



Minnesota Department of Health  
Environmental Monitoring Report  
2009 Data

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## **Minnesota Department of Health Environmental Monitoring Program**

The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) maintains an environmental monitoring program for radioactivity around the two nuclear generating power plants in the state. The program is designed to provide an independent evaluation of the impact of the nuclear generating power plants to the environment and the public over a period of time. Data collected is used to verify compliance with appropriate standards, provide the public with reliable data regarding the environmental impact of the nuclear generating power plants, and establish trends. Annual reports are generated and available for public review. Sample data not included in the annual reports is available through the MDH Public Health Lab.

Monitoring for radioactivity began in Minnesota in 1953 in response to nuclear weapons testing. Over fifty years of monitoring radioactivity levels provides MDH an excellent database. Long-term trends established for certain radionuclides continue to be confirmed by current environmental monitoring. Throughout the years the Minnesota Department of Health environmental monitoring program has transformed. Careful analysis of data generated and potential risks has lead MDH to make alterations in its sampling program from time to time. Some collection points and sample mediums have been discontinued while others added.

The major components of the Minnesota Department of Health environmental monitoring program are sample collection, data analysis, and interpretation. Around the Monticello Nuclear Generating Power Plant and the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Power Plant samples that are collected include: air, surface water, and milk. Ambient gamma radiation doses are monitored through the use of thermoluminescent dosimeters. Well water samples are also collected only near the Prairie Island plant.

Besides those samplings, since 1995 MDH has received data from two pressurized ion chambers (PIC) located at the Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Power Plant near the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI). Data from the PICs is transmitted to a computer. Every fifteen minutes a modem relays that data, via phone line, to an MDH computer. The system also conveys alarm messages to MDH staff members if the radiation levels are significantly high or communication between the PIC and the computer is disrupted.

In the fall of 2008 Monticello began storing spent fuel in its own ISFSI on site. This ISFSI is monitored using an automatic switching, two Geiger-Mueller-tube based dose rate monitor called the Data Radiation Monitor (DRM). The DRM continuously measures gamma radiation dose rates. Readings are taken approximately every four seconds and transmitted via radio waves to a base computer. MDH connects to the base computer and receives dose rate readings. As with the Prairie Island monitoring system, alarm messages are sent if communication is disrupted or radiation levels are exceeded.

Dose rate readings from the DRM monitor were significantly reduced in February of 2009 following placement of concrete barriers across from the storage modules. Monticello Nuclear Generating Power Plant personnel report there is no intent to remove these barriers.

### **PROGRAM SUMMARY**

*In 2009, no sample results within the current environmental monitoring program areas were found to exceed any federal or state standards or guidelines.*

### **AIR MONITORING**

Continuous air monitoring allows the Minnesota Department of Health to determine the level of radioactive contamination that could expose the public through inhalation. Air sampler particulate filters and cartridges are collected weekly or every other week and analyzed for radioactive particulates in the air.

In 2009 air samples were collected from three locations in Minnesota; one at each of the nuclear power generating plants and one in downtown St. Paul. The air samplers at the nuclear generating power plants are located downwind of the plant based on predominant wind directions.

The location of the Prairie Island air sampler is near Lock and Dam No. 3, downstream from the Prairie Island Nuclear Power Generating Plant. The air sampler at Monticello is located near the Monticello Xcel Training Center, downstream from the Monticello Nuclear Power Generating Plant.

The St. Paul air sampler is located on the roof of the Freeman Building at 625 Robert Street North in St. Paul and is used as a standard for comparison. The results of the air samples in St. Paul indicate natural background readings and no reactor-produced isotopes were detected.

Air sampler locations are shown in [Table 2A](#) Monticello Sampling Sites and [Table 2B](#) Prairie Island Sampling Sites. Air sample results for gross alpha, gross beta, and naturally occurring Beryllium-7 and Potassium-40 are shown in [Table 4](#) Air Sampling Results for Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant, [Table 5](#) Air Sampling Results for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant, and [Table 6](#) Air Sampling Results for St. Paul.

*Data Analysis:* Data collected from the Prairie Island and Monticello air samplers are compared to data from the St. Paul sampler, historical data, EPA standards, and MDH Radioactive Material Rules, Chapter 4731.2750. Specific isotopes of interest are examined using the limits indicated in MDH Chapter 4731 designating concentrations such that a dose limit of 50 mrems per year is not exceeded for each isotope.

The majority of data for these radioisotopes are below MDH Public Health Lab's (PHL) detection levels. In instances where the detection levels exceeded the Chapter 4731 concentrations or established standards, review of the gross alpha and gross beta values were considered. It is understood that the gross alpha or gross beta values represent the maximum value any individual alpha or beta emitter could indicate. Gross alpha levels were below 0.0098 pCi/m<sup>3</sup> at all locations. Gross beta levels were below 0.059 pCi/m<sup>3</sup> at all locations.

Whenever applicable, naturally occurring Potassium-40 and Beryllium-7 are tracked as a means of quality control for accuracy of lab data. It is expected that these levels will remain somewhat constant throughout time.

*All air sample results for 2009 were within the EPA and MDH standards and guidelines.*

## **SURFACE WATER MONITORING**

Since surface water is the drinking water source for many cities in the state, MDH samples the river water downstream from both power plants. The results are compared to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Standards and MDH Chapter 4731.2750 for compliance. They are also measured against the historical data for changes that may have occurred due to releases from the power plant.

