

APPENDIX G

Teledyne Brown Engineering Environmental Services Annual 2015 Quality Assurance Report



TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Knoxville Laboratory

Annual 2015 QUALITY ASSURANCE REPORT

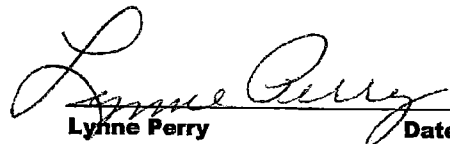
January – December 2015

**Teledyne Brown Engineering
2508 Quality Lane
Knoxville, TN 37931-3133**

Annual 2015 Quality Assurance Report

Review and Signature

Quality Assurance Manager:
Contractual Review

 5/9/16
Lynne Perry Date

Laboratory Operations Manager:
Technical Review

 5/9/16
Keith O. Jeter Date

Teledyne Brown Engineering Laboratory – Environmental Services (TBE-ES)

OPERATIONAL QUALITY CONTROL SCOPE

Inter-laboratory

The TBE-ES Laboratory QC Program is designed to monitor the quality of analytical processing associated with environmental, effluent (10CFR Part 50), and waste characterization (10CFR Part 61) samples.

Quality Control of environmental radioanalyses involves the internal process control program and independent third party programs administered by Analytics, Inc and Environmental Resource Associates (ERA).

TBE-ES participates in the Quality Assessment Program (QAP) administered by the Department of Energy (DOE) Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP). The MAPEP is a set of performance evaluation samples (e.g. water, soil, air filters, etc.) designed to evaluate the ability and quality of analytical facilities performing sample measurements which contain hazardous and radioactive (mixed) analytes.

Quality Control for radioanalyses during this reporting period was divided among internal process check samples, third party process checks prepared by Analytics, Inc. (which was submitted by users or secured directly by TBE-ES for QC purposes), ERA, and DOE's MAPEP.

Intra-laboratory

The internal Quality Control program is designed to include QC functions such as instrumentation checks (to ensure proper instrument response), blank samples (to which no analyte radioactivity has been added), instrumentation backgrounds, duplicates, as well as overall staff qualification analyses and process controls. Both process control and qualification analyses samples seek to mimic the media type of those samples submitted for analyses by the various laboratory clients. These process controls (or process checks) are either actual samples submitted in duplicate in order to evaluate the accuracy of laboratory measurements, or blank samples which have been "spiked" with a known quantity of a radioisotope that is of interest to laboratory clients. These QC samples, which represent either "single" or "double-blind" unknowns, are intended to evaluate the entire radiochemical and radiometric process.

To provide direction and consistency in administering the quality assurance program, TBE-ES has developed and follows an annual quality control and audit assessment schedule. The plan describes the scheduled frequency and scope of Quality Assurance and Control considered necessary for an adequate QA/QC program conducted throughout the year. The magnitude of the process control program combines both internal and external sources targeted at 5% of the routine sample analysis load.

QA Program (Internal and External Audits)

During each reporting period at least one internal assessment is conducted in accordance with the pre-established TBE-ES Quality Control and Audit Assessment Schedule. In addition, the laboratory may be audited by prospective customers during a pre-contract audit, and/or by existing clients who wish to conduct periodic audits in accordance with their contractual arrangements. The Nuclear Utilities Procurement Issues Committee (NUPIC) conducts audits of TBE-ES as a function of a Utilities Radiological Environment Measurement Program (REMP).

TBE-ES Laboratory-Knoxville has successfully completed the Energy Solutions (NIAC audit), State of Tennessee, Nuclear Utility Procurement Issues Committee (NUPIC), New York State and Department of Health's Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (NELAP) audits. These

audits were each a comprehensive review of TBE-ES's Quality and Technical programs used to assess the laboratory's ability to produce accurate and defensible data. No significant deficiencies, which would adversely impact data quality, were identified during any of these audits. Administrative findings identified during these inspections are usually addressed promptly, according to client specifications.

