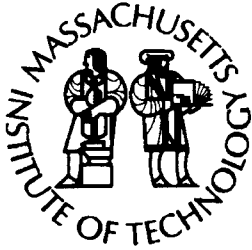
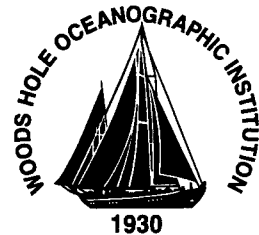


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**Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution**



**Joint Program
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DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

*The Distribution and History of Nuclear Weapons
Related Contamination in Sediments from the Ob River,
Siberia as Determined by Isotopic Ratios of Plutonium,
Neptunium, and Cesium*

by

Timothy C. Kenna

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Timothy C. Kenna

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

and

Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
Woods Hole, Massachusetts 02543

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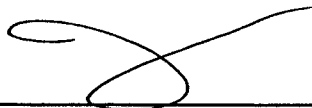
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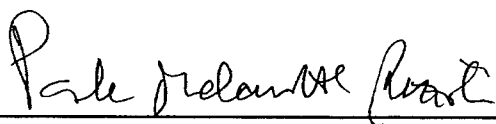
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Mark D. Kurz, Chair

Department of Marine Chemistry and Geochemistry



Paola Malanotte-Rizzoli
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John W. Farrington
WHOI Dean of Graduate Studies

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by

Timothy Cope Kenna

B.A., Vassar College, 1988

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

at the

WOODS HOLE OCEANOGRAPHIC INSTITUTION

and the

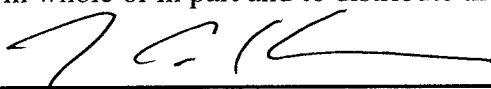
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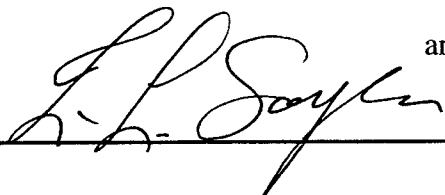
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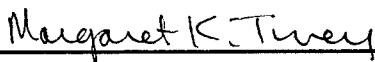
Joint Program in Oceanography
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

Certified by



Dr. Frederick L. Sayles
Thesis Supervisor

Accepted by



Dr. Margaret K. Tivey
Chair, Joint Committee for Chemical Oceanography
Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

**The Distribution and History of Nuclear Weapons Related Contamination
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Abstract

This thesis addresses the sources and transport of nuclear weapons related contamination in the Ob River region, Siberia. In addition to being one of the largest rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean, the bulk of the former Soviet Union's nuclear fuel reprocessing and weapons testing facilities (i.e. Mayak, Tomsk-7, and Semipalitinsk) are located within the Ob drainage basin. The atom ratios $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$, measured by magnetic-sector ICP-MS, are used to distinguish between contamination derived from global fallout and contamination derived from local sources. Deposition chronologies estimated for sediment cores are used to construct a record of weapons related contamination at the sites sampled. Contaminant records indicate that in addition to debris from atmospheric weapons tests, materials derived from local sources have also played a role in nuclear weapons related contamination of the Ob region. Isotopic data presented in this study clearly demonstrate that non-fallout contamination has been transported the full length of the Tobol, Irtysh, and Ob Rivers (i.e. the tributaries draining Mayak, Semipalitinsk, and Tomsk-7, respectively).

In several instances, unique isotopic compositions are observed in sediments collected from tributaries draining each of the suspected non-fallout sources. In such cases, these materials and their deposition ages have been used to link contamination in the Ob delta to Mayak, Tomsk-7, or Semipalitinsk. Linear transport rate estimates (km yr^{-1}) indicate that contaminated sediments transit between source tributaries and the Ob delta on time-scales of ≤ 1 year. These estimates suggest that a catastrophic release of contamination due to dam failure at one of the many reservoirs located at both Mayak and Tomsk-7 that contain high levels of radioactive waste would result in measurable levels of contamination in the delta within as little as 1 year.

Isotopic concentrations in sequentially extracted sediments containing weapons related contamination reveal that the majority of plutonium and neptunium (80 to 90

percent) behaves in a similar fashion regardless of the source and is removed by treating the sediments with citrate-dithionite. This indicates that plutonium and neptunium are not truly refractory and likely associate with redox sensitive sedimentary components. Isotopic ratios measured in extracted fractions suggest that only a minor fraction of contamination is associated with acid leachable or acid digestible sedimentary phases.

Thesis Supervisor: Frederick L. Sayles, Scientist Emeritus

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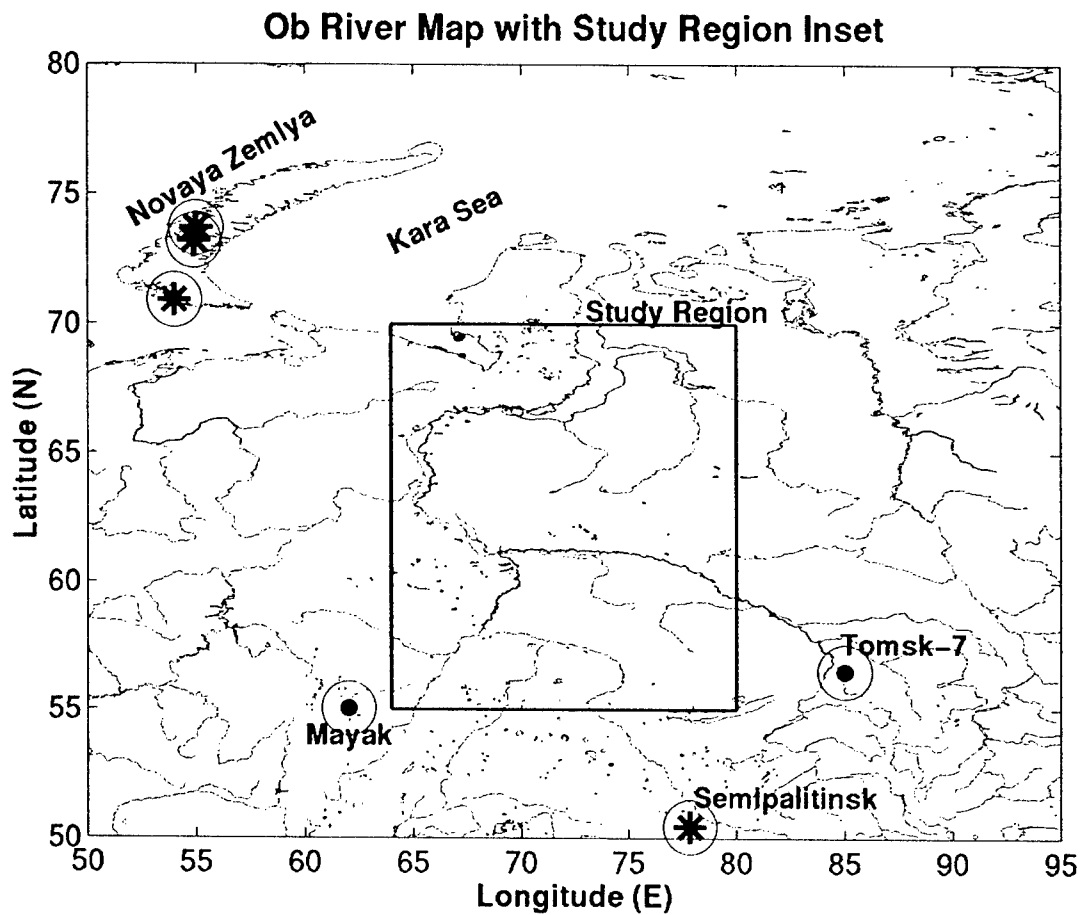


Figure 1:1. Map showing Ob River drainage basin with sources of weapons related contamination and study region. Filled circles within circles are nuclear weapons related facilities and stars within circles are nuclear weapons test sites.

Chapter 1

Nuclear weapons related contamination in the Ob River: Introduction, Background, Previous work, and Objectives

Introduction

Nuclear contaminants have been introduced to the environment through a number of activities, primarily those related to nuclear weapons development, production, and testing. Contaminants such as plutonium and neptunium, and cesium are important in their own right as a human health concern due to their extreme toxicity. Long-lived radionuclides such as ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np (half-lives of 2.41×10^4 , 6.56×10^3 , and 2.14×10^6 y, respectively) present a long-term threat. Atmospheric weapons tests conducted primarily by the governments of the USA and former Soviet Union (FSU) have been the major source of contamination to date. However, the generation of large quantities of anthropogenic radionuclides in the form of weapons inventories and radioactive waste, without a safe and effective means of long-term storage, makes future contamination a concern. In this context, understanding the geochemistry and behavior of artificial radionuclides once they are released to the environment is imperative. In addition, human health concerns and environmental contamination notwithstanding, an unexpected benefit of these isotopes is that they also provide powerful tracers of natural processes.

This thesis addresses the issues of artificial radionuclide geochemistry and transport by examining the record of nuclear weapons related contamination contained in undisturbed sediments collected from the flood plains of the Ob River, Siberia and its

major tributaries, as well as the Ob River delta. Particle reactive artificial radionuclides are used to characterize the composition and input timing of contamination derived from both global and local sources. Studies like this one are possible due to several important features of weapons related radionuclides. First, the specific isotopes used in this study are derived entirely from anthropogenic sources. Second, the release history of the primary source of contamination (i.e. aboveground testing of nuclear weapons) is well constrained. Finally, the isotopic composition of nuclear contamination is dependent upon its means of production, e.g. weapons testing, fuel reprocessing, power generation, etc. This last feature offers the ability to resolve contamination from sources other than global fallout, the release histories of which are not as well known. Uniqueness in nature, release information, and the ability to identify a particular source of contamination by its isotopic composition make these isotopes extremely useful for resolving different sources of contamination contributing to delta sediments as well as determining rates and mechanisms of transport. An additional quality of the elements of interest is their particle reactive nature. This not only allows their application to the problem of the fate and transport of other non-nuclear particle reactive contaminants (e.g. heavy metals and organic contaminants like PCBs) but also to the general problem of sediment transport in a large arctic river system.

The Ob River and Drainage Basin

Arguably, the region most heavily affected by weapons related activities is the Ob River located in the Siberian Arctic (Figure 1:1). The Ob River is over 2000 km long and

flows north to northwest from the Sayan Mountains to its similarly named estuary, which feeds into the Kara Sea. It is the third largest river flowing into the Arctic Ocean and ranks among the largest in the world with respect to both drainage area and annual water discharge (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996; Meade, Bobrovitskaya et al. 2000). Compared to other rivers of similar water discharge, the sediment discharge is small. Of those rivers draining into the Arctic Ocean however, it is estimated that the Ob contributes up to 25% of the total sediment load (Milliman and Meade 1983). The Ob drains an area of $2.5 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$, which is approximately 1/3 of the Eurasian Arctic drainage (Milliman and Meade 1983). The Ob drainage basin can be described as generally low-lying terrain comprised of large areas of forest and swamp; these terrains are primarily flood plains which act as excellent sediment traps, limiting the delivery of sediment to the ocean (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996).

Sources of Radioactivity to the Ob River

The Ob River is not only among the largest rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean; its catchment houses the bulk of the facilities connected to the FSU's nuclear weapons program. The two main weapons production and fuel reprocessing facilities, Mayak and Tomsk-7, and atomic weapons test sites near Semipalitinsk, are situated on tributaries feeding the Ob River. Atomic weapons tests conducted on the nearby island of Novaya Zemlya are also a source of contamination to the region (see Figure 1:1). Incidents of serious environmental contamination at the FSU's weapons production facilities are well documented (Trapeznikov, Pozolotina et al. 1993; Makhijani, Hu et al. 1995; Aarkrog,

Dahlgaard et al. 1997; Bradley and Payson 1997). Releases due to accidents and waste-handling practices include storage tank explosions, direct disposal onto land and into rivers, storage in lakes and open reservoirs, burial of radioactive scrap metal and solid waste, and deep well injection. The total amount of radioactivity released from sources located within the Ob drainage basin is estimated to be 1.25×10^9 Ci (4.63×10^{19} Bq) (Bradley and Payson 1997). The estimated radioactivity of storage inventories at Mayak and Tomsk-7 combined is nearly twice that amount (Bradley and Payson 1997).

Previous Research on the Ob River

In an effort to better understand the transport of anthropogenic radioactive materials and identify sources of contamination in the Ob River, several studies have been carried out. Panteleyev (1995) measured particle reactive ^{137}Cs , ^{238}Pu , and $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ in sediment cores from several small flood plain lakes at different locations in the Ob delta. The author concluded that sediments in shallow flood plain lakes are relatively unmixed, and thus preserve a clear record of transport and deposition of Pu and Cs. The stability of these environments also permits the use of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ to establish independent chronologies; these matched the timing characteristics of global fallout deposition quite well as indicated by Pu and Cs. Using activity ratios of $^{238}\text{Pu}/^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ and $^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ to indicate sources of contamination to sediments, it was concluded that global fallout is the dominant source of these isotopes to the Ob Delta region; however, uncertainties in data would permit up to 25% from other sources.

Sayles et al. (1998) employed a different approach to more definitively identify the sources of weapons related contamination to delta sediments. The plutonium and neptunium isotopic composition of a material corresponds to its means of production (i.e., type and duration of nuclear reactor fuel burn-up, fuel reprocessing, high and low yield weapon detonations). This allows Pu and Np isotope ratios to be used as indicators of a contaminant's source, which led to the measurement of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu and ^{237}Np isotopes by thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS) in a sediment core from the Ob delta. Results from this study confirmed that global fallout was the dominant source of contamination over most of the nuclear age. However, they also provided clear evidence of three additional types of non-fallout contaminants to delta sediments. The presence of contamination by materials from the Chernobyl accident was indicated by measurable amounts of ^{134}Cs activity in a horizon well above the horizon associated with maximum global fallout deposition. Based on departures from published values reported for global fallout, atom ratios of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ indicated two additional types of contamination, one enriched in ^{239}Pu and the other in ^{237}Np .

Using similar techniques to identify the origin of contamination in the Ob River, Cochran et al.(2000) measured Pu and Np isotopic ratios in suspended material collected throughout the Ob River system in 1994 and 1995, which included the tributaries where Mayak, Semipalitinsk, and Tomsk-7 are located. Relative to the average global fallout $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratios of 0.48 and 0.18, respectively, the material suspended in the Tobol River exhibited a low $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio, which indicated contamination originating from Mayak. Suspended material from the Irtysh River

exhibited low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and high $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios when compared to global fallout, which indicated contamination from Semipalitinsk. Material from the upper Ob River exhibited a low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio, which indicated contamination from Tomsk-7. The authors concluded that contamination observed in suspended particulate matter from the main portions of the Ob River and Ob delta was derived from a mixture of global fallout, close-in fallout from Semipalitinsk, and material originating from weapons reprocessing facilities.

Research Objectives

The research objectives of this thesis are to: 1) develop a history of nuclear weapons related contamination in the Ob River system, and 2) obtain better understanding of the transport and mobility of these materials in a large arctic river system. In pursuit of these goals, a rapid plutonium and neptunium measurement method was developed using recently available magnetic sector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (MS-ICPMS) technologies. Down core distributions of the weapons related isotopes ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{241}Pu , ^{237}Np and ^{137}Cs in sediment cores collected from flood plain lakes in Ob delta, the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers, and one core from the Taz estuary were measured. Similarities between model deposition ages suggested by unsupported ^{210}Pb activity ($^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$), the timing of the deposition of radionuclides associated with global fallout, and atom ratios of the measured isotopes ($^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$) have been used to develop time scales for the down core isotope ratio profiles of these nuclear contaminants. Isotopic ratios have also been used to characterize

contamination originating from the various weapons related sources in the Ob River basin as well as to differentiate between local sources and global fallout.

An important issue concerning the use of isotopic ratios of different elements (i.e. $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$) is the possibility of fractionation of Pu, Np, and Cs.

Fractionation due to differences in geochemical properties could result in variable Np/Pu and Cs/Pu ratios, which would obscure source information. Since elemental ratios are used throughout this study, the reader is directed to Chapter 7, where experimental work has been conducted on this issue and where other data are discussed to suggest that fractionation does not impact the major trends in the sediment records.

In further support of the research objectives, sub-samples of sediments from the Ob River, delta, and major tributaries for which bulk Pu and Np isotopic composition revealed non-fallout contamination were sequentially leached with a series of different reagents. Each reagent was selected to isolate isotopes bound to different geochemical phases ranging from easily exchangeable to refractory. The distributions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np among these chemically defined components are reported and implications for the mobility of nuclear weapons related contaminants originating from different sources are discussed.

Finally, first order radionuclide transport rates are estimated using the isotopic information obtained in this study. Due to their particle reactive nature, the elements studied can be used as proxies to arrive at contaminated sediment transport rates. Contaminated sediment transport rates are estimated in the Ob River using well-dated, isotopically distinct features that are observed at both upstream and downstream

locations. The potential transport of contaminants from likely sources within the Ob watershed is discussed.

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Summary of Nuclear Weapon Detonations

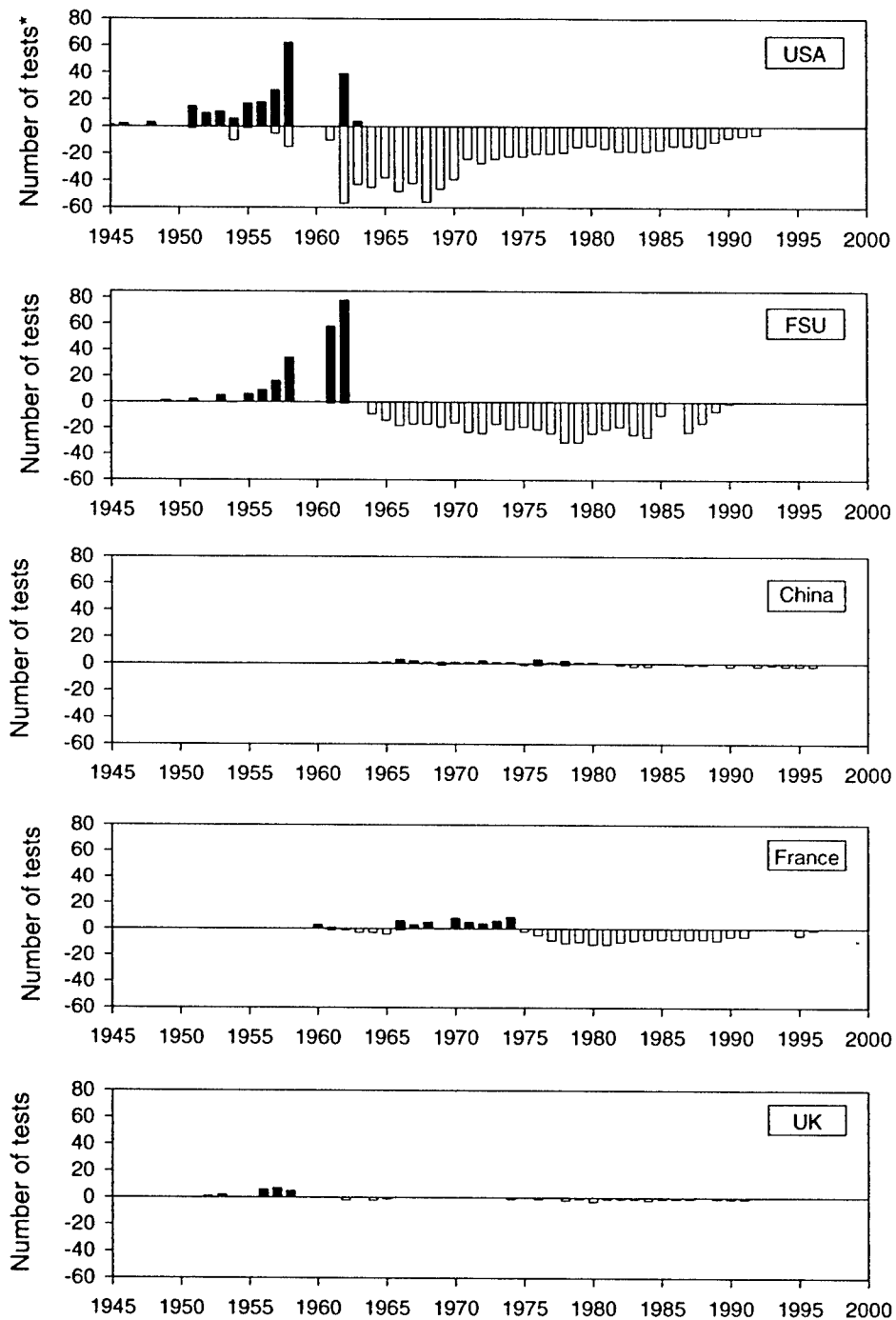


Figure 2:1. Summary of Nuclear weapons tests by the 5 major nuclear powers. *Black and white bars indicate aboveground and underground tests, respectively.

Chapter 2

Sources of Radioactive Contamination to the Ob Watershed

The major source of radioactive contamination to the Ob River region and to the environment in general has been global fallout from the atmospheric weapons tests, which were conducted primarily by the USA and FSU during the 1950s and early 1960s (Perkins and Thomas 1980). Local sources of radioactive contamination include two nuclear testing sites, and two of the FSU's largest nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities and weapons complexes. Additional sources potentially important in the Northern Hemisphere include the Chernobyl accident (April 1986) and aboveground weapons tests conducted by the government of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) from the mid-1960s to the early 1980s.

Radioactive Fallout from Nuclear Weapons Tests

The first atmospheric nuclear weapons test occurred on July 16, 1945 at the Alamogordo, New Mexico test site. The FSU detonated its first atomic weapon at the Semipalitinsk test site on August 29, 1949. A summary of nuclear weapons tests conducted by the 5 major nuclear powers is shown in Figure 2:1. The USA and FSU conducted the majority of all atomic weapons tests. Testing increased during the 1950s until the November 1958 moratorium, which lasted until September 1961 when testing began again in earnest. The majority of the atmospheric tests occurred from this point

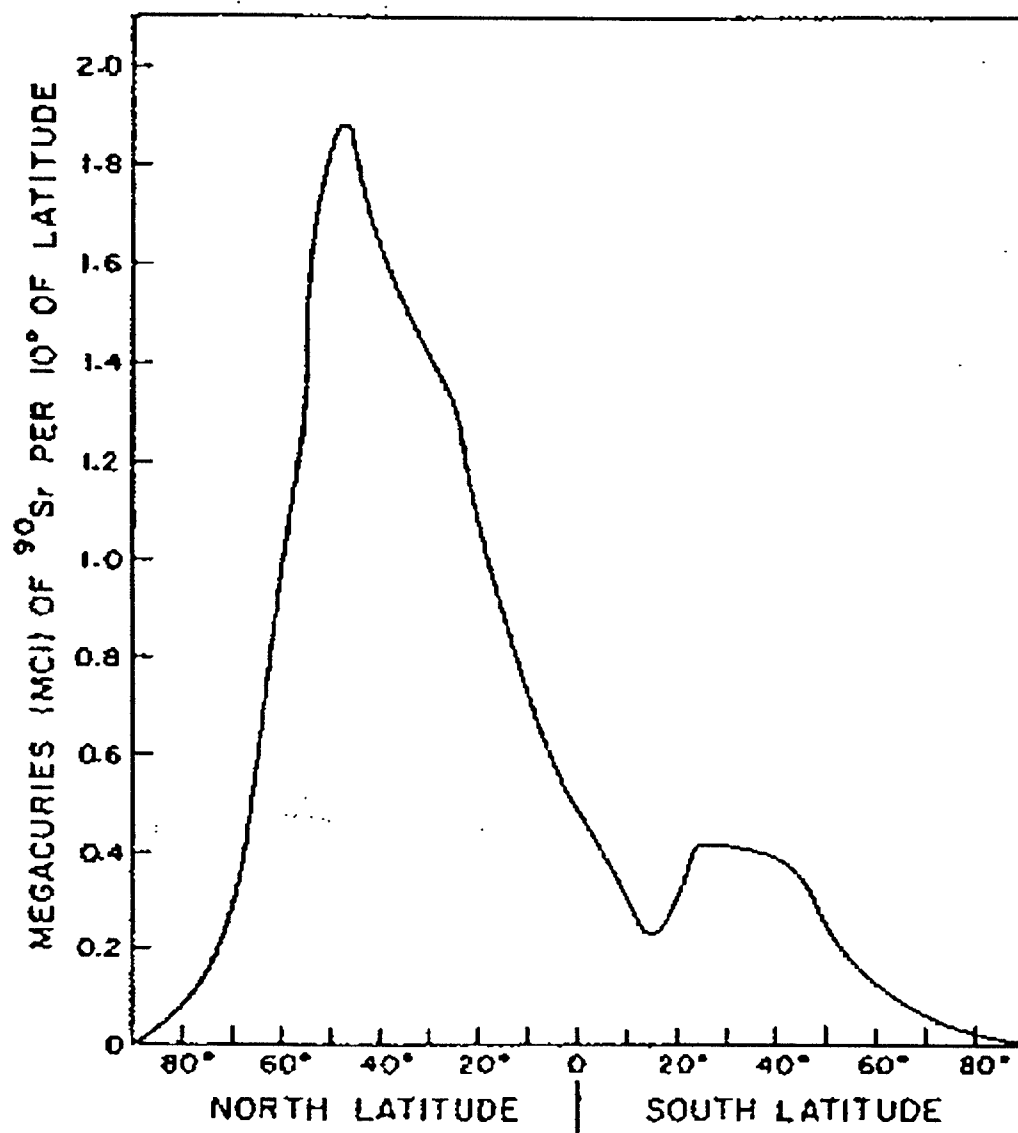


Figure 2:2. Latitudinal distribution of ^{90}Sr fallout measured for the period 1958-1967 (Joseph and Gustafson 1971).

until the signing of the limited test-ban treaty in early 1963, at which point both countries initiated substantial underground testing programs. Atmospheric testing continued on a much smaller scale by the governments of the PRC from 1963 to 1980 in the northern hemisphere and France from 1966 to 1974 in the southern hemisphere (DOE 1982).

Atmospheric and aboveground testing of nuclear weapons is significant because it results in the injection of radioactive material into the stratosphere and troposphere; the subsequent deposition of this material on the planet's surface is termed fallout. Fallout can generally be divided into two types: global fallout and local fallout. Global fallout occurs when an explosion of sufficient yield occurs, and the debris is injected into the stratosphere. The deposition pattern of global fallout exhibits a latitudinal dependence with maxima at mid-latitudes and minima at the poles and equator. This is due to the fact that material exits the stratosphere via the tropopause discontinuity. Since interhemispheric-stratospheric exchange of materials occurs on longer time scales than materials exchanged between the stratosphere and troposphere, most global fallout is deposited within its hemisphere of origin (Joseph and Gustafson 1971; Krishnaswami and Lal 1978; Perkins and Thomas 1980). This effect can be observed in Figure 2:2, which shows the latitudinal distribution of ^{90}Sr for the period 1958 through 1967. The large maximum $\sim 45^\circ \text{N}$ is due to the fact that the majority of nuclear weapons testing occurred in the Northern Hemisphere (Joseph and Gustafson 1971).

Material injected into the stratosphere has a residence half-life of approximately one year (Junge 1963; Bhandari and Lal 1966; Lal and Rama 1966; Thomas and Young 1970). Figure 2:3 clearly illustrates the relationship between the timing of the two main

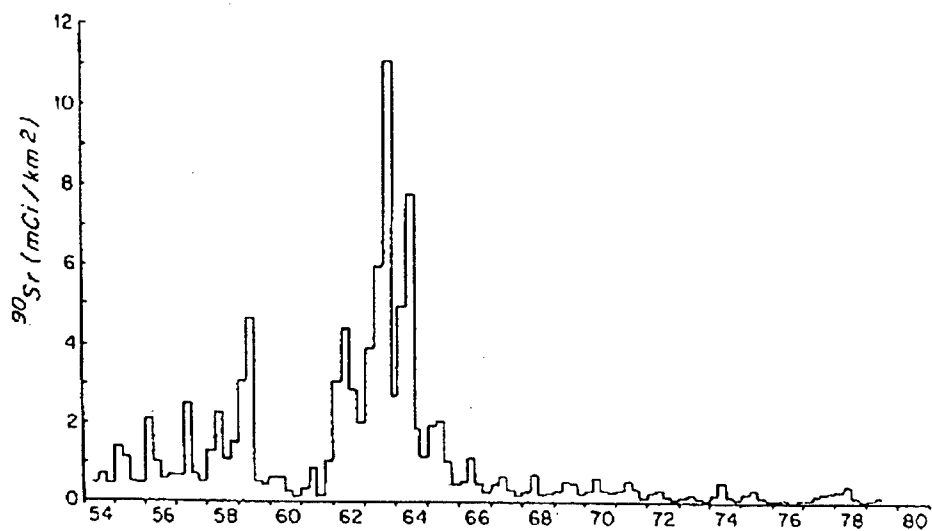


Figure 2:3. Quarterly deposition of ^{90}Sr measured at New York City between 1954 and 1970 (Larsen 1980)

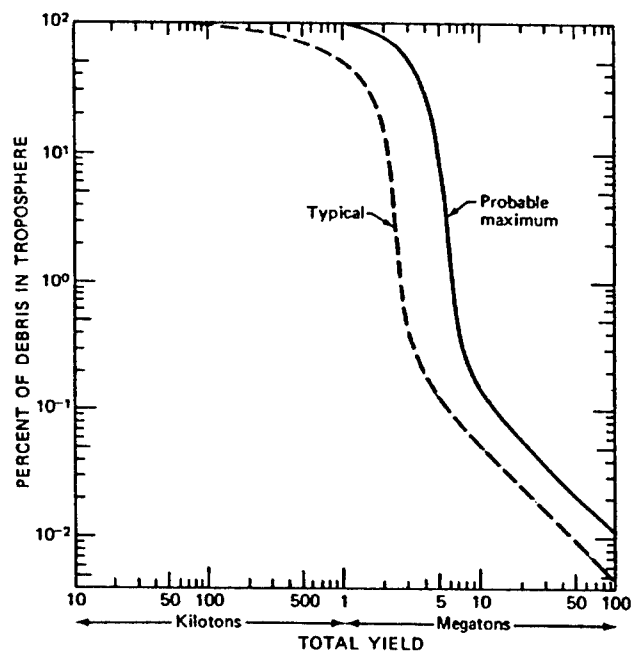


Figure 2:4. Percent of total activity initially injected into the troposphere as a function of total yield for air bursts in the tropical atmosphere (Ferber 1964)

testing periods in 1958 and 1962 and the subsequent deposition of global fallout in 1959 and 1963-1964 (Larsen 1980).

Local or close-in fallout results from low-yield explosions with only enough energy to inject material into the troposphere. Figure 2:4 indicates that explosive yields of ≤ 100 kt do not inject appreciable amounts of material into the stratosphere, however, explosive yields on the order of a few Mt are sufficient to inject nearly 100 percent of the test debris into the stratosphere. It must be kept in mind that these estimates are for tropical latitudes, and tests conducted at higher latitudes would shift the curve in Figure 2:4 to the left due to atmospheric attenuation. The deposition of material injected into the troposphere is controlled by weather and wind patterns, which can result in an uneven distribution on the earth's surface. Although residence times in the troposphere for this type of material can vary from seconds to months due to the size of debris created during an explosion, the typical residence time is between 20 - 40 days (Stewart, Crooks et al. 1955; UN 1964; Krey and Krajewski 1970).

Weapons Test Sites

Above ground weapons tests occurring in the Northern Hemisphere are of interest because of the possibility of both global and close-in fallout contributions to the Ob drainage basin. Of particular interest are the two FSU test sites, Novaya Zemlya and Semipalatinsk-21; the USA test sites in the tropical pacific (Eniwetok, Bikini, and

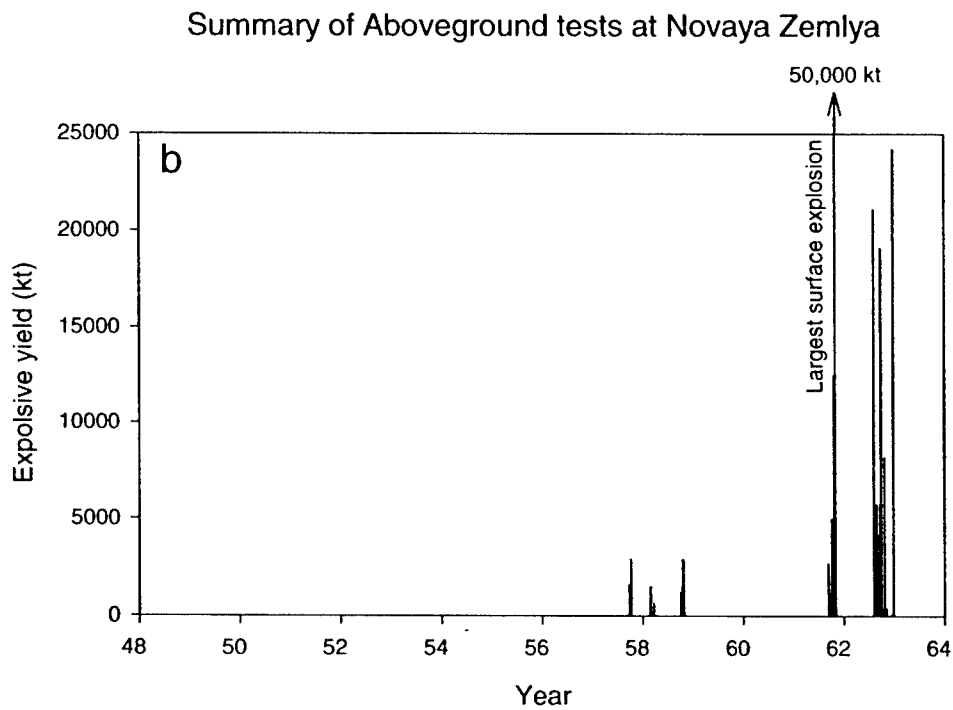
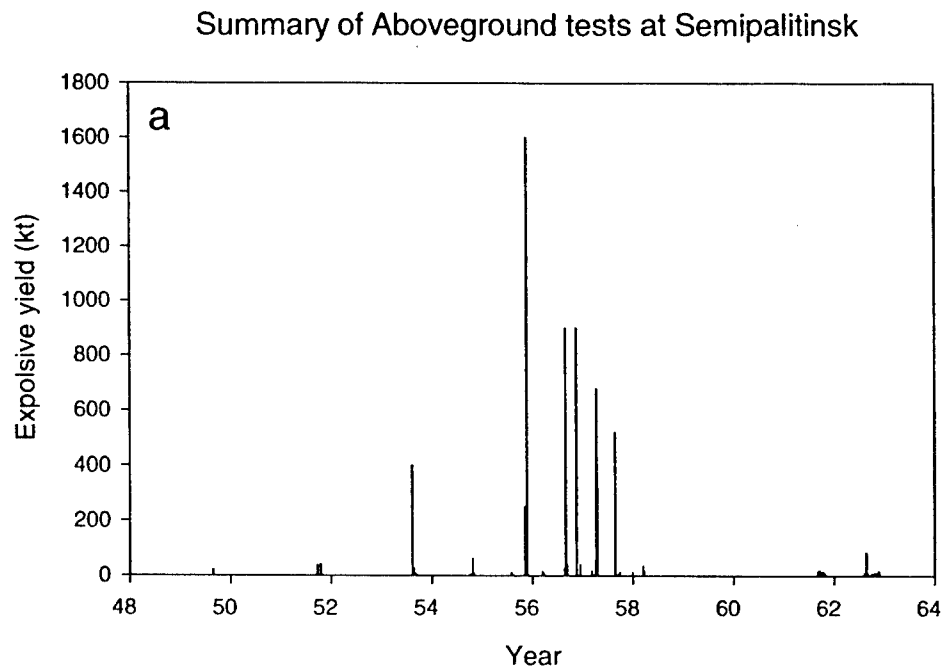


Figure 2:5. Summary of FSU aboveground tests at Semipalitinsk (a) and Novaya Zemlya (b).

Johnson Atolls, and Christmas Islands), and to a lesser extent the Chinese test site at Lop Nor.

Semipalatinsk-21 is located in northeast Kazakhstan ($48^{\circ}\text{N} \times 76^{\circ}\text{E}$) (c.f Figure 1:1). Approximately 124 atmospheric and above ground explosions occurred at this location (Figure 2:5a). The first test occurred on August 29, 1949, and the last aboveground test occurred on December 24, 1962. The majority of these tests had explosive yields that were ≤ 100 kt with a concentration of relatively higher yield explosions occurring between 1956 and 1958. The tests at Semipalitinsk likely generated significant amounts of close-in fallout to the surrounding region but contributed little to the global fallout signal. Between February 2, 1962 and October 19, 1989, approximately 332 underground tests were conducted at various locations within the test site. Four of these tests were “cratering” explosions, which released radioactive debris to the environment. The most significant of these was the Chagan Lake explosion at the Balapan area on January 15, 1965, which was set off at 150 m depth and had an explosive yield of 140 kt. As a result, it ejected large amounts of fallout debris into the atmosphere as evidenced by the resulting $400\text{ m} \times 100\text{ m}$ deep crater (Bradley and Payson 1997). This test site is also important because it is located within the Ob drainage basin on the Irtysh River. Drainage of contaminated areas likely results in dispersal of materials by fluvial transport down the Ob. There are also three research reactors located at Semipalitinsk that are potential sources of contaminants.

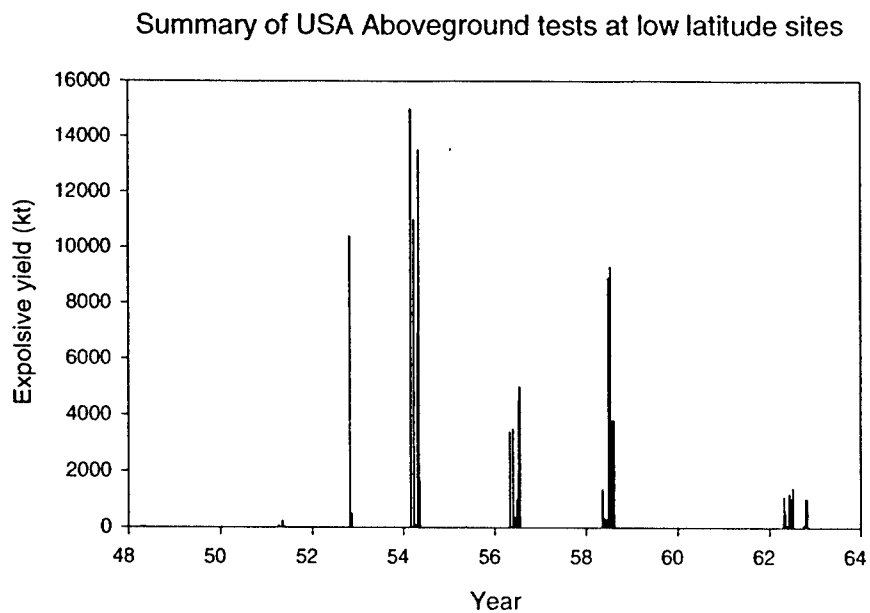


Figure 2:6. Summary of USA aboveground tests conducted at low latitude Pacific sites.

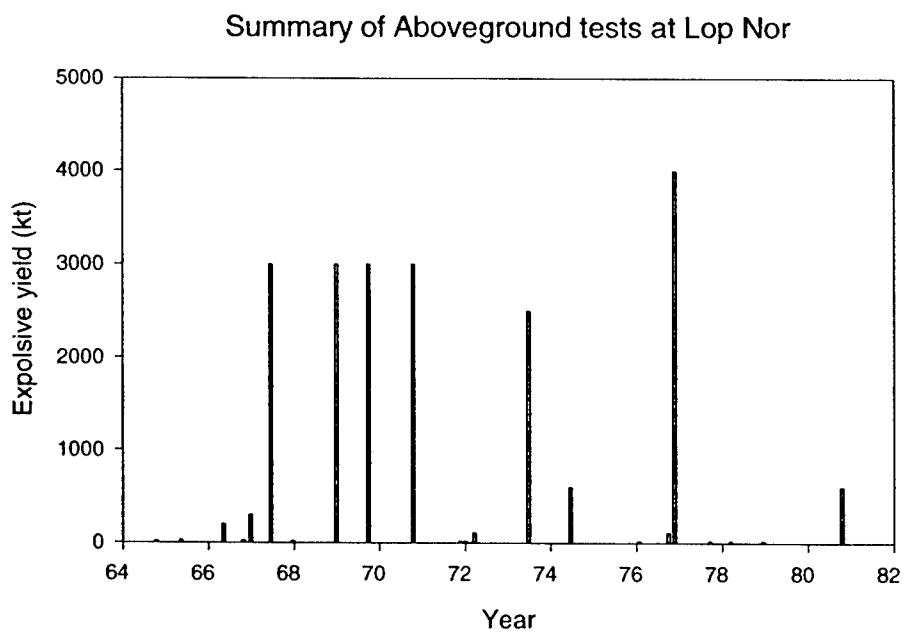


Figure 2:7. Summary of PRC aboveground tests conducted at Lop Nor.

Novaya Zemlya is comprised of two islands above the Arctic Circle between the Kara and Barents Seas ($73^{\circ}\text{N} \times 55^{\circ}\text{E}$) (see Figure 1:1). The first test occurred on August 21, 1955 and the last test occurred on December 25, 1962 (Figure 2:5b). The majority of tests conducted at this site were in the multi-megaton range; one test conducted on October 30, 1961 was estimated at 50 Mt, which is the largest nuclear weapons explosion to have ever taken place. The combination of high yields and high latitude caused the introduction of substantial amounts of material to the stratosphere. The 1963 maximum in global fallout deposition is attributed to the large number of high-yield tests conducted at this site between 1961 and 1963 (Aarkrog, Tsaturov et al. 1993). Low yield tests (≤ 200 kt) conducted at Novaya Zemlya may also have contributed close-in fallout to the Ob watershed.

Tests conducted by the USA at low latitude Northern Hemisphere sites in the western Pacific are shown in Figure 2:6. Although the first test in this region occurred on June 30, 1946, the first test of sufficient yield to produce significant amounts of global fallout was the Ivy Mike test, which occurred on October 31, 1951. This was the first thermonuclear detonation, and it was significantly larger than any previous explosions (10.4 Mt). It was also the first test that injected appreciable amounts of material into the stratosphere, and it has been used to mark the onset of global fallout. The majority of tests after the Ivy Mike test were in the multi-megaton range, and they occurred in three distinct groups, in 1954, 1956, and 1958. The 1958 maximum in global fallout deposition is attributed to the large number of high-yield tests conducted at low latitude test sites that same year (Aarkrog, Tsaturov et al. 1993).

Lop Nor is located in northwestern China ($41^{\circ}\text{N} \times 91^{\circ}\text{E}$) approximately 800 mi. southeast of Semipalitinsk. Figure 2:7 summarizes aboveground tests conducted by the government of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). By comparison, the number of nuclear weapons tested is substantially lower than those conducted by either the FSU or the USA. The timing, however, is important. The first above ground weapons test conducted by the PRC was on October 16, 1964 after the USA and FSU had signed the limited test-ban treaty. The PRC aboveground program continued until October 16, 1980, and included 6 multi-megaton above ground explosions (DOE 1982). As a result, the Northern Hemisphere global fallout signal from the late 1960s to the early 1980s is comprised wholly of debris from PRC tests, some of which is likely present in the Ob Watershed.

Weapons Production and Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing Facilities

Of the two weapons production and fuel reprocessing facilities located within the region (i.e. Mayak and Tomsk-7), the Mayak Chemical Combine (also known as Mayak, Chelyabinsk-40, Chelyabinsk-65, and Ozersk) is the largest of the FSU's weapons production facilities. Recent reviews document considerable contaminant release at Mayak and give estimates of inventories (Aarkrog, Tsaturov et al. 1993; Donnay, Cherniack et al. 1995; Bradley and Payson 1997). The Mayak facility is located near the city of Chelyabinsk along the headwaters of the Techa River, which is a small tributary in the Iset-Tobol-Irtysh-Ob river system. Throughout its existence, Mayak has housed ten

nuclear materials production reactors. Table 2:1 summarizes reactor operations at Mayak (Bradley and Payson 1997)

Table 2:1 Summary of reactor operations at Mayak

Reactor Name	Start Date	Shutdown	Type	Purpose
A	6/19/48	6/16/87	open circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
AV-1	6/15/50	8/12/89	open circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
AV-2	4/6/51	7/14/90	open circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
OK-180	10/17/51	1965	Heavy Water	Weapons-Pu
IR	12/22/51	5/24/87	open circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
AV-3	9/15/52	11/1/90	open circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
OK-190	12/27/55	11/8/65	Heavy Water	Weapons-Pu
OK-190m	4/1/66	1986	Heavy Water	Weapons-Pu
Ruslan	6/16/79	Operating	Heavy Water	^3H , ^{238}Pu , ^{60}Co , ^{14}C , ^{192}Ir , ^{90}Sr
Lyudmila	6/16/79	Operating	Light Water	^3H , ^{238}Pu , ^{60}Co , ^{14}C , ^{192}Ir , ^{90}Sr

Mayak's early operations were dedicated to the production and reprocessing of low burn-up fuels in order to produce weapons-grade plutonium (^{239}Pu), ^{238}Pu , tritium, and other special isotopes. In 1976, the processing of spent fuel for the production of weapons-grade plutonium ceased. Operations were converted to processing spent fuel from civilian power reactors, VVER-440 and BN (fast breeder-type); this included reprocessing spent fuel not only from reactors operating in Russia but also from Ukraine, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Additionally, spent fuel from naval propulsion and research reactors is also processed (Donnay, Cherniack et al. 1995; Bradley and Payson 1997). Recently shipments of spent fuel have begun to arrive from Germany for reprocessing. Operations also include the storage of reactor-grade plutonium recovered from reprocessing operations since 1976 and vitrification of liquid radioactive waste.

Severe contamination of the environment has occurred as a result of activities at Mayak. Beginning with the installation of the first plutonium production reactor in 1948,

all liquid reprocessing wastes were discharged directly into the Techa River. In 1951, dam construction allowed containment of high-level wastes. The release of intermediate and low-level wastes continued until 1956 and 1964, respectively, while construction of additional dams was completed (Cochran and Norris 1992). It is estimated that a total of 2.75 million Ci was released to the river during this period (Bradley and Payson 1997). One of the most highly contaminated lakes in this system is Lake Karachai, which was used specifically as a repository for high-level radioactive waste after 1951. It is estimated that Lake Karachai contains 1.2×10^8 Ci of radioactive wastes. Under drought conditions in 1967, winds dispersed approximately 600 Ci of contaminated dust and sediment from the exposed shoreline downwind to a distance of 75km (Donnay et al., 1995). In an effort to create a more secure repository for high-level waste, on-site storage tank construction began in 1953. In 1957, due to poor maintenance practices, a tank containing approximately 2×10^7 Ci overheated and exploded dispersing about 2×10^6 Ci to the local environment (Cochran and Norris 1993). While current levels of operations at Mayak are significantly reduced, the threat of contamination has continued to increase. High-level wastes with an estimated inventory of between 5.46×10^8 and 9.76×10^8 Ci reside in storage tanks, many of which are similar in age and construction to the one that exploded in 1957. In addition, seepage from Lake Karachai has also contaminated the groundwater with strontium and a number of other nuclides. A plume is migrating to the south at a rate of $\cong 63\text{m yr}^{-1}$. Wastes estimated at 1.22×10^8 Ci reside in the open reservoirs and lakes. Rising water levels and aging dams create chronic contamination by allowing the escape of radioactive water through spills and seeps. Dam failure would

result in a catastrophic release of radioactivity and massive levels of contamination (Donnay, Cherniack et al. 1995; Bradley and Payson 1997).

Tomsk-7 (also known as Siberian Chemical Combine and Seversk) is located near the cities of Seversk and Tomsk on the Tom River, which is a tributary to the Ob River. Due to the secrecy under which Tomsk-7 was operated, information concerning waste management practices and environmental releases is less reliable than information from Mayak. Reports and personal accounts indicate that operating conditions and disposal practices did not differ significantly from those at Mayak. Throughout its history Tomsk-7 has operated five reactors, two of which are still in operation today. The main purpose of facilities at Tomsk-7 was the production of weapons-grade plutonium. Reactors ADE-4 and ADE-5 are still in operation. These reactors are unique in that they serve a dual role, producing weapons-grade plutonium and providing power to the city as well. Table 2:2 summarizes reactor operations at Tomsk-7 (Bradley and Payson 1997).

Table 2:2 Summary of reactor operations at Tomsk-7

Reactor Name	Start Date	Shutdown	Type	Purpose
I-1	11/20/55	8/21/90	Open circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
I-2	1959	1/1/91	Closed circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
ADE-3	7/14/61	8/14/92	Closed circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu
ADE-4	1962	Operating	Closed circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu/ Power
ADE-5	1963	Operating	Closed circuit GLWR	Weapons-Pu/ Power

Early operations at Tomsk-7 included the production and reprocessing of both weapons-grade plutonium and highly enriched uranium. Current operations include the production of low-enriched uranium for use in power reactors and weapons-grade Pu

reprocessing operations. Plutonium production began at Tomsk-7 in 1955. In 1976, Tomsk-7 began receiving all spent fuel that was produced at Mayak for the purpose of weapons production. Similar to Mayak, a series of reservoirs were constructed to receive radioactive waste; it is estimated that 1.30×10^8 Ci have been dumped into them. Other significant radioactivity has been released in the form of high level waste injected into deep wells; approximately 1×10^9 Ci has been injected since 1963. In 1993, a tank containing approximately 537 Ci exploded. While heavier contamination occurred at the explosion site, it is estimated that over 40 Ci were deposited in the surrounding area. Other reports describe the practice of waste disposal from the "once through" type of reactor directly into the Tom River as well as the underground burial of wastes and highly contaminated materials. The true extent of current contamination and the threat of future contamination resulting from activities at Tomsk-7 are not well known; however, it is likely to rival that of Mayak (Aarkrog, Tsaturov et al. 1993; Donnay, Cherniack et al. 1995; Bradley and Payson 1997).

Nuclear Reactor Accident at Chernobyl

On April 26, 1986, due to design flaws and operating errors, RBMK reactor 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power station was severely damaged, causing considerable contamination to surrounding regions. The accident has been described as a runaway nuclear reaction. This caused at least one and possibly a second explosion within a few minutes of one another shortly after the accident began, resulting in the release of $\sim 50 \times$

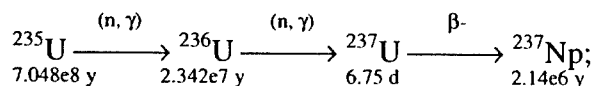
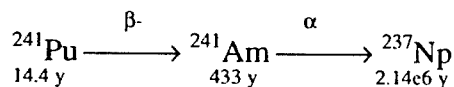
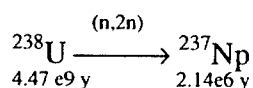
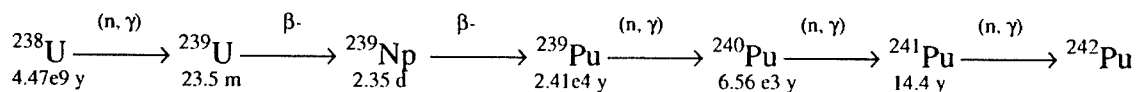
10^6 Ci to the environment (Bradley and Payson 1997). Releases of radioactive material also occurred days to weeks after the initial accident as a result of fires and heated reactor zones. Due to the extreme heat and prolonged nature of the accident, material released after the initial explosion(s) varied in its isotopic composition and may be characterized as being enriched in elements that are more easily volatilized such as Cs, I, Te, Ba, and Sr (Krey, Klusek et al. 1986). The most heavily contaminated regions were those in close proximity to the accident, which led to a 30km exclusion zone surrounding the nuclear power plant. While areas in the FSU and Europe received the majority of the contamination transported away from the reactor site, measurable radioactivity was detected as far away as Japan and North America (Krey, Klusek et al. 1986; Bradley and Payson 1997). Contamination derived from the Chernobyl accident has been observed in sediments from the Ob River (Sayles, Kenna et al. 1998).

Isotopic Composition of Different Contaminant Sources

Nuclear contaminants derived from various sources contain different proportions of plutonium isotopes, ^{237}Np , and ^{137}Cs . This is due to the fact that the isotopic composition of a nuclear contaminant is strongly linked to the means by which it is produced. Global fallout is derived from high yield weapons tests. Contamination originating from Mayak or Toms-7 is derived from the reprocessing of low burn-up fuel for the production of weapons-grade plutonium. Contamination derived from Semipalitinsk is derived from mainly low yield weapons tests. Contamination derived from Chernobyl is derived from high burn-up fuel as a result of nuclear power

generation. Thus, the different production pathways, to a large extent, control the isotopic composition of a nuclear contaminant. If contaminants originating from suspected sources are well characterized with respect to their isotopic composition and release histories, it possible to confirm or rule out their presence in sediments collected from various locations within the Ob watershed, as well as the fractional contribution from each.

The mechanism by which these different sources obtain their isotopic signatures is essentially the same. As uranium and/or plutonium is bombarded with thermal neutrons, several nuclear reactions can occur. The primary reactions producing ^{237}Np , plutonium isotopes, and various fission products are as follows:



↓

Fission Products ($t_{1/2}$):

^{90}Sr (29.12 y), ^{106}Ru (368 d), ^{125}Sb (2.77 y), ^{137}Cs (30.17 y), ^{134}Cs (2.07 y), ^{144}Ce (284d), ^{99}Tc (2.13e5 y)

Neutron bombardment of fissile or fissionable material can cause one of two important reactions: neutron capture or fission. Neutron-capture and beta decay cause the

production of successively heavier isotopes of plutonium and other transuranics (i.e. americium and curium), and the fission reaction causes the target isotope to split producing any number of lower mass fission products, energy, and additional neutrons. The energy released by these reactions is the basis for both power generation and the destructive nature of nuclear weapons. In some cases, the energy created by the fission reactions is used to produce a fusion reaction, which results in a substantially higher explosive yield (i.e. a thermonuclear explosion).

^{237}Np is produced when an atom of ^{238}U undergoes a neutron capture, then spontaneously loses two neutrons. ^{237}Np is also produced via the beta decay of ^{241}Pu (half-life = 14.4 years) to ^{241}Am , which subsequently decays by alpha emission to ^{237}Np . The half-life of ^{241}Am is 433 years, which means that ^{237}Np will continue to increase over the next ~2000 years. As a result of weapons related activities in the second half of the twentieth century, ^{237}Np (half-life = 2.14×10^6 years), together with the fission product, ^{99}Tc (half-life = 2.13×10^5 years), will be present in the environment for millions of years.

Neutron production is the main factor in determining the isotopic composition of a nuclear contaminant. If production is controlled, a self-sustaining chain reaction will result, and each fission reaction will produce one additional fission reaction, as is the case in a nuclear reactor. If neutron production is not controlled, fission reactions will multiply quickly, causing a nuclear explosion or rapid disassembly to occur as is the case in a reactor “meltdown” or atomic weapon detonation. The transuranic composition and relative abundance of fission products produced are proportional to the duration and intensity of neutron irradiation as well as the isotopic composition of the initial material.

The longer this material is irradiated or the more intense the neutron flux the further up the chain the production reaction will proceed and the higher the concentration of fission products in the irradiated material. Thus, low burn-up fuel for weapons Pu production can be characterized by low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and high burn-up fuel for power production and high yield weapons can be characterized by relatively higher $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ (Makhijani and Salesks 1995).

Numerous studies have used the source specific signature of nuclear contaminants to reconstruct radionuclide time histories and resolve input from multiple sources. Much of the available isotopic information documents the isotopic signatures of the various sources as they are recorded in different environmental samples (e.g. soils, sediments, ice and water). (HASL 1973; Koide, Goldberg et al. 1977; Koide, Michel et al. 1979; Perkins and Thomas 1980; Koide, Michel et al. 1982; Buesseler, Livingston et al. 1985; Koide, Bertine et al. 1985; Buesseler and Anonymous 1986; Buesseler and Sholkovitz 1987; Buesseler and Sholkovitz 1987; Trapeznikov, Pozolotina et al. 1993; Yamamoto, Tsukatani et al. 1996; Yamamoto, Tsumura et al. 1996; Buesseler 1997; Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998; Kelley, Bond et al. 1998; Yamamoto, Hoshi et al. 1999; Muramatsu, Ruhm et al. 2000; Oughton, Fifield et al. 2000). The available isotopic information for each potential source to Ob River sediments is discussed below.

The published values for sources of contamination to the Ob watershed are summarized in Table 2:3. Kelley, Bond et al. (1998) published the most comprehensive and globally representative data set documenting the global fallout inventories and composition of plutonium isotopes and ^{237}Np in soils. These authors have shown that the

atom ratios of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ exhibit relatively little variation in soils collected at locations around the world. This allows the characterization of global fallout and provides a means to detect the presence of contamination derived from sources other than fallout, which differ markedly in their isotopic composition. The average $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in global fallout for the northern region of the Northern Hemisphere (30 °N to 71 °N) are 0.180 ± 0.014 , 0.480 ± 0.070 , and $2.44\text{e-}3 \pm 3.5\text{e-}4$, respectively (see Table 2:3).

No ^{137}Cs data is available for the samples analyzed by Kelley, Bond et al. (1998), however, the average $^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ activity ratio of global fallout is well documented at ~ 0.026 (decay corrected to 1/1/1995) (Koide, Griffin et al. 1975; Krey, Hardy et al. 1976; Koide, Goldberg et al. 1977). Using this value and information published by Kelley, Bond et al. (1998), it is possible to calculate $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{237}\text{Np}$ atom ratios for global fallout (Table 2:3).

The samples analyzed by Kelley, Bond et al. (1998) consisted of homogenized 30 cm soil and sediment cores collected from a wide range of geographic locations in the early 1970s. Given the homogenization of the samples and the pattern of global fallout deposition (see Figure 2:3), the average values reported will be heavily weighted by the second and larger period of atmospheric testing (September 1961 to August 1963), which occurred after the November 1958 moratorium. It is reasonable to use the average isotopic values reported by Kelley, Bond et al. (1998) to characterize global fallout in samples with estimated deposition ages later than ~ 1960 , since the majority of global fallout was delivered after the weapons testing moratorium. Isotopic data for pre-

moratorium testing is limited, however, reported $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratios and $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ and ^{137}Cs activities measured in Arctic ice cores from 1954 to 1959 allow the average atom ratios $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$, and the $^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ activity ratio of global fallout to be estimated for the pre-moratorium period (Koide and Goldberg 1981; Koide, Michel et al. 1982; Koide, Bertine et al. 1985). The average $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ is 0.247 ± 0.03 ($n=7$), the average $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ is 0.267 ± 0.082 ($n=3$, decay corrected to 1/1/1995), and the average $^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ activity ratio is 0.0364 ± 0.01 ($n=3$, decay corrected to 1/1/1995). These results are also listed in Table 2:3.

Available data that document the isotopic composition of materials at Mayak consist of soils and sediments collected from the Techa River and the region contaminated by the 1957 Kyshtym explosion (the East Ural Trace or EURT) (Trapeznikov, Pozolotina et al. 1993; Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998; Oughton, Fifield et al. 2000). Where data overlap (see Table 2:3), there is good agreement (i.e. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ EURT). The lower $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in the Asanov swamp, suggest that materials contaminating it are different from those in the EURT samples. The isotopic ratios observed at both locations are quite low and easily distinguishable from global fallout. Additionally, $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios provided by Oughton, Fifield et al. (2000) for soils and sediments proceeding downstream from Mayak to its confluence with the Iset River generally increase and approach a value ~ 0.10 , suggesting the influence of global fallout. Interestingly, sediments collected in the Iset River 10 km upstream of its

Table 2:3 Estimated isotope ratios of radioactivity sources in the Ob River watershed (corrected to 1/1/1995)

Source	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$	$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{237}\text{Np}$	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$
	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Activity Ratio
Global Fallout^{A,B,C}							
1950 to 1958 ^{D,E,F}	0.180 ± 0.014	0.480 ± 0.070	2.667 ± 0.441	$2.44\text{e-}3 \pm 3.50\text{e-}4$	0.451 ± 0.064	0.169 ± 0.034	$2.56\text{e-}2 \pm 4.27\text{e-}3$
	0.247 ± 0.03	NA	NA	NA	0.267 ± 0.082	NA	$3.62\text{e-}2 \pm 9.68\text{E-}3$
Mayak							
Asanov ^G	0.018 ± 0.002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EURT ^G	0.029 ± 0.002	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
EURT ^H	0.028 ± 0.000	0.073 ± 0.001	2.578 ± 0.045	$2.31\text{e-}4 \pm 4.50\text{e-}6$	NA	NA	NA
Asanov ^I	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$9.35\text{e-}4 \pm 5.69\text{e-}5$
Muslimovo ^I	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	$1.34\text{e-}3 \pm 1.08\text{e-}4$
Semipalitinsk							
First site ^{H,J}	0.044 ± 0.000	0.021 ± 0.001	0.475 ± 0.030	$4.99\text{e-}4 \pm 8.00\text{e-}6$	0.063 ± 0.001	0.133 ± 0.008	$5.27\text{e-}1 \pm 1.65\text{e-}2$
First site ^K	0.037 ± 0.003	0.274 ± 0.009	7.387 ± 0.597	$1.16\text{e-}4 \pm 5.05\text{e-}6$	0.046 ± 0.004	0.006 ± 0.000	$8.35\text{e-}1 \pm 2.32\text{e-}2$
Balapan ^K	0.068 ± 0.002	0.002 ± 0.000	0.029 ± 0.002	$9.01\text{e-}4 \pm 3.00\text{e-}5$	0.056 ± 0.002	1.884 ± 0.118	$4.14\text{e-}1 \pm 5.93\text{e-}3$
Akzhar ^{H,J}	0.069 ± 0.000	0.113 ± 0.004	1.648 ± 0.056	$9.44\text{e-}4 \pm 2.90\text{e-}5$	0.262 ± 0.007	0.159 ± 0.006	$8.68\text{e-}2 \pm 2.99\text{e-}3$
Kainar ^{H,J}	0.103 ± 0.001	0.288 ± 0.011	2.807 ± 0.109	$1.18\text{e-}3 \pm 4.40\text{e-}5$	1.838 ± 0.291	0.659 ± 0.008	$9.13\text{e-}3 \pm 1.46\text{e-}3$
Chernobyl							
Kopachy 2 ^L	0.408 ± 0.001	NA	NA	NA	0.972 ± 0.022	NA	$7.89\text{e-}3 \pm 1.94\text{e-}4$
Dityatki 1 ^L	0.394 ± 0.007	NA	NA	NA	0.861 ± 0.014	NA	$9.03\text{e-}3 \pm 2.15\text{e-}4$
Dityatki 3 ^L	0.404 ± 0.007	NA	NA	NA	0.764 ± 0.056	NA	$1.02\text{e-}2 \pm 6.33\text{e-}4$

Table 2:3 (continued) Estimated isotope ratios of radioactivity sources in the Ob River watershed (corrected to 1/1/1995)

Source	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{238}\text{Pu}$	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$	$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{237}\text{Np}$	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$
	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Atom ratio	Activity Ratio
Core Estimates ^M	0.562 ± 0.159	0.023 ± 0.006	0.040 ± 0.011	9.19e-2 ± 2.60e-2	0.621 ± 0.176	15.390 ± 4.353	1.10e-2 ± 3.11e-3	
Black Sea ^{N/O}								
Part. Surface	0.19 ± 0.02							
Part. Surface	0.22 ± 0.04							
Part. 110M	0.18 ± 0.04							
Diss. Surface	0.22 ± 0.06							
Diss. Surface	0.33 ± 0.05							
Diss. Surface	0.32 ± 0.04							
Diss. Surface	0.35 ± 0.04							
Diss. 110M	0.15 ± 0.01							
Kefken Is. Soil	0.17 ± 0.03							
A Kelley et al. (1998)	D Koide et al. (1985)	G Oughton et al. (2000)	J Shebell and Hutter (1996)	M Kirchner and Noack (1988)				
B Krey et al. (1975)	E Koide and Goldberg (1981)	H Beasley et al. (1998)	K Yamamoto et al. (1996a and b)	N Livingston et al. (1988)				
C Koide et al. (1979)	F Koide et al. (1982)	I Trapeznikov et al. (1993)	L Muramatsu et al. (2000)	O Buessler and Livingston (2000)				

confluence with the Techa River yield a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio of $.200 \pm .032$, a value not significantly different from global fallout.

The isotopic composition of materials originating from Semipalitinsk is documented by the isotopic analyses of soils collected at the two main test sites (the first experimental test site and the Chagan lake site). Additionally, samples collected from Akzhar and Kainar, two villages 40 km to the northeast and 75 km to the south, respectively are also listed in Table 2:3 (Shebell and Hutter 1996; Yamamoto, Tsukatani et al. 1996; Yamamoto, Tsumura et al. 1996; Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998). While the isotopic compositions reported for Semipalitinsk materials are substantially different from global fallout, they also demonstrate an extreme variability with respect to ^{237}Np . Beasley, Kelley et al. (1998) attribute this variability to differences in depositional inventories across the test site, differences in sampling techniques employed by Yamamoto et al. (1996) (i.e. homogenized soils to a depth of 5 cm vs. the top few millimeters), and radionuclide inhomogeneities in the soils. Additionally, soils from Kainar also exhibit elevated levels of ^{237}Np . Elevated levels of ^{237}Np may be due to certain types of weapons tested at Semipalitinsk (Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998). Some of the variability may be due to different sampling techniques, however, as Beasley, Kelley et al. (1998) note, some of the variability is no doubt real, suggesting that the use of a single end-member of uniform isotopic composition to represent contamination originating from Semipalitinsk may not be entirely reasonable.

The reported isotopic composition of materials from the Chernobyl accident consist of isotopic analyses made on soils collected at sites 6, 26, and 28 km from the

nuclear power plant. Estimates of the isotopic composition based on the nuclear reactor inventories at the time of the accident are also included (Kirchner and Noack 1988; Muramatsu, Ruhm et al. 2000). In general, the isotopic composition observed at all three sites is quite similar. Additionally, estimates made by Kirchner and Noack (1988) are not significantly different from actual measurements in the soils samples ($^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$), indicating that they are reasonable indicators of Chernobyl contamination deposited near the site of the accident.

There is, however, evidence that suggests more variability than the data presented for nearby locations indicate. Several studies of the Chernobyl accident have shown that the deposition pattern of radioactivity was highly variable throughout Europe and that the isotopic composition of this material varied throughout the period of the accident (Krey, Klusek et al. 1986; Livingston, Buesseler et al. 1988; Buesseler and Livingston 2000).

Krey, Klusek et al. (1986) observed that the proportions of refractory nuclides (i.e. ^{103}Ru , ^{140}Ba , and ^{141}Ce) to volatile nuclides (i.e. ^{131}I , ^{132}Te , ^{137}Cs , and ^{134}Cs) from Chernobyl exhibited large differences with respect deposition location. Compared to soils from cities in central and southern Europe, soils measured from cities in Sweden were depleted with respect to refractory nuclides.

$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios measured in surface particulate matter collected in the Black Sea show minimal elevation above global fallout values. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in dissolved surface samples however, are uniformly and significantly higher than global fallout. While the distribution of plutonium between particulate and dissolved phases in the Black Sea suggest a relationship that is quite complex (see Table 2:3), the high ratios

observed in the dissolved phase do indicate that some Chernobyl derived plutonium was distributed well away from the site of the accident. However, the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in both dissolved and particulate phases are extremely elevated over those observed near the site of the accident, indicating that substantially more cesium than plutonium is present in the Black Sea as a result of Chernobyl (Buessler and Livingston, 2000, Livingston, Buessler et al., 1988). Due to its particle reactive nature, one would expect dissolved plutonium in the the Black Sea to decrease, while Cs would be conservative. This alone will cause Cs/Pu ratios to increase with time in surface waters similar to Ce/Cs and Ru/Cs ratios (Buessler and Livingston 2000). These observations further suggest that the isotopic composition of Chernobyl material is variable, but it may be generally characterized as depleted with respect to refractory nuclides as distance from the site increases. In the Ob region, large increases in ^{137}Cs after 1986, which are attributed to the Chernobyl accident, are not accompanied by increases in plutonium concentrations or elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios (discussed in Chapters 5 and 6). This indicates that contamination reaching the Ob region as a result of Chernobyl was also depleted with respect to the refractory elements, including plutonium.

Isotopic values suggested by Kelley , Bond, et al (1998) for tropospheric fallout are not significantly different from values reported for Semipalitinsk; therefore, attempts are not made to differentiate between these two sources. Other potential sources of tropospheric fallout to the Ob region are tests conducted at Novaya Zemlya, and possibly Lop Nor. The isotopic composition of materials at these sites is unavailable, making it difficult to accurately assess their influence.

End-member isotopic values used in this study

In some cases, available data documenting the isotopic composition of each of the suspected contaminant sources to the Ob watershed show a large amount of variability. Given this variability, some of the isotopic ratios listed are not as useful as others in resolving the source(s) of contamination (e.g. the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in soils from Semipalitinsk spans the range of values observed in global fallout and Mayak, as well as those estimated for Chernobyl). Figure 2:8 illustrates the range of isotopic composition observed in contamination originating from different sources and demonstrates that the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratios measured in global fallout are distinct from other sources. Furthermore, the isotopic compositions measured in materials originating from local/other sources are sufficiently distinct in some cases to allow identification of materials originating from each one (see Table 2:3 for references and further details).

To discern sources of observed nuclear materials, contaminant records in Ob River sediments are compared to the published isotopic information for the various sources of contamination discussed above. In the following discussion, the term 'global fallout' is used to denote global stratospheric fallout. In general, the values used to define global fallout are those defined by Kelley, Bond et al. (1998). The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios listed in Table 2:3 for each source are different from one another. While these ratios are quite low compared to global fallout in samples from both Mayak and Semipalitinsk, those from Mayak are lower, and $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios lower than ~0.03

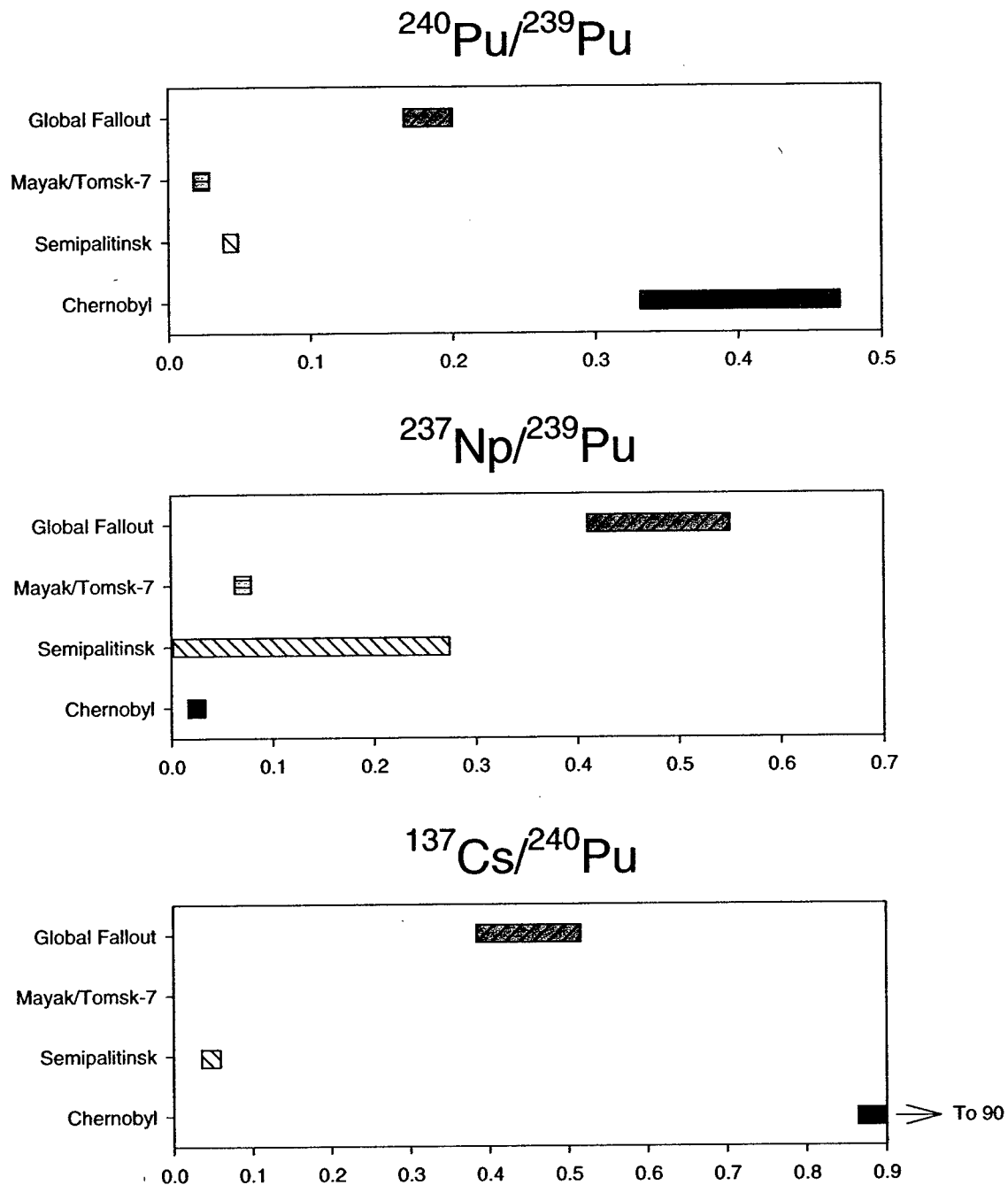


Figure 2:8. The range of isotopic composition of contamination originating from different sources (see Table 2:3 for references and further details).

would likely indicate materials originating from that location. Based on the available data, $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are significantly elevated above global fallout with deposition ages later than ~1986 can be identified as being derived from Chernobyl, although the levels are likely to be insignificant compared to plutonium from other sources.

The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios measured in samples collected from Semipalitinsk range from 0.002 to 0.274. Due to the similar value measured in soils contaminated by the 1957 Kyshtym accident, this ratio is limited in its ability to distinguish between contamination originating these sources. All of the values measured at either Semipalitinsk or Mayak however, are significantly below the global fallout value. Thus, it does have some utility in resolving global fallout from non-fallout sources. The low $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio estimated for Chernobyl indicates that compared to plutonium, levels of neptunium present in the Ob watershed as a result of the accident will be substantially lower and likely below detection.

Data documenting the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ is not available for samples collected from Mayak. Samples collected at Semipalitinsk exhibit fairly uniform $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ values that are significantly lower than the average global fallout value. All the data documenting $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in material derived from Chernobyl indicate that it should be higher than the global fallout average of 0.451. Thus, whatever the relationship between the refractory and volatile nuclides is in the material that reached the Ob watershed, the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio should be useful in identifying material from this source.

Due to the conspicuous lack of data documenting material originating from Tomsk-7, the assumption is made that the isotopic composition in materials collected at

Mayak will be similar to those originating from Tomsk-7. While it is expected that $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios will be low and easily distinguishable from global fallout, it is difficult to say with any certainty how much they will resemble materials from Mayak. It is important to note that based on the different programs underway at both facilities and the different types of reactors, the isotopic composition of materials originating from Tomsk-7 could be different from those at Mayak. The isotopic ratios measured in sediment cores collected in the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River are the only values available thus far that document contamination originating from Tomsk-7.

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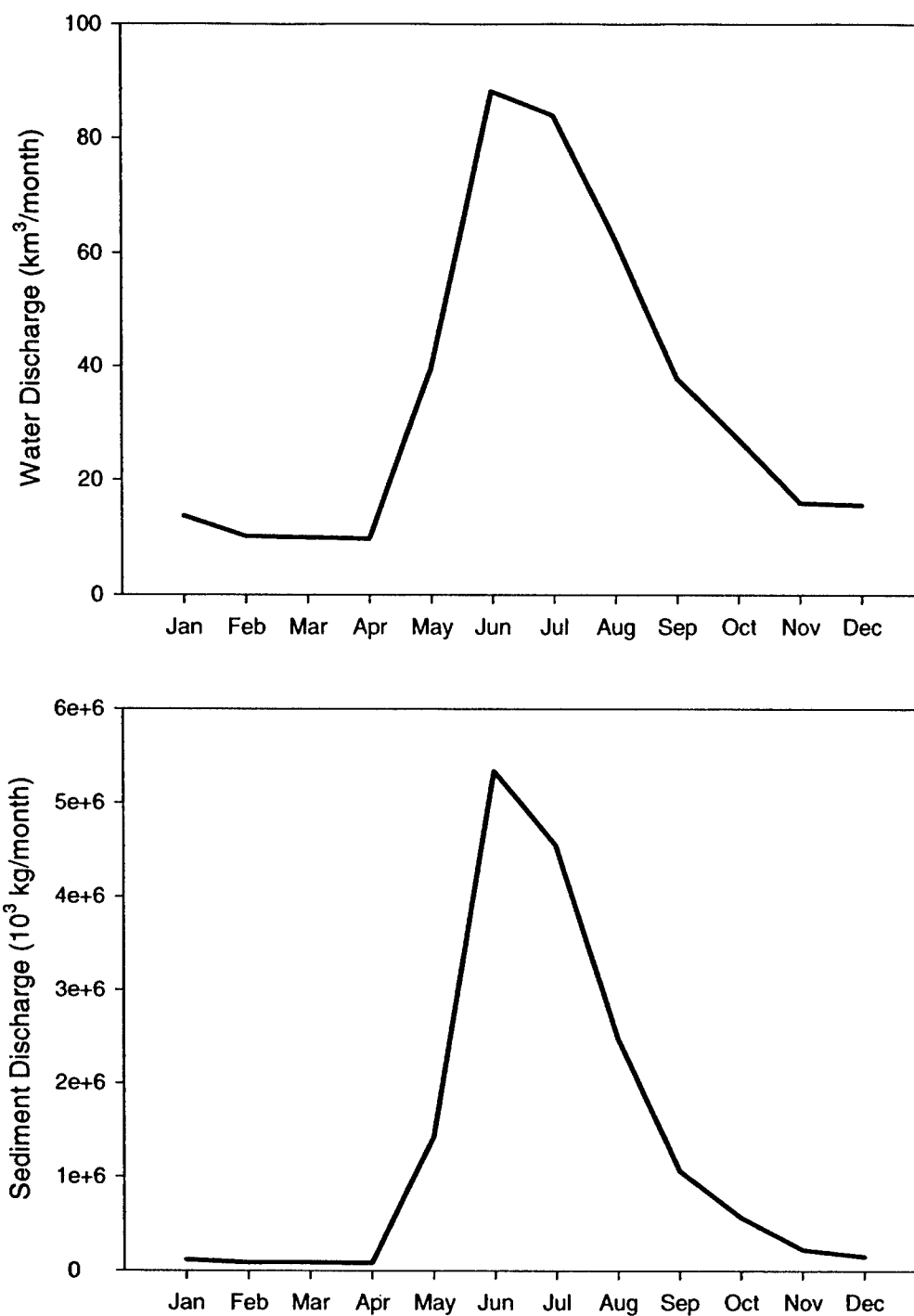


Figure 3:1. Mean monthly water and sediment discharge observed at Salekhard gauging station from 1960 to 1987 (Bobrovitskaya, Skakalsky et al. 1997).

Chapter 3

Characteristics of the Ob River system

Drainage Basin

The Ob River drainage basin is located in Western Siberia. The Ural Mountains, the Putorana Plateau, and the Sayan Mountains to the west, east, and south, respectively comprise its borders. During the Pleistocene glaciation, the upper (southern) portion was most likely flooded by Lake Mansi, the largest of the ice-dammed lakes, while the lower (northern) portion of the drainage basin was primarily stripped of sediment (Grosswald and Hughes 1995). The scoured lower portions of the basin were the precursor of the present day Ob's massive flood plain. During the Holocene, these areas began trapping large amounts of sediments. At present, these areas, consisting of low-lying forests and swamps, continue to act as excellent sediment traps, limiting delivery of sediment to the Arctic Ocean (Bobrovitskaya, Walling et al. 1996; Meade, Bobrovitskaya et al. 2000).

Hydrologic Regime and Sedimentation

The annual discharge cycle of the Ob exhibits a low, rather stable flow from November to April and a flood stage during the spring and summer months, which generally peaks during the months of June and July. This is illustrated in Figure 3:1, which shows mean monthly water and sediment discharge data from the Salekhard station (66° 32' N x 66° 40' E) for the years 1960 to 1987. These data are typical of the cyclic nature of the system and demonstrate that nearly 90 percent of the water and

sediment delivery occurs during the spring and summer months. It has been shown by Panteleyev (1995) that the “sor” and oxbow lakes, a common feature on the flood plains of the Ob, have the potential to record this annual cycle of sediment deposition, with sediment accumulation rates being related to the flood conditions during any given year. Average sediment accumulation rates between 0.2 and 0.4 cm yr⁻¹ have been estimated for the lower Ob River, while rates between 1 and 3 cm yr⁻¹ have been estimated in the mid and upper reaches of the river (Panteleyev 1995; Sayles, Livingston et al. 1997; Kenna and Sayles 2001). Sediments have been characterized as having a structure that is comprised of sheets of sandy loam, loam, sand clays, and peat of varying thickness (Makeyev and Bolshiyarov 1988).

Ice Formation

Ice covers the region during the winter months, usually from November through May. Values reported by Ivanov et al. (1995; Kenna and Sayles 2001) for ice thickness are between 100 and 150 cm in the Ob delta and between 90 and 230 cm further north in the freshwater portion of the Ob estuary. With regard to lakes located on the flood plain, ice may be an important factor in the preservation of sediment records, as average lake depth is between 2 and 3 m (Makeyev and Bolshiyarov 1988; Panteleyev 1995). In situations where ice thickness exceeds water depth, ice will incorporate bottom sediments. During the spring break-up, both ice and sediment layers may be carried away. This is potentially important with respect to the preservation of sedimentary

records in flood plain lakes (i.e. incomplete radionuclide inventories) and as a mechanism of sediment transport.

Marine/Freshwater Boundary

The extent of saltwater intrusion into the Ob estuary is dependent on the water discharge in any given year. Freshwater fills most of the Ob and Taz estuaries during the summer months and may extend into the Kara Sea. The deepest penetration of saltwater occurs during the winter and early spring, however even after a series of low water years, seawater fails to penetrate south of Cape Kamenny (see Figure 3:2)(Ivanov, Medkova et al. 1995).

Water and suspended sediment discharge

The elements of interest originating from different sources within the Ob watershed are transported in association with river particulate material. This makes the relative inputs of suspended sediments from each tributary important when assessing levels of contamination originating from each of the suspected sources.

Water and suspended sediment data allow the assessment of sediment transport/storage between gauging stations located on the Ob and its main tributaries, the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers (Figure 3:2) (Bobrovitskaya, Walling et al. 1996; Bobrovitskaya, Skakalsky et al. 1997; Meade, Bobrovitskaya et al. 2000). Below is a summary of the available water and suspended sediment discharge data. This information has been discussed in greater detail by previous researchers (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996;

Bobrovitskaya, Skakalsky et al. 1997). Discharge data consist of mean monthly water and suspended sediment discharge records. At most of the gauging stations data were collected between 1960 and 1987 or 1988, with the largest exception being Khanty-Mansiysk (Irtysh River, just above its confluence with the Ob River), where data were collected from 1977 to 1988 only. At all stations, mean monthly water discharge data were available for the entire period of data collection. In most cases, mean monthly suspended sediment records are not complete (i.e. mean monthly sediment discharge data are missing for the entire year or for selected months, usually November to March).

In order to compare records from different stations through the entire period (1960-1987), mean suspended sediment discharge data were estimated where actual data are missing. For each station, the relationship between the water and suspended sediment discharge was examined on a monthly basis where both water and suspended sediment data were available, (e.g. all complete records for January at Tobolsk(Irtysh River just below its confluence with the Tobol River)). The relationship between water discharge and suspended sediment discharge commonly used is the power function $Q_p = aQ^b$ (Syvitski, Pratson et al. 1999).

Where Q = flow rate in cubic meters per second
 Q_p = sediment flux in kilograms per second
 a = tunable parameter
 b = tunable parameter.

The relationship between water and suspended sediment discharge data available for the Ob River and its major tributaries is scattered. A comparison of fits between the power function model and linear regression revealed no difference, with respect to goodness of

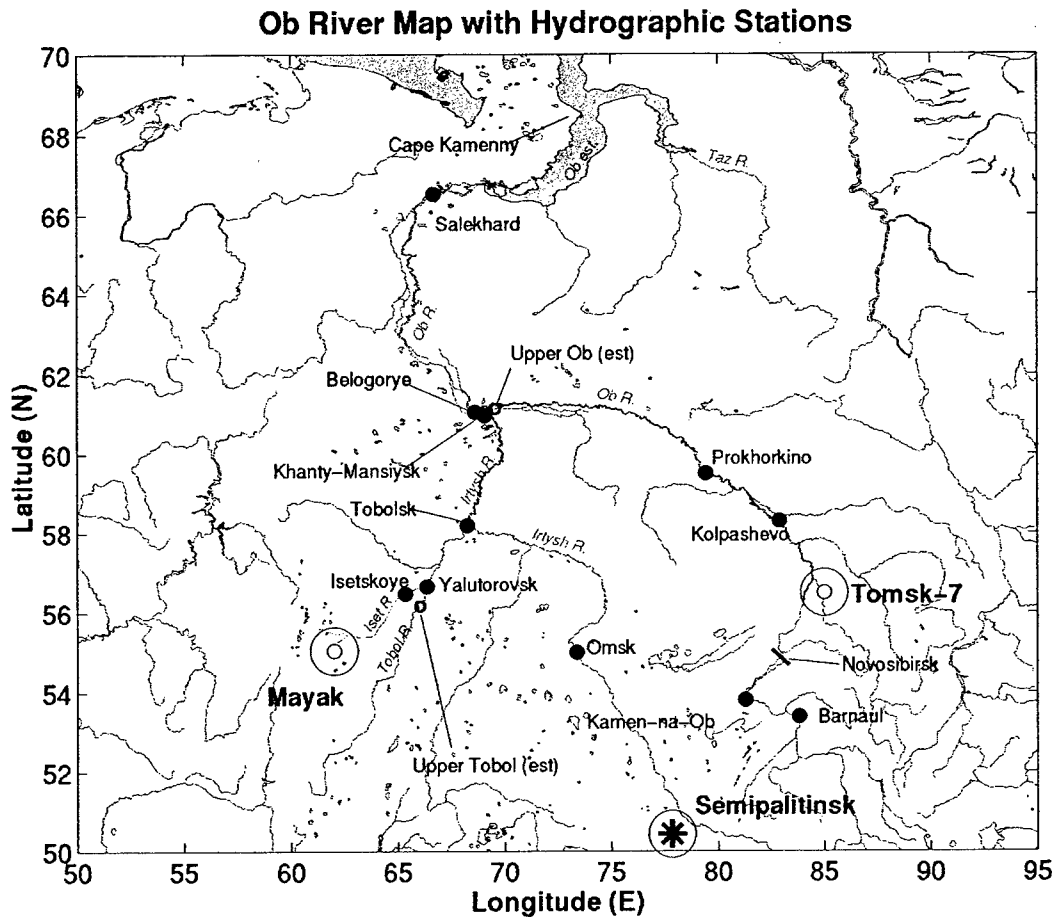


Figure 3:2. Map of Ob River region with hydrographic stations and potential sources of weapons related contamination. Filled circles within circles are nuclear weapons related facilities, stars within circles are weapons test sites. Plain filled circles mark hydrographic stations, and open circles are locations where water and sediment discharge has been estimated (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996; Bobrovitskaya, Skakalsky et al. 1997).

fit. As a result, the linear model was used to estimate suspended sediment discharge values where actual data were unavailable.

Completing the record from 1960-1977 for Khanty-Mansiysk was more complicated, as there is no discharge data for this time period. Therefore, the relationship between available monthly water discharge data at Tobolsk and Khanty-Mansiysk was examined, which proved to be clearly linear. Based on this relationship, mean monthly water discharge was estimated at Khanty-Mansiysk for the time period in question. Suspended sediment discharge records were then estimated as described above.

Data from hydrographic stations were grouped according to location: stations located on the Irtysh River and its tributaries, the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh, and the lower reaches of the Ob River from Belogorye. For each station, mean annual discharge estimates ($\pm 1 \sigma$) were calculated. In cases where data were available for two branches of a 3-way confluence (e.g. Ob/Irtysh and Iset/Tobol), annual discharge estimates were computed by the difference between the two known values. Results from these calculations are presented in Table 3:1 and the figures below.

Table 3:1 Mean annual water and suspended sediment discharge at various locations along the Ob River and its tributaries (Bobrovitskaya, Skakalsky et al. 1997)

Station		River	Suspended sediment		Water	
			t yr ⁻¹	±1 σ	km ³ yr ⁻¹	±1 σ
Isetskoye	1960 to 1988	Iset	6.40E+04	8.49E+03	2.12	0.19
Upper Tobol*	-	Tobol	3.91E+04	6.44E+03	1.29	0.17
Yalutorovsk	1960 to 1988	Tobol	1.03E+05	5.72E+03	3.41	0.33
Omsk	1960 to 1988	Irtysk	2.82E+06	1.86E+05	26.12	0.83
Tobolsk	1960 to 1988	Irtysk	7.99E+06	5.06E+05	65.96	3.14
Khanty-Mansiysk**	1974 to 1988	Irtysk	1.70E+07	1.23E+06	85.82	3.51
Barnaul	1960 to 1987	Ob	7.31E+06	5.05E+05	47.32	1.65
Kamen-na-Ob	1963 to 1987	Ob	1.09E+07	1.28E+06	49.82	1.68
Kolpashevo	1960 to 1987	Ob	1.28E+07	6.40E+05	117.77	3.76
Prokhorino	1960 to 1987	Ob	1.13E+07	8.74E+05	161.63	5.16
Upper Ob*	-	Ob	1.12E+07	1.17E+06	238.18	6.59
Belogorye	1960 to 1987	Ob	2.83E+07	1.53E+06	324.42	9.16
Salekhard	1960 to 1987	Ob	1.49E+07	1.11E+06	413.73	12.80

* This value is estimated.

** This value is a combination of collected data from 1976 to 1988 and estimated values from 1960 to 1975.

Irtysk River

A summary of hydrographic data collected at stations along the Irtysk River is shown in Figure 3:3. Both water and suspended sediment discharge increase at downstream stations. The increase in suspended sediment is attributed to intensive bank erosion processes in this reach of the river (Rossomakhin 1963; Hendelman 1994; Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996).

No suspended sediment data was available for the Iset River. As an upper limit, one could assume that the entire sediment load observed at Yalutorovsk (Tobol River above its confluence with the Irtysk River) originates from the Iset River. Since both rivers

make a contribution to the suspended sediment load at Yalutorovsk, suspended sediment values for the Iset River were estimated as follows. Using the coefficients from linear regressions of suspended sediment on water discharge, the relative fractions of annual water discharge observed at Isetskoye and calculated by difference for the Tobol River above its confluence with the Iset River were multiplied by the mean annual suspended sediment discharge observed at Yalutorovsk. Results suggest that suspended sediment contributions from the Iset River and the Tobol River above its confluence with the Iset River are comparable and quite small overall, when compared to the observed sediment discharge at Tobolsk (Table 3:1).

The combined suspended sediment loads of both the Tobol and Irtysh Rivers are represented by the mean annual suspended sediment discharge at the Tobolsk gauging station. There is a large difference between sediment discharge at Yalutorovsk and Omsk (i.e. the mean annual suspended sediment at Yalutorovsk and Omsk are ~1.5 and ~37 percent of the suspended sediment load observed at Tobolsk, respectively). This difference combined with a significantly longer distance between station and confluence (i.e. more bank erosion) and input from the Isim River (located below Omsk) suggests that the suspended sediment load originating from Irtysh River is significantly greater and dominates the suspended sediment load at Tobolsk. From Tobolsk to Khanty-Mansiysk, the suspended sediment load doubles, further illustrating the effects of bank erosion.

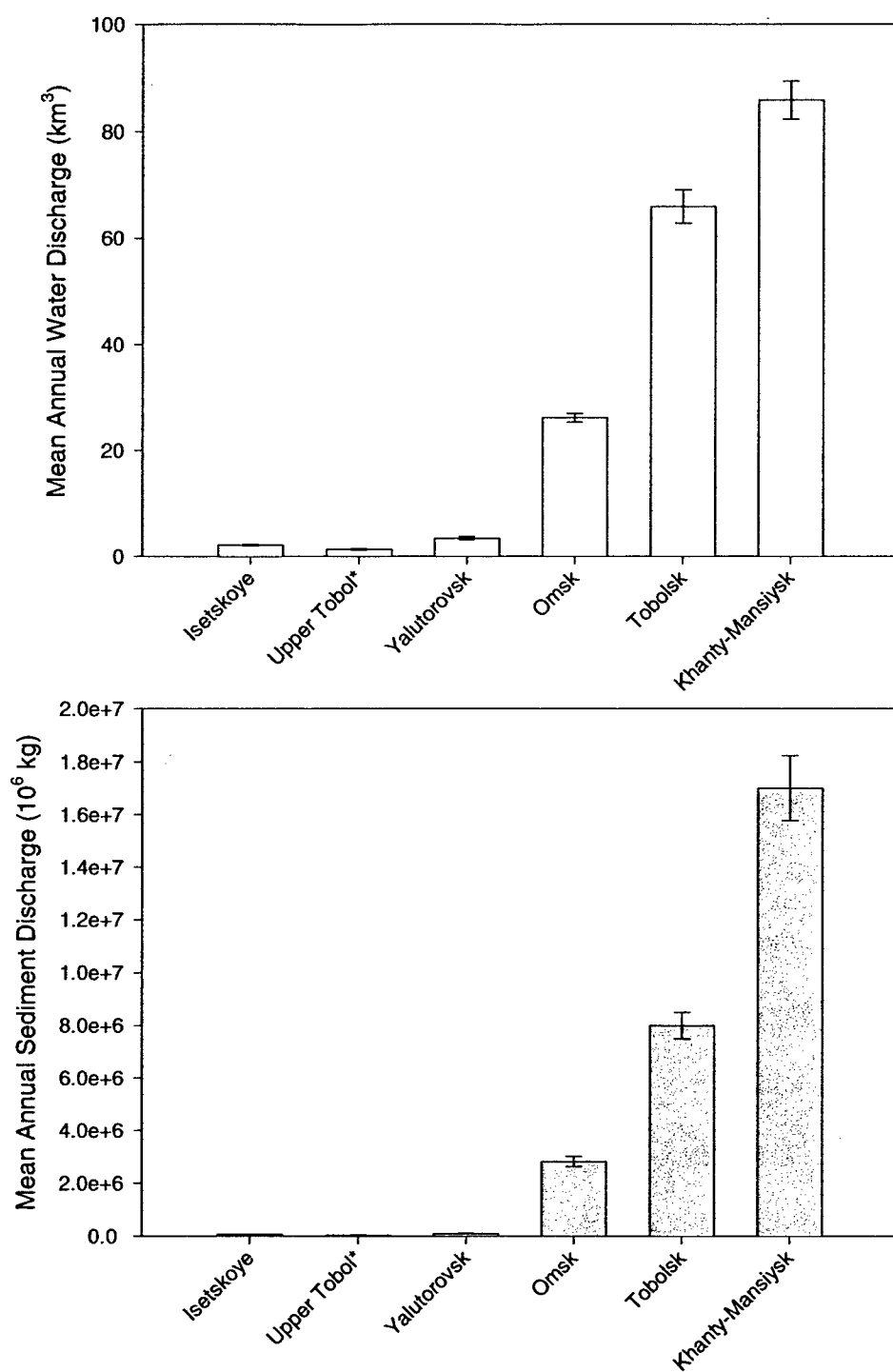


Figure 3:3. Mean annual water and sediment discharge for locations along the Iset, Tobol and Irtysh River above its confluence with the Ob River. * Indicates estimated values (see text for details).

The upper Ob River

Hydrographic data collected from stations along the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River are shown in Figure 3:4. Mean annual water discharge increases at down stream stations. The similarity between water discharge at Barnaul and Kamen-na-Ob is most likely a result of their close proximity to each other. The relationship between water discharge and suspended sediment is more complicated than that observed in the Irtysh River. A dam completed in 1957 at Novosibirsk is the most likely explanation (see Figure 3:2). It has been estimated that the resulting reservoir has the capacity to retain as much as 90 percent of the incoming sediment load (Brune, 1953, Avakyan, 1988). Between the period 1961 and 1964 an estimated 70 percent of the sediment load was retained (Bobrovitskaya et al., 1996). This is demonstrated by the small change in suspended sediment load relative to water discharge between Kamen-na-Ob and Kolpashevo. The decrease in suspended sediment discharge between Kolpashevo and Prokhorkino has been attributed to prolonged adjustment to the dam at Novosibirsk and storage on the flood plains between the two stations (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996; Meade, Bobrovitskaya et al. 2000). Estimates at the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River indicate that water discharge continues to increase while suspended sediment remains the same or slightly decreases, further supporting the idea that sediment is being stored along this reach of the river.

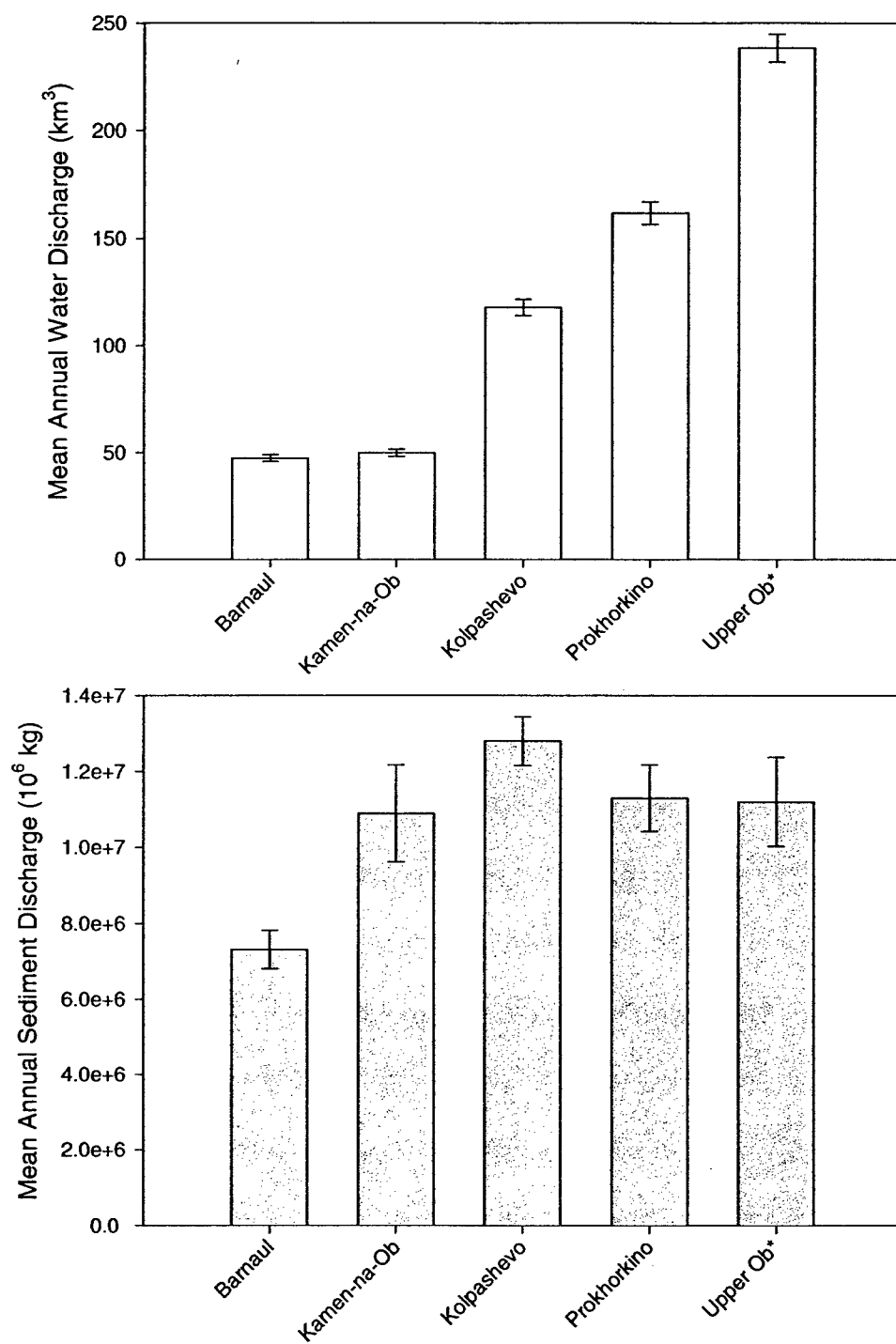


Figure 3:4. Mean annual water and sediment discharge for locations along the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River. * Indicates estimated values (see text for details).