Water sample locations are shown in [Table 2A](#) Monticello Sampling Sites and [Table 2B](#) Prairie Island Sampling Sites. Water sample results for gross alpha, gross beta, and select radionuclides of interest are shown in [Table 7](#) Surface Water Results for Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant, and [Table 8](#) Surface Water Results for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant.

*Data Analysis:* The EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is often the most restrictive limit for these samples. The radiological component of the SDWA limits gross alpha particles to 15 pCi/L (including combined Radium 226 and Radium 228 at 5 pCi/L), tritium to 20,000 pCi/L, and beta/photon emitters to doses equivalent to 4 mrem per year. Gross alpha values for 2009 were below 1.7 pCi/L at both locations. Tritium values were below 238 pCi/L at both locations.

The SDWA limits the total body or critical organ dose from a single beta/photon emitter to 4 mrems. Concentrations for 168 beta/photon emitters that will deliver a total body or critical organ dose of 4 mrems are compared to the isotopic analysis in the MDH samples. The majority of data for these radioisotopes falls below MDH Public Health Lab's (PHL) detection levels. In instances where the detection levels exceed the SDWA levels, review of the gross beta values were considered, since the gross beta value represents the maximum value any individual beta emitter could be.

*All surface water sample results for 2009 were within the EPA and MDH standards and guidelines.*

## **MILK MONITORING**

Milk samples are collected monthly from a farm located near each power plant. Radiation contamination that may have been deposited in the fields and consumed by cows would be concentrated and forwarded to the milk. Since there are no standards for milk, except for emergency situations, sample analysis is compared to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Standards and MDH Chapter 4731.2750. Samples are also compared to historical data and reviewed for trends.

Milk sampling locations are shown in [Table 2A](#) Monticello Sampling Sites and [Table 2B](#) Prairie Island Sampling Sites.

Milk sample results for select radionuclides of interest are shown in [Table 9](#) Milk Analysis Results for Monticello Nuclear Generating Power Plant, and [Table 10](#) Milk Analysis Results for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Power Plant.

*Data Analysis:* MDH recognizes that the EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is often a more restrictive limit for these samples because there are no specific standards for milk samples. However, by meeting these standards MDH continues to assure that public health and safety is maintained. Due to the physical properties of milk, analyzing for gross alpha and gross beta values is difficult and highly unreliable; therefore these results are not available.

The SDWA limits the total body or critical organ dose from a single beta/photon emitter to 4 mrem. Concentrations for 168 beta/photon emitters that will deliver a total body or critical organ dose of 4 mrem are compared to the isotopic analysis in the MDH samples. Again, the majority of data for these radioisotopes are below MDH Public Health Lab's (PHL) detection levels. In instances where the detection levels exceed the SDWA levels, review of past air sample results were considered. It should be noted that if a release were to occur, before it would be observed in milk samples it would most likely be detected in air samples.

*All milk sample results for 2009 were within the EPA and MDH standards and guidelines.*

## **AMBIENT GAMMA RADIATION MONITORING**

Ambient gamma radiation levels are measured around the power plants by using thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs). MDH has placed TLDs beyond the plant's boundaries to estimate the dose received by a member of the public if they were to be at that location continuously throughout the monitoring period. TLDs are changed and analyzed quarterly. In 2006, MDH transferred the analysis of the dosimeters from an internal evaluation to Global Dosimetry, a processor approved by the National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program. These results are compared to control readings, historical data, and MDH regulatory limits.

TLD locations are shown in [Table 3A](#) Monticello Area TLD Locations and [Table 3B](#) Prairie Island Area TLD Locations. TLD results are shown in [Table 11](#) TLD Results.

*Data Analysis:* Global Dosimetry results from the field TLDs are compared to the control readings. Control badges are kept in St. Paul for the monitoring period so that control readings indicate background radiation levels.

In 2009, one TLD located outside the spent fuel storage location at Prairie Island consistently read approximately twice the control levels, but still below regulatory levels. Upon investigation, MDH staff reviewed the continuous readings received from the pressurized ion chambers (PICs) located within the nuclear generating power plant boundaries to determine if those readings were also higher than previous results. The PIC readings were not elevated nor outside of the expected range. A survey of the area surrounding the TLD using a sodium iodide detector did not detect any levels above background. Investigation into the elevated readings continues and MDH plans to add a new TLD directly west of the current TLD in question in an attempt to determine the cause of the elevated readings.

*All TLD results for 2009 were within MDH regulatory limits to members of the public.*

## **WELL WATER MONITORING**

Well water is periodically reviewed since radioactivity may seep through the soil and enter the water table. These samples are collected quarterly and again compared to the EPA Safe Drinking Water Standards, MDH Chapter 4731.2750, and historical data. The collection point was selected to be a private farm located close to the Prairie Island nuclear power plant.

Well water sample location is shown in [Table 2B](#) Prairie Island Sampling Sites.

Well water sample results for gross alpha, gross beta, and select radionuclides of interest are shown in [Table 12](#) Well Water Analysis Results.

*Data Analysis:* Well water data is analyzed similar to surface water. The EPA Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is often the most restrictive limit for these samples. The radiological component of the SDWA limits gross alpha particles to 15 pCi/L (including combined Radium 226 and Radium 228 at 5 pCi/L), tritium to 20,000 pCi/L, and beta/photon emitters to doses equivalent to 4 mrem per year. Gross alpha values for 2009 were below 1.1 pCi/L. Tritium values were below 238 pCi/L.