Analytical Services Quality Control Synopsis

RESULTS SUMMARY

Environmental Services Quality Control

During this annual reporting period, twenty-three nuclides associated with six media types were analyzed by means of the laboratory's internal process control, Analytics, ERA and DOE quality control programs. Media types representative of client company analyses performed during this reporting period were selected. The results for these programs are presented in the following summary tables. Below is a synopsis of the media types evaluated:

- Air Filter
- Charcoal (Air Iodine)
- Milk
- Soil
- Vegetation
- Water

Analytics Environmental Cross-Check Program

Twelve nuclides were evaluated during this reporting period. Iron-55 in water was added to the Analytics program and removed from the DOE MAPEP program in 2010 due to the low level of Fe-55 activity in the MAPEP samples. All but one of the environmental analyses performed were within the acceptable criteria.

Summary of Participation in the Department of Energy (DOE) Monitoring Program

TBE-ES participated in the semi annual Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP) for liquid, air particulate, soil, and vegetation analyses (MAPEP-Series 30 and 31). During this reporting period, 16 nuclides were evaluated. All but five of the environmental analyses performed were within the acceptable criteria.

The Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP March 2015 Sr-90 in soil and AP results were evaluated as failing on the low side. The soil was incompletely digested and this resulted in low results. The U-234-233 low result was difficult to quantify. The Gr-A filter has the activity embedded in the filter. To correct the low bias, TBE will create an attenuated efficiency for MAPEP samples.

The Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP 2015 September water sample for NI-63 had extremely low activity and was difficult to quantify. The Sr-90 for AP and vegetation was lost during separation, possibly from substance added by MAPEP.

Summary of participation in the ERA Program

During this reporting period, 12 nuclides were analyzed under ERA criteria. Gross alpha in an air particulate by digestion method was added to the ERA program in May 2010. All except three of the environmental analytical results were acceptable.

Teledyne Brown Engineering's ERA 2015 Sr-89 and Sr-90 in water had a yield on the high side of our acceptance range which indicates the possibility of calcium interference.

Teledyne Brown Engineering's ERA 2015 U-Nat in water was not diluted by the technician. If diluted, the result would have been 57.1, which fell within the acceptance limits.

Intra-Laboratory Process Control Program

The TBE-ES Laboratory's internal process control program evaluated 5433 individual samples.

Spikes/Matrix Spikes

All of the 1548 environmental spikes were analyzed with statistically appropriate activity reported for each spike.

Analytical Blanks

During this reporting period, all of the 1491 environmental analytical blanks analyzed reported less than MDC.

Duplicates Total

All of the 2900 duplicate sets analyzed were within acceptable limits.

NON-CONFORMANCE REPORTS

There were 10 non-conformance reports issued for this reporting period. For the TBE laboratory, 129 out of 139 analyses performed met the specified acceptance criteria. Ten analyses (AP - Cr-51, U-234/233, Gr A, Sr-90; Soil Sr-90; Water - Ni-63, Sr-89/90, U natural; Vegetation Sr-90 samples) did not meet the specified acceptance criteria for the following reasons and were addressed through the TBE Corrective Action Program:

Note: The Department of Energy (DOE) Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP) samples are created to mimic conditions found at DOE sites which do not resemble typical environmental samples obtained at commercial nuclear power facilities.

1. Teledyne Brown Engineering's Analytics' June 2015 air particulate Cr-51 result of 323 ± 45.5 pCi was higher than the known value of 233 pCi with a ratio of 1.39. The upper ratio of 1.30 (acceptable with warning) was exceeded. The air particulate sample is counted at a distance above the surface of the detector to avoid detector summing which could alter the results. Chromium-51 has the shortest half-life (27.7 days) and the lowest gamma energy (320.08 keV) of this mixed nuclide sample. Additionally, Cr-51 has only one gamma energy and also has a low intensity (9.38 gamma photons produced per 100 disintegrations). This geometry produces a larger error for the Cr-51 and other gamma emitters as any distance from the detector decreases the counting rate and the probability of accurately detecting the nuclide energy. Taking into consideration the uncertainty, the activity of Cr-51 overlaps with the known value at a ratio of 1.19, which would statistically be considered acceptable. NCR 15-18
2. Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP March 2015 soil Sr-90 result of 286 Total Bq/kg was lower than the known value of 653 Bq/kg, exceeding the lower acceptance range of 487 Bq/kg. The failure was due to incomplete digestion of the sample. Incomplete digestion of samples causes some of the sample to be left behind and is not present in the digested sample utilized for analysis. The procedure has been updated to include a more robust digestion using stirring during the heating phase. The MAPEP September

