WASTE ISOLATION PILOT PLANT (WIPP)

Lessons Learned During Site Characterization

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WIPP Historical Timeline

National Academy of Science recommends geologic 1957 disposal, especially salt 1973-1975 WIPP site selection 1975-1981 WIPP site characterization 1977 Conceptual design completed Title I design completed 1979 Surface based studies show WIPP site to be acceptable 1980 1978-1982 Lab/Field studies show brine migration to be only a minor concern 1982 Comprehensive in situ R & D program developed 1983 SPVD program complete, site selection validated full facility construction begins, in situ testing commences 1984 "Final" design criteria 1985 40CFR191 promulgated

Topics

- Brief WIPP History
- Geotechnical Setting
- Major Scientific Issues
- "Suprises" from In Situ and Site Characterization Tests
- Regulatory and Stakeholder Issues
- Summary of Lessons Leamed

WIPP Historical Timeline

1987	40CFR191 remanded
1988	Brine seepage becomes a cause celebre
1988	WIPP construction complete, initial operation planned
1993	DOE determines not to place any waste at WIPP
	while EPA certifies compliance with 40CFR191
1994	40CFR191 repromulgated

Major Site Selection/Characterization Issues

- Dissolution of salt
 - Regional
- Localized ("Breccia Pipes")
- Natural resources
 - Potash
 - Hydrocarbons
- Tectonics
 - Deformation
 - Brine reservoirs
 - Seismicity
- Hydrology
 - Conceptual model
 - Karst geohydrology

Regulatory Issues

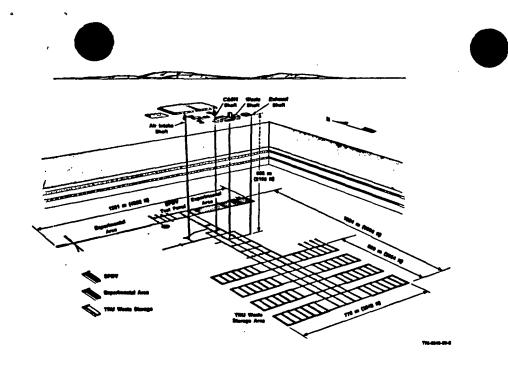
- No standards to guide site selection
- 40CFR191 promutgated in 1985
- 40CFR191 remanded in 1987
- 40CFR191 repromulgated in 1993
- DOE self regulatory for WIPP until 10/92 Land Withdrawal Act
 - Public confidence issue
- Hazardous material regulations (RCRA) applied late
 - No migration variance
 - VOCs a major concern
 - Drives new studies on waste and on fluid transport in the Salado
- Criteria for application of 40CFR191 still in development by EPA
 - Criteria may alter guidance provided with 40CFR191
- Land withdrawal act requires EPA to determine the need for radioactive experiments at WIPP
 - DOE cancels radioactive test plans
- Stipulated agreement with New Mexico
 - Provides for certain state assurances; issue resolution
 - Provides for consultation/cooperation agreement

"Surprises" During In Situ and Post Site Selection Process

- Mining horizon modified after "hands on" examination in shaft
 - Clay seam undetected in core
- Brine reservoir in subdued Castile structures
 - Resulted in reorientation of underground excavations
- Creep rate/closure of openings three times predicted rate
 - Resolved with better modeling, more lab testing
- Brine seepage in absence of thermal gradients
 - Major stakeholder concern
 - Large resource commitment to resolve
- Hydrology of overlying aquifer proves to be more complex than first believed
 - Still a focus of field and lab studies

Summary of Lessons Learned

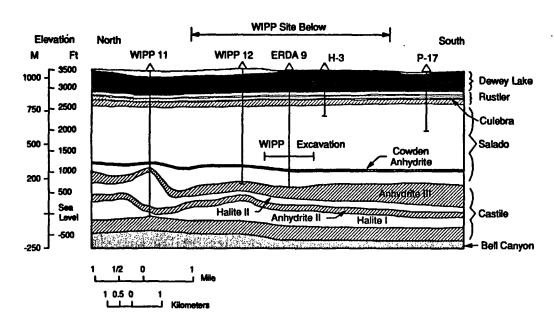
- One is most confident of the site and repository issues at the beginning of detailed investigation
- Site studies will inevitably find "issues" the critics will utilize to pursue their case
- The site and repository design must be robust enough to weather uncertainties in models or natural variation in physical parameters as detailed knowledge of the site unfolds
- Do not oversell or over-simplify the attributes of the site until they are confirmed
- Involve stakeholders in issue resolution, early and meaningfully



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Geologic Section North-South Through the Center of the WIPP Site



Extent of Halite Currently Present in Important Strata