The SDWA limits the total body or critical organ dose from a single beta/photon emitter to 4 mrems. Concentrations for 168 beta/photon emitters that will deliver a total body or critical organ dose of 4 mrems are compared to the isotopic analysis in the MDH samples. In instances where the detection levels exceed the SDWA levels, review of the gross beta values were considered, since the gross beta value represents the maximum value any individual beta emitter could be.

*All well water sample results for 2009 were within the EPA and MDH standards and guidelines.*

## **PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS**

No program modifications were made in 2009.

Table 1

Minnesota Department of Health  
Sample Summary for 2009

Sample Type	Collection and Frequency	Number of Samples Collected	Analyses Performed
Air	C, W & BW	103	GA, GB, GI, Sr, I
Surface Water	G, Q	8	GA, GB, GI, Sr, H
Well Water	G, Q	4	GA, GB, GI, Sr, H
Milk	G, M	24	GI, Sr, I
TLD	C, Q	84	Direct exposure

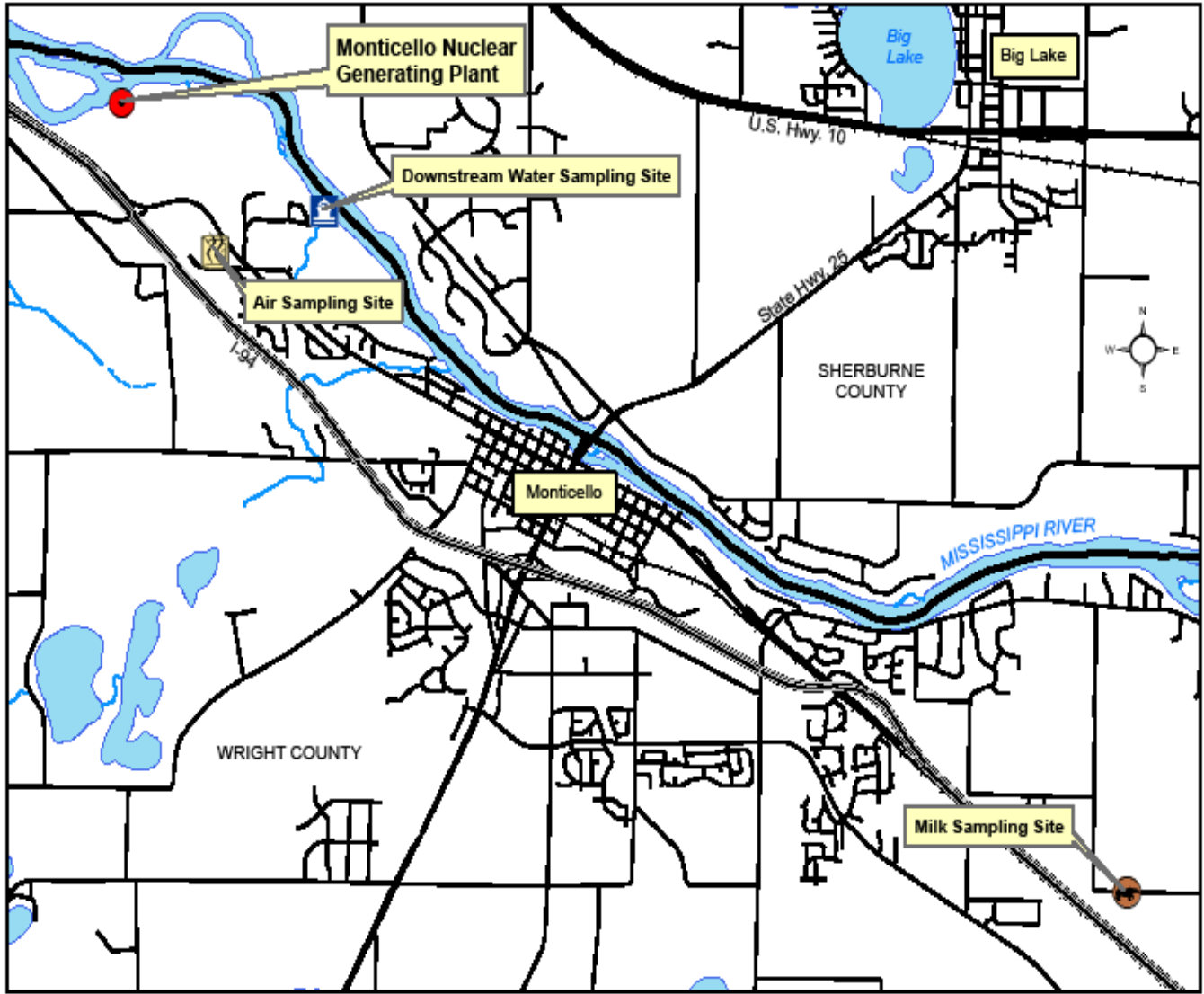
*Collection type:* C = continuous; G = grab

*Frequency:* W = weekly; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; A = annually; BW = bi-weekly

*Analyses performed:* GA = gross alpha; GB = gross beta; GI = gamma isotopic;  
Sr = strontium; I = iodine; H = tritium