2014 soil Sr-90 series prior to this study was evaluated as acceptable with a result of 694 and an acceptance range of 601 – 1115 Bq/kg. The MAPEP September 2015 series soil Sr-90 after this study was evaluated as acceptable with a result of 429 and an acceptance range of 298 – 553 Bq/kg. We feel the issue is specific to the March 2015 MAPEP sample. NCR 15-13

3. Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP March 2015 air particulate U-234/233 result of 0.0211 ± 0.0120 Bq/sample was higher than the known value of 0.0155 Bq/sample, exceeding the upper acceptance range of 0.0202 Bq/sample. Although evaluated as a failure, taking into consideration the uncertainty, TBE's result would overlap with the known value, which is statistically considered acceptable. MAPEP spiked the sample with significantly more U-238 activity (a found to known ratio of 0.96) than the normal U-234/233. Due to the extremely low activity, it was difficult to quantify the U-234/233. NCR 15-13
4. Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP March 2015 air particulate gross alpha result of 0.448 Bq/sample was lower than the known value of 1.77 Bq/sample, exceeding the lower acceptance range of 0.53 Bq/sample. The instrument efficiency used for gross alpha is determined using a non-attenuated alpha standard. The MAPEP filter has the alphas embedded in the filter, requiring an attenuated efficiency. When samples contain alpha particles that are embedded in the sample media, due to the size of the alpha particle, some of the alpha particles are absorbed by the media and cannot escape to be counted. When the sample media absorbs the alpha particles this is known as self-absorption or attenuation. The calibration must include a similar configuration/media to correct for the attenuation. In order to correct the low bias, TBE will create an attenuated efficiency for MAPEP air particulate filters. The MAPEP September series air particulate gross alpha result of 0.47 Bq/sample was evaluated as acceptable with a range of 0.24 – 1.53 Bq/sample. Unlike the MAPEP samples, air particulate Gross alpha analyses for power plants are not evaluated as a direct count sample. Power plant air particulate filters for gross alpha go through an acid digestion process prior to counting and the digested material is analyzed. NCR 15-13
5. Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP September water Ni-63 result of 11.8 ± 10.8 Bq/L was higher than the known value of 8.55 Bq/L, exceeding the upper acceptance range of 11.12 Bq/L. The Ni-63 half-life is approximately 100 years. Nickel-63 is considered to be a "soft" or low energy beta emitter, which means that the beta energy is very low. The maximum beta energy for Ni-63 is approximately 65 keV, much lower than other more common nuclides such as Co-60 (maximum beta energy of 1549 keV). The original sample was run with a 10 mL aliquot which was not sufficient for the low level of Ni-63 in the sample. The rerun aliquot of 30 mL produced an acceptable result of 8.81 Bq/L. NCR 15-21
6. Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP September air particulate Sr-90 result of 1.48 Bq/sample was lower than the known value of 2.18 Bq/sample, exceeding the lower acceptance range of 1.53 Bq/sample. In the past, MAPEP has added substances (unusual compounds found in DOE complexes) to various matrices that have resulted in incomplete removal of the isotope of interest for the laboratories analyzing the cross checks. TBE suspects that this may be the cause of this error. Many compounds, if not properly accounted for or removed in the sample matrix, can cause interferences to either indicate lower activity or higher activity. TBE will no longer analyze the air particulate Sr-90 through MAPEP but will participate in the Analytics cross check program to perform both Sr-89 and Sr-90 in the air particulate matrix. NCR 15-21
7. Teledyne Brown Engineering's MAPEP September vegetation Sr-90 result of 0.386 Bq/sample was lower than the known value of 1.30 Bq/sample, exceeding the lower acceptance range of 0.91 Bq/sample. In the past, MAPEP has added substances

(unusual compounds found in DOE complexes) to various matrices that have resulted in incomplete removal of the isotope of interest for the laboratories analyzing the cross checks. TBE suspects that this maybe the cause of this error. Many compounds, if not properly accounted for or removed in the sample matrix, can cause interferences to either indicate lower activity or higher activity. Results from previous performance evaluations were reviewed and shown to be acceptable. NCR 15-21