Ob/Irtysh confluence and Ob delta

Hydrographic data collected at Belogorye and Salekhard along with data and estimates from Khanty-Mansiysk and the Upper Ob are shown in Figure 3:5. These data suggest that the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River contributes significantly more water than the Irtysh River but substantially less sediment to the lower reaches of the Ob. Between Belogorye and Salekhard, water discharge increases while sediment discharge decreases by ~ 50 percent. This loss of material between stations indicates sediment storage on the Ob's massive floodplain (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996; Meade, Bobrovitskaya et al. 2000).

With regard to the Ob/Irtysh confluence, data based on mean annual values suggest that the Irtysh River dominated the suspended sediment load at Belogorye between 1960 and 1987 (~60 percent Irtysh, ~40 percent upper Ob). Given the probable effects of dam construction on the suspended sediment load contribution from the upper Ob, an average for the period between 1960 and 1987 may not accurately reflect the relative contributions from each river prior to 1957 or in each year during the period 1960 to 1987. Due to the fact that the levels of contamination reaching Belogorye and subsequently the Ob delta will be directly affected by each river's contribution through time, a closer look at the annual water and sediment discharge records for Khanty-Mansiysk and the Upper Ob is warranted. The annual water and sediment discharge records are shown in Figure 3:6. Water discharge for both locations indicates that the Upper Ob contributes significantly more water than the Irtysh River for each year of the entire record. However, suspended sediment discharge is quite variable, while the Irtysh

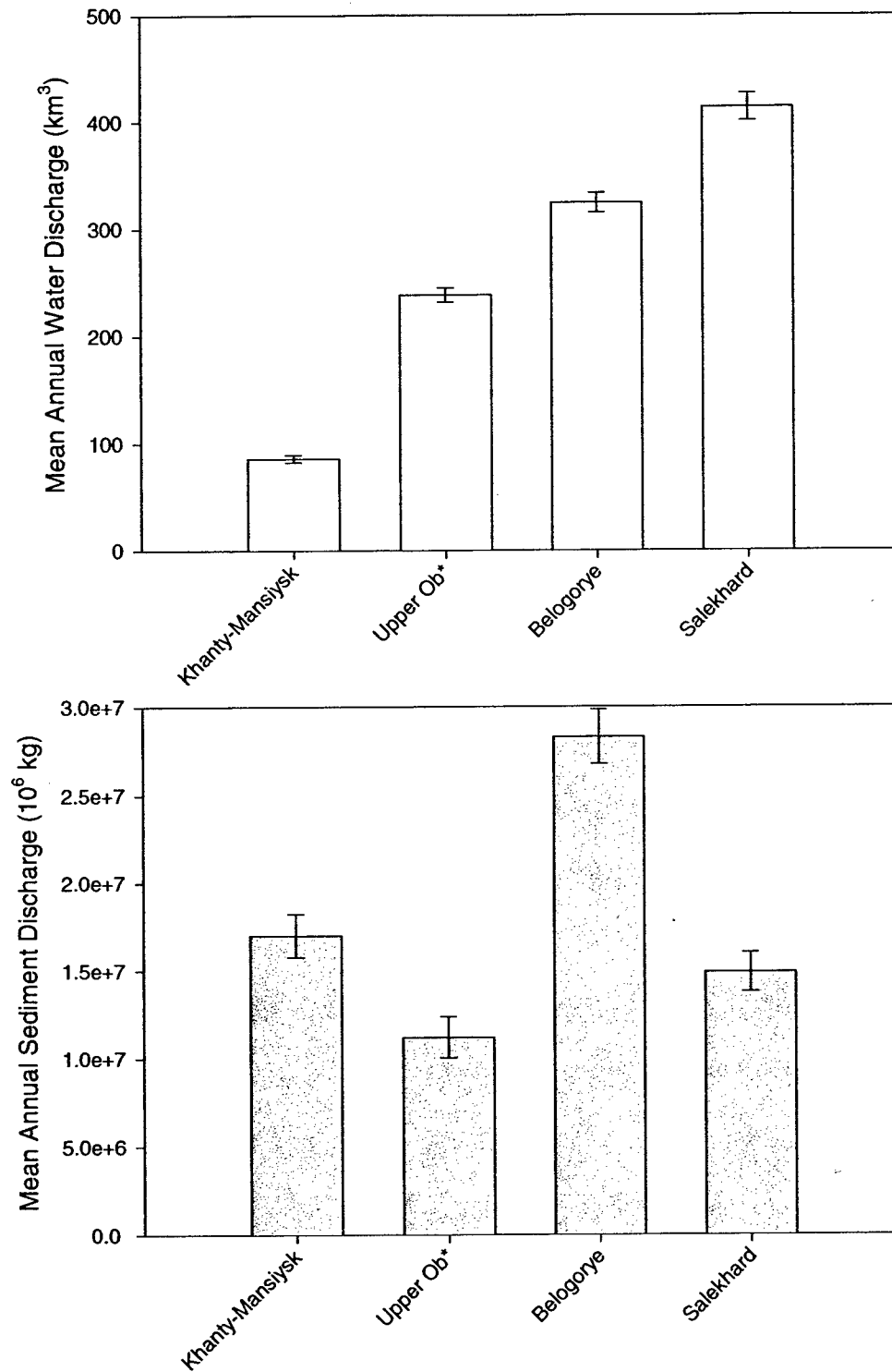


Figure 3:5. Mean annual water and sediment discharge for locations along the Ob River below its confluence with the Irtysh River. * Indicates estimated values (see text for details).

River has contributed more sediment overall and does so in most years, both rivers have dominated the suspended sediment load at different times throughout the period.

Interestingly, the estimated values clearly indicate that the suspended load at Belogorye was dominated by contributions from the Irtysh River from the early 1960s through the early 1970s, which is consistent with the impact of damming the Ob River at Novosibirsk. Between 1975 and 1988 the suspended sediment load at Belogorye was dominated by both rivers in different years. Six years were clearly dominated by the Irtysh River and four years were clearly dominated by the upper Ob, while the contribution from each river was nearly equal for three of the years.

A very simple mass balance calculation can be used to set an upper limit on the suspended sediment load contributions originating from the Techa River, the Irtysh River above Omsk, and the Tom River that pass Salekhard each year through the period 1960 to 1987. The mean suspended sediment discharge of the Techa River has been estimated at $\sim 3 \times 10^4 \text{ t/year}^{-1}$, while those for the Tom River range between 3.5 and $6.6 \times 10^6 \text{ t/year}^{-1}$ (Trapeznikov, Pozolotina et al. 1993; Bobrovitskaya 1994). Since no suspended sediment discharge estimates are available closer to Semipalitinsk, the annual totals observed at Omsk are used. Using suspended sediment data from downstream stations, discharges from these tributaries can be adjusted accordingly. Dilution is indicated where suspended sediment increases between up and downstream stations, suggesting input of sediments by bank erosion (e.g. Yalutorovsk /Tobolsk / Khanty-Mansiesk and Omsk/Tobolsk/ Khanty-Mansiesk). Loss is indicated where suspended, sediment decreases between up and downstream stations, suggesting storage of sediments (e.g.

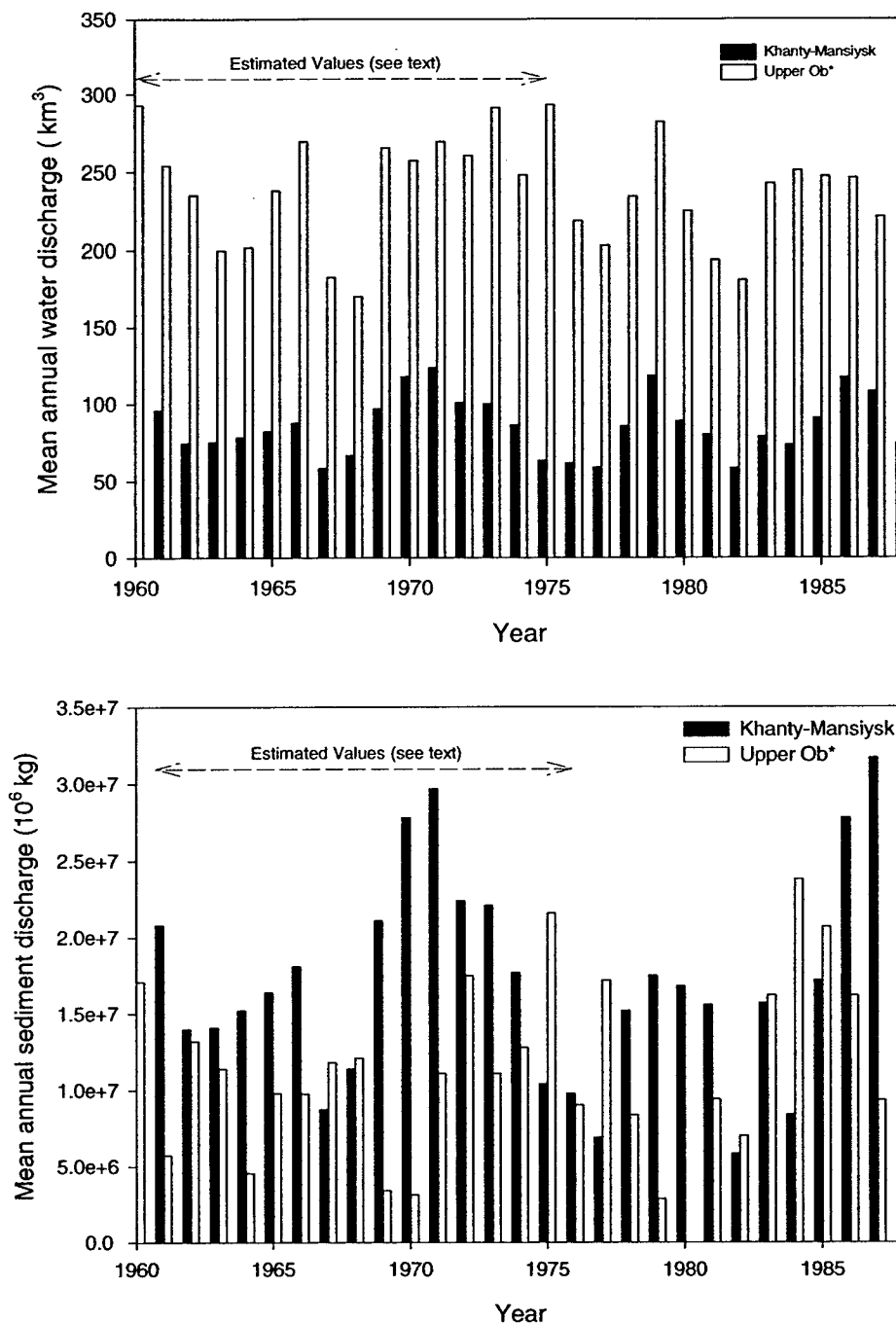


Figure 3:6. Annual water and sediment discharge estimated for Khanty-Mansiysk and the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh. *Dashed arrow indicates where records are estimated, see text for details.

Belogorye/Salekhard and Kolpashevo/Prokorkino). These estimates are summarized in Figure 3:7. What is readily apparent from these data is that sediments originating from the Techa River constitute a substantially smaller fraction of the total load passing Salekhard than sediments from either the Tom or Irtysh Rivers. The average sediment contribution from the Techa River is estimated to be ~0.07 percent of the sediment load at Salekhard, while the average annual contributions from Irtysh and Tom Rivers are nearly equal at ~ 6 percent. It is also clear from Figure 3.7 that neither the Tom nor the Irtysh River consistently dominates with respect to sediment contributions.

It is important to note that the contributions estimated above by mass balance represent an upper limit of the actual contributions. This due to the fact that they do not take into consideration the effects of inter-annual variability (in the case of the Techa and Tom Rivers) and sediment exchange during transit. They do serve, however, as a measure of relative sediment contributions with regard to the known contaminant sources in the Ob watershed. Based on the interpretation of the hydrologic data presented above, suspended sediment contributions from tributaries draining the regions containing Semipalitinsk and Tomsk-7 will be similar, while suspended sediment contributions from the tributary draining the region containing Mayak will be more than an order of magnitude less. Depending on the contamination level of suspended sediments in each river, contaminant contributions could be quite different from suspended load contributions. As an example, in order for contaminant contributions to be comparable at Salekhard, the level of contamination in sediments exiting the Techa River would have to be 2-3 orders of magnitude higher than contaminant levels in sediments exiting the Tom

River or passing Omsk. Plutonium concentrations ($^{239,240}\text{Pu}$) reported by Oughton et al. (2000) in the Techa River below the dam at Asanov range from $\sim 2700 \text{ Bq gm}^{-1}$, observed 7 km below the dam, to between 2 and 17 Bq gm^{-1} at Zatechinkoye (230 km from the dam at Asanov and just above the Techa/Iset confluence). Data reported at each sampling site by these authors consist of measurements made on surface sediments (0-2 cm) and one additional measurement at some depth below the surface, making it difficult to obtain an accurate estimate of the concentration range over the last fifty years. Using the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio provided, the $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ concentration ($\sim 17 \text{ Bq gm}^{-1}$) of the deeper sample (26-28 cm) collected at Zatechinkoye converts to ^{239}Pu concentration of $\sim 3 \times 10^9$ atoms gm^{-1} . This concentration multiplied by the estimated fractional contribution of Techa River sediment present at Salekhard (~ 0.01) yields as an upper limit, a ^{239}Pu concentration of $\sim 3 \times 10^7$ atoms gm^{-1} , which is well within the ICP-MS detection limits. Based on this calculation and depending on the accuracy of the estimated contributions, contamination originating from Mayak could be present at detectable levels.

Upper limit contribution of sediment from Techa, Tom and Upper Irtysh Rivers to the suspended sediment load at Salekhard

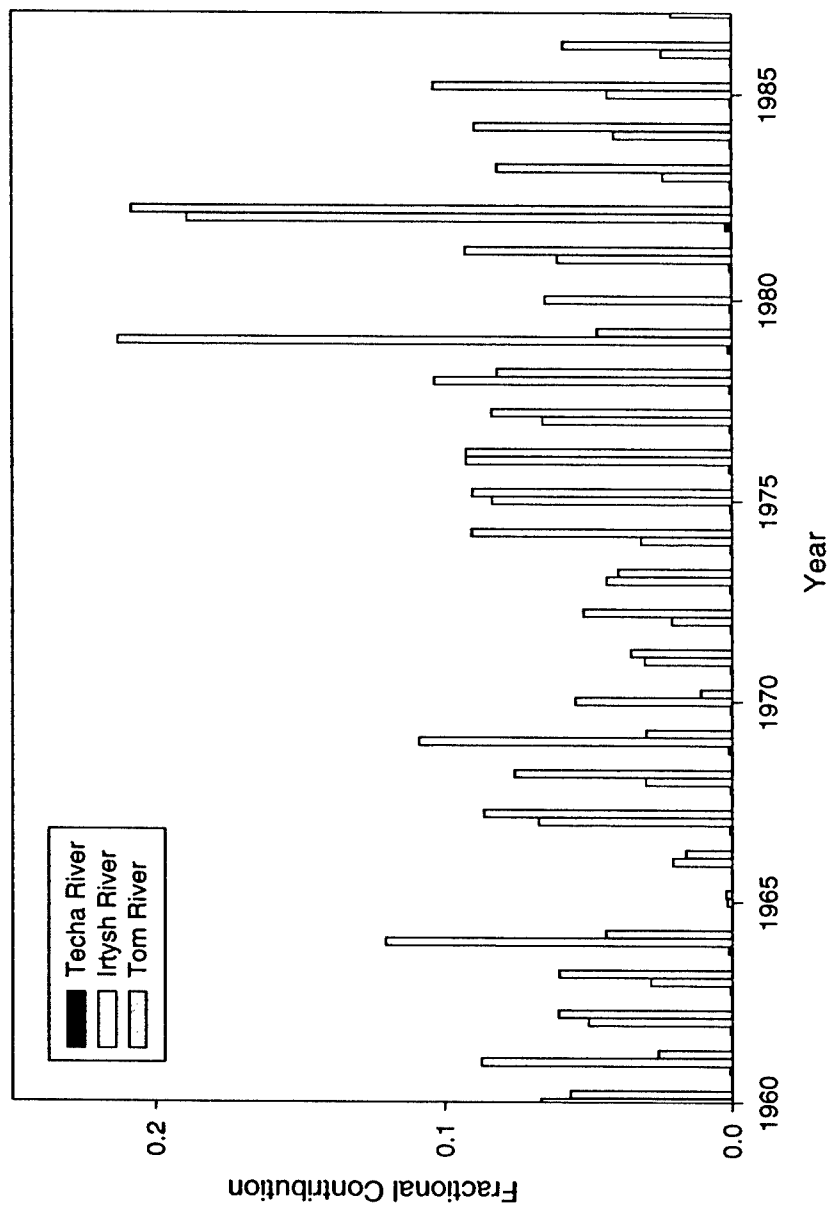


Figure 3:7. Estimated contributions (upper limit) of sediment from the Techa, Tom, and Upper Irtysh Rivers to the suspended sediment load at Salekhard from 1960 to 1987. (See text for details).

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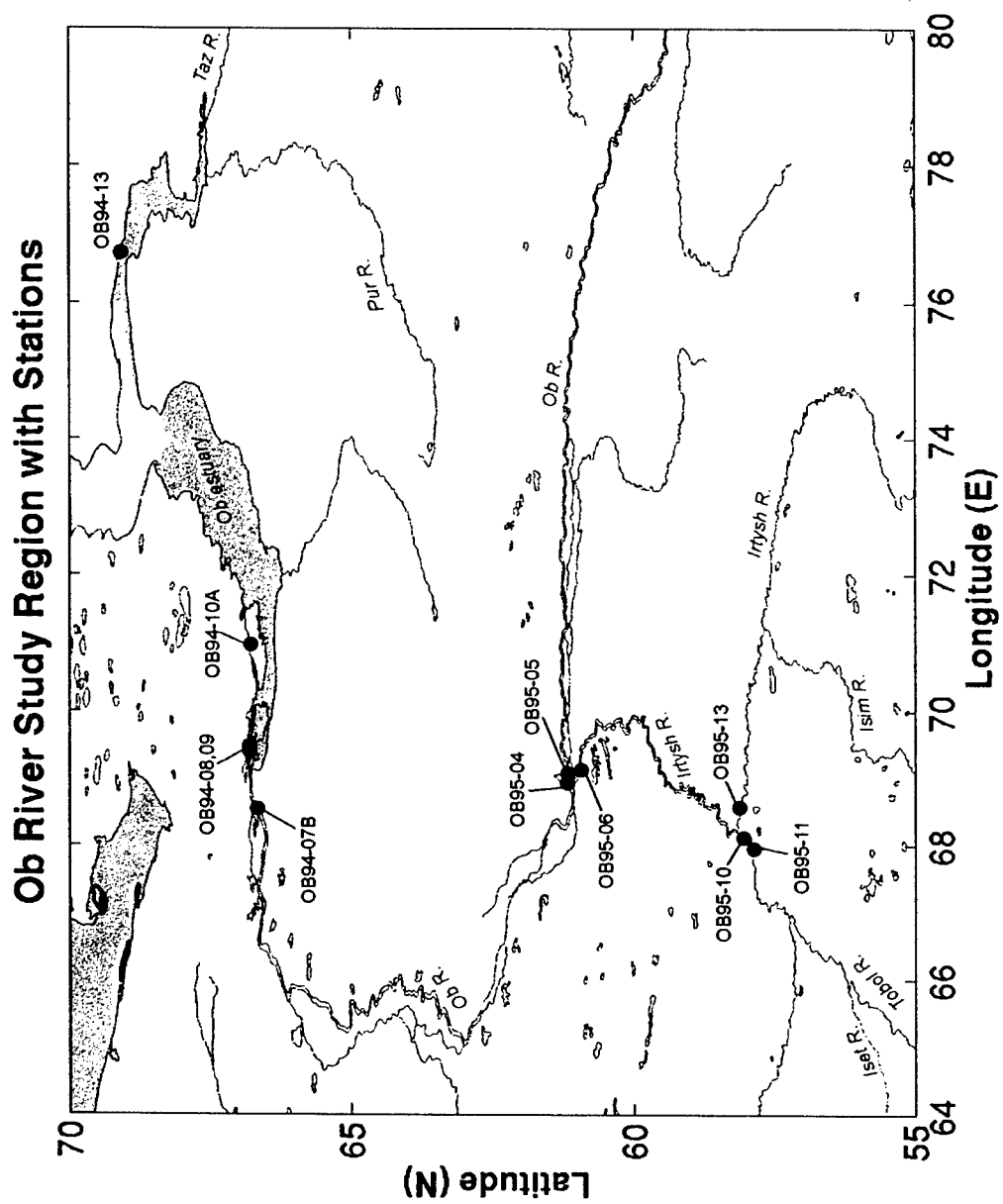


Figure 4:1. Map showing study region with sample station locations.

Chapter 4

Sampling, Analytical Methods, and Data

Sample Collection

One of the overriding factors central to the research objectives of this study is the collection of undisturbed sedimentary records from the Ob River region. As noted above, the annual water discharge in the Ob River is characterized as low flow during the winter, flooding during the spring and summer with a peak in June, and a gradual decrease during the fall (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996). The suspended sediment transport cycle is quite similar to the water discharge cycle, but with the transport more concentrated in the summer months. The high-energy and heavy bank erosion associated with peak flow plus dredging operations for navigation purposes create an unstable depositional environment, which makes the main river unsuitable for the collection of undisturbed sediments. Panteleyev (1995) showed that a more suitable depositional environment occurs in small lakes located on the flood plain of the main river channel. While these lakes do not receive sedimentary material from the river throughout the year, they do accumulate substantial amounts of sediment during the period of maximum sediment transport. Approximately 90 percent of sediment transport occurs during the months of peak discharge, May through July (Bobrovitskaya, Zubkova et al. 1996). Thus while some material is “missing”, the sediment deposits in the lakes should sample a large fraction of the suspended material transported annually.

During the summer months of 1994 and 1995, more than 30 sediment cores were collected from sites in the Ob River region (Figure 4:1). The focus of sampling during the 1994 season was the Ob Delta as well as the Ob and Taz Estuaries. Studies in the 1995 field season were focused on sampling the Ob River and its major tributaries, the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers. Sampling included the collection of replicate cores at each location, one of which was sectioned at 1-cm intervals in the field for later analysis. The logistics of sampling flood plain lakes required the construction of a specially designed vessel that would permit access to sites through shallow channels and collection of sediment cores; the methods applied are covered in detail elsewhere (Panteleyev 1995; Sayles, Livingston et al. 1997).

In order to identify the sources of contamination to the region, sediment cores were collected from tributaries that drained areas containing known or suspected sources of contamination as well as a "control" from the Taz estuary, a region that was thought to be contaminated only by fallout. An additional criterion used to select sample sites was water depth. As discussed previously, Ivanov et al. (1995) estimates the ice thickness in the freshwater part of the Ob Delta between 90 and 230 cm. In order to avoid sediments disturbed by ice, sediment cores were collected where water depths exceeded the upper limit of ice thickness estimates. The exception to this is OB94-07, which has a water depth within the estimated range of ice thickness although the contaminant record obtained from this core provides strong evidence that post-deposition mixing is minimal or absent (see discussion next chapter). The locations of the selected sample sites, core descriptions, and the potential source(s) of contamination are listed in Table 4:1.

Table 4:1. Sampling locations, water depths, lengths, and suspected contaminant sources for sediment cores in the Ob River Drainage basin.

Core ID	Sample site	Water depth (m)	Core length (cm)	Latitude (N)	Longitude (E)	Suspected Contaminant Source
OB94-07B	Ob Delta, Netinsky 'sor' lake	1.5	48.0	66° 40.04'	68° 32.52'	Global Fallout, mixed non-fallout
Ob94-08	Oxbow Lake adjusted to the main river channel. Enclosed from one side.	4.0	128.0	66° 48.81'	69° 24.44'	Global Fallout, mixed non-fallout
Ob94-09	Taliyun branch of the Ob R. "Sor" Lake separated by long channels.	1.0	58.0	66° 49.13'	69° 28.29'	Global Fallout, mixed non-fallout
Ob94-10A	Endatasata. "Sor" Lake separated by long channel from the main river.	2.5	96.5	66° 46.75'	70° 57.88'	Global Fallout, mixed non-fallout
OB94-13	Taz Est., middle near Buhkta Dvjkh Chumov.	5.3	107.0	69° 05.37'	76° 43.03'	Global Fallout
OB95-04	Ob R., 40 km above its confluence with the Irtysh R.	3.5	37.0	61° 10.80'	68° 55.80'	Global Fallout, Tomsk-7
OB95-05	Ob R., 60 km above its confluence with the Irtysh R.	2.6	58.7	61° 10.22'	69° 05.09'	Global Fallout, Tomsk-7
OB95-06	Irtysh R., above its Confl with Ob R.	3.6	51.0	60° 56.32'	69° 07.79'	Global Fallout, mixed non-fallout
OB95-10	Tobol R., above its confluence with Irtysh R.	4.3	56.0	58° 03.00'	68° 06.60'	Global Fallout, Mayak
OB95-11	Tobol R., above its confluence with Irtysh R.	6.9	76.5	57° 52.49'	67° 57.02'	Global Fallout, Mayak
OB95-13	Irtysh R., above its confluence with Tobol R.	3.6	89.0	58° 07.20'	68° 34.20'	Global Fallout, Semipalitinsk

Sample Analyses

Following the approach of Panteleyev (1995) and Sayles, Livingston et al. (1997), the sample analysis scheme entailed screening of cores based on ^{137}Cs activity in un-dried core sections by gamma spectrometry in order to assess core quality and sample processing priority. On cores selected for further analyses, water content was determined by the difference in weight before and after drying at 65°C for 2 days. Drying temperature was limited by the melting point of the sample jars. An additional water loss of ~2 percent was determined at 105°C ; however, no additional correction was made. Wet bulk density was calculated using a grain density of 2.5 g/cm^3 . After drying, each core section was ground, homogenized, and sealed for at least two weeks in order to establish radioactive decay equilibrium between ^{226}Ra and its daughters, ^{214}Pb and ^{214}Bi . The concentrations of ^{137}Cs , ^{210}Pb , ^{214}Pb , and ^{214}Bi were then determined by gamma spectrometry using calibrated high-resolution, low energy Ge detectors. Detector efficiency calibration, sample geometry and self-absorption corrections are covered in detail elsewhere (Sayles, Livingston et al., 1997).

After non-destructive gamma spectrometry was completed, 2 to 10 gram sub-samples from core sections were prepared for Pu and Np isotopic analysis, using a total digestion procedure, which is summarized in Figure 4:2a and b and described below. The sub-samples were weighed and combusted at 550°C for 24 hours to decompose any organic matter that was present. Next, they underwent the following series of acid digestions: an HF/aqua regia mixture, concentrated HCl and 30% H_2O_2 , and concentrated HNO_3 . Solutions were brought to dryness between each of the three digestions. In order

to remove some of the solublized matrix material prior to ion exchange, nuclides were co-precipitated with LaOH. This involved dissolving dried residues in 3N HNO₃ and adding NH₂-OH HCl, which was necessary to ensure Pu and Np reduction to (III) and (IV), respectively. Following the addition of La(NO₃)₃ as a carrier, nuclides were co-precipitated with LaOH and other hydroxides formed by the addition of concentrated NH₄OH. After cooling, the resulting precipitates were centrifuged and the supernate removed. The precipitates were rinsed and re-centrifuged three additional times with deionized water. The final precipitates were dissolved in concentrated HNO₃ and taken to dryness. Ion exchange methods are based on those developed by Maxwell (1997). Load solutions for ion exchange columns were prepared by dissolving precipitate residues in 0.5 N AlNO₃: 3N HNO₃. In order for Pu and Np to remain together during ion exchange, both elements must be in a (IV) valence state. This was achieved by first reducing the nuclides with 0.1N FeSO₄, yielding Pu(III) and Np(IV). NaNO₂ of 0.2N was then used to oxidize Pu(III) to Pu(IV). At 70°C, NaNO₂ oxidizes Np(IV) to Np(V); at room temperature, however, the effect on Np(IV) is minimal (Maxwell 1997). Load solutions were centrifuged to remove any particulate material that would interfere with flow through ion exchange resin columns. Pu and Np were isolated from the load solutions and purified on TEVA[®] ion exchange resin columns as an actinide-nitrate complex. In order to obtain adequate separation from uranium, three separate column passes were required. Elutions containing Pu and Np were brought to dryness after the final column pass. In preparation for measurement, the purified samples were dissolved in a 10% HNO₃: 0.02% HF mixture, sonicated and filtered through a 0.2-micron filter.

Isotope Dilution and Yield Monitors

The concentrations and ratios of Pu and Np isotopes were determined by the isotope dilution technique. A ^{242}Pu standard, traceable to Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories was added to monitor Pu yields, and a ^{236}Np standard, obtained from Los Alamos National Laboratories, was used to monitor Np yields (nominal additions of 3×10^9 and 5×10^8 atoms, respectively). Homogenization between samples and spikes was achieved by adding weighed spikes before the initial digestion step (i.e. HF/Aqua regia). Just prior to analysis, an internal standard of ^{243}Am (nominally 1×10^9 atoms) was added to analyte solutions in order to monitor mass spectrometer drift and instabilities. Chemical recoveries for Pu and Np were typically 90 and 60 percent, respectively.

Instrumentation and Mass Spectrometer Analysis Method

The choice of MS-ICPMS over thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS), which can be characterized as having lower detection limits and higher precision, was based primarily on cost effectiveness and instrument availability. Issues concerning detection limits were circumvented by increasing sample size and optimizing chemical recoveries. Concentrations and atom ratios of the isotopes of interest were quantified on an ELEMENT (Finnigan-MAT, Bremen, Germany). The ELEMENT is a magnetic sector inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer (MS-ICPMS) equipped with a single electron multiplier. All data acquisitions were carried out in low-resolution mode ($m/\Delta m=300$), and sample introduction to the mass spectrometer used a CETAC Micro-concentric desolvating nebulizer (MCN 6000), and an ASX-100 auto-sampler. Prior to

sample analyses, the ELEMENT was tuned using a 0.1ppb solution of ^{238}U in 5 percent HNO_3 . Table 4:2 lists an example of typical operating parameters. It is important to note that these parameters were optimized each time the ELEMENT was started. Sensitivities ranged between 5 and 10×10^6 cps/ppb ^{238}U .

Table 4:2 Example of instrumental operating conditions

Parameter/units	Value
ELEMENT	
Resolution	Low (300)
Focus offset/%	0
Ua/Ub/%	-0.348
Cool gas/l min-1	18
Aux gas/l min-1	1.1
Sample gas/l min-1	1.328
Additional 1	0
Rf plasma power/W	1261
Extraction/V	-2000
Focus/V	-856.4
X-Deflection/V	6.85
Y-Deflection/V	-6.34
Shape/V	90.45
Rotation quadrupole 1/V	-8.38
Rotation quadrupole 2/V	7.1
Focus quadrupole 1/V	-0.92
Focus quadrupole 2/V	10.5
MATSUDA-Plate/V	0
SEM-Deflection	-80
SEM-Deflection	2328.7
Guard electrode	No
MCN-6000	
Spray Chamber Heater/W	80
Desolvator Heater/W	160
Sweep Gas/l min-1	5.13
Nitrogen/l min-1	23

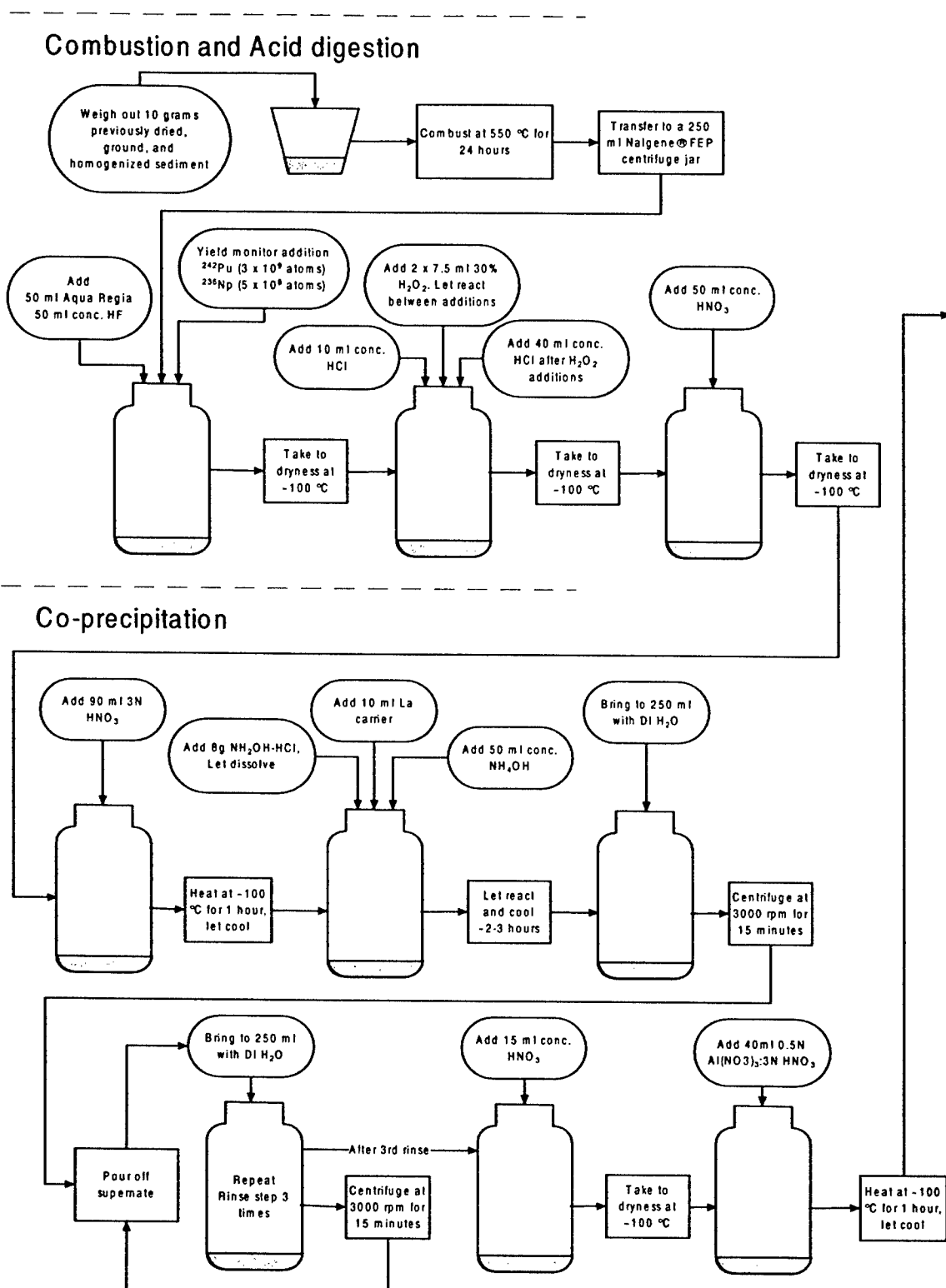
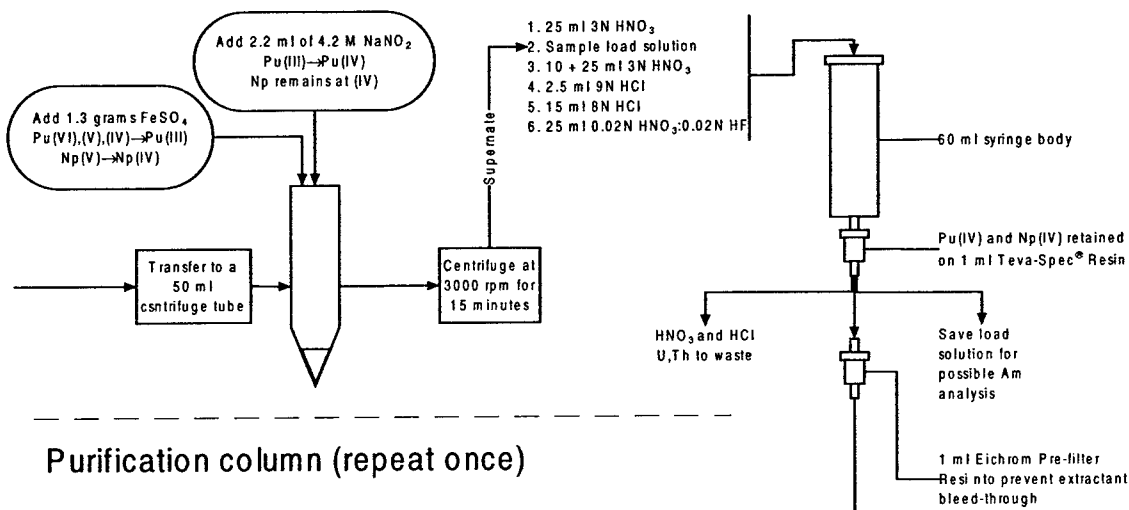
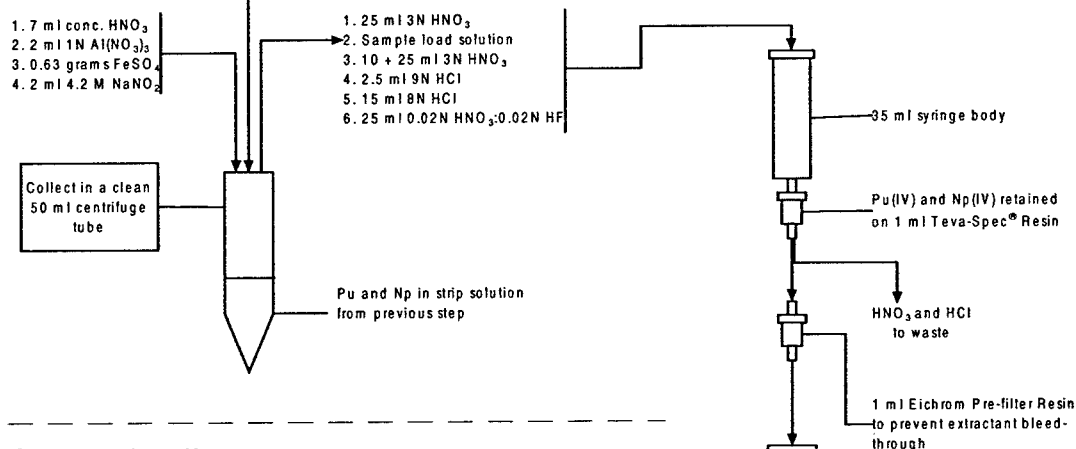


Figure 4:2a Schematic outlining the combustion, acid digestion, and co-precipitation techniques developed at WHOI for Pu and Np ICP-MS isotopic analyses.

Clean-up column



Purification column (repeat once)



Sample loading

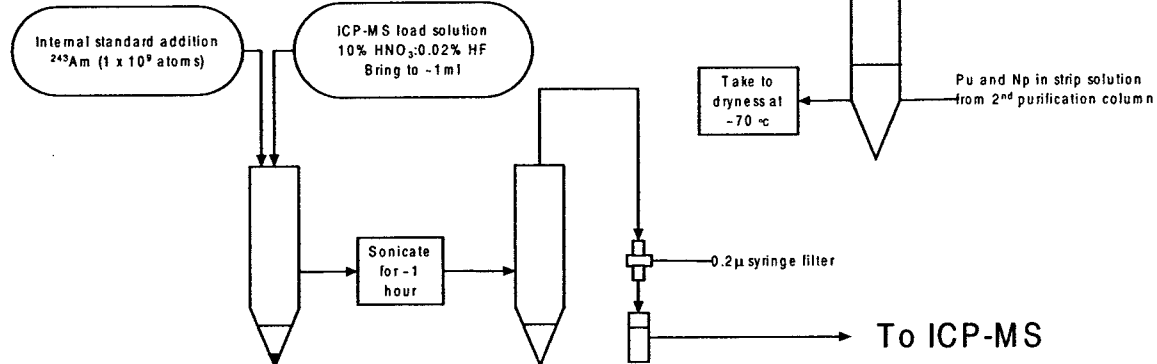


Figure 4.2b. Schematic outlining the ion exchange clean-up and purification and sample loading techniques developed at WHOI for Pu and Np ICP-MS isotopic analyses.

The peak-tops of the masses of ^{236}Np , ^{237}Np , ^{238}U , ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{241}Pu , ^{242}Pu , and ^{243}Am were electrostatically scanned at 5% of the peak-width. Details concerning the measurement method are listed in Table 4:3. The atom ratios $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ were determined directly from the measurement while concentrations of ^{237}Np , ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{241}Pu and Np/Pu isotope ratios were calculated as a function of the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{236}\text{Np}$, $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{242}\text{Pu}$, and $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{242}\text{Pu}$, and $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{242}\text{Pu}$ atom ratios. Due to typically low concentrations in sediments, measurement precision was limited, primarily, by the total number of ions detected. Precision was also limited by the ability to accurately measure isotopic ratios with a single-collector system. For example, the precision to which ^{240}Pu concentration could be determined depended on a combination of the total counts detected at mass 240 as well as the ability to accurately measure the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{242}\text{Pu}$ isotope ratio. Longer dwell times on the individual peak-tops increased precision by increasing the total number of ions detected at each mass, while rapid scanning between peak-tops increased precision by reducing variations in isotope ratios due to mass spectrometer drift and nebulizer and plasma instabilities.

Measurements were optimized to obtain the best overall precision with respect to these two sources of error. The values for segment duration (i.e. the amount of time each isotope is measured per spectra) are longer than those used by other researchers in cases where ion intensities were not a limiting factor (0.5 s) (Rodushkin and Ruth 1997; Rodushkin, Ruth et al. 1998). For each sample, 40 spectra of the above-mentioned masses were collected. The system was rinsed for 12 minutes in a 10% HNO_3 : 0.02% HF

mixture between samples. After rinsing and prior to the next sample measurement, this dilute acid solution was measured and used as an acid blank.

Table 4:3. Data acquisition parameters for Pu/Np analysis

Parameter	Value		
Runs/Passes (Meas.)	40*1		
Runs/Passes (Eval)	40*1		
Magnet Mass	236.047		
Mass Window/%	5		
Samples per Peak	250		
Search Window/%	60		
Integration Window/%	5		
Scan Type	Escan		
Detection Mode	Counting		
Integration Type	Average		
Isotope	Settling Time (s)	Sample Time(s)	Segment Duration(s)
²³⁸ U	0.001	0.05	0.65
²³⁶ Np	0.003	0.1	1.3
²³⁷ Np	0.001	0.1	1.3
²³⁹ Pu	0.001	0.1	1.3
²⁴⁰ Pu	0.001	0.1	1.3
²⁴¹ Pu	0.001	0.2	2.6
²⁴² Pu	0.001	0.1	1.3
²⁴³ Am	0.001	0.1	1.3

Due to mass spectrometer instabilities and non-random errors introduced by ²³⁸U-tailing and the addition of sample spikes and internal standards with known amounts of contaminants, corrections to the raw data were required before final concentrations and isotopic ratios were calculated. As a result of nebulizer noise, torch flicker and other system instabilities, the raw data for each of the isotopes and acid blanks were first processed in Matlab, version 5 to remove outliers (single spectra) that were ± 3 standard deviations from the computed mean. This procedure was repeated 2 additional times, and

typically resulted in the rejection of between zero and two data points. Following this, each mass of interest was blank-corrected on the basis of the acid, which was run just prior to each sample. Intensities at masses 237 and 239 were corrected for ^{238}U tailing (typically corrections were 5-10 cps). The size of this correction was dependent on the measured intensities at these masses, and it was usually within 2σ for both masses. Additionally, mass 237 was corrected for known amounts of ^{237}Np present in the ^{236}Np spike, and mass 239 was corrected for known amounts of ^{239}Pu present in the ^{243}Am internal standard (also within 2σ). Occasionally, un-spiked reagent blanks were run along with sediment samples. Specific corrections based on these blanks were not made; rather, they were used in a qualitative fashion to indicate evidence of cross contamination and/or beaker-memory effects. Initially, ^{241}Pu was not measured. However, as the method developed, it became clear that it would be possible. In the case of ^{241}Pu , count rates are quite low (usually ≤ 10 cps), which makes the background and blank corrections much more important than for the other isotopes. In order to make the necessary corrections, sediment samples selected from cores that recovered sediments deposited prior to the nuclear age were sub-sampled and spiked as normal samples. During data processing, samples were blank corrected for both acid blank and sediment blank. Blank corrections were usually on the order of 1 to 3 cps and were insignificant for all but ^{241}Pu . To rule out the possibility that ^{241}Am was causing an interference, blank sediments were spiked with ^{243}Am prior to digestion and run as normal samples. In these samples, count rates measured for ^{243}Am were no different from background levels, demonstrating efficient removal of americium in the method.

Isotope Ratio and Concentration Calculations and Uncertainty Estimates

After processing the raw data, isotopic ratios and concentrations (also a function of an isotope ratio, i.e. isotope dilution) were calculated. Isotope ratios can be computed from the processed data by two different methods. By averaging the intensity of each isotope collected in all spectra, one can compute the ratio of the mean intensities. Alternatively, one can compute a mean ratio by averaging the ratios obtained from each spectrum. Table 4:4 shows an example calculation of the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio by both methods along with a comparison of uncertainty estimates based on Poisson counting statistics vs. the application of the Central Limits Theorem (i.e. standard error). Strictly speaking, the ratio of the means equals the mean of the ratios only under certain conditions. However, the differences between the resulting isotope ratios in this study are small and within overall uncertainty estimates of the two approaches (note: additional significant figures are shown in order to illustrate the small difference between resulting ratio values). As expected, uncertainty estimates based on the standard error are larger than those based on Poisson counting statistics. Since standard error estimates are generated from repeated sampling of the parent population (in this case 40) and also include instrumental uncertainties, they are better estimates of the true uncertainty. Isotope ratios and concentrations have uncertainties of 1 to 5 percent, with the exception of ^{241}Pu , which is usually around 10 to 15 percent (± 1 standard error) (Bevington and Robinson 1992).

Table 4:4. Example of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ calculation and comparison of uncertainty estimates for OB94-10A (15-16 cm)

Isotope	Mean Intensity (cps)	Total Counts	Error (cps) P.C.S	Standard Error (cps)
^{239}Pu	3076.278	159966	7.69	12.64
^{240}Pu	497.3846	25864	3.09	4.72
$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$				
Ratio of the mean intensities	0.161684		0.001084	0.001672
Mean of the ratios	0.161754			0.001589

Laboratory Intercomparison Analyses

Ten sediment samples from the Ob Delta core (OB94-07b) were processed and analyzed at both WHOI and the Environmental Measurements Laboratory and Pacific Northwest National Laboratories (in collaboration with Tom Beasley and Jim Kelley), hereafter referred to collectively as EML. Additionally, three standard sediments available from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (SRM-4350B) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA-135 and IAEA-384) were each analyzed on two separate occasions. Samples processed at WHOI employ the method outlined above. Samples processed at EML employ a different digestion and ion exchange method on 1g sub-samples and are measured by thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS) (Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998). The EML method is similar to the method developed at WHOI in that it includes total sediment digestion. Results provided by EML are compared to those from WHOI in Figure 4:3

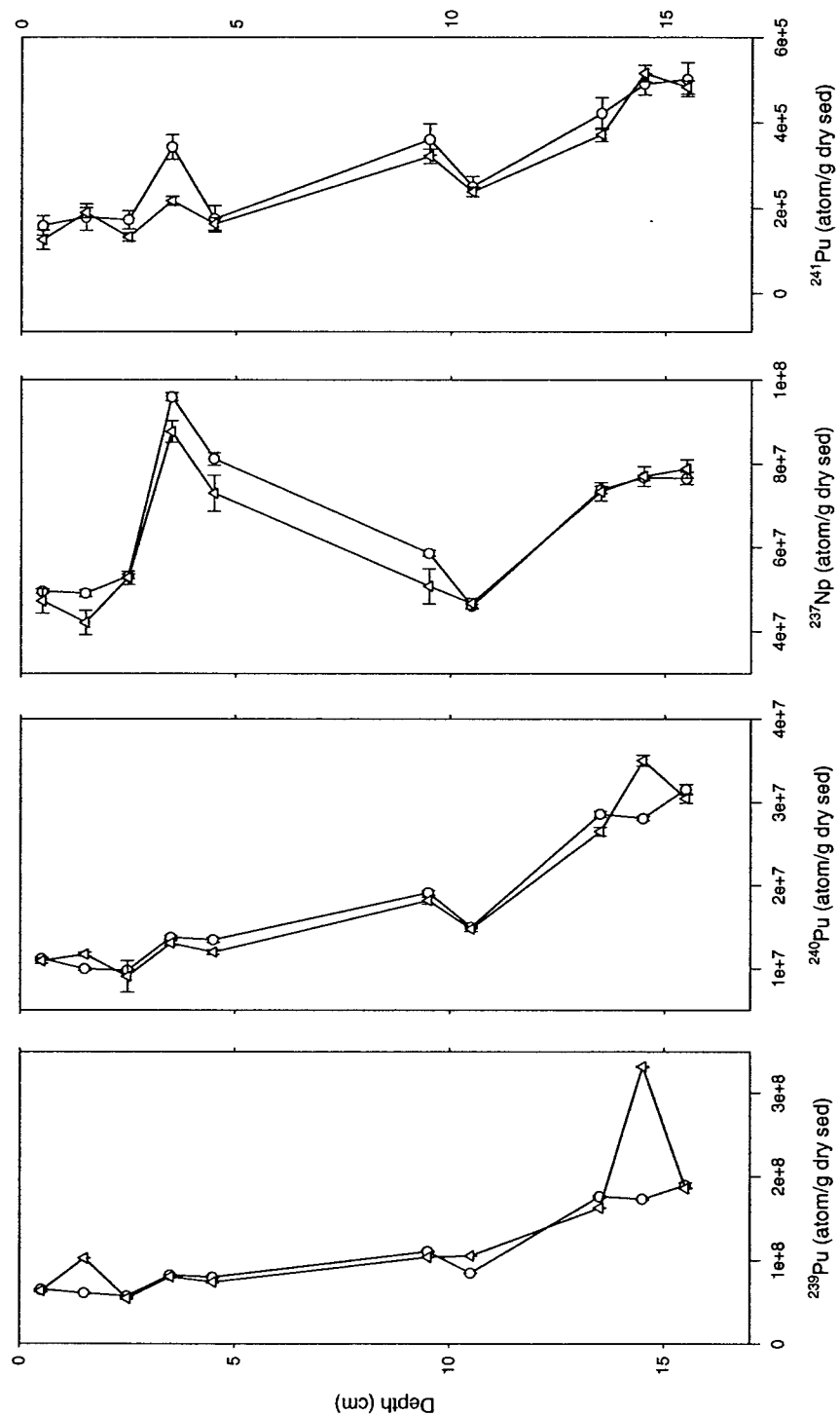


Figure 4:3. Radionuclide intercomparison analyses for OB94-07B. WHOI ICP-MS (circles, 10g samples) vs. EML TIMS (triangles, 1g samples). Error bars represent 1σ error. Note: ^{241}Pu has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995.

For most samples, isotopic measurements made at WHOI and EML are not significantly different. There are, however, a few instances where concentration values are different for one or more isotopes between replicates (primarily ^{239}Pu). In cases where discrepancies were large, EML samples showed excess plutonium. It was initially thought that these differences were induced by differences in sample size (i.e. 10g vs. 1g for WHOI and EML, respectively), however data from replicate analyses (10g aliquots) performed at WHOI revealed a similar pattern. The origins of these discrepancies appear to be real (i.e. not analytical artifacts) and are discussed in more detail below.

Results of replicate analyses performed on reference materials are listed in Table 4:5a and b. Internal reproducibility is clearly demonstrated in Table 4:5a by the good agreement of concentration values between replicate analyses (note: only a single ^{241}Pu measurement was made on IAEA-135).

Table 4:5a. Replicate radionuclide analyses by WHOI ICP-MS for standard reference sediments^A.

Standard Material	^{239}Pu atoms/g dry sed.	^{240}Pu atoms/g dry sed	^{237}Np atoms/g dry sed.	$^{241}\text{Pu}^B$ atoms/g dry sed.
IAEA-135	$1.38\text{e}+11 \pm 1.29\text{e}+9$	$2.86\text{e}+10 \pm 3.44\text{e}+8$	$7.73\text{e}+10 \pm 1.26\text{e}+9$	
IAEA-135	$1.31\text{e}+11 \pm 2.82\text{e}+9$	$2.62\text{e}+10 \pm 7.62\text{e}+8$	$7.44\text{e}+10 \pm 2.11\text{e}+9$	$2.04\text{e}+9 \pm 1.13\text{e}+8$
IAEA-384	$1.15\text{e}+11 \pm 6.41\text{e}+8$	$5.74\text{e}+9 \pm 3.82\text{e}+7$	$9.09\text{e}+8 \pm 2.02\text{e}+7$	$4.54\text{e}+7 \pm 2.15\text{e}+6$
IAEA-384	$1.13\text{e}+11 \pm 8.36\text{e}+8$	$5.68\text{e}+9 \pm 4.70\text{e}+7$	$9.02\text{e}+8 \pm 2.07\text{e}+7$	$4.53\text{e}+7 \pm 2.46\text{e}+6$
SRM-4350B	$4.13\text{e}+8 \pm 3.11\text{e}+6$	$4.46\text{e}+7 \pm 5.36\text{e}+5$	$1.69\text{e}+7 \pm 6.25\text{e}+5$	$1.10\text{e}+6 \pm 9.08\text{e}+4$
SRM-4350B	$3.98\text{e}+8 \pm 6.27\text{e}+6$	$4.57\text{e}+7 \pm 1.07\text{e}+6$	$1.79\text{e}+7 \pm 7.94\text{e}+5$	$9.18\text{e}+5 \pm 2.40\text{e}+5$

^AUncertainties for analyses made at WHOI represent 1 σ error

^B ^{241}Pu has been corrected to the reference date of the standard ($t_{1/2} = 14.4$ y). IAEA-135 (1/1/1992), IAEA-354 (8/1/1996), and SRM-4350B (9/9/1981).

The activities (Bq kg^{-1}) are given in Table 4:5b for each isotope as well as $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ activity to allow comparison to the recommended or informational value published (where data are available) for each of the standard sediments (Hoppes 1981; Ballestra, Gastaud et al. 1993; Povinec and Pham 2000). In most cases (13 out of 15), the activities were within the 95 percent confidence intervals reported for standard sediments, indicating good external reproducibility as well. The $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ activities for IAEA-384 replicates are uniformly high and outside of the 95 percent confidence interval. Due high contaminant levels very small aliquots (~ 0.250 g) were required. In the case of IAEA-384, the inhomogeneity $\sim 10\%$ in >1 g samples, but has not been evaluated for smaller samples (P. Povinec, personal communication). It is interesting that the sum of the individual ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu activities recommended by IAEA is also outside the 95 percent confidence interval given for the $^{239}\text{Pu}, ^{240}\text{Pu}$ activity. This may suggest a systematic difference between $^{239}\text{Pu}, ^{240}\text{Pu}$ determined by alpha and mass spectrometry.

In an effort to better understand the effects of sample size and to further evaluate the quality of data provided by the WHOI method, replicate analyses were performed on 10g aliquots from 26 sediment samples (24 from OB94-10A and 2 from OB95-04). These data are shown in Figures 4:5 and 4:6. Replicate analyses results are quite similar to those from the WHOI/EML intercomparison in that the majority of isotopic measurements made on replicate samples are within the uncertainty (usually $\pm 1\sigma$) of the measurements. Also similar to the WHOI/EML intercomparison are a few measurements revealing concentrations between replicates that are quite different.

Table 4:5b. Comparison of WHOI results to recommended or informational values available for standard reference sediments.

Standard Material	²³⁹ Pu Bq/kg dry sed	Rec. or Info Value (95% C.I.)	²⁴⁰ Pu Bq/kg dry sed.	Rec. or Info Value (95% C.I.)	^{239,240} Pu Bq/kg dry sed.	Rec. or Info Value (95% C.I.)
IAEA-135	125.70 ± 1.18	Na	95.85 ± 1.15	Na	221.56 ± 3.37	213 (205 - 225.8)
IAEA-135	119.41 ± 2.57		87.63 ± 2.55		207.05 ± 7.49	
IAEA-384	104.89 ± 0.58	100 (85 - 109)	19.20 ± 0.13	18 (14 - 19.2)	124.09 ± 1.08	108 (105 - 110)
IAEA-384	103.33 ± 0.76		18.99 ± 0.16		122.32 ± 1.36	
SRM-4350B	0.376 ± 2.84e-3	Na	0.149 ± 0.002	Na	0.526 ± 0.007	0.508 (0.479 - 0.528)
SRM-4350B	0.363 ± 5.71e-3		0.153 ± 0.004		0.515 ± 0.015	

Standard Material	²³⁷ Np Bq/kg dry sed	Rec. or Info Value (95% C.I.)	²⁴¹ Pu ^c Bq/kg dry sed	Rec. or Info Value (95% C.I.)
IAEA-135	0.794 ± 0.013	Na		
IAEA-135	0.764 ± 0.022		3112.43 ± 173.07	3210.5 (2113.1 - 3942.1) ^d
IAEA-384	9.33e-3 ± 2.08e-4	0.01 (0.009 - 0.01)	69.30 ± 3.28	66 (48 - 188)
IAEA-384	9.26e-3 ± 2.12e-4		69.05 ± 3.75	
SRM-4350B	1.73e-4 ± 6.42e-6	Na	1.67 ± 0.14	Na
SRM-4350B	1.84e-4 ± 8.15e-6		1.40 ± 0.37	

^aUncertainties for analyses made at WHOI represent 1σ error

^bHalf-lives used are as follows: ²³⁹Pu (24119 y), ²⁴⁰Pu (6564 y), ²³⁷Np (2.14e6 y), and ²⁴¹Pu (14.4 y).

^c²⁴¹Pu has been corrected to the reference date of the standard. IAEA-135 (1/1/1992), IAEA-354 (8/1/1996), and SRM-4350B (9/9/1981).

^dAverage of four measurements listed in Table 17 (IAEA/AL/063)

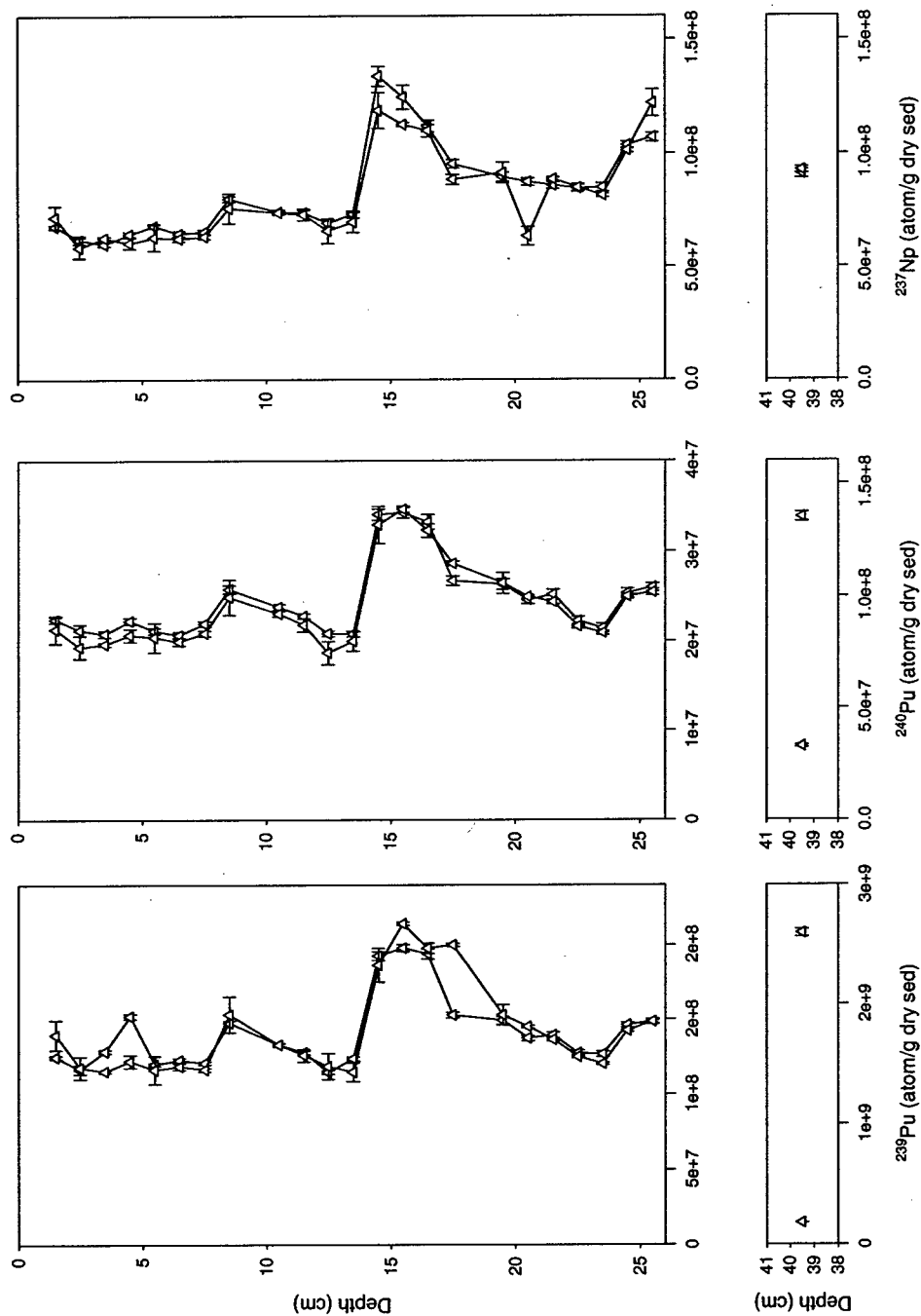


Figure 4-4. Replicate radionuclide analyses by WHOI ICP-MS for 10g aliquots from OB94-10A. Error bars represent 1 σ error. Note ^{241}Pu measurements were not replicated on these samples.

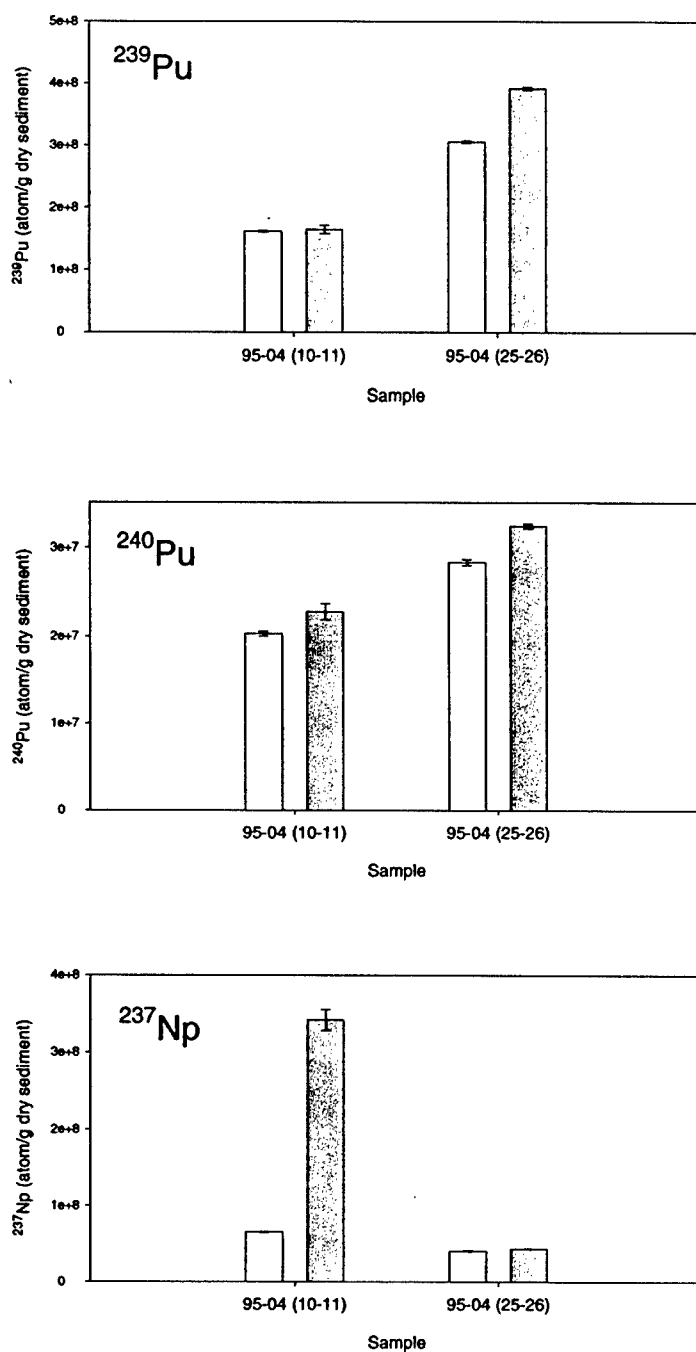


Figure 4.5. Replicate radionuclide analyses by WHOI ICP-MS for 10g aliquots from OB95-04. Error bars represent 1σ error. Note ^{241}Pu measurements were not replicated on these samples.

Of the 37 samples analyzed in duplicate, 18 samples demonstrated a $\geq 3\sigma$ difference for one or more of the isotopes measured. The ^{239}Pu concentrations were different between replicates by $\geq 3\sigma$ in 16 samples, 9 of these 16 samples also had ^{240}Pu concentrations that were different by $\geq 3\sigma$. In these cases, both ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu were elevated in the same sample aliquot. The ^{237}Np concentrations were different between replicates by $\geq 3\sigma$ in 6 samples, although their relationship to samples containing excess plutonium was not consistent (i.e. the aliquot containing excess plutonium did not always contain the excess ^{237}Np and a few replicates indicated excess ^{237}Np with no change in plutonium levels).

While no clear relationship could be discerned for samples with excess ^{237}Np , samples that were different by $\geq 3\sigma$ for both ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu concentrations have common characteristics. The plutonium isotopic concentrations measured between replicate samples can be placed in one of three categories. 1) The concentrations of both ^{240}Pu and ^{239}Pu were the same at the 3σ level. 2) The concentrations of both ^{240}Pu and ^{239}Pu were different by $\geq 3\sigma$ one aliquot. 3) The ^{239}Pu concentrations were different by $\geq 3\sigma$, but the ^{240}Pu concentrations were not. The third category is most likely part of the second given the significantly lower ^{240}Pu concentrations relative to ^{239}Pu observed in non-fallout contamination combined and the rigorous criteria used to define a different concentration between replicates (i.e. 3σ).

In an effort to explain the plutonium concentration differences between replicates where both ^{240}Pu and ^{239}Pu were significantly different in one or the aliquots, the ratio of the excess ^{240}Pu to the excess ^{239}Pu was calculated as follows:

$$^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{ex}}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{ex}} = (^{240}\text{Pu}_1 - ^{240}\text{Pu}_2) / (^{239}\text{Pu}_1 - ^{239}\text{Pu}_2) \quad (4.1)$$

Where Pu_1 is the sample aliquot containing the higher concentration of both ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu , and Pu_2 is the sample aliquot containing the lower concentrations. The ratios of the excess ^{240}Pu to the excess ^{239}Pu for the nine samples where the concentrations of both isotopes were 3σ different are shown in Figure 4:7. These data demonstrate that the isotopic ratio of the excess (higher) plutonium of the first 5 samples (left to right) is strikingly similar and consistent with input from material originating from Semipalitinsk (Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998). The excess $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ of the next two samples suggest a mixture of global fallout and low ratio material from either Semipalitinsk or fuel reprocessing facilities. The remaining samples have similar excess $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that fall well above the average global fallout ratio, suggesting a mixture between global fallout and high ratio material. High ratio material is observed in both pre-moratorium global fallout and in materials derived from Chernobyl. The proximity of both samples to the surface (i.e. recently deposited) and the presence of elevated (above global fallout) $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios indicate that Chernobyl is the source. These issues will be dealt with more fully in the following chapters.

The data presented for intercomparison and replicate analyses demonstrate that the actinide separation and purification process developed at WHOI is robust and provides high quality isotopic data. Further, the clearly similar nature of the plutonium variations in replicate measurements made at both WHOI and EML suggests that samples are not always homogeneous with respect to nuclear contaminants and may indicate the presence of “hot particles”. Regarding the ^{237}Np variations, there is no reason to suggest that these differences are due to analytical artifacts as the majority of replicate analyses were in good agreement. Rather, the different concentrations suggest that neptunium varies independently from plutonium, which is supported by the variable ^{237}Np in samples collected at Semipalitinsk (Table 2:3).

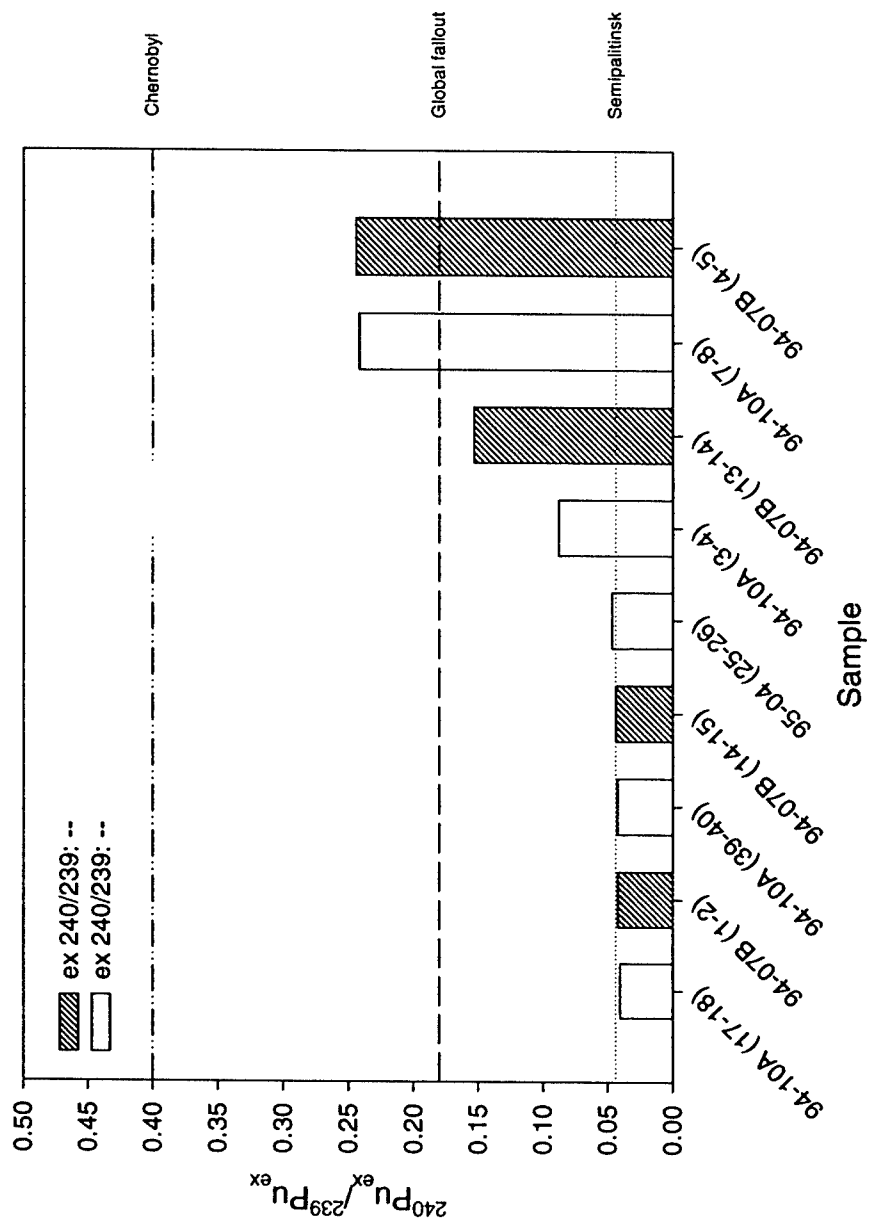


Figure 4:6. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratio of excess plutonium detected in replicate analyses where concentration differences for both ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu were $> 3\sigma$ error. Reference lines show observed $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ of suspected sources.

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Chapter 5

Radionuclide distributions, sedimentation rates and core chronologies

Radionuclide distributions

The radionuclide profiles measured in sediment cores exhibit many similar features such as the first appearance of each artificial radionuclide at some depth. This is followed by a rise in the concentrations to a maximum that is generally closer to the depth of first appearance than it is to the surface. Above their respective maxima, the concentration of each radionuclide generally decreases. Nearly all radionuclide profiles however, exhibit additional concentration maxima above the main one. In several cases, these maxima do not co-vary between the different radionuclide profiles obtained for a particular (i.e. each) core, or for that matter, between profiles of the same radionuclide measured in cores from different locations. The concentrations and length scales do differ from core to core as a result of variations in the characteristics of the sediment, sedimentation rate, and variations in the proportion of uncontaminated sediment. In general, the profile variations measured in sediments collected for this study are consistent with the pattern of global fallout deposition record (see Figure 2:3). The bimodal atmospheric/fallout deposition maximum (i.e. 1958 and 1963) however, is not resolved in all cores. Variable inputs from different local sources, which are superimposed on the global fallout pattern are also clear.

Using concentration data alone to identify input from non-fallout sources is difficult at best. This is due to the effects of variable dilution by uncontaminated

sediments, lithologic factors such as mineral type and grain-size, and the inability to differentiate the input of global fallout material from other sources on the basis of concentration. The radionuclide concentration profiles are essential however, in that they allow the extent of sediment mixing to be evaluated at each of the sampling sites. Mixing of sediments due to disturbances caused by ice and other natural processes as well as anthropogenic activities is possible; in fact, sediments collected from several locations were ruled out for further analyses because mixing was evident. The preservation of the global fallout signal in the cores selected for this study suggests that they are largely undisturbed. The concentrations of ^{137}Cs , ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{241}Pu , and ^{237}Np measured in each of the core sections analyzed are tabulated in Appendix I. The ^{241}Pu profiles are incomplete or entirely lacking for sediment cores collected from suspected non-fallout source tributaries. Therefore, ^{241}Pu measurements are excluded from the following discussion. The ^{137}Cs , ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np profiles are summarized below.

^{137}Cs

The ^{137}Cs profiles in cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary exhibit many of the common features discussed above (Figure 5:1a). Of special note are the different depths of initial appearance, which is the deepest in OB94-10A (~60 cm), the concentration scales (i.e. main maximum concentrations between 1.5 and 4.5 dpm g^{-1}), and the number of small maxima located above the main maximum in each core. The profiles OB94-07B, 10A, and 13 all show at least two maxima, while those of OB94-08 and 09 show

only one, indicating non-deposition of contaminants, mixing, or perhaps a loss of surface sediments.

The ^{137}Cs profiles in sediment cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh and Tobol Rivers in many respects are quite different with respect to each other as well as those in the delta. The ^{137}Cs profiles in OB95-04, 06, and 11 do not attain a zero concentration at depth, which indicates that these cores probably did not recover sediments deposited prior to the nuclear age. OB95-04, furthermore, exhibits multiple maxima both large and small. The profile obtained from OB95-05 is similar to OB95-04 in that it also exhibits multiple peaks, differences between these two cores, however, are evident. With the exception of the top two samples, the general concentration decrease observed in many cores including OB95-04 (collected 20 km downstream on the same branch of the river) does not occur. This suggests that OB95-05 may be missing the top portion of the sedimentary record. The ^{137}Cs profiles from OB95-10 and 11 (both collected in the Tobol River) and OB95-13 (collected in the Irtysh River) show two maxima of similar concentration separated by ~20 cm. As in the delta, the concentration of the main maximum is variable and ranges between 1 and 8 dpm g^{-1} at upstream sample sites.

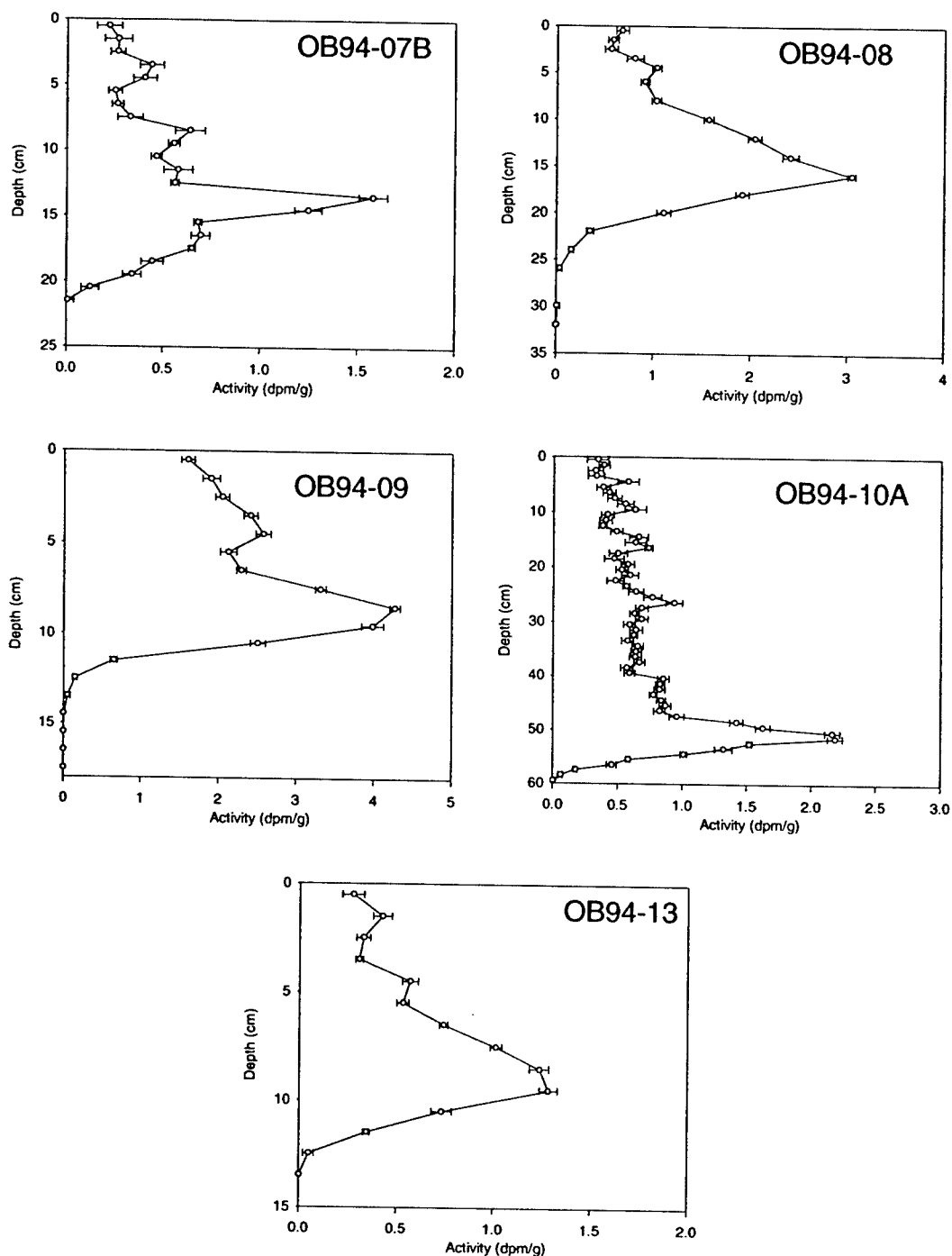


Figure 5:1a. Depth distributions of ^{137}Cs in sediment cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary. ^{137}Cs has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. Error bars represent 1σ error. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

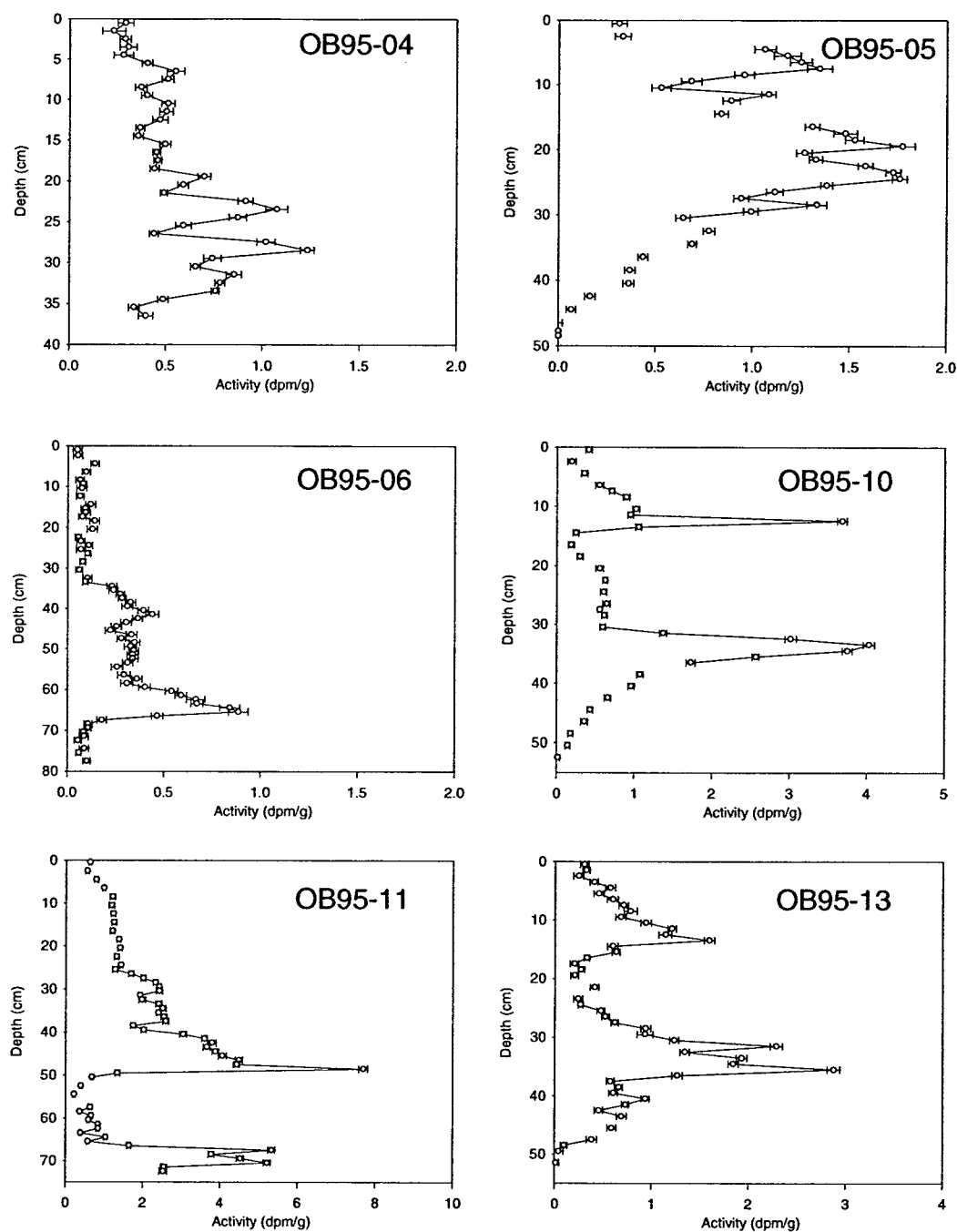


Figure 5:1b. Depth distributions of ^{137}Cs in sediment cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers. ^{137}Cs has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. Error bars represent 1σ error. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

^{239}Pu

The ^{239}Pu distribution profiles obtained from cores that were collected in the Ob delta and one from the Taz estuary exhibit patterns that are, to a large extent, similar to their ^{137}Cs profiles and are shown in Figure 5:2a. Subtle differences in the peak shapes are apparent in OB94-10A, and 13, and a few large concentrations, usually limited to one sample are also evident (OB94-10A, 07B, and 09). As replicate analyses have shown (discussed previously and shown here as squares), plutonium is not always homogeneously distributed within the sediments. Thus while some of the differences are no doubt real (i.e. different $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in non-fallout contaminants), differences between the size of the samples analyzed by gamma (the entire core section) vs. ICP-MS analysis (10g) combined with apparent sample heterogeneity may also contribute to the observed profile differences.

The depth distributions of ^{239}Pu in cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh and Tobol Rivers are shown in Figure 5:2b. In all cases, the ^{239}Pu distribution profiles exhibit differences from the corresponding ^{137}Cs profiles. The shape of the main maximum in OB95-04 is quite different, and the ^{239}Pu concentrations observed in the profile of OB95-06 are typically an order of magnitude or more lower than ^{239}Pu concentrations observed in the other cores. Moreover, the ^{239}Pu profile shape in OB95-06 does not resemble the global fallout pattern, suggesting additional problems besides a non-zero concentration at depth. The profiles obtained from OB95-10 and OB95-13, in addition to differences in the shape of the maxima observed at ~35 cm, exhibit no upper ^{239}Pu maxima that corresponds to those observed in their respective ^{137}Cs profiles. The

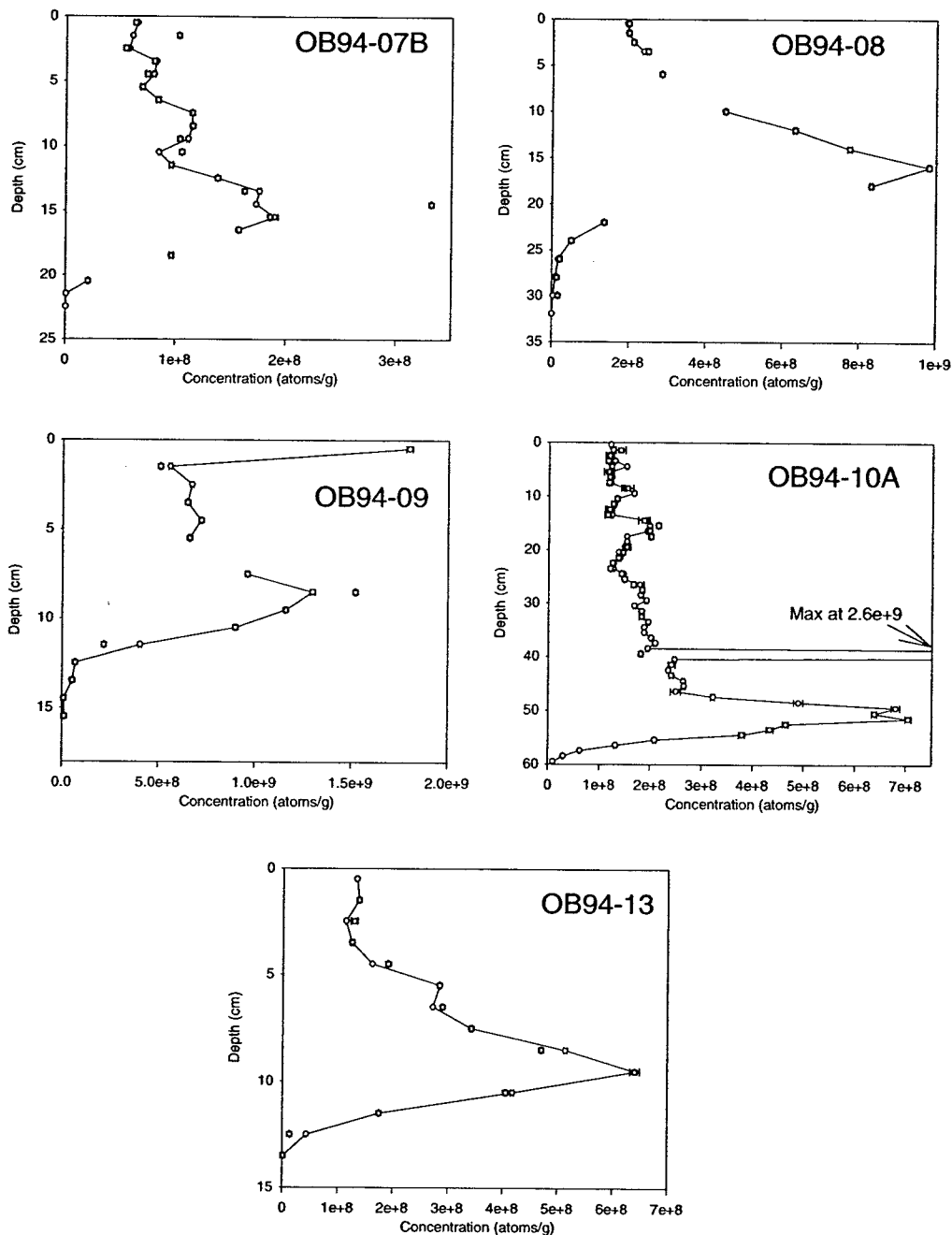


Figure 5:2a. Depth distributions of ^{239}Pu in sediment cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary. Error bars represent 1σ error. Squares represent replicate analyses. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

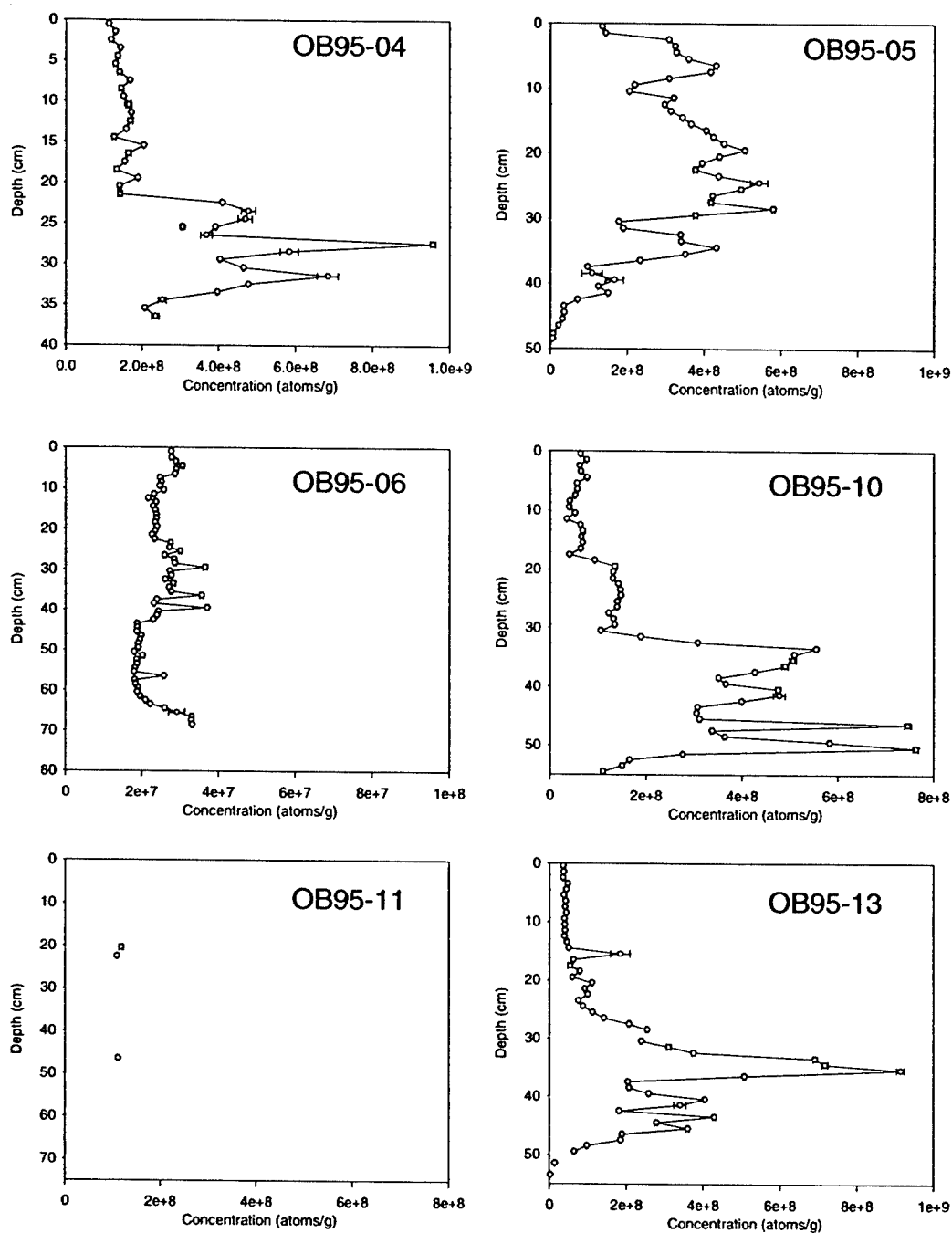


Figure 5:2b. Depth distributions of ^{239}Pu in sediment cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers. Error bars represent 1σ error. Squares represent replicate analyses. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

^{239}Pu profile in OB95-10 is further complicated by peaks near the bottom of the profile and a non-zero concentration at depth. The presence of high ^{239}Pu concentrations at this depth in the sedimentary record is consistent with reports of early waste disposal practices at Mayak.

^{240}Pu

The depth distributions of ^{240}Pu obtained from sediment cores collected in the Ob delta and Taz estuary and those obtained from upstream locations are shown in Figure 5:3a and b, respectively. The ^{240}Pu distribution profiles, in general, are quite similar to the corresponding ^{239}Pu profiles with regard to profile shape, although concentrations are much lower. One clear difference between the ^{240}Pu and ^{239}Pu profiles is that a few of the concentration differences observed for replicate samples are smaller, indicating that ^{239}Pu is enriched relative to ^{240}Pu in some samples. This suggests the presence of contamination in that is non-fallout in origin.

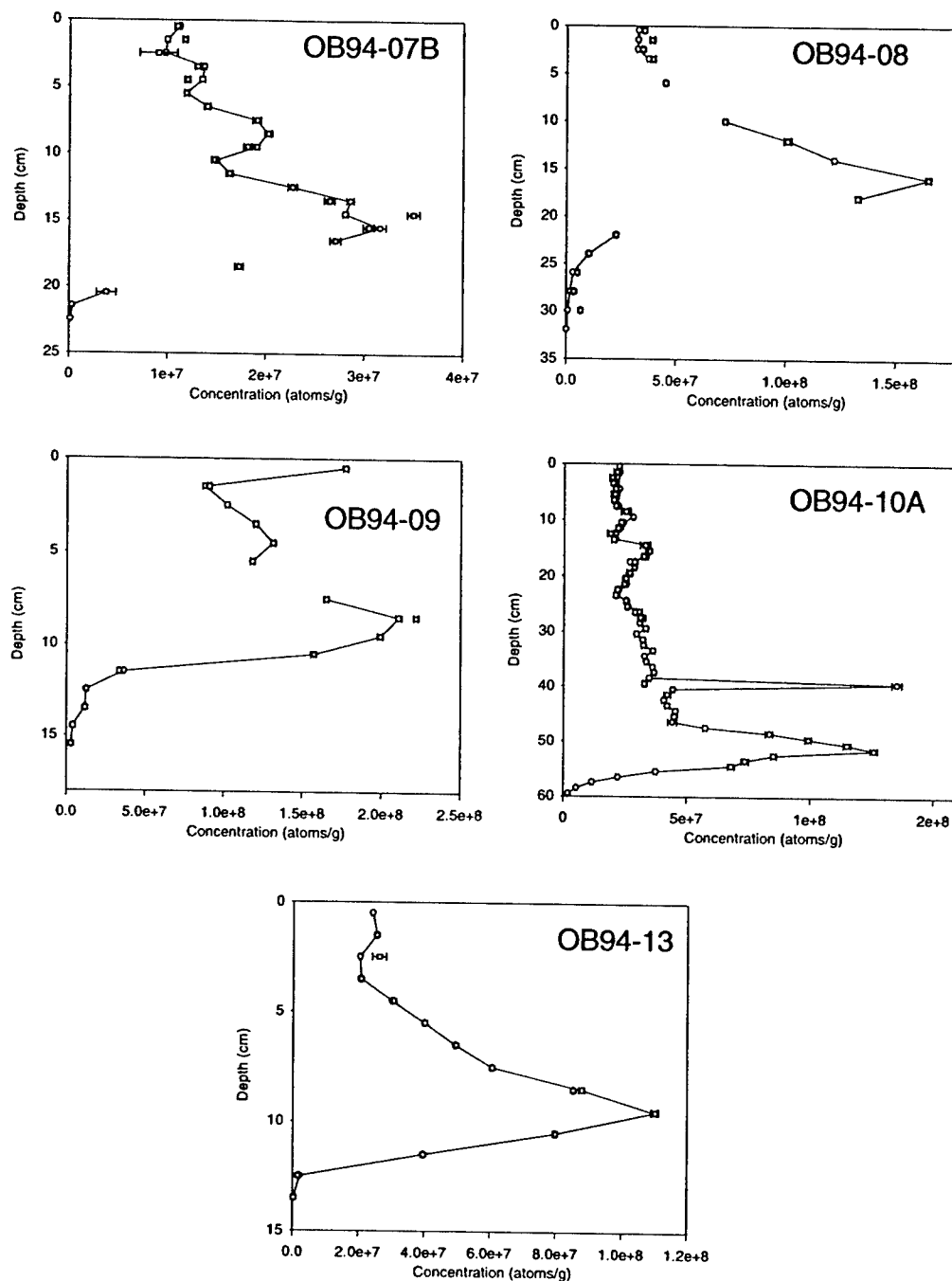


Figure 5:3a. Depth distributions of ^{240}Pu in sediment cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary. Error bars represent 1σ error. Squares represent replicate analyses. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

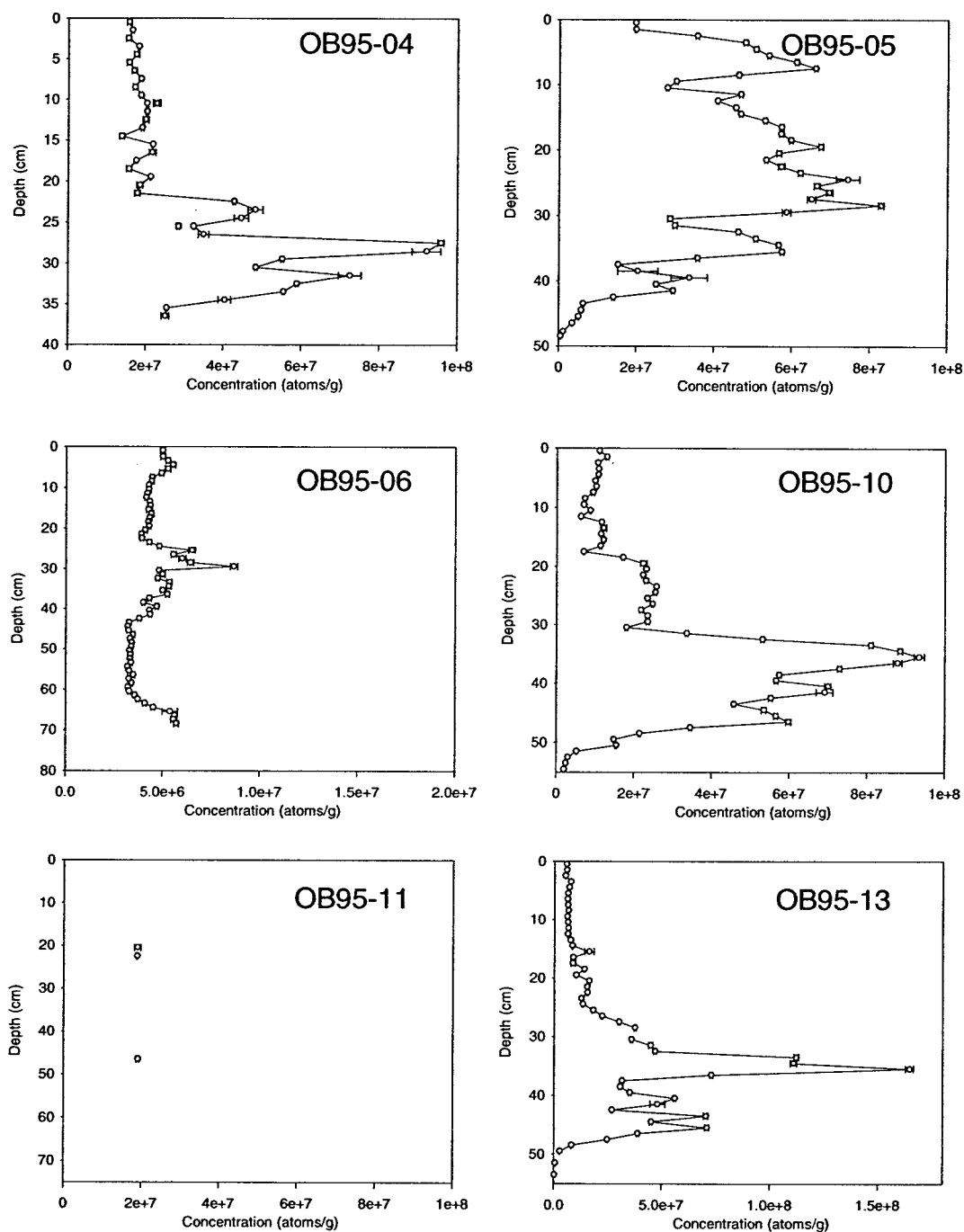


Figure 5:3b. Depth distributions of ^{240}Pu in sediment cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers. Error bars represent 1σ error. Squares represent replicate analyses. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

^{237}Np

The depth distributions of ^{237}Np in sediment cores obtained from the Ob delta and one from the Taz estuary are shown in Figure 5:4a. While the distribution profile in OB94-13 is similar to its other radionuclide profiles, the ^{237}Np profiles measured in OB94-07B and 10A, have several features that are not reflected in the other radionuclide profiles for these cores. The largest ^{237}Np maximum in OB94-07B occurs closer to the surface than the main maximum of the other radionuclide profiles. OB94-10A also exhibits additional ^{237}Np maxima towards the surface (in this case they are smaller than the main fallout maximum). In both of these cores, ^{237}Np varies independently from the other radionuclides, (e.g. the ^{237}Np maxima ~4 and ~25cm in OB94-07B and 10A, respectively, have no corresponding ^{137}Cs , ^{239}Pu , or ^{240}Pu concentration maxima at these depths). This indicates a relative enrichment of ^{237}Np in these samples, which makes input from a non-fallout source likely.