# Minnesota Department of Health Monticello Environmental Sampling Sites

MONTICELLO NUCLEAR GENERATING PLANT AND SAMPLING SITE LOCATIONS



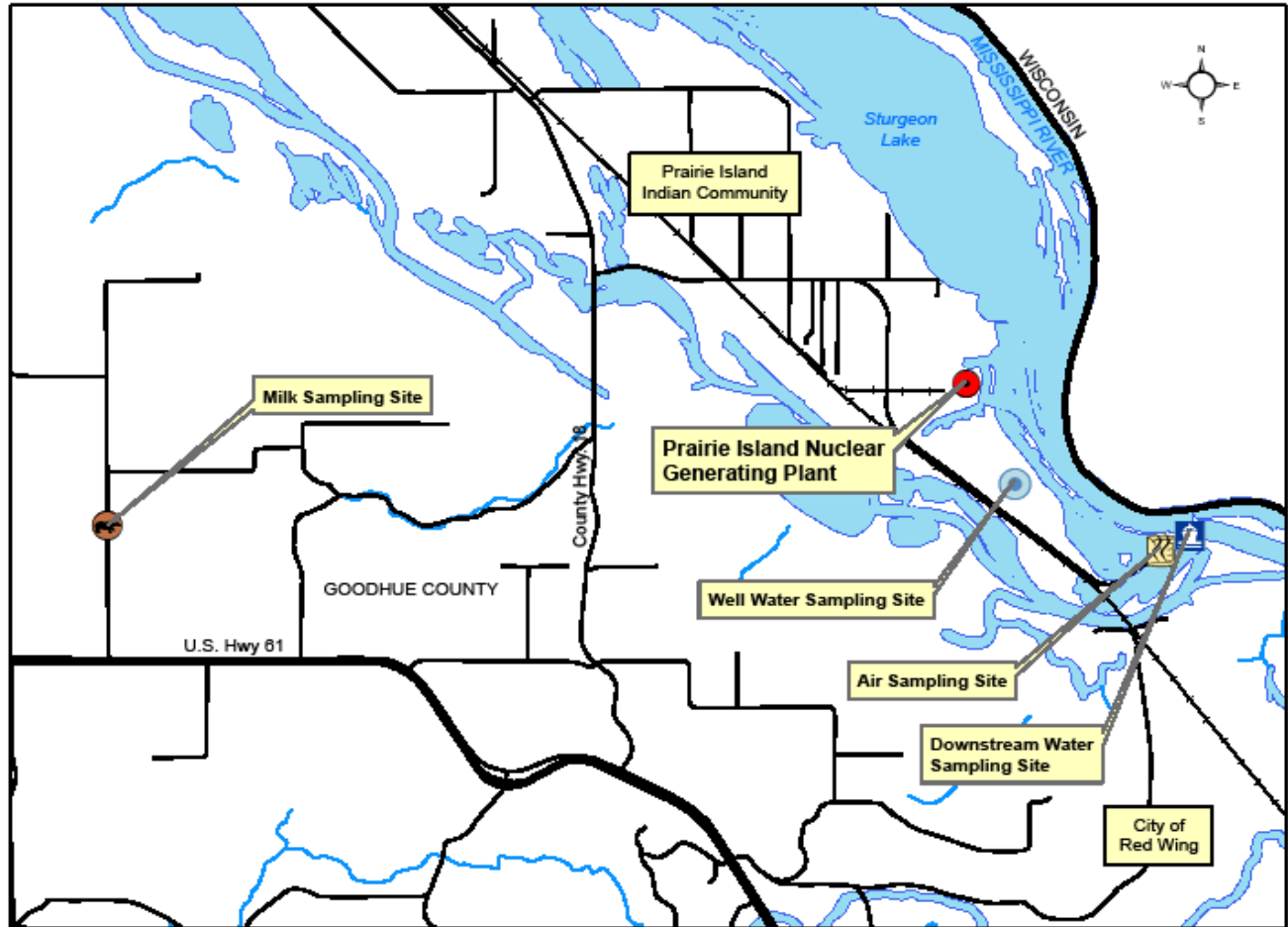
Source: MN Dep't. of Health, February 2009

