Sample ID	14184	14182	14183	4274	13152
	Station ID	H380	H381	H382	MW097	H210
	Depth	6	6	4	48	20
	Location	SWMU 26	SWMU 26	SWMU 26	Northeast of Plant	SWMU 1
Cadmium	In(Conc)	5.46	5.00	4.32	4.03	2.55
	Sample ID	14192	14194	14191	14193	13027
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	MW175
	Depth	8	10	6	10	15
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 47
Calcium	In(Conc)	12.37	11.88	11.70	11.64	11.48
	Sample ID	5071	5077	5001	14184	14018
	Station ID	H054	H056	H013	H380	H252
	Depth	2	2	2	6	6
	Location	SWMU 79	SWMU 79	North plant boundary	SWMU 26	SWMU 13
Chromium	In(Conc)	6.22	5.97	5.91	5.82	5.08
	Sample ID	14192	14191	14194	14193	4345
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	H002
	Depth	8	6	10	10	67
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 2 & 3

Table 2.6. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Cobalt	In(Conc)	4.23	4.14	3.91	3.87	3.71
	Sample ID	14191	14192	14194	4401	14031
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	H010	H256
	Depth	6	8	10	60	6
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 30	SWMU 92
Copper	In(Conc)	9.84	9.75	9.55	9.02	5.16
	Sample ID	14192	14191	14194	14193	14186
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP001
	Depth	8	6	10	10	5
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 1
Cyanide	In(Conc)	0.34	0.26	0.18	0.18	0.18
	Sample ID	4130	4095	5067	4219	4218
	Station ID	MW122	MW121	H053	H009	H009
	Depth	157	192	2	38	32
	Location	East of plant	Northwest of plant	SWMU 79	SWMU 1	SWMU 1
Iron	In(Conc)	11.49	11.46	11.22	10.82	10.77
	Sample ID	14192	14191	14194	14193	13059
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	H219
	Depth	8	6	10	10	30
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 10
Lead	In(Conc)	7.06	6.90	6.70	6.23	6.22
	Sample ID	14194	14192	14191	14189	14193
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP002	TP003
	Depth	10	8	6	5	10
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 2	Test Pit 3
Magnesium	In(Conc)	9.44	8.73	8.60	8.52	8.43
	Sample ID	5071	14018	5077	14192	5067
	Station ID	H054	H252	H056	TP003	H053
	Depth	2	6	2	8	2
	Location	SWMU 79	SWMU 13	SWMU 79	Test Pit 3	SWMU 79
Manganese	In(Conc)	9.00	8.14	7.98	7.73	7.72
	Sample ID	14189	14031	13104	14192	14005
	Station ID	TP002	H256	H225	TP003	H253
	Depth	5	6	5	8	6
	Location	Test Pit 2	SWMU 92	SWMU 4	Test Pit 3	SWMU 30
Mercury	In(Conc)	2.48	0.06	-0.51	-0.62	-0.71
	Sample ID	14183	13353	14189	4266	13129
	Station ID	H382	H221	TP002	MW097	H203
	Depth	4	5	5	6	65
	Location	SWMU 26	SWMU 2	Test Pit 2	Northeast of Plant	SWMU 91
Nickel	In(Conc)	9.42	9.40	9.05	8.49	5.58
	Sample ID	14191	14192	14194	19193	14184
	Station ID	TP003	TP002	TP003	TP003	H380
	Depth	6	8	10	10	6
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 26

Table 2.6. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Potassium	In(Conc)	10.13	10.04	9.76	9.23	8.10
	Sample ID	14192	14191	14194	14193	13339
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	H206
	Depth	8	6	10	10	100
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 11
Selenium	In(Conc)	1.34	0.99	0.79	0.74	0.74
	Sample ID	4236	4238	4240	4242	4239
	Station ID	H004	H004	H004	H006	H004
	Depth	50	56	70	6	64
	Location	SWMU 18	SWMU 18	SWMU 18	SWMU 17	SWMU 18
Silver	In(Conc)	2.64	2.22	2.16	2.03	2.01
	Sample ID	13149	14194	14191	13361	14186
	Station ID	H210	TP003	TP003	H221	TP001
	Depth	5	10	6	40	5
	Location	SWMU 1	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 2	Test Pit 1
Sodium	In(Conc)	9.01	8.81	8.48	7.95	6.78
	Sample ID	14192	14191	14194	14193	13152
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	H210
	Depth	8	6	10	10	20
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 1
Thallium	In(Conc)	2.40	2.30	2.26	2.24	2.23
	Sample ID	14008	14045	13123	14046	13133
	Station ID	H251	H263	MW181	H263	H208
	Depth	6	4	10	6	10
	Location	SWMU 12	SWMU 5	SWMU 9 & 10	SWMU 5	SWMU 1
Vanadium	In(Conc)	4.23	4.16	4.06	3.93	3.88
	Sample ID	13152	13348	4407	13012	13016
	Station ID	H210	H214	H011	MW169	MW163
	Depth	20	30	12	5	55
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 4	SWMU 7 & 30	North of C-745-C	SWMU 99
Zinc	In(Conc)	7.03	7.02	7.02	6.68	5.76
	Sample ID	14192	14194	14191	14193	5077
	Station ID	TP003	TP003	TP003	TP003	H056
	Depth	8	10	6	10	2
	Location	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	Test Pit 3	SWMU 79

^a Natural log of the analytes concentration in the sample.

^b The sample identifier used in either the Phase I or Phase II Site Investigation (CH2M Hill 1991 and 1992).

^c The sampling location identifier used in either the Phase I or Phase II Site Investigation (CH2M Hill 1991 and 1992).

^d Lower most depth, in feet, of sampled interval.

^e Solid Waste Management Unit, Area of Concern, or other description of the area from which the sample was taken.

^f Sample taken from test pit excavation at SWMU 7 during the Phase II Site Investigation.

Table 2.7. Maximum detected values in Site Investigation data set, maximum background values reported in Moore 1995, and maximum background values selected

Analyte	Maximum Detected Values		Reported in Moore (1995)		Selected Values	
	Surface Soil	Subsurface Soil	Surface Soil	Subsurface Soil	Surface Soil	Subsurface Soil
Aluminum	15,700	43,100	18,000	18,000	15,700	17,300
Antimony	1.6	45.0	45	21	0.84	20.9
Arsenic	46.0	42.0	20	20	12.0	18.7
Barium	198	657	360	360	198	341
Beryllium	24	25.0	25	2.6	18.0	2.6
Cadmium	9.7	235	12	5.6	2.6	5.6
Calcium	293,000	236,000	293,000	236,000	293,000	236,000
Chromium	258	505	160	160	16.0	112
Cobalt	30.0	69	70	70	14.0	16.0
Copper	231	18,700	70	63	19.0	61.5
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	0.7	1.4	NR	NR	NA	NA
Iron	54,000	97,600	29,100	52,000	27,700	47,400
Lead	323	1,160	40	130	38.0	119
Magnesium	8,250	12,600	12,600	3,250	8,250	3,250
Manganese	2,700	8,090	3,400	2,900	2,700	1,920
Mercury	7.7	12.0	2.5	2.5	0.33	0.42
Nickel	85.0	12,300	100	100	21.0	84.7
Potassium	2,080	25,000	2,000	2,000	1,870	1,640
Selenium	25.0	0.9	4	4	0.98	0.87
Silver	42.0	14.0	10	10	2.3	3.8
Sodium	620	8,170	600	900	344	404
Sulfide	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA
Thallium	1.4	0.41	NR	NR	0.44	0.41
Tin	NA	NA	NR	NR	NA	NA
Vanadium	70.0	68.9	70	70	38.0	68.9
Zinc	390	1,130	110	190	65.0	190

Notes:

NA indicates that information required to estimate the parameter was not available..

NR indicates that a value was not reported in Moore (1995).

**Table 2.8. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes;
all observations^a; reduced data set^b; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Aluminum	73	9.52 (13,630)	9.24 (10,301)	8.99 (8,022)	8.79 (6,568)	7.02 (1,119)
Antimony	27	-0.17 (0.84)	-0.99 (0.37)	-1.05 (0.35)	-1.05 (0.35)	-1.11 (0.33)
Arsenic	69	2.48 (11.9)	1.96 (7.10)	1.67 (5.31)	1.34 (3.82)	-1.43 (0.24)
Barium	75	5.29 (198)	4.70 (110)	4.51 (90.9)	4.17 (64.7)	2.64 (14.0)
Beryllium	71	2.89 (18.0)	2.40 (11.0)	-0.13 (0.88)	-0.60 (0.55)	-1.77 (0.17)
Cadmium	60	0.96 (2.61)	0.53 (1.70)	-0.02 (0.98)	-0.25 (0.78)	-0.56 (0.57)
Calcium	74	12.25 (208,981)	9.57 (14,328)	8.34 (4,188)	7.77 (2,368)	6.10 (446)
Chromium	42	2.77 (16.0)	2.64 (14.0)	2.52 (12.4)	2.29 (9.87)	0.96 (2.61)
Cobalt	71	2.64 (14.0)	2.16 (8.67)	1.89 (6.62)	1.70 (5.47)	0.18 (1.20)
Copper	49	2.94 (18.9)	2.64 (14.0)	2.48 (11.9)	2.12 (8.33)	0.92 (2.51)
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron	72	10.23 (27,723)	9.77 (17,501)	9.57 (14,328)	9.38 (11,849)	8.16 (3,498)
Lead	66	3.64 (38.1)	3.09 (22.0)	2.86 (17.5)	2.56 (12.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Magnesium	75	9.02 (8,267)	7.50 (1,808)	7.19 (1,326)	6.84 (934)	5.55 (257)
Manganese	75	7.90 (2,697)	6.39 (596)	5.86 (351)	5.58 (265)	3.22 (25.0)
Mercury	73	-1.11 (0.33)	-2.21 (0.11)	-2.30 (0.10)	-2.30 (0.10)	-3.77 (0.02)
Nickel	48	3.04 (20.9)	2.71 (15.0)	2.64 (14.0)	2.26 (9.58)	1.65 (5.21)
Potassium	74	7.53 (1,863)	6.41 (608)	6.22 (503)	5.97 (392)	4.70 (110)
Selenium	66	-0.02 (0.98)	-0.69 (0.50)	-1.20 (0.30)	-2.12 (0.12)	-2.21 (0.11)

Table 2.8. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Silver	61	0.83 (2.29)	0.74 (2.10)	0.41 (1.51)	0.10 (1.11)	-0.71 (0.49)
Sodium	73	5.84 (344)	4.71 (111)	4.26 (70.8)	3.91 (49.9)	3.22 (25.0)
Thallium	35	-0.82 (0.44)	-1.35 (0.26)	-1.43 (0.24)	-1.47 (0.23)	-1.51 (0.22)
Vanadium	71	3.64 (38.1)	3.30 (27.1)	3.09 (22.0)	2.89 (18.0)	0.83 (2.29)
Zinc	51	4.17 (64.7)	3.95 (51.9)	3.71 (40.9)	3.47 (32.1)	2.71 (15.0)

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b Values shown are for the data set in which all values greater than the selected maximum background are deleted.

^c The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 9.66. The untransformed value equal to 9.52 is 13,630. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

Table 2.9. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; all observations^a; reduced data set^b; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Aluminum	647	9.76 (17,327)	8.93 (7,555)	8.49 (4,866)	7.89 (2,670)	5.07 (159)
Antimony	521	3.04 (20.9)	2.02 (7.54)	1.53 (4.62)	1.27 (3.56)	-0.94 (0.39)
Arsenic	648	2.93 (18.7)	1.24 (3.46)	0.69 (1.99)	-0.11 (0.90)	-1.83 (0.16)
Barium	647	5.83 (340)	4.42 (83.1)	3.66 (38.9)	2.95 (19.1)	0.69 (1.99)
Beryllium	645	0.96 (2.61)	-0.37 (0.69)	-0.65 (0.52)	-0.89 (0.41)	-5.30 (0.005)
Cadmium	642	1.72 (5.58)	-0.09 (0.91)	-0.24 (0.79)	-0.36 (0.70)	-2.04 (0.13)
Calcium	648	12.37 (235,626)	7.27 (1,437)	6.87 (963)	6.39 (596)	0.54 (1.72)
Chromium	647	4.72 (112)	2.79 (16.3)	2.40 (11.0)	1.65 (5.21)	-0.73 (0.48)
Cobalt	630	2.77 (16.0)	1.89 (6.62)	1.48 (4.39)	0.99 (2.69)	-0.54 (0.58)
Copper	647	4.12 (61.6)	2.30 (9.97)	1.82 (6.17)	1.22 (3.39)	-0.45 (0.64)
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron	648	10.77 (47,572)	9.73 (16,815)	9.38 (11,849)	8.94 (7,631)	6.30 (545)
Lead	647	4.78 (119)	2.30 (9.98)	1.93 (6.89)	1.41 (4.10)	-0.73 (0.48)
Magnesium	643	8.09 (3,262)	6.98 (1,075)	6.37 (584)	5.72 (305)	2.81 (16.6)
Manganese	645	7.56 (1,920)	5.51 (247)	4.83 (125)	3.75 (42.5)	0.53 (1.70)
Mercury	637	-0.88 (0.41)	-2.14 (0.12)	-2.30 (0.10)	-2.83 (0.06)	-4.61 (0.01)
Nickel	645	4.44 (84.8)	2.40 (11.0)	2.03 (7.61)	1.41 (4.10)	-0.17 (0.84)
Potassium	647	7.40 (1,636)	5.99 (399)	5.52 (250)	5.11 (166)	3.58 (35.9)
Selenium	606	-0.11 (0.90)	-0.84 (0.43)	-1.20 (0.30)	-1.58 (0.21)	-2.45 (0.09)

Table 2.9. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Silver	643	1.34 (3.82)	0.26 (1.30)	-0.04 (0.96)	-0.26 (0.77)	-1.27 (0.28)
Sodium	626	6.00 (403)	5.43 (228)	5.11 (166)	4.41 (82.3)	1.13 (3.10)
Thallium	279	-0.89 (0.41)	-1.05 (0.35)	-1.56 (0.21)	-1.71 (0.18)	-1.83 (0.16)
Vanadium	648	4.23 (68.7)	3.22 (25.0)	2.84 (17.1)	2.42 (11.2)	-0.34 (0.71)
Zinc	647	5.25 (191)	3.48 (32.5)	2.94 (18.9)	2.30 (10.0)	-0.19 (0.83)

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b Values shown are for the data set in which all values greater than the selected maximum background are deleted.

^c The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 9.76. The untransformed value is equal to 10.67 is 17,327. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

**Table 2.10. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes;
detected observations^a; reduced data set^b; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Aluminum	73	9.52 (13,630)	9.24 (10,301)	8.99 (8,022)	8.79 (6,568)	7.02 (1,119)
Antimony	3	-0.17 (0.84)	NA	-0.54 (0.58)	NA	-0.94 (0.39)
Arsenic	68	2.48 (11.9)	1.97 (7.17)	1.68 (5.37)	1.35 (3.86)	0.18 (1.20)
Barium	75	5.29 (198)	4.70 (110)	4.51 (90.9)	4.17 (64.7)	2.64 (14.0)
Beryllium	66	2.89 (18.0)	2.40 (11.0)	0.00 (1.00)	-0.54 (0.58)	-1.77 (0.17)
Cadmium	30	0.96 (2.61)	0.74 (2.10)	0.53 (1.70)	0.18 (1.20)	-0.26 (0.77)
Calcium	74	12.25 (208,981)	9.57 (14,328)	8.34 (4,188)	7.77 (2,368)	6.10 (446)
Chromium	41	2.77 (16.0)	2.64 (14.0)	2.56 (12.9)	2.40 (11.0)	0.99 (2.69)
Cobalt	71	2.64 (14.0)	2.16 (8.67)	1.89 (6.62)	1.70 (5.47)	0.18 (1.20)
Copper	49	2.94 (18.9)	2.64 (14.0)	2.48 (11.9)	2.12 (8.33)	0.92 (2.51)
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron	72	10.23 (27,723)	9.77 (17,501)	9.57 (14,328)	9.38 (11,849)	8.16 (3,498)
Lead	66	3.64 (38.1)	3.09 (22.0)	2.86 (17.5)	2.56 (12.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Magnesium	74	9.02 (8,267)	7.45 (1,808)	7.18 (1,313)	6.84 (934)	5.55 (257)
Manganese	74	7.90 (2,697)	6.37 (584)	5.86 (351)	5.58 (265)	3.22 (25.0)
Mercury	10	-1.11 (0.33)	-1.61 (0.20)	-1.90 (0.15)	-2.30 (0.10)	-2.30 (0.10)
Nickel	45	3.04 (20.9)	2.71 (15.0)	2.64 (14.0)	2.40 (11.0)	1.65 (5.21)
Potassium	59	7.53 (1,863)	6.51 (672)	6.30 (545)	6.06 (428)	4.86 (129)
Selenium	20	-0.02 (0.98)	-0.69 (0.50)	-0.83 (0.44)	-1.17 (0.31)	-1.83 (0.16)

Table 2.10. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Silver	24	0.83 (2.29)	0.64 (1.90)	0.47 (1.60)	0.37 (1.45)	0.18 (1.20)
Sodium	54	5.84 (344)	4.78 (119)	4.30 (73.7)	3.97 (53.0)	3.22 (25.0)
Thallium	10	-0.82 (0.44)	-0.99 (0.37)	-1.26 (0.28)	-1.35 (0.26)	-1.39 (0.25)
Vanadium	71	3.64 (38.1)	3.30 (27.1)	3.09 (22.0)	2.89 (18.0)	0.83 (2.29)
Zinc	50	4.17 (64.7)	3.95 (51.9)	3.70 (40.4)	3.47 (32.1)	2.71 (15.0)

Notes:

NA indicates that a value was not available; the number of samples in which cyanide was detected was too small to calculate these values.

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b Values shown are for the data set in which all values greater than the selected maximum background are deleted.

^c The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 9.52. The untransformed value equal to 9.52 is 13,630. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

Table 2.11. Number of observations and quartiles for inorganic analytes; detected observations^a; reduced data set^b; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Aluminum	647	9.76 (17,327)	8.93 (7,555)	8.49 (4,866)	7.89 (2,670)	5.07 (159)
Antimony	30	3.04 (20.9)	2.03 (7.61)	1.67 (5.31)	1.50 (4.48)	-0.11 (0.90)
Arsenic	572	2.93 (18.7)	1.28 (3.60)	0.79 (2.20)	0.26 (1.30)	-1.83 (0.16)
Barium	647	5.83 (340)	4.42 (83.1)	3.66 (38.9)	2.95 (19.1)	0.69 (1.99)
Beryllium	573	0.96 (2.61)	-0.36 (0.70)	-0.62 (0.54)	-0.89 (0.41)	-4.20 (0.01)
Cadmium	196	1.72 (5.58)	0.53 (1.70)	0.00 (1.00)	-0.62 (0.54)	-1.51 (0.22)
Calcium	645	12.37 (235,626)	7.27 (1,437)	6.87 (963)	6.39 (596)	0.54 (1.72)
Chromium	614	4.72 (112)	2.83 (16.9)	2.41 (11.1)	1.81 (6.11)	-0.71 (0.49)
Cobalt	546	2.77 (16.0)	1.95 (7.03)	1.57 (4.81)	1.10 (3.00)	-0.33 (0.72)
Copper	594	4.12 (61.6)	2.40 (11.0)	1.90 (6.69)	1.34 (3.82)	-0.08 (0.92)
Cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron	648	10.77 (47,572)	9.73 (16,815)	9.38 (11,849)	8.94 (7,631)	6.30 (545)
Lead	640	4.78 (119)	2.30 (9.98)	1.93 (6.89)	1.42 (4.14)	-0.42 (0.66)
Magnesium	640	8.09 (3,262)	6.98 (1,075)	6.37 (584)	5.73 (308)	2.81 (16.6)
Manganese	642	7.56 (1,920)	5.52 (250)	4.83 (125)	3.75 (42.5)	0.53 (1.70)
Mercury	36	-0.88 (0.41)	-2.67 (0.07)	-2.86 (0.06)	-3.16 (0.04)	-4.51 (0.01)
Nickel	546	4.44 (84.8)	2.48 (11.9)	2.00 (7.39)	1.46 (4.31)	-0.08 (0.92)
Potassium	456	7.40 (1,636)	6.14 (464)	5.62 (276)	5.16 (174)	3.58 (35.9)
Selenium	77	-0.14 (0.87)	-0.78 (0.46)	-1.24 (0.29)	-1.77 (0.17)	-2.41 (0.09)

Table 2.11. (continued)

Analyte	Number of Observations	Quartiles				
		Maximum ^c	75% ^c	Median ^c	25% ^c	Minimum ^c
Silver	99	1.34 (6.82)	0.92 (2.51)	0.53 (1.70)	0.18 (1.20)	-1.14 (0.32)
Sodium	480	6.00 (403)	5.35 (211)	4.95 (141)	4.33 (75.9)	1.13 (3.10)
Thallium	32	-0.89 (0.41)	-1.26 (0.28)	-1.45 (0.23)	-1.64 (0.19)	-1.77 (0.17)
Vanadium	638	4.23 (68.7)	3.22 (25.0)	2.84 (17.1)	2.45 (11.6)	0.00 (1.00)
Zinc	646	5.25 (191)	3.48 (32.5)	2.94 (18.9)	2.30 (10.0)	-0.19 (0.83)

^a Values qualified with "R" were not included in this summary.

^b Values shown are for the data set in which all values greater than the selected maximum background are deleted.

^c The first value listed is the quartile for the distribution of the data transformed using the natural log function. The second value, in parenthesis, is the untransformed equivalent of the natural log. For example, the maximum natural log observation for aluminum is 9.76. The untransformed value is equal to 9.76 is 17,327. All untransformed values are in mg/kg.

**Table 2.12. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes;
all observations; reduced data set; surface classification (0 to 1 foot below surface)**

Analyte	Identifiers ^a	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Aluminum	In(Conc)	9.66	9.60	9.52	9.50	9.47
	Sample ID	14176	14159	5103	14166	5053
	Station ID	UP003	H372	H027	H351	H041
	Location	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 7	5 mi NE of Plant	SWMU 97	SWMU 81
Antimony	In(Conc)	-0.17	-0.55	-0.94	-0.97	-0.97
	Sample ID	14166	14167	14131	14130	14169
	Station ID	H351	H352	UP002	UP004	H354
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	Hwy 725	Hwy 996+1420	SWMU 100
Arsenic	In(Conc)	2.48	2.48	2.40	2.30	2.29
	Sample ID	14131	14176	14036	14169	5053
	Station ID	UP002	UP003	H265	H354	H041
	Location	Hwy 725	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 95	SWMU 100	SWMU 81
Barium	In(Conc)	5.29	5.27	5.25	5.09	5.08
	Sample ID	14165	14167	14166	14041	14145
	Station ID	H351	H352	H351	H262	H362
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 97	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 30
Beryllium	In(Conc)	2.89	2.89	2.83	2.83	2.71
	Sample ID	14133	14164	14157	14176	14158
	Station ID	UP001	H372	H371	UP003	H369
	Location	Hwy 358	SWMU 7	SWMU 7	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 7
Cadmium	In(Conc)	0.96	0.96	0.88	0.88	0.88
	Sample ID	14164	14133	14176	14169	14157
	Station ID	H372	UP001	UP003	H354	H371
	Location	SWMU 7	Hwy 358	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 100	SWMU 7
Calcium	In(Conc)	12.59	12.25	12.21	11.62	11.60
	Sample ID	14016	14000	14020	14019	14102
	Station ID	H252	H255	H257	H257	H211
	Location	SWMU 13	SWMU 92	SWMU 11	SWMU 11	SWMU 7 & 30
Chromium	In(Conc)	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77
	Sample ID	5040	5127	14100	14146	14175
	Station ID	H049	H037	H213	H363	UP005
	Location	North of C-745-C	SWMU 80	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 30	Hwy 60+Kelly Rd
Cobalt	In(Conc)	2.64	2.64	2.56	2.56	2.40
	Sample ID	14131	14026	14047	14145	14041
	Station ID	UP002	H258	H261	H362	H262
	Location	Hwy 725	SMWU 1	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 2 & 3

Table 2.12. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers*	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Copper	In(Conc)	2.94	2.89	2.89	2.83	2.77
	Sample ID	5099	14102	14164	14145	5096
	Station ID	H027	H211	H372	H362	H030
	Location	5 mi NE of plant	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 7	SWMU 30	5 mi NW of plant
Cyanide	In(Conc)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sample ID					
	Station ID					
	Location					
Iron	In(Conc)	10.23	10.23	10.16	10.12	10.02
	Sample ID	14133	14159	5056	5053	14176
	Station ID	UP001	H372	H041	H041	UP003
	Location	Hwy 358	SWMU 7	SWMU 81	SWMU 81	Hwy 358+996
Lead	In(Conc)	3.64	3.58	3.58	3.56	3.50
	Sample ID	5093	5040	5103	5087	14103
	Station ID	H029	H049	H027	H023	H211
	Location	5 mi SW of plant	SWMU 33	5 mi NE of plant	Woodville Rd	SWMU 7 & 30
Magnesium	In(Conc)	9.02	8.95	8.57	8.53	8.51
	Sample ID	14167	14016	14102	14020	14000
	Station ID	H352	H252	H211	H257	H255
	Location	SWMU 97	SWMU 13	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 11	SWMU 92
Manganese	In(Conc)	7.90	7.28	7.16	7.06	6.75
	Sample ID	14131	14175	5087	14158	5096
	Station ID	UP002	UP005	H023	H369	H030
	Location	Hwy 725	Hwy 60+ Kelly Rd	Woodville Rd	SWMU 7	5 mi NW of Plant
Mercury	In(Conc)	-1.11	-1.61	-1.61	-1.61	-1.71
	Sample ID	14041	14100	14101	14167	5050
	Station ID	H262	H213	H212	H352	H052
	Location	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 97	SWMU 1
Nickel	In(Conc)	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.00	2.89
	Sample ID	14003	14159	14176	14158	14175
	Station ID	H253	H372	UP003	H369	UP005
	Location	SWMU 30	SWMU 7	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 7	Hwy 60+Kelly Rd
Potassium	In(Conc)	7.53	7.13	6.98	6.84	6.79
	Sample ID	14165	5103	14167	14016	14176
	Station ID	H351	H027	H352	H252	UP003
	Location	SWMU 97	5 mi NE of Plant	SWMU 97	SWMU 13	Hwy 358+996

Table 2.12. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers ^a	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Selenium	ln(Conc)	-0.02	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22	-0.22
	Sample ID	14090	5090	5096	5099	5105
	Station ID	H210	H024	H030	H027	H028
	Location	SWMU 1	Woodville & Metropolis Lake Rd	5 mi NW of plant	5 mi NE of plant	5 mi SE of plant
Silver	ln(Conc)	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83
	Sample ID	5058	5037	5084	5090	5096
	Station ID	H042	H042	H026	H024	H030
	Location	SWMU 81	SWMU 81	Ogden Landing Rd	SW of plant	5 mi NW of plant
Sodium	ln(Conc)	5.84	5.76	5.74	5.62	5.55
	Sample ID	14041	5127	5096	14040	14166
	Station ID	H262	H037	H030	H262	H351
	Location	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 80	5 mi NW of Plant	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 97
Thallium	ln(Conc)	-0.82	-0.87	-0.99	-1.02	-1.20
	Sample ID	14176	14175	14090	10367	14133
	Station ID	UP003	UP005	H210	H219	UP001
	Location	Hwy 358+996	Hwy 60+Kelly Rd	SWMU 1	SWMU 10	Hwy 358
Vanadium	ln(Conc)	3.64	3.64	3.61	3.58	3.56
	Sample ID	5103	14169	14176	14100	14175
	Station ID	H027	H354	UP003	H213	UP005
	Location	5 mi NE of plant	SWMU 100	Hwy 358+996	SWMU 7 & 30	Hwy 60+Kelly Rd
Zinc	ln(Conc)	4.17	4.17	4.14	4.13	4.13
	Sample ID	5096	5099	14044	5034	14144
	Station ID	H030	H027	H263	H047	H361
	Location	5 mi NW of plant	5 mi NE of plant	SWMU 5	SWMU 33	SWMU 7 & 30

Notes

NA indicates that data were not derived. Background for cyanide was not determined because cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at the PGDP.

^a Sample IDs, Station IDs, and Locations taken from CH2M Hill (1991 and 1992).

Table 2.13. Five samples with highest reported values for inorganic analytes; all observations; reduced data set; subsurface classification (greater than 1 foot below surface)

Analyte	Identifiers	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Aluminum	ln(Conc) ^a	9.76	9.69	9.66	9.64	9.60
	Sample ID ^b	4057	13152	4451	13104	14182
	Station ID ^c	MW121	H210	MW132	H225	H381
	Depth ^d	44	20	6	5	6
	Location ^e	NW of plant	SWMU 1	NE of plant	SWMU 4	SWMU 26
Antimony	ln(Conc)	3.04	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.97
	Sample ID	13152	13005	13021	13062	13030
	Station ID	H210	MW172	MW172	MW183	MW175
	Depth	20	5	5	20	30
	Location	SWMU 1	North of C-745-C	North of C-745-C	SWMU 8	SWMU 47
Arsenic	ln(Conc)	2.93	2.71	2.54	2.40	2.40
	Sample ID	13002	5074	13249	4123	4432
	Station ID	MW171	H055	H202	MW122	H012
	Depth	5	2	5	122	12
	Location	East of C-745-C	SWMU 79	SWMU 91	East of plant	SWMU 7
Barium	ln(Conc)	5.83	5.79	5.73	5.67	5.66
	Sample ID	4401	14031	4374	13269	13104
	Station ID	H010	H256	H008	H227	H225
	Depth	60	6	56	15	5
	Location	SWMU 30	SWMU 92	SWMU 3	SWMU 4	SWMU 4
Beryllium	ln(Conc)	0.96	0.79	0.64	0.59	0.53
	Sample ID	4274	13152	4065	13248	4329
	Station ID	MW097	H210	MW121	H202	H010
	Depth	48	20	86	5	54
	Location	NE of plant	SWMU 1	NW of plant	SWMU 91	SWMU 30
Cadmium	ln(Conc)	1.72	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.31
	Sample ID	13023	13059	13111	13152	13044
	Station ID	MW172	H219	H225	H210	MW187
	Depth	20	30	35	20	20
	Location	North of C-745-C	SWMU 10	SWMU 4	SWMU 1	SWMU 20
Calcium	ln(Conc)	12.37	11.88	11.70	11.64	11.48
	Sample ID	5071	5077	5001	14184	14018
	Station ID	H054	H056	H013	H380	H252
	Depth	2	2	2	6	6
	Location	SWMU 79	SWMU 79	North plant boundary	SWMU 26	SWMU 13
Chromium	ln(Conc)	4.72	4.63	4.50	4.48	4.42
	Sample ID	4144	4404	4348	4445	13063
	Station ID	H005	H010	H002	H012	MW183
	Depth	36	66	73	70	20
	Location	SWMU 18	SWMU 30	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 7	SWMU 8

Table 2.13. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Cobalt	In(Conc)	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77	2.77
	Sample ID	4180	4274	4329	13070	13290
	Station ID	MW140	MW097	H010	H219	H202
	Depth	108	48	54	40	55
	Location	NW of plant	NE of plant	SWMU 30	SWMU 10	SWMU 91
Copper	In(Conc)	4.12	4.10	4.01	3.95	3.76
	Sample ID	13041	13149	13009	13036	4318
	Station ID	MW185	H210	MW163	MW178	H010
	Depth	20	5	10	29	6
	Location	SWMU 7	SWMU 1	East of C-746-G	SWMU 40	SWMU 30
Cyanide	In(Conc)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Sample ID					
	Station ID					
	Depth					
	Location					
Iron	In(Conc)	10.77	10.65	10.58	10.53	10.49
	Sample ID	13059	4508	4372	4274	13189
	Station ID	H219	MW133	H008	MW097	H201A
	Depth	30	48	44	48	30
	Location	SWMU 10	NE of plant	SWMU 3	NE of plant	SWMU 91
Lead	In(Conc)	4.78	4.43	4.25	4.18	4.14
	Sample ID	14183	5077	13149	13226	13107
	Station ID	H382	H056	H210	H223	H225
	Depth	4	2	5	30	20
	Location	SWMU 26	SWMU 79	SWMU 1	SWMU 97	SWMU 4
Magnesium	In(Conc)	8.09	8.01	7.99	7.92	7.91
	Sample ID	13301	13086	14007	4451	13072
	Station ID	H206	H220	H251	MW132	H212
	Depth	5	5	4	6	10
	Location	SWMU 11	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 12	NE of plant	SWMU 7 & 30
Manganese	In(Conc)	7.56	7.49	7.35	7.32	7.31
	Sample ID	13089	14184	13356	4374	13208
	Station ID	H220	H380	H221	H008	H209
	Depth	10	6	15	56	15
	Location	SWMU 2 & 3	SWMU 26	SWMU 2	SWMU 3	SWMU 1
Mercury	In(Conc)	-0.88	-1.14	-1.27	-1.27	-1.61
	Sample ID	13247	4133	4281	13149	4021
	Station ID	H227	MW134	MW097	H210	MW120
	Depth	5	96	84	5	59
	Location	SWMU 4	NW of plant	NE of plant	SWMU 1	SE of plant

Table 2.13. (continued)

Analyte	Identifiers	Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Sample 5
Nickel	In(Conc)	4.44	3.92	3.71	3.69	3.58
	Sample ID	13049	13247	4407	13210	14045
	Station ID	MW188	H227	H011	H209	H263
	Depth	20	5	12	20	4
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 4	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 1	SWMU 5
Potassium	In(Conc)	7.40	7.37	7.32	7.27	7.24
	Sample ID	13063	4095	4057	13062	4067
	Station ID	MW183	MW121	MW121	MW183	MW121
	Depth	20	192	44	20	97
	Location	SWMU 8	NW of plant	NW of plant	SWMU 8	NW of plant
Selenium	In(Conc)	-0.11	-0.11	-0.14	-0.22	-0.22
	Sample ID	5067	4117	4467	4520	4130
	Station ID	H053	MW122	MW132	MW133	MW122
	Depth	2	91	90	100	157
	Location	SWMU 79	East of plant	NE of plant	NE of plant	East of plant
Silver	In(Conc)	1.34	1.28	1.25	1.25	1.22
	Sample ID	4236	4057	4233	14028	4056
	Station ID	H004	MW121	H004	H258	MW121
	Depth	38	44	44	6	44
	Location	SWMU 18	NW of plant	SWMU 18	SWMU 1	NW of plant
Sodium	In(Conc)	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.98	5.98
	Sample ID	13073	4350	4065	13063	13041
	Station ID	H212	H007	MW121	MW183	MW185
	Depth	10	9	86	20	20
	Location	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 11	NW of plant	SWMU 8	SWMU 7
Thallium	In(Conc)	-0.89	-0.89	-0.94	-0.94	-0.94
	Sample ID	14034	14184	13064	13080	14038
	Station ID	H260	H380	H222	H219	H265
	Depth	4	6	5	45	6
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 26	SWMU 97	SWMU 10	SWMU 95
Vanadium	In(Conc)	4.23	4.16	4.06	3.93	3.88
	Sample ID	13152	13348	4407	13012	13016
	Station ID	H210	H214	H011	MW169	MW163
	Depth	20	30	12	5	55
	Location	SWMU 1	SWMU 4	SWMU 7 & 30	North of C-745-C	SWMU 99
Zinc	In(Conc)	5.25	5.25	4.66	4.64	4.63
	Sample ID	4180	14045	13063	13055	13149
	Station ID	MW140	H263	MW183	H211	H210
	Depth	108	4	20	15	5
	Location	NW of plant	SWMU 5	SWMU 8	SWMU 7 & 30	SWMU 1

Table 2.13. (continued)

Notes

NA indicates that data were not derived. Background for cyanide was not determined because cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at the PGDP.

- ^a Natural log of the analytes concentration in the sample.
- ^b The sample identifier used in either the Phase I or Phase II Site Investigation (CH2M Hill 1991 and 1992).
- ^c The sampling location identifier used in either the Phase I or Phase II Site Investigation (CH2M Hill 1991 and 1992).
- ^d Lower most depth, in feet, of sampled interval.
- ^e Solid Waste Management Unit, Area of Concern, or other description of the area from which the sample was taken.

Table 2.14. Comparison of upper limit for metal background concentrations (mg/kg) in near surface soils to published concentrations

Metal	Calculated upper limit for background	Selected maximum background concentration	Soils, average, Lindsay (1979)		Soils, common range, Lindsay (1979)		Soils, common range, Kabata-Pendias and Pendias (1984)		Crustal average, Taylor (1964)		Soils, Shacklett and Boerngen (1984)	
Aluminum	13,300	15,700	71,000	10,000 to 300,000	Not Reported	82,300	72,000					
Antimony	0.84	0.84	Not Reported	Not Reported	0.05 to 4	0.2	0.66					
Arsenic	12	12.0	5	1 to 50	2 to 22	1.8	7.2					
Barium	195	198	430	100 to 3,000	200 to 1,500	425	580					
Beryllium	18	18.0	6	0.1 to 40	1 to 3	2.8	0.92					
Cadmium	2.6	2.6	0.06	0.01 to 0.7	0.4 to 1.5	0.2	Not Reported					
Calcium	200,000	293,000	13,700	7,000 to 500,000	Not Reported	41,500	24,000					
Chromium	16	16.0	100	1 to 1,000	10 to 100	100	54					
Cobalt	14	14.0	8	1 to 40	3 to 30	25	9.1					
Copper	19	19.0	30	2 to 100	5 to 100	55	25					
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	---	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable					
Iron	27,600	27,700	38,000	Not Reported	Not Reported	56,300	26,000					
Lead	36	38.0	10	2 to 200	10 to 30	12.5	19					
Magnesium	7,740	8,250	5,000	600 to 6,000	Not Reported	23,300	9,000					
Manganese	1,450	2,700	600	20 to 3,000	50 to 1,500	950	550					
Mercury	0.20	0.33	0.03	0.01 to 0.3	0.01 to 0.4	0.08	0.09					
Nickel	21	21.0	40	5 to 500	3 to 30	75	19					
Potassium	1,250	1,870	8,300	400 to 30,000	Not Reported	20,900	15,000					
Selenium	0.80	0.98	0.3	0.1 to 2	0.02 to 2	0.05	0.39					
Silver	2.3	2.3	0.05	0.1 to 5	Not Reported	0.07	Not Reported					

Table 2.14. (continued)

Metal	Calculated upper limit for background	Selected maximum background concentration	Soils, average, Lindsay (1979)	Soils, common range, Lindsay (1979)	Soils, common range, Kabata-Pendias and Pendias (1984)	Crustal average, Taylor (1964)	Soils, Shacklett and Boerngen (1984)
Sodium	317	344	6,300	750 to 7,500	Not Reported	23,600	12,000
Sulfide	--- ^b	NA	600 ^c	30 to 10,000 ^c	Not Reported	260 ^c	1,600 ^c
Thallium	0.44	0.44	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	0.45	Not Reported
Tin	--- ^b	NA	40	2 to 200	Not Reported	2	1.3
Vanadium	38	38	100	20 to 500	20 to 300	135	80
Zinc	65	65	50	10 to 300	20 to 110	70	60

^a Cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at PGDP.

^b Data concerning this analyte were not collected during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. Therefore, background concentrations could not be established.

^c Values is for sulfur analyzed as total sulfur.

Table 2.15. Comparison of upper limit for metal background concentrations (mg/kg) in subsurface soils to published concentrations

Metal	Calculated upper limit for background	Selected maximum background concentration	Soils, average, Lindsay (1979)	Soils, common range, Lindsay (1979)	Soils, common range, Kabata-Pendias and Pendias (1984)	Crustal average, Taylor (1964)	Soils, Shaklett and Boerngen (1984)
Aluminum	12,000	17,300	71,000	10,000 to 300,000	Not Reported	82,300	72,000
Antimony	13.4	20.9	Not Reported	Not Reported	0.05 to 4	0.2	0.66
Arsenic	7.9	18.7	5	1 to 50	2 to 22	1.8	7.2
Barium	172	341	430	100 to 3,000	200 to 1,500	425	580
Beryllium	1.3	2.6	6	0.1 to 40	1 to 3	2.8	0.92
Cadmium	2.2	5.6	0.06	0.01 to 0.7	0.4 to 1.5	0.2	Not Reported
Calcium	6,130	236,000	13,700	7,000 to 500,000	Not Reported	41,500	24,000
Chromium	42.5	112	100	1 to 1,000	10 to 100	100	54
Cobalt	13.3	16.0	8	1 to 40	3 to 30	25	9.1
Copper	24.5	61.5	30	2 to 100	5 to 100	55	25
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	---	Not Available	Not Reported	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Iron	28,100	47,400	38,000	Not Reported	Not Reported	56,300	26,000
Lead	22.5	119	10	2 to 200	10 to 30	12.5	19
Magnesium	2,140	3,250	5,000	600 to 6,000	Not Reported	23,300	9,000
Manganese	821	1,920	600	20 to 3,000	50 to 1,500	950	550
Mercury	0.13	0.42	0.03	0.01 to 0.3	0.01 to 0.4	0.08	0.09
Nickel	22.0	84.7	40	5 to 500	3 to 30	75	19
Potassium	945	1,640	8,300	400 to 30,000	Not Reported	20,900	15,000
Selenium	0.70	0.87	0.3	0.1 to 2	0.02 to 2	0.05	0.39
Silver	2.7	3.8	0.05	0.1 to 5	Not Reported	0.07	Not Reported

Table 2.15. (continued)

Metal	Calculated upper limit for background	Selected maximum background concentration	Soils, average, Lindsay (1979)	Soils, common range, Lindsay (1979)	Soils, common range, Kabata-Pendias and Pendias (1984)	Crustal average, Taylor (1964)	Soils, Shakkett and Boerngen (1984)
Sodium	343	404	6,300	750 to 7,500	Not Reported	23,600	12,000
Sulfide	--- ^b	Not Available	600 ^c	30 to 10,000 ^c	Not Reported	260 ^c	1,600 ^c
Thallium	0.38	0.41	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	0.45	Not Reported
Tin	--- ^b	Not Available	40	2 to 200	Not Reported	2	1.3
Vanadium	37.0	68.9	100	20 to 500	20 to 300	135	80
Zinc	60.0	190	50	10 to 300	20 to 110	70	60

^a Cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at PGDP.

^b Data concerning this analyte were not collected during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. Therefore, background concentrations could not be established.

^c Value is for sulfur analyzed as total sulfur.

3. RISK-BASED SCREENING CRITERIA FOR DIRECT CONTACT WITH METALS IN SOIL

This chapter describes the methods and presents the parameters used to calculate the risk-based screening criteria (i.e., preliminary remediation goals). Most parameters are presented in the text following each section's equations. However, chemical-specific parameters are presented in Tables 3.1 and 3.2 (all tables can be found at the end of this chapter.) In all cases, the parameters used are consistent with the most recent EPA Region IV guidance except where the Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection requested that alternative parameters be used in their recently released draft guidance on risk assessment (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995b). All parameters presented with the equations are enumerated, and the reference list for these items is presented in Subsect. 3.4. Much of the information presented in this chapter was taken from *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Use at the U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations Office* (ORNL 1995).

Three important factors must be remembered when using the site-specific risk-based screening criteria presented in this chapter. These factors are:

- only the criteria for direct contact by human receptors with metals in near surface and subsurface soil are presented in this chapter (risk-based screening criteria for soil that may be protective of groundwater users are not presented),
- the criteria presented are applicable for protection of human health only (it would not be appropriate to use the criteria to screen environmental concentrations for protection of non-human receptors as in an ecological risk assessment), and
- the criteria are not clean-up goals (clean-up goals can only be established after the completion of a baseline risk assessment and feasibility study; however, the risk-based screening criteria presented in this report can be used to screen potential remedies early in the remedial investigation/feasibility study process).

3.1 RESIDENTIAL USE SCREENING VALUES

For residential land use, the risk-based screening criteria were calculated by considering incidental ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust and particulates emitted by soil, and dermal absorption of contaminants in soil. For hazard screening criteria, child parameters (aged 1 to 7) were used in the calculations because children are the most sensitive endpoint when calculating a daily dose. For cancer risk-based screening criteria, a combination of child (aged 1 through 6) and adult (aged 7 to 40) parameters was used. Cancer risk-based screening criteria calculations combined child and adult parameters because cancer calculations require the consideration of a lifetime dose. The risk-based screening criteria for residential use are presented in Table 3.3.

Generally, EPA guidance (EPA 1991b) recommends that risk-based screening criteria (i.e., preliminary remediation goals) be calculated by rearranging the risk equations used in standard baseline human health risk assessments and solving for concentrations of constituents in an environmental medium instead of for a risk value (i.e., excess cancer risk or hazard quotient). For the calculation of hazard risk-based screening criteria, this procedure was followed. However, for cancer risk-based screening criteria, this approach was not used because it is time-consuming and difficult to rearrange the very complex risk equations that result when multiple age cohorts and multiple exposure routes are considered. (As noted earlier, for cancer risk-based screening criteria

it is necessary to consider lifetime dose. This requires the incorporation of multiple age cohorts in the equations.) To simplify this calculation, cancer risk-based screening criteria for residents were calculated using an alternate procedure. The procedure is described in the following text and presented in Subject. 3.1.2.

- The standard equations used to calculate excess cancer risk were formulated for each of the exposure routes for all age cohorts and exposure routes.
- The excess cancer risk for each analyte was calculated assuming a concentration in soil of 1 mg/kg.
- The cancer risk-based screening value was calculated by equating the assumed concentration (i.e., 1 mg/kg) divided by the excess cancer risk for that concentration to the unknown PRG concentration divided by the target excess cancer risk (i.e., 1×10^{-6}).

3.1.1 Calculation of Residential Use Hazard Risk-based Screening Criteria

This subsection presents the equations and parameters used to calculate the hazard risk-based screening criteria for residential use. Exposure routes included in the calculations are incidental ingestion of soil, inhalation of particulates and vapors emitted by soil, and dermal contact with soil. All parameters are for a child aged 1 through 6 years old. The equation used is as follows:

$$C = \frac{T \times BW \times AT}{EF \times ED \left[(TV_o \times CF \times IR_o \times FI) + (TV_i \times \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF} \right) \times IR_{air}) + (TV_{ad} \times CF_d \times SA \times AF \times ABS) \right]} \quad (1)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
ABS	absorption factor (unitless)	0.05 [1]
AF	adherence factor (mg/cm ²)	1.0 [1, 9]
AT	averaging time (yr × day/yr)	6 × 365 (child) [1, 5]
BW	body weight - child (kg)	14.5 [1]
C	inorganic risk-based screening criterium in soil (mg/kg)	-
CF	units conversion factor (kg/mg)	10 ⁻⁶
CF _d	units conversion factor - dermal (kg-cm ²)/(mg-m ²)	0.01
ED	exposure duration (yr)	6 [1]
EF	exposure frequency (day/yr)	350 [1, 5]
FI	fraction ingested (unitless)	1 [1, 10]
IR _o	incidental ingestion rate (mg/day)	200 [1, 5]
IR _{air}	total inhalation rate (m ³ /day)	20 [1, 7]
PEF	particulate emission factor (m ³ /kg)	4.28 × 10 ⁹ (see Eq. 8) [6]
SA	child body surface area (arms, hands, legs, feet) (m ² /day)	0.3730 [1]

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
RfD _{ad}	absorbed chronic reference dose (mg/kg-day)	chemical-specific [3]
RfD _i	inhalation chronic reference dose (mg/kg-day)	chemical-specific [3]
RfD _o	oral chronic reference dose (mg/kg-day)	chemical-specific [3]
THI	target hazard index (unitless)	0.1
TV _{ad}	absorbed toxicity value	1/RfD _{ad}
TV _i	inhalation toxicity value	1/RfD _i
TV _o	oral toxicity value	1/RfD _o
VF	volatilization factor (applicable to volatile analytes only; not used for the inorganic analytes considered) (m ³ /day)	chemical-specific [6]

*(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4. **)*

3.1.2 Calculation of Residential Use Cancer Risk-based Screening Criteria

This subsection presents the equations and parameters used to calculate the cancer risk-based screening criteria for residential use. Exposure routes included in the calculations are incidental ingestion of soil, inhalation of particulates and vapors emitted by soil, and dermal contact with soil. As noted earlier, these calculations were not performed by rearranging the risk equation but by solving for the risk presented by a concentration of 1 mg/kg and equating this to the target excess cancer risk and the unknown concentration. Rearranging this equation yields Eq. 2.

$$C = \frac{UC \times TR}{ECR} \quad (2)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
C	cancer risk-based screening criterium (mg/kg)	-
ECR	excess cancer risk (unitless)	see Eq. 3
TR	target excess cancer risk (unitless)	1 × 10 ⁻⁶ [1, 5]
Unit Conc	unit concentration (mg/kg)	1

*(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4. **)*

The following equations show how each part of Eq. 2 was derived.

Calculation of excess cancer risk using unit concentration:

$$ECR = (CDI_o \times SF_o) + (CDA_d \times SF_{ad}) + (CDI_i \times SF_i) \quad (3)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
CDI _o	Incidental ingestion chronic daily intake (mg/kg-day)	see Eq. 4

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
CDI _{ad}	Dermal chronic daily absorbed dose (mg/kg-day)	see Eq. 5
CDI _i	Inhalation chronic daily intake (mg/kg-day)	see Eq. 6
SF _{ad}	Absorbed dose slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	chemical-specific [3]
SF _i	Inhalation slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	chemical-specific [3]
SF _o	Oral slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	chemical-specific [3]

(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4. **)

Calculation of chronic daily intake from incidental ingestion:

$$CDI_o = \frac{C_s \times IR_{child} \times FI \times EF_{child} \times ED_{child}}{BW_{child} \times AT} + \frac{C_s \times IR_{adult} \times FI \times EF_{adult} \times ED_{adult}}{BW_{adult} \times AT} \quad (4)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
CDI _o	Incidental ingestion chronic daily intake (mg/kg-day)	-
AT	averaging time (yr × day/yr)	70 × 365 [1, 5]
BW _{adult}	adult body weight (kg)	70 [1, 5]
BW _{child}	child body weight (kg)	14.5 [1]
C _s	concentration of inorganic analyte in soil (mg/kg)	1
ED _{adult}	adult exposure duration (yr)	34 [1, 5]
ED _{child}	child exposure duration (yr)	6 [1,5]
EF _{adult}	adult exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 [1,5]
EF _{child}	child exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 [1,5]
FI	fraction ingested (unitless)	1 [1, 5]
IR _{adult}	soil ingestion rate for adult (mg/day)	100 [1, 5]
IR _{child}	soil ingestion rate for child (mg/day)	200 [1, 5]

(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4. **)

Calculation of chronic daily absorbed dose from dermal contact:

$$CDI_{ad} = \frac{C_s \times CF_d \times SA_{child} \times AF \times ABS \times EF_{child} \times ED_{child}}{BW_{child} \times AT} + \frac{C_s \times CF_d \times SA_{adult} \times AF \times ABS \times EF_{adult} \times ED_{adult}}{BW_{adult} \times AT} \quad (5)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
CDI _{ad}	Dermal chronic daily absorbed dose (mg/kg-day)	-
ABS	absorption factor (unitless)	0.05 [1]
AF	adherence factor (mg/cm ²)	1 [1, 7]

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
AT	averaging time (yr × day/yr)	70 × 365 [1, 5]
BW _{adult}	adult body weight (kg)	70 [1, 5]
BW _{child}	child body weight (kg)	14.5 [1]
C _s	concentration of inorganic analyte in soil (mg/kg)	1
CF _d	unit conversion factor (kg-cm ²)/(mg-m ²)	0.01
ED _{adult}	adult exposure duration (yr)	34 [1, 5]
ED _{child}	child exposure duration (yr)	6 [1,5]
EF _{adult}	adult exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 [1,5]
EF _{child}	child exposure frequency (days/yr)	350 [1,5]
SA _{adult}	adult body surface area (arms and hands) (m ² /day)	0.35 [1]
SA _{child}	child body surface area (arms, hands, legs, feet) (m ² /day)	0.373 [1]

*(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4. **)*

Calculation of chronic daily intake from inhalation of particulates and vapors.

$$CDI_i = \frac{C_s \times IR_{vir} \times EF_{child} \times ED_{child} \times \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF}\right)}{BW_{child} \times AT} + \frac{C_s \times IR_{air} \times EF_{adult} \times ED_{adult} \times \left(\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF}\right)}{BW_{adult} \times AT} \quad (6)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
CDI _i	Inhalation chronic daily intake (mg/kg-day)	-
AT	averaging time (yr × day/yr)	70 × 365 [1, 5]
BW _{adult}	adult body weight (kg)	70 [1, 5]
BW _{child}	child body weight (kg)	14.5 [1]
C _s	concentrations of inorganic analyte in soil (mg/kg)	1
ED _{adult}	adult exposure duration (yr)	34 [1]
ED _{child}	child exposure duration (yr)	6 [1, 5]
EF _{adult}	adult exposure frequency (day/yr)	350 [1, 5]
EF _{child}	child exposure frequency (day/yr)	350 [1, 5]
IR _{air}	inhalation rate (m ³ /day)	20 [1]
PEF	particulate emission factor (m ³ /day)	4.28 × 10 ⁹ (see Eq. 8) [6]
VF	volatilization factor (applicable to volatile analytes only; not used for inorganic analytes considered) (m ³ /day)	chemical-specific [6]

*(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4. **)*

3.2 INDUSTRIAL USE SCREENING VALUES

The industrial use risk-based screening criteria were calculated by considering incidental ingestion of soil, inhalation of dust and particulates emitted by soil, and dermal absorption of contaminants in soil. Under the industrial land use scenario, workers are expected to be exposed routinely during the work day to contaminants within the commercial area or industrial site. It is assumed that the use of heavy equipment and related traffic in and around contaminated soils results in the production of particulates. Because only one age cohort is considered in the calculation of the

industrial risk-based screening criteria, both the hazard and the cancer criteria can be calculated using the same equation. However, the parameters used in the equation do vary between the hazard and cancer endpoints. Both sets of parameters are shown in the list presented following Eq. 7. The hazard and cancer industrial use risk-based screening criteria calculated using this equation are in Table 3.4.

$$C = \frac{T \times BW \times AT}{EF \times ED \times [(TV_o \times CF \times IR_o) + (TV_i \times (\frac{1}{VF} + \frac{1}{PEF}) \times IR_d) + (TV_{ad} \times CF_d \times SA \times AF \times ABS \times ET \times CF_2)]} \quad (7)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
ABS	absorption factor (unitless)	0.05 (inorganic)
AF	adherence factor (mg/cm ²)	1 [1, 9]
AT	averaging time (yr × day/yr)	70 × 365 (cancer) [1,5] 25 × 365 (hazard)[1, 5]
BW	adult body weight (kg)	70 [5]
C	chemical risk-based screening criterium in soil (mg/kg)	-
CF	units conversion factor (kg/mg)	10 ⁻⁶
CF ₂	units conversion factor (day/hr)	1/24
CF _d	units conversion factor - dermal (kg-cm ²)/(mg-m ²)	0.01
ED	exposure duration (yr)	25 [1, 5]
EF	exposure frequency (day/yr)	250 [1, 5]
ET	exposure time (hr/day)	8 [1, 7]
IR _a	total inhalation rate (m ³ /day)	20 [1, 5]
IR _s	soil ingestion rate (mg/day)	50 [1, 5]
PEF	particulate emission factor (m ³ /kg)	4.28 × 10 ⁹ [6]
RfD _{ad}	absorbed chronic reference dose (mg/kg-day)	chemical-specific [3]
RfD _i	inhalation chronic reference dose (mg/kg-day)	chemical-specific [3]
RfD _o	oral chronic reference dose (mg/kg-day)	chemical-specific [3]
SA	adult surface area (head, hands, arms) (m ² /day)	0.43 [1]
SF _{ad}	absorbed dose slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	chemical-specific [3]
SF _i	inhalation slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	chemical-specific [3]
SF _o	oral slope factor ((mg/kg-day) ⁻¹)	chemical-specific [3]
T	target (unitless)	TR (cancer) [3] THI (hazard)
THI	target hazard index (unitless)	0.1
TR	target excess individual lifetime cancer risk (unitless)	1 × 10 ⁻⁶
TV _{ad}	absorbed toxicity value	SF _{ad} (cancer) 1/RfD _{ad} (hazard)
TV _i	inhalation toxicity value	SF _i (cancer) 1/RfD _i (hazard)
TV _o	oral toxicity value	SF _o (cancer) 1/RfD _o (hazard)

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
VF	volatilization factor (applicable to volatile analytes only; not used for inorganic analytes considered) (m ³ /day)	chemical-specific [6]

(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4.**)

3.3 SUPPORTING EQUATION

This section presents the equation used to calculate the particulate emission factor, which is used in the calculation of both the residential and industrial risk-based screening criteria. This factor appears in the inhalation exposure route portion of the equations used to calculate the residential and industrial use risk-based screening criteria.

$$PEF = Q/C \times \frac{3600 \text{ sec/hr}}{RSF \times (1 - G) \times (U_m/U_t)^3 \times F(x)} \quad (8)$$

where:

<u>Parameters</u>	<u>Definition (units)</u>	<u>Default Value</u>
F(X)	function dependent on U_m / U_t (unitless)	0.0497 [2]
G	fraction of vegetative cover (unitless)	0 [6]
PEF	particulate emission factor (m ³ /kg)	4.28×10^9 [6]
Q/C	inverse of the normalized concentration; represents the emission flux (g/m ² -s) per unit concentration (kg/m ³)	92.5247 [6]
RSF	respirable fraction (g/m ² -hr)	0.036 [6]
U_m	mean annual wind speed (m/s)	4.5 [6]
U_t	equivalent threshold value of wind speed at 10 m (m/s)	12.8 [6]

(**Please note that numbers in brackets correspond with their respective references presented in Sect. 3.4.**)

3.4 REFERENCES FOR EQUATIONS

This section presents the references enumerated in this chapter. This reference list is provided here to simplify the review of the equations presented earlier. In addition, these references are listed in Chapter 5.

- [1] Commonwealth of Kentucky. 1995b. *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix C*. Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, 14 Reilly Road, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. June 1995.
- [2] Cowherd, C., G. Muleski, P. Engelhart, and D. Gillete. 1985. *Rapid Assessment of Exposure to Particulate Emissions from Surface Contamination*. Prepared for EPA Office of Health and Environmental Assessment. EPA/600/8-85/002.
- [3] Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). 1994. *Toxicity Values for Use in Hazardous Waste Risk Assessment and Remediation. Vol. I*. ES/ER/TM-76. Biomedical and Environmental Analysis Section. Health Sciences Research Division. Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

- [4] Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). 1995. *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Use at the U.S. Department of Energy Oak Ridge Operations Office*. ES/ER/TM-106. Environmental Restoration Risk Assessment Program. Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- [5] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1991a. *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume I - Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part B, Development of Risk-based Preliminary Remediation Goals)*. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- [6] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1991b. Appendix D of *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume I - Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part B, Development of Risk-based Preliminary Remediation Goals)*. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.
- [7] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1991c. *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual Supplemental Guidance Standard Default Exposure Factors*. OSWER Directive 9285.6-03. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. Toxics Integration Branch.
- [8] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 1992a. *Dermal Exposure Assessment: Principles and Application*. Interim Report. EPA/600/8-91/011B. Office of Research and Development, Washington, D.C.
- [9] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IV. 1992b. New Interim Region IV Guidance. Memorandum from Region IV, Atlanta, Georgia. February 11, 1992.
- [10] Maximum value used; equivalent to 100%

TABLES FOR CHAPTER 3

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Table 3.1. Chemical-specific parameters used in calculation of screening values based on systemic toxicity

Inorganic Analyte	CASRN	Oral		Inhalation		Dermal Absorption	
		RfD	Ref	RfD	Ref	RfD	Ref
Aluminum	007429-90-5	---	--	---	--	---	1, 2
Antimony (Metallic)	007440-36-0	4.0E-04	a	---	--	8.0E-06	3
Arsenic (Inorganic)	007440-38-2	3.0E-04	a	---	--	1.2E-04	4
Barium	007440-39-3	7.0E-02	a	1.4E-04	b,c	4.9E-03	5
Beryllium	007440-41-7	5.0E-03	a	---	--	5.0E-05	6, 7
Cadmium (Diet)	007440-43-9	1.0E-03	a	---	--	1.0E-05	8, 9, 10, 11
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	016065-83-1	1.0E+00	a	---	--	5.0E-03	12
Chromium (VI)	018540-29-9	5.0E-03	a	---	--	1.0E-04	13
Cobalt	007440-48-4	---	--	---	--	---	14
Copper	007440-50-8	---	d	---	--	---	1
Cyanide (CN-)	000057-12-5	2.0E-02	a	---	--	3.4E-03	15
Iron	007439-89-6	---	--	---	--	---	14
Lead and Compounds	007439-92-1	---	--	---	--	---	14
Magnesium	007439-95-4	---	--	---	--	---	14
Manganese (Diet)	007439-96-5	1.4E-01	a	1.4E-05	a	5.6E-03	16
Mercury (Elemental)	007439-97-6	3.0E-04	--	8.6E-05	a	3.0E-08	14, 17
Mercury (Inorganic)	007439-97-6	3.0E-04	b	8.6E-05	b	2.1E-05	14
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	007440-02-0	2.0E-02	a	---	--	5.4E-03	18
Selenium	007782-49-2	5.0E-03	a	---	--	2.2E-03	19
Silver	007440-22-4	5.0E-03	a	---	--	9.0E-04	20
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	007440-28-0	---	--	---	--	---	21

Table 3.1. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte	CASRN	Oral		Inhalation		Dermal Absorption	
		RfD	Ref	RfD	Ref	RfD	Ref
Tin	007440-31-5	6.0E-01	b	---	--	6.0E-02	14
Vanadium (Metallic)	007440-62-2	7.0E-03	b	---	--	7.0E-05	22, 23
Zinc (Metallic)	007440-66-6	3.0E-01	a	---	--	6.0E-02	24

Reference notes:

--- Indicates data are not available.

a Source: Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

b Source: Health and Environmental Affects Summary Table (HEAST) 1993

c This value was derived using a method that is not consistent with the interim inhalation procedure used by the RfD/RfC Work Group (see HEAST Table 2 for details).

d HEAST concluded that the toxicity data were inadequate to calculate an oral RfD for copper and substituted the current drinking water standard (MCLG) of 1.3 mg/L.

Dermal Absorption references:

- 1 Venugopal, B. and T. D. Luckey. 1978. Metal Toxicity in Mammals-2. Chemical Toxicity of Metals and Metalloids. Plenum Press, pp. 104-112.
- 2 Kortus, J. 1967. The carbohydrate metabolism accompanying intoxication by aluminum salts in the rat. *Experientia* 23:912.
- 3 Gerber, G. B., J. Maes, and B. Eykens. 1982. Transfer of antimony and arsenic to the developing organism. *Arch. Toxicol.* 49:159.
- 4 Bettley, F. R. and J. A. O'Shea. 1975. The absorption of arsenic and its relation to carcinoma. *Br. J. Dermatol.* 92:563.
- 5 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1992. Toxicological Profile for Barium. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 6 Furchner, J. E., C. R. Richmond, and J. E. London. 1973. Comparative metabolism of radionuclides in mammals: VII. Retention of beryllium in the mouse, rat, monkey, and dog. *Health Phys.* 24:292.
- 7 Reeves, A. L. 1965. The absorption of beryllium from the gastrointestinal tract. *Arch. Environ. Health* 11:209.
- 8 Foulkes, E. C. 1986. Absorption of cadmium. In: *Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology*. Vol. 80, E.C. Foulkes, ed., Springer-Verlag, Berlin, pp. 75-100.
- 9 Nordberg, G. F., T. Kjellstrom, and M. Nordberg. 1985. Kinetics and metabolism. In: *Cadmium and Health: A Toxicological and Epidemiological Appraisal*. Vol. 1. Exposure, Dose, and Metabolism. L. Friberg, C. G. Elinder, T. Kjellstrom, and G. F. Nordberg, eds. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, pp. 103-178.
- 10 McLellan, J. S., P. R. Flanagan, M. J. Chamberlain, and L. S. Valberg. 1978. Measurement of dietary cadmium absorption in humans. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health* 4:131.
- 11 Shaikh, Z. A. and J. C. Smith. 1980. Metabolism of orally ingested cadmium in humans. In: *Mechanisms of Toxicity and Hazard Evaluation*. B. Holmstead, et al., eds. Elsevier/North Holland, Amsterdam, pp. 569-574.
- 12 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1993. Toxicological Profile for Chromium. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 13 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1984. Health Effects Assessment for Chromium. Final Report. ECAO. EPA-600/8-83-014F. PB85-115905.
- 14 Goyer, R. A. 1991. Toxic Effects of Metals. In: *Casarett and Doull's Toxicology: The Basic Science of Poisons*, fourth edition. M. O. Aramdur, J. Doull, and C. D. Klaassen, eds. pp. 623-680.

Table 3.1. (continued)

- 15 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1984. Health Effects Assessment for Cyanides. ECAO. EPA/540/1-86-011.
- 16 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1990. Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Health Assessment for Manganese. On Line. (Verification date 6/21/90). OHEA, ECAO.
- 17 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1989. Toxicological Profile for Mercury. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 18 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1993. Toxicological Profile for Nickel. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 19 Medinsky, M. A., R. G. Cuddihy, and R. O. McClellan. 1981. Systemic absorption of selenious acid and elemental selenium aerosols in rats. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health* 8:917.
- 20 East, B. W., K. Boddy, E. D. Williams, et al. 1980. Silver retention, total body silver, and tissue silver concentrations in agryia associated with exposure to an anti-smoking remedy containing silver acetate. *Clin. Exp. Dermatol.* 5:305.
- 21 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1992. Toxicological Profile for Thallium. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 22 Curran, G. L. and R. E. Burch. 1967. Biological and health effects of vanadium. In: Proceedings on the Conference on Trace Substances in Environmental Health, D. D. Hemphill Ed. University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, pp. 96-104.
- 23 ICRP (International Commission on Radiological Protection). 1960. Report of Committee II on Permissible Dose for Internal Radiation. Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection. ICRP Publ. No. 2. Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, p. 163.
- 24 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1984. Health Effects Assessment for Zinc and Compounds. ECAO. EPA/540/1-86-048

Table 3.2. Chemical-specific parameters used in calculation of screening values based on carcinogenesis

Inorganic Analyte	CASRN	Oral		Inhalation		Dermal Absorption	
		SF	Ref	SF	Ref	SF	Ref
Aluminum	007429-90-5	---	--	---	--	---	1, 2
Antimony (Metallic)	007440-36-0	---	--	---	--	---	3
Arsenic (Inorganic)	007440-38-2	1.5E+00	a	5.0E+01	b	3.7E+00	4
Barium	007440-39-3	---	--	---	--	---	5
Beryllium	007440-41-7	4.3E+00	a	8.4E+00	b	4.3E+02	6, 7
Cadmium (Diet)	007440-43-9	---	--	6.1E+00	b	---	8, 9, 10, 11
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	016065-83-1	---	--	---	--	---	12
Chromium (VI)	018540-29-9	---	--	4.1E+01	b	---	13
Cobalt	007440-48-4	---	--	---	--	---	14
Copper	007440-50-8	---	--	---	--	---	1
Cyanide (CN-)	000057-12-5	---	--	---	--	---	15
Iron	007439-89-6	---	--	---	--	---	14
Lead and Compounds	007439-92-1	---	--	---	--	---	14
Magnesium	007439-95-4	---	--	---	--	---	14
Manganese (Diet)	007439-96-5	---	--	---	--	---	16
Mercury (Elemental)	007439-97-6	---	--	---	--	---	14, 17
Mercury (Inorganic)	007439-97-6	---	--	---	--	---	14
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	007440-02-0	---	--	---	--	---	18
Selenium	007782-49-2	---	--	---	--	---	19
Silver	007440-22-4	---	--	---	--	---	20
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	007440-28-0	---	--	---	--	---	21

Table 3.2. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte	CASRN	Oral		Inhalation		Dermal Absorption	
		SF	Ref	SF	Ref	SF	Ref
Tin	007440-31-5	---	--	---	--	---	14
Vanadium (Metallic)	007440-62-2	---	--	---	--	---	22, 23
Zinc (Metallic)	007440-66-6	---	--	---	--	---	24

Reference notes:

--- Indicates data are not available.

a Source: Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

b Source: Health and Environmental Affects Summary Table (HEAST) 1993

Dermal Absorption references:

- 1 Venugopal, B. and T. D. Luckey. 1978. Metal Toxicity in Mammals-2. Chemical Toxicity of Metals and Metalloids. Plenum Press, pp. 104-112.
- 2 Kortus, J. 1967. The carbohydrate metabolism accompanying intoxication by aluminum salts in the rat. *Experientia* 23:912.
- 3 Gerber, G. B., J. Maes, and B. Eykens. 1982. Transfer of antimony and arsenic to the developing organism. *Arch. Toxicol.* 49:159.
- 4 Bettley, F. R. and J. A. O'Shea. 1975. The absorption of arsenic and its relation to carcinoma. *Br. J. Dermatology* 92:563.
- 5 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1992. Toxicological Profile for Barium. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
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- 13 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1984. Health Effects Assessment for Chromium. Final Report. ECAO. EPA-600/8-83-014F. PB85-115905.
- 14 Goyer, R. A. 1991. Toxic Effects of Metals. In: *Casarett and Doull's Toxicology: The Basic Science of Poisons*, fourth edition. M. O. Amdur, J. Doull, and C. D. Klaassen, eds. pp. 623-680.
- 15 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1984. Health Effects Assessment for Cyanides. ECAO. EPA/540/1-86-011.

Table 3.2. (continued)

- 16 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1990. Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Health Assessment for Manganese. On Line. (Verification date 6/21/90). OHEA, ECAO.
- 17 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1989. Toxicological Profile for Mercury. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 18 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1993. Toxicological Profile for Nickel. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
- 19 Medinsky, M. A., R. G. Cuddihy, and R. O. McClellan. 1981. Systemic absorption of selenious acid and elemental selenium aerosols in rats. *J. Toxicol. Environ. Health* 8:917.
- 20 East, B. W., K. Boddy, E. D. Williams, et al. 1980. Silver retention, total body silver, and tissue silver concentrations in agryia associated with exposure to an anti-smoking remedy containing silver acetate. *Clin. Exp. Dermatol.* 5:305.
- 21 ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). 1992. Toxicological Profile for Thallium. ATSDR/U.S. Public Health Service.
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- 23 ICRP (International Commission on Radiological Protection). 1960. Report of Committee II on Permissible Dose for Internal Radiation. Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection. ICRP Publ. No. 2. Pergamon Press, Oxford, England, p. 163.
- 24 EPA (United States Environmental Protection Agency). 1984. Health Effects Assessment for Zinc and Compounds. ECAO. EPA/540/1-86-048

Table 3.3. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASRN ^c	Ingestion (mg/kg)		Dermal Contact (mg/kg)		Inhalation (mg/kg)		Ingestion + Dermal Contact + Inhalation (mg/kg)	
		Cancer ^d	Systemic Toxicity ^e	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity
Potassium	007440-09-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Selenium	007782-49-2	---	3.8E+01	---	1.8E+01	---	---	---	1.4E+01
Silver	007440-22-4	---	3.8E+01	---	7.3E+00	---	---	---	6.7E+00
Sodium	007440-23-5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	007440-28-0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tin	007440-31-5	---	4.5E+03	---	4.9E+02	---	---	---	4.6E+02
Vanadium (Metallic)	007440-62-2	---	5.3E+01	---	5.7E-01	---	---	---	5.6E-01
Zinc (Metallic)	007440-66-6	---	2.3E+03	---	4.9E+02	---	---	---	4.4E+02

Notes:

Cells containing dashes (---) indicate data are not available to calculate a value.

^a Includes analytes found on Target Analyte List, as defined by EPA in 1988 CLP Statement of Work, and RCRA Appendix IX list of constituents.

^b Analyte name.

^c Chemical Analytical Service Registry Number.

^d Screening criteria (i.e., preliminary remediation goals) calculated using a target excess lifetime cancer risk of 1×10^{-6} .

^e Screening criteria (i.e., preliminary remediation goals) calculated using a target hazard quotient of 0.1.

Table 3.4. Risk-based screening criteria for exposure to metals^a in soil under the industrial use scenario

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASRN ^c	Ingestion (mg/kg)			Dermal Contact (mg/kg)			Inhalation (mg/kg)			Ingestion + Dermal Contact + Inhalation (mg/kg)		
		Cancer ^d	Systemic Toxicity ^e	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity
Aluminum	007429-90-5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Antimony (Metallic)	007440-36-0	---	8.2E+01	---	1.1E+00	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1E+00	
Arsenic (Inorganic)	007440-38-2	3.8E+00	6.1E+01	1.1E+00	1.8E+01	1.2E+03	---	---	8.5E-01	1.4E+01	---	---	
Barium	007440-39-3	---	1.4E+04	---	7.0E+02	---	3.1E+05	---	---	6.6E+02	---	---	
Beryllium	007440-41-7	1.3E+00	1.0E+03	9.3E-03	7.1E+00	7.3E+03	---	---	9.2E-03	7.1E+00	---	---	
Cadmium (Diet)	007440-43-9	---	2.0E+02	---	1.4E+00	---	1.0E+04	---	---	1.4E+00	---	---	
Calcium	007440-07-2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	016065-83-1	---	2.0E+05	---	7.1E+02	---	---	---	---	7.1E+02	---	---	
Chromium (VI)	018540-29-9	---	1.0E+03	---	1.4E+01	1.5E+03	---	---	1.5E+03	1.4E+01	---	---	
Cobalt	007440-48-4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Copper	007440-50-8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cyanide (CN-)	000057-12-5	---	4.1E+03	---	4.8E+02	---	---	---	---	4.3E+02	---	---	
Iron	007439-89-6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Lead And Compounds	007439-92-1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Magnesium	007439-95-4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Manganese (Diet)	007439-96-5	---	2.9E+04	---	8.0E+02	---	3.1E+04	---	---	7.6E+02	---	---	
Mercury (Elemental)	007439-97-6	---	6.1E+01	---	4.3E-03	---	1.9E+05	---	---	4.3E-03	---	---	
Mercury (Inorganic)	007439-97-6	---	6.1E+01	---	3.0E+00	---	1.9E+05	---	---	2.9E+00	---	---	
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	007440-02-0	---	4.1E+03	---	7.7E+02	---	---	---	---	6.5E+02	---	---	

Table 3.4. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASRN ^c	Ingestion (mg/kg)			Dermal Contact (mg/kg)			Inhalation (mg/kg)			Ingestion + Dermal Contact + Inhalation (mg/kg)		
		Cancer ^d	Systemic Toxicity ^e	Cancer	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer	Systemic Toxicity	Cancer
Potassium	007440-09-7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Selenium	007782-49-2	---	1.0E+03	---	3.1E+02	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4E+02
Silver	007440-22-4	---	1.0E+03	---	1.3E+02	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1E+02
Sodium	007440-23-5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfide	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	007440-28-0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tin	007440-31-5	---	1.2E+05	---	8.6E+03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.0E+03
Vanadium (Metallic)	007440-62-2	---	1.4E+03	---	1.0E+01	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.9E+00
Zinc (Metallic)	007440-66-6	---	6.1E+04	---	8.6E+03	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.5E+03

Notes:

Cells containing dashes indicate (---) that data are not available to calculate a value.

^a Includes analytes found on Target Analyte List, as defined by EPA in 1988 CLP Statement of Work, and RCRA Appendix IX list of constituents.

^b Analyte name.

^c Chemical Analytical Service Registry Number.

^d Screening criteria (i.e., preliminary remediation goals) calculated using a target excess lifetime cancer risk of 1×10^{-6} .

^e Screening criteria (i.e., preliminary remediation goals) calculated using a target hazard quotient of 0.1.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

This chapter discusses the results presented in Chapters 2 and 3. In primary focus of this discussion is the comparison of each analyte's background concentrations with that analyte's health-based screening criteria. In addition, this chapter presents general conclusions regarding the background values derived in Chapter 2 and values obtained from the literature, the comparison of the background values and the risk-based screening criteria, the need for additional sampling to confirm some background values, the results of this report versus those contained in the earlier iteration of this report, and the application of the background values and risk-based screening criteria.

4.1 COMPARISON OF BACKGROUND VALUES AND RISK-BASED SCREENING CRITERIA

This subsection compares the background values and the risk-based screening criteria. Comparisons of the surface soil background values and the risk-based screening criteria are presented in Figs. 4.1 and 4.2 and Table 4.1 (figures and tables are presented at the end of this chapter). Comparisons of the subsurface background values and the risk-based screening criteria are shown in Figs. 4.3 and 4.4 and Table 4.2.

4.1.1 Aluminum

The background values for aluminum in surface and subsurface soil are 13,000 and 12,000 mg/kg, respectively. Because no approved toxicity values are available, human health risk-based screening criteria could not be calculated for this analyte. Therefore, it is not possible to compare these background values to risk-based screening criteria. However, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does provide a soil screening value for aluminum (77,000 mg/kg). The background values for aluminum are less than the state screening value.

4.1.2 Antimony

The background value for antimony in surface soil is 0.84 mg/kg. This value is less than the industrial use risk-based screening value (1.1 mg/kg) but is greater than the residential use risk-based screening value (0.064 mg/kg). The surface soil background value is much smaller than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (31 mg/kg).

The background value for antimony in subsurface soil is 13 mg/kg. This value is markedly greater than both the industrial use and residential use screening values (1.1 mg/kg and 0.064 mg/kg, respectively). However, the subsurface soil background value is less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (31 mg/kg).

4.1.3 Arsenic

The background values for arsenic in surface and subsurface soil are 12 and 7.9 mg/kg, respectively. These values are greater than both the industrial use and residential use screening criteria (0.85 and 0.092 mg/kg, respectively). The background values are also much greater than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (0.32 mg/kg).

4.1.4 Barium

The background values for barium in surface and subsurface soil are 200 and 170 mg/kg, respectively. These values are less than the industrial use risk-based screening value (660 mg/kg) but greater than the residential use risk-based screening value (38 mg/kg). The background values are markedly less than the Commonwealth of Kentucky's soil screening value (5300 mg/kg).

4.1.5 Beryllium

The background values for beryllium in surface and subsurface soil are 18 and 1.3 mg/kg, respectively. These values are much greater than both the industrial use and residential use screening criteria (0.0092 and 0.001 mg/kg, respectively). The background values are also markedly greater than the Commonwealth of Kentucky's soil screening value (0.14 mg/kg).

4.1.6 Cadmium

The background values for cadmium in surface and subsurface soil are 2.6 and 2.2 mg/kg, respectively. These values are greater than both the industrial use and residential use screening values (1.4 and 0.082 mg/kg, respectively). However, these values are markedly less than the Commonwealth of Kentucky's soil screening value (38 mg/kg).

4.1.7 Calcium

The background values for calcium in surface soil and subsurface soil are 200,000 and 6100 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be calculated; no approved toxicity values for calcium exist. In addition, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for calcium.

4.1.8 Chromium III and Chromium VI

The background value for chromium III in surface soil is 16 mg/kg. A background value for chromium VI in surface soil was not derived because data were not available. The chromium III background value is less than both the industrial use and residential use screening criteria (710 and 40 mg/kg, respectively). There is no Commonwealth of Kentucky soil screening value for chromium III. However, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does provide a soil screening value for chromium VI (30 mg/kg). This screening value is greater than both the industrial use and residential use screening criteria derived in Chapter 3 for chromium VI (14 and 0.8 mg/kg, respectively).

The background value for chromium III in subsurface soil is 43 mg/kg. As with surface soil, a background value for chromium VI in subsurface soil could not be derived because data were not available. The chromium III background value is less than the industrial use risk-based screening value (710 mg/kg) but slightly exceeds the residential use screening value (40 mg/kg). As noted previously, no Commonwealth of Kentucky soil screening value exists for chromium III.

4.1.9 Cobalt

The background values for cobalt in surface soil and subsurface soil are 14 and 13 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived; approved toxicity information for cobalt does not exist. In addition, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for cobalt.

4.1.10 Copper

The background values for copper in surface and subsurface soil are 19 and 26 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived for copper; approved toxicity information for copper does not exist. However, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does provide a soil screening value for copper (2800 mg/kg). The background values are considerably less than this soil screening value.

4.1.11 Cyanide

Background values for cyanide were not derived because, as discussed in Chapter 2, cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring in soil at the PGDP. The risk-based screening criteria for industrial and residential use are 430 and 25 mg/kg, respectively. These values are less than the Commonwealth of Kentucky's soil screening value (1300 mg/kg).

4.1.12 Iron

The background value for iron in both surface and subsurface soil is 28,000 mg/kg. This value cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived; approved toxicity information for iron does not exist. In addition, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for iron.

4.1.13 Lead

The background values for lead in surface and subsurface soil are 36 and 23 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared to risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived for lead. The method used to derive screening criteria in Chapter 3 is not applicable to lead. However, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does provide a soil screening value for lead (20 mg/kg). The background values exceed this soil screening value.

4.1.14 Magnesium

The background values for magnesium in surface and subsurface soil are 7700 and 2100 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared to risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived; approved toxicity values for magnesium do not exist. In addition, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for magnesium.

4.1.15 Manganese

The background values for manganese in surface and subsurface soil are 1500 and 820 mg/kg, respectively. These values exceed both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening values (760 and 44 mg/kg, respectively). The background value also exceeds the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (380 mg/kg).

4.1.16 Mercury (Elemental) and Mercury (Inorganic)

The background value for both elemental mercury and inorganic mercury in surface soil is 0.20 mg/kg. This value greatly exceeds the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening values derived for elemental mercury (0.0043 and 0.00024 mg/kg, respectively). However, this value is less than the industrial use risk-based screening value (2.9 mg/kg) and only slightly exceeds the residential use risk-based screening value (0.16 mg/kg) derived for inorganic mercury. In addition, the background value is markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth

of Kentucky for inorganic mercury (23 mg/kg). The Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for elemental mercury.

