

Mr. Paul Kurzanski CSX Transportation 500 Water Street, J-275 Jacksonville, Florida 32202

Subject: Results of the Radiometric Survey, Inkster Road Site, Livonia, Michigan. CSXT Project Number: 9717003 CSXT Work Order Number: ENV980296PJK1 ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller Project No. MI000652.0001

Dear Mr. Kurzanski:

On March 29, 1994, the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) informed AAR Manufacturing Group (AAR) that radioactive contamination, which exceeded regulatory guidelines, had been discovered at the AAR facility (NRC 1997). The AAR facility, located at 12633 Inkster Road, Livonia, Michigan, had been licensed by the Atomic Energy Commission to use thorium (contained in a 40% thorium master alloy and in a thorium magnesium alloy) in manufacturing products that contained this licensed material. On December 26, 1996, the NRC performed an independent radiation survey of the CSX Transportation, Inc. (CSXT) right-of-way (ROW) directly adjacent to the AAR facility (see Figure 1). This survey was related to a site characterization report and site remediation plan submitted to the NRC by AAR. During that survey, the NRC detected elevated levels of thorium in soil samples collected from three separate location. In a June 12, 1997 letter to CSXT, Mr. Roy Caniano, Acting Director of the NRC's Division of Nuclear Materials Safety, informed CSXT that the impacts do not represent a safety and health issue, but that the quantities are above the NRC release guideline for unrestricted use.

In a September 8, 1997 letter to CSXT, Mr. B. L. Jorgensen, Chief of the NRC's Decomissioning Branch, requested that CSXT perform an accurate characterization

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ENVIRONMENTAL

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of the affected areas to more clearly determine the extent of impacts. On behalf of CSXT, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller performed a survey of the area and presents its findings in this report.

FIELD METHODS

ESTABLISH GRID

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller began the field work by establishing a grid over the affected area within the CSXT ROW (see Figure 2). The long (east-west) dimension of the grid extended eastward from a point approximately 60 feet west of Inkster Road to a point corresponding to the western property boundary of AAR. The short (north-south) dimension of the grid extended northward from the CSXT rails to the AAR property boundary. Overall grid size was 1,210 feet by 38 feet. The grid was established with 5-foot centers. Permanent markers were painted on the CSXT rails to permit reestablishment of the grid at a future date.

During the establishment of the grid, and all other work within the CSXT ROW, a CSXT flagman was present to watch for and communicate with on-coming rail traffic, to ensure the safety of site workers.

EQUIPMENT

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller used a Victoreen Survey and Count meter, Model 190, (scintillometer) fitted with a Victoreen GM Probe Model RP-1. This configuration detects alpha, beta, and gamma radiation, and has an operating range of 1 microroentgen per hour (μ R/hr) to 1 roentgen per hour (R/hr).

MEASUREMENT

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ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller began the survey by collecting a background radiation measurement near the origin of the grid. The background radiation ranged from 0 μ R/hr to approximately 24 μ R/hr.

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller measured both surface and subsurface soils with the scintillometer. Radiation readings of surface soils were collected from a height of 6 inches above ground surface. The highest readings were recorded. To measure the subsurface soils, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller used a tube-sampler soil probe to extract a soil sample from a depth of approximately one foot below ground surface (where crushed stone ballast was present, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller cleared this ballast away to expose the underlying soil, and then collected a soil sample from a depth of one foot below exposed surface of the soil). The soil sample was removed from the sampler and then measured with the scintillometer. Subsurface measurements were collected at those locations whose surface radiation measurements were the greatest and at other randomly selected locations.

The spacing of the surface soils measurements along the east-west gridlines was 10 feet, beginning at the grid origin (node A,0). The spacing of the surface soils measurements along the north-south gridlines was 5 feet, also beginning at the grid origin. The surface soils measurement collection locations and their values are shown on Figures 3 through 3E.

After the surface soil measurements were evaluated, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller returned to the site to collect the subsurface soil measurements. These subsurface measurements were collected at those locations where surface soil radiation measurements were elevated, and at other randomly selected locations. The subsurface soils were not measured at all locations. The subsurface soils

measurement collection locations and their values are shown on Figures 4 through 4E.

RESULTS

SURFACE SOIL MEASUREMENTS

The results of the investigation indicate that radiation measurements of surficial soils range from background to 71 μ R/hr. The highest readings observed by ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller were noted at coordinates H220 (71.1 μ R/hr) and H148 (64 μ R/hr). The highest reading recorded by the NRC on December 26, 1996 was 130 μ R/hr. The highest ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller reading is approximately 55 percent of the highest NRC reading. This difference may be due to the different instrumentation used by ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller and the NRC.

The greatest number of readings were below 30 μ R/hr. As the following list shows, only 19 of the 1,034 measurements were greater than 30 μ R/hr. The entire dataset was compared to the value of 30 μ R/hr because this value was only slightly greater than the background radiation level, and values greater than this could positively be attributed to environmental impacts.