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles



# Minnesota Department of Health Prairie Island Environmental Sampling Sites

PRAIRIE ISLAND NUCLEAR GENERATING PLANT AND SAMPLING SITE LOCATIONS



Source: MN Dep't. of Health, February 2009

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

### Minnesota Department of Health Monticello Area TLD Locations

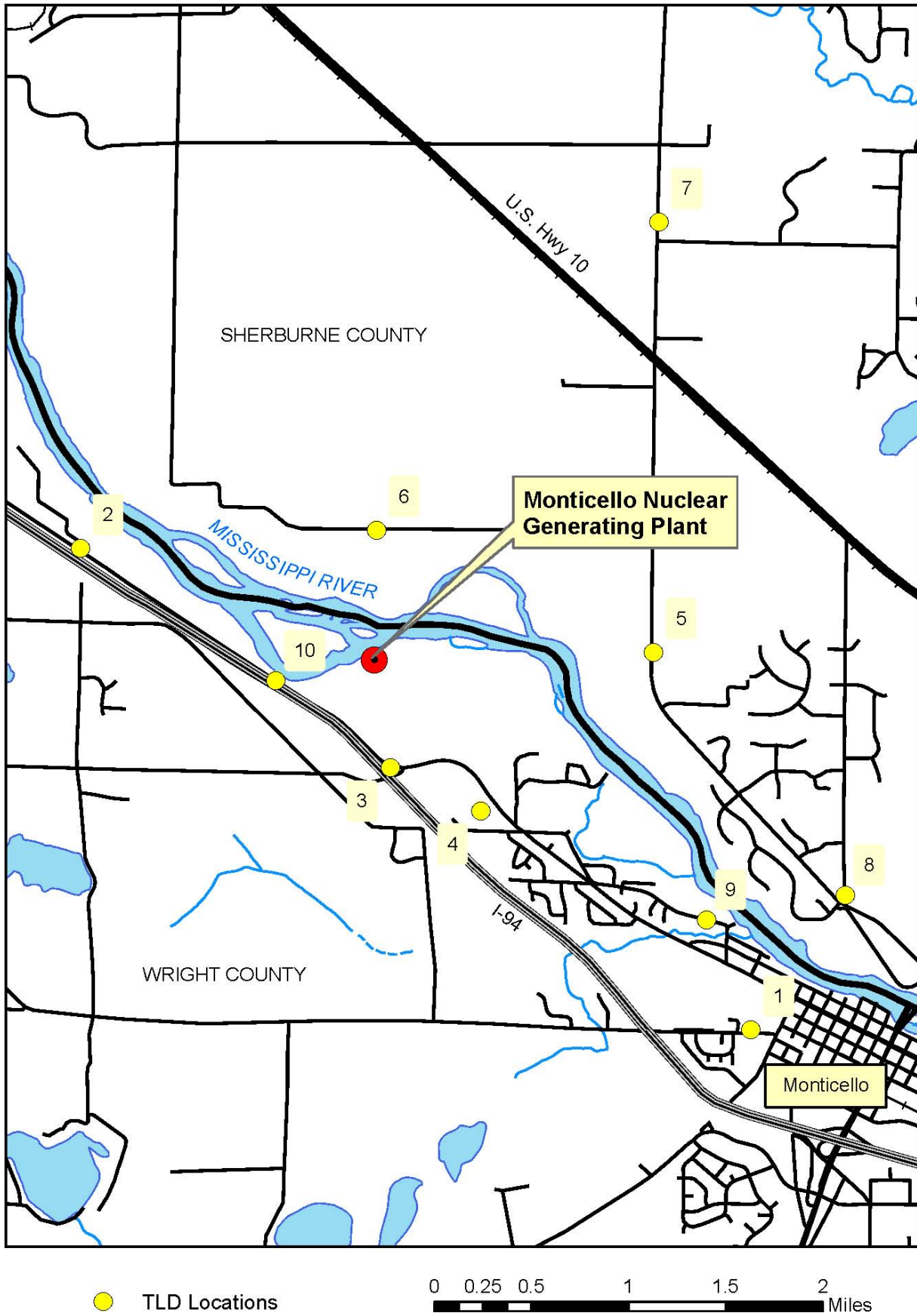


Table 3B

### Minnesota Department of Health Prairie Island Area TLD Locations

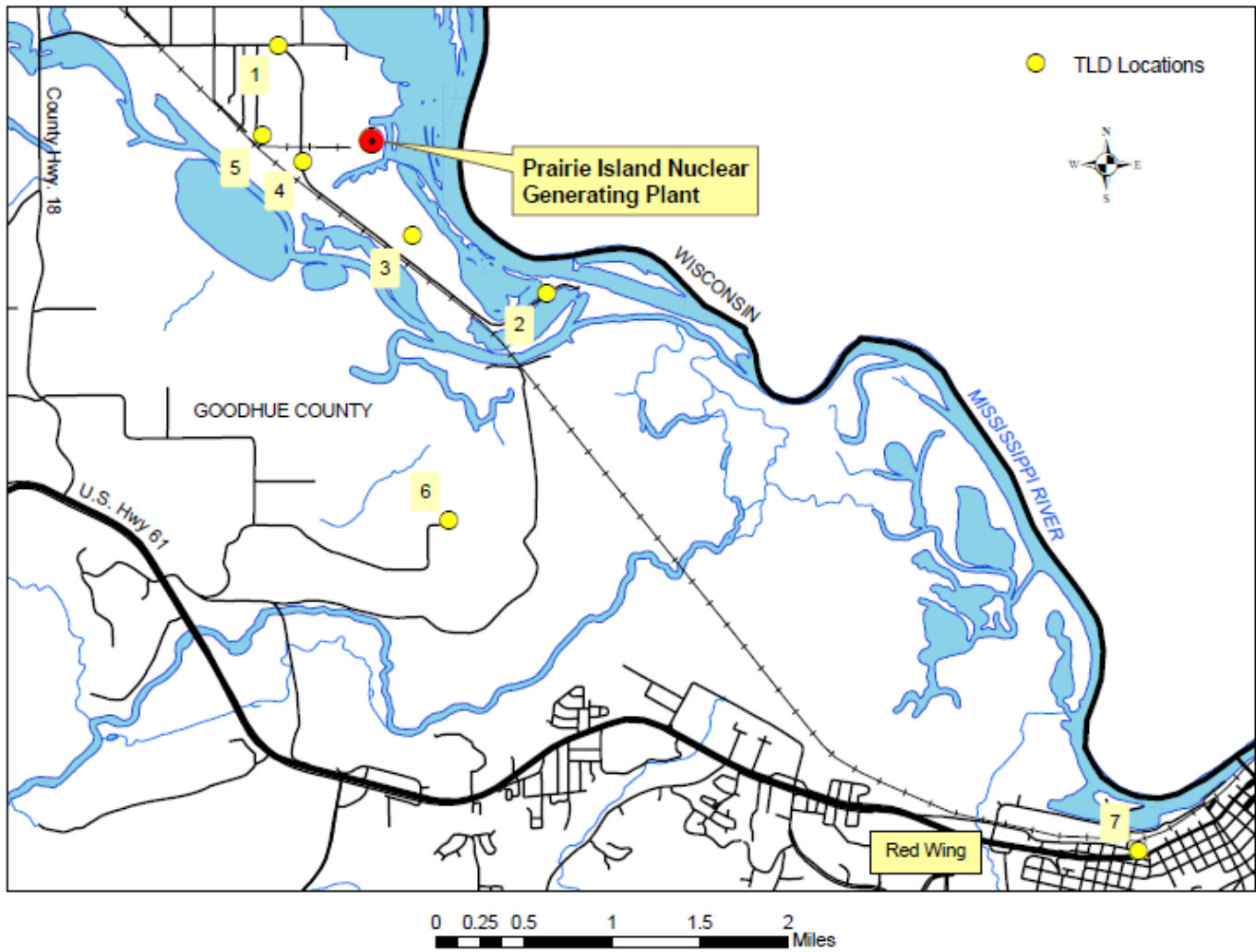


Table 4

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Air Sampling Results for Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/m<sup>3</sup>

Date Collected	Gross Alpha <sup>1</sup>	Gross Beta	Be-7	K-40 <sup>1</sup>
1/6	<u>0.0093</u>	<u>0.048</u>	<u>0.1200</u>	0.0605
1/20	<u>0.0048</u>	<u>0.032</u>	<u>0.0985</u>	0.0531
2/3	<u>0.0043</u>	<u>0.031</u>	<u>0.1070</u>	0.0509
2/17	<u>0.0021</u>	<u>0.030</u>	<u>0.1150</u>	0.0549
3/3	<u>0.0026</u>	<u>0.025</u>	<u>0.1070</u>	0.0495
3/17	<u>0.0024</u>	<u>0.028</u>	<u>0.1770</u>	0.0566
3/31	<u>0.0043</u>	<u>0.019</u>	<u>0.1760</u>	0.0664
4/14	<u>0.0046</u>	<u>0.015</u>	<u>0.1920</u>	0.0573
4/28	<u>0.0027</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1340</u>	0.0658
5/12	<u>0.0028</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1600</u>	0.0607
5/26	<u>0.0014</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1690</u>	0.0478
6/9	<u>0.0016</u>	<u>0.0076</u>	<u>0.1610</u>	0.1480
6/23	<u>0.0027</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.1310</u>	0.0548
7/7	<u>0.0016</u>	<u>0.0093</u>	<u>0.1380</u>	0.0524
7/21	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.0090</u>	<u>0.1370</u>	0.0512
8/4	<u>0.0035</u>	<u>0.010</u>	<u>0.1200</u>	0.0540
8/17	<u>0.0043</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.1380</u>	0.0571
9/1	<u>0.0027</u>	<u>0.0095</u>	<u>0.1160</u>	0.0464
9/15	<u>0.0036</u>	<u>0.016</u>	<u>0.1520</u>	0.0466
9/29	<u>0.0060</u>	<u>0.026</u>	<u>0.1280</u>	0.0527
10/13	<u>0.0017</u>	<u>0.0073</u>	<u>0.0577</u>	0.0641
10/27	<u>0.0013</u>	<u>0.0066</u>	<u>0.1850</u>	0.0286
11/10	<u>0.00083</u>	<u>0.0057</u>	<u>0.0806</u>	0.0575