The background value for both elemental mercury and inorganic mercury in subsurface soil is 0.13 mg/kg. This value greatly exceeds the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening values derived for elemental mercury (0.0043 and 0.00024 mg/kg, respectively). However, this value is less than both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening values derived for inorganic mercury (2.9 and 0.16 mg/kg, respectively). In addition, the background value is markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for inorganic mercury (23 mg/kg). As noted earlier, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for elemental mercury.

4.1.18 Nickel

The background values for nickel in surface and subsurface soils are 21 and 22 mg/kg, respectively. These values are less than both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening values (650 and 38 mg/kg, respectively). The background values are also markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (1500 mg/kg).

4.1.19 Potassium

The background values for potassium in surface and subsurface soils are 1300 and 950 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived; approved toxicity information for potassium does not exist. Similarly, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for potassium.

4.1.20 Selenium

The background values for selenium in surface and subsurface soil are 0.8 and 0.7 mg/kg, respectively. These values are markedly less than both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening criteria (240 and 14 mg/kg, respectively). The background values are also markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (380 mg/kg).

4.1.21 Silver

The background values for silver in surface and subsurface soils are 2.3 and 2.7 mg/kg, respectively. These values are less than both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening criteria (110 and 6.7 mg/kg, respectively). The background values are also markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (380 mg/kg).

4.1.22 Sodium

The background values for sodium in surface and subsurface soils are 320 and 340 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived; approved toxicity information for sodium does not exist. Similarly, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for sodium.

4.1.23 Sulfide

No screening criteria for sulfide, including a background value, could be derived. A background value could not be derived because data were not available. Risk-based screening criteria could not

be derived because approved toxicity information does not exist. Finally, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for sulfide.

4.1.24 Thallium

The background values for thallium in surface and subsurface soils are 0.44 and 0.38 mg/kg, respectively. These values cannot be compared against risk-based screening criteria because these values could not be derived; approved toxicity information for thallium does not exist. Similarly, the Commonwealth of Kentucky does not provide a soil screening value for thallium.

4.1.25 Tin

A background value for tin could not be derived as part of this work because data were not available. However, both industrial and residential use risk-based screening criteria were derived (8000 and 460 mg/kg, respectively). These criteria are markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (46,000 mg/kg).

4.1.26 Vanadium

The background values for vanadium in surface and subsurface soils are 38 and 37 mg/kg, respectively. These values exceed both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening criteria (9.9 and 0.56 mg/kg, respectively). However, the background values are less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (540 mg/kg).

4.1.27 Zinc

The background values for zinc in surface and subsurface soils are 65 and 60 mg/kg, respectively. These values are markedly less than both the industrial use and residential use risk-based screening criteria (7500 and 440 mg/kg, respectively). The background values are also markedly less than the soil screening value provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky (23,000 mg/kg).

4.2 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This subsection presents general conclusions concerning the comparison of the background values to values found in the literature, the comparison of background values and risk-based screening criteria, the need for confirming some background values with additional sampling, and the results of this D1 version of this document and the earlier version. In addition, this subsection discusses the application of the background values and risk-based screening criteria in remedial investigation and feasibility studies and when evaluating “new” areas of concern.

4.2.1 Comparison of Background Values and Values Found in the Literature

As indicated in Tables 2.14 and 2.15 and discussed in Chapter 2, the background values derived in this report compare favorably with the values reported in the literature. For surface soil, the concentrations of all inorganic analytes except for cadmium and sodium have estimated maximum background concentrations that fall within one or more of the ranges found in the literature. Similarly, the derived upper limit for background concentrations for all inorganic analytes in surface soil except cadmium and sodium fall within one or more of the ranges presented. For subsurface soil, all inorganic analytes except antimony, cadmium, mercury, and sodium have maximum background concentrations that fall within one or more of the ranges taken from the literature. Of these, only the

derived upper limits for background concentration for antimony, cadmium, and sodium have values that do not fall within one or more of the ranges presented. These results indicate that the maximum values selected for background concentrations using the method presented in this document yielded background screening values that are consistent with the literature for most analytes. However, as noted in Chapter 2, the derived upper limits for background for most inorganic analytes are less than expected. This general observation indicates that the selected screening threshold (i.e., the 95th upper limit of the 95th percentile) may be too conservative.

4.2.2 Comparison of Background Values and Risk-Based Screening Criteria

In the comparison of background values to risk-based screening criteria, the following inorganic analytes were found to have upper limits for background greater than their respective industrial use risk-based screening criteria: antimony (subsurface soil), arsenic (surface and subsurface soils), beryllium (surface and subsurface soils), cadmium (surface and subsurface soils), manganese (surface and subsurface soils), mercury (elemental) (surface and subsurface soils), and vanadium (surface and subsurface soils). The following inorganic analytes were found to have upper limits for background greater than their respective residential use risk-based screening criteria: antimony (surface and subsurface soils), arsenic (surface and subsurface soils), barium (surface and subsurface soils), beryllium (surface and subsurface soils), cadmium (surface and subsurface soils), chromium III (subsurface soil), manganese (surface and subsurface soils), mercury (elemental) (surface and subsurface soils), mercury (inorganic) (surface soil), and vanadium (surface and subsurface soils). However, only the following inorganic analytes were found to have upper limits for background greater than their respective Commonwealth of Kentucky soil screening value: arsenic (surface and subsurface soils), beryllium (surface and subsurface soils), lead (surface and subsurface soils), and manganese (surface and subsurface soils). [It should be noted that the Commonwealth of Kentucky's guidance on use of its soil screening values directs that the values should be multiplied by 0.1 if more than five chemicals are believed to be at the a potentially contaminated site. If the soil screening values are multiplied by 0.1, aluminum (surface and subsurface soils) and antimony (subsurface soil) are added to the previous list.]

These results indicate that the risk-based screening criteria derived in Chapter 3 are very conservative and that the Commonwealth of Kentucky soil screening criteria are only slightly less conservative. Therefore, the risk-based soil screening criteria derived in Chapter 3 are appropriate for use in screening information from potentially contaminated sites when "new" areas of concern are identified and in determining which chemicals should be retained in the list of chemicals of potential concern when it is produced in the data evaluation step of a baseline human health risk assessment.

4.2.3 Confirmatory Sampling

Taken together, the information in Subjects 4.2.1 and 4.2.2 indicate that some confirmatory sampling may be necessary to conclusively establish background concentrations for some inorganic analytes in soil at the PGDP. Currently, the *Project Plan for the Background Soils Project for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (DOE 1995) calls for confirmatory sampling for antimony, beryllium, thallium, and mercury. The decision to perform confirmatory sampling for these four analytes rested upon the PGDP personnel review of the results of the previous version of this document and comments received from the Commonwealth of Kentucky about the previous version of this document. In the previous version of this document, markedly greater upper limits for background concentration for these analytes were derived (13, 24, 1.4, 2.5 mg/kg in surface soil and 20.2, 1.8, 1.0, and 0.49 in subsurface soil for antimony, beryllium, thallium, and mercury, respectively, versus 0.84, 18, 0.44, 0.20 mg/kg in surface soil and 13.4, 1.3, 0.38, and 0.13 mg/kg in subsurface soil, respectively, in this version of the report).

Contrary to the decision made after review of the earlier version of this document, the results of the current version of this document indicate that this analyte list should be changed. The results of the current version of this document indicate that confirmatory sampling for both antimony and beryllium is still needed because the derived background concentrations for antimony (subsurface) and beryllium (surface) are still much greater than the concentrations expected in western Kentucky and greatly in excess of their risk-based screening criteria. However, the results in the current document indicate that confirmatory sampling for mercury and thallium may not be needed. The upper limits for mercury and thallium both fall well within their expected ranges at 0.20 and 0.13 mg/kg (surface and subsurface soil) and 0.44 and 0.38 mg/kg (surface and subsurface soil), respectively, and, in the case of mercury, do not greatly exceed the risk-based screening criteria [assuming the criteria for mercury (inorganic) are used]. Thallium does not have risk-based screening criteria.

The argument could be made that confirmatory sampling for both calcium and sodium should be considered. Confirmatory sampling for these analytes could be suggested because the upper limit of background concentrations derived for these common inorganic analytes are much less than expected (calcium in subsurface soil and sodium in both surface and subsurface soils). The need for confirmatory sampling could be justified because the very low background values for these analytes should be confirmed to ensure that unnecessary actions are not taken to address perceived contamination by these analytes. However, because neither of these analytes are known to be toxic at concentrations expected to be found at contaminated sites at PGDP, confirmatory sampling for calcium and sodium is unnecessary.

4.2.4 Comparison Against Results of Earlier Version of this Document

As noted in the previous subsection, the results of this version of this document vary markedly from the results presented in the earlier version for some analytes. Changes in the results for upper limits for background concentration are due to three factors. These are discussed in the following paragraphs.

First, the data sets underwent a much more refined evaluation in this version of the document. In the previous version of the document, the maximum background values used to delimit the background population of observations from the contaminated population of observations for most analytes were drawn without extensive evaluation from *Inorganic Soil and Groundwater Chemistry Near Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky* (Moore 1995). However, in this version of the document, the maximum background values were selected independently and used not only cumulative probability plots used by Moore but also histograms and sample distribution information. Of the additional information used in selecting the maximum background concentration, the sample distribution information proved the most valuable. (It should be noted that examining the sample distribution information was a suggestion provided in comments from the Commonwealth of Kentucky.) The use of this information resulted in the discovery that, for some analytes, many of the observations near the upper end of what was previously thought to be the background distribution were from samples collected at or near one or two units, indicating that the concentrations in these samples were probably not representative of the background distribution. Generally, this information resulted in the selection of a lower maximum background concentration for most analytes [see Table 2.7 for a comparison of the maximum background values selected in Moore (1995) and those selected in the current version of this report].

Second, a lower upper limit for background concentration was selected in this report than in the previous version of this document. In the previous version of the document, the value selected as the upper limit of background was the upper limit of the 90% confidence interval on the 99th percentile of the range of background values. In this version of the document, the value selected as the upper

limit of background was the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval on the 95th percentile of the range of background values. This lower limit was selected because it is equivalent to the value recommended by the state of Ohio in its *How Clean Is Clean* report (Ohio EPA 1991), which is one of the few documents to provide definitive guidance on how background concentrations are to be calculated. The earlier limit was selected using the professional judgment of the authors of the document.

Finally, the third factor resulting in lower upper limits for background concentration in this document versus the previous version of the document is that background limits suggested in comments by the Commonwealth of Kentucky were considered when reviewing the results of the background concentration calculations. The background limits suggested in the Commonwealth of Kentucky comments are as follows: antimony (< 1 mg/kg), arsenic (< 8 mg/kg), beryllium (< 5 mg/kg), chromium VI (< 0.05 mg/kg), cobalt (< 10 mg/kg), mercury (< 0.2 mg/kg), nickel (< 25 mg/kg), thallium (< 0.10 mg/kg), and vanadium (< 10 mg/kg). However, it should be noted that of the three factors resulting in lowered upper limits for background, the consideration of suggested limits listed in the comments played the smallest role in the revision of the document. This is because these suggested limits were purposely not considered until after the maximum background values were selected to not bias the selection of these values. Interestingly, although the limits suggested by the Commonwealth of Kentucky were used in this way, only the calculated upper limits of background for beryllium (18 mg/kg), thallium (0.44 mg/kg), and vanadium (38 mg/kg) in surface soil and antimony (13.4 mg/kg), thallium (0.38 mg/kg), and vanadium (37 mg/kg) in subsurface soil markedly exceed these suggested limits in the revised report.

In addition to changes in upper limits of background concentrations, the revised document contains human health risk-based screening criteria with markedly smaller values. The smaller risk-based screening criteria derived in the current report are due to two factors. First, in this version of the document, the default exposure parameters suggested by the Commonwealth of Kentucky in their recently released guidance document (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995c) were used when deriving the screening criteria. In the earlier version of the document, the default exposure parameters suggested by EPA Region IV were used. Because the exposure parameters recommended by the Commonwealth of Kentucky are much more conservative, the screening criteria that were derived for this version of the document are reduced in most cases by more than an order of magnitude. Second, in this revision of the document, the residential use risk-based screening criteria based on the target hazard index of 0.1 are lower because these were calculated using the exposure defaults for a child from 1 through 6 years of age versus the exposure defaults for an adult resident as used in the earlier version of the document. The use of the child exposure defaults reduced the residential use screening criteria by about a factor of 2.

4.2.5 Application of Background Values and Risk-based Screening Criteria

As noted in Chapter 1, the background values and the risk-based screening criteria were derived for use in planning and completing final remedial investigations and feasibility study reports and in identifying "new" release locations. When planning remedial investigations, the background values and risk-based screening criteria should be used to screen any existing data to identify chemicals of potential concern. Such screening will enable the work plan to target these chemicals in the sampling and analysis plan.

When planning feasibility studies, the background values and risk-based screening criteria should be used as the background-based and risk-based preliminary remediation goals of choice. Used as preliminary remediation goals, the background values and risk-based screening criteria should enable risk managers to identify tentative remedies early in the clean-up process. When completing final remedial investigation reports and feasibility studies, the background values and the

risk-based screening criteria should be used when determining the extent of contamination and identifying chemicals of potential concern during the data evaluation step of baseline risk assessment.

In the data evaluation step, the background values should be used to screen site data to ensure that inorganic analytes at concentrations less than background are not retained as chemicals of potential concern. (Note that inorganic analytes removed using a comparison to background should still be evaluated in the baseline risk assessment. They are simply not retained as chemicals of potential concern.) The risk-based screening values should be used to reduce the list of chemicals of potential concern to ensure that only chemicals that may contribute significantly to risk are retained. (Note that any inorganic analytes removed from the list of chemicals of potential concern using the risk-based screening values should be qualitatively evaluated in the baseline human health risk assessment.) Finally, when using the background values and risk-based screening criteria to identify “new” potential release areas, available data should be directly compared to the background values first to determine if chemicals are at a site at concentrations in excess of background and second to determine which chemicals should be compared against risk-based screening criteria. A comparison of the available data against risk-based screening criteria will allow for a quick determination of the level of risk posed by chemicals released at the site and of the importance of the level of contamination suspected to be present at the “new” site.

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FIGURES FOR CHAPTER 4

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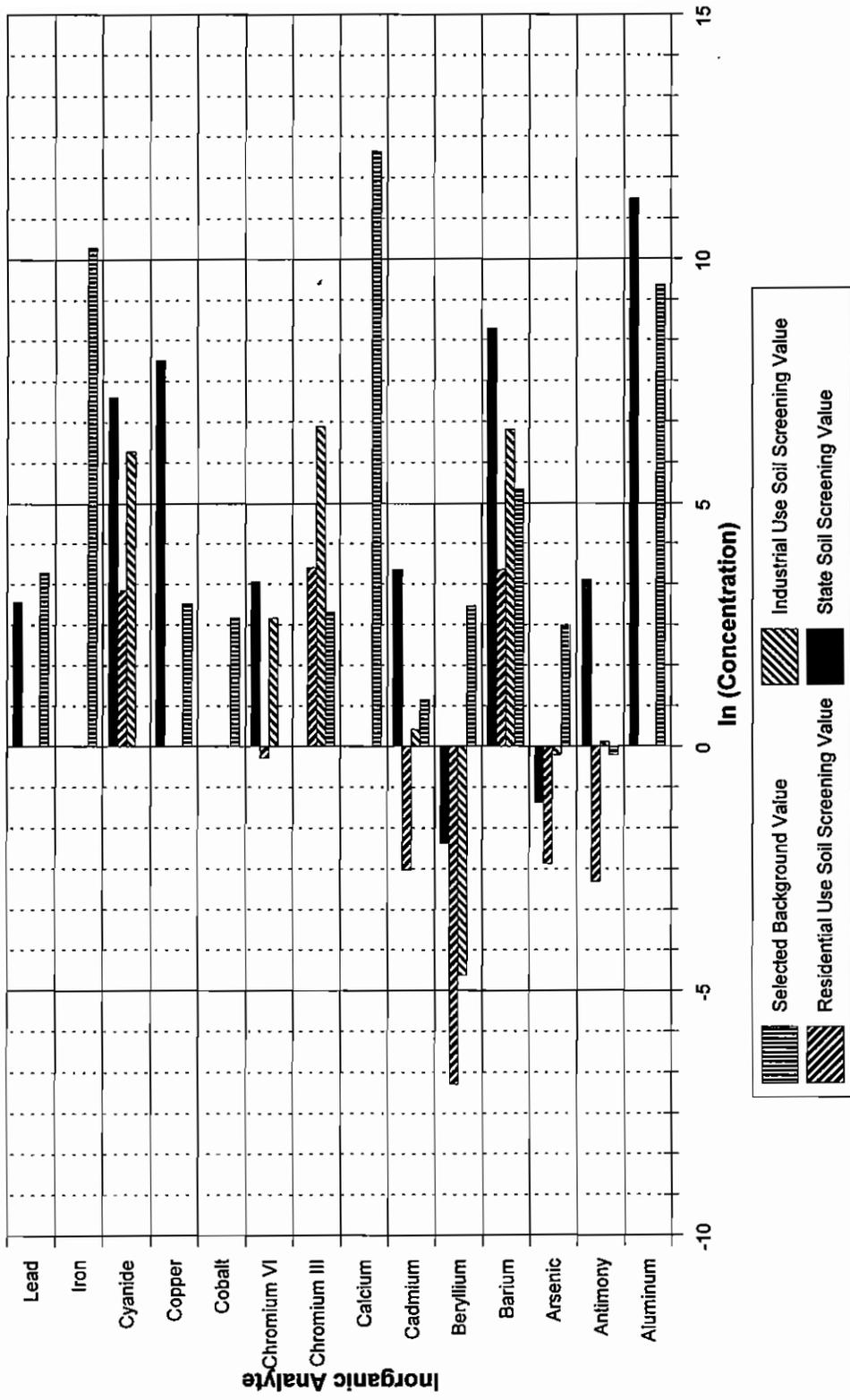


Figure 4.1. Comparison of surface soil background values and risk-based screening values for aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, calcium, chromium (III and VI), cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, and lead.

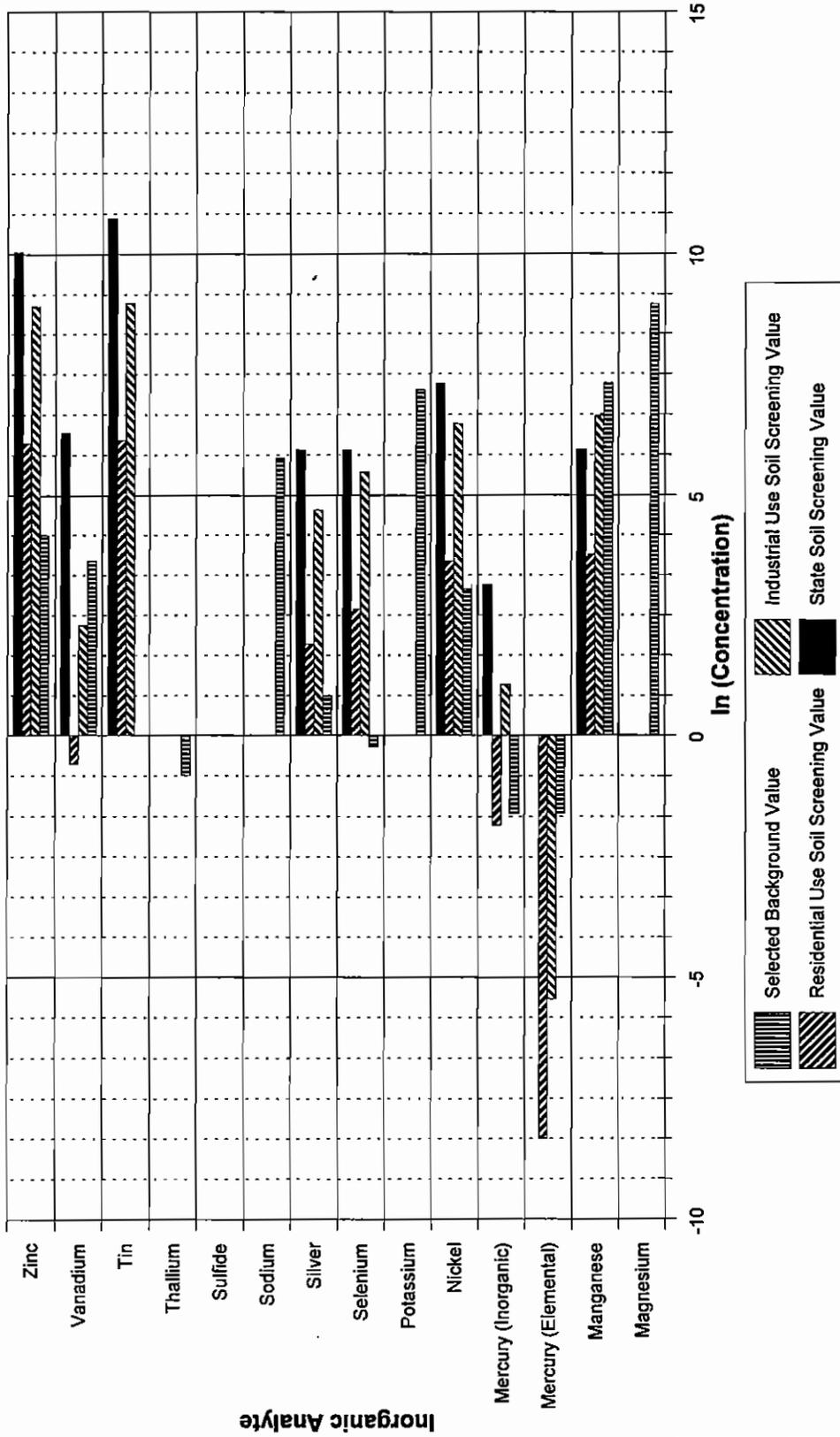


Figure 4.2. Comparison of surface soil background values and risk-based screening values for magnesium, manganese, mercury (elemental and inorganic), nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, sulfide, thallium, vanadium, and zinc.

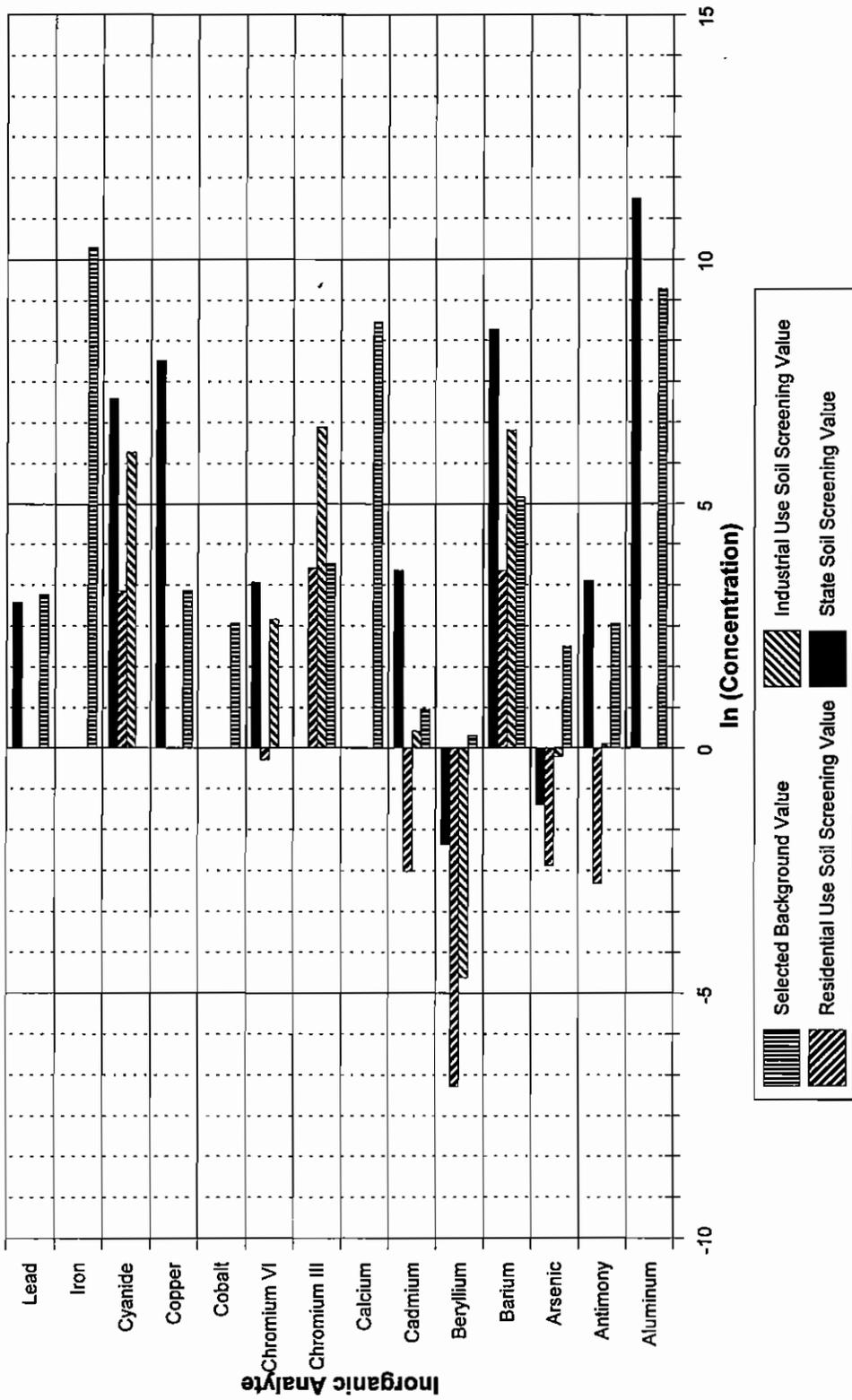


Figure 4.3. Comparison of subsurface soil background values and risk-based screening values for aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, chromium (III and VI), cobalt, copper, cyanide, iron, and lead.

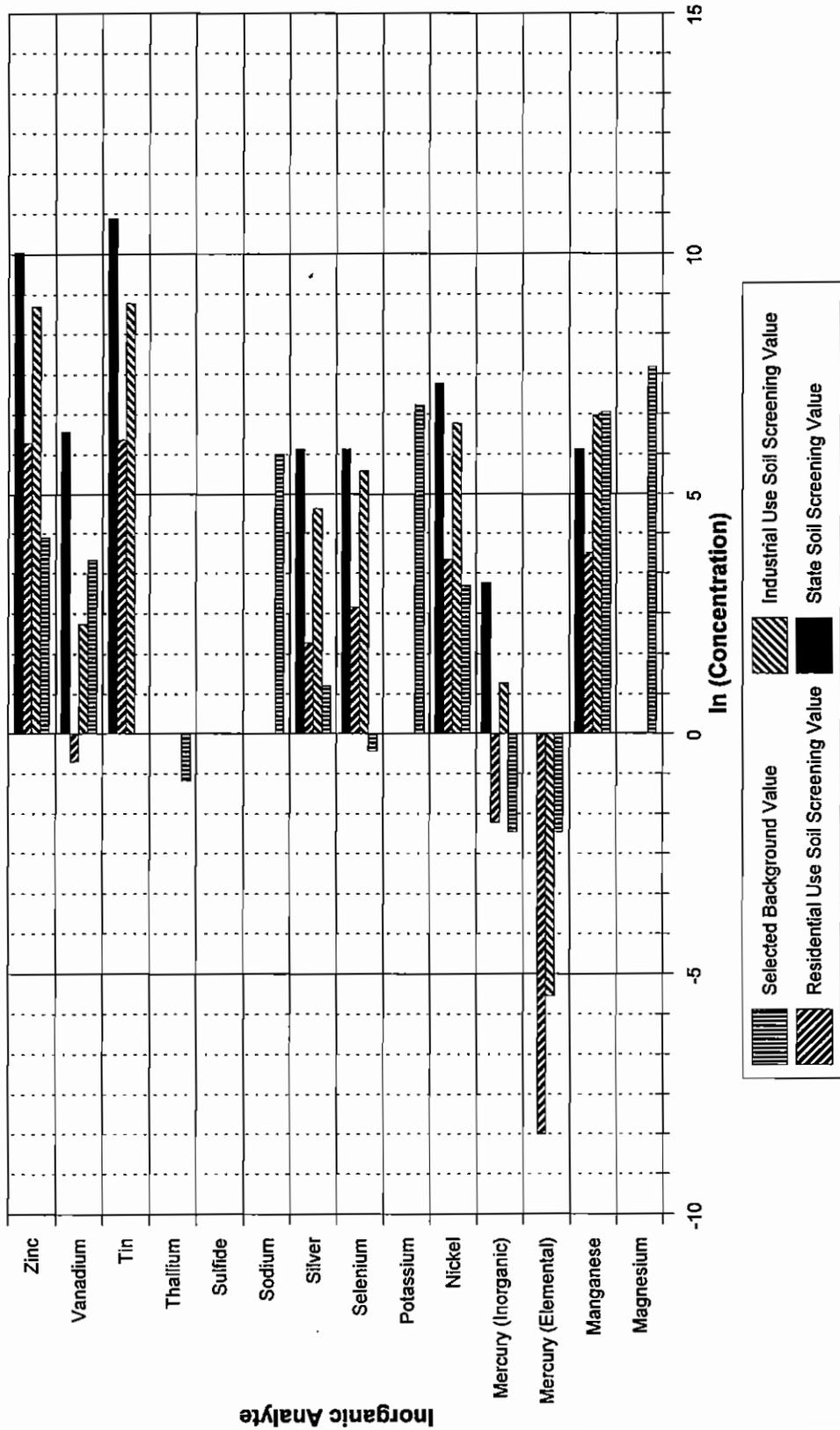


Figure 4.4. Comparison of subsurface soil background values and risk-based screening values for magnesium, manganese, mercury (elemental and inorganic), nickel, potassium, selenium, silver, sodium, sulfide, thallium, tin, vanadium, and zinc.

TABLES FOR CHAPTER 4

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Table 4.1. Values for use in screening concentration of metals^a in near surface soils (0 to 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1.3E+04	---	---	---	---	7.7E+04
Antimony (Metallic)	7440-36-0	8.4E-01	1.1E+00	HI	6.4E-02	HI	3.1E+01 ^j
Arsenic (Inorganic)	7440-38-2	1.2E+01	8.5E-01	ECR	9.2E-02	ECR	3.2E-01 ^k
Barium	7440-39-3	2.0E+02	6.6E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	5.3E+03 ^l
Beryllium	7440-41-7	1.8E+01	9.2E-03	ECR	1.0E-03	ECR	1.4E-01 ^m
Cadmium (Diet)	7440-43-9	2.6E+00	1.4E+00	HI	8.1E-02	HI	3.8E+01 ⁿ
Calcium	7440-70-2	2.0E+05	---	---	---	---	---
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	16065-83-1	1.6E+01	7.1E+02	HI	4.0E+01	HI	---
Chromium (VI)	18540-29-9	°	1.4E+01	HI	8.0E-01	HI	3.0E+01
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1.4E+01	---	---	---	---	---
Copper	7440-50-8	1.9E+01	---	---	---	---	2.8E+03 ^p
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	57-12-5	q	4.3E+02	HI	2.5E+01	HI	1.3E+03 ^r
Iron	7439-89-6	2.8E+04	---	---	---	---	---
Lead and Compounds	7439-92-1	3.6E+01	---	---	---	---	2.0E+01 ^s
Magnesium	7439-95-4	7.7E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Manganese (Diet)	7439-96-5	1.5E+03	7.6E+02	HI	4.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02 ^t
Mercury (Elemental)	7439-97-6	2.0E-01	4.3E-03	HI	2.4E-04	HI	---
Mercury (Inorganic)	7439-97-6	2.0E-01	2.9E+00	HI	1.6E-01	HI	2.3E+01
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	7440-02-0	2.1E+01	6.5E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	1.5E+03
Potassium	7440-09-7	1.3E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Selenium	7782-49-2	8.0E-01	2.4E+02	HI	1.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02

Table 4.1. (continued)

Value is that for "Lead" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*. This guidance states that this value does not need to be multiplied by 0.1 even if more than 5 chemicals are suspected of being present at the site being evaluated.

Value is that for "Manganese and compounds" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*.

Value is that for "Silver and compounds" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*.

Value is that for "Tin and compounds" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*. A Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number is not provided in the guidance for this chemical.

Table 4.1. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Silver	7440-22-4	2.3E+00	1.1E+02	HI	6.7E+00	HI	3.8E+02 ^a
Sodium	7440-23-5	3.2E+02	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfide	---	0	---	---	---	---	---
Thallium	7440-28-0	4.4E-01	---	---	---	---	---
Tin	7440-31-5	0	8.0E+03	HI	4.6E+02	HI	4.6E+04 ^v
Vanadium (Metallic)	7440-62-2	3.8E+01	9.9E+00	HI	5.6E-01	HI	5.4E+02
Zinc (Metallic)	7440-66-6	6.5E+01	7.5E+03	HI	4.4E+02	HI	2.3E+04

Notes:

Cells with dashes (—) indicate that data are not available or not applicable.
All values in mg/kg.

^a Includes analytes found on Target Analyte List, as defined by EPA in 1988 CLP Statement of Work, and RCRA Appendix IX list of constituents.

^b Analyte name.

^c Chemical Analytical Service Registry Number.

^d Value for use in screening to determine if analyte was detected at a naturally occurring concentration. Chapter 2 provides details on how these were derived. Values match those contained in Table 2-14, Column 2, except values are rounded to two significant digits.

^e Industrial use human health risk-based screening value (IPRG) calculated using either a Hazard Index (HI) of 0.1 or an Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk (ECR) of 1×10^{-6} as a target value. The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Section 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^f Indicator of target value used to calculate IPRG. HI indicates that IPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that IPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

^g Residential use human health risk-based screening value (RPRG) calculated using as target values a HI of 0.1 or an ECR of 1×10^{-6} . The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Section 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^h Indicator of target value used to calculate RPRG. HI indicates that the RPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that RPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

ⁱ Value in Commonwealth of Kentucky Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995b). This guidance states that these values are to be multiplied by 0.1 if the site being screened has more than 5 chemicals present. Also, this guidance states that these screening values are not applicable at sites at which multiple media may be contaminated.

^j Value is that for "Antimony and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^k Value is that for "Arsenic (cancer endpoint)" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^l Value is that for "Barium and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^m Value is that for "Beryllium and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

ⁿ Value is that for "Cadmium and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^o Data concerning this analyte were not collected during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. Therefore, background concentrations could not be established.

^p Value is that for "Copper and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^q Cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at PGDP. Therefore, a background value was not derived.

^r Value is that for "Free cyanide" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

Table 4.2. Values for use in screening concentration of metals^a in subsurface soils (greater than 1 ft below ground surface) in potential areas of concern at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Aluminum	7429-90-5	1.2E+04	---	---	---	---	7.7E+04
Antimony (Metallic)	7440-36-0	1.3E+01	1.1E+00	HI	6.4E-02	HI	3.1E+01 ^j
Arsenic (Inorganic)	7440-38-2	7.9E+00	8.5E-01	ECR	9.2E-02	HI	3.2E-01 ^k
Barium	7440-39-3	1.7E+02	6.6E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	5.3E+03 ^l
Beryllium	7440-41-7	1.3E+00	9.2E-03	ECR	1.0E-03	ECR	1.4E-01 ^m
Cadmium (Diet)	7440-43-9	2.2E+00	1.4E+00	HI	8.1E-02	HI	3.8E+01 ⁿ
Calcium	7440-70-2	6.1E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Chromium (III) (Insoluble Salts)	16065-83-1	4.3E+01	7.1E+02	HI	4.0E+01	HI	---
Chromium (VI)	18540-29-9	°	1.4E+01	HI	8.0E-01	HI	3.0E+01
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1.3E+01	---	---	---	---	---
Copper	7440-50-8	2.5E+01	---	---	---	---	2.8E+03 ^p
Cyanide (CN ⁻)	57-12-5	^q	4.3E+02	HI	2.5E+01	HI	1.3E+03 ^r
Iron	7439-89-6	2.8E+04	---	---	---	---	---
Lead and Compounds	7439-92-1	2.3E+01	---	---	---	---	2.0E+01 ^s
Magnesium	7439-95-4	2.1E+03	---	---	---	---	---
Manganese (Diet)	7439-96-5	8.2E+02	7.6E+02	HI	4.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02 ^t
Mercury (Elemental)	7439-97-6	1.3E-01	4.3E-03	HI	2.4E-04	HI	---
Mercury (Inorganic)	7439-97-6	1.3E-01	2.9E+00	HI	1.6E-01	HI	2.3E+01
Nickel (Soluble Salts)	7440-02-0	2.2E+01	6.5E+02	HI	3.8E+01	HI	1.5E+03
Potassium	7440-09-7	9.5E+02	---	---	---	---	---
Selenium	7782-49-2	7.0E-01	2.4E+02	HI	1.4E+01	HI	3.8E+02

Table 4.2. (continued)

Inorganic Analyte ^b	CASNUM ^c	THRESH ^d	IPRG ^e	INTARGET ^f	RPRG ^g	RETARGET ^h	SCREENING ⁱ
Silver	7440-22-4	2.7E+00	1.1E+02	HI	6.7E+00	HI	3.8E+02 ^a
Sodium	7440-23-5	3.4E+02	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfide	---	°	---	---	---	---	---
Thallium	7440-28-0	3.8E-01	---	---	---	---	---
Tin	7440-31-5	°	8.0E+03	HI	4.6E+02	HI	4.6E+04 ^v
Vanadium (Metallic)	7440-62-2	3.7E+01	9.9E+00	HI	5.6E-01	HI	5.4E+02
Zinc (Metallic)	7440-66-6	6.0E+01	7.5E+03	HI	4.4E+02	HI	2.3E+04

Notes:

Cells containing dashes (—) indicate data is not available or not applicable.
All values in mg/kg.

^a Includes analytes found on Target Analyte List, as defined by EPA in 1988 CLP Statement of Work, and RCRA Appendix IX list of constituents.

^b Analyte name.

^c Chemical Analytical Service Registry Number.

^d Value for use in screening to determine if analyte was detected at a naturally occurring concentration. Chapter 2 provides details on how these were derived. Values match those contained in Table 2-15, Column 2, except values are rounded to two significant digits.

^e Industrial use human health risk-based screening criteria (IPRG) calculated using as the target value either a Hazard Index (HI) of 0.1 or an Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk (ECR) of 1×10^{-6} . The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Chapter 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^f Indicator of target value used to calculate IPRG. HI indicates that IPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that IPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

^g Residential scenario preliminary remediation goal (RPRG) calculated using as the target value either a HI of 0.1 or an ECR of 1×10^{-6} . The lesser of the HI and ECR based values is presented. See Chapter 3 for the method used to derive these values.

^h Indicator of target value used to calculate RPRG. HI indicates that the RPRG is based on a HI of 0.1; ECR indicates that RPRG is based on an ECR of 1×10^{-6} .

ⁱ Value in Commonwealth of Kentucky Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A (Commonwealth of Kentucky 1995b). This guidance states that these values are to be multiplied by 0.1 if the site being screened has more than 5 chemicals present. Also, this guidance states that these screening values are not applicable at sites at which multiple media may be contaminated.

^j Value is that for "Antimony and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^k Value is that for "Arsenic (cancer endpoint)" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^l Value is that for "Barium and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^m Value is that for "Beryllium and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

ⁿ Value is that for "Cadmium and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^o Data concerning this analyte were not collected during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. Therefore, background concentrations could not be established.

^p Value is that for "Copper and compounds" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

^q Cyanide is not expected to be naturally occurring at PGDP. Therefore, background values for cyanide were not derived.

^r Value is that for "Free cyanide" in Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A.

Table 4.2. (continued)

- s Value is that for "Lead" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*. This guidance states that this value does not need to be multiplied by 0.1 if more than 5 chemicals are present at the site being evaluated.
- t Value is that for "Manganese and compounds" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*.
- u Value is that for "Silver and compounds" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*.
- v Value is that for "Tin and compounds" in *Risk Assessment Guidance, Appendix A*. A Chemical Abstract Service Registry Number is not provided in the guidance for this chemical.

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Appendix A

STATISTICS OUTPUT

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APPENDIX A - STATISTICS OUTPUT

This appendix presents the univariate statistics and correlation matrices generated by the Statistical Analysis System (SAS 1995) software. This material was used to evaluate the data set and determine the background concentrations presented in Chapter 2. The following material defines each of the items presented in this appendix.

Page A-9 presents the simple statistics for the complete data set by depth of sampling (i.e., surface and subsurface classifications). The following information is presented on page A-9.

Variables	This is a list of the 24 variables included in the analysis. Please note that all values are the natural logs of the concentration reported for each observation. The definition of each of the variables listed is presented in the following text.
LNAL	This is the identifier used for aluminum. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the aluminum concentration.
LNSB	This is the identifier for antimony. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the antimony concentration.
LNAS	This is the identifier used for arsenic. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the arsenic concentration.
LNBA	This is the identifier used for barium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the barium concentration.
LNBE	This is the identifier used for beryllium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the beryllium concentration.
LNCD	This is the identifier used for cadmium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the cadmium concentration.
LNCA	This is the identifier used for calcium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the calcium concentration.
LNCH	This is the identifier used for chromium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the chromium concentration.
LNCO	This is the identifier used for cobalt. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the cobalt concentration.
LNCU	This is the identifier used for copper. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the copper concentration.
LNCN	This is the identifier used for cyanide. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the cyanide concentration.
LNFE	This is the identifier used for iron. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the iron concentration.
LNPB	This is the identifier used for lead. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the lead concentration.

LNMG	This is the identifier used for magnesium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the magnesium concentration.
LNMN	This is the identifier used for manganese. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the manganese concentration.
LNHG	This is the identifier used for mercury. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the mercury concentration.
LNNI	This is the identifier used for nickel. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the nickel concentration.
LNSE	This is the identifier used for selenium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the selenium concentration.
LNAG	This is the identifier used for silver. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the silver concentration.
LNNA	This is the identifier used for sodium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the sodium concentration.
LNTL	This is the identifier used for thallium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the thallium concentration.
LNV	This is the identifier used for vanadium. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the vanadium concentration.
LNZN	This is the identifier used for zinc. LN indicates that the analysis used the natural log of the zinc concentration.
N	This is the number of observations used in the analysis for each analyte within the depth classification prior to segregating the background population from the contaminated population.
Mean	This is the arithmetic mean of the observations for each analyte within the depth classification.
Std Dev	This is the standard deviation for the analyte within the depth classification.
Sum	This is the sum of the analytes' observations within the depth classification.
Minimum	This is the smallest concentration for the analyte within the depth classification. The value presented is the natural log of the concentration.
Maximum	This is the greatest concentration for the analyte within the depth classification. The value presented is the natural log of the concentration.

Pages A-10 through A-33 present the univariate statistics within the surface classification for each of the analytes prior to delimitation of the natural (background) population of observations from the contaminated population of observations. On each of these pages, the statistics for the complete data set are presented at the top of the page, and the statistics for detected observations are presented

at the bottom of the page. Within each of these groups (i.e., complete and detected), the following material is presented.

N	The number of observations used to generate the statistics.
Sum Wgts	The sum of the weights attached to each observation. Because weighting was not used, this value equals "N."
Mean	The arithmetic mean of the observations.
Sum	The arithmetic sum of observations.
Std Dev	The standard deviation of the data.
Variance	The variance of the data.
Skewness	A measure of how closely the spread of the data follows a normal distribution. Values close to zero indicate that the spread of the data is similar to that for a normal distribution. Negative values indicate that the tail of the distribution toward small observations is longer than that expected in a normal distribution. Positive values indicate that the tail of the distribution toward the large observations is longer than that expected in a normal distribution.
Kurtosis	A measure of how "peaked" the distribution is. Values close to zero indicate that the data follow a normal distribution. Negative values indicate that the distribution is flatter than a normal distribution. Positive values indicate that the distribution is more peaked than a normal distribution.
USS	The uncorrected sum of squares for the data.
CSS	The corrected sum of squares for the data.
CV	The coefficient of variation for the data.
T:Mean=0	The result of the test using, as the null hypothesis, the fact that the mean of the data set equals zero. The result of this test is not important to the data evaluation.
Pr>|T|	The probability that a t-statistic greater than that obtained for the aforementioned null hypothesis will be received. As noted, the result of this test is not important to the data evaluation.
Num ^=0	The number of observations not equal to zero in the data set.
Num > 0	The number of observations with a value greater than zero in the data set.
M(Sign)	A test statistic used to determine if the population mean is zero. This test statistic was not used in the evaluation of the data set.
Pr>=|M|	The probability of a greater value for "M." As noted, this test statistic was not used in the evaluation of the data set.

Sgn Rank	The centered Wilcoxon signed rank statistic for testing the hypothesis that the population mean is zero. This test statistic was not used in the evaluation of the data set.
Pr>=|S|	The probability of a greater value for "S." As noted, this test statistic was not used in the evaluation of the data set.
W:Normal	A test statistic used to measure how closely the distribution of the data set follows a normal distribution. Values close to one indicate that the data set follows a normal distribution.
Pr<W	The probability that a smaller value for "W" will be received. Values less than 0.01 indicate that the distribution of the data deviates significantly from a normal distribution.
Quantiles	These are descriptive statistics based on order for the data set. "(Def=5)" indicates that only 5 of these descriptive statistics were requested.
100% Max	The maximum value in the data set.
75% Q3	The value at the 75 th percentile of the data set.
50% Med	The value at the 50 th percentile or median.
25% Q1	The value at the 25 th percentile.
0% Min	The minimum value in the data set.
Range	The result of [100% Max - 0% Min].
Q3-Q1	The result of [75% Q3 - 25% Q2].
Mode	The value observed with the greatest frequency.
99%	The value at the 99 th percentile.
95%	The value at the 95 th percentile.
10%	The value at the 10 th percentile.
1%	The value at the first percentile.
Extremes	The four columns below this label present the five smallest and the the five greatest observations contained in the data set. In addition to presenting these values (under "Lowest" and "Highest," respectively), the sample number for that value is presented under "ID."
Stem Leaf	This is a stem and leaf diagram. The values under "stem" are the leading digits of the natural log of the concentration for a particular observation. The values under "leaf" is the last digit of the natural log of the concentration for the observation. (Note, if the data set is large, as are the data sets for the subsurface soil, then the "leaves" are replaced by asterisks (*).) The values under "#" are the number of

observations within each stem group. This diagram is similar to the histograms presented in Chapter 2 except that the y-axis is reversed.

Boxplot This is another graphical representation of the data. In the box plot, the median is the line dissecting the central rectangle. The top and bottom lines of the central rectangle are the 75th and 25th percentiles, respectively. The symbols above and below the rectangle represent the range and the maximum and minimum values. Please note, for some box plots not all three lines are shown for the central rectangle. This indicates that the median and the 75th or 25th percentiles have the same or very similar values. Similarly, for some box plots, symbols indicating the range, maximum, or minimum values are not presented. This indicates that these values are also similar to the 75th and 25th percentiles.

Normal Probability Plot

This is a plot of the rank score of each observation versus the natural log of each observation. This plot is identical to the larger normal cumulative probability plots presented in Chapter 2. On these plots, the asterisks (*) represent the observations, and the crosses (+) represent the area in which the observations should fall if the transformed data followed a normal distribution.

Pages A-34 through A-37 present boxplots for each analyte in the surface classification on a unified scale. The boxplots for the complete data set are presented on pages A-34 and A-35, and the boxplots for only detected observations are presented on pages A-36 and A-37. These plots display the information discussed previously.

Pages A-38 through A-61 present the univariate statistics discussed earlier for the complete and detected data sets for the subsurface depth classification. The information presented on these pages is the same as that defined above.

Pages A-62 through A-65 present boxplots for the subsurface depth observations on a unified scale. The boxplots for the complete data set are on pages A-62 and A-63, and the boxplots for the detected observations are presented on pages A-64 and A-65. These plots display the information discussed previously.

Pages A-66 through A-69 present the correlation matrices for the complete data set for both the surface and subsurface classifications. The order in which the information is presented on these pages is described under the title bar. As indicated in the title bar, the following is presented at each intersection.

Pearson Correlation Coefficient

This is the simple correlation coefficient for the two analytes at the intersection. It is a measure of the strength and direction of the relationship between the magnitude of the concentrations of the two analytes. Values that deviate from zero indicate that there is some type of relationship between the two analytes. Positive values indicate that the greater concentrations for one analyte tend to be seen in the same samples in which the greater concentrations for the second analyte are seen, or that the smaller concentrations for one analyte tend to be seen in the same samples in which the smaller concentrations for the second analyte are seen. Negative values indicate that the smaller concentrations for one analyte within a sample are related to larger concentrations for the second analyte within a sample, or that the larger concentrations for one analyte within a sample are related to smaller concentrations for the second analyte within a sample. Therefore, positive correlation coefficients indicate that the two analytes' concentrations are directly related, and

negative correlation coefficients indicate that the two analytes' concentrations are inversely related.

Prob > |R| under Ho: Rho=0

This is the probability for the test of the null hypothesis that the correlation coefficient at the intersection equals zero. If this value is small (i.e., less than .01), then the correlation coefficient differs significantly from zero. Therefore, a small value indicates that the correlation between the two analytes at the intersection is statistically significant.

Number of Observations

This reports the number of observations used to generate the correlation coefficient.

Pages A-70 through A-123 present the univariate statistics for the background population. That is, these pages present the univariate statistics for the surface and subsurface classifications after each analyte's observations with concentrations greater than the selected maximum background concentrations for the analyte (as reported in Tables 2.14 and 2.15) were deleted from the data set. Pages A-70 through A-96 present the univariate statistics for the surface data set. Pages 97 through 123 present the data for the subsurface data set. All information presented in these pages is that defined earlier.

DEPTH=surface

Simple Statistics
All Observations

24 Variables:												
	LNAL	LNSB	LNAS	LNBA	LNBE	LNCD	LNCA	LNCH	LNCO	LNCU	LNCN	LNFE
	LNPB	LIMG	LNMN	LNRG	LNNI	LNNK	LNSE	LNAG	LNNA	LNTL	LNIV	LNZN
Variable	N		Mean	Std Dev	Sum		Minimum	Maximum				
LNAL	75		8.917146	0.505918	668.785937		7.021084	9.661416				
LNSB	48		0.142105	1.393546	6.821019		-1.049820	2.564949				
LNAS	75		1.723396	0.754329	129.254672		-1.427116	3.828641				
LNBA	75		4.400594	0.540953	330.044573		2.639057	5.288267				
LNBE	75		0.853785	1.621803	64.033882		-1.771957	3.178054				
LNCD	71		0.310103	0.655895	22.017290		-0.562119	2.272126				
LNCA	75		0.756547	1.530307	656.741008		6.100319	12.587928				
LNCH	75		2.823978	0.710730	211.798383		0.955511	5.552960				
LNCO	75		1.960227	0.466609	147.017014		0.182322	3.401197				
LNCU	75		2.751744	0.769432	206.380773		0.916291	5.442418				
LNCN	67		-0.616860	0.284773	-41.329600		-1.309333	-0.150823				
LNFE	75		9.569519	0.449993	717.713922		8.160518	10.896739				
LNFB	75		2.952217	0.657599	221.416291		1.131402	5.777652				
LIMG	75		7.222300	0.652882	541.672515		5.549076	9.017968				
LNMN	75		5.923466	0.679201	444.259981		3.218876	7.901007				
LNRG	75		-2.128726	0.672597	-159.654484		-3.772261	2.041220				
LNNI	75		2.881036	0.616949	216.077705		1.648659	4.442651				
LNNK	75		6.198335	0.493563	464.875089		4.700480	7.640123				
LNSE	73		-1.068210	0.949024	-77.979600		-2.207275	3.218876				
LNAG	75		0.502246	0.615645	37.668413		-0.713350	3.737670				
LNNA	75		4.384467	0.688198	328.835005		3.218876	6.429719				
LNTL	74		-0.717890	0.714457	-53.123900		-1.514128	2.302585				
LNIV	75		3.037400	0.610664	227.804993		0.832909	4.248495				
LNZN	75		4.011788	0.649062	300.884114		2.708050	5.966147				

DEPTH=subsurface

Simple Statistics
All Observations

24 Variables:												
	LNAL	LNSB	LNAS	LNBA	LNBE	LNCD	LNCA	LNCH	LNCO	LNCU	LNCN	LNFE
	LNPB	LIMG	LNMN	LNRG	LNNI	LNNK	LNSE	LNAG	LNNA	LNTL	LNIV	LNZN
Variable	N		Mean	Std Dev	Sum		Minimum	Maximum				
LNAL	662		8.354939	0.858224	5530.969745		5.068904	10.671278				
LNSB	533		1.549561	0.765183	825.915900		-1.108663	3.806662				
LNAS	662		0.615238	0.918381	407.287651		-1.832581	3.737670				
LNBA	662		3.699417	0.945365	2449.013777		0.693147	6.487684				
LNBE	662		-0.679801	0.663204	-450.027948		-5.298317	3.218876				
LNCD	657		-0.190440	0.721318	-125.120000		-2.040221	5.459586				
LNCA	662		6.849507	1.104820	4534.373726		0.542324	12.371587				
LNCH	662		2.198567	1.099021	1455.451403		-0.725670	6.224558				
LNCO	662		1.486014	0.770470	983.741380		-0.544727	4.234107				
LNCU	662		1.822125	1.056853	1206.247001		-0.446287	9.836279				
LNCN	642		-0.669220	0.439712	-429.639000		-2.120264	0.336472				
LNFE	662		9.282350	0.684372	6144.915969		6.300786	11.488633				
LNFB	662		1.866139	0.939653	1235.384079		-0.725670	7.056175				
LIMG	662		6.275156	1.038888	4154.153233		2.809403	9.441452				
LNMN	662		4.715378	1.276385	3121.580087		0.530628	8.998384				
LNRG	655		-2.515860	0.592590	-1647.890000		-4.605170	2.484907				
LNNI	662		1.950534	0.979634	1291.253450		-0.174353	9.417355				
LNNK	662		5.611639	0.751715	3714.904733		3.583519	10.126631				
LNSE	643		-1.222950	0.636640	-786.355000		-2.453408	1.335001				
LNAG	662		0.050334	0.586773	33.320942		-1.272966	2.639057				
LNNA	662		4.956872	0.812687	3281.449208		1.131402	9.008224				
LNTL	655		-0.758410	0.713541	-496.761000		-1.832581	2.397895				
LNIV	662		2.773911	0.637630	1836.329108		-0.339677	4.232656				
LNZN	662		2.916849	0.880551	1930.954181		-0.186330	7.029973				

Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles(Def=5)				Extremes			
N	48	Sum Wgts	48	100% Max	2.564949	99%	2.564949	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.142105	Sum	6.821019	75% Q3	1.423036	95%	2.564949	-1.10866{	14164)	2.541602{	10367)
Std Dev	1.393546	Variance	1.94197	50% Med	-0.9546	90%	2.541602	-1.10866{	14159)	2.564949{	5053)
Skewness	0.612338	Kurtosis	-1.25795	25% Q1	-1.04982	10%	-1.07881	-1.10866{	14157)	2.564949{	5056)
USS	92.2419	CSS	91.2726	0% Min	-1.10866	5%	-1.10866	-1.10866{	14147)	2.564949{	5058)
CV	980.6483	Std Mean	0.201141	Range	3.673612	1%	-1.10866	-1.07881{	14143)	2.564949{	5063)
T:Mean=0	0.706492	Pr>|T|	0.4834	Q3-Q1	2.472858						
Num ^= 0	48	Num > 0	21	Mode	-1.04982						
M(Sign)	-3	Pr>=|M|	0.4709								
Sgn Rank	81	Pr>=|S|	0.4114								
W:Normal	0.771312	Pr<W	0.0001								

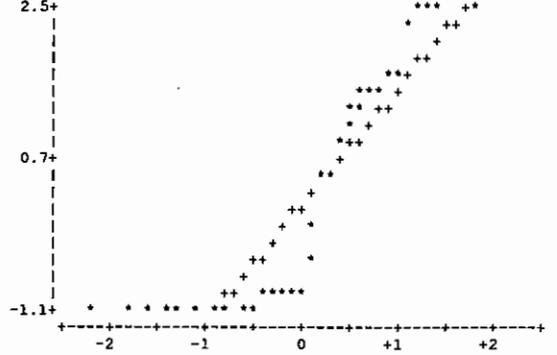
Stem	Leaf	#
24	0846666	7
22		
20		
18		
16	13	2
14	1437	4
12	24	2
10	9	1
8	3	1
6		
4	7773	4
2		
0		
-0	7	1
-2		
-4	4	1
-6		
-8	999997774	9
-10	11118855555522	16

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

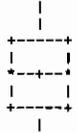
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles(Def=5)				Extremes			
N	4	Sum Wgts	4	100% Max	0.470004	99%	0.470004	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.29767	Sum	-1.19069	75% Q3	0.147825	95%	0.470004	-0.94161{	14131)	.{	14131)
Std Dev	0.600062	Variance	0.360075	50% Med	-0.35954	90%	0.470004	-0.54473{	14167)	-0.94161{	14131)
Skewness	0.531298	Kurtosis	-0.0488	25% Q1	-0.74317	10%	-0.94161	-0.17435{	14166)	-0.54473{	14167)
USS	1.434657	CSS	1.080224	0% Min	-0.94161	5%	-0.94161	0.470004{	14165)	-0.17435{	14166)
CV	-201.585	Std Mean	0.300031	Range	1.411612	1%	-0.94161	.{		0.470004{	14165)
T:Mean=0	-0.99214	Pr>|T|	0.3943	Q3-Q1	0.890993						
Num ^= 0	4	Num > 0	1	Mode	-0.94161						
M(Sign)	-1	Pr>=|M|	0.6250								
Sgn Rank	-3	Pr>=|S|	0.3750								
W:Normal	0.986257	Pr<W	0.9148								

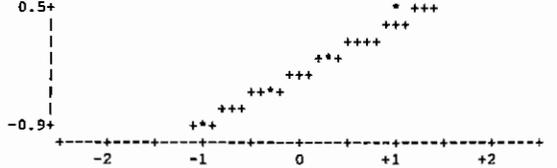
Stem	Leaf	#
4	7	1
2		
0		
-0	7	1
-2		
-4	4	1
-6		
-8	4	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot

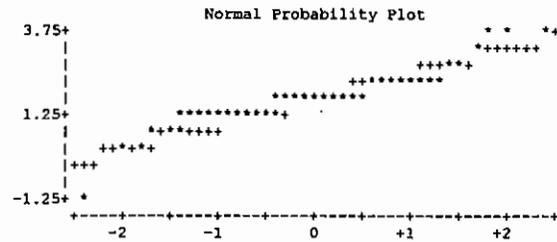
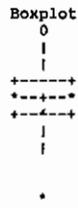


Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	3.828641	99%	3.828641	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.723396	Sum	129.2547	75% Q3	2.151762	95%	3.218876	-1.42712	(14103)	2.70805	(14040)
Std Dev	0.754329	Variance	0.569013	50% Med	1.704748	90%	2.484907	0.182322	(14003)	3.218876	(14041)
Skewness	-0.39503	Kurtosis	4.383669	25% Q1	1.360977	10%	1.029619	0.470004	(14147)	3.526361	(14167)
USS	264.8639	CSS	42.10693	0% Min	-1.42712	5%	0.587787	0.587787	(14019)	3.713572	(14165)
CV	43.76994	Std Mean	0.087102	Range	5.255758	1%	-1.42712	0.587787	(14013)	3.828641	(14166)
T:Mean=0	19.78585	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.790786						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	74	Mode	1.704748						
M(Sign)	36.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1403	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.93558	Pr<W	0.0011								

Stem	Leaf	#
3	578	3
3	2	1
2	5567	4
2	000112222233334	16
1	55555566667777778888899999	28
1	0011222333344444	17
0	5668	4
0	2	1
-0		
-0		
-1	4	1

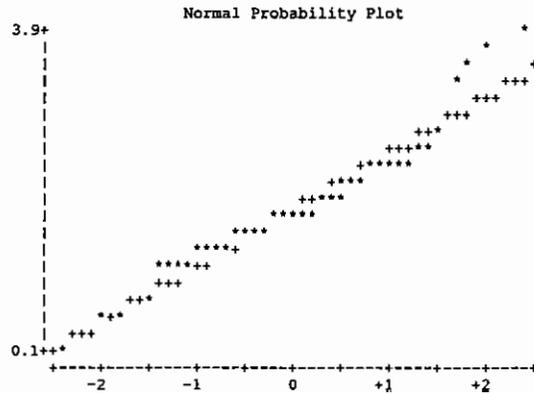


Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	3.828641	99%	3.828641	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.76597	Sum	130.6818	75% Q3	2.151762	95%	3.218876	0.182322	(14003)	2.70805	(14040)
Std Dev	0.662572	Variance	0.439001	50% Med	1.704748	90%	2.484907	0.470004	(14147)	3.218876	(14041)
Skewness	0.724103	Kurtosis	1.849014	25% Q1	1.386294	10%	1.098612	0.587787	(14019)	3.526361	(14167)
USS	262.8272	CSS	32.04708	0% Min	0.182322	5%	0.587787	0.587787	(14013)	3.713572	(14165)
CV	37.51884	Std Mean	0.077022	Range	3.64632	1%	0.182322	0.788457	(14020)	3.828641	(14166)
T:Mean=0	22.92801	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.765468						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Mode	1.704748						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.949936	Pr<W	0.0132								

Stem	Leaf	#
38	3	1
36	1	1
34	3	1
32	2	1
30		
28		
26	1	1
24	0886	4
22	001115590	9
20	4525	4
18	46793567	8
16	11579900027999	14
14	11468003377	11
12	5814469	7
10	3303699	7
8		
6	9	1
4	799	3
2		
0	8	1



Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10** -1

Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles(Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.288267	99%	5.288267	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.400594	Sum	330.0446	75% Q3	4.70048	95%	5.087596	2.639057(	14147)	5.081404(	14145)
Std Dev	0.540953	Variance	0.29263	50% Med	4.51086	90%	5.056246	2.944439(	14020)	5.087596(	14041)
Skewness	-1.01977	Kurtosis	1.168851	25% Q1	4.174387	10%	3.555348	3.135494(	14016)	5.247024(	14166)
USS	1474.047	CSS	21.65461	0% Min	2.639057	5%	3.295837	3.295837(	14142)	5.273(	14167)
CV	12.29272	Std Mean	0.062464			1%	2.639057	3.433987(	5084)	5.288267(	14165)
T:Mean=0	70.45027	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.64921						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.526093						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	4.369448						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.928096	Pr<W	0.0003								

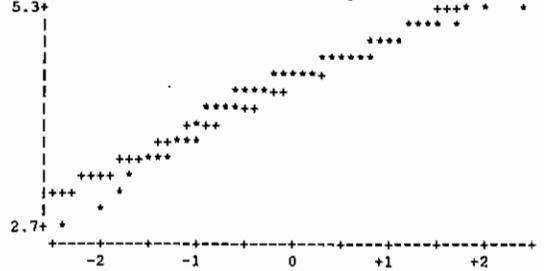
Stem	Leaf	#
52	579	3
50	166789	6
48	0145786	7
46	1345567999069	13
44	2357880112344588	16
42	2589967778	10
40	1316679	7
38	1	1
36	9468	4
34	3736	4
32	0	1
30	4	1
28	4	1
26	4	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

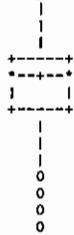
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles(Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.288267	99%	5.288267	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.400594	Sum	330.0446	75% Q3	4.70048	95%	5.087596	2.639057(	14147)	5.081404(	14145)
Std Dev	0.540953	Variance	0.29263	50% Med	4.51086	90%	5.056246	2.944439(	14020)	5.087596(	14041)
Skewness	-1.01977	Kurtosis	1.168851	25% Q1	4.174387	10%	3.555348	3.135494(	14016)	5.247024(	14166)
USS	1474.047	CSS	21.65461	0% Min	2.639057	5%	3.295837	3.295837(	14142)	5.273(	14167)
CV	12.29272	Std Mean	0.062464			1%	2.639057	3.433987(	5084)	5.288267(	14165)
T:Mean=0	70.45027	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.64921						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.526093						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	4.369448						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.928096	Pr<W	0.0003								

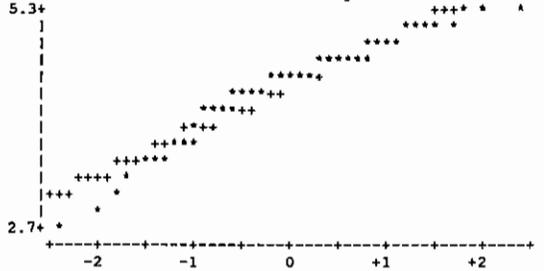
Stem	Leaf	#
52	579	3
50	166789	6
48	0145786	7
46	1345567999069	13
44	2357880112344588	16
42	2589967778	10
40	1316679	7
38	1	1
36	9468	4
34	3736	4
32	0	1
30	4	1
28	4	1
26	4	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

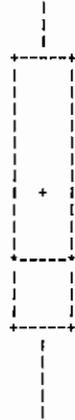
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	3.178054	99%	3.178054	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.853785	Sum	64.03388	75% Q3	2.484907	95%	3.044522	-1.77196	14016	2.890372	14164
Std Dev	1.621803	Variance	2.630246	50% Med	0	90%	2.833213	-1.56065	14000	3.044522	14165
Skewness	0.052183	Kurtosis	-1.77582	25% Q1	-0.59784	10%	-1.02165	-1.42712	14020	3.044522	14166
USS	249.3094	CSS	194.6382	0% Min	-1.77196	5%	-1.38629	-1.38629	14006	3.178054	14145
CV	189.9545	Std Mean	0.18727	Range	4.950011	1%	-1.77196	-1.10866	10367	3.178054	14159
T:Mean=0	4.55912	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	3.082744						
Num ^= 0	73	Num > 0	36	Mode	-0.35667						
M(Sign)	-0.5	Pr>=|M|	1.0000								
Sgn Rank	643.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0002								
W:Normal	0.021102	Pr<W	0.0001								

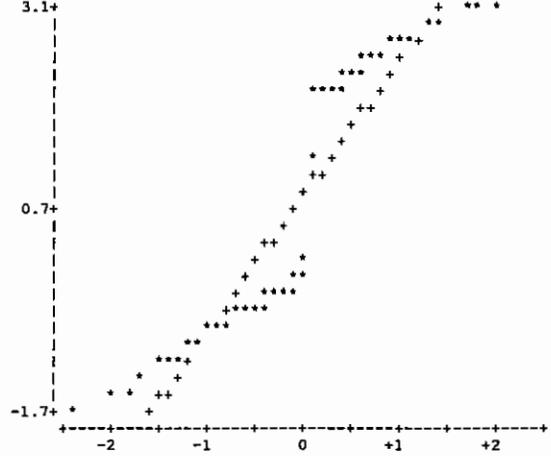
Stem	Leaf	#
30	4488	4
28	3399	4
26	4441111	7
24	0088886	7
22	400	3
20	3578023679	10
18		
16		
14		
12	1	1
10		
8		
6		
4		
2		
0	00	2
-0	35	2
-2	666666422	9
-4	643112	6
-6	199999000	9
-8	442	3
-10	1852	4
-12	9	1
-14	63	2
-16	7	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	70	Sum Wgts	70	100% Max	3.178054	99%	3.178054	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.966106	Sum	67.62745	75% Q3	2.484907	95%	3.044522	-1.77196	14016	2.890372	14164
Std Dev	1.621318	Variance	2.628671	50% Med	1.668241	90%	2.833213	-1.56065	14000	3.044522	14165
Skewness	-0.08989	Kurtosis	-1.7526	25% Q1	-0.52763	10%	-1.03574	-1.42712	14020	3.044522	14166
USS	246.7136	CSS	181.3783	0% Min	-1.77196	5%	-1.38629	-1.38629	14006	3.178054	14145
CV	167.8198	Std Mean	0.193785	Range	4.950011	1%	-1.77196	-1.10866	10367	3.178054	14159
T:Mean=0	4.985468	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	3.012539						
Num ^= 0	68	Num > 0	36	Mode	-0.35667						
M(Sign)	2	Pr>=|M|	0.7163								
Sgn Rank	641	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.826672	Pr<W	0.0001								

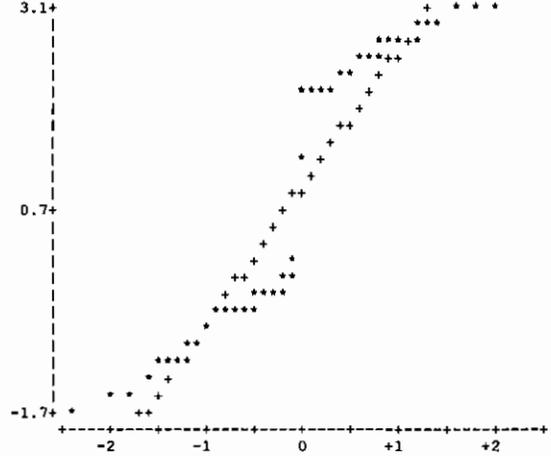
Stem	Leaf	#
30	4488	4
28	3399	4
26	4441111	7
24	0088886	7
22	400	3
20	3578023679	10
18		
16		
14		
12	1	1
10		
8		
6		
4		
2		
0	00	2
-0	35	2
-2	666666422	9
-4	643112	6
-6	19000	5
-8	44	2
-10	1852	4
-12	9	1
-14	63	2
-16	7	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



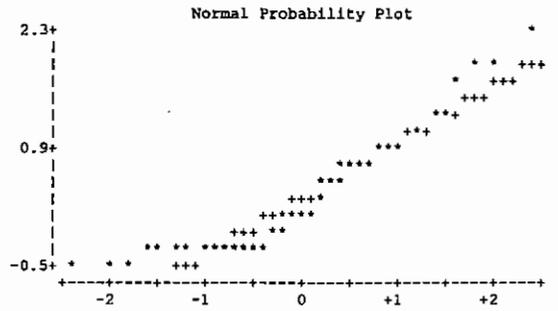
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	71	Sum Wgts	71	100% Max	2.272126	99%	2.272126	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.310103	Sum	22.01729	75% Q3	0.788457	95%	1.722767	-0.562126	14032	1.280934	14166
Std Dev	0.655895	Variance	0.430199	50% Med	0.09531	90%	1.193922	-0.47804	14033	1.722767	14167
Skewness	0.89504	Kurtosis	0.174617	25% Q1	-0.22314	10%	-0.3285	-0.41552	5084	1.856298	5047
USS	36.94152	CSS	30.1139	0% Min	-0.56212	5%	-0.37106	-0.37106	14029	1.871802	14090
CV	211.5091	Std Mean	0.07784	Range	2.834245	1%	-0.56212	-0.35667	5093	2.272126	14139
T:Mean=0	3.983824	Pr>|T|	0.0002	Q3-Q1	1.011601						
Num ^= 0	68	Num > 0	38	Mode	-0.22314						
M(Sign)	4	Pr>=|M|	0.3961								
Sgn Rank	488	Pr>=|S|	0.0023								
W:Normal	0.890404	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem Leaf	#
22 7	1
20	
18 67	2
16 2	1
14	
12 88	2
10 399	3
8 8886699	7
6 449944499	9
4 7779	4
2 64	2
0 000000888	10
-0 5434	4
-2 7666333097655422222222	23
-4 682	3

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**1



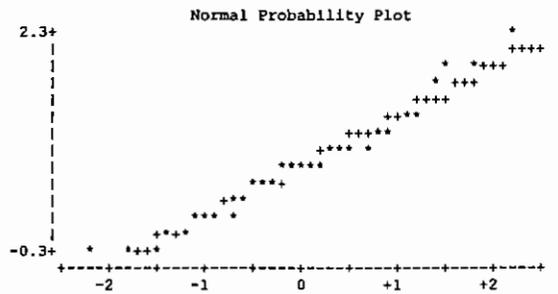
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	41	Sum Wgts	41	100% Max	2.272126	99%	2.272126	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.707875	Sum	29.02289	75% Q3	0.993252	95%	1.856298	-0.26136	14147	1.280934	14166
Std Dev	0.592241	Variance	0.350749	50% Med	0.741937	90%	1.280934	-0.23572	5050	1.722767	14167
Skewness	0.483239	Kurtosis	0.314301	25% Q1	0.262364	10%	-0.13926	-0.22314	5127	1.856298	5047
USS	34.57456	CSS	14.02997	0% Min	-0.26136	5%	-0.22314	-0.15082	14132	1.871802	14090
CV	83.66458	Std Mean	0.092492	Range	2.533491	1%	-0.26136	-0.13926	14019	2.272126	14139
T:Mean=0	7.653327	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.730888						
Num ^= 0	41	Num > 0	36	Mode	0.182322						
M(Sign)	15.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	396.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.958527	Pr<W	0.2019								

Stem Leaf	#
22 7	1
20	
18 67	2
16 2	1
14	
12 88	2
10 399	3
8 8886699	7
6 449944499	9
4 7779	4
2 64	2
0 00888	5
-0 54	2
-2 642	3

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**1

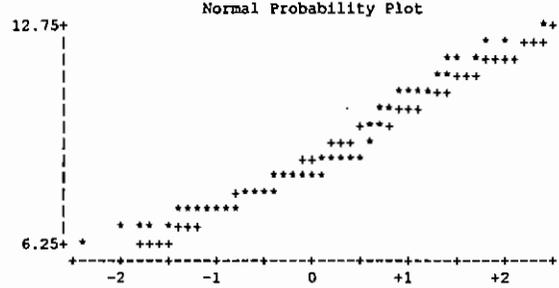


Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	12.58793	99%	12.58793	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.756547	Sum	656.741	75% Q3	9.595603	95%	11.61729	6.100319(	14036)	11.5991(	14102)
Std Dev	1.530307	Variance	2.341839	50% Med	8.34284	90%	11.05089	6.679599(	5103)	11.61729(	14019)
Skewness	0.810091	Kurtosis	-0.21365	25% Q1	7.770645	10%	7.17012	6.709304(	14157)	12.20607(	14020)
USS	5924.079	CSS	173.2961	0% Min	6.100319	5%	6.747587	6.747587(	14026)	12.25486(	14000)
CV	17.47614	Std Mean	0.176705	Range	6.487609	1%	6.100319	6.768493(	5084)	12.58793(	14016)
T:Mean=0	49.55472	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.824958						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	7.396335						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.906448	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
12	6	1
12	23	2
11	666	3
11	013	3
10	777899	6
10	223	3
9	66	2
9	14	2
8	5555666677799	13
8	000111222333344	15
7	55588888899	11
7	112233444	9
6	7778	4
6	1	1

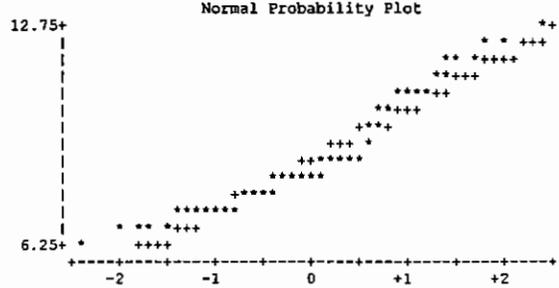


Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	12.58793	99%	12.58793	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.756547	Sum	656.741	75% Q3	9.595603	95%	11.61729	6.100319(	14036)	11.5991(	14102)
Std Dev	1.530307	Variance	2.341839	50% Med	8.34284	90%	11.05089	6.679599(	5103)	11.61729(	14019)
Skewness	0.810091	Kurtosis	-0.21365	25% Q1	7.770645	10%	7.17012	6.709304(	14157)	12.20607(	14020)
USS	5924.079	CSS	173.2961	0% Min	6.100319	5%	6.747587	6.747587(	14026)	12.25486(	14000)
CV	17.47614	Std Mean	0.176705	Range	6.487609	1%	6.100319	6.768493(	5084)	12.58793(	14016)
T:Mean=0	49.55472	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.824958						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	7.396335						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.906448	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
12	6	1
12	23	2
11	666	3
11	013	3
10	777899	6
10	223	3
9	66	2
9	14	2
8	5555666677799	13
8	000111222333344	15
7	55588888899	11
7	112233444	9
6	7778	4
6	1	1



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.55296	99%	5.55296	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.823978	Sum	211.7984	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	3.828641	0.955511(	14047)	3.688879(	14159)
Std Dev	0.71073	Variance	0.505136	50% Med	2.772589	90%	3.526361	0.993252(	14044)	3.828641(	14006)
Skewness	0.671341	Kurtosis	3.761242	25% Q1	2.484907	10%	2.219203	1.193922(	14016)	4.477337(	5037)
USS	635.4942	CSS	37.3801	0% Min	0.955511	5%	1.568616	1.568616(	14026)	4.919981(	5050)
CV	25.16767	Std Mean	0.082068	Range	4.597448	1%	0.955511	2.104134(	14036)	5.55296(	14090)
T:Mean=0	34.41024	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.733969						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	2.564949						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.91792	Pr<W	0.0001								

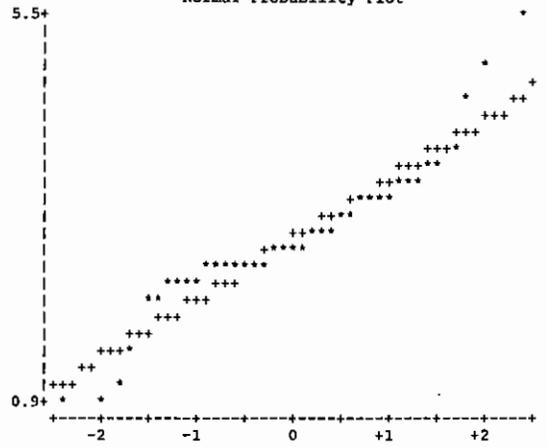
Stem	Leaf	#
54	5	1
52		
50		
48	2	1
46		
44	8	1
42		
40		
38	3	1
36	119	3
34	373	3
32	220000377	9
30	00044448	8
28	333399	6
26	44441177777	11
24	00088888886666666666	20
22	002259	6
20	0	1
18		
16		
14	7	1
12		
10	9	1
8	69	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	5.55296	99%	5.55296	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.849228	Sum	210.8429	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	3.828641	0.993252(	14044)	3.688879(	14159)
Std Dev	0.680871	Variance	0.463586	50% Med	2.772589	90%	3.526361	1.193922(	14016)	3.828641(	14006)
Skewness	0.950905	Kurtosis	4.16912	25% Q1	2.484907	10%	2.219203	1.568616(	14026)	4.477337(	5037)
USS	634.5812	CSS	33.84175	0% Min	0.993252	5%	2.104134	2.104134(	14036)	4.919981(	5050)
CV	23.89669	Std Mean	0.07915	Range	4.559708	1%	0.993252	2.197225(	14033)	5.55296(	14090)
T:Mean=0	35.99798	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.733969						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Mode	2.564949						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.915626	Pr<W	0.0001								

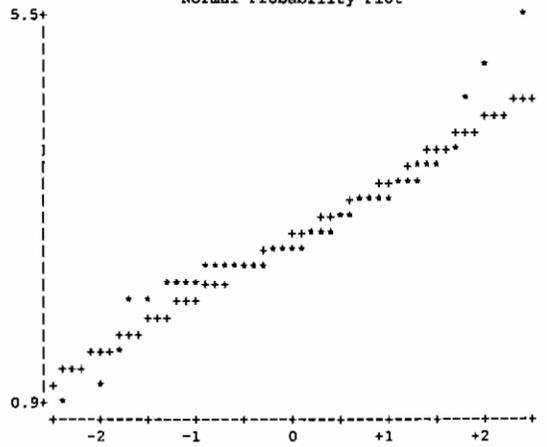
Stem	Leaf	#
54	5	1
52		
50		
48	2	1
46		
44	8	1
42		
40		
38	3	1
36	119	3
34	373	3
32	220000377	9
30	00044448	8
28	333399	6
26	44441177777	11
24	00088888886666666666	20
22	002259	6
20	0	1
18		
16		
14	7	1
12		
10	9	1
8	9	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

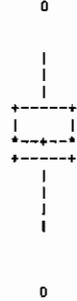
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	3.401197	99%	3.401197	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.960227	Sum	147.017	75% Q3	2.261763	95%	2.890372	0.182322 (	14147)	2.639057 (	14131)
Std Dev	0.466609	Variance	0.217724	50% Med	1.902108	90%	2.564949	0.955511 (	14020)	2.890372 (	14009)
Skewness	-0.23094	Kurtosis	3.011469	25% Q1	1.722767	10%	1.481605	1.163151 (	14000)	2.890372 (	14165)
USS	304.2983	CSS	16.11158	0% Min	0.182322	5%	1.193922	1.193922 (	14016)	2.890372 (	14166)
CV	23.80383	Std Mean	0.053879	Range	3.218876	1%	0.182322	1.223775 (	10367)	3.401197 (	14158)
T:Mean=0	36.38176	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.538997						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	2.302585						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.961153	Pr<W	0.0693								

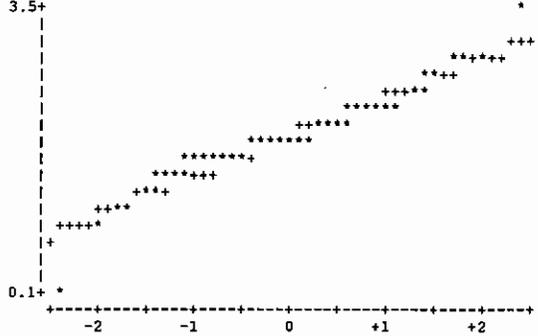
Stem	Leaf	#
34	0	1
32		
30		
28	999	3
26	44	2
24	00066	5
22	166000000	9
20	1111905569	10
18	224466677779000235667	21
16	57799900266679	14
14	6879	4
12	29	2
10	69	2
8	6	1
6		
4		
2		
0	8	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10***-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	3.401197	99%	3.401197	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.960227	Sum	147.017	75% Q3	2.261763	95%	2.890372	0.182322 (	14147)	2.639057 (	14131)
Std Dev	0.466609	Variance	0.217724	50% Med	1.902108	90%	2.564949	0.955511 (	14020)	2.890372 (	14009)
Skewness	-0.23094	Kurtosis	3.011469	25% Q1	1.722767	10%	1.481605	1.163151 (	14000)	2.890372 (	14165)
USS	304.2983	CSS	16.11158	0% Min	0.182322	5%	1.193922	1.193922 (	14016)	2.890372 (	14166)
CV	23.80383	Std Mean	0.053879	Range	3.218876	1%	0.182322	1.223775 (	10367)	3.401197 (	14158)
T:Mean=0	36.38176	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.538997						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	2.302585						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.961153	Pr<W	0.0693								