In a similar fashion, the ^{237}Np depth distributions measured in sediment cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers also show some differences from the corresponding ^{137}Cs , ^{239}Pu , and ^{240}Pu profiles (Figure 5:4b). Most notably, the ^{237}Np profile in OB94-04 shows many large maxima with the main maximum being closest to the surface. Furthermore, the ^{237}Np profile observed in OB95-04 is quite similar to one observed in OB94-07B. This profile similarity and the fact that the ^{237}Np concentration in OB95-04 is nearly twice that observed in OB94-07B (maximum peak concentration), strongly suggests the source of this feature is located in the Ob above its confluence with the Irtysh River (i.e. Tomsk-7).

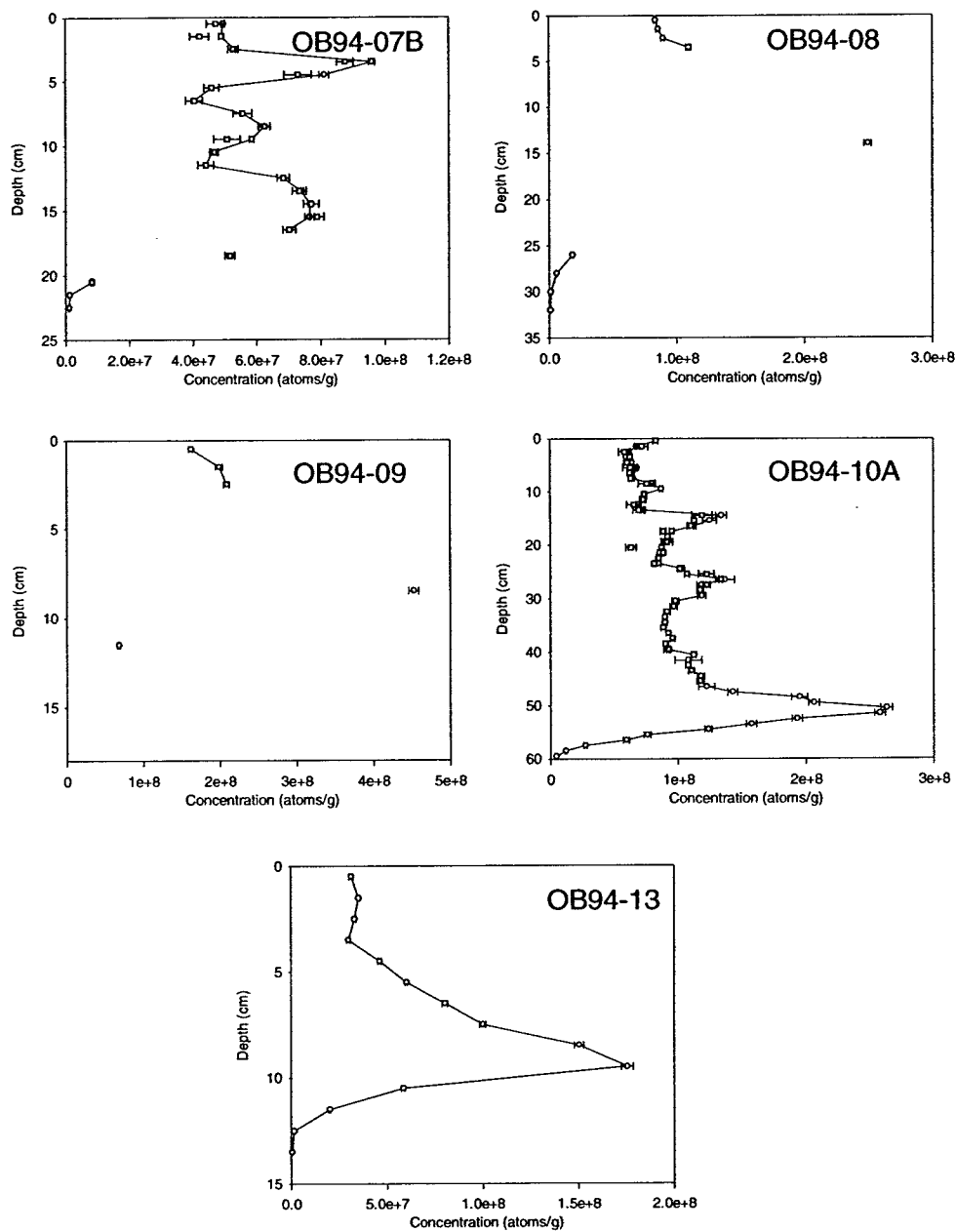


Figure 5:4a. Depth distributions of ^{237}Np in sediment cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary. Error bars represent 1σ error. Squares represent replicate analyses. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

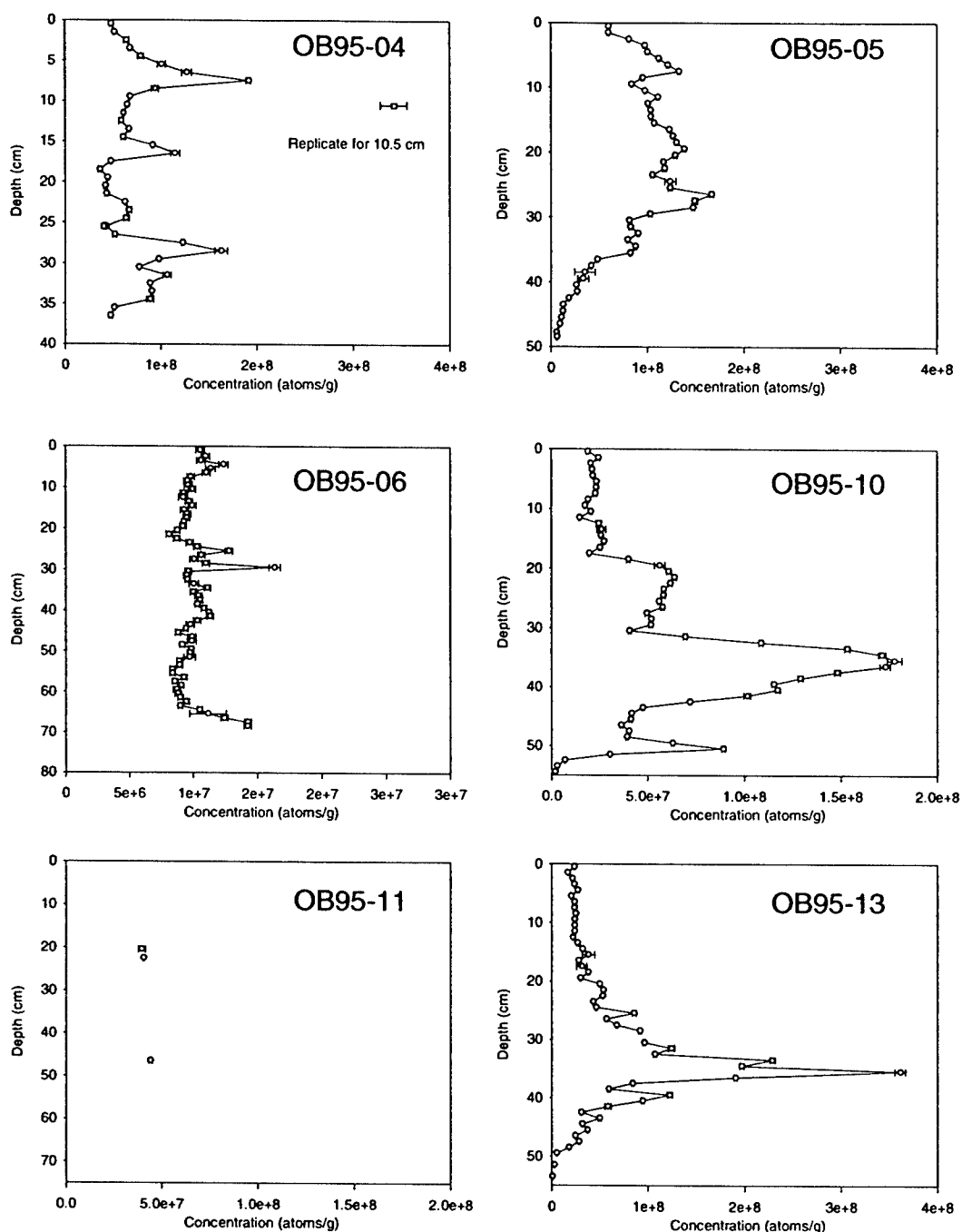


Figure 5:4b. Depth distributions of ^{237}Np in sediment cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers. Error bars represent 1σ error. Squares represent replicate analyses. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

Sedimentation rates and core chronologies

The ability to relate contaminant records to global or local events as well as to relate events between cores from different locations depends upon the ability to establish accurate chronologies. The certainty to which the depth vs. age relationship could be established varied between cores. Based on the discussion of the hydrologic regime in the Ob River system (see Chapter 3), deposition of sediments is very likely episodic, and any sedimentation rate thus only approximates the ideal steady state system. The age models discussed below are based on a presumed internal consistency between $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and other radionuclides as well as the assumption of no significant fractionation of plutonium and cesium. Based on the good internal agreement between two different deposition age models, chronologies could be established with a high degree of certainty in most cores. In a few cores however, establishing chronologies was more complicated. This was a result of apparently missing surface layers, failure to penetrate the sediments deep enough to recover material deposited prior to the nuclear age, and disturbed $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profiles that were unsuitable for dating.

Core chronologies were established by using the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ activity method and by using the known or expected appearance of radionuclide profile features that can be associated with the timing of global fallout (i.e. initial appearance and maximum deposition) and the Chernobyl accident. In this study, the second method is referred to as the radionuclide horizon method. Both methods have been successfully applied to obtain sediment deposition chronologies in a variety of marine and aquatic environments where sediments rapidly accumulate (Goldberg 1963; Krishnaswami, Lal et al. 1971; Koide,

Soutar et al. 1972; Edgington and Robbins 1975; Miller and Heit 1986). Based on the good agreement between deposition ages estimated by both methods in the majority of sediment cores analyzed for this study, the radionuclide horizon method alone was used where variability in $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ activities precludes use for the reliable estimation of deposition age.

Dating by the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method

The use of the decay of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ was the first choice as a means of establishing core chronologies. Deposition ages established by the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method offer an independent means of verifying those obtained using the radionuclide horizon method. Good correlation between deposition ages estimated by both methods not only allows the use of global fallout timing where $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profiles are unsuitable for dating, but it also indicates the level to which the transport timing of non-fallout contamination can be determined. This approach generally yielded internally consistent results for the Ob Delta cores (Panteleyev 1995). Assuming decay equilibrium, the unsupported ^{210}Pb activity ($^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$) was determined by the difference between ^{210}Pb and ^{214}Pb activities. As Panteleyev (1995) observed, ^{214}Pb measurements had slightly smaller uncertainties than ^{214}Bi measurements and age estimates by ^{214}Pb were generally more consistent with the timing suggested by global fallout. ^{214}Bi data are listed in Appendix I, however, ^{214}Pb was used to determine $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ deposition ages.

In order to obtain deposition ages from $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$, it was assumed that input of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and the sedimentation rate were both constant. Average sedimentation rates and deposition ages were calculated using the following equations:

$$A_z = A_0 e^{-(\lambda/s)z} \quad (5.1)$$

Where A_z equals the activity of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ per unit dry weight of sample at depth z , A_0 equals the activity of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ per unit dry weight at the surface ($z = 0$), λ equals the decay constant of ^{210}Pb ($\ln(2)/22.26$ yr.), and s equals the average sedimentation rate. From equation 5.1 it also follows that the age (t) of the sample (i.e. elapsed time since deposition) can be calculated from the following equation:

$$t = 1/\lambda \ln(A_0/A_z) \quad (5.2)$$

If the initial activity of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ has remained constant through the time interval of interest, and the core top is intact (i.e. it represents the date of collection), then t may be used to calculate a deposition age (Age_d) using:

$$Age_d = \text{Collection date} - t \quad (5.3)$$

The extent to which the assumptions of constant initial activity and constant sedimentation rate are both valid limit the accuracy of the sample age and sedimentation rate estimates. Evaluation of core top integrity is important as it can result in a systematic error with respect to the calculated deposition age. If the integrity of the core top is suspect or the age estimates of the profile features used for dating by the radionuclide horizon method are systematically too young, it is reasonable to calculate deposition ages based on a date other than collection, if it is known with more certainty. Based on hydrographic data (Chapter 3), it is clear that sedimentation rates in the Ob

River are not constant on a monthly basis. The delivery of materials at regular intervals during the annual flood however, reasonably approximates a constant sedimentation rate for the time period of interest (i.e. the last 50 years.) with respect to the 22.26 year half-life of ^{210}Pb .

The $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profiles, model fits, correlation coefficients, and average sedimentation rates ($\pm 1\sigma$ of the exponential coefficient) for Ob delta cores and the Taz estuary are shown in Figure 5:5a. Although some departures from the assumptions made are evident in all cores such as changes in slope, subsurface increases, and scatter, the model fits were acceptable with a few exceptions. Excluding OB94-10A, which appears to have a change in sedimentation rate at ~ 30 cm, resulting model fits for all cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary yielded r^2 values between 0.71 and 0.90. Average sedimentation rates in the delta ranged between ~ 0.2 to 0.8 cm yr^{-1} , although the upper portion of OB94-10A appears to be substantially higher at $\sim 4 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$, demonstrating the variability of the depositional environment at this location.

The $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profiles for cores collected from the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers are generally more scattered than in those of the delta cores (Figure 5:5b). Four of the six cores yielded reasonable model fits (r^2 between 0.52 and 0.91). The model fit for OB95-06 yielded an r^2 value of 0.16 and the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profile in OB95-11 exhibited no exponential trend. Sedimentation rates estimated for the upper Ob River and its major tributaries are quite variable, ranging from ~ 0.5 to 1.5 cm yr^{-1} for most cores. The estimated sedimentation rate in OB95-06 is substantially higher ($\sim 6.0 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$), and the near-vertical trend observed in OB95-11 suggests that it too may be very high.

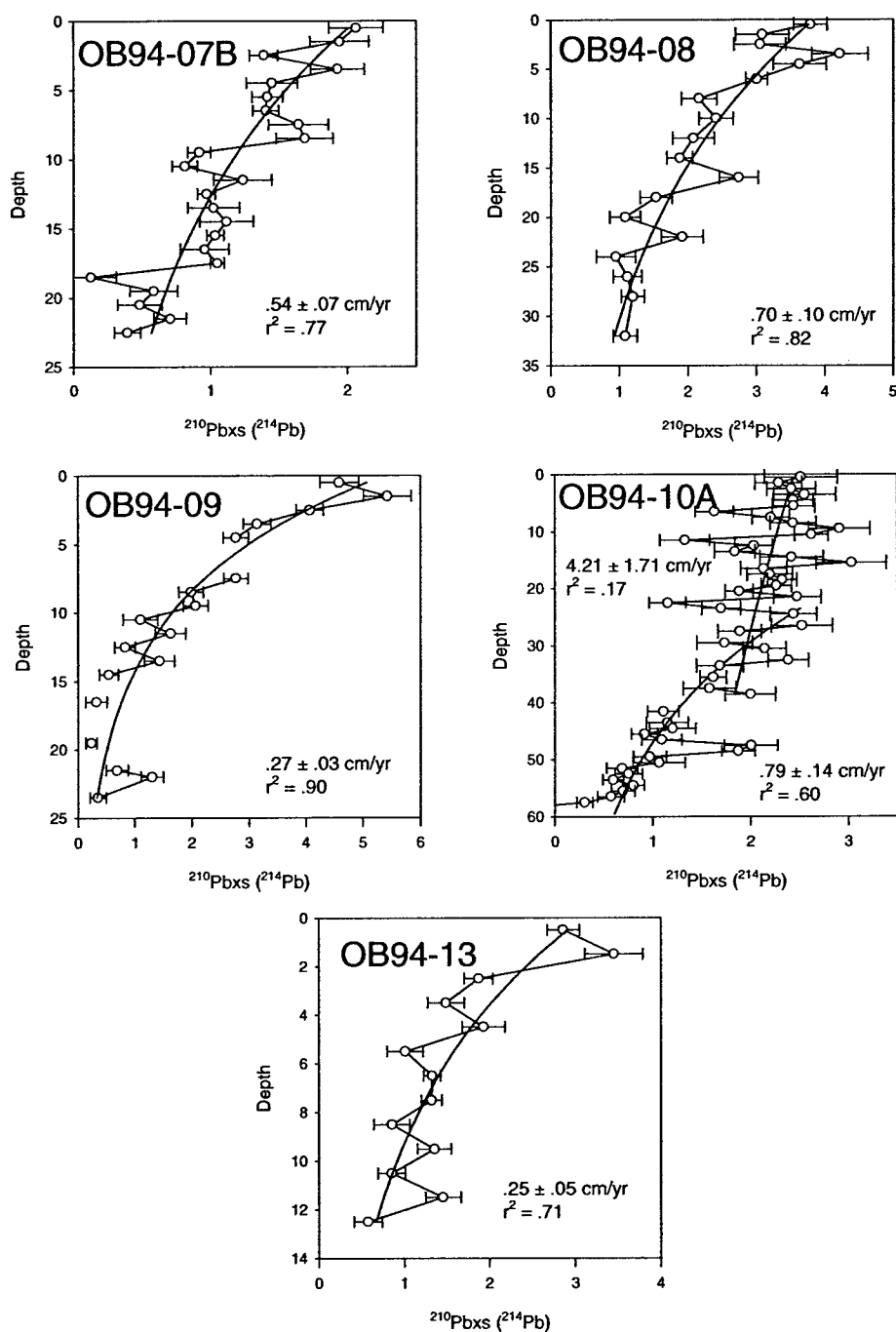


Figure 5:5a. $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ with exponential fits for sediment cores from the Ob delta and Taz estuary. Error bars represent 1σ error of the measurement. Note $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

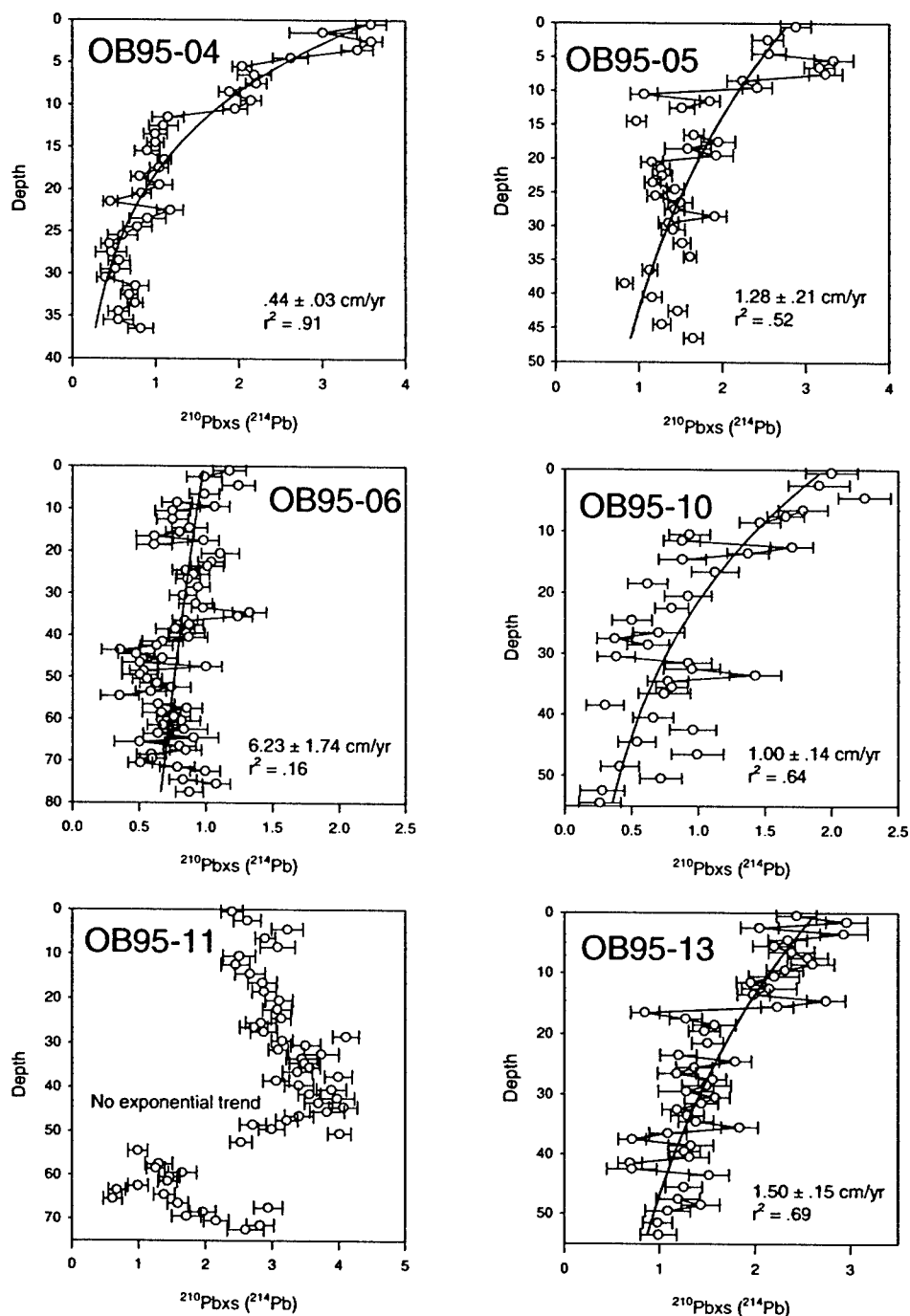


Figure 5:5b. $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ with exponential fits for the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh and Tobol Rivers. Error bars represent 1σ error of the measurement. Note: $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

Sedimentation rate estimates from both $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and the radionuclide horizon method (below) will be compared at the end of the chapter.

Deposition ages by the radionuclide horizon method

The radionuclide horizon method typically uses the initial appearance and maximum concentration in a ^{137}Cs profile to represent the onset and maximum of global fallout derived from atmospheric weapons tests (Jaakkola, Tolonen et al. 1983; Miller and Heit 1986). Sedimentation rates are calculated between the assigned time horizons and used to estimate the depth to age relationship. Using this approach in the Ob Delta and Taz Estuary, Sayles et al. (1997) observed that independent $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ age estimates were consistent with known and expected features of ^{137}Cs profiles. Deposition age estimates for cores OB94-07 and OB94-13 and several other cores from the Ob Delta have been previously published (Sayles, Livingston et al. 1997). In these cores, the authors demonstrated a synchronicity between $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ age estimates, and the main features of ^{137}Cs and $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ profiles, which reflect global fallout deposition. The first appearance and the maximum concentrations of ^{137}Cs and $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ have mean $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ ages of 1953 ± 5 y and 1966 ± 4 , respectively. Within the uncertainty of the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ age estimates, these data do not differ significantly from the timing of global fallout deposition. With the availability of additional isotopic information, it became evident that the ^{137}Cs maximum did not always represent the maximum in global fallout deposition (discussed below). Additionally, several cores had multiple ^{137}Cs peaks, likely due to the influence of local sources, making the selection of the global fallout peak by

this method rather arbitrary (e.g. OB95-04 and 05). Due to these complications, a more robust method of radionuclide horizon selection was developed, which allowed the verification of proposed event horizons. In general, this method had little or no effect on conclusions made by previous researchers, (Panteleyev 1995; Sayles, Livingston et al. 1997). To ensure consistency in this study however, all cores were treated in the same manner, including those from the Ob delta and Taz estuary reported earlier in the publications noted.

Chronologies established by the radionuclide horizon method are based on four profile features. 1) The deepest core section with detectable levels of ^{240}Pu was given an age of 1950 (see below). 2) The core section containing the largest fraction of global fallout plutonium was selected as the year of maximum global fallout (1963.5) (procedure discussed below). 3) Chernobyl material (if present) was used to fix deposition of this horizon to the time of the accident (1986.5). 4) In most cores, the surface sediments were assumed intact, and the core collection date was used to date the surface (1994.5 or 1995.5).

Initial appearance of weapons related contamination

The timing of the initial appearance of nuclear weapons related contamination is usually associated with the onset of global fallout. The onset of global fallout deposition is attributed to the Ivy Mike test, a 10.4 Mt surface explosion conducted on October 31, 1952 at Enwetak atoll, which deposited substantial amounts of material in the troposphere and stratosphere (Machta, List et al. 1956). A review of activities at

Semipalitinsk and $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ age estimates of the initial appearance of $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ in the GISP ice core suggests that nuclear weapons related contamination was likely present in the Ob region prior to 1952 (Koide, Goldberg et al. 1977; DOE 1982). The first atmospheric weapon test at Semipalitinsk occurred in August 1949 and others followed in September and October of 1951 (DOE, 1982). Based on this information, 1950 was selected to date the first appearance of ^{240}Pu and ^{137}Cs , with an estimated uncertainty of 1 to 2 years. Table 5:1 gives the depth of first appearance for both ^{137}Cs and ^{240}Pu . In many cases, where data are available, ^{240}Pu appears deeper than ^{137}Cs . This is most likely due to the higher precision and lower detection limits of the ICP-MS method. Furthermore, ^{137}Cs has a half-life of 30.17 years, which means that any ^{137}Cs , initially deposited ~1950 would have decreased by nearly 75 percent by the time it was measured in this study.

With one exception, the core section containing the first appearance of ^{240}Pu was used to indicate the onset of fallout from weapons tests and given the date of 1950. The deepest core section recovered by OB95-10 (Tobol River) was interesting in that it contained elevated levels of plutonium with a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotopic composition (~0.016) that indicated it was clearly not associated with the onset of fallout. However, based on the reported activities at Mayak, weapons-grade plutonium would not be present in the river prior to June 1948, which is within the uncertainty of the date attached to the initial appearance of nuclear contaminants in the other cores.

Down core distribution profiles obtained from OB95-04, 06, and 11, presented earlier in this chapter, indicate that the deepest samples recovered by these cores contain ^{240}Pu and other radionuclide concentrations that are well above ICP-MS detection limits.

Based on this, it was concluded that these cores did not recover sediments deposited prior to the nuclear age, and the depth of the initial appearance of ^{240}Pu could not be determined.

In the remaining cores, the deposition ages of the core sections containing the initial appearance were fixed at 1950 and compared to their corresponding deposition ages estimated by the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method. Table 5:1 lists the depths of the depths first appearance (DFA) of both ^{137}Cs and ^{240}Pu . The $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ age estimates correspond to the first appearance of ^{240}Pu . With a few exceptions, $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ deposition ages are in good agreement with the assigned date of 1950.

Table 5:1. Selection of 1950 horizon for Ob River Sediment cores

Core ID	^{137}Cs DFA (cm)		^{240}Pu DFA (cm)		$^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ Age of ^{240}Pu DFA	Comments
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OB94-07B	21.5	MZB	23.5	DSAL	1949.4 ± 6.0	-
OB94-08	30.0	MZB	32.0	DSAL	1948.9 ± 6.3	-
OB94-09	13.5	DSAL	15.5	DSAL	1937.0 ± 7.1	-
OB94-10A	59.5	DSAL	59.5	DSAL	1950.7 ± 2.6	-
OB94-13	12.5	MZB	13.5	DSAL	1941.5 ± 10.7	-
OB95-04	36.5*	No DFA	36.5*	-	1912.3 ± 5.4	Record truncated
OB95-05	46.5	MZB	48.5	DSAL	1956.5 ± 6.2	-
OB95-06	77.5*	No DFA	77.5*	-	1982.1 ± 3.5	Record truncated
OB95-10	53.5	MZB	54.5**	DSAH	1941.1 ± 7.5	-
OB95-11	72.5*	No DFA	72.5*	-	-	Record truncated
OB95-13	52.5	MZB	53.5	DSAL	1959.9 ± 3.6	-

DFA - depth of first appearance

MZB - samples analyzed below this depth contained no ^{137}Cs

DSAL - deepest core section analyzed, but concentrations were quite low

DSAH - deepest section analyzed, but concentrations were elevated

* For truncated records, $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ ages, if available, and depths are given for the deepest section analyzed.

** This sample shows clear evidence of non-fallout contamination, but can still be dated at ~ 1950 (see text)

Note: uncertainties for $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ ages are ± 1 se based on the exponential coefficient from model fits.

Bold depth values indicate selected depth of first appearance (DFA).

Global fallout maximum

In many of the sediment cores, the clearest features observed in ^{137}Cs and ^{240}Pu profiles are their concentration maxima. The decision to use ^{240}Pu was made based on the fact that it exhibits far smaller non-fallout contributions due to its very low abundance in non-fallout contaminant releases. This makes ^{240}Pu much less sensitive to local contamination and much more strongly dominated by global fallout. In general, when using the timing of global fallout to establish chronologies, the concentration maximum is attributed to the maximum deposition of global fallout in mid-1963. The relationship between the large numbers of atomic weapons tests conducted between 1961 and 1963 and the subsequent maximum in deposition of global fallout in mid-1963 has been clearly demonstrated by worldwide monitoring programs (Larsen 1980).

In order to resolve the global fallout peak from other peaks due to non-fallout contamination, the global fallout plutonium fraction was estimated based on a two-component end member mixing-model. First, it is assumed that the majority of plutonium observed in the Ob watershed can be characterized as mixture of global fallout and materials from weapons production and testing facilities. Second, the plutonium isotopic compositions of these sources are well characterized by their published isotopic values (i.e. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ of global fallout $\cong 0.18$ and the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ of non-fallout contamination is substantially lower, between .016 and .04). A wealth of published information indicates that both these assumptions are quite reasonable (see chapter 2). The actual values of the fractions are dependent upon the true end member values. For the intended purpose of identifying the maximum due to global fallout however, a non-

fallout $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio that is significantly lower than global fallout is all that is required. For this exercise, the isotopic ratio used to represent global fallout is 0.18 and non-fallout plutonium is represented by a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio of 0.03. Based on these values, estimates of the relative contaminant contributions from each end-member are made by using the following equations:

$$R_M = GF_F(R_{GF}) + (1-GF_F)(R_{NF}) \quad (5.4.1)$$

Thus,

$$GF_F = (R_M - R_{NF}) / (R_{GF} - R_{NF}) \quad (5.4.2)$$

Where,

GF_F = the global fallout fraction

R_M = the measured $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratio

R_{NF} = the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio of non-fallout plutonium, in this case (0.03)

R_{GF} = the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio of global fallout (0.18)

Multiplying the calculated GF_F of each sample by the measured ^{240}Pu concentration, allows the down-core profiles of the plutonium attributable to global fallout to be estimated. Following this procedure, the down-core profiles of global fallout ^{240}Pu concentrations were examined, and the core section with the maximum value was selected as the peak of global fallout deposition (GFM) and assigned a date of 1963.5. The results of these calculations for OB94-07B are shown in Figure 5:6. The top two panels show the measured ^{240}Pu , and both the estimated global fallout and non-fallout concentrations. The bottom panels show the measured ^{137}Cs concentration and the measured $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio. From the estimates, it is clear that an increase in the levels of non-fallout ^{240}Pu and ^{137}Cs occurred above the GFM. Along with an increase in non-fallout ^{240}Pu , non-fallout ^{137}Cs is also present between 13 and 15 cm (i.e. the

presence of non-fallout ^{240}Pu alone would drive the resulting $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio below global fallout, not above it). The sample containing the ^{137}Cs concentration maximum, exhibits $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios that also fall well above the $\pm 2\sigma$ range calculated for average global fallout, while the sample selected as the global fallout maximum falls within the $\pm 2\sigma$ range. The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios further support the selection of 15.5 cm as the global fallout maximum.

The selection of the GFM for all cores where it was recovered by the method outlined above is summarized in Table 5:2. Based on the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios (see next section), it was determined that OB95-06 and 11 did not recover the GFM. In the remaining cores, the core sections containing the GFM were assigned the date of 1963.5 and compared to their corresponding deposition ages estimated by the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method where possible. In the case of OB95-05 and OB95-13, alternate age estimates were calculated using the first appearance, dated at 1950, and the average sedimentation rate calculated by $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$. Both the alternate deposition age and the age based on the collection date are shown for these two cores. As with the DFA, there are a few exception, however, the majority of $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ deposition age estimates are in good agreement with the assigned date of 1963.5.

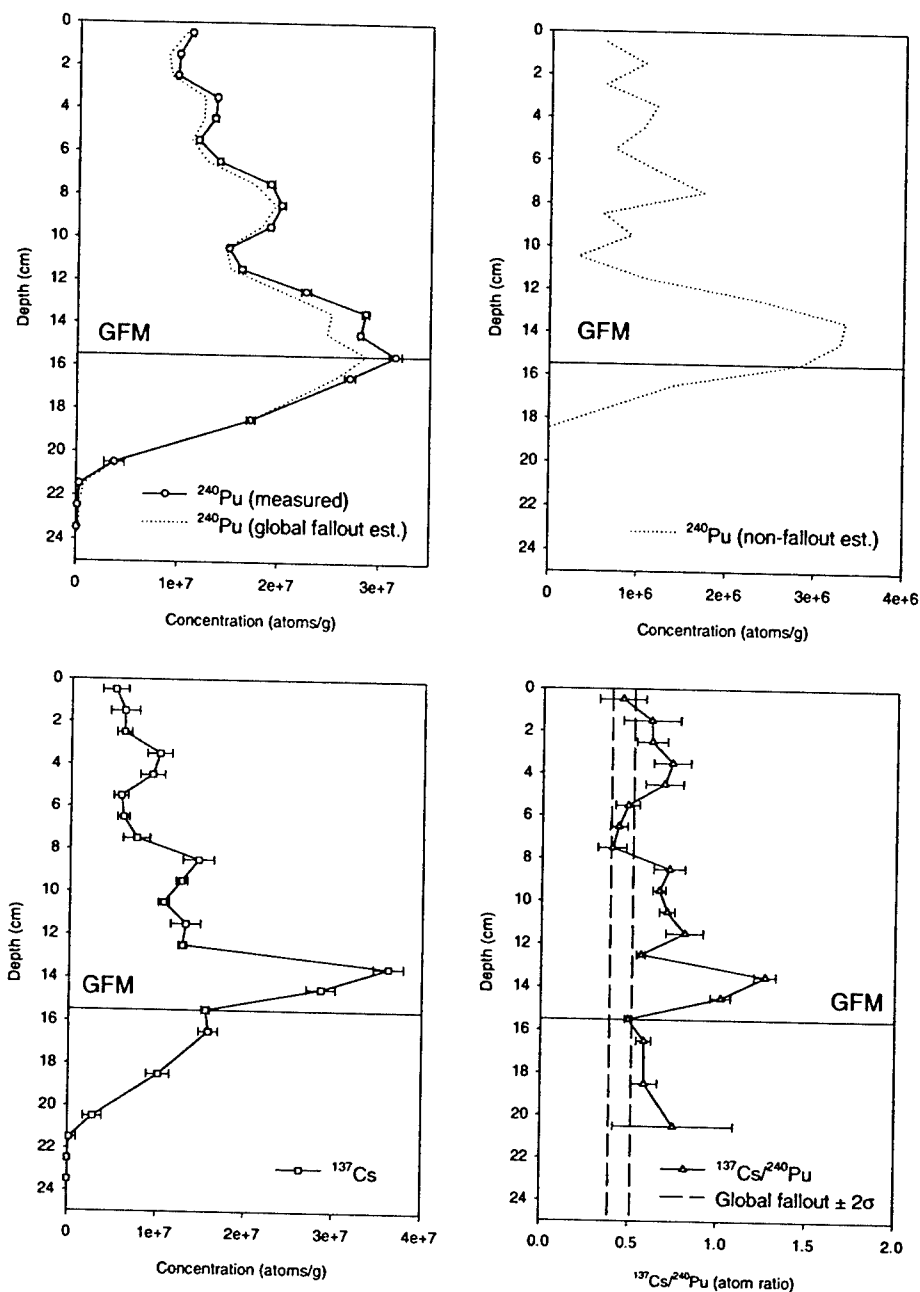


Figure 5:6. Estimated fractions of global fallout and non-fallout ^{240}Pu in OB94-07B. Also shown are the down core ^{240}Pu and ^{137}Cs distributions as well as the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio. Error bars represent 1σ error of the measurement. Note: ^{137}Cs has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. The solid horizontal line indicates the global fallout maximum and the dashed lines indicate the $\pm 2\sigma$ range calculated for average global fallout. See table 2:3 for details and Figure 4:1 for core locations.

Table 5:2 Selection of 1963.5 horizon for Ob River Sediment cores

Core ID	Depth of GFM (cm)	$^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ Age	Comments
OB94-07B	15.5	1966.0 ± 3.8	-
OB94-08	16.0	1971.7 ± 3.1	-
OB94-09	9.5	1959.3 ± 4.4	-
OB94-10A	51.5	1960.7 ± 2.2	-
OB94-13	9.5	1957.2 ± 7.5	-
OB95-04	28.5	1930.5 ± 4.2	-
OB95-05	26.5	1972.2 ± 3.7	-
OB95-05	26.5	1967.2 ± 4.5	Alternate date*
OB95-06	-	-	GFM not recovered
OB95-10	35.5	1960.0 ± 4.9	-
OB95-11	-	-	GFM not recovered
OB95-13	35.5	1971.9 ± 2.4	-
-	35.5	1962.0 ± 2.7	Alternate date*

Note: uncertainties for $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ ages are ± 1 se based on the exponential coefficient from model fits.

* Alternate date – due to a large $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ disturbance between surface and/or GFM and missing core top resulted in both the FA and GFM being systematically too young. An alternate date was obtained by selecting 1950 for the FA and calculating the GFM age using the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ average sedimentation rate.

Chernobyl

The ^{137}Cs enrichment due to material originating from the Chernobyl accident in April 1986, if identifiable, may also be used to obtain a date of deposition. With regard to contamination from the Chernobyl accident, a maximum in the ^{137}Cs profile located above the main fallout peak is observed in nearly all cores, in some cases, multiple maxima are present. These maxima are weak or ambiguous in cores from the upper Ob River, the delta, and the Taz estuary but especially pronounced in cores from the Tobol and Irtysh Rivers (OB95-10 and OB95-13, respectively) (see Figure 5:1a and b).

Due to a number of possible non-fallout sources of ^{137}Cs local to the Ob region, the question of whether or not ^{137}Cs enrichments derived from the Chernobyl accident are also present must first be addressed before deposition age information can be obtained. That the very large maxima in OB95-10 and OB95-13 correspond to a Chernobyl signal

is supported by several observations. The first is the presence of measurable amounts of ^{134}Cs associated with the maximum in OB95-10 (Sayles, Kenna et al. 1998). The relatively short half-life of ^{134}Cs ($t_{1/2} = 2.06$ y) eliminates atmospheric testing as its origin. Second, the fact that clear maxima are observed in sediments from different tributaries (i.e. the Tobol and the Irtysh rivers) indicates an atmospheric origin rather than input via a local source such as weapons facilities. Third, there are no reported events to offer a reasonable alternative to a Chernobyl origin such as activities or accidents in the Ob region during the 1970s or 1980s that would have resulted in the atmospheric delivery of ^{137}Cs (and ^{134}Cs in OB95-10) to the locations where it is observed.

In sediments from the Tobol and Irtysh Rivers (OB95-10, 13, and 06), Chernobyl material can be identified by its characteristically high $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio relative to global fallout. Figure 5:7a shows the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio profiles from their respective global fallout maxima to the surface for cores from the upper reaches of the Ob, the Irtysh, and the Tobol Rivers. The profiles from both OB95-10 and 13 contain extremely elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios associated with the ^{137}Cs maxima located closest to the surface. The event that caused the large $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ disturbance in OB95-13 does not appear to have disturbed the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ profile. The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in OB95-06 and OB95-11 (limited as they are) also support a Chernobyl origin for their observed ^{137}Cs maxima (^{137}Cs profile shown in OB95-11 as a reference). This is consistent with the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profiles in both cores (i.e. near vertical trends) and the high sedimentation rates, relative to other cores, calculated for OB95-06. Additionally, the estimated $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ deposition age for the deepest sample recovered by OB95-06 is ~1982, which rules out global fallout but

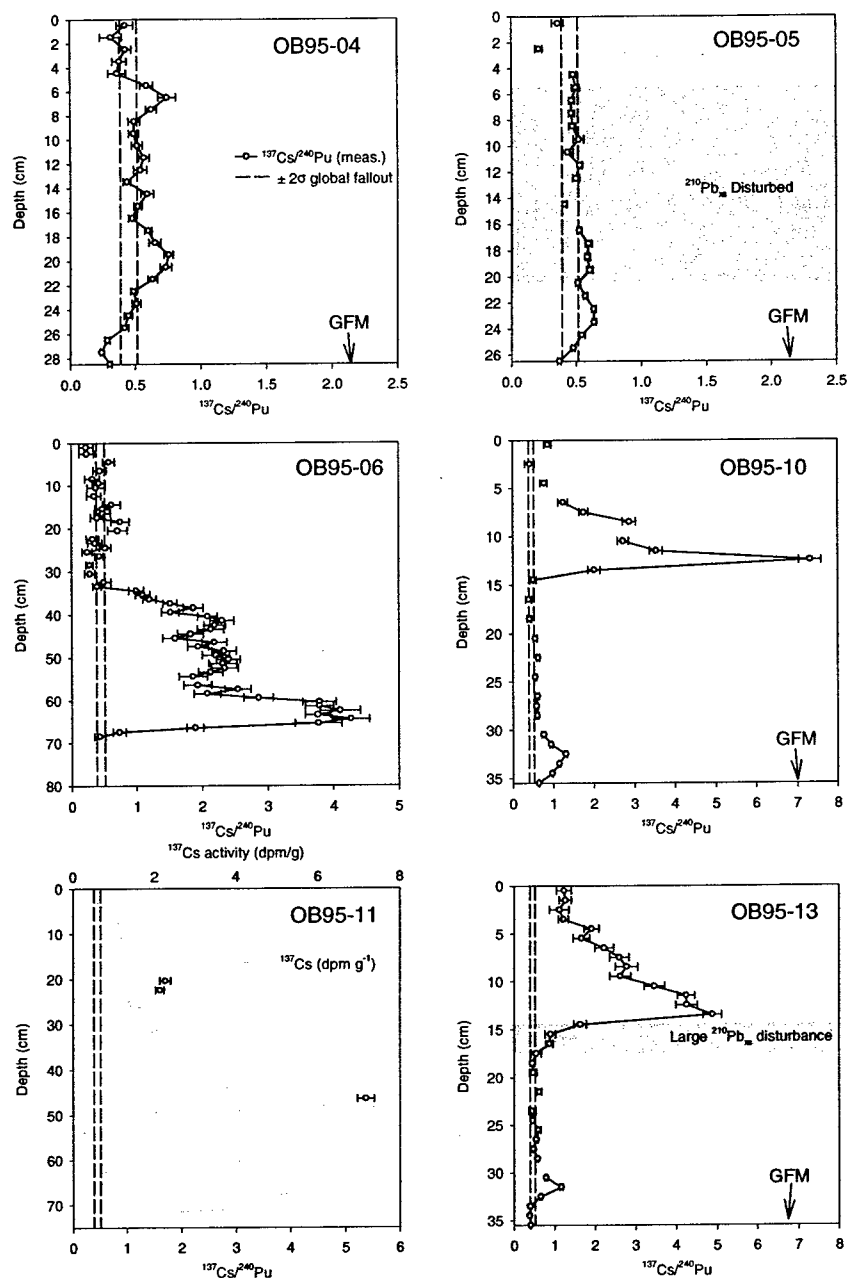


Figure 5:7a. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ profiles from sediment cores collected in the upper reaches of the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers from global fallout maximum (GFM) to surface. See OB95-04 for legend. ^{137}Cs activity profile shown for OB95-11 as a reference. Gray regions indicate areas where $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ is disturbed. ^{137}Cs has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. Error bars represent 1σ error. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

is consistent with the timing of the Chernobyl accident (see Table 5:1).

With regards to refractory element depletions such as plutonium and neptunium in Chernobyl material, the possible presence of ^{240}Pu in OB95-10 and OB95-13 from either Mayak or Semipalitinsk, respectively, introduces some uncertainty. First order estimates of the refractory element depletions in Chernobyl material are possible however, if one assumes that the measured isotopic compositions in the sample from OB95-10 containing the maximum $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio resulted from a mixture of global fallout and Chernobyl material only. Using equations similar to 5.4.1, the plutonium and cesium isotopic composition can be described as follows:

$$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_M = \text{GF}_F(^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{GF}}) + (1-\text{GF}_F)(^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{CH}}) \quad (5.5.1)$$

$$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_M = \text{GF}_F(^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{GF}}) + (1-\text{GF}_F)(^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{CH}}) \quad (5.5.2)$$

Where :

GF_F = the global fallout fraction

$$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_M = \text{measured } ^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \text{ ratio in OB95-10 (12 to 13 cm)} = (0.183)$$

$$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{GF}} = ^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \text{ in global fallout (both 0.166 and 0.18 were used)}$$

$$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{CH}} = ^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \text{ in Chernobyl material (0.4)}$$

$$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_M = \text{measured } ^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu} \text{ ratio in OB95-10 (12 to 13 cm)} = (7.31)$$

$$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{GF}} = ^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu} \text{ in global fallout (0.451)}$$

$$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{CH}} = ^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu} \text{ ratio in Chernobyl material reaching the Ob region (?)}$$

Based on a two-end-member system, the fractions of global fallout and Chernobyl derived material must be the same in equations 5.5.1 and 5.5.2. Since there is little

evidence or likelihood that plutonium isotopic fractionation occurred in material from Chernobyl. The ratio of 0.4 measured in soils collected near the site of the accident is assumed for $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{CH}}$ (Muramatsu, Ruhm et al. 2000). Due to the possible presence of plutonium derived from Mayak (i.e. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{M}} < 0.18$ for many of the samples with elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios), the GF_F in equation 5.5.1 was solved for by using both 0.166 (-2σ global fallout) and 0.18 to represent $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{GF}}$. This resulted in global fallout fractions between 92 and 98 percent and Chernobyl fractions between 8 and 2 percent, respectively. Using these fractions to solve equation 5.5.2 for $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{CH}}$, results in ratio values between 94 and 456. These calculations strongly suggest refractory element depletions in material that was deposited in the Ob region as a result of the Chernobyl accident. This is consistent with the refractory element depletions observed in Chernobyl contamination deposited at locations in northern Europe and the Black Sea (Krey, Klusek et al. 1986; Livingston, Buesseler et al. 1988; Buesseler and Livingston 2000).

If Chernobyl material in the Ob is depleted in refractory elements as the calculations suggest, contamination from Chernobyl in some sense can be treated as only ^{137}Cs . The observed $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio therefore, will be a function of the amount of Chernobyl material present (i.e. ^{137}Cs) and the amount of ^{240}Pu present from other sources. While a high $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio is a good indicator of Chernobyl material, a ^{137}Cs maximum that does not correspond to a high $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio does necessarily rule out a Chernobyl origin. It is possible that the presence of additional ^{240}Pu from local sources results in a lower $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio.

While there is good evidence to support its presence in cores from the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers, Chernobyl material is not as obvious elsewhere in the region. Based on down core concentration profiles, OB95-05 is likely missing part of its surface, which would explain the lack of Chernobyl material in this core. In the case of OB95-04, two $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio maxima, of similar magnitude, are observed at ~7 cm and ~20 cm. The lack of clear $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ evidence to support the identification of Chernobyl materials in OB95-04 is likely due in part to the presence of relatively larger fractions of non-fallout ^{240}Pu . Furthermore, the lack of acceptable $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ age estimates in this core makes selecting between the two possible $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ maxima rather arbitrary.

Where the identification of Chernobyl derived material is uncertain due to weak isotopic signatures or multiple maxima, its presence can be confirmed by a comparison of the deposition ages of likely ^{137}Cs features located above the GFM such as weak $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ or ^{137}Cs maxima. At this point in the core dating process, there are several ways to estimate deposition age. In addition to deposition ages suggested by the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method, deposition age estimates can be obtained by calculating sedimentation rates between the surface and both the depths of the FA and the GFM. These rates are listed in Table 5:3. In OB95-04, it was only possible to estimate a deposition age based on the sedimentation rate between the surface and the GFM. By this method the deposition age of the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ maximum at ~ 7 cm is 1988.2 versus 1972.5 at ~ 20cm, which supports a Chernobyl origin for the 7cm maximum and allows the rejection of the deeper $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ maximum.

The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio profiles from cores collected in the Ob delta and one in the Taz estuary are shown in Figure 5:7b. In cases where $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ data is limited or inconclusive, ^{137}Cs profiles are also shown. Chernobyl material is clearly present in OB94-07B, which contains a clear $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ maximum at ~ 4 cm and deposition age estimates based on FA and GFM ~1988. In OB94-08, $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ data is limited, however, the ^{137}Cs maximum ~ 5 cm has deposition age estimates between ~ 1986 and 1988, which support its association with Chernobyl. Based on its down core concentration profiles, OB94-09 is likely missing its surface record. OB94-10A contains two $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ maxima. As a result of the change in sedimentation rate observed at ~ 30 cm, deposition ages based on the sedimentation rates between the surface and the DFA and the GFM are less certain than in other cores. Although the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ is scattered, the estimated sedimentation rate is $4.1 \pm 1.7 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$. Using the uncertainty as an upper and lower limit for the sedimentation rate, an event that occurred 8 years before collection (1994.5 – 1986.5) would be between 47 and 19 cm. This allows the association of the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ at ~30 cm with Chernobyl and the rejection of the shallow single point maximum ~ 4 cm as being more recent than the Chernobyl accident. There is no indication of elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in OB94-13, however, the ^{137}Cs maximum at ~2 cm has deposition age estimates ~ 1989, which indicate that it is likely derived from Chernobyl. The measured $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio for this sample indicates that it is contaminated by global fallout only. This rules out the possibility that non-fallout ^{240}Pu is driving the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio low. There is some evidence to suggest that the location in

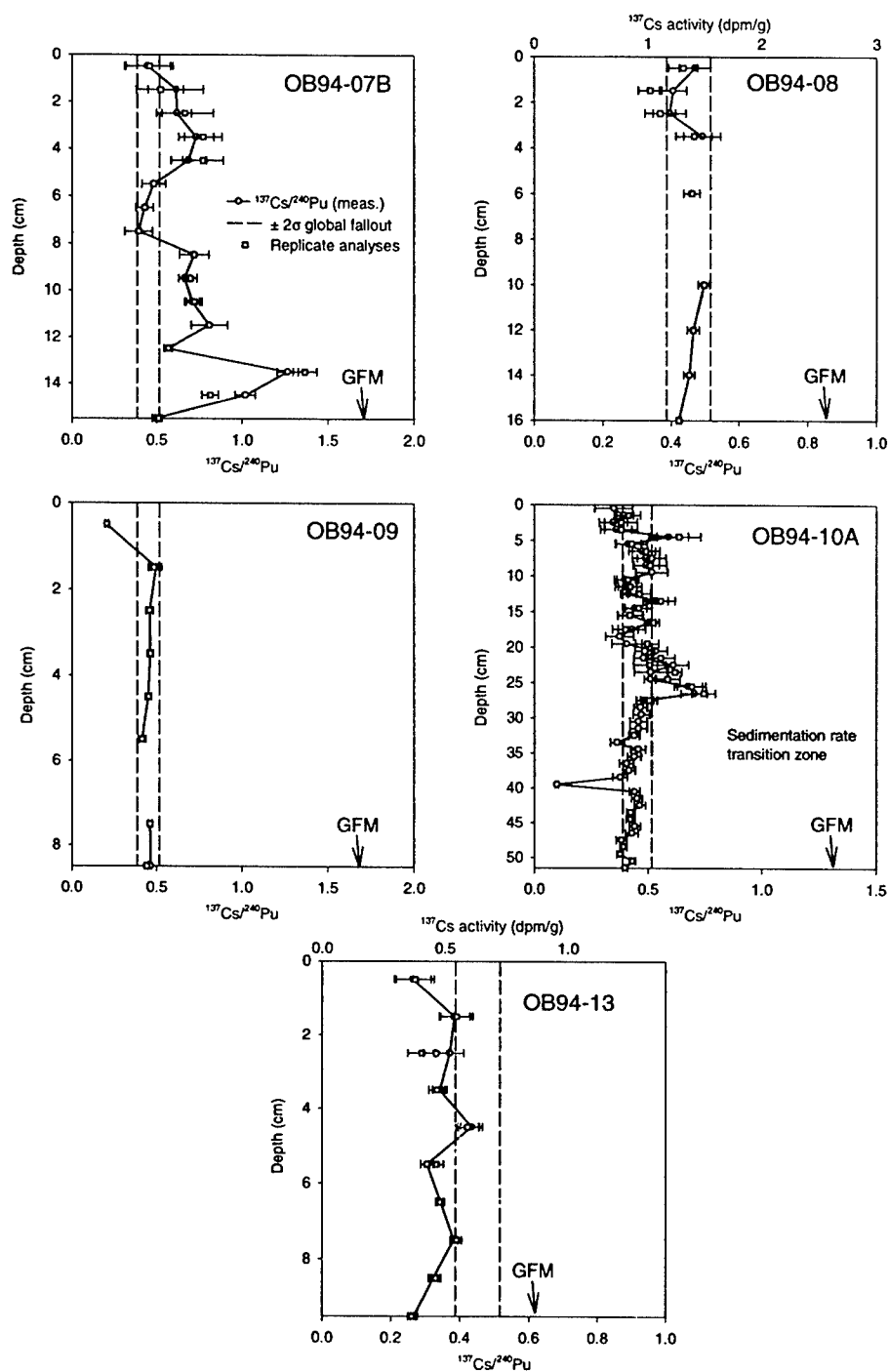


Figure 5:7b. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ profiles from sediment cores collected in the Ob delta and Taz estuary from global fallout maximum (GFM) to surface. See OB94-07B for legend. ^{137}Cs activity profiles shown for OB94-08 and 13 as a reference. Gray region indicates the zone of sedimentation rate transition in OB94-10A. ^{137}Cs has been decay corrected to 1/1/1995. Error bars represent 1σ error. Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations

the Taz estuary where this core was collected may be affected by periodic incursions of seawater, which would explain the low $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in this core. This is discussed more thoroughly in the next chapter.

In cores where the input of Chernobyl material occurs as a single point maximum it was assigned the deposition date of 1986.5. In cores where input occurs over several core sections, the deepest core section, rather than the section containing the peak maximum was assigned the deposition date of 1986.5. In this regard, the Chernobyl maximum selected in OB94-10A is quite close to the sedimentation rate transition zone. Thus, the estimated $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ deposition age is somewhat dependent upon the depth selected to begin using the higher rate. Based on the intersection of the two model fits, 30.5 cm was chosen as the transition depth (see Figure 5:5a).

The selection of the 1986.5 horizon in sediment cores is summarized in Table 5:3. An examination of the deposition ages estimated for the features associated with Chernobyl reveals a concurrence of deposition ages estimated by $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and those based on the depths of the GFM and FA. Only in one case (OB95-04) do the estimates differ by more than a few years.

Table 5:3 Selection of Chernobyl horizon (1986.5) for Ob River Sediment cores

Core ID	Depth (cm)	Chernobyl Feature	$^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ Age	DFA to Surf.	GFM to Surf.	Age	Comments
OB94-07B	3.5	MAX	1988.1 $\pm$ 0.9	1988.9	1987.5	1987.5	-
OB94-07B	4.5	FACH	1986.2 $\pm$ 1.1	1986	1985.5	1985.5	-
OB94-08	4.5	MAX	1988.1 $\pm$ 0.9	1988.2	1985.8	1985.8	Weak ID
OB94-09	-	ND	-	-	-	-	Not detected; surface missing
OB94-10A	26.5	MAX	1988.2 $\pm$ 2.6	-	-	-	Sed. rate change at ~30 cm
OB94-10A	27.5	FA	1988.0 $\pm$ 2.6	-	-	-	-
OB94-13	1.5	MAX	1988.6 $\pm$ 1.2	1989.6	1989.6	1989.6	Weak ID
OB95-04	6.5	MAX	1980.7 $\pm$ 1.0	-	1988.2	1988.2	-
OB95-04	7.5	FACH	1978.4 $\pm$ 1.1	-	1987.1	1987.1	-
OB95-05	-	ND	-	-	-	-	Not detected; surface missing
OB95-06	62.5	MAX	1984.5 $\pm$ 2.8	-	-	-	High sed. rate, max obs.
OB95-06	67.5	FACH	1983.7 $\pm$ 3.0	-	-	-	betw. 60.5 to 65.5 cm
OB95-10	12.5	MAX	1983.0 $\pm$ 1.7	1985.1	1984.2	1984.2	Large CH. Maximum
OB95-10	13.5	FACH	1982.0 $\pm$ 1.9	1984.2	1983.3	1983.3	-
OB95-11	48.5	MAX	-	-	-	-	High sed. rate, max. may be dist.
OB95-13	13.5	MAX	1986.5 $\pm$ 0.9	1982.32	1981.5	1981.5	Large CH. Maximum
OB95-13	16.5	FACH*	1984.5 $\pm$ 1.1	1981.5	1980.6	1980.6	$^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ dist. betw. MAX and FA

MAX indicates the peak maximum

FACH indicates first appearance of Chernobyl material if different from MAX

ND indicates that Chernobyl material was not detected

DFA to surface indicates deposition age based on average sed. rate between DFA and surface (i.e. collection date).

GFM to surface indicates deposition age based on average sed. rate between GFM and surface (i.e. collection date).

Note: uncertainties for $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ ages are ± 1 se based on the exponential coefficient from model fits.

Sedimentation rates

Table 5:4 summarizes the sedimentation rates and the dates of radionuclide profile features that were obtained using the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method where it was possible, and the radionuclide horizon method. For the majority of cores dated by both methods, the averages of the sedimentation rates calculated between radionuclide features agree with those obtained by the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method, which is an average rate for the entire core. This demonstrates that the assumption of a constant sedimentation rate is a good approximation of actual sedimentation in most cores.

Excluding the upper portion of OB94-10A, sedimentation rates in the Ob delta are $\sim 0.6 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$, while those in the Taz estuary are $\sim 0.25 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$. Sedimentation rates in the Ob above its confluence with the Irtysh range between 0.8 and 1.5 cm yr^{-1} , while those in Irtysh and Tobol Rivers are much more variable, ranging between 0.8 and 7.6 cm yr^{-1} .

To some degree variability is observed between selected time intervals in many of the cores, which suggests that the radionuclide horizon method provides more accurate deposition ages than the $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ method in these instances. Sedimentation rates observed in complete cores from the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers are similar for the same time intervals and indicate a period of relatively lower sedimentation rate between 1963.5 and 1986.5. The incomplete records of OB95-11 and OB95-06 (see Figure 4:1 for core locations) indicate that sedimentation rates were significantly higher at these locations from 1986.5 to 1995.5. This suggests a larger variability in sedimentation rates between coring sites in the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers and the other locations.

The preservation of sharp profile variations reflecting local sources that are superimposed on the global fallout deposition pattern indicate that the sediment cores used in this study are not subject to significant amounts of mixing. Radionuclide profile features that are missing in some cores but present in others from the same general location (i.e. the delta and/or the upper reaches of the Ob River) suggest some uncertainty as to their degree of disturbance and whether or not the core top is intact. The differences between OB95-04 and OB95-05 are distinct (i.e. the general lack of low concentration values in all profiles near the surface). In the delta cores however, the differences are less clear. Sedimentation processes can vary considerably in the Ob region. It is entirely possible that channels leading to the selected coring sites have opened and/or closed during the past fifty years, and these sites may not have received regular input of contaminated sediments. If this is the case, sediment cores lacking specific radionuclide profile features may still yield reasonable $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ deposition ages

Processes such as non-deposition of any sediments and/or erosion during a particular year are difficult to detect. However, the sharply varying nature observed in the majority of profiles as well as the similarities between cores, suggests that the effects of these processes are limited. In general, the distribution profiles indicate good quality (and in some cases high resolution) records that document the history of nuclear weapons related contamination at several points along the Ob River and its major tributaries as well as the delta. It is also clear that concentration profiles can only be used to provide qualitative indicators of the presence of non-fallout contaminants.

Table 5:4 Comparison of deposition ages and sedimentation rates by $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and the radionuclide horizon method

Core ID	Collection Date	Feature ^A	Deposition Age $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$	RHM	Sedimentation Rate Interval	Feature	Rate	Average Rate $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ (RHM)
OB94-07B	7/25/94	S		1994.5	0.0	S		
OB94-07B		CH	1986.2 $\pm$ 1.1	1986.5	0.0-4.5	S-CH	0.56	
OB94-07B		GFM	1966.0 $\pm$ 3.8	1963.5	4.5-15.5	CH-GFM	0.48	0.54 $\pm$ 0.07
OB94-07B		FA	1949.4 $\pm$ 6.0	1950	15.5-23.5	GFM-FA	0.59	
OB94-08	7/26/94	S		1994.5	0.0	S		
OB94-08		CH	1988.1 $\pm$ 0.9	1986.5	0.0-4.5	S-CH	0.56	
OB94-08		GFM	1971.7 $\pm$ 3.1	1963.5	4.5-16.0	CH-GFM	0.50	0.75 $\pm$ 0.10
OB94-08		FA	1948.9 $\pm$ 6.3	1950	16.0-32.0	GFM-FA	1.19	
OB94-09	7/27/94	S ^B		1976	0.0	S*		
OB94-09		GFM	1959.3 $\pm$ 4.4	1963.5	0.0-9.5	S-GFM	0.76	
OB94-09		FA	1937.0 $\pm$ 7.1	1950	9.5-15.5	GFM-FA	0.44	0.60 $\pm$ 0.03
OB94-10A	7/28/94	S		1994.5	0.0	S		
OB94-10A		CH	1988.0 $\pm$ 2.6	1986.5	0.0-27.5	S-CH	3.44	4.21 $\pm$ 1.71
OB94-10A		GFM	1960.7 $\pm$ 2.2	1963.5	27.5-51.5	CH-GFM	1.04	0.82 ^C $\pm$ 0.14
OB94-10A		FA	1950.7 $\pm$ 2.6	1950	51.5-59.5	GFM-FA	0.59	
OB94-13	7/31/94	S		1994.5	0.0	S		
OB94-13		CH	1988.6 $\pm$ 1.2	1986.5	0.0-1.5	S-CH	0.19	
OB94-13		GFM	1957.2 $\pm$ 7.5	1963.5	1.5-9.5	CH-GFM	0.35	0.28 $\pm$ 0.05
OB94-13		FA	1941.5 $\pm$ 10.7	1950	9.5-13.5	GFM-FA	0.30	
OB95-04	6/13/95	S		1995.5	0.0	S		
OB95-04		CH	1978.4 $\pm$ 1.1	1986.5	0.0-7.5	S-CH	0.83	
OB95-04		GFM	1930.5 $\pm$ 5.1	1963.5	7.5-28.5	CH-GFM	0.91	0.87 $\pm$ 0.03
OB95-04		.	.	.	.	.	.	
OB95-05	6/13/95	S ^B		1976	0.0	S*		
OB95-05		GFM	1967.2 $\pm$ 4.5	1963.5	0.0-26.5	S-GFM	2.12	
OB95-05		FA	1956.5 $\pm$ 6.2	1950	26.5-48.5	GFM-FA	1.63	1.28 $\pm$ 0.21

Table 5.4 (cont.) Comparison of deposition ages and sedimentation rates by $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and the radionuclide horizon method

Core ID	Collection Date	Feature ^A	Deposition Age $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$	RHM	Depth	Sedimentation Rate Interval Feature	Rate	Average Rate $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ (RHM)
OB95-06	6/14/95	S		1995.5	0.0	S		
OB95-06		CH	1983.7 ± 3.0	1986.5	0.0-67.5	S-CH	7.50	6.23 ± 1.74
OB95-06		-	-	-	-	-		
OB95-06		-	-	-	-	-		
OB95-10	6/19/95	S		1995.5	0.0	S		
OB95-10		CH	1982.0 ± 1.9	1986.5	0.0-13.5	S-CH	1.50	
OB95-10		GFM	1960.0 ± 4.9	1963.5	13.5-35.5	CH-GFM	0.96	1.00 ± 0.14
OB95-10		FA	1941.1 ± 7.5	1950	35.5-54.5	GFM-FA	1.41	
OB95-11	6/20/95	S		1995.5	0.0	S		
OB95-11		CH		1986.5	0.0-48.5	S-CH	5.39	
OB95-11		-	-	-	-	-		
OB95-11		-	-	-	-	-		
OB95-13	6/21/95	S		1995.5	0.0	S		
OB95-13		CH	1984.5 ± 1.1	1986.5	0.0-16.5	S-CH	1.83	
OB95-13		GFM	1962.0 ± 2.7	1963.5	16.5-35.5	CH-GFM	0.83	1.33
OB95-13		FA	1959.9 ± 3.6	1950	35.5-53.5	GFM-FA	1.33	1.50 ± 0.15

^AFeature definitions: S=surface, CH=Chernobyl, GFM=Global Fallout Maximum, FA=First appearance of weapons related contamination

^BSurface age estimated based on comparison to radionuclide profile features from cores with established chronologies.

Deposition ages above the GFM in both OB94-09 and OB95-05 have additional uncertainty

^CAverage rate based on interval rates GFM-FA and CH to GFM

Time scales

Time scales based on sedimentation rates will be attached to down core contaminant records and discussed in the next chapter. Regarding time scale uncertainty, there are two important factors. First, the relationship between the sampling interval and sedimentation rate, to a large extent, controls the maximum time resolution that can be expected. As an example, the sedimentation rate estimated for OB94-13, which was sectioned at 1 cm intervals is $\sim 0.25 \text{ cm yr}^{-1}$, results in best possible resolution being ~ 4 years. Attaching the deposition age to the mid-depth of a core section in this example, results in a minimum uncertainty of ± 2 years for events contained in different core sections. Due to the nature of annual flooding (i.e. 90 percent of sediments delivered in the spring and summer months), the time resolution that can be expected, even in cores with extremely high sedimentation rates is ~ 1 year, which imposes a minimum uncertainty of ± 0.5 years. Second, it is important to note that constant sedimentation rates are assumed between radionuclide horizons. In cores demonstrating variability between intervals, the average rate calculated between horizons may not reflect the actual variability. Age uncertainties due to this factor are likely to be related to sample depth relative to the depth of the nearest dated horizon. The actual deposition age uncertainty will likely be a result of some combination of both of the factors discussed above and is likely to vary both within and between cores. A reasonable estimation of deposition age uncertainty is in the range of 1 to 4 years.

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Chapter 6

Contaminant records

In this chapter, isotopic ratios measured in core sections are combined with corresponding deposition age estimates, which results in the historical record of weapons related contamination at each of the sites sampled in the Ob River region. In order to relate isotopic information between cores, time scales established by the radionuclide horizon method are used. The contaminant records in sediments from the Ob River region contain both large and small deviations from the average isotopic composition of global fallout. While the small deviations are no doubt real, efforts have been focused on the large unambiguous variations observed in the suspected source tributaries that can be linked to contamination in the Ob Delta.

Characterization of nuclear weapons related contamination

To discern sources of observed weapons related materials, contaminant records in sediments are compared to published isotopic information for the various sources of contamination (for additional information, see Table 2:3). Depending on the location of the core, published values for the most likely source(s) are used to represent isotopic end members. For global fallout, the $\pm 2\sigma$ range for average isotopic values is used (Kelley, Bond et al. 1998). For sediments thought to contain contamination originating from weapons production facilities (i.e. Mayak or Tomsk-7), isotopic ratios measured in core sections are compared to those reported for contaminated soils collected at Mayak

(Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998; Oughton, Fifield et al. 2000). For sediments thought to contain contamination originating from Semipalitinsk, isotopic values are measured in core sections are compared to those reported for soils collected at both the main above ground test site and the Balapan test site (Shebell and Hutter 1996; Yamamoto, Tsukatani et al. 1996; Yamamoto, Tsumura et al. 1996; Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998; Yamamoto, Hoshi et al. 1999; Oughton, Fifield et al. 2000). In cases where contamination from both weapons production facilities and Semipalitinsk is possible (i.e. the Ob delta), all end-members are shown. The contaminant records for sediment cores from the Ob region are presented below. For each record, horizontal lines indicating the selected radionuclide horizons are shown along with their corresponding depths (secondary y-axis $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ record).

Tobol River (OB95-10)

Weapons related materials originating from Mayak are delivered to the Tobol River via the Techa and Iset Rivers. OB95-10 was collected from the Tobol River above its confluence with the Irtys River. Environmental contamination is well documented at the Mayak facility and discussed in Chapter 2 (Bradley, 1997).

A comparison of the isotopic ratio profiles obtained from the Tobol River with global fallout values and ratios reported for contaminated soils collected near the Mayak facility is shown in Figure 6:1. The isotopic records indicate input of material that is quite different from global fallout between ~1948 and the early 1970s. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios between 1948 and 1953 plot very closely to published values for sediments from

Tobol River (OB95-10)

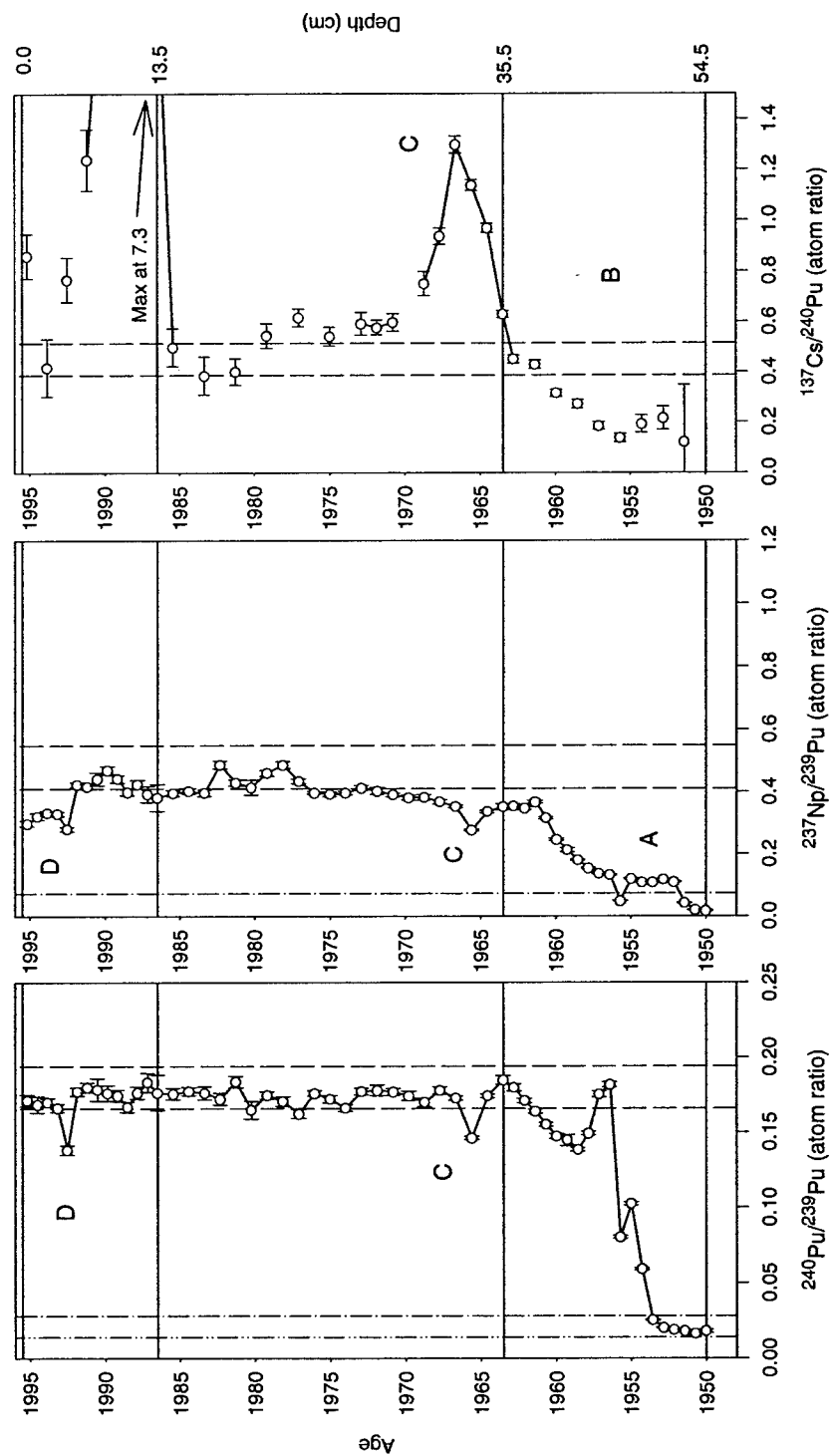


Figure 6:1. Contaminant records in the Tobol River core, OB95-10. Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, peak in global fallout deposition, and first appearance (solid horizontal lines). Vertical line designations are as follows: — Global Fallout 30°N to $71^\circ \text{N} \pm 2\sigma$ (Kelley et al., 1998), — Weapons production, (Beasley et al., 1998b), — Weapons production, (Oughton et al., 2000). Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location.

the Asanov swamp and are consistent with reports of waste disposal practices at Mayak between 1948 to 1951 (Bradley and Payson 1997; Oughton, Fifield et al. 2000). It is interesting to note that the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ value published for soils contaminated by the 1957 tank explosion at Kyshtym (i.e. the — · line) plots between isotopic ratios observed in sediments deposited between ~1948 and ~1957 (see A, middle panel). This suggests that the tank involved in the explosion may have contained a mixture of wastes dating from the beginning of operations at Mayak. Also noteworthy is the observation that while both the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ signatures are clearly indicative of non-fallout contamination early in the record, the contaminated horizons do not contain similar ^{137}Cs enrichments (see B, right panel and Figure 5:1b), which is surprising as ^{137}Cs is known to have been a major component of waste releases at this time. This may suggest a differential mobility of Cs from that of Pu or Np, which could be a result of differing chemical forms in various waste streams originating from Mayak during its early years of operation.

Although no published $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ values are available for Mayak, the isotopic ratio varies considerably throughout the entire record, falling below global fallout between ~1948 and ~1963 and within or above global fallout thereafter with large maxima at ~1967 and 1986. The maximum observed in 1986 is associated with Chernobyl, and the majority of samples plot off scale ($n=6$, maximum at 7.3; see Figure 5:7a for full scale plot). The timing of the peak ~1967 is consistent with the Lake Karachai wind transfer event, however, $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios elevated above global fallout appear as early as 1964, which suggests that the event leading to the maximum may have

occurred prior to 1967. Both the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ profiles show a decrease towards the weapons end members ~1965, which is ~ two years earlier than the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ maximum, suggesting perhaps that two different events may have lead to these features (see note C, all three panels).

After the mid-1960s, the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record indicates that input of material is not significantly different than global fallout, except for a brief (single sample) period of low ratios in the early 1990s. The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record continues to show evidence of non-fallout contamination until the early to mid 1970s. The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ profile also shows a period of ratios that are below global fallout beginning in the early 1990s.

Unlike the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record, the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record indicates that non-fallout material is supplied to this location until the date of core collection (mid-1995) (see note D, left and middle panel).

The contaminant records from the Tobol River have several implications with regards to contamination originating from the Mayak facility. 1) Contamination resulting from the early waste disposal practices at Mayak has been transported at least as far as the Tobol/Irtysh confluence. 2) Up until 1995, at least, dam construction efforts (completed in 1964) have been largely successful in containing wastes produced at Mayak; this is evidenced by the dominance of global fallout after the mid-1960s. Non-fallout contamination was delivered to this location in the early 1990s, indicating the potential for future contamination near the Ob/Irtysh confluence resulting from activities at Mayak. There is some isotopic evidence supporting the presence of material from the 1967 Lake Karachai wind-event.

Irtysh River (OB95-13)

A comparison of the isotopic ratio profiles obtained from OB95-13 to published information characterizing global fallout and values reported for soils collected at the Semipalitinsk test site is shown in Figure 6:2. OB95-13 was collected from the Irtysh River above its confluence with the Tobol River. Any weapons materials originating from drainage of the Semipalitinsk test site or nearby regions contaminated by close-in fallout may be transported to this location via the upper reaches of the Irtysh River. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratio record obtained from the upper Irtysh River is quite variable indicating input of material with an isotopic composition that is different from global fallout at various times between 1950 and 1995. The low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in the early 1950s that plot close to the reported value of soils from Semipalitinsk are consistent with contamination from early above ground weapons tests (see A, left panel). With the exception of 2 points ~1955, the majority of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are consistent with a mixture of global fallout and 10 to 20% materials observed at Semipalitinsk. Much larger fractions are required to accommodate the isotopic ratios in sediments deposited in the early 1950s and 1987, ~100 and 66%, respectively. It is surprising that a sharp increase in the fraction of non-fallout contamination is observed 20 years after the ban on aboveground testing (see B, left panel). The suspended sediment discharge estimates for the Irtysh above its confluence with the Ob River reach a maximum during 1986 to 1987, which supports the remobilization of previously contaminated sediments (see Figure 3:6). Additionally, other information suggests that there was an increase in underground

Upper Irtysh River (OB95-13)

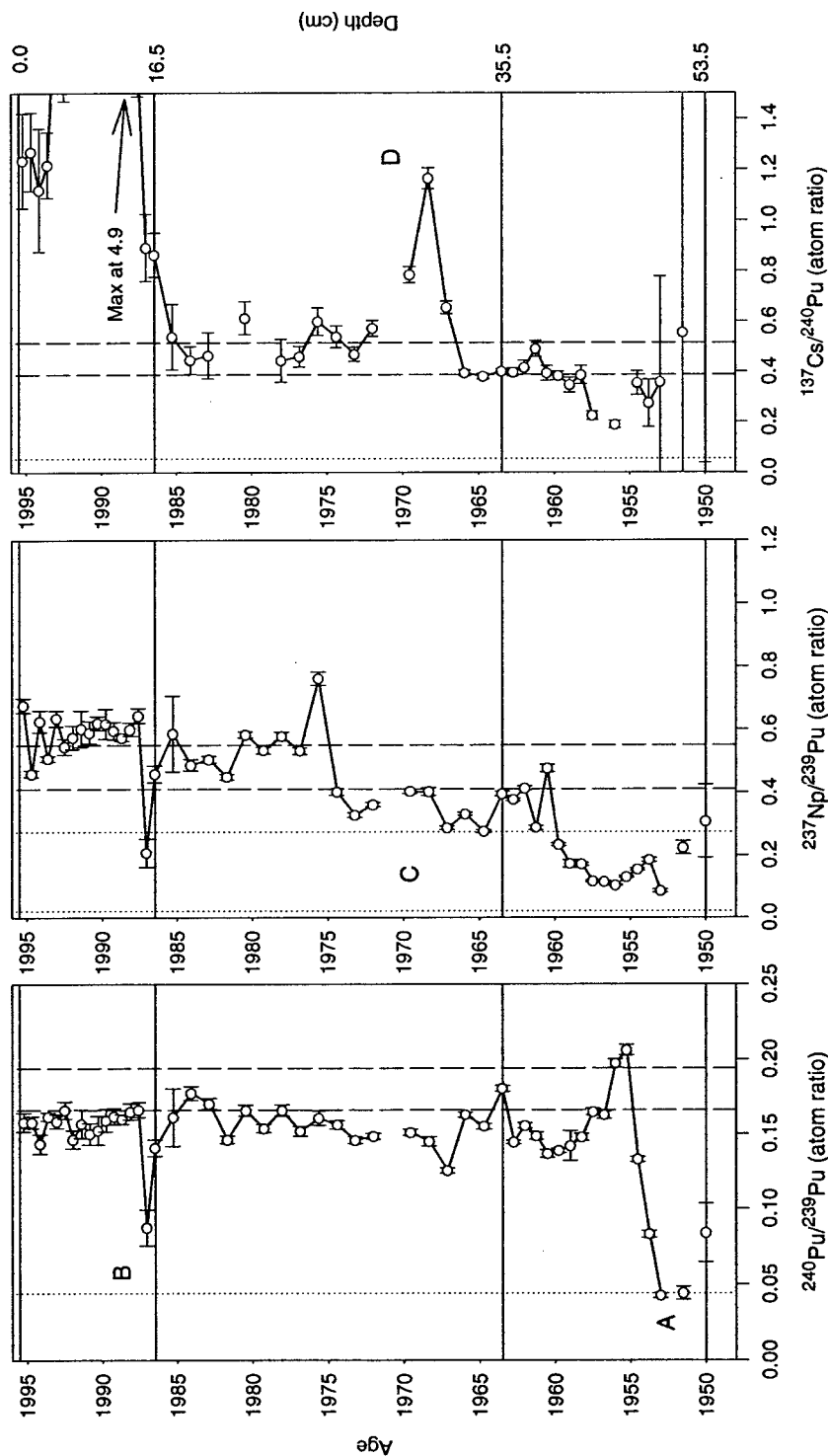


Figure 6:2. Contaminant records in the Irtysh River core, OB95-13. Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, peak in global fallout deposition, and first appearance (solid horizontal lines). Vertical line designations are as follows: — Global Fallout 30° N to 71°N $\pm 2\sigma$ (Kelley et al., 1998), ... Semipalitinsk soils, (Beasley et al., 1998b, Yamamoto et al., 1994b), Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

testing between 1983 and 1985, making contaminant releases from these activities are another potential source (Bradley and Payson 1997).

The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record obtained from OB95-13 is also quite variable and exhibits substantial departures from global fallout. In general, a trend is observed from values that are lower than global fallout in the early portion of the record (1953 to 1960). The low (below global fallout) $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in sediments deposited between 1965 and ~1974 are consistent with material observed at Balapan (site of the Chagan Lake cratering explosion), suggesting that some of this material may be present in sediments from the upper Irtysh River (see C, middle panel). Values that are higher than global fallout are observed in sediments deposited after ~1975. Lower than global fallout $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are consistent with input from Semipalitinsk; however, isotopic ratios that are higher than the reported average global fallout value are not consistent with the reported isotopic composition in any of the soils collected at Semipalitinsk. Kelley et al. (1998) attributes variability in the relative abundances of Np and Pu in global fallout to differences in the types of weapons tested. It is reasonable to expect similar device-related variability as a result of different types of weapons tested at Semipalitinsk between 1949 and 1991. To a certain extent, this variability is demonstrated by the different $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ values observed at the first experimental test site and Balapan. The trend from low values early to high values later in the record also suggests that contamination observed after the mid-1970s did not originate from early above ground tests. This further supports the idea that some of the contamination observed in the

vicinity of the Irtysh/Tobol confluence is derived from underground tests conducted at Semipalitinsk.

The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in OB95-13 are also quite variable, falling quite close to global fallout prior to 1955, below global fallout between ~1955 and ~1957, and at or significantly above global fallout thereafter. The large maximum ~1967, is similar to that observed in OB95-10 with respect to both ratio and timing (see D, right panel). It is different however in that it is more sharply defined. Thus, it may be due to a different event such as the Chagan Lake explosion in early 1965, which reportedly distributed large amounts of debris to the surrounding area. Resolving the timing of two events occurring so close in time that may have distributed non-fallout contamination in the vicinity of both sampling sites is not possible (i.e. Chagan Lake in 1965 and Lake Karachai in 1967).

Other similarities between the records from the Tobol and upper Irtysh rivers occur ~1955 and can be characterized by $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios at or above global fallout, but both $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ well below global fallout. It seems very unlikely that the similarity of these two records with such strong signals is a coincidence. At this point, the origin of this similarity can not be determined. It is noteworthy that later in the record, the Np and Pu isotopic ratios of the two rivers clearly diverge.

The contaminant records obtained from the upper Irtysh River indicate that materials originating from weapons tests at Semipalitinsk have been a continued, if intermittent, source of non-fallout contamination in the vicinity of the Irtysh/Tobol confluence. The data suggest that, in addition to above ground tests, later underground

tests may also have been a source of contamination. Similarities observed between contaminant records from the Tobol and Irtysh Rivers suggest the possibility of some common sources of contamination in the early portions of both records, but with the disappearance of these very strong signals, the records appear to reflect largely different non-fallout components.

Lower Irtysh River (OB95-06)

The contaminant records obtained from OB95-06 is shown in Figure 6:3. Although the time period is limited, this record is important in that it allows the assessment of the relative contributions of contaminants originating from the Tobol and upper Irtysh Rivers (i.e. Mayak, and Semipalitinsk, respectively). Compared to cores from these rivers, the contaminant records contained in OB95-06 are more similar to the records obtained from the Tobol rather than the upper Irtysh River. The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in OB95-06 associated with Chernobyl are similar to records from both rivers in that the majority of samples plot off scale ($n=33$, maximum at 4.3). There are however, some differences between the record obtained in OB95-06 and those from upstream locations. The elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios present in OB95-06 ~1992 are not seen in either the Tobol or upper Irtysh River (see A, left panel). While elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios suggest that the source may be Chernobyl, the identification is uncertain due to the arrival of this material ~5 years after ^{137}Cs from Chernobyl. The difference in timing and lack of elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios associated with Chernobyl contaminated horizons at upstream

Lower Irtysh River (OB95-06)

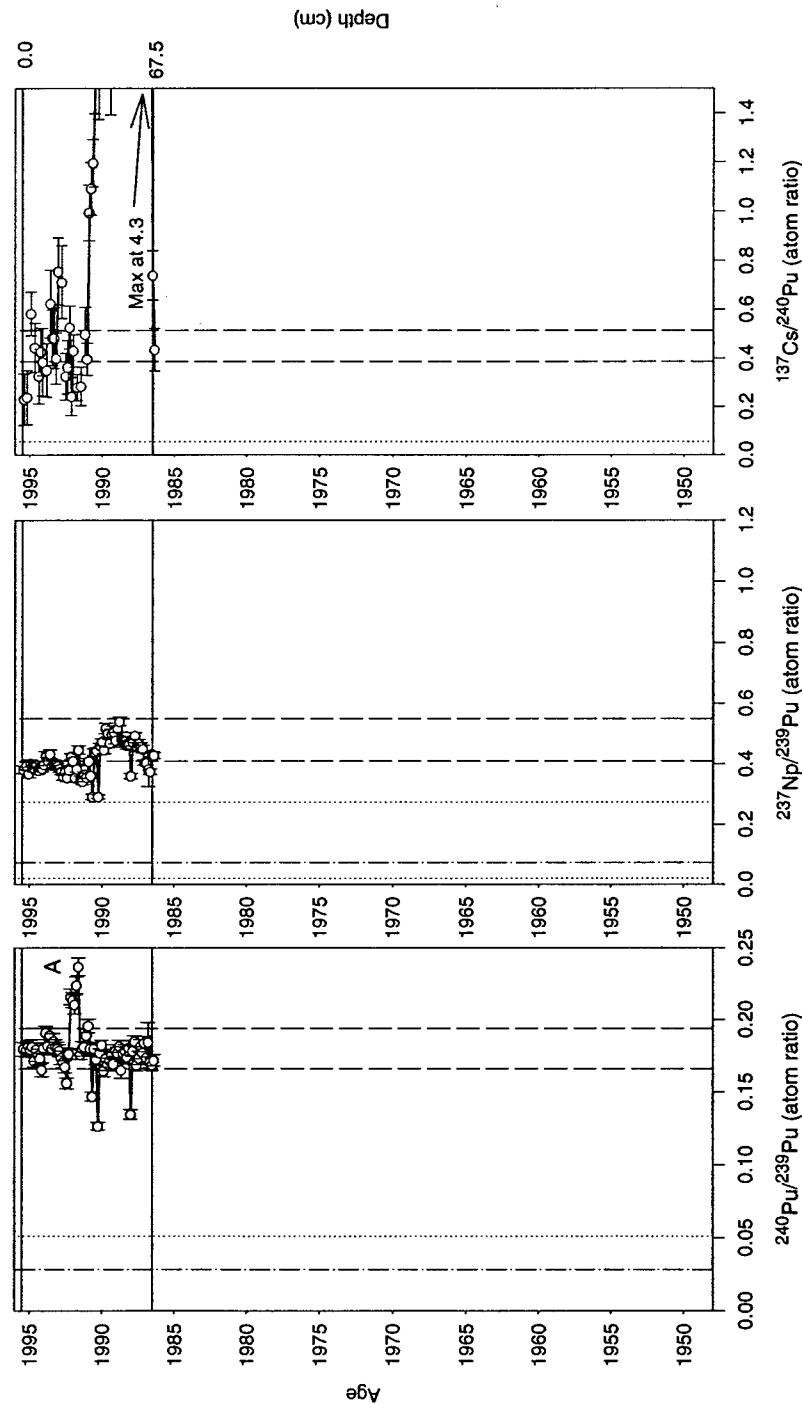


Figure 6:3. Contaminant records in the Lower Irtysh River core, OB95-06. Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection and Chernobyl (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figures 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location..

locations suggest that contamination from an additional, and as yet unidentified, source has been delivered to the vicinity of the Irtysh/Ob confluence.

Upper Ob River (OB95-04 and 05)

A comparison of the isotopic ratio records obtained from OB95-04 and OB95-05 to published information characterizing weapons related contamination is shown in Figure 6:4a and b. Both cores were collected from the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River. The isotopic records from both cores are substantially different from global fallout for most of the time between 1950 and 1995, clearly indicating the presence of weapons materials originating from Tomsk-7 that are transported to this location via the upper reaches of the Ob River.

The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record indicates a significant fraction of non-fallout Pu throughout the entire record of both cores. Estimates using available end member values indicate that between 35 to 40 - percent of the plutonium is non-fallout in origin. The transition from high to low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios ~1955 is consistent with the beginning of reactor operations at Tomsk 7. Although the dating in OB95-05 is somewhat uncertain above 1963.5, the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios, on average, in this core are higher than those observed in OB95-04, likely indicating either a larger fraction of sediments contaminated as a result of global fallout or relatively less contamination from Tomsk-7.

$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are also significantly different from global fallout over much of the records in both cores. Low values consistent with weapons production dominate from ~1955 to ~1975, and values that are significantly higher than global fallout between 1975

Upper Ob River (OB95-04)

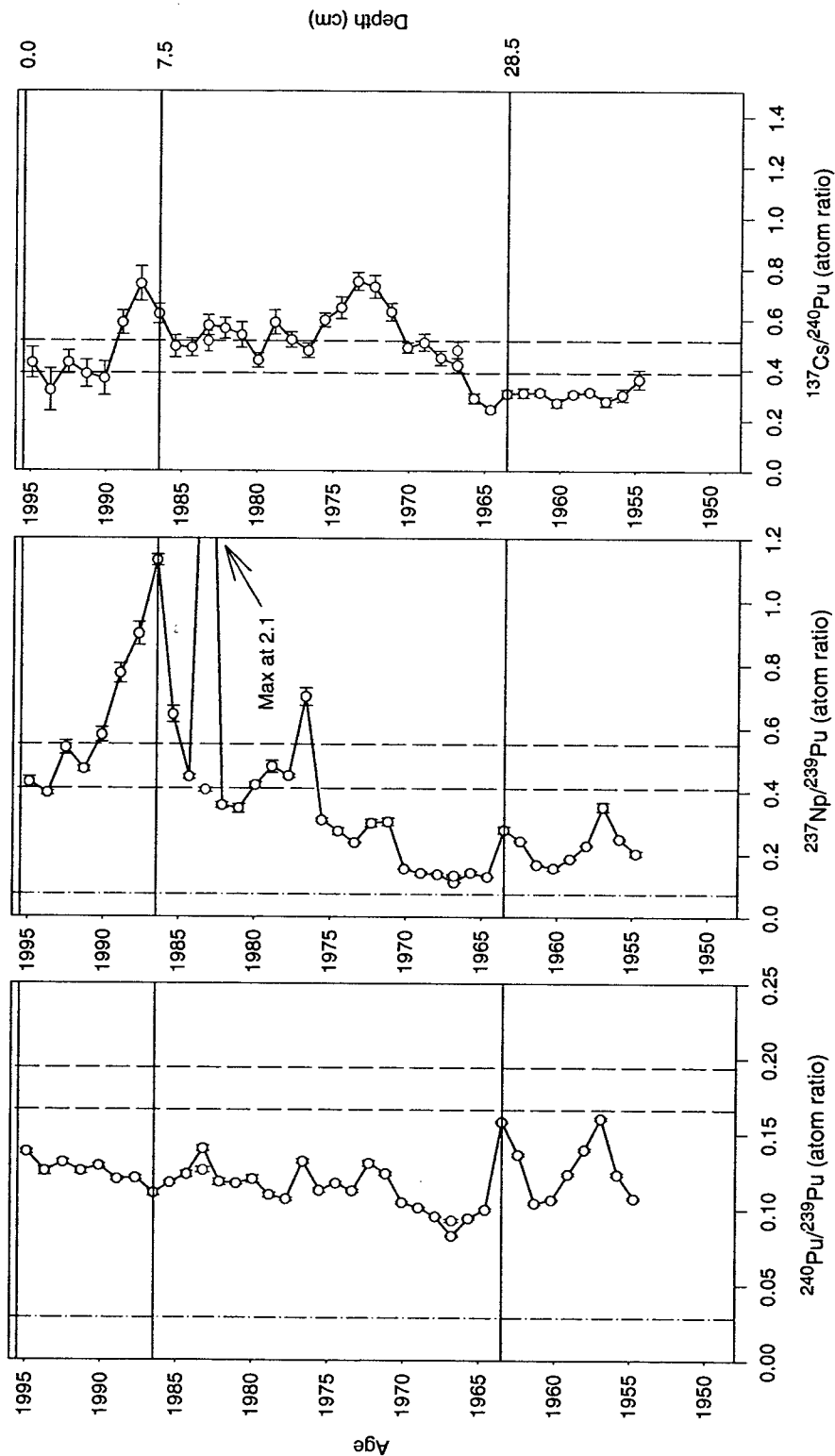


Figure 6:4a. Contaminant records in the upper Ob River core, OB95-04. Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, and global fallout maximum (solid horizontal lines). See caption in Figure 6:1 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location.

Upper Ob River (OB95-05)

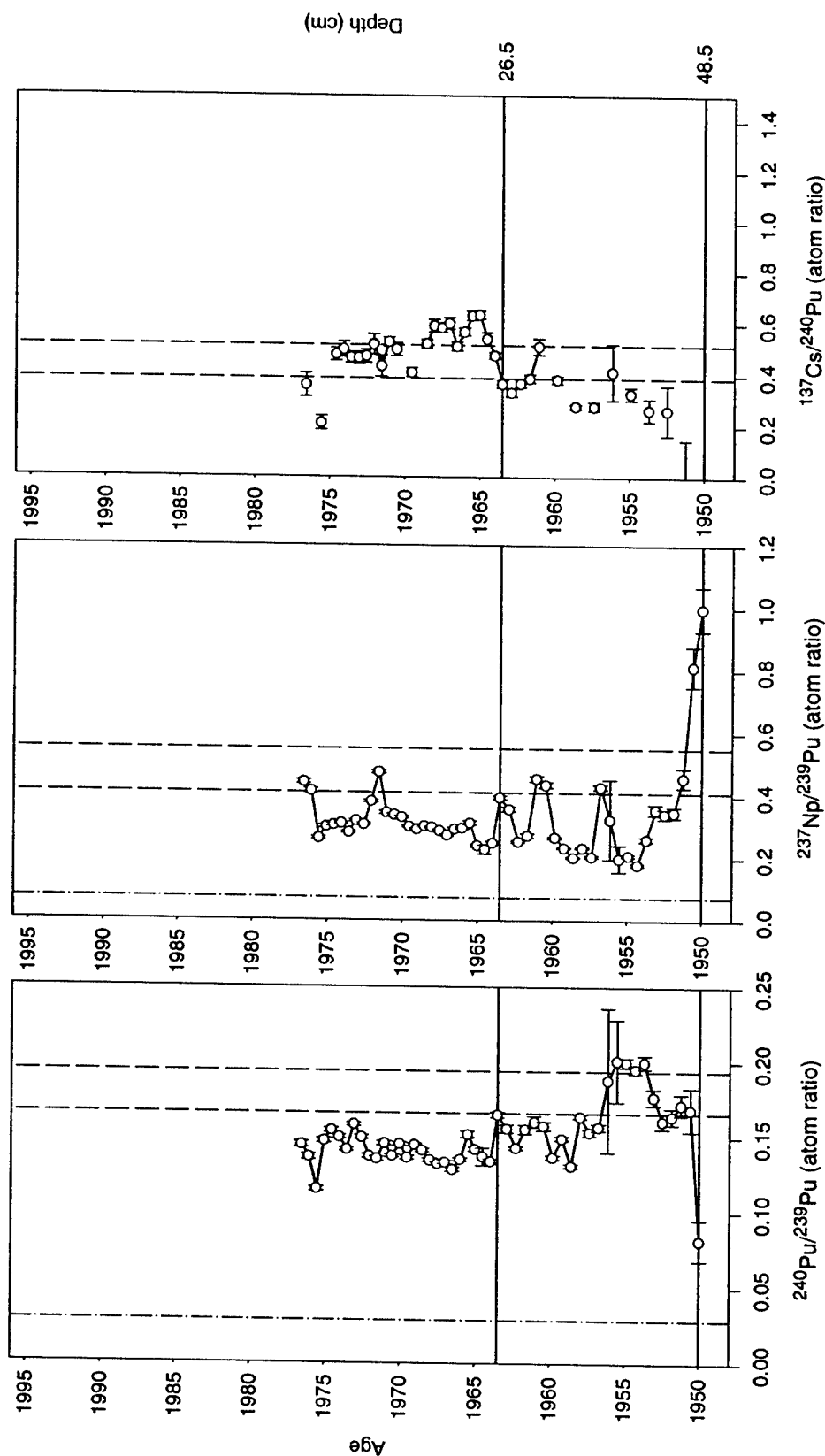


Figure 6:4b. Contaminant records in the upper Ob River core, OB95-05. Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See caption in Figure 6:1 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

and the early 1990s with large maxima ~1982 and 1986 in OB95-04. The elevated $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios ~1950 (OB95-05) are not consistent with any known weapons related activities in the upper Ob River. This may be an indication of ^{237}Np variability in early global fallout or perhaps contamination from close-in fallout as a result of early tests at Semipalitinsk. The lack of elevated ratios in the Irtysh River (OB95-13) during this period suggests the former rather than the latter as the more likely explanation.

