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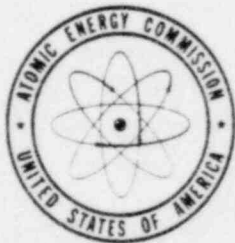
UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS AT PROPOSED
SITE OF DRESDEN GENERATING STATION
OF COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

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June 15, 1955

Nuclear Power Group
Chicago, Illinois



Technical Information Service, Oak Ridge, Tennessee

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This report contains an Appendix of Climatological Data for Chicago, Joliet, and Peoria, Illinois by the Weather Bureau.

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OF
COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

June 15, 1955

Prepared by:

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A. F. Veras

Nuclear Power Group
and
Associated Companies
Chicago, Illinois

American Gas and Electric Service Corp.
Bechtel Corporation
Central Illinois Light Company
Commonwealth Edison Company
Illinois Power Company
Kansas City Power & Light Company
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Union Electric Company of Missouri

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INTRODUCTION

In compliance with AEC licensing regulations, this report is a compilation of the presently available data pertaining to the proposed reactor power plant site which may be used in evaluating the proposed measures for protecting the public from possible radioactive hazards, both during normal operation and under unusual conditions.

The site proposed for the location of the Commonwealth Edison Company's Atomic Power Plant is a rectangular plot of at least 950 acres just west of the confluence of the Desplaines, Kankakee and Illinois Rivers in Grundy County, Illinois. It is approximately 50 miles southwest of Chicago in a sparsely populated rural agricultural area. The reactor will be located approximately in the center of this 950 acre plot, thus providing a large exclusion area as shown in Fig. 1.

The data presented in this report includes population distribution within 25 miles of the site, location of villages, towns and cities relative to plant site, and predominate activities of the surrounding area. Meteorological data has been obtained from several nearby weather stations which should make possible a sufficiently accurate estimate of prevailing weather conditions at the site.

The site is described with due regards to location, accessibility, and other visually apparent topographical features. In lieu of actual test boring data on the site, estimated sub-surface geological data is included. Likewise, much of the sub-surface hydrological data is estimated from



Fig. 1 — Aerial View-Dresden Site.

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available nearby well boring data.

The following data table represents a fairly complete summary of all the factors pertinent to the site and surrounding territory. It is divided in the following general subdivisions:

Plant Site
Distribution of Population
Geology
Seismology
Hydrology
Meteorology

Discussions and analyses of these factors will be found in the body of the report.

Table I
SUMMARY OF SITE DATA

Plant Site

Name of Atomic Power Plant	Dresden
Location	Grundy County, Illinois- 50 miles Southwest of Chicago- 14 miles Southwest of Joliet- South side of the Illinois River just West of the con- fluence of the Kankakee and Desplaines Rivers and South of the Dresden Locks
Area of Site	953 acres owned
General Shape of Plot	Rectangular
Topography	Generally Flat
Site Elevation	516 feet above datum
River Bank Elevation	510 " " "
River Water Level	
Max. Flood	507 " " "
Average	505 " " "
Extreme Low	503 " " "
Transportation to Site	Rail River Highway
Foundation Conditions Bedrock	Sandstone & Limestone-shallow top soil with outcrops at a few points on the site
Drainage Final Deposition	Surface run off to Illinois River
Cooling Water Intake & Exit	Illinois River above locks
River Temperature	
Max.	85°F
Min.	40°F
Av.	65°F
River Flow	
Max.	100,000 cfs est. flood conditions
Min.	3,000 cfs
Av.	

Intake and Discharge Canals	
Length	approximately 1/2 mile
Direction from Plant	
Intake	Easterly
Discharge	Northerly
Service Water Source	
Sanitary	Wells
Boiler Feed	Wells or possibly river

Distribution of Population

Population Density	
Within 1½ mile radius	15 per square mile
Between 1½ and 5 mile radii	35 per square mile
Between 5 and 10 mile radii	78 per square mile
Population of Towns, Villages and Cities by distance and direction (See Table IV)	
Predominant Activity in Area	
Agricultural	Near vicinity
Recreational area	1 mile North (along I & M canal)
Defense Installations	5 miles East (Elwood & Joliet Arsenal)
Abandoned strip mine	3 miles South
Conservation area	2 miles South

Geology

Relief of Region	Slight-less than 200 feet in Morris Quadrangle
Greatest Local Relief	Dresden Heights Bluff directly North of site across river-120 feet
Relief on Site	25 feet
Soil	Sandy Loam
Stratigraphy	Maquoketa Limestone (upper phase) 40 to 65 feet Shale (lower phase) 10 to 65 feet Galena-Platteville 300 - 350 ft. thick dolomite - upper layer limestone - lower layer St. Peter sandstone 300 - 400 ft. thick

Seismology

Earthquakes	12 in 150 years
Frequency	Slight - some toppling of chimneys
Damage	some shaking down of loose plaster

Hydrology

Illinois River	
Source	Flow (cfs)
Sanitary & Ship Canal	
Diverted from Lake Michigan	Av. 1500
Chicago Domestic Pumpage	Av. 1750
	Av. 3250
	Max. 24000
	Min. 1800
DesPlaines River	Max. 13500
	Min. 0
DuPage River	Max. 11000
	Min. 10
Kankakee River	Max. 48000
	Min. 200
Flow at Dresden	Max. 100,000*
	Min. 3000
*Estimate flood condition	
Ultimate Destination	Mississippi River
Direction of Flow	Southwesterly
Average Velocity	1/2 to 3 miles/hr.
Service Water Source	Deep wells
Water Bearing Strata	Pennsylvanian sandstone Galena Dolomite sandstone St. Peter sandstone Prairie du Chien formation Iron-ton-Galeville sandstone
Site Drainage Surface	Small ditch-through center of site to Illinois River just below the Dresden Locks
Subsurface	Unknown

Meteorology

	<u>Joliet</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Peoria</u>
Temperatures			
Averages			
Daily Maximum	59.7	59.3	61.0
Daily Minimum	38.0	40.8	41.0
Extremes			
Recorded Highest	103.0	105.0	113.0
Recorded Lowest	-20.0	-23.0	-27.0
Precipitation			
Mean Total (inches)	36.26	32.72	35.18
Maximum Monthly	9.23	12.06	12.3
Minimum Monthly	0.25	0.06	0.04
Maximum in 24 hours	5.32	6.19	5.52
Snow			
Mean total	25.0	33.0	21.5
Maximum monthly	21.9	42.5	26.5
Maximum in 24 hours	8.0	14.9	18.0
Relative Humidity			
12:30 AM	83	77	80.0
6:30 AM	85	78	83.0
12:30 PM	58	61	61.0
6:30 PM	67	67	67.0
Mean number of days			
Sunrise to sunset			
Clear	83	113	142.0
Partly Cloudy	124	120	105.0
Cloudy	157	132	118.0
Precipitation 0.01 inch or more	110	124	113.0
Snow, sleet, hail 1.0 inch or more	9	10	7.0
Thunderstorms	40	37	50.0
Heavy Fog	24	11	12.0
Temperatures			
90° and above Max.	26	13	30.0
32° and below Max.	44	45	38.0
32° and below Min.	143	110	125.0
0° and below Min.	12	8	8.0
Percent of possible sunshine		59	61.0
Mean sky cover sunrise to sunset		5.5	5.9

	<u>Joliet</u>	<u>Chicago</u>	<u>Peoria</u>
Wind			
Mean hourly speed	9.7	10.7	7.7
Prevailing direction	WSW	SSW	S
Fastest Mile			
Speed		87	75.0
Direction		NE	NW

SITE DESCRIPTION

Location. The proposed site is located in the Morris Quadrangle of Grandy County, Illinois, just west of the confluence of the Desplaines, Kankakee and Illinois Rivers and South of the Dresden Island Lock and Dam. The Illinois River circles around to the North Side of the site and then flows in a Southwesterly direction. A railroad right-of-way comprises the West boundary of the site and a gravel road forms the South boundary.

The site now includes parts of Sec. 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35 of Aux. Sable Township, T. 34 N, R. 8 E, and comprises approximately 950 acres.

Access. The site is about five miles from a major highway and about 3 miles from an improved secondary road. Improvement of the gravel road which passes along the South property line would be required, and an access road would have to be constructed into the site.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Freight Railroad which passes along the West boundary of the site is in daily use. A spur from this railroad could be constructed into the site to facilitate shipments of materials and equipment. Shipment could also be accommodated by river barges providing the necessary docking facilities are constructed.

General Description. The topography is essentially "rolling prairie", gentle slopes, with a maximum elevation difference on the site of approximately 25 feet. Practically all of the site is either in cultivation or grass. Very little

clearing will be required as there are only a few widely scattered large trees and sparse bushes to be found on the site.

The top soil is a very sandy loam which probably will be very muddy during rainy seasons. For the most part, this moisture will eventually drain off or evaporate. However, there are a few marshy areas on the site which may indicate poor subsurface drainage. This may also give an indication of the impervious quality of the limestone bedrock in the area.

It is believed that the top soil is very shallow over the major part of this site. This is evident by the outcropping of the limestone bedrock in several areas, which in most cases are at elevations much higher than the lowest parts of the site.

Water Supply. Circulating water for the main turbine condenser will be taken from the Illinois River. Open intake and discharge canals, approximately 1/2 mile in length, will be utilized. These canals are shown relative to the main power plant building in Fig. 1.

Wells will be provided for potable and sanitary waters. However, tests are currently being conducted with Kankakee River water to determine its mineral content and its suitability for boiler feedwater supply and make-up.

SUBROUNDING ACTIVITIES AND POPULATION

Surrounding Activities

The activities in the area immediately surrounding the site can best be described by subdividing the area within the first five miles into quadrants. To the North and West the land is used for agricultural purposes. Farm land also extends 3 miles to the South of the site. Beyond the first 3 miles to the South the remainder of the land in this quadrant is an abandoned strip mine area which is approximately 3 miles wide by 9 miles long. The 36,000 acre Joliet Arsenal, an area over 8 miles wide and 12 long, is located East of the site. The boundaries of these areas can be best seen by referring to Figures 3 and 4.

Table II summarizes available data from Will, Grundy and Kendall Counties which comprises the major area in the 25 mile radius surrounding the site.

Industrial. The primary industrial activities in this area are centered in the Joliet area, located 14 miles Northeast of the site. Chemical production and petroleum refining are the most rapidly growing industries in the Joliet area - 19 companies are engaged in these fields.

There are now more than 200 manufacturers and processors in the Joliet area. Central location, convenience to raw materials and markets, abundant rail, highway and waterway transportation give Joliet good growth potential.

TABLE II

Surrounding Activities

	County		
	<u>Will</u>	<u>Grundy</u>	<u>Kendall</u>
Total population(1950)	134,336	19,217	12,115
Population increase(1940-1950)	17.6%	4.5%	9.1%
Land area (square miles)	845	432	320
Population per square mile	159	45	38
Urban population	90,457	6,926	
Rural non-farm population	31,519	7,478	7,485
Rural farm population	12,360	4,813	4,630
Farm land - % Area	80	91	95
Total employed	50,163	7,227	4,583
Agriculture	3,548	1,615	1,498
Mining	412	352	25
Construction	3,052	421	301
Manufacturing	16,769	1,828	1,108
Transportation, communication and other public utilities	5,800	463	
Wholesale and retail trade	8,439	1,191	630
Finance, Insurance	1,324	111	56
Business and personal services	2,412	262	171
Professional and related services	3,531	448	242
Land in farms-total (acres)	433,000	252,000	195,000
Cattle and calves of all ages	38,536	18,736	22,863
All farms	2,937	1,250	1,086
Value of farm products sold in 1949, total in \$1000.	20,649	11,347	12,507
Poultry and Poultry Products	1,233	458	678
Dairy Products	3,109	762	678
Livestock	6,372	2,480	7,231
Crops	9,932	7,646	3,920

The Joliet area offers particular advantages for heavy industry due to extensive limestone deposits which provide a natural bedrock foundation for heavy machinery.

Morris, 8 miles West of the site, has a light diversified industry consisting of fire-brick, thermostatic controls, flour, fertilizer, coal, sand and gravel and paper mills. Morris also serves as the largest inland grain port in the world. Millions of bushels of grain are handled at these elevators yearly.

Extensive coal fields exist South of the site. This coal is strip mined with an annual output of one and one-half million tons.

Government. The Joliet Arsenal, located East of the site, consists of the Elwood Ordnance Plant and the Kankakee Ordnance Works. The two units of Joliet Arsenal produced vast quantities of explosives, bombs and shells during the war. At present, the Kankakee unit is on a "stand-by" status, maintained in a state of readiness, if needed. The Elwood unit is active in certain new production, renovation and demilitarization. Together these plants employ approximately 1,200 people.

Although the tract of land utilized for the Joliet Arsenal is immediately adjacent the proposed power plant site, activities are predominately centered in an area approximately 7 miles to the East.

Agriculture. Approximately 90% of the land surrounding the site on a 25 mile radius is in farm land. The total value of farm products sold in 1949 on Will, Grundy and Kendall Counties amounted to 44.5 million dollars. This breaks down to 21.5 million for crops, 16.1 million for livestock, 4.5 million for dairy products and 2.4 million for poultry and poultry products. The principal crop is corn, with oats, soybeans and wheat next in importance.

Population

The average population density for the farm land in the 0 - 5 mile zone is estimated at 15/sq mile. (See Table III). There are five villages in this area: Minooka, Channahon, Blodgett, Lorenzo and Sand Ridge. (See Fig. 2). Minooka and Channahon have 369 and 1,000 inhabitants, respectively. The total population in this area is estimated at 2,600.

In the 5 - 10 mile zone, the total population is estimated at 18,500 of which 15,000 consists of known urban residences. The largest town in this area is Morris, the County Seat of Grundy County, which has a population of 6,900 and is located 8 miles West of the site.