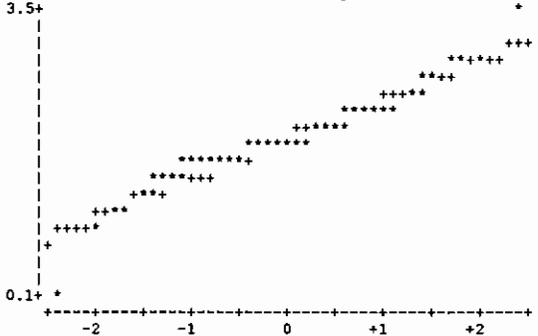
Stem	Leaf	#
34	0	1
32		
30		
28	999	3
26	44	2
24	00066	5
22	166000000	9
20	1111905569	10
18	224466677779000235667	21
16	57799900266679	14
14	6879	4
12	29	2
10	69	2
8	6	1
6		
4		
2		
0	8	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10***-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

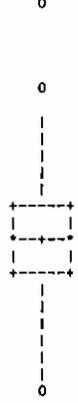
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.442418	99%	5.442418	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.751744	Sum	206.3808	75% Q3	3.135494	95%	4.060443	0.916291 (	14010)	3.912023 (	14139)
Std Dev	0.769432	Variance	0.592025	50% Med	2.70805	90%	3.850148	1.163151 (	14009)	4.060443 (	14166)
Skewness	0.500631	Kurtosis	1.441003	25% Q1	2.272126	10%	2.014903	1.335001 (	14157)	4.077537 (	14165)
USS	611.7169	CSS	43.80988	0% Min	0.916291	5%	1.410987	1.410987 (	14142)	4.49981 (	14138)
CV	27.96161	Std Mean	0.088846			1%	0.916291	1.435085 (	14016)	5.442418 (	14090)
T:Mean=0	30.97194	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.526127						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.863368						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.564949						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.976693	Pr<W	0.4618								

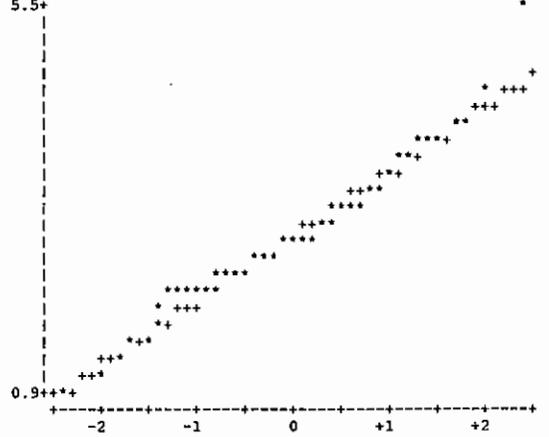
Stem	Leaf	#
54	4	1
52		
50		
48		
46		
44	0	1
42		
40	68	2
38	5791	4
36	446	3
34	03	2
32	2603	4
30	044449948	9
28	3994	4
26	444411111777	12
24	00888666666	11
22	267000	6
20	144902269	9
18	9	1
16	4	1
14	14	2
12	4	1
10	6	1
8	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.442418	99%	5.442418	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.751744	Sum	206.3808	75% Q3	3.135494	95%	4.060443	0.916291 (	14010)	3.912023 (	14139)
Std Dev	0.769432	Variance	0.592025	50% Med	2.70805	90%	3.850148	1.163151 (	14009)	4.060443 (	14166)
Skewness	0.500631	Kurtosis	1.441003	25% Q1	2.272126	10%	2.014903	1.335001 (	14157)	4.077537 (	14165)
USS	611.7169	CSS	43.80988	0% Min	0.916291	5%	1.410987	1.410987 (	14142)	4.49981 (	14138)
CV	27.96161	Std Mean	0.088846			1%	0.916291	1.435085 (	14016)	5.442418 (	14090)
T:Mean=0	30.97194	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.526127						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.863368						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.564949						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.976693	Pr<W	0.4618								

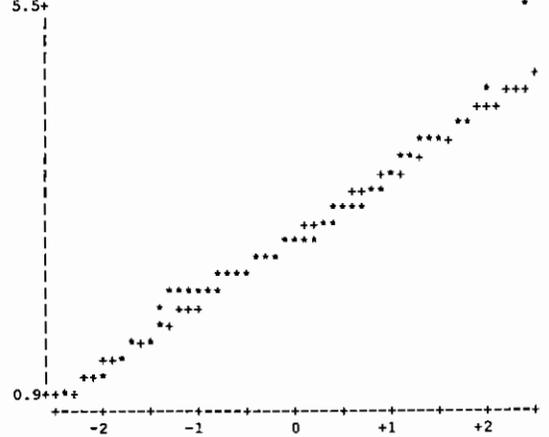
Stem	Leaf	#
54	4	1
52		
50		
48		
46		
44	0	1
42		
40	68	2
38	5791	4
36	446	3
34	03	2
32	2603	4
30	044449948	9
28	3994	4
26	444411111777	12
24	00888666666	11
22	267000	6
20	144902269	9
18	9	1
16	4	1
14	14	2
12	4	1
10	6	1
8	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

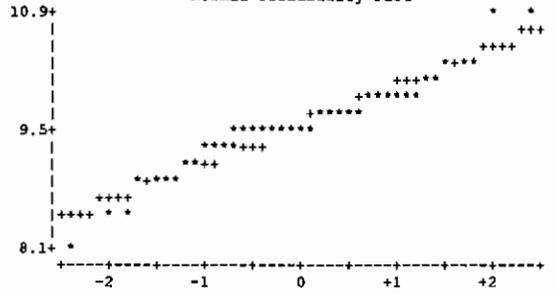
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	10.89674	99%	10.89674	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.569519	Sum	717.7139	75% Q3	9.814656	95%	10.22919	8.160518(	14000)	10.22557(	14159)
Std Dev	0.449993	Variance	0.202494	50% Med	9.581904	90%	10.01682	8.451053(	14016)	10.22919(	14133)
Skewness	-0.16454	Kurtosis	2.209698	25% Q1	9.400961	10%	8.968269	8.4929(	14147)	10.29553(	14145)
USS	6883.162	CSS	14.98453	0% Min	8.160518	5%	8.811354	8.811354(	14006)	10.86092(	14040)
CV	4.702356	Std Mean	0.051961			1%	8.160518	8.874868(	14036)	10.89674(	14041)
T:Mean=0	184.1684	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.736221						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.413696						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	9.464983						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.955973	Pr<W	0.0321								

Stem	Leaf	#
108	60	2
106		
104		
102	330	3
100	236	3
98	011555699125	12
96	000390011244568	15
94	0012466667023355677888	22
92	0391247	7
90	707	3
88	17567	5
86		
84	59	2
82		
80	6	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot

Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

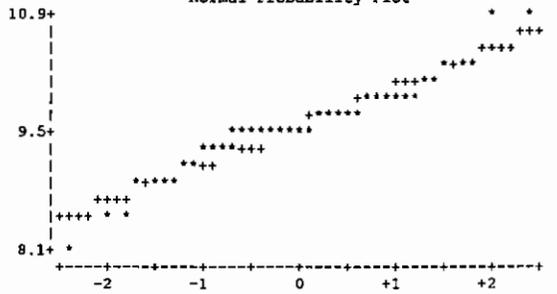
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	10.89674	99%	10.89674	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.569519	Sum	717.7139	75% Q3	9.814656	95%	10.22919	8.160518(	14000)	10.22557(	14159)
Std Dev	0.449993	Variance	0.202494	50% Med	9.581904	90%	10.01682	8.451053(	14016)	10.22919(	14133)
Skewness	-0.16454	Kurtosis	2.209698	25% Q1	9.400961	10%	8.968269	8.4929(	14147)	10.29553(	14145)
USS	6883.162	CSS	14.98453	0% Min	8.160518	5%	8.811354	8.811354(	14006)	10.86092(	14040)
CV	4.702356	Std Mean	0.051961			1%	8.160518	8.874868(	14036)	10.89674(	14041)
T:Mean=0	184.1684	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.736221						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.413696						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	9.464983						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.955973	Pr<W	0.0321								

Stem	Leaf	#
108	60	2
106		
104		
102	330	3
100	236	3
98	011555699125	12
96	000390011244568	15
94	0012466667023355677888	22
92	0391247	7
90	707	3
88	17567	5
86		
84	59	2
82		
80	6	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot

Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.777652	99%	5.777652	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.952217	Sum	221.4163	75% Q3	3.332205	95%	3.806662	1.131402(	5114)	3.713572(	5099)
Std Dev	0.657599	Variance	0.432436	50% Med	2.890372	90%	3.688879	1.629241(	14157)	3.806662(	14138)
Skewness	0.961341	Kurtosis	4.348761	25% Q1	2.564949	10%	2.282382	1.931521(	14010)	3.951244(	14020)
USS	685.6693	CSS	32.00027	0% Min	1.131402	5%	2.066863	2.066863(	14142)	4.70953(	14167)
CV	22.27474	Std Mean	0.075933	Range	4.64625	1%	1.131402	2.128232(	10367)	5.777652(	14090)
T:Mean=0	38.87926	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.767255						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	2.484907						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.947719	Pr<W	0.0087								

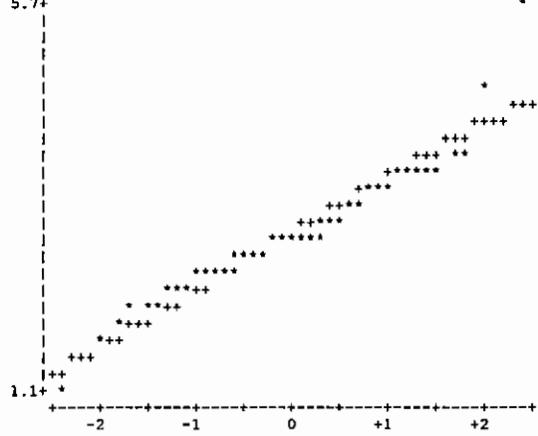
Stem	Leaf	#
56	8	1
54		
52		
50		
48		
46	1	1
44		
42		
40		
38	15	2
36	469991	6
34	3370688	7
32	66037	5
30	00000449998	11
28	33999994444	11
26	4444111177	10
24	8888866666	10
22	08900	5
20	736	3
18	3	1
16	3	1
14		
12		
10	3	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.777652	99%	5.777652	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.952217	Sum	221.4163	75% Q3	3.332205	95%	3.806662	1.131402(	5114)	3.713572(	5099)
Std Dev	0.657599	Variance	0.432436	50% Med	2.890372	90%	3.688879	1.629241(	14157)	3.806662(	14138)
Skewness	0.961341	Kurtosis	4.348761	25% Q1	2.564949	10%	2.282382	1.931521(	14010)	3.951244(	14020)
USS	685.6693	CSS	32.00027	0% Min	1.131402	5%	2.066863	2.066863(	14142)	4.70953(	14167)
CV	22.27474	Std Mean	0.075933	Range	4.64625	1%	1.131402	2.128232(	10367)	5.777652(	14090)
T:Mean=0	38.87926	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.767255						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	2.484907						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.947719	Pr<W	0.0087								

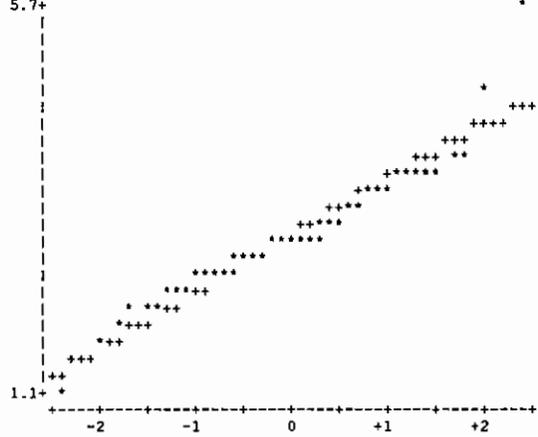
Stem	Leaf	#
56	8	1
54		
52		
50		
48		
46	1	1
44		
42		
40		
38	15	2
36	469991	6
34	3370688	7
32	66037	5
30	00000449998	11
28	33999994444	11
26	4444111177	10
24	8888866666	10
22	08900	5
20	736	3
18	3	1
16	3	1
14		
12		
10	3	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

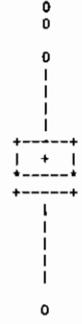
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	9.017968	99%	9.017968	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	7.2223	Sum	541.6725	75% Q3	7.495542	95%	8.525161	5.549076(	14147)	8.513185(	14000)
Std Dev	0.652882	Variance	0.426255	50% Med	7.185387	90%	8.02617	5.983936(	14157)	8.525161(	14020)
Skewness	0.348415	Kurtosis	0.932293	25% Q1	6.841615	10%	6.51323	6.023448(	14142)	8.571681(	14102)
USS	3943.664	CSS	31.54285	0% Min	5.549076	5%	6.073045	6.073045(	14164)	8.954157(	14016)
CV	9.039806	Std Mean	0.075388	Range	3.468892	1%	5.549076	6.09131(	5084)	9.017968(	14167)
T:Mean=0	95.80133	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.653926						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	7.098376						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.964608	Pr<W	0.1124								

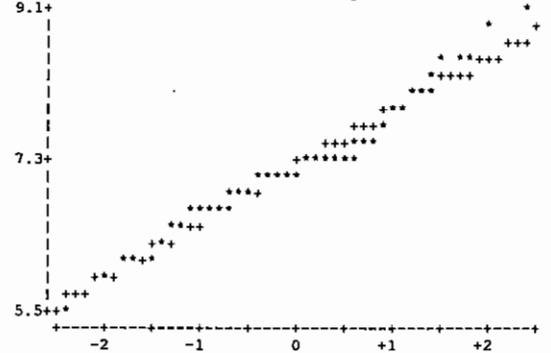
Stem	Leaf	#
90	2	1
88	5	1
86		
84	137	3
82	9	1
80	130	3
78	1163	4
76	78	2
74	50003	5
72	0047911234788889	16
70	200012555688899	15
68	422339	6
66	346712339	9
64	16	2
62	25	2
60	279	3
58	8	1
56		
54	5	1

-----+-----+-----+
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**⁻¹

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

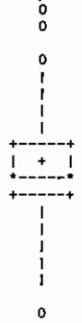
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	9.017968	99%	9.017968	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	7.218608	Sum	534.177	75% Q3	7.450008	95%	8.525161	5.549076(	14147)	8.513185(	14000)
Std Dev	0.65655	Variance	0.431057	50% Med	7.181585	90%	8.02617	5.983936(	14157)	8.525161(	14020)
Skewness	0.363756	Kurtosis	0.908413	25% Q1	6.841615	10%	6.51323	6.023448(	14142)	8.571681(	14102)
USS	3887.481	CSS	31.46718	0% Min	5.549076	5%	6.073045	6.073045(	14164)	8.954157(	14016)
CV	9.095238	Std Mean	0.076322	Range	3.468892	1%	5.549076	6.09131(	5084)	9.017968(	14167)
T:Mean=0	94.58054	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.608464						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Mode	7.098376						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1307.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963819	Pr<W	0.1041								

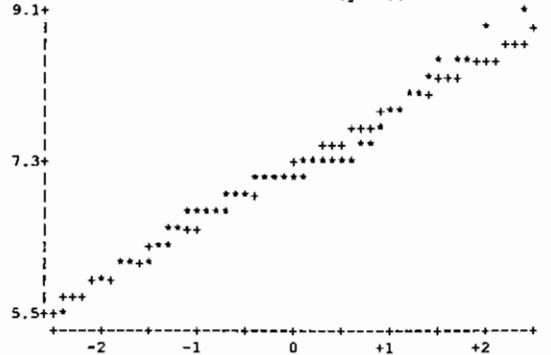
Stem	Leaf	#
90	2	1
88	5	1
86		
84	137	3
82	9	1
80	130	3
78	1163	4
76	78	2
74	5003	4
72	0047911234788889	16
70	200012555688899	15
68	422339	6
66	346712339	9
64	16	2
62	25	2
60	279	3
58	8	1
56		
54	5	1

-----+-----+-----+
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**⁻¹

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



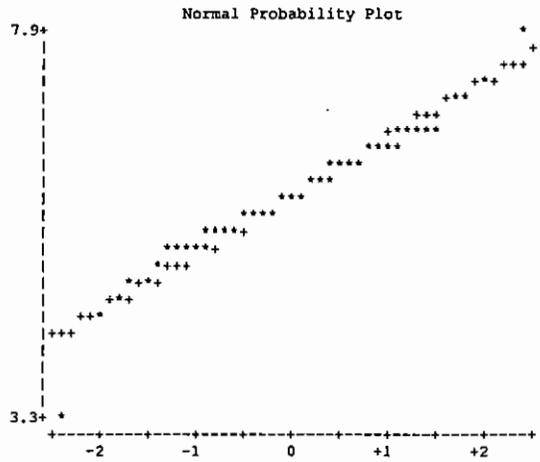
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	7.901007	99%	7.901007	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.923466	Sum	444.26	75% Q3	6.390241	95%	7.056175	3.218876(	14166)	6.754604(	5096)
Std Dev	0.679201	Variance	0.461314	50% Med	5.857933	90%	6.641182	4.574711(	14147)	7.056175(	14158)
Skewness	-0.50429	Kurtosis	3.004363	25% Q1	5.57973	10%	5.32301	4.727388(	14020)	7.162397(	5087)
USS	2665.696	CSS	34.13722	0% Min	3.218876	5%	4.859812	4.859812(	14013)	7.279319(	14175)
CV	11.46627	Std Mean	0.078427			1%	3.218876	4.89784(	5056)	7.901007(	14131)
T:Mean=0	75.52806	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.682131						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.810511						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	5.583496						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.972153	Pr<W	0.2889								

Stem	Leaf	#
78	0	1
76		
74		
72	8	1
70	66	2
68		
66	244685	6
64	0491267	7
62	02345799	8
60	03369909	8
58	0445668856	10
56	04889001789	11
54	5607888	7
52	2346779	7
50	45	2
48	60	2
46	3	1
44	7	1
42		
40		
38		
36		
34		
32	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



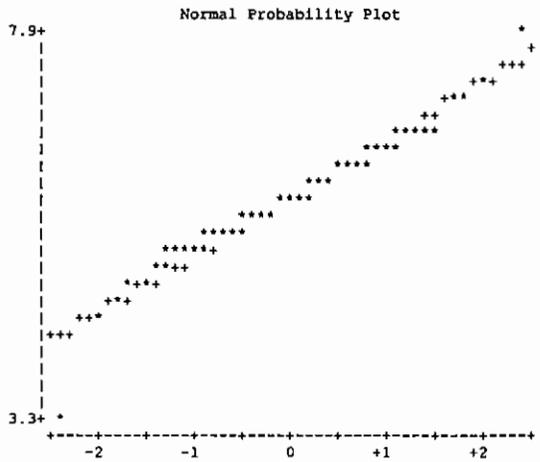
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	7.901007	99%	7.901007	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.914718	Sum	437.6891	75% Q3	6.368187	95%	7.056175	3.218876(	14166)	6.754604(	5096)
Std Dev	0.679569	Variance	0.461814	50% Med	5.857933	90%	6.641182	4.574711(	14147)	7.056175(	14158)
Skewness	-0.48303	Kurtosis	3.040397	25% Q1	5.57973	10%	5.32301	4.727388(	14020)	7.162397(	5087)
USS	2622.52	CSS	33.71241	0% Min	3.218876	5%	4.859812	4.859812(	14013)	7.279319(	14175)
CV	11.48946	Std Mean	0.078998			1%	3.218876	4.89784(	5056)	7.901007(	14131)
T:Mean=0	74.87148	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.682131						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Q3-Q1	0.788457						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	5.583496						
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.971903	Pr<W	0.2855								

Stem	Leaf	#
78	0	1
76		
74		
72	8	1
70	66	2
68		
66	244685	6
64	049126	6
62	02345799	8
60	03369909	8
58	0445668856	10
56	04889001789	11
54	5607888	7
52	2346779	7
50	45	2
48	60	2
46	3	1
44	7	1
42		
40		
38		
36		
34		
32	2	1

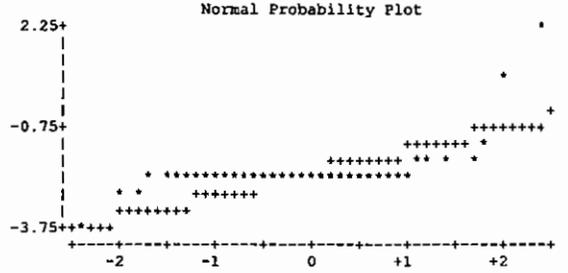
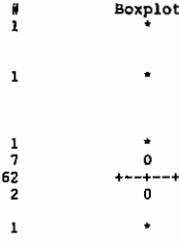
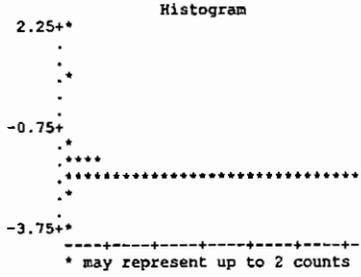
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

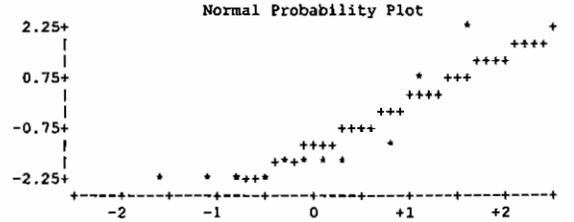
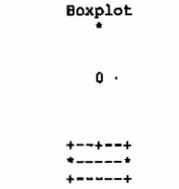
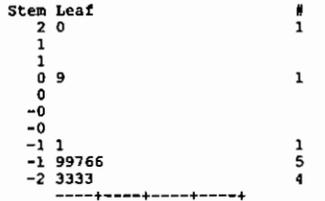
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	2.04122	99%	2.04122	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-2.12873	Sum	-159.654	75% Q3	-2.12026	95%	-1.60944	-3.77226(	10367)	-1.60944(	14101)
Std Dev	0.672597	Variance	0.452387	50% Med	-2.30259	90%	-1.89712	-2.65926(	5127)	-1.60944(	14167)
Skewness	4.44526	Kurtosis	25.31125	25% Q1	-2.30259	10%	-2.30259	-2.52573(	14010)	-1.10866(	14041)
USS	373.3374	CSS	33.47663	0% Min	-3.77226	5%	-2.30259	-2.30259(	14176)	0.916291(	14140)
CV	-31.5962	Std Mean	0.077665			1%	-3.77226	-2.30259(	14175)	2.04122(	14090)
T:Mean=0	-27.4091	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.813481						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	2	Q3-Q1	0.182322						
M(Sign)	-35.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-2.30259						
Sgn Rank	-1409	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.459674	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	12	Sum Wgts	12	100% Max	2.04122	99%	2.04122	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.34078	Sum	-16.0894	75% Q3	-1.35905	95%	2.04122	-2.30259(	14141)	-1.60944(	14100)
Std Dev	1.387926	Variance	1.926330	50% Med	-1.80596	90%	0.916291	-2.30259(	14104)	-1.60944(	14101)
Skewness	1.885077	Kurtosis	2.77909	25% Q1	-2.30259	10%	-2.30259	-2.30259(	14103)	-1.10866(	14041)
USS	42.76214	CSS	21.18972	0% Min	-2.30259	5%	-2.30259	-2.30259(	14102)	0.916291(	14140)
CV	-103.516	Std Mean	0.40066			1%	-2.30259	-1.89712(	14040)	2.04122(	14090)
T:Mean=0	-3.34644	Pr>|T|	0.0065	Range	4.343805						
Num ^= 0	12	Num > 0	2	Q3-Q1	0.943535						
M(Sign)	-4	Pr>=|M|	0.0386	Mode	-2.30259						
Sgn Rank	-30	Pr>=|S|	0.0142								
W:Normal	0.705883	Pr<W	0.0006								



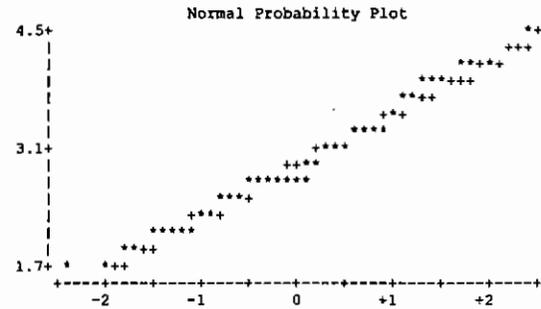
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	4.442651	99%	4.442651	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.881036	Sum	216.0777	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	4.077537	1.648659(	14000)	3.970292(	14138)
Std Dev	0.616949	Variance	0.380626	50% Med	2.772589	90%	3.828641	1.757858(	14010)	4.077537(	14140)
Skewness	0.409902	Kurtosis	-0.16468	25% Q1	2.484907	10%	2.104134	1.856298(	14036)	4.158883(	5050)
USS	650.694	CSS	28.16633	0% Min	1.648659	5%	1.902108	1.902108(	14016)	4.189655(	14143)
CV	21.41414	Std Mean	0.071239	Range	2.793993	1%	1.648659	2.014903(	14142)	4.442651(	14090)
T:Mean=0	40.44176	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.733969						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	2.639057						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.966219	Pr<W	0.1395								

Stem	Leaf	#
44	4	1
42		
40	869	3
38	3357	4
36	416	3
34	08	2
32	22226377	8
30	0444999488	10
28	339	3
26	4444444411111117777	19
24	00888666	8
22	0470	4
20	144037	6
18	60	2
16	56	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



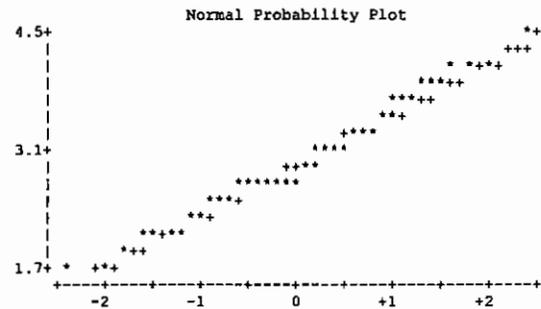
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	72	Sum Wgts	72	100% Max	4.442651	99%	4.442651	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.913112	Sum	209.7441	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	4.077537	1.648659(	14000)	3.970292(	14138)
Std Dev	0.607566	Variance	0.369137	50% Med	2.772589	90%	3.828641	1.757858(	14010)	4.077537(	14140)
Skewness	0.38954	Kurtosis	-0.10855	25% Q1	2.564949	10%	2.128232	1.902108(	14016)	4.158883(	5050)
USS	637.2167	CSS	26.20872	0% Min	1.648659	5%	2.014903	2.014903(	14142)	4.189655(	14143)
CV	20.85627	Std Mean	0.071602	Range	2.793993	1%	1.648659	2.04122(	14130)	4.442651(	14090)
T:Mean=0	40.68457	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.653926						
Num ^= 0	72	Num > 0	72	Mode	2.639057						
M(Sign)	36	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1314	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.966883	Pr<W	0.1640								

Stem	Leaf	#
44	4	1
42		
40	869	3
38	3357	4
36	416	3
34	08	2
32	22226377	8
30	0444999488	10
28	339	3
26	4444444411111117777	19
24	00888666	8
22	047	3
20	14403	5
18	0	1
16	56	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



Variable=LNVALUE

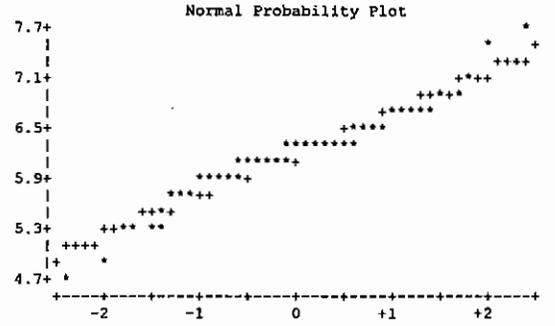
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	7.640123	99%	7.640123	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.198335	Sum	464.8751	75% Q3	6.473891	95%	6.975414	4.70048(	14147)	6.838405(	14016)
Std Dev	0.493563	Variance	0.243604	50% Med	6.224558	90%	6.714171	4.859812(	5050)	6.975414(	14167)
Skewness	-0.12675	Kurtosis	1.872826	25% Q1	5.971262	10%	5.616771	5.293305(	14019)	7.130899(	5103)
USS	2899.478	CSS	18.0267	0% Min	4.70048	5%	5.361292	5.361292(	14157)	7.533694(	14165)
CV	7.962826	Std Mean	0.056992	Range	2.939643	1%	4.70048	5.370638(	14164)	7.640123(	14166)
T:Mean=0	108.7586	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.502629						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	4.70048						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.965974	Pr<W	0.1350								

Stem	Leaf	#
76	4	1
74	3	1
72		
70	3	1
68	48	2
66	013360149	9
64	0179149	7
62	1223445600122245789	19
60	0112235666801369	16
58	79123457	8
56	2309	4
54	5	1
52	9678	4
50		
48	6	1
46	0	1

-----+-----+-----+
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot
0
0
+
+
+
+
0
0



Variable=LNVALUE

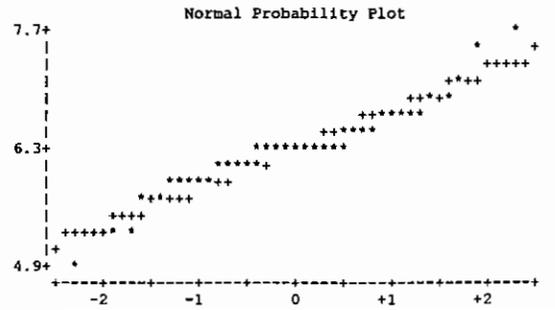
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	60	Sum Wgts	60	100% Max	7.640123	99%	7.640123	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.297506	Sum	377.8504	75% Q3	6.52275	95%	7.053156	4.859812(	5050)	6.838405(	14016)
Std Dev	0.453496	Variance	0.205658	50% Med	6.301699	90%	6.765308	5.361292(	14157)	6.975414(	14167)
Skewness	0.074889	Kurtosis	2.508452	25% Q1	6.068401	10%	5.879056	5.370638(	14164)	7.130899(	5103)
USS	2391.649	CSS	12.13384	0% Min	4.859812	5%	5.49913	5.627621(	14029)	7.533694(	14165)
CV	7.201194	Std Mean	0.058546	Range	2.780311	1%	4.859812	5.78996(	14044)	7.640123(	14166)
T:Mean=0	107.565	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.454348						
Num ^= 0	60	Num > 0	60	Mode	4.859812						
M(Sign)	30	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	915	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.956891	Pr<W	0.0729								

Stem	Leaf	#
76	4	1
74	3	1
72		
70	3	1
68	48	2
66	01336049	8
64	0179149	7
62	1223445600122245789	19
60	0366801369	10
58	791234	6
56	39	2
54		
52	67	2
50		
48	6	1

-----+-----+-----+
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot
0
0
+
+
+
+
0
0



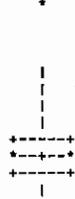
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

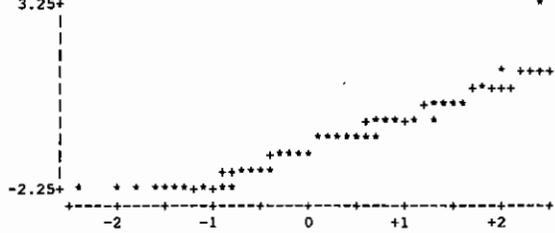
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	73	Sum Wgts	73	100% Max	3.218876	99%	3.218876	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.06821	Sum	-77.9796	75% Q3	-0.65393	95%	0	-2.20727(	14164)	0(	5058)
Std Dev	0.949024	Variance	0.900647	50% Med	-1.10866	90%	-0.0202	-2.20727(	14159)	0(	5063)
Skewness	1.395958	Kurtosis	4.529283	25% Q1	-1.89712	10%	-2.12026	-2.20727(	14157)	0.955511(	14165)
USS	148.1456	CSS	64.8466	0% Min	-2.20727	5%	-2.20727	-2.20727(	14147)	1.064711(	14166)
CV	-88.8421	Std Mean	0.111075			1%	-2.20727	-2.20727(	14143)	3.218876(	14167)
T:Mean=0	-9.61706	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.426151						
Num ^=0	69	Num > 0	3	Q3-Q1	1.243194						
M(Sign)	-31.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-2.12026						
Sgn Rank	-1081.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.885911	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
3	2	1
2		
2		
1		
1	01	2
0		
0	0000	4
-0	4432222220	10
-0	9888877777776	16
-1	333222211100	12
-1	9887665555	10
-2	222221111111110	18

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



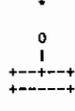
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

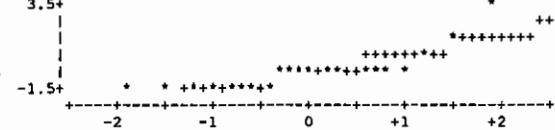
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	23	Sum Wgts	23	100% Max	3.218876	99%	3.218876	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.57144	Sum	-13.1432	75% Q3	-0.30111	95%	1.064711	-1.83258(	14100)	-0.22314(	5090)
Std Dev	1.082079	Variance	1.170895	50% Med	-0.79851	90%	0.955511	-1.60944(	14132)	-0.0202(	14090)
Skewness	2.253151	Kurtosis	6.321306	25% Q1	-1.13943	10%	-1.51413	-1.51413(	14141)	0.955511(	14165)
USS	33.27028	CSS	25.75969	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-1.60944	-1.34707(	14133)	1.064711(	14166)
CV	-189.359	Std Mean	0.225629			1%	-1.83258	-1.20397(	14026)	3.218876(	14167)
T:Mean=0	-2.53267	Pr>|T|	0.0190	Range	5.051457						
Num ^=0	23	Num > 0	3	Q3-Q1	0.838329						
M(Sign)	-8.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0005	Mode	-0.79851						
Sgn Rank	-89	Pr>=|S|	0.0041								
W:Normal	0.772813	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
3	2	1
2		
1	01	2
0		
0	88887777320	11
-1	865321110	9

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

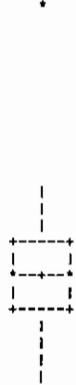
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	3.73767	99%	3.73767	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.502246	Sum	37.66841	75% Q3	0.832909	95%	1.193922	-0.71335(	14032)	1.098612(	14140)
Std Dev	0.615645	Variance	0.379019	50% Med	0.530628	90%	0.993252	-0.63488(	14033)	1.193922(	14041)
Skewness	1.690349	Kurtosis	9.267959	25% Q1	0.182322	10%	-0.18633	-0.51083(	14010)	1.410987(	14167)
USS	46.96622	CSS	28.04743	0% Min	-0.71335	5%	-0.4943	-0.4943(	14036)	1.568616(	14003)
CV	122.5786	Std Mean	0.071089	Range	4.45102	1%	-0.71335	-0.47804(	14016)	3.73767(	14090)
T:Mean=0	7.065063	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.650588						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	61	Mode	0.182322						
M(Sign)	24	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1124.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.883408	Pr<W	0.0001								

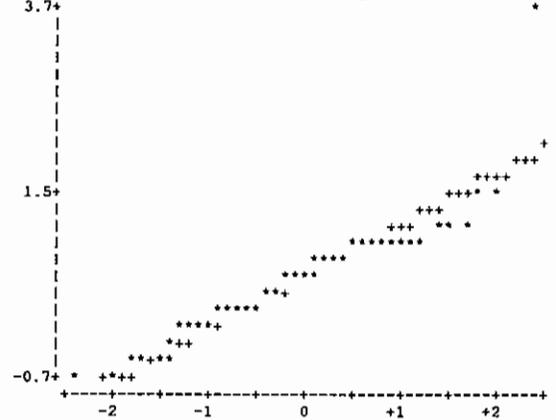
Stem	Leaf	#
36	4	1
34		
32		
30		
28		
26		
24		
22		
20		
18		
16		
14	17	2
12		
10	0009	4
8	3333333338882699	16
6	44444449999	11
4	11177773399	11
2	66664	5
0	000888888888	12
-0	944544	6
-2	9	1
-4	1980	4
-6	13	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



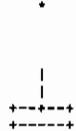
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

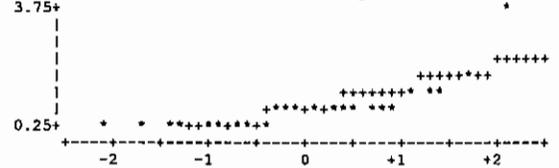
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	35	Sum Wgts	35	100% Max	3.73767	99%	3.73767	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.764968	Sum	26.77387	75% Q3	0.916291	95%	1.568616	0.182322(	14157)	1.098612(	14140)
Std Dev	0.619012	Variance	0.383176	50% Med	0.641854	90%	1.193922	0.182322(	14103)	1.193922(	14041)
Skewness	3.420371	Kurtosis	15.67779	25% Q1	0.405465	10%	0.262364	0.182322(	14102)	1.410987(	14167)
USS	33.50912	CSS	13.02797	0% Min	0.182322	5%	0.182322	0.262364(	14156)	1.568616(	14003)
CV	80.91998	Std Mean	0.104632	Range	3.55348	1%	0.182322	0.262364(	14100)	3.73767(	14090)
T:Mean=0	7.311025	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.510826						
Num ^= 0	35	Num > 0	35	Mode	0.470004						
M(Sign)	17.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	315	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.684464	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
3	7	1
3		
2		
2		
1	6	1
1	000124	6
0	55555666688888999	18
0	222333444	9

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



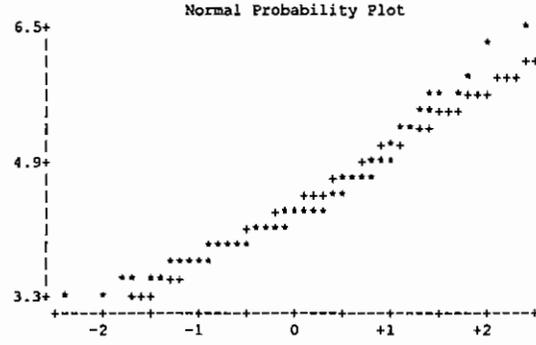
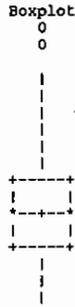
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	6.429719	99%	6.429719	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.384467	Sum	329.835	75% Q3	4.736198	95%	5.758902	3.218876(	14147)	5.743003(	5096)
Std Dev	0.688198	Variance	0.473616	50% Med	4.26268	90%	5.420535	3.258097(	14131)	5.758902(	5127)
Skewness	0.929173	Kurtosis	0.662338	25% Q1	3.912023	10%	3.610918	3.433987(	14132)	5.840642(	14041)
USS	1476.814	CSS	35.04762	0% Min	3.218876	5%	3.465736	3.465736(	14157)	6.25575(	14047)
CV	15.69628	Std Mean	0.079466			1%	3.218876	3.526361(	5114)	6.429719(	14165)
T:Mean=0	55.17394	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.210844						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.824175						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	3.912023						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.930839	Pr<W	0.0005								

Stem	Leaf	#
64	3	1
62	6	1
60		
58	4	1
56	246	3
54	25	2
52	128	3
50	6	1
48	1462	4
46	1512458	7
44	1238	4
42	5668223468899	13
40	33613336777	11
38	1111111377	10
36	1911668	7
34	37388	5
32	26	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



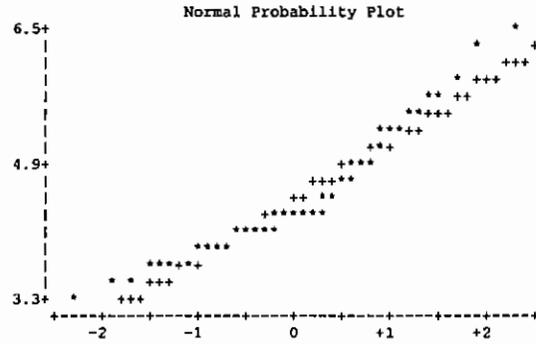
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	56	Sum Wgts	56	100% Max	6.429719	99%	6.429719	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.46966	Sum	250.301	75% Q3	4.824233	95%	5.840642	3.218876(	14147)	5.624018(	14040)
Std Dev	0.700345	Variance	0.490483	50% Med	4.317488	90%	5.55296	3.465736(	14157)	5.743003(	5096)
Skewness	0.915341	Kurtosis	0.49616	25% Q1	3.970292	10%	3.7612	3.526361(	5114)	5.840642(	14041)
USS	1145.737	CSS	26.97658	0% Min	3.218876	5%	3.526361	3.713572(	14164)	6.25575(	14047)
CV	15.66887	Std Mean	0.093588			1%	3.218876	3.713572(	5099)	6.429719(	14165)
T:Mean=0	47.75913	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.210844						
Num ^= 0	56	Num > 0	56	Q3-Q1	0.853941						
M(Sign)	28	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	3.912023						
Sgn Rank	798	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.928836	Pr<W	0.0031								

Stem	Leaf	#
64	3	1
62	6	1
60		
58	4	1
56	24	2
54	25	2
52	128	3
50	6	1
48	1462	4
46	258	3
44	238	3
42	566822346889	12
40	36133367	8
38	1111377	7
36	11668	5
34	73	2
32	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



Variable=LNVALUE

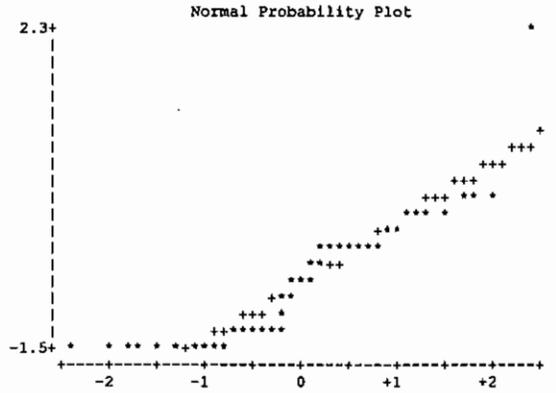
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	2.302585	99%	2.302585	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.71789	Sum	-53.1239	75% Q3	-0.22314	95%	0.262364	-1.51413	(14159)	0.182322	(14029)
Std Dev	0.714457	Variance	0.510449	50% Med	-0.68325	90%	0.09531	-1.51413	(14157)	0.262364	(14040)
Skewness	1.026079	Kurtosis	2.518581	25% Q1	-1.38629	10%	-1.46968	-1.51413	(14147)	0.262364	(14041)
USS	75.39989	CSS	37.2628	0% Min	-1.51413	5%	-1.51413	-1.51413	(14101)	0.336472	(14166)
CV	-99.5218	Std Mean	0.083054	Range	3.816713	1%	-1.51413	-1.46968	(14156)	2.302585	(14000)
T:Mean=0	-8.64366	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.163151						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	11	Mode	-0.22314						
M(Sign)	-26	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-1206.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.856328	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
22	0	1
20		
18		
16		
14		
12		
10		
8		
6		
4		
2	664	3
0	0000888	7
-0	611	3
-2	6666666522222222	18
-4	2	1
-6	397720	6
-8	972	3
-10	2	1
-12	9999999557740	13
-14	1111777773333333	18

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Variable=LNVALUE

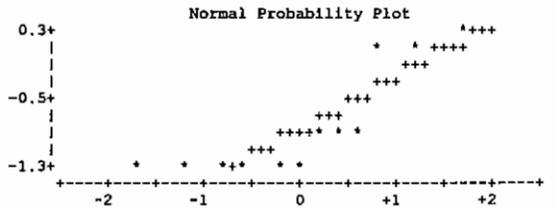
Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	13	Sum Wgts	13	100% Max	0.336472	99%	0.336472	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.86639	Sum	-11.2631	75% Q3	-0.82098	95%	0.336472	-1.38629	(14169)	-0.8675	(14175)
Std Dev	0.623782	Variance	0.389104	50% Med	-1.20397	90%	0.09531	-1.38629	(14148)	-0.82098	(14176)
Skewness	1.177121	Kurtosis	-0.20197	25% Q1	-1.27297	10%	-1.38629	-1.34707	(5127)	0.09531	(14165)
USS	14.42748	CSS	4.669252	0% Min	-1.38629	5%	-1.38629	-1.27297	(14168)	0.09531	(14167)
CV	-71.9978	Std Mean	0.173006	Range	1.722767	1%	-1.38629	-1.27297	(14164)	0.336472	(14166)
T:Mean=0	-5.00786	Pr>|T|	0.0003	Q3-Q1	0.451985						
Num ^= 0	13	Num > 0	3	Mode	-1.38629						
M(Sign)	-3.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0923								
Sgn Rank	-39.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0032								
W:Normal	0.774284	Pr<W	0.0028								

Stem	Leaf	#
2	4	1
0	00	2
-0		
-2		
-4		
-6		
-8	972	3
-10		
-12	9957740	7

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Variable=LNVALUE

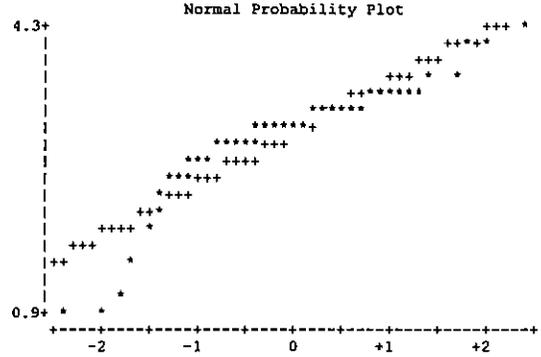
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	4.248495	99%	4.248495	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.0374	Sum	227.805	75% Q3	3.332205	95%	3.73767	0.832909(	14147)	3.637586(	14169)
Std Dev	0.610664	Variance	0.372911	50% Med	3.091042	90%	3.583519	0.832909(	14040)	3.73767(	14090)
Skewness	-1.75089	Kurtosis	4.723443	25% Q1	2.890372	10%	2.484907	1.098612(	14041)	4.060443(	14167)
USS	719.5303	CSS	27.59541	0% Min	0.832909	5%	1.526056	1.526056(	14016)	4.110874(	14165)
CV	20.10484	Std Mean	0.070513	Range	3.415586	1%	0.832909	1.987874(	14006)	4.248495(	14166)
T:Mean=0	43.07547	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.441833						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	3.044522						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.837246	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
42	5	1
40	61	2
38		
36	1444	4
34	003770368	9
32	222266600000377	16
30	00044444499999948888	20
28	039999444	9
26	4177	4
24	0886	4
22		
20	6	1
18	9	1
16		
14	3	1
12		
10	0	1
8	33	2

-----+-----
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Variable=LNVALUE

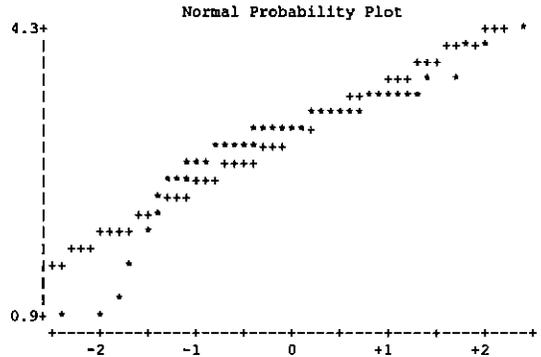
Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	4.248495	99%	4.248495	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.0374	Sum	227.805	75% Q3	3.332205	95%	3.73767	0.832909(	14147)	3.637586(	14169)
Std Dev	0.610664	Variance	0.372911	50% Med	3.091042	90%	3.583519	0.832909(	14040)	3.73767(	14090)
Skewness	-1.75089	Kurtosis	4.723443	25% Q1	2.890372	10%	2.484907	1.098612(	14041)	4.060443(	14167)
USS	719.5303	CSS	27.59541	0% Min	0.832909	5%	1.526056	1.526056(	14016)	4.110874(	14165)
CV	20.10484	Std Mean	0.070513	Range	3.415586	1%	0.832909	1.987874(	14006)	4.248495(	14166)
T:Mean=0	43.07547	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.441833						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	3.044522						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.837246	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
42	5	1
40	61	2
38		
36	1444	4
34	003770368	9
32	222266600000377	16
30	00044444499999948888	20
28	039999444	9
26	4177	4
24	0886	4
22		
20	6	1
18	9	1
16		
14	3	1
12		
10	0	1
8	33	2

-----+-----
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



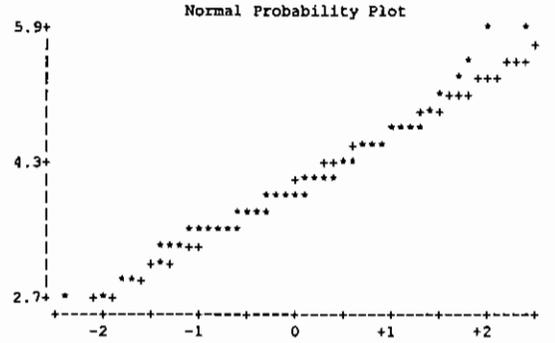
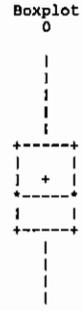
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.966147	99%	5.966147	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.011788	Sum	300.8841	75% Q3	4.418841	95%	5.283204	2.70805(	14142)	5.043425(	14138)
Std Dev	0.649062	Variance	0.421282	50% Med	3.951244	90%	4.70048	2.772589(	5084)	5.283204(	14019)
Skewness	0.670238	Kurtosis	1.06482	25% Q1	3.555348	10%	3.332205	2.833213(	14157)	5.429346(	14167)
USS	1238.258	CSS	31.17484	0% Min	2.70805	5%	2.995732	2.995732(	14016)	5.958425(	14020)
CV	16.17887	Std Mean	0.074947	Range	3.258097	1%	2.70805	2.995732(	14000)	5.966147(	14090)
T:Mean=0	53.52817	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.863493						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	3.931826						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.960895	Pr<W	0.0668								

Stem	Leaf	#
58	67	2
56		
54	3	1
52	8	1
50	4	1
48	63	2
46	0122260	7
44	27012	5
42	00223	5
40	1369133477	10
38	379133335579	12
36	01691448	8
34	33770033668	11
32	3377	4
30	008	3
28	3	1
26	17	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



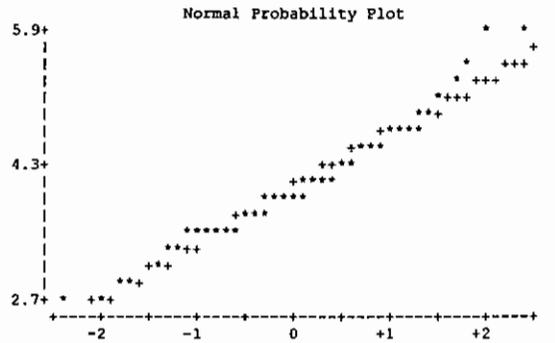
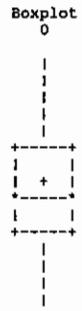
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	5.966147	99%	5.966147	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.013136	Sum	296.9721	75% Q3	4.418841	95%	5.283204	2.70805(	14142)	5.043425(	14138)
Std Dev	0.653387	Variance	0.426914	50% Med	3.951244	90%	4.70048	2.772589(	5084)	5.283204(	14019)
Skewness	0.659952	Kurtosis	1.007902	25% Q1	3.555348	10%	3.332205	2.833213(	14157)	5.429346(	14167)
USS	1222.954	CSS	31.16475	0% Min	2.70805	5%	2.995732	2.995732(	14016)	5.958425(	14020)
CV	16.2812	Std Mean	0.075955	Range	3.258097	1%	2.70805	2.995732(	14000)	5.966147(	14090)
T:Mean=0	52.83593	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.863493						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Mode	3.931826						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.961556	Pr<W	0.0761								

Stem	Leaf	#
58	67	2
56		
54	3	1
52	8	1
50	4	1
48	63	2
46	0122260	7
44	27012	5
42	00223	5
40	1369133477	10
38	37933335579	11
36	01691448	8
34	33770033668	11
32	3377	4
30	008	3
28	3	1
26	17	2

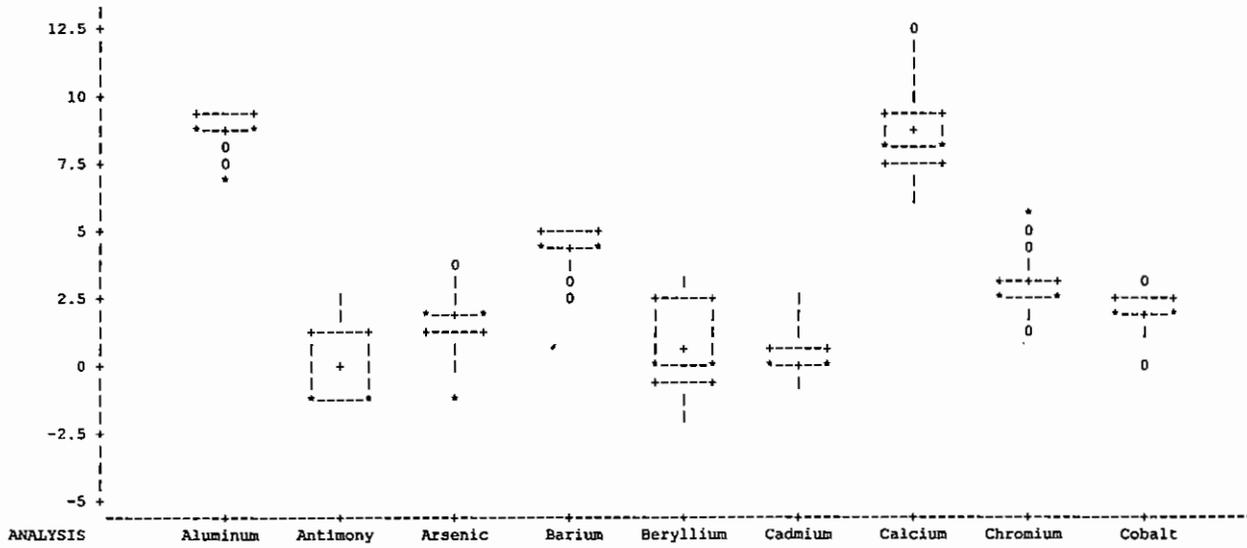
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



A-34

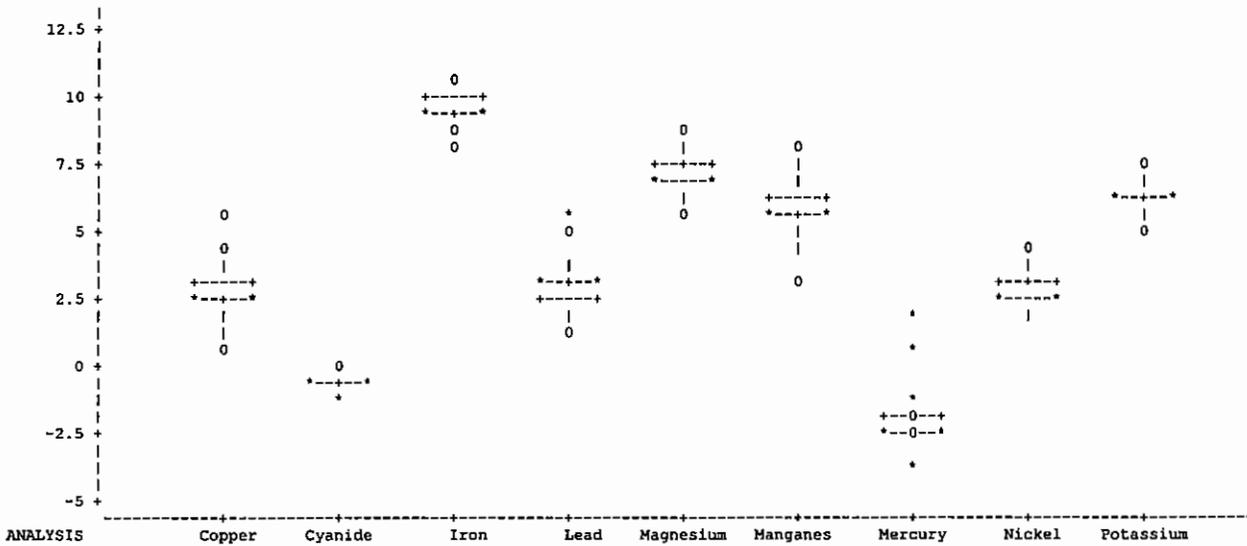
All Observations - Surface
Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE

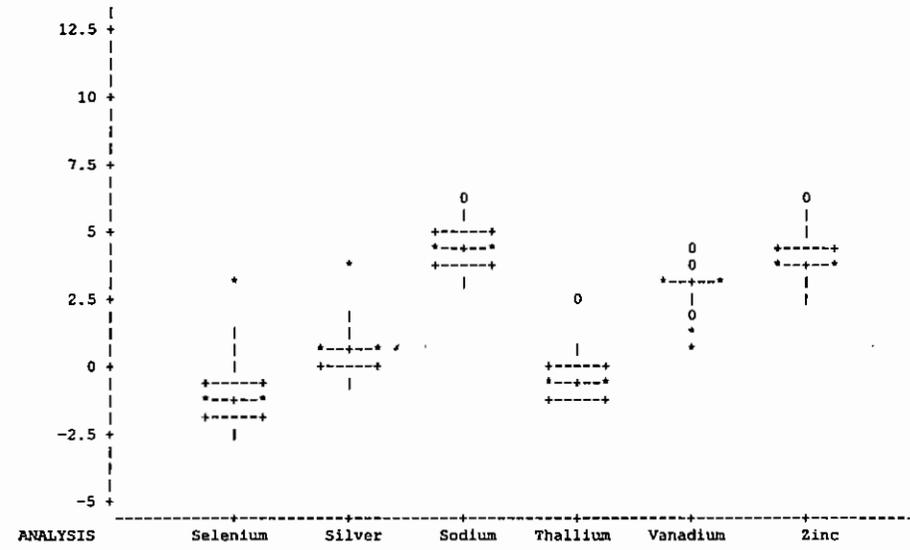


All Observations - Surface
Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



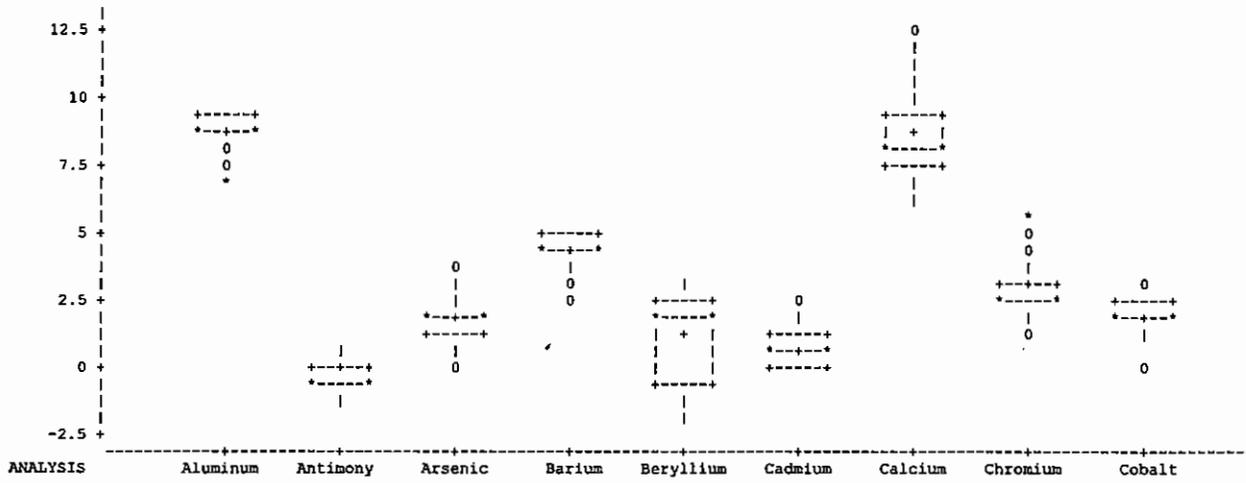
Variable=LNVALUE



A-36

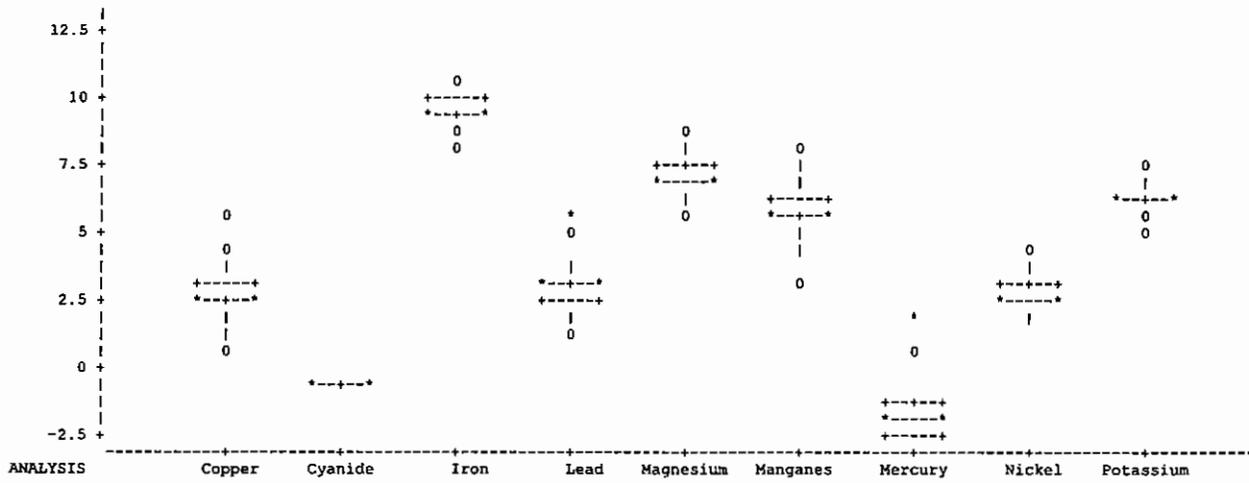
Detected Observations - Surface Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



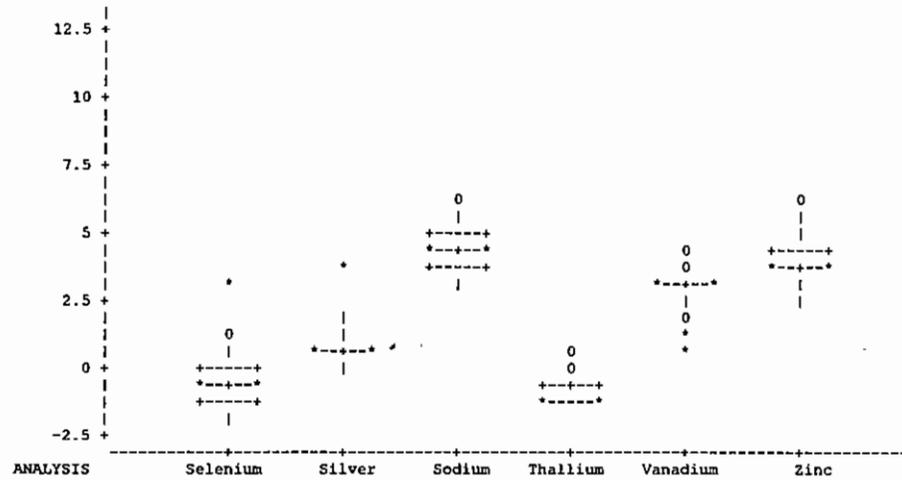
Detected Observations - Surface Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



Detected Observations - Surface
Schematic Plots

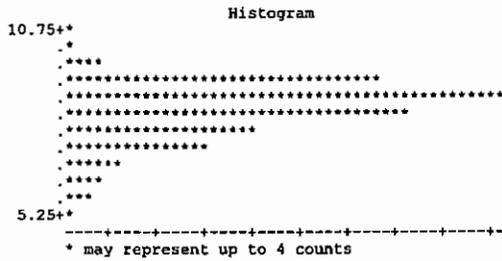
Variable=LNVALUE



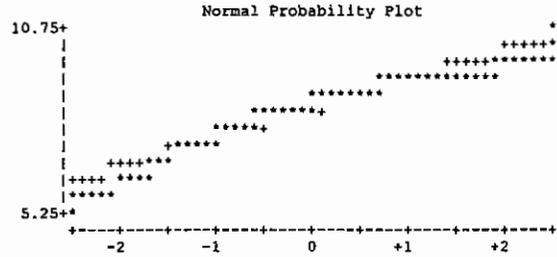
Variable=LVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	10.67128	99%	9.758462	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.354939	Sum	5530.97	75% Q3	8.947676	95%	9.392662	5.068904 (	4224)	9.857444 (	14189)
Std Dev	0.858224	Variance	0.736548	50% Med	8.52218	90%	9.249561	5.159055 (	13282)	10.48849 (	14191)
Skewness	-0.96477	Kurtosis	1.214443	25% Q1	7.897296	10%	7.162397	5.288267 (	13181)	10.54006 (	14194)
USS	46697.77	CSS	486.8501	0% Min	5.068904	5%	6.721426	5.332719 (	13284)	10.62376 (	14192)
CV	10.27205	Std Mean	0.033356			1%	5.762051	5.616771 (	13283)	10.67128 (	14193)
T:Mean=0	250.4793	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.602374						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	1.05038						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.565275						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.93139	Pr<W	0.0001								



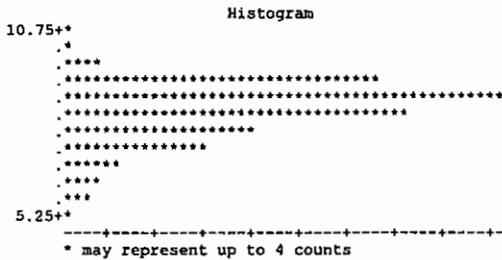
#	Boxplot
3	0
1	|
16	|
132	|
184	+-+--+
142	| + |
77	+-+--+
58	|
21	|
14	0
10	0
4	0



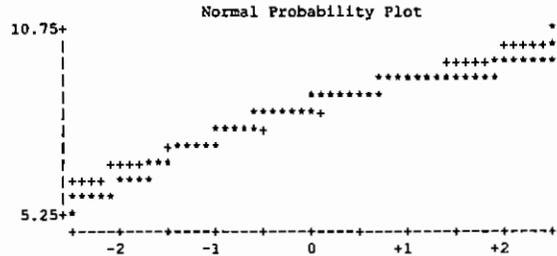
Variable=LVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	10.67128	99%	9.758462	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.354939	Sum	5530.97	75% Q3	8.947676	95%	9.392662	5.068904 (	4224)	9.857444 (	14189)
Std Dev	0.858224	Variance	0.736548	50% Med	8.52218	90%	9.249561	5.159055 (	13282)	10.48849 (	14191)
Skewness	-0.96477	Kurtosis	1.214443	25% Q1	7.897296	10%	7.162397	5.288267 (	13181)	10.54006 (	14194)
USS	46697.77	CSS	486.8501	0% Min	5.068904	5%	6.721426	5.332719 (	13284)	10.62376 (	14192)
CV	10.27205	Std Mean	0.033356			1%	5.762051	5.616771 (	13283)	10.67128 (	14193)
T:Mean=0	250.4793	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.602374						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	1.05038						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.565275						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.93139	Pr<W	0.0001								



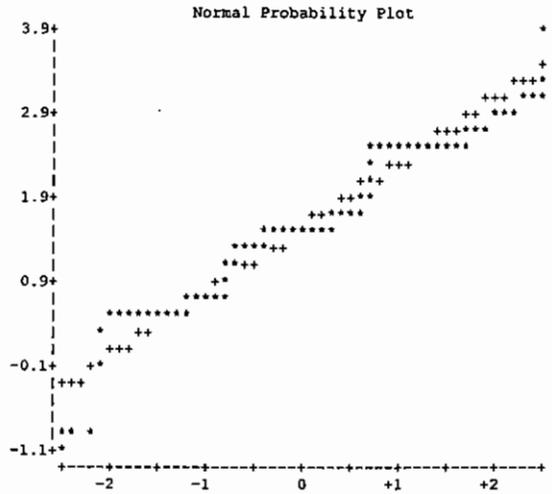
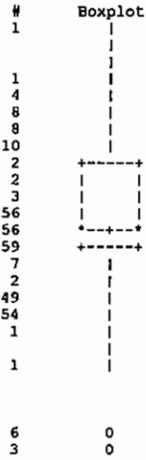
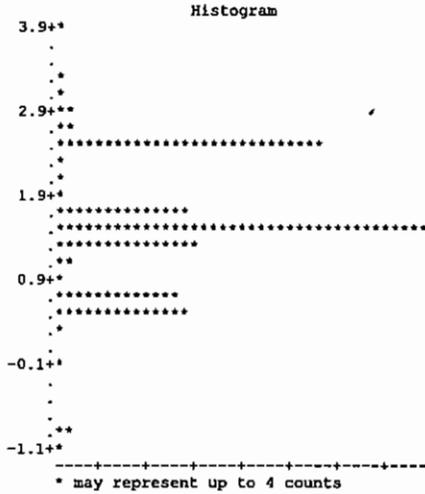
#	Boxplot
3	0
1	|
16	|
132	|
184	+-+--+
142	| + |
77	+-+--+
58	|
21	|
14	0
10	0
4	0



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

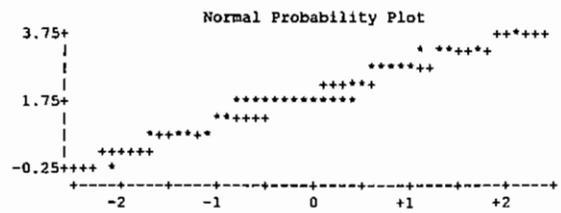
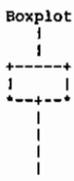
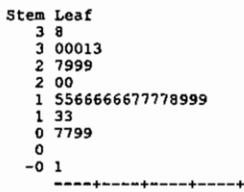
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	533	Sum Wgts	533	100% Max	3.806662	99%	3.005683	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.549561	Sum	825.9159	75% Q3	2.397895	95%	2.587764	-1.10866(	14185)	3.039749(	13005)
Std Dev	0.765183	Variance	0.585506	50% Med	1.526056	90%	2.564949	-1.04982(	14188)	3.044522(	13152)
Skewness	-0.32897	Kurtosis	0.727821	25% Q1	1.252763	10%	0.587787	-1.04982(	14187)	3.091042(	14194)
USS	1591.296	CSS	311.489	0% Min	-1.10866	5%	0.530628	-0.99425(	14196)	3.258097(	14191)
CV	49.38066	Std Mean	0.033144	Range	4.915325	1%	-0.96758	-0.96758(	14197)	3.806662(	14192)
T:Mean=0	46.7527	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.145132						
Num ^= 0	533	Num > 0	523	Mode	2.484907						
M(Sign)	256.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	70145.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.916825	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

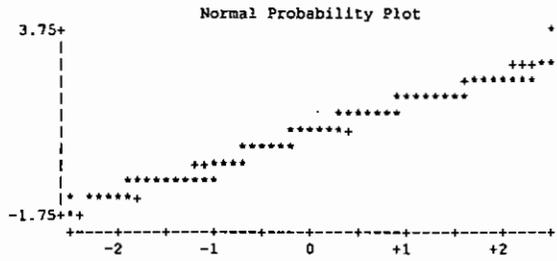
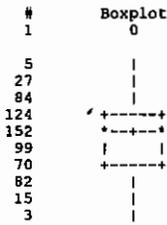
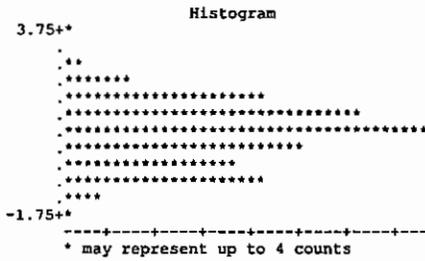
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	35	Sum Wgts	35	100% Max	3.806662	99%	3.806662	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.924065	Sum	67.34229	75% Q3	2.884801	95%	3.258097	-0.10536(	14183)	3.005683(	13021)
Std Dev	0.853164	Variance	0.727889	50% Med	1.722767	90%	3.039749	0.693147(	13225)	3.039749(	13005)
Skewness	0.136388	Kurtosis	-0.06107	25% Q1	1.526056	10%	0.875469	0.741937(	4515)	3.091042(	14194)
USS	154.3192	CSS	24.74824	0% Min	-0.10536	5%	0.693147	0.875469(	4520)	3.258097(	14191)
CV	44.34175	Std Mean	0.144211	Range	3.912023	1%	-0.10536	0.916291(	13251)	3.806662(	14192)
T:Mean=0	13.34201	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.358744						
Num ^= 0	35	Num > 0	34	Mode	1.609438						
M(Sign)	16.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	314	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.947518	Pr<W	0.1233								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

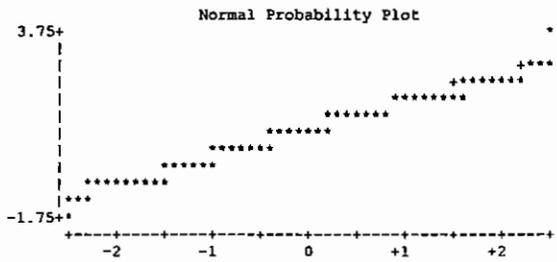
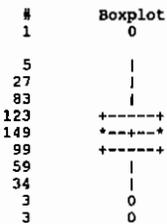
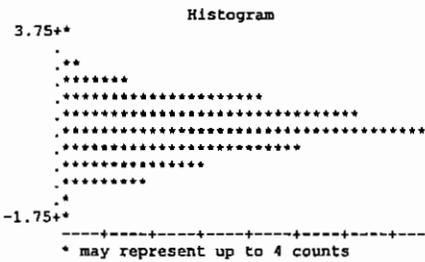
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	3.73767	99%	2.397895	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.615238	Sum	407.2877	75% Q3	1.252763	95%	1.987874	-1.83258(	4502)	2.70805(	5074)
Std Dev	0.918381	Variance	0.843424	50% Med	0.693147	90%	1.757858	-1.66073(	4503)	2.772589(	14194)
Skewness	-0.1426	Kurtosis	-0.51331	25% Q1	-0.07257	10%	-0.79851	-1.60944(	4414)	2.890372(	14191)
USS	808.082	CSS	557.5031	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-0.92887	-1.42712(	4456)	2.928524(	13002)
CV	149.2725	Std Mean	0.035694			1%	-1.1301	-1.1301(	13283)	3.73767(	14192)
T:Mean=0	17.23651	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.570251						
Num ^= 0	656	Num > 0	486	Q3-Q1	1.325334						
M(Sign)	158	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	0.262364						
Sgn Rank	69443.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.970615	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

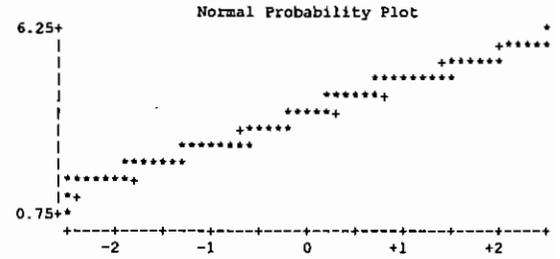
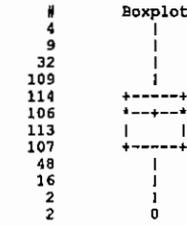
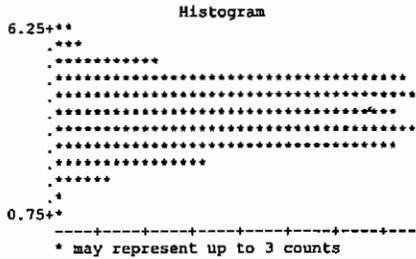
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	586	Sum Wgts	586	100% Max	3.73767	99%	2.541602	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.787582	Sum	461.5233	75% Q3	1.335001	95%	2.04122	-1.83258(	4502)	2.70805(	5074)
Std Dev	0.812464	Variance	0.660098	50% Med	0.832909	90%	1.808289	-1.66073(	4503)	2.772589(	14194)
Skewness	-0.14535	Kurtosis	0.046017	25% Q1	0.262364	10%	-0.35667	-1.60944(	4414)	2.890372(	14191)
USS	749.6449	CSS	386.1572	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-0.63488	-1.42712(	4456)	2.928524(	13002)
CV	103.1592	Std Mean	0.033563			1%	-1.04982	-1.10866(	4410)	3.73767(	14192)
T:Mean=0	23.46609	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.570251						
Num ^= 0	580	Num > 0	481	Q3-Q1	1.072637						
M(Sign)	191	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	0.262364						
Sgn Rank	69563.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.987611	Pr<W	0.7703								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

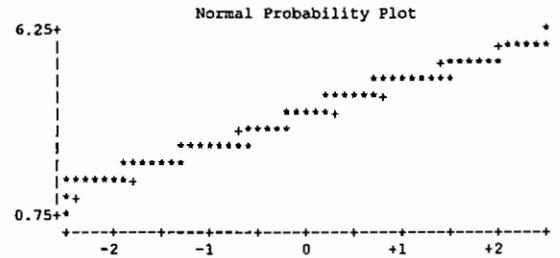
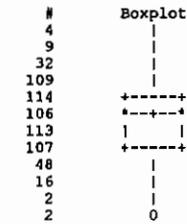
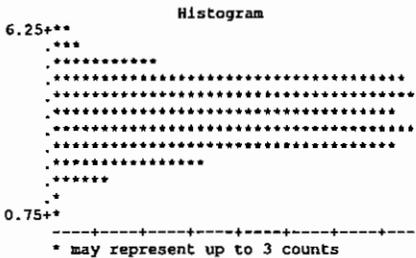
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	6.487684	99%	5.831882	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.699417	Sum	2449.014	75% Q3	4.442651	95%	5.099866	0.693147(	13284)	5.955837(	14189)
Std Dev	0.945365	Variance	0.893715	50% Med	3.688879	90%	4.859812	0.788457(	13039)	6.013715(	14193)
Skewness	-0.05124	Kurtosis	-0.37293	25% Q1	2.995732	10%	2.484907	1.410987(	13237)	6.228511(	14191)
USS	9650.668	CSS	590.7456	0% Min	0.693147	5%	2.128232	1.458615(	4517)	6.459904(	14194)
CV	25.55444	Std Mean	0.036743			1%	1.648659	1.504077(	13282)	6.487684(	14192)
T:Mean=0	100.6845	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.794537						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	1.446919						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.833213						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.979701	Pr<W	0.0185								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

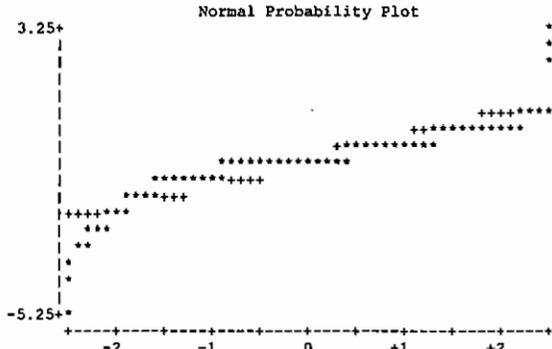
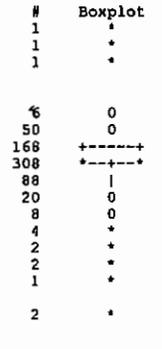
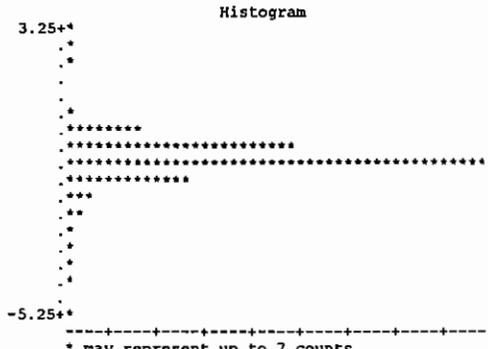
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	6.487684	99%	5.831882	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.699417	Sum	2449.014	75% Q3	4.442651	95%	5.099866	0.693147(	13284)	5.955837(	14189)
Std Dev	0.945365	Variance	0.893715	50% Med	3.688879	90%	4.859812	0.788457(	13039)	6.013715(	14193)
Skewness	-0.05124	Kurtosis	-0.37293	25% Q1	2.995732	10%	2.484907	1.410987(	13237)	6.228511(	14191)
USS	9650.668	CSS	590.7456	0% Min	0.693147	5%	2.128232	1.458615(	4517)	6.459904(	14194)
CV	25.55444	Std Mean	0.036743			1%	1.648659	1.504077(	13282)	6.487684(	14192)
T:Mean=0	100.6845	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.794537						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	1.446919						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.833213						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.979701	Pr<W	0.0185								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