The timing of elevated $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios ~1976 in OB95-04 is consistent with the arrival of irradiated fuels from Mayak, which may have resulted in a change in the isotopic composition of the waste-stream originating from Tomsk-7. The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ maximum that is closest to the surface has an arrival time that is quite similar to that of Chernobyl and seems to suggest that it too may be related to the accident. This is not the case however, based on the lack of ^{237}Np increases in contaminant records from other locations with more substantial amounts of Chernobyl material (e.g. Tobol and upper and lower Irtysh). That these features are two separate events in time is further supported by the observation that $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios begin to rise and reach a maximum 1-2 years before the arrival of Chernobyl material. Additionally, replicate analyses indicates that elevated levels of ^{237}Np (a factor of 2 higher) were present as early as ~1983.

The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ records in both cores are also quite variable. Values generally are below global fallout prior to 1970 and at or above global fallout thereafter. The profile in OB95-04 shows two maxima. The first maximum ~1973 has not been associated with any known contamination event. Noteworthy is the fact this feature does not appear in

OB95-05. The second maximum ~1988 in OB95-04, which has been discussed in Chapter 5, is most likely a result of Chernobyl.

The observation of non-fallout ratios in these cores throughout the sedimentary record indicates that material originating in the upper Ob, presumably from Tomsk-7, continues to be a source of contamination in the vicinity of the Ob-Irtysh confluence. The different isotopic compositions observed between OB95-04 and OB95-05 indicates that the levels of contamination derived from Tomsk-7 vary between sample locations.

Ob delta cores

As previously mentioned, non-fallout materials have been identified in the Ob delta (Sayles, Kenna et al. 1998). The potential source(s) of contamination can be evaluated by comparing the contaminant records obtained from the Tobol, Irtysh, and upper Ob Rivers to the records obtained from sediment cores collected in the Ob delta. For comparison, each of the three different isotope ratio profiles obtained from delta cores will be shown together. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ contaminant records obtained from OB94-07B, 10A, 09, and 08 are shown in Figure 6:5a and b.

In general, the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios indicate a dominance of global fallout in all four cores, with distinct (i.e. single sample) departures towards non-fallout values that are consistent with input from either weapons facilities or Semipalitinsk (i.e. the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ departures from global fallout ~1965, ~1975, and ~1993). Similar departures towards non-fallout end-members or consistently low ratios are observed in each of the three suspected source tributaries ~1965, suggesting that any or all of the local sources may be

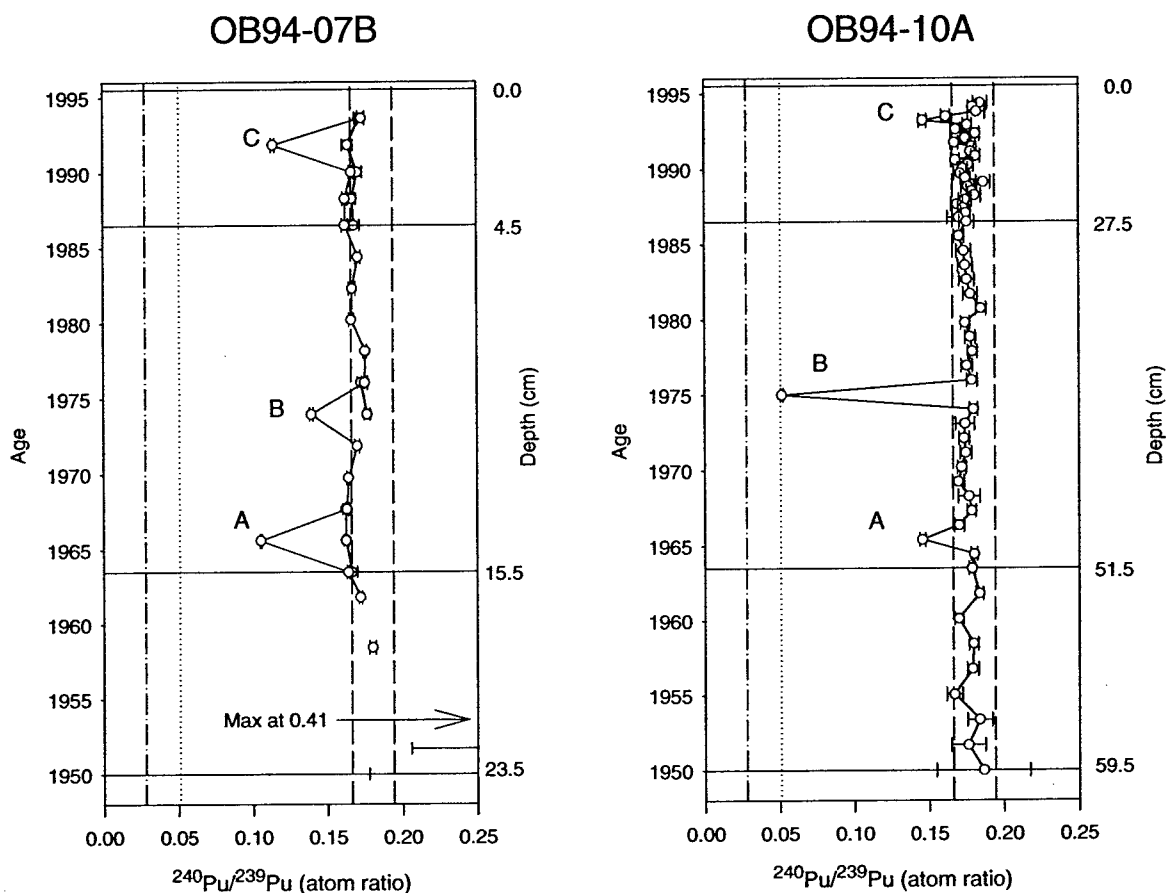


Figure 6:5a. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records in Ob delta cores, OB94-07B and OB94-10A (left to right). Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, the global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figure 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

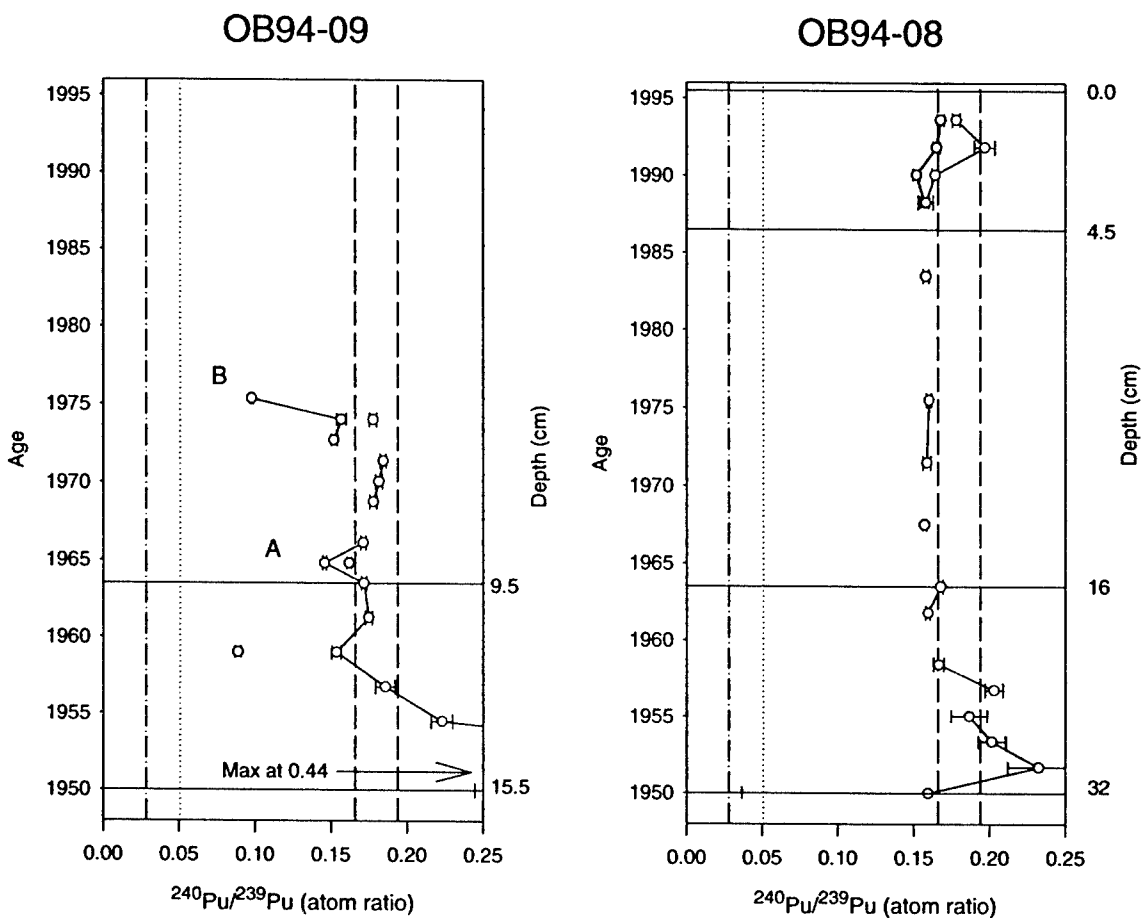


Figure 6:5b. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records in Ob delta cores, OB94-09 and OB94-08 (left to right). Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, the global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figure 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core locations.

responsible (see A, 07B, 10A, 09). It is interesting that a large departure corresponding to very low ratios in the Ob delta ~1975 (three out of four cores) is not observed in any of the suspected source tributaries (see B, 07B, 10A, 09). Although replicate analyses have shown that plutonium is not always homogeneously distributed within the sediments, the consistency with respect to the timing of the departures suggests that the low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ are event-related (hydrologic) rather than coincidental. Two cores also show low ratios in the mid-1990s, indicating the continued presence of non-fallout contamination in the delta (see C, 07B and 10A). The remaining samples generally fall at or just below the 2σ value of global fallout, indicating a small but chronic input of non-fallout Pu. It is also noteworthy that three out of the four cores exhibit elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ values in the early to mid-1950s. The appearance of high ratios around this time is consistent with pre-moratorium $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ values and data available for stratospheric material collected in 1952 and 1954, which exhibited $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios of .27 and .36, respectively (Diamond, Fields et al. 1961; Krey, Hardy et al. 1976).

The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records from OB94-07B, 10A, 09, and 08 are shown in figure 6:6a and b. The most prominent feature is the records in OB94-07B and 10A from 1984 to 1994. There is clear input of ^{237}Np -enriched material to both core locations, which reaches a maximum in both cores ~1987. Of the three suspected source tributaries, the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record obtained in sediments from the upper Ob River (i.e. OB95-04) is the only one that exhibits similar isotopic variations. This strongly suggests Tomsk-7 as the source of the elevated levels of ^{237}Np in the delta after ~1986. The records prior to 1955 for OB94-07B, 09, and 08 show ratios that are significantly higher than global fallout.

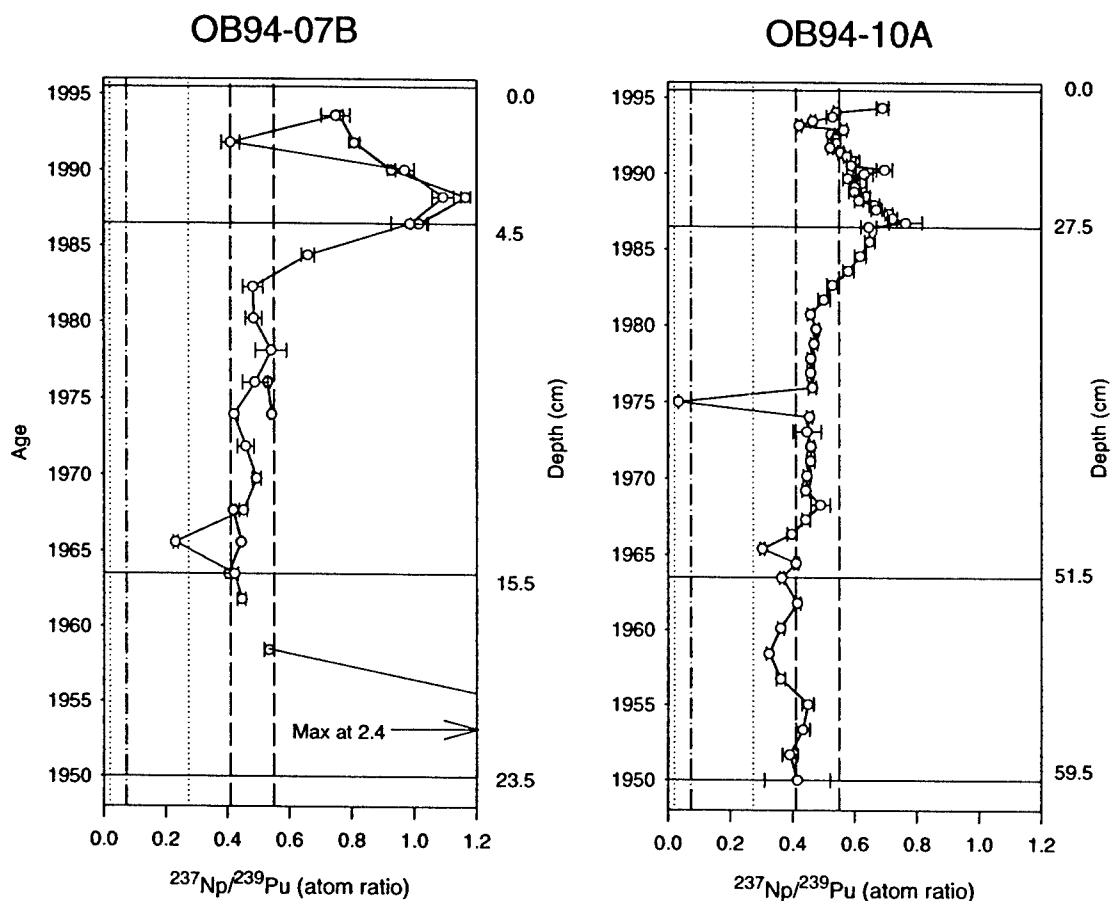


Figure 6:6a. $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records in Ob delta cores, OB94-07B and OB94-10A (left to right). Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, the global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figure 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

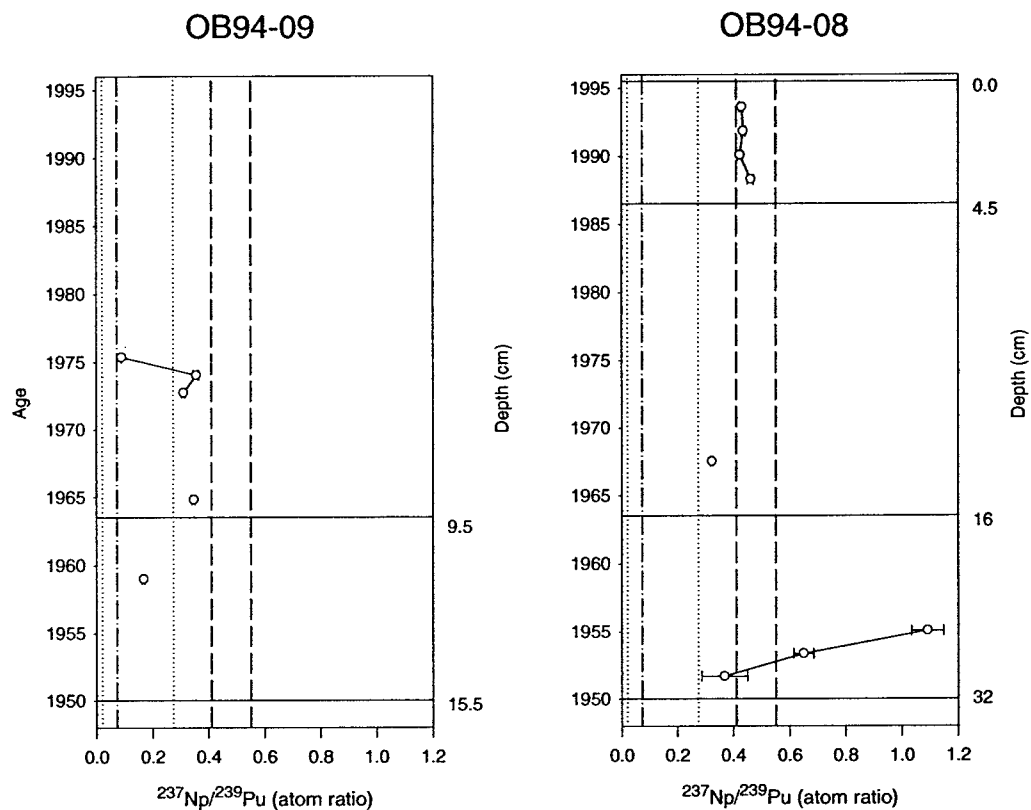


Figure 6:6b. $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records in Ob delta cores, OB94-09 and OB94-08 (left to right). Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, the global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figure 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

The highest value observed in any of the suspected source tributaries for this time period is ~1, which is in the upper Ob prior to the beginning of weapons related activities. Although no $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ data are available for the stratospheric samples mentioned above, they do coincide with the elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ values, suggesting that ^{237}Np in this material may have been elevated as well. Elevated values do not appear in the record obtained for OB94-10A, demonstrating perhaps variable deposition of this material or the dominance of lower ratio material that is present in both the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers during this period. From ~1960 to ~1980, the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records indicate mostly fallout values with a few departures towards non-fallout end members. The departures in OB94-09 and OB94-10A (~1975) are quite large, indicating significant amounts of non-fallout contamination in these samples. Low $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in these samples are likely a result of increased ^{239}Pu concentrations rather than decreased ^{237}Np , which is supported by very low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in the same samples (~ 0.05 and 0.09 in OB94-10A and 09, respectively). It is interesting that the 1975 horizon in OB94-07B also exhibits a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio below global fallout (~ 0.14) but a $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio that falls within the range of global fallout.

The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ records from OB94-07, 10A, 09, and 08 are shown in figure 6:7a and b. The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ record obtained from OB94-07B is quite different from the other delta cores, exhibiting values above global fallout over most of the record. The maximum ~1967 is quite similar to those observed in both the Tobol and upper Irtysh Rivers, suggesting contaminant transport from one of these upstream sources. The extended period of high $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in OB94-07B between ~1973 and ~1978 are

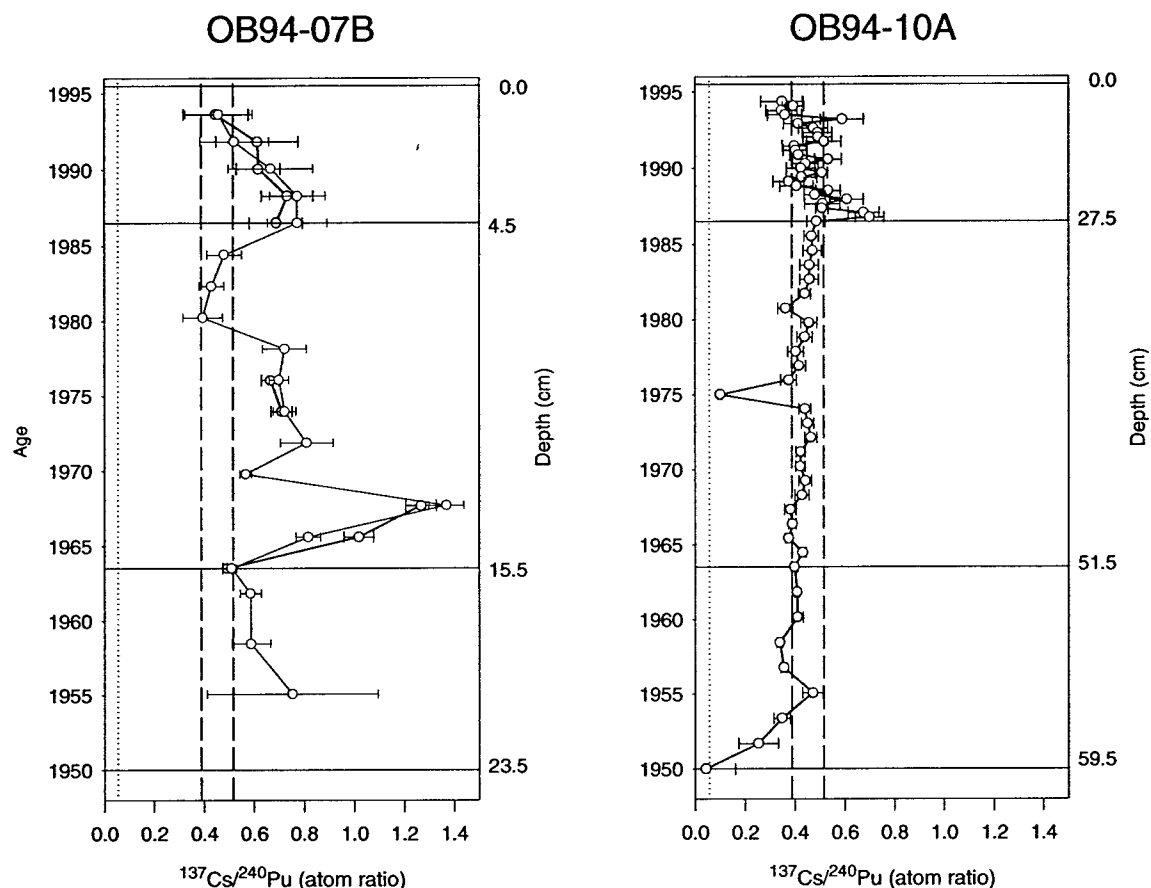


Figure 6:7a. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ records in Ob delta cores, OB94-07B and OB94-10A (left to right). Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, the global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figure 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

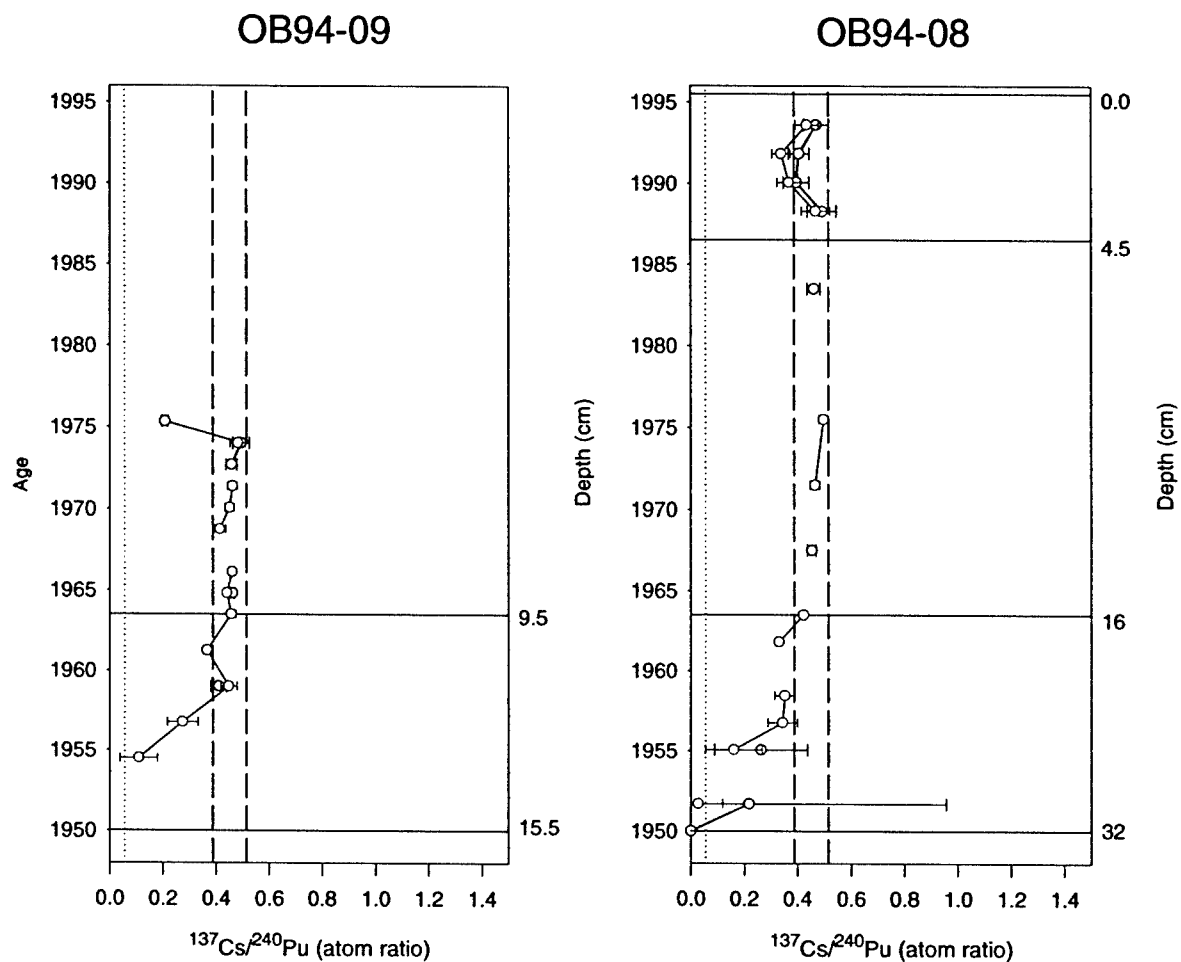


Figure 6:7b. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ records in Ob delta cores, OB94-09 and OB94-08 (left to right). Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection, Chernobyl, the global fallout maximum and initial appearance (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figure 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location

consistent with the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ record obtained from the upper Ob River (OB95-04), and likely indicates contamination derived from Toms-7 is present during this time period. The records are quite similar in OB94-10A, 09, and 08, exhibiting values below global fallout prior to ~1960, and values that are within or slightly above the global fallout range (OB94-10A; Chernobyl) from ~1960 to ~1995. The low $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios ~1975 in both OB94-09 and 10A are similar to the other corresponding records at this time; all three isotopic records from each core are consistent with materials collected at Semipalatinsk.

Taz Estuary (OB94-13)

The contaminant records obtained from OB94-13 are shown in Figure 6:8. OB94-13 was collected from the Taz estuary. There are no documented sources of weapons related materials that are located within this region. A core was collected at this location in order to characterize global fallout to the watershed.

With the exception of the low value ~1975, the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record in OB94-13 indicates that after the mid-1960s, all values are within the range of global fallout. Prior to 1960, values that are both well above and below global fallout are observed. These features are similar to those observed in cores from the Ob delta and the early part of the record contained in OB95-05 (~1950 to ~1955, prior to the commencement of activities at Toms-7). To a large extent, the elevated ratios in the early portions of the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ records in these cores are consistent with the reported isotopic composition of global fallout during this time period. The low values are not. These could indicate a contaminant source local to the Taz estuary, but they more likely indicate input from

Taz estuary (OB94-13)

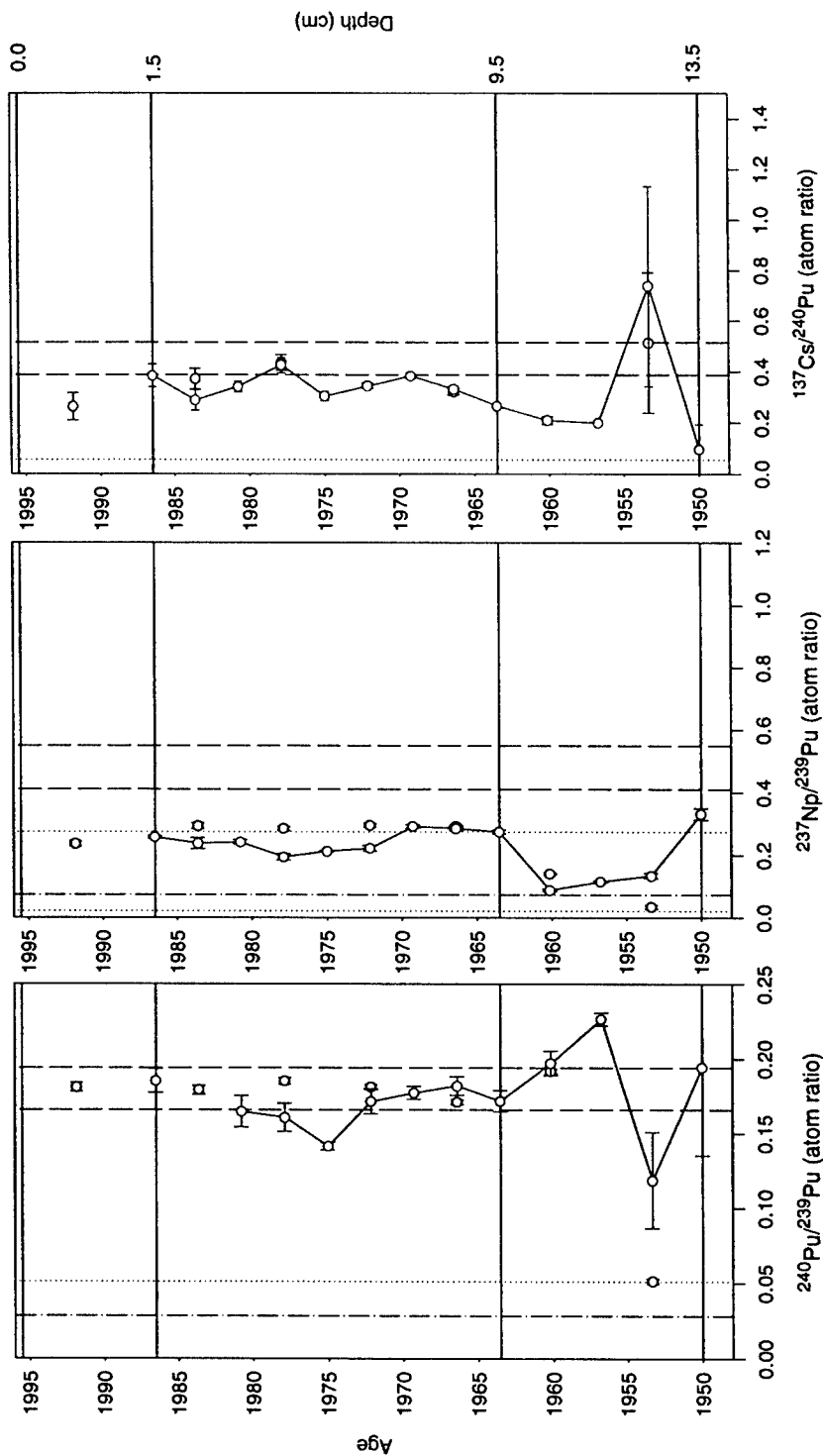


Figure 6:8. Contaminant records in the Taz estuary core, OB94-13. Primary y-axis is deposition age calculated using the Radionuclide horizon method. Secondary y-axis shows the depths of collection and Chernobyl (solid horizontal lines). See captions in Figures 6:1 and 6:2 for details. Error bars are 1 standard error. Note: Broken line indicates where one or more core sections were not analyzed. See Figure 4:1 for core location.

early weapons tests at Semipalitinsk. Additionally, not all atmospheric tests conducted at Novaya Zemlya were high-yield. Close-in fallout as a result of the low-yield tests at Novaya Zemlya cannot be entirely ruled out

In contrast, all of the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios and the majority of $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios measured in sediments from the Taz estuary are below global fallout. It is difficult to reconcile these records with the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ record as being a result of input from multiple sources. First, there are no reports of additional sources of contamination on either the Taz or the Pur Rivers. While this does not necessarily rule out the influence of a previously unreported source of non-fallout contamination, the observed isotopic profiles suggest that input from such a source is complex. The global fallout pattern is quite clear in the down-core radionuclide concentration profiles of OB94-13 (see Figures 5:1a through 5:4a). If the low $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratios are due to the influence of such a source in addition to global fallout, its isotopic composition would need to be similar to global fallout, with respect to $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio but much lower with respect to ^{137}Cs and ^{237}Np . Furthermore, its input would have to have been similar with respect to both timing and concentration to that of global fallout deposition, which changed dramatically between the period 1950 to 1995. The existence of such a source with these characteristics seems unrealistic.

A much more likely explanation of the observed isotope ratios measured in OB94-13 are the effects of periodic intrusion of seawater into the Taz estuary. The location of the seawater penetration boundary has been estimated to reach as far south as Cape Kamenny (Ivanov, Medkova et al. 1995). The true extent of seawater intrusion is

difficult to accurately assess as salinity profiles are unavailable for the Ob and Taz estuaries. One would expect seawater penetration to be most likely during the winter months with very low fresh water flow. Estimated concentration factors (K_d s) in coastal sediments are 1×10^5 , 5×10^3 , and 3×10^3 for plutonium, neptunium, and cesium, respectively (IAEA 1985). The differences in K_d values support the preferential loss of both neptunium and cesium relative to plutonium as a result of sediment seawater interactions. While geochemical fractionation of Pu, Np, and Cs may occur in the Taz and Ob estuaries, sediments collected in the delta and upper reaches of the Ob and its major tributaries are freshwater environments and therefore will not be subject to the effects of seawater. Geochemical fractionation of Pu, Np, and Cs in these freshwater environments is discussed more thoroughly in Chapter 7.

Contaminant record summary

The different isotopic records observed in cores from the Ob delta suggest several important points. 1) Global fallout is the dominant source of weapons related contamination in the Ob delta. 2) Contamination derived from local sources has been transported the full length of the tributaries that drain each at various times throughout the period from 1950 to 1995. 3) There is clear evidence linking non-fallout contamination in Ob delta sediments to sources located on the upper reaches of the Ob River as well as the Tobol and/or the upper Irtysh River (i.e. Tomsk-7, Mayak, and/or Semipalitinsk, respectively). 4) The contaminant records contained in delta sediments from different locations suggest that the distribution of non-fallout contamination derived

from upstream sources is not homogeneously distributed throughout the Ob delta. This is indicated by the lack of elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in OB94-10A ~1967, which are observed in OB94-07B, as well as the lack of a clear Chernobyl signal in all delta cores.

Atom ratio mixing plots

An additional tool that is useful in the identification of mixing trends and different end-members are comparisons of the different atom ratios relative to each other (i.e. atom ratio mixing plots). Previous researchers have used $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ vs. $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ to demonstrate mixing trends (Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998; Kelley, Bond et al. 1998). While all of the samples contain some contamination derived from global fallout, in an effort to clarify these trends, samples that were not significantly different from global fallout were removed from the data set. Table 6:1 lists each ratio, the total number of measurements made, and the percentage of samples that fall outside the $\pm 2\sigma$ range of global fallout (see Table 2:3 for details). The data in Table 6:1 indicate that $\sim 1/2$ of the samples measured contain significant fractions of non-fallout contamination, regardless of the isotopic ratio used. This by itself is an indicator of the strong influence exhibited by non-fallout contaminant sources in the Ob region.

Table 6:1. Percentage of samples containing non-fallout contamination as indicated by the different ratios used

Isotope Ratio	Total number of Measurements*	% Non-fallout
$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	459	42%
$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	418	61%
$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$	418	53%
$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$	196	44%
$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$	402	50%

* includes replicate analyses

Tobol and Irtysh Rivers 1986 to 1995

A comparison of the isotopic composition in samples from OB95-10, 11, and 13 to OB95-06 allows the relative influence of each of the suspected source tributaries (i.e. the Tobol, and upper Irtysh Rivers) to sediments in the lower Irtysh River. Samples that fall outside of the $\pm 2\sigma$ range of global fallout with respect to either $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ or $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ are shown in Figure 6:9, along with the available data for global fallout, Mayak, and Semipalitinsk. The large gray rectangle represents the $\pm 2\sigma$ range of global fallout for both $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios. Lines drawn from the upper left and lower right-hand corners of the global fallout rectangle to end-member values indicate the range of isotopic compositions that are explainable by two-component mixing within the uncertainties of the measurements.

In the case of Mayak, a rectangle that encompasses the range of very low values observed in the early record obtained from the Tobol River are used to represent the

weapons production end-member. The values published for soils contaminated by the Kyshtym tank explosion, which is also shown as a reference, do not reflect the observed variability in Tobol River sediments. The isotopic variability in soils collected at Semipalitinsk results in a rather large area that is explainable by a mixture between global fallout and contamination derived from that location.

The data shown in Figure 6:9 demonstrates clear differences between non-fallout contamination originating from the Tobol and upper Irtysh Rivers between 1986 and 1995. Material from the Tobol River is depleted in both ^{237}Np and ^{240}Pu , relative to global fallout, while material from the upper Irtysh River is enriched in ^{237}Np , relative to global fallout. The majority of samples collected in the lower Irtysh River have an isotopic composition that is similar to those observed in the Tobol River. This indicates that contamination originating from the Tobol exerts a stronger influence in the lower Irtysh River from the period ~1986 to ~1995. It is interesting that elevated $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are present in the lower Irtysh but do not appear in the Tobol or the upper Irtysh Rivers. The few samples from the lower Irtysh River that plot between the single sample from the upper Irtysh River with low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios may indicate some influence of contamination derived from Semipalitinsk, however, these samples also plot between global fallout and Mayak end-members and thus, the true source can not be resolved. The five data points with high $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in OB95-06 can not be attributed to a known source. While $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are elevated above the global fallout value are observed in test debris from weapons tests in the early 1950s,

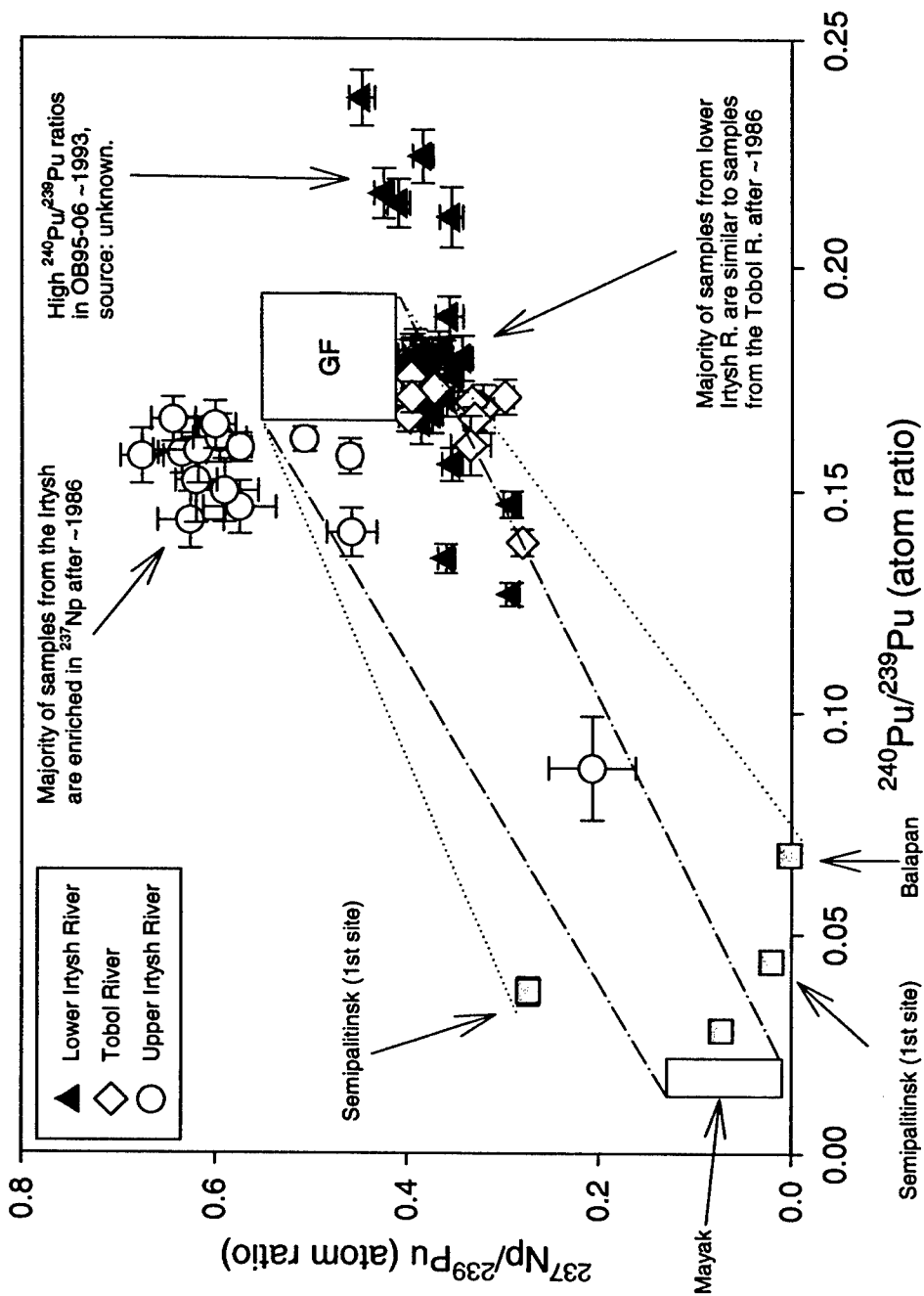


Figure 6:9. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ vs. $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio mixing plot; data from the Tobol and upper and lower Irtys River with estimated deposition ages between ~1986 and ~1995. Error bars indicate $\pm 1\sigma$. See table 2:3 for end-member isotopic information and Figure 4:1 for core location

these samples also contain elevated $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios (not shown, see Appendix I), which rules this out as a possible source.

In a similar fashion, $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios are compared to $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios (note: reciprocal ratio) from the Tobol and upper and lower Irtysh River in Figure 6:10. Although samples from both the Tobol and upper Irtysh exhibit ^{137}Cs enrichments relative to global fallout, they can be differentiated by their $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios. All of the samples from the upper Irtysh that contain elevated ^{137}Cs also contain elevated ^{239}Pu relative to global fallout, while samples from the Tobol exhibiting similar ^{137}Cs enrichments do not. The majority of samples in the lower Irtysh River contain isotopic compositions that are consistent with a mixture between global fallout and materials observed in the Tobol River during this period. The data presented in figures 6:9 and 6:10 both indicate that the influence of contamination originating from the upper Irtysh River and likely derived from Semipalitinsk is relatively small compared to contamination originating from the Tobol River (Mayak) during the period 1986 to 1995.

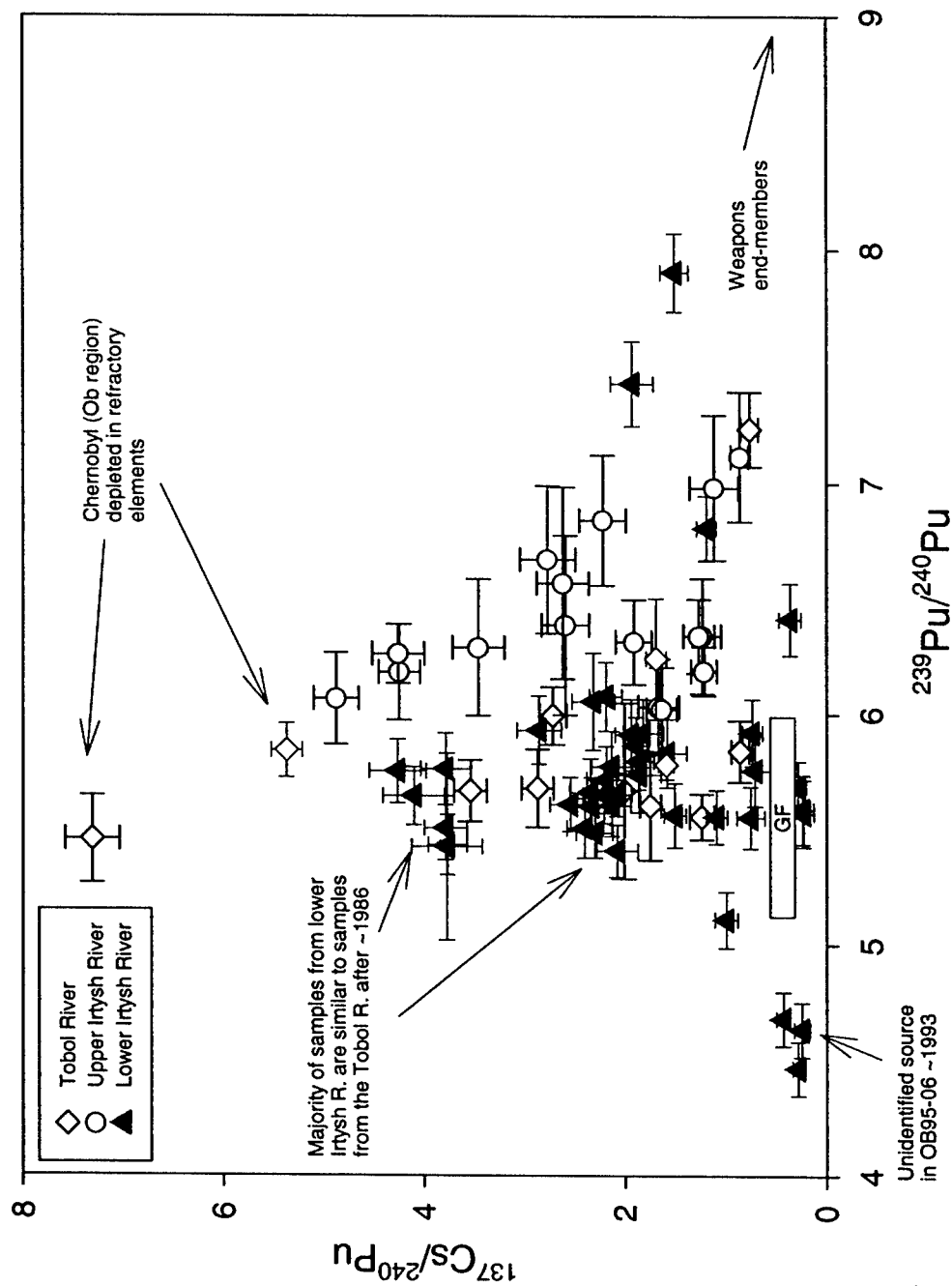
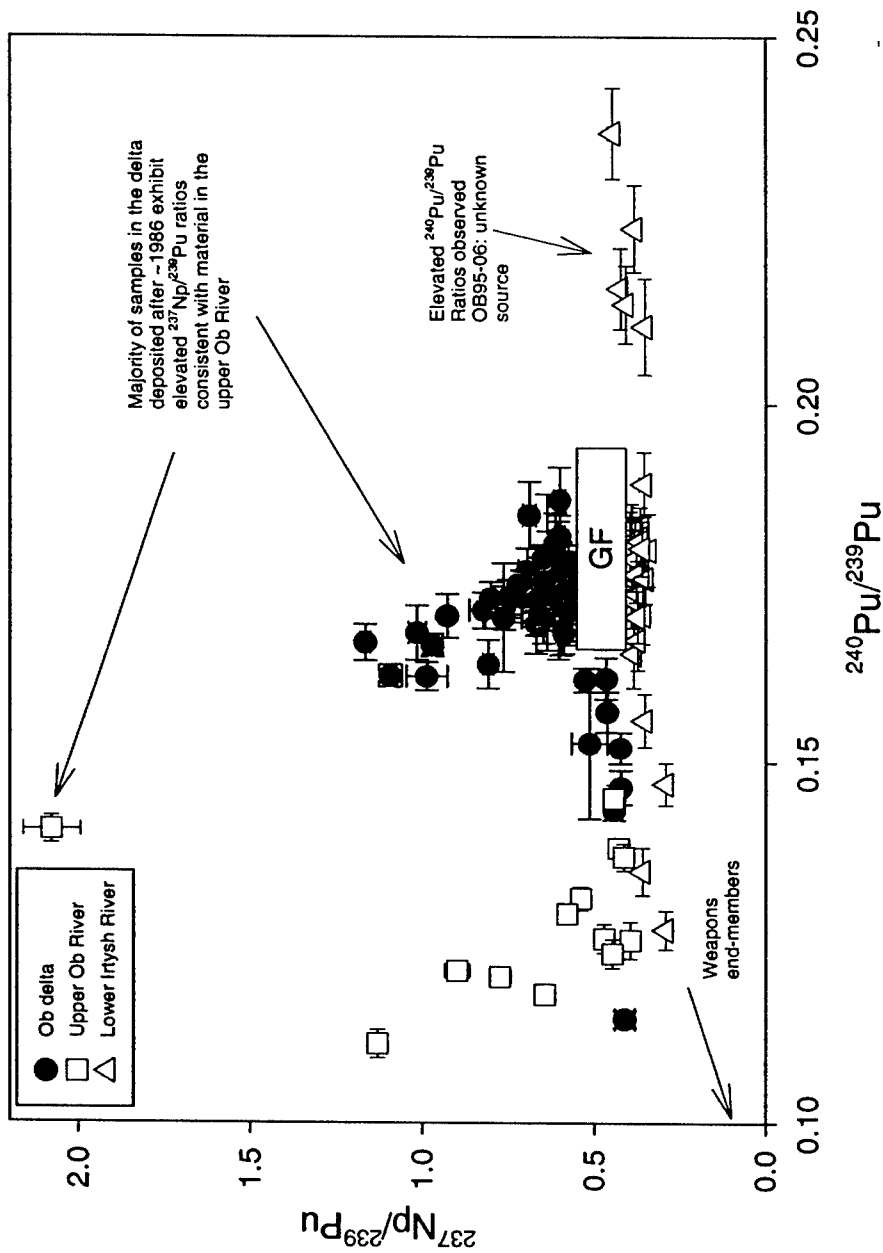


Figure 6:10. $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ vs. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio mixing plot; data from the Tobol and upper and lower Irtysh River with estimated deposition ages between ~1986 and ~1995. Error bars indicate $\pm 1\sigma$. See table 2:3 for end-member isotopic information and Figure 4:1 for core locations

Lower Irtysh River, Upper Ob River and Ob delta from 1986 to 1995

A comparison of the isotopic composition in samples with estimated deposition ages after ~1986 from the upper Ob River (OB95-04), lower Irtysh River, and samples from the Ob delta allows assessment of the relative influence of each river on the contamination of delta sediments. All of the samples that fall outside of the $\pm 2\sigma$ range of global fallout with respect to either $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ or $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ are shown in Figure 6:11. As in the previous figures, the $\pm 2\sigma$ range of global fallout is represented by a gray rectangle. Due to the scale used, an arrow is used to indicate the mixing trend between global fallout and weapons end-members. As observed in Figure 6:9, samples from the lower Irtysh contain $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are at or below global fallout levels, and $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are consistent with a mixture between global fallout and weapons end-members.

Samples from the upper Ob indicate that materials originating from this river were very different from material in the Irtysh River between 1986 and 1995. While some low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are present indicating the presence of materials consistent with known weapons end-members, several samples also exhibit $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are quite elevated compared to any published information. The pattern of isotopic ratios observed in the upper Ob River suggests that contamination originating from Toms-7 has varied with respect to its plutonium and neptunium concentrations. Contamination with elevated $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios is not observed in either the Tobol River or the upper Irtysh River and indicates that some of the contamination originating from Toms-7 is very



different from Mayak contamination. These differences likely reflect differences in the nuclear programs underway at each facility.

The isotopic composition of samples from the Ob delta deposited after the mid-1980s clearly demonstrates that the main source of non-fallout contamination originates from the Ob River above its confluence with the Irtysh River (i.e. Tomsk-7). Non-fallout contamination originating from the Irtysh River cannot be entirely ruled out however, due to the fact that the high value in the upper Ob, global fallout, and the majority of isotopic values measured in Irtysh River sediments fall on the same mixing line, making its presence impossible to resolve (Figure 6:11).

In a similar fashion, Figure 6:12 shows a comparison of $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios to $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios (note: reciprocal ratio) in samples from the upper Ob, lower Irtysh, and the Ob delta with estimated deposition ages between 1986 and 1995. The majority of samples from the lower Irtysh River exhibit elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios, but $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios that for the most part are consistent with global fallout. In contrast, samples from the upper Ob River exhibit elevated $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are the same or slightly elevated above, global fallout values. Sediments deposited in the Ob delta after ~1986 generally fall on a line between the samples from the upper Ob River and global fallout. There is a group of samples that do exhibit slightly elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$. This could be a result of either a small amount of material from the lower Irtysh River or the direct deposition of material from Chernobyl in the delta. The lack of elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in delta sediments similar to those in the lower Irtysh River

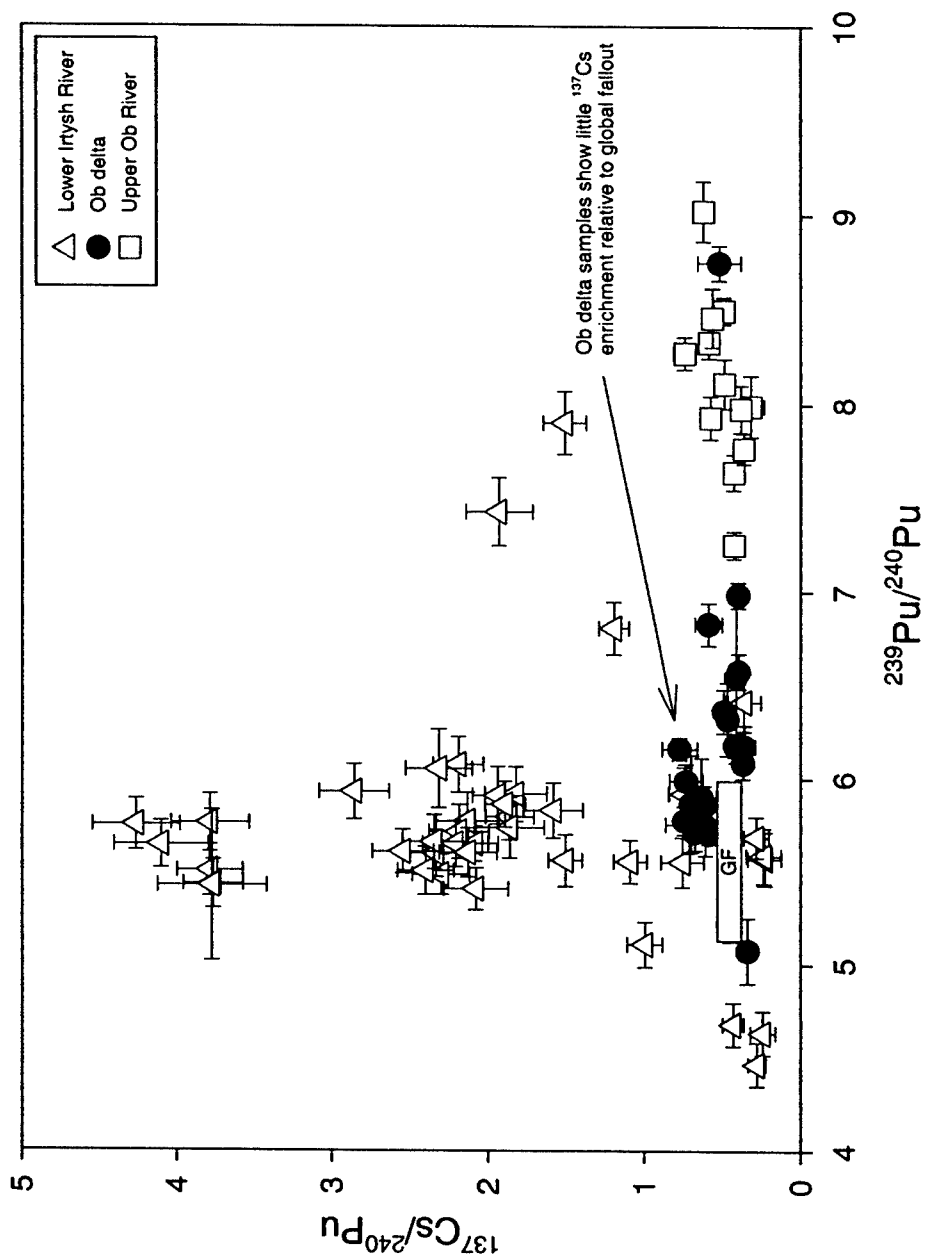


Figure 6:12. $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ vs. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio mixing plot; data from the upper Ob, lower Irtysh, and Ob delta with estimated deposition ages between ~1986 and ~1995. Error bars indicate $\pm 1\sigma$. See table 2:3 for end-member isotopic information and Figure 4:1 for core locations

and no delta samples exhibiting intermediate isotopic compositions between those in the lower Irtysh and upper Ob River suggest the latter possibility. In both Figures 6:11 and 6:12, the majority of delta samples fall on a mixing-line between global fallout and materials in the upper Ob River. This strongly suggests that Tomsk-7 is the main source of non-fallout contamination to delta sediments between ~1986 and ~1995.

Tobol River, Irtysh River, Upper Ob River and Ob delta prior to the mid-1980s

The main point of the following discussion is to resolve the source of the material with elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios that appears in sediments from the Tobol River, Irtysh River, and Ob delta (OB94-07B) during the mid to late 1960s. Figure 6:13 shows a comparison of the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ to $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in samples containing non fallout contamination from the upper Irtysh, Tobol and upper Ob Rivers as well as the Ob delta with deposition ages before ~1985. These data show clear evidence of mixing between global fallout and weapons end-members, demonstrating the presence of contamination from these sources in the Ob delta. Unfortunately, samples from each of the suspected source tributaries as well as the delta samples all exhibit the same trend, making source resolution by these data impossible.

The $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios and $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios for the same samples are shown in Figure 6:14. Similar to figure 6:13, the majority of samples in this figure are consistent with mixing between weapons end-members (note: end-member values not shown at this scale) and global fallout. There is however, a clear trend in delta samples towards

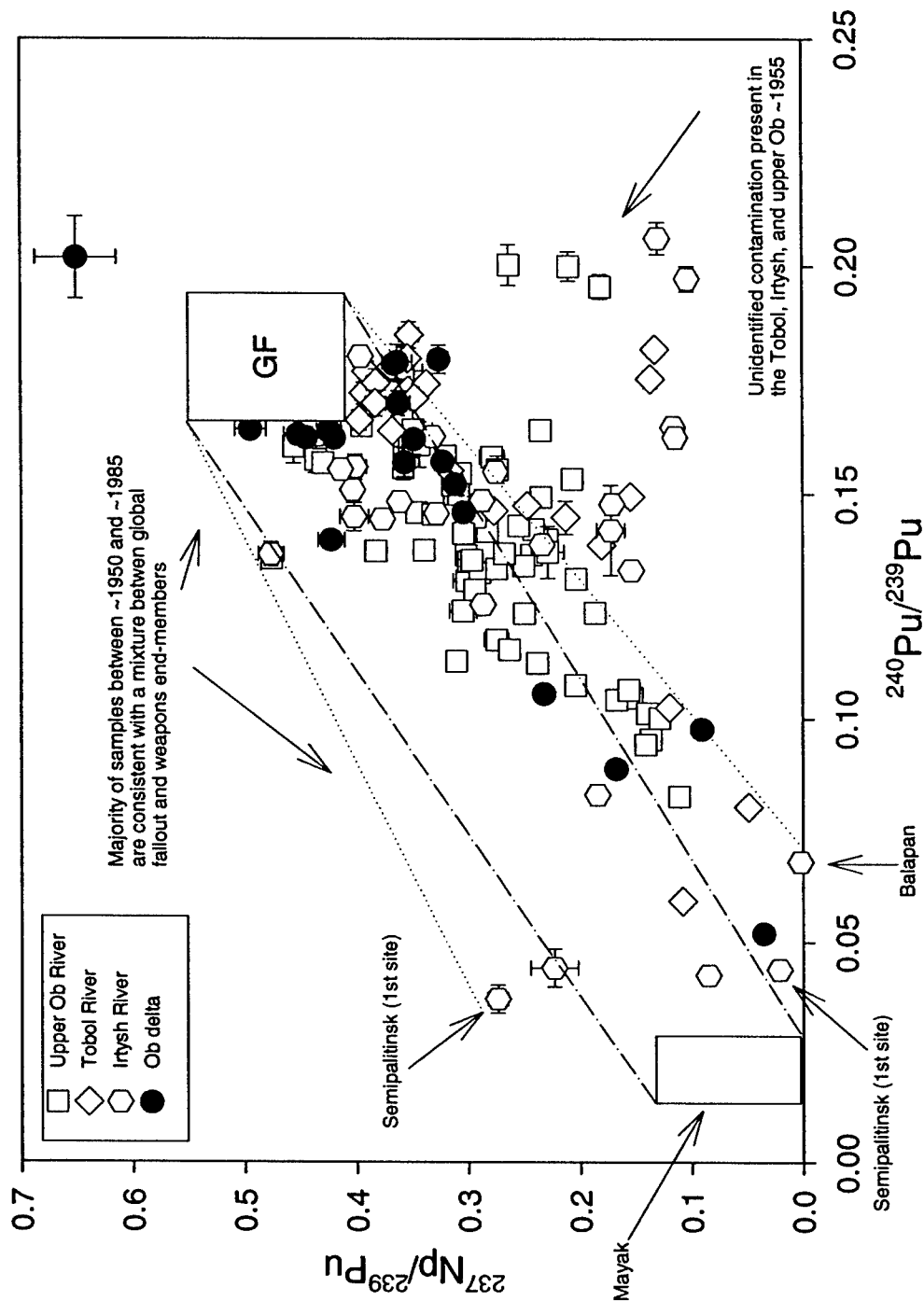


Figure 6:13. $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ vs. $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio mixing plot; samples from the Tobol, upper Irtysh, and upper Ob Rivers, and the Ob delta with estimated deposition ages prior to ~1985. Error bars indicate $\pm 1\sigma$. See table 2:3 for end-member isotopic information and Figure 4:1 for core locations.

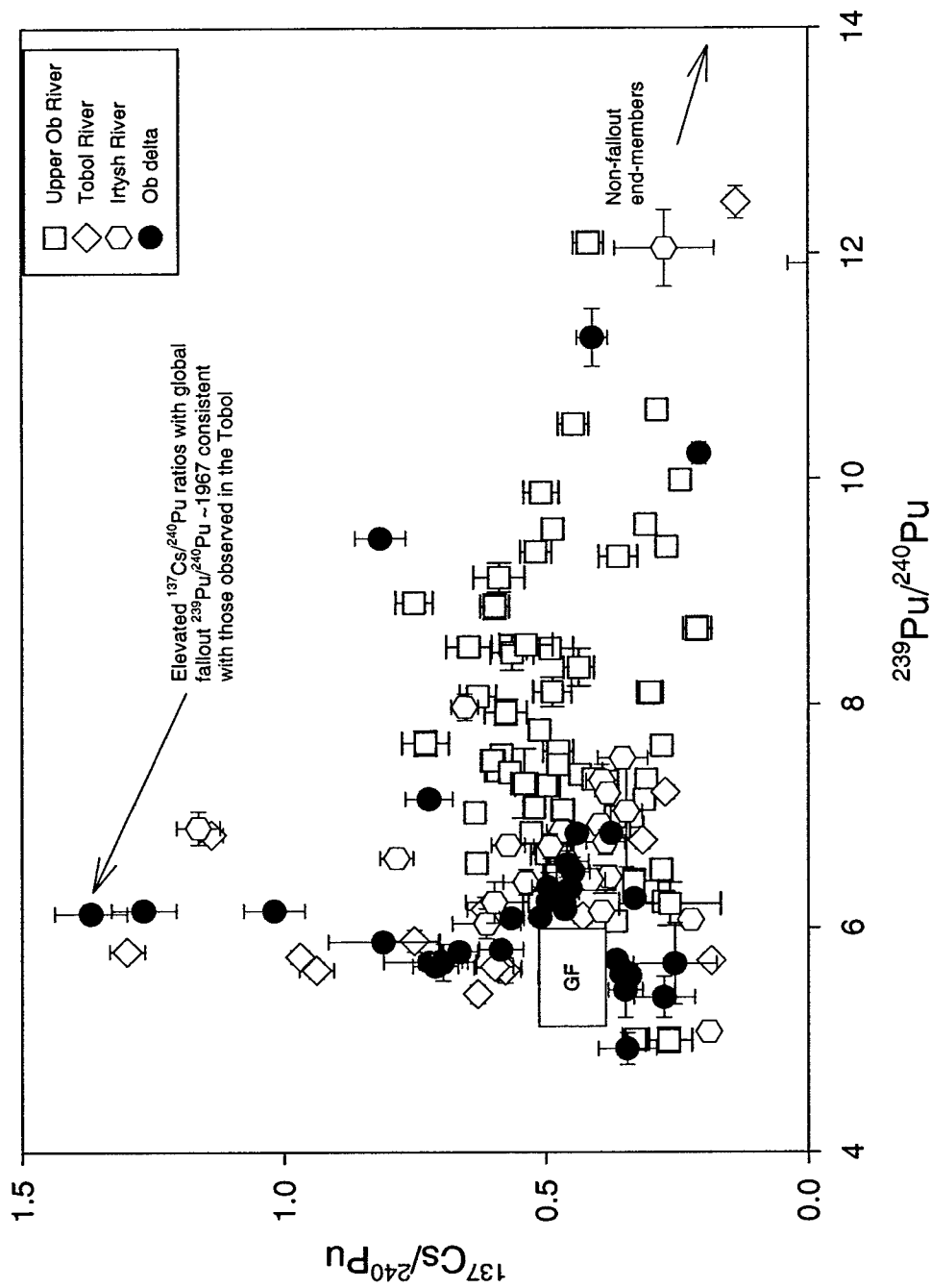


Figure 6:14. $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ vs. $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio mixing plot; samples from the Tobol, upper Irtysh, and upper Ob Rivers, and the Ob delta with estimated deposition ages prior to ~1985. Error bars indicate $\pm 1\sigma$. See table 2:3 for end-member isotopic information and Figure 4:1 for core locations.

elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ values, which are observed in the Tobol and upper Irtysh river samples deposited during the mid to late 1960s. It is noteworthy that elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios do not appear in any of the samples from the region deposited prior to this time. Samples from the upper Irtysh River that exhibit elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios also exhibit elevated $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios relative to global fallout. Conversely, samples with elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios collected in the Tobol River are quite similar to the global fallout value. Delta samples with elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios plot between the elevated values in samples collected from both rivers. Based on the distinctive $^{239}\text{Pu}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in samples from the Irtysh River, there is a larger influence of material originating from the Tobol River during the mid-1960s. Furthermore, the lack of similarities between delta samples and samples from the upper Ob river indicate that material originating from the Tobol River was the main source of non-fallout contamination to delta sediments during this period.

Summary Chapter six

The isotopic information presented above consistently suggests that in addition to debris from atmospheric weapons tests, materials derived from local sources have also played a role in nuclear weapons related contamination of the Ob region. In several instances, substantially different isotopic compositions are observed in sediments collected from tributaries draining each of the suspected non-fallout sources. In cases where materials with unique isotopic compositions and deposition ages are observed in a

particular source tributary and the Ob delta, it has been possible to link contamination in the Ob delta to Mayak, Tomsk-7, or Semipalitinsk.

With regard to contaminated sediment transport (discussed more fully in Chapter 8), the similar timing of the appearance of non-fallout materials in a particular source tributary and its subsequent deposition in the delta suggests that transport is quite rapid. Additionally, contamination from the Tobol River (i.e. Mayak) has played a larger role than expected, given the suspended sediment contribution of this river. The mean annual suspended discharges at Yalutorovsk (Tobol R.) and Omsk (Irtysh R.) are ~1.5 and 37 percent, respectively, of the suspended sediment load observed at Tobolsk. If suspended load estimates are correct, it implies that contaminant inventories are much greater in the Tobol River. While contaminant inventories do indicate higher levels in the Tobol River (< factor of two, see Appendix II and discussion therein), differences much greater than those observed are required to reconcile with the suspended load contributions. This is problematic and suggests that suspended sediment discharge estimates may not be useful indicators of contaminated sediment contributions from each suspected source tributary.

References Chapter 6

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Chapter 7

The distributions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np among chemically defined components of sediments from the Ob River

Data presented in this study thus far, have clearly documented nuclear weapons related contamination derived from both global and local sources in sediments collected at various locations in the Ob region (see Figure 4:1 for sampling locations). Clear also is the fact that fluvial transport is an important mechanism in the dispersal of contaminated sediments.

As noted in the introduction, the focus of this study is the history of weapons related contamination as it is recorded by particle reactive elements in sediments from the Ob region. It is the particle reactive nature or the tendency of plutonium, neptunium, and cesium to form strong associations with river particulate material that allows non-fallout contamination measured in delta sediments to be linked to upstream sources. While it is not possible for environmental processes to alter the isotopic composition of plutonium, possible differences in the geochemistries of neptunium, cesium, and plutonium make elemental fractionation (i.e. selective removal from particles) an important issue. This is especially true when source information is derived from Np/Pu and Cs/Pu ratios.

By using isotopic ratios of different elements, their corresponding K_d s, or distribution coefficients, are assumed to be sufficiently and similarly large (i.e. grams per unit weight solid >> grams per unit weight solution). This allows the equation of contaminant transport with contaminated sediment transport. Preservation of the global

fallout pattern, the largely co-varying nature of radionuclide distribution profiles both within and between sediment cores from different locations, and the presence of $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios with global fallout values strongly support these assumptions. However, the question of preferential neptunium loss was raised in Chapter 6. Due to different sample size requirements and different measurement techniques used in the determination of cesium, the discussion below is limited to plutonium and neptunium only.

Several factors can affect the partitioning behavior of these elements. Plutonium and neptunium can exist in multiple oxidation states ranging from trivalent to hexavalent, which allows their complexation by a variety of different chemical species (Fuger 1992). The physico-chemical form of materials released to the environment because of weapons related activities are variable, which may also affect partitioning. Activities at weapons production facilities include isotopic separation by organic liquid as well as the machining of metallic plutonium for the production of individual weapon components. Debris produced as a result of surface or atmospheric weapons tests can be made refractory by fusing with soils. In the case of high yield weapons test (i.e. global fallout), debris can be further modified during the ~ 11 month residence time in the stratosphere. Over time, once contamination has been introduced into the environment, other factors can affect partitioning such as weathering reactions and microbial activity. Sequential extraction techniques performed on sediments and soils have been used by many researchers to obtain elemental partitioning, mobility, and transport information (Edgington, Alberts et al. 1976; Wahlgren, Alberts et al. 1976; Alberts, Muller et al.

1977; Alberts, Muller et al. 1977; Muller and Sprugel 1977; Muller, Sprugel et al. 1977; Muller and Tissue 1977; Muller 1978; Tessier, Campbell et al. 1979; Kersten, Foerstner et al. 1986; Alberts, Wahlgren et al. 1989; Ruttenberg 1992; Oughton, Salbu et al. 1993; Salbu, Oughton et al. 1994; JNREG and group 1997; Beasley, Kelley et al. 1998).

The main goals of this sequential extraction study are to: 1) Test the assumptions made concerning the reversibility of adsorption of plutonium and neptunium, and thereby gain a better understanding of the partitioning behavior of these elements onto sediments. 2) Determine if contaminants originating from the various sources are partitioned differently between solid phase reservoirs.

In support of these objectives, a sub-set of sediments containing bulk isotopic compositions that indicated the presence of non-fallout contamination were sub-sampled and sequentially leached with a series of different reagents. Samples included sediments from the upper Ob and Irtysh Rivers as well as the Ob delta. The distributions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np among these chemically defined sedimentary fractions are reported. Plutonium results are compared to previous studies that examined its sediment partitioning behaviour using selective extraction techniques. The implications for the mobility of nuclear weapons related contaminants originating from different sources are also discussed.

Overview of selective leach fractions and experimental design

Due to the large number of minerals (both crystalline and amorphous) that are present in river sedimentary material, it is impossible to precisely define the actual

dissolution specificity of each reagent used in these types of experiments. Previous researchers (noted above) have used operational definitions to describe the fraction of sedimentary material solublized by each reagent. The treatments range from gentle to total dissolution, and each is designed to approximate different environmental processes that may occur or selectively extract trace metals contained in different solid phase reservoirs thought to be present in the sediments. The partitioning behavior or mobility of an element is inferred by the relative concentrations liberated by each treatment.

There is some variation between published studies with respect to the number and order of different treatments, fraction definitions (i.e. target minerals), and the reagents/treatments used to selectively leach each fraction. The majority of studies generally follow a modified version of the experimental design of Tessier et al. (1979). The techniques used in the present study were also initially based on the design of Tessier et al. (1979). However, based on data from other studies, particularly those conducted by Ruttenberg (1992), Alberts et al. (1976), Alberts and Whalgren (1989), Muller (1978), and JNREG (1992) certain modifications were made. The last study referenced examined the partitioning behavior of plutonium in sediments collected near Mayak and is of particular interest. The fractions selected and treatments used in this study are summarized in Table 7:1 and discussed below. Note that the term 'trace metals' in the descriptions below is synonymous with plutonium and neptunium.

Table 7:1. Fractions and reagents used for sequential extraction.

Fraction	Extraction Reagent*	Target Phase, (Potential Complexes)
F1 Exchangeable	1M NH ₄ -acetate, pH 7 (NaOH)	Exchangeable ions, (acetate)
F2 Reducible	0.3M Na ₃ -citrate:1M NaHCO ₃ , 1.3g Na-dithionite (CDB), pH 7.6	Easily reducible or reactive Fe ³⁺ or MnO _x -bound, (citrate, carbonate, and sulfite)
F3 Carbonate	1M Na-acetate, pH 5 (acetic acid)	Carbonates, (acetate)
F4 Organic	30% H ₂ O ₂ , pH 2 (HNO ₃), 85 °C	Oxidizable, organic matter, sulfides
F5 Acid Leachable	8N HNO ₃ , 85 °C	Lithogenic-bound
F6 Refractory	Aqua regia:HF, 100 °C	Refractory, silicates

*Reagents without a specific temperature indicate extractions were carried out at room temperature.

Fraction 1 (F1) - Exchangeable. Typically, this fraction is first in the series. It is designed to liberate trace metals that are loosely sorbed onto the surfaces of sedimentary materials such as hydrated iron oxides and humic substances, or present at exchangeable sites in clay minerals (Tessier et al., 1979). Dilute solutions of MgCl₂ and Na-Acetate, usually at room temperature and neutral or near-neutral pH have been used as extractants. Once present in solution, Mg²⁺ and/or NH₄⁺ compete with trace metals and displace them from the ion exchange sites they occupy.

Fraction 2 (F2) - Reducible. The reducible fraction is designed to liberate trace metals that are scavenged by oxides of iron or manganese that would be released under anoxic conditions. Tessier et al., (1979) leached the reducible fraction later in the sequence using heated solutions (80 -97°C) of NH₂-OH-HCl at low pH, or sodium dithionite-citrate. Other studies specifically investigating the partitioning behavior of plutonium in aquatic sediments, observed that the majority of total plutonium in sediments from Lake Michigan and Buzzard's Bay was found in the citrate-dithionite extract (Alberts et al., 1976, Alberts and Whalgren, 1989, Edgington et al., 1976). Due to

the possible effects of elevated temperatures and low pH on Pu and Np adsorption, it is unclear what percent of the plutonium observed in the 'reducible' fraction is actually the result of the reduction of iron and manganese. The results, however, are very interesting in that they indicate that most of the plutonium is less refractory than previously thought. Ruttenberg (1992) used a buffered solution of sodium-citrate-dithionite to extract ferric iron-bound phosphorous at room temperature in order to mitigate the effects sulfide formation and minimize the dissolution of carbonates. This method offered the ability to examine the effects of the citrate-dithionite extractant on Pu and Np partitioning without the effects of high temperature and low pH, and it was selected for use in the present study.

Fraction 3 (F3) - Carbonate. The carbonate fraction is designed to liberate any trace metals that are associated with carbonate minerals. The extraction techniques used by previous researchers were conducted at room temperature using dilute solutions of sodium or ammonium acetate adjusted to a pH of ~5 with acetic acid. While it is not expected that carbonate minerals will represent a significant portion of Ob River sediments, carbonates are efficient scavengers of trace metals, and they may be important.

Fraction 4 (F4) - Organic. The organic fraction is designed to liberate trace metals bound to organic matter. Solutions used to extract the organic fraction include heated solutions of concentrated H₂O₂ at low pH, and dilute solutions of NaOH. (Cochran, Moran et al. 2000) observed a significant increase in the K_d of americium

before and after UV-destruction of DOC in Ob River water. This suggests that the organic fraction could play an important role in the partitioning of nuclear contaminants.

Fraction 5 (F5) - Acid leachable. The acid leachable fraction is designed to liberate trace metals bound to lithogenic materials that are present in sediments. This fraction is referred to in many studies as the residual fraction. Although Tessier et al. (1979) used a mixture of hot HF and HClO₄, the majority of other studies employ a hot HNO₃ leach to extract this fraction. The possible presence of a refractory contaminant phase, formed by the fusion of weapon components and soil silicates during surface tests at Semipalatinsk, prompted the development of total digestion techniques for bulk sediment isotopic analyses (see chapter 4). In the sequential extraction method used here, attempts are made to verify the existence of this material by conducting an 8N HNO₃ acid leach at 85°C, as a separate extraction, prior to total dissolution by HF.

Fraction 6 (F6) - Refractory. As discussed above, this fraction is designed to liberate any trace metals that are associated with silicates or other acid leach resistant mineral phases. The use of a mixture of HF-aqua regia results in the total digestion of residual materials.

The treatments outlined in Table 7:1 were employed sequentially on 10g sediment sub-samples (dry weight of the sample prior to the first extraction). A 10g sub-sample of pre-nuclear age sediment, collected in the Ob River delta, was included for the assessment of blank contaminant levels and ICP-MS measurement artifacts (e.g., mass interference). A flow diagram of the selective extraction procedure is shown in Figure 7:1.

Extractions were conducted in 250ml, HDPE centrifuge bottles. Following each extraction, sediments were centrifuged for 15 minutes at ~3000 rpm. The resulting supernatants were then filtered through either a .45 μ m polysulfone or GF/F filter. After filtration, filters and filter-chambers were rinsed with the next reagent in the sequence and combined with the residual solids from the centrifugation step. For fractions F1 through F5, each extraction step was repeated twice. Fractions F2 through F4 also included an additional NH_4 -acetate extraction step as a wash in order to de-sorb any Pu or Np adsorbed during the extraction step. All 22 °C (room temperature) extractions and NH_4 -acetate washes were conducted on a Gyrotory[®] shaker (model G2) at ~300 rpm. Heated extractions (F4, F5, and F6) were carried out either on a hot plate or in a temperature controlled water bath and agitated intermittently. For each treatment, supernatants were combined with NH_4 -acetate washes. The solutions corresponding to each treatment and the final remaining sample residue (F6) were transferred to individual 250 ml teflon centrifuge bottles; leached fractions were then taken to dryness. Following this step, yield monitors were added and Pu and Np analysis was carried out on each fraction (see chapter 4 for analytical details).

Figure 7:1 Sequential Extraction Procedure

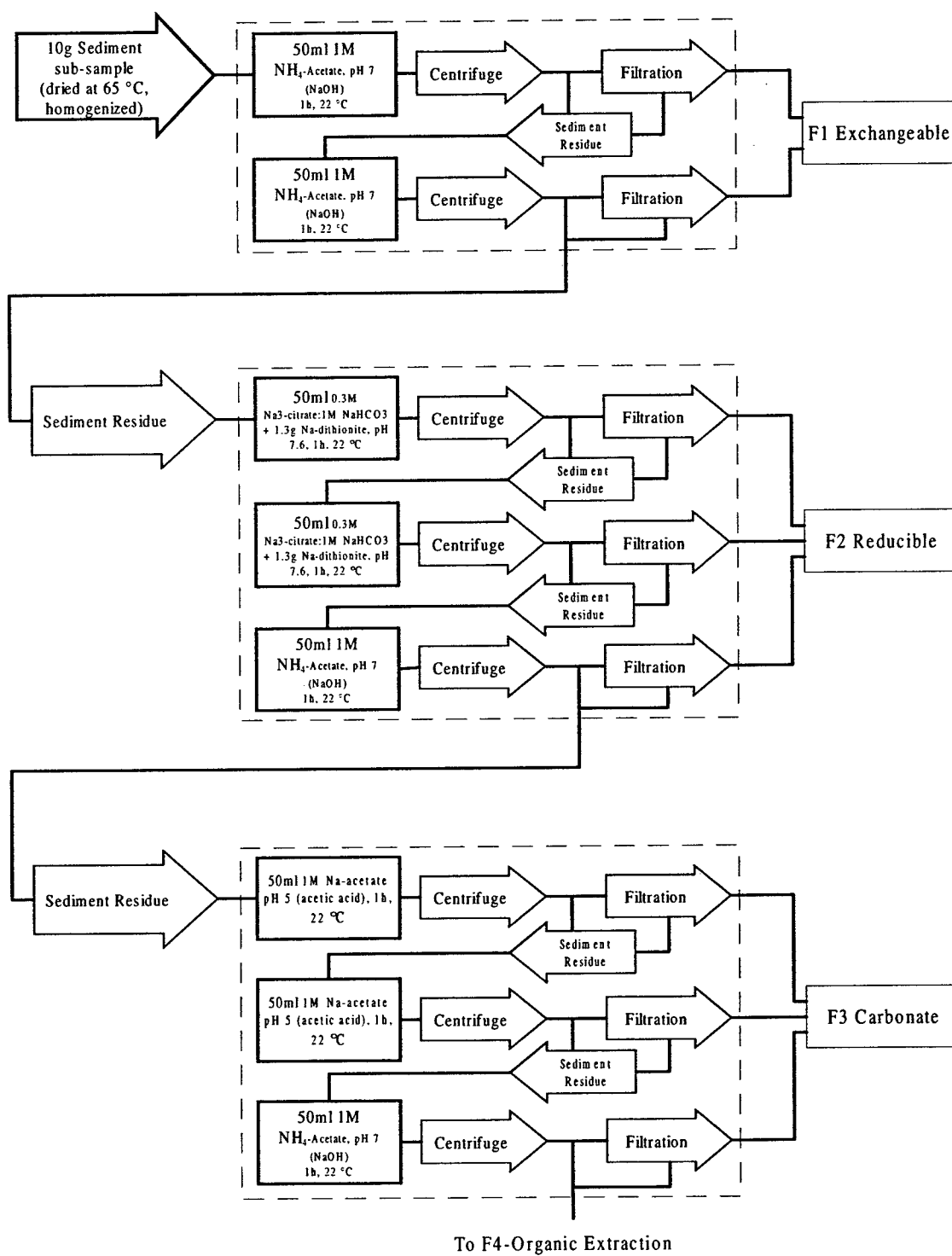
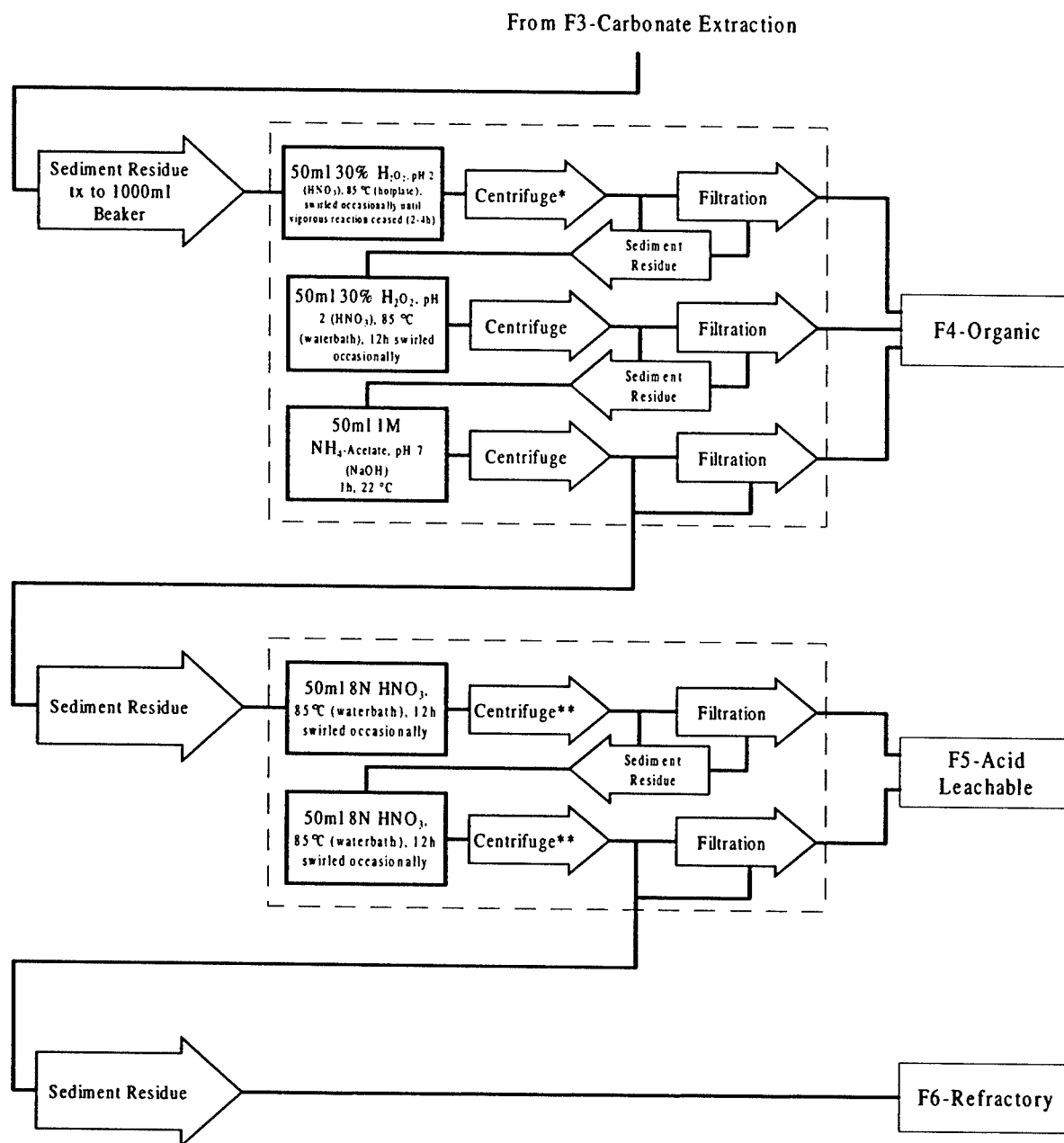


Figure 7:1 Sequential Extraction Procedure (cont.)



* Sample was cooled, tx back to 250ml HDPE jar; a small amount of 1M NH_4 -acetate solution was used for rinsing

** Sample was cooled prior to centrifugation

Results and discussion

The sequential extraction technique outlined above was carried out on a sub-set of five samples with bulk sediment isotopic compositions that were significantly different from published global fallout values. Table 7:2 lists sample information, bulk-sediment isotopic composition, and the suspected contaminant source(s) for each of the selected samples. OB94-7B (3-4 cm) and OB94-10A (39-40 cm) were both collected in the delta, yet they have dramatically different isotopic compositions. The isotopic composition measured in OB94-7B (3-4 cm) suggests that it is contaminated with material originating from the upper Ob River. The isotopic composition measured in OB94-10A (39-40 cm) suggests that it contains a large percentage of material that is consistent with the isotopic composition of soils collected from Semipalitinsk. OB95-04 (7-8 cm) and OB95-04 (16-17 cm) were selected in order to characterize the partitioning behavior of contamination originating from Tomsk. The down-core $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ profile revealed maxima at both horizons (chapter 6). Additionally, deposition age estimates indicate that the non-fallout contamination observed in both OB95-04 (7-8 cm) and OB94-07B (3-4 cm) likely originate from the same source (i.e. Tomsk-7). OB95-13 (16-17 cm) was chosen in order to characterize the partitioning behavior of contamination originating from Semipalitinsk. OB95-13 (15-16) exhibited a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio of 0.08, but there was not enough bulk sediment remaining on which to perform sequential extraction. OB95-13 (16-17) is the sample immediately below; it also exhibits a low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio and is likely related to the same source of contamination.

Table 7:2. Bulk Sediment Samples Selected for Sequential Extraction

Sample ID	Depth interval	Location	Deposition Year	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ Atom ratio	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ Atom ratio	Suspected Source(s)*
94-07B	3-4	Ob delta	1988	0.167 ± 0.003	1.166 ± 0.015	GF,T
94-10A	39-40	Ob delta	1975	0.052 ± 0.001	0.035 ± 0.001	GF,S
95-04	7-8	Ob River	1988	0.111 ± 0.002	1.131 ± 0.018	GF,T
95-04	16-17	Ob River	1975	0.132 ± 0.001	0.7 ± 0.028	GF,T
95-13	16-17	Irtys River	1982	0.141 ± 0.006	0.458 ± 0.026	GF,S

*GF=global stratospheric fallout, T=Toms-7, S=Semipalatinsk.

Distributions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np among Fractions

The distributions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np measured in each sample are summarized in Table 7:3. In general, the sediments from different locations behaved in a comparable manner. The majority of the total extracted plutonium and neptunium distributed similarly between the reducible, carbonate, acid leachable and refractory (F6) fractions, with reducible fraction containing by far the highest percentage of both elements. The exchangeable and organic fractions together contain approximately 20 percent of the total extracted neptunium and little or no plutonium. This suggests that a minor portion of the total neptunium may be affected by environmental conditions that have little or no effect on plutonium. The acid leachable and refractory fractions together contain ~ 10 to 20 percent of the plutonium and ~ 7 percent of the neptunium. The results from each extraction are discussed below.

Exchangeable Fraction (F1)

^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu extracted by the NH_4 -acetate treatment ranged from 0 to 1 percent, with most values below detection, indicating that little if any Pu is held in an ion

exchangeable form (Table 7:3). In contrast, the proportion of ^{237}Np in F1 ranged from 10 to 15 percent, which indicates the presence of easily exchangeable ^{237}Np . This suggests that some of the neptunium may be more easily removed from particles than plutonium. Table 7:4 summarizes the results of earlier studies, in which selective extraction techniques were used to assess Pu mobility in a variety of environmental samples. These include sediments and/or soils from Lake Michigan, Buzzards Bay, southern Ohio, and the region surrounding Mayak (Alberts et al., 1974, Edgington et al., 1976, Muller, 1978, JNREG, 1997). Results from studies that used either NH_4 -acetate or MgCl_2 to extract exchangeable plutonium (methods A and C, Table 7:4) indicate the presence of a small amount of plutonium in the exchangeable fraction. It is noteworthy that JNREG (1997), using a technique similar to the one in the present study, observed measurable amounts of plutonium in the exchangeable fractions of materials collected near Mayak. Given the extremely elevated plutonium concentrations measured by Oughton et al. (2000) especially in the reservoir 10 ($\sim 4 \times 10^5 \text{ Bq kg}^{-1}$), the small percentages observed by JNREG (1997) could represent significant amounts of exchangeable plutonium.

Reducible Fraction (F2)

The results clearly indicate that the majority of Pu and Np contained in Ob River sediments is associated with the CDB extractable phase. The relative proportions of contaminants extracted by the CDB treatment ranged from 73 to 97 percent for ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu and from 66 to 76 percent for ^{237}Np (Table 7:3). Furthermore, the high percentages of the total plutonium extracted by CDB observed in the present study are in good

Table 7:3 Distributions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu and ^{237}Np among leached fractions

Sample ID	F1 Exchangeable		F2 Reducible		F3 Carbonate	
	Concentration*	Percent**	Concentration	Percent	Concentration	Percent
^{239}Pu (10^7) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	B.D.	6.882 $\pm$ 0.145	84.5%	0.126 $\pm$ 0.008	1.6%
	94-10A (39-40)	0.013 $\pm$ 0.005	15.405 $\pm$ 0.179	85.1%	0.303 $\pm$ 0.009	1.7%
	95-04 (7-8)	B.D.	13.997 $\pm$ 0.126	90.9%	0.189 $\pm$ 0.007	1.2%
	95-04 (16-17)	B.D.	14.462 $\pm$ 0.186	89.7%	0.184 $\pm$ 0.009	1.1%
	95-13 (16-17)	B.D.	4.028 $\pm$ 0.077	72.8%	0.135 $\pm$ 0.007	2.4%
^{240}Pu (10^7) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	B.D.	1.200 $\pm$ 0.034	87.9%	0.021 $\pm$ 0.004	1.5%
	94-10A (39-40)	B.D.	2.823 $\pm$ 0.053	86.3%	0.057 $\pm$ 0.004	1.7%
	95-04 (7-8)	B.D.	1.574 $\pm$ 0.033	89.9%	0.030 $\pm$ 0.003	1.7%
	95-04 (16-17)	B.D.	1.893 $\pm$ 0.037	89.1%	0.040 $\pm$ 0.004	1.9%
	95-13 (16-17)	B.D.	0.609 $\pm$ 0.030	74.3%	0.025 $\pm$ 0.002	3.0%
^{237}Np (10^7) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	1.219 $\pm$ 0.046	6.763 $\pm$ 0.163	70.6%	0.184 $\pm$ 0.031	1.9%
	94-10A (39-40)	1.212 $\pm$ 0.033	6.276 $\pm$ 0.120	67.9%	0.271 $\pm$ 0.021	2.9%
	95-04 (7-8)	2.469 $\pm$ 0.155	14.419 $\pm$ 0.173	72.4%	0.399 $\pm$ 0.029	2.0%
	95-04 (16-17)	1.670 $\pm$ 0.039	7.294 $\pm$ 0.148	66.3%	0.236 $\pm$ 0.034	2.1%
	95-13 (16-17)	0.297 $\pm$ 0.040	2.205 $\pm$ 0.084	76.3%	0.068 $\pm$ 0.025	2.3%

Table 7.3. (Continued) Distributions of ²³⁹Pu, ²⁴⁰Pu and ²³⁷Np among leached fractions

Sample ID	F4 Organic		F5 Acid leachable		F6 Refractory	
	Concentration	Percent	Concentration	Percent	Concentration	Percent
²³⁹ Pu (10 ⁷) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	B.D.	0.879 ± 0.020	10.8%	0.253 ± 0.012	3.1%
	94-10A (39-40)	0.028 ± 0.007	1.929 ± 0.034	10.7%	0.432 ± 0.017	2.4%
	95-04 (7-8)	0.019 ± 0.011	0.929 ± 0.026	6.0%	0.261 ± 0.010	1.7%
	95-04 (16-17)	0.026 ± 0.011	1.101 ± 0.023	6.8%	0.347 ± 0.017	2.2%
	95-13 (16-17)	0.067 ± 0.011	0.766 ± 0.016	13.8%	0.538 ± 0.023	9.7%
²⁴⁰ Pu (10 ⁷) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	B.D.	0.124 ± 0.008	9.1%	0.020 ± 0.006	1.5%
	94-10A (39-40)	0.016 ± 0.006	0.315 ± 0.012	9.6%	0.059 ± 0.007	1.8%
	95-04 (7-8)	B.D.	0.126 ± 0.009	7.2%	0.021 ± 0.007	1.2%
	95-04 (16-17)	0.016 ± 0.005	0.127 ± 0.009	6.0%	0.048 ± 0.009	2.3%
	95-13 (16-17)	0.027 ± 0.008	0.131 ± 0.006	16.0%	0.028 ± 0.006	3.4%
²³⁷ Np (10 ⁷) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	0.687 ± 0.034	0.686 ± 0.033	7.2%	0.047 ± 0.025	0.5%
	94-10A (39-40)	0.893 ± 0.035	0.556 ± 0.035	6.0%	0.039 ± 0.031	0.4%
	95-04 (7-8)	1.276 ± 0.042	1.298 ± 0.049	6.5%	0.067 ± 0.033	0.3%
	95-04 (16-17)	0.864 ± 0.037	0.939 ± 0.032	8.5%	B.D.	-
	95-13 (16-17)	0.107 ± 0.027	0.214 ± 0.030	7.4%	B.D.	-

*All concentrations are given in atoms/g of dry sediment prior to the first extraction.

** Fraction percentages are relative to the total of all fractions for each sample.

agreement with previous research that used variations of the CDB treatment (method D, see Table 7:4 for references). This indicates that the effects of temperature and lower pH are minimal. Ruttenberg (1992) demonstrated that the CDB technique efficiently solubilizes Fe(III) minerals, thus it is reasonable to assume the reduction of a large percentage of minerals containing Fe^{3+} and other redox sensitive elements (i.e. MnO_x) during the extraction of Ob sediments. Using $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}\cdot\text{HCl}$ as the reducing extractant, JNREG (1997) also observed that a substantial percentage of plutonium (30 to 50 percent) was solubilized in some samples. This makes it difficult to argue against an association of some type between Pu and Np and redox sensitive elements, whether they are in the form of hydrous oxides or true minerals. The effect of complexation alone or in combination with reduction is another matter.