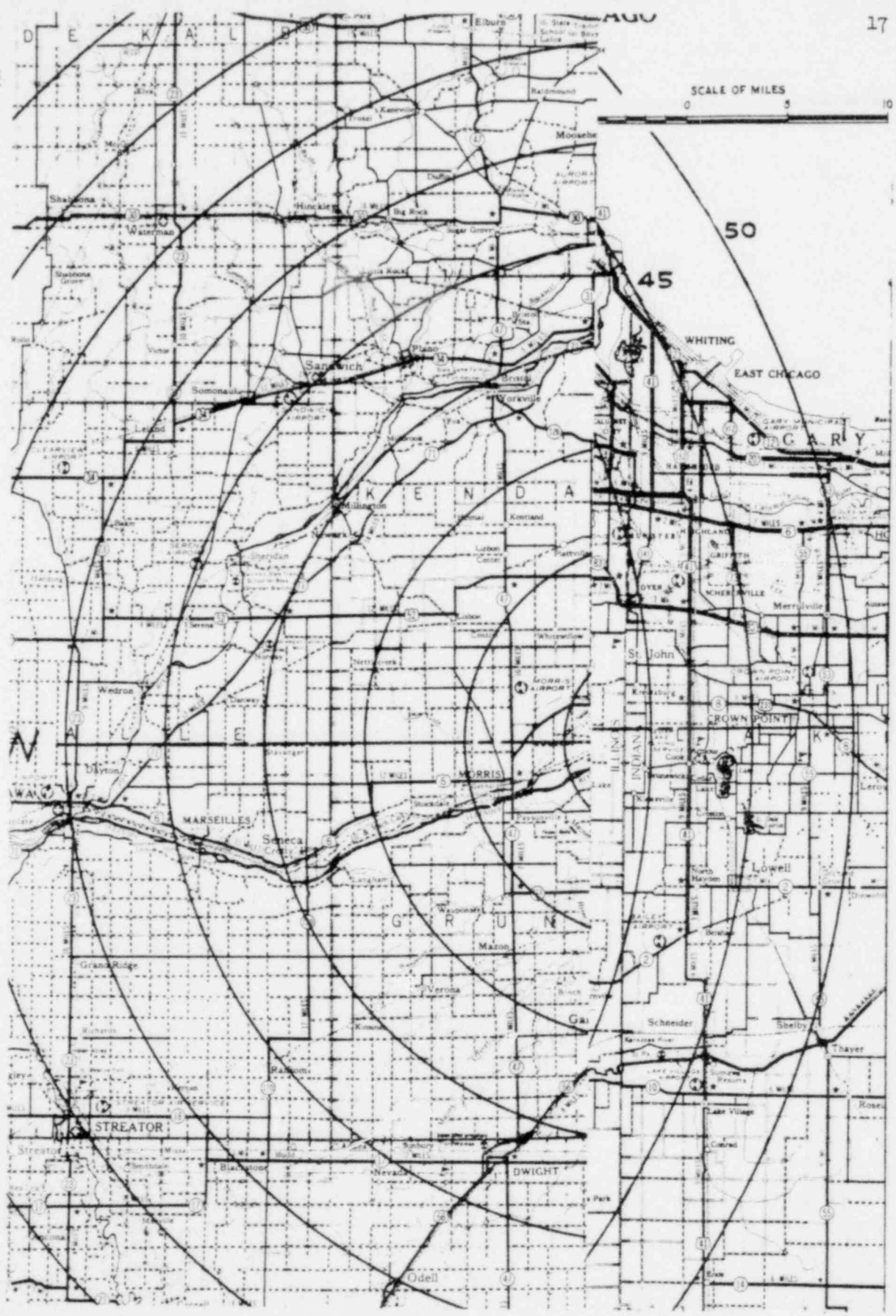
The population in the 10 - 15 mile zone is estimated at 62,000 with the bulk contributed by Joliet which is the nearest major city to the site. Joliet is located 14 miles Northeast of the site and has a population of 51,600.

In the 15 - 20 mile and the 20 - 25 mile zones, the populations are estimated at 24,000 and 85,000 respectively. The City of Aurora which has a population of 51,000 and is located 25 miles North of the site comprises the major portion of the population in the 20 - 25 mile zone.

The data presented above has been gathered in the following table for ease of review.

<u>Annular Zones in Miles</u>	<u>Total Population Estimated in Zone</u>	<u>Major City or Town in Zone</u>		
		<u>Name</u>	<u>Direction & Distance(mi.)</u>	<u>Population</u>
0 - 5	2,600	Channahon	NE-3½	1,000
5 - 10	18,500	Morris	W-8	6,900
10 - 15	62,000	Joliet	NE-14	51,600
15 - 20	24,000	Lockport	NE-18	4,955
20 - 25	85,000	Aurora	N-25	51,000

The population distribution by cities, towns and villages within 25 miles has been itemized in Table IV. The location of these centers of population with reference to the site is shown in Figure 2.



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TABLE IV

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION - SITE AS CENTER
TOWNS, VILLAGES, CITIES, WITHIN 25 MILE RADIUS

<u>Town</u>	<u>Direction</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>Population</u>
<u>0 - 5 Miles</u>			
Minooka	N	4½	369
Channahan	NE	3½	1,000
Blodgett	E	4	-
Lorenzo	SE	4	-
Sand Ridge	NW	3½	-
			1,369
<u>5 - 10 Miles</u>			
Binds Bridge	NE	7	-
Elwood	E	8	420
Wilmington	SE	9	3,354
Braidwood	S	9	1,485
Diamond	S	7	107
Eileen	S	7	332
Coal City	S	8	2,220
Carbon Hill	S	7	158
Paysonville	SW	9	-
Morris	W	8	6,926
Central	NW	10	-
Whitewillow	NW	8	-
			15,002
<u>10 - 15 Miles</u>			
Caton Farms	N	12	-
Joliet	NE	14	51,601
Rockdale	NE	11	1,393
Plaines Station	NE	10	-
Symerton	E	12	119
Ballou	SE	12	-
Ritchie	SE	13	80
Custer Park	SE	13	110
Gadley	S	11	102
Torino	S	13	9
Braceville	S	12	384
Mazonia	S	13	-
Coster	S	14	-
Central City	S	11	35
Gardner	S	14	981
Booth	S	13	-
Mazon	SW	13	586
Wauponsee	SW	14	-
Stockdale	W	11	-
Lisbon	NW	12	183
Lisbon Center	NW	12	-
Kentland	NW	13	-
Platville	NW	11	-
			55,583

TABLE IV (continued)

<u>Town</u>	<u>Direction</u> <u>15 - 20 Miles</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>1950</u> <u>Population</u>
Plainfield	N	16	1,764
Statesville (State Pen.)	NE	15	-
Lockport	NE	18	4,955
New Lenox	NE	18	1,235
Manhattan	W	15	728
Wilton Center	W	16	50
Andres	W	20	-
Deselm	SE	18	-
Essex	S	16	284
Clark City	S	17	-
E. Brooklyn	S	16	65
S. Wilmington	S	16	662
Verona	SW	17	205
Langham	SW	15	-
Seneca	W	19	-
Stravanger	W	18	-
Nettlecreek	W	16	-
Newark	NW	18	457
Helmar	NW	15	50
Fox	NW	20	-
Yorkville	NW	19	632
Bristol	NW	20	541
			<hr/>
			11,628

20 - 25 Miles

Aurora	N	25	50,576
Bristol Station	N	22	175
Oswego	N	21	1,220
Lemont	NE	24	2,757
Mokena	NE	22	903
Frankfort	E	23	685
Peotone	E	25	1,395
Manteno	SE	25	1,789
Lehigh	SE	24	-
Bonfield	SE	21	143
Goodrich	SE	23	-
Union Hill	S	21	138
Buckingham	S	25	140
Reddick	S	21	208
Candiff	S	24	-
Blair	S	21	-
Dwight	S	23	2,843
Sunbury	SW	24	-
Kinsman	SW	21	147
Marseilles	W	23	4,514
Danway	W	22	-
Norway	W	21	-
Geneva	W	25	-
Sheridan	NW	23	476

TABLE IV (continued)

<u>Town</u>	Direction <u>20 - 25 Miles</u> (continued)	<u>Miles</u>	1950 <u>Population</u>
Millington	NW	20	270
Sandwich	NW	25	3,027
Millbrook	NW	20	-
Plano	NW	23	<u>2,154</u>
			73,560

GEOLOGY

The State Geological Survey Bulletin #43 "Geological and Mineral Resources of the Morris Quadrangle" was consulted for topographical and Geological information inasmuch as the proposed site is located within it. The information contained in this bulletin is both general and detailed. It provided the following pertinent facts.

The Morris quadrangle includes the central part of the so-called Morris Basin. To the traveler the basin-like shape is not apparent because of its extreme shallowness, but is evident from the topographic map, Fig. 3 and 4, and is emphasized by the arrangement of stream courses.

The relief of the region as a whole is slight, there being less than 200 feet of difference between the highest and lowest points in the quadrangle. The greatest local relief is found at Dresden Heights, where the Illinois has cut a sharp bank 120 feet high in the glacial deposits of Minooka Ridge.

The proposed site is located directly across the Illinois River from this bluff and lies south of the Dresden Heights Lock and Dam. While no test borings on this site have been made, a study of the surficial and areal Geological map in the S.G.S. Bulletin #43 shows that on all of this site the bedrock is about at the surface with only a shallow covering of sandy loam soil. This is evident by the outcropping limestone found in several areas of the site. The bedrock in this area is the Maquoketa formation of the upper Ordovician Series. This formation comprises an upper limestone phase and a lower shale phase.

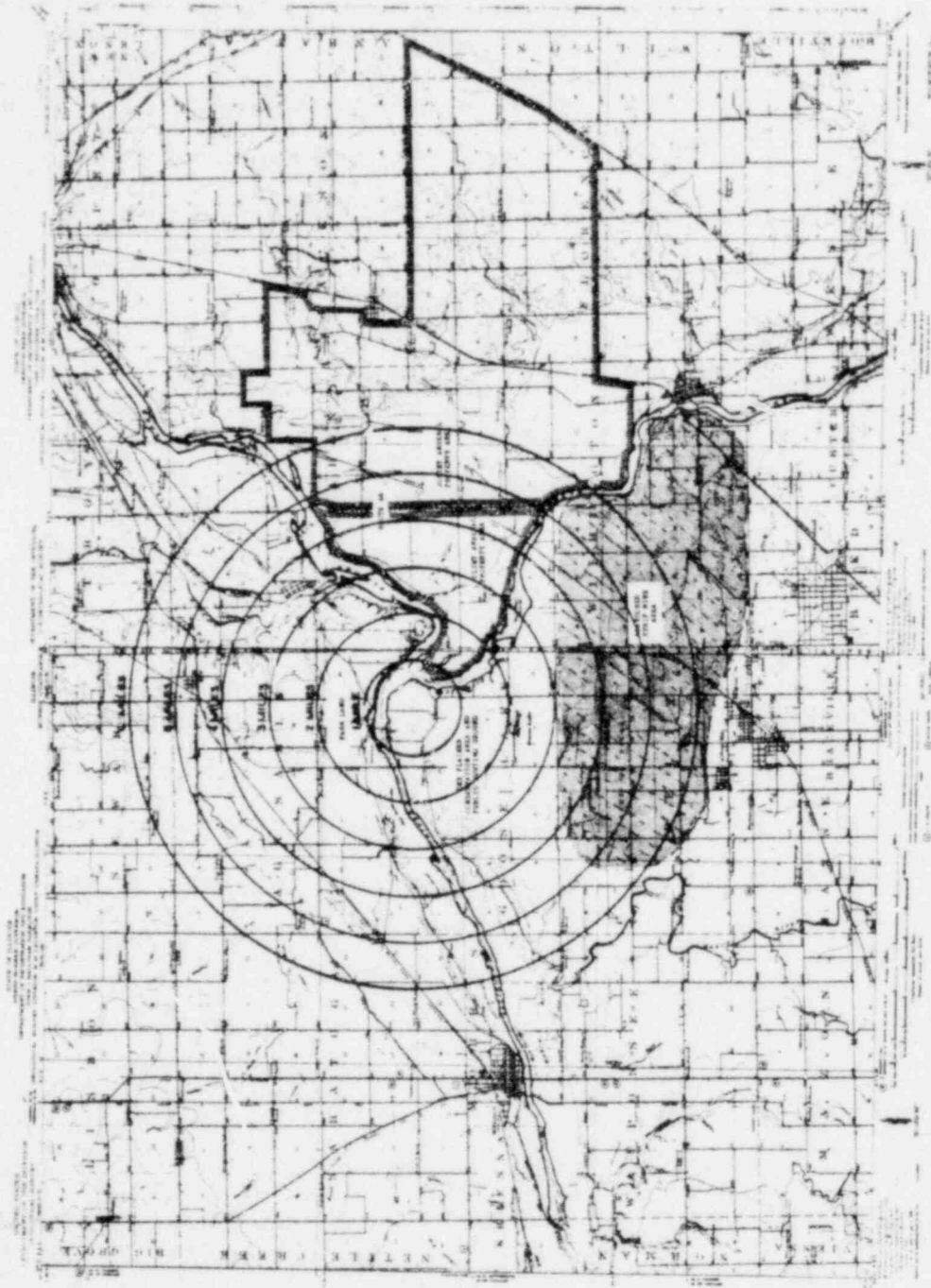


Fig. 3 - U.S.G.S. Map - Morris and Wilmington Quadrangle

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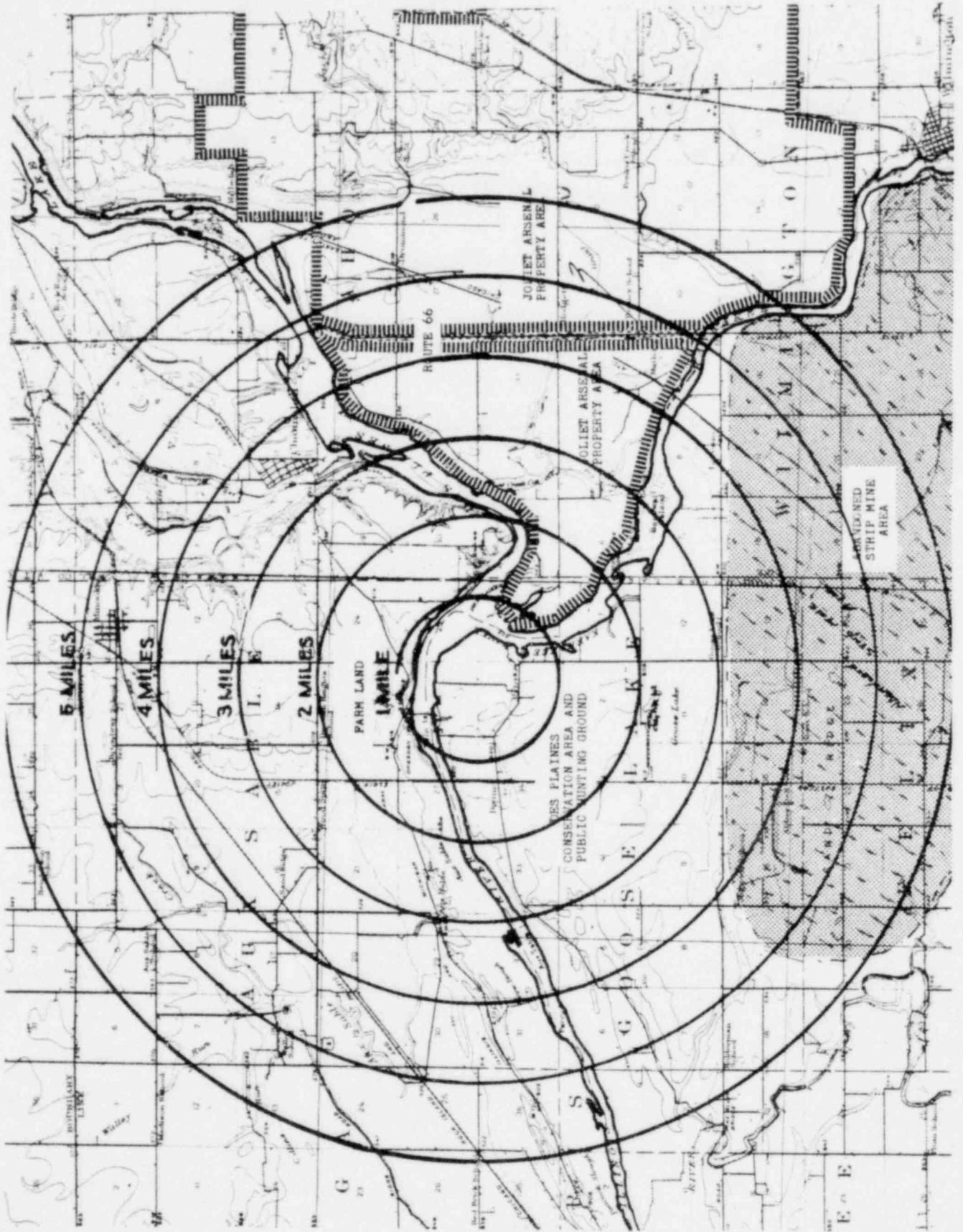


Fig. 4 - U.S.G.S. Map - Five Mile Zone

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From well boring data and study of outcropping beds, it is estimated that the limestone phase may vary between 40 feet and 65 feet.