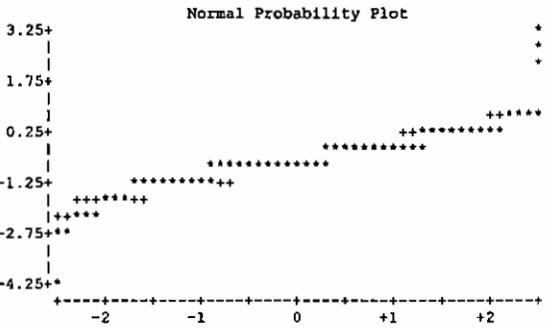
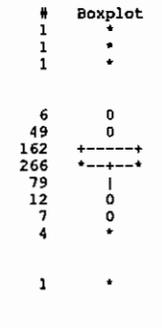
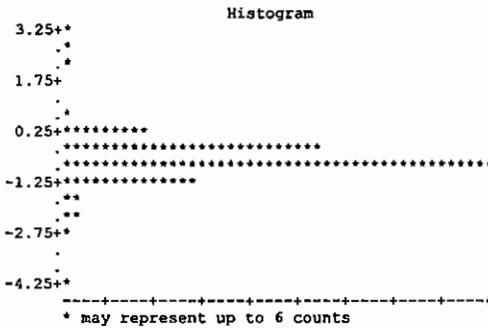
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	3.218876	99%	0.587787	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.6798	Sum	-450.028	75% Q3	-0.37106	95%	0.182322	-5.29832(	4187)	0.788457(	13152)
Std Dev	0.663204	Variance	0.43984	50% Med	-0.65393	90%	-0.03046	-5.29832(	4185)	0.955511(	4274)
Skewness	-1.24131	Kurtosis	12.9156	25% Q1	-0.8916	10%	-1.30933	-4.19971(	4183)	2.484907(	14183)
USS	596.6636	CSS	290.7344	0% Min	-5.29832	5%	-1.56065	-3.54046(	13037)	2.833213(	14182)
CV	-97.5587	Std Mean	0.025776	Range	8.517193	1%	-3.44202	-3.50656(	13038)	3.218876(	14184)
T:Mean=0	-26.3732	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.520534						
Num ^= 0	651	Num > 0	48	Mode	-0.69315						
M(Sign)	-277.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-99196	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.8567	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

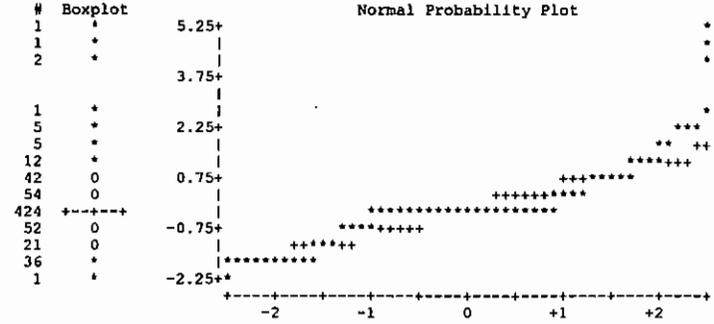
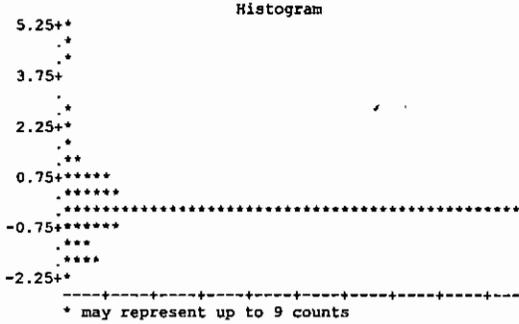
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	589	Sum Wgts	589	100% Max	3.218876	99%	0.641854	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.62054	Sum	-365.498	75% Q3	-0.35667	95%	0.182322	-4.19971(	4183)	0.788457(	13152)
Std Dev	0.582073	Variance	0.338809	50% Med	-0.61619	90%	-0.01005	-2.95651(	13087)	0.955511(	4274)
Skewness	0.211856	Kurtosis	9.486874	25% Q1	-0.8916	10%	-1.23787	-2.90042(	4172)	2.484907(	14183)
USS	426.0254	CSS	199.2199	0% Min	-4.19971	5%	-1.46968	-2.84731(	4517)	2.833213(	14182)
CV	-93.8012	Std Mean	0.023984	Range	7.418581	1%	-2.43042	-2.64508(	4181)	3.218876(	14184)
T:Mean=0	-25.8731	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.534923						
Num ^= 0	578	Num > 0	47	Mode	-0.51083						
M(Sign)	-242	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-77163.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.919422	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

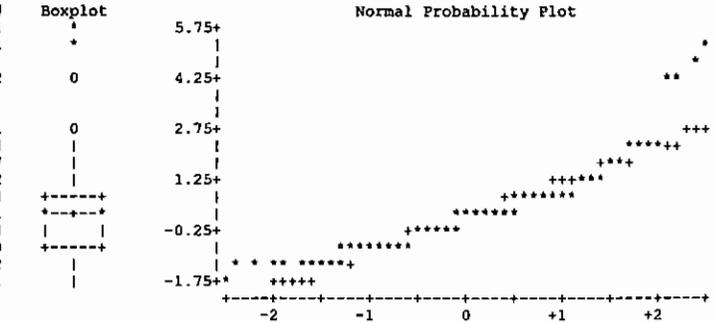
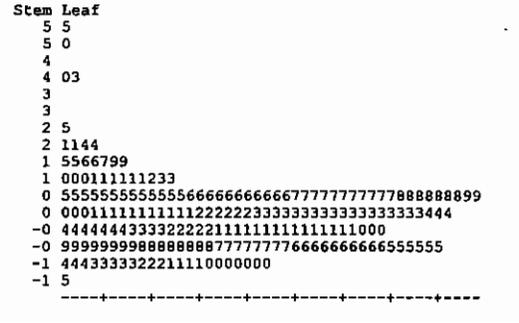
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes			
N	657	Sum Wgts 657	100% Max	5.459586	99% 2.397895	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.19044	Sum -125.12	75% Q3	-0.08338	95% 0.875469	-2.04022(	4454)	2.549445(	13027)
Std Dev	0.721318	Variance 0.520299	50% Med	-0.23319	90% 0.530628	-1.77196(	4247)	4.025352(	14193)
Skewness	2.247345	Kurtosis 14.39552	25% Q1	-0.35667	10% -0.91629	-1.77196(	4246)	4.317488(	14191)
USS	365.1441	CSS 341.3163	0% Min	-2.04022	5% -1.51413	-1.7148(	4414)	4.997212(	14194)
CV	-378.762	Std Mean 0.028141			1% -2.66073	-1.7148(	4245)	5.459586(	14192)
T:Mean=0	-6.7673	Pr>|T| 0.0001	Range	7.499806					
Num ^= 0	652	Num > 0 118	Q3-Q1	0.273293					
M(Sign)	-208	Pr>=|M| 0.0001	Mode	-0.35667					
Sgn Rank	-55781	Pr>=|S| 0.0001							
W:Normal	0.793332	Pr<W 0.0001							



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

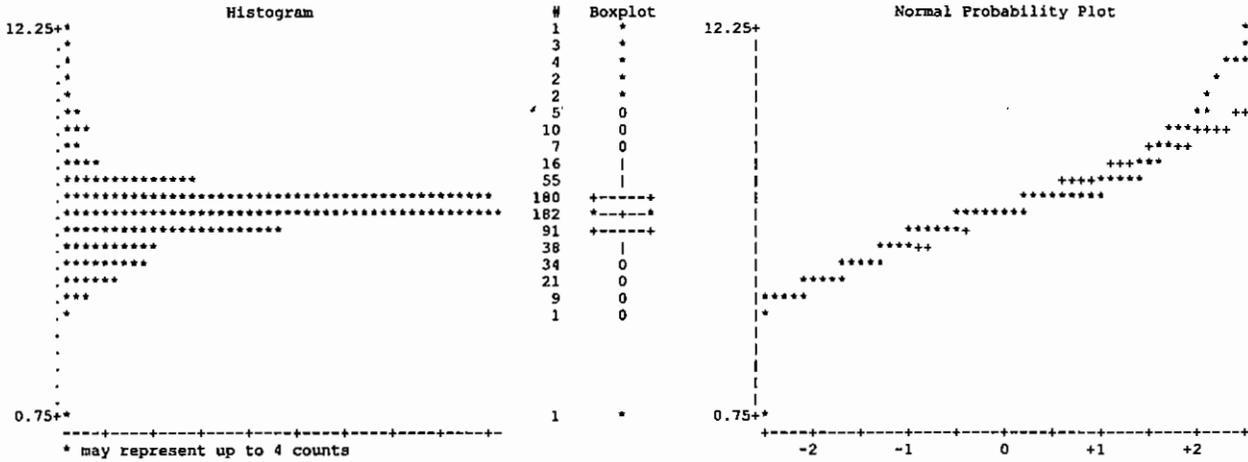
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes			
N	210	Sum Wgts 210	100% Max	5.459586	99% 4.317488	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.143045	Sum 30.03954	75% Q3	0.641854	95% 1.902108	-1.51413(	4465)	2.484907(	14186)
Std Dev	1.034441	Variance 1.070069	50% Med	0.09531	90% 1.098612	-1.42712(	4505)	4.025352(	14193)
Skewness	1.756222	Kurtosis 6.226008	25% Q1	-0.57982	10% -1.02204	-1.38629(	4504)	4.317488(	14191)
USS	227.9413	CSS 223.6443	0% Min	-1.51413	5% -1.20397	-1.38629(	4466)	4.997212(	14194)
CV	723.1556	Std Mean 0.071383			1% -1.38629	-1.34707(	4172)	5.459586(	14192)
T:Mean=0	2.003909	Pr>|T| 0.0464	Range	6.973713					
Num ^= 0	207	Num > 0 110	Q3-Q1	1.221672					
M(Sign)	6.5	Pr>=|M| 0.4043	Mode	0.09531					
Sgn Rank	863.5	Pr>=|S| 0.3181							
W:Normal	0.880644	Pr<W 0.0001							



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

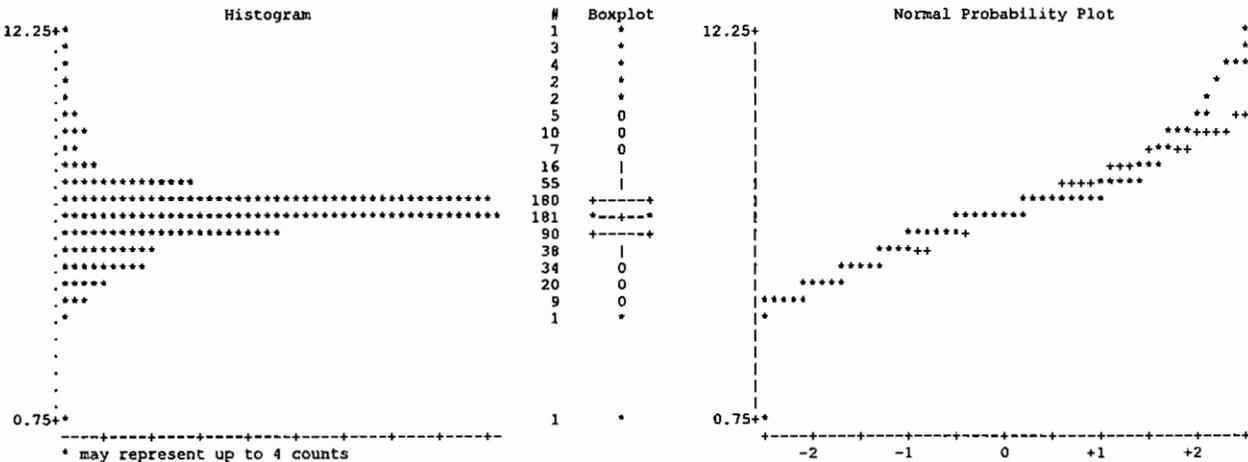
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	12.37159	99%	11.2734	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.849507	Sum	4534.374	75% Q3	7.286192	95%	8.507143	0.542324(	13333)	11.47522(	14018)
Std Dev	1.10482	Variance	1.220628	50% Med	6.880384	90%	7.766417	3.76584(	13284)	11.63514(	14184)
Skewness	0.705183	Kurtosis	5.591065	25% Q1	6.405228	10%	5.521461	4.094345(	13238)	11.69525(	5001)
USS	31865.06	CSS	806.8353	0% Min	0.542324	5%	5.003946	4.189655(	4315)	11.87757(	5077)
CV	16.12993	Std Mean	0.04294	Range	11.82926	1%	4.282206	4.222445(	13283)	12.37159(	5071)
T:Mean=0	159.5132	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.880963						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Mode	7.222566						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.911305	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

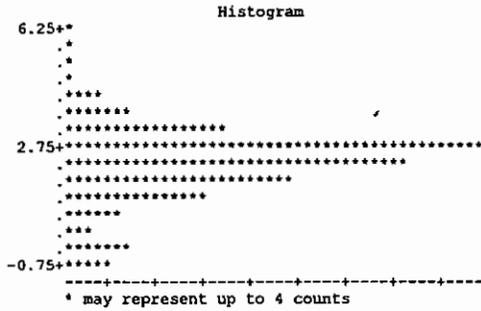
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	659	Sum Wgts	659	100% Max	12.37159	99%	11.2734	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.853852	Sum	4516.688	75% Q3	7.287561	95%	8.577347	0.542324(	13333)	11.47522(	14018)
Std Dev	1.104433	Variance	1.219773	50% Med	6.880384	90%	7.779049	3.76584(	13284)	11.63514(	14184)
Skewness	0.705813	Kurtosis	5.616812	25% Q1	6.416732	10%	5.521461	4.094345(	13238)	11.69525(	5001)
USS	31759.32	CSS	802.6104	0% Min	0.542324	5%	5.003946	4.189655(	4315)	11.87757(	5077)
CV	16.11405	Std Mean	0.043023	Range	11.82926	1%	4.282206	4.222445(	13283)	12.37159(	5071)
T:Mean=0	159.3081	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.870828						
Num ^= 0	659	Num > 0	659	Mode	7.222566						
M(Sign)	329.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	108735	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.910854	Pr<W	0.0001								



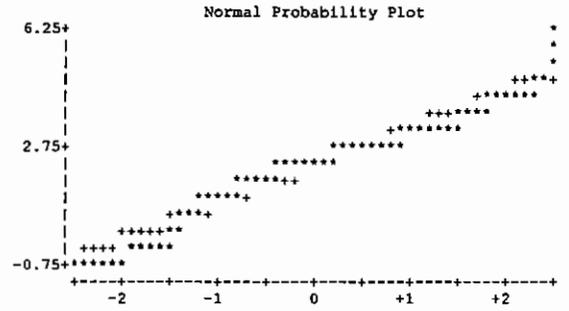
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	6.224558	99%	4.634729	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.198567	Sum	1455.451	75% Q3	2.833213	95%	3.73767	-0.72567	(13143)	5.081404	(4345)
Std Dev	1.099021	Variance	1.207846	50% Med	2.397895	90%	3.258097	-0.70928	(13311)	5.820083	(14193)
Skewness	-0.49801	Kurtosis	1.163888	25% Q1	1.686399	10%	0.693147	-0.67727	(13125)	5.913503	(14194)
USS	3998.294	CSS	798.3865	0% Min	-0.72567	5%	-0.31471	-0.67334	(13186)	5.966147	(14191)
CV	49.98804	Std Mean	0.042715			1%	-0.62736	-0.63299	(13213)	6.224558	(14192)
T:Mean=0	51.47103	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.950229						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	617	Q3-Q1	1.146814						
M(Sign)	286	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	2.639057						
Sgn Rank	108256.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.938508	Pr<W	0.0001								



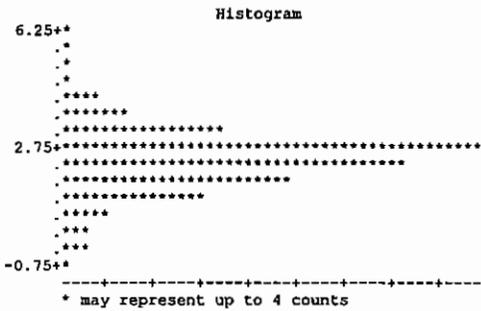
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1	0
3	0
1	0
2	0
15	0
26	0
67	0
174	+
143	+
93	+
60	
21	
11	
28	0
17	0



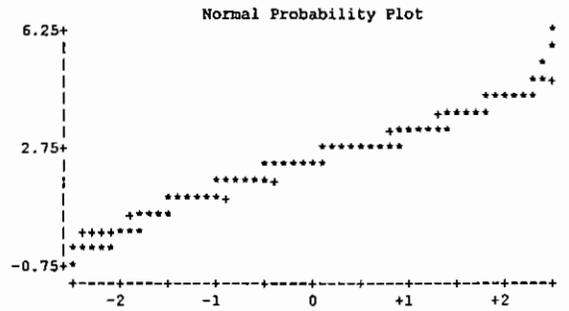
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	629	Sum Wgts	629	100% Max	6.224558	99%	4.634729	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.338241	Sum	1470.754	75% Q3	2.833213	95%	3.7612	-0.70928	(13311)	5.081404	(4345)
Std Dev	0.93592	Variance	0.875946	50% Med	2.451005	90%	3.349904	-0.47642	(13265)	5.820083	(14193)
Skewness	-0.05909	Kurtosis	1.62891	25% Q1	1.84055	10%	1.193922	-0.3285	(13233)	5.913503	(14194)
USS	3989.071	CSS	550.0943	0% Min	-0.70928	5%	0.693147	-0.31471	(13198)	5.966147	(14191)
CV	40.02667	Std Mean	0.037318			1%	-0.23572	-0.28768	(13288)	6.224558	(14192)
T:Mean=0	62.65791	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.933835						
Num ^= 0	629	Num > 0	616	Q3-Q1	0.992664						
M(Sign)	301.5	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	2.639057						
Sgn Rank	98909.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.968092	Pr<W	0.0001								



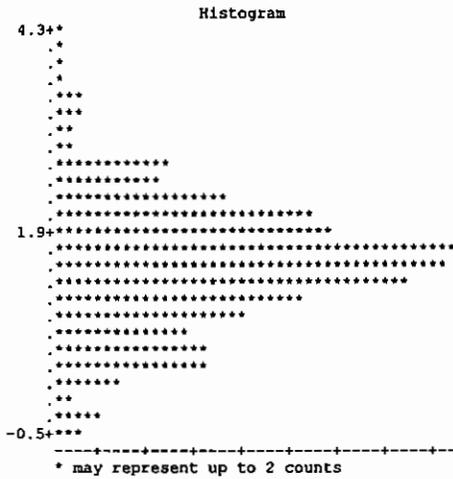
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1	0
2	0
15	0
26	0
67	0
174	+
143	+
93	+
60	
20	
11	0
12	0
1	0



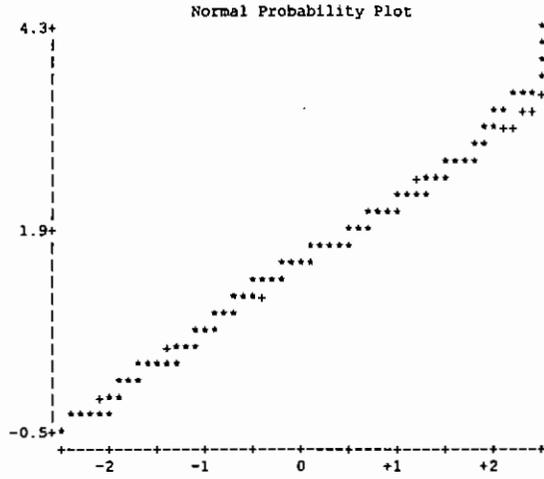
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	4.234107	99%	3.496508	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.486014	Sum	983.7414	75% Q3	1.960095	95%	2.70805	-0.54473(	4517)	3.713572(	14031)
Std Dev	0.77047	Variance	0.593624	50% Med	1.526056	90%	2.397895	-0.54473(	4515)	3.871201(	4401)
Skewness	0.083126	Kurtosis	0.492869	25% Q1	1.029619	10%	0.405465	-0.52763(	4516)	3.912023(	14194)
USS	1854.239	CSS	392.3857	0% Min	-0.54473	5%	0.262364	-0.40048(	4415)	4.143135(	14192)
CV	51.84811	Std Mean	0.029945			1%	-0.31471	-0.40048(	4173)	4.234107(	14191)
T:Mean=0	49.62449	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.778834						
Num ^= 0	661	Num > 0	643	Q3-Q1	0.930475						
M(Sign)	312.5	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	0.262364						
Sgn Rank	108731.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.979137	Pr<W	0.0113								



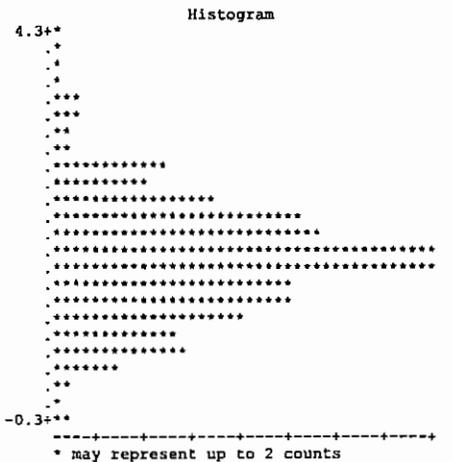
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1	0
2	0
1	0
5	0
5	0
3	
4	
23	
21	
35	
54	
57	+
83	+
82	+
74	+
52	+
39	
27	
31	
31	
13	
3	
10	
5	0



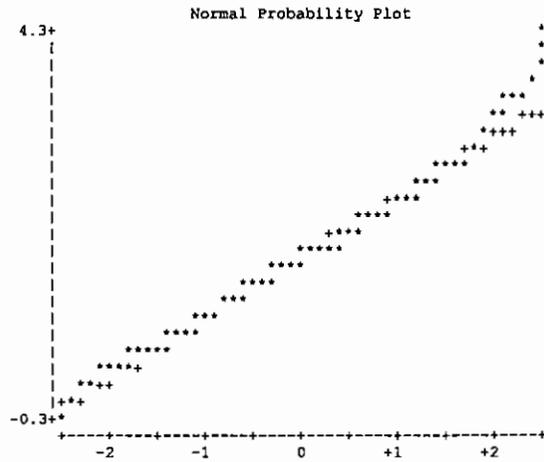
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	578	Sum Wgts	578	100% Max	4.234107	99%	3.526361	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.596614	Sum	922.8427	75% Q3	2.014903	95%	2.772589	-0.3285(	4361)	3.713572(	14031)
Std Dev	0.709754	Variance	0.503751	50% Med	1.589235	90%	2.484907	-0.26136(	13237)	3.871201(	4401)
Skewness	0.315309	Kurtosis	0.68797	25% Q1	1.131402	10%	0.693147	-0.23572(	13164)	3.912023(	14194)
USS	1764.088	CSS	290.6645	0% Min	-0.3285	5%	0.405465	-0.21072(	4414)	4.143135(	14192)
CV	44.45373	Std Mean	0.029522			1%	0.09531	-0.06188(	4514)	4.234107(	14191)
T:Mean=0	54.08236	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.562611						
Num ^= 0	578	Num > 0	573	Q3-Q1	0.883501						
M(Sign)	284	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	0.955511						
Sgn Rank	83628.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.979468	Pr<W	0.0292								



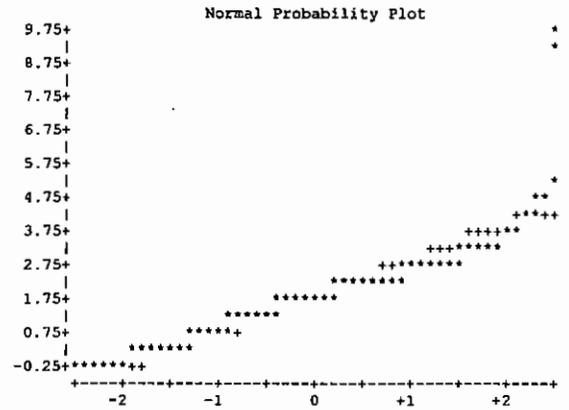
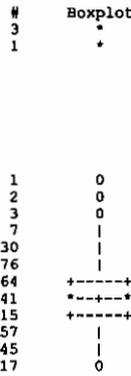
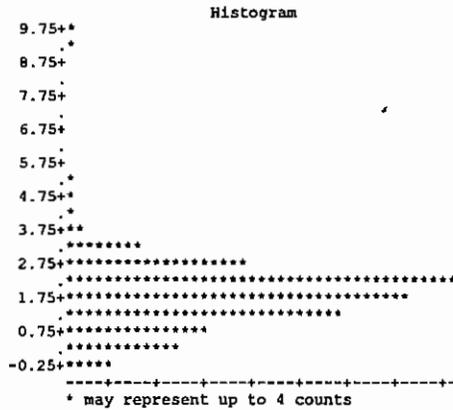
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1	0
2	0
1	0
5	0
5	0
3	
4	
23	
20	
34	
52	+
55	+
80	+
79	+
50	+
49	+
39	
25	
28	
13	
4	
1	
4	0



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

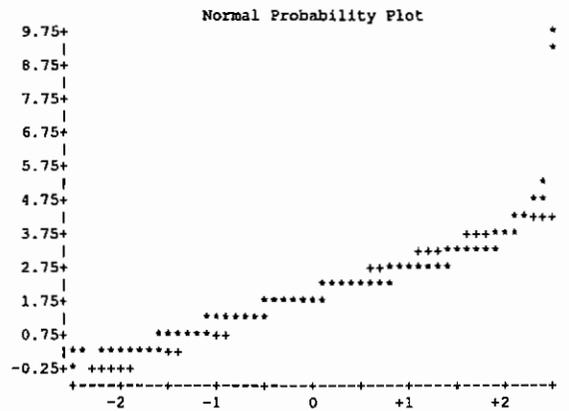
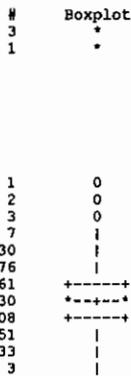
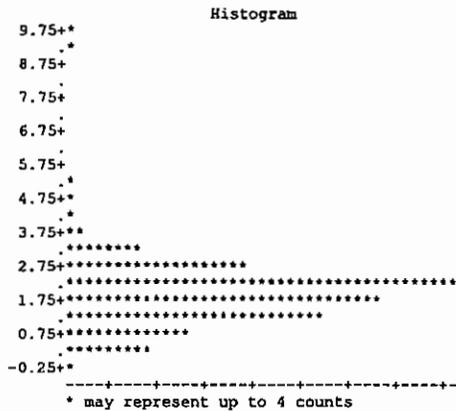
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	9.836279	99%	4.553877	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.022125	Sum	1206.247	75% Q3	2.351375	95%	3.198673	-0.44629	(13333)	5.164786	(14186)
Std Dev	1.056853	Variance	1.116937	50% Med	1.04055	90%	2.815409	-0.43078	(13332)	9.016756	(14193)
Skewness	2.283523	Kurtosis	16.05847	25% Q1	1.252763	10%	0.587787	-0.43078	(13331)	9.55393	(14194)
USS	2936.229	CSS	738.2956	0% Min	-0.44629	5%	0.182322	-0.30111	(13131)	9.746834	(14191)
CV	58.00109	Std Mean	0.041076			1%	-0.20089	-0.28236	(13264)	9.836279	(14192)
T:Mean=0	44.36013	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	10.28257						
Num ^= 0	660	Num > 0	643	Q3-Q1	1.098612						
M(Sign)	313	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.397895						
Sgn Rank	108696	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.860903	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	609	Sum Wgts	609	100% Max	9.836279	99%	4.553877	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.91568	Sum	1166.649	75% Q3	2.397895	95%	3.218876	-0.08338	(13263)	5.164786	(14186)
Std Dev	1.022396	Variance	1.045294	50% Med	1.916923	90%	2.833213	-0.04082	(13203)	9.016756	(14193)
Skewness	2.739913	Kurtosis	19.10657	25% Q1	1.335001	10%	0.788457	-0.03046	(13339)	9.55393	(14194)
USS	2870.466	CSS	635.5385	0% Min	-0.08338	5%	0.470004	0	(13311)	9.746834	(14191)
CV	53.36986	Std Mean	0.04143			1%	0.09531	0	(13294)	9.836279	(14192)
T:Mean=0	46.23944	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	9.91966						
Num ^= 0	607	Num > 0	604	Q3-Q1	1.062894						
M(Sign)	300.5	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	2.397895						
Sgn Rank	92258	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.833702	Pr<W	0.0001								

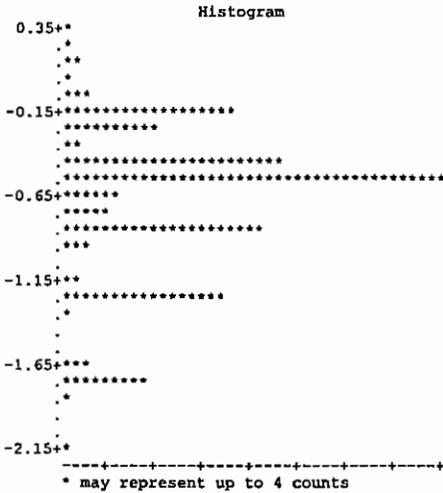


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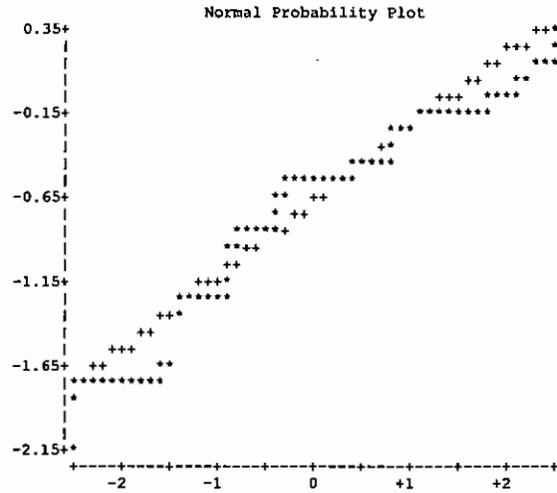
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles(Def=5)			Extremes				
N	642	Sum Wgts 642	100% Max	0.336472	99%	0.182322	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.66922	Sum -429.639	75% Q3	-0.45099	95%	-0.12783	-2.12026(	4242)	0.182322(	4218)
Std Dev	0.439712	Variance 0.193347	50% Med	-0.54473	90%	-0.17435	-1.83258(	4140)	0.182322(	4219)
Skewness	-0.85759	Kurtosis 0.484198	25% Q1	-0.8675	10%	-1.20397	-1.77196(	4502)	0.182322(	5067)
USS	411.4587	CSS 123.9352	0% Min	-2.12026	5%	-1.7148	-1.77196(	4501)	0.262364(	4095)
CV	-65.7051	Std Mean 0.017354	Range	2.456736	1%	-1.77196	-1.77196(	4465)	0.336472(	4130)
T:Mean=0	-38.5628	Pr>|T| 0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.416515						
Num ^= 0	642	Num > 0 12	Mode	-1.20397						
M(Sign)	-309	Pr>=|M| 0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-102473	Pr>=|S| 0.0001								
W:Normal	0.90861	Pr<W 0.0001								

Missing Value
Count 8
% Count/Nobs 1.23



#	Boxplot
1	0
6	0
4	0
11	0
70	0
37	0
8	0
90	+
159	+
23	+
19	+
84	+
9	+
5	0
65	0
2	0
10	0
36	0
1	0
1	+



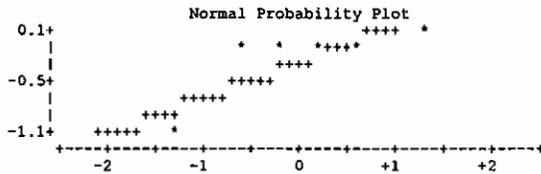
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles(Def=5)			Extremes				
N	6	Sum Wgts 6	100% Max	0.09531	99%	0.09531	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.27116	Sum -1.62699	75% Q3	-0.10536	95%	0.09531	-1.13943(	4306)	-0.19845(	4321)
Std Dev	0.437422	Variance 0.191338	50% Med	-0.13953	90%	0.09531	-0.19845(	4321)	-0.16252(	4370)
Skewness	-2.13431	Kurtosis 4.990597	25% Q1	-0.19845	10%	-1.13943	-0.16252(	4370)	-0.11653(	4266)
USS	1.397871	CSS 0.956689	0% Min	-1.13943	5%	-1.13943	-0.11653(	4266)	-0.10536(	4372)
CV	-161.312	Std Mean 0.178577	Range	1.234744	1%	-1.13943	-0.10536(	4372)	0.09531(	4318)
T:Mean=0	-1.51848	Pr>|T| 0.1894	Q3-Q1	0.09309						
Num ^= 0	6	Num > 0 1	Mode	-1.13943						
M(Sign)	-2	Pr>= M 0.2188								
Sgn Rank	-9.5	Pr>= S 0.0625								
W:Normal	0.710075	Pr<W 0.0077								

Stem	Leaf	#	Boxplot
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-0	621	3	+
-2	0	1	+
-4			
-6			
-8			
-10	4	1	+

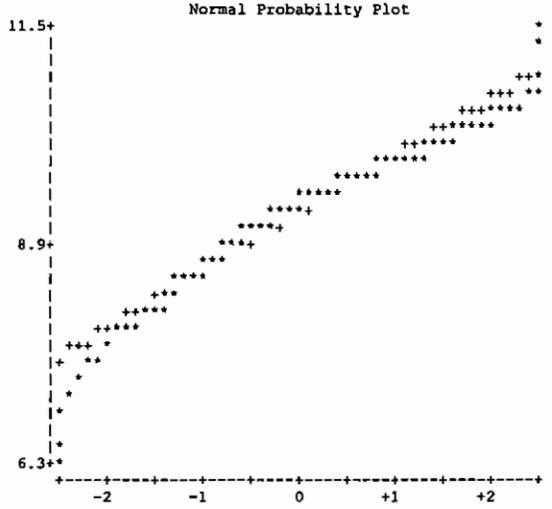
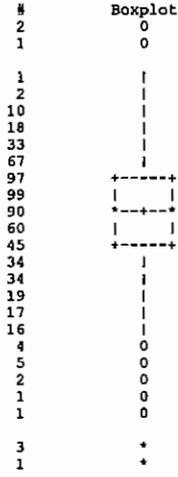
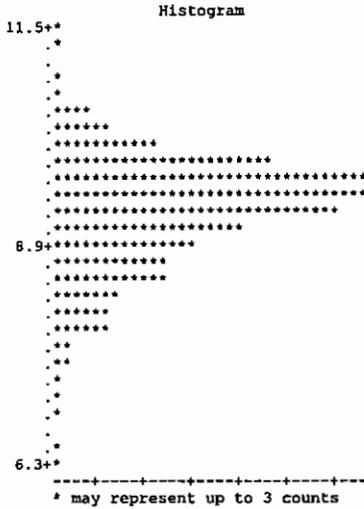
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**1



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

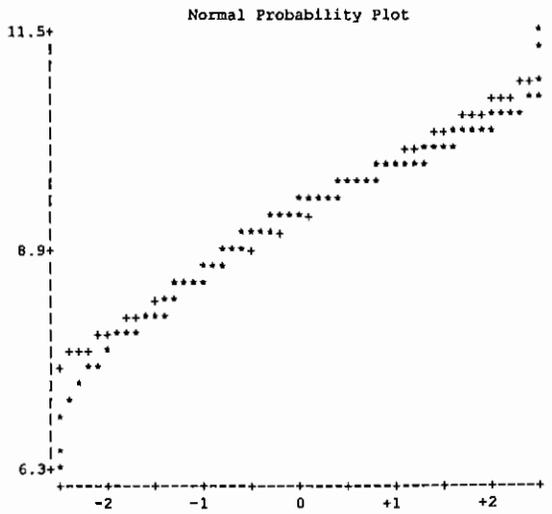
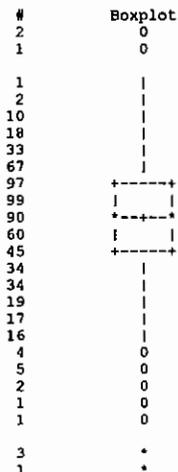
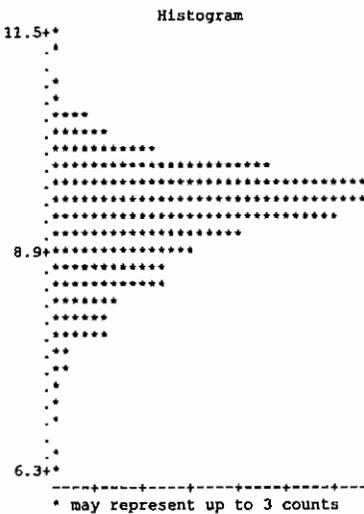
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	11.48863	99%	10.57643	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.28235	Sum	6144.916	75% Q3	9.735069	95%	10.20729	6.300786(	13108)	10.76638(	13059)
Std Dev	0.684372	Variance	0.468364	50% Med	9.392662	90%	10.00333	6.516193(	13234)	10.82377(	14193)
Skewness	-0.82324	Kurtosis	1.694905	25% Q1	8.95157	10%	8.361708	6.523562(	13214)	11.22391(	14194)
USS	57348.85	CSS	309.5889	0% Min	6.300786	5%	8.003029	6.58755(	13191)	11.46268(	14191)
CV	7.372826	Std Mean	0.026599			1%	7.299797	6.891626(	13036)	11.48863(	14192)
T:Mean=0	348.9755	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.187847						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	0.783499						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	9.441452						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.952965	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

Variable=LNVALUE

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	11.48863	99%	10.57643	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.28235	Sum	6144.916	75% Q3	9.735069	95%	10.20729	6.300786(	13108)	10.76638(	13059)
Std Dev	0.684372	Variance	0.468364	50% Med	9.392662	90%	10.00333	6.516193(	13234)	10.82377(	14193)
Skewness	-0.82324	Kurtosis	1.694905	25% Q1	8.95157	10%	8.361708	6.523562(	13214)	11.22391(	14194)
USS	57348.85	CSS	309.5889	0% Min	6.300786	5%	8.003029	6.58755(	13191)	11.46268(	14191)
CV	7.372826	Std Mean	0.026599			1%	7.299797	6.891626(	13036)	11.48863(	14192)
T:Mean=0	348.9755	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.187847						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	0.783499						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	9.441452						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.952965	Pr<W	0.0001								



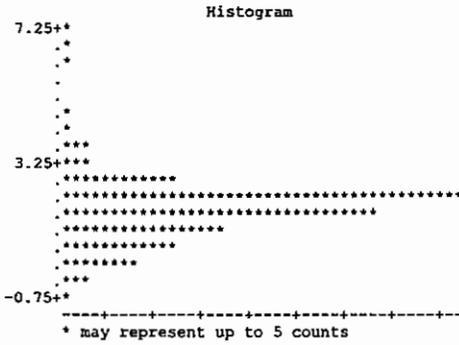
A-50

----- DEPTH=Subsurface ANALYSIS=Lead -----

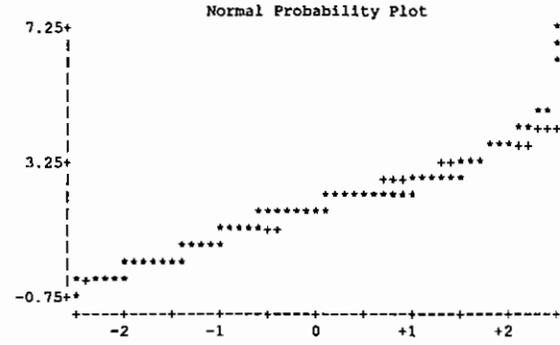
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	7.056175	99%	4.779123	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.866139	Sum	1235.384	75% Q3	2.312535	95%	3.135494	-0.72567(	13283)	6.22059(	14193)
Std Dev	0.939653	Variance	0.882947	50% Med	1.94591	90%	2.70805	-0.56037(	13229)	6.230481(	14189)
Skewness	0.783135	Kurtosis	4.741921	25% Q1	1.410987	10%	0.641854	-0.55165(	13284)	6.695799(	14191)
USS	2889.027	CSS	583.6281	0% Min	-0.72567	5%	0.336472	-0.41552(	13280)	6.895683(	14192)
CV	50.35277	Std Mean	0.036521			1%	-0.34249	-0.40048(	13282)	7.056175(	14194)
T:Mean=0	51.0982	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.781846						
Num ^= 0	657	Num > 0	641	Q3-Q1	0.901548						
M(Sign)	312.5	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	2.302585						
Sgn Rank	107670.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.926957	Pr<W	0.0001								



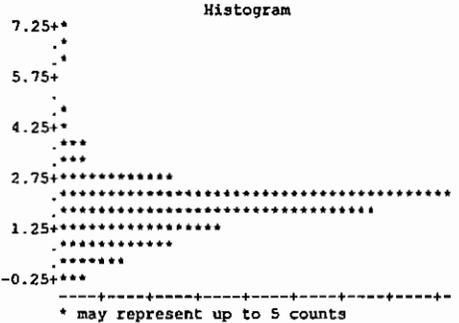
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2	*
2	*
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5	0
13	0
15	
60	
206	+-----+
163	+-----+
83	+-----+
57	
36	0
13	0
3	0



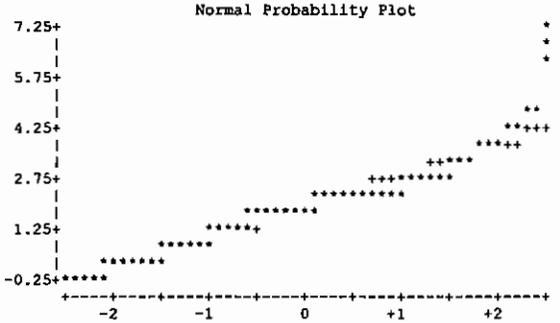
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	655	Sum Wgts	655	100% Max	7.056175	99%	4.779123	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.885957	Sum	1235.302	75% Q3	2.322388	95%	3.190476	-0.41552(	13280)	6.22059(	14193)
Std Dev	0.920141	Variance	0.846659	50% Med	1.94591	90%	2.70805	-0.40048(	13282)	6.230481(	14189)
Skewness	0.912794	Kurtosis	5.084717	25% Q1	1.435085	10%	0.693147	-0.40048(	4348)	6.695799(	14191)
USS	2883.441	CSS	553.715	0% Min	-0.41552	5%	0.336472	-0.34249(	13246)	6.895683(	14192)
CV	48.78906	Std Mean	0.035953			1%	-0.16252	-0.30111(	13203)	7.056175(	14194)
T:Mean=0	52.45636	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.471691						
Num ^= 0	650	Num > 0	639	Q3-Q1	0.887303						
M(Sign)	314	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.302585						
Sgn Rank	105605.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.92262	Pr<W	0.0001								



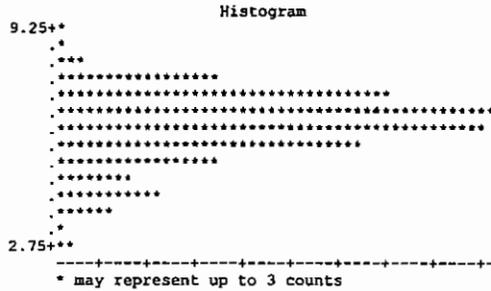
#	Boxplot
1	*
2	*
2	*
3	0
5	0
13	0
15	|
60	|
205	+-----+
163	+-----+
83	+-----+
57	|
35	0
11	0



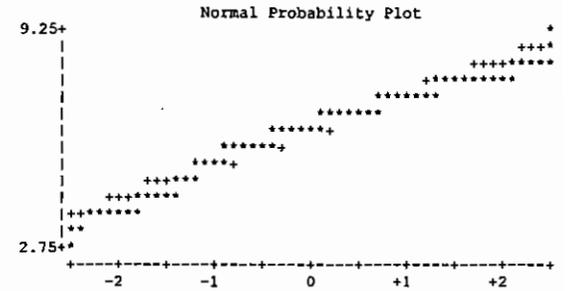
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	9.441452	99%	8.3163	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.275156	Sum	4154.153	75% Q3	7.012115	95%	7.659171	2.809403 (	13333)	8.427268 (	5067)
Std Dev	1.038888	Variance	1.079288	50% Med	6.390241	90%	7.46164	2.833213 (	13282)	8.523175 (	14192)
Skewness	-0.65206	Kurtosis	0.451664	25% Q1	5.765191	10%	4.779123	2.901422 (	13283)	8.597851 (	5077)
USS	26781.37	CSS	713.4094	0% Min	2.809403	5%	4.189655	2.906901 (	13284)	8.732305 (	14018)
CV	16.55557	Std Mean	0.040378	Range	6.632049	1%	3.526361	3.401197 (	4315)	9.441452 (	5071)
T:Mean=0	155.4121	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.246924						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Mode	6.975414						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.958706	Pr<W	0.0001								



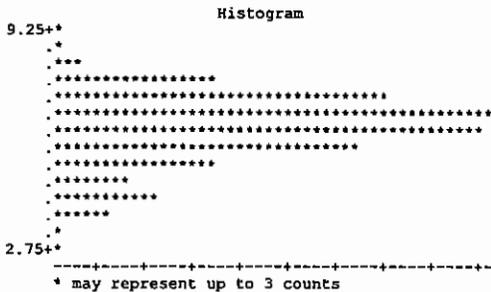
#	Boxplot
1	0
3	|
7	|
50	|
105	+-----+
137	|
134	+-----+
96	+-----+
50	|
24	|
31	|
18	0
2	0
4	0



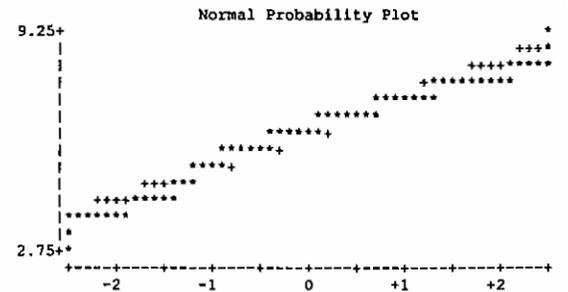
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	659	Sum Wgts	659	100% Max	9.441452	99%	8.3163	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.29061	Sum	4145.512	75% Q3	7.012115	95%	7.673223	2.809403 (	13333)	8.427268 (	5067)
Std Dev	1.015591	Variance	1.031425	50% Med	6.398595	90%	7.467371	3.401197 (	4315)	8.523175 (	14192)
Skewness	-0.57612	Kurtosis	0.257351	25% Q1	5.774552	10%	4.828314	3.496508 (	4338)	8.597851 (	5077)
USS	26756.47	CSS	678.6778	0% Min	2.809403	5%	4.248495	3.526361 (	4173)	8.732305 (	14018)
CV	16.14456	Std Mean	0.039562	Range	6.632049	1%	3.723281	3.566712 (	13334)	9.441452 (	5071)
T:Mean=0	159.0071	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.237564						
Num ^= 0	659	Num > 0	659	Mode	6.975414						
M(Sign)	329.5	Pr>= M	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	108735	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963217	Pr<W	0.0001								



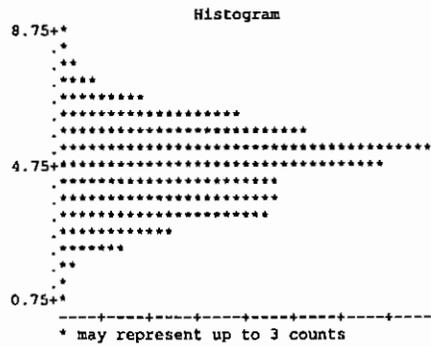
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1	0
3	
7	
50	
105	+-----+
137	
134	+-----+
96	+-----+
50	
24	
31	
18	0
2	0
1	0



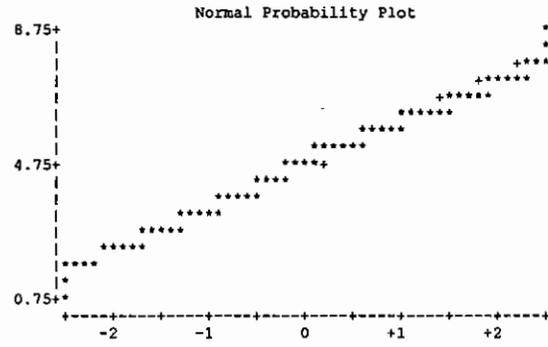
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	8.998384	99%	7.56008	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.715378	Sum	3121.58	75% Q3	5.583496	95%	6.689599	0.530628(	13310)	7.718685(	14005)
Std Dev	1.276385	Variance	1.629159	50% Med	4.859812	90%	6.257668	0.788457(	13223)	7.727535(	14192)
Skewness	-0.16668	Kurtosis	-0.09142	25% Q1	3.781914	10%	3.025291	1.064711(	4514)	7.979339(	13104)
USS	15796.3	CSS	1076.874	0% Min	0.530628	5%	2.595255	1.410987(	4517)	8.140316(	14031)
CV	27.06856	Std Mean	0.049608	Range	8.467756	1%	1.667707	1.504077(	13173)	8.998384(	14189)
T:Mean=0	95.05256	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.801582						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Mode	3.178054						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.985409	Pr<W	0.4635								



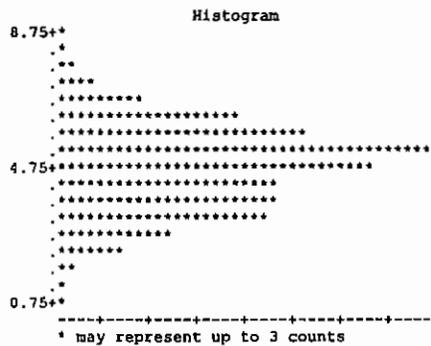
#	Boxplot
1	0
1	0
5	0
11	0
27	0
57	0
77	0
116	0
100	0
69	0
69	0
65	0
34	0
20	0
6	0
2	0
2	0



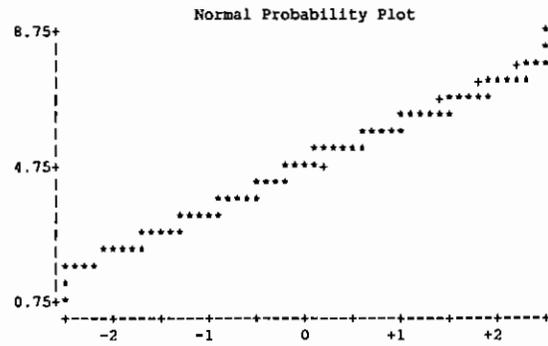
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	659	Sum Wgts	659	100% Max	8.998384	99%	7.56008	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.717505	Sum	3108.836	75% Q3	5.602119	95%	6.710523	0.530628(	13310)	7.718685(	14005)
Std Dev	1.27853	Variance	1.634638	50% Med	4.859812	90%	6.263398	0.788457(	13223)	7.727535(	14192)
Skewness	-0.17062	Kurtosis	-0.09742	25% Q1	3.781914	10%	3.015535	1.064711(	4514)	7.979339(	13104)
USS	15741.54	CSS	1075.592	0% Min	0.530628	5%	2.564949	1.410987(	4517)	8.140316(	14031)
CV	27.10182	Std Mean	0.049804	Range	8.467756	1%	1.667707	1.504077(	13173)	8.998384(	14189)
T:Mean=0	94.72057	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.820205						
Num ^= 0	659	Num > 0	659	Mode	3.178054						
M(Sign)	329.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	108735	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.985153	Pr<W	0.4295								



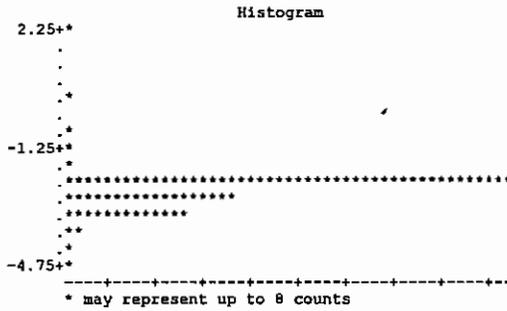
#	Boxplot
1	0
1	0
5	0
11	0
27	0
57	0
77	0
116	0
99	0
68	0
68	0
65	0
34	0
20	0
6	0
2	0
2	0



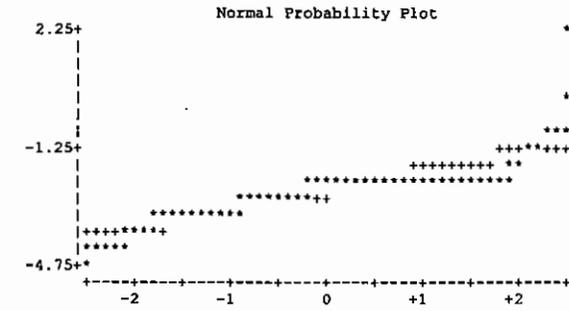
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	655	Sum Wgts	655	100% Max	2.484907	99%	-0.91629	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-2.51586	Sum	-1647.89	75% Q3	-2.12863	95%	-2.04022	-4.60517 (	13019)	-0.70522 (	13129)
Std Dev	0.59259	Variance	0.351163	50% Med	-2.30259	90%	-2.10373	-4.60517 (	13013)	-0.61619 (	4266)
Skewness	0.421067	Kurtosis	8.847374	25% Q1	-2.78062	10%	-3.38139	-4.60517 (	13003)	-0.51083 (	14189)
USS	4375.508	CSS	229.6604	0% Min	-4.60517	5%	-3.44202	-4.50986 (	13007)	0.058269 (	13353)
CV	-23.5542	Std Mean	0.023154			1%	-4.13517	-4.2687 (	13018)	2.484907 (	14183)
T:Mean=0	-108.656	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.090077						
Num ^= 0	655	Num > 0	2	Q3-Q1	0.651989						
M(Sign)	-325.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-2.30259						
Sgn Rank	-107033	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.87585	Pr<W	0.0001								



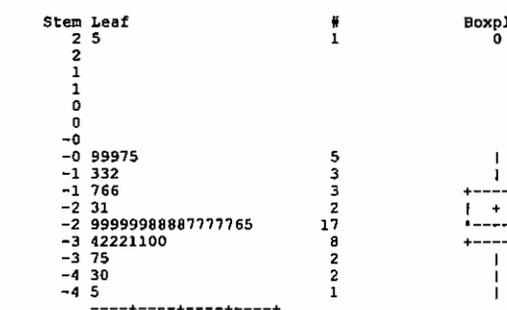
#	Boxplot
1	*
1	*
6	0
4	0
6	0
369	+-----+
140	+-----+
104	|
12	0
8	0
4	0



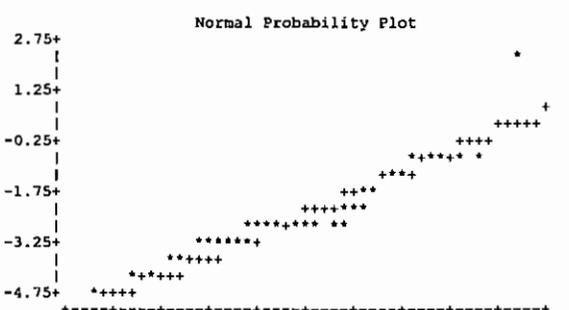
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	44	Sum Wgts	44	100% Max	2.484907	99%	2.484907	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-2.42672	Sum	-106.776	75% Q3	-1.63508	95%	-0.70522	-4.50986 (	13007)	-0.91629 (	14192)
Std Dev	1.214563	Variance	1.475163	50% Med	-2.78875	90%	-0.91629	-4.2687 (	13011)	-0.87948 (	13247)
Skewness	1.644139	Kurtosis	5.025329	25% Q1	-3.06975	10%	-3.50656	-4.01738 (	13008)	-0.70522 (	13129)
USS	322.5459	CSS	63.43202	0% Min	-4.50986	5%	-4.01738	-3.7297 (	13016)	-0.51083 (	14189)
CV	-50.0496	Std Mean	0.183102			1%	-4.50986	-3.50656 (	13010)	2.484907 (	14183)
T:Mean=0	-13.2533	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.994767						
Num ^= 0	44	Num > 0	1	Q3-Q1	1.434666						
M(Sign)	-21	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-3.17009						
Sgn Rank	-480	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.869163	Pr<W	0.0001								



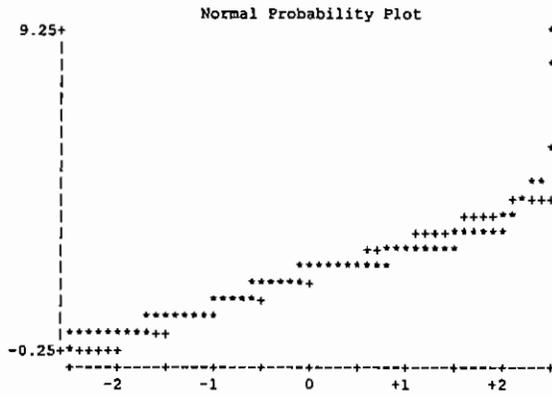
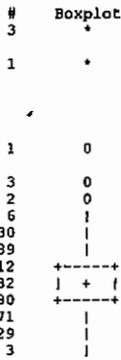
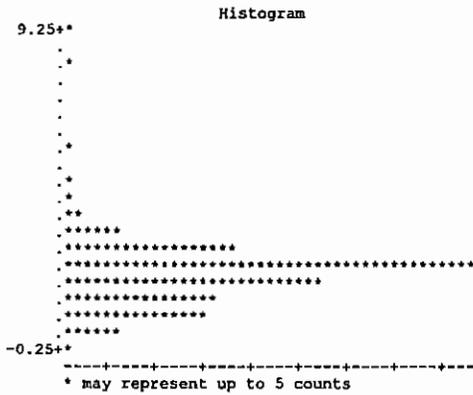
#	Boxplot
1	0
1	0
1	0
0	0
0	0
-0	0
-0 99975	5
-1 332	3
-1 766	3
-2 31	2
-2 999998888777765	17
-3 42221100	8
-3 75	2
-4 30	2
-4 5	1



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

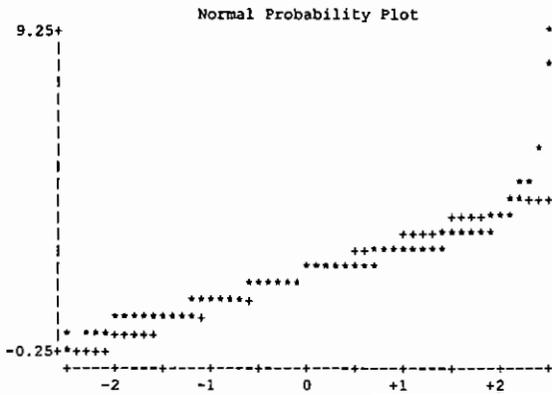
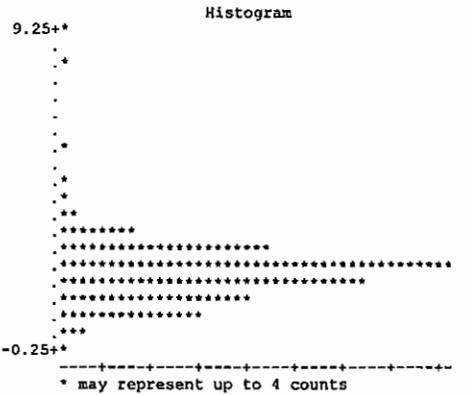
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	9.417355	99%	4.804021	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.950534	Sum	1291.253	75% Q3	2.484907	95%	3.109061	-0.17435	(13175)	5.575949	(14184)
Std Dev	0.979634	Variance	0.959683	50% Med	2.047672	90%	2.833213	-0.08338	(13164)	8.4929	(14193)
Skewness	2.321242	Kurtosis	16.23701	25% Q1	1.410987	10%	0.693147	-0.04082	(13225)	9.048997	(14194)
USS	3152.984	CSS	634.3503	0% Min	-0.17435	5%	0.500775	0	(13339)	9.400961	(14192)
CV	50.22389	Std Mean	0.038075			1%	0.182322	0.09531	(13236)	9.417355	(14191)
T:Mean=0	51.22933	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	9.591708						
Num ^= 0	661	Num > 0	658	Q3-Q1	1.07392						
M(Sign)	327.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.484907						
Sgn Rank	109388.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.849662	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

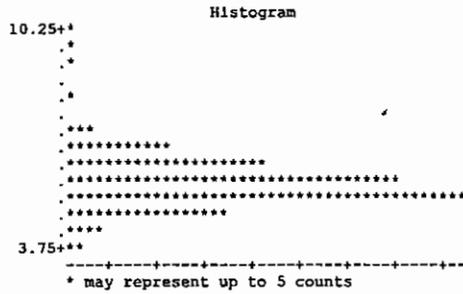
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	563	Sum Wgts	563	100% Max	9.417355	99%	4.882802	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.028431	Sum	1142.007	75% Q3	2.484907	95%	3.206803	-0.08338	(13164)	5.575949	(14184)
Std Dev	0.983565	Variance	0.9674	50% Med	2.04122	90%	2.890372	-0.04082	(13225)	8.4929	(14193)
Skewness	2.691789	Kurtosis	18.01614	25% Q1	1.458615	10%	0.875469	0.09531	(13236)	9.048997	(14194)
USS	2860.162	CSS	543.6788	0% Min	-0.08338	5%	0.641854	0.182322	(13227)	9.400961	(14192)
CV	48.48894	Std Mean	0.041452			1%	0.262364	0.182322	(13226)	9.417355	(14191)
T:Mean=0	48.93409	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	9.500736						
Num ^= 0	563	Num > 0	561	Q3-Q1	1.026292						
M(Sign)	279.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.484907						
Sgn Rank	79380	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.830493	Pr<W	0.0001								



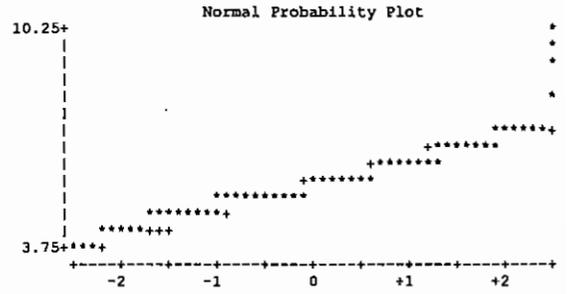
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	10.12663	99%	7.371489	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.611639	Sum	3714.905	75% Q3	6.011267	95%	6.822197	3.583519 (	4173)	8.098643 (	13339)
Std Dev	0.751715	Variance	0.565076	50% Med	5.55296	90%	6.507278	3.583519 (	4168)	9.230143 (	14193)
Skewness	1.061394	Kurtosis	5.157859	25% Q1	5.117994	10%	4.820282	3.610918 (	4348)	9.758462 (	14194)
USS	21220.22	CSS	373.5153	0% Min	3.583519	5%	4.592085	3.637586 (	4386)	10.03889 (	14191)
CV	13.39565	Std Mean	0.029216			1%	3.78419	3.637586 (	4283)	10.12663 (	14192)
T:Mean=0	192.0725	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.543112						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	0.893273						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	5.948035						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.942756	Pr<W	0.0001								



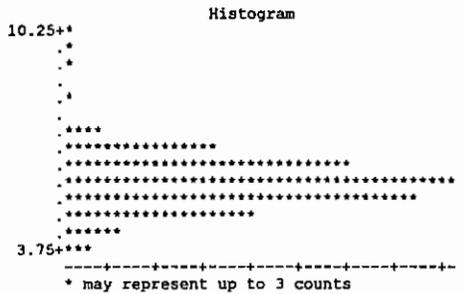
#	Boxplot
2	*
1	*
1	*
1	0
13	0
51	|
102	+-----+
173	*-----*
207	+-----+
85	|
17	|
9	0



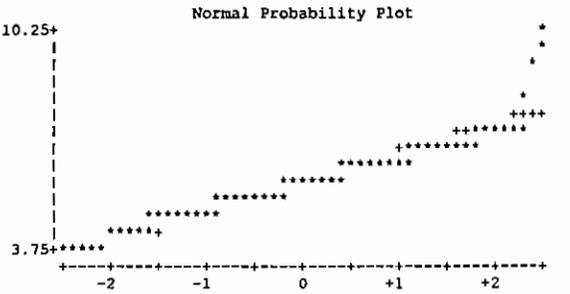
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	471	Sum Wgts	471	100% Max	10.12663	99%	8.098643	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.693422	Sum	2681.602	75% Q3	6.188264	95%	6.898715	3.583519 (	4173)	8.098643 (	13339)
Std Dev	0.825116	Variance	0.680816	50% Med	5.638355	90%	6.635947	3.583519 (	4168)	9.230143 (	14193)
Skewness	0.876477	Kurtosis	4.38811	25% Q1	5.17615	10%	4.70048	3.610918 (	4348)	9.758462 (	14194)
USS	15587.48	CSS	319.9836	0% Min	3.583519	5%	4.41522	3.637586 (	4386)	10.03889 (	14191)
CV	14.49244	Std Mean	0.038019			1%	3.637586	3.637586 (	4283)	10.12663 (	14192)
T:Mean=0	149.7507	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.543112						
Num ^= 0	471	Num > 0	471	Q3-Q1	1.012114						
M(Sign)	235.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	5.141664						
Sgn Rank	55578	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.94873	Pr<W	0.0001								



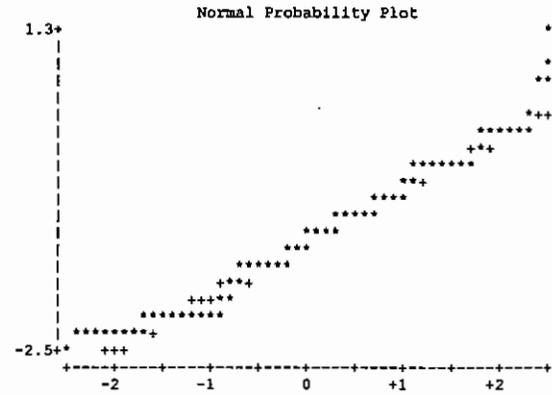
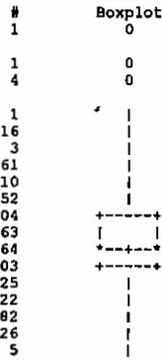
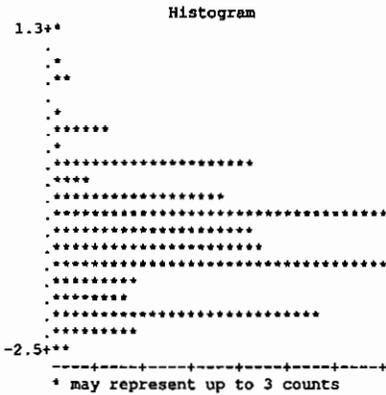
#	Boxplot
2	*
1	*
1	*
1	0
12	|
48	|
90	+-----+
123	*-----*
109	+-----+
59	|
16	|
9	0



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

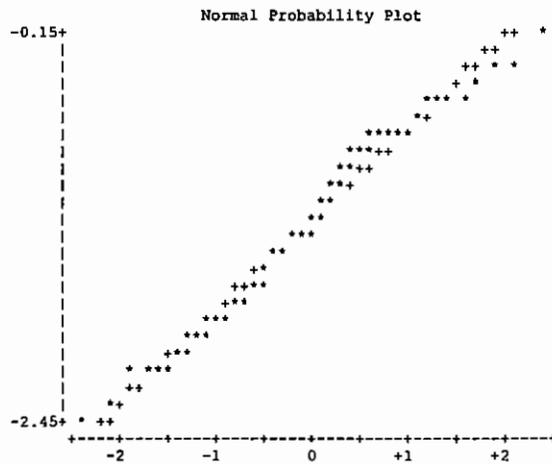
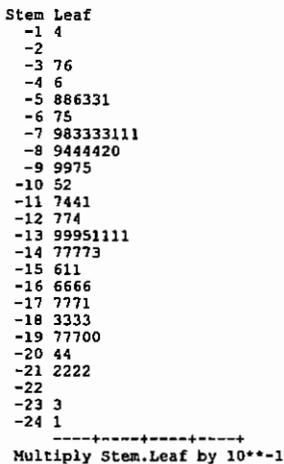
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	643	Sum Wgts	643	100% Max	1.335001	99%	0.262364	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.22295	Sum	-786.355	75% Q3	-0.82326	95%	-0.24846	-2.45341(	4140)	0.741937(	4239)
Std Dev	0.63664	Variance	0.405311	50% Med	-1.20397	90%	-0.35667	-2.41912(	4465)	0.741937(	4242)
Skewness	0.265103	Kurtosis	0.037279	25% Q1	-1.57504	10%	-2.04022	-2.40795(	4464)	0.788457(	4240)
USS	1221.881	CSS	260.2096	0% Min	-2.45341	5%	-2.12026	-2.40795(	4141)	0.993252(	4238)
CV	-52.0579	Std Mean	0.025107	Range	3.788409	1%	-2.3969	-2.40795(	4133)	1.335001(	4236)
T:Mean=0	-48.7101	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.751781						
Num ^= 0	628	Num > 0	8	Mode	-2.04022						
M(Sign)	-306	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-97718	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963081	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

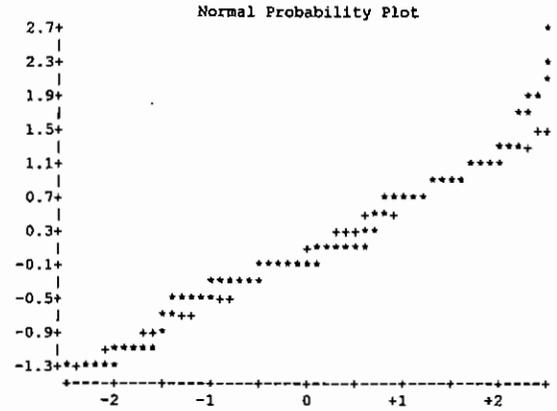
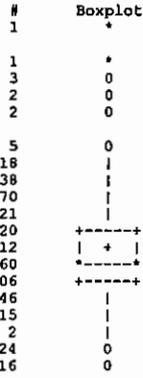
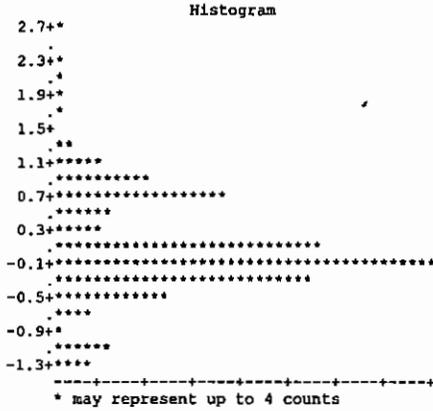
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	82	Sum Wgts	82	100% Max	-0.13926	99%	-0.13926	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.26136	Sum	-103.432	75% Q3	-0.79186	95%	-0.51083	-2.40795(	4141)	-0.51083(	5001)
Std Dev	0.542303	Variance	0.294092	50% Med	-1.29115	90%	-0.57982	-2.33304(	4455)	-0.46204(	13122)
Skewness	-0.11483	Kurtosis	-0.9805	25% Q1	-1.7148	10%	-1.96611	-2.12026(	4459)	-0.37106(	4272)
USS	154.2867	CSS	23.82149	0% Min	-2.40795	5%	-2.12026	-2.12026(	4456)	-0.35667(	4050)
CV	-42.9934	Std Mean	0.059887	Range	2.268684	1%	-2.40795	-2.12026(	4453)	-0.13926(	4467)
T:Mean=0	-21.0623	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.922935						
Num ^= 0	82	Num > 0	0	Mode	-2.12026						
M(Sign)	-41	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-1701.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.956996	Pr<W	0.0274								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

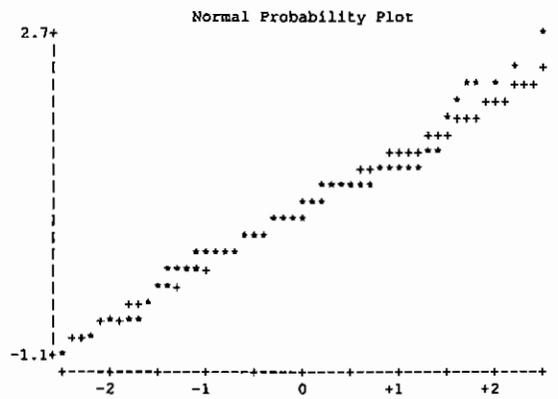
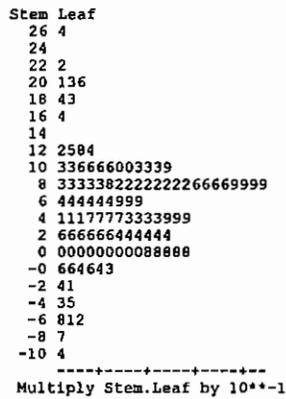
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	2.639057	99%	1.04055	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.050334	Sum	33.32094	75% Q3	0.336472	95%	0.993252	-1.27297(	4140)	2.014903(	14186)
Std Dev	0.586773	Variance	0.344303	50% Med	-0.04082	90%	0.832909	-1.23787(	4465)	2.028148(	13361)
Skewness	0.471523	Kurtosis	1.199106	25% Q1	-0.24846	10%	-0.47804	-1.23787(	4464)	2.163323(	14191)
USS	229.2614	CSS	227.5843	0% Min	-1.27297	5%	-1.13943	-1.23787(	4150)	2.219203(	14194)
CV	1165.765	Std Mean	0.022806			1%	-1.20397	-1.23787(	4141)	2.639057(	13149)
T:Mean=0	2.207079	Pr>|T|	0.0277	Range	3.912023						
Num ^= 0	633	Num > 0	264	Q3-Q1	0.584934						
M(Sign)	-52.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	0.788457						
Sgn Rank	-642	Pr>=|S|	0.8892								
W:Normal	0.935415	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

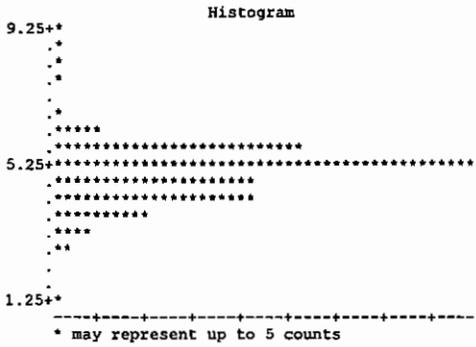
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	110	Sum Wgts	110	100% Max	2.639057	99%	2.219203	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.609932	Sum	67.09247	75% Q3	0.993252	95%	1.931521	-1.13943(	4510)	2.014903(	14186)
Std Dev	0.65658	Variance	0.431098	50% Med	0.61482	90%	1.238269	-0.8675(	4454)	2.028148(	13361)
Skewness	0.228199	Kurtosis	0.87948	25% Q1	0.182322	10%	-0.15089	-0.77653(	4457)	2.163323(	14191)
USS	87.91147	CSS	46.98966	0% Min	-1.13943	5%	-0.52763	-0.71335(	4453)	2.219203(	14194)
CV	107.6482	Std Mean	0.062602			1%	-0.8675	-0.61619(	4508)	2.639057(	13149)
T:Mean=0	9.742929	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.778492						
Num ^= 0	105	Num > 0	90	Q3-Q1	0.81093						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	0.916291						
Sgn Rank	2339.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.973571	Pr<W	0.2104								



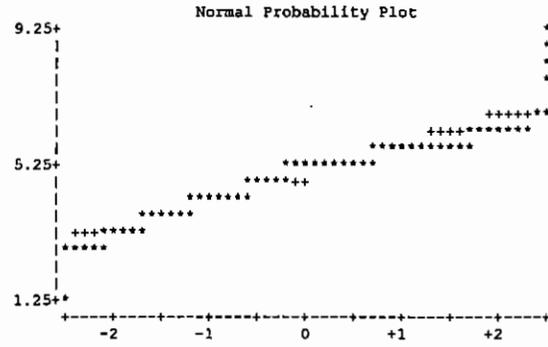
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	9.008224	99%	6.458338	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.956872	Sum	3281.449	75% Q3	5.472271	95%	5.948035	1.131402(	4353)	6.782192(	13152)
Std Dev	0.812687	Variance	0.660459	50% Med	5.170484	90%	5.746203	1.360977(	4352)	7.948032(	14193)
Skewness	-0.31811	Kurtosis	3.259019	25% Q1	4.430817	10%	3.939638	1.435085(	4351)	8.480529(	14194)
USS	16702.29	CSS	436.5636	0% Min	1.131402	5%	3.583519	2.70805(	13211)	8.806873(	14191)
CV	16.39515	Std Mean	0.031586			1%	2.844909	2.778819(	13297)	9.008224(	14192)
T:Mean=0	156.9328	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.876822						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	662	Q3-Q1	1.041454						
M(Sign)	331	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	4.330733						
Sgn Rank	109726.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.947636	Pr<W	0.0001								



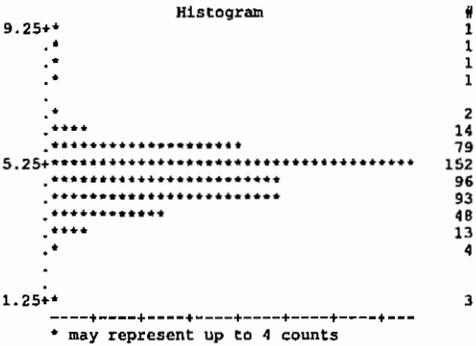
#	Boxplot
1	*
1	*
1	0
1	0
2	|
21	|
130	|
210	+-----+
105	| + |
103	+-----+
50	|
18	|
8	0
3	0



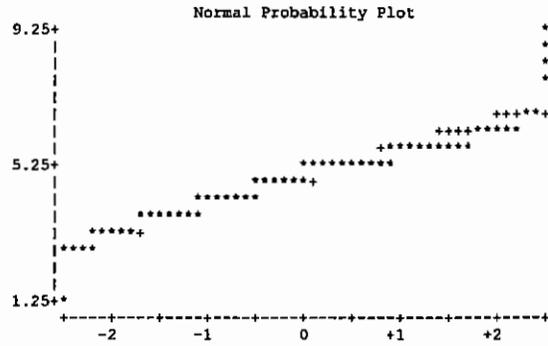
Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	508	Sum Wgts	508	100% Max	9.008224	99%	6.529419	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.877476	Sum	2477.758	75% Q3	5.384485	95%	5.97381	1.131402(	4353)	6.782192(	13152)
Std Dev	0.827056	Variance	0.684022	50% Med	4.97671	90%	5.70711	1.360977(	4352)	7.948032(	14193)
Skewness	0.001392	Kurtosis	3.893989	25% Q1	4.330733	10%	3.912023	1.435085(	4351)	8.480529(	14194)
USS	12432.01	CSS	346.7992	0% Min	1.131402	5%	3.589059	2.70805(	13211)	8.806873(	14191)
CV	16.95664	Std Mean	0.036695			1%	2.95491	2.844909(	13282)	9.008224(	14192)
T:Mean=0	132.9205	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.876822						
Num ^= 0	508	Num > 0	508	Q3-Q1	1.053751						
M(Sign)	254	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	4.330733						
Sgn Rank	64643	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.955183	Pr<W	0.0001								



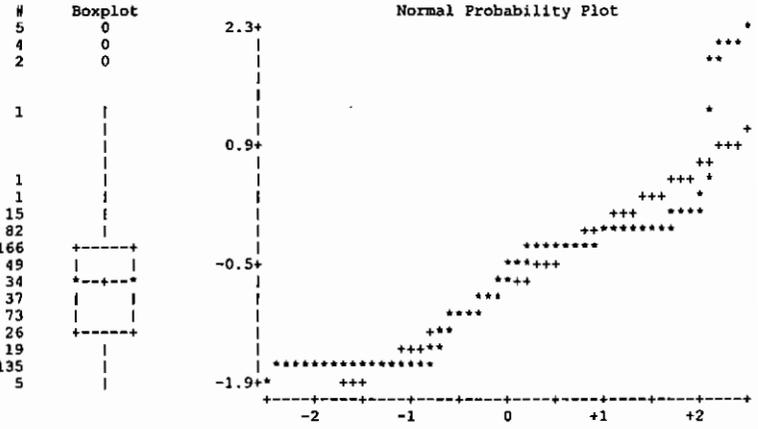
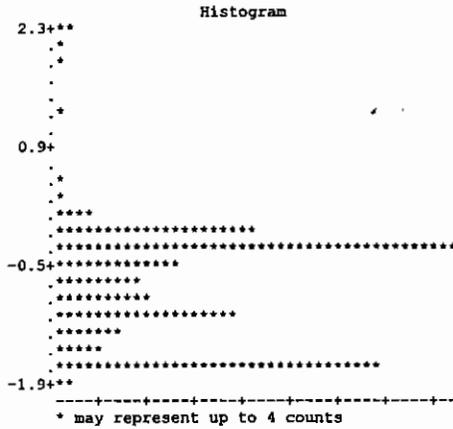
#	Boxplot
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1	*
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1	0
2	
14	
79	
152	+-----+
96	+
93	+-----+
48	
13	
4	0
3	0



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

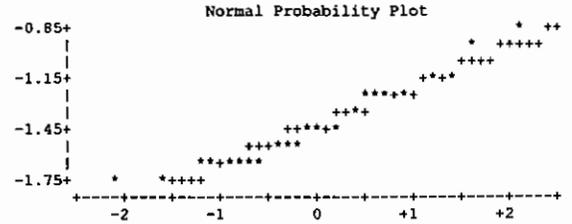
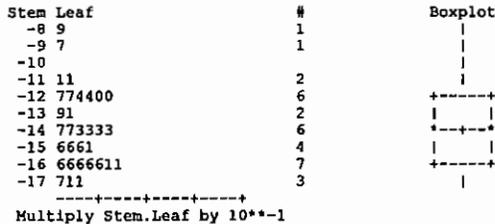
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	655	Sum Wgts 655	100% Max	2.397895	99%	2.163323	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.75841	Sum -496.761	75% Q3	-0.27312	95%	-0.0202	-1.83258(	4421)	2.230014(	13133)
Std Dev	0.713541	Variance 0.50914	50% Med	-0.61619	90%	-0.11766	-1.83258(	4379)	2.24071(	14046)
Skewness	0.838544	Kurtosis 2.817381	25% Q1	-1.38629	10%	-1.7148	-1.83258(	4348)	2.261763(	13123)
USS	709.7282	CSS 332.9777	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-1.77196	-1.83258(	4247)	2.302585(	14045)
CV	-94.0833	Std Mean 0.02788	Range	4.230477	1%	-1.77196	-1.83258(	4246)	2.397895(	14008)
T:Mean=0	-27.2025	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.113172					
Num ^= 0	651	Num > 0	25	Mode	-0.35667					
M(Sign)	-300.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001							
Sgn Rank	-97691	Pr>=|S|	0.0001							
W:Normal	0.866401	Pr<W	0.0001							