- East-west gridline A, the gridline coincidental with the CSXT rail, had the overall lowest readings with only one measurement, that at coordinate A74, above 30μ R/hr.
- East-west gridline B, the gridline directly north of gridline A, also only had one measurement, located at coordinate B136 (38.4 μ R/hr), above 30 μ R/hr.
- East-west gridline C, had only three measurements above 30 μ R/hr (C102 [37.7 μ R/hr], C148 [32.2 μ R/hr], and C150 [31.1 μ R/hr]).
- East-west gridline D, had four measurements above 30 μ R/hr (D144 [36.5 μ R/hr], D126 [32.3 μ R/hr], D114 [32 μ R/hr], and D116 [31.4 μ R/hr).
- East-west gridline E had no measurements above 30μ R/hr.

- East-west gridline F had only two measurements above 30 μ R/hr (E74 [33.1 μ R/hr] and C136 [30.2 μ R/hr].
- East-west gridline G had only one measurement above 30 μ R/hr (G142 [49.9 μ R/hr]).
- East-west gridline H had five measurements above 30 μ R/hr (H220 [71.1 μ R/hr],
- H148 [64 μR/hr], H218 [34.4 μR/hr], H64 [32 μR/hr] and H86 [30.1 μR/hr].
- Finally, east-west gridline I had only two measurements above 30 μ R/hr (182 [33.4 μ R/hr] and 184 [48 μ R/hr]).

SUBSURFACE SOIL MEASUREMENTS

Subsurface soils radiation measurements ranged from background to 50 μ R/hr. Sixty subsurface measurements were collected at those locations whose surface radiation measurements were the greatest. Table 2 provides a summary of the locations and their measurements (see also Figures 4 through 4E).

Those surface locations whose radiation readings were highest were 184, G142, H148, and H220. The surface and subsurface radiation readings for these locations are presented in the table below.

Surface Reading	Subsurface Reading
48 μR/hr	41.1 µR/hr
49.9 μR/hr	17.1 μR/hr
64 μR/hr	9.8 µR/hr
71.1 µR/hr	22.1 µR/hr
	<u>Surface Reading</u> 48 μR/hr 49.9 μR/hr 64 μR/hr 71.1 μR/hr

These data suggest that only one location, coordinate 184, has impacts that extend deeper than the ground surface. However, at several locations, subsurface readings were greater than the surficial readings. These data are presented below.

Coordinate	Surface Reading	Subsurface Reading
D226	10.3µR/hr	50 µR/hr
E222	12 μR/hr	43 μR/hr
E202	7.1 μR/hr	47.6 μR/hr

H192

8 μR/hr

41.1 µR/hr

These coordinates are all located west of the AAR Manufacturing building, approximately one-half way between the building and the AAR Manufacturing western property boundary.

ESTIMATED VOLUME OF IMPACTED SOILS

For the purpose of calculating the volume of soils impacted by radioactive contamination, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller assumed that:

- only those locations (coordinates) where scintillometer readings exceeded 30 μR/hr required excavation. For these areas, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller assumes an excavation radius of five feet.
- impacts in all areas do not extend below a depth of one foot, except at those locations where subsurface readings were greater than surface readings. At these locations, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller assumes impacts extend to a depth of two feet.
- at coordinate I84, whose surface soil measurement was 48 μ R/hr and whose subsurface soil measurement was 41.1 μ R/hr, the impacts extend to a depth of two feet.

As was reported in the *Results-Surface Soil Measurements* section of this report, scintillometer measurements exceeded 30 μ R/hr at 19 locations. Assuming a five foot radius and a depth of one foot, the volume of impacted soils at each location is approximately 0.75 cubic yard (yd³). The total volume of impacted soils for these 20 locations is, therefore, 15 yd³.

As was reported in the *Results-Subsurface Soil Measurements* section of this report, at 4 locations, subsurface readings were greater than surface readings. Assuming a five foot radius and a depth of two feet, the volume of impacted soils at each

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location is approximately 1.5 yd^3 . The total volume of impacted soils for these 4 locations is, therefore, 6 yd^3 .

The volume of impacted soils at coordinate 184, assuming a five foot radius and a depth of two feet, is approximately 1.5 yd^3 .

Based on the assumptions discussed above, the total volume of impacted soils at the Inkster Road site is approximately, 23 yd^3 .

ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller appreciates the opportunity to provide environmental services for CSXT. Should you have any questions or require clarification, please contact Pat Bartnik.

Sincerely, ARCADIS Geraghty & Miller, Inc.

Patrick J. Bartnik, C.P.G. Staff Scientist/Project Manager

Steve Figgins Associate/Regional Manager

Enclosures

REFERENCES

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1997. Inspection Report No. 040-00235/97001(DNMS) AAR Manufacturing Inc., Former Brooks & Perkins Facility, Livonia, Michigan . May 15, 1997.

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Figure 8. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, all pathways considered, and assumed residential use with 6 inch cover.



← Th-228 ← Th-230 ─ Th-232 ← Total

Figure 9. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, no plant ingestion, and assumed residential use with no soil cover.



Figure 10. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, no plant ingestion, and assumed residential use with 6 inch soil cover.



🔶 Th-228 🔶 Th-230 🛨 Th-232 📥 Total

Figure 11. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, all pathways considered, and assumed industrial use with no soil cover.



Figure 12. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, all pathways considered, and assumed industrial use with 6 inch soil cover.



Figure 13. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, no plant ingestion, and assumed industrial use with no soil cover.



Figure 14. Dose vs. time using average isotopic concentrations of November samples as initial conditions, no plant ingestion, and assumed industrial use with 6 inch soil cover.



🔶 Th-228 🔶 Th-230 🛨 Th-232 🚣 Total



