The CDB technique combines a strong reductant with several ligands capable of forming aqueous complexes with Pu and Np. The stability constants for Pu-citrate complexes have been estimated at 1.7×10^{27} and 1×10^{11} for Pu^{4+} and Pu^{3+} , respectively (Vinogradov and Gryzin, 1952). There is also solid evidence to suggest that the reduction of Pu and Np causes these elements to become less soluble (i.e. $K_d \text{ Pu(III, IV)} \gg K_d \text{ Pu(V, VI)}$) (Edgington 1981). The presence of complexing agents in the F2 treatment at high concentrations is important and likely to prevent Pu and Np liberated by reduction of host phases from re-adsorbing on available mineral surfaces. Edgington et al. (1976) and Kung et al. (1998) attempted to resolve the individual contributions of reduction and complexation by comparing the extractable proportions of plutonium between CDB (treatment D and L), citrate-only (treatment E), and dithionite-only

Table 7.4 Plutonium distributions among extracted fractions from previous work

Study	Material	Exchangeable Meth. %*	Reducible Meth. %	Carbonate Meth. %	Organic Meth. %	Refractory Meth. %	Mass Bal.**
Alberts, 1976	Buzzard's Bay sed.	A 0%	D 90%	-	H 1%	I 9%	110%
Edgington et al., 1976	Grand River sed.						
	GR-F	A 0%	D 100%	-	H 0%	I 0%	48%
	GR-G	A 9%	D 91%	-	H 0%	I 0%	70%
	GR-B	A 4%	D 96%	-	H 0%	I 0%	100%
	Lake Michigan sed.						
	LM-A	A 1%	D 99%	-	H 0%	I 0%	81%
	LM-D	A 38%	D 59%	-	H 3%	I 0%	105%
	LM-C	A 0%	D 100%	-	H 0%	I 0%	80%
	LM-E	A 2%	D 98%	-	H 0%	I 0%	153%
	LM-I	A 0%	D 100%	-	H 0%	I 0%	46%
	LM-H 1	A 0%	D 98%	-	H 0%	I 2%	91%
	LM-H 2	A 5%	D 90%	-	H 5%	-	107%
	LM-H 3	A 0%	D 91%	-	-	-	-
	LM-H 4	A 0%	E 35%	-	-	-	-
	LM-H 5	B 10%	-	-	-	-	-
	LM-J	A 0%	D 100%	-	H 0%	I 0%	130%
Kung et al., 1998	Rocky Flats soils						
	RF-1	K 2%	-	-	-	-	-
	RF-2	-	L 80%	-	-	-	-
	RF-3	-	M 20%	-	-	-	-

Table 7:4 (Continued). Plutonium distributions among extracted fractions from previous work

Study	Material	Exchangeable Meth. %*	Reducible Meth. %	Carbonate Meth. %	Organic Meth. %	Refractory Meth. %	Mass Bal.**
Muller, 1978	S. Ohio soils						
	Heuston Woods	A 0%	D 85%	-	H 13%	I 2%	N.R.
	Urbana	A 0%	D 89%	-	H 6%	I 6%	N.R.
	Miamisburg	A 0%	D 73%	-	H 8%	I 19%	N.R.
JNREG, 1997	Mayak soils & sed.						
	Asanov soil	C 4%	F 3%	G 1%	-	J 94%	
	Muslyumovo soil	C 6%	F 6%	G 7%	-	J 83%	N.R.
	Muslyumovo sed.	C 9%	F 36%	G 8%	-	J 48%	N.R.
	Asanov sed.	C 3%	F 54%	G 4%	-	J 40%	N.R.
	Reservoir 11	C 1%	F 6%	G 4%	-	J 92%	N.R.
	Reservoir 10	C 2%	F 32%	G 2%	-	J 65%	N.R.

* Percentage value listed with fractions is the percentage of Pu extracted in a particular fraction relative to the total extracted Pu.

**Mass Balance equals the total extracted Pu relative to Pu in bulk sediments.

^A500 ml 0.1M MgCl₂, RT 24 h, pH 7.5^B500 ml 0.1M MgCl₂, 10g Na-dithionite, RT 24 h^C20 ml 1M NH₄-Acetate, RT, 2 h, pH 7^D10g Na-dithionite, 400ml .3M Na-citrate, 85 C, 15 min., pH 5.9^E400ml .3M Na-citrate, 85 C, 15 min., pH 5.9^F20 ml .04M NH₂-OH-HCl, 80 C, 6h, pH2 w/acetic acid^G20 ml 1M Na-acetate, RT, pH5 w/acetic acid^H500 ml .1M NaOH, 12h^ILiF2 Fusion^J20 ml 7M HNO₃, 80 C, 6h^K0.1M NaCl, 20 C, 4 days^L0.1M Na-citrate-dithionite, 20 C, 4 days^M0.1M Na-citrate, 20 C, 4 days

(treatment M). Compared to the total Pu measured in bulk samples (LM-H1 through LM-H3, and RF-2 and 3), the MgCl_2 /dithionite treatment (B) extracted 10 percent and the citrate-only treatments (E and M) extracted between 20 and 35 percent. These results are quite different from the results of the MgCl_2 (no Pu extracted) and citrate-dithionite treatments, which extracted between 80 and 90 percent. There also appears to be an effect of adding both citrate and dithionite together as the total amount of Pu released by the combined reagents is twice that obtained from separate additions (Edgington, Wahlgren et al. 1976).

From the results presented here and by other researchers, several important conclusions can be drawn concerning the CDB extractable fraction. Global fallout (presumably the only source of contamination to Lake Michigan) appears to be present in multiple forms that are collectively extracted by the citrate-dithionite treatment. While separate extractions by dithionite and citrate were not performed in the present study, large fractions of total Pu and Np were extracted with CDB from sediments containing both fallout and non-fallout contamination from different sources. This indicates that a large percentage nuclear weapons related contamination, regardless of the source, exhibits a similar behavior with respect to CDB extraction. The environmental implications of CDB extractable plutonium and neptunium will be discussed at the end of the chapter.

Carbonate Fraction (F3)

Only a small amount of plutonium and neptunium is associated with carbonates or other Na-acetate soluble mineral phases. The relative proportions of contaminants extracted by the Na-acetate treatment ranged from 1 to 3 percent for ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np . These results are not surprising as carbonates are not expected to be a significant component of Ob River sediments. Although a different reagent was used to extract the carbonate mineral phases prior to the reducible fraction (NH_4 -acetate, pH 5), JNREG (1997) results are only slightly higher than those from the present study. That different extraction techniques and a different extraction order yield similar results supports the idea that that contaminants associated with carbonate phases are not significant in Ob River sediments.

Organic Fraction (F4)

These data indicate that the H_2O_2 extractable phase contains only a small percentage of both elements, but it plays a more important role in Np partitioning. The relative proportions of ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu extracted by the H_2O_2 treatment were <3 percent and the proportions of Np were < 10 percent (Table 7:3), which suggests that some Np partitions more easily into the organic phase. Additionally, the proportions of ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu extracted by the H_2O_2 treatment were <1 percent in all sediment samples except for those from the Irtysh River where values ranged from 1 to 3 percent. In contrast, the proportions of ^{237}Np ranged from 6 to 10 percent in all sediment samples except for those from the Irtysh River where the value was <4 percent. The relative proportions of Pu and

Np observed in Irtysh River sediments compared to sediments from other locations may indicate that some of the contamination derived from Semipalitinsk may partition differently into the organic phase.

Table 7:5. Weight percent organic material for selected samples

Core ID	Depth Interval	% Org (dry wt.)
OB94-07B	(1-2)	3.79%
	(2-3)	3.55%
	(3-4)	4.73%
	(4-5)	4.44%
	(7-8)	5.32%
	(8-9)	4.20%
	(9-10)	4.82%
	(14-15)	3.08%
	(16-17)	3.28%
OB94-10A	(8-9)	2.95%
	(9-10)	2.76%
	(10-11)	3.66%
	(24-25)	5.15%
	(25-26)	4.55%
	(26-27)	4.62%
	(27-28)	4.90%
	(39-40)	3.39%
	(40-41)	3.28%
	(41-42)	2.90%
	(42-43)	3.43%
OB95-13	(9-10)	0.02%
	(10-11)	0.18%
	(39-40)	0.05%

In order to approximate the percentage of organic material (by weight) in Ob River sediments, 1 gram sub-samples of bulk sediments were dried and weighed before and after treatment with 30% H₂O₂. The results are shown in Table 7:5. Percent organic matter in sediments from the Ob delta range between 2 to 5 percent while sediments collected from the upper Irtysh River contain ~ an order of magnitude less organic matter

(0 to 0.36 percent). Although representative samples from all core locations were not measured in this fashion, the data demonstrate that organic material accounts for only a small portion of the total sediment mass. It is also clear that percent organic matter varies between sediments collected from the delta and at least one of the upstream tributaries. Furthermore, the smaller amount of organic material observed in sediments from the upper Irtysh River offers a reasonable explanation of the smaller fraction of ^{237}Np observed in the organic fraction of OB95-13 (16-17).

Previous studies have used a .1M NaOH extraction to represent Pu associated with organic matter. While Muller et al. (1978) observed greater proportions of Pu in the organic fractions of Ohio soils, results from Buzzard's Bay and Lake Michigan are all in good agreement with results from the present study.

Acid leachable Fraction (F5)

A minor percentage of both elements are associated with lithogenic phases and accessible by harsh treatments (Table 7:3). The relative proportions of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np extracted by the HNO_3 treatment ranged from 6 to 15 percent. These results are in good agreement with the majority of the previous studies, but they are significantly different from the results published for sediments collected near Mayak, which indicated that this fraction contained between 40 and 94 percent of the total Pu (JNREG, 1997) (Table 7:4). This difference may indicate a difference in partitioning behavior of material originating from Mayak, but it is most likely due to the use of $\text{NH}_2\text{-OH-HCl}$ as the reducible phase extractant. If one compares the results of Edgington et al. (1976) for

LM-H-5 (method B, reducible plus exchangeable; see Table 7:4), only 10% of the plutonium was extracted. Assuming that the treatment of this sample with hot concentrated HNO_3 following method B would result in the extraction of the remaining ~90%, the results of JNREG (1997) are explainable. However, the large percentage of plutonium and neptunium (this study) observed in association with the CDB extractable fraction clearly demonstrates that the contaminants are not truly refractory.

Refractory Fraction (F6)

The relative proportions of ^{239}Pu and ^{240}Pu extracted by totally digesting the sediment residues in HF:aqua regia treatment were 1-3 percent for all sediments except for those collected from the Irtys River, which contained ~10 percent of the total ^{239}Pu . The relative proportions of ^{237}Np were <1 percent for all sediments. A relatively larger fraction of plutonium in sediments from the Irtys River, which likely contain contamination as a result of weapons tests at Semipalitinsk, supports the existence of plutonium that is in an acid leach resistant form.

Comparison of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np measured in bulk sediments and fraction totals

A comparison of the ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{237}Np concentrations measured in bulk sediments and the fraction totals for each isotope are given in table 7:6. In general, mass balances between summed fractions and bulk sediments are good. For each sample, the total ^{237}Np concentration (i.e. sum of all fractions) was within $\pm 2\sigma$ of their corresponding bulk sediment values. This demonstrates that the extraction methods employed are

robust and that any material lost during the extractions was insignificant. Pu isotopes exhibit some variability between summed fractions and bulk sediments, most notably 94-10A (39-40). These discrepancies are similar to those observed between replicate analyses in some samples and are likely further evidence of heterogeneous distribution of plutonium derived from non-fallout sources (see Chapter 4 for details). An examination of the total extracted and bulk sediment ^{237}Np concentrations indicates that mass balance is good for 94-10A (39-40), which precludes significant mass loss during sequential extraction as the cause of very different plutonium concentrations.

Table 7:6 Concentrations* of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu and ^{237}Np for Fraction Totals and Bulk Sediments

	Sample	Σ Fractions	Bulk Sediment	Σ Fxns/Bulk Sed.
^{239}Pu (10^7) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	8.148 ± 0.147	8.234 ± 0.063	0.99 ± 0.02
	94-10A (39-40)	18.111 ± 0.184	259.720 ± 3.283	0.07 ± 0.00
	95-04 (7-8)	15.369 ± 0.131	16.929 ± 0.165	0.91 ± 0.01
	95-04 (16-17)	16.126 ± 0.189	16.457 ± 0.658	0.98 ± 0.04
	95-13 (16-17)	5.532 ± 0.083	6.190 ± 0.218	0.89 ± 0.03
^{240}Pu (10^7) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	1.366 ± 0.036	1.375 ± 0.020	0.99 ± 0.03
	94-10A (39-40)	3.272 ± 0.056	13.510 ± 0.205	0.24 ± 0.01
	95-04 (7-8)	1.627 ± 0.042	1.877 ± 0.034	0.87 ± 0.03
	95-04 (16-17)	2.130 ± 0.040	2.172 ± 0.087	0.98 ± 0.04
	95-13 (16-17)	0.828 ± 0.032	0.870 ± 0.033	0.95 ± 0.05
^{237}Np (10^7) (atoms/g)	94-07B (3-4)	9.586 ± 0.180	9.600 ± 0.097	1.00 ± 0.02
	94-10A (39-40)	9.248 ± 0.140	9.075 ± 0.190	1.02 ± 0.03
	95-04 (7-8)	19.928 ± 0.245	19.147 ± 0.245	1.04 ± 0.02
	95-04 (16-17)	11.016 ± 0.166	11.526 ± 0.461	0.96 ± 0.04
	95-13 (16-17)	2.892 ± 0.109	2.835 ± 0.128	1.02 ± 0.06

*All concentrations are given in atoms/g of dry sediment prior to the first extraction. Uncertainties are given in ± 1 sigma.

Comparison Pu and Np isotopic composition of bulk sediments and leached fractions

One of the objectives of the present study was to determine if contaminants originating from different sources are partitioned into distinct solid phase reservoirs. By

employing the same approach as that used for bulk sediments (chapter 4), the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotope ratios measured in each fraction can be compared to published values for global fallout and other known or suspected sources. The ability to achieve reasonable precision when calculating the isotopic composition of individual leached fractions is limited by low quantities of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{237}Np present in some cases.

For discussion purposes, all fractions are regrouped into two distinct geochemical fractions: Accessible (F1 through F4) and Refractory (F5 and F6). This is a reasonable division given that any Pu or Np associated with fractions F1 through F4 could be affected by environmental processes. In contrast, Pu and Np requiring strong acid treatments for removal from sediments are reasonably characterized as irreversibly bound and environmentally unavailable, hence refractory.

A comparison of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotope ratios ($\pm 2\sigma$) calculated for accessible and refractory fractions and the $\pm 2\sigma$ $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ for global fallout is shown Figure 7:2. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ observed in accessible and refractory fractions ranged between 0.11 and 0.18. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in the accessible fractions of 94-07B (3-4) and 95-13 (16-17), as well as both accessible and refractory fractions of 94-10A (39-40), and are indistinguishable from global fallout. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in the refractory fractions of both 94-07B (3-4) and 95-13 (16-17) are significantly different from both global fallout and their corresponding accessible fractions. These observations clearly demonstrate the presence of an isotopically distinct source of plutonium of a refractory nature. The refractory $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in all samples except 94-10A (39-40) are essentially identical and have a mean ratio value of 0.123 ± 0.001 (1σ). The presence of similarly low

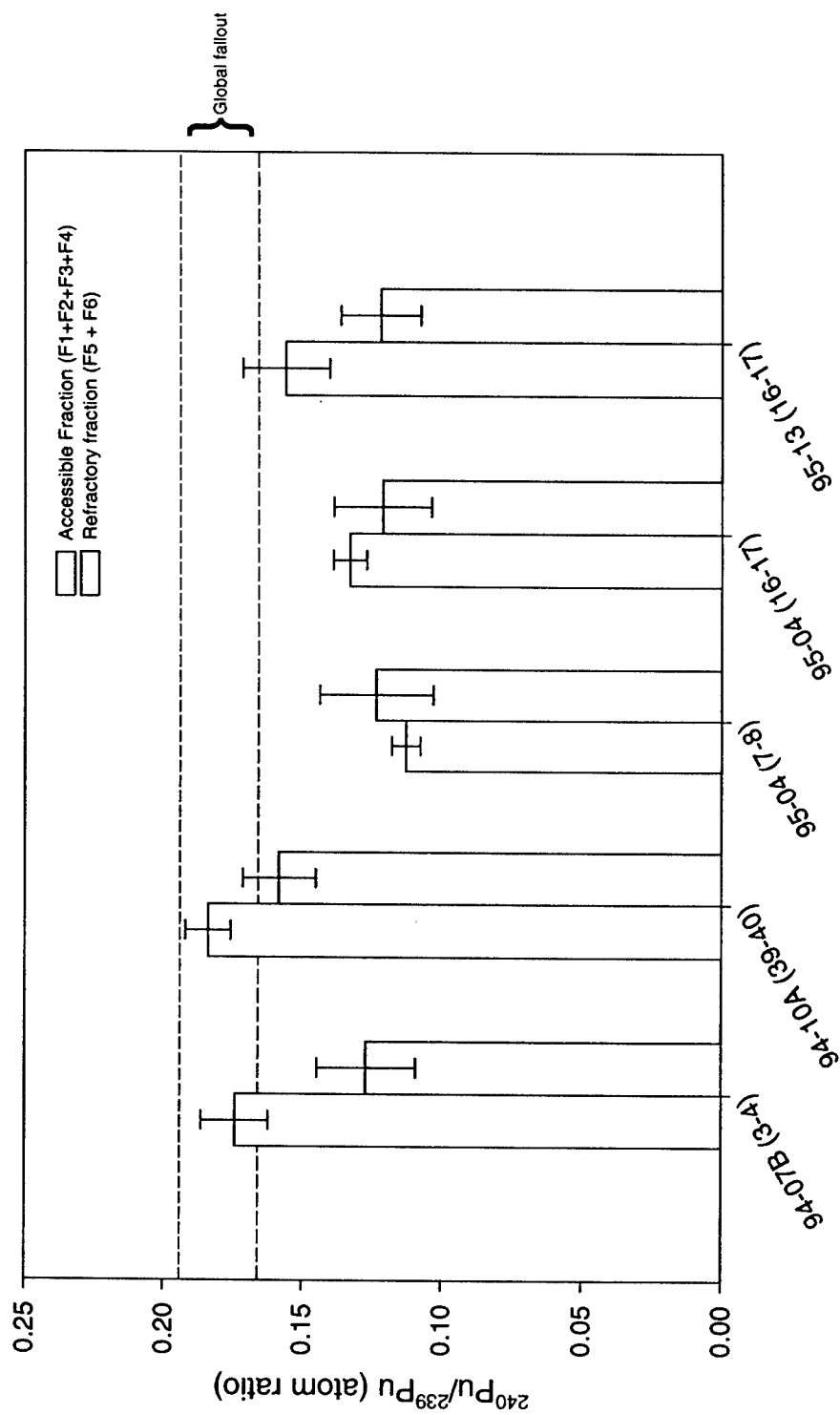


Figure 7:2. A comparison of $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratios in Accessible and Refractory fractions. Error bars indicate $\pm 2\sigma$ uncertainty.

$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in refractory fractions of sediments from the Ob and Irtysh Rivers suggests either a source of refractory plutonium in each river or one that is common to both rivers. Interestingly, both samples from the upper Ob River show no difference between accessible and refractory fractions. This suggests two possible scenarios: 1) A single source of low ratio plutonium that is common to more than one tributary and associates with both accessible and refractory sedimentary phases. 2) Two (or more) sources with similar plutonium isotopic compositions that associate with the accessible and refractory sedimentary phases, respectively.

The $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios ($\pm 2\sigma$) calculated for the accessible and refractory fractions are shown in Figure 7:3 along with values for global fallout and Semipalitinsk. The most obvious feature is the similarity between the accessible fraction in 94-07B (3-4) and both the accessible and refractory fractions in 95-04 (7-8). They exhibit $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are elevated well above global fallout and are only observed in the upper Ob River. This is true for the extracted fractions as well as bulk sediments. With regard to the two different samples from the upper Ob River, both exhibit similar $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios but have very different $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios. Additionally, a comparison of the isotopic compositions of accessible and refractory fractions extracted from upper Ob River sediments reveals no difference within each sample. This seems to indicate that contamination originating from Tomsk-7 contains variable amounts of ^{237}Np but is partitioned similarly between accessible and refractory sedimentary phases. Another noteworthy feature is the similarity between the fractions in 94-10A (39-40) and 95-13 (16-17), which suggests a link between contamination in the delta sample and

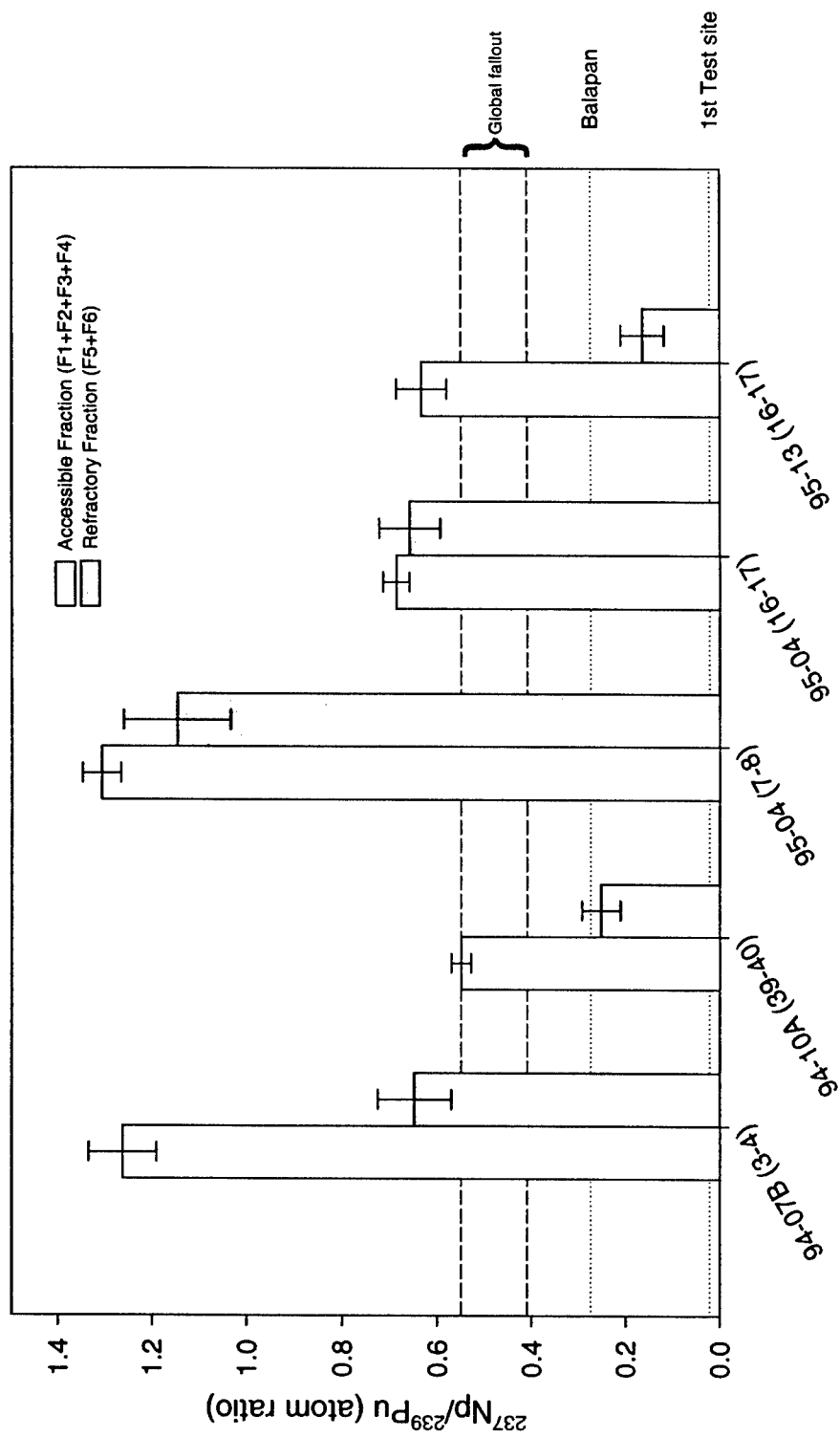


Figure 7:3. A comparison of $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratios in Accessible vs. Refractory fractions. Error bars indicate $\pm 2\sigma$ uncertainty.

material in the Irtysh River. This is interesting for several reasons, the bulk sediment isotopic composition as well as the $^{240}\text{Pu}_{\text{ex}}/^{239}\text{Pu}_{\text{ex}}$ ratio (i.e. $\Delta^{240}\text{Pu}$ between replicates/ $\Delta^{239}\text{Pu}$ between replicates) determined from replicate analyses of 94-10A (39-40) (see chapter 4) are consistent with contamination from Semipalitinsk. The $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios calculated from the totals extracted are 0.181 and 0.511, respectively (see Table 7:6), which indicates that bulk sediment isotopic analysis of this sample would have identified global fallout as the only source. Selective extraction evidence that also suggests that the source of non-fallout contamination is Semipalitinsk demonstrates the ability of this technique to identify the presence of non-fallout at low levels. It also further supports the idea that the non-fallout contamination in this sample is not distributed homogeneously.

Samples collected from the upper Ob and Irtysh Rivers exhibit different non-fallout $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios but very similar $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios in their refractory fractions. This suggests that the refractory phases in sediments from each river contain contamination originating from different sources.

Fractionation

A thorough discussion of the implications of the Np isotopic data presented in this study would not be complete without considering the possible effects of geochemical fractionation. The environmental implications of CDB-extractable plutonium and neptunium are unclear. Kung et al.(1998) measured Eh values between -700 and -500mv (pH=7) during the first 4 hours of CDB extraction. While specific redox data are

unavailable for the Ob region, the presence of large areas of low-lying swamps that trap sediments as well as organic material implies that anerobic environments are likely. The values measured by Kung et al. (1998) during CDB extraction however, are well below those estimated in the natural environment (see Figure 7:4 from Garrels and Christ (1965). Furthermore, given the very low Eh values observed by Kung et al. (1998), it is entirely reasonable to assume that Pu and Np are reduced along with Fe^{3+} . Given the increase in K_d values of tetra and trivalent plutonium, the presence of reducing conditions may not necessarily lead to its increased mobility (Edgington 1981). However, it is important to attempt to establish whether or not significant post-depositional migration has occurred and influenced estimates of the nature and distribution of end members in sediments.

There are many features of these data, which strongly argue against post-depositional migration of Pu, Np, and Cs in sediments from the upper reaches of the Ob River, its major tributaries, and the Ob delta. The global fallout pattern is preserved in nearly all cores and radionuclide distribution profiles largely co-vary both within and between sediment cores from different locations. Although there is some variability between cores with regard to spreading observed in the radionuclide profiles, several provide evidence of the bimodal pattern of global fallout (e.g. OB94-07B, OB95-13). Other cores, collected primarily in the delta, do show evidence of greater spreading (e.g. OB94-08, 09, and 13). However, there is no evidence of dispersion that cannot be accounted for by limited post-depositional mixing. It is important to remember that the resolution of radionuclide profiles is a function of sedimentation rate and sampling

interval (1 cm for most cores, 2 cm for OB94-08). In cores where accumulation rates are low, artifacts as a result of sampling will contribute to the observed spreading.

Many samples (~ ½; see Table 6:2; fallout = 1- non-fallout) exhibit global fallout $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios. This includes samples from all cores and all depths and demonstrates no post-depositional migration of global fallout contamination.

Contamination derived from weapons production facilities and Chernobyl however, must be assessed as well.

Many radionuclide profiles, where non-fallout contamination is confirmed by isotopic ratios, contain steep concentration gradients that persist for decades. The best example of this is the very sharp gradient observed in the distribution profiles of OB94-10A (i.e. concentration spike ~1975). This feature could not persist, if post depositional mobility is a significant factor. Concentration differences between replicate analyses of this and several other samples indicate numerous cases where contamination (Pu and Np) is not even distributed through just one sample (1cm).

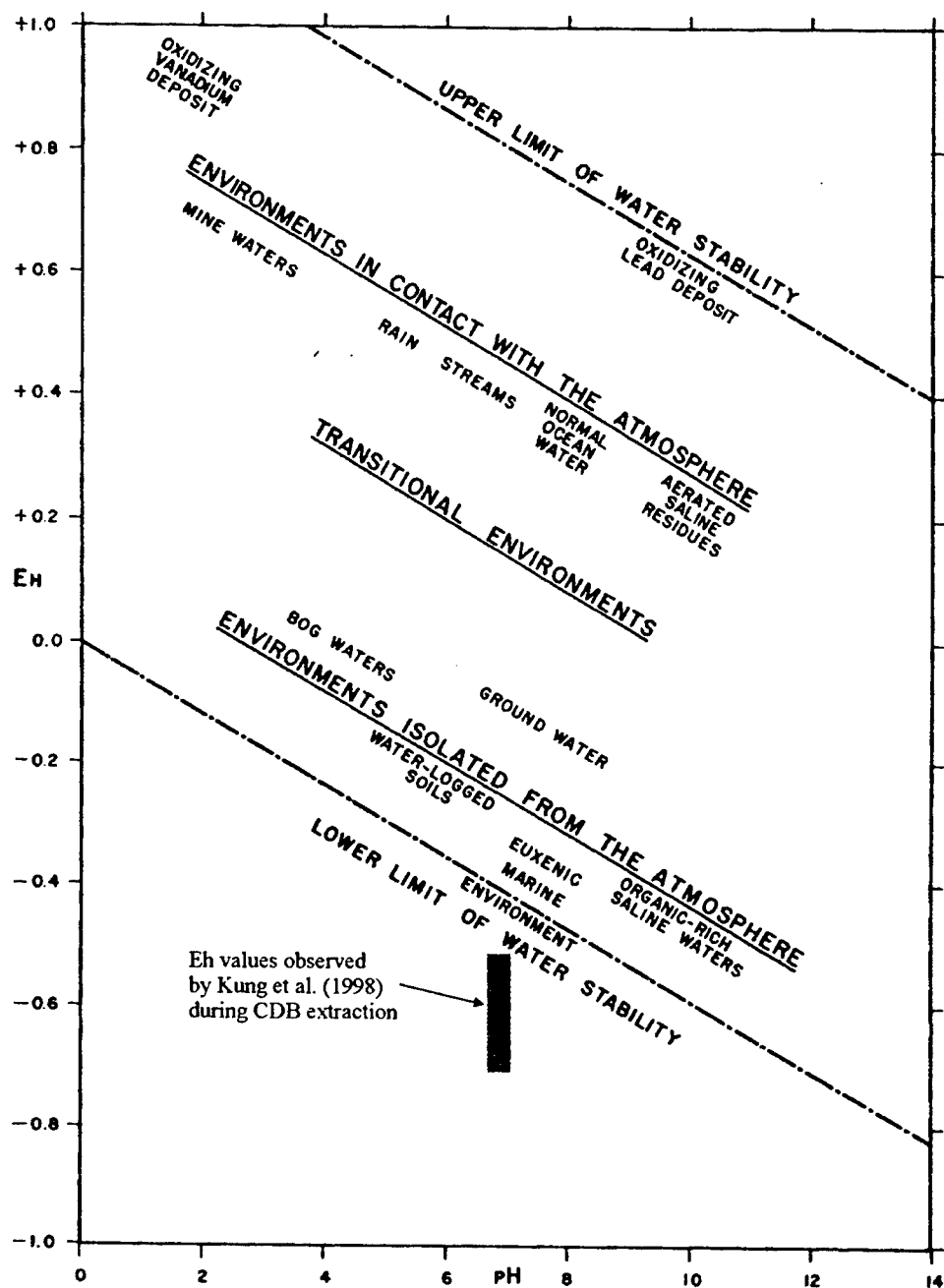


Figure 7:4. Approximate positions of some natural environments as characterized by Eh and pH. Gray rectangle indicates CDB extraction conditions. Source: Garrels and Christ (1965).

To further rule out post-depositional migration, one can use the sharp concentration gradients observed in core profiles (weapons and Chernobyl contamination) to estimate the diffusion coefficient that would be necessary to maintain such a gradient according to the following equation:

$$\frac{C_{\min}}{C_{\max}} = \exp \left[\frac{-(\Delta z)^2}{4 \cdot D_B \cdot \Delta t} \right] \quad (\text{eq. 7.1})$$

Where:

$C_{\min}$ is the baseline concentration at time of core collection (~1995)

$C_{\max}$ is the concentration maximum at time of deposition.

Δz = the distance between the samples;

Δt = the time in seconds since deposition of $C_{\max}$ (i.e. collection date – deposition age of $C_{\max}$).

D_B is the diffusion coefficient necessary to maintain the observed gradient.

Resulting diffusion coefficients for several cases where contamination is attributed to weapons sources or Chernobyl are shown in Table 7:7. The diffusion coefficients for Pu, Np, and Cs derived from various non-fallout sources are exceedingly small and range between $\sim 1\text{e-}9$ and $1\text{e-}10 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$, indicating that diffusion is insignificant. Furthermore, due to the assumption that the measured concentration of $C_{\max}$ (in 1995) equals the concentration delivered to the sediments at the time of deposition, the estimates shown in Table 7:7 represent upper limits on the rates of radionuclide diffusion. The results from these calculations strongly support the conclusion that Pu, Np, and Cs from a variety of sources are tightly bound to particles.

Table 7:7. Radionuclide diffusion coefficient estimates

Core ID	Isotope	C _{max} Conc.*	C _{max} depth	C _{max} Dep. Age	C _{min} Conc.	C _{min} depth**	Collection year	D _B cm s ⁻¹	Contaminant Source	Reference Figure
OB94-10A	²³⁹ Pu	2.60E+09	39.5	1975	1.81E+08	39.5	1994.5	1.52E-10	Weapons	5:2a
OB95-04	²³⁷ Np	3.40E+08	10.5	1983	6.53E+07	10.5	1995.5	3.84E-10	Tomsk-7	5:4b
OB94-07B***	¹³⁷ Cs	3.50E+06	13.5	1967	3.00E+04	10.5	1994.5	5.45E-10	Mayak	5:6
OB95-10	¹³⁷ Cs	3.68 (dpm/g)	12.5	1987	0.25 (dpm/g)	14.5	1995.5	1.39E-09	Chernobyl	5:1b
OB95-13	¹³⁷ Cs	1.59 (dpm/g)	13.5	1988	0.33 (dpm/g)	16.5	1995.5	6.05E-09	Chernobyl	5:1b
OB95-10	²³⁹ Pu	7.60E+08	50.5	1953	1.10E+08	54.5	1995.5	1.54E-09	Mayak	5:2b

* Concentrations in atoms/g unless otherwise stated

** C_{min} depth = C_{max} depth indicates replicate analyses*** ¹³⁷Cs D_B based on estimate of non-fallout component see Chapter 5 (Global fallout maximum discussion)

Selective leaching data presented in this study also provide evidence that the majority of plutonium and neptunium form similar associations with sediments from locations in the upper Ob and Irtysh Rivers as well as the delta. Approximately 80 percent of the total extracted plutonium and neptunium exhibit a distribution of similar proportions within the reducible, carbonate, acid leachable and refractory (F6) fractions. The fact that this is observed in sediments with different deposition ages and sample locations, containing contamination derived from different sources strongly argues against the large-scale selective mobilization of either neptunium or plutonium from river particulate matter. Additionally, the fact that plutonium and neptunium are released from sediments during the CDB extraction implies that this treatment must be more reducing than the environmental conditions at sampling locations.

Approximately 20 and ≤ 3 percent of the total extracted neptunium and plutonium, respectively, are observed in the exchangeable and organic fractions (F1 and F4). This suggests that a minor portion of the total neptunium may be affected by environmental conditions that have little or no effect on plutonium. It is important to keep in mind that the ability to separate Np from Pu in the laboratory is not proof that it is occurring *in situ*. It is also important to remember that Pu and Np have substantially different applications in the nuclear industry, and the isotopic composition of wastes originating from a facility will be reflective of the different programs underway. The accessible fractions in each sample account for most of the weapons related contamination and exhibit $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios that are greater than or equal to global fallout values. This is also true when $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios were calculated without the ^{237}Np

contributions from the exchangeable and organic fractions, indicating that the loss of the ^{237}Np contained in these fractions is minimal. It is worth noting also that samples were selected for sequential extraction based on non-fallout bulk sediment isotopic compositions, not based on the suspicion of fractionation of neptunium from plutonium (see below).

Data from the Ob and Taz estuaries provides some evidence for fractionation of Np from Pu at these locations. Cooper et al., (2000) have suggested this mechanism to explain characteristically low $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios measured in a surface grab from the Ob estuary. Interestingly, their data are quite similar to results in this study from the Taz estuary (OB94-13), a core that was taken only 124 km away from the site sampled by Cooper et al. (2000). Both sample locations are near the southern limit of seawater penetration at Cape Kamenny (Ivanov et al., 1995). As discussed in Chapter 6, if fractionation is not occurring, the tight clustering of $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ values ~ 0.3 for both locations and $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ values indistinguishable from global fallout require addition of a ^{237}Np -depleted source with a global fallout $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio. Further, input of the proportion of this material must remain constant over the period of large changes in global fallout deposition rate. This seems highly improbable; leading to the conclusion that a fractionation process occurs in these sediments. Cochran et al. (2000) observed similar depletions in suspended sediments from the Taz and Ob estuaries (sampled at core locations), but failed to observe systematically low $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios at upriver sites. Whatever the origin of low ^{237}Np material in the Taz and Ob Estuaries, there is no evidence to support substantial fractionation in the delta or at upstream locations.

Conclusions

The main goals of this sequential extraction study were to test the assumptions made concerning the reversibility of adsorption of plutonium and neptunium, and determine if contaminants originating from the various sources are partitioned differently between solid phase reservoirs.

Selective leaching data indicate the majority of the total extracted plutonium and neptunium exhibits a distribution of similar proportions within many of the extracted fractions, with the largest percentage of both elements being observed in the reducible fraction. The environmental implications of the reducible fraction are unclear. Although an association of plutonium and neptunium with redox sensitive elements is likely, available data indicate little if any selective mobilization of plutonium or neptunium is occurring. Minor amounts of neptunium partition differently in sediments and are associated with the exchangeable and organic phases. The isotopic data discussed in this section suggest that plutonium and neptunium are strongly bound to particulate matter, and that the equation of contaminant transport with contaminated sediment transport is entirely reasonable in the Ob delta and upstream locations. Finally, there is clear isotopic evidence that suggests some non-fallout contamination has a refractory nature. However, the amount of this material present in the samples analyzed is small compared to the amount of contamination in accessible fractions.

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Chapter 8

Contaminated sediment transport rates

and contribution estimates from suspected source tributaries

The main goal of this chapter is to obtain estimates of the time required for contaminated sediments to pass down the river from the upstream sources identified. These estimates are based on the isotopic composition measured in sediment cores collected at a variety of locations and their corresponding chronologies. Initially, the relationship between distance (i.e. between core locations) and time (i.e. difference in deposition age) of unique isotopic ratio 'signals' is examined, and first order rate estimates are obtained. Using a slightly different approach, isotopic ratios in the delta for a given year are modeled as a function of the isotopic composition of material measured in each source tributary for successively earlier years, plus a global fallout component. Analysis of model fit residuals obtained from different time lags between source tributaries and delta locations allows further assessment of transport rates. Based on the modeled isotope ratios, it is also possible to estimate the contaminated sediment contributions from each source tributary in Ob delta sediments, which may be compared to the estimated total suspended sediment contributions of each tributary.

Contaminated sediment transport rates

A straightforward method of arriving at the rate of contaminated sediment transport is to use deposition ages of unique isotopic compositions that can be identified

in the upper Ob region and are clearly present in the delta. The distance between the locations of cores that contain a specific contaminant 'signal' relative to the difference in deposition ages allows transport rates to be estimated. From the contaminant records in Chapter 6, there are two cases where these criteria are met. The clearest case is the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios, elevated well above the global fallout value, which are observed in the upper Ob river and in the Ob delta (OB94-07B and OB94-10A) during the mid-to-late 1980s. The second case is the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios, also elevated well above the global fallout value, which are observed in both the Tobol and Irtysh Rivers and in the Ob delta (OB94-07B) during the mid to late 1960s. While there is isotopic evidence suggesting that this material likely originates from the Tobol River (i.e. Mayak) and is a result of the Lake Karachai wind-transfer event, the origin of this material makes little difference with regard to transport rates. The distances to the delta from the core locations on the two tributaries are similar and the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ features have similar deposition age estimates.

Table 8:1 summarizes the contaminated sediment transport rate estimates based on the first appearance and maximum of the isotopic ratio profile features discussed above. In sediment cores where $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ profiles yielded deposition ages estimates that were consistent with those obtained by the radionuclide horizon method (RHM), both ages were used in transport rate calculations. Additionally, transport rates are estimated using the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ features in both the Tobol and Irtysh Rivers as the source of the elevated $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios in the delta (OB94-07B; see Figure 4:1 for locations). The main conclusion is that contaminated sediments transit the distance between source tributaries and delta on the order of ~1 year or less although some variability is observed

in the estimated transport rates. Most notably, the differences in transport rates estimated for the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ first appearance and maximum in OB94-10A and the negative values estimated by RHM ages for the $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ first appearance and maximum in OB95-13 (shown in parentheses). The variability in transport rates falls within deposition age uncertainties for the respective features in each core, and all of these estimates, including negative Δ age values, support the transport of contaminated sediments from source to delta in ~ 1 year (or season).

A comparison of sediment transport rate estimates to water transport rates in the Ob is useful in determining whether or not sediment transport rates are plausible (i.e. sediment transport rates should be $\leq$ water transport rates). Linear transport rates for water are based on measured water discharge and river cross-sectional area, which is in turn a function of the physical river cross-section and river flood stage (i.e. water depth) at a particular location. While one can expect some variability in water transport rates through time and at different locations, rates determined in 1995 at several locations throughout the year range between $.38$ and 1.39 m s^{-1} (R.H. Meade, personal communication). These are 1 to 2 orders of magnitude greater than transport rates estimated for contaminated sediments (0.009 to 0.123) and not inconsistent with sediment transport rates. Since transport is likely associated with peak discharge months (May

Table 8:1. Contaminated sediment transport rates based on measured isotopic ratios

Location	Transport Reference	Distance (km)	Feature*	Δ Age RHM (yr)	Δ Age $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{ex}}$ (yr)	Transport rate estimate (km yr ⁻¹)	Transport rate estimate (m s ⁻¹)
Upper Ob River to Ob delta	95-04 to 94-07B	1019	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ FA	1.2	1.2	849	0.027
						864	0.027
						566	0.018
			$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ MAX	1.8	1.6	653	0.021
Upper Ob River to Ob delta	95-04 to 94-10A	1167	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ FA	0.4	2.8	2917	0.092
						418	0.013
						3889	0.123
			$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ MAX	0.3	1.7	686	0.022
Tobol River to Ob delta	95-10 to 94-07B	1389	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ FA	2.1	7.8	664	0.021
						179	0.006
						1329	0.042
			$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ MAX	1.0	6.6	210	0.007
Upper Irtysh River to Ob delta	95-13 to 94-07B	1370	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ FA	(-1.5)	3.9	(-890)	
						355	0.011
						(-2076)	
			$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ MAX	(-0.7)	5.0	272	0.009

* FA and MAX indicate the first appearance and maximum value, respectively of an isotope ratio feature

through July), the estimated sediment transport rates represent lower limits (R.H. Meade, personal communication).

In an effort to further constrain contaminated sediment transport rates, a simple model was formulated based on the following assumptions. 1) Plutonium, neptunium, and cesium are irreversibly bound to particles. 2) Radioactive contamination in the Ob delta (i.e. OB94-07B and 10A) is a mixture of contamination observed in the upper Ob, Tobol, and Irtysh Rivers, plus some fraction of global fallout. 3) The influence of other unknown non-fallout sources is negligible. 4) Sediments added to the suspended load between upstream (source) and downstream locations (i.e. erosion or sediment exchange) are characterized by the isotopic composition of global fallout. It is important to note that contaminated sediments from the source tributaries contain a substantial fraction of global fallout contamination. No attempt is made here to separate global fallout from non-fallout contamination in the source tributaries. The observed isotopic composition for each year in each tributary is treated as an end-member (see below).

For sediment cores OB95-04, OB95-10, OB95-13, OB94-07B, and OB94-10A, the inventories of ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{237}Np , and ^{137}Cs were calculated for each core section, which were then binned according to deposition year and the annual inventory of each isotope was calculated. In cases where binning resulted no sample for a particular year, inventories were interpolated based on the average of the inventories in the year immediately preceding and following the 'missing' year. Based on the annual isotope inventories, the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios were calculated for each

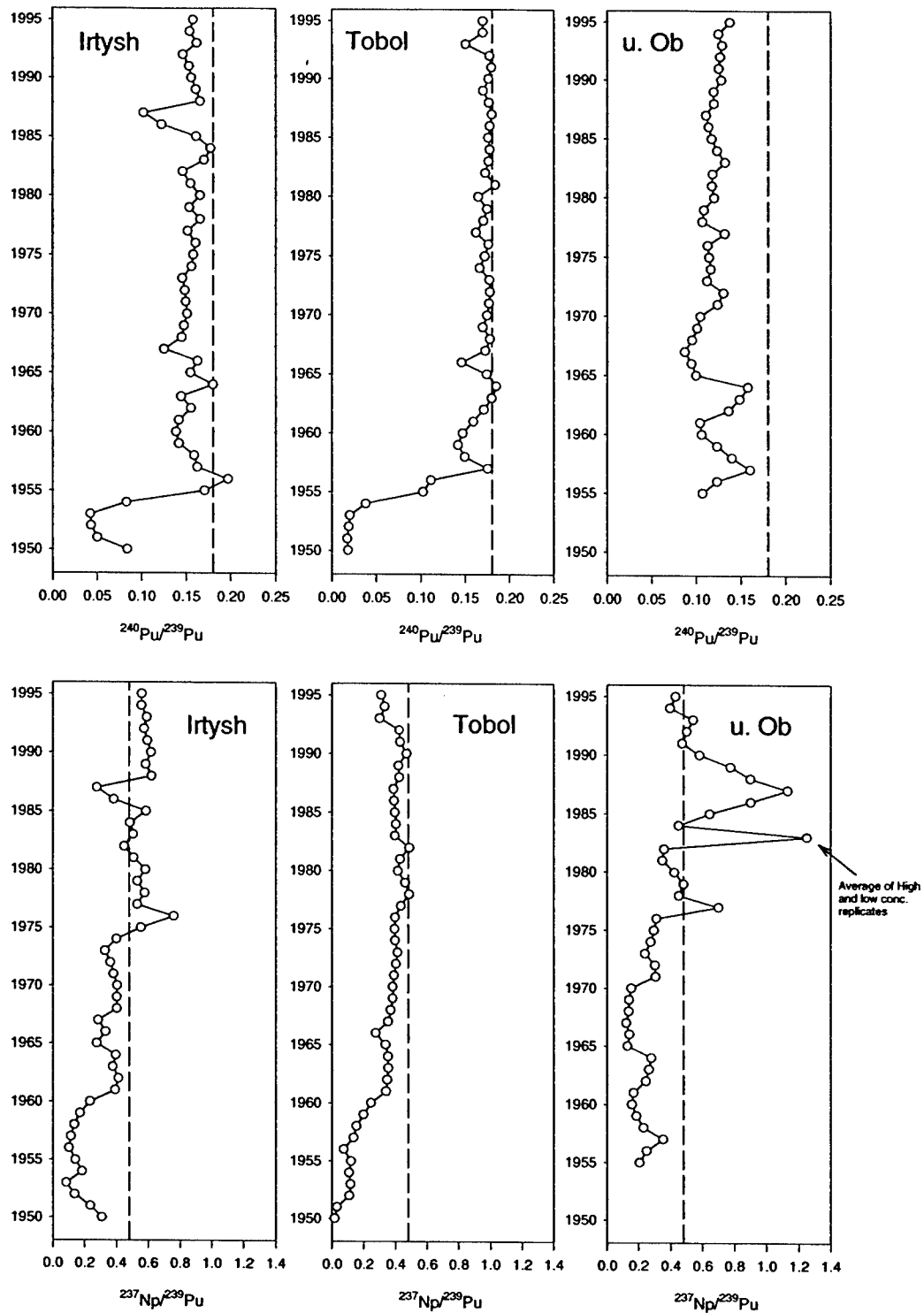


Figure 8:1 Yearly $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratios of source tributaries used in model. Dashed line represents average global fallout values (Kelley, Bond et al. 1998).

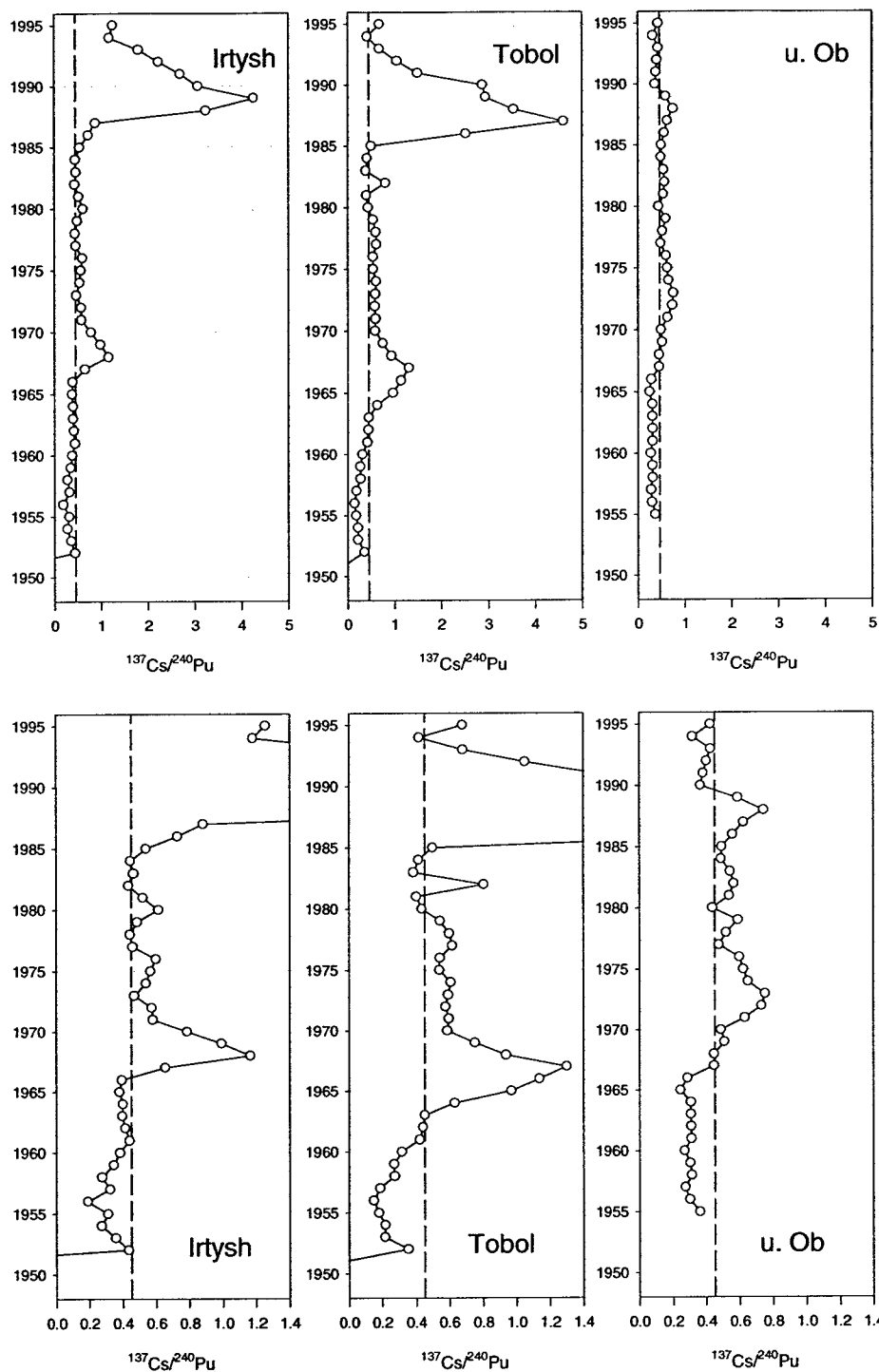


Figure 8:2 Yearly $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ isotopic ratios of source tributaries used in model shown at two different scales. Dashed line represents average global fallout value (Kelley, Bond et al. 1998).

year. Figures 8:1 and 8:2 show the yearly isotopic compositions for the source tributaries.

According to the assumptions made above, contamination in the delta cores for any given year can be described by the following equations:

$$R1_D = F1 \times R1_{Ob} + F2 \times R1_{Tob} + F3 \times R1_{Irt} + F4 \times R1_{GF} \quad (\text{eq. 8.1})$$

$$R2_D = F1 \times R2_{Ob} + F2 \times R2_{Tob} + F3 \times R2_{Irt} + F4 \times R2_{GF} \quad (\text{eq. 8.2})$$

$$R3_D = F1 \times R3_{Ob} + F2 \times R3_{Tob} + F3 \times R3_{Irt} + F4 \times R3_{GF} \quad (\text{eq. 8.3})$$

$$1 = F1 + F2 + F3 + F4 \quad (\text{eq. 8.4})$$

R1, R2, and R3 correspond to $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios, respectively. F1, F2, F3, and F4 correspond to the fraction of the total contamination in a delta sample that originates from the upper Ob, Tobol, Irtysh, and global fallout, respectively, which must sum to one. This formulation results in four simultaneous equations, which are linear in four coefficients (i.e. the fractions F1 through F4), and thus can be solved uniquely by linear least-squares techniques for each year. This leads to the following matrix equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R1_D \\ R2_D \\ R3_D \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R11 & R12 & R13 & 0.18 \\ R21 & R22 & R23 & 0.48 \\ R31 & R32 & R33 & 0.45 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} F1 \\ F2 \\ F3 \\ F4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\text{eq. 8.5})$$

Due to measurement and deposition age uncertainties, however, there was not always an exact solution. An additional constraint needed to obtain meaningful results is that all coefficients must be ≥ 0 . In order to force the model to consider only positive solutions, the Matlab[®] function LSQNONNEG (Least squares non-negative) was used.

Initially, the isotopic ratios of the delta cores and one from the lower Irtysh River (OB95-06) were fit for each year using the ratios observed in the source tributaries for that same year. This would be the case if contaminants arriving at core locations in each of the source tributaries are transported to sediment core locations in the lower Irtysh and Ob delta all in the same year. Following this, the isotopic ratios of the cores were fit for each year using the ratios observed in the source tributaries for successively earlier years, simulating successively slower transport rates. For each core, the RMS of the residual was compared between model runs using different lag times. The lag time resulting in the best fit of the isotopic data (i.e. the lowest RMS of the residual) yields an estimate of contaminated sediment transport rate.

A comparison of the residuals vs. lag year and the corresponding best fits compared to measured isotopic ratios for each core are shown in Figures 8:3 through 8:5. For all three cores, the best fit was obtained with a time lag of 0 to 1 years; model runs with longer lag-times resulted in poorer fits. These results are in good agreement with transport rates estimated by the first method. In OB94-10A (see Figure 8:4), the isotopic data was compiled with (gray line) and without (black line) the low ratio replicate (i.e. the large departure towards non-fallout end-members, which appears ~ 1975 and is represented by the single circle. The RMS of the residuals for both cases are shown, and an improvement is observed in the overall model fit with the low ratio replicate excluded. The improvement of the model fit at a 10-year lag with the low ratio replicate included may indicate that some of the contamination is transported at a slower rate. Even the best fit obtained with the low ratio replicate included however, is poor compared to the fit

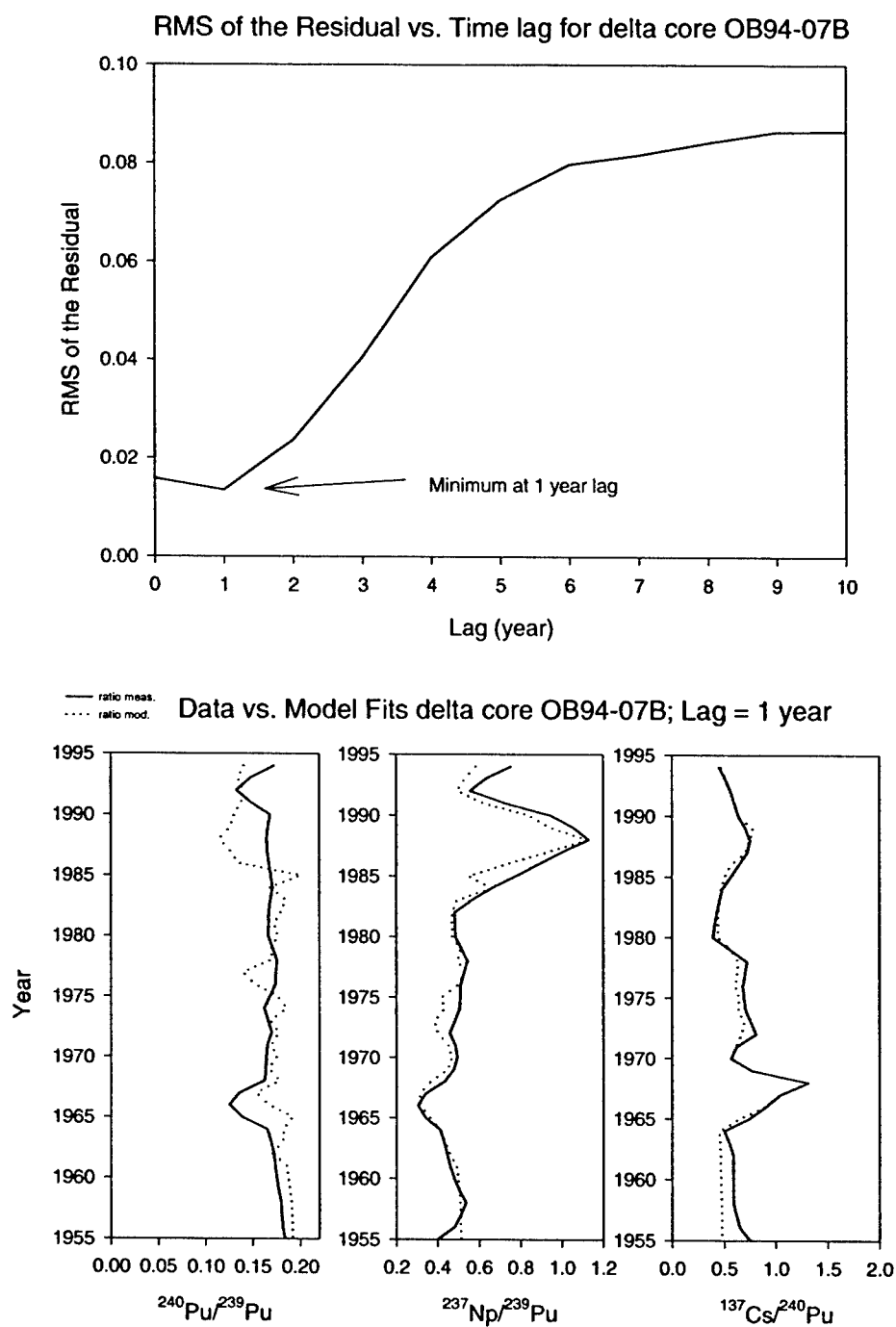


Figure 8:3. Model results for delta core OB94-07B. Top figure shows the RMS of the residual for model runs using 0 to 10 year lag period (see text for details). Bottom figure shows model output where the RMS of the residual reached a minimum.

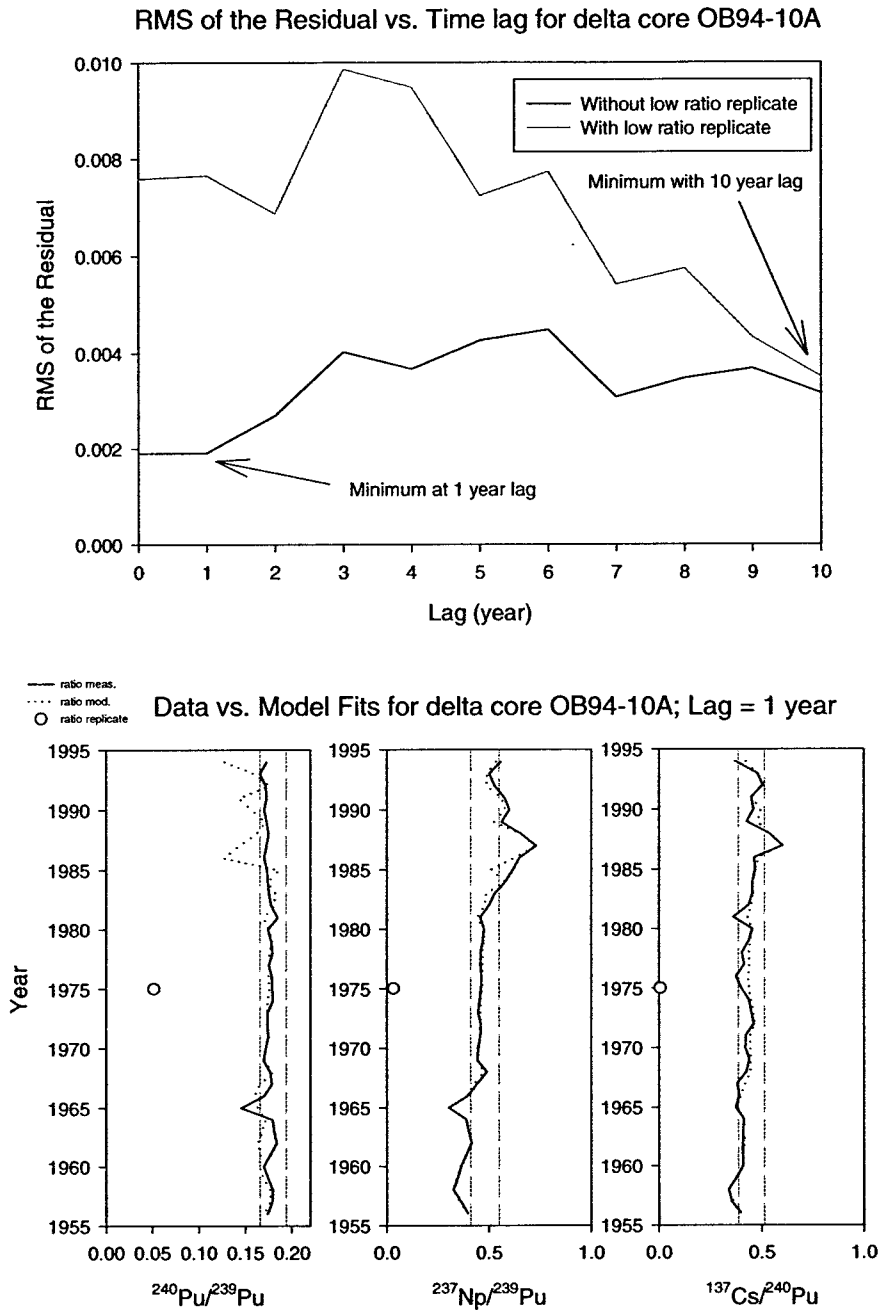


Figure 8:4. Model results for delta core OB94-10A. Top figure shows the RMS of the residual for model runs using 0 to 10 year lag period (see text for details). The gray line indicates the RMS of the residual for model runs with the low ratio replicate included in the data set; the black line indicates the RMS of the residual for model runs without the low ratio replicate. Bottom figure shows model output where the RMS of the residual reached a minimum (low ratio replicate excluded, but shown as a reference).

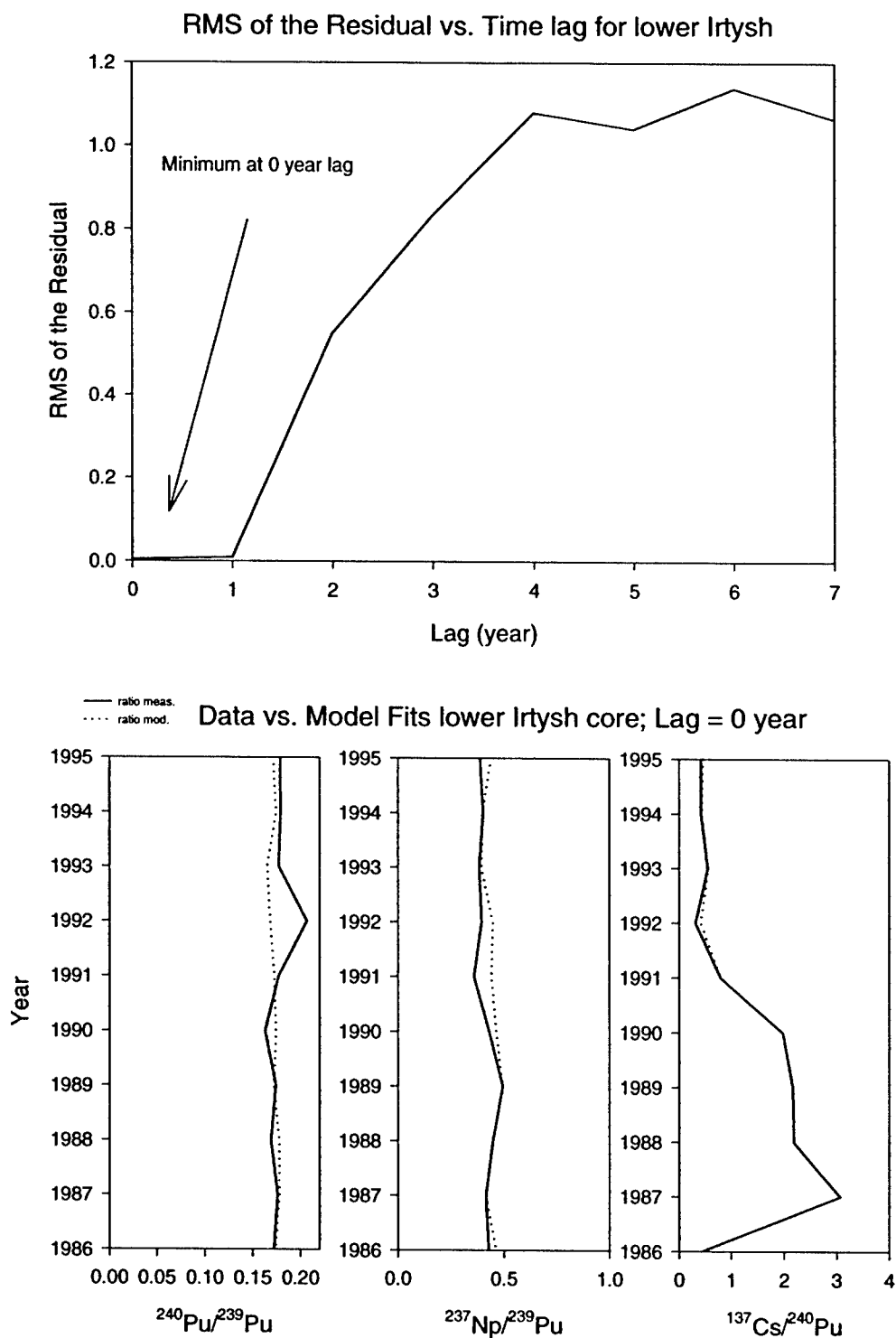


Figure 8:5. Model results for lower Irtysh core OB95-06. Top figure shows the RMS of the residual for model runs using 0 to 7 year lag period (see text for details). Bottom figure shows model output where the RMS of the residual reached a minimum.

obtained at a 1-year lag with the low ratio replicate excluded. This demonstrates the sensitivity of the model to a single sample. The results are not surprising, given the formulation of the model. None of the sediment cores collected from source tributaries exhibit very low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, or $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios that correspond to those observed in OB94-10A during the period 1965 to 1975 (i.e. the period of time-lag analysis). While clearly non-fallout ratios confirm the presence of contamination derived from sources other than global fallout, replicate analyses fail to show consistent results (in OB94-10A and 07B) where low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios are observed. This suggests that low ratios observed in only one replicate are not necessarily representative of the bulk of the weapons related contamination for the entire sample.

In the delta cores, the model fits for $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios are generally better than the resulting fits for the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio. This is especially true where large contributions from the upper Ob River are required to fit the data. This is a consequence of consistently low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios observed in the upper Ob River while $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratios change dramatically (see Figure 6:7a). The fact that high $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios measured in delta cores are not accompanied by low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios is problematic, but is likely due to the model formulation (i.e. the only source of elevated $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios, upper Ob, also has low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios), rather than independent transport of neptunium and cesium versus plutonium. The isotope ratio mixing plot shown in Figure 6:14 suggests that two different components are present in the waste stream originating from Toms-7 (i.e. one characterized by low $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios and another characterized by high $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios). The ^{237}Np enriched

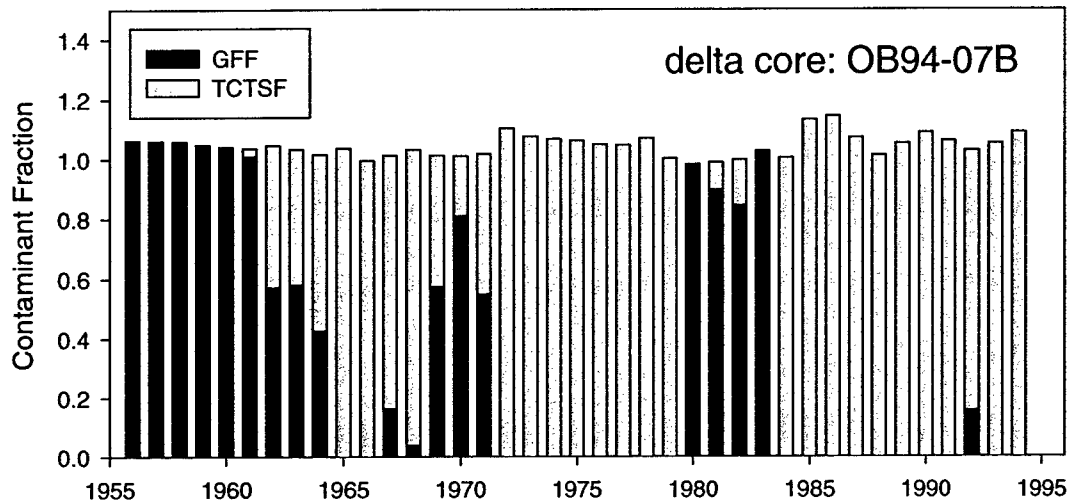
component may be have a $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio that is ≥ 2.11 and a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratio ~ 0.14 ; these ratios were observed in one sample. The isotopic composition of the $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ maximum in OB94-07B has a $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and a $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ of 0.166 and 1.16, respectively. If the ^{237}Np enriched material originating from Tomsk-7 has a constant isotopic composition, which is similar to the one observed in the single sample from the upper Ob River, the isotopic composition observed in the delta sample is explainable by a mixture of global fallout and contamination from Tomsk-7 in the proportion of $\sim 2:1$.

The model fits for the isotope ratios in OB95-06 are also generally good, the largest exception being the $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ratios elevated above global fallout, which are not observed in either the Tobol or Irtysh Rivers.

Contaminated tributary sediment vs. global fallout contributions

In addition to providing contaminated sediment transport rate information, the model described above also gives estimates of the global and contaminated tributary sediment contributions (i.e. the fractions F1 through F4). It is important to remember that contaminated sediments originating from suspected source tributaries also contain a component of global fallout (see model assumptions). Figures 8:6 through 8:8 show these results, presented in two different ways. First, the total contaminated tributary sediment fraction is compared to the global fallout fraction, and second, the contaminated tributary sediment contributions from the source tributaries are compared relative to each other.

Global Fallout vs. Total Contaminated Tributary Sediment Fraction
lag = 1 year



Relative contaminated sediment contribution from Source Tributaries
lag = 1 year

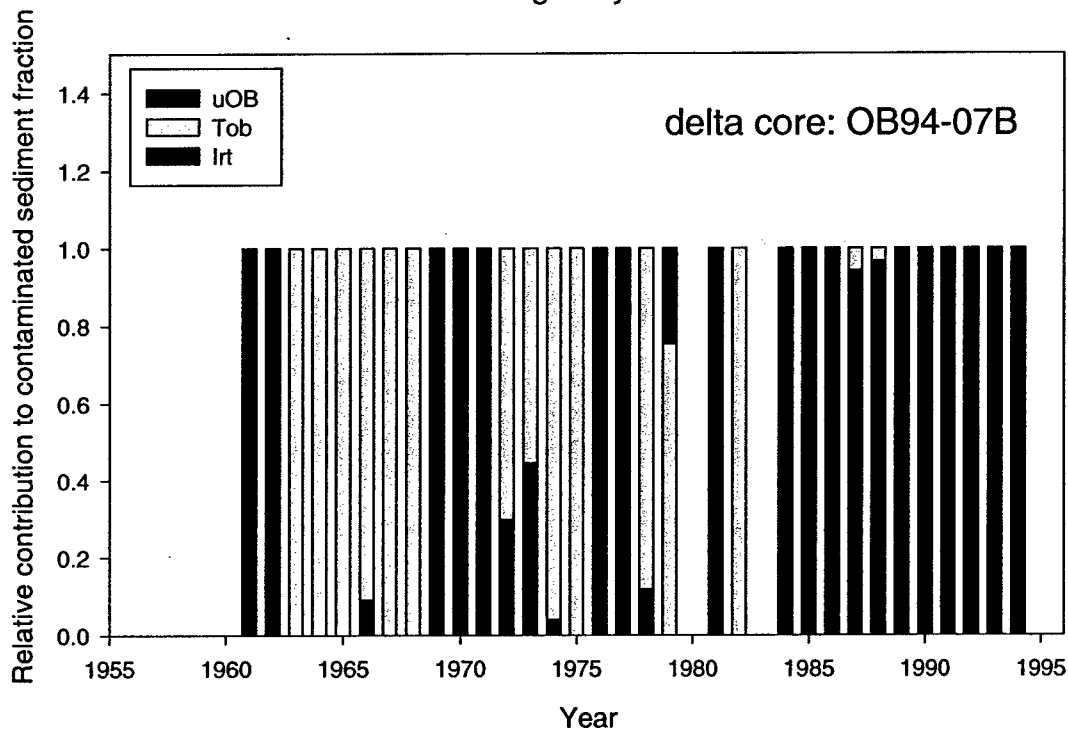


Figure 8:6. Model results for delta core OB94-07B (1-year lag). Total contaminated tributary sediment fraction vs. global fallout fraction (upper figure). Relative contaminated sediment contributions from the source tributaries (lower Figure).

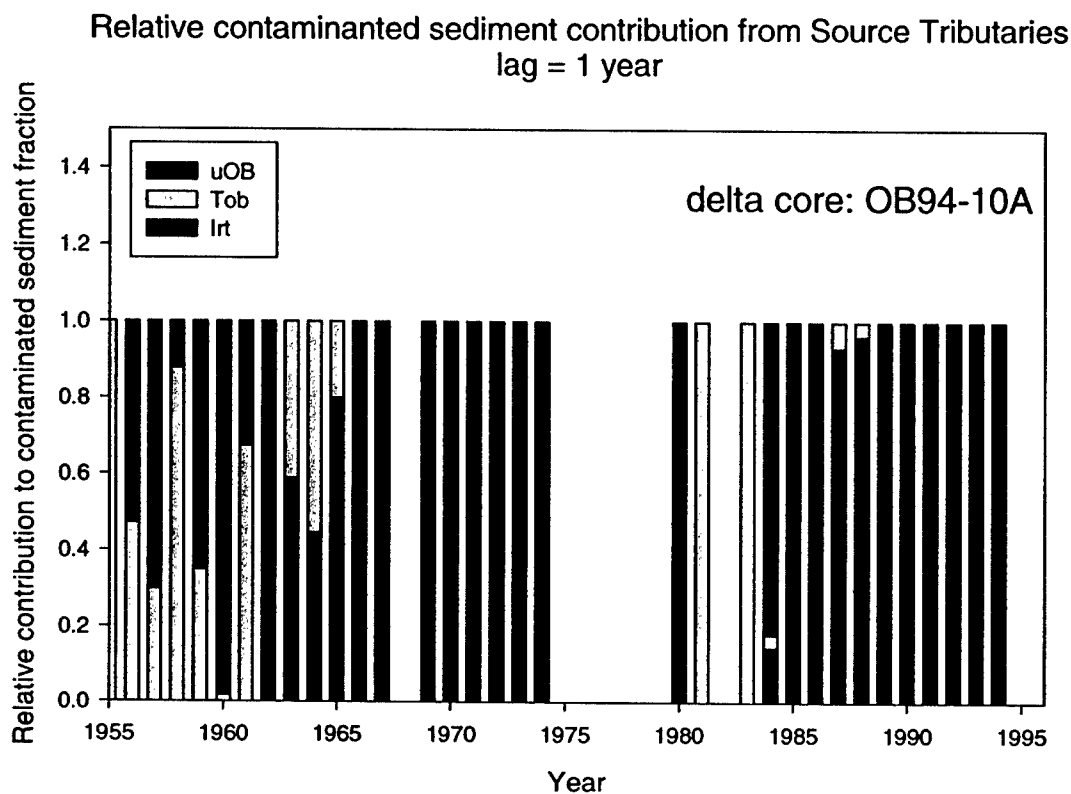
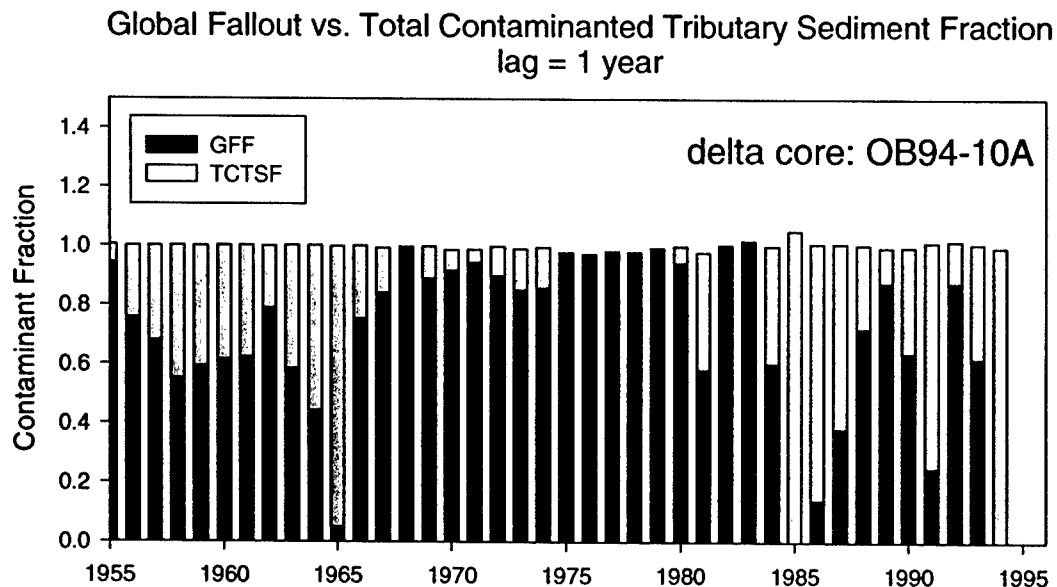


Figure 8:7. Model results for delta core OB94-10A (1-year lag, low ratio replicate excluded). Total contaminated sediment tributary fraction vs. global fallout fraction (upper figure). Relative contaminated sediment contributions from the source tributaries (lower Figure).

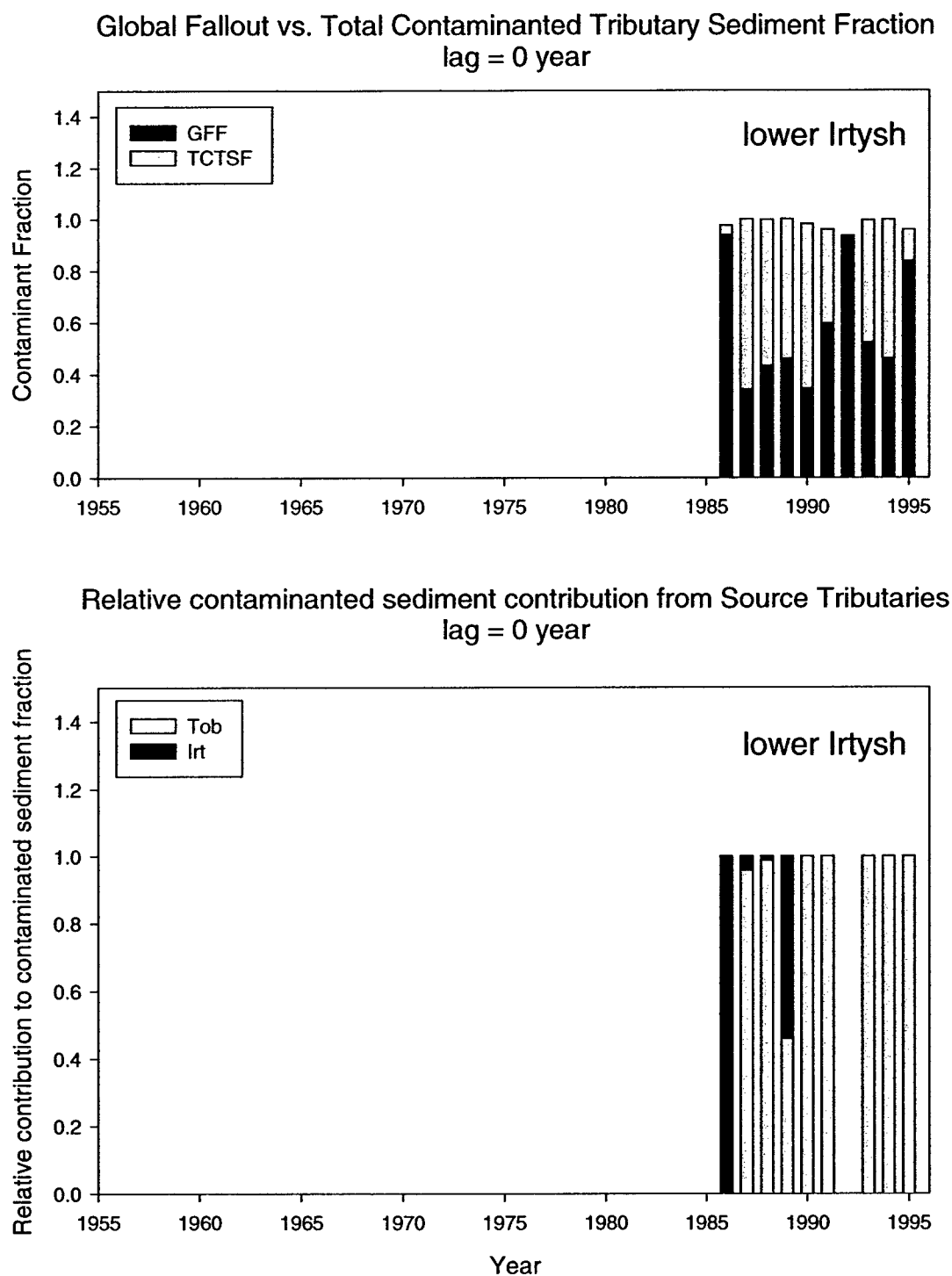


Figure 8:8. Model results for lower Irtysh core OB95-06 (0-year lag). Total contaminated tributary sediment fraction vs. global fallout fraction (upper figure). Relative contaminated sediment contributions from the source tributaries (lower Figure).

The total contaminated tributary sediment fraction and the global fallout fraction sum to one in nearly all years (allowing for some uncertainty due to measurements and deposition age estimates, etc.), indicating that overall, the fraction balance is quite good (upper figures). In the delta cores and the one from the lower Irtysh River, some annual horizons contain only global fallout or only contaminated tributary sediment, while others contain some contribution from both.

It is important to remember that these data only give information about the contaminated load, not the total sediment load. For example, an annual horizon in the delta where the model solution indicates only global fallout contamination could mean one of two things: 1) Contaminated sediments in the delta had an isotopic composition similar to global fallout and different from the isotopic compositions observed in the tributaries for a particular lag year. 2) The isotopic compositions in the source tributaries and the delta were all indistinguishable from global fallout. The second case would have resulted in a matrix singularity during the model run, which did not occur. This supports the first case as the likely explanation.

In terms of the core locations, there are really two mechanisms, which could result in the contamination of sediments by global fallout (i.e. direct deposition during the period of atmospheric tests and/or wash-in of global fallout contaminated sediments). Prior to ~1965, it is impossible to resolve which mechanism is the primary means of contamination; it is likely some combination of the two. After 1965 however, global fallout deposition was significantly reduced, and annual horizons that contain only global fallout must be primarily a result of wash-in. A comparison of global fallout and

contaminated tributary sediment fractions in the two delta cores suggests that the sources of contaminated sediments to each location differed throughout most of the period 1955 to 1995.

Conversely, annual horizons in delta sediments indicating dominance of the contaminated tributary sediment fraction does not mean that global fallout is not present. Rather, they indicate that the observed isotopic composition in the delta can be explained by some linear combination of contamination observed in the suspected source tributaries, each tributary likely containing some unresolved fraction of global fallout contamination (see model assumptions). During the period 1986 to 1995, both OB95-06 and OB94-10A contain some combination of global fallout and contaminated river sediments, while OB94-07B contains primarily contaminated river sediments. This is likely related to the relatively higher sedimentation rates estimated during this period for OB95-06 and OB94-10A compared to OB94-07B, which are ~ 6 , 4 , and 0.5 cm yr^{-1} , respectively. It suggests that environments experiencing high rates of sediment deposition may receive larger portions of sediments that were previously contaminated by global fallout deposition. This would be the case if bank erosion, sediment slumping, etc. were contributing to the contaminated sediment load in the high deposition rate environments.

A comparison of contaminated sediment contributions from source tributaries relative to each other (lower figures) reveals an interesting feature. In approximately 50 percent of annual horizons where the model indicated contaminated sediment contributions from source tributaries, only a single tributary is indicated. Furthermore, in

the majority of cases where contributions from more than one river are indicated in the delta, it is the upper Ob River plus either the Tobol or the Irtysh River. There are relatively few years where contaminant contributions from both the Tobol and the Irtysh Rivers are indicated.

One of the features not discussed in Chapter 3 concerning the hydrology of the Ob and its major tributaries is the progression of annual flooding from south to north. This begins first on the Irtysh River and gradually moves north to include the Ob River as spring thawing continues. In most years, there is a delay of flood wave movement in the upper Ob compared to the Irtysh (Paluszkiewicz, Hibler et al. 1997). This type of regime could have important ramifications with regard to contaminated sediment transport from each tributary to the delta. Under the flood regime described above, the source of sediments reaching the delta at any given time during the spring flood would strongly depend upon which river was flooding. Given the difference in latitude of the areas drained by the Irtysh, Tobol, and Ob, it is conceivable that each river dominates the contaminated sediment load at different times during the spring flood. Given the stochastic nature of the flooding process, it is also possible that the sites where sediment cores were collected did not receive a constant supply of sediments during the spring flood progression.

While available hydrographic data are not of sufficient resolution (geographically or temporally) to clearly resolve the flood progression of each river, a scenario similar to the one outlined above is supported by the isotopic data. As mentioned at the end of Chapter 6, one of the inconsistencies encountered in this study are the isotopic ratios

measured in the lower Irtysh River and the Ob delta (OB94-07B) that suggest the presence of contamination that can be linked to Mayak. Under a hydrologic regime where each river floods sequentially, it is plausible that the contaminated sediment load is dominated by contributions from each suspected source tributary at different times throughout spring flooding.

Another factor that could play an important role in contaminated sediment transport is the sediment grain-size distribution in the suspected source tributaries. Although this has not been assessed in the current study, it is expected, given the increase in surface area, that the majority of particle reactive contaminants such as Pu, Np and Cs would be associated with the finest particles. Differences in grain-size distribution between sediments originating from the Tobol, Irtysh, and upper Ob rivers could be important to better understanding contaminant transport. This is especially true if sediments originating from the Tobol contain a higher percentage of finer particles relative to the Irtysh and Tobol Rivers.

Summary

The data and modeling results presented in this chapter are in good agreement and suggest that it takes between 0 and 1 years for contaminated sediments originating from the upper Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers to be transported to down stream locations. Results also suggest that a hydrographic mechanism, likely related to the spring flood progression, allow each river to dominate the contaminated sediment load that is transported to downstream locations at different times through out the period 1955 to

1994. These data have important implications with respect to the large inventories of radionuclides in storage reservoirs and tanks at both Mayak and Tomsk-7. Assuming similar transport rates for contaminated sediments in the upper Ob and the Techa-Iset-Tobol system, large releases of contaminants at these locations could result in measurable levels in the delta within 1 to 2 years. Although the isotopic ratios are very useful for identifying the source of contamination in sediments collected from the lower Irtysh River and Ob delta, their use is limited in assessing the total flux of contaminated sediments from each source.

References chapter 8

- Kelley, J. M., L. A. Bond, et al. (1998). Inventory and composition of Pu isotopes and Np-237 in soil. International symposium on marine pollution, Monaco, IAEA.
- Paluszkiewicz, T., L. F. Hibler, et al. (1997). "An assessment of the flux of (super 90) Sr contamination through the Ob' River and estuary to the Kara sea Environmental radioactivity in the Arctic." Second symposium and international conference on Environmental radioactivity in the Arctic 202(1-3): 43-56.

Chapter 9

Conclusions

The objectives of this study were to depict the history of nuclear weapons related contamination in the Ob River system and obtain better understanding of the transport and mobility of these materials in a large arctic river system. In pursuit of these goals, a rapid, low cost plutonium and neptunium analysis method was developed. Down core distributions of the weapons related isotopes ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{237}Np and ^{137}Cs in sediment cores collected from flood plain lakes in Ob delta, the Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers, and one core from the Taz estuary were measured. Similarities between deposition ages suggested by $^{210}\text{Pb}_{\text{xs}}$ and the timing of the deposition of radionuclides associated with global fallout and contamination from the Chernobyl accident have been used to develop time scales for down-core isotope distributions. The atom ratios $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ have been used to characterize contamination originating from the various weapons related sources in the Ob River basin as well as to differentiate between local sources and global fallout.

The different isotopic records observed in cores from the Ob delta suggest several important points. 1) Global fallout is the dominant source of weapons related contamination in the Ob delta. 2) Contamination derived from the nuclear facilities, Mayak, Tomsk-7, and Semipalitinsk has been transported the full length of the Tobol, upper Ob, and upper Irtysh Rivers at various times throughout the period from 1950 to 1995. 3) There is clear evidence linking non-fallout contamination in Ob delta sediments to sources located on the upper reaches of the Ob River as well as the Tobol and/or the

upper Irtysh River (i.e. Tomsk-7, Mayak, and/or Semipalitinsk, respectively). 4) In some cases delta sediments show evidence of non-fallout contamination at least as recent as 1995 (i.e. core collection), indicating the potential for future contamination of the Ob delta as a result of activities at nuclear facilities.

Selective leaching experiments indicate the majority of the total plutonium and neptunium exhibits a distribution of similar proportions within many of the extracted fractions, with the largest percentage of both elements being observed in the reducible fraction. While the CDB-extractable fraction does not likely simulate environmental conditions in the Ob region, they do imply an association of plutonium and neptunium with redox sensitive elements. Available data indicate however, that little if any selective mobilization of plutonium, neptunium, or cesium is occurring and that they are strongly bound to particulate matter. Minor amounts of neptunium partition differently in different sediments and are associated with the exchangeable and organic phases. Finally, there is clear isotopic evidence that suggests some non-fallout contamination has a refractory nature. However, the amount of this material present in the samples analyzed is small compared to the amount of contamination in accessible fractions.

Transport rate estimates suggest that it takes ≤ 1 year for contaminated sediments originating from the upper Ob, Irtysh, and Tobol Rivers to reach the delta. Results also suggest that a hydrographic mechanism, likely related to the spring flood progression, results in different rivers dominating the contaminated sediment load that is transported to downstream locations at different times through out the period 1955 to 1994. These data have important implications with respect to the large inventories of radionuclides in storage reservoirs and tanks at both Mayak and Tomsk-7. Assuming similar transport

rates for contaminated sediments in the upper Ob and the Techa-Iset-Tobol system, large releases of contaminants at either Tomsk-7 or Mayak could result in measurable levels in the delta within 1 to 2 years (Note: increase in transport time is a result of including additional transport of sediments between fuel reprocessing facilities and the main tributaries studied).

Evaluation of radionuclide inventories contained in sediment cores collected from various locations throughout the Ob region indicate that contaminant levels are comparable to those measured in soils collected from mid-latitudes, which were contaminated as a result of atmospheric weapons testing.

Future work

Additional research of radioactive contamination in the Ob region can be divided into two categories: studies of fluvial sediments and processes and those involving estuarine processes and input to the Arctic Ocean. Of particular interest is the grain size distribution in the suspected source tributaries (i.e. the Tobol, Irtysh, and Ob Rivers) and the Ob delta as well as the distribution of contaminants among different grain size fractions. Since the majority of Pu and Np are associated with the reducible fraction, this relationship should be further explored using a variety of treatments that are less rigorous than the CDB extraction. If possible, selective leaching experiments should also be conducted on larger sediment samples in order to improve the precision to which Pu and Np (and Cs) concentrations and isotope ratios can be determined for individual fractions. Additional selective leaching experiments could also be performed on samples collected at both Semipalitinsk and Mayak, which exist in the EML archives.

In the estuary, the effects of seawater intrusion on the mobility of Pu, Np, and Cs should also be more fully explored. These effects could be important with respect to evaluating FSU fuel reprocessing facilities as potential sources of contamination to the Arctic Ocean. Furthermore, if FSU fuel reprocessing facilities turn out to be a source of contamination to the Arctic Ocean, it might also be possible to development contaminants as tracers with which study water and ice transport.

Appendix I
Sample Data Tables

Note: Data tables are organized by core, in increasing order (i.e. year/core number). Data for each core are listed in three separate tables. Table 1 contains physical parameters, ^{210}Pb , ^{214}Pb , ^{214}Bi , and ^{137}Cs activity measurements, and deposition age model information. Table 2 contains ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , ^{237}Np concentration data (atoms/g dry sediment) as well as $^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ activity (dpm/g dry sediment) for each sample (with replicates). Table 3 contains $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$, $^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratios as well as $^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ activity ratio (with replicates). Radionuclide half-lives used to convert between atom concentrations and activities are as follows: ^{239}Pu (24119 y), ^{240}Pu (6564 y), ^{241}Pu (14.4 y), ^{237}Np (2.14×10^6 y), and ^{137}Cs (30.1 y).