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	32	Sum Wgts 32	100% Max	-0.8916	99%	-0.8916	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.4303	Sum -45.7697	75% Q3	-1.25542	95%	-0.96758	-1.77196(	4378)	-1.20397(	14182)
Std Dev	0.228827	Variance 0.052362	50% Med	-1.4484	90%	-1.10866	-1.7148(	4388)	-1.10866(	4244)
Skewness	0.58321	Kurtosis -0.39044	25% Q1	-1.63508	10%	-1.66073	-1.7148(	4148)	-1.10866(	4276)
USS	67.08785	CSS 1.62321	0% Min	-1.77196	5%	-1.7148	-1.66073(	4342)	-0.96758(	13081)
CV	-15.9985	Std Mean 0.040451	Range	0.880359	1%	-1.77196	-1.66073(	4327)	-0.8916(	14184)
T:Mean=0	-35.3588	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.379665					
Num ^= 0	32	Num > 0	0	Mode	-1.66073					
M(Sign)	-16	Pr>=|M|	0.0001							
Sgn Rank	-264	Pr>=|S|	0.0001							
W:Normal	0.944038	Pr<W	0.1194							



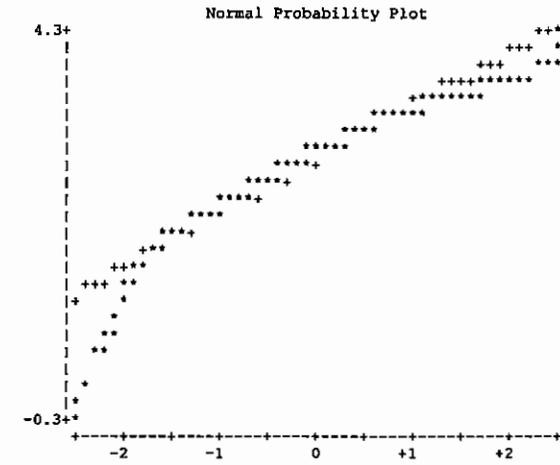
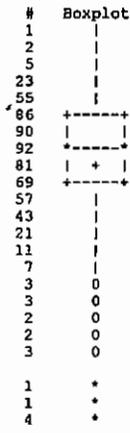
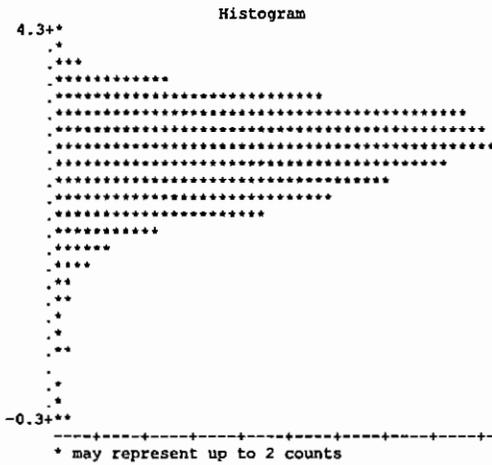
A-60

DEPTH=Subsurface ANALYSIS=Vanadium

Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

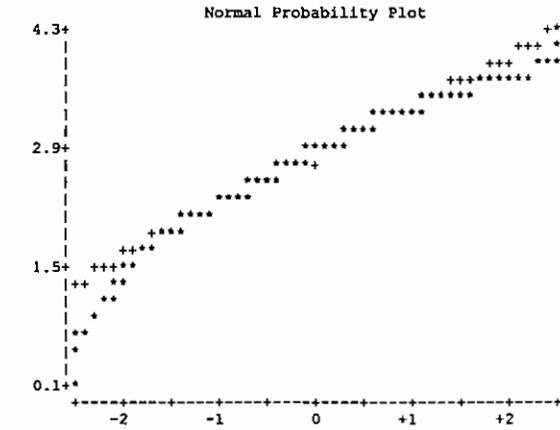
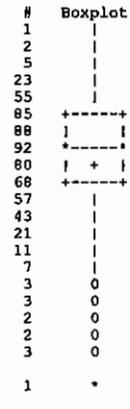
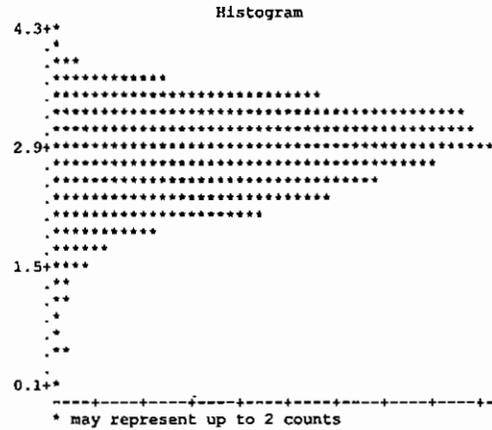
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	4.232656	99%	3.828641	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.773911	Sum	1836.329	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	3.583519	-0.33968(	13203)	3.8795(	13016)
Std Dev	0.63763	Variance	0.406572	50% Med	2.85647	90%	3.465736	-0.28236(	13282)	3.933784(	13012)
Skewness	-1.39154	Kurtosis	3.915454	25% Q1	2.459589	10%	2.054124	-0.21196(	13263)	4.060443(	4407)
USS	5362.558	CSS	268.744	0% Min	-0.33968	5%	1.774952	-0.20702(	13284)	4.155753(	13348)
CV	22.98667	Std Mean	0.024782			1%	0.530628	-0.05657(	13285)	4.232656(	13152)
T:Mean=0	111.9316	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.572334						
Num ^= 0	661	Num > 0	656	Q3-Q1	0.759287						
M(Sign)	325.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.944439						
Sgn Rank	109380.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.913066	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

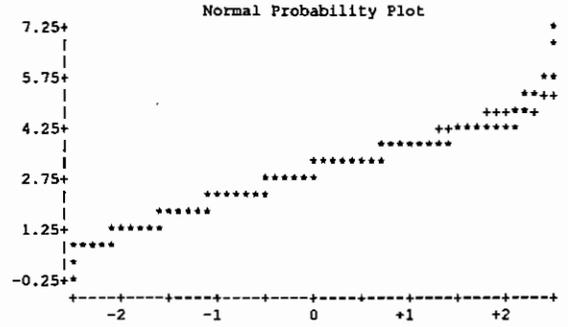
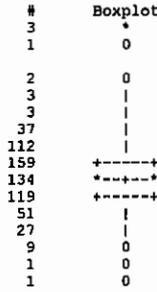
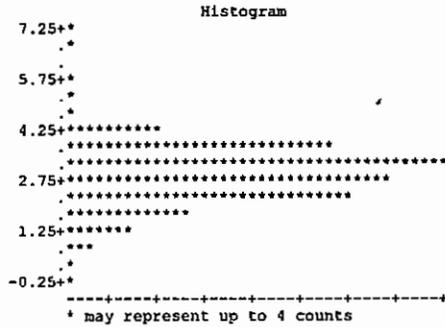
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	652	Sum Wgts	652	100% Max	4.232656	99%	3.828641	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.795827	Sum	1822.879	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	3.583519	0(	13131)	3.8795(	13016)
Std Dev	0.585504	Variance	0.342815	50% Med	2.862185	90%	3.465736	0.530628(	13280)	3.933784(	13012)
Skewness	-0.90589	Kurtosis	1.682969	25% Q1	2.4681	10%	2.079442	0.530628(	13278)	4.060443(	4407)
USS	5319.626	CSS	223.1726	0% Min	0	5%	1.824549	0.530628(	13132)	4.155753(	13348)
CV	20.94208	Std Mean	0.022293			1%	0.832909	0.693147(	13234)	4.232656(	13152)
T:Mean=0	121.9282	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.232656						
Num ^= 0	651	Num > 0	651	Q3-Q1	0.750776						
M(Sign)	325.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.944439						
Sgn Rank	106113	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.953182	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

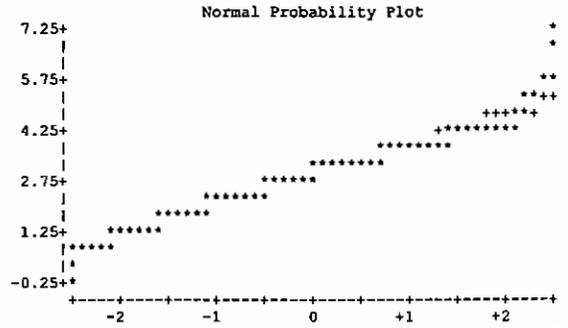
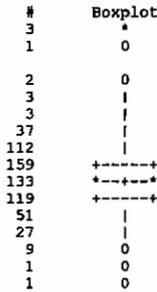
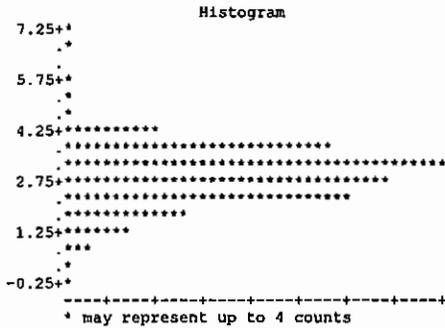
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	662	Sum Wgts	662	100% Max	7.029973	99%	5.247024	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.916849	Sum	1930.954	75% Q3	3.496508	95%	4.094345	-0.18633	(13306)	5.758902	(5077)
Std Dev	0.880551	Variance	0.775369	50% Med	2.978040	90%	3.883624	0.470004	(13260)	6.682109	(14193)
Skewness	0.295369	Kurtosis	2.266405	25% Q1	2.322388	10%	1.791759	0.530628	(13308)	7.021084	(14191)
USS	6144.821	CSS	512.519	0% Min	-0.18633	5%	1.435085	0.530628	(13307)	7.021084	(14194)
CV	30.18841	Std Mean	0.034224			1%	0.788457	0.641854	(13294)	7.029973	(14192)
T:Mean=0	85.22926	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.216302						
Num ^= 0	662	Num > 0	661	Q3-Q1	1.17412						
M(Sign)	330	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.484907						
Sgn Rank	109725.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.968508	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

Detected Observations

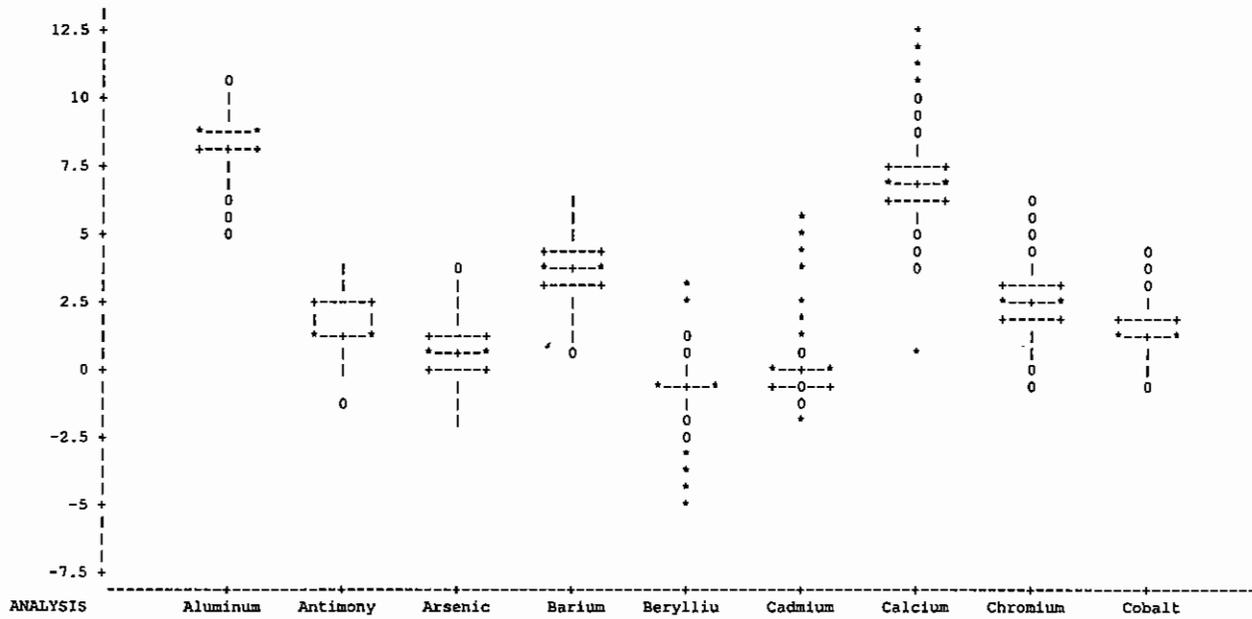
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	661	Sum Wgts	661	100% Max	7.029973	99%	5.247024	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.917039	Sum	1928.163	75% Q3	3.496508	95%	4.094345	-0.18633	(13306)	5.758902	(5077)
Std Dev	0.881204	Variance	0.77652	50% Med	2.985682	90%	3.883624	0.470004	(13260)	6.682109	(14193)
Skewness	0.294516	Kurtosis	2.258538	25% Q1	2.322388	10%	1.791759	0.530628	(13308)	7.021084	(14191)
USS	6137.031	CSS	512.5032	0% Min	-0.18633	5%	1.435085	0.530628	(13307)	7.021084	(14194)
CV	30.20884	Std Mean	0.034275			1%	0.788457	0.641854	(13294)	7.029973	(14192)
T:Mean=0	85.10727	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.216302						
Num ^= 0	661	Num > 0	660	Q3-Q1	1.17412						
M(Sign)	329.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.484907						
Sgn Rank	109394.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.968483	Pr<W	0.0001								



A-62

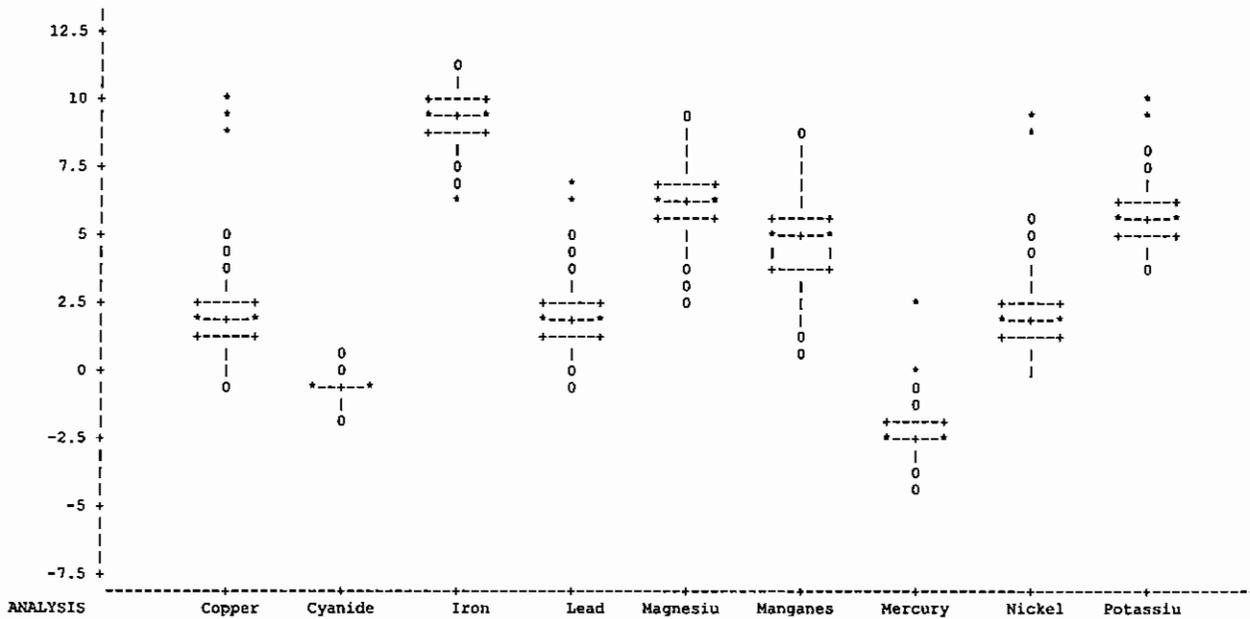
All Observations - Subsurface
Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



All Observations - Subsurface
Schematic Plots

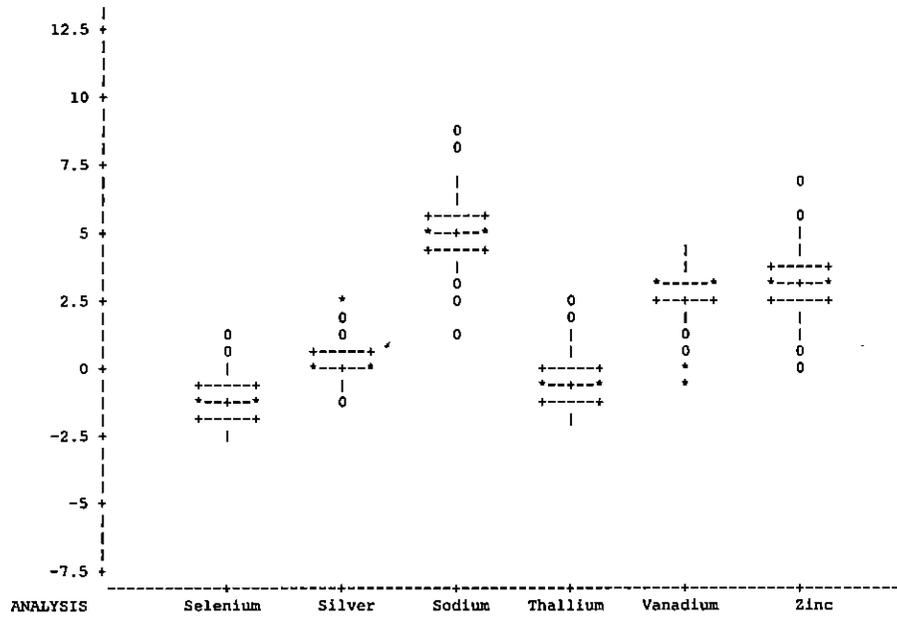
Variable=LNVALUE



A-63

All Observations - Subsurface
Schematic Plots

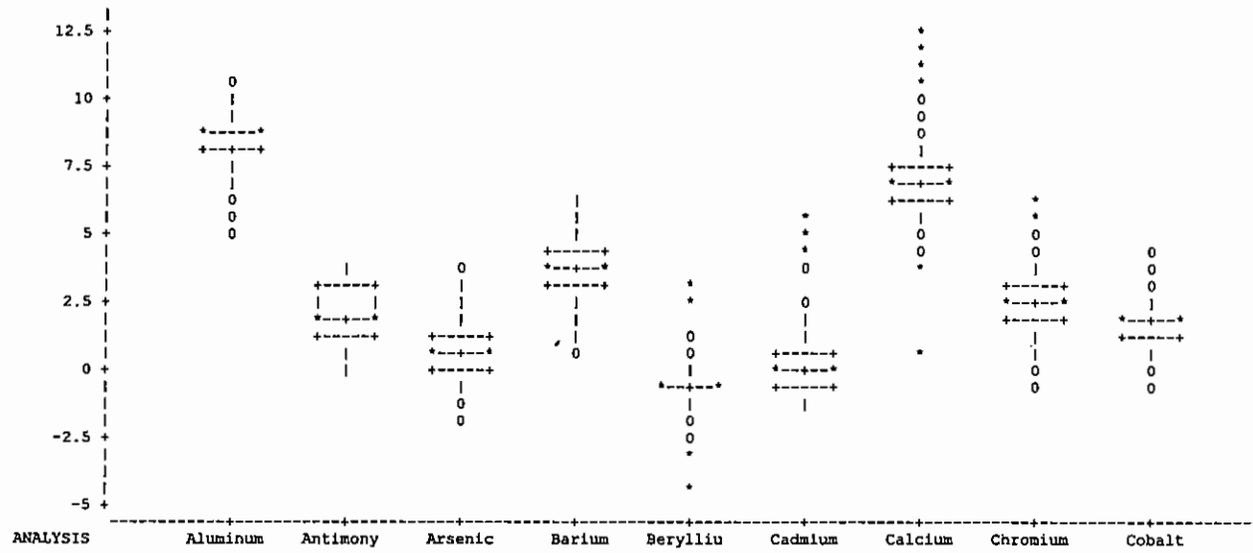
Variable=LNVALUE



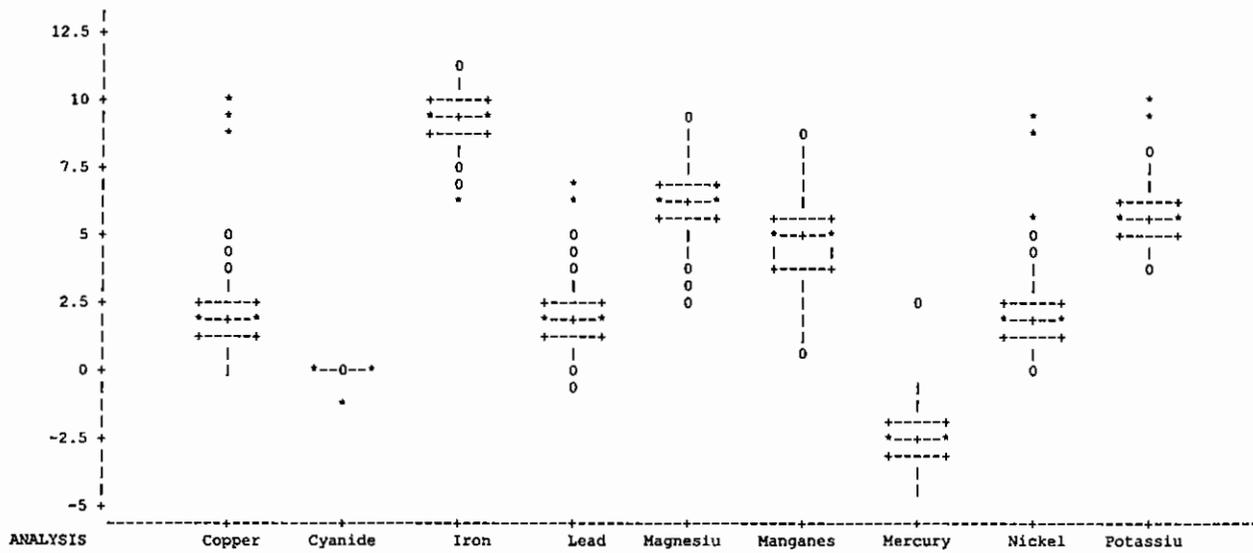
A-64

Detected Observations - Subsurface Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



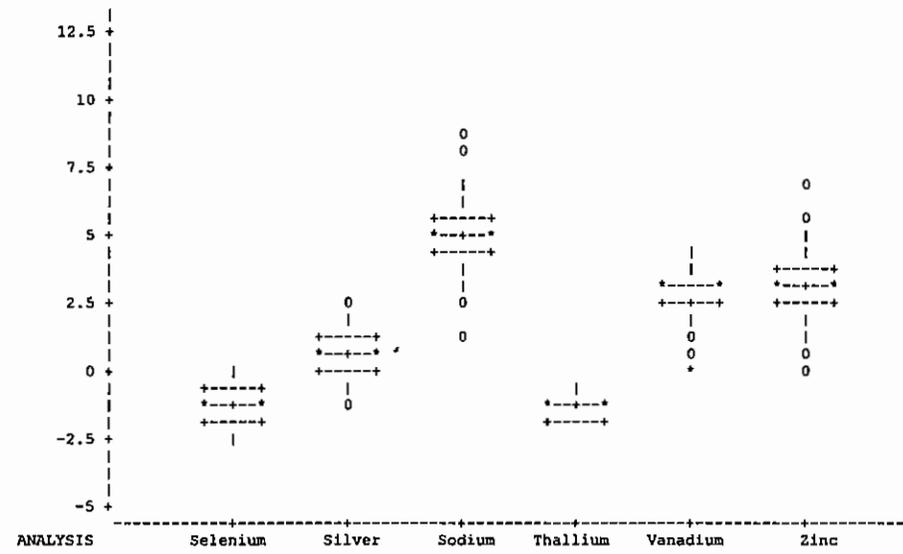
Variable=LNVALUE



A-65

Detected Observations - Subsurface Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



Correlation Analysis
All Observations

Pearson Correlation Coefficients / Prob > |R| under Ho: Rho=0 / Number of Observations

	LNAL	LNSB	LNAS	LNBA	LNBE	LNCD	LNCA	LNCH	LNCO	LCU	LNCN	LNFE
LNAL	1.00000 0.0 75	-0.13002 0.2662 75	0.38733 0.0006 75	0.64099 0.0001 75	0.44289 0.0001 75	0.31491 0.0059 75	-0.34208 0.0027 75	0.21997 0.0579 75	0.54290 0.0001 75	0.23437 0.0430 75	-0.02164 0.8568 72	0.58814 0.0001 75
LNSB	-0.13002 0.2662 75	1.00000 0.0 75	-0.00180 0.9878 75	0.04474 0.7031 75	-0.85107 0.0001 75	-0.62016 0.0001 75	-0.06155 0.5999 75	-0.25688 0.0261 75	-0.11506 0.3256 75	-0.06572 0.5754 75	-0.69950 0.0001 72	-0.09793 0.4033 75
LNAS	0.38733 0.0006 75	-0.00180 0.9878 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.45985 0.0001 75	0.22302 0.0544 75	0.21705 0.0614 75	-0.24858 0.0315 75	0.03011 0.7976 75	0.44112 0.0001 75	0.26329 0.0225 75	0.15513 0.1932 72	0.46757 0.0001 75
LNBA	0.64099 0.0001 75	0.04474 0.7031 75	0.45985 0.0001 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.20827 0.0730 75	0.20740 0.0742 75	-0.29995 0.0089 75	0.00403 0.9726 75	0.65468 0.0001 75	0.24511 0.0340 75	0.06161 0.6072 72	0.50677 0.0001 75
LNBE	0.44289 0.0001 75	-0.85107 0.0001 75	0.22302 0.0544 75	0.20827 0.0730 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.75135 0.0001 75	-0.10768 0.3578 75	0.38843 0.0006 75	0.31116 0.0066 75	0.28804 0.0122 75	0.44731 0.0001 72	0.40512 0.0003 75
LNCD	0.31491 0.0059 75	-0.62016 0.0001 75	0.21705 0.0614 75	0.20740 0.0742 75	0.75135 0.0001 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.09899 0.3981 75	0.44174 0.0001 75	0.29198 0.0110 75	0.50110 0.0001 75	0.37696 0.0011 72	0.33328 0.0035 75
LNCA	-0.34208 0.0027 75	-0.06155 0.5999 75	-0.24858 0.0315 75	-0.29995 0.0089 75	-0.10768 0.3578 75	0.09899 0.3981 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.11227 0.3376 75	-0.22456 0.0528 75	0.08057 0.4920 75	0.00078 0.9948 72	-0.38897 0.0006 75
LNCH	0.21997 0.0579 75	-0.25688 0.0261 75	0.03011 0.7976 75	0.00403 0.9726 75	0.38843 0.0006 75	0.44174 0.0001 75	0.11227 0.3376 75	1.00000 0.0 75	-0.01509 0.8977 75	0.63493 0.0001 75	0.00478 0.9682 72	0.12402 0.2891 75
LNCO	0.54290 0.0001 75	-0.11506 0.3256 75	0.44112 0.0001 75	0.65468 0.0001 75	0.31116 0.0066 75	0.29198 0.0110 75	-0.22456 0.0528 75	-0.01509 0.8977 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.15552 0.1828 75	0.18091 0.1283 72	0.54540 0.0001 75
LCU	0.23437 0.0430 75	-0.06572 0.5754 75	0.26329 0.0225 75	0.24511 0.0340 75	0.28804 0.0122 75	0.50110 0.0001 75	0.08057 0.4920 75	0.63493 0.0001 75	0.15552 0.1828 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.07075 0.5548 72	0.31020 0.0068 75
LNCN	-0.02164 0.8568 72	-0.69950 0.0001 72	0.15513 0.1932 72	0.06161 0.6072 72	0.44731 0.0001 72	0.37696 0.0011 72	0.00078 0.9948 72	0.00478 0.9682 72	0.18091 0.1283 72	0.07075 0.5548 72	1.00000 0.0 72	0.15015 0.2081 72
LNFE	0.58814 0.0001 75	-0.09793 0.4033 75	0.46757 0.0001 75	0.50677 0.0001 75	0.40512 0.0003 75	0.33328 0.0035 75	-0.38897 0.0006 75	0.12402 0.2891 75	0.54540 0.0001 75	0.31020 0.0068 75	0.15015 0.2081 72	1.00000 0.0 75
LNPB	0.03531 0.7636 75	0.02283 0.8458 75	0.29769 0.0095 75	0.18899 0.1044 75	0.05978 0.6105 75	0.32088 0.0050 75	0.19470 0.0942 75	0.39404 0.0005 75	0.12581 0.2822 75	0.63936 0.0001 75	0.06248 0.6021 72	0.10369 0.3760 75
LNMG	0.04291 0.7147 75	-0.00461 0.9687 75	0.05185 0.6586 75	0.08211 0.4837 75	-0.06500 0.5795 75	0.15296 0.1901 75	0.69060 0.0001 75	-0.03844 0.7434 75	0.00553 0.9624 75	0.15897 0.1731 75	0.05645 0.6376 72	-0.13273 0.2563 75
LNMN	0.21626 0.0624 75	-0.02420 0.8367 75	0.02460 0.8341 75	0.37629 0.0009 75	0.06188 0.5979 75	-0.04866 0.6785 75	-0.21578 0.0630 75	-0.21525 0.0637 75	0.29420 0.0104 75	-0.28933 0.0118 75	-0.19713 0.0970 72	0.08107 0.4893 75
LNHG	0.07874 0.5019 75	-0.15463 0.1853 75	0.13551 0.2464 75	0.14254 0.2225 75	0.13698 0.2412 75	0.27657 0.0163 75	0.09267 0.4291 75	0.39995 0.0004 75	0.09302 0.4273 75	0.48237 0.0001 75	0.18904 0.1118 72	0.16057 0.1688 75
LNHI	0.31360 0.0061 75	-0.26700 0.0206 75	0.17598 0.1310 75	0.33610 0.0032 75	0.40801 0.0003 75	0.46301 0.0001 75	0.14740 0.2070 75	0.60601 0.0001 75	0.33206 0.0036 75	0.78525 0.0001 75	0.18379 0.1222 72	0.36041 0.0015 75
LNK	0.53107 0.0001 75	-0.07012 0.5500 75	0.51277 0.0001 75	0.52137 0.0001 75	0.21879 0.0593 75	0.23865 0.0392 75	-0.02275 0.8464 75	-0.01971 0.8667 75	0.44705 0.0001 75	0.23627 0.0413 75	0.04552 0.7042 72	0.32197 0.0048 75
LNSE	0.20900 0.0719 75	0.50204 0.0001 75	0.54565 0.0001 75	0.43106 0.0001 75	-0.28552 0.0130 75	-0.08993 0.3984 75	-0.11198 0.3388 75	0.01026 0.9304 75	0.23322 0.0440 75	0.19134 0.1001 75	-0.21438 0.0706 72	0.12122 0.3002 75
LNAG	0.28584 0.0129 75	0.12378 0.2901 75	0.27825 0.0156 75	0.29344 0.0106 75	0.14665 0.2093 75	0.32498 0.0044 75	-0.09552 0.4149 75	0.36341 0.0014 75	0.25761 0.0257 75	0.60912 0.0001 75	-0.11915 0.3188 72	0.42109 0.0002 75
LNNA	0.07823 0.5047 75	0.12645 0.2797 75	0.21390 0.0654 75	0.24139 0.0369 75	-0.06616 0.5728 75	0.09066 0.4392 75	0.27366 0.0175 75	-0.02047 0.8616 75	0.28650 0.0127 75	0.29639 0.0098 75	0.20171 0.0893 72	0.18522 0.1116 75
LNTL	-0.34798 0.0022 75	0.65480 0.0001 75	0.12612 0.2810 75	0.04745 0.6861 75	-0.66569 0.0001 75	-0.40063 0.0004 75	0.04682 0.6900 75	-0.15546 0.1829 75	-0.01835 0.8758 75	0.02290 0.8453 75	-0.19378 0.1029 72	-0.21341 0.0660 75
LNVI	0.74981 0.0001 75	-0.15948 0.1717 75	0.29980 0.0090 75	0.42689 0.0001 75	0.45702 0.0001 75	0.38514 0.0006 75	-0.15166 0.1940 75	0.27066 0.0188 75	0.41688 0.0002 75	0.17636 0.1301 75	-0.06645 0.5792 72	0.29718 0.0096 75
LN2N	-0.04063 0.7293 75	-0.11621 0.3208 75	0.08668 0.4596 75	0.07217 0.5383 75	0.13762 0.2390 75	0.33611 0.0032 75	0.23152 0.0457 75	0.40657 0.0003 75	0.05008 0.6696 75	0.69525 0.0001 75	0.25996 0.0274 72	0.13332 0.2542 75

Correlation Analysis
All Observations

Pearson Correlation Coefficients / Prob > |R| under Ho: Rho=0 / Number of Observations

	LNPB	LNMG	LNMN	LNHG	LNNI	LNK	LNSE	LNAG	LNNA	LNTL	LNW	LNZN
LNAL	0.03531 0.7636 75	0.04291 0.7147 75	0.21626 0.0624 75	0.07874 0.5019 75	0.31360 0.0061 75	0.53107 0.0001 75	0.20900 0.0719 75	0.28584 0.0129 75	0.07823 0.5047 75	-0.34798 0.0022 75	0.74981 0.0001 75	-0.04063 0.7293 75
LNSB	0.02283 0.8458 75	-0.00461 0.9687 75	-0.02420 0.8367 75	-0.15463 0.1853 75	-0.26700 0.0206 75	-0.07012 0.5500 75	0.50204 0.0001 75	0.12378 0.2901 75	0.12645 0.2797 75	0.65480 0.0001 75	-0.15948 0.1717 75	-0.11621 0.3208 75
LNAS	0.29769 0.0095 75	0.05185 0.6586 75	0.02460 0.8341 75	0.13551 0.2464 75	0.17598 0.1310 75	0.51277 0.0001 75	0.54565 0.0001 75	0.27825 0.0156 75	0.21390 0.0654 75	0.12612 0.2810 75	0.29980 0.0090 75	0.08668 0.4596 75
LNBA	0.18899 0.1044 75	0.08211 0.4837 75	0.37629 0.0009 75	0.14254 0.2225 75	0.33610 0.0032 75	0.52137 0.0001 75	0.43106 0.0001 75	0.29344 0.0106 75	0.24139 0.0369 75	0.04745 0.6861 75	0.42689 0.0001 75	0.07217 0.5383 75
LNBE	0.05978 0.6105 75	-0.06500 0.5795 75	0.06188 0.5979 75	0.13698 0.2412 75	0.40801 0.0003 75	0.21879 0.0593 75	-0.28552 0.0130 75	0.14665 0.2093 75	-0.06616 0.5728 75	-0.66569 0.0001 75	0.45702 0.0001 75	0.13762 0.2390 75
LNCD	0.32088 0.0050 75	0.15296 0.1901 75	-0.04866 0.6785 75	0.27657 0.0163 75	0.46301 0.0001 75	0.23865 0.0392 75	-0.09893 0.3984 75	0.32498 0.0044 75	0.09066 0.4392 75	-0.40063 0.0004 75	0.38514 0.0006 75	0.33611 0.0032 75
LNCA	0.19470 0.0942 75	0.69060 0.0001 75	-0.21578 0.0630 75	0.09267 0.4291 75	0.14740 0.2070 75	-0.02275 0.8464 75	-0.11198 0.3388 75	-0.09552 0.4149 75	0.27366 0.0175 75	0.04682 0.6900 75	-0.15166 0.1940 75	0.23152 0.0457 75
LNCH	0.39404 0.0005 75	-0.03844 0.7434 75	-0.21525 0.0637 75	0.39995 0.0004 75	0.60601 0.0001 75	-0.01971 0.8667 75	0.01026 0.9304 75	0.36341 0.0014 75	-0.02047 0.8616 75	-0.15546 0.1829 75	0.27066 0.0188 75	0.40657 0.0003 75
LNCO	0.12581 0.2822 75	0.00553 0.9624 75	0.29420 0.0104 75	0.09302 0.4273 75	0.33206 0.0036 75	0.44705 0.0001 75	0.23322 0.0440 75	0.25761 0.0257 75	0.28650 0.0127 75	-0.01835 0.8758 75	0.41688 0.0002 75	0.05008 0.6696 75
LCU	0.63936 0.0001 75	0.15897 0.1731 75	-0.28933 0.0118 75	0.48237 0.0001 75	0.78525 0.0001 75	0.23627 0.0413 75	0.19134 0.1001 75	0.60912 0.0001 75	0.29639 0.0098 75	0.02290 0.8453 75	0.17636 0.1301 75	0.69525 0.0001 75
LNKN	0.06248 0.6021 72	0.05645 0.6376 72	-0.19713 0.0970 72	0.18904 0.1118 72	0.18379 0.1222 72	0.04552 0.7042 72	-0.21438 0.0706 72	-0.11915 0.3188 72	0.20171 0.0893 72	-0.19378 0.1029 72	-0.06645 0.5792 72	0.25996 0.0274 72
LNFE	0.10369 0.3760 75	-0.13273 0.2563 75	0.08107 0.4893 75	0.16057 0.1688 75	0.36041 0.0015 75	0.32197 0.0048 75	0.12122 0.3002 75	0.42109 0.0002 75	0.18522 0.1116 75	-0.21341 0.0660 75	0.29718 0.0096 75	0.13332 0.2542 75
LNPB	1.00000 0.0 75	0.37095 0.0011 75	-0.11219 0.3379 75	0.46300 0.0001 75	0.43274 0.0001 75	0.34857 0.0022 75	0.42818 0.0001 75	0.50048 0.0001 75	0.22081 0.0569 75	0.20992 0.0707 75	0.19497 0.0937 75	0.73735 0.0001 75
LNMG	0.37095 0.0011 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.00216 0.9853 75	0.10585 0.3661 75	0.16237 0.1640 75	0.31946 0.0052 75	0.21098 0.0692 75	0.02346 0.8416 75	0.38461 0.0007 75	0.09780 0.4038 75	0.15688 0.1789 75	0.32639 0.0043 75
LNMN	-0.11219 0.3379 75	0.00216 0.9853 75	1.00000 0.0 75	-0.10756 0.3583 75	-0.18233 0.1174 75	0.06211 0.5965 75	-0.01315 0.9108 75	-0.06266 0.5933 75	-0.26590 0.0211 75	-0.22197 0.0556 75	0.19309 0.0970 75	-0.29606 0.0099 75
LNHG	0.46300 0.0001 75	0.10585 0.3661 75	-0.10756 0.3583 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.46889 0.0001 75	0.13366 0.2529 75	0.10298 0.3793 75	0.59578 0.0001 75	0.06328 0.5896 75	0.02673 0.8199 75	0.03697 0.7529 75	0.40741 0.0003 75
LNNI	0.43274 0.0001 75	0.16237 0.1640 75	-0.18233 0.1174 75	0.46889 0.0001 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.25577 0.0268 75	0.02907 0.8044 75	0.39540 0.0004 75	0.30457 0.0079 75	-0.16899 0.1472 75	0.21844 0.0597 75	0.58737 0.0001 75
LNK	0.34857 0.0022 75	0.31946 0.0052 75	0.06211 0.5965 75	0.13366 0.2529 75	0.25577 0.0268 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.44539 0.0001 75	0.21334 0.0661 75	0.35506 0.0018 75	0.04774 0.6842 75	0.38396 0.0007 75	0.10081 0.3895 75
LNSE	0.42818 0.0001 75	0.21098 0.0692 75	-0.01315 0.9108 75	0.10298 0.3793 75	0.02907 0.8044 75	0.44539 0.0001 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.30819 0.0071 75	0.22214 0.0554 75	0.56877 0.0001 75	0.27475 0.0171 75	0.18003 0.1222 75
LNAG	0.50048 0.0001 75	0.02346 0.8416 75	-0.06266 0.5933 75	0.59578 0.0001 75	0.39540 0.0004 75	0.21334 0.0661 75	0.30819 0.0071 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.07603 0.5168 75	0.09361 0.4244 75	0.21620 0.0625 75	0.33721 0.0031 75
LNNA	0.22081 0.0569 75	0.38461 0.0007 75	-0.26590 0.0211 75	0.06328 0.5896 75	0.30457 0.0079 75	0.35506 0.0018 75	0.22214 0.0554 75	0.07603 0.5168 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.18258 0.1169 75	-0.03041 0.7956 75	0.33386 0.0034 75
LNTL	0.20992 0.0707 75	0.09780 0.4038 75	-0.22197 0.0556 75	0.02673 0.8199 75	-0.16899 0.1472 75	0.04774 0.6842 75	0.56877 0.0001 75	0.09361 0.4244 75	0.18258 0.1169 75	1.00000 0.0 75	-0.27616 0.0165 75	0.06299 0.5914 75
LNW	0.19497 0.0937 75	0.15688 0.1789 75	0.19309 0.0970 75	0.03697 0.7529 75	0.21844 0.0597 75	0.38396 0.0007 75	0.27475 0.0171 75	0.21620 0.0625 75	-0.03041 0.7956 75	-0.27616 0.0165 75	1.00000 0.0 75	0.04342 0.7115 75
LNZN	0.73735 0.0001 75	0.32639 0.0043 75	-0.29606 0.0099 75	0.40741 0.0003 75	0.58737 0.0001 75	0.10081 0.3895 75	0.18003 0.1222 75	0.33721 0.0031 75	0.33386 0.0034 75	0.06299 0.5914 75	0.04342 0.7115 75	1.00000 0.0 75

Correlation Analysis
All Observations

Pearson Correlation Coefficients / Prob > |R| under Ho: Rho=0 / Number of Observations

	LNAL	LNSB	LNAS	LNBA	LNBE	LNCD	LNCA	LNCH	LNCO	LNCU	LNCN	LNFE
LNAL	1.00000 0.0 662	0.14101 0.0003 662	0.53834 0.0001 662	0.70739 0.0001 662	0.38262 0.0001 662	0.25390 0.0001 662	0.57916 0.0001 662	0.30418 0.0001 662	0.35944 0.0001 662	0.60092 0.0001 662	-0.06000 0.1253 654	0.50922 0.0001 662
LNSB	0.14101 0.0003 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.15855 0.0001 662	0.13741 0.0004 662	0.00022 0.9956 662	0.21266 0.0001 662	0.11481 0.0031 662	0.14382 0.0002 662	0.10380 0.0075 662	0.33885 0.0001 662	-0.04982 0.2033 654	0.13885 0.0003 662
LNAS	0.53834 0.0001 662	0.15855 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.58121 0.0001 662	0.27226 0.0001 662	0.25884 0.0001 662	0.39641 0.0001 662	0.50512 0.0001 662	0.40044 0.0001 662	0.61467 0.0001 662	-0.11368 0.0036 654	0.53060 0.0001 662
LNBA	0.70739 0.0001 662	0.13741 0.0004 662	0.58121 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.39207 0.0001 662	0.24468 0.0001 662	0.52752 0.0001 662	0.23232 0.0001 662	0.57789 0.0001 662	0.58160 0.0001 662	-0.02517 0.5205 654	0.45911 0.0001 662
LNBE	0.38262 0.0001 662	0.00022 0.9956 662	0.27226 0.0001 662	0.39207 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.14492 0.0002 662	0.21718 0.0001 662	0.18326 0.0001 662	0.44076 0.0001 662	0.23754 0.0001 662	-0.07806 0.0460 654	0.51771 0.0001 662
LNCD	0.25390 0.0001 662	0.21266 0.0001 662	0.25884 0.0001 662	0.24468 0.0001 662	0.14492 0.0002 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.19383 0.0001 662	0.24514 0.0001 662	0.30441 0.0001 662	0.50128 0.0001 662	0.24254 0.0001 654	0.40456 0.0001 662
LNCA	0.57916 0.0001 662	0.11481 0.0031 662	0.39641 0.0001 662	0.52752 0.0001 662	0.21718 0.0001 662	0.19383 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.12511 0.0013 662	0.22463 0.0001 662	0.45028 0.0001 662	-0.02105 0.5910 654	0.24290 0.0001 662
LNCH	0.30418 0.0001 662	0.14382 0.0002 662	0.50512 0.0001 662	0.23232 0.0001 662	0.18326 0.0001 662	0.24514 0.0001 662	0.12511 0.0013 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.18350 0.0001 662	0.57222 0.0001 662	-0.07251 0.0639 654	0.40184 0.0001 662
LNCO	0.35944 0.0001 662	0.10380 0.0075 662	0.40044 0.0001 662	0.57789 0.0001 662	0.44076 0.0001 662	0.30441 0.0001 662	0.22463 0.0001 662	0.18350 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.39108 0.0001 662	0.01878 0.6317 654	0.51912 0.0001 662
LNCU	0.60092 0.0001 662	0.33885 0.0001 662	0.61467 0.0001 662	0.58160 0.0001 662	0.23754 0.0001 662	0.50128 0.0001 662	0.45028 0.0001 662	0.57222 0.0001 662	0.39108 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	-0.02992 0.4449 654	0.48015 0.0001 662
LNCN	-0.06000 0.1253 654	-0.04982 0.2033 654	-0.11368 0.0036 654	-0.02517 0.5205 654	-0.07806 0.0460 654	0.24254 0.0001 654	-0.02105 0.5910 654	-0.07251 0.0639 654	0.01878 0.6317 654	-0.02992 0.4449 654	1.00000 0.0 654	0.03748 0.3386 654
LNFE	0.50922 0.0001 662	0.13885 0.0003 662	0.53060 0.0001 662	0.45911 0.0001 662	0.51771 0.0001 662	0.40456 0.0001 662	0.24290 0.0001 662	0.40184 0.0001 662	0.51912 0.0001 662	0.48015 0.0001 662	0.03748 0.3386 654	1.00000 0.0 662
LNPB	0.66273 0.0001 662	0.18228 0.0001 662	0.54615 0.0001 662	0.56003 0.0001 662	0.17141 0.0001 662	0.37716 0.0001 662	0.57739 0.0001 662	0.23451 0.0001 662	0.29120 0.0001 662	0.63389 0.0001 662	-0.02022 0.6057 654	0.38778 0.0001 662
LNMG	0.81902 0.0001 662	0.16027 0.0001 662	0.53866 0.0001 662	0.78448 0.0001 662	0.29293 0.0001 662	0.18068 0.0001 662	0.75362 0.0001 662	0.12908 0.0009 662	0.38285 0.0001 662	0.55870 0.0001 662	-0.01774 0.6507 654	0.35700 0.0001 662
LNMN	0.37379 0.0001 662	0.08615 0.0267 662	0.49983 0.0001 662	0.68705 0.0001 662	0.28912 0.0001 662	0.27682 0.0001 662	0.28526 0.0001 662	0.18339 0.0001 662	0.71952 0.0001 662	0.37185 0.0001 662	0.09901 0.0113 654	0.47460 0.0001 662
LNHG	-0.04119 0.2899 662	-0.17018 0.0001 662	-0.08648 0.0261 662	0.07084 0.0685 662	0.11272 0.0037 662	0.14096 0.0003 662	0.10172 0.0088 662	-0.24063 0.0001 662	0.14533 0.0002 662	-0.08547 0.0279 662	0.36342 0.0001 654	-0.03990 0.3054 662
LNNI	0.42408 0.0001 662	0.27645 0.0001 662	0.59272 0.0001 662	0.56172 0.0001 662	0.35692 0.0001 662	0.49689 0.0001 662	0.32455 0.0001 662	0.59455 0.0001 662	0.58156 0.0001 662	0.81027 0.0001 662	0.01243 0.7510 654	0.55674 0.0001 662
LNK	0.53482 0.0001 662	0.21483 0.0001 662	0.43476 0.0001 662	0.54564 0.0001 662	0.32336 0.0001 662	0.27367 0.0001 662	0.41054 0.0001 662	0.25664 0.0001 662	0.44969 0.0001 662	0.53097 0.0001 662	-0.08779 0.0248 654	0.37394 0.0001 662
LNSE	0.01913 0.6232 662	0.30475 0.0001 662	-0.02493 0.5219 662	0.07426 0.0562 662	0.13211 0.0007 662	-0.01237 0.7507 662	0.07346 0.0589 662	-0.29288 0.0001 662	0.09481 0.0147 662	-0.13731 0.0004 662	-0.13572 0.0005 654	-0.09584 0.0136 662
LNAG	0.18113 0.0001 662	0.51502 0.0001 662	0.14693 0.0001 662	0.24888 0.0001 662	0.17834 0.0001 662	0.37013 0.0001 662	0.20815 0.0001 662	-0.05276 0.1751 662	0.29620 0.0001 662	0.24512 0.0001 662	0.14072 0.0003 654	0.15409 0.0001 662
LNNA	0.40874 0.0001 662	0.19430 0.0001 662	0.38077 0.0001 662	0.37477 0.0001 662	0.03487 0.3704 662	0.25880 0.0001 662	0.31628 0.0001 662	0.39423 0.0001 662	0.17429 0.0001 662	0.57969 0.0001 662	0.08292 0.0340 654	0.31238 0.0001 662
LNTL	0.02233 0.5662 662	0.08002 0.0396 662	-0.04351 0.2636 662	0.14455 0.0002 662	0.09014 0.0204 662	0.03330 0.3924 662	0.13277 0.0006 662	-0.47896 0.0001 662	0.08597 0.0270 662	-0.18940 0.0001 662	0.04200 0.2835 654	-0.10568 0.0065 662
LNVA	0.71147 0.0001 662	0.19244 0.0001 662	0.51741 0.0001 662	0.41672 0.0001 662	0.39802 0.0001 662	0.23692 0.0001 662	0.39937 0.0001 662	0.49038 0.0001 662	0.26238 0.0001 662	0.52599 0.0001 662	-0.07919 0.0429 654	0.59853 0.0001 662
LNZN	0.39682 0.0001 662	0.25378 0.0001 662	0.57560 0.0001 662	0.61314 0.0001 662	0.31430 0.0001 662	0.37672 0.0001 662	0.33696 0.0001 662	0.50169 0.0001 662	0.51983 0.0001 662	0.72731 0.0001 662	0.01827 0.6410 654	0.53100 0.0001 662

Correlation Analysis
All Observations

Pearson Correlation Coefficients / Prob > |R| under Ho: Rho=0 / Number of Observations

	LNBP	LNMG	LNMN	LNHG	LNNI	LNK	LNSE	LNAG	LNNA	LNTL	LNV	LNZN
LNAL	0.66273 0.0001 662	0.81902 0.0001 662	0.37379 0.0001 662	-0.04119 0.2899 662	0.42408 0.0001 662	0.53482 0.0001 662	0.01913 0.6232 662	0.18113 0.0001 662	0.40874 0.0001 662	0.02233 0.5662 662	0.71147 0.0001 662	0.39682 0.0001 662
LNSB	0.18228 0.0001 662	0.16027 0.0001 662	0.08615 0.0267 662	-0.17018 0.0001 662	0.27645 0.0001 662	0.21483 0.0001 662	0.30475 0.0001 662	0.51502 0.0001 662	0.19430 0.0001 662	0.08002 0.0396 662	0.19244 0.0001 662	0.25378 0.0001 662
LNAS	0.54615 0.0001 662	0.53866 0.0001 662	0.49983 0.0001 662	-0.08648 0.0261 662	0.59272 0.0001 662	0.43476 0.0001 662	-0.02493 0.5219 662	0.14693 0.0001 662	0.38077 0.0001 662	-0.04351 0.2636 662	0.51741 0.0001 662	0.57560 0.0001 662
LNBA	0.56003 0.0001 662	0.78448 0.0001 662	0.68705 0.0001 662	0.07084 0.0685 662	0.56172 0.0001 662	0.54564 0.0001 662	0.07426 0.0562 662	0.24888 0.0001 662	0.37477 0.0001 662	0.14455 0.0002 662	0.41672 0.0001 662	0.61314 0.0001 662
LNBE	0.17141 0.0001 662	0.29293 0.0001 662	0.28912 0.0001 662	-0.11272 0.0037 662	0.35692 0.0001 662	0.32336 0.0001 662	0.13211 0.0007 662	0.17834 0.0001 662	0.03487 0.3704 662	0.09014 0.0204 662	0.39802 0.0001 662	0.31430 0.0001 662
LNCD	0.37716 0.0001 662	0.18068 0.0001 662	0.27682 0.0001 662	0.14096 0.0003 662	0.49689 0.0001 662	0.27367 0.0001 662	-0.01237 0.7507 662	0.37013 0.0001 662	0.25880 0.0001 662	0.03330 0.3924 662	0.23692 0.0001 662	0.37672 0.0001 662
LNCA	0.57739 0.0001 662	0.75362 0.0001 662	0.28526 0.0001 662	0.10172 0.0088 662	0.32455 0.0001 662	0.41054 0.0001 662	0.07346 0.0589 662	0.20815 0.0001 662	0.31628 0.0001 662	0.13277 0.0006 662	0.39937 0.0001 662	0.33696 0.0001 662
LNCH	0.23451 0.0001 662	0.12908 0.0009 662	0.18339 0.0001 662	-0.24063 0.0001 662	0.59455 0.0001 662	0.25664 0.0001 662	-0.29288 0.0001 662	-0.05276 0.1751 662	0.39423 0.0001 662	-0.47896 0.0001 662	0.49038 0.0001 662	0.50169 0.0001 662
LNCO	0.29120 0.0001 662	0.38285 0.0001 662	0.71952 0.0001 662	0.14533 0.0002 662	0.58156 0.0001 662	0.44969 0.0001 662	0.09481 0.0147 662	0.29620 0.0001 662	0.17429 0.0001 662	0.08597 0.0270 662	0.26238 0.0001 662	0.51983 0.0001 662
LNCU	0.63389 0.0001 662	0.55870 0.0001 662	0.37185 0.0001 662	-0.08547 0.0279 662	0.81027 0.0001 662	0.53097 0.0001 662	-0.13731 0.0004 662	0.24512 0.0001 662	0.57969 0.0001 662	-0.18940 0.0001 662	0.52599 0.0001 662	0.72731 0.0001 662
LNCN	-0.02022 0.6057 654	-0.01774 0.6507 654	0.09901 0.0113 654	0.36342 0.0001 654	0.01243 0.7510 654	-0.08779 0.0248 654	-0.13572 0.0005 654	0.14072 0.0003 654	0.08292 0.0340 654	0.04200 0.2835 654	-0.07919 0.0429 654	0.01827 0.6410 654
LNFE	0.38778 0.0001 662	0.35700 0.0001 662	0.47460 0.0001 662	-0.03990 0.3054 662	0.55674 0.0001 662	0.37394 0.0001 662	-0.09584 0.0136 662	0.15409 0.0001 662	0.31238 0.0001 662	-0.10568 0.0065 662	0.59853 0.0001 662	0.53100 0.0001 662
LNBP	1.00000 0.0 662	0.68611 0.0001 662	0.36170 0.0001 662	0.03622 0.3521 662	0.43969 0.0001 662	0.47206 0.0001 662	0.01898 0.6260 662	0.22268 0.0001 662	0.44363 0.0001 662	0.04354 0.2633 662	0.51988 0.0001 662	0.38521 0.0001 662
LNMG	0.68611 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.43420 0.0001 662	0.05928 0.1276 662	0.41869 0.0001 662	0.61097 0.0001 662	0.14346 0.0002 662	0.25132 0.0001 662	0.40136 0.0001 662	0.18357 0.0001 662	0.53797 0.0001 662	0.46026 0.0001 662
LNMN	0.36170 0.0001 662	0.43420 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.17173 0.0001 662	0.52259 0.0001 662	0.34844 0.0001 662	0.07677 0.0483 662	0.28263 0.0001 662	0.17079 0.0001 662	0.13508 0.0005 662	0.21196 0.0001 662	0.54706 0.0001 662
LNHG	0.03622 0.3521 662	0.05928 0.1276 662	0.17173 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.06514 0.0940 662	0.11432 0.0032 662	0.41071 0.0001 662	0.44325 0.0001 662	-0.26173 0.46125 662	0.46125 0.0001 662	-0.19271 0.0001 662	-0.02814 0.4698 662
LNNI	0.43969 0.0001 662	0.41869 0.0001 662	0.52259 0.0001 662	0.06514 0.0940 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.55935 0.0001 662	-0.02660 0.4944 662	0.33654 0.0001 662	0.44638 0.0001 662	-0.12540 0.0012 662	0.35435 0.0001 662	0.79766 0.0001 662
LNK	0.47206 0.0001 662	0.61097 0.0001 662	0.34844 0.0001 662	0.11432 0.0032 662	0.55935 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.26329 0.0001 662	0.35336 0.0001 662	0.18737 0.0001 662	0.08353 0.0317 662	0.34260 0.0001 662	0.54145 0.0001 662
LNSE	0.01898 0.6260 662	0.14346 0.0002 662	0.07677 0.0483 662	0.41071 0.0001 662	-0.02660 0.4944 662	0.26329 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.58919 0.0001 662	-0.34263 0.0001 662	0.67935 0.0001 662	-0.08598 0.0270 662	-0.06883 0.0768 662
LNAG	0.22268 0.0001 662	0.25132 0.0001 662	0.28263 0.0001 662	0.44325 0.0001 662	0.33654 0.0001 662	0.35336 0.0001 662	0.58919 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	-0.07620 0.0500 662	0.50512 0.0001 662	0.08544 0.0279 662	0.22020 0.0001 662
LNNA	0.44363 0.0001 662	0.40136 0.0001 662	0.17079 0.0001 662	-0.26173 0.0001 662	0.44638 0.0001 662	0.18737 0.0001 662	-0.34263 0.0001 662	-0.07620 0.0500 662	1.00000 0.0 662	-0.29190 0.0001 662	0.41088 0.0001 662	0.39021 0.0001 662
LNTL	0.04354 0.2633 662	0.18357 0.0001 662	0.13508 0.0005 662	0.46125 0.0001 662	-0.12540 0.0012 662	0.08353 0.0317 662	0.67935 0.0001 662	0.50512 0.0001 662	-0.29190 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	-0.15836 0.0001 662	-0.13811 0.0004 662
LNV	0.51988 0.0001 662	0.53797 0.0001 662	0.21196 0.0001 662	-0.19271 0.0001 662	0.35435 0.0001 662	0.34260 0.0001 662	-0.08598 0.0270 662	0.08544 0.0279 662	0.41088 0.0001 662	-0.15836 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662	0.29671 0.0001 662
LNZN	0.38521 0.0001 662	0.46026 0.0001 662	0.54706 0.0001 662	-0.02814 0.4698 662	0.79766 0.0001 662	0.54145 0.0001 662	-0.06883 0.0768 662	0.22020 0.0001 662	0.39021 0.0001 662	-0.13811 0.0004 662	0.29671 0.0001 662	1.00000 0.0 662

A-70

----- DEPTH=Surface ANALYSIS=Aluminum -----

Variable=LNVALUE

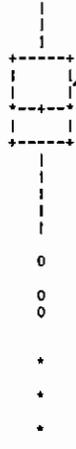
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	73	Sum Wgts	73	100% Max	9.517825	99%	9.517825	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.897564	Sum	649.5221	75% Q3	9.239899	95%	9.441452	7.021084(	14147)	9.441452(	14165)
Std Dev	0.498456	Variance	0.248458	50% Med	8.994669	90%	9.392662	7.258412(	14020)	9.441452(	14175)
Skewness	-1.83908	Kurtosis	4.060651	25% Q1	8.785692	10%	8.338067	7.414573(	14000)	9.472705(	5053)
USS	5797.054	CSS	17.88901	0% Min	7.021084	5%	7.727535	7.727535(	14019)	9.495519(	14166)
CV	5.602164	Std Mean	0.05834			1%	7.021084	7.855545(	14016)	9.517825(	5103)
T:Mean=0	152.5126	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.496741						
Num ^=0	73	Num > 0	73	Q3-Q1	0.454207						
M(Sign)	36.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	8.808369						
Sgn Rank	1350.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.828492	Pr<W	0.0001								

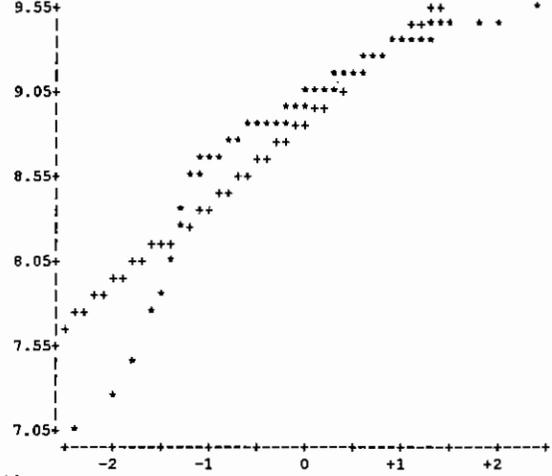
Stem Leaf	#
95 02	2
94 33447	5
93 1122349	7
92 0044466	7
91 2223356	7
90 02234778	8
89 00123589	8
88 0001111244	10
87 022569	6
86 346	3
85 19	2
84	
83 4	1
82 6	1
81	
80 6	1
79	
78 6	1
77 3	1
76	
75	
74 1	1
73	
72 6	1
71	
70 2	1

-----+-----
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



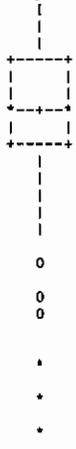
Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	73	Sum Wgts	73	100% Max	9.517825	99%	9.517825	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.897564	Sum	649.5221	75% Q3	9.239899	95%	9.441452	7.021084(	14147)	9.441452(	14165)
Std Dev	0.498456	Variance	0.248458	50% Med	8.994669	90%	9.392662	7.258412(	14020)	9.441452(	14175)
Skewness	-1.83908	Kurtosis	4.060651	25% Q1	8.785692	10%	8.338067	7.414573(	14000)	9.472705(	5053)
USS	5797.054	CSS	17.88901	0% Min	7.021084	5%	7.727535	7.727535(	14019)	9.495519(	14166)
CV	5.602164	Std Mean	0.05834			1%	7.021084	7.855545(	14016)	9.517825(	5103)
T:Mean=0	152.5126	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.496741						
Num ^=0	73	Num > 0	73	Q3-Q1	0.454207						
M(Sign)	36.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	8.808369						
Sgn Rank	1350.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.828492	Pr<W	0.0001								

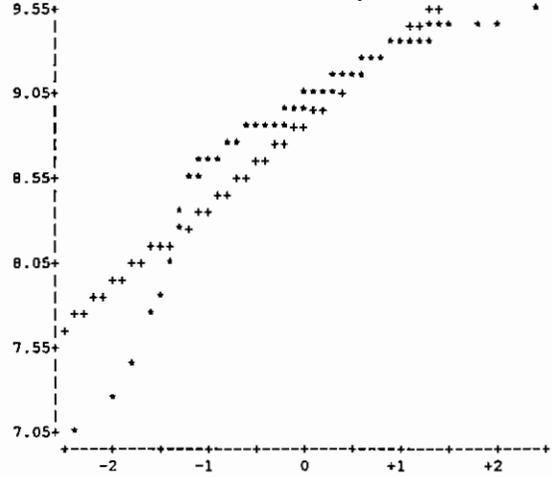
Stem Leaf	#
95 02	2
94 33447	5
93 1122349	7
92 0044466	7
91 2223356	7
90 02234778	8
89 00123589	8
88 0001111244	10
87 022569	6
86 346	3
85 19	2
84	
83 4	1
82 6	1
81	
80 6	1
79	
78 6	1
77 3	1
76	
75	
74 1	1
73	
72 6	1
71	
70 2	1

-----+-----
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

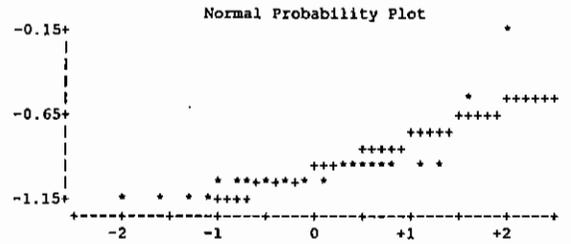
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	27	Sum Wgts	27	100% Max	-0.17435	99%	-0.17435	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.98403	Sum	-26.5689	75% Q3	-0.99425	95%	-0.54473	-1.10866(	14164)	-0.96758(	14169)
Std Dev	0.193078	Variance	0.037279	50% Med	-1.04982	90%	-0.94161	-1.10866(	14159)	-0.96758(	14175)
Skewness	3.484786	Kurtosis	12.9506	25% Q1	-1.04982	10%	-1.10866	-1.10866(	14157)	-0.94161(	14131)
USS	27.11384	CSS	0.969256	0% Min	-1.10866	5%	-1.10866	-1.10866(	14147)	-0.54473(	14167)
CV	-19.6211	Std Mean	0.037158			1%	-1.10866	-1.07881(	14143)	-0.17435(	14166)
T:Mean=0	-26.4825	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	0.934309						
Num ^= 0	27	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.05557						
M(Sign)	-13.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-1.04982						
Sgn Rank	-189	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.529256	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
-1	7	1
-2		
-3		
-4		
-5	4	1
-6		
-7		
-8		
-9	999997774	9
-10	8855555522	12
-11	1111	4

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



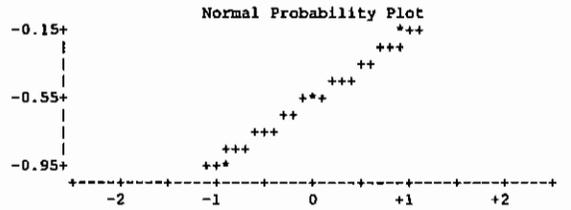
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	3	Sum Wgts	3	100% Max	-0.17435	99%	-0.17435	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.55356	Sum	-1.66069	75% Q3	-0.17435	95%	-0.17435	-0.94161(	14131)	.()
Std Dev	0.383704	Variance	0.147229	50% Med	-0.54473	90%	-0.17435	-0.54473(	14167)	.()
Skewness	-0.10357	Kurtosis	.	25% Q1	-0.94161	10%	-0.94161	-0.17435(	14166)	-0.94161(	14131)
USS	1.213753	CSS	0.294457	0% Min	-0.94161	5%	-0.94161	.(	)	-0.54473(	14167)
CV	-69.3153	Std Mean	0.221532			1%	-0.94161	.(	)	-0.17435(	14166)
T:Mean=0	-2.4988	Pr>|T|	0.1297	Range	0.767255						
Num ^= 0	3	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.767255						
M(Sign)	-1.5	Pr>=|M|	0.2500	Mode	-0.94161						
Sgn Rank	-3	Pr>=|S|	0.2500								
W:Normal	0.999583	Pr<W	0.9610								

Stem	Leaf	#
-1	7	1
-2		
-3		
-4		
-5	4	1
-6		
-7		
-8		
-9	4	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	69	Sum Wgts	69	100% Max	2.484907	99%	2.484907	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.589771	Sum	109.6942	75% Q3	1.960095	95%	2.302585	-1.42712(	14103)	2.292535(	5053)
Std Dev	0.610173	Variance	0.372311	50% Med	1.667707	90%	2.251292	0.182322(	14003)	2.302585(	14169)
Skewness	-1.99121	Kurtosis	7.855541	25% Q1	1.335001	10%	1.029619	0.470004(	14147)	2.397895(	14036)
USS	199.7059	CSS	25.31715	0% Min	-1.42712	5%	0.587787	0.587787(	14019)	2.484907(	14131)
CV	38.38117	Std Mean	0.073456			1%	-1.42712	0.587787(	14013)	2.484907(	14176)
T:Mean=0	21.64244	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.912023						
Num ^= 0	69	Num > 0	68	Q3-Q1	0.625094						
M(Sign)	33.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	1.704748						
Sgn Rank	1185.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.875796	Pr<W	0.0001								

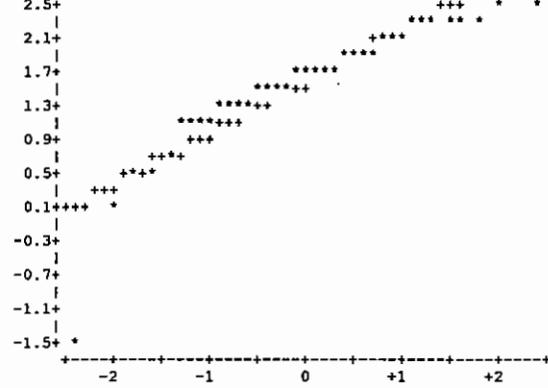
Stem	Leaf	#
24	088	3
22	001115590	9
20	4525	4
18	46793567	8
16	11579900027999	14
14	11468003377	11
12	5814469	7
10	3303699	7
8		
6	9	1
4	799	3
2		
0	8	1
-0		
-2		
-4		
-6		
-8		
-10		
-12		
-14	3	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**+1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



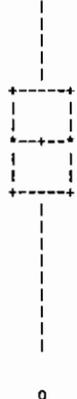
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	68	Sum Wgts	68	100% Max	2.484907	99%	2.484907	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.634137	Sum	111.1213	75% Q3	1.967088	95%	2.302585	0.182322(	14003)	2.292535(	5053)
Std Dev	0.489924	Variance	0.240025	50% Med	1.677053	90%	2.251292	0.470004(	14147)	2.302585(	14169)
Skewness	-0.59581	Kurtosis	0.442567	25% Q1	1.347989	10%	1.029619	0.587787(	14019)	2.397895(	14036)
USS	197.6692	CSS	16.08169	0% Min	0.182322	5%	0.587787	0.587787(	14013)	2.484907(	14131)
CV	29.98057	Std Mean	0.059412			1%	0.182322	0.788457(	14020)	2.484907(	14176)
T:Mean=0	27.50519	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.302585						
Num ^= 0	68	Num > 0	68	Q3-Q1	0.619099						
M(Sign)	34	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	1.704748						
Sgn Rank	1173	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.962861	Pr<W	0.1111								

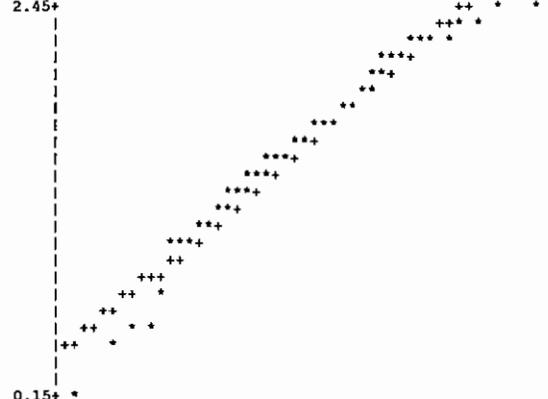
Stem	Leaf	#
24	088	3
23	0	1
22	00111559	8
21	25	2
20	45	2
19	3567	4
18	4679	4
17	00027999	8
16	115799	6
15	003377	6
14	11468	5
13	14469	5
12	58	2
11	03699	5
10	33	2
9		
8		
7	9	1
6		
5	99	2
4	7	1
3		
2		
1	8	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**+1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



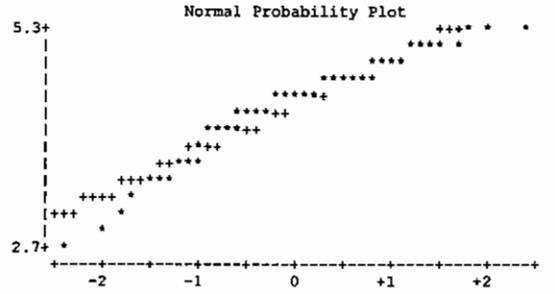
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.288267	99%	5.288267	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.400594	Sum	330.0446	75% Q3	4.70048	95%	5.087596	2.639057(	14147)	5.081404(	14145)
Std Dev	0.540953	Variance	0.29263	50% Med	4.51086	90%	5.056246	2.944439(	14020)	5.087596(	14041)
Skewness	-1.01977	Kurtosis	1.168851	25% Q1	4.174387	10%	3.555348	3.135494(	14016)	5.247024(	14166)
USS	1474.047	CSS	21.65461	0% Min	2.639057	5%	3.295837	3.295837(	14142)	5.273(	14167)
CV	12.29272	Std Mean	0.062464			1%	2.639057	3.433987(	5084)	5.288267(	14165)
T:Mean=0	70.45027	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.64921						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.526093						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	4.369448						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.928096	Pr<W	0.0003								

Stem	Leaf	#
52	579	3
50	166789	6
48	0145786	7
46	1345567999069	13
44	2357880112344588	16
42	2589967778	10
40	1316679	7
38	1	1
36	9468	4
34	3736	4
32	0	1
30	4	1
28	4	1
26	4	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**1

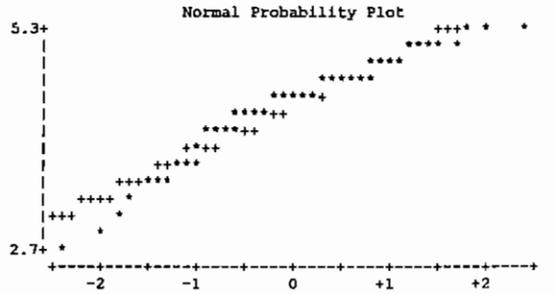


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	5.288267	99%	5.288267	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.400594	Sum	330.0446	75% Q3	4.70048	95%	5.087596	2.639057(	14147)	5.081404(	14145)
Std Dev	0.540953	Variance	0.29263	50% Med	4.51086	90%	5.056246	2.944439(	14020)	5.087596(	14041)
Skewness	-1.01977	Kurtosis	1.168851	25% Q1	4.174387	10%	3.555348	3.135494(	14016)	5.247024(	14166)
USS	1474.047	CSS	21.65461	0% Min	2.639057	5%	3.295837	3.295837(	14142)	5.273(	14167)
CV	12.29272	Std Mean	0.062464			1%	2.639057	3.433987(	5084)	5.288267(	14165)
T:Mean=0	70.45027	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.64921						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.526093						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	4.369448						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.928096	Pr<W	0.0003								

Stem	Leaf	#
52	579	3
50	166789	6
48	0145786	7
46	1345567999069	13
44	2357880112344588	16
42	2589967778	10
40	1316679	7
38	1	1
36	9468	4
34	3736	4
32	0	1
30	4	1
28	4	1
26	4	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**1



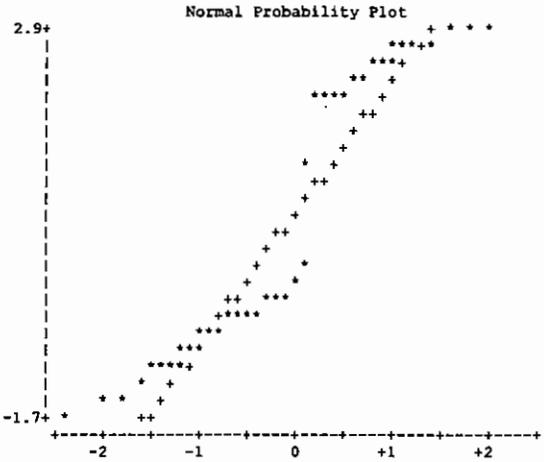
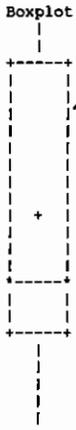
Variable=LVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	71	Sum Wgts	71	100% Max	2.890372	99%	2.890372	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.726602	Sum	51.58873	75% Q3	2.397895	95%	2.833213	-1.77196(	14016)	2.70805(	14175)
Std Dev	1.572472	Variance	2.472667	50% Med	-0.12783	90%	2.70805	-1.56065(	14000)	2.833213(	14157)
Skewness	0.136404	Kurtosis	-1.77289	25% Q1	-0.59784	10%	-1.02165	-1.42712(	14020)	2.833213(	14176)
USS	210.5711	CSS	173.0867	0% Min	-1.77196	5%	-1.38629	-1.38629(	14006)	2.890372(	14133)
CV	216.4145	Std Mean	0.186618			1%	-1.77196	-1.10866(	10367)	2.890372(	14164)
T:Mean=0	3.893524	Pr>|T|	0.0002	Range	4.662329						
Num ^= 0	69	Num > 0	32	Q3-Q1	2.995732						
M(Sign)	-2.5	Pr>=|M|	0.6305	Mode	-0.35667						
Sgn Rank	500.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0022								
W:Normal	0.811113	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
28	3399	4
26	4441111	7
24	0088886	7
22	400	3
20	3578023679	10
18		
16		
14		
12	1	1
10		
8		
6		
4		
2		
0	00	2
-0	35	2
-2	666666422	9
-4	643112	6
-6	199999000	9
-8	442	3
-10	1852	4
-12	9	1
-14	63	2
-16	7	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

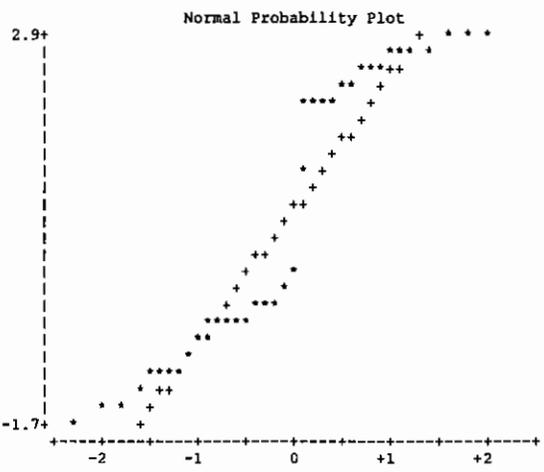
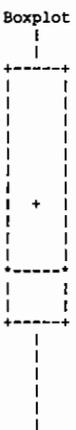


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	66	Sum Wgts	66	100% Max	2.890372	99%	2.890372	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.836095	Sum	55.1823	75% Q3	2.397895	95%	2.833213	-1.77196(	14016)	2.70805(	14175)
Std Dev	1.577913	Variance	2.48981	50% Med	0	90%	2.70805	-1.56065(	14000)	2.833213(	14157)
Skewness	-0.00813	Kurtosis	-1.77858	25% Q1	-0.54473	10%	-1.04982	-1.42712(	14020)	2.833213(	14176)
USS	207.9753	CSS	161.8376	0% Min	-1.77196	5%	-1.38629	-1.38629(	14006)	2.890372(	14133)
CV	188.724	Std Mean	0.194228			1%	-1.77196	-1.10866(	10367)	2.890372(	14164)
T:Mean=0	4.304718	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	4.662329						
Num ^= 0	64	Num > 0	32	Q3-Q1	2.942622						
M(Sign)	0	Pr>=|M|	1.0000	Mode	-0.35667						
Sgn Rank	508	Pr>=|S|	0.0004								
W:Normal	0.817285	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
28	3399	4
26	4441111	7
24	0088886	7
22	400	3
20	3578023679	10
18		
16		
14		
12	1	1
10		
8		
6		
4		
2		
0	00	2
-0	35	2
-2	666666422	9
-4	643112	6
-6	19000	5
-8	44	2
-10	1852	4
-12	9	1
-14	63	2
-16	7	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1



Variable=LVALUE

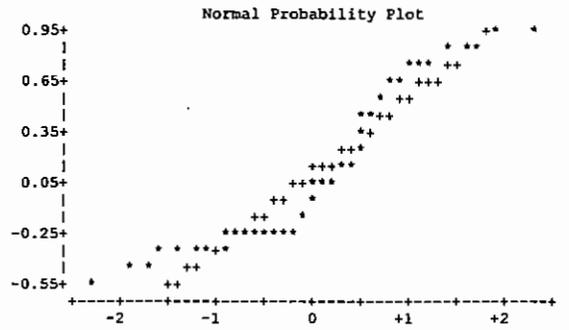
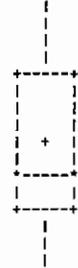
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	60	Sum Wgts	60	100% Max	0.955511	99%	0.955511	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.105474	Sum	6.32846	75% Q3	0.528895	95%	0.875469	-0.56212	14032	0.875469	14157
Std Dev	0.45152	Variance	0.203871	50% Med	-0.02041	90%	0.788457	-0.47804	14033	0.875469	14169
Skewness	0.567668	Kurtosis	-1.13818	25% Q1	-0.24846	10%	-0.35667	-0.41552	5084	0.875469	14176
USS	12.69586	CSS	12.02837	0% Min	-0.56212	5%	-0.39329	-0.37106	14029	0.955511	14133
CV	428.0855	Std Mean	0.058291	Range	1.51763	1%	-0.56212	-0.35667	5093	0.955511	14164
T:Mean=0	1.809444	Pr>|T|	0.0755	Q3-Q1	0.777357						
Num ^= 0	57	Num > 0	27	Mode	-0.22314						
M(Sign)	-1.5	Pr>=|M|	0.7914								
Sgn Rank	141.5	Pr>=|S|	0.2643								
W:Normal	0.869745	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
9	66	2
8	888	3
7	44499	5
6	4499	4
5	9	1
4	777	3
3	4	1
2	6	1
1	0000888	7
0	000	3
-0	4	1
-1	543	3
-2	97655422222222	15
-3	76663330	8
-4	82	2
-5	6	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**⁻¹

Boxplot



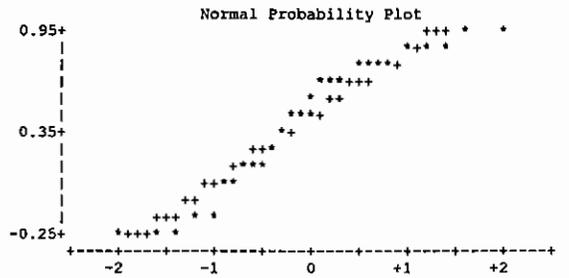
Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	30	Sum Wgts	30	100% Max	0.955511	99%	0.955511	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.444469	Sum	13.33406	75% Q3	0.741937	95%	0.955511	-0.26136	14147	0.875469	14157
Std Dev	0.389621	Variance	0.151804	50% Med	0.528895	90%	0.875469	-0.23572	5050	0.875469	14169
Skewness	-0.50198	Kurtosis	-1.03588	25% Q1	0.182322	10%	-0.18698	-0.22314	5127	0.875469	14176
USS	10.3289	CSS	4.402324	0% Min	-0.26136	5%	-0.23572	-0.15082	14132	0.955511	14133
CV	87.65987	Std Mean	0.071135	Range	1.216876	1%	-0.26136	-0.13926	14019	0.955511	14164
T:Mean=0	6.24827	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.558616						
Num ^= 0	30	Num > 0	25	Mode	0.182322						
M(Sign)	10	Pr>=|M|	0.0003								
Sgn Rank	198.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.906585	Pr<W	0.0130								