8. & 9. Teledyne Brown Engineering's ERA May water Sr-89/90 results of 45.2 and 28.0 pCi/L, respectively were lower than the known values of 63.2 and 41.9 pCi/L, respectively, exceeding the lower acceptance limits of 51.1 and 30.8 pCi/L, respectively. The yields were on the high side of the TBE acceptance range, which indicates the present of excess calcium contributed to the yield, resulting in low results. NCR 15-09
10. Teledyne Brown Engineering's ERA November water Uranium natural result of 146.9 pCi/L was higher than the known value of 56.2 pCi/L, exceeding the upper acceptance limit of 62.4 pCi/L. The technician failed to dilute the original sample, but used the entire 12 mL sample. When the results were recalculated without the dilution and using the 12 mL aliquot, the result of 57.16 agreed with the assigned value of 56.2. NCR 15-19

**ANALYTICS ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY CROSS CHECK PROGRAM
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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Month/Year	Identification Number	Matrix	Nuclide	Units	Reported Value (a)	Known Value (b)	Ratio (c) TBE/Analytics	Evaluation (d)
March 2015	E11181	Milk	Sr-89	pCi/L	88.9	97.2	0.91	A
			Sr-90	pCi/L	12.2	17.4	0.70	W
March 2015	E11182	Milk	I-131	pCi/L	61.3	65.1	0.94	A
			Ce-141	pCi/L	104	113	0.92	A
			Cr-51	pCi/L	265	276	0.96	A
			Cs-134	pCi/L	138	154	0.90	A
			Cs-137	pCi/L	205	207	0.99	A
			Co-58	pCi/L	178	183	0.97	A
			Mn-54	pCi/L	187	188	0.99	A
			Fe-59	pCi/L	182	177	1.03	A
			Zn-65	pCi/L	345	351	0.98	A
			Co-60	pCi/L	379	405	0.94	A
	E11184	AP	Ce-141	pCi	107	85.0	1.26	W
			Cr-51	pCi	261	224	1.17	A
			Cs-134	pCi	74.6	77.0	0.97	A
			Cs-137	pCi	99.6	102	0.98	A
			Co-58	pCi	99.8	110	0.91	A
			Mn-54	pCi	99.2	96.9	1.02	A
			Fe-59	pCi	109	119	0.92	A
			Zn-65	pCi	188	183	1.03	A
			Co-60	pCi	200	201	1.00	A
	E11183	Charcoal	I-131	pCi	82.9	85.4	0.97	A
	E11185	Water	Fe-55	pCi/L	1950	1900	1.03	A
June 2015	E11234	Milk	Sr-89	pCi/L	94.9	92.6	1.02	A
			Sr-90	pCi/L	14.3	12.7	1.13	A
	E11238	Milk	I-131	pCi/L	93.2	95.9	0.97	A
			Ce-141	pCi/L	Not provided for this study			
			Cr-51	pCi/L	349	276	1.26	W
			Cs-134	pCi/L	165	163	1.01	A
			Cs-137	pCi/L	143.0	125	1.14	A
			Co-58	pCi/L	82.0	68.4	1.20	A
			Mn-54	pCi/L	113	101	1.12	A
			Fe-59	pCi/L	184	151	1.22	W
			Zn-65	pCi/L	269	248	1.08	A
			Co-60	pCi/L	208	193	1.08	A
	E11237	AP	Ce-141	pCi	Not provided for this study			
			Cr-51	pCi	323	233	1.39	N (1)
			Cs-134	pCi	139	138	1.01	A
			Cs-137	pCi	111	106	1.05	A
			Co-58	pCi	54.0	57.8	0.93	A
			Mn-54	pCi	96.8	84.9	1.14	A
			Fe-59	pCi	162	128	1.27	W
			Zn-65	pCi	198	210	0.94	A
			Co-60	pCi	178	163	1.09	A
	E11236	Charcoal	I-131	pCi	93.9	80	1.17	A