Underlying the limestone is the shale phase of the Maquoketa formation. This may vary from a thin layer to maximum known thickness of 65 feet. Lithologically, this lower member is entirely shale, no interbedded limestone having been recorded from borings. It is usually medium to dark grey, soft, thin-bedded, non-calcareous, and without fossils. Of interest to note is the absence of any younger geological formation on this site with the exception of a narrow strip of the Pottsville formation along the Kankakee River. This formation is a part of the Pennsylvania system and in this outcropping region consists mainly of sandstone, shale, and intermediate type rock, with some bituminous layer but almost no limestone.

Underlying the Maquoketa formation is the Galena-Platteville formation of the Middle Ordovician Series. This formation varies in thickness from 100 feet to 400 feet in the Morris Quadrangle. Well boring data shows this variation to be very erratic - amounting to 100 feet difference within a one square mile area. However, it is estimated that on the site the Galena-Platteville formation is approximately 300 to 350 feet thick. It is comprised of a dolomite upper layer and a limestone lower layer which is thought to be in contact with the St. Peter sandstone formation. In general, this formation has a slight tilt towards the Southeast.

The following logs of well borings in the surrounding area was correlated with the information found in S.G.S.

Bulletin #43 to determine the stratigraphy of this site, Fig. 5.

Kankakee Ordnance Works

Well #3

SE $\frac{1}{4}$; Sec 34, T. 34 N, R 9 E

(approximately 5 miles East of site)

<u>Formations</u>	<u>Thickness in feet</u>	<u>Depth in feet</u>
PLEISTOCENE SYSTEM		
Glacial drift	7	7
SILURIAN SYSTEM		
Niagaran-Alexandrian dolomite, water bearing	108	115
ORDOVICIAN SYSTEM		
Maquoketa formation		
Shale	15	130
Limestone and dolomite	50	180
Shale	77	257
Galena-Platteville dolomite	348	605
Glenwood sandstone	5	610
St. Peter formation		
Sandstone, water-bearing	195	805
Shale and chert, caving	13	818
Shakopee dolomite	42	860
New Richmond sandstone	25	885
Onecta dolomite	179	1064
CAMBRIAN SYSTEM		
Jordan dolomite and sandstone	101	1165
Trempealeau dolomite	135	1300
Franconia sandstone and dolomite	120	1420
Galesville sandstone, water-bearing	155	1575
Eau Claire sandstone and dolomite	18	1593

Braidwood Well #1
(approximately 9 miles SE of site)

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Thickness in feet</u>	<u>Depth in feet</u>
<u>Pleistocene system</u>		
Sand	10	10
Till	5	15
Sand, silty	5	20
Till	25	45
<u>Pennsylvanian system</u>		
Shale, thin limestone, coal and sandstone beds	100	145
<u>Ordovician system</u>		
Maquoketa limestone and shale	115	260
Galena-Platteville limestone and dolomite	385	645
Glenwood and St. Peter formations		
Sandstone, some dolomite	10	655
Sandstone	195	850
Sandstone, some shale and dolomite	12	862
Shakopee dolomite	83	945
New Richmond shale and sandstone	45	990
Oneota dolomite, some sandstone at base	220	1210
<u>Cambrian system</u>		
Trempealeau dolomite	175	1385
Franconia sandstone, some shale and dolomite	165	1550
Galesville formation		
"Sandstone"	32	1582
"Lime"	4	1586
"Sandstone"	61	1647

Carbon Hill City Well
(approximately 6 miles South of site)

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Thickness in feet</u>	<u>Depth in feet</u>
<u>Pleistocene system</u>		
Glacial drift	40	40
<u>Pennsylvanian - Ordovician systems</u>		
Pennsylvanian - Maquoketa formations		
Shale	145	185
<u>Ordovician system</u>		
Galena-Platteville formations		
Limestone	379	564
St. Peter formation		
Sandstone	86	650

Well near Lorenzo, Illinois
Sec 8, T. 33 N, R 9 E
(approximately 4 miles SE of site)

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Thickness in feet</u>	<u>Depth in feet</u>
<u>Pennsylvania system</u>		
Edgewood		
Limestone	29	29
<u>Ordovician system</u>		
Maquoketa		
Upper shale	76	105
Limestone	52	157
Lower shale	61	218

Morris, Illinois Well #4
 (approximately 7 miles West of site)

<u>Formation</u>	<u>Thickness in feet</u>	<u>Depth in feet</u>
<u>Pleistocene system</u>		
"Top soil"	4	4
Sand and little gravel, slightly clayey	26	30
Till	15	45
Sand and gravel, clean	5	50
<u>Pennsylvanian system</u>		
Shale, some siltstone	80	130
Sandstone, incoherent	5	135
<u>Ordovician system</u>		
Galena-Platteville dolomite and limestone	180	315
Glenwood dolomite and sandstone	10	325
St. Peter sandstone	578	903
Oneota formation		
Chert	12	915
Sandstone	18	933
Dolomite	37	970
<u>Cambrian system</u>		
Trempealeau dolomite	150	1120
Franconia dolomite, some sandstone	145	1265
Galesville sandstone	190	1455
Eau Claire shale	46	1501

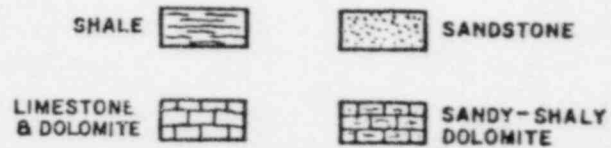
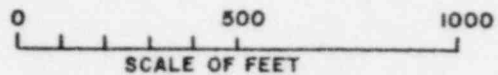
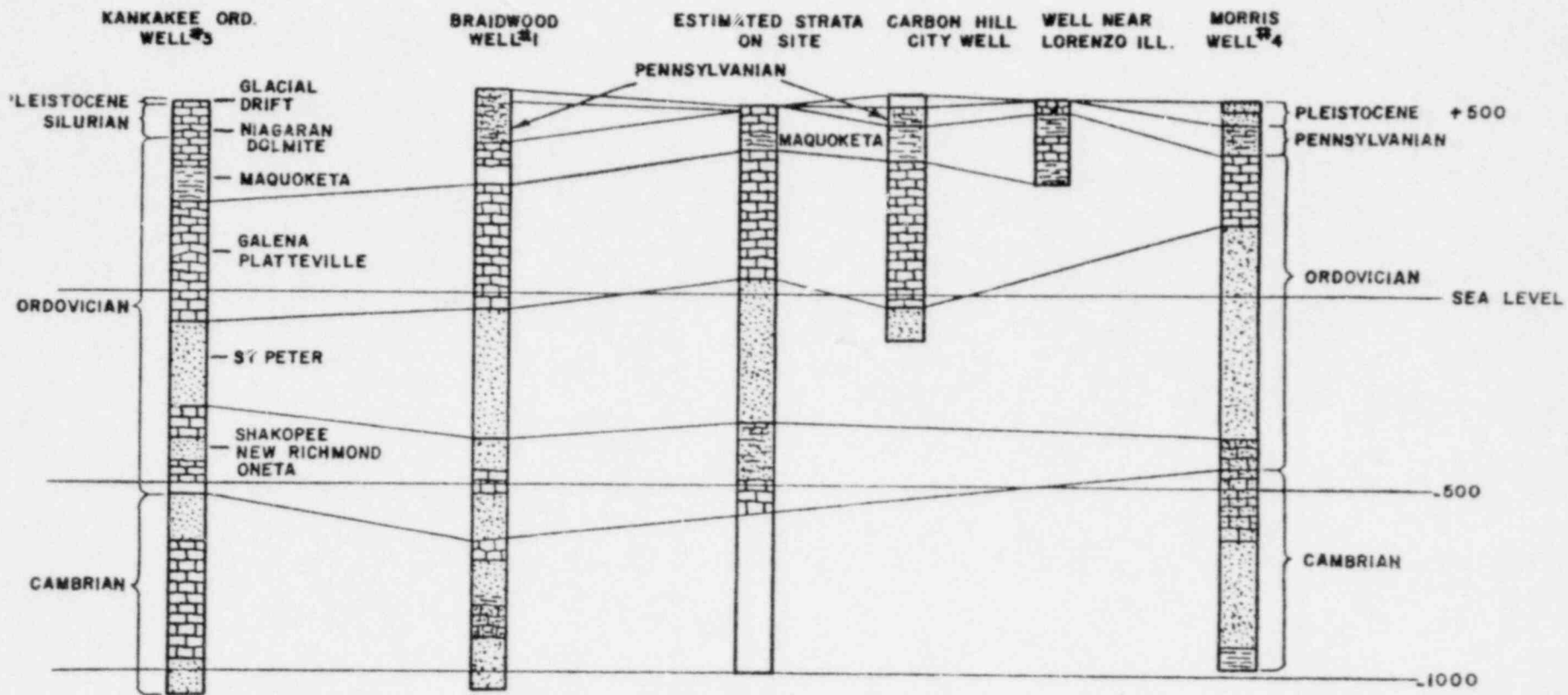


FIG. 5

GRAPHICAL STRATA DATA

SEISMOLOGY

Seismological or earthquake information is required to provide a basis for plant structure, drainage and sewer system design. Information on past earthquakes as to number and severity in terms of the effects on buildings subjected to it is meager. The best recorded data available can be obtained from Loyola University.

Records of the past century and a half list not more than a dozen earthquakes as having occurred within a radius of 150 miles from Chicago. None of these caused greater damage than that of toppling some house chimneys or shaking down loose plaster. It is expected that no building of sound construction on firm ground will suffer any damage as a result of the infrequent and small earthquakes which may occur anywhere within 150 miles from Chicago.

It is impossible to say that this region will never have a destructive earthquake. However, it's quite unlikely since the frequency and intensity of recorded local earthquakes have been small and since there is nothing in the geological structure of the area surrounding the site that would lead one to suspect that this could be an earthquake zone.

HYDROLOGY

Hydrology

Sources of Water. The major stream of the Morris quadrangle is the Illinois River which begins within half a mile of the eastern boundary at the confluence of the DesPlaines and Kankakee Rivers. It flows in a southwesterly direction at a velocity which varies from 1/2 to 3 miles per hour. Flow data indicates that at Dresden, for 90% of the time, the average annual flow varies from a maximum of approximately 20,000 cfs to a minimum of 4000 cfs, Fig. 6.

The major sources of water flowing into the Illinois River above the Dresden site is (1) diversion from Lake Michigan, (2) the Des Plaines River, (3) the Du Page River and (4) the Kankakee River.

The diversion from Lake Michigan includes an average flow of 1500 cfs direct diversion plus an average flow of 1700 cfs from Chicago domestic pumpage. This flows through the Sanitary and Ship Canal and discharges into the Des Plaines River at Lockport, Illinois - approximately 20 miles from the Dresden site. The maximum and minimum flows from this source are 24,000 and 1800 cfs respectively.

The flow of the Des Plaines River - exclusive of the Sanitary and Ship Canal - is primarily drainage from rural areas in Lake County and Northern Cook County with some urban drainage from Western Cook County. The maximum flow for the Des Plaines River is 13,500 cfs. In dry weather, its flow negligible.

The Du Page River which drains rural and urban areas in Southern Lake County and Du Page County contributes a maximum flow of 10,000 cfs. and a minimum of 10 cfs.

The Kankakee River, which collects rural drainage from Northern Indiana and Northeastern Illinois south of Cook County, has the greatest potential maximum flow of all the sources. The recorded maximum for

DURATION OF FLOW FOR THE ILLINOIS RIVER AT DRESDEN

DATA
 COMPILED FROM U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 FOR PERIOD BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1943
 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1952

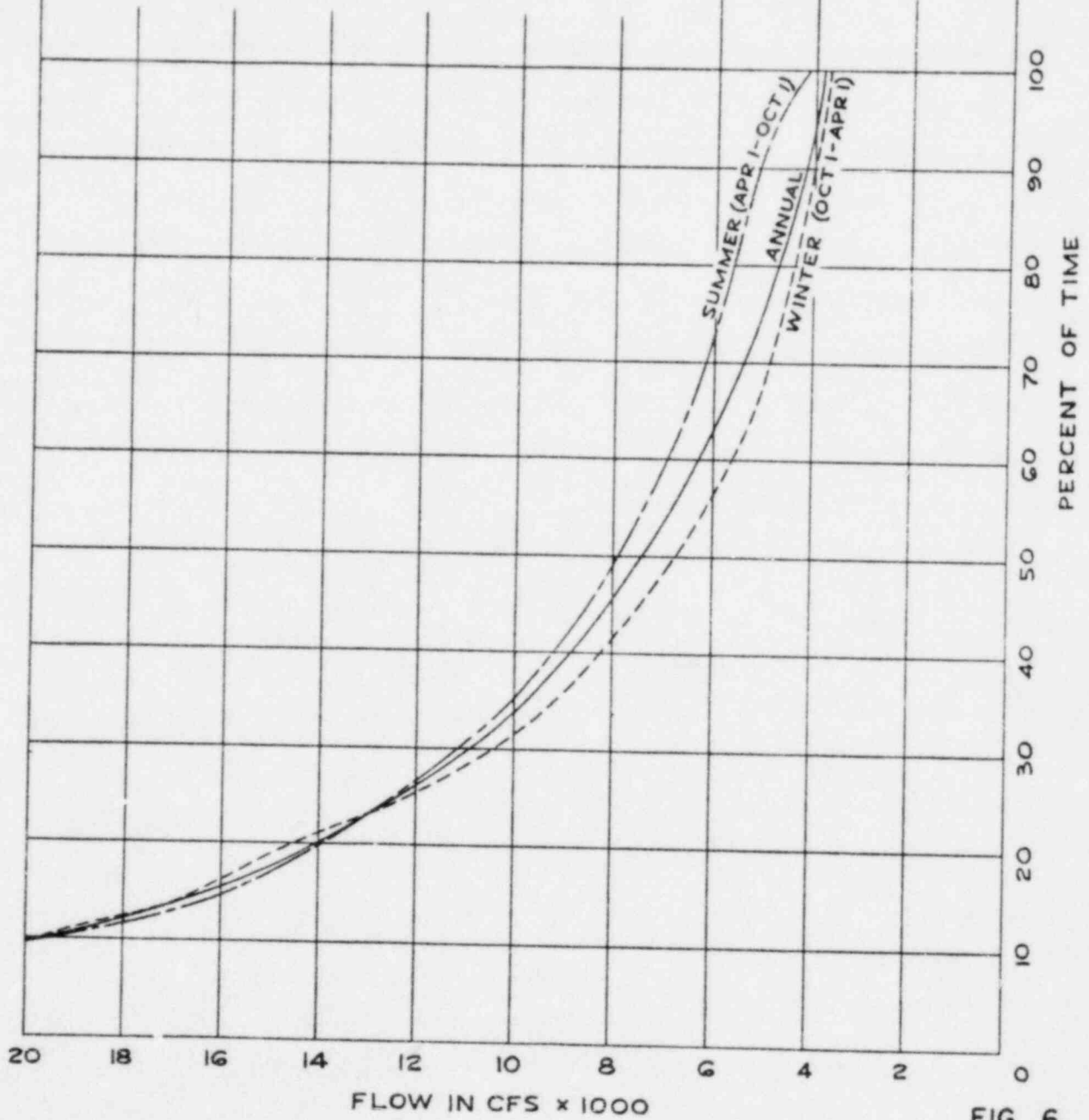


FIG. 6

the Kankakee is 48,000 cfs and the minimum is approximately 200 cfs.