Stem	Leaf	#
9	66	2
8	888	3
7	44499	5
6	4499	4
5	9	1
4	777	3
3	4	1
2	6	1
1	00888	5
0		
-0		
-1	54	2
-2	642	3

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**⁻¹

Boxplot

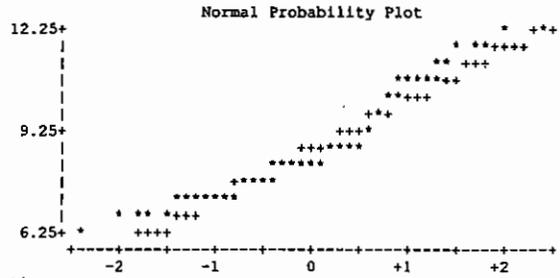
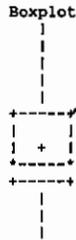


Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	12.25486	99%	12.25486	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.704771	Sum	644.1531	75% Q3	9.568015	95%	11.5991	6.100319(	14036)	11.58058(	14010)
Std Dev	1.47313	Variance	2.170112	50% Med	8.34284	90%	10.9578	6.679599(	5103)	11.5991(	14102)
Skewness	0.781624	Kurtosis	-0.25855	25% Q1	7.770645	10%	7.17012	6.709304(	14157)	11.61729(	14019)
USS	5765.623	CSS	158.4182	0% Min	6.100319	5%	6.747587	6.747587(	14026)	12.20607(	14020)
CV	16.92325	Std Mean	0.171248			1%	6.100319	6.768493(	5084)	12.25486(	14000)
T:Mean=0	50.8314	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.154544						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Q3-Q1	1.79737						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.396335						
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.907679	Pr<W	0.0001								

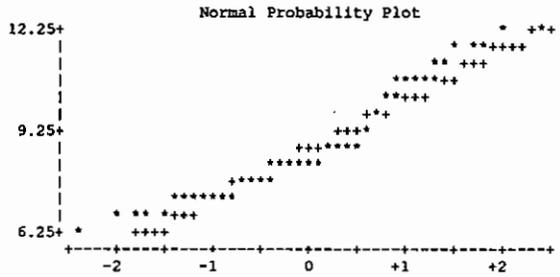
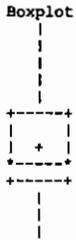
Stem	Leaf	#
12	23	2
11	666	3
11	013	3
10	777899	6
10	223	3
9	66	2
9	14	2
8	5555666677799	13
8	00011222333344	15
7	55588888899	11
7	112233444	9
6	7778	4
6	1	1



Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	12.25486	99%	12.25486	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.704771	Sum	644.1531	75% Q3	9.568015	95%	11.5991	6.100319(	14036)	11.58058(	14010)
Std Dev	1.47313	Variance	2.170112	50% Med	8.34284	90%	10.9578	6.679599(	5103)	11.5991(	14102)
Skewness	0.781624	Kurtosis	-0.25855	25% Q1	7.770645	10%	7.17012	6.709304(	14157)	11.61729(	14019)
USS	5765.623	CSS	158.4182	0% Min	6.100319	5%	6.747587	6.747587(	14026)	12.20607(	14020)
CV	16.92325	Std Mean	0.171248			1%	6.100319	6.768493(	5084)	12.25486(	14000)
T:Mean=0	50.8314	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	6.154544						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Q3-Q1	1.79737						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.396335						
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.907679	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
12	23	2
11	666	3
11	013	3
10	777899	6
10	223	3
9	66	2
9	14	2
8	5555666677799	13
8	00011222333344	15
7	55588888899	11
7	112233444	9
6	7778	4
6	1	1



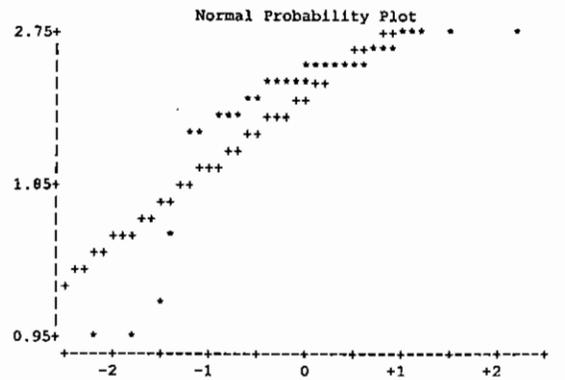
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	42	Sum Wgts	42	100% Max	2.772589	99%	2.772589	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.38726	Sum	100.2649	75% Q3	2.639057	95%	2.772589	0.955511(	14047)	2.772589(	5040)
Std Dev	0.439189	Variance	0.192887	50% Med	2.524928	90%	2.772589	0.993252(	14044)	2.772589(	5127)
Skewness	-2.25601	Kurtosis	4.830663	25% Q1	2.292535	10%	2.104134	1.193922(	14016)	2.772589(	14100)
USS	247.2668	CSS	7.908359	0% Min	0.955511	5%	1.193922	1.568616(	14026)	2.772589(	14146)
CV	18.39719	Std Mean	0.067768			1%	0.955511	2.104134(	14036)	2.772589(	14175)
T:Mean=0	35.22679	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	1.817077						
Num ^= 0	42	Num > 0	42	Q3-Q1	0.346523						
M(Sign)	21	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.564949						
Sgn Rank	451.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.699956	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
27	1177777	7
26	4444	4
25	6666666666	10
24	0008888888	10
23		
22	002259	6
21	0	1
20		
19		
18		
17		
16		
15	7	1
14		
13		
12		
11	9	1
10		
9	69	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**+1

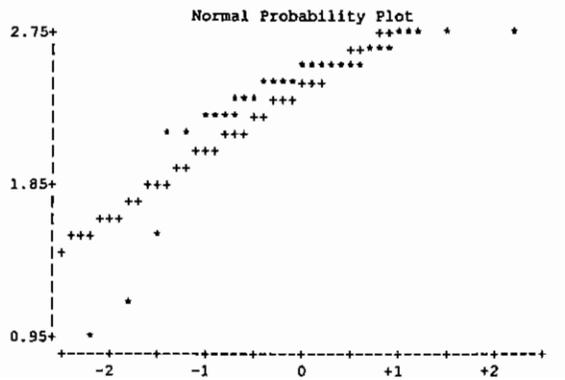
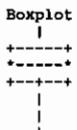


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	41	Sum Wgts	41	100% Max	2.772589	99%	2.772589	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.422181	Sum	99.30941	75% Q3	2.639057	95%	2.772589	0.993252(	14044)	2.772589(	5040)
Std Dev	0.381066	Variance	0.145211	50% Med	2.564949	90%	2.772589	1.193922(	14016)	2.772589(	5127)
Skewness	-2.4403	Kurtosis	6.53877	25% Q1	2.397895	10%	2.197225	1.568616(	14026)	2.772589(	14100)
USS	246.3538	CSS	5.808457	0% Min	0.993252	5%	1.568616	2.104134(	14036)	2.772589(	14146)
CV	15.73236	Std Mean	0.059513			1%	0.993252	2.197225(	14033)	2.772589(	14175)
T:Mean=0	40.70034	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	1.779337						
Num ^= 0	41	Num > 0	41	Q3-Q1	0.241162						
M(Sign)	20.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.564949						
Sgn Rank	430.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.717847	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
27	1177777	7
26	4444	4
25	6666666666	10
24	0008888888	10
23		
22	002259	6
21	0	1
20		
19		
18		
17		
16		
15	7	1
14		
13		
12		
11	9	1
10		
9	9	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**+1



A-78

DEPTH=Surface ANALYSIS=Cobalt

Variable=LVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	71	Sum Wgts	71	100% Max	2.639057	99%	2.639057	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.90063	Sum	134.9447	75% Q3	2.163323	95%	2.564949	0.182322(	14147)	2.397895(	14175)
Std Dev	0.399777	Variance	0.159821	50% Med	1.88707	90%	2.302585	0.955511(	14020)	2.564949(	14047)
Skewness	-1.16894	Kurtosis	4.083863	25% Q1	1.704748	10%	1.481605	1.163151(	14000)	2.564949(	14145)
USS	267.6674	CSS	11.1875	0% Min	0.182322	5%	1.193922	1.193922(	14016)	2.639057(	14026)
CV	21.03391	Std Mean	0.047445			1%	0.182322	1.223775(	10367)	2.639057(	14131)
T:Mean=0	40.05984	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.456736						
Num ^= 0	71	Num > 0	71	Q3-Q1	0.458575						
M(Sign)	35.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.302585						
Sgn Rank	1278	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.931215	Pr<W	0.0008								

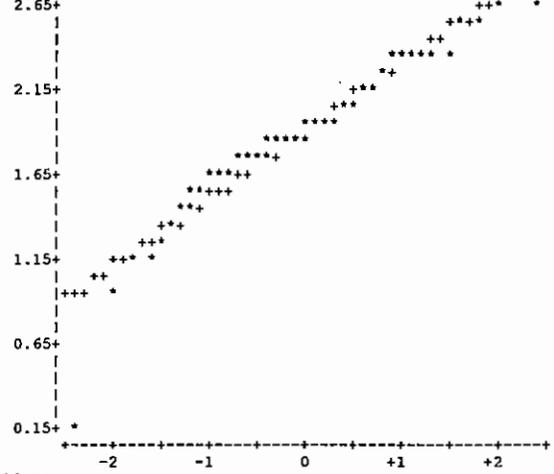
Stem Leaf	#
26 44	2
25 66	2
24 000	3
23 000000	6
22 166	3
21 05569	5
20 11119	5
19 000235667	9
18 224466677779	12
17 00266679	8
16 577999	6
15 79	2
14 68	2
13 9	1
12 2	1
11 69	2
10	
9 6	1
8	
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1 8	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	71	Sum Wgts	71	100% Max	2.639057	99%	2.639057	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.90063	Sum	134.9447	75% Q3	2.163323	95%	2.564949	0.182322(	14147)	2.397895(	14175)
Std Dev	0.399777	Variance	0.159821	50% Med	1.88707	90%	2.302585	0.955511(	14020)	2.564949(	14047)
Skewness	-1.16894	Kurtosis	4.083863	25% Q1	1.704748	10%	1.481605	1.163151(	14000)	2.564949(	14145)
USS	267.6674	CSS	11.1875	0% Min	0.182322	5%	1.193922	1.193922(	14016)	2.639057(	14026)
CV	21.03391	Std Mean	0.047445			1%	0.182322	1.223775(	10367)	2.639057(	14131)
T:Mean=0	40.05984	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.456736						
Num ^= 0	71	Num > 0	71	Q3-Q1	0.458575						
M(Sign)	35.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.302585						
Sgn Rank	1278	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.931215	Pr<W	0.0008								

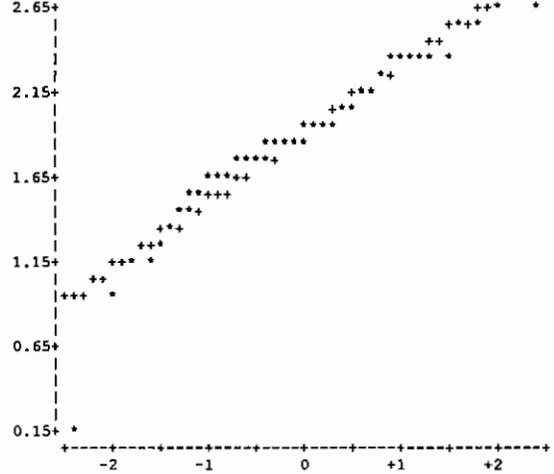
Stem Leaf	#
26 44	2
25 66	2
24 000	3
23 000000	6
22 166	3
21 05569	5
20 11119	5
19 000235667	9
18 224466677779	12
17 00266679	8
16 577999	6
15 79	2
14 68	2
13 9	1
12 2	1
11 69	2
10	
9 6	1
8	
7	
6	
5	
4	
3	
2	
1 8	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

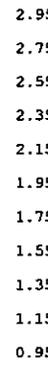
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	49	Sum Wgts	49	100% Max	2.944439	99%	2.944439	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.327285	Sum	114.037	75% Q3	2.639057	95%	2.890372	0.916291(	14010)	2.772589(	14176)
Std Dev	0.466162	Variance	0.217307	50% Med	2.484907	90%	2.772589	1.163151(	14009)	2.833213(	14145)
Skewness	-1.23999	Kurtosis	1.298365	25% Q1	2.116256	10%	1.435085	1.335001(	14157)	2.890372(	14102)
USS	275.8273	CSS	10.43072	0% Min	0.916291	5%	1.335001	1.410987(	14142)	2.890372(	14164)
CV	20.03027	Std Mean	0.066595			1%	0.916291	1.435085(	14016)	2.944439(	5099)
T:Mean=0	34.94711	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.028148						
Num ^= 0	49	Num > 0	49	Q3-Q1	0.522802						
M(Sign)	24.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.564949						
Sgn Rank	612.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.886498	Pr<W	0.0001								

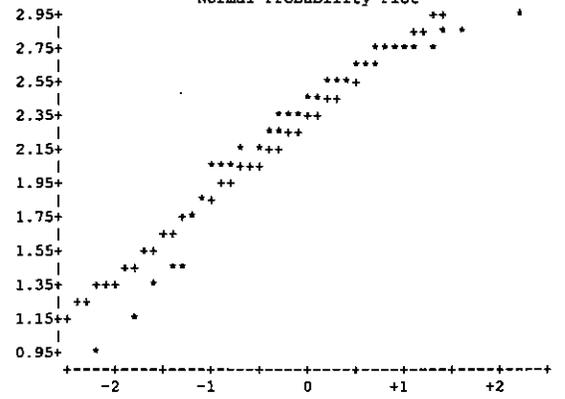
Stem	Leaf	#
29	4	1
28	399	3
27	11111777	8
26	4444	4
25	666666	6
24	00888	5
23	000	3
22	267	3
21	02269	5
20	1449	4
19		
18	9	1
17	4	1
16		
15		
14	14	2
13	4	1
12		
11	6	1
10		
9	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



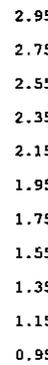
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	49	Sum Wgts	49	100% Max	2.944439	99%	2.944439	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.327285	Sum	114.037	75% Q3	2.639057	95%	2.890372	0.916291(	14010)	2.772589(	14176)
Std Dev	0.466162	Variance	0.217307	50% Med	2.484907	90%	2.772589	1.163151(	14009)	2.833213(	14145)
Skewness	-1.23999	Kurtosis	1.298365	25% Q1	2.116256	10%	1.435085	1.335001(	14157)	2.890372(	14102)
USS	275.8273	CSS	10.43072	0% Min	0.916291	5%	1.335001	1.410987(	14142)	2.890372(	14164)
CV	20.03027	Std Mean	0.066595			1%	0.916291	1.435085(	14016)	2.944439(	5099)
T:Mean=0	34.94711	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.028148						
Num ^= 0	49	Num > 0	49	Q3-Q1	0.522802						
M(Sign)	24.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.564949						
Sgn Rank	612.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.886498	Pr<W	0.0001								

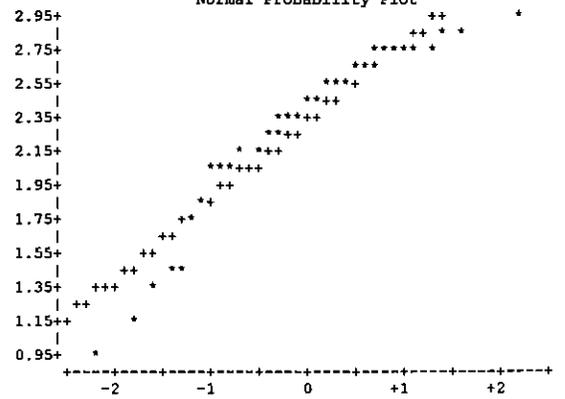
Stem	Leaf	#
29	4	1
28	399	3
27	11111777	8
26	4444	4
25	666666	6
24	00888	5
23	000	3
22	267	3
21	02269	5
20	1449	4
19		
18	9	1
17	4	1
16		
15		
14	14	2
13	4	1
12		
11	6	1
10		
9	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

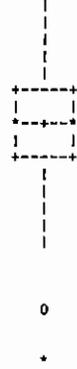
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	72	Sum Wgts	72	100% Max	10.22919	99%	10.22919	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.523066	Sum	685.6607	75% Q3	9.772773	95%	10.12663	8.160518(	14000)	10.01682(	14176)
Std Dev	0.391329	Variance	0.153139	50% Med	9.568015	90%	9.908475	8.451053(	14016)	10.12663(	5053)
Skewness	-1.07133	Kurtosis	1.967327	25% Q1	9.384152	10%	8.968269	8.4929(	14147)	10.162(	5056)
USS	6540.465	CSS	10.87283	0% Min	8.160518	5%	8.811354	8.811354(	14006)	10.22557(	14159)
CV	4.109277	Std Mean	0.046119	Range	2.068669	1%	8.160518	8.874868(	14036)	10.22919(	14133)
T:Mean=0	206.4908	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.38862						
Num ^= 0	72	Num > 0	72	Mode	9.464983						
M(Sign)	36	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1314	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.933189	Pr<W	0.0010								

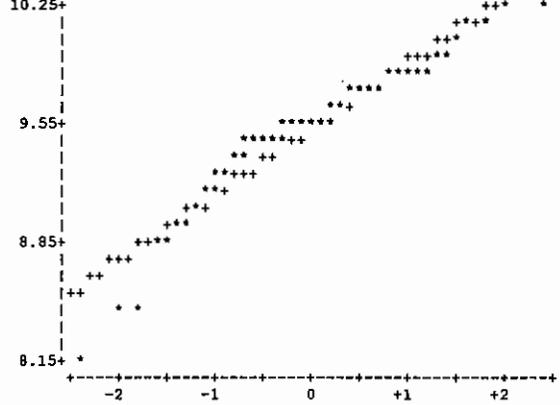
Stem	Leaf	#
102	33	2
101	36	2
100	2	1
99	125	3
98	011555699	9
97	0011244568	10
96	00039	5
95	023355677888	12
94	0012466667	10
93	1247	4
92	039	3
91	07	2
90	7	1
89	567	3
88	17	2
87		
86		
85		
84	59	2
83		
82		
81	6	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	72	Sum Wgts	72	100% Max	10.22919	99%	10.22919	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.523066	Sum	685.6607	75% Q3	9.772773	95%	10.12663	8.160518(	14000)	10.01682(	14176)
Std Dev	0.391329	Variance	0.153139	50% Med	9.568015	90%	9.908475	8.451053(	14016)	10.12663(	5053)
Skewness	-1.07133	Kurtosis	1.967327	25% Q1	9.384152	10%	8.968269	8.4929(	14147)	10.162(	5056)
USS	6540.465	CSS	10.87283	0% Min	8.160518	5%	8.811354	8.811354(	14006)	10.22557(	14159)
CV	4.109277	Std Mean	0.046119	Range	2.068669	1%	8.160518	8.874868(	14036)	10.22919(	14133)
T:Mean=0	206.4908	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.38862						
Num ^= 0	72	Num > 0	72	Mode	9.464983						
M(Sign)	36	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1314	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.933189	Pr<W	0.0010								

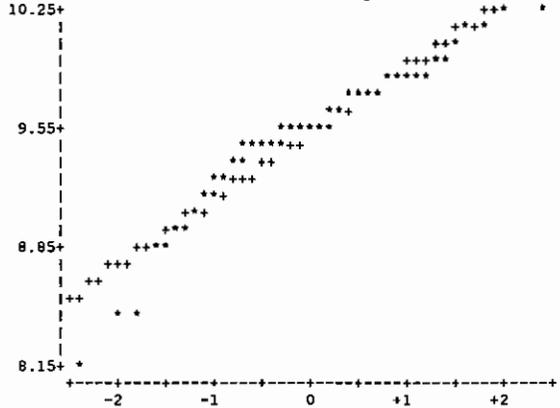
Stem	Leaf	#
102	33	2
101	36	2
100	2	1
99	125	3
98	011555699	9
97	0011244568	10
96	00039	5
95	023355677888	12
94	0012466667	10
93	1247	4
92	039	3
91	07	2
90	7	1
89	567	3
88	17	2
87		
86		
85		
84	59	2
83		
82		
81	6	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	66	Sum Wgts	66	100% Max	3.637586	99%	3.637586	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.7989	Sum	184.7274	75% Q3	3.091042	95%	3.555348	1.131402(	5114)	3.496508(	14103)
Std Dev	0.479356	Variance	0.229782	50% Med	2.861793	90%	3.433987	1.629241(	14157)	3.555348(	5087)
Skewness	-0.69225	Kurtosis	1.334204	25% Q1	2.564949	10%	2.197225	1.931521(	14010)	3.583519(	5040)
USS	531.9695	CSS	14.93583	0% Min	1.131402	5%	2.066863	2.066863(	14142)	3.583519(	5103)
CV	17.12657	Std Mean	0.059005			1%	1.131402	2.128232(	10367)	3.637586(	5093)
T:Mean=0	47.43528	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.506184						
Num ^= 0	66	Num > 0	66	Q3-Q1	0.526093						
M(Sign)	33	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.484907						
Sgn Rank	1105.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963236	Pr<W	0.1242								

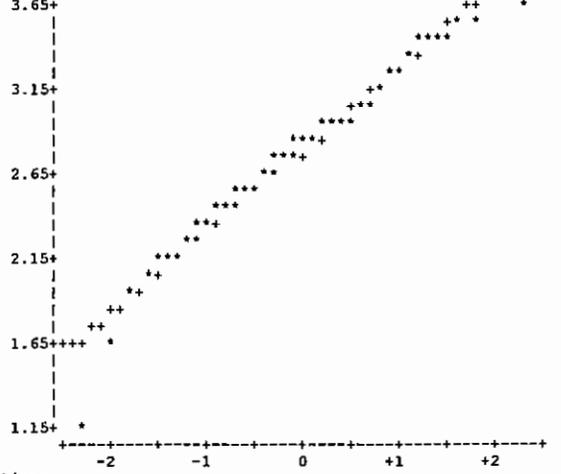
Stem Leaf	#
36 4	1
35 0688	4
34 337	3
33 037	3
32 66	2
31 8	1
30 0000044999	10
29 4444	4
28 3399999	7
27 111177	6
26 4444	4
25 66666	5
24 88888	5
23 00	2
22 089	3
21 36	2
20 7	1
19 3	1
18	
17	
16 3	1
15	
14	
13	
12	
11 3	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	66	Sum Wgts	66	100% Max	3.637586	99%	3.637586	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.7989	Sum	184.7274	75% Q3	3.091042	95%	3.555348	1.131402(	5114)	3.496508(	14103)
Std Dev	0.479356	Variance	0.229782	50% Med	2.861793	90%	3.433987	1.629241(	14157)	3.555348(	5087)
Skewness	-0.69225	Kurtosis	1.334204	25% Q1	2.564949	10%	2.197225	1.931521(	14010)	3.583519(	5040)
USS	531.9695	CSS	14.93583	0% Min	1.131402	5%	2.066863	2.066863(	14142)	3.583519(	5103)
CV	17.12657	Std Mean	0.059005			1%	1.131402	2.128232(	10367)	3.637586(	5093)
T:Mean=0	47.43528	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.506184						
Num ^= 0	66	Num > 0	66	Q3-Q1	0.526093						
M(Sign)	33	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.484907						
Sgn Rank	1105.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963236	Pr<W	0.1242								

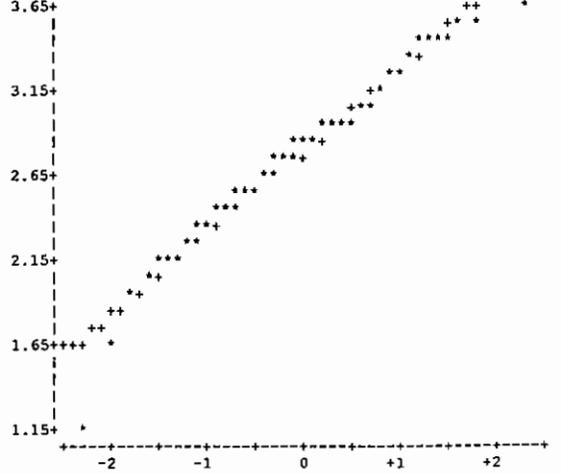
Stem Leaf	#
36 4	1
35 0688	4
34 337	3
33 037	3
32 66	2
31 8	1
30 0000044999	10
29 4444	4
28 3399999	7
27 111177	6
26 4444	4
25 66666	5
24 88888	5
23 00	2
22 089	3
21 36	2
20 7	1
19 3	1
18	
17	
16 3	1
15	
14	
13	
12	
11 3	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

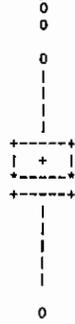
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	9.017968	99%	9.017968	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	7.2223	Sum	541.6725	75% Q3	7.495542	95%	8.525161	5.549076(	14147)	8.513185(	14000)
Std Dev	0.652882	Variance	0.426255	50% Med	7.185387	90%	8.02617	5.983936(	14157)	8.525161(	14020)
Skewness	0.348415	Kurtosis	0.933293	25% Q1	6.841615	10%	6.51323	6.023448(	14142)	8.571681(	14102)
USS	3943.664	CSS	31.54285	0% Min	5.549076	5%	6.073045	6.073045(	14164)	8.954157(	14016)
CV	9.039806	Std Mean	0.075388			1%	5.549076	6.09131(	5084)	9.017968(	14167)
T:Mean=0	95.80133	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.468892						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Q3-Q1	0.653926						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.098376						
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.964608	Pr<W	0.1124								

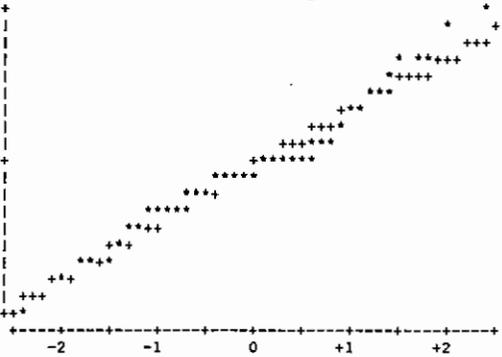
Stem	Leaf	#
90	2	1
88	5	1
86		
84	137	3
82	9	1
80	130	3
78	1163	4
76	78	2
74	50003	5
72	0047911234788889	16
70	200012555688899	15
68	422339	6
66	346712339	9
64	16	2
62	25	2
60	279	3
58	8	1
56		
54	5	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



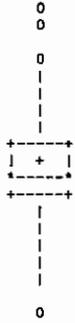
Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	9.017968	99%	9.017968	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	7.218608	Sum	534.177	75% Q3	7.45008	95%	8.525161	5.549076(	14147)	8.513185(	14000)
Std Dev	0.65655	Variance	0.431057	50% Med	7.181585	90%	8.02617	5.983936(	14157)	8.525161(	14020)
Skewness	0.363756	Kurtosis	0.908413	25% Q1	6.841615	10%	6.51323	6.023448(	14142)	8.571681(	14102)
USS	3887.481	CSS	31.46718	0% Min	5.549076	5%	6.073045	6.073045(	14164)	8.954157(	14016)
CV	9.095238	Std Mean	0.076322			1%	5.549076	6.09131(	5084)	9.017968(	14167)
T:Mean=0	94.58054	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.468892						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Q3-Q1	0.608464						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.098376						
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963819	Pr<W	0.1041								

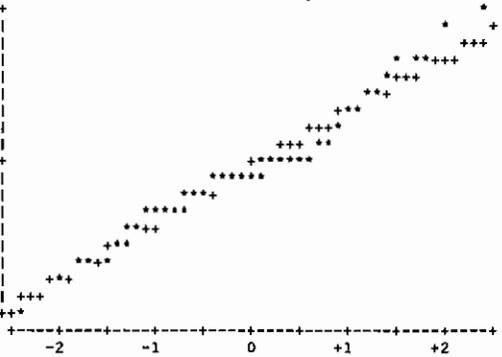
Stem	Leaf	#
90	2	1
88	5	1
86		
84	137	3
82	9	1
80	130	3
78	1163	4
76	78	2
74	5003	4
72	0047911234788889	16
70	200012555688899	15
68	422339	6
66	346712339	9
64	16	2
62	25	2
60	279	3
58	8	1
56		
54	5	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



Variable=LNVALUE

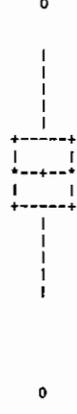
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	75	Sum Wgts	75	100% Max	7.901007	99%	7.901007	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.923466	Sum	444.26	75% Q3	6.390241	95%	7.056175	3.218876(	14166)	6.754604(	5096)
Std Dev	0.679201	Variance	0.461314	50% Med	5.857933	90%	6.641182	4.574711(	14147)	7.056175(	14158)
Skewness	-0.50429	Kurtosis	3.004363	25% Q1	5.57973	10%	5.32301	4.727388(	14020)	7.162397(	5087)
USS	2665.696	CSS	34.13722	0% Min	3.218876	5%	4.859812	4.859812(	14013)	7.279319(	14175)
CV	11.46627	Std Mean	0.078427	Range	4.682131	1%	3.218876	4.89784(	5056)	7.901007(	14131)
T:Mean=0	75.52806	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.810511						
Num ^= 0	75	Num > 0	75	Mode	5.583496						
M(Sign)	37.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1425	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.972153	Pr<W	0.2889								

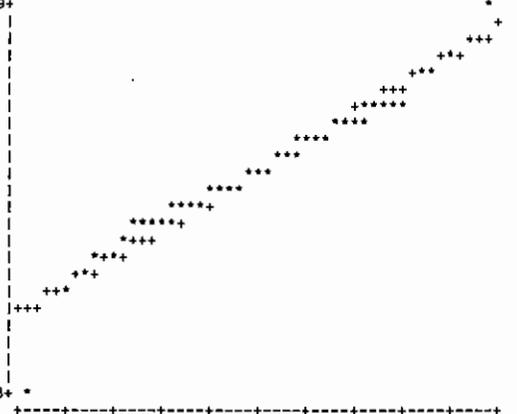
Stem	Leaf	#
78	0	1
76		
74		
72	8	1
70	66	2
68		
66	244685	6
64	0491267	7
62	02345799	8
60	03369909	8
58	0445668856	10
56	04889001789	11
54	5607888	7
52	2346779	7
50	45	2
48	60	2
46	3	1
44	7	1
42		
40		
38		
36		
34		
32	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



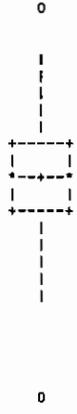
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74	100% Max	7.901007	99%	7.901007	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.914718	Sum	437.6891	75% Q3	6.368187	95%	7.056175	3.218876(	14166)	6.754604(	5096)
Std Dev	0.679569	Variance	0.461814	50% Med	5.857933	90%	6.641182	4.574711(	14147)	7.056175(	14158)
Skewness	-0.48303	Kurtosis	3.040397	25% Q1	5.57973	10%	5.32301	4.727388(	14020)	7.162397(	5087)
USS	2622.52	CSS	33.71241	0% Min	3.218876	5%	4.859812	4.859812(	14013)	7.279319(	14175)
CV	11.48946	Std Mean	0.078998	Range	4.682131	1%	3.218876	4.89784(	5056)	7.901007(	14131)
T:Mean=0	74.87140	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.788457						
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74	Mode	5.583496						
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.971903	Pr<W	0.2855								

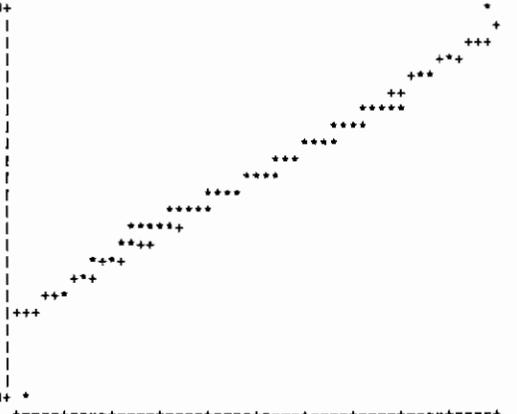
Stem	Leaf	#
78	0	1
76		
74		
72	8	1
70	66	2
68		
66	244685	6
64	049126	6
62	02345799	8
60	03369909	8
58	0445668856	10
56	04889001789	11
54	5607888	7
52	2346779	7
50	45	2
48	60	2
46	3	1
44	7	1
42		
40		
38		
36		
34		
32	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



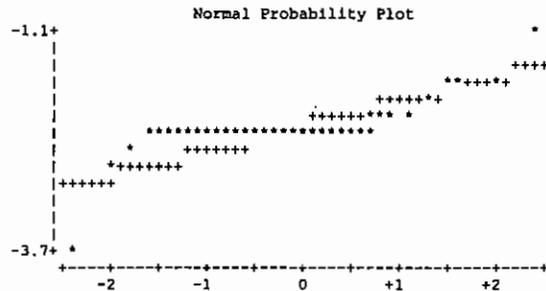
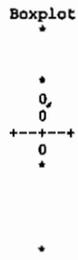
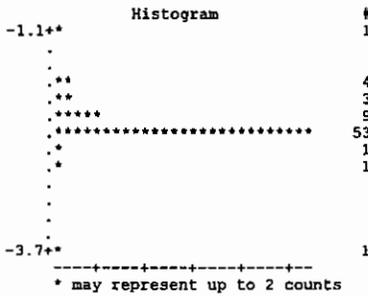
Variable=LVALUE

All Observations

Moments			
N	73	Sum Wgts	73
Mean	-2.22756	Sum	-162.612
Std Dev	0.291141	Variance	0.084763
Skewness	-0.83385	Kurtosis	13.3588
USS	368.3312	CSS	6.102955
CV	-13.07	Std Mean	0.034076
T:Mean=0	-65.3713	Pr>|T|	0.0001
Num ^= 0	73	Num > 0	0
M(Sign)	-36.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001
Sgn Rank	-1350.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001
W:Normal	0.66318	Pr<W	0.0001

Quantiles (Def=5)			
100% Max	-1.10866	99%	-1.10866
75% Q3	-2.20727	95%	-1.60944
50% Med	-2.30259	90%	-1.96611
25% Q1	-2.30259	10%	-2.30259
0% Min	-3.77226	5%	-2.30259
Range	2.663598	1%	-3.77226
Q3-Q1	0.09531		
Mode	-2.30259		

Extremes			
Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
-3.77226(	10367)	-1.7148(	5050)
-2.65926(	5127)	-1.60944(	14100)
-2.52573(	14010)	-1.60944(	14101)
-2.30259(	14176)	-1.60944(	14167)
-2.30259(	14175)	-1.10866(	14041)

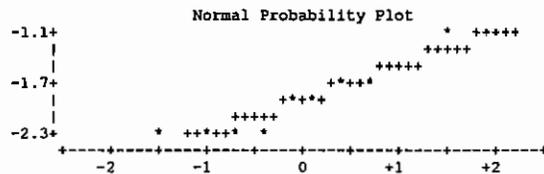
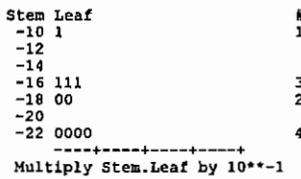


Detected Observations

Moments			
N	10	Sum Wgts	10
Mean	-1.90469	Sum	-19.0469
Std Dev	0.40517	Variance	0.164163
Skewness	0.648912	Kurtosis	-0.14185
USS	37.75597	CSS	1.477463
CV	-21.2722	Std Mean	0.128126
T:Mean=0	-14.8658	Pr>|T|	0.0001
Num ^= 0	10	Num > 0	0
M(Sign)	-5	Pr>=|M|	0.0020
Sgn Rank	-27.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0020
W:Normal	0.872423	Pr<W	0.1019

Quantiles (Def=5)			
100% Max	-1.10866	99%	-1.10866
75% Q3	-1.60944	95%	-1.10866
50% Med	-1.89712	90%	-1.35905
25% Q1	-2.30259	10%	-2.30259
0% Min	-2.30259	5%	-2.30259
Range	1.193922	1%	-2.30259
Q3-Q1	0.693147		
Mode	-2.30259		

Extremes			
Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
-2.30259(	14141)	-1.89712(	14040)
-2.30259(	14104)	-1.7148(	5050)
-2.30259(	14103)	-1.60944(	14100)
-2.30259(	14102)	-1.60944(	14101)
-1.89712(	14040)	-1.10866(	14041)



Variable=LNVALUE

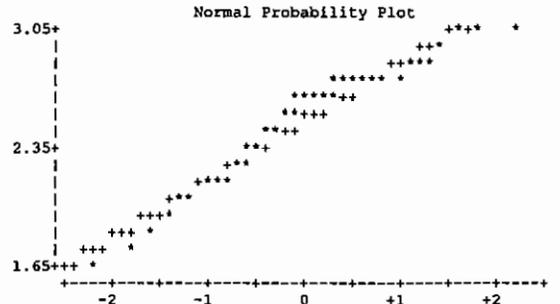
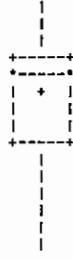
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	48	Sum Wgts	48	100% Max	3.044522	99%	3.044522	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.509847	Sum	120.4727	75% Q3	2.70805	95%	3.044522	1.648659(	14000)	2.890372(	14175)
Std Dev	0.346666	Variance	0.120177	50% Med	2.639057	90%	2.890372	1.757858(	14010)	2.995732(	14158)
Skewness	-0.68694	Kurtosis	-0.185	25% Q1	2.256418	10%	2.014903	1.856298(	14036)	3.044522(	14003)
USS	308.0162	CSS	5.648333	0% Min	1.648659	5%	1.856298	1.902108(	14016)	3.044522(	14159)
CV	13.81224	Std Mean	0.050037	Range	1.395864	1%	1.648659	2.014903(	14142)	3.044522(	14176)
T:Mean=0	50.15989	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.451632						
Num ^= 0	48	Num > 0	48	Mode	2.639057						
M(Sign)	24	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	588	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.928138	Pr<W	0.0071								

Stem	Leaf	#
30	0444	4
29		
28	339	3
27	11111117777	11
26	44444444	8
25	666	3
24	00888	5
23	0	1
22	047	3
21	037	3
20	144	3
19	0	1
18	6	1
17	6	1
16	5	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



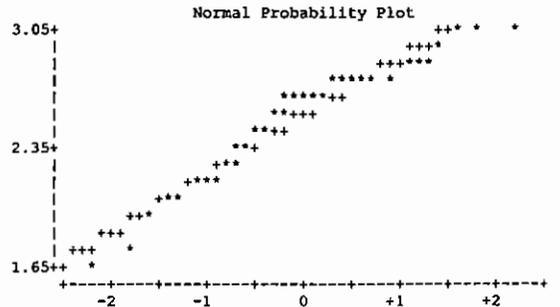
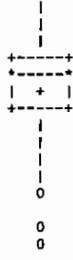
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	45	Sum Wgts	45	100% Max	3.044522	99%	3.044522	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.536423	Sum	114.139	75% Q3	2.70805	95%	3.044522	1.648659(	14000)	2.890372(	14175)
Std Dev	0.33825	Variance	0.114413	50% Med	2.639057	90%	2.890372	1.757858(	14010)	2.995732(	14158)
Skewness	-0.83925	Kurtosis	0.224701	25% Q1	2.397895	10%	2.04122	1.902108(	14016)	3.044522(	14003)
USS	294.539	CSS	5.034179	0% Min	1.648659	5%	1.902108	2.014903(	14142)	3.044522(	14159)
CV	13.33572	Std Mean	0.050423	Range	1.395864	1%	1.648659	2.04122(	14130)	3.044522(	14176)
T:Mean=0	50.30254	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.310155						
Num ^= 0	45	Num > 0	45	Mode	2.639057						
M(Sign)	22.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	517.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.916327	Pr<W	0.0032								

Stem	Leaf	#
30	0444	4
29		
28	339	3
27	11111117777	11
26	44444444	8
25	666	3
24	00888	5
23		
22	047	3
21	03	2
20	144	3
19	0	1
18		
17	6	1
16	5	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

Boxplot



Variable=LVALUE

All Observations

Moments			
N	74	Sum Wgts	74
Mean	6.178851	Sum	457.235
Std Dev	0.466991	Variance	0.21808
Skewness	-0.43736	Kurtosis	1.762248
USS	2841.107	CSS	15.91985
CV	7.557886	Std Mean	0.054287
T:Mean=0	113.8192	Pr>|T|	0.0001
Num ^= 0	74	Num > 0	74
M(Sign)	37	Pr>=|M|	0.0001
Sgn Rank	1387.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001
W:Normal	0.970523	Pr<W	0.2438

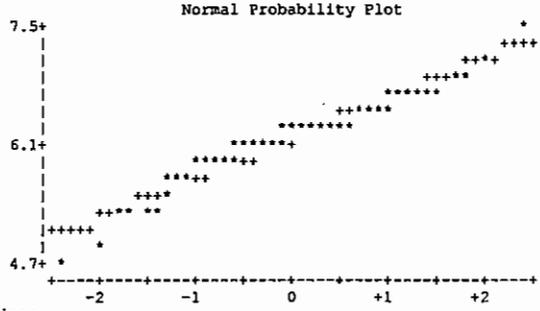
Quantiles (Def=5)			
100% Max	7.533694	99%	7.533694
75% Q3	6.40688	95%	6.838405
50% Med	6.221579	90%	6.703188
25% Q1	5.971262	10%	5.616771
0% Min	4.70048	5%	5.361292
		1%	4.70048
Range	2.833213		
Q3-Q1	0.435618		
Mode	4.70048		

Extremes			
Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
4.70048(	14147)	6.790097(	14176)
4.859812(	5050)	6.838405(	14016)
5.293305(	14019)	6.975414(	14167)
5.361292(	14157)	7.130899(	5103)
5.370638(	14164)	7.533694(	14165)

Stem	Leaf	#
74	3	1
72		
70	3	1
68	48	2
66	013360149	9
64	0179149	7
62	1223445600122245789	19
60	0112235666801369	16
58	79123457	8
56	2309	4
54	5	1
52	9678	4
50		
48	6	1
46	0	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot
0
0
+-----+
+
+-----+
0
0



Detected Observations

Moments			
N	59	Sum Wgts	59
Mean	6.27475	Sum	370.2102
Std Dev	0.421423	Variance	0.177598
Skewness	-0.31427	Kurtosis	2.520496
USS	2333.277	CSS	10.30066
CV	6.716178	Std Mean	0.054865
T:Mean=0	114.3678	Pr>|T|	0.0001
Num ^= 0	59	Num > 0	59
M(Sign)	29.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001
Sgn Rank	885	Pr>=|S|	0.0001
W:Normal	0.967734	Pr<W	0.2494

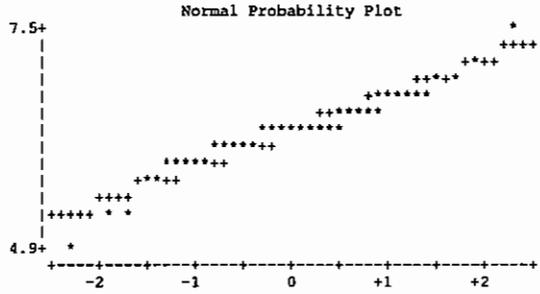
Quantiles (Def=5)			
100% Max	7.533694	99%	7.533694
75% Q3	6.510258	95%	6.975414
50% Med	6.298949	90%	6.740519
25% Q1	6.061457	10%	5.866468
0% Min	4.859812	5%	5.370638
		1%	4.859812
Range	2.673881		
Q3-Q1	0.448801		
Mode	4.859812		

Extremes			
Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
4.859812(	5050)	6.790097(	14176)
5.361292(	14157)	6.838405(	14016)
5.370638(	14164)	6.975414(	14167)
5.627621(	14029)	7.130899(	5103)
5.78996(	14044)	7.533694(	14165)

Stem	Leaf	#
74	3	1
72		
70	3	1
68	48	2
66	01336049	8
64	0179149	7
62	1223445600122245789	19
60	0366801369	10
58	791234	6
56	39	2
54		
52	67	2
50		
48	6	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot
0
+-----+
+
+-----+
0
0



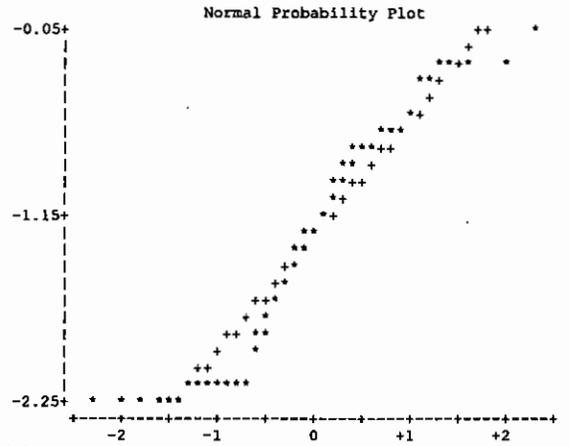
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	66	Sum Wgts	66	100% Max	-0.0202	99%	-0.0202	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.26089	Sum	-83.2187	75% Q3	-0.69315	95%	-0.22314	-2.20727(	14164)	-0.22314(	5096)
Std Dev	0.688456	Variance	0.473971	50% Med	-1.20397	90%	-0.24846	-2.20727(	14159)	-0.22314(	5099)
Skewness	0.008496	Kurtosis	-1.32413	25% Q1	-2.12026	10%	-2.12026	-2.20727(	14157)	-0.22314(	5103)
USS	135.7378	CSS	30.80811	0% Min	-2.20727	5%	-2.20727	-2.20727(	14147)	-0.22314(	5105)
CV	-54.6008	Std Mean	0.084743			1%	-2.20727	-2.20727(	14143)	-0.20202(	14090)
T:Mean=0	-14.879	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.187072						
Num ^= 0	66	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	1.427116						
M(Sign)	-33	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-2.12026						
Sgn Rank	-1105.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.89696	Pr<W	0.0001								

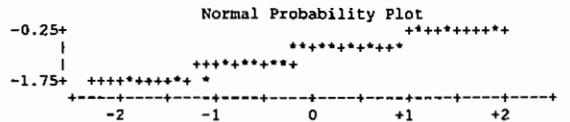
Stem	Leaf	#
-0	2	1
-1		
-2	522222	6
-3	660	3
-4		
-5	8	1
-6	999995	6
-7	311	3
-8	42200	5
-9	772	3
-10	8	1
-11	41	2
-12	74000	5
-13	55	2
-14	77	2
-15	11	2
-16	611	3
-17	7	1
-18	3	1
-19	70	2
-20		
-21	22222222222	11
-22	111111	6

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	20	Sum Wgts	20	100% Max	-0.0202	99%	-0.0202	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.91911	Sum	-18.3823	75% Q3	-0.69315	95%	-0.12167	-1.83258(	14100)	-0.69315(	14032)
Std Dev	0.456939	Variance	0.208793	50% Med	-0.83248	90%	-0.26212	-1.60944(	14132)	-0.65393(	14169)
Skewness	-0.04448	Kurtosis	0.004336	25% Q1	-1.1717	10%	-1.56178	-1.51413(	14141)	-0.30111(	14006)
USS	20.8625	CSS	3.967072	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-1.72101	-1.34707(	14133)	-0.22314(	5090)
CV	-49.7151	Std Mean	0.102175			1%	-1.83258	-1.20397(	14026)	-0.0202(	14090)
T:Mean=0	-8.99552	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	1.812379						
Num ^= 0	20	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.478556						
M(Sign)	-10	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-0.79851						
Sgn Rank	-105	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.977457	Pr<W	0.8810								

Stem	Leaf	#
-0	320	3
-0	88887777	8
-1	321110	6
-1	865	3



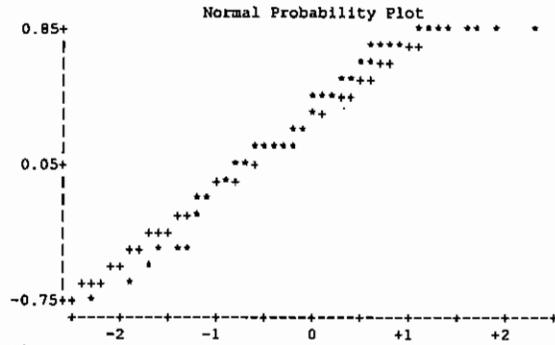
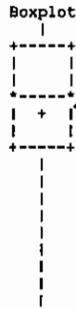
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	61	Sum Wgts	61	100% Max	0.832909	99%	0.832909	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.327486	Sum	19.97667	75% Q3	0.741937	95%	0.832909	-0.71335(	14032)	0.832909(	5096)
Std Dev	0.426833	Variance	0.182187	50% Med	0.405465	90%	0.832909	-0.63488(	14033)	0.832909(	5099)
Skewness	-0.64028	Kurtosis	-0.38163	25% Q1	0.09531	10%	-0.28768	-0.51083(	14010)	0.832909(	5103)
USS	17.47328	CSS	10.9312	0% Min	-0.71335	5%	-0.4943	-0.4943(	14036)	0.832909(	5105)
CV	130.3362	Std Mean	0.05465	Range	1.546259	1%	-0.71335	-0.47804(	14016)	0.832909(	5114)
T:Mean=0	5.992388	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.646627						
Num ^= 0	60	Num > 0	47	Mode	0.182322						
M(Sign)	17	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	652	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.907542	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
8	33333333	9
7	44449999	8
6	444	3
5	3399	4
4	1117777	7
3	4	1
2	6666	4
1	00888888888	11
0	0	1
-0	544	3
-1	944	3
-2	9	1
-3		
-4	980	3
-5	1	1
-6	3	1
-7	1	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

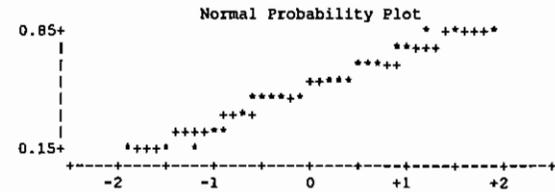
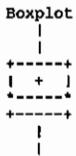


Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	24	Sum Wgts	24	100% Max	0.832909	99%	0.832909	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.506451	Sum	12.15482	75% Q3	0.641854	95%	0.832909	0.182322(	14157)	0.788457(	14101)
Std Dev	0.212716	Variance	0.045248	50% Med	0.470004	90%	0.832909	0.182322(	14103)	0.788457(	14165)
Skewness	0.087752	Kurtosis	-0.97658	25% Q1	0.370969	10%	0.182322	0.182322(	14102)	0.832909(	5058)
USS	7.196524	CSS	1.040704	0% Min	0.182322	5%	0.182322	0.262364(	14156)	0.832909(	5084)
CV	42.00125	Std Mean	0.04342	Range	0.650588	1%	0.182322	0.262364(	14100)	0.832909(	5090)
T:Mean=0	11.66389	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.270885						
Num ^= 0	24	Num > 0	24	Mode	0.470004						
M(Sign)	12	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	150	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.934692	Pr<W	0.1274								

Stem	Leaf	#
8	333	3
7	99	2
6	444	3
5	339	3
4	1117777	7
3	4	1
2	66	2
1	888	3

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



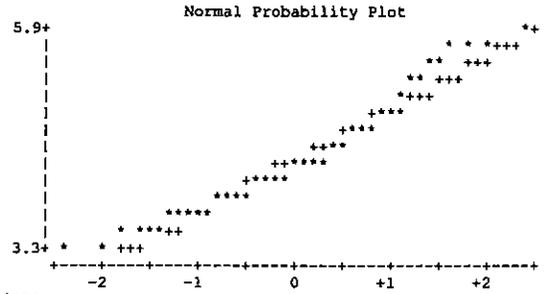
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	73	Sum Wgts	73	100% Max	5.840642	99%	5.840642	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.330816	Sum	316.1495	75% Q3	4.70953	95%	5.624018	3.218876(	14147)	5.55296(	14166)
Std Dev	0.614102	Variance	0.377121	50% Med	4.26268	90%	5.32301	3.258097(	14131)	5.624018(	14040)
Skewness	0.683652	Kurtosis	0.068815	25% Q1	3.912023	10%	3.610918	3.433987(	14132)	5.743003(	5096)
USS	1396.338	CSS	27.15273	0% Min	3.218876	5%	3.465736	3.465736(	14157)	5.758902(	5127)
CV	14.17982	Std Mean	0.071875	Range	2.621766	1%	3.218876	3.526361(	5114)	5.840642(	14041)
T:Mean=0	60.25466	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.797507						
Num ^= 0	73	Num > 0	73	Mode	3.912023						
M(Sign)	36.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1350.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.942598	Pr<W	0.0044								

Stem	Leaf	#
58	4	1
56	246	3
54	25	2
52	128	3
50	6	1
48	1462	4
46	1512458	7
44	1238	4
42	5668223468899	13
40	33613336777	11
38	1111111377	10
36	1911668	7
34	37388	5
32	26	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

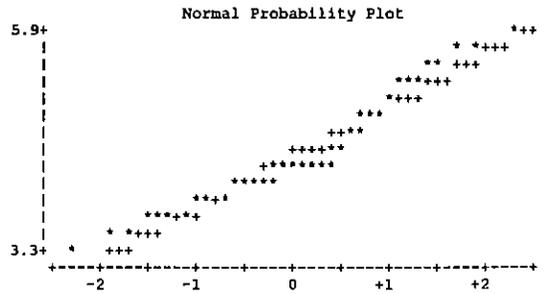
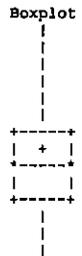


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	54	Sum Wgts	54	100% Max	5.840642	99%	5.840642	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.400287	Sum	237.6155	75% Q3	4.779123	95%	5.624018	3.218876(	14147)	5.420535(	10367)
Std Dev	0.609434	Variance	0.37141	50% Med	4.297077	90%	5.384495	3.465736(	14157)	5.55296(	14166)
Skewness	0.654642	Kurtosis	-0.09923	25% Q1	3.970292	10%	3.7612	3.526361(	5114)	5.624018(	14040)
USS	1065.261	CSS	19.68474	0% Min	3.218876	5%	3.526361	3.713572(	14164)	5.743003(	5096)
CV	13.84988	Std Mean	0.082934	Range	2.621766	1%	3.218876	3.713572(	5099)	5.840642(	14041)
T:Mean=0	53.05801	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.808832						
Num ^= 0	54	Num > 0	54	Mode	3.912023						
M(Sign)	27	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	742.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.943043	Pr<W	0.0205								

Stem	Leaf	#
58	4	1
56	24	2
54	25	2
52	128	3
50	6	1
48	1462	4
46	258	3
44	238	3
42	566822346889	12
40	36133367	8
38	1111377	7
36	11668	5
34	73	2
32	2	1

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



Variable=LNVALUE

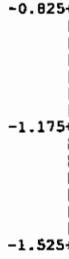
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	35	Sum Wgts	35	100% Max	-0.82098	99%	-0.82098	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.35498	Sum	-47.4244	75% Q3	-1.34707	95%	-0.8675	-1.51413(	14159)	-1.20397(	14133)
Std Dev	0.175801	Variance	0.030906	50% Med	-1.42712	90%	-1.02165	-1.51413(	14157)	-1.02165(	10367)
Skewness	1.887321	Kurtosis	3.029296	25% Q1	-1.46968	10%	-1.51413	-1.51413(	14147)	-0.99425(	14090)
USS	65.31013	CSS	1.050807	0% Min	-1.51413	5%	-1.51413	-1.51413(	14101)	-0.8675(	14175)
CV	-12.9744	Std Mean	0.029716			1%	-1.51413	-1.46968(	14156)	-0.82098(	14176)
T:Mean=0	-45.598	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	0.693147						
Num ^= 0	35	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.122602						
M(Sign)	-17.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-1.46968						
Sgn Rank	-315	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.747673	Pr<W	0.0001								

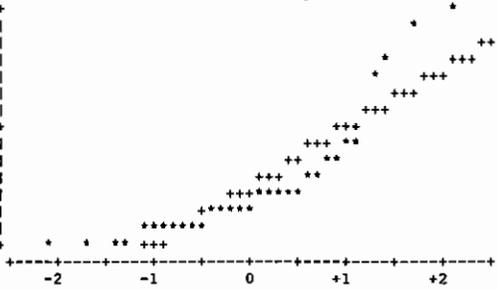
Stem	Leaf	#
-8	2	1
-8	7	1
-9		
-9	9	1
-10	2	1
-10		
-11		
-11		
-12	40	2
-12	77	2
-13		
-13	999999955	9
-14	3333333	7
-14	7777777	7
-15	1111	4

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



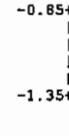
Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	10	Sum Wgts	10	100% Max	-0.82098	99%	-0.82098	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.17902	Sum	-11.7902	75% Q3	-0.99425	95%	-0.82098	-1.38629(	14169)	-1.23787(	14149)
Std Dev	0.209571	Variance	0.04392	50% Med	-1.25542	90%	-0.84424	-1.38629(	14148)	-1.20397(	14133)
Skewness	0.875183	Kurtosis	-0.75563	25% Q1	-1.34707	10%	-1.38629	-1.34707(	5127)	-0.99425(	14090)
USS	14.2961	CSS	0.395281	0% Min	-1.38629	5%	-1.38629	-1.27297(	14168)	-0.8675(	14175)
CV	-17.7751	Std Mean	0.066272			1%	-1.38629	-1.27297(	14164)	-0.82098(	14176)
T:Mean=0	-17.7905	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	0.565314						
Num ^= 0	10	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.352821						
M(Sign)	-5	Pr>=|M|	0.0020	Mode	-1.38629						
Sgn Rank	-27.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0020								
W:Normal	0.856007	Pr<W	0.0658								

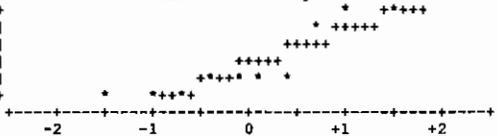
Stem	Leaf	#
-8	72	2
-9	9	1
-10		
-11		
-12	7740	4
-13	995	3

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**--1

Boxplot



Normal Probability Plot



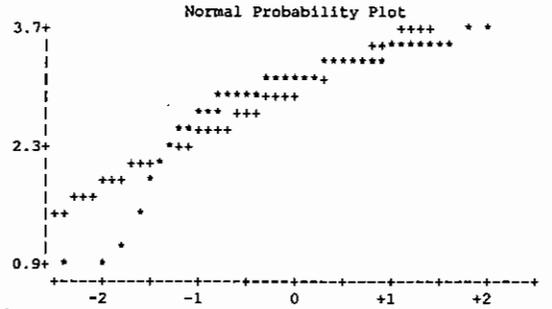
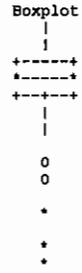
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	71	Sum Wgts	71	100% Max	3.637586	99%	3.637586	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.980951	Sum	211.6475	75% Q3	3.295837	95%	3.583519	0.832909(	14147)	3.555348(	14175)
Std Dev	0.575861	Variance	0.331615	50% Med	3.091042	90%	3.465736	0.832909(	14040)	3.583519(	14100)
Skewness	-2.24788	Kurtosis	5.730848	25% Q1	2.890372	10%	2.484907	1.098612(	14041)	3.610918(	14176)
USS	654.1239	CSS	23.21307	0% Min	0.832909	5%	1.526056	1.526056(	14016)	3.637586(	5103)
CV	19.31801	Std Mean	0.068342	Range	2.804677	1%	0.832909	1.987874(	14006)	3.637586(	14169)
T:Mean=0	43.61809	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.405465						
Num ^= 0	71	Num > 0	71	Mode	3.044522						
M(Sign)	35.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1278	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.76305	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
36	144	3
34	003770368	9
32	222266600000377	16
30	00044444499999948888	20
28	039999444	9
26	4177	4
24	0886	4
22		
20	6	1
18	9	1
16		
14	3	1
12		
10	0	1
8	33	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

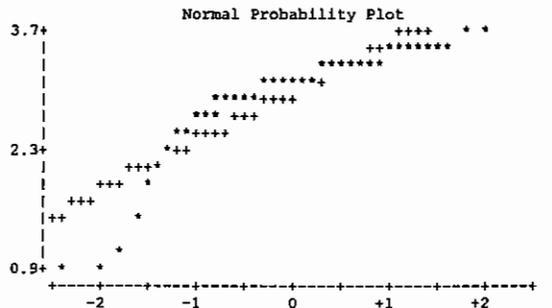
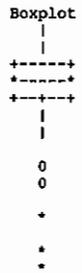


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	71	Sum Wgts	71	100% Max	3.637586	99%	3.637586	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.980951	Sum	211.6475	75% Q3	3.295837	95%	3.583519	0.832909(	14147)	3.555348(	14175)
Std Dev	0.575861	Variance	0.331615	50% Med	3.091042	90%	3.465736	0.832909(	14040)	3.583519(	14100)
Skewness	-2.24788	Kurtosis	5.730848	25% Q1	2.890372	10%	2.484907	1.098612(	14041)	3.610918(	14176)
USS	654.1239	CSS	23.21307	0% Min	0.832909	5%	1.526056	1.526056(	14016)	3.637586(	5103)
CV	19.31801	Std Mean	0.068342	Range	2.804677	1%	0.832909	1.987874(	14006)	3.637586(	14169)
T:Mean=0	43.61809	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.405465						
Num ^= 0	71	Num > 0	71	Mode	3.044522						
M(Sign)	35.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1278	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.76305	Pr<W	0.0001								

Stem	Leaf	#
36	144	3
34	003770368	9
32	2222666000000377	16
30	00044444499999948888	20
28	039999444	9
26	4177	4
24	0886	4
22		
20	6	1
18	9	1
16		
14	3	1
12		
10	0	1
8	33	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1



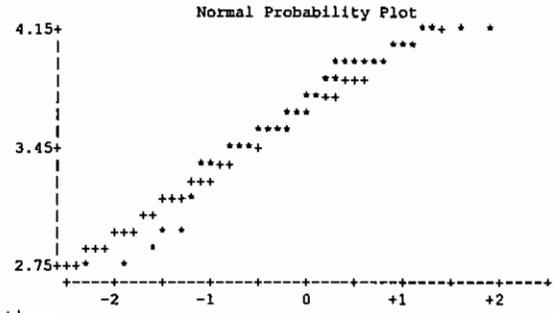
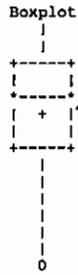
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	51	Sum Wgts	51	100% Max	4.174387	99%	4.174387	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.66854	Sum	187.0956	75% Q3	3.951244	95%	4.143135	2.70805(	14142)	4.127134(	5034)
Std Dev	0.376081	Variance	0.141437	50% Med	3.713572	90%	4.110874	2.772589(	5084)	4.127134(	14144)
Skewness	-0.79158	Kurtosis	0.14601	25% Q1	3.465736	10%	3.178054	2.833213(	14157)	4.143135(	14044)
USS	693.4394	CSS	7.071843	0% Min	2.70805	5%	2.833213	2.995732(	14016)	4.174387(	5096)
CV	10.25151	Std Mean	0.052662	Range	1.466337	1%	2.70805	2.995732(	14000)	4.174387(	5099)
T:Mean=0	69.66218	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.485508						
Num ^= 0	51	Num > 0	51	Mode	3.931826						
M(Sign)	25.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	663	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.921651	Pr<W	0.0024								

Stem	Leaf	#
41	133477	6
40	1369	4
39	133335579	9
38	379	3
37	1448	4
36	0169	4
35	0033668	7
34	3377	4
33	3377	4
32		
31	8	1
30	00	2
29		
28	3	1
27	17	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

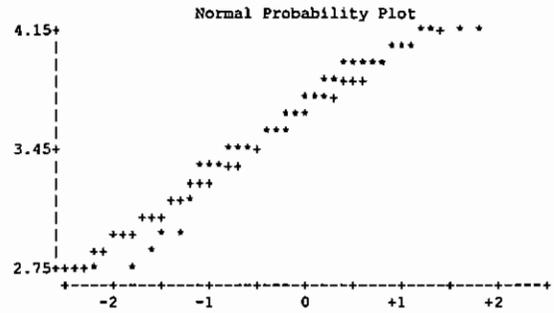
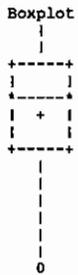


Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	50	Sum Wgts	50	100% Max	4.174387	99%	4.174387	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.663671	Sum	183.1835	75% Q3	3.951244	95%	4.143135	2.70805(	14142)	4.127134(	5034)
Std Dev	0.378271	Variance	0.143089	50% Med	3.701226	90%	4.119004	2.772589(	5084)	4.127134(	14144)
Skewness	-0.75987	Kurtosis	0.092505	25% Q1	3.465736	10%	3.086893	2.833213(	14157)	4.143135(	14044)
USS	678.1355	CSS	7.011374	0% Min	2.70805	5%	2.833213	2.995732(	14016)	4.174387(	5096)
CV	10.32493	Std Mean	0.053496	Range	1.466337	1%	2.70805	2.995732(	14000)	4.174387(	5099)
T:Mean=0	68.48539	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.485508						
Num ^= 0	50	Num > 0	50	Mode	3.931826						
M(Sign)	25	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	637.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.92409	Pr<W	0.0036								

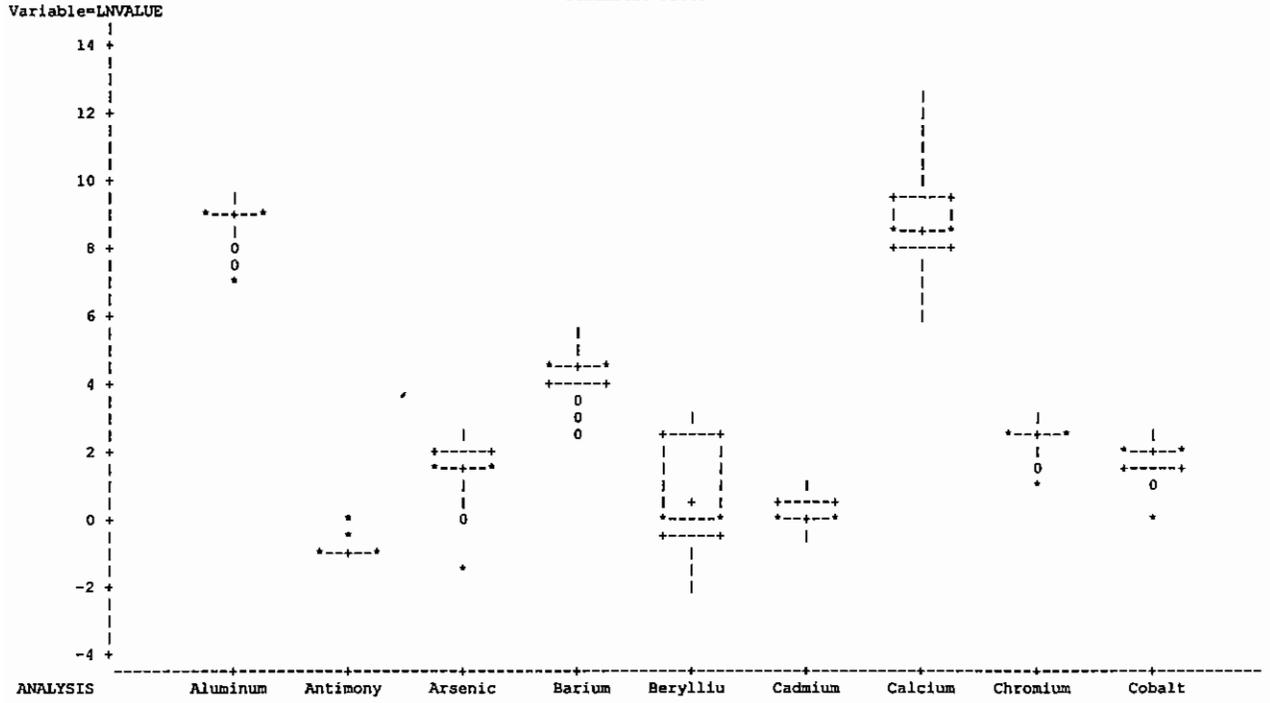
Stem	Leaf	#
41	133477	6
40	1369	4
39	33335579	8
38	379	3
37	1448	4
36	0169	4
35	0033668	7
34	3377	4
33	3377	4
32		
31	8	1
30	00	2
29		
28	3	1
27	17	2

Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**=-1

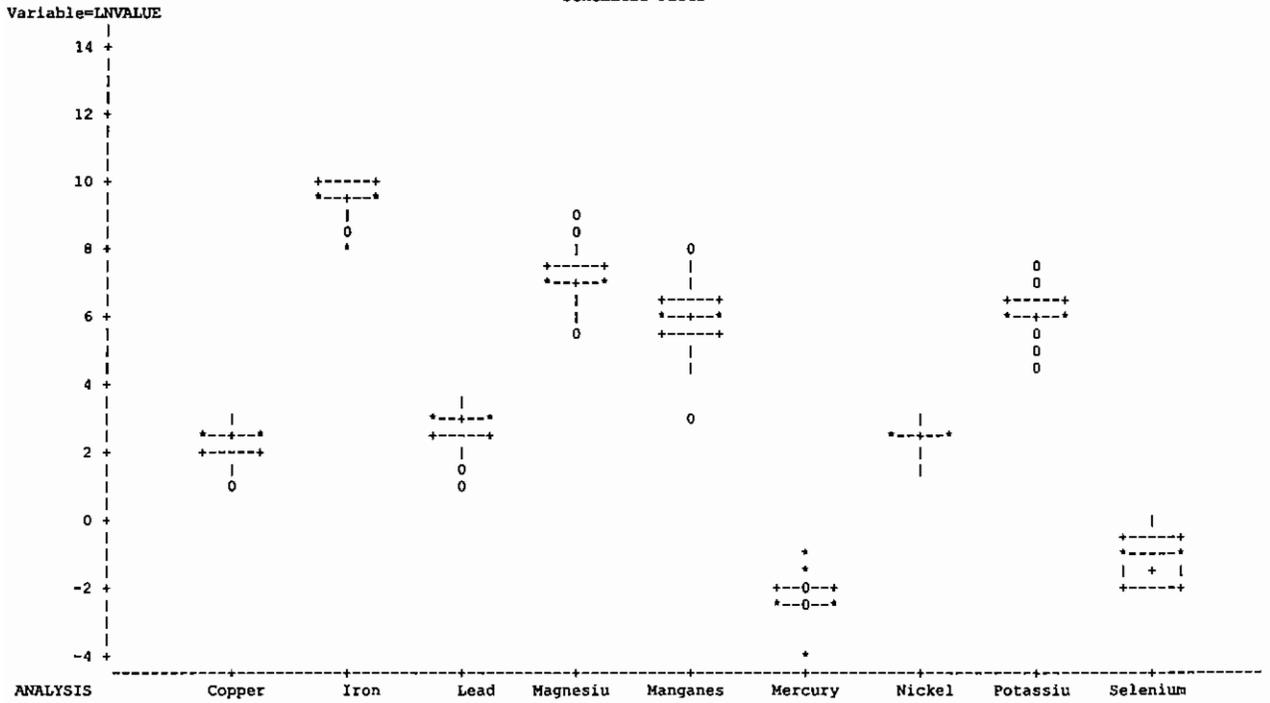


A-93

All Observations - Surface
Schematic Plots



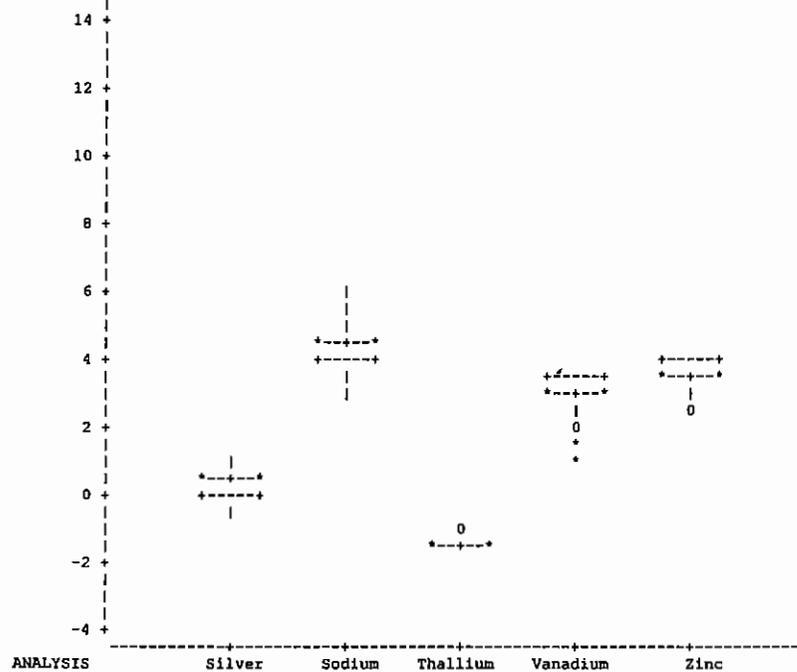
All Observations Surface
Schematic Plots



A-94

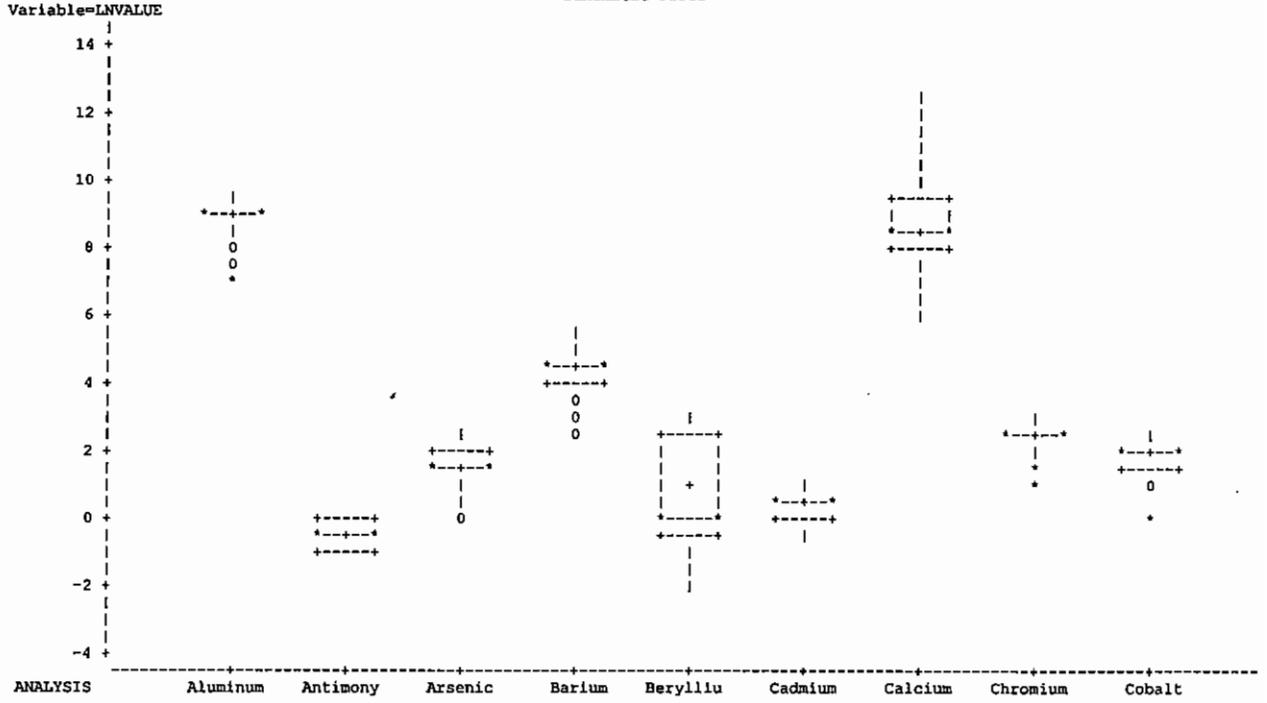
All Observations - Surface
Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE

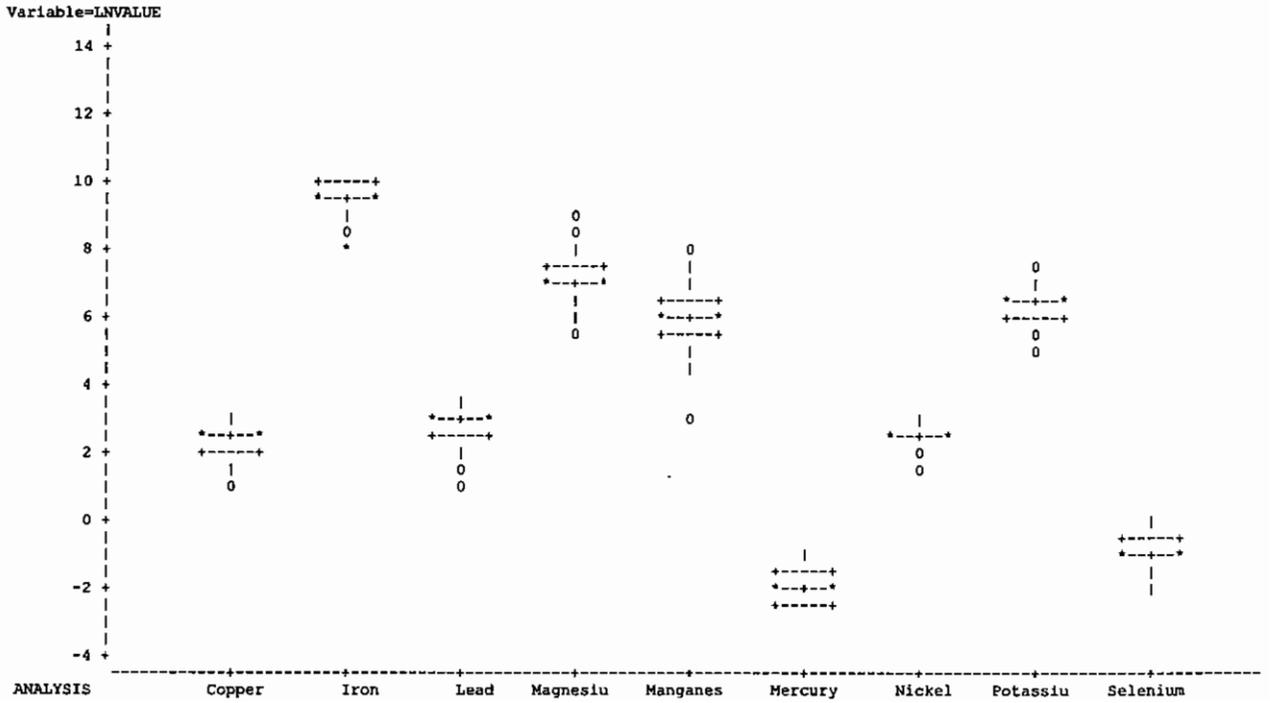


A-95

Detected Observations - Surface Schematic Plots



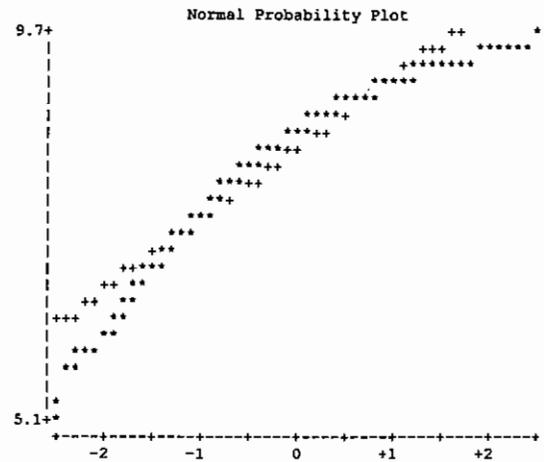
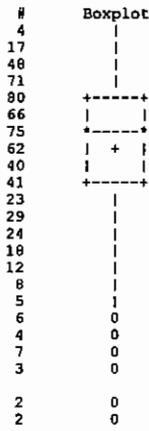
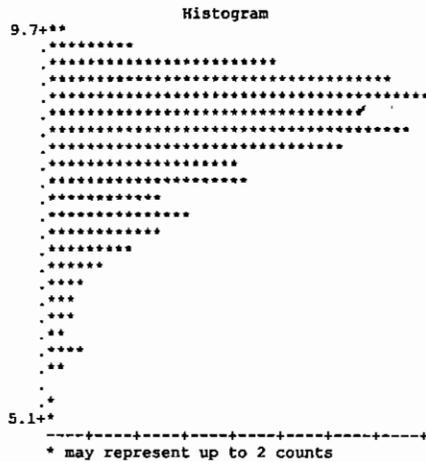
Detected Observations - Surface Schematic Plots



Variable=LNVALUE

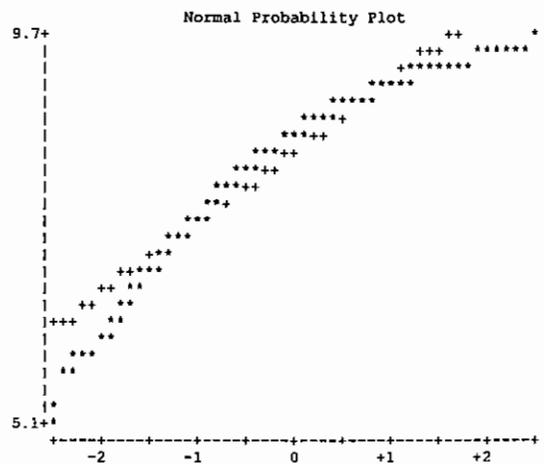
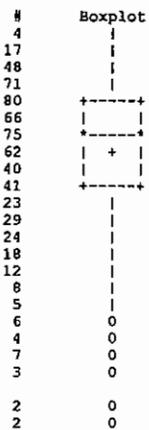
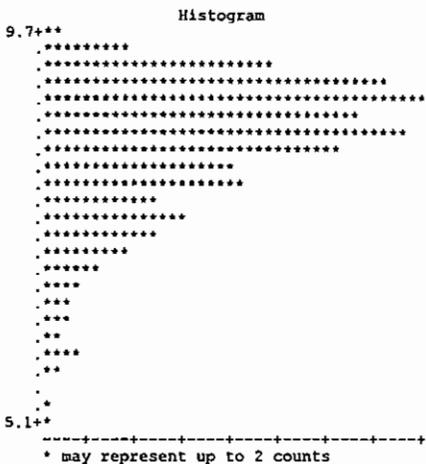
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	9.758462	99%	9.55393	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.324993	Sum	5386.27	75% Q3	8.930626	95%	9.35876	5.068904(	4224)	9.595603(	14182)
Std Dev	0.839316	Variance	0.704452	50% Med	8.490849	90%	9.220291	5.159055(	13282)	9.642123(	13104)
Skewness	-1.09957	Kurtosis	1.186834	25% Q1	7.886081	10%	7.130899	5.288267(	13181)	9.661416(	4451)
USS	45295.74	CSS	455.0759	0% Min	5.068904	5%	6.690842	5.332719(	13284)	9.692767(	13152)
CV	10.08189	Std Mean	0.032997	Range	4.689558	1%	5.762051	5.616771(	13283)	9.758462(	4057)
T:Mean=0	252.296	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.044545						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	647	Mode	7.565275						
M(Sign)	323.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104814	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.912198	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