11/24	0.00007	<u>0.00030</u>	<u>0.1150</u>	0.0484
12/8	<u>0.0029</u>	<u>0.031</u>	<u>0.0556</u>	0.0591
12/22	<u>0.0100</u>	<u>0.052</u>	<u>0.1230</u>	0.0897

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.

Table 5

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Air Sampling Result for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/m<sup>3</sup>

Date Collected	Gross Alpha	Gross Beta	Be-7	K-40 <sup>1</sup>
1/13	<u>0.0046</u>	<u>0.026</u>	<u>0.0838</u>	0.0897
1/27	<u>0.0041</u>	<u>0.031</u>	<u>0.0685</u>	0.0951
2/10	<u>0.0023</u>	<u>0.021</u>	<u>0.1260</u>	0.0922
2/24	<u>0.0013</u>	<u>0.021</u>	<u>0.0574</u>	0.0810
3/10	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>0.025</u>	<u>0.1120</u>	0.1150
3/23	<u>0.0017</u>	<u>0.018</u>	<u>0.1600</u>	0.0802
4/7	<u>0.0023</u>	<u>0.0093</u>	<u>0.0912</u>	0.1060
4/21	<u>0.0043</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.1620</u>	0.1090
5/5	<u>0.0025</u>	<u>0.0088</u>	<u>0.1820</u>	0.0920
5/19	<u>0.0016</u>	<u>0.0066</u>	<u>0.0660</u>	0.0772
6/2	<u>0.0018</u>	<u>0.0072</u>	<u>0.1410</u>	0.0931
6/16	<u>0.0032</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1220</u>	0.1410
6/30	<u>0.0023</u>	<u>0.010</u>	<u>0.1160</u>	0.0783
7/13	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.0074</u>	<u>0.0816</u>	0.0870
7/28	<u>0.00093</u>	<u>0.0078</u>	<u>0.0970</u>	0.0707
8/10	<u>0.0032</u>	<u>0.0085</u>	<u>0.1000</u>	0.0907
8/25	<u>0.0042</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1230</u>	0.0825
9/8	<u>0.0041</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.1510</u>	0.0903
9/22	<u>0.0076</u>	<u>0.024</u>	<u>0.1010</u>	0.0937
10/6	<u>0.0031</u>	<u>0.011</u>	<u>0.0588</u>	0.0567
10/20	<u>0.0033</u>	<u>0.018</u>	<u>0.0498</u>	0.0496
11/3	<u>0.0025</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.0605</u>	0.0588
11/17	<u>0.00072</u>	<u>0.011</u>	<u>0.1000</u>	0.0525
12/1	<u>0.00079</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1210</u>	0.0526
12/16	<u>0.0063</u>	<u>0.026</u>	<u>0.0886</u>	0.0429
12/22	<u>0.0060</u>	<u>0.036</u>	<u>0.0882</u>	0.0496

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.