Assuming that the maximums (flood conditions) from each of the sources occurred simultaneously, the maximum flow at Dresden would reach approximately 100,000 cfs. Likewise, if all minimums occurred simultaneously, the flow at Dresden would be less than 2000 cfs. However, the minimum flow of 1800 cfs for the S & S Canal is only for very brief periods of time during operations of gates etc., so that the actual minimum is more nearly the average diversion from Lake Michigan or approximately 3000 cfs.

Surface drainage of the site is collected by a small ditch which runs through the center of the site and empties into the Illinois River just below the Dresden Lock as shown in Fig. 1. There are several marshy areas at the upper ends of the ditch. This is characteristic of depressed areas in an impervious sub-surface formation, and might indicate that there is very little surface water percolating to the lower water-bearing strata.

There is no well data available at this time which is directly applicable to this site. However, information obtained from S.G.S. Bulletin #43, provided useful information regarding underground water resources in this area.

Drilled wells draw their water from several formations. Many wells in this area are bottomed in the Pennsylvanian beds. Because of the proximity of the outcrop and the consequently restricted area of intake, this source of supply is less reliable than the lower aquifers.

The next water bearing stratum below the Pennsylvanian rocks is the Galena dolomite. This has no definite water horizon

but is rarely completely penetrated without finding a supply of water. While uniformly hard, this is an excellent source of water. More wells obtain water from this stratum than from any others in this area. However, due to limited supply this source is not considered highly favorable for industrial groundwater in this part of Grundy county.²

Below lies the St. Peter sandstone, a noted aquifer and one that is frequently reached in the northwestern part of the quadrangle. The St. Peter sandstone has limited permeability in this area.²

The next water-bearing stratum is in the Lower Ordovician beds where the sandstones and limestones of the Prairie du Chien formation supply water that in most cases is abundant but rather highly mineralized.

A still deeper supply is that in the Iron-ton-Galesville sandstone of the Cambrian age. This water is found to be under considerable pressure but is so highly mineralized as to be suitable for stock only.

The above mentioned aquifers are all available as a source of water on this side. However, the Pennsylvanian beds are limited to a narrow strip on the extreme eastern edge of the site. There are many shallow wells surrounding the site area for which there is no presently available data. It is known that the Maquoketa formation yield negligible amounts of water, however, thin water bearing sand and gravel beds occur over wide areas between Morris and Coal City. These beds are tapped by many domestic wells generally to a depth of about fifty feet. Although these sands are not tapped for major

industrial wells, they have significant potential.²

The lower aquifers exist under artesian conditions and have a general southerly slope. They are fed from their absorption areas in southern and central Wisconsin. However, the artesian pressure map, Fig. 7, of June 1949, which was prepared by the Illinois State Water Survey Division indicates that the hydraulic gradient slopes in a general northeasterly direction,

due to heavy pumping in the Joliet and Chicago area.

The movement of these underground waters, however, is very slow, 100 feet per year, or a mile in 53 years being the generally accepted normal rate.³

Arrangements are being made to obtain test drilling data on the site. From this source of information it should be possible to determine (1) the thickness and water absorption properties of the surface soils, (2) the topography and water producing properties of the Maquoketa formation which overlay practically the entire site and (3) the hydraulic interconnection, if any, between possible aquifers in the Maquoketa formation, the Galena dolomite and other water bearing strata. Correlation of this data will facilitate evaluations of waste disposal problems and at the same time furnish necessary foundation data.

REFERENCE:

1. "Geology and Mineral Resources of the Morris Quadrangle" State Geological Survey Bulletin #43, Urbana, Ill., 1922
2. Communication, May 12, 1955: John W. Foster, State Geological Survey Division to C. J. McLean, Commonwealth Edison Co.
3. "Sandstone Water Supplies of the Joliet Area", State Water Survey Division Bulletin #34, Urbana, Ill., 1941

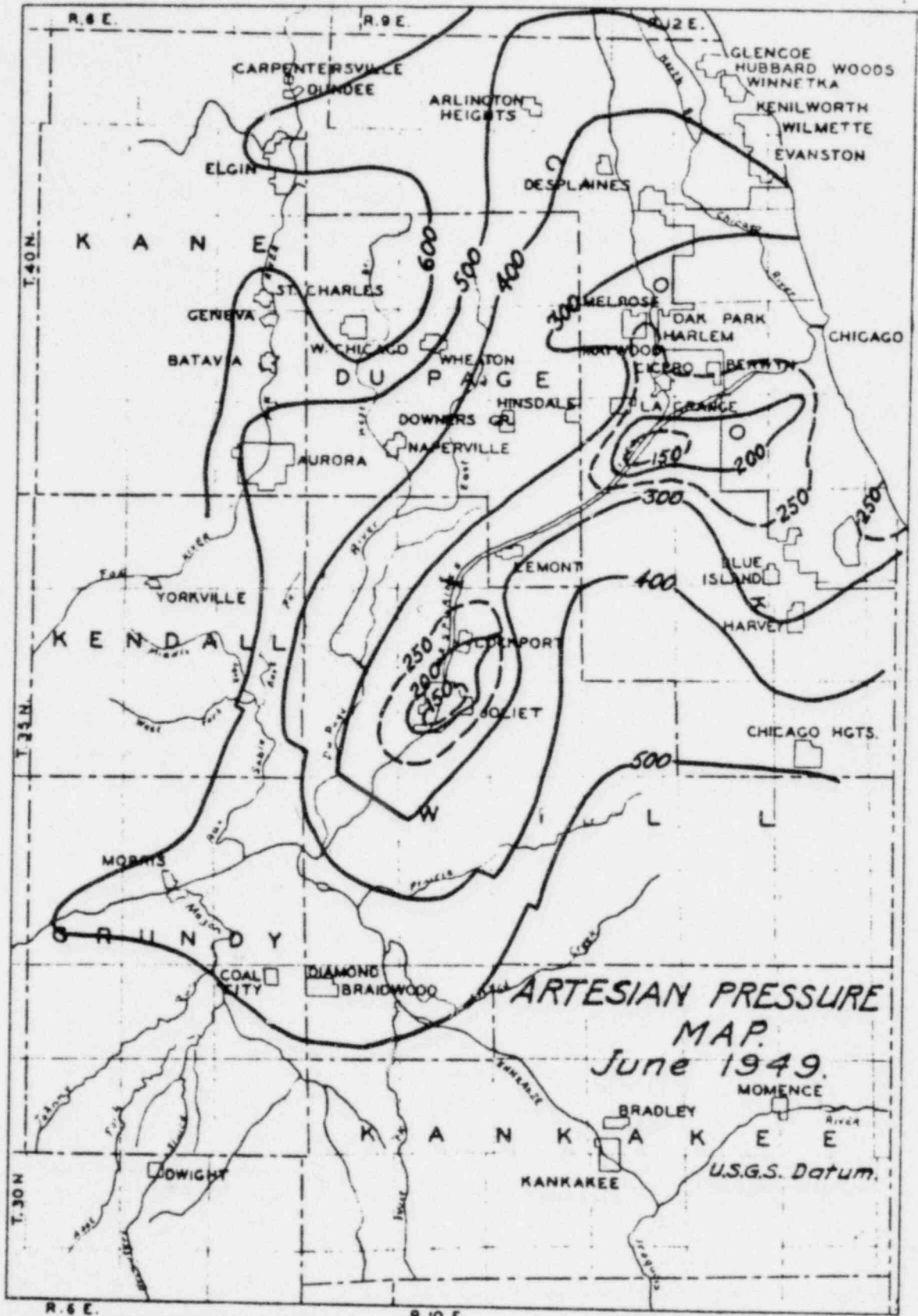


Fig. 7 ILLINOIS STATE WATER SURVEY

POOR ORIGINAL

Use of River. The principal uses of the Illinois River are for transportation, sewerage disposal and process waters. Fish are found downstream from the site. Such river fish as catfish, carp, perch, bass, etc. are most plentiful.

Commodities moved on the Illinois Waterway include coal, sand, stone, cement, petroleum products, grain and sulphur. This cargo is carried in open or covered barges pushed by diesel or steam powered tugs.

The first known downstream direct use of this water for drinking purposes is at Alton, Illinois which is approximately 250 miles from the Dresden site and 10 miles downstream from the confluence of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. However, due to increased needs and declining water supplies, means have been provided at Peoria, Illinois to admit river water by controlled infiltration into the sand and gravel aquifer from which the city water supply is pumped. The control is such that water is admitted only when the river water temperature is 55-56°F and when bacterial count is within acceptable limits. These facilities are located approximately 110 miles downstream from the site. There is also the probability that river water is the main source of water for many shallow wells along its banks.

No radioactive solutions are disposed of by dilution for ultimate disposal to the river by Argonne. Surface drainage of radioactive material, however, does end up in the river via Saw Mill Creek. The river is monitored at its mouth, both upstream and downstream, in order to control the rate of contamination.

Floods. The elevation of the site is 516 feet above datum. An extreme flood elevation of 507 feet above datum has been attained at the Dresden Dam. Thus, the high water was still nine feet below the site level.

The possibility of flooding on the site is very remote since the estimated 100,000 cfs flow for flood condition is based on the assumption that all the maximum flows as indicated for the various contributing streams will occur simultaneously. Even so, spillway capacity is provided well in excess of estimated flood condition at the Dresden Dam. Another factor which makes flooding at this site very unlikely is the fact that the elevation of the site is well above the vast valley storage area upstream from the dam.

METEOROLOGY

Meteorological factors such as wind direction, velocity, and duration; temperature distribution; precipitation and local terrain affect the dispersion of radioactive gases and smoke products. Knowledge of these factors aids in the identification of the areas which are most subject to the hazard of radioactive exposure and the determination of the magnitude of that hazard.

The weather data necessary for such an evaluation should be obtained at the actual site. However, since this information is not now available, the weather data published by the Weather Stations at Joliet, Chicago, Peoria, and Argonne National Laboratory has been analyzed and included for reference in the appendix of this report.

The nearest weather station was located at Joliet, Illinois, just fourteen (14) miles northeast of the site. It came into existence in 1937 and closed down in 1952. Peoria weather station is approximately ninety (90) miles southwest of the site. Data from this station is an average of at least 50 years of weather recordings.

Argonne National Laboratory's weather station is approximately thirty (30) miles northeast of the site. Weather data has been accumulated there over the last six (6) years, beginning in July 1949. Such data as the persistence of wind direction and percent duration at the 150 foot level at Argonne over the period from July 1949 to June 1953 has been reproduced here in Tables V and VI. Surface wind roses for the period of July 1952 to June 1953 at the 150 foot level is presented in Fig. 8.

PER CENT OF TIME DURING ONE YEAR THAT WIND FROM A SPECIFIC DIRECTION PERSISTED,
DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO WIND DIRECTION AND DURATION OF PERSISTENCE

(150-Foot Level, July 1949-June 1950)

TABLE VI - Duration of Persistence

Hours	Calm %	NE %	E %	SE %	S %	SW %	W %	NW %	N %	Variable %	Total %
1 hour or less	.26	1.97	2.05	1.89	2.73	3.38	3.23	2.74	2.24	.66	21.16
Longer than 1	.10	5.47	5.13	3.71	10.63	11.76	11.45	7.68	5.14	.36	61.59
Longer than 2	.02	4.31	3.94	2.63	8.83	9.58	9.37	5.87	3.90	.18	48.78
Longer than 3	.01	3.53	3.10	1.90	7.55	7.99	7.83	4.67	2.99	.07	39.79
Longer than 4	0	2.95	2.46	1.40	6.47	6.69	6.61	3.83	2.35	.02	32.92
Longer than 5		2.53	2.03	1.03	6.38	5.63	5.63	3.21	1.85	.01	27.62
Longer than 6		2.21	1.68	.72	5.56	4.82	4.76	2.68	1.46	0	23.22
Longer than 7		1.92	1.39	.50	4.86	4.14	4.10	2.22	1.12		19.59
Longer than 8		1.67	1.16	.29	4.26	3.56	3.54	1.88	.90		16.60
Longer than 9		1.48	.98	.14	3.75	3.05	3.08	1.62	.73		14.16
Longer than 10		1.32	.82	.07	3.33	2.64	2.70	1.39	.59		12.20
Longer than 11		1.17	.67	.02	2.95	2.33	2.35	1.17	.48		10.49
Longer than 12		1.04	.54	0	2.62	2.10	2.02	.96	.37		9.01
Longer than 13		.91	.43		2.32	1.89	1.75	.77	.28		7.71
Longer than 14		.81	.34		2.07	1.70	1.51	.61	.21		6.60
Longer than 15		.71	.25		1.84	1.51	1.33	.48	.16		5.63
Longer than 16		.62	.17		1.66	1.33	1.18	.35	.14		4.80
Longer than 17		.53	.10		1.51	1.20	1.05	.26	.12		4.13
Longer than 18		.46	.04		1.37	1.07	.95	.20	.10		3.56
Longer than 19		.40	.02		1.26	.97	.86	.15	.08		3.10
Longer than 20		.37	.01		1.19	.87	.79	.12	.06		2.76