OB94-07B

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb) dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi) dry weight	err
ZG07B01	0.5	0.63	1.28	0.47	3.35 ± 0.19	1.28 ± 0.07	1.29 ± 0.09	2.06 ± 0.20	2.06 ± 0.21	0.22 ± 0.06	1993.58	1993.58	0.12
ZG07B02	1.5	0.56	1.36	0.60	3.39 ± 0.19	1.45 ± 0.10	1.29 ± 0.09	1.94 ± 0.22	2.10 ± 0.21	0.27 ± 0.07	1991.74	1991.74	0.37
ZG07B03	2.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	2.69 ± 0.10	1.30 ± 0.04	1.35 ± 0.05	1.39 ± 0.10	1.34 ± 0.11	0.26 ± 0.04	1989.90	1989.90	0.61
ZG07B04	3.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	3.31 ± 0.19	1.40 ± 0.07	1.42 ± 0.08	1.93 ± 0.20	1.90 ± 0.20	0.44 ± 0.06	1988.06	1988.06	0.85
ZG07B05	4.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	2.91 ± 0.17	1.46 ± 0.07	1.38 ± 0.08	1.45 ± 0.19	1.53 ± 0.19	0.40 ± 0.06	1986.22	1986.22	1.10
ZG07B06	5.5	0.48	1.45	0.75	2.81 ± 0.10	1.40 ± 0.04	1.38 ± 0.05	1.42 ± 0.11	1.44 ± 0.12	0.25 ± 0.04	1984.38	1984.38	1.34
ZG07B07	6.5	0.49	1.44	0.74	2.77 ± 0.09	1.37 ± 0.03	1.35 ± 0.04	1.40 ± 0.09	1.43 ± 0.10	0.26 ± 0.03	1982.54	1982.54	1.59
ZG07B08	7.5	0.49	1.45	0.74	3.00 ± 0.20	1.36 ± 0.07	1.48 ± 0.09	1.64 ± 0.22	1.53 ± 0.22	0.33 ± 0.07	1980.70	1980.70	1.83
ZG07B09	8.5	0.48	1.45	0.76	2.96 ± 0.19	1.28 ± 0.07	1.51 ± 0.10	1.69 ± 0.21	1.45 ± 0.22	0.64 ± 0.08	1978.86	1978.86	2.07
ZG07B10	9.5	0.46	1.48	0.80	2.33 ± 0.08	1.41 ± 0.03	1.38 ± 0.04	0.92 ± 0.08	0.95 ± 0.09	0.55 ± 0.03	1977.02	1977.02	2.32
ZG07B11	10.5	0.44	1.51	0.85	2.11 ± 0.09	1.29 ± 0.03	1.24 ± 0.04	0.81 ± 0.09	0.87 ± 0.10	0.46 ± 0.03	1975.18	1975.18	2.56
ZG07B12	11.5	0.46	1.48	0.80	2.46 ± 0.20	1.23 ± 0.07	1.36 ± 0.10	1.24 ± 0.21	1.11 ± 0.22	0.58 ± 0.07	1973.34	1973.34	2.81
ZG07B13	12.5	0.11	2.14	1.90	2.10 ± 0.06	1.13 ± 0.02	1.08 ± 0.03	0.97 ± 0.06	1.02 ± 0.07	0.56 ± 0.02	1971.50	1971.50	3.05
ZG07B14	13.5	0.57	1.35	0.59	2.38 ± 0.18	1.36 ± 0.06	1.36 ± 0.08	1.02 ± 0.19	1.02 ± 0.19	1.58 ± 0.07	1969.66	1969.66	3.29
ZG07B15	14.5	0.38	1.59	0.98	2.51 ± 0.18	1.39 ± 0.07	1.44 ± 0.08	1.12 ± 0.20	1.07 ± 0.20	1.25 ± 0.07	1967.82	1967.82	3.54
ZG07B16	15.5	0.51	1.42	0.69	2.36 ± 0.06	1.33 ± 0.02	1.30 ± 0.03	1.03 ± 0.06	1.07 ± 0.06	0.68 ± 0.02	1965.98	1965.98	3.78
ZG07B17	16.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	2.33 ± 0.17	1.37 ± 0.05	1.18 ± 0.07	0.96 ± 0.18	1.15 ± 0.18	0.69 ± 0.05	1964.14	1964.14	4.03
ZG07B18	17.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	2.33 ± 0.05	1.29 ± 0.02	1.31 ± 0.02	1.05 ± 0.05	1.03 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.02	1962.30	1962.30	4.27
ZG07B19	18.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	1.73 ± 0.18	1.61 ± 0.07	1.51 ± 0.08	0.13 ± 0.19	0.22 ± 0.20	0.45 ± 0.06	1960.46	1960.46	4.52
ZG07B20	19.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	2.03 ± 0.16	1.44 ± 0.06	1.46 ± 0.08	0.59 ± 0.17	0.57 ± 0.18	0.34 ± 0.05	1958.62	1958.62	4.76
ZG07B21	20.5	0.35	1.64	1.06	1.87 ± 0.15	1.39 ± 0.06	1.59 ± 0.07	0.48 ± 0.16	0.28 ± 0.17	0.12 ± 0.05	1956.78	1956.78	5.00
ZG07B22	21.5	0.36	1.63	1.05	2.16 ± 0.11	1.46 ± 0.04	1.40 ± 0.05	0.71 ± 0.12	0.77 ± 0.12	0.01 ± 0.03	1954.94	1954.94	5.25
ZG07B23	22.5	0.40	1.56	0.94	1.99 ± 0.09	1.60 ± 0.04	1.57 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.10	0.43 ± 0.10	-0.05 ± 0.03	1953.10	1953.10	5.49
ZG07B24	23.5	0.44	1.50	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	1951.26	1951.26	5.74

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB94-07B

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^8$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG07B01-E**	0.5	0.630 $\pm$ 0.014	1.092 $\pm$ 0.029	1.260 $\pm$ 0.233	4.720 $\pm$ 0.290	5.635 $\pm$ 0.195
ZG07B01	0.5	0.651 $\pm$ 0.005	1.118 $\pm$ 0.019	1.593 $\pm$ 0.227	4.953 $\pm$ 0.054	5.800 $\pm$ 0.108
ZG07B02-E	1.5	1.025 $\pm$ 0.002	1.171 $\pm$ 0.025	1.896 $\pm$ 0.117	4.210 $\pm$ 0.290	7.952 $\pm$ 0.170
ZG07B02	1.5	0.606 $\pm$ 0.008	0.994 $\pm$ 0.019	1.792 $\pm$ 0.312	4.903 $\pm$ 0.077	5.310 $\pm$ 0.123
ZG07B03-E	2.5	0.543 $\pm$ 0.010	0.904 $\pm$ 0.190	1.329 $\pm$ 0.097	5.270 $\pm$ 0.160	4.782 $\pm$ 1.009
ZG07B03	2.5	0.572 $\pm$ 0.005	0.976 $\pm$ 0.016	1.728 $\pm$ 0.213	5.309 $\pm$ 0.055	5.086 $\pm$ 0.094
ZG07B04-E	3.5	0.802 $\pm$ 0.016	1.302 $\pm$ 0.030	2.171 $\pm$ 0.104	8.770 $\pm$ 0.260	6.996 $\pm$ 0.213
ZG07B04	3.5	0.823 $\pm$ 0.006	1.375 $\pm$ 0.020	3.430 $\pm$ 0.283	9.600 $\pm$ 0.097	7.259 $\pm$ 0.118
ZG07B05-E	4.5	0.739 $\pm$ 0.015	1.198 $\pm$ 0.028	1.631 $\pm$ 0.148	7.290 $\pm$ 0.430	6.443 $\pm$ 0.199
ZG07B05	4.5	0.800 $\pm$ 0.013	1.346 $\pm$ 0.029	1.752 $\pm$ 0.309	8.118 $\pm$ 0.152	7.070 $\pm$ 0.191
ZG07B06-E	5.5	0.695 $\pm$ 0.013	1.188 $\pm$ 0.025	1.899 $\pm$ 0.115	4.580 $\pm$ 0.240	6.183 $\pm$ 0.174
ZG07B07-E	6.5	0.838 $\pm$ 0.016	1.400 $\pm$ 0.032	2.119 $\pm$ 0.148	4.040 $\pm$ 0.260	7.390 $\pm$ 0.220
ZG07B08-E	7.5	1.147 $\pm$ 0.002	1.908 $\pm$ 0.041	2.659 $\pm$ 0.286	5.560 $\pm$ 0.300	10.098 $\pm$ 0.218
ZG07B09-E	8.5	1.152 $\pm$ 0.002	2.023 $\pm$ 0.038	3.246 $\pm$ 0.167	6.240 $\pm$ 0.180	10.356 $\pm$ 0.195
ZG07B10-E	9.5	1.037 $\pm$ 0.002	1.817 $\pm$ 0.042	3.221 $\pm$ 0.170	5.070 $\pm$ 0.420	9.314 $\pm$ 0.216
ZG07B10	9.5	1.106 $\pm$ 0.010	1.911 $\pm$ 0.027	3.609 $\pm$ 0.363	5.856 $\pm$ 0.073	9.881 $\pm$ 0.166
ZG07B11-E	10.5	1.054 $\pm$ 0.002	1.473 $\pm$ 0.029	2.390 $\pm$ 0.115	4.660 $\pm$ 0.130	8.717 $\pm$ 0.172
ZG07B11	10.5	0.870 $\pm$ 0.022	1.529 $\pm$ 0.043	-	4.738 $\pm$ 0.126	7.826 $\pm$ 0.296
ZG07B11	10.5	0.847 $\pm$ 0.005	1.498 $\pm$ 0.016	2.511 $\pm$ 0.234	4.598 $\pm$ 0.048	7.635 $\pm$ 0.095
ZG07B12-E	11.5	0.958 $\pm$ 0.018	1.631 $\pm$ 0.035	2.574 $\pm$ 0.138	4.400 $\pm$ 0.250	8.509 $\pm$ 0.243
ZG07B13-E	12.5	1.381 $\pm$ 0.003	2.270 $\pm$ 0.047	3.548 $\pm$ 0.157	6.830 $\pm$ 0.190	12.104 $\pm$ 0.252
ZG07B14-E	13.5	1.623 $\pm$ 0.003	2.648 $\pm$ 0.051	3.723 $\pm$ 0.156	7.330 $\pm$ 0.220	14.185 $\pm$ 0.274
ZG07B14	13.5	1.760 $\pm$ 0.015	2.857 $\pm$ 0.036	4.218 $\pm$ 0.367	7.380 $\pm$ 0.090	15.351 $\pm$ 0.233
ZG07B15-E	14.5	3.318 $\pm$ 0.006	3.502 $\pm$ 0.064	5.149 $\pm$ 0.191	7.700 $\pm$ 0.240	25.161 $\pm$ 0.462
ZG07B15	14.5	1.728 $\pm$ 0.008	2.807 $\pm$ 0.026	4.901 $\pm$ 0.248	7.673 $\pm$ 0.060	15.075 $\pm$ 0.156
ZG07B16-E	15.5	1.857 $\pm$ 0.003	3.045 $\pm$ 0.056	4.828 $\pm$ 0.156	7.880 $\pm$ 0.220	16.261 $\pm$ 0.300
ZG07B16	15.5	1.895 $\pm$ 0.031	3.157 $\pm$ 0.061	5.013 $\pm$ 0.397	7.654 $\pm$ 0.149	16.694 $\pm$ 0.424

OB94-07B

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG07B17-E	16.5	1.573 ± 0.003	2.709 ± 0.054	4.265 ± 0.136	7.010 ± 0.200	14.034 ± 0.281
ZG07B17	16.5	1.876 ± 0.072	3.001 ± 0.118	-	2.648 ± 1.202	16.278 ± 0.890
ZG07B18-E	17.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZG07B19-E	18.5	0.963 ± 0.020	1.733 ± 0.042	2.451 ± 0.136	5.150 ± 0.150	8.741 ± 0.279
ZG07B20	19.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZG07B21-E	20.5	0.206 ± 0.004	0.378 ± 0.100	0.469 ± 0.542	0.823 ± 0.027	1.883 ± 0.500
ZG07B22	21.5	0.008 ± 0.001	0.032 ± 0.004	-	0.128 ± 0.019	0.107 ± 0.016
ZG07B23	22.5	0.005 ± 0.001	0.016 ± 0.005	-	0.115 ± 0.021	0.058 ± 0.021
ZG07B24	23.5	0.003 ± 0.001	0.010 ± 0.005	-	0.108 ± 0.024	0.036 ± 0.019

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicate samples run by EML

OB94-07B

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \times 10^{-3}$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs} \times 10^{-2}$	
		atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	atom ratio	activity	Ratio	Ratio
ZG07B01-E**	0.5	0.173 ± 0.002	0.749 ± 0.046	4.322 ± 0.289	1.991 ± 0.381	0.457 ± 0.135	2.583 ± 0.766						
ZG07B01	0.5	0.172 ± 0.003	0.761 ± 0.010	4.431 ± 0.089	2.420 ± 0.344	0.447 ± 0.132	2.658 ± 0.784						
ZG07B02-E	1.5	0.114 ± 0.001	0.411 ± 0.029	3.595 ± 0.259	1.854 ± 0.106	0.520 ± 0.139	2.988 ± 0.797						
ZG07B02	1.5	0.164 ± 0.003	0.809 ± 0.016	4.932 ± 0.123	2.553 ± 0.446	0.613 ± 0.163	1.995 ± 0.533						
ZG07B03-E	2.5	0.167 ± 0.002	0.971 ± 0.029	5.830 ± 1.238	2.453 ± 0.177	0.666 ± 0.169	1.818 ± 0.461						
ZG07B03	2.5	0.171 ± 0.003	0.928 ± 0.012	5.438 ± 0.106	3.054 ± 0.383	0.617 ± 0.088	1.933 ± 0.275						
ZG07B04-E	3.5	0.162 ± 0.002	1.093 ± 0.034	6.736 ± 0.253	2.703 ± 0.115	0.773 ± 0.110	1.591 ± 0.230						
ZG07B04	3.5	0.167 ± 0.003	1.166 ± 0.015	6.984 ± 0.122	4.035 ± 0.320	0.732 ± 0.104	1.651 ± 0.234						
ZG07B05-E	4.5	0.162 ± 0.002	0.987 ± 0.059	6.085 ± 0.386	2.352 ± 0.191	0.773 ± 0.119	1.594 ± 0.248						
ZG07B05	4.5	0.168 ± 0.004	1.015 ± 0.025	6.033 ± 0.171	2.349 ± 0.408	0.688 ± 0.106	1.749 ± 0.271						
ZG07B06-E	5.5	0.171 ± 0.002	0.660 ± 0.021	3.855 ± 0.218	2.734 ± 0.157	0.481 ± 0.069	2.478 ± 0.357						
ZG07B07-E	6.5	0.167 ± 0.002	0.482 ± 0.032	2.886 ± 0.197	2.521 ± 0.169	0.429 ± 0.050	2.815 ± 0.333						
ZG07B08-E	7.5	0.166 ± 0.002	0.485 ± 0.026	2.914 ± 0.169	2.320 ± 0.244	0.394 ± 0.080	3.071 ± 0.622						
ZG07B09-E	8.5	0.176 ± 0.001	0.541 ± 0.051	3.085 ± 0.106	2.818 ± 0.136	0.721 ± 0.088	1.624 ± 0.198						
ZG07B10-E	9.5	0.175 ± 0.002	0.489 ± 0.041	2.790 ± 0.240	3.104 ± 0.148	0.699 ± 0.039	1.679 ± 0.094						
ZG07B10	9.5	0.173 ± 0.003	0.529 ± 0.008	3.064 ± 0.057	3.256 ± 0.324	0.665 ± 0.035	1.781 ± 0.096						
ZG07B11-E	10.5	0.140 ± 0.001	0.422 ± 0.012	3.164 ± 0.108	2.270 ± 0.097	0.722 ± 0.046	1.876 ± 0.118						
ZG07B11	10.5	0.176 ± 0.005	0.544 ± 0.020	3.098 ± 0.120	-	0.696 ± 0.046	1.684 ± 0.119						
ZG07B11	10.5	0.177 ± 0.002	0.543 ± 0.006	3.070 ± 0.046	2.975 ± 0.278	0.710 ± 0.043	1.643 ± 0.101						
ZG07B12-E	11.5	0.170 ± 0.002	0.459 ± 0.026	2.698 ± 0.164	2.691 ± 0.138	0.810 ± 0.105	1.475 ± 0.194						
ZG07B13-E	12.5	0.164 ± 0.001	0.494 ± 0.014	3.009 ± 0.104	2.567 ± 0.104	0.566 ± 0.024	2.158 ± 0.090						
ZG07B14-E	13.5	0.163 ± 0.001	0.451 ± 0.013	2.768 ± 0.099	2.292 ± 0.084	1.368 ± 0.069	0.897 ± 0.045						
ZG07B14	13.5	0.162 ± 0.002	0.419 ± 0.006	2.583 ± 0.046	2.489 ± 0.223	1.267 ± 0.061	0.970 ± 0.048						
ZG07B15-E	14.5	0.106 ± 0.001	0.232 ± 0.007	2.199 ± 0.079	1.551 ± 0.050	0.816 ± 0.049	2.015 ± 0.120						
ZG07B15	14.5	0.162 ± 0.001	0.444 ± 0.004	2.734 ± 0.033	2.833 ± 0.143	1.018 ± 0.058	1.207 ± 0.069						
ZG07B16-E	15.5	0.164 ± 0.001	0.424 ± 0.011	2.588 ± 0.087	2.601 ± 0.076	0.510 ± 0.018	2.395 ± 0.084						

OB94-07B

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{281}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \times 10^{-3}$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs} \times 10^{-2}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	activity	Ratio
ZG07B16	15.5	0.167 ± 0.003		0.404 ± 0.010		2.425 ± 0.067		2.630 ± 0.204		0.492 ± 0.017		2.459 ± 0.096	
ZG07B17-E	16.5	0.172 ± 0.001		0.446 ± 0.013		2.588 ± 0.090		2.714 ± 0.072		0.586 ± 0.042		2.025 ± 0.145	
ZG07B17	16.5	0.160 ± 0.006		0.141 ± 0.064		0.882 ± 0.402		-		0.529 ± 0.042		2.349 ± 0.206	
ZG07B18-E	17.5	0.000 ± 0.000		0.000 ± 0.000		0.000 ± 0.000		-		-		-	
ZG07B19-E	18.5	0.180 ± 0.002		0.535 ± 0.016		2.972 ± 0.113		2.544 ± 0.125		0.588 ± 0.077		1.963 ± 0.259	
ZG07B20	19.5	0.000 ± 0.000		0.000 ± 0.000		0.000 ± 0.000		-		-		-	
ZG07B21-E	20.5	0.184 ± 0.003		0.400 ± 0.013		2.177 ± 0.580		2.284 ± 0.261		0.752 ± 0.342		1.516 ± 0.689	
ZG07B22	21.5	0.399 ± 0.061		1.615 ± 0.287		4.052 ± 0.776		-		0.584 ± 2.408		1.324 ± 5.459	
ZG07B23	22.5	0.320 ± 0.114		2.359 ± 0.542		7.382 ± 2.795		-		-		-	
ZG07B24	23.5	0.376 ± 0.198		3.957 ± 1.372		10.527 ± 5.358		-		-		-	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicate samples run by EML

OB94-08

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (214Pb)	AGE RHM ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} Err
ZG0801	0.5	0.74	1.19	0.31	4.98 ± 0.23	1.15 ± 0.08	1.32 ± 0.10	3.79 ± 0.24	3.62 ± 0.25	0.67 ± 0.07	1993.79	0.10 1993.61
ZG0802	1.5	0.67	1.25	0.42	4.38 ± 0.37	1.26 ± 0.14	1.12 ± 0.16	3.09 ± 0.39	3.23 ± 0.40	0.58 ± 0.06	1992.36	0.29 1991.83
ZG0803	2.5	0.66	1.26	0.43	4.44 ± 0.35	1.35 ± 0.15	0.13 ± 0.02	3.06 ± 0.38	4.27 ± 0.35	0.56 ± 0.07	1990.94	0.49 1990.06
ZG0804	3.5	0.63	1.29	0.48	5.19 ± 0.39	0.93 ± 0.12	1.25 ± 0.17	4.22 ± 0.41	3.90 ± 0.42	0.80 ± 0.09	1989.51	0.69 1988.28
ZG0805	4.5	0.62	1.30	0.50	4.74 ± 0.37	1.07 ± 0.13	1.05 ± 0.15	3.64 ± 0.39	3.66 ± 0.39	1.03 ± 0.05	1988.08	0.88 1986.50
ZG0806	6	0.54	1.38	0.64	4.10 ± 0.15	1.07 ± 0.06	1.13 ± 0.07	3.01 ± 0.16	2.94 ± 0.16	0.91 ± 0.05	1985.94	1.18 1983.50
ZG0807	8	0.53	1.39	0.65	3.12 ± 0.25	0.94 ± 0.09	1.05 ± 0.11	2.17 ± 0.26	2.05 ± 0.27	1.03 ± 0.05	1983.09	1.57 1979.50
ZG0808	10	0.50	1.43	0.72	3.65 ± 0.23	1.22 ± 0.09	0.87 ± 0.09	2.41 ± 0.25	2.76 ± 0.25	1.57 ± 0.05	1980.24	1.96 1975.50
ZG0809	12	0.54	1.38	0.64	3.12 ± 0.29	1.01 ± 0.11	0.97 ± 0.13	2.08 ± 0.31	2.13 ± 0.31	2.04 ± 0.07	1977.39	2.35 1971.50
ZG0810	14	0.55	1.37	0.62	3.24 ± 0.17	1.34 ± 0.08	0.98 ± 0.08	1.88 ± 0.19	2.24 ± 0.19	2.41 ± 0.08	1974.54	2.74 1967.50
ZG0811	16	0.55	1.37	0.61	4.17 ± 0.26	1.40 ± 0.11	1.19 ± 0.13	2.74 ± 0.28	2.95 ± 0.29	3.04 ± 0.04	1971.69	3.13 1963.50
ZG0812	18	0.53	1.39	0.66	2.95 ± 0.21	1.39 ± 0.10	1.12 ± 0.11	1.54 ± 0.23	1.81 ± 0.23	1.92 ± 0.07	1968.83	3.53 1961.81
ZG0813	20	0.51	1.42	0.69	2.49 ± 0.20	1.40 ± 0.10	0.92 ± 0.10	1.09 ± 0.23	1.56 ± 0.23	1.11 ± 0.07	1965.98	3.92 1960.13
ZG0814	22	0.52	1.41	0.68	3.43 ± 0.28	1.50 ± 0.13	0.52 ± 0.09	1.92 ± 0.31	2.89 ± 0.29	0.35 ± 0.04	1963.13	4.31 1958.44
ZG0815	24	0.50	1.43	0.72	2.31 ± 0.25	1.36 ± 0.13	0.99 ± 0.14	0.95 ± 0.28	1.32 ± 0.29	0.15 ± 0.02	1960.28	4.70 1956.75
ZG0816	26	0.52	1.41	0.68	2.39 ± 0.19	1.26 ± 0.09	0.92 ± 0.10	1.12 ± 0.21	1.45 ± 0.21	0.04 ± 0.02	1957.43	5.09 1955.06
ZG0817	28	0.47	1.46	0.77	2.20 ± 0.15	0.99 ± 0.07	1.44 ± 0.10	1.20 ± 0.17	0.76 ± 0.18	-	1954.58	5.49 1953.38
ZG0818	30	0.30	1.72	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	0.01 ± 0.03	1951.72	5.88 1951.69
ZG0819	32	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.58 ± 0.16	1.49 ± 0.08	2.69 ± 0.15	1.09 ± 0.18	-0.11 ± 0.21	0.00 ± 0.00	1948.87	6.27 1950.00

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB94-08

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^8$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG0801	0.5	1.941 $\pm$ 0.020	3.260 $\pm$ 0.037	5.382 $\pm$ 0.360	8.339 $\pm$ 0.107	17.152 $\pm$ 0.260
ZG0801 ^b	0.5	1.977 $\pm$ 0.010	3.522 $\pm$ 0.043	-	-	17.873 $\pm$ 0.066
ZG0801 ^c	0.5	-	-	-	-	17.637 $\pm$ 0.469
ZG0802	1.5	1.968 $\pm$ 0.021	3.251 $\pm$ 0.040	4.765 $\pm$ 0.450	8.557 $\pm$ 0.117	17.284 $\pm$ 0.280
ZG0802 ^b	1.5	1.973 $\pm$ 0.028	3.887 $\pm$ 0.123	-	-	18.585 $\pm$ 0.187
ZG0802 ^c	1.5	-	-	-	-	16.896 $\pm$ 0.625
ZG0803	2.5	2.114 $\pm$ 0.025	3.214 $\pm$ 0.046	5.119 $\pm$ 0.392	8.941 $\pm$ 0.135	18.002 $\pm$ 0.336
ZG0803 ^b	2.5	2.101 $\pm$ 0.011	3.453 $\pm$ 0.044	-	-	18.411 $\pm$ 0.069
ZG0803 ^c	2.5	-	-	-	-	16.771 $\pm$ 0.573
ZG0804	3.5	2.372 $\pm$ 0.034	3.728 $\pm$ 0.064	10.958 $\pm$ 1.257	10.956 $\pm$ 0.194	20.448 $\pm$ 0.459
ZG0804 ^b	3.5	2.482 $\pm$ 0.028	3.926 $\pm$ 0.113	-	-	21.444 $\pm$ 0.179
ZG0804 ^c	3.5	-	-	-	-	19.813 $\pm$ 0.744
ZG0805 ^c	4.5	-	-	-	-	23.346 $\pm$ 0.807
ZG0806 ^b	6	2.845 $\pm$ 0.012	4.503 $\pm$ 0.050	-	-	24.587 $\pm$ 0.079
ZG0806 ^c	6	-	-	-	-	22.750 $\pm$ 0.928
ZG0807 ^c	8	-	-	-	-	25.661 $\pm$ 1.047
ZG0808 ^b	10	4.507 $\pm$ 0.018	7.220 $\pm$ 0.073	-	-	39.122 $\pm$ 0.115
ZG0808 ^c	10	-	-	-	-	38.189 $\pm$ 0.749
ZG0809 ^b	12	6.332 $\pm$ 0.039	10.058 $\pm$ 0.157	-	-	54.795 $\pm$ 0.250
ZG0809 ^c	12	-	-	-	-	52.271 $\pm$ 1.182
ZG0810	14	7.753 $\pm$ 0.057	12.187 $\pm$ 0.100	17.601 $\pm$ 0.585	24.957 $\pm$ 0.274	66.832 $\pm$ 0.736
ZG0810 ^c	14	-	-	-	-	60.005 $\pm$ 1.447
ZG0811 ^b	16	9.821 $\pm$ 0.031	16.491 $\pm$ 0.129	-	-	86.772 $\pm$ 0.202
ZG0811 ^c	16	-	-	-	-	86.794 $\pm$ 1.433

OB94-08

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG0812 ^b	18	8.315 $\pm$ 0.029	13.275 $\pm$ 0.116	-	-	72.089 $\pm$ 0.184
ZG0812 ^c	18	-	-	-	-	47.712 $\pm$ 0.924
ZG0813 ^c	20	-	-	-	-	30.841 $\pm$ 0.944
ZG0814 ^b	22	1.350 $\pm$ 0.010	2.251 $\pm$ 0.042	-	-	11.897 $\pm$ 0.066
ZG0814 ^c	22	-	-	-	-	10.986 $\pm$ 0.719
ZG0815 ^b	24	0.502 $\pm$ 0.006	1.021 $\pm$ 0.027	-	-	4.794 $\pm$ 0.040
ZG0815 ^c	24	-	-	-	-	3.931 $\pm$ 0.375
ZG0816	26	0.165 $\pm$ 0.004	0.308 $\pm$ 0.018	-	1.802 $\pm$ 0.080	1.521 $\pm$ 0.099
ZG0816 ^b	26	0.203 $\pm$ 0.004	0.505 $\pm$ 0.018	-	-	2.126 $\pm$ 0.027
ZG0816 ^c	26	-	-	-	-	1.532 $\pm$ 0.269
ZG0817	28	0.086 $\pm$ 0.001	0.174 $\pm$ 0.007	-	0.559 $\pm$ 0.030	0.819 $\pm$ 0.038
ZG0817 ^b	28	0.125 $\pm$ 0.005	0.347 $\pm$ 0.024	-	-	1.380 $\pm$ 0.035
ZG0817 ^c	28	-	-	-	-	0.736 $\pm$ 0.120
ZG0818	30	0.035 $\pm$ 0.001	0.082 $\pm$ 0.006	-	0.130 $\pm$ 0.028	0.357 $\pm$ 0.032
ZG0818 ^b	30	0.157 $\pm$ 0.004	0.657 $\pm$ 0.028	-	-	0.000 $\pm$ 0.000

* decay corrected to 1/1/1995

^b acid leached alpha plates run on ICPMS at WHOI^c Alpha counted activities

OB94-08

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		Activity Ratio
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	
ZG0801	0.5	0.168 ± 0.002	0.430 ± 0.007	2.558 ± 0.044	2.757 ± 0.183	0.470 ± 0.046	2.561 ± 0.253					
ZG0801 ^b	0.5	0.178 ± 0.002	-	-	-	0.435 ± 0.043	2.669 ± 0.260					
ZG0801 ^c	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.634 ± 0.266					
ZG0802	1.5	0.165 ± 0.002	0.435 ± 0.008	2.632 ± 0.048	2.427 ± 0.233	0.406 ± 0.039	3.000 ± 0.291					
ZG0802 ^b	1.5	0.197 ± 0.007	-	-	-	0.339 ± 0.034	3.226 ± 0.311					
ZG0802 ^c	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.933 ± 0.301					
ZG0803	2.5	0.152 ± 0.002	0.423 ± 0.008	2.782 ± 0.058	2.353 ± 0.174	0.396 ± 0.048	3.238 ± 0.393					
ZG0803 ^b	2.5	0.164 ± 0.002	-	-	-	0.369 ± 0.044	3.312 ± 0.398					
ZG0803 ^c	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	3.017 ± 0.376					
ZG0804	3.5	0.157 ± 0.003	0.462 ± 0.011	2.939 ± 0.072	4.581 ± 0.521	0.492 ± 0.054	2.552 ± 0.284					
ZG0804 ^b	3.5	0.158 ± 0.005	-	-	-	0.467 ± 0.053	2.677 ± 0.293					
ZG0804 ^c	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.473 ± 0.285					
ZG0805 ^c	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.271 ± 0.127					
ZG0806 ^b	6	0.158 ± 0.002	-	-	-	0.461 ± 0.024	2.714 ± 0.139					
ZG0806 ^c	6	-	-	-	-	-	2.511 ± 0.164					
ZG0807 ^c	8	-	-	-	-	-	2.497 ± 0.154					
ZG0808 ^b	10	0.160 ± 0.002	-	-	-	0.497 ± 0.017	2.498 ± 0.084					
ZG0808 ^c	10	-	-	-	-	-	2.438 ± 0.094					
ZG0809 ^b	12	0.159 ± 0.003	-	-	-	0.465 ± 0.018	2.681 ± 0.093					
ZG0809 ^c	12	-	-	-	-	-	2.558 ± 0.106					
ZG0810	14	0.157 ± 0.001	0.322 ± 0.004	2.048 ± 0.028	2.268 ± 0.075	0.453 ± 0.016	2.771 ± 0.100					
ZG0810 ^c	14	-	-	-	-	-	2.488 ± 0.104					
ZG0811 ^b	16	0.168 ± 0.001	-	-	-	0.423 ± 0.006	2.851 ± 0.037					
ZG0811 ^c	16	-	-	-	-	-	2.851 ± 0.060					

OB94-08

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZG0812 ^b	18	0.160 ± 0.002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.331 ± 0.012	-	3.761 ± 0.135	-
ZG0812 ^c	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.489 ± 0.101	-
ZG0813 ^c	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.788 ± 0.197	-
ZG0814 ^b	22	0.167 ± 0.003	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.352 ± 0.038	-	3.440 ± 0.364	-
ZG0814 ^c	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.176 ± 0.395	-
ZG0815 ^b	24	0.203 ± 0.006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.344 ± 0.055	-	3.123 ± 0.497	-
ZG0815 ^c	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.561 ± 0.475	-
ZG0816	26	0.187 ± 0.012	1.091 ± 0.057	-	-	5.845 ± 0.432	-	-	-	0.263 ± 0.174	-	4.296 ± 2.852	-
ZG0816 ^b	26	0.249 ± 0.010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.160 ± 0.106	-	6.002 ± 3.966	-
ZG0816 ^c	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.328 ± 2.958	-
ZG0817	28	0.202 ± 0.009	0.650 ± 0.036	-	-	3.222 ± 0.220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZG0817 ^b	28	0.278 ± 0.022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZG0817 ^c	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZG0818	30	0.232 ± 0.020	0.368 ± 0.082	-	-	1.584 ± 0.369	-	-	-	0.218 ± 0.739	-	4.581 ± 15.536	-
ZG0818 ^b	30	0.419 ± 0.021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.027 ± 0.092	-	-	-

* decay corrected to 1/1/1995

^b acid leached alpha plates run on ICPMS at WHOI^c Alpha counted activities

OB94-09

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	210Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	214Pb dpm/g dry weight	214Bi dpm/g dry weight	210Pb _{ex} * (214Pb) dpm/g	210Pb _{ex} * (214Bi) dpm/g	137Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE 210Pb _{ex} (214Pb)	AGE 210Pb _{ex} Err	AGE RHM
ZG0901	0.5	0.70	1.22	0.36	5.85 ± 0.32	1.24 ± 0.11	0.22 ± 0.03	4.59 ± 0.34	5.60 ± 0.32	1.60 ± 0.09	1992.65	0.23	1975.34
ZG0902	1.5	0.61	1.31	0.52	6.38 ± 0.40	0.93 ± 0.11	0.53 ± 0.08	5.43 ± 0.42	5.82 ± 0.41	1.90 ± 0.11	1988.94	0.69	1974.03
ZG0903	2.5	0.56	1.35	0.59	4.64 ± 0.23	0.56 ± 0.06	1.23 ± 0.10	4.07 ± 0.24	3.40 ± 0.25	2.05 ± 0.09	1985.23	1.15	1972.71
ZG0904	3.5	0.54	1.38	0.63	4.33 ± 0.23	1.17 ± 0.09	1.54 ± 0.12	3.15 ± 0.24	2.79 ± 0.26	2.41 ± 0.09	1981.52	1.61	1971.39
ZG0905	4.5	0.55	1.37	0.61	4.08 ± 0.21	1.29 ± 0.08	0.99 ± 0.08	2.77 ± 0.22	3.07 ± 0.22	2.58 ± 0.10	1977.81	2.07	1970.08
ZG0906	5.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	2.13 ± 0.11	1974.10	2.53	1968.76
ZG0907	6.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	-	-	-	-	-	2.29 ± 0.06	1970.39	2.99	1967.45
ZG0908	7.5	0.54	1.38	0.63	4.11 ± 0.20	1.33 ± 0.08	1.35 ± 0.10	2.77 ± 0.21	2.75 ± 0.22	3.32 ± 0.07	1966.68	3.44	1966.13
ZG0909	8.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	3.27 ± 0.19	1.29 ± 0.09	0.99 ± 0.08	1.99 ± 0.21	2.28 ± 0.21	4.27 ± 0.06	1962.97	3.90	1964.82
ZG0910	9.5	0.47	1.47	0.78	3.64 ± 0.19	1.57 ± 0.09	1.29 ± 0.10	2.07 ± 0.21	2.34 ± 0.21	3.98 ± 0.14	1959.26	4.36	1963.50
ZG0911	10.5	0.45	1.49	0.81	2.37 ± 0.27	1.27 ± 0.14	1.34 ± 0.15	1.10 ± 0.30	1.03 ± 0.31	2.51 ± 0.10	1955.55	4.82	1961.25
ZG0912	11.5	0.43	1.52	0.87	2.93 ± 0.24	1.30 ± 0.11	0.91 ± 0.11	1.63 ± 0.27	2.02 ± 0.26	0.65 ± 0.04	1951.84	5.28	1959.00
ZG0913	12.5	0.45	1.49	0.81	2.22 ± 0.16	1.40 ± 0.08	1.30 ± 0.09	0.83 ± 0.18	0.93 ± 0.18	0.15 ± 0.03	1948.13	5.74	1956.75
ZG0914	13.5	0.41	1.55	0.91	2.83 ± 0.24	1.39 ± 0.12	1.14 ± 0.12	1.43 ± 0.27	1.68 ± 0.27	0.05 ± 0.04	1944.43	6.20	1954.50
ZG0915	14.5	0.43	1.52	0.87	1.91 ± 0.15	1.36 ± 0.08	0.99 ± 0.09	0.54 ± 0.17	0.92 ± 0.17	-	1940.72	6.66	1952.25
ZG0916	15.5	0.43	1.52	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1937.01	7.12	1950.00
ZG0917	16.5	0.41	1.55	0.92	1.50 ± 0.16	1.17 ± 0.10	0.85 ± 0.10	0.32 ± 0.19	0.64 ± 0.19	-	-	-	-
ZG0918	17.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZG0919	18.5	0.36	1.62	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZG0920	19.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	1.52 ± 0.08	1.28 ± 0.05	0.94 ± 0.05	0.23 ± 0.10	0.57 ± 0.10	-	-	-	-
ZG0921	20.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZG0922	21.5	0.37	1.62	1.03	1.85 ± 0.17	1.16 ± 0.10	0.46 ± 0.05	0.69 ± 0.19	1.38 ± 0.18	-	-	-	-
ZG0923	22.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	2.16 ± 0.18	0.86 ± 0.08	0.74 ± 0.08	1.30 ± 0.20	1.42 ± 0.20	-	-	-	-
ZG0924	23.5	0.40	1.57	0.94	1.66 ± 0.12	1.31 ± 0.07	1.00 ± 0.08	0.35 ± 0.14	0.66 ± 0.14	-	-	-	-

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB94-09

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG0901	0.5	18.049 $\pm$ 0.164	17.650 $\pm$ 0.176	25.256 $\pm$ 1.022	16.297 $\pm$ 0.247	134.058 $\pm$ 1.809
ZG0901 ^b	0.5	4.581 $\pm$ 0.025	8.331 $\pm$ 0.108	-	-	41.755 $\pm$ 0.591
ZG0901 ^c	0.5	-	-	-	-	39.606 $\pm$ 1.000
ZG0902	1.5	5.589 $\pm$ 0.088	8.775 $\pm$ 0.174	15.167 $\pm$ 1.086	19.941 $\pm$ 0.436	48.156 $\pm$ 1.218
ZG0902 ^b	1.5	5.068 $\pm$ 0.026	9.015 $\pm$ 0.109	-	-	45.792 $\pm$ 0.602
ZG0902 ^c	1.5	-	-	-	-	45.610 $\pm$ 0.984
ZG0903	2.5	6.722 $\pm$ 0.087	10.232 $\pm$ 0.145	15.461 $\pm$ 0.974	20.920 $\pm$ 0.354	57.275 $\pm$ 1.100
ZG0903 ^c	2.5	-	-	-	-	53.518 $\pm$ 1.359
ZG0904 ^b	3.5	6.487 $\pm$ 0.028	11.961 $\pm$ 0.122	-	-	59.460 $\pm$ 0.659
ZG0904 ^c	3.5	-	-	-	-	59.314 $\pm$ 1.570
ZG0905 ^b	4.5	7.201 $\pm$ 0.033	13.084 $\pm$ 0.139	-	-	65.618 $\pm$ 0.758
ZG0905 ^c	4.5	-	-	-	-	62.173 $\pm$ 1.294
ZG0906 ^b	5.5	6.602 $\pm$ 0.034	11.752 $\pm$ 0.143	-	-	59.672 $\pm$ 0.787
ZG0906 ^c	5.5	-	-	-	-	60.177 $\pm$ 1.505
ZG0907 ^c	6.5	-	-	-	-	60.764 $\pm$ 1.347
ZG0908 ^b	7.5	9.603 $\pm$ 0.037	16.466 $\pm$ 0.152	-	-	85.535 $\pm$ 0.856
ZG0908 ^c	7.5	-	-	-	-	72.456 $\pm$ 1.578
ZG0909	8.5	13.023 $\pm$ 0.126	21.117 $\pm$ 0.208	31.496 $\pm$ 0.915	45.292 $\pm$ 0.652	113.554 $\pm$ 1.568
ZG0909 ^b	8.5	15.196 $\pm$ 0.040	22.181 $\pm$ 0.151	-	-	127.568 $\pm$ 0.930
ZG0909 ^c	8.5	-	-	-	-	124.790 $\pm$ 1.379
ZG0910 ^b	9.5	11.601 $\pm$ 0.042	19.942 $\pm$ 0.173	-	-	103.427 $\pm$ 0.970
ZG0910 ^c	9.5	-	-	-	-	102.228 $\pm$ 2.424
ZG0911 ^b	10.5	8.990 $\pm$ 0.045	15.733 $\pm$ 0.188	-	-	80.710 $\pm$ 1.046

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG0911 ^c	10.5	-	-	-	-	78.858 $\pm$ 2.421
ZG0912	11.5	4.068 $\pm$ 0.083	3.615 $\pm$ 0.085	4.855 $\pm$ 0.516	6.800 $\pm$ 0.161	29.488 $\pm$ 0.914
ZG0912 ^b	11.5	2.157 $\pm$ 0.016	3.318 $\pm$ 0.062	-	-	18.449 $\pm$ 0.372
ZG0912 ^c	11.5	-	-	-	-	17.797 $\pm$ 0.578
ZG0913 ^b	12.5	0.673 $\pm$ 0.009	1.252 $\pm$ 0.039	-	-	6.192 $\pm$ 0.211
ZG0913 ^c	12.5	-	-	-	-	5.884 $\pm$ 0.207
ZG0914 ^b	13.5	0.519 $\pm$ 0.007	1.157 $\pm$ 0.034	-	-	5.160 $\pm$ 0.166
ZG0914 ^c	13.5	-	-	-	-	2.624 $\pm$ 0.325
ZG0915 ^b	14.5	0.090 $\pm$ 0.003	0.395 $\pm$ 0.023	-	-	1.286 $\pm$ 0.089
ZG0915 ^c	14.5	-	-	-	-	1.034 $\pm$ 0.113
ZG9016 ^b	15.5	0.112 $\pm$ 0.002	0.286 $\pm$ 0.011	-	-	1.186 $\pm$ 0.052
ZG9016 ^c	15.5	-	-	-	-	0.373 $\pm$ 0.080

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

^bacid leached alpha plates run on ICPMS at WHOI^cAlpha counted activities

OB94-09

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^2)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ Activity Ratio
		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		
ZG0901	0.5	0.098 ± 0.001		0.090 ± 0.002		0.923 ± 0.017		0.141 ± 0.006		0.208 ± 0.012		0.084 ± 0.005
ZG0901 ^b	0.5	0.182 ± 0.003		-		-		-		0.440 ± 0.025		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG0901 ^c	0.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.025 ± 0.001
ZG0902	1.5	0.157 ± 0.003		0.357 ± 0.010		2.272 ± 0.067		0.272 ± 0.020		0.495 ± 0.031		0.025 ± 0.002
ZG0902 ^b	1.5	0.178 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.482 ± 0.029		0.024 ± 0.001
ZG0902 ^c	1.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.024 ± 0.002
ZG0903	2.5	0.152 ± 0.002		0.311 ± 0.007		2.045 ± 0.045		0.231 ± 0.015		0.458 ± 0.021		0.028 ± 0.001
ZG0903 ^c	2.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG0904 ^b	3.5	0.184 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.462 ± 0.018		0.025 ± 0.001
ZG0904 ^c	3.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.025 ± 0.001
ZG0905 ^b	4.5	0.182 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.451 ± 0.018		0.025 ± 0.001
ZG0905 ^c	4.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.024 ± 0.001
ZG0906 ^b	5.5	0.178 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.415 ± 0.022		0.028 ± 0.001
ZG0906 ^c	5.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.028 ± 0.002
ZG0907 ^c	6.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG0908 ^b	7.5	0.171 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.461 ± 0.010		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG0908 ^c	7.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.022 ± 0.001
ZG0909	8.5	0.162 ± 0.002		0.348 ± 0.006		2.145 ± 0.037		0.239 ± 0.006		0.463 ± 0.008		0.027 ± 0.001
ZG0909 ^b	8.5	0.146 ± 0.001		-		-		-		0.441 ± 0.007		0.030 ± 0.000
ZG0909 ^c	8.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.029 ± 0.001
ZG0910 ^b	9.5	0.172 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.457 ± 0.017		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG0910 ^c	9.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG0911 ^b	10.5	0.175 ± 0.002		-		-		-		0.365 ± 0.015		0.032 ± 0.001
ZG0911 ^c	10.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.031 ± 0.002

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^{-2})^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZG0912	11.5	0.089 ± 0.002		0.167 ± 0.005		1.881 ± 0.063		0.119 ± 0.013		0.411 ± 0.029		0.045 ± 0.003	
ZG0912 ^b	11.5	0.154 ± 0.003		-		-		-		0.448 ± 0.032		0.028 ± 0.002	
ZG0912 ^c	11.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.027 ± 0.002	
ZG0913 ^b	12.5	0.186 ± 0.006		-		-		-		0.274 ± 0.058		0.041 ± 0.009	
ZG0913 ^c	12.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.039 ± 0.008	
ZG0914 ^b	13.5	0.223 ± 0.007		-		-		-		0.109 ± 0.071		0.094 ± 0.061	
ZG0914 ^c	13.5	-		-		-		-		-		0.048 ± 0.032	
ZG0915 ^b	14.5	0.437 ± 0.030		-		-		-		-		-	
ZG0915 ^c	14.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZG9016 ^b	15.5	0.256 ± 0.011		-		-		-		-		-	
ZG9016 ^c	15.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

^b acid leached alpha plates run on ICPMS at WHOI^c Alpha counted activities

OB94-10A

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	RHM Err
ZG10A01	0.5	0.74	1.19	0.31	3.38 ± 0.35	0.87 ± 0.13	1.32 ± 0.17	2.51 ± 0.37	2.06 ± 0.39	0.34 ± 0.08	1994.38	0.05	1994.35
ZG10A02	1.5	0.66	1.25	0.42	3.46 ± 0.22	1.20 ± 0.09	-	2.29 ± 0.24	-	0.38 ± 0.04	1994.14	0.14	1994.06
ZG10A03	2.5	0.54	1.39	0.64	3.43 ± 0.23	1.04 ± 0.09	-	2.42 ± 0.25	-	0.32 ± 0.06	1993.91	0.24	1993.77
ZG10A04	3.5	0.60	1.31	0.52	3.26 ± 0.30	0.71 ± 0.10	1.63 ± 0.18	2.55 ± 0.32	1.63 ± 0.35	0.33 ± 0.06	1993.67	0.34	1993.48
ZG10A05	4.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	3.63 ± 0.19	1.22 ± 0.08	-	2.44 ± 0.21	-	0.57 ± 0.08	1993.43	0.43	1993.19
ZG10A06	5.5	0.60	1.32	0.53	3.57 ± 0.20	1.16 ± 0.08	-	2.44 ± 0.22	-	0.38 ± 0.05	1993.19	0.53	1992.90
ZG10A07	6.5	0.57	1.35	0.58	2.83 ± 0.18	1.20 ± 0.08	0.85 ± 0.08	1.63 ± 0.20	1.98 ± 0.19	0.43 ± 0.05	1992.96	0.63	1992.61
ZG10A08	7.5	0.48	1.45	0.75	3.20 ± 0.18	1.02 ± 0.07	-	2.21 ± 0.19	-	0.47 ± 0.06	1992.72	0.72	1992.32
ZG10A09	8.5	0.57	1.35	0.58	3.93 ± 0.21	1.52 ± 0.09	-	2.44 ± 0.24	-	0.55 ± 0.06	1992.48	0.82	1992.03
ZG10A10	9.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	3.79 ± 0.30	0.89 ± 0.10	1.04 ± 0.12	2.91 ± 0.31	2.76 ± 0.32	0.63 ± 0.08	1992.24	0.92	1991.74
ZG10A11	10.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	3.60 ± 0.16	1.01 ± 0.06	-	2.62 ± 0.17	-	0.41 ± 0.05	1992.00	1.01	1991.45
ZG10A12	11.5	0.54	1.38	0.64	2.25 ± 0.23	0.93 ± 0.10	-	1.33 ± 0.26	-	0.40 ± 0.05	1991.77	1.11	1991.15
ZG10A13	12.5	0.54	1.38	0.64	3.10 ± 0.18	1.07 ± 0.07	1.02 ± 0.08	2.03 ± 0.19	2.08 ± 0.19	0.38 ± 0.03	1991.53	1.20	1990.86
ZG10A14	13.5	0.49	1.44	0.74	2.94 ± 0.19	1.12 ± 0.08	-	1.84 ± 0.21	-	0.48 ± 0.05	1991.29	1.30	1990.57
ZG10A15	14.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	3.71 ± 0.30	1.31 ± 0.12	-	2.42 ± 0.32	-	0.66 ± 0.07	1991.05	1.40	1990.28
ZG10A16	15.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	4.19 ± 0.33	1.17 ± 0.13	0.95 ± 0.13	3.03 ± 0.36	3.25 ± 0.36	0.63 ± 0.08	1990.82	1.49	1989.99
ZG10A17	16.5	0.57	1.35	0.58	3.38 ± 0.22	1.27 ± 0.09	-	2.13 ± 0.24	-	0.74 ± 0.03	1990.58	1.59	1989.70
ZG10A18	17.5	0.55	1.37	0.61	3.39 ± 0.21	1.21 ± 0.09	-	2.20 ± 0.23	-	0.50 ± 0.07	1990.34	1.69	1989.41
ZG10A19	18.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	3.58 ± 0.14	1.26 ± 0.06	1.22 ± 0.07	2.32 ± 0.15	2.37 ± 0.15	0.47 ± 0.08	1990.10	1.78	1989.12
ZG10A20	19.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	3.42 ± 0.14	1.18 ± 0.06	-	2.26 ± 0.16	-	0.57 ± 0.05	1989.87	1.88	1988.83
ZG10A21	20.5	0.51	1.41	0.69	3.07 ± 0.13	1.20 ± 0.06	-	1.88 ± 0.14	-	0.53 ± 0.05	1989.63	1.98	1988.54
ZG10A22	21.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	3.34 ± 0.23	0.87 ± 0.08	0.57 ± 0.07	2.48 ± 0.24	2.78 ± 0.24	0.59 ± 0.06	1989.39	2.07	1988.25
ZG10A23	22.5	0.51	1.42	0.70	2.25 ± 0.17	1.11 ± 0.08	-	1.15 ± 0.19	-	0.48 ± 0.07	1989.15	2.17	1987.95
ZG10A24	23.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	2.91 ± 0.18	1.23 ± 0.08	-	1.70 ± 0.20	-	0.56 ± 0.03	1988.92	2.26	1987.66
ZG10A25	24.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	3.41 ± 0.22	0.99 ± 0.08	-	2.44 ± 0.24	-	0.64 ± 0.06	1988.68	2.36	1987.37

OB94-10A

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (214Pb)	AGE RHM ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex}
					dry weight	dry weight	dry weight			dry weight		Err
ZG10A26	25.5	0.52	1.41	0.68	0.58 ± 0.04	0.88 ± 0.06	-	-0.31 ± 0.07	-	0.77 ± 0.07	1988.44	2.46 1987.08
ZG10A27	26.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	3.71 ± 0.29	1.19 ± 0.12	1.03 ± 0.12	2.53 ± 0.31	2.69 ± 0.31	0.93 ± 0.06	1988.20	2.55 1986.79
ZG10A28	27.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	2.97 ± 0.20	1.10 ± 0.08	-	1.89 ± 0.22	-	0.68 ± 0.05	1987.96	2.65 1986.50
ZG10A29	28.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	-	-	-	-	-	0.63 ± 0.04	1987.73	2.75 1985.54
ZG10A30	29.5	0.52	1.41	0.68	3.02 ± 0.26	1.29 ± 0.12	1.22 ± 0.14	1.74 ± 0.28	1.80 ± 0.29	0.68 ± 0.05	1987.49	2.84 1984.58
ZG10A31	30.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	3.33 ± 0.20	1.21 ± 0.08	-	2.14 ± 0.22	-	0.59 ± 0.05	1987.25	2.94 1983.63
ZG10A32	31.5	0.50	1.43	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	0.64 ± 0.05	1985.99	1.35 1982.67
ZG10A33	32.5	0.49	1.44	0.73	3.35 ± 0.19	0.97 ± 0.07	1.10 ± 0.09	2.38 ± 0.21	2.26 ± 0.21	0.62 ± 0.03	1984.73	1.40 1981.71
ZG10A34	33.5	0.49	1.44	0.74	2.63 ± 0.22	0.96 ± 0.09	1.10 ± 0.11	1.69 ± 0.24	1.54 ± 0.25	0.57 ± 0.05	1983.47	1.44 1980.75
ZG10A35	34.5	0.49	1.44	0.73	-	-	-	-	-	0.65 ± 0.04	1982.20	1.48 1979.79
ZG10A36	35.5	0.49	1.44	0.74	2.68 ± 0.12	1.07 ± 0.05	1.07 ± 0.06	1.62 ± 0.13	1.62 ± 0.14	0.64 ± 0.04	1980.94	1.52 1978.83
ZG10A37	36.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	-	-	-	-	-	0.63 ± 0.05	1979.68	1.57 1977.88
ZG10A38	37.5	0.50	1.43	0.71	2.68 ± 0.25	1.11 ± 0.10	0.98 ± 0.12	1.58 ± 0.27	1.71 ± 0.27	0.67 ± 0.04	1978.42	1.61 1976.92
ZG10A39	38.5	0.48	1.46	0.77	2.93 ± 0.24	0.94 ± 0.10	0.61 ± 0.08	2.00 ± 0.26	2.33 ± 0.25	0.57 ± 0.05	1977.16	1.65 1975.96
ZG10A40	39.5	0.45	1.50	0.83	-	-	-	-	-	0.59 ± 0.04	1975.89	1.70 1975.00
ZG10A41	40.5	0.48	1.46	0.76	-	-	-	-	-	0.85 ± 0.04	1974.63	1.74 1974.04
ZG10A42	41.5	0.48	1.46	0.76	2.21 ± 0.14	1.10 ± 0.07	1.14 ± 0.08	1.11 ± 0.16	1.07 ± 0.16	0.83 ± 0.03	1973.37	1.78 1973.08
ZG10A43	42.5	0.47	1.47	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	0.82 ± 0.04	1972.11	1.82 1972.13
ZG10A44	43.5	0.45	1.49	0.81	2.29 ± 0.19	1.15 ± 0.09	0.69 ± 0.08	1.15 ± 0.21	1.61 ± 0.21	0.78 ± 0.03	1970.84	1.87 1971.17
ZG10A45	44.5	0.46	1.48	0.81	2.13 ± 0.21	0.93 ± 0.10	0.91 ± 0.11	1.20 ± 0.24	1.22 ± 0.24	0.84 ± 0.03	1969.58	1.91 1970.21
ZG10A46	45.5	0.45	1.50	0.83	2.03 ± 0.12	1.13 ± 0.06	-	0.92 ± 0.13	-	0.87 ± 0.05	1968.32	1.95 1969.25
ZG10A47	46.5	0.43	1.52	0.87	2.48 ± 0.18	1.40 ± 0.09	0.65 ± 0.07	1.09 ± 0.20	1.84 ± 0.20	0.82 ± 0.04	1967.06	2.00 1968.29
ZG10A48	47.5	0.43	1.52	0.87	3.14 ± 0.25	1.14 ± 0.11	1.17 ± 0.13	2.00 ± 0.27	1.97 ± 0.28	0.96 ± 0.06	1965.80	2.04 1967.33
ZG10A49	48.5	0.46	1.48	0.80	2.79 ± 0.15	0.94 ± 0.06	-	1.88 ± 0.17	-	1.42 ± 0.05	1964.53	2.08 1966.38
ZG10A50	49.5	0.46	1.48	0.80	2.02 ± 0.15	1.06 ± 0.07	-	0.97 ± 0.17	-	1.62 ± 0.06	1963.27	2.13 1965.42
ZG10A51	50.5	0.41	1.55	0.91	2.44 ± 0.23	1.39 ± 0.12	0.55 ± 0.08	1.07 ± 0.27	1.92 ± 0.25	2.16 ± 0.06	1962.01	2.17 1964.46

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Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	AGE RHM
					dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight		Err	
ZG10A52	51.5	0.41	1.55	0.92	1.89 ± 0.14	1.21 ± 0.07	-	0.69 ± 0.16	-	2.19 ± 0.06	1960.75	2.21	1963.50
ZG10A53	52.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	1.85 ± 0.12	1.11 ± 0.06	-	0.75 ± 0.14	-	1.52 ± 0.02	1959.49	2.25	1961.81
ZG10A54	53.5	0.38	1.60	1.00	1.67 ± 0.09	1.08 ± 0.05	0.82 ± 0.05	0.60 ± 0.11	0.86 ± 0.11	1.32 ± 0.07	1958.22	2.30	1960.13
ZG10A55	54.5	0.36	1.63	1.04	1.62 ± 0.10	0.83 ± 0.05	-	0.80 ± 0.11	-	1.01 ± 0.03	1956.96	2.34	1958.44
ZG10A56	55.5	0.33	1.68	1.13	1.61 ± 0.11	0.92 ± 0.05	-	0.70 ± 0.12	-	0.58 ± 0.02	1955.70	2.38	1956.75
ZG10A57	56.5	0.31	1.70	1.17	1.39 ± 0.11	0.82 ± 0.08	0.86 ± 0.10	0.57 ± 0.14	0.54 ± 0.15	0.45 ± 0.04	1954.44	2.43	1955.06
ZG10A58	57.5	0.22	1.88	1.47	0.91 ± 0.07	0.61 ± 0.04	-	0.30 ± 0.08	-	0.17 ± 0.01	1953.18	2.47	1953.38
ZG10A59	58.5	0.20	1.92	1.54	0.35 ± 0.04	0.69 ± 0.04	-	-0.34 ± 0.06	-	0.06 ± 0.02	1951.91	2.51	1951.69
ZG10A60	59.5	0.20	1.92	1.54	-0.06 ± -0.02	0.91 ± 0.08	0.56 ± 0.08	-0.98 ± 0.09	-0.63 ± 0.08	0.00 ± 0.01	1950.65	2.55	1950.00

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB94-10A

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$)		^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$)		^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)*		^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$)		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	
		(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(dpm/gram)	dry weight
ZG10A01	0.5	1.200 $\pm$ 0.015		2.216 $\pm$ 0.054		-		8.279 $\pm$ 0.198		11.007 $\pm$ 0.301	
ZG10A02	1.5	1.248 $\pm$ 0.011		2.241 $\pm$ 0.035		-		6.753 $\pm$ 0.089		11.317 $\pm$ 0.201	
ZG10A02	1.5	1.395 $\pm$ 0.100		2.130 $\pm$ 0.152		3.336 $\pm$ 0.395		7.166 $\pm$ 0.507		11.896 $\pm$ 1.204	
ZG10A03	2.5	1.165 $\pm$ 0.030		2.122 $\pm$ 0.064		-		6.176 $\pm$ 0.183		10.626 $\pm$ 0.422	
ZG10A03	2.5	1.177 $\pm$ 0.075		1.933 $\pm$ 0.128		2.691 $\pm$ 0.311		5.835 $\pm$ 0.449		10.310 $\pm$ 0.951	
ZG10A04	3.5	1.285 $\pm$ 0.012		2.081 $\pm$ 0.037		-		5.983 $\pm$ 0.089		11.201 $\pm$ 0.223	
ZG10A04	3.5	1.152 $\pm$ 0.008		1.964 $\pm$ 0.020		3.487 $\pm$ 0.313		6.250 $\pm$ 0.082		10.239 $\pm$ 0.126	
ZG10A05	4.5	1.520 $\pm$ 0.016		2.226 $\pm$ 0.036		-		6.416 $\pm$ 0.102		12.775 $\pm$ 0.243	
ZG10A05	4.5	1.220 $\pm$ 0.043		2.067 $\pm$ 0.073		3.075 $\pm$ 0.324		6.026 $\pm$ 0.242		10.815 $\pm$ 0.538	
ZG10A06	5.5	1.200 $\pm$ 0.011		2.114 $\pm$ 0.034		-		6.782 $\pm$ 0.097		10.798 $\pm$ 0.199	
ZG10A06	5.5	1.162 $\pm$ 0.094		2.041 $\pm$ 0.164		3.160 $\pm$ 0.351		6.277 $\pm$ 0.574		10.448 $\pm$ 1.190	
ZG10A07	6.5	1.227 $\pm$ 0.015		2.067 $\pm$ 0.038		-		6.434 $\pm$ 0.120		10.851 $\pm$ 0.239	
ZG10A07	6.5	1.184 $\pm$ 0.022		1.995 $\pm$ 0.045		2.807 $\pm$ 0.227		6.220 $\pm$ 0.112		10.478 $\pm$ 0.306	
ZG10A08	7.5	1.208 $\pm$ 0.010		2.193 $\pm$ 0.032		-		6.519 $\pm$ 0.092		11.007 $\pm$ 0.187	
ZG10A08	7.5	1.164 $\pm$ 0.012		2.085 $\pm$ 0.030		3.357 $\pm$ 0.274		6.307 $\pm$ 0.088		10.545 $\pm$ 0.188	
ZG10A09	8.5	1.475 $\pm$ 0.016		2.578 $\pm$ 0.044		-		7.972 $\pm$ 0.125		13.234 $\pm$ 0.266	
ZG10A09	8.5	1.531 $\pm$ 0.120		2.489 $\pm$ 0.195		2.991 $\pm$ 0.388		7.560 $\pm$ 0.657		13.364 $\pm$ 1.484	
ZG10A10	9.5	1.669 $\pm$ 0.016		2.798 $\pm$ 0.041		-		8.709 $\pm$ 0.118		14.736 $\pm$ 0.259	
ZG10A11	10.5	1.328 $\pm$ 0.012		2.380 $\pm$ 0.030		-		7.383 $\pm$ 0.106		12.035 $\pm$ 0.189	
ZG10A11	10.5	1.329 $\pm$ 0.010		2.305 $\pm$ 0.031		3.891 $\pm$ 0.288		7.355 $\pm$ 0.081		11.889 $\pm$ 0.184	
ZG10A12	11.5	1.278 $\pm$ 0.013		2.277 $\pm$ 0.028		-		7.359 $\pm$ 0.117		11.556 $\pm$ 0.186	
ZG10A12	11.5	1.259 $\pm$ 0.042		2.179 $\pm$ 0.075		3.455 $\pm$ 0.354		7.277 $\pm$ 0.251		11.252 $\pm$ 0.543	
ZG10A13	12.5	1.146 $\pm$ 0.011		2.083 $\pm$ 0.033		-		6.894 $\pm$ 0.145		10.444 $\pm$ 0.190	
ZG10A13	12.5	1.186 $\pm$ 0.086		1.867 $\pm$ 0.130		2.002 $\pm$ 0.358		6.555 $\pm$ 0.551		10.227 $\pm$ 1.028	
ZG10A14	13.5	1.236 $\pm$ 0.014		2.081 $\pm$ 0.034		-		7.291 $\pm$ 0.163		10.932 $\pm$ 0.215	
ZG10A14	13.5	1.147 $\pm$ 0.062		1.998 $\pm$ 0.108		2.396 $\pm$ 0.223		6.938 $\pm$ 0.439		10.278 $\pm$ 0.787	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$)		^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$)		^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)*		^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$)		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	
		(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(dpm/gram)	dry weight
ZG10A15	14.5	1.925 $\pm$ 0.028		3.405 $\pm$ 0.061		-		13.395 $\pm$ 0.432		17.355 $\pm$ 0.402	
ZG10A15	14.5	1.863 $\pm$ 0.113		3.293 $\pm$ 0.205		5.389 $\pm$ 0.399		11.895 $\pm$ 0.794		16.790 $\pm$ 1.460	
ZG10A16	15.5	1.978 $\pm$ 0.024		3.426 $\pm$ 0.059		-		12.482 $\pm$ 0.529		17.688 $\pm$ 0.374	
ZG10A16	15.5	2.142 $\pm$ 0.011		3.464 $\pm$ 0.035		4.944 $\pm$ 0.286		11.274 $\pm$ 0.089		18.656 $\pm$ 0.211	
ZG10A17	16.5	1.938 $\pm$ 0.035		3.323 $\pm$ 0.081		-		11.211 $\pm$ 0.252		17.264 $\pm$ 0.523	
ZG10A17	16.5	1.977 $\pm$ 0.036		3.227 $\pm$ 0.075		4.115 $\pm$ 0.343		11.002 $\pm$ 0.272		17.282 $\pm$ 0.510	
ZG10A18	17.5	1.528 $\pm$ 0.019		2.671 $\pm$ 0.052		-		9.533 $\pm$ 0.184		13.712 $\pm$ 0.318	
ZG10A18	17.5	2.000 $\pm$ 0.011		2.863 $\pm$ 0.027		3.797 $\pm$ 0.295		8.834 $\pm$ 0.223		16.674 $\pm$ 0.185	
ZG10A19	18.5	1.528 $\pm$ 0.025		2.853 $\pm$ 0.066		-		9.201 $\pm$ 0.211		14.080 $\pm$ 0.398	
ZG10A20	19.5	1.492 $\pm$ 0.026		2.633 $\pm$ 0.060		-		8.946 $\pm$ 0.203		13.441 $\pm$ 0.385	
ZG10A20	19.5	1.529 $\pm$ 0.068		2.647 $\pm$ 0.116		4.417 $\pm$ 0.277		9.137 $\pm$ 0.458		13.668 $\pm$ 0.849	
ZG10A21	20.5	1.373 $\pm$ 0.017		2.459 $\pm$ 0.044		-		8.724 $\pm$ 0.163		12.439 $\pm$ 0.272	
ZG10A21	20.5	1.450 $\pm$ 0.009		2.493 $\pm$ 0.022		3.273 $\pm$ 0.192		6.326 $\pm$ 0.412		12.931 $\pm$ 0.136	
ZG10A22	21.5	1.394 $\pm$ 0.018		2.519 $\pm$ 0.055		-		8.571 $\pm$ 0.154		12.674 $\pm$ 0.325	
ZG10A22	21.5	1.363 $\pm$ 0.009		2.437 $\pm$ 0.025		3.356 $\pm$ 0.248		8.847 $\pm$ 0.092		12.342 $\pm$ 0.149	
ZG10A23	22.5	1.272 $\pm$ 0.021		2.222 $\pm$ 0.052		-		8.441 $\pm$ 0.158		11.413 $\pm$ 0.325	
ZG10A23	22.5	1.249 $\pm$ 0.008		2.164 $\pm$ 0.025		3.415 $\pm$ 0.235		8.473 $\pm$ 0.163		11.170 $\pm$ 0.144	
ZG10A24	23.5	1.266 $\pm$ 0.019		2.144 $\pm$ 0.048		-		8.478 $\pm$ 0.185		11.220 $\pm$ 0.302	
ZG10A24	23.5	1.203 $\pm$ 0.007		2.090 $\pm$ 0.021		2.940 $\pm$ 0.210		8.127 $\pm$ 0.086		10.769 $\pm$ 0.124	
ZG10A25	24.5	1.461 $\pm$ 0.017		2.533 $\pm$ 0.049		-		10.368 $\pm$ 0.145		13.072 $\pm$ 0.295	
ZG10A25	24.5	1.424 $\pm$ 0.007		2.496 $\pm$ 0.026		3.656 $\pm$ 0.251		10.130 $\pm$ 0.107		12.793 $\pm$ 0.149	
ZG10A26	25.5	1.484 $\pm$ 0.019		2.598 $\pm$ 0.043		-		10.707 $\pm$ 0.195		13.324 $\pm$ 0.275	
ZG10A26	25.5	1.485 $\pm$ 0.011		2.545 $\pm$ 0.037		2.644 $\pm$ 0.420		12.214 $\pm$ 0.604		13.223 $\pm$ 0.215	
ZG10A27	26.5	1.790 $\pm$ 0.078		3.050 $\pm$ 0.136		-		13.678 $\pm$ 0.733		15.902 $\pm$ 0.993	
ZG10A27	26.5	1.663 $\pm$ 0.012		2.878 $\pm$ 0.035		3.211 $\pm$ 0.466		13.325 $\pm$ 0.129		14.862 $\pm$ 0.209	
ZG10A28	27.5	1.835 $\pm$ 0.043		3.221 $\pm$ 0.087		-		11.860 $\pm$ 0.378		16.494 $\pm$ 0.588	
ZG10A28	27.5	1.830 $\pm$ 0.013		3.105 $\pm$ 0.031		4.179 $\pm$ 0.242		12.245 $\pm$ 0.280		16.232 $\pm$ 0.198	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG10A29	28.5	1.811 $\pm$ 0.023	3.084 $\pm$ 0.061	-	11.742 $\pm$ 0.259	16.087 $\pm$ 0.379
ZG10A30	29.5	1.920 $\pm$ 0.024	3.331 $\pm$ 0.091	-	11.872 $\pm$ 0.319	17.178 $\pm$ 0.519
ZG10A31	30.5	1.689 $\pm$ 0.023	2.946 $\pm$ 0.080	-	9.805 $\pm$ 0.276	15.144 $\pm$ 0.459
ZG10A32	31.5	1.828 $\pm$ 0.026	3.209 $\pm$ 0.086	-	9.661 $\pm$ 0.283	16.430 $\pm$ 0.503
ZG10A33	32.5	1.823 $\pm$ 0.047	3.242 $\pm$ 0.084	-	9.139 $\pm$ 0.259	16.471 $\pm$ 0.604
ZG10A34	33.5	1.960 $\pm$ 0.022	3.625 $\pm$ 0.067	-	8.977 $\pm$ 0.153	17.989 $\pm$ 0.391
ZG10A35	34.5	1.880 $\pm$ 0.019	3.280 $\pm$ 0.055	-	8.959 $\pm$ 0.146	16.861 $\pm$ 0.331
ZG10A36	35.5	1.882 $\pm$ 0.019	3.345 $\pm$ 0.060	-	8.838 $\pm$ 0.176	16.998 $\pm$ 0.351
ZG10A37	36.5	2.010 $\pm$ 0.019	3.601 $\pm$ 0.062	-	9.232 $\pm$ 0.185	18.215 $\pm$ 0.359
ZG10A38	37.5	2.094 $\pm$ 0.029	3.672 $\pm$ 0.071	-	9.576 $\pm$ 0.183	18.812 $\pm$ 0.447
ZG10A39	38.5	1.945 $\pm$ 0.027	3.475 $\pm$ 0.065	-	9.021 $\pm$ 0.196	17.606 $\pm$ 0.413
ZG10A40	39.5	25.972 $\pm$ 0.328	13.510 $\pm$ 0.205	-	9.075 $\pm$ 0.190	169.040 $\pm$ 3.342
ZG10A41	40.5	2.470 $\pm$ 0.029	4.441 $\pm$ 0.064	-	11.225 $\pm$ 0.181	22.414 $\pm$ 0.420
ZG10A42	41.5	2.415 $\pm$ 0.068	4.206 $\pm$ 0.139	-	10.798 $\pm$ 1.046	21.641 $\pm$ 0.936
ZG10A43	42.5	2.349 $\pm$ 0.022	4.076 $\pm$ 0.079	-	10.786 $\pm$ 0.218	21.020 $\pm$ 0.452
ZG10A44	43.5	2.411 $\pm$ 0.041	4.213 $\pm$ 0.094	-	11.043 $\pm$ 0.235	21.635 $\pm$ 0.605
ZG10A45	44.5	2.642 $\pm$ 0.028	4.543 $\pm$ 0.075	-	11.786 $\pm$ 0.275	23.558 $\pm$ 0.466
ZG10A46	45.5	2.654 $\pm$ 0.029	4.502 $\pm$ 0.100	-	11.754 $\pm$ 0.284	23.540 $\pm$ 0.579
ZG10A47	46.5	2.496 $\pm$ 0.099	4.413 $\pm$ 0.178	-	12.233 $\pm$ 0.620	22.497 $\pm$ 1.271
ZG10A48	47.5	3.222 $\pm$ 0.041	5.748 $\pm$ 0.092	-	14.258 $\pm$ 0.383	29.144 $\pm$ 0.597
ZG10A49	48.5	4.902 $\pm$ 0.091	8.347 $\pm$ 0.149	-	19.495 $\pm$ 0.631	43.545 $\pm$ 1.119
ZG10A50	49.5	6.800 $\pm$ 0.080	9.925 $\pm$ 0.133	-	20.622 $\pm$ 0.427	57.084 $\pm$ 1.017
ZG10A51	50.5	6.383 $\pm$ 0.053	11.498 $\pm$ 0.146	-	26.301 $\pm$ 0.445	57.963 $\pm$ 0.881
ZG10A52	51.5	7.047 $\pm$ 0.058	12.586 $\pm$ 0.149	-	25.784 $\pm$ 0.410	63.775 $\pm$ 0.917
ZG10A53	52.5	4.648 $\pm$ 0.060	8.530 $\pm$ 0.114	-	19.308 $\pm$ 0.386	42.522 $\pm$ 0.788
ZG10A54	53.5	4.339 $\pm$ 0.069	7.375 $\pm$ 0.147	-	15.719 $\pm$ 0.404	38.516 $\pm$ 0.984
ZG10A55	54.5	3.795 $\pm$ 0.058	6.816 $\pm$ 0.135	-	12.353 $\pm$ 0.272	34.419 $\pm$ 0.864

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^8$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{238,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG10A56	55.5	2.092 ± 0.029	3.745 ± 0.073	-	7.589 ± 0.260	18.952 ± 0.453
ZG10A57	56.5	1.322 ± 0.024	2.206 ± 0.065	-	5.941 ± 0.225	11.653 ± 0.401
ZG10A58	57.5	0.625 ± 0.014	1.148 ± 0.048	-	2.710 ± 0.126	5.722 ± 0.273
ZG10A59	58.5	0.298 ± 0.010	0.525 ± 0.030	-	1.167 ± 0.063	2.682 ± 0.179
ZG10A60	59.5	0.104 ± 0.007	0.194 ± 0.030	-	0.433 ± 0.107	0.959 ± 0.162

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \times 10^3$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		Activity Ratio	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Ratio	Ratio
ZG10A01	0.5	0.185 ± 0.005		0.690 ± 0.019		3.736 ± 0.127		-		0.348 ± 0.084		0.033 ± 0.008	
ZG10A02	1.5	0.180 ± 0.003		0.541 ± 0.009		3.013 ± 0.061		-		0.392 ± 0.043		0.029 ± 0.003	
ZG10A02	1.5	0.153 ± 0.011		0.514 ± 0.052		3.365 ± 0.339		2.407 ± 0.285		0.413 ± 0.054		0.031 ± 0.005	
ZG10A03	2.5	0.182 ± 0.006		0.530 ± 0.021		2.910 ± 0.123		-		0.346 ± 0.063		0.033 ± 0.006	
ZG10A03	2.5	0.164 ± 0.011		0.496 ± 0.050		3.019 ± 0.307		2.293 ± 0.265		0.380 ± 0.072		0.032 ± 0.006	
ZG10A04	3.5	0.162 ± 0.003		0.466 ± 0.008		2.875 ± 0.066		-		0.359 ± 0.069		0.034 ± 0.007	
ZG10A04	3.5	0.170 ± 0.002		0.542 ± 0.008		3.182 ± 0.053		3.035 ± 0.274		0.381 ± 0.073		0.031 ± 0.006	
ZG10A05	4.5	0.146 ± 0.002		0.422 ± 0.008		2.882 ± 0.065		-		0.589 ± 0.087		0.022 ± 0.003	
ZG10A05	4.5	0.169 ± 0.006		0.494 ± 0.026		2.916 ± 0.156		2.546 ± 0.272		0.635 ± 0.096		0.019 ± 0.003	
ZG10A06	5.5	0.176 ± 0.003		0.565 ± 0.010		3.209 ± 0.069		-		0.412 ± 0.058		0.028 ± 0.004	
ZG10A06	5.5	0.176 ± 0.014		0.540 ± 0.066		3.076 ± 0.375		2.666 ± 0.289		0.427 ± 0.069		0.027 ± 0.005	
ZG10A07	6.5	0.169 ± 0.003		0.525 ± 0.012		3.113 ± 0.081		-		0.474 ± 0.058		0.025 ± 0.003	
ZG10A07	6.5	0.168 ± 0.003		0.525 ± 0.014		3.118 ± 0.090		2.454 ± 0.203		0.491 ± 0.061		0.025 ± 0.003	
ZG10A08	7.5	0.182 ± 0.003		0.539 ± 0.009		2.972 ± 0.061		-		0.490 ± 0.060		0.023 ± 0.003	
ZG10A08	7.5	0.179 ± 0.003		0.542 ± 0.009		3.025 ± 0.061		2.881 ± 0.235		0.515 ± 0.063		0.022 ± 0.003	
ZG10A09	8.5	0.175 ± 0.003		0.541 ± 0.010		3.092 ± 0.072		-		0.491 ± 0.058		0.024 ± 0.003	
ZG10A09	8.5	0.163 ± 0.013		0.494 ± 0.058		3.038 ± 0.355		1.996 ± 0.260		0.509 ± 0.072		0.024 ± 0.004	
ZG10A10	9.5	0.168 ± 0.002		0.522 ± 0.009		3.113 ± 0.062		-		0.516 ± 0.069		0.023 ± 0.003	
ZG10A11	10.5	0.179 ± 0.002		0.556 ± 0.010		3.102 ± 0.059		-		0.397 ± 0.047		0.029 ± 0.003	
ZG10A11	10.5	0.174 ± 0.002		0.554 ± 0.007		3.190 ± 0.056		2.932 ± 0.218		0.410 ± 0.049		0.029 ± 0.003	
ZG10A12	11.5	0.178 ± 0.002		0.576 ± 0.011		3.231 ± 0.065		-		0.401 ± 0.048		0.029 ± 0.003	
ZG10A12	11.5	0.173 ± 0.006		0.578 ± 0.028		3.339 ± 0.163		2.744 ± 0.286		0.420 ± 0.052		0.028 ± 0.004	
ZG10A13	12.5	0.182 ± 0.003		0.602 ± 0.014		3.310 ± 0.087		-		0.413 ± 0.034		0.028 ± 0.002	
ZG10A13	12.5	0.157 ± 0.011		0.553 ± 0.061		3.511 ± 0.384		1.727 ± 0.324		0.461 ± 0.050		0.027 ± 0.004	
ZG10A14	13.5	0.168 ± 0.003		0.590 ± 0.015		3.504 ± 0.097		-		0.533 ± 0.054		0.023 ± 0.002	
ZG10A14	13.5	0.174 ± 0.010		0.605 ± 0.050		3.473 ± 0.289		2.093 ± 0.198		0.555 ± 0.063		0.021 ± 0.003	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ Activity Ratio
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	
ZG10A15	14.5	0.177 ± 0.003		0.696 ± 0.025		3.933 ± 0.145		-		0.442 ± 0.051		0.026 ± 0.003
ZG10A15	14.5	0.177 ± 0.011		0.639 ± 0.058		3.613 ± 0.330		2.872 ± 0.213		0.457 ± 0.059		0.026 ± 0.004
ZG10A16	15.5	0.173 ± 0.003		0.631 ± 0.028		3.643 ± 0.167		-		0.423 ± 0.056		0.028 ± 0.004
ZG10A16	15.5	0.162 ± 0.002		0.526 ± 0.005		3.255 ± 0.041		2.317 ± 0.138		0.419 ± 0.055		0.029 ± 0.004
ZG10A17	16.5	0.171 ± 0.004		0.578 ± 0.017		3.374 ± 0.112		-		0.507 ± 0.024		0.023 ± 0.001
ZG10A17	16.5	0.163 ± 0.004		0.557 ± 0.017		3.409 ± 0.116		2.065 ± 0.170		0.523 ± 0.025		0.023 ± 0.001
ZG10A18	17.5	0.175 ± 0.003		0.624 ± 0.014		3.568 ± 0.098		-		0.427 ± 0.061		0.028 ± 0.004
ZG10A18	17.5	0.143 ± 0.001		0.442 ± 0.011		3.085 ± 0.083		1.897 ± 0.147		0.398 ± 0.057		0.033 ± 0.005
ZG10A19	18.5	0.187 ± 0.005		0.602 ± 0.017		3.225 ± 0.105		-		0.374 ± 0.062		0.030 ± 0.005
ZG10A20	19.5	0.176 ± 0.004		0.600 ± 0.017		3.397 ± 0.110		-		0.406 ± 0.067		0.029 ± 0.005
ZG10A20	19.5	0.173 ± 0.008		0.598 ± 0.040		3.453 ± 0.230		2.907 ± 0.182		0.496 ± 0.050		0.024 ± 0.003
ZG10A21	20.5	0.179 ± 0.003		0.635 ± 0.014		3.547 ± 0.092		-		0.534 ± 0.049		0.022 ± 0.002
ZG10A21	20.5	0.172 ± 0.002		0.436 ± 0.029		2.537 ± 0.167		2.415 ± 0.164		0.484 ± 0.042		0.025 ± 0.002
ZG10A22	21.5	0.181 ± 0.004		0.615 ± 0.014		3.403 ± 0.097		-		0.479 ± 0.043		0.024 ± 0.002
ZG10A22	21.5	0.179 ± 0.002		0.649 ± 0.008		3.631 ± 0.053		2.460 ± 0.183		0.555 ± 0.061		0.021 ± 0.002
ZG10A23	22.5	0.175 ± 0.004		0.663 ± 0.016		3.798 ± 0.114		-		0.608 ± 0.068		0.019 ± 0.002
ZG10A23	22.5	0.173 ± 0.002		0.678 ± 0.014		3.916 ± 0.088		2.731 ± 0.186		0.506 ± 0.070		0.023 ± 0.003
ZG10A24	23.5	0.169 ± 0.004		0.670 ± 0.018		3.955 ± 0.124		-		0.510 ± 0.071		0.023 ± 0.003
ZG10A24	23.5	0.174 ± 0.002		0.676 ± 0.008		3.888 ± 0.056		2.445 ± 0.178		0.616 ± 0.030		0.019 ± 0.001
ZG10A25	24.5	0.173 ± 0.004		0.709 ± 0.013		4.092 ± 0.098		-		0.509 ± 0.026		0.023 ± 0.001
ZG10A25	24.5	0.175 ± 0.002		0.711 ± 0.008		4.058 ± 0.060		2.565 ± 0.177		0.584 ± 0.055		0.020 ± 0.002
ZG10A26	25.5	0.175 ± 0.003		0.721 ± 0.016		4.122 ± 0.101		-		0.676 ± 0.062		0.017 ± 0.002
ZG10A26	25.5	0.171 ± 0.002		0.823 ± 0.041		4.798 ± 0.247		1.796 ± 0.282		0.690 ± 0.063		0.017 ± 0.002
ZG10A27	26.5	0.170 ± 0.008		0.764 ± 0.053		4.484 ± 0.313		-		0.701 ± 0.057		0.017 ± 0.002
ZG10A27	26.5	0.173 ± 0.002		0.801 ± 0.010		4.630 ± 0.071		1.935 ± 0.281		0.743 ± 0.051		0.016 ± 0.001
ZG10A28	27.5	0.176 ± 0.005		0.646 ± 0.026		3.682 ± 0.154		-		0.485 ± 0.037		0.024 ± 0.002
ZG10A28	27.5	0.170 ± 0.002		0.669 ± 0.016		3.943 ± 0.098		2.295 ± 0.139		0.504 ± 0.036		0.024 ± 0.002

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \times 10^3$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ Activity Ratio
		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		
ZG10A29	28.5	0.170 ± 0.003		0.649 ± 0.016		3.807 ± 0.113		-		0.465 ± 0.029		0.026 ± 0.002
ZG10A30	29.5	0.173 ± 0.005		0.618 ± 0.018		3.564 ± 0.137		-		0.469 ± 0.037		0.025 ± 0.002
ZG10A31	30.5	0.174 ± 0.005		0.580 ± 0.018		3.328 ± 0.130		-		0.457 ± 0.037		0.026 ± 0.002
ZG10A32	31.5	0.176 ± 0.005		0.529 ± 0.017		3.011 ± 0.120		-		0.457 ± 0.037		0.026 ± 0.002
ZG10A33	32.5	0.178 ± 0.005		0.501 ± 0.019		2.819 ± 0.108		-		0.439 ± 0.023		0.027 ± 0.002
ZG10A34	33.5	0.185 ± 0.003		0.458 ± 0.009		2.476 ± 0.062		-		0.362 ± 0.030		0.031 ± 0.003
ZG10A35	34.5	0.174 ± 0.003		0.476 ± 0.009		2.731 ± 0.064		-		0.456 ± 0.032		0.026 ± 0.002
ZG10A36	35.5	0.178 ± 0.003		0.470 ± 0.011		2.642 ± 0.071		-		0.439 ± 0.030		0.027 ± 0.002
ZG10A37	36.5	0.179 ± 0.003		0.459 ± 0.010		2.564 ± 0.068		-		0.403 ± 0.031		0.029 ± 0.002
ZG10A38	37.5	0.175 ± 0.004		0.457 ± 0.011		2.608 ± 0.071		-		0.416 ± 0.027		0.028 ± 0.002
ZG10A39	38.5	0.179 ± 0.003		0.464 ± 0.012		2.596 ± 0.074		-		0.375 ± 0.032		0.031 ± 0.003
ZG10A40	39.5	0.052 ± 0.001		0.035 ± 0.001		0.672 ± 0.017		-		0.100 ± 0.007		0.287 ± 0.021
ZG10A41	40.5	0.180 ± 0.003		0.454 ± 0.009		2.527 ± 0.055		-		0.440 ± 0.023		0.026 ± 0.001
ZG10A42	41.5	0.174 ± 0.006		0.447 ± 0.045		2.567 ± 0.263		-		0.451 ± 0.024		0.026 ± 0.002
ZG10A43	42.5	0.174 ± 0.003		0.459 ± 0.010		2.646 ± 0.074		-		0.463 ± 0.025		0.025 ± 0.001
ZG10A44	43.5	0.175 ± 0.004		0.458 ± 0.012		2.621 ± 0.081		-		0.422 ± 0.019		0.028 ± 0.001
ZG10A45	44.5	0.172 ± 0.003		0.446 ± 0.011		2.594 ± 0.074		-		0.422 ± 0.019		0.028 ± 0.001
ZG10A46	45.5	0.170 ± 0.004		0.443 ± 0.012		2.611 ± 0.086		-		0.441 ± 0.025		0.027 ± 0.002
ZG10A47	46.5	0.177 ± 0.007		0.490 ± 0.032		2.772 ± 0.180		-		0.428 ± 0.028		0.027 ± 0.002
ZG10A48	47.5	0.178 ± 0.003		0.443 ± 0.013		2.481 ± 0.077		-		0.381 ± 0.023		0.030 ± 0.002
ZG10A49	48.5	0.170 ± 0.003		0.398 ± 0.015		2.335 ± 0.086		-		0.390 ± 0.015		0.031 ± 0.001
ZG10A50	49.5	0.146 ± 0.002		0.303 ± 0.007		2.078 ± 0.051		-		0.375 ± 0.014		0.035 ± 0.001
ZG10A51	50.5	0.180 ± 0.002		0.412 ± 0.008		2.287 ± 0.048		-		0.431 ± 0.013		0.027 ± 0.001
ZG10A52	51.5	0.179 ± 0.002		0.366 ± 0.007		2.049 ± 0.041		-		0.398 ± 0.012		0.029 ± 0.001
ZG10A53	52.5	0.184 ± 0.003		0.415 ± 0.010		2.264 ± 0.054		-		0.408 ± 0.008		0.028 ± 0.001
ZG10A54	53.5	0.170 ± 0.003		0.362 ± 0.011		2.131 ± 0.069		-		0.410 ± 0.023		0.029 ± 0.002
ZG10A55	54.5	0.180 ± 0.003		0.326 ± 0.009		1.812 ± 0.054		-		0.340 ± 0.011		0.034 ± 0.001

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} \times 10^3$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZG10A56	55.5	0.179 ± 0.004		0.363 ± 0.013		2.026 ± 0.080		-		0.355 ± 0.012		0.033 ± 0.001	
ZG10A57	56.5	0.167 ± 0.005		0.449 ± 0.019		2.693 ± 0.129		-		0.471 ± 0.041		0.026 ± 0.002	
ZG10A58	57.5	0.184 ± 0.008		0.433 ± 0.022		2.360 ± 0.148		-		0.348 ± 0.033		0.033 ± 0.003	
ZG10A59	58.5	0.176 ± 0.011		0.392 ± 0.025		2.224 ± 0.176		-		0.254 ± 0.079		0.046 ± 0.014	
ZG10A60	59.5	0.186 ± 0.031		0.416 ± 0.106		2.232 ± 0.651		-		0.042 ± 0.118		0.266 ± 0.739	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	AGE RHM
					dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight		Err	
ZG1301	0.5	0.70	1.22	0.36	3.67 ± 0.18	0.82 ± 0.06	1.00 ± 0.07	2.86 ± 0.19	2.68 ± 0.19	0.28 ± 0.06	1992.54	0.40	1991.83
ZG1302	1.5	0.57	1.35	0.59	4.54 ± 0.32	1.09 ± 0.11	0.72 ± 0.10	3.45 ± 0.34	3.83 ± 0.34	0.43 ± 0.05	1988.61	1.19	1986.50
ZG1303	2.5	0.46	1.48	0.80	2.95 ± 0.15	1.08 ± 0.06	0.82 ± 0.06	1.87 ± 0.17	2.13 ± 0.17	0.33 ± 0.04	1984.69	1.98	1983.63
ZG1304	3.5	0.44	1.50	0.84	2.69 ± 0.20	1.20 ± 0.09	0.93 ± 0.09	1.49 ± 0.22	1.76 ± 0.22	0.31 ± 0.02	1980.76	2.78	1980.75
ZG1305	4.5	0.47	1.47	0.79	2.86 ± 0.23	0.93 ± 0.09	1.31 ± 0.13	1.93 ± 0.25	1.56 ± 0.27	0.57 ± 0.04	1976.84	3.57	1977.88
ZG1306	5.5	0.43	1.52	0.86	2.18 ± 0.19	1.17 ± 0.09	0.76 ± 0.09	1.01 ± 0.21	1.42 ± 0.21	0.53 ± 0.03	1972.92	4.36	1975.00
ZG1307	6.5	0.44	1.51	0.85	2.45 ± 0.09	1.13 ± 0.04	0.88 ± 0.04	1.33 ± 0.10	1.58 ± 0.10	0.74 ± 0.02	1968.99	5.16	1972.13
ZG1308	7.5	0.42	1.53	0.89	2.35 ± 0.11	1.04 ± 0.05	0.96 ± 0.06	1.32 ± 0.12	1.40 ± 0.12	1.01 ± 0.03	1965.07	5.95	1969.25
ZG1309	8.5	0.42	1.53	0.88	2.09 ± 0.18	1.24 ± 0.09	0.92 ± 0.10	0.86 ± 0.21	1.18 ± 0.21	1.24 ± 0.05	1961.14	6.74	1966.38
ZG1310	9.5	0.45	1.50	0.83	2.25 ± 0.18	0.90 ± 0.08	0.41 ± 0.06	1.36 ± 0.20	1.85 ± 0.19	1.28 ± 0.05	1957.22	7.54	1963.50
ZG1311	10.5	0.40	1.56	0.94	1.92 ± 0.14	1.09 ± 0.07	0.74 ± 0.07	0.85 ± 0.16	1.21 ± 0.16	0.73 ± 0.05	1953.29	8.33	1960.13
ZG1312	11.5	0.35	1.65	1.08	2.14 ± 0.19	0.72 ± 0.08	0.76 ± 0.09	1.46 ± 0.21	1.41 ± 0.21	0.35 ± 0.02	1949.37	9.12	1956.75
ZG1313	12.5	0.29	1.75	1.25	1.62 ± 0.15	1.06 ± 0.07	0.91 ± 0.08	0.58 ± 0.17	0.74 ± 0.17	0.05 ± 0.03	1945.45	9.92	1953.38
ZG1314	13.5	0.33	1.67	1.11	1.81 ± 0.09	1.07 ± 0.04	0.91 ± 0.05	0.76 ± 0.10	0.93 ± 0.11	-	1941.52	10.71	1950.00
ZG1315	14.5	0.30	1.72	1.20	1.40 ± 0.08	0.85 ± 0.04	0.71 ± 0.05	0.56 ± 0.10	0.71 ± 0.10	-	-	-	-
ZG1316	15.5	0.32	1.69	1.16	1.41 ± 0.14	0.82 ± 0.07	0.95 ± 0.08	0.61 ± 0.16	0.48 ± 0.16	-	-	-	-
ZG1317	16.5	0.44	1.50	0.84	1.44 ± 0.15	1.01 ± 0.08	0.62 ± 0.08	0.44 ± 0.17	0.84 ± 0.17	-	-	-	-

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB94-13

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^8$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG1301	0.5	1.328 $\pm$ 0.017	2.405 $\pm$ 0.042	-	3.142 $\pm$ 0.108	12.087 $\pm$ 0.265
ZG1301 ^b	0.5	1.234 $\pm$ 0.038	2.348 $\pm$ 0.097	-	-	11.455 $\pm$ 0.592
ZG1302 ^a	1.5	1.371 $\pm$ 0.010	2.539 $\pm$ 0.024	-	3.528 $\pm$ 0.054	12.590 $\pm$ 0.148
ZG1302 ^b	1.5	1.402 $\pm$ 0.033	2.500 $\pm$ 0.079	-	-	12.679 $\pm$ 0.503
ZG1303	2.5	1.131 $\pm$ 0.011	2.027 $\pm$ 0.033	-	3.319 $\pm$ 0.098	10.248 $\pm$ 0.196
ZG1303 ^a	2.5	1.280 $\pm$ 0.064	2.608 $\pm$ 0.215	-	3.038 $\pm$ 0.177	12.231 $\pm$ 1.181
ZG1303 ^b	2.5	1.185 $\pm$ 0.029	2.277 $\pm$ 0.065	-	-	11.047 $\pm$ 0.415
ZG1304 ^a	3.5	1.245 $\pm$ 0.021	2.062 $\pm$ 0.021	-	3.003 $\pm$ 0.082	10.940 $\pm$ 0.213
ZG1304 ^b	3.5	1.146 $\pm$ 0.028	2.115 $\pm$ 0.079	-	-	10.507 $\pm$ 0.468
ZG1305	4.5	1.619 $\pm$ 0.012	2.999 $\pm$ 0.034	-	4.608 $\pm$ 0.101	14.869 $\pm$ 0.204
ZG1305 ^a	4.5	1.904 $\pm$ 0.005	3.061 $\pm$ 0.012	-	3.689 $\pm$ 0.194	16.551 $\pm$ 0.080
ZG1305 ^b	4.5	1.651 $\pm$ 0.035	3.086 $\pm$ 0.089	-	-	15.219 $\pm$ 0.543
ZG1306 ^a	5.5	2.836 $\pm$ 0.010	4.009 $\pm$ 0.019	-	6.019 $\pm$ 0.056	23.546 $\pm$ 0.140
ZG1306 ^b	5.5	2.062 $\pm$ 0.047	3.674 $\pm$ 0.101	-	-	18.646 $\pm$ 0.662
ZG1307	6.5	2.722 $\pm$ 0.013	4.933 $\pm$ 0.046	-	8.026 $\pm$ 0.140	24.779 $\pm$ 0.260
ZG1307 ^a	6.5	2.889 $\pm$ 0.008	4.951 $\pm$ 0.017	-	6.401 $\pm$ 0.272	25.727 $\pm$ 0.114
ZG1307 ^b	6.5	2.891 $\pm$ 0.056	4.973 $\pm$ 0.115	-	-	25.782 $\pm$ 0.773
ZG1308 ^a	7.5	3.424 $\pm$ 0.014	6.064 $\pm$ 0.023	-	9.990 $\pm$ 0.161	30.882 $\pm$ 0.173
ZG1308 ^b	7.5	3.539 $\pm$ 0.061	5.948 $\pm$ 0.144	-	-	31.283 $\pm$ 0.932
ZG1309	8.5	5.145 $\pm$ 0.034	8.804 $\pm$ 0.088	-	15.033 $\pm$ 0.239	45.788 $\pm$ 0.546
ZG1309 ^a	8.5	4.696 $\pm$ 0.010	8.539 $\pm$ 0.024	-	13.379 $\pm$ 0.310	42.804 $\pm$ 0.153
ZG1309 ^b	8.5	4.864 $\pm$ 0.074	8.628 $\pm$ 0.169	-	-	43.900 $\pm$ 1.087
ZG1310 ^a	9.5	6.406 $\pm$ 0.086	11.031 $\pm$ 0.094	-	17.561 $\pm$ 0.308	57.148 $\pm$ 0.910
ZG1310 ^b	9.5	6.381 $\pm$ 0.085	11.336 $\pm$ 0.192	-	-	57.626 $\pm$ 1.244

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZG1311	10.5	4.169 $\pm$ 0.028	7.995 $\pm$ 0.076	-	5.851 $\pm$ 0.100	38.831 $\pm$ 0.453
ZG1311 ^a	10.5	4.047 $\pm$ 0.011	7.982 $\pm$ 0.026	-	3.586 $\pm$ 0.174	38.141 $\pm$ 0.165
ZG1311 ^b	10.5	4.139 $\pm$ 0.069	8.202 $\pm$ 0.153	-	-	39.085 $\pm$ 0.980
ZG1312 ^a	11.5	1.752 $\pm$ 0.007	3.967 $\pm$ 0.019	-	2.014 $\pm$ 0.045	17.539 $\pm$ 0.108
ZG1313	12.5	0.434 $\pm$ 0.003	0.223 $\pm$ 0.008	-	0.151 $\pm$ 0.026	2.818 $\pm$ 0.104
ZG1313 ^a	12.5	0.132 $\pm$ 0.001	0.155 $\pm$ 0.003	-	0.178 $\pm$ 0.011	1.035 $\pm$ 0.020
ZG1313 ^b	12.5	0.122 $\pm$ 0.009	0.156 $\pm$ 0.016	-	-	0.981 $\pm$ 0.124
ZG1314 ^a	13.5	0.013 $\pm$ 0.000	0.025 $\pm$ 0.001	-	0.044 $\pm$ 0.002	0.124 $\pm$ 0.007
ZG1314 ^b	13.5	0.031 $\pm$ 0.005	0.024 $\pm$ 0.016	-	-	0.218 $\pm$ 0.151

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

^aHot HNO₃ Leach^bAcid leached alpha plates measured at WHOI ICPMS

OB94-13

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		Activity Ratio
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	
ZG1301	0.5	0.181 ± 0.003		0.237 ± 0.009		1.306 ± 0.050		-		0.263 ± 0.053		0.044 ± 0.009
ZG1301 ^b	0.5	0.190 ± 0.010		-		-		-		0.269 ± 0.055		0.042 ± 0.009
ZG1302 ^a	1.5	0.185 ± 0.008		0.257 ± 0.004		1.390 ± 0.025		-		0.384 ± 0.045		0.030 ± 0.003
ZG1302 ^b	1.5	0.178 ± 0.007		-		-		-		0.390 ± 0.047		0.030 ± 0.004
ZG1303	2.5	0.179 ± 0.003		0.293 ± 0.009		1.637 ± 0.055		-		0.371 ± 0.040		0.031 ± 0.003
ZG1303 ^a	2.5	0.202 ± 0.139		0.237 ± 0.018		1.165 ± 0.118		-		0.288 ± 0.039		0.037 ± 0.005
ZG1303 ^b	2.5	0.192 ± 0.007		-		-		-		0.330 ± 0.037		0.034 ± 0.004
ZG1304 ^a	3.5	0.165 ± 0.010		0.241 ± 0.008		1.456 ± 0.043		-		0.341 ± 0.021		0.036 ± 0.002
ZG1304 ^b	3.5	0.185 ± 0.008		-		-		-		0.332 ± 0.024		0.034 ± 0.003
ZG1305	4.5	0.185 ± 0.002		0.285 ± 0.007		1.536 ± 0.038		-		0.434 ± 0.031		0.026 ± 0.002
ZG1305 ^a	4.5	0.161 ± 0.009		0.194 ± 0.010		1.205 ± 0.064		-		0.425 ± 0.030		0.029 ± 0.002
ZG1305 ^b	4.5	0.187 ± 0.007		-		-		-		0.422 ± 0.032		0.027 ± 0.002
ZG1306 ^a	5.5	0.141 ± 0.003		0.212 ± 0.002		1.502 ± 0.016		-		0.304 ± 0.018		0.044 ± 0.003
ZG1306 ^b	5.5	0.178 ± 0.006		-		-		-		0.331 ± 0.022		0.035 ± 0.002
ZG1307	6.5	0.181 ± 0.002		0.295 ± 0.005		1.627 ± 0.032		-		0.344 ± 0.011		0.033 ± 0.001
ZG1307 ^a	6.5	0.172 ± 0.008		0.222 ± 0.009		1.293 ± 0.055		-		0.343 ± 0.010		0.035 ± 0.001
ZG1307 ^b	6.5	0.172 ± 0.005		-		-		-		0.341 ± 0.013		0.035 ± 0.001
ZG1308 ^a	7.5	0.177 ± 0.004		0.292 ± 0.005		1.648 ± 0.027		-		0.383 ± 0.011		0.030 ± 0.001
ZG1308 ^b	7.5	0.168 ± 0.005		-		-		-		0.390 ± 0.015		0.031 ± 0.001
ZG1309	8.5	0.171 ± 0.002		0.292 ± 0.005		1.708 ± 0.032		-		0.322 ± 0.014		0.037 ± 0.002
ZG1309 ^a	8.5	0.182 ± 0.006		0.285 ± 0.007		1.567 ± 0.037		-		0.332 ± 0.014		0.035 ± 0.001
ZG1309 ^b	8.5	0.177 ± 0.004		-		-		-		0.328 ± 0.015		0.035 ± 0.002
ZG1310 ^a	9.5	0.172 ± 0.007		0.274 ± 0.006		1.592 ± 0.031		-		0.266 ± 0.010		0.045 ± 0.002
ZG1310 ^b	9.5	0.178 ± 0.004		-		-		-		0.259 ± 0.010		0.045 ± 0.002

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		Activity Ratio	
ZG1311	10.5	0.192 ± 0.002		0.140 ± 0.003		0.732 ± 0.014		-		0.210 ± 0.015		0.053 ± 0.004	
ZG1311 ^a	10.5	0.197 ± 0.008		0.089 ± 0.004		0.449 ± 0.022		-		0.210 ± 0.015		0.052 ± 0.004	
ZG1311 ^b	10.5	0.198 ± 0.005		-		-		-		0.204 ± 0.015		0.053 ± 0.004	
ZG1312 ^a	11.5	0.226 ± 0.004		0.115 ± 0.003		0.508 ± 0.012		-		0.199 ± 0.010		0.051 ± 0.002	
ZG1313	12.5	0.051 ± 0.002		0.035 ± 0.006		0.677 ± 0.118		-		0.514 ± 0.276		0.056 ± 0.030	
ZG1313 ^a	12.5	0.119 ± 0.032		0.134 ± 0.008		1.143 ± 0.074		-		0.738 ± 0.395		0.021 ± 0.011	
ZG1313 ^b	12.5	0.127 ± 0.016		-		-		-		0.736 ± 0.402		0.020 ± 0.011	
ZG1314 ^a	13.5	0.194 ± 0.059		0.331 ± 0.018		1.754 ± 0.112		-		0.097 ± 0.097		0.116 ± 0.116	
ZG1314 ^b	13.5	0.075 ± 0.052		-		-		-		0.104 ± 0.126		0.203 ± 0.247	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