Table 6

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Air Sampling Results for St. Paul  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/m<sup>3</sup>

Date Collected	Gross Alpha <sup>1</sup>	Gross Beta	Be-7	K-40 <sup>1</sup>
1/6	<u>0.0059</u>	<u>0.039</u>	<u>0.1310</u>	0.1240
1/13	<u>0.0049</u>	<u>0.037</u>	<u>0.1320</u>	0.1380
1/20	<u>0.0054</u>	<u>0.039</u>	<u>0.0898</u>	0.1390
1/27	<u>0.0056</u>	<u>0.049</u>	<u>0.1690</u>	0.1230
2/3	<u>0.0033</u>	<u>0.034</u>	<u>0.1710</u>	0.1250
2/10	<u>0.0018</u>	<u>0.026</u>	<u>0.1820</u>	0.1310
2/17	<u>0.0015</u>	<u>0.029</u>	<u>0.0840</u>	0.1320
2/24	<u>0.0035</u>	<u>0.032</u>	<u>0.1120</u>	0.1190
3/3	<u>0.0023</u>	<u>0.023</u>	<u>0.1060</u>	0.1210
3/10	<u>0.0017</u>	<u>0.031</u>	<u>0.1700</u>	0.1210
3/17	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>0.027</u>	<u>0.2190</u>	0.1160
3/23	<u>0.0026</u>	<u>0.026</u>	<u>0.2850</u>	0.1470
3/31	<u>0.0020</u>	<u>0.015</u>	<u>0.1510</u>	0.1240
4/7	<u>0.0014</u>	<u>0.011</u>	<u>0.1470</u>	0.1130
4/14	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>0.023</u>	<u>0.2650</u>	0.1300
4/21	<u>0.0027</u>	<u>0.016</u>	<u>0.1480</u>	0.1280
4/28	<u>0.0016</u>	<u>0.011</u>	<u>0.1350</u>	0.1310
5/5	<u>0.00039</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.1630</u>	0.1310
5/12	<u>0.0012</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1410</u>	0.1130
5/19	<u>0.0023</u>	<u>0.011</u>	<u>0.1730</u>	0.1170
5/26	<u>0.0026</u>	<u>0.015</u>	<u>0.2860</u>	0.1450
6/2	<u>0.0028</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.2610</u>	0.1410
6/9	<u>0.0019</u>	<u>0.0093</u>	<u>0.1440</u>	0.0667
6/16	<u>0.0013</u>	<u>0.0075</u>	<u>0.0980</u>	0.0781
6/23	<u>0.0025</u>	<u>0.019</u>	<u>0.2140</u>	0.1500
6/30	<u>0.0026</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.2090</u>	0.1260
7/7	<u>0.0017</u>	<u>0.0097</u>	<u>0.1410</u>	0.1310
7/13	<u>0.0023</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1930</u>	0.1280
7/21	<u>0.0056</u>	<u>0.004</u>	<u>0.0529</u>	0.0394
7/28	<u>0.0015</u>	<u>0.015</u>	<u>0.1930</u>	0.1170
8/4	<u>0.0044</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1830</u>	0.1050
8/10	<u>0.0047</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.1630</u>	0.1410
8/17	<u>0.0078</u>	<u>0.027</u>	<u>0.2350</u>	0.1080
8/25	<u>0.0035</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.1750</u>	0.0948
9/1	<u>0.0037</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.1710</u>	0.1230
9/8	<u>0.0074</u>	<u>0.032</u>	<u>0.2810</u>	0.1340
9/15	<u>0.0130</u>	<u>0.059</u>	<u>0.2640</u>	0.1160
9/22	<u>0.0098</u>	<u>0.042</u>	<u>0.1730</u>	0.1230
9/29	<u>0.0045</u>	<u>0.018</u>	<u>0.1050</u>	0.1190
10/6	<u>0.0015</u>	<u>0.0053</u>	<u>0.0439</u>	0.1030
10/13	<u>0.0021</u>	<u>0.0093</u>	<u>0.0427</u>	0.1150
10/20	<u>0.0028</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.0726</u>	0.1210
10/27	<u>0.0026</u>	<u>0.013</u>	<u>0.0593</u>	0.1250
11/3	<u>0.0021</u>	<u>0.019</u>	<u>0.0573</u>	0.1150
11/10	0.00015	<u>0.00068</u>	<u>0.1340</u>	0.1100
11/17	0.00015	<u>0.0062</u>	<u>0.1210</u>	0.1210
11/24	<u>0.0017</u>	<u>0.012</u>	<u>0.1430</u>	0.1040
12/1	0.00015	<u>0.0065</u>	<u>0.0845</u>	0.1230
12/8	<u>0.0011</u>	<u>0.014</u>	<u>0.0758</u>	0.1070
12/22	<u>0.0083</u>	<u>0.044</u>	<u>0.1460</u>	0.0683
12/29*	<u>0.0057</u>	<u>0.027</u>	<u>0.0906</u>	0.1350

All underlined data represent measured values.