ARGONNE

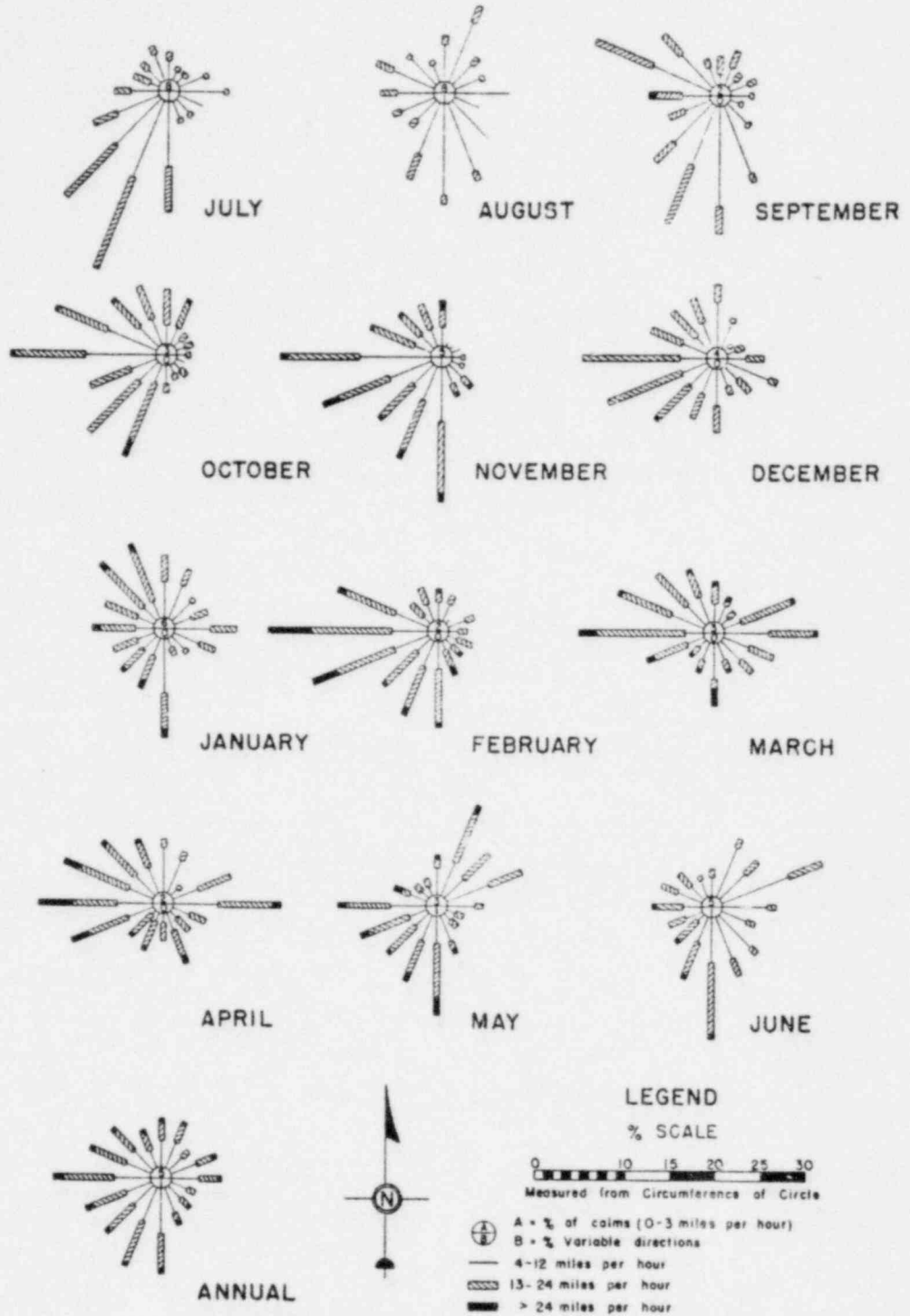


Fig. 8

SURFACE WIND ROSES

JULY 1952 - JUNE 1953
 150-ft. LEVEL

The best available long series of wind measurements were made by the U. S. Weather Bureau in Chicago, approximately fifty (50) miles northeast of the site. Surface and upper air wind roses based on ten years of Weather Bureau data gathered at the Chicago Midway Airport is presented in Figs. 9, 10, and 11. This analysis was made in 1941 and tabulated in the Airways Meteorological Atlas.

A surface wind summary, frequency of direction by velocity groups during precipitation periods at the Chicago Airport over a period from January 1934 through December 1941 was made by Col. B. G. Holzman, USAF. These data are tabulated in Table VII.

A summary of meteorological data from the Chicago, Joliet and Peoria Weather Stations is presented in Table I. This summary gives the best averages available over a long period of time and may be used for comparative purposes. The average annual wind velocity at these three stations was found to vary from approximately 8 to 11 miles per hour from a south to south-westerly direction. The average annual maximum temperature was 59 to 61 degrees and the average annual minimum temperature was 38 to 41 degrees. The average annual precipitation was 33 to 36 inches, however, the average snowfall varied from 21 to 34 inches at these three stations.

Other data pertaining to humidity, fog, thunderstorms, etc., are also tabulated in this summary.

A comparison of data presented in this summary indicates that the variation in weather conditions at these three stations is relatively small. From this it can be expected that similar weather conditions will prevail at the proposed site.

SURFACE WIND ROSES

CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

BASED ON 85,133 OBSERVATIONS COPIED FROM AIRWAY METEOROLOGICAL ATLAS FOR THE UNITED STATES
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU

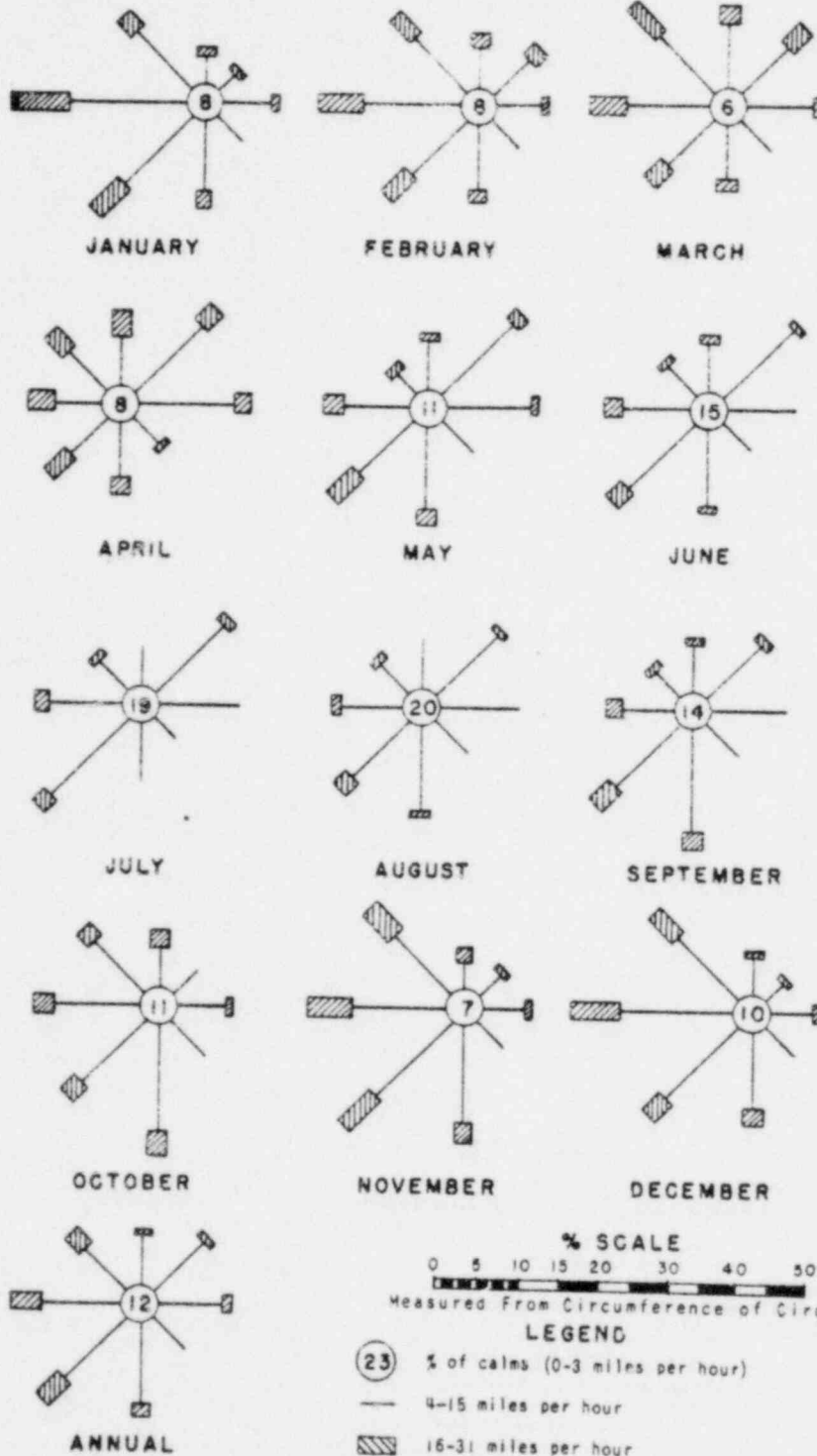
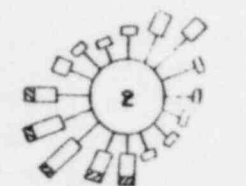
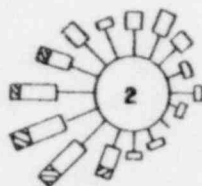


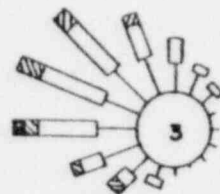
Fig. 9



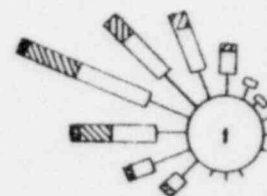
500 METERS
(4145 OBSERVATIONS)



1000 METERS
(4036 OBSERVATIONS)

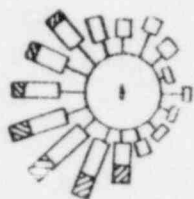


3000 METERS
(2233 OBSERVATIONS)

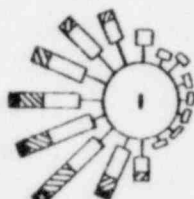


5000 METERS
(417 OBSERVATIONS)

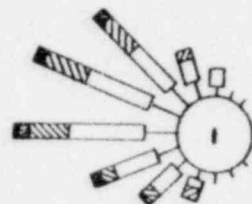
JUNE - JULY - AUGUST



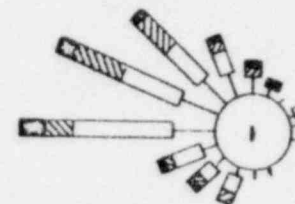
500 METERS
(3985 OBSERVATIONS)



1000 METERS
(3620 OBSERVATIONS)



3000 METERS
(1309 OBSERVATIONS)








5000 METERS
(205 OBSERVATIONS)

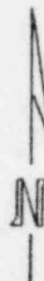
SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

FIG. 10

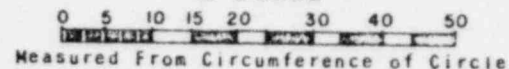
LEGEND

-  % of calms (0-1 m.p.s.)
-  2-7 meters per second
-  8-14 meters per second
-  15-21 meters per second
-  22 meters per second & over

Indicated heights are above sea level.



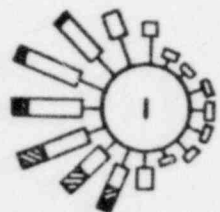
% SCALE



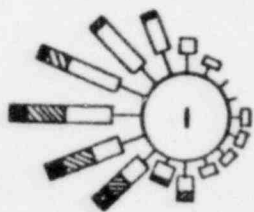
UPPER AIR WIND ROSES

CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

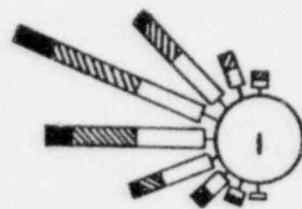
NOTE: THESE DATA WERE TAKEN FROM THE AIRWAY METEOROLOGICAL ATLAS FOR THE UNITED STATES U.S. WEATHER BUREAU



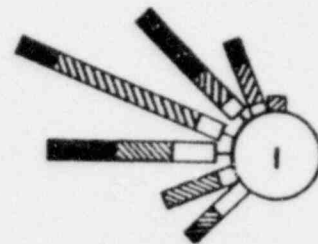
500 METERS
(3276 OBSERVATIONS)



1000 METERS
(2698 OBSERVATIONS)



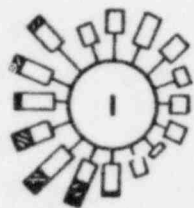
3000 METERS
(631 OBSERVATIONS)



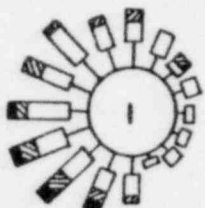
5000 METERS
(58 OBSERVATIONS)

DECEMBER - JANUARY - FEBRUARY

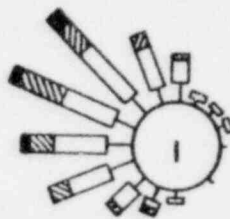
FIG. 11



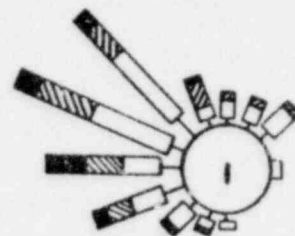
500 METERS
(3705 OBSERVATIONS)



1000 METERS
(3428 OBSERVATIONS)








3000 METERS
(1212 OBSERVATIONS)



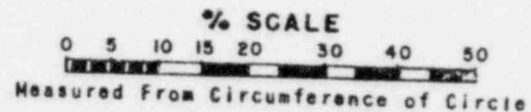
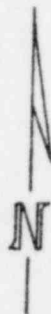
5000 METERS
(198 OBSERVATIONS)

MARCH - APRIL - MAY

LEGEND

-  % of calms (0-1 m.p.s.)
-  2-7 meters per second
-  8-14 meters per second
-  15-21 meters per second
-  22 meters per second & over

Indicated heights are above sea level.