^a Hot HNO₃ Leach^b Acid leached alpha plates measured at WHOI ICPMS

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	210Pb _{total}		214Pb		214Bi		210Pb _{ex} *		210Pb _{ex} *		137Cs*		AGE		AGE	
					dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	(²¹⁴ Pb)	dpm/g	(²¹⁴ Bi)	dpm/g	dry weight	(²¹⁴ Pb)	210Pb _{ex}	RHM	Err
ZS0401	0.5	0.69	1.23	0.38	4.74 ± 0.17	1.35 ± 0.05	1.46 ± 0.08	3.58 ± 0.18	3.47 ± 0.20	0.29 ± 0.04	1994.36					0.07	1994.90			
ZS0402	1.5	0.62	1.29	0.49	4.35 ± 0.32	1.86 ± 0.09	1.60 ± 0.10	3.01 ± 0.40	3.31 ± 0.41	0.23 ± 0.06	1992.08					0.22	1993.70			
ZS0403	2.5	0.57	1.35	0.59	4.84 ± 0.12	1.44 ± 0.04	1.40 ± 0.06	3.59 ± 0.14	3.63 ± 0.15	0.29 ± 0.03	1989.80					0.37	1992.50			
ZS0404	3.5	0.55	1.37	0.62	4.96 ± 0.17	1.73 ± 0.06	1.85 ± 0.09	3.42 ± 0.19	3.29 ± 0.20	0.30 ± 0.04	1987.52					0.52	1991.30			
ZS0405	4.5	0.51	1.41	0.69	4.20 ± 0.19	1.72 ± 0.07	1.83 ± 0.11	2.62 ± 0.21	2.50 ± 0.23	0.28 ± 0.05	1985.24					0.66	1990.10			
ZS0406	5.5	0.48	1.46	0.77	3.58 ± 0.10	1.66 ± 0.04	1.68 ± 0.05	2.04 ± 0.11	2.02 ± 0.12	0.40 ± 0.03	1982.96					0.81	1988.90			
ZS0407	6.5	0.46	1.48	0.81	3.51 ± 0.18	1.44 ± 0.05	1.76 ± 0.09	2.19 ± 0.20	1.85 ± 0.21	0.55 ± 0.05	1980.68					0.96	1987.70			
ZS0408	7.5	0.42	1.53	0.88	3.49 ± 0.11	1.40 ± 0.03	1.77 ± 0.06	2.21 ± 0.12	1.82 ± 0.13	0.51 ± 0.03	1978.40					1.11	1986.50			
ZS0409	8.5	0.41	1.55	0.92	3.20 ± 0.12	1.42 ± 0.03	1.67 ± 0.06	1.89 ± 0.13	1.61 ± 0.14	0.37 ± 0.03	1976.12					1.26	1985.40			
ZS0410	9.5	0.41	1.55	0.91	3.43 ± 0.11	1.40 ± 0.03	1.72 ± 0.06	2.14 ± 0.12	1.81 ± 0.13	0.40 ± 0.03	1973.84					1.40	1984.31			
ZS0411	10.5	0.38	1.60	1.00	3.31 ± 0.13	1.46 ± 0.04	1.67 ± 0.07	1.96 ± 0.15	1.73 ± 0.16	0.51 ± 0.03	1971.56					1.55	1983.21			
ZS0412	11.5	0.33	1.68	1.13	2.88 ± 0.16	1.87 ± 0.05	1.74 ± 0.07	1.15 ± 0.19	1.30 ± 0.19	0.50 ± 0.04	1969.28					1.70	1982.12			
ZS0413	12.5	0.32	1.68	1.14	2.35 ± 0.16	1.32 ± 0.05	1.62 ± 0.08	1.10 ± 0.17	0.77 ± 0.19	0.47 ± 0.04	1967.00					1.85	1981.02			
ZS0414	13.5	0.32	1.69	1.16	2.16 ± 0.12	1.29 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.05	1.00 ± 0.14	1.01 ± 0.14	0.37 ± 0.02	1964.72					1.99	1979.93			
ZS0415	14.5	0.28	1.77	1.28	2.10 ± 0.09	1.16 ± 0.03	1.37 ± 0.05	1.00 ± 0.10	0.77 ± 0.11	0.36 ± 0.03	1962.44					2.14	1978.83			
ZS0416	15.5	0.31	1.70	1.17	2.24 ± 0.13	1.45 ± 0.04	1.49 ± 0.05	0.90 ± 0.15	0.86 ± 0.15	0.50 ± 0.03	1960.16					2.29	1977.74			
ZS0417	16.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	2.27 ± 0.07	1.23 ± 0.02	1.32 ± 0.04	1.10 ± 0.08	1.01 ± 0.09	0.45 ± 0.02	1957.88					2.44	1976.64			
ZS0418	17.5	0.30	1.72	1.20	2.34 ± 0.09	1.42 ± 0.03	1.46 ± 0.04	1.04 ± 0.11	1.00 ± 0.11	0.46 ± 0.02	1955.60					2.59	1975.55			
ZS0419	18.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.23 ± 0.10	1.47 ± 0.03	1.44 ± 0.04	0.81 ± 0.11	0.85 ± 0.11	0.44 ± 0.02	1953.32					2.73	1974.45			
ZS0420	19.5	0.33	1.66	1.11	2.34 ± 0.13	1.42 ± 0.04	1.47 ± 0.05	1.05 ± 0.15	0.99 ± 0.16	0.70 ± 0.03	1951.04					2.88	1973.36			
ZS0421	20.5	0.28	1.76	1.26	2.03 ± 0.10	1.25 ± 0.03	1.26 ± 0.04	0.83 ± 0.11	0.81 ± 0.12	0.59 ± 0.03	1948.76					3.03	1972.26			
ZS0422	21.5	0.25	1.82	1.36	1.81 ± 0.08	1.38 ± 0.02	1.38 ± 0.03	0.45 ± 0.09	0.46 ± 0.09	0.49 ± 0.02	1946.48					3.18	1971.17			
ZS0423	22.5	0.31	1.71	1.19	2.68 ± 0.14	1.57 ± 0.04	1.55 ± 0.06	1.17 ± 0.16	1.19 ± 0.16	0.91 ± 0.04	1944.20					3.32	1970.07			
ZS0424	23.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.62 ± 0.20	1.77 ± 0.06	1.60 ± 0.09	0.90 ± 0.22	1.08 ± 0.23	1.07 ± 0.06	1941.92					3.47	1968.98			
ZS0425	24.5	0.31	1.71	1.19	2.36 ± 0.16	1.63 ± 0.05	1.56 ± 0.07	0.78 ± 0.18	0.85 ± 0.18	0.87 ± 0.04	1939.64					3.62	1967.88			

OB95-04

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	AGE RHM
ZS0426	25.5	0.25	1.83	1.38	1.61 ± 0.16	1.05 ± 0.05	0.92 ± 0.06	0.60 ± 0.18	0.73 ± 0.18	0.59 ± 0.04	1937.36	3.77	1966.79
ZS0427	26.5	0.20	1.91	1.52	1.60 ± 0.09	1.18 ± 0.03	1.15 ± 0.04	0.44 ± 0.10	0.47 ± 0.11	0.44 ± 0.02	1935.08	3.91	1965.69
ZS0428	27.5	0.25	1.82	1.37	1.69 ± 0.17	1.25 ± 0.05	1.27 ± 0.07	0.46 ± 0.19	0.44 ± 0.19	1.02 ± 0.05	1932.80	4.06	1964.60
ZS0429	28.5	0.26	1.80	1.33	1.73 ± 0.12	1.20 ± 0.03	1.20 ± 0.05	0.56 ± 0.13	0.56 ± 0.13	1.23 ± 0.03	1930.52	4.21	1963.50
ZS0430	29.5	0.22	1.87	1.45	1.70 ± 0.16	1.22 ± 0.05	1.25 ± 0.07	0.51 ± 0.18	0.48 ± 0.19	0.74 ± 0.04	1928.24	4.36	1962.40
ZS0431	30.5	0.25	1.83	1.38	1.49 ± 0.09	1.12 ± 0.03	1.07 ± 0.04	0.39 ± 0.11	0.45 ± 0.11	0.66 ± 0.03	1925.96	4.51	1961.31
ZS0432	31.5	0.27	1.77	1.28	2.13 ± 0.14	1.41 ± 0.04	1.20 ± 0.06	0.76 ± 0.16	0.98 ± 0.17	0.85 ± 0.04	1923.68	4.65	1960.21
ZS0433	32.5	0.25	1.83	1.38	1.82 ± 0.09	1.18 ± 0.03	1.10 ± 0.04	0.68 ± 0.10	0.76 ± 0.10	0.78 ± 0.03	1921.40	4.80	1959.12
ZS0434	33.5	0.24	1.83	1.39	1.80 ± 0.08	1.13 ± 0.02	1.12 ± 0.03	0.75 ± 0.09	0.78 ± 0.10	0.76 ± 0.02	1919.12	4.95	1958.02
ZS0435	34.5	0.27	1.78	1.31	1.71 ± 0.12	1.19 ± 0.03	1.12 ± 0.04	0.55 ± 0.13	0.63 ± 0.13	0.49 ± 0.03	1916.84	5.10	1956.93
ZS0436	35.5	0.27	1.78	1.31	1.81 ± 0.14	1.35 ± 0.04	1.36 ± 0.05	0.55 ± 0.18	0.54 ± 0.18	0.34 ± 0.03	1914.56	5.24	1955.83
ZS0437	36.5	0.25	1.82	1.37	2.14 ± 0.14	1.37 ± 0.05	1.41 ± 0.07	0.82 ± 0.15	0.77 ± 0.16	0.40 ± 0.04	1912.28	5.39	1954.74

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB95-04

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS0401	0.5	1.135 $\pm$ 0.045	1.561 $\pm$ 0.062	-	4.875 $\pm$ 0.195	9.335 $\pm$ 0.373
ZS0402	1.5	1.313 $\pm$ 0.012	1.642 $\pm$ 0.033	-	5.184 $\pm$ 0.076	10.470 $\pm$ 0.233
ZS0403	2.5	1.196 $\pm$ 0.048	1.543 $\pm$ 0.062	-	6.441 $\pm$ 0.258	9.631 $\pm$ 0.385
ZS0404	3.5	1.450 $\pm$ 0.012	1.817 $\pm$ 0.028	-	6.824 $\pm$ 0.107	11.571 $\pm$ 0.201
ZS0405	4.5	1.369 $\pm$ 0.055	1.755 $\pm$ 0.070	-	7.934 $\pm$ 0.317	11.003 $\pm$ 0.440
ZS0406	5.5	1.308 $\pm$ 0.052	1.564 $\pm$ 0.063	-	10.127 $\pm$ 0.405	10.288 $\pm$ 0.412
ZS0407	6.5	1.417 $\pm$ 0.057	1.699 $\pm$ 0.068	-	12.737 $\pm$ 0.509	11.151 $\pm$ 0.446
ZS0408	7.5	1.693 $\pm$ 0.017	1.877 $\pm$ 0.034	-	19.147 $\pm$ 0.245	13.019 $\pm$ 0.267
ZS0409	8.5	1.463 $\pm$ 0.059	1.719 $\pm$ 0.069	-	9.432 $\pm$ 0.377	11.446 $\pm$ 0.458
ZS0410	9.5	1.523 $\pm$ 0.011	1.878 $\pm$ 0.029	-	6.807 $\pm$ 0.087	12.095 $\pm$ 0.208
ZS0411	10.5	1.645 $\pm$ 0.066	2.279 $\pm$ 0.091	-	34.191 $\pm$ 1.368	13.566 $\pm$ 0.543
ZS0411**	10.5	1.610 $\pm$ 0.013	2.030 $\pm$ 0.029	4.267 $\pm$ 0.363	6.527 $\pm$ 0.089	12.876 $\pm$ 0.211
ZS0412	11.5	1.720 $\pm$ 0.023	2.034 $\pm$ 0.037	-	6.143 $\pm$ 0.139	13.483 $\pm$ 0.304
ZS0413	12.5	1.699 $\pm$ 0.068	1.999 $\pm$ 0.080	-	5.894 $\pm$ 0.236	13.298 $\pm$ 0.532
ZS0414	13.5	1.592 $\pm$ 0.017	1.912 $\pm$ 0.037	-	6.700 $\pm$ 0.112	12.539 $\pm$ 0.280
ZS0415	14.5	1.272 $\pm$ 0.051	1.382 $\pm$ 0.055	-	6.096 $\pm$ 0.244	9.723 $\pm$ 0.389
ZS0416	15.5	2.046 $\pm$ 0.016	2.188 $\pm$ 0.023	3.663 $\pm$ 0.232	9.191 $\pm$ 0.091	15.574 $\pm$ 0.202
ZS0417	16.5	1.646 $\pm$ 0.066	2.172 $\pm$ 0.087	-	11.526 $\pm$ 0.461	13.354 $\pm$ 0.534
ZS0418	17.5	1.554 $\pm$ 0.014	1.752 $\pm$ 0.022	3.127 $\pm$ 0.194	4.821 $\pm$ 0.063	12.006 $\pm$ 0.185
ZS0419	18.5	1.339 $\pm$ 0.054	1.561 $\pm$ 0.062	-	3.675 $\pm$ 0.147	10.448 $\pm$ 0.418
ZS0420	19.5	1.894 $\pm$ 0.009	2.128 $\pm$ 0.017	3.387 $\pm$ 0.211	4.510 $\pm$ 0.047	14.623 $\pm$ 0.136
ZS0421	20.5	1.415 $\pm$ 0.057	1.850 $\pm$ 0.074	-	4.256 $\pm$ 0.170	11.444 $\pm$ 0.458
ZS0422	21.5	1.437 $\pm$ 0.057	1.783 $\pm$ 0.071	-	4.372 $\pm$ 0.175	11.429 $\pm$ 0.457
ZS0423	22.5	4.100 $\pm$ 0.019	4.291 $\pm$ 0.031	7.154 $\pm$ 0.316	6.293 $\pm$ 0.056	31.018 $\pm$ 0.269
ZS0424	23.5	4.775 $\pm$ 0.191	4.831 $\pm$ 0.193	-	6.681 $\pm$ 0.267	35.794 $\pm$ 1.432
ZS0425	24.5	4.688 $\pm$ 0.188	4.474 $\pm$ 0.179	-	6.411 $\pm$ 0.256	34.597 $\pm$ 1.384

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS0426	25.5	3.919 ± 0.027	3.240 ± 0.027	4.537 ± 0.264	4.352 ± 0.055	27.919 ± 0.302
ZS0426**	25.5	3.057 ± 0.021	2.837 ± 0.033	4.901 ± 0.457	4.077 ± 0.082	22.400 ± 0.302
ZS0427	26.5	3.683 ± 0.147	3.495 ± 0.140	-	5.202 ± 0.208	27.140 ± 1.086
ZS0428	27.5	9.573 ± 0.069	9.584 ± 0.080	15.008 ± 0.399	12.318 ± 0.130	71.552 ± 0.787
ZS0429	28.5	5.839 ± 0.234	9.216 ± 0.369	-	16.256 ± 0.650	50.411 ± 2.016
ZS0430	29.5	4.043 ± 0.022	5.516 ± 0.039	8.554 ± 0.332	9.831 ± 0.088	33.168 ± 0.294
ZS0431	30.5	4.645 ± 0.020	4.841 ± 0.040	7.371 ± 0.333	7.758 ± 0.065	35.098 ± 0.325
ZS0432	31.5	6.835 ± 0.273	7.256 ± 0.290	-	10.679 ± 0.427	51.915 ± 2.077
ZS0433	32.5	4.774 ± 0.020	5.894 ± 0.039	9.210 ± 0.340	8.889 ± 0.075	37.919 ± 0.298
ZS0434	33.5	3.969 ± 0.018	5.550 ± 0.034	7.921 ± 0.323	9.086 ± 0.077	32.833 ± 0.247
ZS0435	34.5	2.527 ± 0.101	4.044 ± 0.162	-	8.900 ± 0.356	21.928 ± 0.877
ZS0436	35.5	2.072 ± 0.010	2.556 ± 0.024	3.319 ± 0.273	5.168 ± 0.058	16.454 ± 0.173
ZS0437	36.5	2.344 ± 0.094	2.514 ± 0.101	-	4.778 ± 0.191	17.858 ± 0.714

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

OB95-04

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS0401	0.5	0.138 ± 0.001		0.429 ± 0.017		3.115 ± 0.125		-		0.425 ± 0.061		0.032 ± 0.005	
ZS0402	1.5	0.125 ± 0.003		0.395 ± 0.007		3.156 ± 0.079		-		0.318 ± 0.084		0.046 ± 0.012	
ZS0403	2.5	0.131 ± 0.002		0.539 ± 0.022		4.116 ± 0.165		-		0.427 ± 0.046		0.033 ± 0.004	
ZS0404	3.5	0.125 ± 0.002		0.471 ± 0.008		3.755 ± 0.082		-		0.382 ± 0.054		0.038 ± 0.005	
ZS0405	4.5	0.129 ± 0.001		0.580 ± 0.023		4.501 ± 0.180		-		0.364 ± 0.067		0.039 ± 0.007	
ZS0406	5.5	0.120 ± 0.001		0.774 ± 0.031		6.449 ± 0.258		-		0.587 ± 0.047		0.026 ± 0.002	
ZS0407	6.5	0.121 ± 0.001		0.899 ± 0.036		7.438 ± 0.298		-		0.741 ± 0.068		0.020 ± 0.002	
ZS0408	7.5	0.111 ± 0.002		1.131 ± 0.018		10.202 ± 0.225		-		0.622 ± 0.039		0.026 ± 0.002	
ZS0409	8.5	0.118 ± 0.001		0.645 ± 0.026		5.479 ± 0.219		-		0.492 ± 0.044		0.031 ± 0.003	
ZS0410	9.5	0.123 ± 0.002		0.447 ± 0.007		3.624 ± 0.073		-		0.488 ± 0.037		0.030 ± 0.002	
ZS0411	10.5	0.140 ± 0.002		2.078 ± 0.083		14.799 ± 0.592		-		0.514 ± 0.041		0.027 ± 0.002	
ZS0411**	10.5	0.126 ± 0.002		0.405 ± 0.006		3.215 ± 0.064		0.003 ± 0.000		0.577 ± 0.040		0.025 ± 0.002	
ZS0412	11.5	0.118 ± 0.002		0.357 ± 0.009		3.021 ± 0.088		-		0.565 ± 0.041		0.027 ± 0.002	
ZS0413	12.5	0.117 ± 0.001		0.347 ± 0.014		2.958 ± 0.118		-		0.538 ± 0.051		0.028 ± 0.003	
ZS0414	13.5	0.120 ± 0.002		0.421 ± 0.008		3.505 ± 0.090		-		0.437 ± 0.029		0.034 ± 0.002	
ZS0415	14.5	0.110 ± 0.002		0.479 ± 0.019		4.375 ± 0.175		-		0.589 ± 0.048		0.027 ± 0.002	
ZS0416	15.5	0.107 ± 0.001		0.449 ± 0.006		4.201 ± 0.061		0.002 ± 0.000		0.519 ± 0.030		0.031 ± 0.002	
ZS0417	16.5	0.132 ± 0.001		0.700 ± 0.028		5.312 ± 0.212		-		0.476 ± 0.029		0.030 ± 0.002	
ZS0418	17.5	0.113 ± 0.001		0.310 ± 0.005		2.752 ± 0.049		0.002 ± 0.000		0.598 ± 0.027		0.026 ± 0.001	
ZS0419	18.5	0.117 ± 0.001		0.275 ± 0.011		2.337 ± 0.093		-		0.647 ± 0.043		0.024 ± 0.002	
ZS0420	19.5	0.112 ± 0.001		0.238 ± 0.003		2.120 ± 0.027		0.002 ± 0.000		0.751 ± 0.035		0.021 ± 0.001	
ZS0421	20.5	0.131 ± 0.002		0.301 ± 0.012		2.303 ± 0.092		-		0.730 ± 0.045		0.019 ± 0.001	
ZS0422	21.5	0.124 ± 0.001		0.304 ± 0.012		2.457 ± 0.098		-		0.630 ± 0.035		0.023 ± 0.001	
ZS0423	22.5	0.105 ± 0.001		0.153 ± 0.002		1.466 ± 0.017		0.002 ± 0.000		0.487 ± 0.021		0.034 ± 0.001	
ZS0424	23.5	0.101 ± 0.001		0.140 ± 0.006		1.382 ± 0.055		-		0.509 ± 0.034		0.033 ± 0.002	
ZS0425	24.5	0.095 ± 0.000		0.137 ± 0.005		1.434 ± 0.057		-		0.447 ± 0.029		0.040 ± 0.003	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		Activity Ratio	
ZS0426	25.5	0.083 ± 0.001		0.111 ± 0.002		1.343 ± 0.020		0.001 ± 0.000		0.418 ± 0.029		0.047 ± 0.003	
ZS0426**	25.5	0.093 ± 0.001		0.133 ± 0.003		1.437 ± 0.033		0.002 ± 0.000		0.478 ± 0.033		0.038 ± 0.003	
ZS0427	26.5	0.094 ± 0.001		0.141 ± 0.006		1.499 ± 0.060		-		0.287 ± 0.019		0.062 ± 0.004	
ZS0428	27.5	0.100 ± 0.001		0.129 ± 0.002		1.285 ± 0.017		0.002 ± 0.000		0.243 ± 0.011		0.070 ± 0.003	
ZS0429	28.5	0.158 ± 0.001		0.278 ± 0.011		1.760 ± 0.070		-		0.306 ± 0.015		0.041 ± 0.002	
ZS0430	29.5	0.136 ± 0.001		0.243 ± 0.003		1.782 ± 0.020		0.002 ± 0.000		0.308 ± 0.019		0.045 ± 0.003	
ZS0431	30.5	0.104 ± 0.001		0.167 ± 0.002		1.603 ± 0.019		0.002 ± 0.000		0.310 ± 0.013		0.054 ± 0.002	
ZS0432	31.5	0.106 ± 0.001		0.156 ± 0.006		1.468 ± 0.059		-		0.269 ± 0.017		0.061 ± 0.004	
ZS0433	32.5	0.123 ± 0.001		0.186 ± 0.002		1.508 ± 0.016		0.002 ± 0.000		0.303 ± 0.010		0.049 ± 0.002	
ZS0434	33.5	0.140 ± 0.001		0.229 ± 0.002		1.637 ± 0.017		0.002 ± 0.000		0.312 ± 0.008		0.043 ± 0.001	
ZS0435	34.5	0.160 ± 0.001		0.352 ± 0.014		2.196 ± 0.088		-		0.275 ± 0.019		0.045 ± 0.003	
ZS0436	35.5	0.123 ± 0.001		0.249 ± 0.003		2.022 ± 0.029		0.002 ± 0.000		0.301 ± 0.025		0.049 ± 0.004	
ZS0437	36.5	0.107 ± 0.001		0.204 ± 0.008		1.897 ± 0.076		-		0.362 ± 0.037		0.045 ± 0.005	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

OB95-05

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	210Pb _{total} dpm/g	214Pb dpm/g	214Bi dpm/g	210Pb _{ex} * (214Pb) dpm/g	210Pb _{ex} * (214Bi) dpm/g	137Cs* dpm/g	AGE 210Pb _{ex} (214Pb)	AGE 210Pb _{ex} (214Bi)	RHM
					dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	dry weight	Err		
ZS0501	0.5	0.49	1.44	0.73	4.29 ± 0.17	1.53 ± 0.05	1.52 ± 0.08	2.88 ± 0.18	2.89 ± 0.19	0.31 ± 0.04	1994.108	0.064229	1976.805
ZS0502	1.5	0.46	1.48	0.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.325	0.192686	1976.554
ZS0503	2.5	0.44	1.50	0.84	3.85 ± 0.17	1.42 ± 0.05	1.40 ± 0.08	2.54 ± 0.19	2.57 ± 0.20	0.33 ± 0.04	1992.541	0.321144	1975.55
ZS0504	3.5	0.45	1.49	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.757	0.449601	1975.55
ZS0505	4.5	0.45	1.50	0.83	4.02 ± 0.18	1.57 ± 0.06	1.51 ± 0.09	2.56 ± 0.20	2.63 ± 0.21	1.06 ± 0.06	1990.974	0.578059	1975.048
ZS0506	5.5	0.48	1.46	0.76	4.33 ± 0.21	1.17 ± 0.06	1.46 ± 0.11	3.34 ± 0.23	3.03 ± 0.25	1.18 ± 0.07	1990.19	0.706517	1974.546
ZS0507	6.5	0.46	1.48	0.79	4.42 ± 0.16	1.39 ± 0.06	1.51 ± 0.09	3.17 ± 0.18	3.04 ± 0.20	1.25 ± 0.06	1989.407	0.834974	1974.044
ZS0508	7.5	0.46	1.48	0.81	4.27 ± 0.18	1.21 ± 0.05	1.54 ± 0.10	3.24 ± 0.20	2.90 ± 0.22	1.35 ± 0.07	1988.623	0.963432	1973.542
ZS0509	8.5	0.42	1.53	0.89	3.57 ± 0.17	1.43 ± 0.06	1.48 ± 0.09	2.24 ± 0.19	2.19 ± 0.20	0.96 ± 0.05	1987.839	1.091889	1973.04
ZS0510	9.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	3.33 ± 0.16	1.04 ± 0.05	1.31 ± 0.09	2.42 ± 0.18	2.13 ± 0.19	0.68 ± 0.05	1987.056	1.220347	1972.538
ZS0511	10.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	2.53 ± 0.15	1.52 ± 0.06	1.50 ± 0.09	1.06 ± 0.17	1.08 ± 0.18	0.53 ± 0.05	1986.272	1.348804	1972.035
ZS0512	11.5	0.35	1.63	1.05	2.70 ± 0.11	0.95 ± 0.03	1.37 ± 0.05	1.85 ± 0.12	1.40 ± 0.13	1.08 ± 0.04	1985.489	1.477262	1971.533
ZS0513	12.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	2.84 ± 0.13	1.39 ± 0.05	1.31 ± 0.08	1.52 ± 0.15	1.59 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.05	1984.705	1.60572	1971.031
ZS0514	13.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1983.922	1.734177	1970.529
ZS0515	14.5	0.33	1.67	1.11	2.07 ± 0.10	1.14 ± 0.05	1.02 ± 0.06	0.97 ± 0.12	1.10 ± 0.12	0.84 ± 0.04	1983.138	1.862635	1970.027
ZS0516	15.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982.354	1.991092	1969.525
ZS0517	16.5	0.34	1.66	1.11	2.97 ± 0.11	1.39 ± 0.04	1.36 ± 0.06	1.66 ± 0.12	1.68 ± 0.13	1.31 ± 0.04	1981.571	2.11955	1969.023
ZS0518	17.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	2.72 ± 0.19	0.87 ± 0.04	1.27 ± 0.08	1.95 ± 0.21	1.53 ± 0.22	1.48 ± 0.06	1980.787	2.248007	1968.521
ZS0519	18.5	0.35	1.64	1.06	2.94 ± 0.26	1.43 ± 0.05	1.52 ± 0.07	1.59 ± 0.27	1.49 ± 0.28	1.53 ± 0.05	1980.004	2.376465	1968.019
ZS0520	19.5	0.34	1.65	1.09	2.68 ± 0.20	0.86 ± 0.04	1.30 ± 0.08	1.92 ± 0.21	1.46 ± 0.22	1.77 ± 0.06	1979.22	2.504923	1967.517
ZS0521	20.5	0.33	1.67	1.11	2.51 ± 0.12	1.41 ± 0.04	1.35 ± 0.06	1.16 ± 0.13	1.21 ± 0.14	1.27 ± 0.04	1978.436	2.63338	1967.015
ZS0522	21.5	0.31	1.71	1.19	1.88 ± 0.09	0.68 ± 0.02	1.17 ± 0.05	1.27 ± 0.10	0.74 ± 0.11	1.33 ± 0.03	1977.653	2.761838	1966.513
ZS0523	22.5	0.29	1.75	1.25	1.88 ± 0.11	0.66 ± 0.02	1.08 ± 0.05	1.28 ± 0.12	0.84 ± 0.13	1.58 ± 0.04	1976.869	2.890295	1966.01
ZS0524	23.5	0.27	1.78	1.30	1.88 ± 0.09	0.77 ± 0.02	1.20 ± 0.05	1.17 ± 0.10	0.72 ± 0.11	1.73 ± 0.04	1976.086	3.018753	1965.508
ZS0525	24.5	0.29	1.74	1.24	2.12 ± 0.10	0.75 ± 0.02	1.03 ± 0.05	1.44 ± 0.10	1.14 ± 0.11	1.76 ± 0.04	1975.302	3.14721	1965.006

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Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density	Density	210Pb _{total}		214Pb		214Bi	210Pb _{ex} *		210Pb _{ex} *	137Cs*	AGE		AGE	
			(wet) g/cm ³	(dry) g/cm ³	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	(²¹⁴ Pb)	dpm/g	(²¹⁴ Bi)	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	(²¹⁴ Pb)	Err
ZS0526	25.5	0.29	1.73	1.22	1.78 ± 0.09	0.64 ± 0.02	0.92 ± 0.04	1.20 ± 0.10	0.90 ± 0.11	1.38 ± 0.03	1974.518	3.275668	1964.504				
ZS0527	26.5	0.33	1.66	1.11	2.27 ± 0.14	0.84 ± 0.03	1.22 ± 0.07	1.50 ± 0.15	1.10 ± 0.16	1.11 ± 0.04	1973.735	3.404126	1964.002				
ZS0528	27.5	0.36	1.63	1.05	2.38 ± 0.11	1.03 ± 0.03	1.32 ± 0.07	1.43 ± 0.12	1.12 ± 0.13	0.94 ± 0.04	1972.951	3.532583	1963.5				
ZS0529	28.5	0.35	1.63	1.06	2.96 ± 0.13	1.15 ± 0.04	1.37 ± 0.08	1.91 ± 0.15	1.67 ± 0.16	1.33 ± 0.05	1972.168	3.661041	1962.886				
ZS0530	29.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	2.14 ± 0.11	0.85 ± 0.03	1.34 ± 0.06	1.36 ± 0.12	0.84 ± 0.13	0.99 ± 0.04	1971.384	3.789498	1962.273				
ZS0531	30.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.28 ± 0.13	0.94 ± 0.03	1.31 ± 0.07	1.41 ± 0.14	1.02 ± 0.15	0.64 ± 0.04	1970.6	3.917956	1961.659				
ZS0532	31.5	0.29	1.75	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1969.817	4.046413	1961.045				
ZS0533	32.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	2.06 ± 0.10	0.62 ± 0.02	1.30 ± 0.05	1.52 ± 0.10	0.80 ± 0.11	0.78 ± 0.03	1969.033	4.174871	1960.432				
ZS0534	33.5	0.32	1.69	1.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	1968.25	4.303328	1959.818				
ZS0535	34.5	0.33	1.66	1.11	2.41 ± 0.07	0.88 ± 0.02	1.41 ± 0.04	1.61 ± 0.08	1.05 ± 0.09	0.69 ± 0.02	1967.466	4.431786	1959.205				
ZS0536	35.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966.683	4.560244	1958.591				
ZS0537	36.5	0.28	1.76	1.27	1.67 ± 0.09	0.60 ± 0.02	1.07 ± 0.04	1.13 ± 0.09	0.64 ± 0.10	0.44 ± 0.03	1965.899	4.688701	1957.977				
ZS0538	37.5	0.26	1.80	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1965.115	4.817159	1957.364				
ZS0539	38.5	0.27	1.78	1.31	1.36 ± 0.09	0.57 ± 0.02	0.94 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.09	0.44 ± 0.11	0.37 ± 0.03	1964.332	4.945616	1956.75				
ZS0540	39.5	0.29	1.75	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1963.548	5.074074	1956.136				
ZS0541	40.5	0.26	1.80	1.34	1.82 ± 0.11	0.72 ± 0.02	1.10 ± 0.05	1.16 ± 0.12	0.76 ± 0.13	0.36 ± 0.03	1962.765	5.202531	1955.523				
ZS0542	41.5	0.31	1.71	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1961.981	5.330989	1954.909				
ZS0543	42.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.19 ± 0.10	0.80 ± 0.02	1.15 ± 0.05	1.46 ± 0.11	1.09 ± 0.12	0.16 ± 0.03	1961.197	5.459447	1954.295				
ZS0544	43.5	0.28	1.76	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960.414	5.587904	1953.682				
ZS0545	44.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	2.02 ± 0.10	0.81 ± 0.02	1.34 ± 0.05	1.27 ± 0.11	0.72 ± 0.12	0.07 ± 0.02	1959.63	5.716362	1953.068				
ZS0546	45.5	0.33	1.68	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958.847	5.844819	1952.455				
ZS0547	46.5	0.32	1.69	1.14	2.44 ± 0.11	0.88 ± 0.02	1.44 ± 0.05	1.65 ± 0.11	1.06 ± 0.12	0.00 ± 0.03	1958.063	5.973277	1951.841				
ZS0548	47.8	0.30	1.72	1.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1957.044	6.140272	1950.614				
ZS0549	48.5	0.33	1.68	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1956.496	6.230192	1950				

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$)		^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$)		^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)*		^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$)		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	
		(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(dpm/gram)	dry weight
ZS0501	0.5	1.360 $\pm$ 0.009		1.970 $\pm$ 0.025		2.491 $\pm$ 0.498		6.024 $\pm$ 0.075		11.384 $\pm$ 0.166	
ZS0502	1.5	1.444 $\pm$ 0.014		1.973 $\pm$ 0.026		2.504 $\pm$ 0.429		5.987 $\pm$ 0.093		11.854 $\pm$ 0.194	
ZS0503	2.5	3.084 $\pm$ 0.027		3.556 $\pm$ 0.045		5.398 $\pm$ 0.491		8.119 $\pm$ 0.105		23.989 $\pm$ 0.367	
ZS0504	3.5	3.251 $\pm$ 0.024		4.798 $\pm$ 0.051		7.165 $\pm$ 0.506		9.780 $\pm$ 0.148		27.398 $\pm$ 0.353	
ZS0505	4.5	3.283 $\pm$ 0.024		5.072 $\pm$ 0.050		7.894 $\pm$ 0.598		10.050 $\pm$ 0.115		28.121 $\pm$ 0.344	
ZS0506	5.5	3.602 $\pm$ 0.016		5.403 $\pm$ 0.044		8.416 $\pm$ 0.589		11.229 $\pm$ 0.098		30.530 $\pm$ 0.284	
ZS0507	6.5	4.316 $\pm$ 0.025		6.113 $\pm$ 0.048		10.127 $\pm$ 0.695		12.196 $\pm$ 0.135		35.855 $\pm$ 0.348	
ZS0508	7.5	4.171 $\pm$ 0.017		6.606 $\pm$ 0.047		10.736 $\pm$ 0.461		13.328 $\pm$ 0.132		36.053 $\pm$ 0.295	
ZS0509	8.5	3.093 $\pm$ 0.021		4.636 $\pm$ 0.039		7.394 $\pm$ 0.407		9.530 $\pm$ 0.103		26.209 $\pm$ 0.283	
ZS0510	9.5	2.200 $\pm$ 0.013		3.020 $\pm$ 0.029		4.624 $\pm$ 0.470		8.412 $\pm$ 0.081		18.083 $\pm$ 0.204	
ZS0511	10.5	2.057 $\pm$ 0.012		2.787 $\pm$ 0.028		4.374 $\pm$ 0.441		9.776 $\pm$ 0.083		16.834 $\pm$ 0.194	
ZS0512	11.5	3.217 $\pm$ 0.024		4.693 $\pm$ 0.046		7.642 $\pm$ 0.454		11.129 $\pm$ 0.119		27.003 $\pm$ 0.334	
ZS0513	12.5	2.975 $\pm$ 0.019		4.089 $\pm$ 0.030		5.896 $\pm$ 0.426		10.082 $\pm$ 0.091		24.467 $\pm$ 0.238	
ZS0514	13.5	3.137 $\pm$ 0.016		4.561 $\pm$ 0.038		5.446 $\pm$ 0.389		10.393 $\pm$ 0.104		26.299 $\pm$ 0.258	
ZS0515	14.5	3.438 $\pm$ 0.016		4.687 $\pm$ 0.041		7.007 $\pm$ 0.488		10.361 $\pm$ 0.091		28.194 $\pm$ 0.281	
ZS0516	15.5	3.666 $\pm$ 0.015		5.312 $\pm$ 0.036		6.973 $\pm$ 0.465		10.752 $\pm$ 0.093		30.700 $\pm$ 0.242	
ZS0517	16.5	4.057 $\pm$ 0.020		5.729 $\pm$ 0.047		10.023 $\pm$ 0.600		12.316 $\pm$ 0.111		33.671 $\pm$ 0.325	
ZS0518	17.5	4.240 $\pm$ 0.024		5.721 $\pm$ 0.048		10.372 $\pm$ 0.498		12.691 $\pm$ 0.098		34.654 $\pm$ 0.352	
ZS0519	18.5	4.515 $\pm$ 0.026		5.978 $\pm$ 0.045		9.945 $\pm$ 0.455		13.062 $\pm$ 0.104		36.671 $\pm$ 0.349	
ZS0520	19.5	5.059 $\pm$ 0.028		6.745 $\pm$ 0.057		11.368 $\pm$ 0.539		13.887 $\pm$ 0.125		41.186 $\pm$ 0.420	
ZS0521	20.5	4.403 $\pm$ 0.038		5.664 $\pm$ 0.060		9.847 $\pm$ 0.614		12.938 $\pm$ 0.177		35.429 $\pm$ 0.484	
ZS0522	21.5	3.947 $\pm$ 0.018		5.337 $\pm$ 0.042		7.891 $\pm$ 0.393		11.699 $\pm$ 0.124		32.283 $\pm$ 0.291	
ZS0523	22.5	3.772 $\pm$ 0.049		5.730 $\pm$ 0.084		9.078 $\pm$ 0.759		11.819 $\pm$ 0.200		32.115 $\pm$ 0.631	
ZS0524	23.5	4.375 $\pm$ 0.037		6.217 $\pm$ 0.064		10.569 $\pm$ 0.812		10.553 $\pm$ 0.155		36.387 $\pm$ 0.489	
ZS0525	24.5	5.428 $\pm$ 0.224		7.438 $\pm$ 0.301		12.755 $\pm$ 0.994		12.411 $\pm$ 0.587		44.592 $\pm$ 2.574	
ZS0526	25.5	4.959 $\pm$ 0.042		6.644 $\pm$ 0.080		9.012 $\pm$ 0.864		12.400 $\pm$ 0.213		40.437 $\pm$ 0.598	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS0527	26.5	4.220 $\pm$ 0.033	6.967 $\pm$ 0.081	8.893 $\pm$ 0.887	16.655 $\pm$ 0.212	37.050 $\pm$ 0.519
ZS0528	27.5	4.176 $\pm$ 0.058	6.506 $\pm$ 0.110	7.278 $\pm$ 0.997	14.939 $\pm$ 0.271	35.882 $\pm$ 0.784
ZS0529	28.5	5.806 $\pm$ 0.041	8.297 $\pm$ 0.072	10.082 $\pm$ 0.970	14.762 $\pm$ 0.172	48.384 $\pm$ 0.538
ZS0530	29.5	3.775 $\pm$ 0.059	5.867 $\pm$ 0.109	7.652 $\pm$ 0.775	10.315 $\pm$ 0.196	32.404 $\pm$ 0.791
ZS0531	30.5	1.790 $\pm$ 0.021	2.872 $\pm$ 0.062	5.007 $\pm$ 0.905	8.151 $\pm$ 0.129	15.546 $\pm$ 0.386
ZS0532	31.5	1.901 $\pm$ 0.019	2.997 $\pm$ 0.054	4.322 $\pm$ 0.717	8.285 $\pm$ 0.154	16.405 $\pm$ 0.336
ZS0533	32.5	3.390 $\pm$ 0.022	4.635 $\pm$ 0.044	6.517 $\pm$ 0.302	9.066 $\pm$ 0.090	27.829 $\pm$ 0.324
ZS0534	33.5	3.403 $\pm$ 0.018	5.081 $\pm$ 0.047	5.952 $\pm$ 0.418	7.979 $\pm$ 0.073	28.798 $\pm$ 0.304
ZS0535	34.5	4.323 $\pm$ 0.029	5.664 $\pm$ 0.052	6.752 $\pm$ 0.374	8.788 $\pm$ 0.090	34.995 $\pm$ 0.399
ZS0536	35.5	3.509 $\pm$ 0.021	5.755 $\pm$ 0.045	5.993 $\pm$ 0.433	8.241 $\pm$ 0.090	30.726 $\pm$ 0.301
ZS0537	36.5	2.337 $\pm$ 0.026	3.583 $\pm$ 0.053	3.254 $\pm$ 0.259	4.831 $\pm$ 0.073	19.967 $\pm$ 0.366
ZS0538	37.5	0.972 $\pm$ 0.009	1.524 $\pm$ 0.021	1.479 $\pm$ 0.308	4.172 $\pm$ 0.060	8.368 $\pm$ 0.140
ZS0539	38.5	1.087 $\pm$ 0.273	2.044 $\pm$ 0.518	-	3.531 $\pm$ 1.062	10.044 $\pm$ 3.583
ZS0540	39.5	1.674 $\pm$ 0.230	3.366 $\pm$ 0.464	-	3.346 $\pm$ 0.556	15.904 $\pm$ 3.093
ZS0541	40.5	1.259 $\pm$ 0.013	2.517 $\pm$ 0.039	-	2.639 $\pm$ 0.057	11.932 $\pm$ 0.220
ZS0542	41.5	1.510 $\pm$ 0.013	2.951 $\pm$ 0.041	-	2.733 $\pm$ 0.057	14.175 $\pm$ 0.235
ZS0543	42.5	0.703 $\pm$ 0.007	1.409 $\pm$ 0.030	-	1.850 $\pm$ 0.051	6.671 $\pm$ 0.157
ZS0544	43.5	0.353 $\pm$ 0.006	0.624 $\pm$ 0.017	-	1.258 $\pm$ 0.056	3.181 $\pm$ 0.103
ZS0545	44.5	0.360 $\pm$ 0.006	0.579 $\pm$ 0.017	-	1.234 $\pm$ 0.053	3.127 $\pm$ 0.103
ZS0546	45.5	0.309 $\pm$ 0.005	0.506 $\pm$ 0.016	-	1.076 $\pm$ 0.050	2.703 $\pm$ 0.094
ZS0547	46.5	0.203 $\pm$ 0.004	0.349 $\pm$ 0.014	-	0.930 $\pm$ 0.060	1.810 $\pm$ 0.080
ZS0548	47.8	0.069 $\pm$ 0.002	0.116 $\pm$ 0.010	-	0.559 $\pm$ 0.042	0.607 $\pm$ 0.052
ZS0549	48.5	0.062 $\pm$ 0.002	0.051 $\pm$ 0.008	-	0.620 $\pm$ 0.038	0.442 $\pm$ 0.073

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS0501	0.5	0.145 ± 0.002		0.443 ± 0.006		3.058 ± 0.055		1.850 ± 0.372		0.360 ± 0.046		0.037 ± 0.005	
ZS0502	1.5	0.137 ± 0.002		0.415 ± 0.008		3.034 ± 0.062		1.714 ± 0.293		-		-	
ZS0503	2.5	0.115 ± 0.001		0.263 ± 0.004		2.283 ± 0.041		1.741 ± 0.155		0.212 ± 0.027		0.073 ± 0.009	
ZS0504	3.5	0.148 ± 0.002		0.301 ± 0.005		2.038 ± 0.038		2.213 ± 0.159		-		-	
ZS0505	4.5	0.155 ± 0.001		0.306 ± 0.004		1.981 ± 0.030		2.401 ± 0.182		0.480 ± 0.025		0.026 ± 0.001	
ZS0506	5.5	0.150 ± 0.001		0.312 ± 0.003		2.078 ± 0.025		2.325 ± 0.159		0.499 ± 0.030		0.026 ± 0.002	
ZS0507	6.5	0.142 ± 0.001		0.283 ± 0.004		1.995 ± 0.027		2.349 ± 0.162		0.468 ± 0.022		0.029 ± 0.001	
ZS0508	7.5	0.158 ± 0.001		0.320 ± 0.003		2.018 ± 0.024		2.538 ± 0.105		0.466 ± 0.023		0.027 ± 0.001	
ZS0509	8.5	0.150 ± 0.001		0.308 ± 0.004		2.056 ± 0.028		2.391 ± 0.130		0.473 ± 0.026		0.027 ± 0.001	
ZS0510	9.5	0.137 ± 0.001		0.382 ± 0.004		2.786 ± 0.038		2.112 ± 0.217		0.519 ± 0.040		0.026 ± 0.002	
ZS0511	10.5	0.136 ± 0.001		0.475 ± 0.005		3.507 ± 0.046		2.121 ± 0.212		0.435 ± 0.042		0.032 ± 0.003	
ZS0512	11.5	0.146 ± 0.001		0.346 ± 0.005		2.372 ± 0.034		2.374 ± 0.141		0.528 ± 0.018		0.025 ± 0.001	
ZS0513	12.5	0.137 ± 0.001		0.339 ± 0.004		2.466 ± 0.029		1.983 ± 0.143		0.499 ± 0.026		0.027 ± 0.001	
ZS0514	13.5	0.145 ± 0.001		0.331 ± 0.004		2.279 ± 0.030		1.735 ± 0.123		-		-	
ZS0515	14.5	0.136 ± 0.001		0.301 ± 0.003		2.211 ± 0.027		2.037 ± 0.143		0.410 ± 0.018		0.034 ± 0.001	
ZS0516	15.5	0.145 ± 0.001		0.293 ± 0.003		2.024 ± 0.022		1.899 ± 0.126		-		-	
ZS0517	16.5	0.141 ± 0.001		0.304 ± 0.003		2.150 ± 0.026		2.477 ± 0.151		0.523 ± 0.016		0.026 ± 0.001	
ZS0518	17.5	0.135 ± 0.001		0.299 ± 0.003		2.219 ± 0.025		2.442 ± 0.116		0.592 ± 0.024		0.023 ± 0.001	
ZS0519	18.5	0.132 ± 0.001		0.289 ± 0.003		2.185 ± 0.024		2.211 ± 0.103		0.585 ± 0.018		0.024 ± 0.001	
ZS0520	19.5	0.133 ± 0.001		0.274 ± 0.003		2.059 ± 0.026		2.237 ± 0.105		0.601 ± 0.023		0.023 ± 0.001	
ZS0521	20.5	0.129 ± 0.001		0.294 ± 0.005		2.284 ± 0.040		2.232 ± 0.139		0.512 ± 0.017		0.028 ± 0.001	
ZS0522	21.5	0.135 ± 0.001		0.296 ± 0.003		2.192 ± 0.029		1.997 ± 0.099		0.569 ± 0.015		0.024 ± 0.001	
ZS0523	22.5	0.152 ± 0.002		0.313 ± 0.007		2.063 ± 0.046		2.410 ± 0.202		0.632 ± 0.018		0.020 ± 0.001	
ZS0524	23.5	0.142 ± 0.001		0.241 ± 0.004		1.697 ± 0.031		2.405 ± 0.183		0.635 ± 0.016		0.021 ± 0.001	
ZS0525	24.5	0.137 ± 0.006		0.229 ± 0.014		1.669 ± 0.104		2.361 ± 0.187		0.541 ± 0.025		0.025 ± 0.002	
ZS0526	25.5	0.134 ± 0.002		0.250 ± 0.005		1.866 ± 0.039		1.812 ± 0.173		0.477 ± 0.012		0.029 ± 0.001	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS0527	26.5	0.165 ± 0.002		0.395 ± 0.006		2.390 ± 0.041		2.105 ± 0.208		0.366 ± 0.015		0.033 ± 0.001	
ZS0528	27.5	0.156 ± 0.003		0.358 ± 0.008		2.296 ± 0.057		1.731 ± 0.238		0.332 ± 0.015		0.038 ± 0.002	
ZS0529	28.5	0.143 ± 0.001		0.254 ± 0.003		1.779 ± 0.026		1.823 ± 0.113		0.368 ± 0.015		0.036 ± 0.001	
ZS0530	29.5	0.155 ± 0.003		0.273 ± 0.007		1.758 ± 0.047		1.968 ± 0.195		0.387 ± 0.016		0.033 ± 0.001	
ZS0531	30.5	0.160 ± 0.004		0.455 ± 0.009		2.838 ± 0.076		2.357 ± 0.406		0.512 ± 0.032		0.024 ± 0.002	
ZS0532	31.5	0.158 ± 0.003		0.436 ± 0.009		2.765 ± 0.071		2.323 ± 0.388		-		-	
ZS0533	32.5	0.137 ± 0.001		0.267 ± 0.003		1.956 ± 0.027		1.927 ± 0.090		0.383 ± 0.015		0.036 ± 0.001	
ZS0534	33.5	0.149 ± 0.001		0.234 ± 0.002		1.570 ± 0.020		1.739 ± 0.120		-		-	
ZS0535	34.5	0.131 ± 0.001		0.203 ± 0.003		1.552 ± 0.021		1.595 ± 0.092		0.279 ± 0.009		0.051 ± 0.002	
ZS0536	35.5	0.164 ± 0.001		0.235 ± 0.003		1.432 ± 0.019		1.707 ± 0.123		-		-	
ZS0537	36.5	0.153 ± 0.002		0.207 ± 0.004		1.348 ± 0.028		1.433 ± 0.116		0.279 ± 0.017		0.046 ± 0.003	
ZS0538	37.5	0.157 ± 0.002		0.429 ± 0.007		2.738 ± 0.055		1.526 ± 0.316		-		-	
ZS0539	38.5	0.188 ± 0.048		0.325 ± 0.127		1.727 ± 0.680		-		0.413 ± 0.109		0.027 ± 0.010	
ZS0540	39.5	0.201 ± 0.027		0.200 ± 0.043		0.994 ± 0.215		-		-		-	
ZS0541	40.5	0.200 ± 0.003		0.210 ± 0.005		1.048 ± 0.028		1.983 ± 0.303		0.329 ± 0.025		0.033 ± 0.003	
ZS0542	41.5	0.195 ± 0.003		0.181 ± 0.004		0.926 ± 0.023		1.840 ± 0.249		-		-	
ZS0543	42.5	0.200 ± 0.004		0.263 ± 0.008		1.313 ± 0.046		1.327 ± 0.563		0.265 ± 0.044		0.041 ± 0.007	
ZS0544	43.5	0.177 ± 0.005		0.357 ± 0.017		2.015 ± 0.106		-		-		-	
ZS0545	44.5	0.161 ± 0.005		0.343 ± 0.016		2.132 ± 0.111		-		0.263 ± 0.097		0.047 ± 0.017	
ZS0546	45.5	0.164 ± 0.005		0.349 ± 0.017		2.124 ± 0.120		-		-		-	
ZS0547	46.5	0.172 ± 0.007		0.458 ± 0.031		2.666 ± 0.200		-		-		-	
ZS0548	47.8	0.169 ± 0.015		0.814 ± 0.064		4.828 ± 0.537		-		-		-	
ZS0549	48.5	0.082 ± 0.014		0.997 ± 0.071		12.205 ± 2.119		-		-		-	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB95-06

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	AGE RHM
ZS0602	1	0.52	1.40	0.67	2.47 ± 0.11	1.36 ± 0.04	1.34 ± 0.04	1.18 ± 0.13	1.20 ± 0.13	0.05 ± 0.02	1994.339	0.04496	1995.367
ZS0603	2.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	2.35 ± 0.12	1.42 ± 0.04	1.33 ± 0.05	0.99 ± 0.13	1.08 ± 0.13	0.05 ± 0.02	1994.099	0.1124	1995.167
ZS0604	3.5	0.47	1.47	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.938	0.157361	1995.033
ZS0605	4.5	0.43	1.52	0.86	2.44 ± 0.11	1.27 ± 0.03	1.23 ± 0.04	1.25 ± 0.12	1.29 ± 0.13	0.14 ± 0.02	1993.777	0.202321	1994.9
ZS0606	5.5	0.38	1.59	0.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.617	0.247281	1994.767
ZS0607	6.5	0.38	1.60	0.99	2.29 ± 0.10	1.36 ± 0.03	1.22 ± 0.04	0.99 ± 0.11	1.14 ± 0.12	0.10 ± 0.02	1993.456	0.292241	1994.633
ZS0608	7.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.296	0.337201	1994.5
ZS0609	8.5	0.37	1.61	1.01	2.17 ± 0.10	1.43 ± 0.03	1.31 ± 0.04	0.78 ± 0.11	0.91 ± 0.12	0.06 ± 0.02	1993.135	0.382161	1994.367
ZS0610	9.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	2.39 ± 0.10	1.38 ± 0.03	1.31 ± 0.05	1.07 ± 0.11	1.14 ± 0.12	0.08 ± 0.02	1992.975	0.427121	1994.233
ZS0611	10.5	0.37	1.61	1.01	2.12 ± 0.12	1.41 ± 0.03	1.39 ± 0.05	0.75 ± 0.13	0.77 ± 0.14	0.07 ± 0.03	1992.814	0.472082	1994.1
ZS0612	11.5	0.37	1.60	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.653	0.517042	1993.967
ZS0613	12.5	0.38	1.60	0.99	2.12 ± 0.11	1.42 ± 0.03	1.40 ± 0.04	0.75 ± 0.12	0.78 ± 0.12	0.06 ± 0.02	1992.493	0.562002	1993.833
ZS0614	13.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.332	0.606962	1993.7
ZS0615	14.5	0.37	1.60	1.00	2.23 ± 0.12	1.41 ± 0.04	1.33 ± 0.05	0.88 ± 0.13	0.95 ± 0.14	0.12 ± 0.03	1992.172	0.651922	1993.567
ZS0616	15.5	0.37	1.60	1.01	2.12 ± 0.10	1.37 ± 0.03	1.38 ± 0.04	0.80 ± 0.11	0.79 ± 0.11	0.09 ± 0.02	1992.011	0.696882	1993.433
ZS0617	16.5	0.37	1.60	1.00	1.93 ± 0.13	1.36 ± 0.03	1.29 ± 0.05	0.62 ± 0.14	0.68 ± 0.14	0.09 ± 0.02	1991.851	0.741842	1993.3
ZS0618	17.5	0.38	1.59	0.99	2.19 ± 0.10	1.27 ± 0.04	1.32 ± 0.05	0.98 ± 0.12	0.93 ± 0.12	0.08 ± 0.02	1991.69	0.786803	1993.167
ZS0619	18.5	0.38	1.59	0.98	1.95 ± 0.12	1.38 ± 0.03	1.36 ± 0.05	0.61 ± 0.13	0.63 ± 0.14	0.14 ± 0.03	1991.529	0.831763	1993.033
ZS0620	19.5	0.39	1.58	0.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.369	0.876723	1992.9
ZS0621	20.5	0.39	1.58	0.96	2.41 ± 0.13	1.38 ± 0.04	1.44 ± 0.05	1.11 ± 0.14	1.04 ± 0.15	0.13 ± 0.03	1991.208	0.921683	1992.767
ZS0622	21.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.048	0.966643	1992.633
ZS0623	22.5	0.38	1.59	0.99	2.35 ± 0.09	1.37 ± 0.03	1.34 ± 0.04	1.04 ± 0.10	1.07 ± 0.10	0.06 ± 0.02	1990.887	1.011603	1992.5
ZS0624	23.5	0.36	1.63	1.04	2.27 ± 0.11	1.32 ± 0.04	1.27 ± 0.06	1.01 ± 0.12	1.06 ± 0.13	0.07 ± 0.02	1990.727	1.056563	1992.367
ZS0625	24.5	0.34	1.65	1.08	2.06 ± 0.09	1.27 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.04	0.85 ± 0.10	0.85 ± 0.11	0.11 ± 0.02	1990.566	1.101524	1992.233
ZS0626	25.5	0.35	1.65	1.08	2.13 ± 0.11	1.29 ± 0.03	1.18 ± 0.04	0.90 ± 0.12	1.02 ± 0.13	0.07 ± 0.02	1990.405	1.146484	1992.1
ZS0627	26.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	2.10 ± 0.08	1.29 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.04	0.86 ± 0.09	0.89 ± 0.10	0.10 ± 0.02	1990.245	1.191444	1991.967

OB95-06

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE RHM ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex}
ZS0628	27.5	0.34	1.65	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.084	1.236404 1991.833
ZS0629	28.5	0.34	1.66	1.11	2.16 ± 0.08	1.27 ± 0.03	1.22 ± 0.04	0.94 ± 0.09	0.99 ± 0.09	0.08 ± 0.02	1989.924	1.281364 1991.7
ZS0630	29.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.763	1.326324 1991.567
ZS0631	30.5	0.34	1.65	1.09	2.02 ± 0.09	1.25 ± 0.03	1.23 ± 0.04	0.83 ± 0.10	0.84 ± 0.11	0.06 ± 0.02	1989.603	1.371285 1991.433
ZS0632	31.5	0.34	1.65	1.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.442	1.416245 1991.3
ZS0633	32.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	2.10 ± 0.11	1.24 ± 0.04	1.24 ± 0.06	0.92 ± 0.13	0.91 ± 0.13	0.10 ± 0.02	1989.281	1.461205 1991.167
ZS0634	33.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	2.13 ± 0.08	1.23 ± 0.03	1.24 ± 0.03	0.98 ± 0.09	0.96 ± 0.09	0.09 ± 0.02	1989.121	1.506165 1991.033
ZS0635	34.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	2.44 ± 0.11	1.20 ± 0.04	1.28 ± 0.05	1.33 ± 0.13	1.24 ± 0.13	0.23 ± 0.03	1988.96	1.551125 1990.9
ZS0636	35.5	0.32	1.68	1.14	2.33 ± 0.10	1.17 ± 0.03	1.22 ± 0.05	1.24 ± 0.11	1.19 ± 0.11	0.24 ± 0.02	1988.8	1.596085 1990.767
ZS0637	36.5	0.31	1.71	1.19	2.01 ± 0.08	1.22 ± 0.03	1.23 ± 0.04	0.84 ± 0.09	0.83 ± 0.10	0.27 ± 0.02	1988.639	1.641045 1990.633
ZS0638	37.5	0.29	1.74	1.24	2.07 ± 0.09	1.25 ± 0.03	1.22 ± 0.04	0.87 ± 0.10	0.91 ± 0.11	0.28 ± 0.02	1988.479	1.686006 1990.5
ZS0639	38.5	0.28	1.76	1.26	1.99 ± 0.13	1.27 ± 0.04	1.18 ± 0.05	0.77 ± 0.14	0.87 ± 0.15	0.33 ± 0.03	1988.318	1.730966 1990.367
ZS0640	39.5	0.29	1.74	1.24	2.06 ± 0.12	1.26 ± 0.04	1.29 ± 0.05	0.85 ± 0.14	0.83 ± 0.14	0.31 ± 0.03	1988.157	1.775926 1990.233
ZS0641	40.5	0.30	1.72	1.19	2.09 ± 0.13	1.28 ± 0.03	1.36 ± 0.05	0.87 ± 0.14	0.79 ± 0.15	0.39 ± 0.03	1987.997	1.820886 1990.1
ZS0642	41.5	0.31	1.71	1.19	2.02 ± 0.14	1.40 ± 0.04	1.32 ± 0.06	0.67 ± 0.15	0.75 ± 0.16	0.44 ± 0.03	1987.836	1.865846 1989.967
ZS0643	42.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	1.93 ± 0.11	1.34 ± 0.03	1.28 ± 0.05	0.63 ± 0.12	0.69 ± 0.13	0.36 ± 0.03	1987.676	1.910806 1989.833
ZS0644	43.5	0.30	1.73	1.22	1.68 ± 0.13	1.35 ± 0.04	1.24 ± 0.05	0.36 ± 0.14	0.48 ± 0.15	0.30 ± 0.03	1987.515	1.955766 1989.7
ZS0645	44.5	0.29	1.75	1.25	1.90 ± 0.12	1.46 ± 0.04	1.29 ± 0.05	0.48 ± 0.14	0.65 ± 0.14	0.25 ± 0.03	1987.355	2.000727 1989.567
ZS0646	45.5	0.29	1.74	1.24	1.92 ± 0.10	1.30 ± 0.04	1.35 ± 0.06	0.67 ± 0.12	0.61 ± 0.12	0.22 ± 0.03	1987.194	2.045687 1989.433
ZS0647	46.5	0.30	1.73	1.22	1.83 ± 0.12	1.35 ± 0.04	1.26 ± 0.05	0.50 ± 0.13	0.61 ± 0.14	0.33 ± 0.03	1987.033	2.090647 1989.3
ZS0648	47.5	0.30	1.72	1.20	2.26 ± 0.11	1.33 ± 0.03	1.36 ± 0.04	1.00 ± 0.12	0.98 ± 0.13	0.28 ± 0.02	1986.873	2.135607 1989.167
ZS0649	48.5	0.29	1.74	1.23	1.88 ± 0.09	1.38 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.05	0.54 ± 0.11	0.65 ± 0.11	0.35 ± 0.03	1986.712	2.180567 1989.033
ZS0650	49.5	0.29	1.74	1.23	1.75 ± 0.12	1.29 ± 0.04	1.20 ± 0.05	0.50 ± 0.13	0.59 ± 0.14	0.33 ± 0.03	1986.552	2.225527 1988.9
ZS0651	50.5	0.29	1.73	1.22	1.92 ± 0.10	1.40 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.04	0.56 ± 0.11	0.70 ± 0.12	0.34 ± 0.02	1986.391	2.270487 1988.767
ZS0652	51.5	0.29	1.74	1.23	1.93 ± 0.11	1.34 ± 0.04	1.32 ± 0.06	0.63 ± 0.13	0.65 ± 0.14	0.34 ± 0.03	1986.231	2.315448 1988.633
ZS0653	52.5	0.29	1.74	1.24	2.01 ± 0.13	1.32 ± 0.04	1.26 ± 0.05	0.74 ± 0.15	0.80 ± 0.15	0.34 ± 0.03	1986.07	2.360408 1988.5
ZS0654	53.5	0.29	1.73	1.22	1.86 ± 0.10	1.31 ± 0.03	1.29 ± 0.05	0.59 ± 0.11	0.61 ± 0.12	0.31 ± 0.03	1985.909	2.405368 1988.367

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Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	210Pb _{total}		214Pb		214Bi		210Pb _{ex} * (214Pb)		210Pb _{ex} * (214Bi)		137Cs*		AGE 210Pb _{ex}		AGE RHM	
					dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	210Pb _{ex}	210Pb _{ex}	210Pb _{ex}	Err
ZS0655	54.5	0.29	1.75	1.25	1.73 ± 0.13	1.40 ± 0.04	1.39 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.15	0.37 ± 0.15	0.26 ± 0.03	1985.749	2.450328	1988.233							
ZS0656	55.5	0.30	1.73	1.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985.588	2.495288	1988.1							
ZS0657	56.5	0.29	1.74	1.24	1.99 ± 0.10	1.39 ± 0.04	1.40 ± 0.06	0.64 ± 0.12	0.63 ± 0.13	0.29 ± 0.03	1985.428	2.540248	1987.967							
ZS0658	57.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	2.11 ± 0.10	1.31 ± 0.04	1.28 ± 0.05	0.86 ± 0.11	0.88 ± 0.12	0.36 ± 0.03	1985.267	2.585209	1987.833							
ZS0659	58.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	1.94 ± 0.13	1.32 ± 0.04	1.20 ± 0.05	0.67 ± 0.14	0.80 ± 0.15	0.31 ± 0.03	1985.107	2.630169	1987.7							
ZS0660	59.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	2.01 ± 0.11	1.30 ± 0.04	1.27 ± 0.06	0.76 ± 0.13	0.80 ± 0.13	0.40 ± 0.03	1984.946	2.675129	1987.567							
ZS0661	60.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.10 ± 0.12	1.33 ± 0.04	1.43 ± 0.06	0.82 ± 0.14	0.72 ± 0.15	0.54 ± 0.03	1984.785	2.720089	1987.433							
ZS0662	61.5	0.31	1.71	1.18	1.95 ± 0.10	1.32 ± 0.04	1.38 ± 0.05	0.68 ± 0.11	0.61 ± 0.12	0.59 ± 0.03	1984.625	2.765049	1987.3							
ZS0663	62.5	0.30	1.72	1.20	2.12 ± 0.15	1.34 ± 0.06	1.38 ± 0.08	0.83 ± 0.18	0.80 ± 0.19	0.67 ± 0.05	1984.464	2.810009	1987.167							
ZS0664	63.5	0.31	1.71	1.19	1.94 ± 0.10	1.32 ± 0.04	1.21 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.11	0.75 ± 0.12	0.67 ± 0.03	1984.304	2.854969	1987.033							
ZS0665	64.5	0.30	1.73	1.21	2.16 ± 0.16	1.31 ± 0.05	1.34 ± 0.09	0.91 ± 0.18	0.87 ± 0.20	0.84 ± 0.05	1984.143	2.89993	1986.9							
ZS0666	65.5	0.31	1.71	1.18	1.83 ± 0.17	1.36 ± 0.05	1.38 ± 0.08	0.50 ± 0.19	0.48 ± 0.20	0.89 ± 0.05	1983.983	2.94489	1986.767							
ZS0667	66.5	0.30	1.72	1.21	2.07 ± 0.11	1.32 ± 0.04	1.34 ± 0.06	0.80 ± 0.12	0.79 ± 0.13	0.47 ± 0.03	1983.822	2.98985	1986.633							
ZS0668	67.5	0.27	1.78	1.30	2.04 ± 0.10	1.25 ± 0.04	1.28 ± 0.06	0.85 ± 0.12	0.82 ± 0.12	0.18 ± 0.02	1983.661	3.03481	1986.5							
ZS0669	68.5	0.28	1.76	1.26	1.77 ± 0.10	1.22 ± 0.04	1.29 ± 0.05	0.59 ± 0.11	0.52 ± 0.12	0.11 ± 0.02	1983.501	3.07977	1986.367							
ZS0670	69.5	0.26	1.81	1.35	1.77 ± 0.08	1.21 ± 0.03	1.25 ± 0.04	0.60 ± 0.09	0.56 ± 0.10	0.11 ± 0.02	1983.34	3.12473	1986.233							
ZS0671	70.5	0.27	1.78	1.30	1.80 ± 0.08	1.32 ± 0.03	1.27 ± 0.04	0.51 ± 0.09	0.56 ± 0.10	0.08 ± 0.02	1983.18	3.16969	1986.1							
ZS0672	71.5	0.30	1.72	1.20	2.25 ± 0.12	1.52 ± 0.03	1.36 ± 0.05	0.79 ± 0.13	0.95 ± 0.14	0.09 ± 0.02	1983.019	3.214651	1985.967							
ZS0673	72.5	0.31	1.71	1.18	2.29 ± 0.10	1.36 ± 0.04	1.31 ± 0.05	1.00 ± 0.11	1.05 ± 0.12	0.06 ± 0.02	1982.859	3.259611	1985.833							
ZS0674	73.5	0.33	1.67	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982.698	3.304571	1985.7							
ZS0675	74.5	0.34	1.65	1.09	2.27 ± 0.09	1.50 ± 0.04	1.40 ± 0.05	0.83 ± 0.10	0.94 ± 0.11	0.09 ± 0.03	1982.537	3.349531	1985.567							
ZS0677	75.5	0.35	1.64	1.06	2.46 ± 0.09	1.45 ± 0.03	1.45 ± 0.05	1.08 ± 0.11	1.08 ± 0.11	0.06 ± 0.01	1982.377	3.394491	1985.433							
ZS0678	76.5	0.36	1.62	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	1982.216	3.439451	1985.3							
ZS0679	77.5	0.36	1.62	1.04	2.26 ± 0.09	1.44 ± 0.03	1.40 ± 0.04	0.88 ± 0.10	0.92 ± 0.11	0.10 ± 0.02	1982.056	3.484411	1985.167							

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$)		^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$)		^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)*		^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$)		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	
		(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(dpm/gram)	dry weight
ZS0602	1	0.277 $\pm$ 0.003		0.497 $\pm$ 0.012		0.919 $\pm$ 0.202		1.055 $\pm$ 0.033		2.512 $\pm$ 0.068	
ZS0603	2.5	0.278 $\pm$ 0.004		0.498 $\pm$ 0.012		0.917 $\pm$ 0.193		1.097 $\pm$ 0.031		2.521 $\pm$ 0.072	
ZS0604	3.5	0.289 $\pm$ 0.003		0.525 $\pm$ 0.011		1.044 $\pm$ 0.232		1.060 $\pm$ 0.032		2.634 $\pm$ 0.063	
ZS0605	4.5	0.307 $\pm$ 0.004		0.551 $\pm$ 0.011		0.903 $\pm$ 0.214		1.233 $\pm$ 0.036		2.783 $\pm$ 0.067	
ZS0606	5.5	0.290 $\pm$ 0.003		0.525 $\pm$ 0.014		-		1.134 $\pm$ 0.037		2.637 $\pm$ 0.078	
ZS0607	6.5	0.287 $\pm$ 0.003		0.492 $\pm$ 0.011		0.917 $\pm$ 0.152		1.102 $\pm$ 0.029		2.556 $\pm$ 0.064	
ZS0608	7.5	0.247 $\pm$ 0.003		0.444 $\pm$ 0.010		0.582 $\pm$ 0.162		0.981 $\pm$ 0.029		2.242 $\pm$ 0.058	
ZS0609	8.5	0.252 $\pm$ 0.003		0.441 $\pm$ 0.010		0.524 $\pm$ 0.152		0.954 $\pm$ 0.030		2.261 $\pm$ 0.058	
ZS0610	9.5	0.246 $\pm$ 0.003		0.426 $\pm$ 0.009		1.005 $\pm$ 0.169		0.962 $\pm$ 0.031		2.201 $\pm$ 0.052	
ZS0611	10.5	0.258 $\pm$ 0.003		0.426 $\pm$ 0.012		0.862 $\pm$ 0.208		0.993 $\pm$ 0.027		2.265 $\pm$ 0.067	
ZS0612	11.5	0.232 $\pm$ 0.003		0.419 $\pm$ 0.008		0.537 $\pm$ 0.176		0.924 $\pm$ 0.026		2.108 $\pm$ 0.049	
ZS0613	12.5	0.217 $\pm$ 0.003		0.414 $\pm$ 0.009		0.813 $\pm$ 0.211		0.921 $\pm$ 0.033		2.015 $\pm$ 0.051	
ZS0614	13.5	0.237 $\pm$ 0.003		0.430 $\pm$ 0.009		0.729 $\pm$ 0.180		0.967 $\pm$ 0.029		2.157 $\pm$ 0.053	
ZS0615	14.5	0.230 $\pm$ 0.003		0.435 $\pm$ 0.010		0.536 $\pm$ 0.165		0.993 $\pm$ 0.030		2.127 $\pm$ 0.057	
ZS0616	15.5	0.235 $\pm$ 0.003		0.424 $\pm$ 0.010		0.685 $\pm$ 0.193		0.930 $\pm$ 0.031		2.138 $\pm$ 0.059	
ZS0617	16.5	0.238 $\pm$ 0.003		0.441 $\pm$ 0.011		0.847 $\pm$ 0.206		0.953 $\pm$ 0.029		2.184 $\pm$ 0.061	
ZS0618	17.5	0.238 $\pm$ 0.003		0.431 $\pm$ 0.011		1.041 $\pm$ 0.213		0.948 $\pm$ 0.025		2.164 $\pm$ 0.060	
ZS0619	18.5	0.235 $\pm$ 0.002		0.424 $\pm$ 0.010		1.033 $\pm$ 0.143		0.927 $\pm$ 0.018		2.136 $\pm$ 0.053	
ZS0620	19.5	0.240 $\pm$ 0.002		0.428 $\pm$ 0.009		1.380 $\pm$ 0.190		0.920 $\pm$ 0.025		2.168 $\pm$ 0.051	
ZS0621	20.5	0.234 $\pm$ 0.002		0.407 $\pm$ 0.010		1.334 $\pm$ 0.156		0.877 $\pm$ 0.020		2.099 $\pm$ 0.057	
ZS0622	21.5	0.227 $\pm$ 0.002		0.387 $\pm$ 0.009		1.333 $\pm$ 0.201		0.812 $\pm$ 0.025		2.017 $\pm$ 0.049	
ZS0623	22.5	0.233 $\pm$ 0.002		0.390 $\pm$ 0.009		1.279 $\pm$ 0.150		0.872 $\pm$ 0.024		2.058 $\pm$ 0.052	
ZS0624	23.5	0.275 $\pm$ 0.003		0.430 $\pm$ 0.010		1.163 $\pm$ 0.172		0.973 $\pm$ 0.028		2.368 $\pm$ 0.059	
ZS0625	24.5	0.272 $\pm$ 0.002		0.481 $\pm$ 0.010		1.374 $\pm$ 0.171		1.030 $\pm$ 0.025		2.454 $\pm$ 0.054	
ZS0626	25.5	0.301 $\pm$ 0.003		0.649 $\pm$ 0.016		20.712 $\pm$ 0.804		1.274 $\pm$ 0.027		2.945 $\pm$ 0.078	
ZS0627	26.5	0.260 $\pm$ 0.003		0.556 $\pm$ 0.013		18.167 $\pm$ 0.819		1.062 $\pm$ 0.027		2.536 $\pm$ 0.064	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$)		^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$)		^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)*		^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$)		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	
		(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(dpm/gram)	dry weight
ZS0628	27.5	0.285 $\pm$ 0.005		0.600 $\pm$ 0.019		19.035 $\pm$ 1.757		1.005 $\pm$ 0.030		2.759 $\pm$ 0.100	
ZS0629	28.5	0.287 $\pm$ 0.003		0.642 $\pm$ 0.016		21.063 $\pm$ 0.899		1.098 $\pm$ 0.029		2.854 $\pm$ 0.077	
ZS0630	29.5	0.366 $\pm$ 0.005		0.867 $\pm$ 0.019		186.085 $\pm$ 5.796		1.635 $\pm$ 0.043		3.742 $\pm$ 0.100	
ZS0631	30.5	0.274 $\pm$ 0.002		0.482 $\pm$ 0.009		1.644 $\pm$ 0.167		0.961 $\pm$ 0.024		2.463 $\pm$ 0.049	
ZS0632	31.5	0.278 $\pm$ 0.003		0.499 $\pm$ 0.013		2.132 $\pm$ 0.215		0.949 $\pm$ 0.027		2.518 $\pm$ 0.072	
ZS0633	32.5	0.262 $\pm$ 0.003		0.474 $\pm$ 0.008		1.485 $\pm$ 0.119		0.956 $\pm$ 0.020		2.380 $\pm$ 0.046	
ZS0634	33.5	0.282 $\pm$ 0.006		0.534 $\pm$ 0.013		7.895 $\pm$ 0.881		1.005 $\pm$ 0.036		2.615 $\pm$ 0.084	
ZS0635	34.5	0.272 $\pm$ 0.003		0.531 $\pm$ 0.012		9.904 $\pm$ 0.507		1.109 $\pm$ 0.024		2.551 $\pm$ 0.063	
ZS0636	35.5	0.277 $\pm$ 0.002		0.499 $\pm$ 0.010		0.698 $\pm$ 0.160		1.001 $\pm$ 0.023		2.517 $\pm$ 0.054	
ZS0637	36.5	0.357 $\pm$ 0.005		0.525 $\pm$ 0.010		1.301 $\pm$ 0.158		1.040 $\pm$ 0.029		3.004 $\pm$ 0.070	
ZS0638	37.5	0.240 $\pm$ 0.003		0.431 $\pm$ 0.010		0.959 $\pm$ 0.142		1.051 $\pm$ 0.023		2.175 $\pm$ 0.055	
ZS0639	38.5	0.232 $\pm$ 0.002		0.401 $\pm$ 0.008		1.039 $\pm$ 0.120		1.030 $\pm$ 0.018		2.072 $\pm$ 0.045	
ZS0640	39.5	0.371 $\pm$ 0.003		0.470 $\pm$ 0.009		1.225 $\pm$ 0.114		1.082 $\pm$ 0.021		2.971 $\pm$ 0.065	
ZS0641	40.5	0.244 $\pm$ 0.002		0.431 $\pm$ 0.007		0.857 $\pm$ 0.109		1.121 $\pm$ 0.018		2.196 $\pm$ 0.039	
ZS0642	41.5	0.239 $\pm$ 0.002		0.436 $\pm$ 0.008		1.199 $\pm$ 0.116		1.131 $\pm$ 0.022		2.181 $\pm$ 0.044	
ZS0643	42.5	0.231 $\pm$ 0.003		0.380 $\pm$ 0.009		1.060 $\pm$ 0.113		1.030 $\pm$ 0.028		2.022 $\pm$ 0.053	
ZS0644	43.5	0.188 $\pm$ 0.002		0.326 $\pm$ 0.008		0.998 $\pm$ 0.117		0.975 $\pm$ 0.030		1.685 $\pm$ 0.049	
ZS0645	44.5	0.188 $\pm$ 0.002		0.318 $\pm$ 0.007		0.829 $\pm$ 0.098		0.942 $\pm$ 0.018		1.669 $\pm$ 0.042	
ZS0646	45.5	0.188 $\pm$ 0.002		0.323 $\pm$ 0.008		0.497 $\pm$ 0.110		0.880 $\pm$ 0.022		1.676 $\pm$ 0.044	
ZS0647	46.5	0.198 $\pm$ 0.003		0.347 $\pm$ 0.009		0.931 $\pm$ 0.119		0.989 $\pm$ 0.031		1.781 $\pm$ 0.050	
ZS0648	47.5	0.195 $\pm$ 0.003		0.331 $\pm$ 0.008		0.934 $\pm$ 0.094		0.987 $\pm$ 0.034		1.732 $\pm$ 0.052	
ZS0649	48.5	0.191 $\pm$ 0.001		0.341 $\pm$ 0.007		0.814 $\pm$ 0.118		0.912 $\pm$ 0.020		1.728 $\pm$ 0.040	
ZS0650	49.5	0.191 $\pm$ 0.002		0.338 $\pm$ 0.007		1.120 $\pm$ 0.120		0.985 $\pm$ 0.020		1.724 $\pm$ 0.039	
ZS0651	50.5	0.181 $\pm$ 0.002		0.328 $\pm$ 0.007		0.677 $\pm$ 0.104		0.976 $\pm$ 0.023		1.645 $\pm$ 0.040	
ZS0652	51.5	0.202 $\pm$ 0.005		0.334 $\pm$ 0.011		1.137 $\pm$ 0.124		0.972 $\pm$ 0.044		1.775 $\pm$ 0.073	
ZS0653	52.5	0.187 $\pm$ 0.002		0.330 $\pm$ 0.008		0.221 $\pm$ 0.091		0.892 $\pm$ 0.022		1.683 $\pm$ 0.044	
ZS0654	53.5	0.188 $\pm$ 0.002		0.336 $\pm$ 0.007		0.569 $\pm$ 0.117		0.894 $\pm$ 0.021		1.703 $\pm$ 0.041	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS0655	54.5	0.182 $\pm$ 0.002	0.317 $\pm$ 0.009	0.194 $\pm$ 0.090	0.838 $\pm$ 0.020	1.632 $\pm$ 0.047
ZS0656	55.5	0.180 $\pm$ 0.002	0.325 $\pm$ 0.009	0.196 $\pm$ 0.105	0.838 $\pm$ 0.021	1.639 $\pm$ 0.046
ZS0657	56.5	0.258 $\pm$ 0.003	0.348 $\pm$ 0.008	0.241 $\pm$ 0.114	0.928 $\pm$ 0.021	2.110 $\pm$ 0.053
ZS0658	57.5	0.182 $\pm$ 0.002	0.324 $\pm$ 0.006	0.420 $\pm$ 0.115	0.857 $\pm$ 0.019	1.645 $\pm$ 0.035
ZS0659	58.5	0.184 $\pm$ 0.002	0.340 $\pm$ 0.006	0.375 $\pm$ 0.130	0.904 $\pm$ 0.019	1.687 $\pm$ 0.036
ZS0660	59.5	0.190 $\pm$ 0.002	0.321 $\pm$ 0.007	0.183 $\pm$ 0.117	0.869 $\pm$ 0.025	1.686 $\pm$ 0.043
ZS0661	60.5	0.189 $\pm$ 0.002	0.327 $\pm$ 0.008	0.463 $\pm$ 0.153	0.881 $\pm$ 0.024	1.687 $\pm$ 0.046
ZS0662	61.5	0.196 $\pm$ 0.002	0.357 $\pm$ 0.008	0.605 $\pm$ 0.131	0.899 $\pm$ 0.021	1.789 $\pm$ 0.045
ZS0663	62.5	0.210 $\pm$ 0.002	0.372 $\pm$ 0.008	0.115 $\pm$ 0.120	0.944 $\pm$ 0.024	1.893 $\pm$ 0.043
ZS0664	63.5	0.222 $\pm$ 0.002	0.408 $\pm$ 0.009	0.571 $\pm$ 0.131	0.899 $\pm$ 0.018	2.033 $\pm$ 0.050
ZS0665	64.5	0.260 $\pm$ 0.002	0.452 $\pm$ 0.010	0.530 $\pm$ 0.117	1.049 $\pm$ 0.019	2.330 $\pm$ 0.057
ZS0666	65.5	0.292 $\pm$ 0.021	0.538 $\pm$ 0.039	-	1.113 $\pm$ 0.140	2.677 $\pm$ 0.276
ZS0667	66.5	0.331 $\pm$ 0.003	0.564 $\pm$ 0.011	0.357 $\pm$ 0.154	1.238 $\pm$ 0.027	2.940 $\pm$ 0.064
ZS0668	67.5	0.330 $\pm$ 0.003	0.557 $\pm$ 0.013	0.577 $\pm$ 0.164	1.425 $\pm$ 0.026	2.918 $\pm$ 0.073
ZS0669	68.5	0.332 $\pm$ 0.003	0.571 $\pm$ 0.013	0.546 $\pm$ 0.171	1.422 $\pm$ 0.029	2.960 $\pm$ 0.072
ZS0670	69.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0671	70.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0672	71.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0673	72.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0674	73.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0675	74.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0677	75.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0678	76.5	-	-	-	-	-

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (x 10^{-3})^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ Activity Ratio
		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		
ZS0602	1	0.180 ± 0.005		0.381 ± 0.013		2.123 ± 0.085		3.556 ± 0.778		0.229 ± 0.107		0.050 ± 0.024
ZS0603	2.5	0.179 ± 0.005		0.394 ± 0.013		2.201 ± 0.084		3.406 ± 0.721		0.237 ± 0.112		0.049 ± 0.023
ZS0604	3.5	0.182 ± 0.004		0.367 ± 0.012		2.019 ± 0.074		3.555 ± 0.786		-		-
ZS0605	4.5	0.179 ± 0.004		0.402 ± 0.013		2.239 ± 0.079		2.756 ± 0.662		0.582 ± 0.089		0.020 ± 0.003
ZS0606	5.5	0.181 ± 0.005		0.391 ± 0.014		2.161 ± 0.092		-		-		-
ZS0607	6.5	0.171 ± 0.004		0.384 ± 0.011		2.240 ± 0.079		3.097 ± 0.522		0.443 ± 0.102		0.027 ± 0.006
ZS0608	7.5	0.179 ± 0.005		0.397 ± 0.013		2.211 ± 0.083		2.385 ± 0.673		-		-
ZS0609	8.5	0.175 ± 0.004		0.379 ± 0.013		2.161 ± 0.084		2.123 ± 0.609		0.325 ± 0.114		0.036 ± 0.013
ZS0610	9.5	0.173 ± 0.004		0.390 ± 0.013		2.258 ± 0.085		4.054 ± 0.681		0.425 ± 0.098		0.028 ± 0.006
ZS0611	10.5	0.165 ± 0.005		0.385 ± 0.011		2.330 ± 0.091		3.110 ± 0.764		0.384 ± 0.139		0.032 ± 0.011
ZS0612	11.5	0.180 ± 0.004		0.398 ± 0.012		2.208 ± 0.076		2.373 ± 0.761		-		-
ZS0613	12.5	0.191 ± 0.005		0.425 ± 0.016		2.227 ± 0.094		3.728 ± 0.965		0.350 ± 0.110		0.032 ± 0.010
ZS0614	13.5	0.182 ± 0.004		0.408 ± 0.013		2.246 ± 0.082		3.183 ± 0.784		-		-
ZS0615	14.5	0.189 ± 0.005		0.432 ± 0.014		2.284 ± 0.088		2.339 ± 0.701		0.623 ± 0.138		0.018 ± 0.004
ZS0616	15.5	0.180 ± 0.005		0.395 ± 0.014		2.191 ± 0.091		2.913 ± 0.817		0.484 ± 0.114		0.024 ± 0.006
ZS0617	16.5	0.185 ± 0.005		0.401 ± 0.013		2.162 ± 0.085		3.626 ± 0.886		0.482 ± 0.125		0.024 ± 0.006
ZS0618	17.5	0.181 ± 0.005		0.399 ± 0.012		2.201 ± 0.080		4.367 ± 0.893		0.399 ± 0.105		0.029 ± 0.008
ZS0619	18.5	0.180 ± 0.004		0.394 ± 0.009		2.187 ± 0.066		4.434 ± 0.608		0.756 ± 0.137		0.015 ± 0.003
ZS0620	19.5	0.179 ± 0.004		0.384 ± 0.011		2.150 ± 0.074		5.802 ± 0.794		-		-
ZS0621	20.5	0.174 ± 0.005		0.374 ± 0.010		2.152 ± 0.074		5.703 ± 0.666		0.712 ± 0.149		0.017 ± 0.003
ZS0622	21.5	0.171 ± 0.004		0.358 ± 0.012		2.097 ± 0.079		5.839 ± 0.876		-		-
ZS0623	22.5	0.167 ± 0.004		0.374 ± 0.011		2.234 ± 0.081		5.551 ± 0.657		0.325 ± 0.097		0.037 ± 0.011
ZS0624	23.5	0.156 ± 0.004		0.353 ± 0.011		2.264 ± 0.084		4.308 ± 0.648		0.363 ± 0.110		0.035 ± 0.011
ZS0625	24.5	0.176 ± 0.004		0.378 ± 0.010		2.143 ± 0.068		5.137 ± 0.651		0.527 ± 0.088		0.022 ± 0.004
ZS0626	25.5	0.216 ± 0.006		0.424 ± 0.010		1.964 ± 0.063		69.178 ± 2.772		0.242 ± 0.079		0.043 ± 0.014
ZS0627	26.5	0.214 ± 0.005		0.409 ± 0.011		1.912 ± 0.066		70.076 ± 3.312		0.431 ± 0.067		0.024 ± 0.004

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS0628	27.5	0.211 ± 0.007	0.353 ± 0.012	0.677 ± 0.074	1.677 ± 0.074	65.074 ± 5.967	-	0.280 ± 0.055	-	0.036 ± 0.007	-	-	-
ZS0629	28.5	0.224 ± 0.006	0.383 ± 0.011	1.710 ± 0.062	1.710 ± 0.062	72.859 ± 2.986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0630	29.5	0.237 ± 0.006	0.447 ± 0.014	1.885 ± 0.066	1.885 ± 0.066	507.296 ± 13.803	-	0.283 ± 0.080	-	0.041 ± 0.012	-	-	-
ZS0631	30.5	0.176 ± 0.003	0.351 ± 0.009	1.996 ± 0.062	1.996 ± 0.062	6.083 ± 0.618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0632	31.5	0.180 ± 0.005	0.342 ± 0.010	1.903 ± 0.074	1.903 ± 0.074	7.829 ± 0.820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS0633	32.5	0.181 ± 0.003	0.366 ± 0.009	2.019 ± 0.054	2.019 ± 0.054	5.855 ± 0.476	-	0.499 ± 0.112	-	0.023 ± 0.005	-	-	-
ZS0634	33.5	0.189 ± 0.004	0.356 ± 0.015	1.882 ± 0.083	1.882 ± 0.083	26.728 ± 2.931	-	0.396 ± 0.066	-	0.028 ± 0.005	-	-	-
ZS0635	34.5	0.196 ± 0.005	0.408 ± 0.010	2.086 ± 0.064	2.086 ± 0.064	36.515 ± 1.877	-	0.994 ± 0.114	-	0.011 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0636	35.5	0.180 ± 0.004	0.361 ± 0.009	2.005 ± 0.060	2.005 ± 0.060	2.474 ± 0.570	-	1.092 ± 0.106	-	0.011 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0637	36.5	0.147 ± 0.003	0.291 ± 0.009	1.983 ± 0.067	1.983 ± 0.067	3.645 ± 0.442	-	1.196 ± 0.096	-	0.011 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0638	37.5	0.180 ± 0.005	0.439 ± 0.011	2.439 ± 0.077	2.439 ± 0.077	4.012 ± 0.592	-	1.507 ± 0.109	-	0.008 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0639	38.5	0.173 ± 0.004	0.444 ± 0.009	2.573 ± 0.068	2.573 ± 0.068	4.300 ± 0.490	-	1.865 ± 0.152	-	0.006 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0640	39.5	0.127 ± 0.003	0.291 ± 0.006	2.303 ± 0.065	2.303 ± 0.065	3.286 ± 0.308	-	1.511 ± 0.137	-	0.010 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0641	40.5	0.177 ± 0.003	0.460 ± 0.008	2.601 ± 0.058	2.601 ± 0.058	3.519 ± 0.448	-	2.084 ± 0.151	-	0.006 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0642	41.5	0.182 ± 0.004	0.473 ± 0.010	2.594 ± 0.069	2.594 ± 0.069	4.871 ± 0.460	-	2.303 ± 0.182	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0643	42.5	0.165 ± 0.004	0.447 ± 0.013	2.714 ± 0.097	2.714 ± 0.097	4.608 ± 0.492	-	2.192 ± 0.161	-	0.006 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0644	43.5	0.173 ± 0.005	0.518 ± 0.017	2.989 ± 0.121	2.989 ± 0.121	5.315 ± 0.625	-	2.133 ± 0.201	-	0.006 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0645	44.5	0.169 ± 0.004	0.500 ± 0.011	2.957 ± 0.089	2.957 ± 0.089	4.458 ± 0.530	-	1.823 ± 0.198	-	0.007 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0646	45.5	0.172 ± 0.004	0.468 ± 0.012	2.728 ± 0.094	2.728 ± 0.094	2.671 ± 0.598	-	1.583 ± 0.192	-	0.008 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0647	46.5	0.175 ± 0.004	0.499 ± 0.017	2.850 ± 0.114	2.850 ± 0.114	4.731 ± 0.608	-	2.188 ± 0.191	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0648	47.5	0.169 ± 0.004	0.505 ± 0.019	2.986 ± 0.126	2.986 ± 0.126	4.876 ± 0.492	-	1.939 ± 0.161	-	0.006 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0649	48.5	0.179 ± 0.004	0.478 ± 0.011	2.676 ± 0.083	2.676 ± 0.083	4.285 ± 0.619	-	2.334 ± 0.186	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0650	49.5	0.177 ± 0.004	0.515 ± 0.012	2.911 ± 0.083	2.911 ± 0.083	5.670 ± 0.605	-	2.210 ± 0.209	-	0.005 ± 0.001	-	-	-
ZS0651	50.5	0.182 ± 0.004	0.540 ± 0.014	2.976 ± 0.095	2.976 ± 0.095	3.754 ± 0.567	-	2.400 ± 0.178	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0652	51.5	0.165 ± 0.006	0.481 ± 0.025	2.912 ± 0.165	2.912 ± 0.165	5.711 ± 0.643	-	2.316 ± 0.212	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0653	52.5	0.177 ± 0.005	0.478 ± 0.013	2.703 ± 0.091	2.703 ± 0.091	1.203 ± 0.496	-	2.345 ± 0.205	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-
ZS0654	53.5	0.178 ± 0.004	0.475 ± 0.012	2.661 ± 0.087	2.661 ± 0.087	3.100 ± 0.637	-	2.130 ± 0.185	-	0.005 ± 0.000	-	-	-

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^{-3})^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS0655	54.5	0.174 ± 0.005	0.460 ± 0.012	2.641 ± 0.095	1.072 ± 0.501	1.861 ± 0.219	0.006 ± 0.001						
ZS0656	55.5	0.180 ± 0.005	0.465 ± 0.013	2.576 ± 0.094	1.137 ± 0.590	-	-						
ZS0657	56.5	0.135 ± 0.003	0.359 ± 0.009	2.668 ± 0.086	0.916 ± 0.439	1.931 ± 0.212	0.007 ± 0.001						
ZS0658	57.5	0.178 ± 0.004	0.471 ± 0.012	2.643 ± 0.079	2.260 ± 0.624	2.546 ± 0.197	0.005 ± 0.000						
ZS0659	58.5	0.185 ± 0.004	0.492 ± 0.012	2.660 ± 0.074	1.971 ± 0.698	2.080 ± 0.207	0.005 ± 0.001						
ZS0660	59.5	0.169 ± 0.004	0.456 ± 0.014	2.706 ± 0.098	1.003 ± 0.610	2.857 ± 0.223	0.004 ± 0.000						
ZS0661	60.5	0.174 ± 0.005	0.467 ± 0.014	2.693 ± 0.098	2.348 ± 0.817	3.786 ± 0.252	0.003 ± 0.000						
ZS0662	61.5	0.182 ± 0.005	0.458 ± 0.012	2.520 ± 0.083	3.103 ± 0.678	3.787 ± 0.212	0.003 ± 0.000						
ZS0663	62.5	0.177 ± 0.004	0.450 ± 0.012	2.539 ± 0.084	0.785 ± 0.622	4.101 ± 0.305	0.003 ± 0.000						
ZS0664	63.5	0.184 ± 0.004	0.405 ± 0.009	2.201 ± 0.066	2.555 ± 0.594	3.765 ± 0.193	0.003 ± 0.000						
ZS0665	64.5	0.174 ± 0.004	0.403 ± 0.008	2.319 ± 0.067	2.006 ± 0.448	4.263 ± 0.283	0.003 ± 0.000						
ZS0666	65.5	0.184 ± 0.014	0.381 ± 0.055	2.068 ± 0.302	6.804 ± 2.049	3.773 ± 0.352	0.003 ± 0.000						
ZS0667	66.5	0.171 ± 0.004	0.374 ± 0.009	2.195 ± 0.065	1.271 ± 0.498	1.893 ± 0.128	0.006 ± 0.000						
ZS0668	67.5	0.169 ± 0.004	0.432 ± 0.009	2.560 ± 0.076	1.773 ± 0.501	0.739 ± 0.101	0.016 ± 0.002						
ZS0669	68.5	0.172 ± 0.004	0.428 ± 0.010	2.490 ± 0.075	1.657 ± 0.528	0.435 ± 0.088	0.027 ± 0.006						
ZS0670	69.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0671	70.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0672	71.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0673	72.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0674	73.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0675	74.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0677	75.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0678	76.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						
ZS0679	77.5	-	-	-	-	-	-						

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB95-10

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	ERR
ZS1001	0.5	0.58	1.34	0.57	3.48 ± 0.18	1.55 ± 0.05	1.47 ± 0.08	2.00 ± 0.19	2.08 ± 0.20	0.41 ± 0.04	1995.00	0.07	1995.17
ZS1002	1.5	0.56	1.36	0.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994.00	0.21	1994.50
ZS1003	2.5	0.50	1.43	0.71	3.36 ± 0.21	1.53 ± 0.07	1.71 ± 0.10	1.91 ± 0.23	1.72 ± 0.24	0.19 ± 0.05	1993.00	0.35	1993.83
ZS1004	3.5	0.47	1.46	0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.00	0.48	1993.17
ZS1005	4.5	0.44	1.50	0.83	3.72 ± 0.18	1.56 ± 0.05	1.57 ± 0.08	2.25 ± 0.20	2.24 ± 0.20	0.36 ± 0.04	1991.01	0.62	1992.50
ZS1006	5.5	0.44	1.51	0.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.01	0.76	1991.83
ZS1007	6.5	0.43	1.52	0.86	3.37 ± 0.17	1.65 ± 0.06	1.69 ± 0.09	1.79 ± 0.19	1.75 ± 0.20	0.55 ± 0.05	1989.01	0.90	1991.17
ZS1008	7.5	0.42	1.53	0.88	2.44 ± 0.12	0.99 ± 0.04	1.01 ± 0.05	1.65 ± 0.14	1.63 ± 0.15	0.71 ± 0.03	1988.01	1.04	1990.50
ZS1009	8.5	0.36	1.62	1.04	2.90 ± 0.14	1.50 ± 0.05	1.52 ± 0.07	1.46 ± 0.15	1.44 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.04	1987.01	1.17	1989.83
ZS1010	9.5	0.36	1.62	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986.01	1.31	1989.17
ZS1011	10.5	0.38	1.60	0.99	2.63 ± 0.14	1.73 ± 0.05	1.57 ± 0.08	0.93 ± 0.15	1.09 ± 0.16	1.02 ± 0.05	1985.01	1.45	1988.50
ZS1012	11.5	0.34	1.65	1.09	2.37 ± 0.12	1.53 ± 0.04	1.43 ± 0.06	0.88 ± 0.14	0.98 ± 0.14	0.95 ± 0.04	1984.01	1.59	1987.83
ZS1013	12.5	0.44	1.51	0.85	3.35 ± 0.14	1.71 ± 0.05	1.58 ± 0.07	1.70 ± 0.16	1.84 ± 0.17	3.68 ± 0.06	1983.02	1.73	1987.17
ZS1014	13.5	0.43	1.51	0.86	3.01 ± 0.14	1.70 ± 0.05	1.68 ± 0.07	1.37 ± 0.16	1.40 ± 0.16	1.05 ± 0.04	1982.02	1.86	1986.50
ZS1015	14.5	0.41	1.55	0.91	2.59 ± 0.16	1.74 ± 0.05	1.71 ± 0.08	0.88 ± 0.18	0.91 ± 0.18	0.25 ± 0.04	1981.02	2.00	1985.45
ZS1016	15.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980.02	2.14	1984.41
ZS1017	16.5	0.35	1.64	1.07	2.65 ± 0.16	1.57 ± 0.05	1.55 ± 0.08	1.12 ± 0.18	1.14 ± 0.19	0.19 ± 0.04	1979.02	2.28	1983.36
ZS1018	17.5	0.32	1.69	1.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1978.02	2.42	1982.32
ZS1019	18.5	0.40	1.56	0.94	2.34 ± 0.13	1.75 ± 0.05	1.70 ± 0.08	0.62 ± 0.15	0.67 ± 0.16	0.30 ± 0.04	1977.02	2.55	1981.27
ZS1020	19.5	0.44	1.50	0.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1976.02	2.69	1980.23
ZS1021	20.5	0.42	1.53	0.89	2.76 ± 0.16	1.87 ± 0.06	1.61 ± 0.10	0.92 ± 0.18	1.20 ± 0.19	0.55 ± 0.05	1975.03	2.83	1979.18
ZS1022	21.5	0.38	1.59	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	1974.03	2.97	1978.14
ZS1023	22.5	0.36	1.62	1.03	2.54 ± 0.11	1.78 ± 0.04	1.70 ± 0.06	0.80 ± 0.12	0.88 ± 0.13	0.62 ± 0.03	1973.03	3.11	1977.09
ZS1024	23.5	0.36	1.62	1.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1972.03	3.25	1976.05
ZS1025	24.5	0.37	1.60	1.00	2.22 ± 0.13	1.74 ± 0.05	1.59 ± 0.08	0.50 ± 0.15	0.66 ± 0.16	0.60 ± 0.04	1971.03	3.38	1975.00