**ANALYTICS ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY CROSS CHECK PROGRAM
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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Month/Year	Identification Number	Matrix	Nuclide	Units	Reported Value (a)	Known Value (b)	Ratio (c) TBE/Analytics	Evaluation (d)
June 2015	E11238	Water	Fe-55	pCi/L	1890	1790	1.06	A
September 2015	E11289	Milk	Sr-89	pCi/L	95.7	99.1	0.97	A
			Sr-90	pCi/L	15.4	16.4	0.94	A
	E11290	Milk	I-131	pCi/L	94.9	99.9	0.95	A
			Ce-141	pCi/L	228	213	1.07	A
			Cr-51	pCi/L	499	538	0.93	A
			Cs-134	pCi/L	208	212	0.98	A
			Cs-137	pCi/L	270	255	1.06	A
			Co-58	pCi/L	275	263	1.05	A
			Mn-54	pCi/L	320	290	1.10	A
			Fe-59	pCi/L	255	226	1.13	A
			Zn-65	pCi/L	392	353	1.11	A
			Co-60	pCi/L	350	330	1.06	A
	E11292	AP	Ce-141	pCi	104	85.1	1.22	W
			Cr-51	pCi	262	215	1.22	W
			Cs-134	pCi	86.1	84.6	1.02	A
			Cs-137	pCi	93.0	102	0.91	A
			Co-58	pCi	106	105	1.01	A
			Mn-54	pCi	117	116	1.01	A
			Fe-59	pCi	94.8	90.2	1.05	A
			Zn-65	pCi	160	141	1.13	A
			Co-60	pCi	146	132	1.11	A
	E11291	Charcoal	I-131	pCi	85.9	81.7	1.05	A
	E11293	Water	Fe-55	pCi/L	2090	1800	1.16	A
	E11294	Soil	Ce-141	pCi/kg	209	222	0.94	A
			Cr-51	pCi/kg	463	560	0.83	A
			Cs-134	pCi/kg	231	221	1.05	A
			Cs-137	pCi/kg	311	344	0.90	A
			Co-58	pCi/kg	245	274	0.89	A
			Mn-54	pCi/kg	297	302	0.98	A
			Fe-59	pCi/kg	248	235	1.06	A
			Zn-65	pCi/kg	347	368	0.94	A
			Co-60	pCi/kg	328	344	0.95	A
December 2015	E11354	Milk	Sr-89	pCi/L	96.2	86.8	1.11	A
			Sr-90	pCi/L	14.8	12.5	1.18	A
	E11355	Milk	I-131	pCi/L	95.1	91.2	1.04	A
			Ce-141	pCi/L	117	129	0.91	A
			Cr-51	pCi/L	265	281	0.94	A
			Cs-134	pCi/L	153	160	0.96	A
			Cs-137	pCi/L	119	115	1.03	A
			Co-58	pCi/L	107	110	0.97	A
			Mn-54	pCi/L	153	145	1.06	A
			Fe-59	pCi/L	117	108	1.08	A
			Zn-65	pCi/L	261	248	1.05	A
			Co-60	pCi/L	212	213	1.00	A

**ANALYTICS ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY CROSS CHECK PROGRAM
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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Month/Year	Identification Number	Matrix	Nuclide	Units	Reported Value (a)	Known Value (b)	Ratio (c) TBE/Analytics	Evaluation (d)
December 2015	E11357	AP	Ce-141	pCi	89.9	84.0	1.07	A
			Cr-51	pCi	215	184	1.17	A
			Cs-134	pCi	103	105	0.98	A
			Cs-137	pCi	76.6	74.8	1.02	A
			Co-58	pCi	76.2	71.9	1.06	A
			Mn-54	pCi	91.4	94.4	0.97	A
			Fe-59	pCi	78.6	70.3	1.12	A
			Zn-65	pCi	173	162	1.07	A
			Co-60	pCi	138	139	0.99	A
	E11422	AP	Sr-89	pCi	98.0	96.9	1.01	A
			Sr-90	pCi	10.0	14.0	0.71	W
	E11356	Charcoal	I-131	pCi	74.9	75.2	1.00	A
	E11358	Water	Fe-55	pCi/L	2160	1710	1.26	W
	E11353	Soil	Ce-141	pCi/kg	252	222	1.14	A
			Cr-51	pCi/kg	485	485	1.00	A
			Cs-134	pCi/kg	319	277	1.15	A
			Cs-137	pCi/kg	292	276	1.06	A
			Co-58	pCi/kg	193	190	1.02	A
			Mn-54	pCi/kg	258	250	1.03	A
			Fe-59	pCi/kg	218	186	1.17	A
			Zn-65	pCi/kg	457	429	1.07	A
			Co-60	pCi/kg	381	368	1.04	A