UPPER AIR WIND ROSES

CHICAGO MIDWAY AIRPORT, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

NOTE: THESE DATA WERE TAKEN FROM THE AIRWAY METEOROLOGICAL ATLAS FOR THE UNITED STATES U.S. WEATHER BUREAU

SURFACE WIND SUMMARY - FREQUENCY OF DIRECTION
BY VELOCITY GROUPS DURING PRECIPITATION PERIODS
CHICAGO AIRPORT, JANUARY 1934 - DECEMBER 1941

(COL. BENJAMIN G. HOLZMAN, USAF)

<u>ANNUAL</u>											
DIR/VEL	CALM	1-3	4-12	13-24	25-31	32-46	47 & OVER	TOTAL OBS.	4 MPH & % OVER	TOTAL OBS.	ALL OBS. %
N	-	29	400	446	36	4	-	885	10.7	913	11.1
NE	-	40	588	374	12	3	-	978	11.8	1018	12.4
E	-	67	691	310	2	-	-	1007	12.1	1070	13.0
SE	-	33	607	182	2	-	-	792	9.6	825	10.0
S	-	57	734	420	15	2	-	1170	14.1	1227	14.8
SW	-	35	570	388	26	10	-	995	12.0	1030	12.5
W	-	32	481	502	65	18	-	1066	12.9	1098	13.3
NW	-	24	461	489	34	7	1	993	12.0	1017	12.3
TOTAL	5.7	317	4532	3111	193	44	1	7881	-	8198	-
PER CENT		3.8	54.9	37.7	2.3	.5	-	95.2	-	-	-
<u>JANUARY</u>											
N	-	5	45	34	4	1	-	83	6.6	87	7.0
NE	-	10	84	32	4	3	-	124	9.9	134	10.7
E	-	20	132	43	-	-	-	175	13.7	196	15.6
SE	-	7	93	35	-	-	-	128	10.1	134	10.7
S	-	5	130	53	1	1	-	184	14.7	190	15.1
SW	-	-	92	66	2	3	-	162	12.9	162	12.9
W	-	-	85	100	19	5	-	211	16.8	211	16.8
NW	-	1	78	49	7	3	-	137	10.9	138	10.9
TOTAL	-	48	739	412	37	16	-	1204	-	1252	-
PER CENT	-	3.8	32.8	32.8	2.9	1.3	-	95.8	-	-	-
<u>FEBRUARY</u>											
N	-	1	55	77	3	-	-	134	11.5	135	11.6
NE	-	7	91	90	-	-	-	182	15.5	189	16.1
E	-	8	95	64	-	-	-	159	13.5	167	14.2
SE	-	3	83	28	-	-	-	106	6.3	113	9.7
S	-	9	78	45	2	-	-	119	10.6	134	11.3
SW	-	5	37	43	4	-	-	85	7.1	89	7.6
W	-	3	40	63	14	8	-	123	10.5	127	10.8
NW	-	2	94	113	5	1	-	215	18.3	217	18.3
TOTAL	3	38	573	523	28	9	-	1133	-	1171	-
PER CENT	.3	3.2	48.8	44.5	2.4	.8	-	96.5	-	-	-
<u>MARCH</u>											
N	-	1	48	75	4	-	-	126	15.8	128	16.0
NE	-	-	68	66	6	-	-	145	17.5	140	17.5
E	-	5	70	57	2	-	-	130	16.1	135	16.8
SE	-	2	24	20	-	-	-	44	5.5	46	5.7
S	-	1	43	34	2	-	-	78	9.6	79	9.9
SW	-	3	51	37	-	-	-	89	11.0	90	11.3
W	-	-	34	47	9	-	-	80	11.2	82	11.5
NW	-	1	36	46	4	-	-	86	10.4	86	10.7
TOTAL	5	13	374	382	27	-	-	778	-	796	-
PER CENT	.6	1.6	46.7	47.7	3.4	-	-	97.1	-	-	-

TABLE VII

DIR/VEL	CALM	1-3	4-12	13-24	25-31	32-46	47 & OVER	TOTAL OBS.	4 MPH & OVER %	TOTAL OBS.	ALL OBS.
<u>APRIL</u>											
N	-	3	27	61	7	1	-	96	13.5	99	14.0
NE	-	2	61	80	1	-	-	141	19.9	143	20.1
E	-	2	67	63	-	-	-	131	18.5	133	18.8
SE	-	2	43	20	-	-	-	63	8.8	65	9.1
S	-	4	41	24	3	-	-	74	10.5	78	11.1
SW	-	4	39	29	1	-	-	70	9.8	74	10.3
W	-	1	23	24	3	2	-	52	7.4	53	7.5
NW	-	2	10	42	4	1	-	57	8.1	59	8.3
TOTAL	5	20	318	343	19	4	-	784	-	704	-
PER CENT	.7	2.8	44.9	48.4	2.7	.6	-	-	-	-	-
<u>MAY</u>											
N	-	2	35	33	2	-	-	70	12.7	72	13.1
NE	-	3	58	18	-	-	-	75	13.6	78	14.1
E	-	9	38	14	-	-	-	63	11.3	72	12.9
SE	-	5	41	11	-	-	-	52	9.3	56	10.2
S	-	6	12	24	-	-	-	66	11.9	72	13.0
SW	-	4	29	23	1	-	-	53	9.7	58	10.4
W	-	1	30	47	1	-	-	78	14.0	82	14.8
NW	-	2	24	32	-	-	-	56	10.1	58	10.5
TOTAL	6	35	297	212	4	-	-	513	-	548	-
PER CENT	1.1	6.3	53.6	38.3	.7	-	-	92.6	-	-	100.0
<u>JUNE</u>											
N	-	1	35	17	-	1	-	52	10.9	53	11.1
NE	-	3	64	15	-	-	-	80	16.6	83	17.3
E	-	3	68	8	-	-	-	76	15.8	79	16.4
SE	-	3	24	3	-	-	-	27	5.7	32	6.7
S	-	5	46	16	-	-	-	62	12.9	67	14.0
SW	-	2	50	24	-	-	-	73	15.2	75	15.6
W	-	3	23	29	1	1	-	54	11.3	57	11.8
NW	-	2	18	8	1	-	-	28	5.7	30	6.2
TOTAL	5	24	328	120	2	2	-	452	-	476	-
PER CENT	1.0	5.0	68.2	24.9	.4	.4	-	94.1	-	-	-
<u>JULY</u>											
N	-	2	19	7	-	-	-	26	12.4	28	13.4
NE	-	3	19	2	-	-	-	21	10.4	23	11.5
E	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	7.6	16	7.8
SE	-	2	16	-	-	-	-	16	7.9	18	8.7
S	-	1	19	3	-	-	-	22	10.6	23	11.3
SW	-	2	30	6	2	-	-	37	18.1	39	19.1
W	-	4	21	6	-	-	-	28	14.0	32	16.0
NW	-	-	13	9	-	-	1	23	11.3	23	11.3
TOTAL	2	14	152	33	2	-	1	188	-	190	-
PER CENT	1.0	6.9	74.5	16.2	1.0	-	.5	92.3	-	-	-

TABLE VII (continued)

DIR/VEL CALM 1-3 4-12 13-24 25-31 32-46 47 & OVER TOTAL 4 MPH & OVER TOTAL ALL OBS.
OBS. % OBS. %

AUGUST

N	-	3	27	9	2	-	-	39	11.4	41	12.3
NE	-	4	26	15	-	-	-	33	9.8	37	10.9
E	-	4	32	5	-	-	-	37	11.0	42	12.4
SE	-	2	48	10	-	-	-	51	15.2	53	15.6
S	-	2	38	15	-	-	-	43	12.7	49	14.5
SW	-	-	29	15	-	-	-	44	13.2	44	13.2
W	-	2	18	6	1	-	-	24	7.0	26	7.5
NW	-	5	21	10	1	1	-	33	9.8	38	11.2
TOTAL	6	26	239	60	4	1	-	304	-	330	-
PER CENT	2.4	7.7	70.7	17.8	1.2	.3	-	90.1	-	-	-

SEPTEMBER

N	-	5	22	40	2	-	-	66	14.8	71	15.9
NE	-	3	37	11	-	-	-	47	10.6	50	11.1
E	-	5	59	1	-	-	-	60	13.5	65	14.6
SE	-	4	40	3	-	-	-	44	9.8	48	11.0
S	-	3	53	23	-	-	-	75	16.9	78	17.5
SW	-	1	38	19	-	-	-	57	12.7	58	13.0
W	-	4	17	18	1	-	-	37	8.2	41	9.1
NW	-	2	15	9	2	1	-	25	5.8	27	6.2
TOTAL	7	27	281	124	5	1	-	411	-	438	-
PER CENT	1.6	6.1	63.1	27.9	1.1	.2	-	92.3	-	-	-

OCTOBER

N	-	1	24	22	5	-	-	46	9.9	48	10.1
NE	-	2	11	7	-	-	-	19	4.1	21	4.6
E	-	4	17	14	-	-	-	31	6.6	35	7.4
SE	-	1	42	9	-	-	-	50	10.7	51	11.0
S	-	1	61	59	-	-	-	121	25.8	121	25.9
SW	-	2	51	27	1	1	-	79	17.1	82	17.1
W	-	2	34	16	-	-	-	50	10.7	52	11.1
NW	-	1	35	16	-	-	-	52	11.1	52	11.3
TOTAL	4	14	271	170	6	1	-	448	-	462	-
PER CENT	.9	3.0	58.2	36.5	1.3	.2	-	96.0	-	-	-

NOVEMBER

N	-	3	33	28	3	-	-	65	8.2	68	8.6
NE	-	4	41	42	-	-	-	82	10.4	86	11.0
E	-	3	34	17	-	-	-	51	6.4	54	6.8
SE	-	1	40	27	2	-	-	69	8.7	69	8.8
S	-	1	55	73	7	1	-	136	17.2	138	17.4
SW	-	6	45	40	11	6	-	102	13.0	108	13.7
W	-	4	49	77	5	1	-	133	16.8	137	17.4
NW	-	4	51	69	4	-	-	123	15.6	127	16.2
TOTAL	2	26	348	373	32	8	-	761	-	787	-
PER CENT	.3	3.3	44.1	47.3	4.1	1.0	-	96.3	-	-	-

TABLE VII (continued)

DIR/VEL CALM 1-3 4-12 13-24 25-31 32-46 47 & TOTAL 4 MPH & OVER TOTAL ALL OBS.
OVER OBS. % OBS. %

DECEMBER

N	-	1	34	43	3	-	-	81	7.7	87	7.8
NE	-	-	29	5	-	-	-	33	3.2	33	3.2
E	-	3	61	13	-	-	-	75	7.2	78	7.5
SE	-	3	114	23	1	-	-	137	13.2	140	13.0
S	-	12	121	62	1	1	-	186	17.8	197	17.0
SW	-	7	81	58	5	-	-	144	13.9	152	14.6
W	-	4	105	69	10	1	-	185	17.8	189	18.1
NW	-	2	67	86	7	-	-	159	15.3	161	15.5
TOTAL	9	32	612	359	27	2	-	1000	-	1032	-
PER CENT	.9	3.1	58.8	34.5	2.6	.2	-	96.1	-	-	-

TABLE VII (continued)

CURRENT AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

A site survey is being made by Chicago Guarantee Survey Company to determine the actual boundaries of the site and the local topography.

Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory is being engaged to make test borings to determine the structural properties of the soil and rock formations below the surface, the permeability of the various formation and their water producing qualities. Information may also be obtained regarding possible hydraulic interconnection between the various aquifers which will aid in evaluating waste disposal problems.

A population survey may be made in the vicinity of the plant site since the predominate activity within this area is agricultural. Most of the centers of population are unincorporated villages. The only villages for which we have data within the 5 mile area are Minooka and Channahon with populations of 369 and 1000, respectively.

Joliet Airport weather data has been kept on punch cards for the last six years of its existence. This data can be analyzed by the Weather Bureau on request for a nominal fee. The data available is as follows:

1. Hourly temperature, wind direction and speed
for 1946-1951.
2. Six-hourly precipitation amounts for 1946-1951.
3. Daily precipitation amounts for 1946-1951.
4. Upper-air data for four times per day giving direction and speed from 500 meters above sea level, or approximately 1000 feet above the surface of Joliet to a maximum of 26,000 meters.

A meteorological tower may be placed on or near the site to measure wind velocities, direction, at various elevations and the vertical temperature gradient. These instruments could be of the recording type so as to be analyzable whenever necessary.

Radiological surveys are being made by the Argonne National Laboratory. They have radiological data covering a radius of 100 miles from Argonne. They are continually monitoring the radiological activities at Channahon just three (3) miles away from the site and may monitor our site in the future, if requested.

APPENDIX

Climatological Data

Chicago
Joliet
Peoria

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

WITH COMPARATIVE DATA

1954

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



NARRATIVE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Chicago is located on a crescent shaped plain on the southwest edge of Lake Michigan which is about 580 feet above mean sea level. This plain rises to less than 100 feet above the lake but is bordered inland by glacial moraine, the highest point of which is 150 feet above the plain. The topography around Chicago does not significantly affect the cold and warm air masses which usually approach the city from a southeasterly to a northwesterly direction. The over-all climate is little influenced by Lake Michigan. The prevailing winds are from the southwest, from land to lake. Lake Michigan does, however, modify the spring and early summer temperatures considerably near the shore and, to some extent, over the whole city and at times may modify afternoon temperatures near the shore even late in summer. This spring and summer effect is usually due to local lake to shore breezes which reverse the prevailing light gradient wind and are sometimes sufficiently strong to bring about a lake breeze over most of the city. Lake breezes are caused by the more rapid heating of air over land than over water. Another lake effect, usually occurring once or more in a normal winter, is noted when an extremely cold air mass moves in from the north or northeast and, heated by the comparatively warm lake, becomes unstable and produces heavy snow along a narrow strip of the shore. The snow will rarely extend over the entire city.

Chicago's average annual temperature is near 50°. Normal for January, the coldest month, is near 25° and for July, the warmest month, near 75°. Temperature extremes have ranged from 105° on July 24, 1934 to -23° on December 24, 1872. Mid-afternoon humidities in the summer average around 55% with very few summer days falling into the uncomfortable, very hot and humid classification. Daytime humidities in the winter average near 70% which, with the average winter daytime temperature of around 32°, provides insufficient moisture in heated

rooms, consequently most residents find the addition of moisture to heated air beneficial. These humidity conditions are similar to those of most midwestern sections.

Normal precipitation, near 33 inches per year, is ordinarily distributed favorably for crops, averaging over 3 inches per month during the growing season. The greatest annual total of record is 45.86 inches in 1923 and the least is 22.78 inches in 1934. Probability of measurable precipitation on any day is about 33%, but slightly greater in winter and spring and slightly less in summer and fall. Most summer rains are showery and often associated with thunderstorms. Thunder is heard on 14 days in an average year. Annual snowfall averages about 32 inches accounting for less than one-half the total wintertime precipitation. Snow does not remain on the ground in measurable amounts throughout the average winter. Ice storms normally occur several times each winter but major and damaging ice storms are rather rare.

Wind velocity averages lightest in summer (9 mph) and strongest in spring (only 12 mph) which is comparable to the whole Lower Great Lakes area. This average falls far short of the windiest sections in the United States, contradicting the appellation of "Windy City". Occasional northeasterly winds reaching the city after a long sweep over Lake Michigan result in higher velocities in the loop area and along the immediate shore line than farther inland.

Average sunshine in the summer is approximately 57% of possible but slightly less than 50% in winter. It is a very rare summer day indeed that has no sunshine at all. Clear and partly cloudy days each have a probability of slightly less than 33% while cloudy days are slightly more frequent.