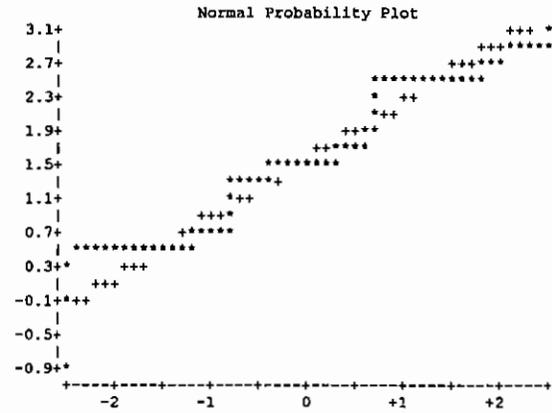
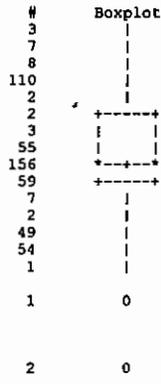
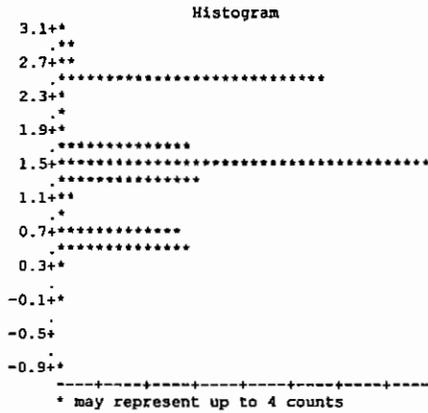
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	9.758462	99%	9.55393	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	8.324993	Sum	5386.27	75% Q3	8.930626	95%	9.35876	5.068904(	4224)	9.595603(	14182)
Std Dev	0.839316	Variance	0.704452	50% Med	8.490849	90%	9.220291	5.159055(	13282)	9.642123(	13104)
Skewness	-1.09957	Kurtosis	1.186834	25% Q1	7.886081	10%	7.130899	5.288267(	13181)	9.661416(	4451)
USS	45295.74	CSS	455.0759	0% Min	5.068904	5%	6.690842	5.332719(	13284)	9.692767(	13152)
CV	10.08189	Std Mean	0.032997	Range	4.689558	1%	5.762051	5.616771(	13283)	9.758462(	4057)
T:Mean=0	252.296	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.044545						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	647	Mode	7.565275						
M(Sign)	323.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104814	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.912198	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LVALUE

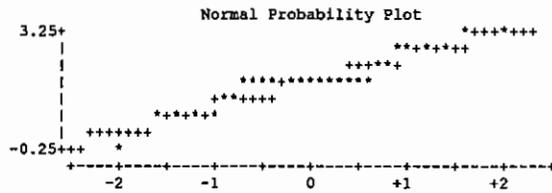
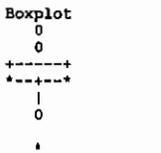
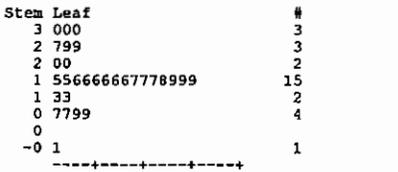
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	521	Sum Wgts	521	100% Max	3.044522	99%	2.923162	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.570576	Sum	818.2703	75% Q3	2.028148	95%	2.580217	-0.94161(	14184)	2.965273(	13030)
Std Dev	0.697507	Variance	0.486516	50% Med	1.526056	90%	2.564949	-0.94161(	14182)	2.970414(	13062)
Skewness	0.009015	Kurtosis	-0.32481	25% Q1	1.269761	10%	0.587787	-0.10536(	14183)	3.005683(	13021)
USS	1538.145	CSS	252.9885	0% Min	-0.94161	5%	0.530628	0.336472(	14043)	3.039749(	13005)
CV	44.4109	Std Mean	0.030558	Range	3.986131	1%	0.470004	0.405465(	13318)	3.044522(	13152)
T:Mean=0	51.39599	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.758388						
Num ^= 0	521	Num > 0	518	Mode	2.484907						
H(Sign)	257.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	67772.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.908784	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

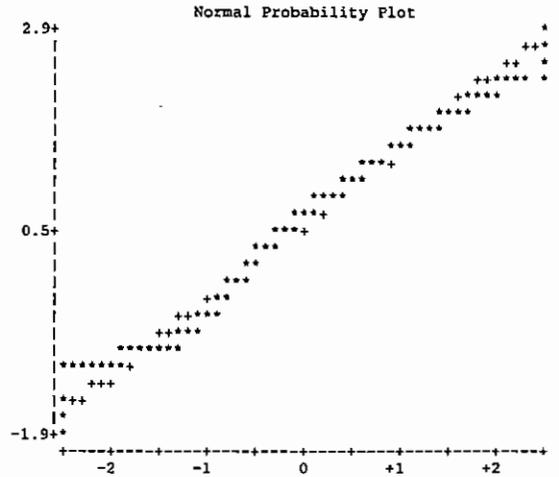
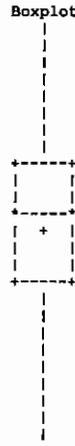
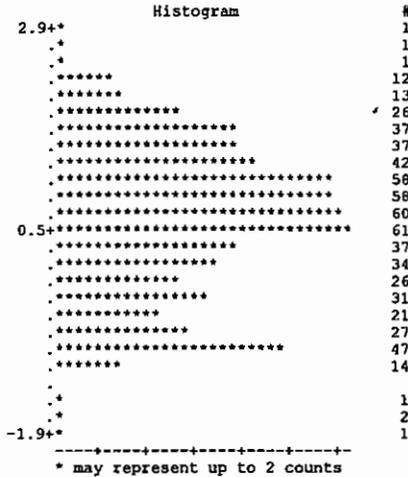
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	30	Sum Wgts	30	100% Max	3.039749	99%	3.039749	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.753046	Sum	52.59137	75% Q3	2.028148	95%	3.005683	-0.10536(	14183)	2.884801(	13080)
Std Dev	0.747486	Variance	0.558735	50% Med	1.667529	90%	2.941522	0.693147(	13225)	2.917771(	13022)
Skewness	-0.03086	Kurtosis	0.344276	25% Q1	1.504077	10%	0.808703	0.741937(	4515)	2.965273(	13030)
USS	108.3984	CSS	16.20331	0% Min	-0.10536	5%	0.693147	0.875469(	4520)	3.005683(	13021)
CV	42.63926	Std Mean	0.136472	Range	3.14511	1%	-0.10536	0.916291(	13251)	3.039749(	13005)
T:Mean=0	12.8455	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.524071						
Num ^= 0	30	Num > 0	29	Mode	1.609438						
H(Sign)	14	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	231.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.930646	Pr<W	0.0594								



Variable=LNVALUE

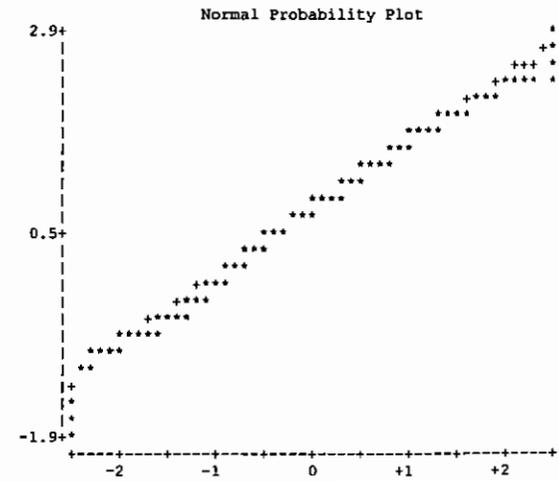
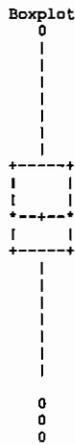
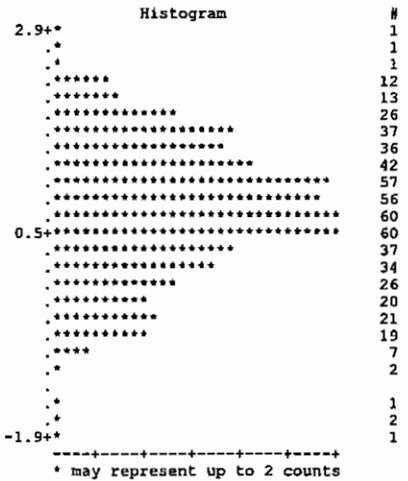
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	648	Sum Wgts	648	100% Max	2.928524	99%	2.397895	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.587741	Sum	380.8559	75% Q3	1.238269	95%	1.987874	-1.83258(	4502)	2.397895(	5020)
Std Dev	0.90165	Variance	0.812973	50% Med	0.693147	90%	1.740466	-1.66073(	4503)	2.397895(	13058)
Skewness	-0.20324	Kurtosis	-0.68024	25% Q1	-0.10536	10%	-0.80744	-1.60944(	4414)	2.541602(	13249)
USS	749.8381	CSS	525.9937	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-0.93395	-1.42712(	4456)	2.70805(	5074)
CV	153.4096	Std Mean	0.03542	Range	4.761105	1%	-1.1301	-1.1301(	13283)	2.928524(	13002)
T:Mean=0	16.59339	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.34363						
Num ^= 0	642	Num > 0	472	Mode	0.262364						
M(Sign)	151	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	64956.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.963564	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	572	Sum Wgts	572	100% Max	2.928524	99%	2.397895	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.760649	Sum	435.0915	75% Q3	1.280934	95%	1.987874	-1.83258(	4502)	2.397895(	5020)
Std Dev	0.794518	Variance	0.631259	50% Med	0.788457	90%	1.774552	-1.66073(	4503)	2.397895(	13058)
Skewness	-0.24003	Kurtosis	-0.16945	25% Q1	0.262364	10%	-0.35667	-1.60944(	4414)	2.541602(	13249)
USS	691.401	CSS	360.4489	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-0.65393	-1.42712(	4456)	2.70805(	5074)
CV	104.4526	Std Mean	0.03322	Range	4.761105	1%	-1.04982	-1.10866(	4410)	2.928524(	13002)
T:Mean=0	22.89701	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.01857						
Num ^= 0	566	Num > 0	467	Mode	0.262364						
M(Sign)	184	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	65579.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.980788	Pr<W	0.0726								

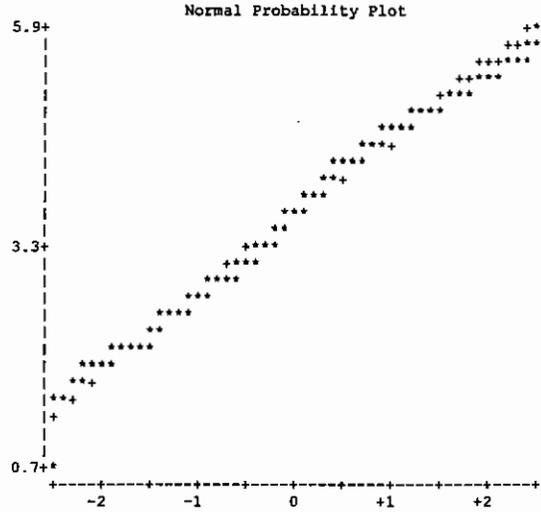
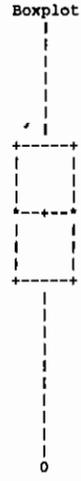
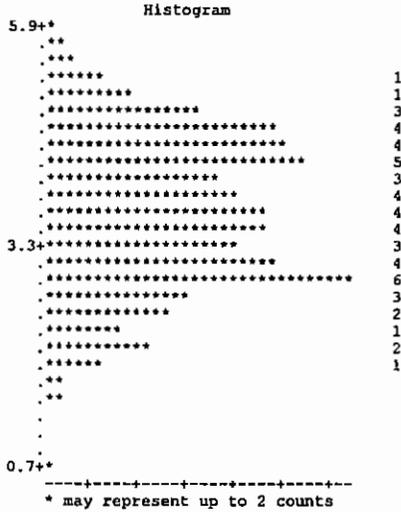


A-100

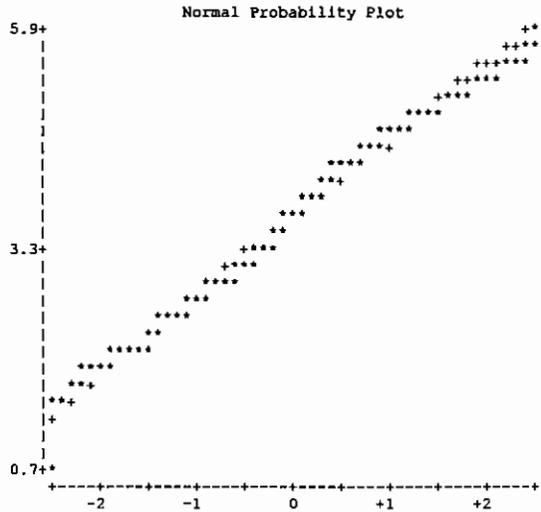
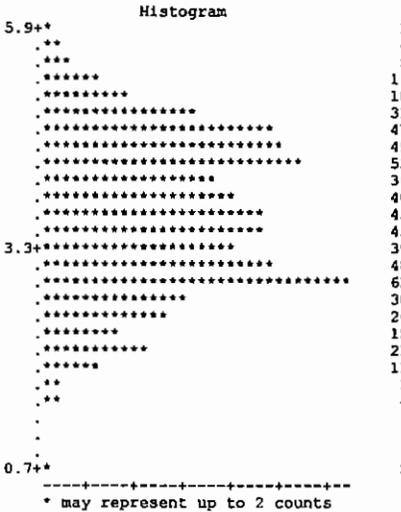
DEPTH=Subsurface ANALYSIS=Barium
All Observations

Variable=LNVALUE

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	5.831882	99%	5.517453	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.66609	Sum	2371.96	75% Q3	4.418841	95%	5.056246	0.693147(	13284)	5.659482(	13104)
Std Dev	0.919607	Variance	0.845676	50% Med	3.663562	90%	4.836282	0.788457(	13039)	5.666427(	13269)
Skewness	-0.1473	Kurtosis	-0.55774	25% Q1	2.949688	10%	2.484907	1.410987(	13237)	5.7301(	4374)
USS	9242.124	CSS	546.307	0% Min	0.693147	5%	2.104134	1.458615(	4517)	5.786897(	14031)
CV	25.08413	Std Mean	0.036153	Range	5.138735	1%	1.648659	1.504077(	13282)	5.831882(	4401)
T:Mean=0	101.4035	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.469152						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	647	Mode	2.833213						
M(Sign)	323.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104814	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.972877	Pr<W	0.0001								



Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	5.831882	99%	5.517453	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	3.66609	Sum	2371.96	75% Q3	4.418841	95%	5.056246	0.693147(	13284)	5.659482(	13104)
Std Dev	0.919607	Variance	0.845676	50% Med	3.663562	90%	4.836282	0.788457(	13039)	5.666427(	13269)
Skewness	-0.1473	Kurtosis	-0.55774	25% Q1	2.949688	10%	2.484907	1.410987(	13237)	5.7301(	4374)
USS	9242.124	CSS	546.307	0% Min	0.693147	5%	2.104134	1.458615(	4517)	5.786897(	14031)
CV	25.08413	Std Mean	0.036153	Range	5.138735	1%	1.648659	1.504077(	13282)	5.831882(	4401)
T:Mean=0	101.4035	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.469152						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	647	Mode	2.833213						
M(Sign)	323.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104814	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.972877	Pr<W	0.0001								



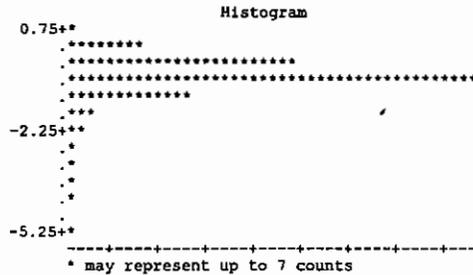
A-101

----- DEPTH=Subsurface ANALYSIS=Beryllium -----

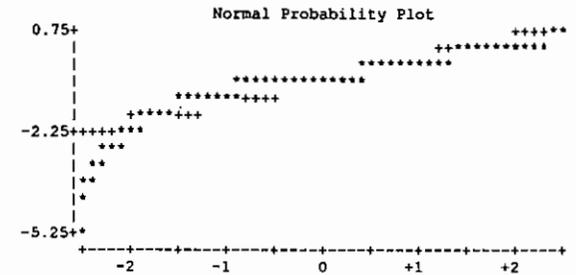
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles(Def=5)				Extremes			
N	645	Sum Wgts	645	100% Max	0.955511	99%	0.470004	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.6945	Sum	-447.95	75% Q3	-0.37106	95%	0.09531	-5.29832{	4187)	0.530628{	13249)
Std Dev	0.625413	Variance	0.391141	50% Med	-0.65393	90%	-0.04082	-5.29832{	4185)	0.587787{	13248)
Skewness	-2.30054	Kurtosis	12.48605	25% Q1	-0.8916	10%	-1.30933	-4.19971{	4183)	0.641854{	4065)
USS	562.9941	CSS	251.8948	0% Min	-5.29832	5%	-1.60445	-3.54046{	13037)	0.788457{	13152)
CV	-90.0527	Std Mean	0.024626	Range	6.253829	1%	-3.44202	-3.50656{	13038)	0.955511{	4274)
T:Mean=0	-28.2022	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.520534						
Num ^= 0	634	Num > 0	45	Mode	-0.69315						
M(Sign)	-272	Pr>= M	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-95690.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.853491	Pr<W	0.0001								

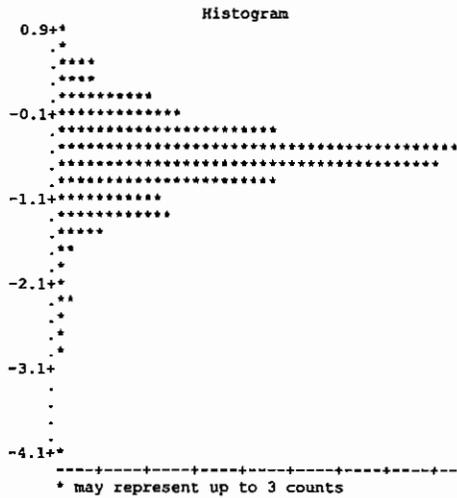


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299	+
86	
20	0
8	0
4	*
2	*
2	*
1	*
2	*

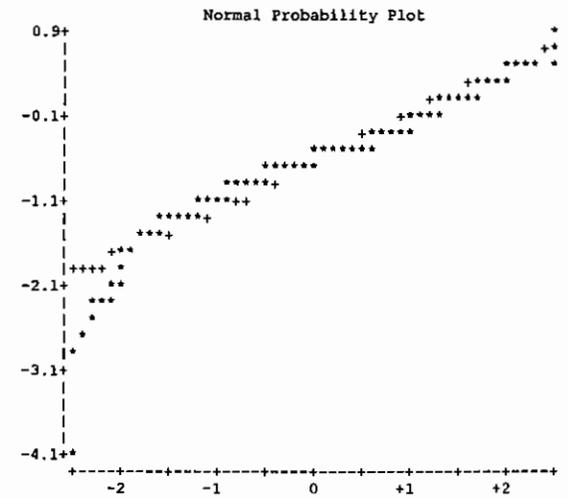


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles(Def=5)				Extremes			
N	573	Sum Wgts	573	100% Max	0.955511	99%	0.530628	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.63538	Sum	-364.073	75% Q3	-0.35667	95%	0.182322	-4.19971{	4183)	0.530628{	13249)
Std Dev	0.53129	Variance	0.28227	50% Med	-0.61619	90%	-0.0202	-2.95651{	13087)	0.587787{	13248)
Skewness	-1.11517	Kurtosis	5.328671	25% Q1	-0.8916	10%	-1.23787	-2.90042{	4172)	0.641854{	4065)
USS	392.7836	CSS	161.4582	0% Min	-4.19971	5%	-1.46968	-2.84731{	4517)	0.788457{	13152)
CV	-83.6176	Std Mean	0.022195	Range	5.155217	1%	-2.43042	-2.64508{	4181)	0.955511{	4274)
T:Mean=0	-28.6273	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.534923						
Num ^= 0	562	Num > 0	44	Mode	-0.51083						
M(Sign)	-237	Pr>= M	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-74356.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.945885	Pr<W	0.0001								



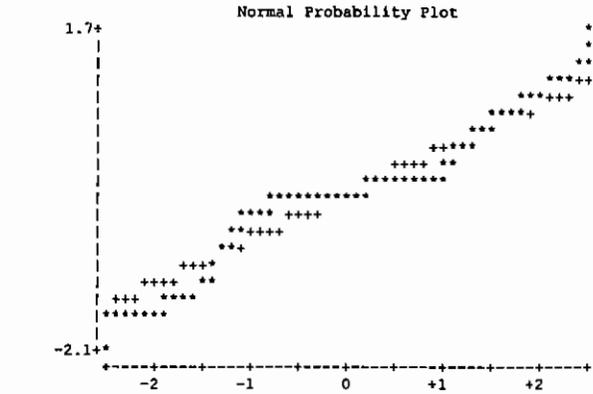
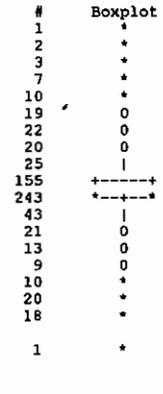
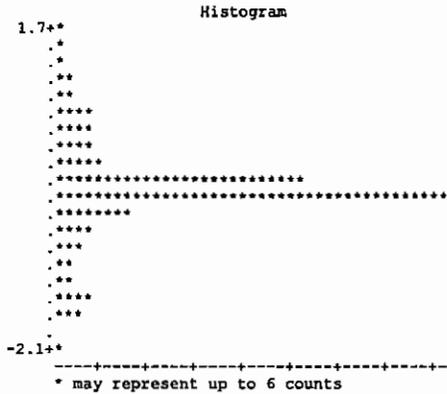
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10	0
12	
30	
38	
67	+
124	+
120	+
68	+
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34	
15	
5	0
2	0
2	0
4	0
1	0
1	*
3	*
1	*



Variable=LNVALUE

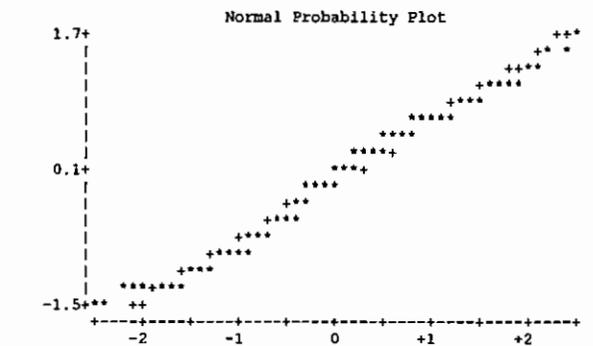
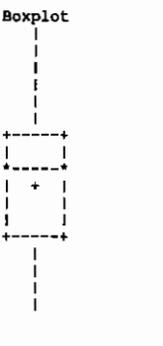
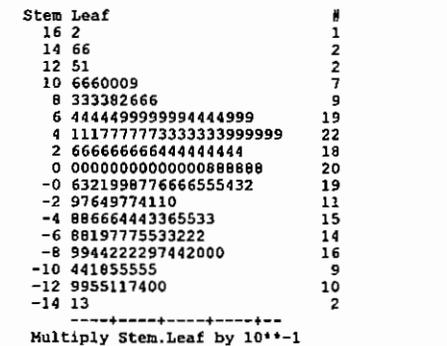
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	642	Sum Wgts	642	100% Max	1.722767	99%	1.193922	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.25578	Sum	-164.212	75% Q3	-0.09431	95%	0.693147	-2.04022(	4454)	1.308333(	13044)
Std Dev	0.541557	Variance	0.293284	50% Med	-0.23572	90%	0.336472	-1.77196(	4247)	1.386294(	13152)
Skewness	-0.24585	Kurtosis	1.962078	25% Q1	-0.35667	10%	-0.91629	-1.77196(	4246)	1.458615(	13059)
USS	229.9977	CSS	187.995	0% Min	-2.04022	5%	-1.51413	-1.7148(	4414)	1.458615(	13111)
CV	-211.726	Std Mean	0.021374	Range	3.762907	1%	-1.66073	-1.7148(	4245)	1.722767(	13023)
T:Mean=0	-11.9672	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.262364						
Num ^= 0	637	Num > 0	104	Mode	-0.35667						
M(Sign)	-214.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-59981	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.890874	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

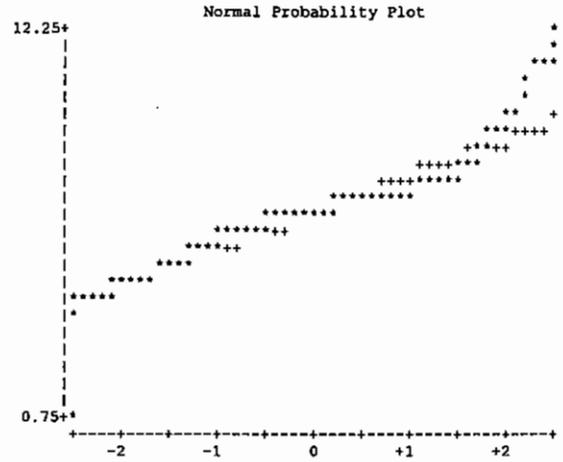
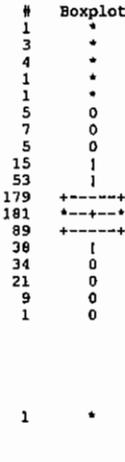
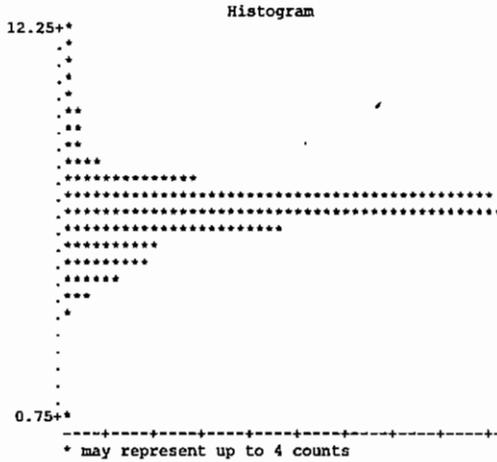
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	196	Sum Wgts	196	100% Max	1.722767	99%	1.458615	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-0.03318	Sum	-6.5039	75% Q3	0.530628	95%	1.064711	-1.51413(	4465)	1.252763(	4386)
Std Dev	0.712809	Variance	0.508096	50% Med	0	90%	0.832909	-1.42712(	4505)	1.308333(	13044)
Skewness	-0.0939	Kurtosis	-0.80321	25% Q1	-0.61619	10%	-1.04982	-1.38629(	4504)	1.458615(	13059)
USS	99.29454	CSS	99.07872	0% Min	-1.51413	5%	-1.23787	-1.38629(	4466)	1.458615(	13111)
CV	-2148.1	Std Mean	0.050915	Range	3.236894	1%	-1.42712	-1.34707(	4172)	1.722767(	13023)
T:Mean=0	-0.65174	Pr>|T|	0.5153	Q3-Q1	1.146814						
Num ^= 0	193	Num > 0	97	Mode	0.09531						
M(Sign)	0.5	Pr>=|M|	1.0000								
Sgn Rank	-381	Pr>=|S|	0.6251								
W:Normal	0.961586	Pr<W	0.0007								



Variable=LNVALUE

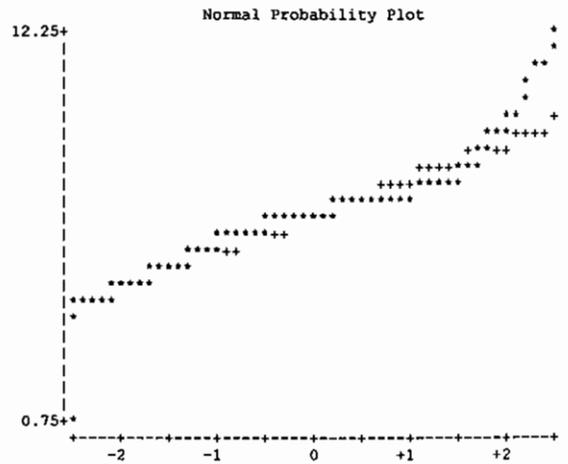
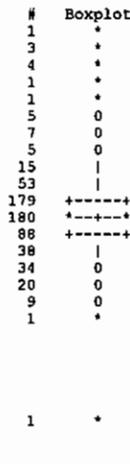
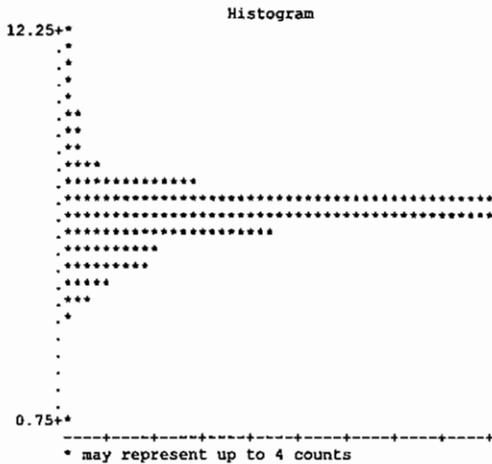
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	648	Sum Wgts	648	100% Max	12.37159	99%	11.2734	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.817766	Sum	4417.913	75% Q3	7.26543	95%	8.185907	0.542324(	13333)	11.47522(	14018)
Std Dev	1.080219	Variance	1.166072	50% Med	6.865368	90%	7.696213	3.76584(	13284)	11.63514(	14184)
Skewness	0.688252	Kurtosis	6.207195	25% Q1	6.386879	10%	5.459586	4.094345(	13238)	11.69525(	5001)
USS	30875.26	CSS	754.9663	0% Min	0.542324	5%	5.003946	4.189655(	4315)	11.87757(	5077)
CV	15.84417	Std Mean	0.042435			1%	4.282206	4.222445(	13283)	12.37159(	5071)
T:Mean=0	160.6638	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	11.82926						
Num ^= 0	648	Num > 0	648	Q3-Q1	0.87855						
M(Sign)	324	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.222566						
Sgn Rank	105138	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.905793	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

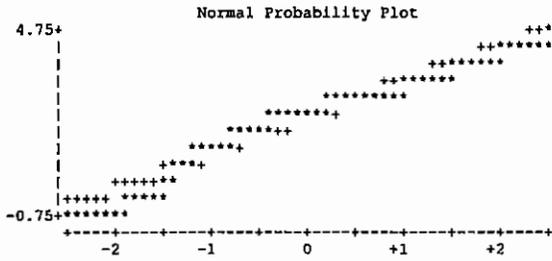
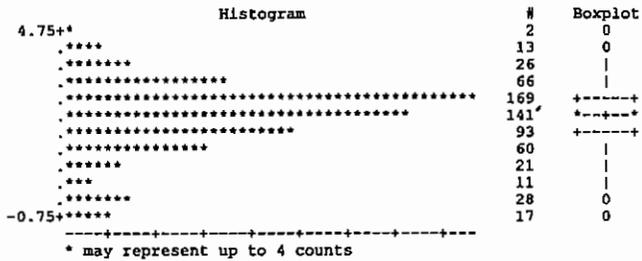
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	645	Sum Wgts	645	100% Max	12.37159	99%	11.2734	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.822058	Sum	4400.227	75% Q3	7.26543	95%	8.185907	0.542324(	13333)	11.47522(	14018)
Std Dev	1.079827	Variance	1.166026	50% Med	6.869014	90%	7.696213	3.76584(	13284)	11.63514(	14184)
Skewness	0.689066	Kurtosis	6.237515	25% Q1	6.391917	10%	5.493061	4.094345(	13238)	11.69525(	5001)
USS	30769.52	CSS	750.9207	0% Min	0.542324	5%	5.003946	4.189655(	4315)	11.87757(	5077)
CV	15.82846	Std Mean	0.042518			1%	4.282206	4.222445(	13283)	12.37159(	5071)
T:Mean=0	160.4505	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	11.82926						
Num ^= 0	645	Num > 0	645	Q3-Q1	0.873513						
M(Sign)	322.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	7.222566						
Sgn Rank	104167.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.90528	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LVALUE

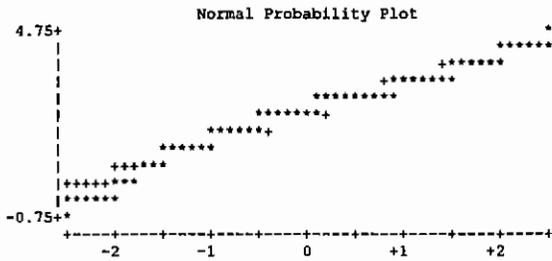
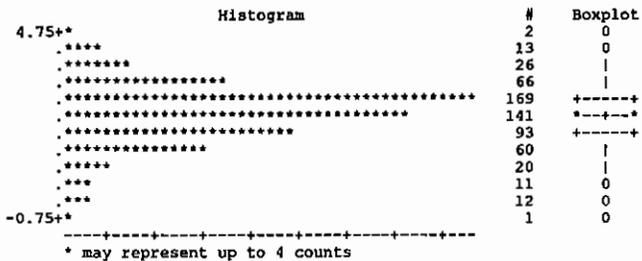
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	4.718499	99%	4.347694	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.1584	Sum	1396.484	75% Q3	2.785011	95%	3.637586	-0.72567(	13143)	4.416428(	13063)
Std Dev	1.056978	Variance	1.117202	50% Med	2.397895	90%	3.218876	-0.70928(	13311)	4.477337(	4445)
Skewness	-0.79636	Kurtosis	0.698608	25% Q1	1.648659	10%	0.693147	-0.67727(	13125)	4.49981(	4348)
USS	3735.884	CSS	721.7127	0% Min	-0.72567	5%	-0.3285	-0.67334(	13186)	4.634729(	4404)
CV	48.97045	Std Mean	0.041554			1%	-0.62736	-0.63299(	13213)	4.718499(	4144)
T:Mean=0	51.94193	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.444169						
Num ^=0	647	Num > 0	602	Q3-Q1	1.136353						
M(Sign)	278.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.70805						
Sgn Rank	103344	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.926697	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

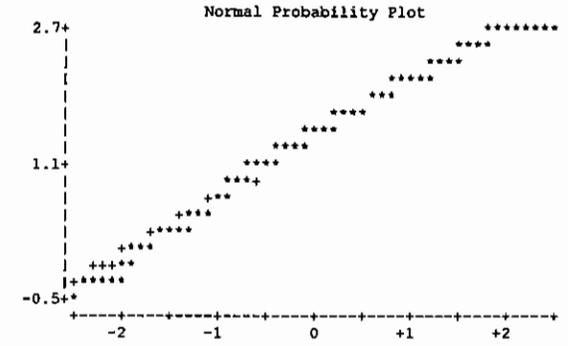
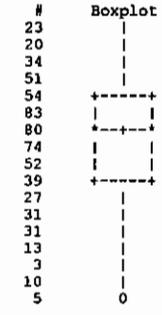
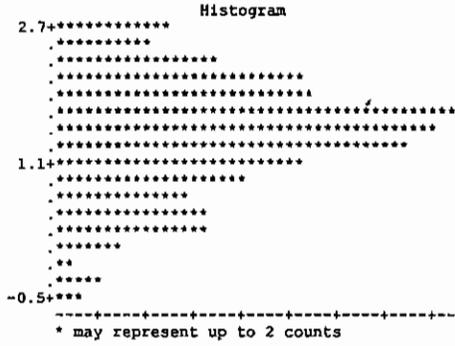
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	614	Sum Wgts	614	100% Max	4.718499	99%	4.347694	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.299327	Sum	1411.787	75% Q3	2.833213	95%	3.713572	-0.70928(	13311)	4.416428(	13063)
Std Dev	0.885355	Variance	0.783853	50% Med	2.411429	90%	3.258097	-0.47642(	13265)	4.477337(	4445)
Skewness	-0.47391	Kurtosis	0.721184	25% Q1	1.808289	10%	1.163151	-0.3285(	13233)	4.49981(	4348)
USS	3726.661	CSS	480.5018	0% Min	-0.70928	5%	0.641854	-0.31471(	13198)	4.634729(	4404)
CV	38.50495	Std Mean	0.03573			1%	-0.23572	-0.28768(	13288)	4.718499(	4144)
T:Mean=0	64.35283	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.427775						
Num ^=0	614	Num > 0	601	Q3-Q1	1.024925						
M(Sign)	294	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	2.70805						
Sgn Rank	94244.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.966511	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LVALUE

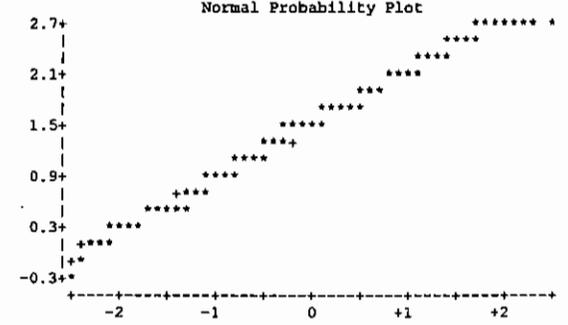
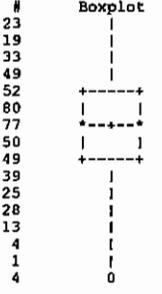
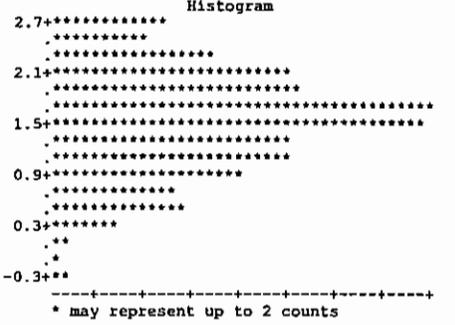
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	630	Sum Wgts	630	100% Max	2.772589	99%	2.772589	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.411636	Sum	889.3306	75% Q3	1.88707	95%	2.517696	-0.54473(	4517)	2.772589(	4329)
Std Dev	0.694022	Variance	0.481666	50% Med	1.481605	90%	2.302585	-0.54473(	4515)	2.772589(	13070)
Skewness	-0.37819	Kurtosis	-0.16985	25% Q1	0.993252	10%	0.405465	-0.52763(	4516)	2.772589(	13290)
USS	1558.379	CSS	302.9679	0% Min	-0.54473	5%	0.262364	-0.40048(	4415)	2.772589(	14022)
CV	49.16435	Std Mean	0.02765	Range	3.317316	1%	-0.31471	-0.40048(	4173)	2.772589(	14184)
T:Mean=0	51.05285	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.893818						
Num ^= 0	629	Num > 0	611	Mode	0.262364						
M(Sign)	296.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	98403.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.96405	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

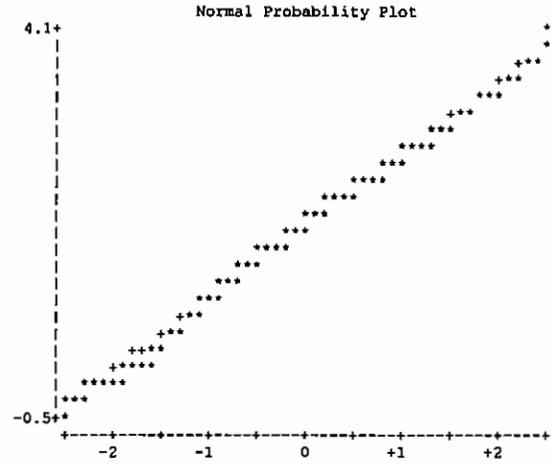
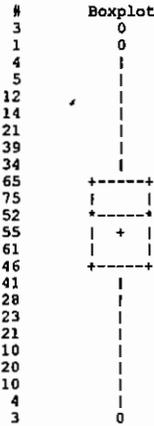
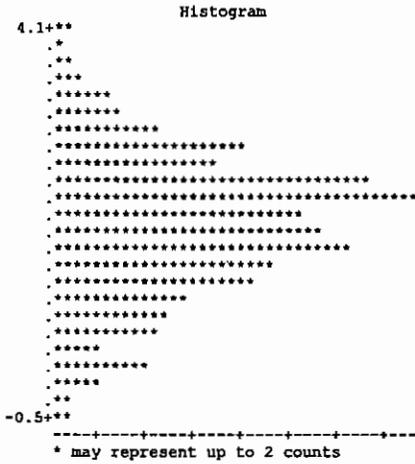
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	546	Sum Wgts	546	100% Max	2.772589	99%	2.772589	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.517275	Sum	828.4319	75% Q3	1.94591	95%	2.564949	-0.3285(	4361)	2.772589(	4329)
Std Dev	0.622615	Variance	0.387649	50% Med	1.568616	90%	2.332144	-0.26136(	13237)	2.772589(	13070)
Skewness	-0.22866	Kurtosis	-0.24242	25% Q1	1.098612	10%	0.641854	-0.23572(	13164)	2.772589(	13290)
USS	1468.227	CSS	211.2686	0% Min	-0.3285	5%	0.405465	-0.21072(	4414)	2.772589(	14022)
CV	41.03506	Std Mean	0.026645	Range	3.101093	1%	0.09531	-0.06188(	4514)	2.772589(	14184)
T:Mean=0	56.94312	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.847298						
Num ^= 0	546	Num > 0	541	Mode	0.955511						
M(Sign)	268	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	74628.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.972113	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

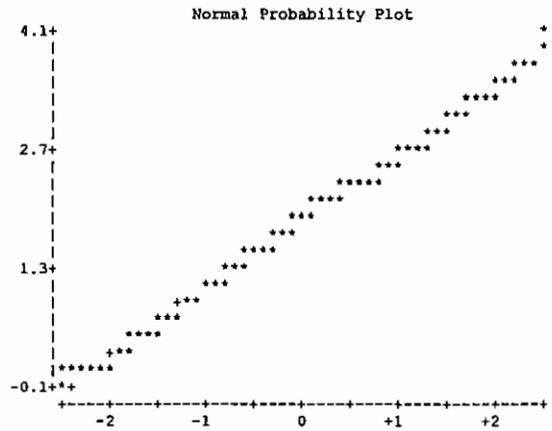
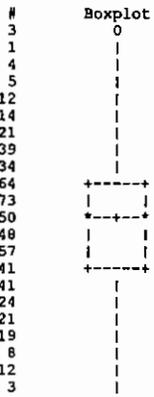
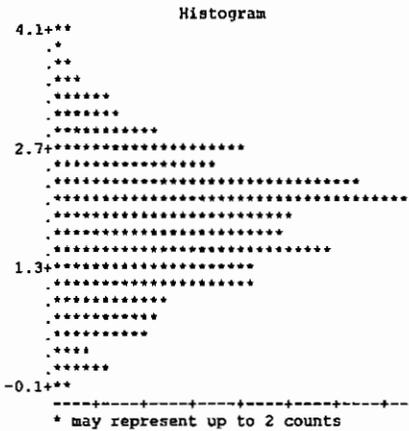
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	4.119037	99%	3.681351	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.752763	Sum	1134.038	75% Q3	2.302585	95%	3.091042	-0.44629(	13333)	3.7612(	4318)
Std Dev	0.847819	Variance	0.718796	50% Med	1.824549	90%	2.772589	-0.43078(	13332)	3.953165(	13036)
Skewness	-0.1678	Kurtosis	-0.13727	25% Q1	1.223775	10%	0.530628	-0.43078(	13331)	4.010963(	13009)
USS	2452.043	CSS	464.3425	0% Min	-0.44629	5%	0.182322	-0.30111(	13131)	4.09601(	13149)
CV	48.37039	Std Mean	0.033331	Range	4.565324	1%	-0.20089	-0.28236(	13264)	4.119037(	13041)
T:Mean=0	52.58629	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.07891						
Num ^= 0	645	Num > 0	628	Mode	2.397895						
M(Sign)	305.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	103798.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.976915	Pr<W	0.0014								



Detected Observations

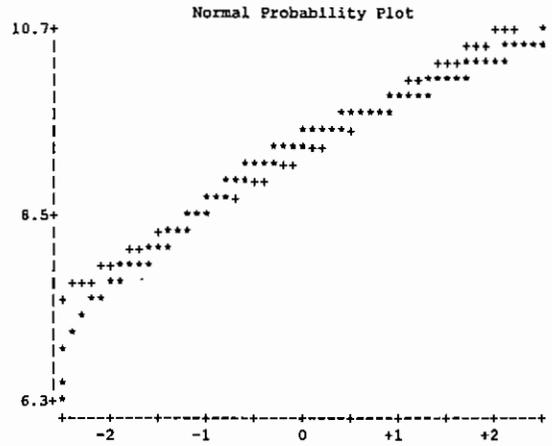
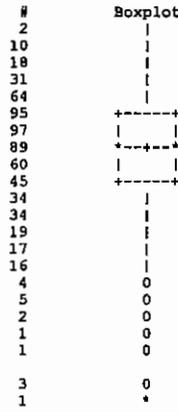
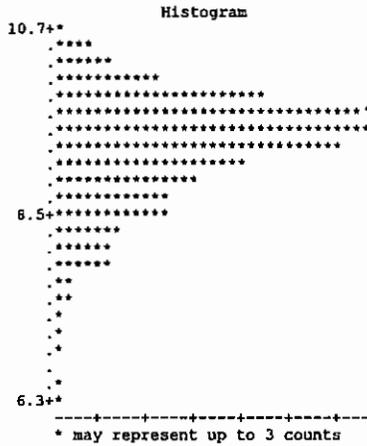
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	594	Sum Wgts	594	100% Max	4.119037	99%	3.758872	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.842492	Sum	1094.44	75% Q3	2.397895	95%	3.161247	-0.08338(	13263)	3.7612(	4318)
Std Dev	0.78967	Variance	0.623578	50% Med	1.902108	90%	2.80336	-0.04082(	13203)	3.953165(	13036)
Skewness	-0.02863	Kurtosis	-0.1837	25% Q1	1.335001	10%	0.788457	-0.03046(	13339)	4.010963(	13009)
USS	2386.28	CSS	369.782	0% Min	-0.08338	5%	0.405465	0(	13311)	4.09601(	13149)
CV	42.85879	Std Mean	0.032401	Range	4.202419	1%	0.09531	0(	13294)	4.119037(	13041)
T:Mean=0	56.86608	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.062894						
Num ^= 0	592	Num > 0	589	Mode	2.397895						
M(Sign)	293	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	87758	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.979009	Pr<W	0.0182								



Variable=LNVALUE

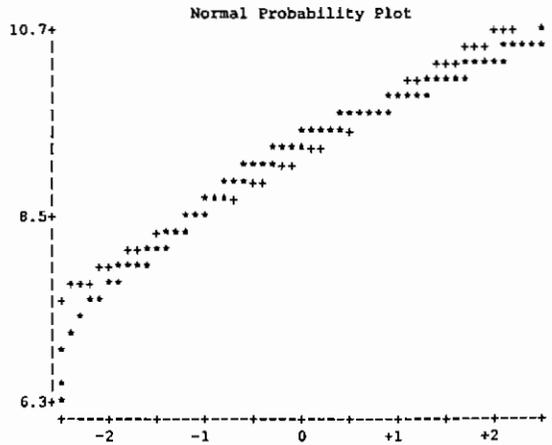
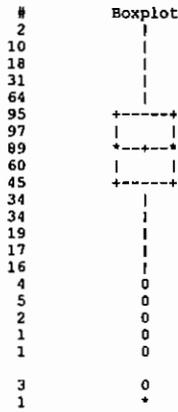
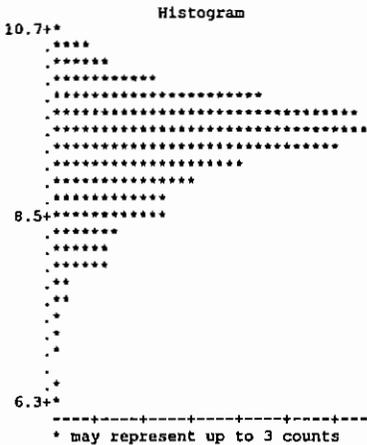
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	648	Sum Wgts	648	100% Max	10.76638	99%	10.45737	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.263267	Sum	6002.597	75% Q3	9.729134	95%	10.16585	6.300786(	13108)	10.4857(	13189)
Std Dev	0.670373	Variance	0.449399	50% Med	9.384294	90%	9.985068	6.516193(	13234)	10.52675(	4274)
Skewness	-0.98434	Kurtosis	1.572437	25% Q1	8.941802	10%	8.354674	6.523562(	13214)	10.57643(	4372)
USS	55894.42	CSS	290.7614	0% Min	6.300786	5%	7.98956	6.58755(	13191)	10.65254(	4508)
CV	7.236892	Std Mean	0.026335	Range	4.465592	1%	7.299797	6.891626(	13036)	10.76638(	13059)
T:Mean=0	351.7511	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.787332						
Num ^= 0	648	Num > 0	648	Mode	9.441452						
M(Sign)	324	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	105138	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.940947	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

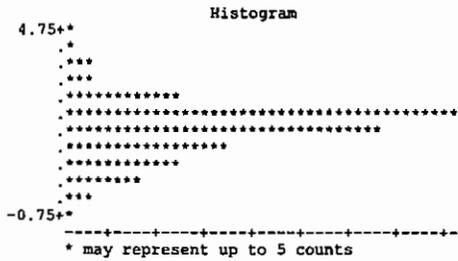
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes				
N	648	Sum Wgts	648	100% Max	10.76638	99%	10.45737	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	9.263267	Sum	6002.597	75% Q3	9.729134	95%	10.16585	6.300786(	13108)	10.4857(	13189)
Std Dev	0.670373	Variance	0.449399	50% Med	9.384294	90%	9.985068	6.516193(	13234)	10.52675(	4274)
Skewness	-0.98434	Kurtosis	1.572437	25% Q1	8.941802	10%	8.354674	6.523562(	13214)	10.57643(	4372)
USS	55894.42	CSS	290.7614	0% Min	6.300786	5%	7.98956	6.58755(	13191)	10.65254(	4508)
CV	7.236892	Std Mean	0.026335	Range	4.465592	1%	7.299797	6.891626(	13036)	10.76638(	13059)
T:Mean=0	351.7511	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.787332						
Num ^= 0	648	Num > 0	648	Mode	9.441452						
M(Sign)	324	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	105138	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.940947	Pr<W	0.0001								



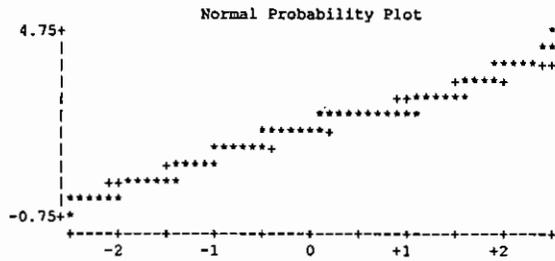
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	4.779123	99%	3.912023	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.81502	Sum	1174.318	75% Q3	2.302585	95%	3.015535	-0.72567	(13283)	4.135167	(13107)
Std Dev	0.833149	Variance	0.694137	50% Med	1.931521	90%	2.701361	-0.56037	(13229)	4.180522	(13226)
Skewness	-0.27054	Kurtosis	0.733639	25% Q1	1.410987	10%	0.587787	-0.55165	(13284)	4.254193	(13149)
USS	2579.824	CSS	448.4127	0% Min	-0.72567	5%	0.336472	-0.41552	(13280)	4.430817	(5077)
CV	45.90301	Std Mean	0.032754			1%	-0.34249	-0.40048	(13282)	4.779123	(14183)
T:Mean=0	55.41291	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.504794						
Num ^= 0	642	Num > 0	626	Q3-Q1	0.891598						
M(Sign)	305	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	2.302585						
Sgn Rank	102795.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.964527	Pr<W	0.0001								

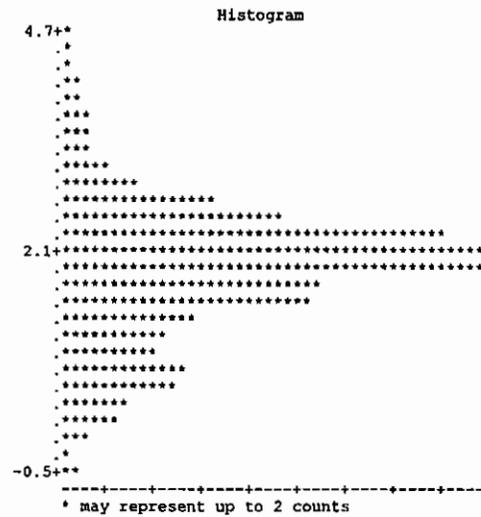


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12	0
15	0
60	0
201	+
161	+
83	+
57	
36	0
13	0
3	0

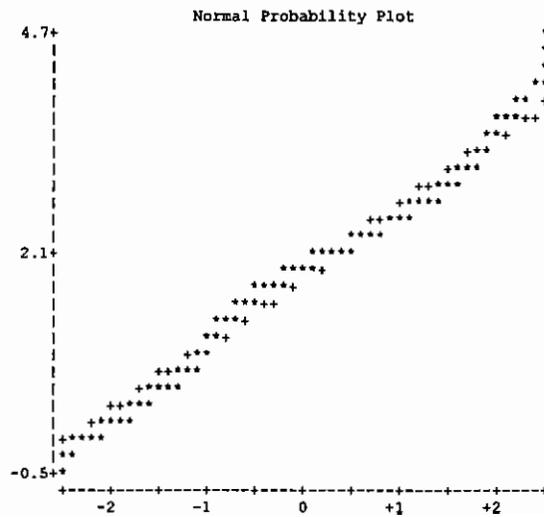


Detected Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)			Extremes					
N	640	Sum Wgts	640	100% Max	4.779123	99%	3.912023	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.834743	Sum	1174.236	75% Q3	2.302585	95%	3.025244	-0.41552	(13280)	4.135167	(13107)
Std Dev	0.810549	Variance	0.65699	50% Med	1.931521	90%	2.701361	-0.40048	(13282)	4.180522	(13226)
Skewness	-0.18177	Kurtosis	0.6922	25% Q1	1.423036	10%	0.641854	-0.40048	(4348)	4.254193	(13149)
USS	2574.238	CSS	419.8166	0% Min	-0.41552	5%	0.336472	-0.34249	(13246)	4.430817	(5077)
CV	44.1778	Std Mean	0.03204			1%	-0.16252	-0.30111	(13203)	4.779123	(14183)
T:Mean=0	57.26456	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.194639						
Num ^= 0	635	Num > 0	624	Q3-Q1	0.879549						
M(Sign)	306.5	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	2.302585						
Sgn Rank	100783	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.965487	Pr<W	0.0001								



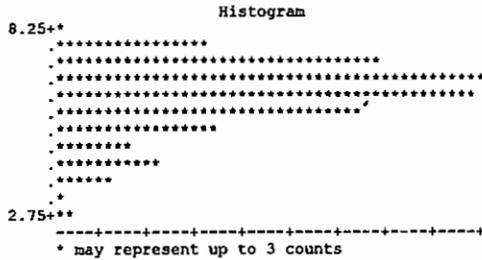
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5	
5	
9	
16	
32	
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79	+
88	+
88	+
54	
52	+
28	
22	
19	
25	
23	
13	
12	0
6	0
2	0
3	0



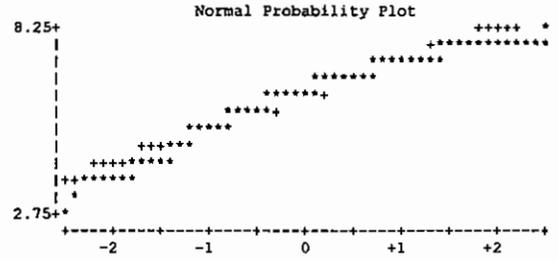
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	643	Sum Wgts	643	100% Max	8.08641	99%	7.874739	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.232231	Sum	4007.325	75% Q3	6.975414	95%	7.60589	2.809403(	13333)	7.908387(	13072)
Std Dev	1.011762	Variance	1.023662	50% Med	6.371612	90%	7.414573	2.833213(	13282)	7.915713(	4451)
Skewness	-0.78299	Kurtosis	0.373609	25% Q1	5.720312	10%	4.744932	2.901422(	13283)	7.992945(	14007)
USS	25631.77	CSS	657.1909	0% Min	2.809403	5%	4.174387	2.906901(	13284)	8.006368(	13086)
CV	16.23434	Std Mean	0.0399			1%	3.526361	3.401197(	4315)	8.08641(	13301)
T:Mean=0	156.1963	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.277008						
Num ^= 0	643	Num > 0	643	Q3-Q1	1.255102						
M(Sign)	321.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	6.975414						
Sgn Rank	103523	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.939189	Pr<W	0.0001								

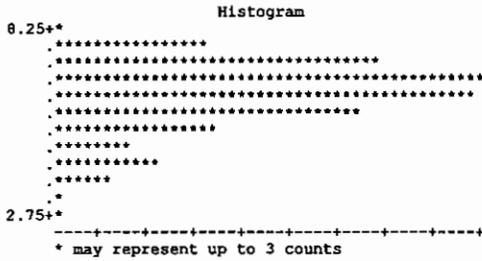


#	Boxplot
2	|
48	|
102	|
134	+-----+
132	*-----*
96	+-----+
50	|
24	|
31	|
18	0
2	0
4	0

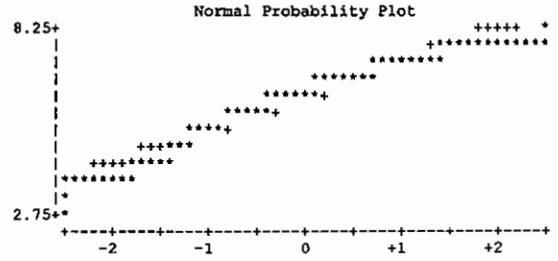


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	640	Sum Wgts	640	100% Max	8.08641	99%	7.874739	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	6.247943	Sum	3998.683	75% Q3	6.975414	95%	7.608371	2.809403(	13333)	7.908387(	13072)
Std Dev	0.987661	Variance	0.975473	50% Med	6.374172	90%	7.417576	3.401197(	4315)	7.915713(	4451)
Skewness	-0.70945	Kurtosis	0.149158	25% Q1	5.726848	10%	4.779123	3.496508(	4338)	7.992945(	14007)
USS	25606.87	CSS	623.3275	0% Min	2.809403	5%	4.225099	3.526361(	4173)	8.006368(	13086)
CV	15.80777	Std Mean	0.039041			1%	3.723281	3.566712(	13334)	8.08641(	13301)
T:Mean=0	160.0366	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	5.277008						
Num ^= 0	640	Num > 0	640	Q3-Q1	1.248566						
M(Sign)	320	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	6.975414						
Sgn Rank	102560	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.943958	Pr<W	0.0001								



#	Boxplot
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48	
102	
134	+-----+
132	*-----*
96	+-----+
50	
24	
31	
18	0
2	0
1	0



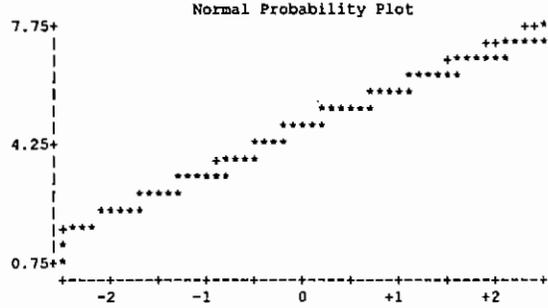
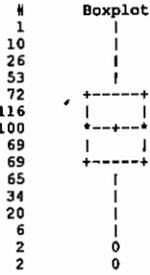
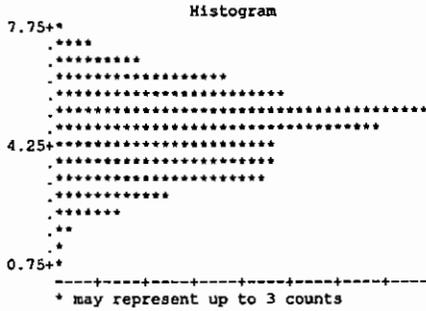
A-110

DEPTH=Subsurface ANALYSIS=Manganese

All Observations

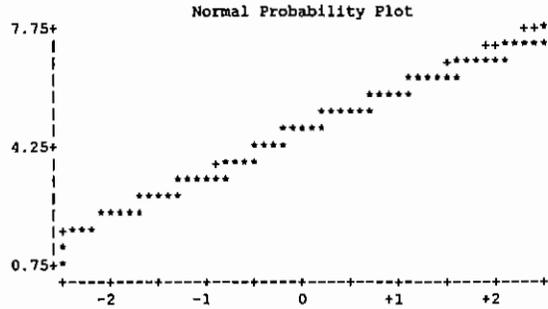
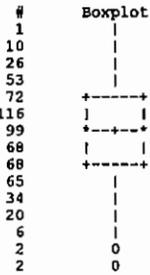
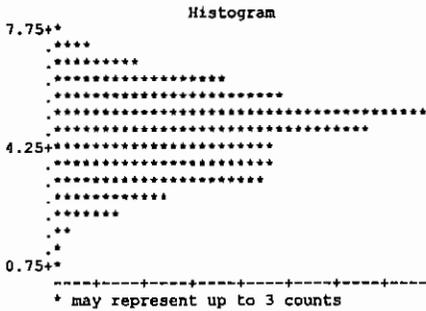
Variable=LNVALUE

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	645	Sum Wgts	645	100% Max	7.56008	99%	7.20786	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.661276	Sum	3006.523	75% Q3	5.505332	95%	6.593045	0.530628(	13310)	7.31322(	13208)
Std Dev	1.236819	Variance	1.529722	50% Med	4.828314	90%	6.196444	0.788457(	13223)	7.319865(	4374)
Skewness	-0.27873	Kurtosis	-0.26899	25% Q1	3.747148	10%	3.015535	1.064711(	4514)	7.352441(	13356)
USS	14999.38	CSS	985.1411	0% Min	0.530628	5%	2.564949	1.410987(	4517)	7.489971(	14184)
CV	26.53392	Std Mean	0.0487			1%	1.667707	1.504077(	13173)	7.56008(	13089)
T:Mean=0	95.71465	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.029452						
Num ^= 0	645	Num > 0	645	Q3-Q1	1.758183						
M(Sign)	322.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	3.178054						
Sgn Rank	104167.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.976141	Pr<W	0.0006								



Detected Observations

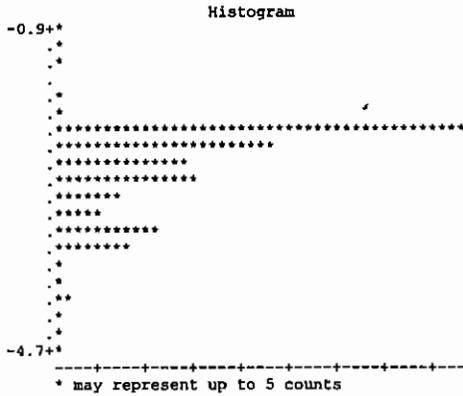
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	642	Sum Wgts	642	100% Max	7.56008	99%	7.20786	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.663207	Sum	2993.779	75% Q3	5.521461	95%	6.593045	0.530628(	13310)	7.31322(	13208)
Std Dev	1.238994	Variance	1.535105	50% Med	4.828314	90%	6.196444	0.788457(	13223)	7.319865(	4374)
Skewness	-0.28229	Kurtosis	-0.27446	25% Q1	3.747148	10%	3.015535	1.064711(	4514)	7.352441(	13356)
USS	14944.61	CSS	984.0024	0% Min	0.530628	5%	2.564949	1.410987(	4517)	7.489971(	14184)
CV	26.56956	Std Mean	0.048899			1%	1.667707	1.504077(	13173)	7.56008(	13089)
T:Mean=0	95.3637	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	7.029452						
Num ^= 0	642	Num > 0	642	Q3-Q1	1.774313						
M(Sign)	321	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	3.178054						
Sgn Rank	103201.5	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.975814	Pr<W	0.0004								



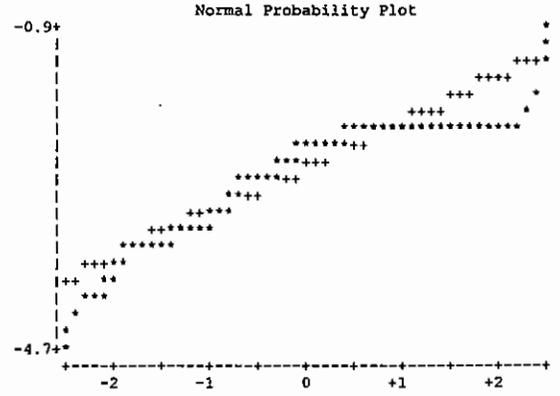
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All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	637	Sum Wgts	637	100% Max	-0.87948	99%	-1.93794	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-2.54865	Sum	-1623.49	75% Q3	-2.13707	95%	-2.06357	-4.60517(	13019)	-1.60944(	4021)
Std Dev	0.528417	Variance	0.279225	50% Med	-2.30259	90%	-2.10373	-4.60517(	13013)	-1.27297(	4281)
Skewness	-1.07255	Kurtosis	1.197774	25% Q1	-2.83022	10%	-3.38139	-4.60517(	13003)	-1.27297(	13149)
USS	4315.298	CSS	177.5871	0% Min	-4.60517	5%	-3.44202	-4.50986(	13007)	-1.13943(	4133)
CV	-20.7332	Std Mean	0.020937			1%	-4.13517	-4.2687(	13018)	-0.87948(	13247)
T:Mean=0	-121.731	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.725693						
Num ^= 0	637	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.693147						
M(Sign)	-318.5	Pr>= M	0.0001	Mode	-2.30259						
Sgn Rank	-101602	Pr>= S	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.868268	Pr<W	0.0001								



#	Boxplot
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1	0
2	0
2	0
2	0
214	+
114	+
67	+
73	+
33	+
22	+
51	+
37	+
3	0
3	0
6	0
2	0
1	0
1	0
3	0

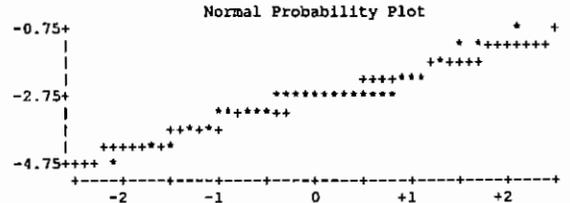


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	36	Sum Wgts	36	100% Max	-0.87948	99%	-0.87948	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-2.82747	Sum	-101.789	75% Q3	-2.66645	95%	-1.27297	-4.50986(	13007)	-2.12026(	4218)
Std Dev	0.746387	Variance	0.557094	50% Med	-2.8647	90%	-1.66073	-4.2687(	13011)	-1.66073(	4280)
Skewness	0.453656	Kurtosis	1.491944	25% Q1	-3.15832	10%	-3.7297	-4.01738(	13008)	-1.27297(	4281)
USS	307.3036	CSS	19.49828	0% Min	-4.50986	5%	-4.2687	-3.7297(	13016)	-1.27297(	13149)
CV	-26.3977	Std Mean	0.124398			1%	-4.50986	-3.50656(	13010)	-0.87948(	13247)
T:Mean=0	-22.7293	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	3.630383						
Num ^= 0	36	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.491866						
M(Sign)	-18	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-3.17009						
Sgn Rank	-333	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.916528	Pr<W	0.0113								

Stem	Leaf	#
-0	9	1
-1	33	2
-1	7	1
-2	31	2
-2	9999998888777765	17
-3	42221100	8
-3	75	2
-4	30	2
-4	5	1

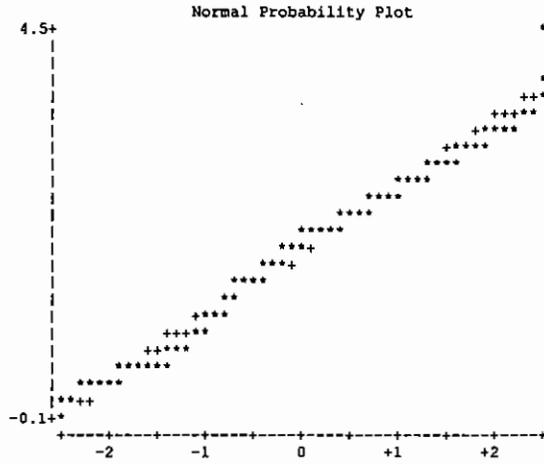
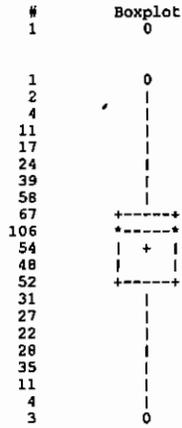
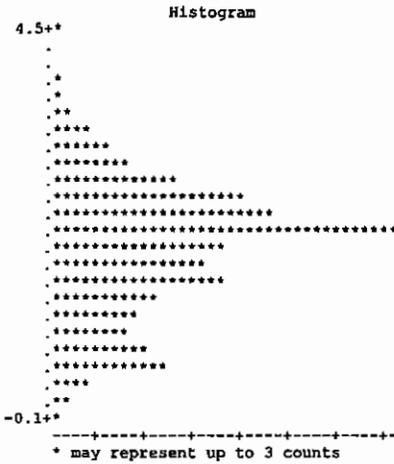
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0	0
0	0
1	+
0	0
0	0
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0	0



Variable=LNVALUE

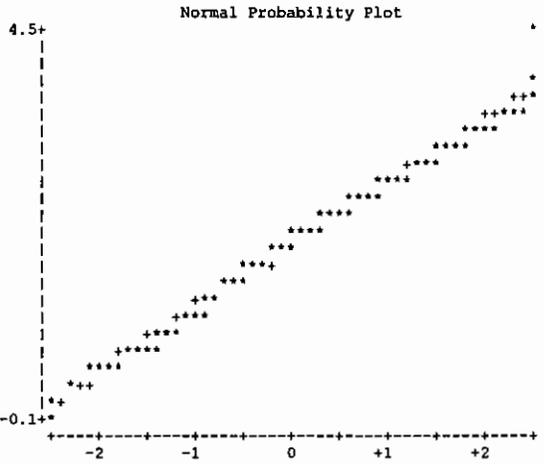
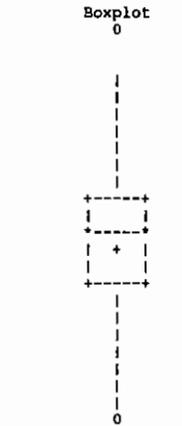
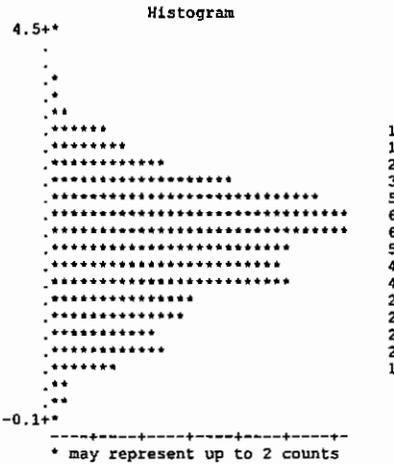
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	645	Sum Wgts	645	100% Max	4.439116	99%	3.50255	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.876115	Sum	1210.094	75% Q3	2.397895	95%	3.044522	-0.17435(	13175)	3.583519(	4318)
Std Dev	0.767562	Variance	0.589152	50% Med	2.028148	90%	2.772509	-0.08338(	13164)	3.693867(	13210)
Skewness	-0.26905	Kurtosis	-0.24843	25% Q1	1.410987	10%	0.693147	-0.04082(	13225)	3.713572(	4407)
USS	2649.689	CS	379.4138	0% Min	-0.17435	5%	0.500775	0(	13339)	3.918005(	13247)
CV	40.91232	Std Mean	0.030223	Range	4.613469	1%	0.182322	0.09531(	13236)	4.439116(	13049)
T:Mean=0	62.07628	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.986908						
Num ^= 0	644	Num > 0	641	Mode	2.484907						
H(Sign)	319	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	103838	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.970355	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

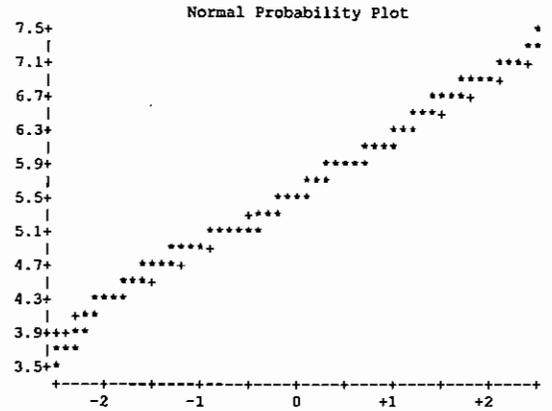
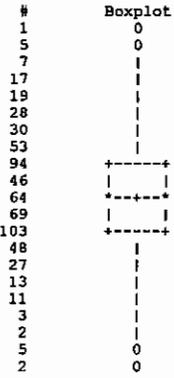
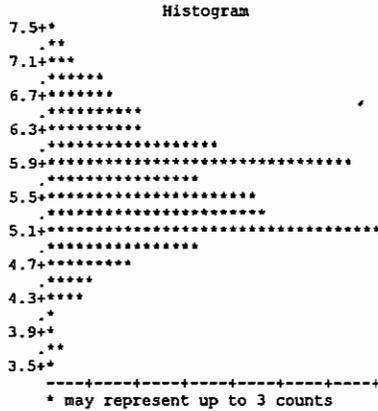
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	546	Sum Wgts	546	100% Max	4.439116	99%	3.526361	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	1.942944	Sum	1060.848	75% Q3	2.484907	95%	3.091042	-0.08338(	13164)	3.583519(	4318)
Std Dev	0.736592	Variance	0.542567	50% Med	2.00148	90%	2.833213	-0.04082(	13225)	3.693867(	13210)
Skewness	-0.15143	Kurtosis	-0.21175	25% Q1	1.458615	10%	0.875469	0.09531(	13236)	3.713572(	4407)
USS	2356.867	CS	295.6992	0% Min	-0.08338	5%	0.641854	0.182322(	13227)	3.918005(	13247)
CV	37.91111	Std Mean	0.031523	Range	4.522497	1%	0.262364	0.182322(	13226)	4.439116(	13049)
T:Mean=0	61.63535	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.026292						
Num ^= 0	546	Num > 0	544	Mode	2.484907						
H(Sign)	271	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	74662.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.981621	Pr<W	0.1298								



Variable=LNVALUE

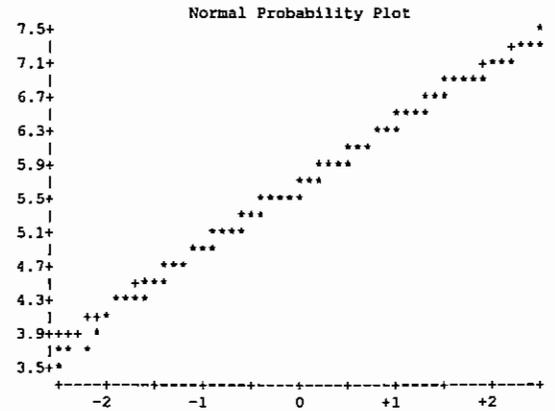
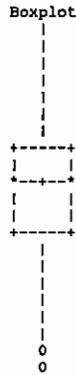
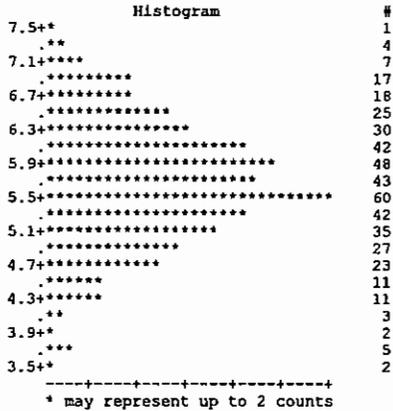
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	7.402452	99%	7.17012	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.574244	Sum	3606.536	75% Q3	5.991465	95%	6.728629	3.583519(	4173)	7.244228(	4067)
Std Dev	0.672595	Variance	0.45237	50% Med	5.517453	90%	6.498282	3.583519(	4168)	7.26543(	13062)
Skewness	0.070919	Kurtosis	0.047795	25% Q1	5.105945	10%	4.804021	3.610918(	4348)	7.319865(	4057)
USS	20395.94	CSS	292.2311	0% Min	3.583519	5%	4.54542	3.637586(	4386)	7.371489(	4095)
CV	12.06594	Std Mean	0.026442	Range	3.818933	1%	3.78419	3.637586(	4283)	7.402452(	13063)
T:Mean=0	210.81	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.885519						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	647	Mode	5.948035						
M(Sign)	323.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104814	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.97606	Pr<W	0.0005								



Detected Observations

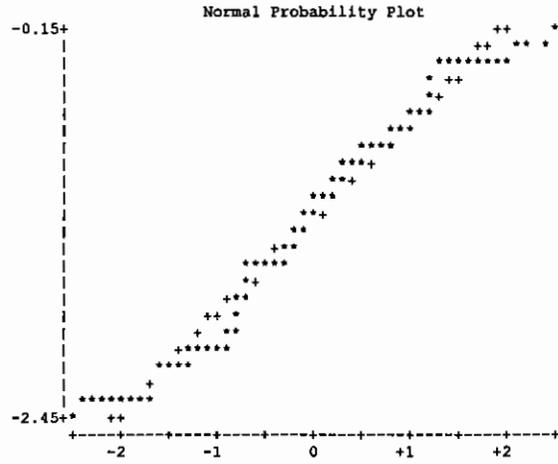
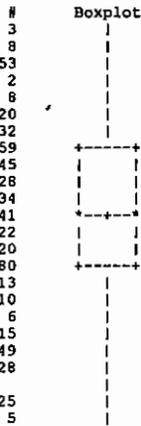
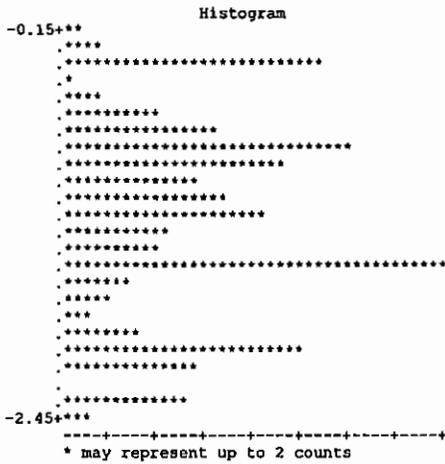
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	456	Sum Wgts	456	100% Max	7.402452	99%	7.21524	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	5.643055	Sum	2573.233	75% Q3	6.143112	95%	6.854355	3.583519(	4173)	7.21524(	4375)
Std Dev	0.729751	Variance	0.532537	50% Med	5.622209	90%	6.620073	3.583519(	4168)	7.26543(	13062)
Skewness	-0.16867	Kurtosis	-0.06715	25% Q1	5.159055	10%	4.70048	3.610918(	4348)	7.319865(	4057)
USS	14763.2	CSS	242.3044	0% Min	3.583519	5%	4.364372	3.637586(	4386)	7.371489(	4095)
CV	12.93185	Std Mean	0.034174	Range	3.818933	1%	3.637586	3.637586(	4283)	7.402452(	13063)
T:Mean=0	165.1284	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.984056						
Num ^= 0	456	Num > 0	456	Mode	5.141664						
M(Sign)	228	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	52098	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.978122	Pr<W	0.0314								



Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	606	Sum Wgts	606	100% Max	-0.10536	99%	-0.22314	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.26604	Sum	-767.22	75% Q3	-0.84165	95%	-0.35667	-2.45341(	4140)	-0.22314(	4130)
Std Dev	0.575083	Variance	0.330721	50% Med	-1.20397	90%	-0.37106	-2.41912(	4465)	-0.22314(	4520)
Skewness	-0.14487	Kurtosis	-0.85175	25% Q1	-1.57504	10%	-2.04022	-2.40795(	4464)	-0.13926(	4467)
USS	1171.416	CSS	200.086	0% Min	-2.45341	5%	-2.12026	-2.40795(	4141)	-0.10536(	4117)
CV	-45.4238	Std Mean	0.023361			1%	-2.3969	-2.40795(	4133)	-0.10536(	5067)
T:Mean=0	-54.1942	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.348047						
Num ^= 0	606	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.733389						
M(Sign)	-303	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-2.04022						
Sgn Rank	-91960.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.944435	Pr<W	0.0001								

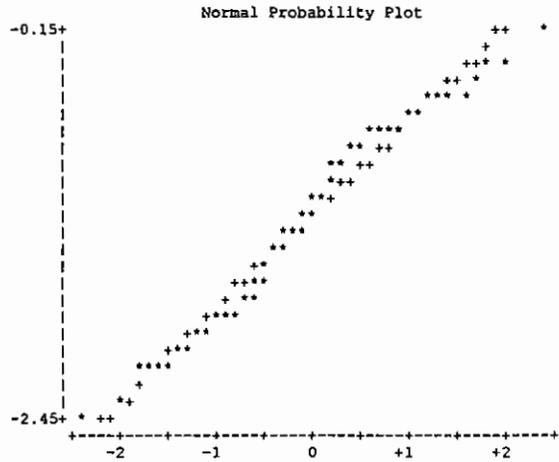


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	77	Sum Wgts	77	100% Max	-0.13926	99%	-0.13926	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.24623	Sum	-95.9599	75% Q3	-0.77653	95%	-0.46204	-2.40795(	4141)	-0.51083(	5001)
Std Dev	0.555607	Variance	0.308699	50% Med	-1.23787	90%	-0.56212	-2.33304(	4455)	-0.46204(	13122)
Skewness	-0.18912	Kurtosis	-1.03674	25% Q1	-1.77196	10%	-2.04022	-2.12026(	4459)	-0.37106(	4272)
USS	143.0495	CSS	23.46113	0% Min	-2.40795	5%	-2.12026	-2.12026(	4456)	-0.35667(	4050)
CV	-44.5829	Std Mean	0.063317			1%	-2.40795	-2.12026(	4453)	-0.13926(	4467)
T:Mean=0	-19.6823	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	2.268684						
Num ^= 0	77	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.995428						
M(Sign)	-38.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-2.12026						
Sgn Rank	-1501.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.949044	Pr<W	0.0095								