(1) AP Cr-51 - Cr-51 has the shortest half-life and the weakest gamma energy of the mixed nuclide sample, which produces a large error. Taking into account the error, the lowest value would be 119% of the reference value, which would be considered acceptable. NCR 15-18

(a) Teledyne Brown Engineering reported result.

(b) The Analytics known value is equal to 100% of the parameter present in the standard as determined by gravimetric and/or volumetric measurements made during standard preparation.

(c) Ratio of Teledyne Brown Engineering to Analytics results.

(d) Analytics evaluation based on TBE internal QC limits: A= Acceptable, reported result falls within ratio limits of 0.80-1.20. W-Acceptable with warning, reported result falls within 0.70-0.80 or 1.20-1.30. N = Not Acceptable, reported result falls outside the ratio limits of < 0.70 and > 1.30.

DOE's MIXED ANALYTE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROGRAM (MAPEP)
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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Month/Year	Identification Number	Media	Nuclide*	Units	Reported Value (a)	Known Value (b)	Acceptance Range	Evaluation (c)
March 2015	15-MaW32	Water	Am-241	Bq/L	0.632	0.654	0.458 - 0.850	A
			Ni-63	Bq/L	2.5		(1)	A
			Pu-238	Bq/L	0.0204	0.0089	(2)	A
			Pu-239/240	Bq/L	0.9	0.8	0.582 - 1.082	A
	15-MaS32	Soil	Ni-63	Bq/kg	392	448.0	314 - 582	A
			Sr-90	Bq/kg	286	653	487 - 849	N (3)
	15-RdF32	AP	Sr-90	Bq/sample	-0.0991		(1)	A
			U-234/233	Bq/sample	0.0211	0.0155	0.0109 - 0.0202	N (3)
			U-238	Bq/sample	0.095	0.099	0.069 - 0.129	A
	15-GrF32	AP	Gr-A	Bq/sample	0.448	1.77	0.53 - 3.01	N (3)
			Gr-B	Bq/sample	0.7580	0.75	0.38 - 1.13	A
	15-RdV32	Vegetation	Cs-134	Bq/sample	8.08	7.32	5.12 - 9.52	A
			Cs-137	Bq/sample	11.6	9.18	6.43 - 11.93	W
			Co-57	Bq/sample	-0.0096		(1)	A
			Co-60	Bq/sample	6.53	5.55	3.89 - 7.22	A
			Mn-54	Bq/sample	0.0058		(1)	A
			Sr-90	Bq/sample	0.999	1.08	0.76 - 1.40	A
			Zn-65	Bq/sample	-0.108		(1)	A
September 2015	15-MaW33	Water	Am-241	Bq/L	1.012	1.055	0.739 - 1.372	A
			Ni-63	Bq/L	11.8	8.55	5.99 - 11.12	N (4)
			Pu-238	Bq/L	0.727	0.681	0.477 - 0.885	A
			Pu-239/240	Bq/L	0.830	0.900	0.630 - 1.170	A
	15-MaS33	Soil	Ni-63	Bq/kg	635	682	477 - 887	A
			Sr-90	Bq/kg	429	425	298 - 553	A
	15-RdF33	AP	Sr-90	Bq/sample	1.48	2.18	1.53 - 2.83	N (4)
			U-234/233	Bq/sample	0.143	0.143	0.100 - 0.186	A
			U-238	Bq/sample	0.149	0.148	0.104 - 0.192	A
	15-GrF33	AP	Gr-A	Bq/sample	0.497	0.90	0.27 - 1.53	A
			Gr-B	Bq/sample	1.34	1.56	0.78 - 2.34	A
	15-RdV33	Vegetation	Cs-134	Bq/sample	6.10	5.80	4.06 - 7.54	A
			Cs-137	Bq/sample	0.0002		(1)	A
			Co-57	Bq/sample	8.01	6.62	4.63 - 8.61	W
			Co-60	Bq/sample	4.97	4.56	3.19 - 5.93	A
			Mn-54	Bq/sample	8.33	7.68	5.38 - 9.98	A
			Sr-90	Bq/sample	0.386	1.30	0.91 - 1.69	N (4)
			Zn-65	Bq/sample	6.07	5.46	3.82 - 7.10	A

(1) False positive test.