POOR ORIGINAL

LATITUDE 41° 46.8' N
 LONGITUDE 87° 44.6' W
 ELEVATION (ground) 610 FEET

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE CURRENT YEAR

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
 MIDWAY A1, PORT
 1934

Month	Temperature						Degrees days	Precipitation						Relative humidity				Wind				Number of days																					
	Averages			Extremes				Total	Greatest in 24 hrs.	Date	Snow, Sleet, Hail			12:30 A.M. CST	6:30 A.M. CST	12:30 P.M. CST	6:30 P.M. CST	Average hourly speed	Fastest mile		Percent of possible sunshine	Average sky cover sunrise to sunset	Sunrise to sunset			Precipitation 0.1 inch or more	Snow, Sleet, Hail 1.0 inch or more	Thunderstorms	Heavy fog	Temperatures													
	Daily maximum	Daily minimum	Monthly	Highest	Date	Lowest					Date	Total	Greatest in 24 hrs.						Date	Speed			Direction	Date	Clear					Partly cloudy	Cloudy	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	Maximum	Minimum							
JAN	35.2	20.1	27.7	53	20	-7	17	1149	1.10	0.69	25-26	1.9	1.0	20-21	68	73	64	66	12.3	NW	31	NW	9	36	7.9	4	3	24	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	29	2			
FEB	45.5	29.6	37.8	69	15	9	12	761	2.40	1.00	15-16	8.2	3.7	25	67	73	58	65	12.6	NW	32	SW	20	52	6.6	6	9	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
MAR	43.0	27.0	35.0	68	25	7	5	922	5.00	2.30	24-25	19.9	11.8	2-3	69	69	53	60	11.9	NW	51	W	25	55	6.3	3	19	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APR	63.6	42.9	53.3	85	28	19	3	354	4.43	1.60	24-25	T	T	6+	71	71	53	60	11.0	SW	36	NW	7	46	7.5	3	11	17	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MAY	67.5	46.6	57.1	81	31	32	4	275	1.75	0.73	27	0.2	0.2	8	65	67	43	47	10.6	W	38	W	2	61	6.7	3	13	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JUNE	86.3	65.0	72.7	100	25	49	3	34	4.27	1.34	31-1	T	T	5	72	72	50	56	9.2	S	41	NW	1	70	6.7	3	16	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
JULY	89.5	66.4	76.5	98	20	55	8	0	4.56	2.08	6-7	0	0	0	73	73	50	55	7.3	S	36	NE	4	71	5.0	12	11	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AUG	81.9	64.6	73.3	85	23	55	12	0	5.91	1.80	18	0	0	9	79	83	57	64	7.5	E	48	NW	18	59	6.4	5	14	12	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SEPT	79.9	58.8	69.4	87	6+	46	23+	31	0.83	0.33	17	0	0	0	72	77	48	57	9.4	SW	35	NW	21	66	5.3	9	10	11	7	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OCT	63.2	47.3	55.3	81	3	29	30	329	12.06	5.63	9-10	0.1	0.1	29	77	81	57	67	8.6	SSW	38	NW	29	41	6.4	7	10	14	14	7	10	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NOV	50.2	34.8	42.5	70	17+	22	30	666	1.80	0.57	23-24	5.7	3.6	27	76	81	61	69	10.6	SSW	27	W	29	47	6.7	8	5	17	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEC	36.8	26.9	31.9	46	26	18	20+	1020	1.79	0.65	26-27	8.2	5.2	29-30	76	77	69	75	11.3	SSW	34	NW	23	36	7.5	4	8	19	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Year	61.6	44.2	52.9	100	JUNE 25	-7	JAN 17	5541	45.92	5.63	OCT 9-10	44.2	11.8	MAR 2-3	72	75	55	62	10.3	NW	51	W	MAR 25	55	6.5	76	112	177	125	10	47	8	30	74	111	2							

NORMALS, MEANS, AND EXTREMES

Month	Temperature						Normal degree days	Precipitation						Relative humidity				Wind				Mean number of days																					
	Normal			Extremes				Normal total	Maximum monthly	Year	Minimum monthly	Year	Maximum in 24 hrs	Year	Snow, Sleet, Hail			12:30 A.M. CST	6:30 A.M. CST	12:30 P.M. CST	6:30 P.M. CST	Mean hourly speed	Fastest mile		Pct of possible sunshine	Mean sky cover sunrise to sunset	Sunrise to sunset			Precipitation 0.1 inch or more	Snow, Sleet, Hail 1.0 inch or more	Thunderstorms	Heavy fog	Temperatures									
	Daily maximum	Daily minimum	Monthly	Record highest	Year	Record lowest									Year	Mean total	Maximum monthly						Year	Maximum in 24 hrs			Year	Speed	Direction					Year	Clear	Partly cloudy	Cloudy	Maximum	Minimum				
(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	84	84	(b)	(b)	84	84	84	84	70	70	64	12	36	36	36	39	10	83	61	84	84	84	84	84	70	75	60	84	84	84	84	84	84							
J	32.7	17.1	24.9	67	1950	-20	1897+	1243	1.86	4.84	1916	0.20	1919	1.91	1916	8.7	42.5	1918	14.9	1939	79	80	71	75	11.7	W	58	NE	1895	44	6.4	7	9	15	11	3	+	+	0	0	14	27	4
F	35.0	19.6	27.4	69	1954	-21	1899	1053	1.41	5.98	1881	0.06	1877	1.98	1942	8.3	27.8	1896	12.7	1908	77	79	68	72	11.8	W	87	NE	1894	49	6.2	7	8	13	10	8	+	+	0	0	12	24	8
M	45.0	29.0	37.0	82	1945	-12	1873	868	2.85	5.58	1922	0.29	1910	3.26	1884	8.2	32.4	1926	14.4	1930	75	77	63	69	12.4	W	76	NE	1890	53	6.1	8	10	13	12	11	+	+	0	0	19	+	
A	57.6	38.6	48.1	91	1942	17	1875+	507	2.82	8.33	1947	0.14	1899	4.08	1947	1.0	13.6	1938	9.1	1938	73	75	58	64	12.0	S	69	SW	1902	55	7.8	8	10	12	11	+	+	0	0	1	+	0	
M	69.7	48.7	59.2	95	1934	27	1875	229	3.66	7.59	1945	0.67	1934	3.05	1835	0.1	2	1940	3.1	1940	75	74	57	62	10.5	NNE	69	SW	1902	63	5.3	3	10	11	10	12	+	+	0	0	1	+	0
J	80.0	58.8	69.4	104	1953	35	1845	58	4.15	10.58	1892	0.12	1922	3.44	1885	T	7	1954+	T	1954+	78	77	59	63	9.6	SSW	62	NW	1852	69	5.5	9	13	8	11	0	0	7	1	5	0	0	0
J	85.3	63.9	74.6	105	1934	49	1947	0	2.73	9.56	1889	0.22	1936	4.14	1878	0	0	0	0	77	76	56	51	8.7	SSW	69	SW	1902	73	4.3	13	12	6	9	6	7	+	+	5	0	0	0	
A	83.0	62.3	72.7	102	1918	46	1950	0	3.10	11.28	1885	0.18	1893	6.19	1885	T	7	1954+	T	1954+	80	80	57	65	8.7	SSW	62	SW	1898	70	4.6	12	12	7	9	0	6	+	+	3	0	0	0
S	75.9	55.2	65.6	101	1953	29	1942	90	3.23	8.97	1936	0.31	1940	3.44	1875	T	7	1952+	T	1952+	78	81	56	66	9.5	S	69	SW	1900	65	4.7	12	10	8	9	0	4	+	+	1	0	0	
O	64.3	43.9	54.1	91	1954	14	1887	330	2.56	2.06	1954	0.18	1897	5.63	1954	0.1	3.0	1952	3.0	1952	74	79	56	65	10.2	S	62	SW	1890	61	5.0	12	9	10	9	+	+	2	+	+	1	0	
N	47.6	31.3	39.5	81	1950	-2	1872	765	2.33	6.08	1877	0.31	1904	3.39	1883	2.2	14.8	1940	11.5	1895	78	78	63	68	11.8	SSW	76	SE	1898	47	6.3	8	8	14	10	1	1	0	0	3	1.2	+	
D	35.3	20.6	28.0	68	1875	-23	1872	1147	1.95	6.76	1895	0.16	1896	2.66	1895	7.3	33.3	1951	11.3	1903	78	80	70	75	11.3	W	66	SW	1904	41	6.4	7	8	14	11	2	+	+	1	0	11	23	2
Year	59.3	40.8	50.1	105	JULY 1934	-23	DEC 1872	6310	32.72	12.06	OCT 1954	0.06	FEB 1877	6.19	AUG 1865	33.9	42.5	1918	14.9	1939	77	78	61	67	10.7	SSW	87	NE	1894	59	5.5	113	263	321	24	10	37	11	13	45	110	8	

(a) Length of record, years. (b) Normal values are based on the period 1921-1950, and are means adjusted to represent observations taken at the present standard location.

POOR ORIGINAL

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

Table with columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, A. 1. Rows include years from 1900 to 1954, with a 'RECORD YEAR' section at the bottom.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS MIDWAY AIRPORT 1904

Table with columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual. Rows include years from 1900 to 1954, with a 'RECORD YEAR' section at the bottom.

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL SNOWFALL

Table with columns: Season, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, Total. Rows include years from 1899-1900 to 1928-1929.

Table with columns: Season, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, Total. Rows include years from 1929-1930 to 1954.

POOR ORIGINAL

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL DEGREE DAYS

Season	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
1899-1900	2	0	175	246	604	1170	1126	1258	1116	550	262	104	6614
1900-1901	3	0	99	158	798	1084	1209	1343	954	610	352	74	6692
1901-1902	5	4	98	320	820	1270	1232	1239	820	557	240	94	6700
1902-1903	8	13	149	305	742	1194	1271	1159	783	528	230	158	6378
1903-1904	4	26	102	360	857	1392	1466	1388	826	729	272	98	7620
1904-1905	21	18	84	372	665	1186	1454	1344	798	587	280	76	6885
1905-1906	8	0	31	383	754	1030	1007	1050	1076	432	233	54	6035
1906-1907	6	2	18	282	698	1090	1152	1082	894	756	422	100	6315
1907-1908	6	8	112	397	720	999	1128	1110	754	482	242	68	6024
1908-1909	1	3	58	329	646	1046	1134	913	802	599	302	83	6003
1909-1910	18	2	98	451	496	1344	1219	1126	323	430	361	99	6165
1910-1911	9	4	58	248	808	1198	1110	914	800	586	128	4	5898
1911-1912	10	16	38	367	887	1200	1046	1256	1422	485	214	58	7023
1912-1913	9	18	88	296	666	981	1068	1124	925	492	257	76	5048
1913-1914	3	0	106	382	538	854	1008	1253	908	510	188	44	5794
1914-1915	0	2	60	208	620	1267	1268	854	938	322	347	103	5999
1915-1916	9	54	62	269	624	1112	1324	1159	944	508	212	105	6182
1916-1917	0	3	123	354	654	1208	1265	1268	814	607	410	102	6808
1917-1918	18	8	95	818	860	1320	1602	1058	705	623	142	49	6908
1918-1919	31	0	176	248	644	846	1056	946	821	510	320	6	5614
1919-1920	0	2	30	281	772	1350	1431	1139	770	680	314	76	6825
1920-1921	13	10	49	176	744	1008	1010	883	599	342	222	31	5078
1921-1922	0	3	18	319	728	1008	1248	997	796	490	80	19	5709
1922-1923	2	3	53	384	613	1089	1062	1190	992	554	332	52	6234
1923-1924	0	12	80	381	638	784	1403	1048	943	480	331	88	5203
1924-1925	30	9	160	178	710	1292	1211	920	784	294	348	28	6062
1925-1926	4	4	29	318	778	1220	1198	924	1079	693	351	99	6934
1926-1927	12	1	103	409	838	1192	1445	843	714	520	378	106	6260
1927-1928	8	25	74	328	658	1182	1234	1068	870	811	231	114	6245
1928-1929	6	4	178	286	685	1018	1470	1215	874	446	318	123	6429

REFERENCE NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, dimensional units used in this bulletin are: temperature in degree F.; precipitation and snowfall in inches; wind movement in miles per hour, and relative humidity in percent.
 Sky cover is expressed in a range of 0 for no clouds or obstructions to 10 for complete sky cover. The number of clear days is based on average cloudiness 0-3 tenths; partly cloudy days on 4-7 tenths; and cloudy days on 8-10 tenths. Degree days are based on a daily average of 65 F. Sleet and hail were included in snowfall totals, beginning with July 1948.
 Heavy fog in the Means and Extremes Table also includes data referred to at various times in the past as "Dense" or "Thick". The upper visibility limit for heavy fog is 1/4 mile.
 Below-zero temperatures are preceded by a minus sign.
 The horizontal lines drawn on the Average Temperature, Total Precipitation, Monthly and Seasonal Degree Days, and Monthly and Seasonal Snowfall tables separate the data according to station location (see Station Location table).
 * Less than one-half. † Airport data. ‡ Air; on earlier dates, month, or year.
 - No record. T Trace, an amount too small to measure.

Record mean values at the end of the Average Temperature and Total Precipitation tables are long term means based on the period of record beginning in 1923 and 1971, respectively. Values have not been corrected for changes in instrument location listed in the Station Location Table.
 Data for earlier years may be obtained by contacting the Weather Bureau office in the city for which this summary was issued.
 † Normals are for Midway Airport and are based on the 30-year period 1921-1950. Actual airport data were available for 22 of those years; data for former locations, but adjusted for the airport, were used to complete the period. Means and Extremes are for entire period of available official observational records, regardless of station location. See Station Location table for dates of various former locations.

STATION LOCATION

Location	Occupied from	Occupied to	Azimuth distance and direction from previous location	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation above								Remarks
						Sea level		Ground						
						Ground	Actual barometric elevation (ft.)	Wind instrument	Extreme thermometer	Psychrometer	Thermochronometer	Tipping bucket rain gauge	Weighing rain gauge	
CITY OFFICE														
181 W. Washington St. (formerly 162 Washington St.)	10/15/70	10/8/71		41°53.0'	87°38.0'	394	643	85	59	59				Station abandoned Oct. 8, 1971, to Great Chicago Fire -- all records lost.
427 W. Randolph St. (Univ. Publ.) formerly 10 W. Randolph, prior to 1909	10/15/71	6/11/72	1600' WSW	41°53.1'	87°23.4'	597	626	72	32	32				Room rented Oct. 14, regular observations resumed Oct. 16.
20 N. Wacker Dr. (formerly 90 S. Market prior to 1909 Ordinance)	6/11/72	8/8/73	400' SE	41°53.0'	87°38.2'	599	440	108	73	73				
Roanok Bldg. (formerly Major Block), SE Corner Madison & LaSalle Sts.	6/8/73	1/1/87	1500' ESE	41°52.9'	87°37.9'	590	657	103	70	70				
Chicago Opera House, SE Corner Clark & Washington	1/1/87	2/1/90	500' NE	41°53.0'	87°37.9'	595	715	153	147	147				
Auditorium Tower, NE Corner Wabash & Congress	2/1/90	7/1/05	3090' SSE	41°52.6'	87°37.5'	596	823	274	241	241	228		238	Automatic Recording Rain Gauge installed 1997.
U.S. Court House, 219 S. Clark Street	7/3/05	1/1/26	1600' NW	41°52.7'	87°37.8'	594	816	210	140	140	133			Continued to present date as branch office with climatological obs. Weighing rain gauge installed 5/14/54.
Sumner Hall, 5818 St. & University Ave.	1/1/28	7/1/42	6 1/2 mi SSE	41°47.3'	87°35.8'	594	673	131	7	7	3	3	3	Established as a branch office in 1915; first official obs. made 1/1/18; continued to present date with climatological observations.
AIRPORT OFFICE														
Hall Airport Hangar 3940 S. Cicero Avenue	2/13/28	11/3/32		41°47.1'	87°44.6'	610	623	54	43	43				
Municipal Building, 8200 S. Cicero Avenue	11/3/32		5/18 mi S	41°46.8'	87°44.6'	610	614	36	5	5	18	18	18	T.S. & Weighing rain gauges installed 7/1/42. Extreme thermometer & psychrometer 2/11/32 to 5/15/41. No. 606 official Chicago observatory 7/1/42.