Stem	Leaf	#
-1	4	1
-2		
-3	76	2
-4	6	1
-5	886331	6
-6	75	2
-7	983333111	9
-8	9444420	7
-9	9975	4
-10	52	2
-11	7441	4
-12	774	3
-13	9995111	7
-14	7777	4
-15	1	1
-16	666	3
-17	7771	4
-18	3333	4
-19	77700	5
-20	44	2
-21	2222	4
-22		
-23	3	1
-24	1	1

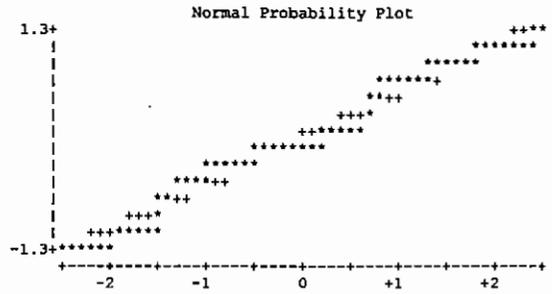
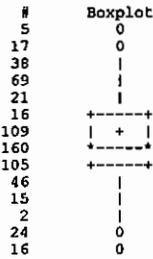
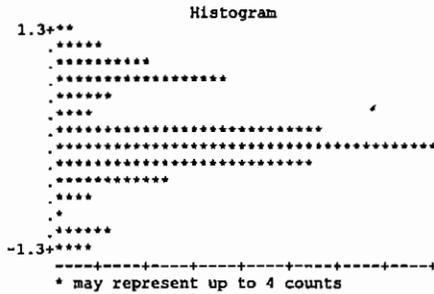
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10**1



Variable=LNVALUE

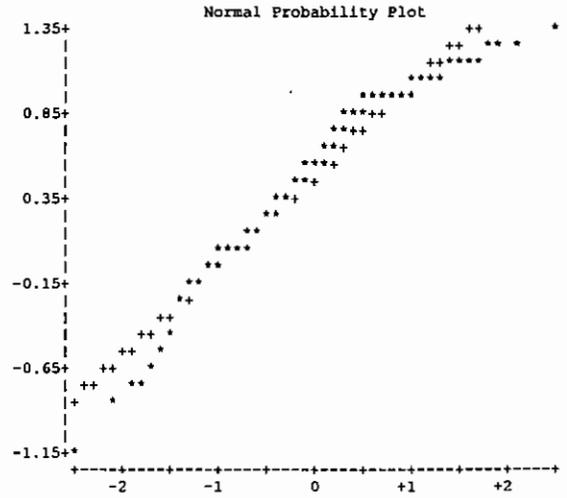
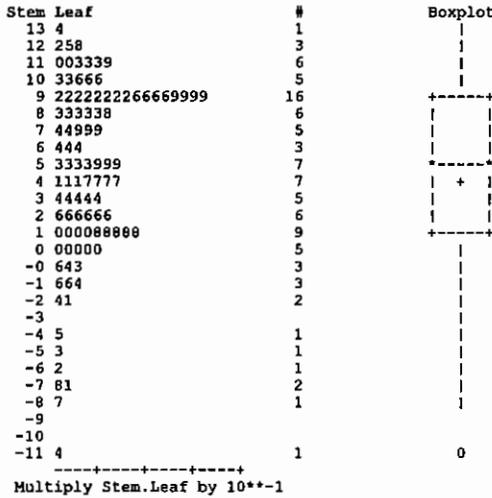
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	643	Sum Wgts	643	100% Max	1.335001	99%	1.163151	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.018613	Sum	11.96796	75% Q3	0.262364	95%	0.955511	-1.27297(	4140)	1.223775(	4056)
Std Dev	0.543366	Variance	0.295247	50% Med	-0.04082	90%	0.788457	-1.23787(	4465)	1.252763(	4233)
Skewness	0.060655	Kurtosis	0.079808	25% Q1	-0.26136	10%	-0.4943	-1.23787(	4464)	1.252763(	14028)
USS	189.7714	CSS	189.5487	0% Min	-1.27297	5%	-1.13943	-1.23787(	4150)	1.280934(	4057)
CV	2919.334	Std Mean	0.021428	Range	2.607967	1%	-1.20397	-1.23787(	4141)	1.335001(	4236)
T:Mean=0	0.868604	Pr>|T|	0.3854	Q3-Q1	0.523729						
Num ^= 0	614	Num > 0	246	Mode	0.788457						
M(Sign)	-61	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	-4769	Pr>=|S|	0.2785								
W:Normal	0.92779	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

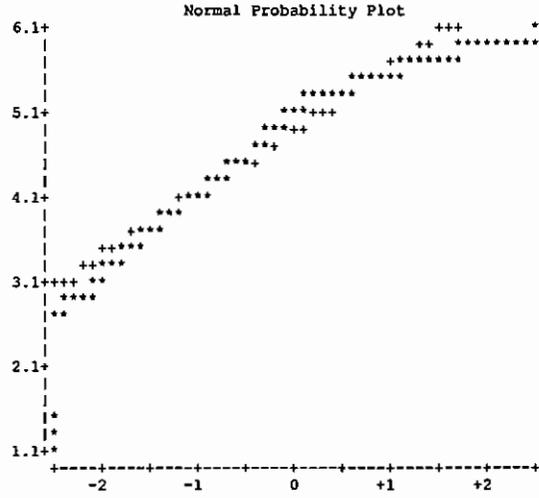
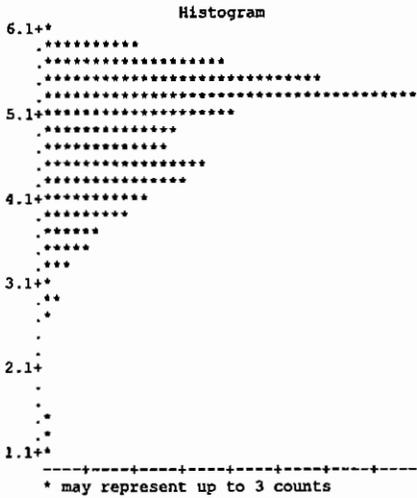
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	99	Sum Wgts	99	100% Max	1.335001	99%	1.335001	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	0.489619	Sum	48.47226	75% Q3	0.916291	95%	1.193922	-1.13943(	4510)	1.193922(	4407)
Std Dev	0.530974	Variance	0.281933	50% Med	0.530628	90%	1.098612	-0.8675(	4454)	1.223775(	4056)
Skewness	-0.73254	Kurtosis	0.189343	25% Q1	0.182322	10%	-0.16252	-0.77653(	4457)	1.252763(	4233)
USS	51.36238	CSS	27.62945	0% Min	-1.13943	5%	-0.61619	-0.71335(	4453)	1.280934(	4057)
CV	108.4464	Std Mean	0.053365	Range	2.474435	1%	-1.13943	-0.61619(	4508)	1.335001(	4236)
T:Mean=0	9.174926	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.733969						
Num ^= 0	94	Num > 0	79	Mode	0.916291						
M(Sign)	32	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	1801.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.938118	Pr<W	0.0002								



Variable=LNVALUE

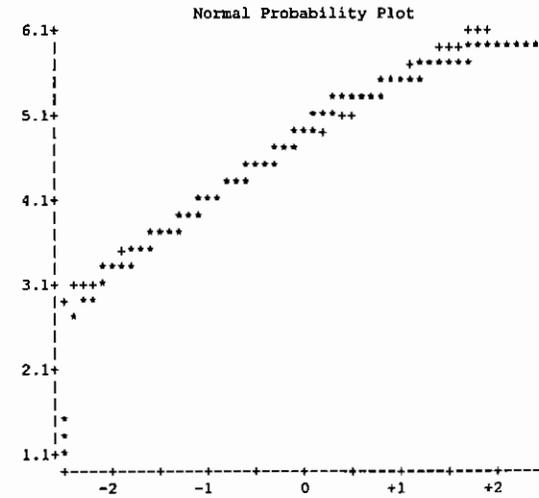
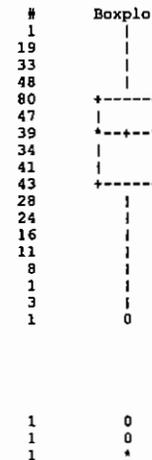
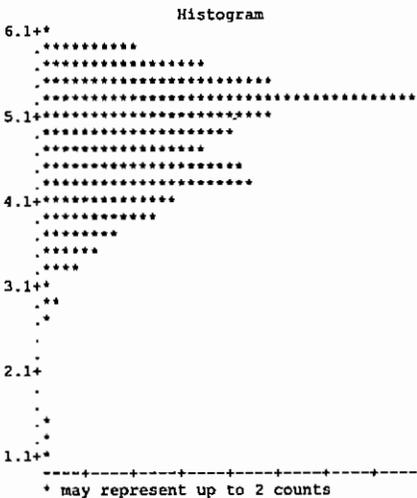
All Observations

Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	626	Sum Wgts	626	100% Max	6.001415	99%	5.97381	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.890427	Sum	3061.408	75% Q3	5.429346	95%	5.780744	1.131402 (	4353)	5.976351 (	13041)
Std Dev	0.739824	Variance	0.547339	50% Med	5.108967	90%	5.68358	1.360977 (	4352)	5.983936 (	13063)
Skewness	-1.12858	Kurtosis	1.933069	25% Q1	4.406719	10%	3.916015	1.435085 (	4351)	5.996452 (	4065)
USS	15313.68	CSS	342.087	0% Min	1.131402	5%	3.555348	2.70805 (	13211)	5.998937 (	4350)
CV	15.128	Std Mean	0.029569	Range	4.870013	1%	2.844909	2.778819 (	13297)	6.001415 (	13073)
T:Mean=0	165.3887	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.022626						
Num ^= 0	626	Num > 0	626	Mode	4.330733						
M(Sign)	313	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	98125.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.912844	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

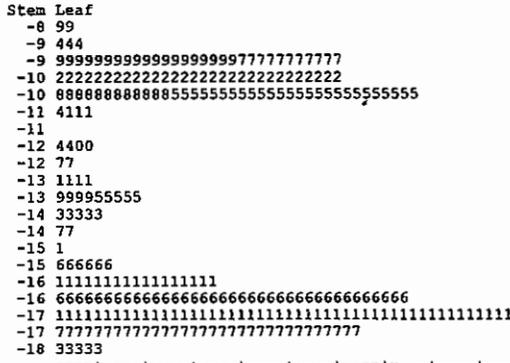
Moments			Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes				
N	480	Sum Wgts	480	100% Max	6.001415	99%	5.976351	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	4.804681	Sum	2306.247	75% Q3	5.354222	95%	5.762051	1.131402 (	4353)	5.976351 (	13041)
Std Dev	0.733766	Variance	0.538413	50% Med	4.94876	90%	5.620394	1.360977 (	4352)	5.983936 (	13063)
Skewness	-1.00994	Kurtosis	2.143182	25% Q1	4.330733	10%	3.858622	1.435085 (	4351)	5.996452 (	4065)
USS	11338.68	CSS	257.8998	0% Min	1.131402	5%	3.580733	2.70805 (	13211)	5.998937 (	4350)
CV	15.2719	Std Mean	0.033492	Range	4.870013	1%	2.844909	2.844909 (	13282)	6.001415 (	13073)
T:Mean=0	143.4589	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.023489						
Num ^= 0	480	Num > 0	480	Mode	4.330733						
M(Sign)	240	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	57720	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.933691	Pr<W	0.0001								



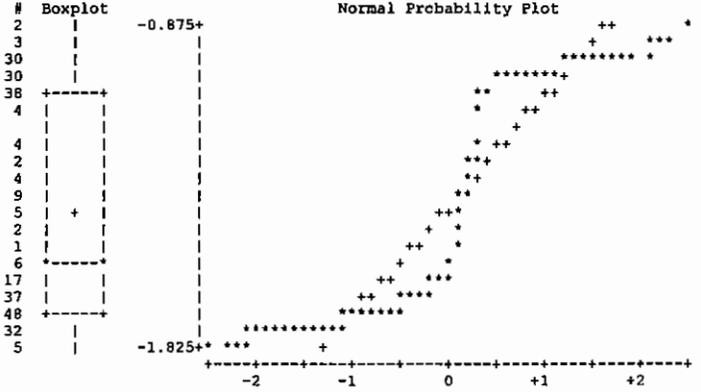
Variable=LNVALUE

All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	279	Sum Wgts	279	100% Max	-0.8916	99%	-0.94161	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.40639	Sum	-392.382	75% Q3	-1.04982	95%	-0.96758	-1.83258(	4421)	-0.94161(	13064)
Std Dev	0.323732	Variance	0.104802	50% Med	-1.56065	90%	-0.99425	-1.83258(	4379)	-0.94161(	13080)
Skewness	0.228831	Kurtosis	-1.74595	25% Q1	-1.7148	10%	-1.77196	-1.83258(	4348)	-0.94161(	14038)
USS	580.9763	CSS	29.13508	0% Min	-1.83258	5%	-1.77196	-1.83258(	4247)	-0.8916(	14034)
CV	-23.0187	Std Mean	0.019381			1%	-1.83258	-1.83258(	4246)	-0.8916(	14184)
T:Mean=0	-72.564	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	0.940983						
Num ^= 0	279	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.664976						
M(Sign)	-139.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-1.7148						
Sgn Rank	-19530	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.787175	Pr<W	0.0001								



Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10** -1

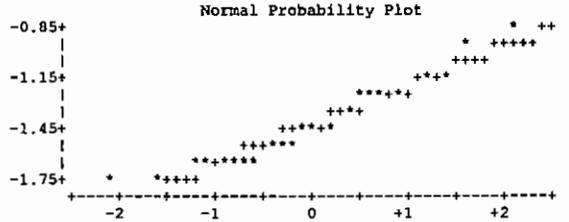


Detected Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	32	Sum Wgts	32	100% Max	-0.8916	99%	-0.8916	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	-1.4303	Sum	-45.7697	75% Q3	-1.25542	95%	-0.96758	-1.77196(	4378)	-1.20397(	14182)
Std Dev	0.228827	Variance	0.052362	50% Med	-1.4484	90%	-1.10866	-1.7148(	4388)	-1.10866(	4244)
Skewness	0.58321	Kurtosis	-0.39044	25% Q1	-1.63508	10%	-1.66073	-1.7148(	4148)	-1.10866(	4276)
USS	67.08785	CSS	1.62321	0% Min	-1.77196	5%	-1.7148	-1.66073(	4342)	-0.96758(	13081)
CV	-15.9985	Std Mean	0.040451			1%	-1.77196	-1.66073(	4327)	-0.8916(	14184)
T:Mean=0	-35.3588	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Range	0.880359						
Num ^= 0	32	Num > 0	0	Q3-Q1	0.379665						
M(Sign)	-16	Pr>=|M|	0.0001	Mode	-1.66073						
Sgn Rank	-264	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.944038	Pr<W	0.1194								



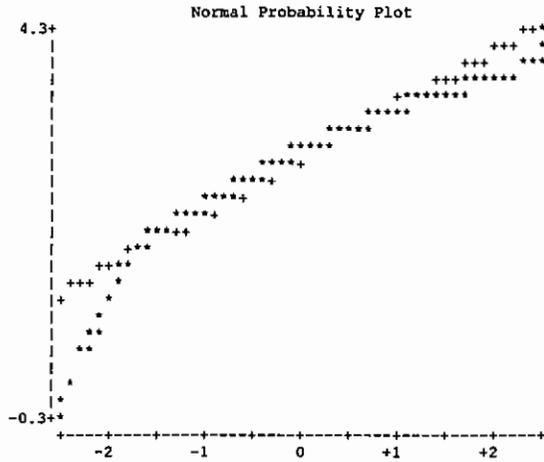
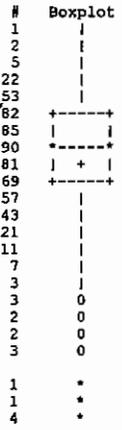
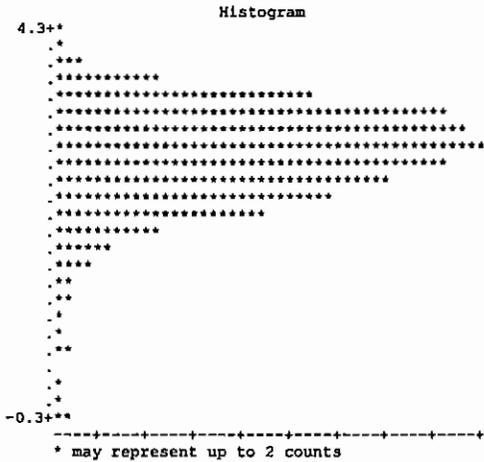
Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10** -1



Variable=LVALUE

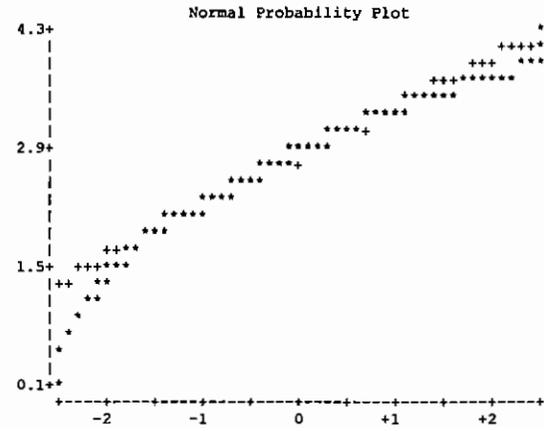
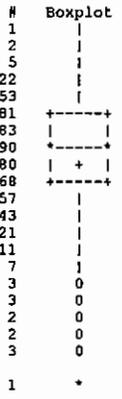
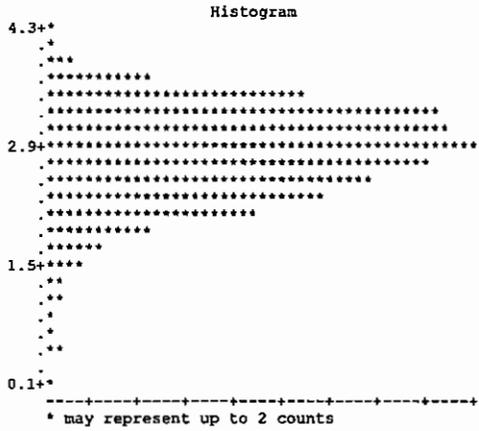
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	648	Sum Wgts	648	100% Max	4.232656	99%	3.828641	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.763854	Sum	1790.977	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	3.583519	-0.33968(	13203)	3.8795(	13016)
Std Dev	0.640008	Variance	0.40961	50% Med	2.839078	90%	3.465736	-0.28236(	13282)	3.933784(	13012)
Skewness	-1.37228	Kurtosis	3.85897	25% Q1	2.415914	10%	2.04122	-0.21196(	13283)	4.060443(	4407)
USS	5215.018	CSS	265.0177	0% Min	-0.33968	5%	1.722767	-0.20702(	13284)	4.155753(	13348)
CV	23.15636	Std Mean	0.025142	Range	4.572334	1%	0.530628	-0.05657(	13285)	4.232656(	13152)
T:Mean=0	109.9303	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.802962						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	642	Mode	2.995732						
M(Sign)	318.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104799	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.914823	Pr<W	0.0001								



Detected Observations

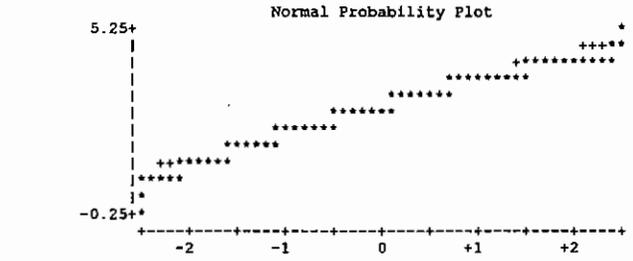
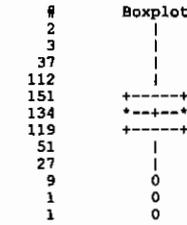
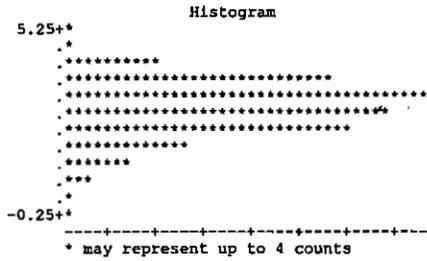
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	638	Sum Wgts	638	100% Max	4.232656	99%	3.828641	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.786093	Sum	1777.527	75% Q3	3.218876	95%	3.583519	0(	13131)	3.8795(	13016)
Std Dev	0.587321	Variance	0.344946	50% Med	2.841994	90%	3.465736	0.530628(	13280)	3.933784(	13012)
Skewness	-0.88353	Kurtosis	1.648802	25% Q1	2.451005	10%	2.066863	0.530628(	13278)	4.060443(	4407)
USS	5172.086	CSS	219.7303	0% Min	0	5%	1.791759	0.530628(	13132)	4.155753(	13348)
CV	21.08044	Std Mean	0.023252	Range	4.232656	1%	0.832909	0.693147(	13234)	4.232656(	13152)
T:Mean=0	119.8204	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	0.767871						
Num ^= 0	637	Num > 0	637	Mode	2.995732						
M(Sign)	318.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	101601.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.955036	Pr<W	0.0001								



Variable=LNVALUE

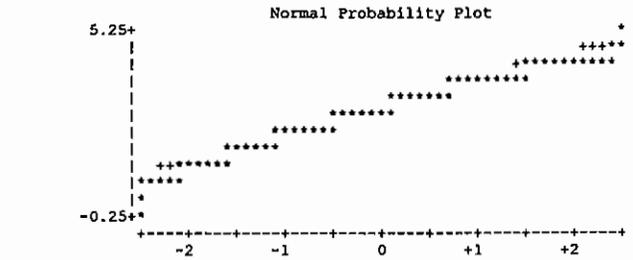
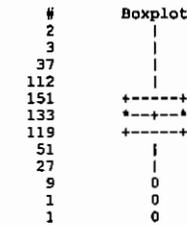
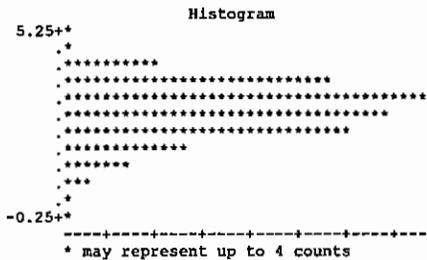
All Observations

Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	647	Sum Wgts	647	100% Max	5.247024	99%	4.418841	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.874496	Sum	1859.799	75% Q3	3.48124	95%	4.060443	-0.18633	13306	4.634729	13149
Std Dev	0.810087	Variance	0.65624	50% Med	2.944439	90%	3.871201	0.470004	13260	4.644391	13055
Skewness	-0.38497	Kurtosis	0.047963	25% Q1	2.302585	10%	1.791759	0.530628	13308	4.663439	13063
USS	5769.915	CSS	423.9312	0% Min	-0.18633	5%	1.435085	0.530628	13307	5.247024	4180
CV	28.18187	Std Mean	0.031848	Range	5.433354	1%	0.788457	0.641854	13294	5.247024	14045
T:Mean=0	90.25731	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.178655						
Num ^= 0	647	Num > 0	646	Mode	2.484907						
M(Sign)	322.5	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104813	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.978722	Pr<W	0.0089								



Detected Observations

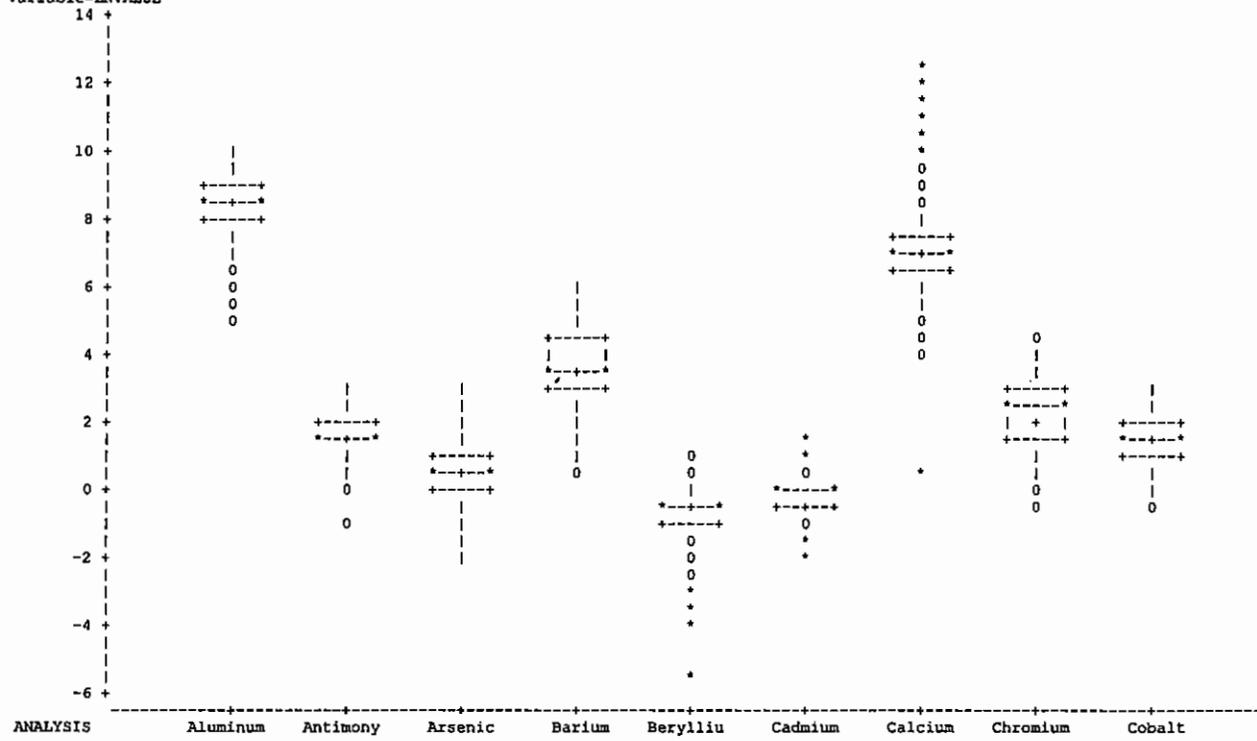
Moments				Quantiles (Def=5)				Extremes			
N	646	Sum Wgts	646	100% Max	5.247024	99%	4.418841	Lowest	ID	Highest	ID
Mean	2.874625	Sum	1857.008	75% Q3	3.48124	95%	4.060443	-0.18633	13306	4.634729	13149
Std Dev	0.810708	Variance	0.657247	50% Med	2.944439	90%	3.871201	0.470004	13260	4.644391	13055
Skewness	-0.38516	Kurtosis	0.043592	25% Q1	2.302585	10%	1.791759	0.530628	13308	4.663439	13063
USS	5762.124	CSS	423.9242	0% Min	-0.18633	5%	1.435085	0.530628	13307	5.247024	4180
CV	28.20221	Std Mean	0.031897	Range	5.433354	1%	0.788457	0.641854	13294	5.247024	14045
T:Mean=0	90.12248	Pr>|T|	0.0001	Q3-Q1	1.178655						
Num ^= 0	646	Num > 0	645	Mode	2.484907						
M(Sign)	322	Pr>=|M|	0.0001								
Sgn Rank	104489.5	Pr>=|S|	0.0001								
W:Normal	0.978618	Pr<W	0.0081								



A-120

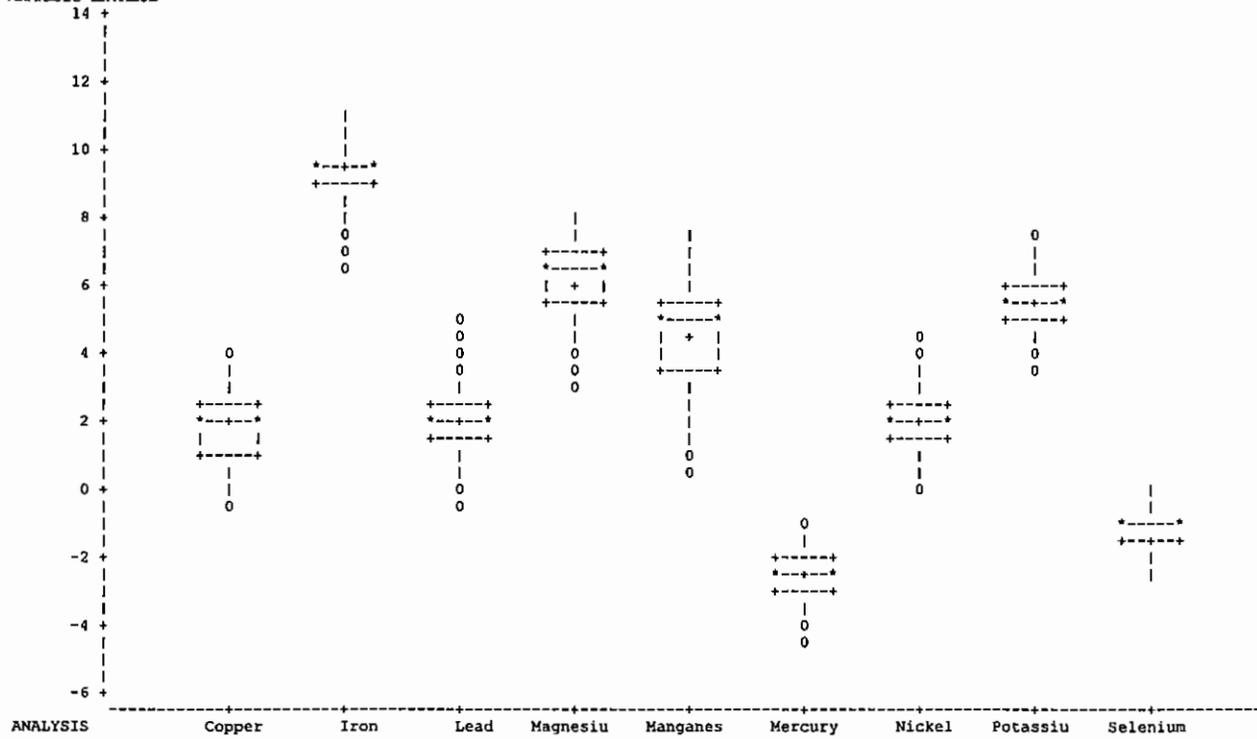
All Observations - Subsurface
Schematic Plots

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All Observations - Subsurface
Schematic Plots

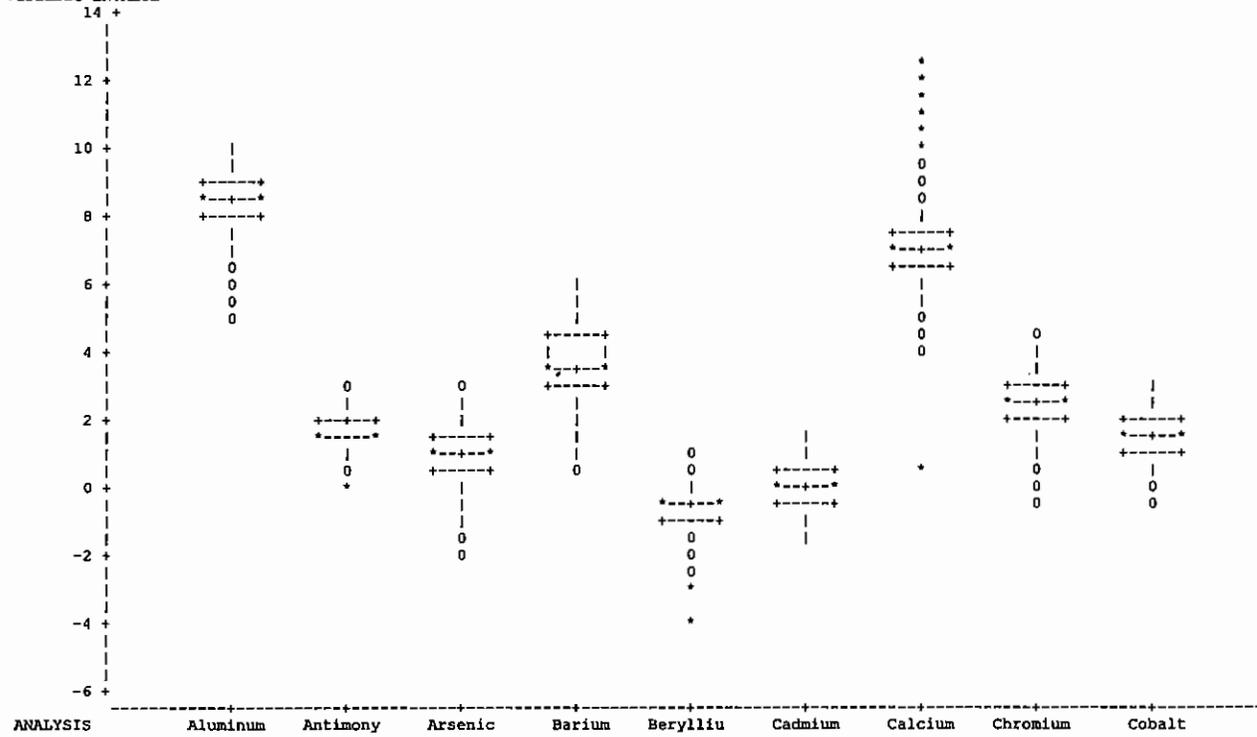
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A-122

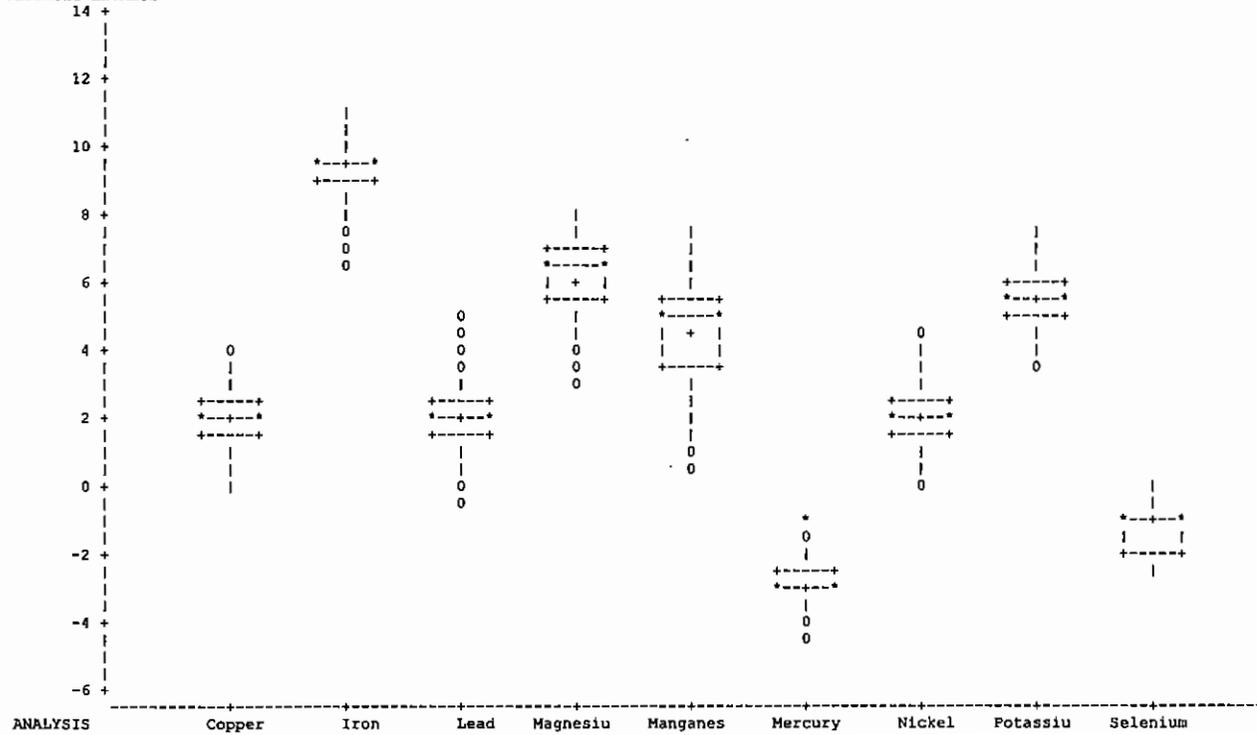
Detected Observations - Subsurface Schematic Plots

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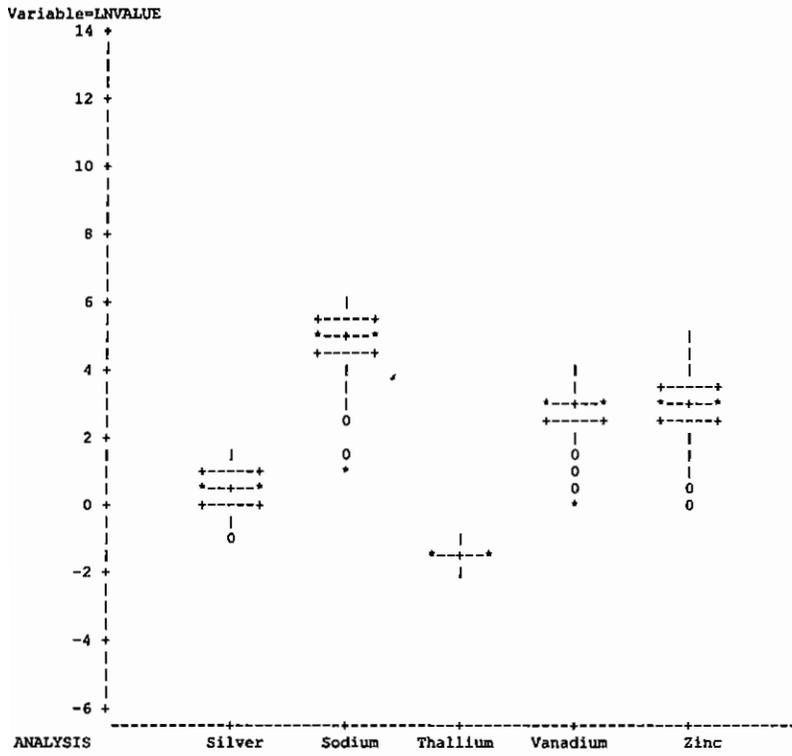
Detected Observations - Subsurface Schematic Plots

Variable=LNVALUE



A-123

Detected Observations - Subsurface Schematic Plots



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Appendix B

UNIT DATA SHEETS

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B-3
UNIT DATA SHEETS

This appendix contains the unit data sheets for those solid waste management units appearing at least once in Tables 2.5, 2.6, 2.12, and 2.13. On these sheets the following information is provided:

- the solid waste management unit identification number,
- the unit name,
- the regulatory status of the unit,
- a description of the location of the unit;
- the approximate dimensions of the unit,
- the capacity of the unit (if applicable),
- the function of the unit,
- the operational status of the unit,
- the dates the unit operated,
- a brief description of the site and the process that occurred at the site,
- a description of the waste at the site (if any),
- the quantity of waste at the site (if any),
- a discussion of past releases (if any), and
- a brief description of the results of previous investigation activities at the unit.

B-4

UNIT NUMBER 1

UNIT NAME C-747-C Oil Landfarm

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION Extreme west-central area of plant site (Map Location 1)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 2,250 ft²

CAPACITY _____

FUNCTION Utilized for biodegradation of waste oils

OPERATIONAL STATUS Inactive

DATES OPERATED 1975 to 1979

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: The site consisted of two plots of about 1125 ft² each. The area was initially plowed to a depth of 1 to 2 ft. Waste oil was spread on the surface. Periodically lime and fertilizer were spread on the sites and the surface plowed. Oil was added at intervals of 3 to 4 months.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Waste lubricating oil contaminated with uranium, PCBs, and possibly trichloroethylene/ trichloroethane (FOO1). Contaminant levels range from nondetectable to 100,000+ ppm. Contaminant levels usually fall in the range of 25 to 10,000 ppm.

WASTE QUANTITY: 5000+ gal

DOCUMENTATION OF RELEASES: No information available.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available.

RFI NECESSARY: Yes.

UNIT NUMBER 2UNIT NAME C-749 Uranium Burial GroundREGULATORY STATUS 3004(G)LOCATION North of Virginia Ave., western area of plant site (Map location 2)APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 32,000 ft² (150' x 200'); Depth -17 ftCAPACITY FUNCTION Burial ground for uranium and uranium-contaminated wastesOPERATIONAL STATUS InactiveDATES OPERATED 1951(?) to 1974

SITE PROCESS DESCRIPTION: The site consisted of a pit excavated to a depth of 15 to 17 ft. As waste was interred, it was covered with 2 to 3 ft of earth. A 6-in. clay cap was installed in 1982.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: The majority of the waste consisted of pyrophoric forms of uranium metal (D003). Petroleum-based and synthetic oils were used to stabilize the material; and a quantity of this oil was buried with the waste. Other forms of uranium including oxides of uranium (solid and dissolved in aqueous solutions) and UF₆ were buried in smaller quantities. Approximately 400 to 500 gallons of contaminated trichloroethylene (FOG) were also buried.

WASTE QUANTITY: Uranium ~245,000 kg
Oils ~55,000 gal
TCE ~450 gal

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASES: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 3UNIT NAME C-404 Low-Level Radioactive Waste
Burial GroundREGULATORY STATUS RCRA Subtitle C landfillLOCATION North of Virginia Ave., west-central portion of plant (Map
location 3)APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS ~53,200 ft² (140' x 380'); Depth ~9 ftFUNCTION Utilized for the disposal of solid uranium-bearing wastes. A small
number of encapsulated sources were placed in the upper portion of
the landfill.OPERATIONAL STATUS InactiveDATES OPERATED 1951 to 1986

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Originally constructed as an above-ground holding pond with a tamped earth floor and clay dike walls. Liquid uranium-bearing wastes were treated in the pond in the 1950s. This was discontinued and solid contaminated scrap was placed in the site until it was filled in the mid-1970s. At that time the burial of containerized and bulk wastes on top of the filled-in pond area was begun. A partial clay cap was installed on the eastern end of the site in 1982.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: In the holding pond area the waste consists of uranium precipitated from aqueous solutions, UF₄, uranium metal, uranium oxides, and contaminated trash. The upper tier of wastes contains the same type of wastes plus smelter furnace liners and ~450 drums of EP Toxic hazardous wastes. (D006, D008, and D010)

WASTE QUANTITY: Uranium ~3,000,000 kg
Total volume ~260,000 ft³

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: No, The final post-closure monitoring plan will provide the necessary data.

UNIT NUMBER 3 (con't)

UNIT NAME C-404 Low-Level Radioactive Waste
Burial Ground

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES:

Closure Plan, C-404 Low-level Radioactive Waste Burial Ground, KY/B-257

Groundwater Protection Program, C-404 Low-level Radioactive Waste Burial
Ground, prepared by EDGE, Inc.

Exposure Information Report, C-404 Low-level Radioactive Waste Burial Ground
KY/B-260

UNIT NUMBER 4UNIT NAME C-747 Contaminated Burial YardREGULATORY STATUS 3004(U)LOCATION Immediately south of Virginia Ave., between 4th and 6th Streets
(Map location 4)APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 8300 ft² (50' x 165'); Depth -15 ftFUNCTION Utilized for the burial of uranium-contaminated trash and equipment. Some trash was burned prior to being covered.OPERATIONAL STATUS InactiveDATES OPERATED 1951 to 1958

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: The site consists of two pits (50' x 15' and 50' x 150'), excavated to a depth of about 15 ft. The waste placed in the area was covered with 2 to 3 ft of soil. A 6-in. clay cap was installed in 1982.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Contaminated and uncontaminated trash, some of which was burned, was buried at the site. Scrapped equipment (steel, Monel, etc.) with surface contamination from the enrichment process was also buried.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 5

UNIT NAME C-746-F Classified Scrap Yard

REGULATORY STATUS Active Subtitle D landfill

LOCATION Northwest area of security site (Map location 5)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 168,000 ft² (840' x 200'); Depth 8-12 ft

FUNCTION Burial ground for the disposal of contaminated and uncontaminated classified scrap.

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1965(?) to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Disposal pits are excavated as needed. Waste covered with 2 to 3 ft of earth.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Security classified wastes, some radionuclide contaminated wastes.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

B-10

UNIT NUMBER 7

UNIT NAME C-747-A Burial Ground

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION Extreme northwest corner of security area (Map location 7)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS Area A - 19,250 ft² (70' x 275'), Depth 10-12 ft;
Area B - 10,200 ft² (60' x 170'), Depth 6-7 ft;
Area C - 9,600 ft² (60' x 160'), Depth 6-7 ft;
Area D - 2,100 ft² (15' x 140'), Depth 6-7 ft;
Area E - 1,500 ft² (15' x 100'), Depth 6-7 ft;
Area F - 400 ft² (20' x 20'), Depth 6-7 ft;
Area G - 3,600 ft² (30' x 120'), Depth 6-7 ft

FUNCTION Used for the burial of a wide variety of trash, equipment, and scrap metal

OPERATIONAL STATUS Inactive

DATES OPERATED 1957 to 1979

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Burial pits were excavated, filled with trash which was then covered with about 3 ft of earth.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Area A - noncombustible trash and some contaminated equipment;
Areas B, C, and G - noncombustible contaminated and uncontaminated trash and equipment;
Areas D and E - contaminated concrete;
Area F - uranium contaminated scrap metal and equipment

WASTE QUANTITY: Area A - 100,000 ft³;
Area B - unknown;
Area C - unknown;
Area D - ~10 tons;
Area E - ~10 tons;
Area F - unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

DET NECESSARY. Yes

UNIT NUMBER: SWMU 9UNIT NAME: C-746-K Sanitary Landfill

REGULATORY STATUS: 3004u

LOCATION: Southwest of security area, immediately south of C-611 (Map locat
8)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: Roughly circular, 200 to 250 ft in diameter

FUNCTION: Utilized as a sanitary waste landfill

OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive

DATES OPERATED: 1951(?) to 1982

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Originally used for the disposal of steam plant fly-ash from coal burning. Trenches were cut in ash and were used for the burning of trash until 1967. After that date trash was buried without burning. The site depth is approx. 20ft. with all waste originally placed aboveground. A clay cap installed in 1982.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Fly ash from coal-burning operations, sanitary trash (burned and unburned), possibly some slightly contaminated trash. Update 2/10/92 On 1/31/92 Seepage in a ditch adjacent to the unit consisting of white and dark brown material has been identified. Initial analysis has identified volatiles and metals. Volatile analysis has identified Trichloroethene (5 ug/l), 1,1-Dichloroethene (ug/l), 1,1-Dichloroethane (7 ug/l), and Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene (52 ug/l) present in the seepa. More sampling has been initiated to provide additional information on volatiles and metals. Sandbags have been placed in the ditch to contain the seepage.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available Update 2/10/92 Refer to 1 Description section.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes Update 2/10/92 This unit has been placed in WAG 13 and scheduled to have the draft RFI work plan issued in March, 1993. PGDP recommends upgrading this SWMU from its present to the RFI for WAGs 1 and 7 which is scheduled to have the draft RFI work plan issued in September, 1992.

UNIT NUMBER 9

UNIT NAME C-746-S Residential Landfill

REGULATORY STATUS Subtitle D sanitary landfill

LOCATION Approximately 1/4 mile north of plant, immediately north of KY-358
(Map location 9)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 20.2 acres

FUNCTION Utilized for the disposal of uncontaminated trash.

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1982 to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Area is organized into 6 cells. Each cell is initially lined with 12 in. of clay covered with compacted soil. Trash is compacted and daily covered with soil. When the cell is filled, it is covered with clay and covered with soil.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Uncontaminated trash and garbage

WASTE QUANTITY: ~380,000 ft³

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: No. Unit is permitted and operated according to Kentucky regulations.

UNIT NUMBER 10

UNIT NAME C-746-T Inert Landfill

REGULATORY STATUS Subtitle D Industrial Landfill

LOCATION Approximately 1/4 mile north of security area, immediately north of
KY-358 (Map location 10)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 20.1 acres

FUNCTION Utilized for industrial trash disposal

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1950 to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Industrial wastes such as construction debris are placed in the landfill cell. Steam plant fly ash is used as a filler material. The cells are closed by covering with clay as required by the operating permit.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Construction waste such as concrete, wood, rock. Fly ash from coal-burning operations is used as fill. A small amount of uncontaminated scrap metal is also burned.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: No. Unit is permitted and operated according to Kentucky regulations.

UNIT NUMBER 11

UNIT NAME C-400 Trichloroethylene Leak Site

REGULATORY STATUS Spill site, 3004(u)

LOCATION Southwest corner of C-400 (Map location 11)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS Unknown

FUNCTION None

OPERATIONAL STATUS None

DATES OPERATED N/A

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: In mid-1986 the leakage of trichloroethylene from an underground storm sewer was discovered. The TCE was released to sewer from the C-400 degreaser area. It was not known that the sump discharged to the sewer.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Trichloroethylene (FO01)

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: See Site/Process Description

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 12

UNIT NAME C-747-A UF₄ Drum Storage Yard

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION Northwest corner of security area (Map location 12)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 20,000 ft² (100' x 200')

FUNCTION Scrap metal yard

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1979 to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Above-ground metal waste pile

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Drums used for the storage of UF₄. The drums are emptied, rinsed, and crushed prior to placement in the yard.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 13

UNIT NAME C-746-P Clean Scrap Yard

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION Northwest corner of plant site (Map location 13)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 294,000 ft² (290' x 1076')

FUNCTION Used for the accumulation of scrap metal

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1950s to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Above-ground scrap yard used for the accumulation of clean scrap metal prior to sale to scrap metal reclaimers.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Clean scrap metal of all types

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes.

UNIT NUMBER 17

UNIT NAME C-616-E Sludge Lagoon

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION North of plant security area outside fence (Map location 17)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 215,000 ft²; Depth 12.5 ft

FUNCTION Surface impoundment

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1977 to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: The lagoon is an L-shaped impoundment constructed with a clay floor placed at ground level and earth/clay walls.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Sludge containing trivalent chromium from the C-616 water treatment facility. The sludge has been EP-Toxicity tested and is nonhazardous (see attachment).

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

B-18

UNIT NUMBER 18

UNIT NAME C-616-F Full-Flow Lagoon

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION North of plant security fence, outside of security area (Map location 18)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 366,000 ft² (285' x 1285'); Depth 12 ft

FUNCTION Surface impoundment

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1977 to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Rectangular above-ground surface impoundment use as an overflow receiver from the C-616-E Sludge Lagoon and as a settling pond for the north-south ditch flow. The lagoon is constructed with an on-grade clay floor and above-ground dike walls.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Some solids (chromium sludge) from C-616-E and some solids (primarily fly ash) from the north-south ditch.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE:

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 20

UNIT NAME C-410-E HF Emergency Holding Pond

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION At HF tank farm east of C-410 (Map location 20)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 600 ft² (20' x 30'); Depth 7 ft

FUNCTION Designed as a holding area for releases of HF

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED Never used for original purpose; constructed 1950s

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Below-grade lagoon with earth floor and wire-reinforced grout walls.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: No known waste

WASTE QUANTITY: None

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: No, the unit has never received any type of waste.

UNIT NUMBER 26

UNIT NAME C-400 to C-404 Underground Transfer
Line

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION C-400 to C-404 (Map location 26)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 4-in steel line, ~1500 ft long

FUNCTION Transfer of uranium-contaminated solutions from C-400 to C-404

OPERATIONAL STATUS Inactive

DATES OPERATED 1951 to 1956

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Waste solutions contaminated with uranium were transferred from C-400 to C-404 for settling prior to discharge.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Aqueous solutions containing uranium and other radionuclides.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 30

UNIT NAME C-747-A Burn Area

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION Western section of C-747-A burial ground (Map location 30)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS Unknown

FUNCTION Used for burning combustible trash

OPERATIONAL STATUS Inactive

DATES OPERATED 1951 to 1970

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: **Burn area**

WASTE DESCRIPTION: **Combustible trash**

WASTE QUANTITY: **Unknown**

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: **No information available**

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: **No information available**

RFI NECESSARY: **Yes**

UNIT NUMBER 33

UNIT NAME C-728 Motor Cleaning Facility

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION North of C-720 (Map location 33)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS _____

FUNCTION Motor cleaning unit

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1957 to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Until ~1975, motors were cleaned by dipping in a tank containing mineral spirits. This operation was discontinued and a steam cleaning unit and a water treatment unit were installed.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Mineral spirits containing grease, oil, and uranium. Aqueous solutions of uranium, NaOH.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information available

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 40

UNIT NAME C-403 Neutralization Tank

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION Northeast corner of C-400 (Map location 40)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 24'4" square, 18' deep

FUNCTION Hold-up tank

OPERATIONAL STATUS Active

DATES OPERATED 1950s to present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: In-ground concrete tank acid-brick lined.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Currently used for the collection of UF₆ cylinder hydrostatic test water and area runoff. Previously used for hold-up/neutralization of uranium-bearing waste solutions.

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: No information

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 47

UNIT NAME C-400 Technetium Storage Tank Area

REGULATORY STATUS 3004(u)

LOCATION C-400, west side, outside of building (Map location 47)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS 4,000-gal

FUNCTION Waste solution storage

OPERATIONAL STATUS Inactive (tank has been removed)

DATES OPERATED Early 1960s

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: A 4000-gal tank was used to store a waste solution of chromium and Technetium-99. The tank was located on a concrete pad outside of the C-400 building.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: The aqueous waste containing chromium and Tc-99

WASTE QUANTITY: ~200-gal in tank. No spills known to have occurred. Tank removed in December 1986.

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: No information available

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 79

UNIT NAME C-611 PCB Spill Site

REGULATORY STATUS CERCLA

LOCATION C-611 Transformer area (Map location 79)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS _____

FUNCTION Spill site

OPERATIONAL STATUS N/A

DATES OPERATED Date of release unknown

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Spill site

WASTE DESCRIPTION: PCBs

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: Transformer oils containing PCBs were released to soils in the vicinity.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

B-26

UNIT NUMBER 80

UNIT NAME C-540A PCB Spill Site

REGULATORY STATUS CERCLA

LOCATION C-540A (Map location 80)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS _____

FUNCTION Spill site

OPERATIONAL STATUS N/A

DATES OPERATED Releases occurred from the 1950s to about 1970.

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Spill site

WASTE DESCRIPTION: PCBs

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: Transformer oils containing PCBs were released in soils in the vicinity.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 81

UNIT NAME C-541-A PCB Spill Site

REGULATORY STATUS CERCLA

LOCATION C-541-A (Map location 81)

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS _____

FUNCTION Spill site

OPERATIONAL STATUS N/A

DATES OPERATED Releases occurred from the 1950s to about 1976

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Spill site

WASTE DESCRIPTION: PCBs

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: Transformer oils containing PCBs were released to soils in the area.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE:

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 91

UNIT NAME UF₅ Cylinder Drop Test Pit

REGULATORY STATUS: CERCLA

LOCATION: Between Virginia Avenue and C-745(B) Cylinder Yard

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: Approximately 12 X 5 ft.

FUNCTION: Used to freeze steel cylinders

OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive

DATES OPERATED: 1979

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Steel cylinders were submerged in a pit containing a trichloroethylene (TCE)/dry ice slush to freeze the cylinders prior to conducting a drop test to determine structural integrity.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: TCE

WASTE QUANTITY:  Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: TCE may be leaching from the pit into surrounding soil

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: Field screening of samples from a boring drilled adjacent to the pit indicated elevated levels of potential VOC at shallow depths. The boring was conducted during the CERCLA Groundwater Investigation in 1990.

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER 92

UNIT NAME Fill Area for Dirt from C-420 PCB Spill Site

REGULATORY STATUS: CERCLA

LOCATION: North of C-331, west of water towers

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: Unknown

FUNCTION: N/A

OPERATIONAL STATUS: N/A

DATES OPERATED: NA

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: PCB contaminated soil from transformer failure (August 1967) at C-420 area was transported to this location and spread on ground as fill material.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: PCBs

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: PCB contaminated soil spread and used as fill.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: N/A

RFI NECESSARY: Yes

UNIT NUMBER: SWMU 95

UNIT NAME: KOW Burn Area

REGULATORY STATUS: CERCLA

LOCATION: Northeast of C-746(K) inactive sanitary landfill

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: Unknown

FUNCTION: Burn and burial of waste from KOW

OPERATIONAL STATUS: Inactive

DATES OPERATED: Approximately 1941-1945

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: It is assumed that waste was placed on the ground surface, burned, and buried in place.

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Unknown

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: A review of draft analytical data from preliminary soil sampling suggests the presence of trinitrotoluene (TNT) at elevated levels. In addition, the results suggest the presence of other semivolatiles at lower concentrations. Soil gas sampling detected trichloroethene, carbon tetrachloride, and toluene.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: N/A

RFI NECESSARY: This area is included in this PA because it is on DOE property. A preliminary site investigation is currently being performed at this site under the U. S. Army's Defense Environmental Restoration Program. All future response action at this site should be coordinated with the Department of Defense.

UNIT NUMBER SWMU 97

UNIT NAME C-601 Diesel Spill

REGULATORY STATUS: AOC (CERCLA)

LOCATION: East Side of C-600

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: Unknown

FUNCTION: Diesel fuel storage tank

OPERATIONAL STATUS: Active

DATES OPERATED: 1951 - present

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Storage tanks for storage of fuel oil

WASTE DESCRIPTION: Diesel fuel constituents were observed in soils during the Phase II investigation

WASTE QUANTITY: Unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: On March 9, 1979 a spill of approximately 17,000 gal. of no. 2 fuel oil occurred at the C-601 fuel oil tank area. Refer to the Phase II report for concentration of constituents in the soil.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: N/A

RFI NECESSARY: YES

This unit underwent a prioritized RFI under the CERCLA ACO. It was determined that it was not a source of Off-site contamination. However, Polycyclic Aromatic hydrocarbons were detected at up to 8 parts per million from the Phase II Site Investigation under an Administrative Consent Order. PCB was detected in a sample at less than one part per million. See the Phase II Investigation Report for additional details. This unit will be further addressed with WAG 9 in accordance with the RFI schedule outlined in the HSWA Permit.

UNIT NUMBER SWMU 99

UNIT NAME C-745 Kellogg Building Site

REGULATORY STATUS: AOC (CERCLA)

LOCATION: East Side of Plant. C-746-D Classified Scrapyard

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: approximately 320 ft wide by 480 ft long

FUNCTION: Pipe Fabrication for initial construction of plant

OPERATIONAL STATUS: inactive

DATES OPERATED: Early to mid-1950's

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Pipe fabrication which included pipe cleaning activities

WASTE DESCRIPTION: possible TCE

WASTE QUANTITY: unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: TCE may have been released to the ground surface near the building site. Refer to the Phase II report for additional details.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: N/A

RFI NECESSARY: YES

This area underwent a prioritized RFI under the CERCLA ACO. Results of prioritized investigation did not indicate this unit to be a significant contribution to offsite contamination. This area will be addressed with WAG 5. The RFI plan for this WAG is due in June, 1992.

UNIT NUMBER SWMU 100

UNIT NAME Fire Training Area

REGULATORY STATUS: AOC (CERCLA)

LOCATION: South of C-747 Oil Land Farm and at the west side of 4th street

APPROXIMATE DIMENSIONS: 20ft x 20ft

FUNCTION: Combustible liquids may have been burned in pits for fire training exercises. the area is still utilized for fire training with the combustible liquids contained in a metal pan

OPERATIONAL STATUS: In place

DATES OPERATED: 1982 - 1987

SITE/PROCESS DESCRIPTION: Waste oils, solvents, and other combustible liquids may have been burned at this location for fire training exercises

WASTE DESCRIPTION: possible TCE or PCB-contaminated waste oils and solvents

WASTE QUANTITY: unknown

DESCRIPTION OF RELEASE: Unburned materials may have been released to the ground. Refer to the Phase II report for additional details.

DOCUMENTATION OF NO RELEASE: N/A

RFI NECESSARY: YES

This area underwent a prioritized RFI under the CERCLA ACO. Results of prioritized investigation did not indicate this unit to be a significant contribution to offsite contamination. This area will be addressed with WAG 1. The RFI plan for this WAG will be submitted in accordance with the schedule in the HSWA permit.

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Appendix C

RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON KY/EM-77

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RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON KY/EM-77

This appendix contains the comment response summary to comments received from the regulatory agencies. Items in bold type refer to areas of the revised document where the comment is specifically addressed. Note that not all items contain bold type because the response to some comments led to major changes of the document.

Comment Response Summary Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)			
Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
General Comments			
1		<p>According to Section 2.1 (page A-1.3) data collected during the Phase I and II Site Investigations were used to calculate background soil concentrations (CH2M Hill, 1991 and CH2M Hill, 1992). These samples apparently represent the largest data set available and were "taken from across the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant..." However, no additional information is provided in the current document to demonstrate that these samples were collected appropriately from only background areas (those clearly known to be not contaminated) such that the samples adequately represent the background population.</p>	<p>The authors agree with the reviewer that it would be important for samples to have originated from areas of no known contamination if the background values were derived by simply calculating the summary statistics from all available data. However, because the data were segregated into contaminated and not contaminated populations using cumulative probability plots prior to data summarization, the issue raised in the comment is not valid. However, the author recognizes, because of this comment, that the importance of data segregation using cumulative probability plots was not adequately explained in the document. The revised document will contain an expanded discussion of data segregation using cumulative probability plots and other information. [See Chapter 2 of the revised document.]</p>
2		<p>High values (mercury, cadmium, antimony, and selenium) determined by comparison with published data ranges are generally attributed to analytical problems. It is not clear why these difficulties would not also lead to similar high values in the published data sets if similar analytical methods were used. State the difference in analytical methods employed in the current study from those used to establish data ranges in the literature. If different methods were not employed, state other possible factors that could attribute to the elevated levels obtained from Paducah.</p>	<p>A general discussion of analytical interference will be added to the introduction to Section 2.3, "Results," of Appendix A. This discussion will relate the following fact with appropriate references.</p> <p>The range of values published in the literature was derived using analytical techniques different from those commonly used to analyze samples from potentially contaminated sites. Generally, a laboratory, when directed to determine the concentration of a single analyte in a sample, will optimize the</p>

<p align="center">Comment Response Summary Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)</p>			
Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
2 (cont.)			<p>analytical procedures for that analyte (i.e., the laboratory will set the instruments to minimize interferences with the target analyte). However, when directed to determine the concentration of a suite of analytes, the laboratory will optimize the analytical procedures for the suite of analytes. This difference results in some sacrifice in analytical accuracy for trace elements. Because the primary use of data from samples collected at contaminated sites is to determine how best to protect human health and the environment, the direction of analytical bias allowed by most laboratories is positive in most suite analyses of trace elements. That is, the results for a sample analyzed for a suite of analytes will yield a result for a trace element that is greater than that which would result if the analyses was for the trace element alone.</p> <p>As noted in the report, the elements listed in the comment are those which are expected to be present at trace amounts and are, therefore, those which may have their analytical results most affected by being part of an analysis which considers a suite of analytes.</p> <p>In addition, it should be noted that DOE was also concerned about the high background values for mercury and antimony presented in the report. Therefore, at data quality objective meetings for a proposed background soils project at PGDP (in which samples will be collected from areas outside of known plant influence), it was determined that additional data to</p>

<p align="center">Comment Response Summary Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)</p>			
Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
2 (cont.)			<p>verify the elevated background mercury and antimony concentrations should be collected. In addition, it was determined that thallium analyses should be included.</p> <p>Finally, DOE is currently developing an estimate of the cost of including analyses for cadmium and selenium as part of the proposed background project. If analyses for these metals are included in the proposed background project, these analytes will need to be discussed.</p>
3		<p>State the justification for selecting the upper limit of the 90th confidence interval of the 99th percentile value of the range of each analyte as the upper limit of "background" concentration.</p>	<p>The upper limit of the 90th confidence interval of the 99th percentile was selected as the threshold value because it was believed by the authors that this value best represented the upper range of background and would preclude the cleanup of sites that are not contaminated.</p> <p>In the revised document, the threshold value used is the 95th upper limit of the confidence interval on the 95th percentile. This value was chosen because it is consistent with the State of Ohio's <i>How Clean Is Clean</i>; one of the few guidance documents that actually presents a method to set background (i.e., the 95% upper tolerance limit).</p>

Comment Response Summary Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)			
Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
4		<p>In situations where the data do not plot as a single straight line (Beryllium near surface samples, for example) no information or discussion is provided with respect to possible mechanisms or circumstances that could contribute to the observed distribution. One advantage of the plotting technique employed is that it visually indicates the possibility of individual data groups in the overall population. Yet when that is apparently the case, the situation is simply neglected and the 99th percentile is still used as the upper limit of background concentration.</p>	<p>Generally, the analyses of cumulative probability plots performed in the "Moore Report" were used to justify the segregation of populations (as is stated in Appendix A, Section 2.1). Therefore, the discussion of the plots was limited in this document. However, because the revised document will not reference the "Moore Report," the revised document will include an expanded discussion of the cumulative probability plots.</p> <p>[See Chapter 2 of the revised document.]</p> <p>It should be noted that in the case of beryllium, the reviewer is correct in noting that there is the possibility of two populations; however, it is also important to note that the lower population has a maximum value of about 1 mg/kg. This value is near the minimum value of the ranges taken from the literature reported in Table A-2, near the average reported by Shaklette and Boerngen (1984), and one-sixth of the soil average reported by Lindsay (1979). Therefore, the maximum of the "lower population" is not a reasonable value, and the observed distribution may be an artifact of the laboratory analyses.</p>

Comment Response Summary
Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria
for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)

Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
5		<p>It would have been very helpful to have the data for each analyte plotted at the same scale for both near surface and subsurface samples. This would facilitate comparison of the data to evaluate the potential presence of surface and subsurface sources for individual analytes. Better yet, both near surface and subsurface sampling results for each analyte could have been plotted on the same graph at the same scale for direct comparison.</p>	<p>Such plots could be constructed, but the value of such plots is not clear. First, it would not be appropriate to use the plots to look for sources of contamination. This is because the geographical location of the individual data points are not considered in constructing the plots. Second, because the data source for each plot is all available data, trying to force data to some scale could bias the analysis of the plot and lead to inaccurate population identification. Similarly, plotting both surface and subsurface data on the same plot could lead to a bias in the plot analysis because the perceived population structure of one data group (e.g., surface soil) could inadvertently lead the analyst to conclude the same structure exists in the other data group.</p> <p>Because of these concerns, the large plots presented in the revised document are not plotted on the same scale; however, Appendix A of the revised document does contain boxplots with all analytes on the same scale.</p>

Comment Response Summary
Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria
for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)

Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
6		<p>Geochemical processes or geological occurrences of materials that would lead one to expect differences in the distribution of concentrations between near surface and subsurface samples need to be discussed. Include any general trends with depth of sampling. Discuss the reasoning behind using the division of less than one foot and greater than one foot depth. This reviewer suggests looking at a more appropriate division based on the actual physical system at the site.</p>	<p>The analysis of trends could be an interesting exercise, but the authors believe that the results of such an analysis would be of limited value. First, the division currently used is arbitrary (as discussed below), and any perceived trend would be a function of an administrative decision. Second, the cumulative probability plots are not adequate to identify reasons for differences between surface and subsurface soils, and any discussion of differences would be speculative. It should be noted that the discussion in Appendix A; Section 2.3 does discuss some of the observed differences and speculates on cause.</p> <p>The decision to divide the data into a near surface (i.e., less than 1 ft below ground surface) and subsurface (i.e., greater than 1 ft below ground surface) was based on how data are utilized in risk assessment for contaminated sites. This division was made to ensure that the appropriate background value (by depth) was used when site data are screened against background during the data evaluation step of the risk assessment. The discussion of this will be expanded in the revised document.</p> <p>Dividing the data set by geological unit could be performed by examining the boring logs associated with the sample collection performed during the Phases I and II Site Investigations. However, the authors believe that results of the analysis of data segregated by geological unit would be of</p>

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Comment Number	Page; Section; Paragraph	Comment	Response
6 (cont.)			little use. Currently there are no plans to screen data from SWMUs against background within geologic unit.
Specific Comments			
1	Page 7; Table 1	<p>Although our agency (KYDEP) principally samples areas that have been identified as contaminated, in perusal of that information and the background samples collected at those sites, some of the THRESH numbers are elevated over what has been seen across the state and within the Jackson Purchase Region. Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium (VI), cobalt, mercury, nickel, thallium, and vanadium are at greater levels than we normally have seen at other sites. In general, at these sites, we found surficial antimony under 1.0 mg/kg, arsenic under 8.0 mg/kg, beryllium under 5.0 mg/kg, chromium (VI) below detection limits (>0.05 mg/kg), cobalt less than 10 mg/kg, mercury under 0.2 mg/kg, nickel less than 25 mg/kg, thallium under detection limits (>0.10), and vanadium less than 10 mg/kg.</p>	<p>It is noted that the THRESH values for some analytes are greater than the concentrations "normally seen" for these analytes when examining data from other sites. However, it should be remembered that the THRESH values represent the upper end of distribution of background concentrations. If the "normally seen" values are measures of central tendency (i.e., means, medians), then it is not surprising that the THRESH values for some analytes are greater.</p> <p>Additional information regarding the data presented in the comment is required to determine the importance of the comparison made.</p> <p>Also, as noted in General Comment #2, additional work to verify the background concentrations of antimony, mercury, and thallium is planned.</p> <p>The value given for chromium VI THRESH will be removed from the table.</p> <p>In the revised document, the upper limits for background for these analytes are compared to these suggested values. See Subsect. 4.2.</p>

Comment Response Summary			
Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)			
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2	Page A-1.3	<p>The use of samples taken from both contaminated and "noncontaminated" areas to derive a background (Moore, 1995. Inorganic Soil and Groundwater Chemistry near PGDP, Paducah, Kentucky ORNL/TM-12897) is potentially useful to determine the ambient concentrations in the area. However, we question the procedure in determining the natural background concentrations for these metals. The apparent fact that the facility soil metal sample concentrations are within the upperbound interval of data that includes principally samples taken on the facility is not surprising, the subpart is representative of the whole.</p> <p>It is always difficult to ascertain whether site soil concentrations of metals are elevated over natural background levels when the concentrations do not show large differences. To address this problem, USEPA has outlined procedures to determine how much sampling is necessary and what sort of performance criteria should be applied to assess the differences. This information is in USEPA, 1992. "Guidance for Data Usability in Risk Assessment (Part A, Part B)." Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, D. C. Publication 9285.7-09A, 9285.7-09B.</p>	<p>The authors agree that the use of the analytical technique is useful in establishing ambient concentrations. However, the authors would argue that the ambient concentrations are representative of the background concentrations. The comment does not recognize that the THRESH values reported in Tables 1 and 2 do not encompass all inorganic concentrations collected at the PGDP. Moore (1995) notes in several places that inorganic contamination does exist at PGDP. Samples from these areas were not included in the statistical analyses which developed the THRESH values.</p> <p>The authors are aware that USEPA has produced guidance material for sampling. However, the authors believe that the argument on page A-1.3 in paragraph 3 is valid. If samples are collected during a site investigation that show concentrations slightly above established background values, then it is difficult to know if these slightly elevated levels are due to contamination or natural variation. Professional judgement, including geochemical information, must be employed when determining if such sites need to be remediated.</p>

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2 (cont.)		<p>The Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KYDEP) has used several procedures to determine if on-site levels are elevated over background. A simple comparison of means, site concentrations above the mean background are considered to be "elevated" (It should be noted this does not mean that toxic conditions exist, but it indicates chemicals for concern for the assessment, which may eliminate the low-risk metals as chemicals of concern). Another comparison that has been applied is collection of sufficient samples from background areas to determine a mean and a variation about that mean in the 10 - 15% range. This mean value is then compared to waste areas having been sampled sufficiently to have a similarly low variation, a comparison of like to like (mean to mean). Another method that has been applied by KYDEP is to ignore background and base chemicals of concern on risk. Metals present on-site below a hazard quotient of 0.1 or a cancer risk of 1×10^{-6} are eliminated as chemicals of concern.</p>	<p>The authors appreciate the reviewer's information concerning how KYDEP has utilized background concentrations when evaluating site data in the past. However, the authors do not believe that simple comparisons of means are appropriate when determining if contamination exists. This method ensures that at least some analytes which have detected concentrations within the distribution of background concentrations will be included as chemicals of potential concern for the site just by chance alone. Ultimately, this may lead to unnecessary remedial actions. Additional information on the comparisons described is requested.</p> <p>The authors agree with the risk "benchmarks" provided in the comment. They are the same target risks used to generate the human health risk-based screening criteria listed in Tables 1 and 2.</p> <p>They are also the target risks values used to derive the risk screening criteria in the revised document.</p>
3	Page A-1.4	<p>The logic behind the "outlier" identification does not appear to have a statistical basis. If this process is supposed to be so relevant, since, it is "statistically"-based, then why were those samples that exceeded the mean thrown out?</p>	<p>The method used to identify outliers is based on a graphical data evaluation technique as described in the document. It must be noted that not all statistical techniques rely on numerical values. Many common statistical data exploratory techniques (e.g., stem-and-leaf diagrams) rely on graphical displays of data to make determinations.</p>

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3 (cont.)			<p>Values exceeding the "mean" were not removed from the data set prior to analysis. As stated on page A-1.4 in the first paragraph, the "maximum background values" supplied by Moore 1995 (for all analytes except thallium) were used to identify values that were clearly greater than the maximum value in the background distribution. These values were excluded from the data set. Please note, the analysis did not exclude any values less than the maximum value unless the validation qualifier for that sample indicated that the result was unusable (i.e., "R"). It should be noted that the maximum value used for the analysis could vary slightly from that used if a different professional performs the analysis of the cumulative probability plots. Therefore, in the revised document the maximum values (i.e., the value where there is a clear demarcation between populations on the cumulative probability graphs) may differ because Moore (1995) will not be used as a reference.</p> <p>[The selected maximum values in the revised document do indeed vary from those selected by Moore. Please see Table 2.7 of the revised document.]</p>

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4	No Locator	<p>Other references on potential background metal concentrations in the area include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wells, K.L., Henson, and G. Kelly. 1993. Content of Some Heavy Metals in Soil and Corn Grain. Communications Soil Science Plant Analysis , 24(19 & 20), 2617-2628. 2) Karathanasis, A.D., and S.K. Seta. 1993. Background Levels of Heavy Metals in some Kentucky Soils. Bulletin No. 727. University of Kentucky College of Agriculture Experiment Station, Lexington, KY. 3) Logan, T. J., and R. H. Miller. 1983. Background Levels of Heavy Metals in Ohio Farm Soils. Research Circular 275. Ohio State University, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Woosten, Ohio. 	<p>These references will be consulted, and values from them will be incorporated into the revised document if possible.</p>
5	Page A-3.5	<p>In application of the Bootstrap technique, how sure is the statistician that the samples drawn for inference are part of the "real" population, or has this assessment been skewed by throwing out the supposed outliers and non-detects.</p>	<p>The statistician is not responsible for determining if the data base represents the "real" population. The individuals responsible for evaluating the cumulative probability plots and determining that the data represented the "real" population were those authors with suitable training in the physical sciences.</p> <p>A basic criteria for the analysis was the value chosen as the maximum background. If this value was incorrectly chosen, the analysis could result in an incorrect THRESH value.</p>

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5 (cont.)			<p>Nondetects were not removed from the data set prior to the bootstrap analysis. Nondetects are important to the analysis as they represent the lower portion of the distribution of background concentrations.</p> <p>[Note, nondetect (U qualified) values greater than the selected maximum background value were deleted from the data set in the analysis performed when preparing the revised document. This is because leaving these values in the data set biased the data set high. Please see the data evaluation discussion in Chapter 2 of the revised document.]</p>
6	Appendix B	<p>As has been noted in previous comments on the facility, KYDEP has a recommended default dermal absorption factor of 0.05 for metals (KRS 224.01-004, 401 Kentucky Administrative Regulation 100:050). Obviously, intake calculations using 5.0% versus 0.1 % would result in that portion of the equation being 50X higher, and result in lower risk-based clean-up concentration or background value.</p>	<p>The authors recognize that several past comments have indicated the state's preference for the higher absorption value and appreciate that a reference is included in this comment. This absorption value will be used in the revised document.</p> <p>[All defaults provided by the Commonwealth of Kentucky are utilized in the derivation of the risk screening criteria in the revised document. Please see Chapter 3 of the revised document.]</p>

Comment Response Summary
Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria
for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)

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10	Page A-1.5; Section 2.3.6	<p>The data suggest that cadmium may be from an anthropogenic source. However, the authors also state that other elements that are sometimes geochemically associated with cadmium are not found in elevated concentrations. Therefore, they suggest that an anthropogenic source is not likely and that analytical error is again used as the primary explanation for cadmium's significant occurrence. However, using the absence of other chalcophile elements (e.g., Pb, Zn) to discount an anthropogenic source on cadmium seems unreasonable. For example, these other elements may not have been used in a particular industrial process that may have released cadmium to soils, so their presence would be limited at the site while cadmium could be found in relative abundance. Geochemical association of trace elements is relevant when studying natural distribution in rock or ore bodies, but not at industrial sites.</p>	<p>The authors agree that a more expansive discussion of this phenomenon should be included in the revised text. The discussion in the revised document will be expanded. The expanded discussion will include at minimum the following material.</p> <p>The occurrence of lead and zinc with cadmium is not only because of their natural geochemical association. For example, cadmium concentrations are commonly elevated in soils along roadways. This enrichment is due to releases from brake linings and tires on vehicles. However, in areas of cadmium enrichment, lead and zinc are also commonly found to be elevated because these elements are also released to the environment by vehicles during use. Similarly, increased concentrations of cadmium are sometimes found in soils near plating shops. However, even in this situation increased concentrations of other metals commonly used in plating (lead, zinc, copper) are expected. At PGDP, the increased cadmium concentration is not found in concert with these other metals. This fact, and the fact that there is no known industrial use of cadmium at PGDP, leads to the conclusion that the increased cadmium concentration is due to either a localized natural enrichment or some sort of analytical error which led to the reporting of increased concentrations. The first of these does not seem reasonable because the other chalcophile elements (e.g., lead, zinc) were not found to be elevated. Therefore, the second of these arguments is the most likely cause of the elevated cadmium concentrations.</p>

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10 (cont.)			In addition, please see General Comment #2 for additional information concerning analytical error and trace metals and the potential verification of the cadmium background concentrations.
11	Page A-4.4; Antimony Probability Plot	The data and discussions are not consistent. None of the data shown on the graph exceed the 99th percentile although it is stated in the discussion that antimony concentrations are anomalously high. Also, the threshold value (99th percentile) shown of the graph is wrong. The natural log of 13 is 2.56, not 1.3 as indicated on the graph.	The authors will correct the mathematical error and place the THRESH value line in the correct location in the revised document. Regarding the fact that the THRESH line appears to be greater than the maximum detect. This phenomenon was due to including nondetects in the analysis. In the case of some of the trace metals (e.g., antimony), some of the detection limits for the nondetects actually exceed the highest detected concentration. Because it was assumed that the detection limit for the nondetected value was the concentration detected, the range of background concentrations actually may exceed the range displayed in the plots. This is a shortcoming of the presentation of plots in the document. The revised document will explain this phenomenon in detail. [As noted in a previous response, nondetect values greater than the value selected as the maximum background value were not included in the analysis supporting the revised document. This error does not appear in the revised document.]
			In addition, please see General Comment #2 regarding confirmation of the antimony background concentrations.

Comment Response Summary
Background: Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria
for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky
KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)

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12	Page A-4.18	Inaccurate 99th percentile shown on graph, in 85 = 4.4, not 4.51 as shown.	This correction will be incorporated into the revised document.
13	Appendix A	<p>Several of the probability graphs show significant changes in slope, or separate groupings of concentration data which usually indicate that two separate populations exist. These trends are not mentioned in the text, but they are significant and may indicate contamination of several elements even though the actual high values found in samples do not exceed geochemical criteria or ranges of elemental distributions derived from the literature.</p> <p>Examples of these graphs are listed below:</p> <p>For graphs of geochemical data collected 0-1 feet below the surface: beryllium, thallium, selenium, mercury, and lead.</p> <p>For graphs of data representing samples from depths greater than 1 foot: copper, cadmium, nickel, boron, antimony, potassium, zinc, lead, and mercury.</p>	<p>Please see response to General Comment #4. These issues will be discussed in the revised document.</p> <p>[Please see Chapter 2 of the revised document. Also, please see the plots for the reduced data set in Appendix A. Most plots using the reduced data no longer show multiple deflections.]</p>

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14	Appendix B	<p>Although the title of this report sets human risk-based screening criteria for metals as a main subject, the discussion of the calculations, findings, and significance of the calculated values is brief and not presented well.</p>	<p>The authors agree that this information could be expanded. The revised document will contain an expanded discussion of the calculation of the parameters including tables of toxicity values and the calculated PRGs for both excess cancer risk and hazard quotient.</p> <p>A discussion of the significance of the human health risk-based screening criteria in regard to the THRESH values and how these values should be applied will be included in the revised document as well.</p> <p>[Please see Chapters 3 and 4 of the revised document.]</p>

KY/EM-77 (Issued April 1995)
 Background Concentrations and Human Health Risk-based Screening Criteria for Metals in Soil at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky

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