(2) Sensitivity evaluation.

(3) Soil Sr-90 - incomplete digestion of the sample resulted in low results; AP U-234/233 - extremely low activity was difficult to quantify
AP Gr-A - the MAPEP filter has the activity embedded in the filter. To corrected the low bias, TBE will create an attenuated efficiency for MAPEP samples. NCR 15-13

(4) Water Ni-63 extremely low activity was difficult to quantify; AP & Vegetation Sr-90 was lost during separation, possible from substance added by MAPEP NCR 15-21.

(a) Teledyne Brown Engineering reported result.

(b) The MAPEP known value is equal to 100% of the parameter present in the standard as determined by gravimetric and/or volumetric measurements made during standard preparation.

(c) DOE/MAPEP evaluation: A=acceptable, W=acceptable with warning, N=not acceptable.

**ERA ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOACTIVITY CROSS CHECK PROGRAM
TELEDYNE BROWN ENGINEERING ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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Month/Year	Identification Number	Media	Nuclide	Units	Reported Value (a)	Known Value (b)	Acceptance Limits	Evaluation (c)
May 2015	RAD-101	Water	Sr-89	pCi/L	45.2	63.2	51.1 - 71.2	N ⁽¹⁾
			Sr-90	pCi/L	28.0	41.9	30.8 - 48.1	N ⁽¹⁾
			Ba-133	pCi/L	80.6	82.5	63.9 - 90.8	A
			Cs-134	pCi/L	71.7	75.7	61.8 - 83.3	A
			Cs-137	pCi/L	187	189	170 - 210	A
			Co-60	pCi/L	85.7	84.5	76.0 - 95.3	A
			Zn-65	pCi/L	197	203	183 - 238	A
			Gr-A	pCi/L	26.1	42.6	22.1 - 54.0	A
			Gr-B	pCi/L	28.8	32.9	21.3 - 40.6	A
			I-131	pCi/L	23.5	23.8	19.7 - 28.3	A
			U-Nat	pCi/L	6.19	6.59	4.99 - 7.83	A
			H-3	pCi/L	3145	3280	2770 - 3620	A
November 2015	RAD-103	Water	Sr-89	pCi/L	40.9	35.7	26.7 - 42.5	A
			Sr-90	pCi/L	29.3	31.1	22.7 - 36.1	A
			Ba-133	pCi/L	31.5	32.5	25.9 - 36.7	A
			Cs-134	pCi/L	59.65	62.3	50.6 - 68.5	A
			Cs-137	pCi/L	156	157	141 - 175	A
			Co-60	pCi/L	70.6	71.1	64.0 - 80.7	A
			Zn-65	pCi/L	145	126	113 - 149	A
			Gr-A	pCi/L	38.2	51.6	26.9 - 64.7	A
			Gr-B	pCi/L	42.0	36.6	24.1 - 44.2	A
			I-131	pCi/L	24.8	26.3	21.9 - 31.0	A
			U-Nat	pCi/L	146.90	56.2	45.7 - 62.4	N ⁽²⁾
			H-3	pCi/L	21100	21300	18700 - 23400	A

(1) Yield on the high side of our acceptance range indicates possibility of calcium interference. NCR 15-09

(2) Technician failed to dilute original sample. If diluted, the result would have been 57.1, which fell within the acceptance limits. NCR 15-19

(a) Teledyne Brown Engineering reported result.

(b) The ERA known value is equal to 100% of the parameter present in the standard as determined by gravimetric and/or volumetric measurements made during standard preparation.

(c) ERA evaluation: A=acceptable. Reported result falls within the Warning Limits. NA=not acceptable. Reported result falls outside of the Control Limits. CE=check for Error. Reported result falls within the Control Limits and outside of the Warning Limit.