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POOR ORIGINAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SINCLAIR WEEKS, Secretary
WEATHER BUREAU
F. W. REICHELDERFER, Chief

LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

WITH COMPARATIVE DATA

1952

JOLIET, ILLINOIS



KANSAS CITY: 1953

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1941							73.6	72.2	67.8	54.6	41.4	34.0	
1942	33.7	24.6	36.4	53.2	59.8	70.5	74.6	70.8	62.1	52.2	40.3	21.9	49.4
1943	21.8	27.4	31.6	45.2	56.4	71.9	74.2	73.1	59.4	51.2	34.4	25.8	47.7
1944	29.5	26.4	31.7	45.3	64.3	71.9	73.2	72.8	64.8	51.6	41.0	20.2	49.5
1945	17.3	27.2	47.4	48.9	53.4	64.8	71.2	70.8	62.4	49.5	38.3	20.1	47.6
1946	25.8	27.8	46.7	50.2	58.2	67.4	74.2	68.4	63.8	58.7	41.4	31.2	50.8
1947	27.3	20.1	31.8	44.8	54.2	65.4	70.2	79.4	65.4	60.9	33.3	29.6	48.7
1948	17.0	24.7	35.3	53.0	55.0	67.8	74.6	71.3	66.2	50.3	42.5	29.3	48.9
1949	37.3	28.0	37.0	47.8	61.0	73.2	78.6	72.9	58.4	36.0	39.8	30.8	50.5
1950	18.7	34.9	32.4	41.4	40.1	67.7	70.9	68.7	43.3	34.9	33.3	16.7	47.1
1951	23.5	28.0	34.8	44.4	41.4	66.1	71.3	64.4	41.2	34.1	31.4	53.9	47.1
1952	25.9	21.8	34.3	50.2	58.2	73.2	75.1	70.7	62.8	45.8	40.7	30.8	50.0
Nor.	25.8	28.3	38.3	47.7	58.9	69.0	75.7	71.3	64.0	52.8	38.4	28.6	49.1

TOTAL PRECIPITATION

JOLIET, ILLINOIS
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
1952

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1941							2.22	1.16	6.97	10.08	1.76	1.10	
1942	1.49	3.21	2.72	2.14	1.52	2.04	4.05	6.45	8.19	1.32	4.28	2.75	41.50
1943	1.62	1.26	3.12	4.42	6.75	2.85	4.17	5.32	1.11	1.82	.75	.34	33.08
1944	.72	1.58	6.12	5.47	3.05	2.19	1.80	3.52	3.15	1.59	.64	.17	31.08
1945	1.00	1.07	2.78	5.98	6.97	3.00	2.85	4.84	7.98	.99	1.96	1.43	39.16
1946	1.88	.89	3.46	.61	4.19	1.93	1.23	4.95	2.71	2.26	3.46	2.73	32.42
1947	2.05	.25	2.89	9.23	4.44	3.97	2.72	4.44	3.21	1.94	2.37	1.51	39.92
1948	1.14	1.80	4.49	1.35	4.82	2.42	3.67	1.57	3.00	.67	2.58	3.16	30.87
1949	3.59	2.43	3.20	1.40	3.47	3.34	3.28	3.27	0.81	2.53	.87	6.17	34.46
1950	3.92	2.84	1.52	7.13	1.57	7.43	5.58	1.02	2.79	.93	1.44	1.89	37.97
1951	2.72	2.32	2.44	3.54	4.19	3.54	8.48	9.47	4.23	3.78	3.53	7.48	49.01
1952	2.13	0.54	5.26	3.73	3.20	7.57	3.17	3.07	1.55	0.64	2.43	2.41	35.58
Nor.	1.87	1.51	2.82	3.23	3.55	4.14	2.54	3.81	3.70	2.02	2.45	1.94	34.25

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL SNOWFALL

Season	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
1941-1943	0	0	0	0	3.3	1.3	3.0	2.4	2.1	T	0	0	12.3
1943-1944	0	0	1.0	T	3.0	3.3	14.3	1.2	4.3	T	0	0	37.0
1944-1945	0	0	0	T	3.0	0.1	T	11.0	4.0	T	T	0	17.1
1945-1946	0	0	0	0	1.8	10.8	11.8	4.4	1.5	T	T	0	29.0
1946-1948	0	0	0	0	0.8	5.8	3.8	5.4	T	0	0	0	15.8
1948-1947	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	8.0	3.0	8.0	0.6	0	0	32.6
1947-1948	0	0	0	0	5.7	2.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	T	0	0	25.2
1948-1949	0	0	0	0	T	8.1	1.3	5.0	T	T	0	0	14.4
1949-1950	0	0	0	0	1.8	2.8	2.0	17.8	2.4	0.3	T	0	29.1
1950-1951	0	0	0	0	3.3	15.0	7.4	4.0	6.1	3.0	0	0	37.8

Season	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
1951-1952	0	0	0	0	8.9	21.9	5.7	1.1	6.9	0.8	T	0	45.3
1952	0	0	T	T	T	2.1							

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL DEGREE DAYS

Season	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
1941-1948	5	9	78	335	711	945	1280	1122	796	375	229	41	5944
1942-1943	8	13	178	396	729	1318	1334	1949	1036	594	302	44	8997
1943-1944	3	5	312	429	918	1207	1102	1092	1028	593	141	42	8770
1944-1945	5	17	92	432	894	1384	1481	1053	530	487	369	75	8038
1945-1946	18	21	134	480	788	1389	1220	1045	568	458	285	97	8523
1946-1947	0	33	176	270	888	1045	1174	1259	1029	545	342	01	6597
1947-1948	15	0	152	167	853	1092	1497	1161	915	382	312	43	6860
1948-1949	0	8	73	463	873	1108	1172	1092	904	517	185	19	6175
1949-1950	0	5	214	312	780	1052	1123	1118	1003	701	179	51	6517
1950-1951	4	28	98	268	944	1490	1509	1085	931	552	162	49	4922

Season	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
1951-1952	3	10	152	367	1000	1268	1207	961	643	439	234	13	8597
1952	0	13	121	801	723	1058							

NARRATIVE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

Joliet is located in the northeastern portion of Illinois in Will County. Joliet is 35 miles southeast of Lake Michigan, which at times has some moderating effect on the climate of Joliet. The July normal temperature is 74.0° and the January normal is 24.3°. The record highest temperature was 109° and the record lowest temperature was -35°. The annual normal precipitation is 53.45 inches. February is normally the driest month during the year and June normally receives the most rain. Most of the rain occurs during the growing

season in the form of thunderstorms. The growing season is normally 192 days. May 2nd is the average date of the last killing frost in the spring and October 12th is the average date of the first killing frost in the fall. Corn, oats, and soy beans are the main crops grown in Will County. There has been no total failure of any of these crops in more than twenty years. Extended dry periods are rare during the growing season.

REFERENCE NOTES (cont.)

Beginning with this issue new normals are being used for all first order stations. These are generally based on the 30-year record 1921 through 1950. Where 30 years of record are not available, normals are based on records of from 10 to 30 years adjusted to the 30-year period ending with 1950.

POOR ORIGINAL

STATION LOCATION

MILIT. ILLINOIS
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
1933

Location	Occupied from	Occupied to	Airline distance and direction from previous location	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation above										Remarks						
						Sea level		Ground														
						Ground	Actual barometer elevation (H _a)	Wind instrument	Extreme thermometers	Psychrometer	Thermochromometer	Tipping bucket rain gage	Weniger rain gage	8" rain gage	Pyrobellometer							
1st Floor of Administration Bldg., Joint Bus. Airport, 6 mi W of P.O.	10/28/37	2/8/39		41°30'N	88°10'W	586	588	44		4												
Second floor of same building	3/8/39			41°30'N	88°10'W	584	594	44	4	4					2	6						Radiosonde observations started 7/1/39 - one a day. Twice daily radiosonde observations started 4/1/41. Beta gage installed 6/1/41. Extreme thermometers installed 8/1/41. Pibal observations started 5/1/42. Pyrobellometer installed 8/10/49.

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POOR ORIGINAL

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
WEATHER BUREAU

LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA

WITH COMPARATIVE DATA

1954

PEORIA, ILLINOIS



NARRATIVE CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY

This area experiences typical continental temperate climate with its changeable weather and wide range of extremes in temperatures.

The airfield is situated on a rather level table land surrounded by rolling countryside, well drained by an occasional ravine. The station is set back a mile from the rim of the river valley and is almost 200 feet above the river bed. Exposures of all instruments are good.

The annual average temperature of 51 degrees ranges from 25 degrees during January to 76 degrees during July. January averages 13 days with maximum temperatures 32 degrees or lower, 26 days with minimum readings 32 degrees or lower, and 4 days with temperatures zero or below. In January and February of 1936, 28 zero days occurred in a 31-day period. On the other hand, July usually has 11 days with temperatures 90 degrees or higher and 1 day with 100 degrees or higher. July of 1938 experienced 17 days of 100 degrees or higher temperatures, with the absolute highest of record, 113 degrees, occurring on July 15th. The lowest ever recorded, -27 degrees, occurred in January of 1884. June and September are usually the most pleasant months with daily temperatures ranging from 60 to 83 degrees in June and 56 to 78 degrees in September. Then the latter part of October or first of November, "Indian Summer" is often experienced with an extended period of warm dry weather. The seasonal heat requirements average approximately 6000 degree days, reaching 1240 degree days during January while no degree days occur in July.

The average date of last killing frost in the spring is April 15th and the first killing frost in the fall is October 26th, giving an average growing season of 188 days. The longest growing season of record was 214 days in 1931, while the shortest was 131 days in 1928. The earliest rain of any killing frost in the fall was on September 26, 1928, and the latest in the spring occurred on May 9, 1945.

The annual total precipitation averages 35.18 inches, ranging from 23.18 inches during 1910 to 33.28 inches during 1938. May averages the wettest with 3.94 inches while February, normally, receives only 1.91 inches. However, during September of 1911, 12.30 inches was recorded and during October of 1897 only 0.04 of an inch was measured. The maximum amount of rainfall occurring in any 24-hour period was 3.52 inches in May of 1927. Maximum amounts recorded for shorter periods are: for 5 minutes, 0.73 of an inch; for 15 minutes, 1.26 inches; for 30 minutes, 2.10 inches; and for 60 minutes, 2.60 inches. Average annual number of days with precipitation 0.01 inch or more totals 113; 0.25 inch or more, 42; and 1.00 inch or more, 8.

Total snowfall averages 21.5 inches yearly with 1926 receiving 45.7 inches, while 1928 had only 6.0 inches. January usually receives the greatest total with an average of 3.9 inches. The earliest snow of record occurred on September 25, 1942, when 1.0 fell, while traces have occurred as late in the spring as May 8th. The heaviest single storm, occurring on February 27-28, 1900, gave 18.0 inches of snow.

Sunshine averages 60% of the possible, ranging from 45% in December to 75% in July. Cloudy days total 117 for the year. Sunlight readings at 6:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., and 6:30 p.m., average 83, 81 and 87%, respectively. The prevailing wind direction is south and yearly velocities averaging 7.7 m.p.h. March is usually the windiest month with an average of 9.7 m.p.h. The highest wind velocity ever recorded was 73 m.p.h. on July 5, 1952. Total number of days with thunderstorms is 48 for the average year, with maximum frequency of 10 during June and very few in May during December and January. Occurrences of heavy fog are rather unimportant since the 45 years of record show an average of only 12 per year, usually occurring during the winter and early spring.

POOR ORIGINAL

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

Table with columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual. Rows for years 1900-1924 and 1925-1949.

RECORD

Summary table for Average Temperature with columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION

PHOENIA, ILLINOIS
GREATER PHOENIA AIRPORT
1904

Table with columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual. Rows for years 1900-1924 and 1925-1949.

RECORD

Summary table for Total Precipitation with columns: Year, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Annual.

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL SNOWFALL

Table with columns: Season, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, Total. Rows for years 1899-1900 to 1923-1924.

Table with columns: Season, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, Total. Rows for years 1925-1930 to 1954.

POOR ORIGINAL

MONTHLY AND SEASONAL DEGREE DAYS

PROBIA, ILLINOIS
GREATER PROBIA AIRPORT
1964

Table with columns: Season, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, Total. Rows include seasonal data from 1905-1906 to 1929-1930.

Table with columns: Season, July, Aug, Sept, Oct, Nov, Dec, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, June, Total. Rows include seasonal data from 1920-1931 to 1954.

REFERENCE NOTES

Unless otherwise indicated, dimensional units used in this bulletin are: temperature in degrees F.; precipitation and snowfall in inches; wind movement in miles per hour; and relative humidity in percent. Sky cover is expressed in a range of 0 for no clouds or obstructions to 10 for complete sky cover. The number of clear days is based on average cloudiness 0-3 tenths, partly cloudy days on 4-7 tenths, and cloudy days on 8-10 tenths. Degree days are based on a daily average of 65 F. Sleet and hail were included in snowfall totals, beginning with July 1949. Heavy fog in the Means and Extremes Table also includes data referred to at various times in the past as "Dense" or "Thick". The upper visibility limit for heavy fog is 1/4 mile. Below-zero temperatures are preceded by a minus sign. The horizontal lines drawn on the Average Temperature, Total Precipitation, Monthly and Seasonal Degree Days, and Monthly and Seasonal Snowfall tables separate the data according to station location (see Station Location table). * Less than one-half. No record. † Also on earlier dates, months, or years. ‡ Trace, as small as measurable. Record mean values at the end of the Average Temperature and Total Precipitation tables are long-term means based on the period of record beginning in 1905 and 1955, respectively. Values have not been corrected for changes in instrument location listed in the Station Location Table. Data for earlier years may be obtained by contacting the Weather Bureau office in the city for which this summary was issued. Prevailing Wind Direction in "Normals, Means, and Extremes" table are to 8 compass points only. Temperature, precipitation and snowfall data prior to 1905 are from reliable local cooperative station records.

STATION LOCATION

Table with columns: Location, Occupied from, Occupied to, Azimuth distance and direction from previous location, Latitude, Longitude, Elevation above (Sea level, Ground), and Remarks. Rows include 701 4th Street, 101 So. Institute Pl., and Greater Probia Airport.

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