\*Data includes two weeks of continuous monitoring

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.

Table 7

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Surface Water Results for Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/L

Date Collected	Gross Alpha <sup>1</sup>	Gross Beta	Tritium <sup>1</sup>	Sr-89 <sup>1</sup>	Sr-90 <sup>1</sup>	K-40 <sup>1</sup>
1/6	1.0	<u>3.6</u>	226	2.0	2.0	51.7
4/14	1.0	<u>3.4</u>	238	2.0	2.0	46.1
7/7	1.0	<u>2.5</u>	238	2.0	2.0	48.7
10/13	1.0	<u>2.7</u>	200	2.0	2.0	70.4

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.



Table 8

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Surface Water Results for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/L

Date Collected	Gross Alpha <sup>1</sup>	Gross Beta <sup>1</sup>	Tritium <sup>1</sup>	Sr-89 <sup>1</sup>	Sr-90 <sup>1</sup>	K-40 <sup>1</sup>
1/13	1.0	<u>4.0</u>	221	2.0	2.0	55.8
4/7	1.0	<u>6.8</u>	221	2.0	2.0	81.4
7/13	<u>1.7</u>	<u>3.7</u>	238	2.0	2.0	74.0
10/6	1.0	<u>4.1</u>	200	2.0	2.0	49.6

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.

Table 9

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Milk Analysis Results for Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/L

<b>Date Collected</b>	<b>Sr-89<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sr-90<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>K-40<sup>1</sup></b>
<u>1/20</u>	2.0	2.0	1300
<u>2/17</u>	2.0	2.0	1320
<u>3/31</u>	2.0	2.0	1330
<u>4/28</u>	2.0	2.0	1400
<u>5/26</u>	2.0	2.0	1340
<u>6/23</u>	2.0	2.0	1330
<u>7/21</u>	2.0	2.0	1300
<u>8/17</u>	2.0	2.0	1320
<u>9/30</u>	2.0	2.0	1330
<u>10/27</u>	2.0	2.0	1300
<u>11/24</u>	2.0	2.0	1250
<u>12/22</u>	2.0	2.0	1330

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.

Table 10

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Milk Analysis Results for Prairie Island Nuclear Generating Plant  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/L

<b>Date Collected</b>	<b>Sr-89<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Sr-90<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>K-40<sup>1</sup></b>
<u>1/27</u>	2.0	2.0	1340
<u>2/24</u>	2.0	2.0	1310
<u>3/10</u>	2.0	2.0	1350
<u>4/21</u>	2.0	2.0	1290
<u>5/19</u>	2.0	2.0	1320
<u>6/30</u>	2.0	2.0	1340
<u>7/28</u>	2.0	2.0	1300
<u>8/25</u>	2.0	2.0	1300
<u>9/22</u>	2.0	2.0	1290
<u>10/20</u>	2.0	2.0	1340
<u>11/17</u>	2.0	2.0	1310
<u>12/29</u>	2.0	2.0	1250

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.

Table 11

2009 Minnesota Department of Health TLD Results  
Results in mrem

**Monticello**

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number on Table 3</u>	<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>Average</u>
Control		27	20	23	24	23.50
Control		24	19	22	23	22.00
City Office	1	27	22	29	24	25.50
CR75 Acacia	2	25	19	24	22	22.50
CR75 120 St Bridge	3	31	21	27	26	26.25
XCEL Training Center	4	28	21	26	27	25.50
East Pole 433	5	25	22	25	25	24.25
North Pole 485	6	27	21	27	26	25.25
Olson Farm	7	27	21	26	22	24.00
CR 50/CR11	8	26	21	27	25	23.75
CR 75 - Monticello	10	27	20	27	25	24.75
River Street	9	29	21	27	25	25.50

**Prairie Island**

<u>Location</u>		<u>1st Qtr</u>	<u>2nd Qtr</u>	<u>3rd Qtr</u>	<u>4th Qtr</u>	<u>Average</u>
Control		25	20	25	24	23.50
Control		26	18	22	22	22.00
Sturgeon Lake Rd	1	24	19	23	25	22.75
Lock & Dam 3	2	26	19	24	24	23.25
Suter Farm	3	24	23	26	24	24.25
ISFSI Wakonade	4	54	59	35	65	53.25
Tower	5	24	22	26	26	25.00
Gustafson Farm	6	27	23	27	28	26.25
Red Wing	7	26	22	26	26	25.00

Table 12

Minnesota Department of Health  
2009 Well Water Analysis Results  
Results and Detection Limits in pCi/L

Date Collected	Gross Alpha <sup>1</sup>	Gross Beta <sup>1</sup>	Tritium <sup>1</sup>	K-40 <sup>1</sup>
2/10	1.0	<u>5.7</u>	221	43.9
5/5	1.0	<u>5.0</u>	238	70.7
8/10	1.0	<u>16.4</u>	238	50.9
11/3	<u>1.1</u>	<u>4.7</u>	200	65.2

All underlined data represent measured values.

<sup>1</sup>All data (except those values underlined) represent the gamma counting system lowest detection concentrations. Samples measured had values below the detectable concentrations.