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	210Pb _{total}		214Pb		214Bi		210Pb _{ex} * (214Pb)		210Pb _{ex} * (214Bi)		137Cs*		AGE 210Pb _{ex} (214Pb)		AGE RHM 210Pb _{ex} ERR	
					dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	AGE 210Pb _{ex} (214Pb)	AGE RHM 210Pb _{ex} ERR		
ZS1026	25.5	0.37	1.60	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1970.03	3.52	1973.95	
ZS1027	26.5	0.36	1.63	1.05	2.42 ± 0.18	1.75 ± 0.06	1.67 ± 0.09	0.70 ± 0.19	0.79 ± 0.20	0.64 ± 0.05	0.79 ± 0.20	0.64 ± 0.05	0.79 ± 0.20	0.64 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.05	0.64 ± 0.05	1969.03	3.66	1972.91	
ZS1028	27.5	0.32	1.69	1.15	1.81 ± 0.11	1.48 ± 0.04	1.47 ± 0.05	0.37 ± 0.13	0.39 ± 0.13	0.55 ± 0.03	0.39 ± 0.13	0.55 ± 0.03	0.39 ± 0.13	0.55 ± 0.03	0.55 ± 0.03	0.55 ± 0.03	1968.03	3.80	1971.86	
ZS1029	28.5	0.34	1.66	1.10	2.32 ± 0.14	1.72 ± 0.04	1.61 ± 0.06	0.62 ± 0.16	0.74 ± 0.16	0.61 ± 0.04	0.62 ± 0.16	0.74 ± 0.16	0.62 ± 0.16	0.74 ± 0.16	0.61 ± 0.04	0.61 ± 0.04	1967.04	3.94	1970.82	
ZS1030	29.5	0.32	1.68	1.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1966.04	4.07	1969.77	
ZS1031	30.5	0.33	1.68	1.13	1.89 ± 0.13	1.52 ± 0.05	1.53 ± 0.07	0.38 ± 0.14	0.37 ± 0.15	0.59 ± 0.04	0.38 ± 0.14	0.37 ± 0.15	0.37 ± 0.15	0.59 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.04	0.59 ± 0.04	1965.04	4.21	1968.73	
ZS1032	31.5	0.41	1.54	0.91	2.55 ± 0.16	1.66 ± 0.05	1.60 ± 0.07	0.92 ± 0.17	0.99 ± 0.18	1.38 ± 0.05	0.92 ± 0.17	0.99 ± 0.18	0.99 ± 0.18	1.38 ± 0.05	1.38 ± 0.05	1.38 ± 0.05	1964.04	4.35	1967.68	
ZS1033	32.5	0.43	1.52	0.87	2.55 ± 0.19	1.63 ± 0.06	1.60 ± 0.10	0.95 ± 0.21	0.98 ± 0.22	3.02 ± 0.07	0.95 ± 0.21	0.98 ± 0.22	0.98 ± 0.22	3.02 ± 0.07	3.02 ± 0.07	3.02 ± 0.07	1963.04	4.49	1966.64	
ZS1034	33.5	0.42	1.54	0.90	2.97 ± 0.17	1.61 ± 0.05	1.63 ± 0.08	1.43 ± 0.19	1.40 ± 0.20	4.03 ± 0.07	1.43 ± 0.19	1.40 ± 0.20	1.40 ± 0.20	4.03 ± 0.07	4.03 ± 0.07	4.03 ± 0.07	1962.04	4.63	1965.59	
ZS1035	34.5	0.40	1.57	0.95	2.34 ± 0.14	1.60 ± 0.05	1.68 ± 0.08	0.77 ± 0.15	0.69 ± 0.16	3.75 ± 0.06	0.77 ± 0.15	0.69 ± 0.16	0.69 ± 0.16	3.75 ± 0.06	3.75 ± 0.06	3.75 ± 0.06	1961.04	4.76	1964.55	
ZS1036	35.5	0.38	1.59	0.99	2.41 ± 0.10	1.64 ± 0.04	0.86 ± 0.04	0.80 ± 0.12	1.62 ± 0.12	2.57 ± 0.04	0.80 ± 0.12	1.62 ± 0.12	1.62 ± 0.12	2.57 ± 0.04	2.57 ± 0.04	2.57 ± 0.04	1960.04	4.90	1963.50	
ZS1037	36.5	0.36	1.62	1.03	2.33 ± 0.18	1.61 ± 0.06	1.70 ± 0.09	0.74 ± 0.19	0.65 ± 0.20	1.73 ± 0.06	0.74 ± 0.19	0.65 ± 0.20	0.65 ± 0.20	1.73 ± 0.06	1.73 ± 0.06	1.73 ± 0.06	1959.05	5.04	1962.79	
ZS1038	37.5	0.37	1.61	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1958.05	5.18	1962.08	
ZS1039	38.5	0.37	1.60	1.01	1.92 ± 0.13	1.63 ± 0.05	1.65 ± 0.07	0.30 ± 0.14	0.28 ± 0.15	1.08 ± 0.04	0.30 ± 0.14	0.28 ± 0.15	0.28 ± 0.15	1.08 ± 0.04	1.08 ± 0.04	1.08 ± 0.04	1957.05	5.32	1961.37	
ZS1040	39.5	0.37	1.61	1.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1956.05	5.45	1960.66	
ZS1041	40.5	0.37	1.60	1.01	2.36 ± 0.14	1.72 ± 0.05	1.71 ± 0.07	0.66 ± 0.15	0.67 ± 0.16	0.96 ± 0.04	0.66 ± 0.15	0.67 ± 0.16	0.67 ± 0.16	0.96 ± 0.04	0.96 ± 0.04	0.96 ± 0.04	1955.05	5.59	1959.95	
ZS1042	41.5	0.37	1.61	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1954.05	5.73	1959.24	
ZS1043	42.5	0.37	1.62	1.03	2.59 ± 0.16	1.67 ± 0.05	1.74 ± 0.07	0.96 ± 0.17	0.89 ± 0.18	0.66 ± 0.04	0.96 ± 0.17	0.89 ± 0.18	0.89 ± 0.18	0.66 ± 0.04	0.66 ± 0.04	0.66 ± 0.04	1953.05	5.87	1958.53	
ZS1044	43.5	0.35	1.64	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1952.05	6.01	1957.82	
ZS1045	44.5	0.36	1.63	1.04	2.19 ± 0.13	1.68 ± 0.05	1.76 ± 0.07	0.54 ± 0.14	0.45 ± 0.15	0.43 ± 0.04	0.54 ± 0.14	0.45 ± 0.15	0.45 ± 0.15	0.43 ± 0.04	0.43 ± 0.04	0.43 ± 0.04	1951.06	6.15	1957.11	
ZS1046	45.5	0.37	1.61	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1950.06	6.28	1956.39	
ZS1047	46.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	2.58 ± 0.18	1.63 ± 0.06	1.60 ± 0.08	0.99 ± 0.19	1.02 ± 0.20	0.36 ± 0.04	0.99 ± 0.19	1.02 ± 0.20	1.02 ± 0.20	0.36 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.04	0.36 ± 0.04	1949.06	6.42	1955.68	
ZS1048	47.5	0.39	1.58	0.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1948.06	6.56	1954.97	
ZS1049	48.5	0.38	1.60	0.99	2.11 ± 0.13	1.72 ± 0.05	1.56 ± 0.07	0.41 ± 0.14	0.58 ± 0.15	0.18 ± 0.03	0.41 ± 0.14	0.58 ± 0.15	0.58 ± 0.15	0.18 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.03	0.18 ± 0.03	1947.06	6.70	1954.26	
ZS1050	49.5	0.36	1.62	1.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1946.06	6.84	1953.55	
ZS1051	50.5	0.35	1.64	1.06	2.29 ± 0.14	1.60 ± 0.04	1.44 ± 0.06	0.72 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.16	0.15 ± 0.03	0.72 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.16	0.89 ± 0.16	0.15 ± 0.03	0.15 ± 0.03	0.15 ± 0.03	1945.06	6.97	1952.84	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} RHM
ZS1052	51.5	0.33	1.67	1.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1944.06	7.11 1952.13
ZS1053	52.5	0.28	1.76	1.27	1.80 ± 0.15	1.53 ± 0.05	1.43 ± 0.07	0.28 ± 0.17	0.38 ± 0.17	0.02 ± 0.03	1943.07	7.25 1951.42
ZS1054	53.5	0.25	1.82	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1942.07	7.39 1950.71
ZS1055	54.5	0.23	1.87	1.45	1.65 ± 0.14	1.40 ± 0.06	1.55 ± 0.09	0.26 ± 0.16	0.10 ± 0.17	-0.06 ± 0.04	1941.07	7.53 1950.00

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$)		^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$)		^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)*		^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$)		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$)	
		(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(atoms/gram)	dry weight	(dpm/gram)	dry weight
ZS1001	0.5	0.633 $\pm$ 0.010		1.085 $\pm$ 0.024		-		1.890 $\pm$ 0.049		5.638 $\pm$ 0.153	
ZS1002	1.5	0.763 $\pm$ 0.010		1.286 $\pm$ 0.040		-		2.447 $\pm$ 0.077		6.748 $\pm$ 0.228	
ZS1003	2.5	0.616 $\pm$ 0.006		1.047 $\pm$ 0.016		-		2.047 $\pm$ 0.037		5.465 $\pm$ 0.097	
ZS1004	3.5	0.642 $\pm$ 0.006		1.067 $\pm$ 0.017		-		2.114 $\pm$ 0.041		5.650 $\pm$ 0.107	
ZS1005	4.5	0.768 $\pm$ 0.011		1.062 $\pm$ 0.022		-		2.153 $\pm$ 0.046		6.332 $\pm$ 0.161	
ZS1006	5.5	0.555 $\pm$ 0.005		0.983 $\pm$ 0.014		-		2.346 $\pm$ 0.040		5.005 $\pm$ 0.083	
ZS1007	6.5	0.561 $\pm$ 0.006		1.009 $\pm$ 0.016		-		2.337 $\pm$ 0.038		5.089 $\pm$ 0.098	
ZS1008	7.5	0.517 $\pm$ 0.015		0.923 $\pm$ 0.035		-		2.284 $\pm$ 0.086		4.681 $\pm$ 0.224	
ZS1009	8.5	0.405 $\pm$ 0.006		0.714 $\pm$ 0.021		-		1.905 $\pm$ 0.045		3.646 $\pm$ 0.117	
ZS1010	9.5	0.394 $\pm$ 0.006		0.688 $\pm$ 0.015		-		1.741 $\pm$ 0.039		3.536 $\pm$ 0.090	
ZS1011	10.5	0.516 $\pm$ 0.006		0.860 $\pm$ 0.017		-		2.056 $\pm$ 0.046		4.544 $\pm$ 0.104	
ZS1012	11.5	0.348 $\pm$ 0.005		0.614 $\pm$ 0.013		-		1.476 $\pm$ 0.045		3.136 $\pm$ 0.079	
ZS1013	12.5	0.629 $\pm$ 0.019		1.153 $\pm$ 0.038		-		2.469 $\pm$ 0.144		5.752 $\pm$ 0.259	
ZS1014	13.5	0.681 $\pm$ 0.046		1.201 $\pm$ 0.076		-		2.597 $\pm$ 0.237		6.132 $\pm$ 0.568	
ZS1015	14.5	0.647 $\pm$ 0.007		1.137 $\pm$ 0.023		-		2.561 $\pm$ 0.056		5.819 $\pm$ 0.137	
ZS1016	15.5	0.680 $\pm$ 0.008		1.205 $\pm$ 0.016		-		2.737 $\pm$ 0.045		6.133 $\pm$ 0.111	
ZS1017	16.5	0.636 $\pm$ 0.007		1.121 $\pm$ 0.026		-		2.522 $\pm$ 0.060		5.727 $\pm$ 0.146	
ZS1018	17.5	0.402 $\pm$ 0.005		0.693 $\pm$ 0.015		-		1.961 $\pm$ 0.043		3.591 $\pm$ 0.092	
ZS1019	18.5	0.931 $\pm$ 0.010		1.710 $\pm$ 0.033		-		3.996 $\pm$ 0.083		8.519 $\pm$ 0.188	
ZS1020	19.5	1.360 $\pm$ 0.046		2.243 $\pm$ 0.081		-		5.632 $\pm$ 0.274		11.934 $\pm$ 0.589	
ZS1021	20.5	1.325 $\pm$ 0.011		2.314 $\pm$ 0.032		-		6.099 $\pm$ 0.109		11.885 $\pm$ 0.193	
ZS1022	21.5	1.313 $\pm$ 0.019		2.240 $\pm$ 0.041		-		6.387 $\pm$ 0.117		11.672 $\pm$ 0.272	
ZS1023	22.5	1.425 $\pm$ 0.012		2.312 $\pm$ 0.040		-		6.184 $\pm$ 0.097		12.428 $\pm$ 0.240	
ZS1024	23.5	1.467 $\pm$ 0.009		2.582 $\pm$ 0.024		-		5.829 $\pm$ 0.055		13.202 $\pm$ 0.146	
ZS1025	24.5	1.483 $\pm$ 0.011		2.552 $\pm$ 0.036		-		5.819 $\pm$ 0.102		13.225 $\pm$ 0.211	
ZS1026	25.5	1.410 $\pm$ 0.012		2.344 $\pm$ 0.030		-		5.594 $\pm$ 0.069		12.410 $\pm$ 0.190	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1027	26.5	1.398 $\pm$ 0.014	2.478 $\pm$ 0.029	-	5.768 $\pm$ 0.091	12.615 $\pm$ 0.193
ZS1028	27.5	1.228 $\pm$ 0.020	2.186 $\pm$ 0.043	-	4.954 $\pm$ 0.113	11.101 $\pm$ 0.280
ZS1029	28.5	1.330 $\pm$ 0.011	2.352 $\pm$ 0.028	-	5.187 $\pm$ 0.069	11.987 $\pm$ 0.175
ZS1030	29.5	1.349 $\pm$ 0.014	2.353 $\pm$ 0.042	-	5.155 $\pm$ 0.095	12.098 $\pm$ 0.250
ZS1031	30.5	1.063 $\pm$ 0.015	1.806 $\pm$ 0.030	-	4.064 $\pm$ 0.071	9.432 $\pm$ 0.205
ZS1032	31.5	1.890 $\pm$ 0.023	3.361 $\pm$ 0.037	-	6.953 $\pm$ 0.104	17.072 $\pm$ 0.276
ZS1033	32.5	3.079 $\pm$ 0.017	5.319 $\pm$ 0.041	-	10.871 $\pm$ 0.100	27.504 $\pm$ 0.263
ZS1034	33.5	5.540 $\pm$ 0.028	8.101 $\pm$ 0.056	-	15.330 $\pm$ 0.143	46.538 $\pm$ 0.397
ZS1035	34.5	5.086 $\pm$ 0.033	8.859 $\pm$ 0.064	-	17.128 $\pm$ 0.183	45.578 $\pm$ 0.441
ZS1036	35.5	5.051 $\pm$ 0.072	9.341 $\pm$ 0.130	-	17.775 $\pm$ 0.376	46.356 $\pm$ 0.921
ZS1037	36.5	4.889 $\pm$ 0.065	8.789 $\pm$ 0.112	-	17.290 $\pm$ 0.267	44.361 $\pm$ 0.818
ZS1038	37.5	4.267 $\pm$ 0.032	7.300 $\pm$ 0.056	-	14.824 $\pm$ 0.159	37.974 $\pm$ 0.409
ZS1039	38.5	3.507 $\pm$ 0.019	5.747 $\pm$ 0.048	-	12.889 $\pm$ 0.128	30.700 $\pm$ 0.306
ZS1040	39.5	3.651 $\pm$ 0.022	5.663 $\pm$ 0.050	-	11.528 $\pm$ 0.104	31.318 $\pm$ 0.332
ZS1041	40.5	4.751 $\pm$ 0.050	6.999 $\pm$ 0.081	-	11.724 $\pm$ 0.122	40.015 $\pm$ 0.628
ZS1042	41.5	4.776 $\pm$ 0.121	6.913 $\pm$ 0.216	-	10.150 $\pm$ 0.178	39.979 $\pm$ 1.608
ZS1043	42.5	3.989 $\pm$ 0.019	5.527 $\pm$ 0.049	-	7.194 $\pm$ 0.073	32.894 $\pm$ 0.331
ZS1044	43.5	3.070 $\pm$ 0.020	4.586 $\pm$ 0.035	-	4.742 $\pm$ 0.054	25.983 $\pm$ 0.258
ZS1045	44.5	3.053 $\pm$ 0.016	5.351 $\pm$ 0.059	-	4.167 $\pm$ 0.052	27.426 $\pm$ 0.336
ZS1046	45.5	3.113 $\pm$ 0.027	5.658 $\pm$ 0.054	-	4.121 $\pm$ 0.064	28.370 $\pm$ 0.365
ZS1047	46.5	7.455 $\pm$ 0.069	5.984 $\pm$ 0.067	-	3.632 $\pm$ 0.061	52.750 $\pm$ 0.768
ZS1048	47.5	3.375 $\pm$ 0.024	3.458 $\pm$ 0.038	-	4.037 $\pm$ 0.056	25.384 $\pm$ 0.332
ZS1049	48.5	3.633 $\pm$ 0.028	2.152 $\pm$ 0.028	-	3.926 $\pm$ 0.052	24.172 $\pm$ 0.360
ZS1050	49.5	5.819 $\pm$ 0.033	1.481 $\pm$ 0.023	-	6.295 $\pm$ 0.066	34.771 $\pm$ 0.583
ZS1051	50.5	7.624 $\pm$ 0.058	1.547 $\pm$ 0.021	-	8.911 $\pm$ 0.105	44.768 $\pm$ 0.698
ZS1052	51.5	2.764 $\pm$ 0.016	0.524 $\pm$ 0.014	-	3.032 $\pm$ 0.045	16.157 $\pm$ 0.440
ZS1053	52.5	1.657 $\pm$ 0.011	0.302 $\pm$ 0.010	-	0.700 $\pm$ 0.029	9.661 $\pm$ 0.330

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1054	53.5	1.508 ± 0.031	0.247 ± 0.011	-	0.306 ± 0.027	8.734 ± 0.429
ZS1055	54.5	1.110 ± 0.012	0.201 ± 0.012	-	0.193 ± 0.026	6.470 ± 0.379

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio	$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ atom ratio	$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$ atom ratio	$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$ atom ratio	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ Activity Ratio
ZS1001	0.5	0.171 ± 0.004	0.298 ± 0.009	1.742 ± 0.059	-	0.859 ± 0.088	0.014 ± 0.001
ZS1002	1.5	0.169 ± 0.005	0.321 ± 0.011	1.904 ± 0.084	-	-	-
ZS1003	2.5	0.170 ± 0.003	0.332 ± 0.007	1.956 ± 0.046	-	0.417 ± 0.116	0.029 ± 0.008
ZS1004	3.5	0.166 ± 0.003	0.329 ± 0.007	1.981 ± 0.050	-	-	-
ZS1005	4.5	0.138 ± 0.003	0.280 ± 0.007	2.027 ± 0.060	-	0.766 ± 0.087	0.018 ± 0.002
ZS1006	5.5	0.177 ± 0.003	0.423 ± 0.008	2.387 ± 0.053	-	-	-
ZS1007	6.5	0.180 ± 0.003	0.417 ± 0.008	2.316 ± 0.053	-	1.239 ± 0.121	0.009 ± 0.001
ZS1008	7.5	0.178 ± 0.008	0.441 ± 0.021	2.473 ± 0.133	-	1.751 ± 0.105	0.007 ± 0.000
ZS1009	8.5	0.176 ± 0.005	0.470 ± 0.013	2.669 ± 0.100	-	2.871 ± 0.161	0.004 ± 0.000
ZS1010	9.5	0.175 ± 0.004	0.442 ± 0.012	2.531 ± 0.078	-	-	-
ZS1011	10.5	0.167 ± 0.003	0.399 ± 0.010	2.390 ± 0.071	-	2.718 ± 0.134	0.004 ± 0.000
ZS1012	11.5	0.176 ± 0.004	0.424 ± 0.014	2.403 ± 0.089	-	3.540 ± 0.160	0.003 ± 0.000
ZS1013	12.5	0.183 ± 0.006	0.392 ± 0.026	2.141 ± 0.144	-	7.309 ± 0.272	0.002 ± 0.000
ZS1014	13.5	0.176 ± 0.012	0.381 ± 0.043	2.162 ± 0.240	-	2.009 ± 0.147	0.006 ± 0.001
ZS1015	14.5	0.176 ± 0.004	0.396 ± 0.010	2.253 ± 0.068	-	0.498 ± 0.076	0.024 ± 0.004
ZS1016	15.5	0.177 ± 0.003	0.403 ± 0.008	2.271 ± 0.049	-	-	-
ZS1017	16.5	0.176 ± 0.004	0.396 ± 0.010	2.250 ± 0.074	-	0.384 ± 0.077	0.030 ± 0.006
ZS1018	17.5	0.172 ± 0.004	0.487 ± 0.013	2.828 ± 0.089	-	-	-
ZS1019	18.5	0.184 ± 0.004	0.429 ± 0.010	2.337 ± 0.067	-	0.400 ± 0.053	0.028 ± 0.004
ZS1020	19.5	0.165 ± 0.006	0.414 ± 0.024	2.511 ± 0.152	-	-	-
ZS1021	20.5	0.175 ± 0.002	0.460 ± 0.009	2.635 ± 0.060	-	0.544 ± 0.049	0.022 ± 0.002
ZS1022	21.5	0.171 ± 0.003	0.486 ± 0.011	2.851 ± 0.074	-	-	-
ZS1023	22.5	0.162 ± 0.003	0.434 ± 0.008	2.675 ± 0.063	-	0.616 ± 0.035	0.020 ± 0.001
ZS1024	23.5	0.176 ± 0.002	0.397 ± 0.004	2.257 ± 0.030	-	-	-
ZS1025	24.5	0.172 ± 0.002	0.393 ± 0.008	2.280 ± 0.051	-	0.541 ± 0.037	0.022 ± 0.002
ZS1026	25.5	0.166 ± 0.002	0.397 ± 0.006	2.387 ± 0.042	-	-	-

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		Activity Ratio
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	
ZS1027	26.5	0.177 ± 0.002		0.413 ± 0.008		2.328 ± 0.046		-		0.592 ± 0.045		0.020 ± 0.002
ZS1028	27.5	0.178 ± 0.004		0.403 ± 0.011		2.266 ± 0.068		-		0.577 ± 0.029		0.020 ± 0.001
ZS1029	28.5	0.177 ± 0.002		0.390 ± 0.006		2.205 ± 0.040		-		0.597 ± 0.035		0.020 ± 0.001
ZS1030	29.5	0.174 ± 0.003		0.382 ± 0.008		2.191 ± 0.056		-		-		-
ZS1031	30.5	0.170 ± 0.003		0.382 ± 0.009		2.250 ± 0.054		-		0.751 ± 0.048		0.016 ± 0.001
ZS1032	31.5	0.178 ± 0.002		0.368 ± 0.007		2.069 ± 0.038		-		0.937 ± 0.033		0.012 ± 0.000
ZS1033	32.5	0.173 ± 0.001		0.353 ± 0.004		2.044 ± 0.024		-		1.299 ± 0.034		0.009 ± 0.000
ZS1034	33.5	0.146 ± 0.001		0.277 ± 0.003		1.892 ± 0.022		-		1.138 ± 0.022		0.012 ± 0.000
ZS1035	34.5	0.174 ± 0.001		0.337 ± 0.004		1.934 ± 0.025		-		0.969 ± 0.018		0.012 ± 0.000
ZS1036	35.5	0.185 ± 0.003		0.352 ± 0.009		1.903 ± 0.048		-		0.630 ± 0.014		0.018 ± 0.000
ZS1037	36.5	0.180 ± 0.002		0.354 ± 0.007		1.967 ± 0.039		-		0.451 ± 0.016		0.026 ± 0.001
ZS1038	37.5	0.171 ± 0.001		0.347 ± 0.005		2.031 ± 0.027		-		-		-
ZS1039	38.5	0.164 ± 0.001		0.368 ± 0.004		2.243 ± 0.029		-		0.429 ± 0.017		0.028 ± 0.001
ZS1040	39.5	0.155 ± 0.001		0.316 ± 0.003		2.036 ± 0.026		-		-		-
ZS1041	40.5	0.147 ± 0.002		0.247 ± 0.004		1.675 ± 0.026		-		0.315 ± 0.014		0.042 ± 0.002
ZS1042	41.5	0.145 ± 0.004		0.213 ± 0.007		1.468 ± 0.053		-		-		-
ZS1043	42.5	0.139 ± 0.001		0.180 ± 0.002		1.302 ± 0.017		-		0.272 ± 0.017		0.050 ± 0.003
ZS1044	43.5	0.149 ± 0.001		0.154 ± 0.002		1.034 ± 0.014		-		-		-
ZS1045	44.5	0.175 ± 0.002		0.136 ± 0.002		0.779 ± 0.013		-		0.185 ± 0.016		0.063 ± 0.005
ZS1046	45.5	0.182 ± 0.002		0.132 ± 0.002		0.728 ± 0.013		-		-		-
ZS1047	46.5	0.080 ± 0.001		0.049 ± 0.001		0.607 ± 0.012		-		0.137 ± 0.017		0.148 ± 0.018
ZS1048	47.5	0.102 ± 0.001		0.120 ± 0.002		1.167 ± 0.021		-		-		-
ZS1049	48.5	0.059 ± 0.001		0.108 ± 0.002		1.824 ± 0.034		-		0.193 ± 0.034		0.134 ± 0.024
ZS1050	49.5	0.025 ± 0.000		0.108 ± 0.001		4.250 ± 0.081		-		-		-
ZS1051	50.5	0.020 ± 0.000		0.117 ± 0.002		5.759 ± 0.104		-		0.215 ± 0.045		0.307 ± 0.065
ZS1052	51.5	0.019 ± 0.001		0.110 ± 0.002		5.789 ± 0.176		-		-		-
ZS1053	52.5	0.018 ± 0.001		0.042 ± 0.002		2.320 ± 0.124		-		0.121 ± 0.226		0.607 ± 1.135

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS1054	53.5	0.016 ± 0.001		0.020 ± 0.002		1.239 ± 0.121		-		-		-	
ZS1055	54.5	0.018 ± 0.001		0.017 ± 0.002		0.961 ± 0.139		-		-		-	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total}		²¹⁴ Pb		²¹⁴ Bi		²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)		²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)		¹³⁷ Cs*		AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} ²¹⁴ Pb)		AGE Global Fallout	
					dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	Err	Err		
ZS1101	0.5	0.68	1.24	0.40	3.55 ± 0.14	1.33 ± 0.04	1.28 ± 0.06	2.40 ± 0.16	2.45 ± 0.17	0.63 ± 0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1995.407	-
ZS1102	1.5	0.66	1.25	0.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1995.222	-
ZS1103	2.5	0.62	1.29	0.49	3.82 ± 0.18	1.39 ± 0.06	1.25 ± 0.07	2.63 ± 0.20	2.78 ± 0.21	0.56 ± 0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1995.036	-
ZS1104	3.5	0.56	1.36	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994.851	-
ZS1105	4.5	0.62	1.30	0.50	4.20 ± 0.21	1.22 ± 0.06	1.08 ± 0.08	3.23 ± 0.24	3.37 ± 0.24	0.79 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994.665	-
ZS1106	5.5	0.63	1.29	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994.479	-
ZS1107	6.5	0.62	1.30	0.50	4.04 ± 0.13	1.36 ± 0.04	1.25 ± 0.06	2.89 ± 0.15	3.02 ± 0.16	0.99 ± 0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994.294	-
ZS1108	7.5	0.60	1.31	0.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1994.108	-
ZS1109	8.5	0.61	1.30	0.50	4.14 ± 0.23	1.29 ± 0.07	1.26 ± 0.09	3.08 ± 0.26	3.11 ± 0.27	1.21 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.923	-
ZS1110	9.5	0.62	1.30	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.737	-
ZS1111	10.5	0.61	1.30	0.51	3.87 ± 0.21	1.55 ± 0.07	1.39 ± 0.09	2.50 ± 0.24	2.68 ± 0.25	1.19 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.552	-
ZS1112	11.5	0.62	1.30	0.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.366	-
ZS1113	12.5	0.58	1.33	0.55	3.90 ± 0.19	1.63 ± 0.06	1.38 ± 0.08	2.45 ± 0.21	2.72 ± 0.22	1.23 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1993.18	-
ZS1114	13.5	0.60	1.32	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.995	-
ZS1115	14.5	0.59	1.32	0.54	4.00 ± 0.20	1.53 ± 0.06	1.37 ± 0.09	2.67 ± 0.22	2.85 ± 0.23	1.25 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.809	-
ZS1116	15.5	0.60	1.32	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.624	-
ZS1117	16.5	0.59	1.32	0.54	4.08 ± 0.19	1.44 ± 0.06	1.32 ± 0.08	2.85 ± 0.22	2.98 ± 0.22	1.21 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.438	-
ZS1118	17.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.253	-
ZS1119	18.5	0.58	1.33	0.56	4.13 ± 0.16	1.48 ± 0.05	1.13 ± 0.06	2.88 ± 0.18	3.25 ± 0.18	1.38 ± 0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1992.067	-
ZS1120	19.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.881	-
ZS1121	20.5	0.57	1.35	0.58	4.17 ± 0.18	1.31 ± 0.05	1.09 ± 0.07	3.10 ± 0.20	3.34 ± 0.21	1.41 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.696	-
ZS1122	21.5	0.57	1.35	0.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.51	-
ZS1123	22.5	0.56	1.36	0.61	4.22 ± 0.19	1.38 ± 0.06	1.34 ± 0.08	3.07 ± 0.22	3.13 ± 0.23	1.32 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.325	-
ZS1124	23.5	0.55	1.38	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1991.139	-
ZS1125	24.5	0.55	1.37	0.62	3.94 ± 0.13	1.05 ± 0.03	1.44 ± 0.06	3.13 ± 0.15	2.71 ± 0.16	1.43 ± 0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.954	-

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density	Density	210Pb _{total}		214Pb		214Bi		210Pb _{ex} (214Pb)		210Pb _{ex} (214Bi)		137Cs*	AGE	AGE
			(wet) g/cm ³	(dry) g/cm ³	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	dpm/g	dry weight	210Pb _{ex}
ZS1126	25.5	0.52	1.40	0.67	3.90 ± 0.20	1.29 ± 0.06	1.52 ± 0.10	2.83 ± 0.23	2.59 ± 0.24	1.29 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.768
ZS1127	26.5	0.54	1.38	0.63	3.87 ± 0.18	1.35 ± 0.06	1.55 ± 0.09	2.73 ± 0.21	2.52 ± 0.22	1.69 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.582
ZS1128	27.5	0.56	1.36	0.60	4.07 ± 0.17	1.42 ± 0.05	1.33 ± 0.06	2.88 ± 0.20	2.98 ± 0.20	2.01 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.397
ZS1129	28.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	4.87 ± 0.17	1.08 ± 0.05	1.26 ± 0.08	4.10 ± 0.19	3.91 ± 0.21	2.33 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.211
ZS1130	29.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	4.32 ± 0.14	1.42 ± 0.05	1.30 ± 0.05	3.15 ± 0.16	3.29 ± 0.16	2.43 ± 0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1990.026
ZS1131	30.5	0.58	1.34	0.57	4.59 ± 0.20	1.35 ± 0.06	1.44 ± 0.10	3.50 ± 0.22	3.41 ± 0.24	2.43 ± 0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.84
ZS1132	31.5	0.55	1.37	0.62	4.40 ± 0.13	1.55 ± 0.04	1.35 ± 0.05	3.09 ± 0.15	3.31 ± 0.15	1.93 ± 0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.655
ZS1133	32.5	0.55	1.37	0.61	4.59 ± 0.23	1.14 ± 0.06	1.22 ± 0.10	3.74 ± 0.26	3.65 ± 0.27	1.98 ± 0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.469
ZS1134	33.5	0.58	1.34	0.57	4.43 ± 0.21	1.26 ± 0.06	1.41 ± 0.09	3.44 ± 0.23	3.28 ± 0.24	2.41 ± 0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.284
ZS1135	34.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	4.65 ± 0.20	1.43 ± 0.06	1.62 ± 0.10	3.48 ± 0.23	3.28 ± 0.24	2.52 ± 0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1989.098
ZS1136	35.5	0.57	1.34	0.57	4.49 ± 0.14	1.21 ± 0.04	1.52 ± 0.07	3.56 ± 0.16	3.22 ± 0.17	2.41 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988.912
ZS1137	36.5	0.57	1.35	0.58	4.44 ± 0.20	1.32 ± 0.06	1.58 ± 0.10	3.38 ± 0.23	3.10 ± 0.24	2.55 ± 0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988.727
ZS1138	37.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	4.98 ± 0.18	1.31 ± 0.05	1.57 ± 0.08	3.99 ± 0.20	3.71 ± 0.21	2.59 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988.541
ZS1139	38.5	0.56	1.36	0.59	4.30 ± 0.17	1.47 ± 0.05	1.90 ± 0.09	3.06 ± 0.19	2.60 ± 0.21	1.74 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988.356
ZS1140	39.5	0.56	1.36	0.61	4.52 ± 0.19	1.38 ± 0.06	1.60 ± 0.09	3.40 ± 0.22	3.17 ± 0.23	2.02 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1988.17
ZS1141	40.5	0.56	1.36	0.60	4.96 ± 0.20	1.37 ± 0.06	1.39 ± 0.10	3.89 ± 0.22	3.86 ± 0.24	3.05 ± 0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987.985
ZS1142	41.5	0.57	1.35	0.59	4.47 ± 0.15	1.19 ± 0.04	1.44 ± 0.06	3.56 ± 0.17	3.28 ± 0.18	3.59 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987.799
ZS1143	42.5	0.56	1.36	0.60	5.07 ± 0.23	1.40 ± 0.07	1.72 ± 0.12	3.97 ± 0.26	3.63 ± 0.28	3.79 ± 0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987.613
ZS1144	43.5	0.57	1.34	0.57	4.70 ± 0.18	1.30 ± 0.05	1.65 ± 0.08	3.70 ± 0.21	3.32 ± 0.22	3.65 ± 0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987.428
ZS1145	44.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	5.19 ± 0.19	1.43 ± 0.06	1.62 ± 0.09	4.07 ± 0.21	3.86 ± 0.23	3.88 ± 0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987.242
ZS1146	45.5	0.57	1.34	0.57	5.00 ± 0.23	1.48 ± 0.07	1.76 ± 0.10	3.82 ± 0.26	3.52 ± 0.27	4.06 ± 0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1987.057
ZS1147	46.5	0.57	1.34	0.57	4.56 ± 0.19	1.41 ± 0.06	1.65 ± 0.10	3.40 ± 0.22	3.14 ± 0.23	4.49 ± 0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986.871
ZS1148	47.5	0.55	1.37	0.61	4.29 ± 0.15	1.32 ± 0.04	1.61 ± 0.07	3.22 ± 0.17	2.91 ± 0.18	4.43 ± 0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986.686
ZS1149	48.5	0.53	1.39	0.65	3.93 ± 0.18	1.43 ± 0.06	1.98 ± 0.09	2.71 ± 0.20	2.10 ± 0.22	7.70 ± 0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986.5
ZS1150	49.5	0.55	1.37	0.62	4.19 ± 0.17	1.43 ± 0.06	1.73 ± 0.09	2.99 ± 0.19	2.67 ± 0.21	1.35 ± 0.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986.314
ZS1151	50.5	0.58	1.33	0.56	4.99 ± 0.15	1.29 ± 0.04	1.56 ± 0.08	4.01 ± 0.17	3.71 ± 0.18	0.69 ± 0.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	1986.129

OB95-11

Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	AGE Global Fallout
ZS1152	51.5	0.60	1.32	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985.943
ZS1153	52.5	0.54	1.38	0.63	3.60 ± 0.15	1.26 ± 0.04	1.47 ± 0.07	2.54 ± 0.17	2.31 ± 0.18	0.40 ± 0.03	-	-	1985.758
ZS1154	53.5	0.49	1.43	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985.572
ZS1155	54.5	0.42	1.53	0.88	2.20 ± 0.13	1.29 ± 0.04	1.62 ± 0.07	0.99 ± 0.15	0.63 ± 0.16	0.22 ± 0.03	-	-	1985.387
ZS1156	55.5	0.65	1.27	0.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985.201
ZS1157	56.5	0.60	1.32	0.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1985.015
ZS1158	57.5	0.49	1.44	0.74	2.98 ± 0.17	1.79 ± 0.07	1.82 ± 0.09	1.30 ± 0.20	1.27 ± 0.21	0.65 ± 0.05	-	-	1984.83
ZS1159	58.5	0.44	1.50	0.84	2.39 ± 0.12	1.23 ± 0.04	1.54 ± 0.07	1.26 ± 0.14	0.92 ± 0.15	0.37 ± 0.03	-	-	1984.644
ZS1160	59.5	0.52	1.40	0.66	3.30 ± 0.18	1.78 ± 0.07	1.63 ± 0.08	1.65 ± 0.21	1.82 ± 0.22	0.67 ± 0.05	-	-	1984.459
ZS1161	60.5	0.49	1.44	0.73	3.02 ± 0.13	1.67 ± 0.05	1.60 ± 0.06	1.46 ± 0.15	1.54 ± 0.16	0.60 ± 0.04	-	-	1984.273
ZS1162	61.5	0.48	1.45	0.76	2.99 ± 0.12	1.67 ± 0.04	1.56 ± 0.06	1.43 ± 0.14	1.55 ± 0.15	0.85 ± 0.03	-	-	1984.088
ZS1163	62.5	0.45	1.49	0.81	2.54 ± 0.13	1.63 ± 0.05	1.56 ± 0.06	0.99 ± 0.15	1.06 ± 0.16	0.84 ± 0.04	-	-	1983.902
ZS1164	63.5	0.39	1.57	0.95	2.13 ± 0.11	1.51 ± 0.04	1.53 ± 0.05	0.67 ± 0.13	0.65 ± 0.13	0.39 ± 0.03	-	-	1983.716
ZS1165	64.5	0.49	1.45	0.74	2.81 ± 0.14	1.53 ± 0.05	1.54 ± 0.06	1.38 ± 0.16	1.38 ± 0.17	1.04 ± 0.04	-	-	1983.531
ZS1166	65.5	0.41	1.55	0.91	2.24 ± 0.12	1.67 ± 0.04	1.51 ± 0.05	0.61 ± 0.14	0.78 ± 0.15	0.59 ± 0.03	-	-	1983.345
ZS1167	66.5	0.54	1.39	0.64	3.22 ± 0.13	1.76 ± 0.05	1.68 ± 0.06	1.59 ± 0.16	1.68 ± 0.16	1.65 ± 0.05	-	-	1983.16
ZS1168	67.5	0.62	1.30	0.49	4.38 ± 0.19	1.67 ± 0.06	1.59 ± 0.08	2.94 ± 0.21	3.02 ± 0.22	5.33 ± 0.09	-	-	1982.974
ZS1169	68.5	0.54	1.38	0.63	3.54 ± 0.17	1.73 ± 0.06	1.79 ± 0.08	1.96 ± 0.19	1.91 ± 0.20	3.78 ± 0.08	-	-	1982.789
ZS1170	69.5	0.55	1.37	0.62	3.50 ± 0.19	1.92 ± 0.07	1.80 ± 0.08	1.71 ± 0.22	1.85 ± 0.23	4.53 ± 0.09	-	-	1982.603
ZS1171	70.5	0.59	1.33	0.54	3.81 ± 0.16	1.82 ± 0.06	1.81 ± 0.07	2.16 ± 0.19	2.17 ± 0.20	5.22 ± 0.09	-	-	1982.418
ZS1172	71.5	0.58	1.34	0.56	4.13 ± 0.18	1.53 ± 0.06	1.93 ± 0.09	2.82 ± 0.20	2.39 ± 0.22	2.55 ± 0.07	-	-	1982.232
ZS1173	72.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	4.26 ± 0.24	1.86 ± 0.09	1.57 ± 0.11	2.60 ± 0.27	2.92 ± 0.28	2.53 ± 0.10	-	-	1982.046

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^5$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1101	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1102	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1103	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1104	3.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1105	4.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1106	5.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1107	6.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1108	7.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1109	8.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1110	9.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1111	10.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1112	11.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1113	12.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1114	13.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1115	14.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1116	15.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1117	16.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1118	17.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1119	18.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1120	19.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1121	20.5	1.187 ± 0.047	1.903 ± 0.081	2.351 ± 0.326	3.966 ± 0.186	10.309 ± 0.596
ZS1122	21.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1123	22.5	1.096 ± 0.007	1.897 ± 0.020	2.801 ± 0.212	4.072 ± 0.048	9.799 ± 0.120
ZS1124	23.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1125	24.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1126	25.5	-	-	-	-	-

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^8$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1127	26.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1128	27.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1129	28.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1130	29.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1131	30.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1132	31.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1133	32.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1134	33.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1135	34.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1136	35.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1137	36.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1138	37.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1139	38.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1140	39.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1141	40.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1142	41.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1143	42.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1144	43.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1145	44.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1146	45.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1147	46.5	1.119 $\pm$ 0.016	1.915 $\pm$ 0.038	3.487 $\pm$ 0.200	4.420 $\pm$ 0.093	9.959 $\pm$ 0.246
ZS1148	47.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1149	48.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1150	49.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1151	50.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1152	51.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1153	52.5	-	-	-	-	-

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Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1154	53.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1155	54.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1156	55.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1157	56.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1158	57.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1159	58.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1160	59.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1161	60.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1162	61.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1163	62.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1164	63.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1165	64.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1166	65.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1167	66.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1168	67.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1169	68.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1170	69.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1171	70.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1172	71.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1173	72.5	-	-	-	-	-

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$ Activity Ratio
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	
ZS1101	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1102	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1103	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1104	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1105	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1106	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1107	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1108	7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1109	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1110	9.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1111	10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1112	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1113	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1114	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1115	14.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1116	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1117	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1118	17.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1119	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1120	19.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1121	20.5	0.160 ± 0.007	0.334 ± 0.020	2.084 ± 0.132	1.958 ± 0.271	1.694 ± 0.099	0.007 ± 0.001	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1122	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1123	22.5	0.173 ± 0.002	0.371 ± 0.005	2.147 ± 0.034	2.550 ± 0.192	1.591 ± 0.075	0.007 ± 0.000	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1124	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1125	24.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1126	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS1127	26.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1128	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1129	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1130	29.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1131	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1132	31.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1133	32.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1134	33.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1135	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1136	35.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1137	36.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1138	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1139	38.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1140	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1141	40.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1142	41.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1143	42.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1144	43.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1145	44.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1146	45.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1147	46.5	0.171 ± 0.003	0.395 ± 0.010	2.308 ± 0.067	3.125 ± 0.175	5.369 ± 0.156	0.002 ± 0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1148	47.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1149	48.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1150	49.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1151	50.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1152	51.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1153	52.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS1154	53.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1155	54.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1156	55.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1157	56.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1158	57.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1159	58.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1160	59.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1161	60.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1162	61.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1163	62.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1164	63.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1165	64.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1166	65.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1167	66.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1168	67.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1169	68.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1170	69.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1171	70.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1172	71.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1173	72.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

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Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g dry weight	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb)	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi)	ERR
ZS1301	0.5	0.59	1.33	0.55	4.02 ± 0.20	1.66 ± 0.06	1.49 ± 0.08	2.43 ± 0.21	2.61 ± 0.22	0.30 ± 0.04	1995.17	1995.17	0.03
ZS1302	1.5	0.55	1.36	0.61	4.24 ± 0.19	1.47 ± 0.06	1.50 ± 0.07	2.96 ± 0.22	2.93 ± 0.22	0.32 ± 0.04	1994.50	1994.50	0.10
ZS1303	2.5	0.51	1.42	0.70	3.77 ± 0.18	1.78 ± 0.07	1.60 ± 0.09	2.04 ± 0.20	2.24 ± 0.21	0.24 ± 0.05	1993.84	1993.84	0.17
ZS1304	3.5	0.51	1.42	0.69	4.50 ± 0.23	1.76 ± 0.06	1.65 ± 0.08	2.93 ± 0.25	3.05 ± 0.25	0.40 ± 0.04	1993.17	1993.17	0.24
ZS1305	4.5	0.52	1.41	0.68	4.06 ± 0.19	1.79 ± 0.07	1.43 ± 0.09	2.34 ± 0.20	2.71 ± 0.21	0.57 ± 0.05	1992.51	1992.51	0.30
ZS1306	5.5	0.51	1.42	0.70	3.81 ± 0.20	1.67 ± 0.07	1.49 ± 0.09	2.20 ± 0.22	2.39 ± 0.23	0.45 ± 0.05	1991.84	1991.84	0.37
ZS1307	6.5	0.51	1.42	0.69	3.98 ± 0.22	1.68 ± 0.07	1.52 ± 0.10	2.38 ± 0.24	2.55 ± 0.25	0.59 ± 0.06	1991.18	1991.18	0.44
ZS1308	7.5	0.51	1.42	0.70	4.20 ± 0.20	1.72 ± 0.06	1.56 ± 0.08	2.55 ± 0.22	2.71 ± 0.22	0.71 ± 0.05	1990.51	1990.51	0.51
ZS1309	8.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	4.09 ± 0.21	1.58 ± 0.08	1.40 ± 0.10	2.60 ± 0.23	2.78 ± 0.24	0.78 ± 0.07	1989.85	1989.85	0.57
ZS1310	9.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	3.90 ± 0.18	1.65 ± 0.06	1.56 ± 0.09	2.31 ± 0.19	2.39 ± 0.20	0.68 ± 0.05	1989.18	1989.18	0.64
ZS1311	10.5	0.47	1.46	0.77	3.63 ± 0.24	1.57 ± 0.06	1.61 ± 0.08	2.20 ± 0.26	2.16 ± 0.27	0.94 ± 0.05	1988.52	1988.52	0.71
ZS1312	11.5	0.49	1.45	0.74	3.43 ± 0.14	1.53 ± 0.05	1.58 ± 0.06	1.95 ± 0.15	1.91 ± 0.16	1.21 ± 0.04	1987.86	1987.86	0.78
ZS1313	12.5	0.44	1.51	0.85	3.63 ± 0.25	1.63 ± 0.08	1.56 ± 0.10	2.15 ± 0.29	2.22 ± 0.29	1.14 ± 0.07	1987.19	1987.19	0.84
ZS1314	13.5	0.47	1.46	0.77	3.48 ± 0.16	1.55 ± 0.06	1.37 ± 0.08	1.98 ± 0.17	2.17 ± 0.18	1.59 ± 0.05	1986.53	1986.53	0.91
ZS1315	14.5	0.50	1.43	0.71	4.39 ± 0.18	1.72 ± 0.07	1.49 ± 0.09	2.74 ± 0.20	2.98 ± 0.21	0.59 ± 0.05	1985.86	1985.86	0.98
ZS1316	15.5	0.50	1.43	0.72	3.86 ± 0.16	1.70 ± 0.05	1.49 ± 0.07	2.23 ± 0.17	2.45 ± 0.18	0.63 ± 0.04	1985.20	1985.20	1.05
ZS1317	16.5	0.44	1.50	0.83	2.39 ± 0.13	1.60 ± 0.05	1.55 ± 0.06	0.85 ± 0.15	0.90 ± 0.16	0.33 ± 0.03	1984.53	1984.53	1.11
ZS1318	17.5	0.41	1.54	0.91	2.98 ± 0.15	1.75 ± 0.06	1.84 ± 0.08	1.27 ± 0.17	1.18 ± 0.18	0.20 ± 0.04	1983.87	1983.87	1.18
ZS1319	18.5	0.45	1.49	0.81	3.60 ± 0.20	2.13 ± 0.06	1.66 ± 0.07	1.57 ± 0.23	2.07 ± 0.23	0.27 ± 0.03	1983.20	1983.20	1.25
ZS1320	19.5	0.38	1.59	0.98	3.04 ± 0.15	1.62 ± 0.06	1.58 ± 0.08	1.46 ± 0.17	1.51 ± 0.18	0.21 ± 0.04	1982.54	1982.54	1.32
ZS1321	20.5	0.47	1.47	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1981.87	1981.87	1.38
ZS1322	21.5	0.48	1.46	0.76	3.26 ± 0.15	1.82 ± 0.06	1.46 ± 0.08	1.50 ± 0.16	1.87 ± 0.17	0.41 ± 0.04	1981.21	1981.21	1.45
Zs1323	22.5	0.48	1.45	0.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980.54	1980.54	1.52
ZS1324	23.5	0.41	1.55	0.92	3.06 ± 0.17	1.91 ± 0.06	1.63 ± 0.08	1.20 ± 0.19	1.48 ± 0.20	0.24 ± 0.05	1979.88	1979.88	1.58
ZS1325	24.5	0.45	1.50	0.83	3.21 ± 0.16	1.53 ± 0.04	1.57 ± 0.05	1.79 ± 0.17	1.75 ± 0.17	0.27 ± 0.02	1979.21	1979.21	1.65

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Sample ID	Depth cm	Water %	Density (wet) g/cm ³	Density (dry) g/cm ³	²¹⁰ Pb _{total} dpm/g	²¹⁴ Pb dpm/g	²¹⁴ Bi dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Pb) dpm/g	²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} * (²¹⁴ Bi) dpm/g	¹³⁷ Cs* dpm/g	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Pb) dry weight	AGE ²¹⁰ Pb _{ex} (²¹⁴ Bi) dry weight	ERR	AGE RHM
ZS1352	51.5	0.33	1.68	1.13	2.84 ± 0.14	1.90 ± 0.05	1.77 ± 0.07	0.98 ± 0.15	1.12 ± 0.16	0.01 ± 0.03	1961.26	3.47	1951.50	
ZS1353	52.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1960.60	3.54	1950.75	
ZS1354	53.5	0.30	1.73	1.22	3.01 ± 0.17	2.06 ± 0.06	1.91 ± 0.08	0.99 ± 0.19	1.14 ± 0.20	-0.04 ± -0.04	1959.93	3.61	1950.00	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

OB95-13

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1301	0.5	0.353 $\pm$ 0.005	0.557 $\pm$ 0.021	-	2.386 $\pm$ 0.071	3.047 $\pm$ 0.123
ZS1302	1.5	0.365 $\pm$ 0.004	0.576 $\pm$ 0.014	-	1.677 $\pm$ 0.033	3.149 $\pm$ 0.083
ZS1303	2.5	0.347 $\pm$ 0.009	0.497 $\pm$ 0.021	-	2.169 $\pm$ 0.104	2.891 $\pm$ 0.145
ZS1304	3.5	0.467 $\pm$ 0.004	0.755 $\pm$ 0.012	-	2.367 $\pm$ 0.036	4.067 $\pm$ 0.075
ZS1305	4.5	0.430 $\pm$ 0.007	0.681 $\pm$ 0.019	-	2.728 $\pm$ 0.098	3.718 $\pm$ 0.120
ZS1306	5.5	0.373 $\pm$ 0.009	0.618 $\pm$ 0.021	-	2.032 $\pm$ 0.079	3.278 $\pm$ 0.141
ZS1307	6.5	0.418 $\pm$ 0.013	0.611 $\pm$ 0.024	-	2.401 $\pm$ 0.141	3.511 $\pm$ 0.176
ZS1308	7.5	0.398 $\pm$ 0.019	0.623 $\pm$ 0.038	-	2.394 $\pm$ 0.200	3.425 $\pm$ 0.262
ZS1309	8.5	0.428 $\pm$ 0.012	0.642 $\pm$ 0.030	-	2.528 $\pm$ 0.132	3.629 $\pm$ 0.197
ZS1310	9.5	0.389 $\pm$ 0.006	0.593 $\pm$ 0.037	-	2.411 $\pm$ 0.073	3.317 $\pm$ 0.214
ZS1311	10.5	0.391 $\pm$ 0.018	0.622 $\pm$ 0.029	-	2.413 $\pm$ 0.149	3.384 $\pm$ 0.220
ZS1312	11.5	0.403 $\pm$ 0.011	0.652 $\pm$ 0.021	-	2.400 $\pm$ 0.092	3.513 $\pm$ 0.147
ZS1313	12.5	0.384 $\pm$ 0.005	0.614 $\pm$ 0.012	-	2.205 $\pm$ 0.033	3.332 $\pm$ 0.077
ZS1314	13.5	0.453 $\pm$ 0.007	0.747 $\pm$ 0.023	-	2.719 $\pm$ 0.085	3.977 $\pm$ 0.138
ZS1315	14.5	0.500 $\pm$ 0.009	0.830 $\pm$ 0.025	-	3.216 $\pm$ 0.099	4.399 $\pm$ 0.154
ZS1316	15.5	1.848 $\pm$ 0.246	1.616 $\pm$ 0.217	-	3.823 $\pm$ 0.669	13.340 $\pm$ 2.523
ZS1317	16.5	0.619 $\pm$ 0.022	0.870 $\pm$ 0.033	-	2.835 $\pm$ 0.128	5.129 $\pm$ 0.266
ZS1318	17.5	0.535 $\pm$ 0.065	0.862 $\pm$ 0.104	-	3.135 $\pm$ 0.517	4.656 $\pm$ 0.798
ZS1319	18.5	0.786 $\pm$ 0.018	1.394 $\pm$ 0.034	-	3.822 $\pm$ 0.115	7.092 $\pm$ 0.237
ZS1320	19.5	0.595 $\pm$ 0.006	1.012 $\pm$ 0.021	-	3.000 $\pm$ 0.057	5.284 $\pm$ 0.119
ZS1321	20.5	1.111 $\pm$ 0.013	1.622 $\pm$ 0.028	-	4.983 $\pm$ 0.084	9.324 $\pm$ 0.192
ZS1322	21.5	0.923 $\pm$ 0.008	1.528 $\pm$ 0.032	-	5.377 $\pm$ 0.077	8.109 $\pm$ 0.187
ZS1323	22.5	1.000 $\pm$ 0.013	1.536 $\pm$ 0.026	-	5.317 $\pm$ 0.082	8.546 $\pm$ 0.183
ZS1324	23.5	0.752 $\pm$ 0.009	1.246 $\pm$ 0.026	-	4.341 $\pm$ 0.088	6.611 $\pm$ 0.159
ZS1325	24.5	0.873 $\pm$ 0.011	1.324 $\pm$ 0.029	-	4.640 $\pm$ 0.075	7.431 $\pm$ 0.190
ZS1326	25.5	1.129 $\pm$ 0.017	1.812 $\pm$ 0.050	-	8.581 $\pm$ 0.200	9.807 $\pm$ 0.308

OB95-13

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^6$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1327	26.5	1.420 $\pm$ 0.023	2.215 $\pm$ 0.040	-	5.692 $\pm$ 0.111	12.207 $\pm$ 0.298
ZS1328	27.5	2.069 $\pm$ 0.029	3.014 $\pm$ 0.045	-	6.784 $\pm$ 0.117	17.357 $\pm$ 0.356
ZS1329	28.5	2.537 $\pm$ 0.032	3.762 $\pm$ 0.053	-	9.162 $\pm$ 0.140	21.414 $\pm$ 0.405
ZS1330	29.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1331	30.5	2.389 $\pm$ 0.020	3.604 $\pm$ 0.048	-	9.621 $\pm$ 0.152	20.290 $\pm$ 0.316
ZS1332	31.5	3.101 $\pm$ 0.061	4.493 $\pm$ 0.101	-	12.452 $\pm$ 0.316	25.965 $\pm$ 0.772
ZS1333	32.5	3.748 $\pm$ 0.044	4.698 $\pm$ 0.068	-	10.737 $\pm$ 0.179	29.914 $\pm$ 0.554
ZS1334	33.5	6.905 $\pm$ 0.054	11.233 $\pm$ 0.110	-	22.872 $\pm$ 0.268	60.286 $\pm$ 0.755
ZS1335	34.5	7.166 $\pm$ 0.077	11.101 $\pm$ 0.143	-	19.722 $\pm$ 0.228	61.447 $\pm$ 1.031
ZS1336	35.5	9.138 $\pm$ 0.105	16.470 $\pm$ 0.182	-	36.137 $\pm$ 0.549	83.000 $\pm$ 1.320
ZS1337	36.5	5.066 $\pm$ 0.031	7.313 $\pm$ 0.064	-	19.073 $\pm$ 0.162	42.365 $\pm$ 0.448
ZS1338	37.5	2.037 $\pm$ 0.014	3.167 $\pm$ 0.035	-	8.423 $\pm$ 0.112	17.488 $\pm$ 0.230
ZS1339	38.5	2.069 $\pm$ 0.024	3.073 $\pm$ 0.049	-	5.944 $\pm$ 0.130	17.478 $\pm$ 0.345
ZS1340	39.5	2.581 $\pm$ 0.029	3.525 $\pm$ 0.063	-	12.286 $\pm$ 0.261	21.182 $\pm$ 0.450
ZS1341	40.5	4.039 $\pm$ 0.031	5.601 $\pm$ 0.065	-	9.439 $\pm$ 0.161	33.315 $\pm$ 0.464
ZS1342	41.5	3.395 $\pm$ 0.155	4.816 $\pm$ 0.347	-	5.837 $\pm$ 0.332	28.218 $\pm$ 2.404
ZS1343	42.5	1.819 $\pm$ 0.017	2.686 $\pm$ 0.044	-	3.106 $\pm$ 0.086	15.330 $\pm$ 0.291
ZS1344	43.5	4.282 $\pm$ 0.041	7.053 $\pm$ 0.108	-	4.978 $\pm$ 0.136	37.560 $\pm$ 0.679
ZS1345	44.5	2.781 $\pm$ 0.037	4.518 $\pm$ 0.066	-	3.181 $\pm$ 0.074	24.265 $\pm$ 0.478
ZS1346	45.5	3.601 $\pm$ 0.040	7.101 $\pm$ 0.096	-	3.718 $\pm$ 0.078	33.933 $\pm$ 0.593
ZS1347	46.5	1.891 $\pm$ 0.024	3.897 $\pm$ 0.061	-	2.458 $\pm$ 0.049	18.156 $\pm$ 0.368
ZS1348	47.5	1.859 $\pm$ 0.023	2.471 $\pm$ 0.035	-	2.859 $\pm$ 0.050	15.119 $\pm$ 0.282
ZS1349	48.5	0.976 $\pm$ 0.018	0.810 $\pm$ 0.023	-	1.798 $\pm$ 0.053	6.962 $\pm$ 0.239
ZS1350	49.5	0.642 $\pm$ 0.008	0.273 $\pm$ 0.010	-	0.544 $\pm$ 0.030	4.054 $\pm$ 0.158
ZS1351	50.5	-	-	-	-	-
ZS1352	51.5	0.135 $\pm$ 0.003	0.059 $\pm$ 0.006	-	0.301 $\pm$ 0.027	0.855 $\pm$ 0.084
ZS1353	52.5	-	-	-	-	-

OB95-13

Sample ID	Depth cm	^{239}Pu ($\times 10^8$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{240}Pu ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{241}Pu ($\times 10^5$)* (atoms/gram) dry weight	^{237}Np ($\times 10^7$) (atoms/gram) dry weight	$^{239,240}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) (dpm/gram) dry weight
ZS1354	53.5	0.024 ± 0.001	0.020 ± 0.005	-	0.074 ± 0.028	0.172 ± 0.040

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

** Replicates run by WHOI

OB95-13

Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS1301	0.5	0.158 ± 0.006		0.676 ± 0.022		4.285 ± 0.205		-		1.234 ± 0.186		0.010 ± 0.002	
ZS1302	1.5	0.158 ± 0.004		0.460 ± 0.010		2.913 ± 0.090		-		1.270 ± 0.154		0.010 ± 0.001	
ZS1303	2.5	0.143 ± 0.006		0.626 ± 0.034		4.368 ± 0.282		-		1.119 ± 0.243		0.012 ± 0.003	
ZS1304	3.5	0.162 ± 0.003		0.507 ± 0.009		3.136 ± 0.070		-		1.218 ± 0.129		0.010 ± 0.001	
ZS1305	4.5	0.158 ± 0.005		0.634 ± 0.025		4.004 ± 0.182		-		1.913 ± 0.180		0.007 ± 0.001	
ZS1306	5.5	0.166 ± 0.006		0.545 ± 0.025		3.288 ± 0.171		-		1.669 ± 0.200		0.007 ± 0.001	
ZS1307	6.5	0.146 ± 0.006		0.574 ± 0.038		3.929 ± 0.278		-		2.223 ± 0.231		0.006 ± 0.001	
ZS1308	7.5	0.157 ± 0.010		0.602 ± 0.058		3.842 ± 0.395		-		2.593 ± 0.236		0.005 ± 0.000	
ZS1309	8.5	0.150 ± 0.007		0.590 ± 0.035		3.936 ± 0.274		-		2.771 ± 0.277		0.005 ± 0.000	
ZS1310	9.5	0.152 ± 0.010		0.619 ± 0.021		4.068 ± 0.282		-		2.619 ± 0.259		0.005 ± 0.000	
ZS1311	10.5	0.159 ± 0.007		0.617 ± 0.047		3.881 ± 0.301		-		3.461 ± 0.257		0.004 ± 0.000	
ZS1312	11.5	0.162 ± 0.005		0.595 ± 0.028		3.679 ± 0.184		-		4.246 ± 0.205		0.003 ± 0.000	
ZS1313	12.5	0.160 ± 0.003		0.574 ± 0.012		3.592 ± 0.086		-		4.257 ± 0.258		0.003 ± 0.000	
ZS1314	13.5	0.165 ± 0.005		0.600 ± 0.021		3.639 ± 0.159		-		4.877 ± 0.224		0.002 ± 0.000	
ZS1315	14.5	0.166 ± 0.005		0.643 ± 0.023		3.873 ± 0.167		-		1.637 ± 0.151		0.007 ± 0.001	
ZS1316	15.5	0.087 ± 0.012		0.207 ± 0.045		2.366 ± 0.522		-		0.892 ± 0.133		0.021 ± 0.004	
ZS1317	16.5	0.141 ± 0.006		0.458 ± 0.026		3.259 ± 0.192		-		0.864 ± 0.087		0.016 ± 0.002	
ZS1318	17.5	0.161 ± 0.019		0.586 ± 0.120		3.636 ± 0.743		-		0.538 ± 0.131		0.023 ± 0.006	
ZS1319	18.5	0.177 ± 0.005		0.486 ± 0.018		2.743 ± 0.106		-		0.445 ± 0.055		0.026 ± 0.003	
ZS1320	19.5	0.170 ± 0.004		0.504 ± 0.011		2.963 ± 0.083		-		0.464 ± 0.092		0.026 ± 0.005	
ZS1321	20.5	0.146 ± 0.002		0.449 ± 0.009		3.073 ± 0.074		-		-		-	
ZS1322	21.5	0.166 ± 0.004		0.583 ± 0.010		3.519 ± 0.090		-		0.613 ± 0.065		0.020 ± 0.002	
ZS1323	22.5	0.154 ± 0.003		0.532 ± 0.011		3.463 ± 0.080		-		-		-	
ZS1324	23.5	0.166 ± 0.004		0.577 ± 0.013		3.483 ± 0.102		-		0.443 ± 0.086		0.027 ± 0.005	
ZS1325	24.5	0.152 ± 0.003		0.531 ± 0.011		3.504 ± 0.096		-		0.459 ± 0.041		0.028 ± 0.003	
ZS1326	25.5	0.160 ± 0.005		0.760 ± 0.021		4.736 ± 0.171		-		0.598 ± 0.055		0.021 ± 0.002	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$ ($\times 10^{-3}$) [*]		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ [*]		$^{238,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	atom	ratio	Activity	Ratio
ZS1327	26.5	0.156 ± 0.003		0.401 ± 0.010		2.570 ± 0.069		-		0.538 ± 0.043		0.023 ± 0.002	
ZS1328	27.5	0.146 ± 0.002		0.328 ± 0.007		2.251 ± 0.051		-		0.469 ± 0.029		0.028 ± 0.002	
ZS1329	28.5	0.148 ± 0.002		0.361 ± 0.007		2.436 ± 0.051		-		0.572 ± 0.032		0.023 ± 0.001	
ZS1330	29.5	-		-		-		-		-		#DIV/0!	
ZS1331	30.5	0.151 ± 0.002		0.403 ± 0.007		2.669 ± 0.055		-		0.784 ± 0.032		0.016 ± 0.001	
ZS1332	31.5	0.145 ± 0.003		0.402 ± 0.013		2.771 ± 0.094		-		1.164 ± 0.042		0.011 ± 0.000	
ZS1333	32.5	0.125 ± 0.002		0.286 ± 0.006		2.285 ± 0.050		-		0.654 ± 0.025		0.022 ± 0.001	
ZS1334	33.5	0.163 ± 0.002		0.331 ± 0.005		2.036 ± 0.031		-		0.394 ± 0.012		0.031 ± 0.001	
ZS1335	34.5	0.155 ± 0.002		0.275 ± 0.004		1.776 ± 0.031		-		0.380 ± 0.012		0.033 ± 0.001	
ZS1336	35.5	0.180 ± 0.002		0.395 ± 0.008		2.194 ± 0.041		-		0.400 ± 0.010		0.029 ± 0.001	
ZS1337	36.5	0.144 ± 0.001		0.376 ± 0.004		2.608 ± 0.032		-		0.396 ± 0.017		0.033 ± 0.001	
ZS1338	37.5	0.155 ± 0.002		0.413 ± 0.006		2.660 ± 0.046		-		0.415 ± 0.028		0.030 ± 0.002	
ZS1339	38.5	0.149 ± 0.002		0.287 ± 0.007		1.934 ± 0.052		-		0.491 ± 0.032		0.026 ± 0.002	
ZS1340	39.5	0.137 ± 0.003		0.476 ± 0.011		3.486 ± 0.097		-		0.393 ± 0.030		0.035 ± 0.003	
ZS1341	40.5	0.139 ± 0.002		0.234 ± 0.004		1.685 ± 0.035		-		0.382 ± 0.017		0.036 ± 0.002	
ZS1342	41.5	0.142 ± 0.010		0.172 ± 0.013		1.212 ± 0.111		-		0.346 ± 0.030		0.039 ± 0.004	
ZS1343	42.5	0.148 ± 0.002		0.171 ± 0.005		1.156 ± 0.037		-		0.386 ± 0.037		0.034 ± 0.003	
ZS1344	43.5	0.165 ± 0.002		0.116 ± 0.003		0.706 ± 0.022		-		0.223 ± 0.017		0.055 ± 0.004	
ZS1345	44.5	0.162 ± 0.002		0.114 ± 0.003		0.704 ± 0.019		-		-		-	
ZS1346	45.5	0.197 ± 0.003		0.103 ± 0.002		0.524 ± 0.013		-		0.189 ± 0.015		0.058 ± 0.005	
ZS1347	46.5	0.206 ± 0.004		0.130 ± 0.003		0.631 ± 0.016		-		-		-	
ZS1348	47.5	0.133 ± 0.002		0.154 ± 0.003		1.157 ± 0.026		-		0.354 ± 0.048		0.040 ± 0.005	
ZS1349	48.5	0.083 ± 0.002		0.184 ± 0.006		2.219 ± 0.091		-		0.273 ± 0.094		0.072 ± 0.025	
ZS1350	49.5	0.042 ± 0.002		0.085 ± 0.005		1.997 ± 0.132		-		0.357 ± 0.420		0.095 ± 0.112	
ZS1351	50.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	
ZS1352	51.5	0.044 ± 0.004		0.223 ± 0.021		5.056 ± 0.670		-		0.555 ± 1.225		0.059 ± 0.131	
ZS1353	52.5	-		-		-		-		-		-	

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Sample ID	Depth cm	$^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$		$^{237}\text{Np}/^{240}\text{Pu}$		$^{241}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu} (\times 10^3)^*$		$^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}^*$		$^{239,240}\text{Pu}/^{137}\text{Cs}$	
		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		atom ratio		Activity Ratio	
ZS1354	53.5	0.084 ± 0.020		0.308 ± 0.116		3.669 ± 1.604		-		-		-0.004 ± -0.004	

* Decay corrected to 1/1/1995

Appendix II
Radionuclide inventories

Radionuclide inventories for selected time intervals as well as total core inventories are given in Table AII:1. Sayles et al. (1997) observed variable ^{137}Cs inventories in Ob delta cores and attributed it to sediment focusing, the dominance of sediment composition variables, and possible contributions from local sources. Further isotopic analyses of delta cores as well as those from the upper reaches of the Ob River and its major tributaries also reveal between core variations in the inventories for all radionuclides measured. Due to the numerous different causes of these variations mentioned above, directly comparing radionuclide inventories between cores is problematic.

Comparing the ratios of the different radionuclide inventories however, is quite useful as it mitigates the effects of mineral composition and sediment focusing. Furthermore, as discussed in the Chapter 5, a few of the sediment cores are missing portions of the sedimentary record and thus do not contain complete inventories. Fortunately, the profile features used in radionuclide horizon method provide a means of examining inventory ratios where records are intact. In general, the inventory ratio data yield conclusions similar to those drawn from the higher resolution contaminant records in Chapter 6. One complicating factor with regard to using inventories in this fashion is the effect of a single sample that contains significantly higher contaminant levels (e.g. OB94-10A inventory Total vs. Total* see Table AII:1).

Table All:1 Radionuclide Inventories^{a,b}

Core ID	Time Interval	²¹⁰ Pb _{xs} dpm cm ²	¹³⁷ Cs atoms cm ²	²³⁹ Pu atoms cm ²	²⁴⁰ Pu atoms cm ²	²³⁷ Np atoms cm ²	²⁴¹ Pu atoms cm ²
OB94-07B	1994.5 - 1986.5	5.4 ± 0.3	2.3e+7 ± 1.9e+6	2.2e+8 ± 1.2e+6	3.6e+7 ± 3.0e+5	2.1e+8 ± 1.4e+6	6.5e+5 ± 3.9e+4
	1986.5 - 1963.5	11.3 ± 0.4	1.4e+8 ± 3.2e+6	1.2e+9 ± 3.4e+6	2.0e+8 ± 1.2e+6	5.8e+8 ± 5.7e+6	3.2e+6 ± 7.0e+4
	1963.5 - 1950	4.3 ± 0.4	5.0e+7 ± 2.5e+6	4.6e+8 ± 4.7e+7	8.1e+7 ± 8.1e+6	2.2e+8 ± 2.3e+7	1.2e+6 ± 1.4e+5
	Total	20.9 ± 0.6	2.1e+8 ± 4.5e+6	1.9e+9 ± 4.7e+7	3.2e+8 ± 8.2e+6	1.0e+9 ± 2.4e+7	5.0e+6 ± 1.6e+5
OB94-08	1994.5 - 1986.5	7.6 ± 0.4	3.6e+7 ± 1.5e+6	3.5e+8 ± 2.2e+6	5.5e+7 ± 4.2e+5	1.5e+8 ± 1.2e+6	1.1e+6 ± 6.6e+4
	1986.5 - 1963.5	18.5 ± 0.8	3.2e+8 ± 4.2e+6	4.5e+9 ± 1.5e+8	7.2e+8 ± 2.4e+7	Na	Na
	1963.5 - 1950	15.8 ± 1.0	1.1e+8 ± 3.7e+6	2.0e+9 ± 4.5e+8	3.3e+8 ± 7.2e+7	Na	Na
	Total	41.9 ± 1.3	4.7e+8 ± 5.8e+6	6.9e+9 ± 4.8e+8	1.1e+9 ± 7.6e+7		
OB94-09	**Surface - 1963.5	17.2 ± 0.4	3.2e+8 ± 3.6e+6	4.7e+9 ± 9.1e+7	7.5e+8 ± 1.4e+7	Na	Na
	1963.5 - 1950	5.9 ± 0.5	1.3e+8 ± 3.3e+6	2.5e+9 ± 9.1e+6	4.0e+8 ± 2.4e+6	Na	Na
	Total	23.1 ± 0.7	4.5e+8 ± 4.9e+6	7.1e+9 ± 9.2e+7	1.1e+9 ± 1.5e+7		
OB94-10A	1994.5 - 1986.5	37.9 ± 0.7	2.1e+8 ± 4.5e+6	2.5e+9 ± 8.4e+6	4.3e+8 ± 1.8e+6	1.5e+9 ± 8.2e+6	Na
	1986.5 - 1963.5	28.5 ± 0.8	4.0e+8 ± 4.0e+6	7.5e+9 ± 3.3e+7	1.0e+9 ± 4.3e+6	2.4e+9 ± 1.5e+7	Na
	1986.5 - 1963.5*	28.5 ± 0.8	4.0e+8 ± 4.0e+6	5.5e+9 ± 1.8e+7	9.5e+8 ± 4.0e+6	2.4e+9 ± 1.5e+7	Na
	1963.5 - 1950	4.1 ± 0.3	1.2e+8 ± 2.2e+6	1.8e+9 ± 1.2e+7	3.2e+8 ± 2.7e+6	6.9e+8 ± 7.8e+6	Na
	Total	70.4 ± 1.2	7.3e+8 ± 6.4e+6	9.8e+9 ± 2.3e+7	1.7e+9 ± 5.2e+6	4.6e+9 ± 1.9e+7	
OB94-13	1994.5 - 1986.5	3.1 ± 0.2	8.0e+6 ± 8.1e+5	1.3e+8 ± 8.4e+5	2.4e+7 ± 2.1e+5	3.2e+7 ± 5.0e+5	Na
	1986.5 - 1963.5	9.3 ± 0.5	1.2e+8 ± 2.0e+6	2.1e+9 ± 8.3e+6	3.6e+8 ± 1.3e+6	5.8e+8 ± 4.1e+6	Na
	1963.5 - 1950	3.1 ± 0.3	2.6e+7 ± 1.4e+6	6.3e+8 ± 2.7e+6	1.2e+8 ± 7.5e+5	7.8e+7 ± 1.1e+6	Na
	Total	15.5 ± 0.6	1.5e+8 ± 2.6e+6	2.9e+9 ± 8.8e+6	5.0e+8 ± 1.5e+6	6.9e+8 ± 4.2e+6	
OB95-04	1995.5 - 1986.5	14.1 ± 0.4	4.5e+7 ± 1.7e+6	7.2e+8 ± 8.1e+6	8.8e+7 ± 1.0e+6	5.3e+8 ± 6.3e+6	Na
	1986.5 - 1963.5	24.4 ± 0.8	3.6e+8 ± 4.3e+6	7.4e+9 ± 5.5e+7	8.2e+8 ± 6.8e+6	2.1e+9 ± 1.9e+7	Na
	1963.5 - Z	6.8 ± 0.5	1.6e+8 ± 2.8e+6	4.2e+9 ± 4.0e+7	5.2e+8 ± 4.6e+6	8.8e+8 ± 8.0e+6	Na
	Total	45.3 ± 1.0	5.6e+8 ± 5.4e+6	1.2e+10 ± 6.9e+7	1.4e+9 ± 8.3e+6	3.5e+9 ± 2.2e+7	

Table AII:1 Radionuclide Inventories^{a,b} (continued)

Core ID	Time Interval	²¹⁰ Pb _{xs} dpm cm ²	¹³⁷ Cs atoms cm ²	²³⁹ Pu atoms cm ²	²⁴⁰ Pu atoms cm ²	²³ Np atoms cm ²	²⁴¹ Pu atoms cm ²
OB95-05	Surface - 1963.5	49.8 ± 0.9	7.2e+8 ± 1.1e+7	1.0e+10 ± 3.1e+7	1.4e+9 ± 4.6e+6	3.1e+9 ± 1.0e+7	2.2e+7 ± 3.3e+5
	1963.5 - 1950	30.5 ± 0.6	2.7e+8 ± 6.0e+6	4.9e+9 ± 4.7e+7	7.8e+8 ± 9.3e+6	1.4e+9 ± 1.6e+7	1.3e+8 ± 1.0e+8
	Total	80.3 ± 1.1	9.8e+8 ± 1.2e+7	1.5e+10 ± 5.7e+7	2.2e+9 ± 1.0e+7	4.4e+9 ± 1.9e+7	1.6e+8 ± 1.0e+8
OB95-06	1995.5 - 1986.5	59.6 ± 1.1	4.3e+8 ± 5.6e+6	1.8e+9 ± 3.6e+6	3.2e+8 ± 1.0e+6	7.4e+8 ± 2.9e+6	3.6e+7 ± 7.5e+5
	Total						
OB95-10	1995.5 - 1986.5	19.2 ± 0.6	2.4e+8 ± 4.2e+6	6.6e+8 ± 4.9e+6	1.1e+8 ± 9.6e+5	2.5e+8 ± 2.8e+6	Na
	1986.5 - 1963.5	16.7 ± 0.8	5.0e+8 ± 5.1e+6	3.9e+9 ± 1.1e+7	6.7e+8 ± 2.2e+6	1.5e+9 ± 6.1e+6	Na
	1963.5 - 1950	11.7 ± 0.8	2.4e+8 ± 1.0e+7	7.7e+9 ± 2.0e+7	8.0e+8 ± 3.1e+6	1.3e+9 ± 4.7e+6	Na
	Total	47.7 ± 1.3	9.8e+8 ± 1.2e+7	1.2e+10 ± 2.3e+7	1.6e+9 ± 3.9e+6	3.0e+9 ± 8.2e+6	
OB95-11	1995.5 - 1986.5	86.5 ± 0.8	1.3e+9 ± 6.6e+6	Na	Na	Na	Na
	Total						
OB95-13	1995.5 - 1986.5	27.4 ± 0.6	1.9e+8 ± 3.5e+6	6.2e+8 ± 1.8e+7	8.7e+7 ± 1.7e+6	3.1e+8 ± 5.7e+6	Na
	1986.5 - 1963.5	23.1 ± 0.7	3.3e+8 ± 4.3e+6	4.1e+9 ± 1.6e+7	6.5e+8 ± 2.8e+6	1.6e+9 ± 9.1e+6	Na
	1963.5 - 1950	20.7 ± 0.8	1.8e+8 ± 4.5e+6	3.7e+9 ± 3.5e+7	5.6e+8 ± 4.2e+6	8.2e+8 ± 5.7e+6	Na
	Total	71.2 ± 1.2	7.0e+8 ± 7.1e+6	8.4e+9 ± 4.3e+7	1.3e+9 ± 5.4e+6	2.7e+9 ± 1.2e+7	

^aFor cores containing a small number of core sections where data were unavailable, the inventories in the missing core sections were estimated by linear interpolation between the values measured in sections immediately above and below.

^b²¹⁰Pb_{xs}, ¹³⁷Cs, and ²⁴¹Pu are decay corrected to 1/1/1995

* Replicate analyses for one sample showed a large enough difference to significantly affect the core inventory. Inventories were calculated using each of the replicates.

**Intervals with either Surface or Z indicate an incomplete record, Z is the maximum depth recovered

Sediment focusing and possible lithologic effects notwithstanding, a comparison of radionuclide inventories measured in sediment cores from the Ob region to those measured in soil cores collected at different latitudes in the northern hemisphere is useful as it allows contamination in the Ob region to be compared to other locations that presumably received contamination from fallout only. Since cores measured by Kelley, Bond, et al. (1998) were collected in the early 1970s, radionuclide inventories for Ob sediment cores were calculated for sediments with deposition ages between ~1950 and ~1971. Table AII:2 and Figure AII:1 a to d shows radionuclide inventory comparisons for ^{237}Np , ^{239}Pu , ^{240}Pu , and ^{137}Cs (note: ^{137}Cs inventories for soil cores were estimated using the global fallout $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$ ratio of 0.451; see Table 2:3 for details). With the exception of global fallout inventories measured in Reykjavik, Iceland, and Bergen, Norway, radionuclide inventories appear to be elevated compared to other cores at similar latitudes. Compared to soil cores inventories collected at mid-latitudes however, those measured in Ob sediments are similar, and it can be generally concluded that contaminant levels although elevated are not extreme.

Table All:2. Comparison of selected radionuclide inventories measured in Ob sediments prior to 1971 to global fallout inventories measured in soils north of 58 N latitude.

Locale	Lat	Lon	²³⁷ Np atoms/cm ²	²³⁹ Pu atoms/cm ²	²⁴⁰ Pu atoms/cm ²	¹³⁷ Cs* atoms/cm ²
POINT BARROW, AK	71.39	156.48	4.51 ± 0.08	8.98 ± 0.10	1.74 ± 0.02	0.79 ± 0.01
OB94-13	69.09	76.72	5.14 ± 0.04	21.56 ± 0.08	3.86 ± 0.01	1.10 ± 0.02
OB94-09	66.82	69.47	N/A	58.01 ± 0.91	9.77 ± 0.14	3.90 ± 0.04
OB94-08	66.81	69.41	N/A	50.06 ± 4.54	8.12 ± 0.72	3.24 ± 0.05
OB94-10A	66.78	70.96	20.02 ± 0.14	51.13 ± 0.20	8.86 ± 0.04	3.52 ± 0.04
OB94-07B	66.67	68.54	5.59 ± 0.24	12.01 ± 0.47	2.03 ± 0.08	1.45 ± 0.04
FAIRBANKS, AK	64.84	147.72	10.23 ± 0.32	20.89 ± 0.36	3.73 ± 0.08	1.68 ± 0.03
REYKJAVIK	64.15	21.85	25.11 ± 0.45	52.92 ± 0.58	9.53 ± 0.11	4.30 ± 0.05
PALMER, AK	61.6	149.11	11.20 ± 0.29	23.41 ± 0.41	4.23 ± 0.08	1.91 ± 0.04
OB95-04	61.18	68.93	17.01 ± 0.13	92.47 ± 0.65	10.58 ± 0.08	3.53 ± 0.04
OB95-05	61.17	69.08	35.71 ± 0.19	124.50 ± 0.57	18.29 ± 0.10	8.20 ± 0.09
BERGEN	60.38	5.33	33.50 ± 0.69	85.70 ± 1.10	14.89 ± 0.20	6.72 ± 0.09
OSLO	59.92	10.75	16.67 ± 0.28	37.30 ± 0.43	6.68 ± 0.08	3.01 ± 0.04
WICK, SCOTLAND	58.43	3.08	15.65 ± 0.36	32.61 ± 0.54	5.93 ± 0.11	2.68 ± 0.05
OB95-13	58.12	68.57	19.09 ± 0.09	68.88 ± 0.38	10.57 ± 0.05	4.37 ± 0.05
OB95-10	58.05	68.11	21.79 ± 0.07	101.79 ± 0.22	14.04 ± 0.04	6.07 ± 0.11
ROSKILDE	55.7	12.1	15.71 ± 0.38	29.57 ± 0.46	5.63 ± 0.09	2.54 ± 0.04
WANTAGE, ENGLAND	51.55	1.45	13.94 ± 0.42	26.88 ± 0.36	4.89 ± 0.09	2.20 ± 0.04
MUNICH	48.13	11.57	28.50 ± 0.83	55.30 ± 1.00	10.55 ± 0.21	4.76 ± 0.09
PUYALLUP, WA	47.19	122.29	14.32 ± 0.37	33.89 ± 0.25	6.13 ± 0.06	2.76 ± 0.03
ISPRA	45.82	8.62	30.13 ± 0.71	58.10 ± 1.00	10.96 ± 0.19	4.94 ± 0.09
ORONO, ME	44.9	68.67	19.30 ± 0.43	38.64 ± 0.63	7.09 ± 0.12	3.20 ± 0.05
SAPPORO	43.05	141.35	20.45 ± 0.57	47.11 ± 0.84	8.31 ± 0.16	3.75 ± 0.07
VERMILLION, SD	42.78	96.92	28.27 ± 0.70	57.83 ± 0.96	10.18 ± 0.18	4.59 ± 0.08
ARGONNE, IL	41.71	87.98	23.19 ± 0.51	50.01 ± 0.79	8.57 ± 0.14	3.87 ± 0.07
BRIGHAM CITY, UT	41.52	112.02	27.48 ± 0.70	75.90 ± 1.40	11.13 ± 0.22	5.02 ± 0.10
BROOKHAVEN, NY	40.78	72.92	17.84 ± 0.38	38.75 ± 0.59	6.82 ± 0.11	3.08 ± 0.05
EUREKA, NV*	39.51	115.96	19.80 ± 1.10	710.00 ± 15.00	44.38 ± 0.95	20.01 ± 0.43
MANHATTAN, KS	39.18	96.57	31.64 ± 0.73	67.50 ± 1.20	12.00 ± 0.22	5.41 ± 0.10
FILMORE, UT	38.97	112.33	27.20 ± 1.30	120.60 ± 2.50	13.39 ± 0.29	6.04 ± 0.13
SACAVEM	38.78	9.1	18.29 ± 0.46	37.24 ± 0.62	6.16 ± 0.11	2.78 ± 0.05
MOAB, UT	38.35	109.15	19.33 ± 0.44	56.31 ± 0.67	8.46 ± 0.11	3.81 ± 0.05
MORAGA, CA	37.84	122.13	3.13 ± 0.10	4.91 ± 0.16	0.91 ± 0.03	0.41 ± 0.02
TULSA, OK	36.2	95.89	25.04 ± 0.63	51.83 ± 0.95	9.00 ± 0.18	4.06 ± 0.08
TEHRAN	36.15	50.27	21.00 ± 0.48	40.72 ± 0.66	7.56 ± 0.13	3.41 ± 0.06
RALEIGH, NC	35.79	78.67	30.00 ± 0.65	60.05 ± 0.97	10.88 ± 0.18	4.90 ± 0.08
TOKYO	35.7	139.77	17.89 ± 0.50	36.35 ± 0.71	6.38 ± 0.13	2.88 ± 0.06
BURBANK, CA	34.18	118.31	6.57 ± 0.16	17.46 ± 0.30	2.69 ± 0.05	1.21 ± 0.02
LAHORE	31.58	74.3	21.17 ± 0.63	39.96 ± 0.76	7.42 ± 0.16	3.35 ± 0.07
KINGSVILLE, TX	27.52	97.81	9.55 ± 0.42	22.56 ± 0.42	4.05 ± 0.09	1.83 ± 0.04
FORT PIERCE, FL	27.45	80.33	12.25 ± 0.35	25.70 ± 0.48	4.75 ± 0.10	2.14 ± 0.05
WESLACO, TX	26.16	97.99	9.71 ± 0.24	22.53 ± 0.38	3.72 ± 0.07	1.68 ± 0.03
CHIENHUA	25.23	121.65	10.57 ± 0.27	19.29 ± 0.35	3.45 ± 0.07	1.56 ± 0.03

* Radionuclide inventories not shown in figures.

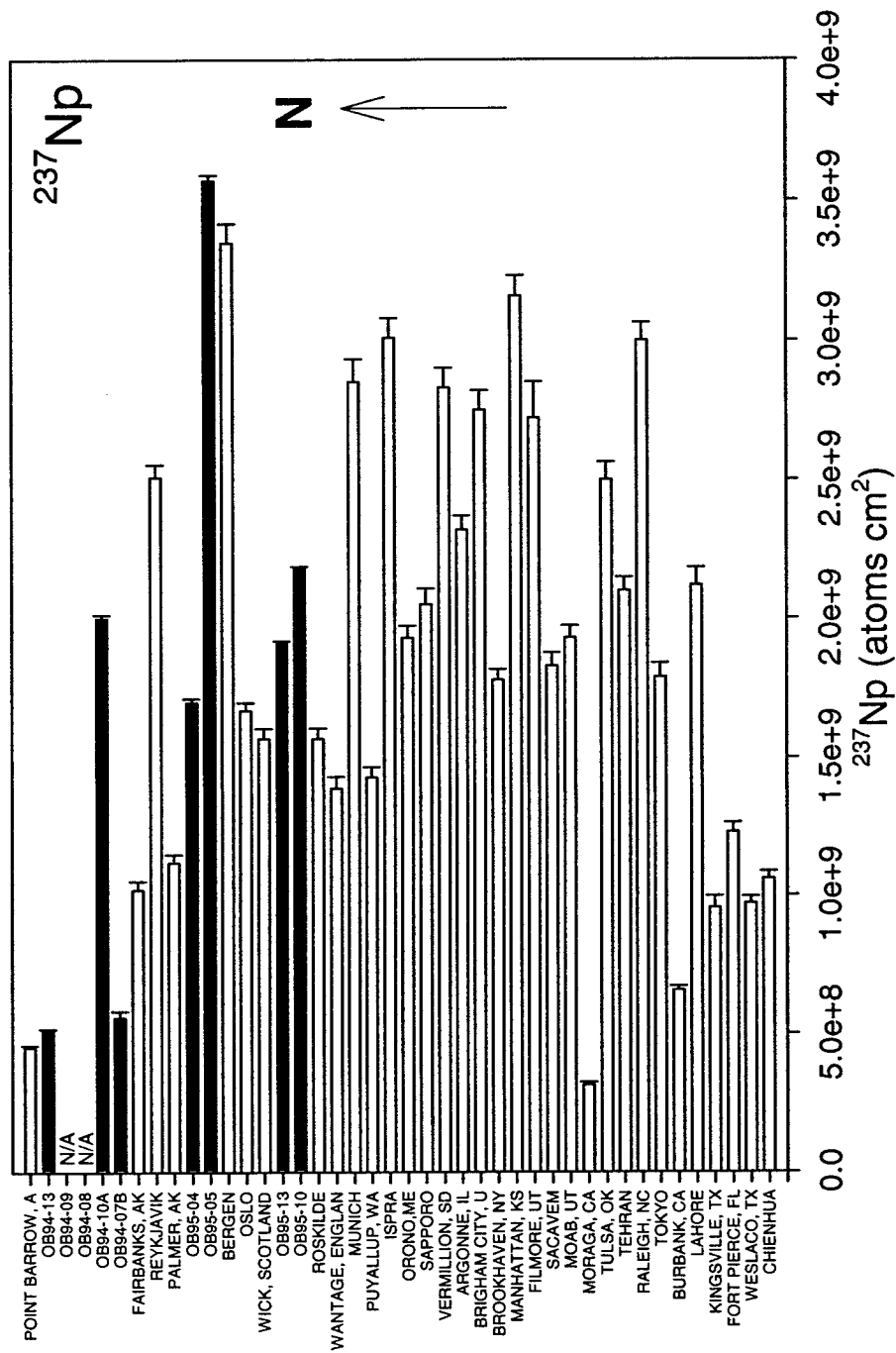


Figure AII:1a. ^{237}Np inventory comparison between sediment cores from the Ob region and soils from other northern latitude sites.

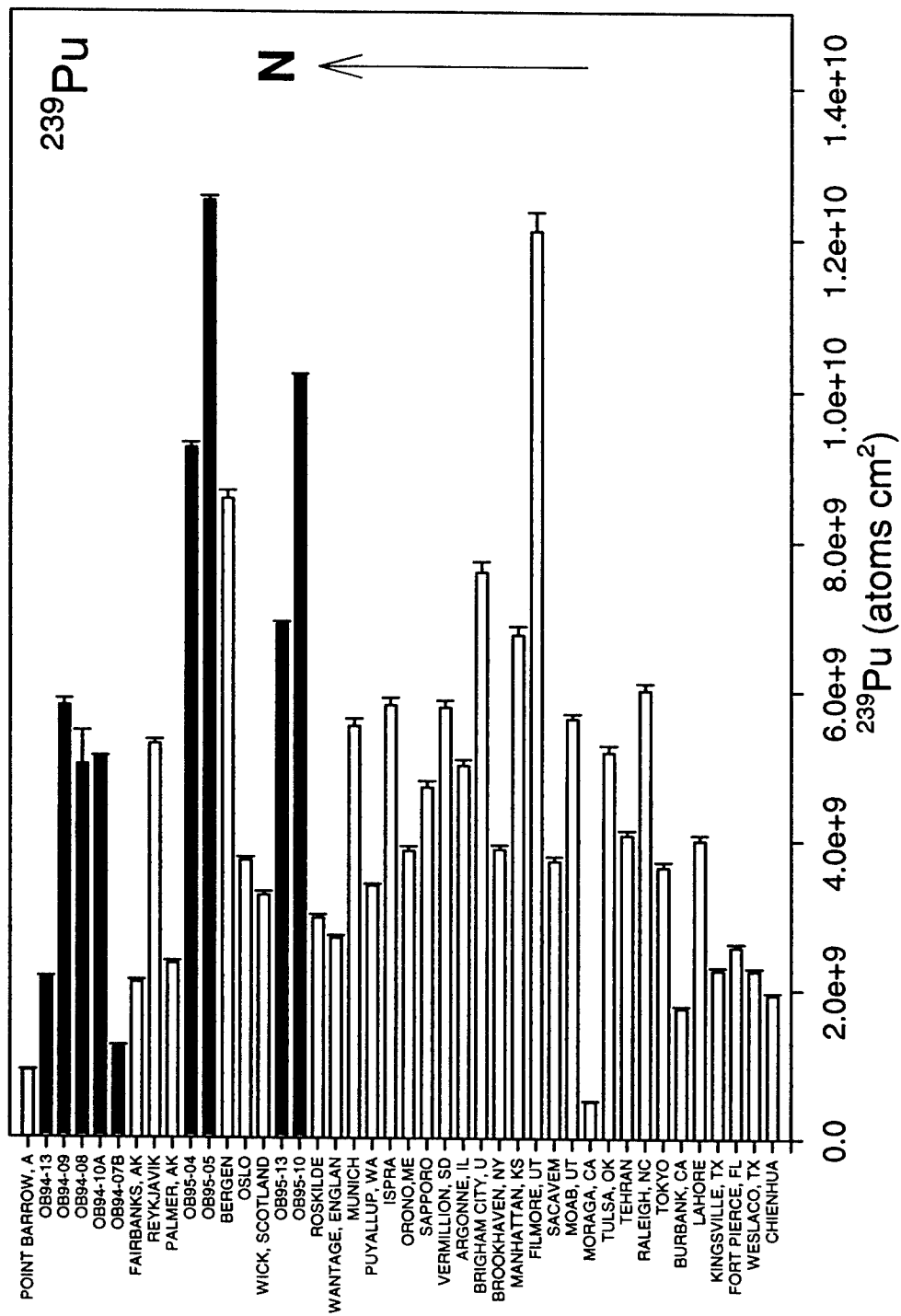


Figure AII:1b. ^{239}Pu inventory comparison between sediment cores from the Ob region and soils from other northern latitude sites.

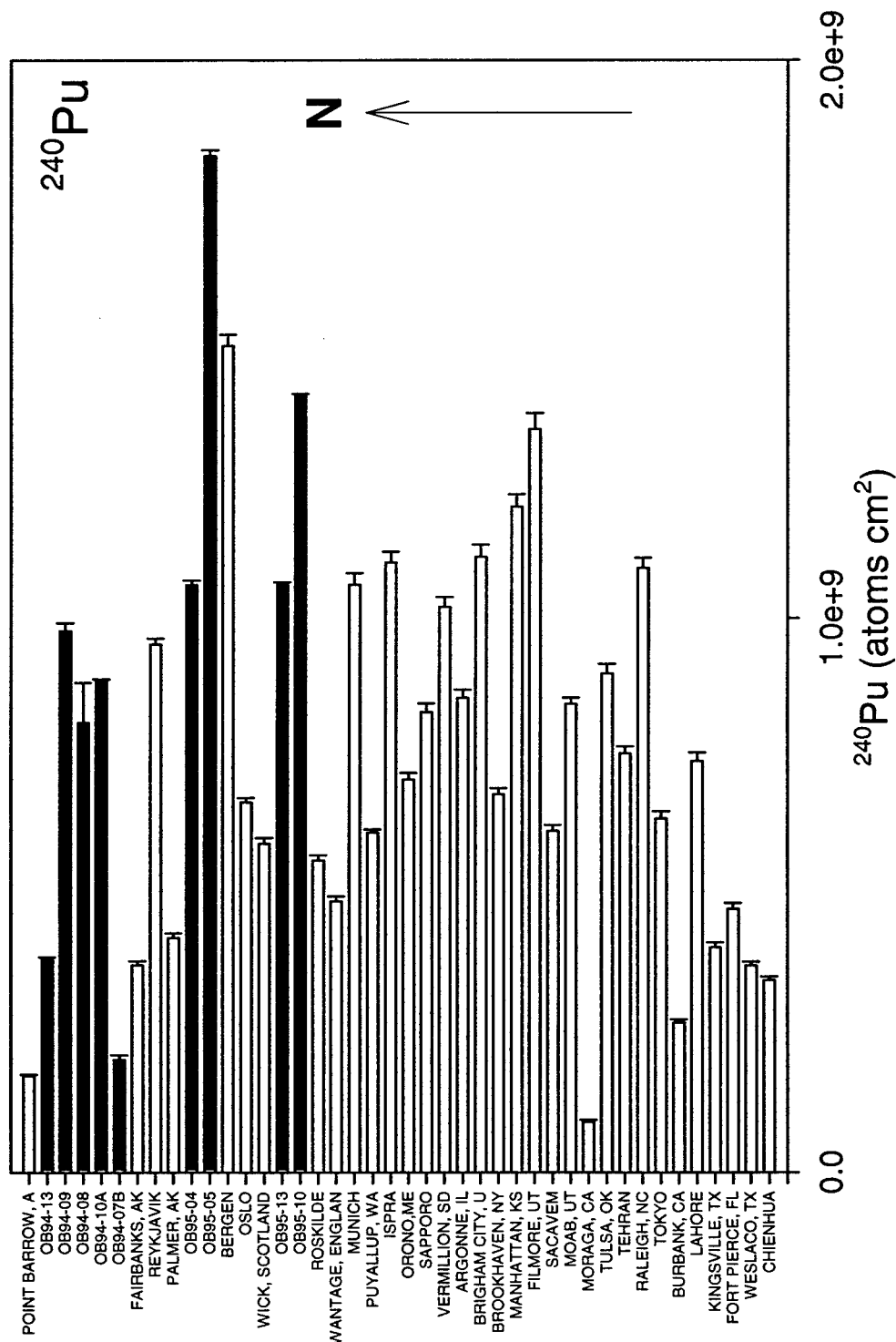


Figure AII:1c. ²⁴⁰Pu inventory comparison between sediment cores from the Ob region and soils from other northern latitude sites.

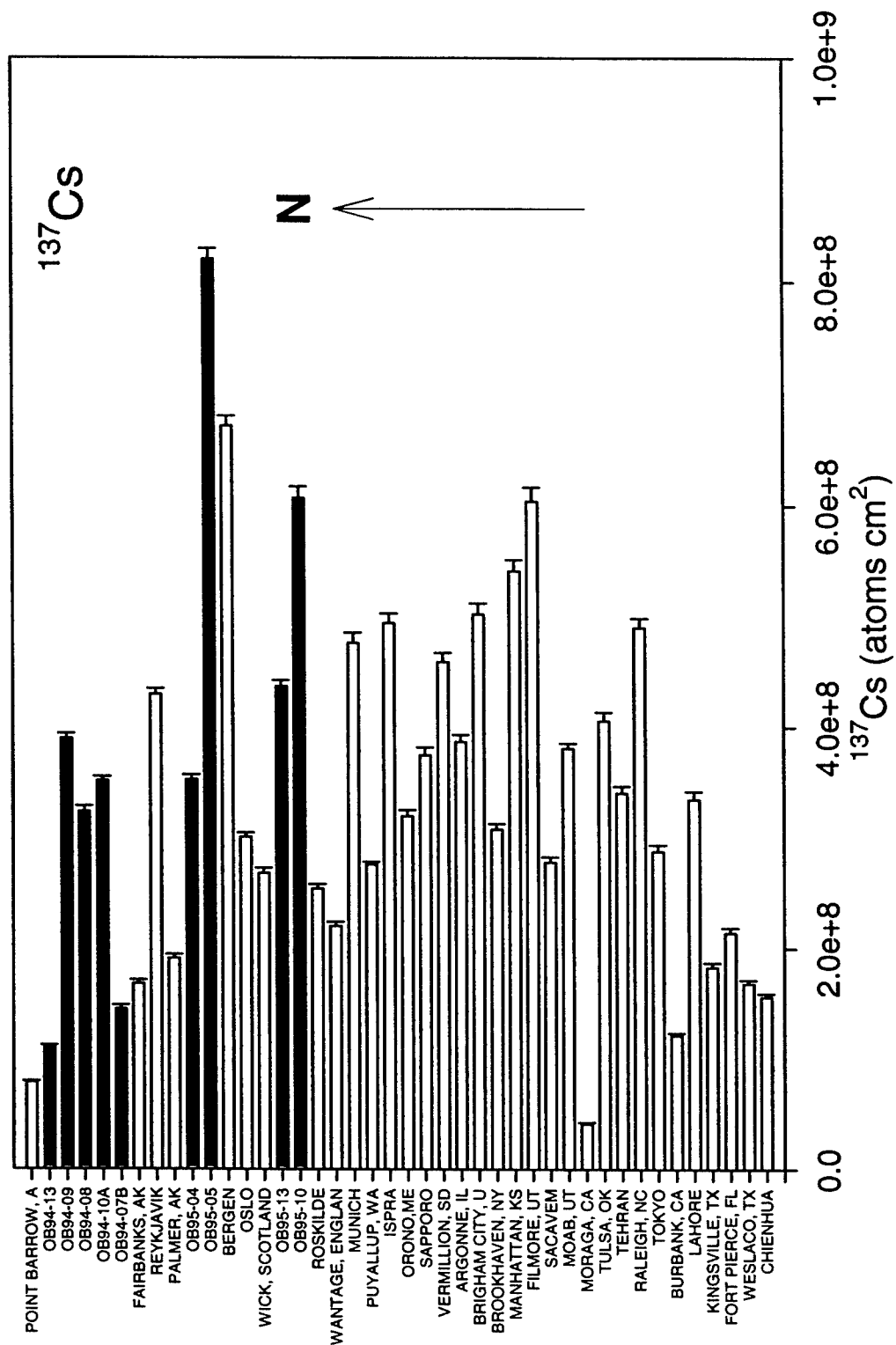


Figure AII:1d. ^{137}Cs inventory comparison between sediment cores from the Ob region and soils from other northern latitude sites.

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16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This thesis addresses the sources and transport of nuclear weapons related contamination in the Ob River region. The atom ratios $^{240}\text{Pu}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, $^{237}\text{Np}/^{239}\text{Pu}$, and $^{137}\text{Cs}/^{240}\text{Pu}$, contained in sediments from the region and measured by magnetic-sector ICP-MS, are used to distinguish between global fallout and contamination derived from local sources. Data presented in this study demonstrate that non-fallout contamination has been transported the full length of the tributaries draining the nuclear facilities, Mayak, Semipalitinsk, and Tomsk-7. In some cases, contamination originating from one or more of these facilities has been transported as far as the Ob delta. Linear transport rate estimates (km yr^{-1}) indicate that contaminated sediments transit between source tributaries and the Ob delta rapidly (i.e. 0 to 1 yr.), suggesting that a catastrophic release of contamination at fuel reprocessing facilities would result in measurable levels of contamination in the delta within 1-2 years. Sequential extraction experiments indicate that the majority of plutonium and neptunium (80 to 90 percent) are not truly refractory and likely associate with redox sensitive sedimentary components. Only a minor fraction of contamination is associated with acid leachable or acid degradable sedimentary phases.			
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