

U.S. Department of Energy Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management



Regional Saturated Zone Model Update

Presented to: Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

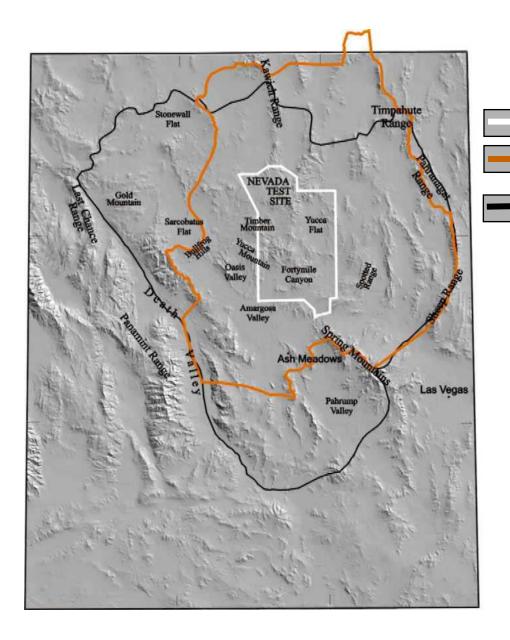
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January 29-30, 2002-Pahrump, Nevada

Original 3D YMP Regional Model

- 3-layer, steady-state, MODFLOWP
 - Published as Water Resources Investigation Report (WRIR) 96-4300; released 1997
- Effects of past and future climate changes
 - Published as WRIR 98-4041; released 1998
- Studies conducted by Nevada Test Site (NTS) -Underground Test Activities (UGTA) Project
 - 15-layer, steady-state, MODFLOW; released 1998





EXPLANATION

NTS boundary

UGTA Regional Model boundary

Regional Model boundary

Yucca Mountain Project (YMP) Hydrologic and Radionuclide Migration Program (HRMP)



Department of Energy Requests Synthesis Regional Model

- Department of Energy (DOE) Yucca Mountain Site Characterization Office
- DOE NTS
 - Underground Testing Areas
 - Defense Programs
 - Hydrology Resources Management Program



Death Valley Regional Flow System Model Objectives - Per DOE

- Short Term ('99 -'01):
 - Combine DOE models
 - Characterize 3D flow paths
 - Calibrate steady-state model
 - Estimate flux magnitudes
 - Determine effects of geologic/structural features on regional flow patterns
 - Improve sensitivity and uncertainty analyses

• Long Term ('02 -'04):

- Potentially evaluate climatechange and pumping impacts
- Provide technical basis for NTS water appropriations
- Help to design an effective ground-water monitoring network
- Serve as multi-organizational cooperative natural resource management tool in the Death Valley basin



Consideration of "Recent" Program Reviews and Findings

- Yucca Mountain Project (YMP) Saturated-Zone Expert Elicitation Panel
- UGTA external peer review
- Comparison of existing models
- Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board "YMP Data Hole" Concerns
- Nye County "Early-Warning System"
- UGTA Corrective Action Unit studies
- USGS Amargosa Valley/Pahrump/Death Valley studies



A Defensible Flow Model

- Components:
 - Integrated Modeling Data Base
 - Comprehensive Geologic Interpretation
 - 3D Hydrogeologic Framework Model
 - Regional Hydrologic Conceptual Model
 - Calibrated Flow Model
- Each Component must:
 - Be independently documented
 - Have clear quality assurance tracking
 - Have clearly documented levels of uncertainty
 - Have documented likely alternative hypotheses



Other Regional Stakeholders

- Department of Defense Nellis Air Force Base
- Nye County, Nevada
- Pahrump, Beatty, Amargosa Valley, Nevada
- Death Valley National Park
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Bureau of Land Management
- Bullfrog Mine
- Las Vegas Valley
- Inyo County, California



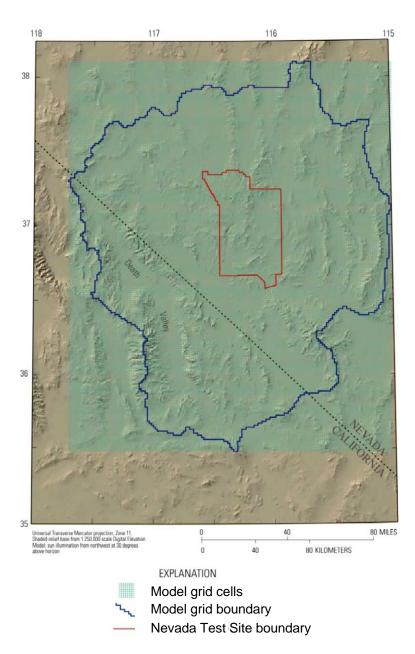
Major Activities

- Waste Package (WP) #1: Regional data base integration and analysis
 - Merge integrate existing data bases into GIS
 - Conduct analyses
 - Share data / ideas
- WP#2: Comprehensive geologic interpretation
 - Geologic Maps
 - Tectonic Maps
 - Cross-Sections
 - Geophysics

 WP#3: 3D hydrogeologic framework model

- 3D digital representation
- WP#4: Reduce uncertainty
 - Evapotranspiration
 - Recharge
 - Water Use
 - Hydraulic Properties
- WP#5: Flow model
 - Calibration and evaluation
 - Parameter sensitivity/uncertainty





Location of Death Valley Regional Flow System Model Grid

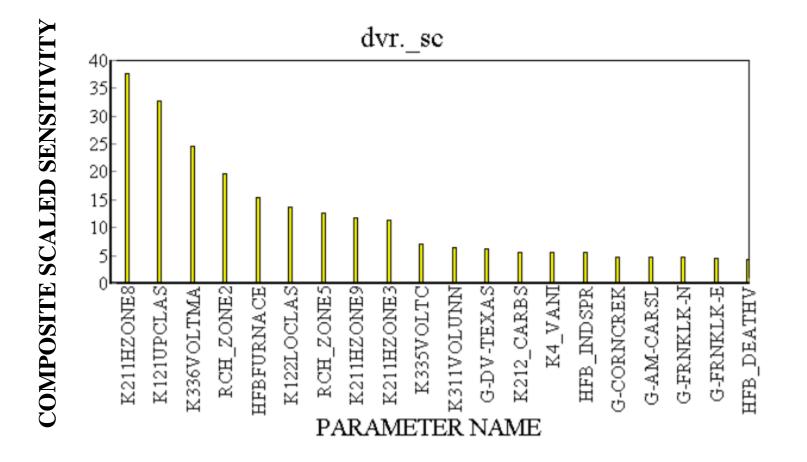


Short-Term Goals Achieved: Death Valley Regional Flow System Steady-State Model

- Delivered to Site Saturated Zone (SZ) Model with updates
 - Mid Fiscal Year (FY) 2001, Late FY2001, Early FY2002
- Synthesize all regional hydrogeologic data
- "Hard-merge" of 1997 YMP and 1998 UGTA geologic models
- Many hydrogeologic units / Faults explicit
- Quantified uncertainty in discharge and water levels
- Fifteen flow model layers

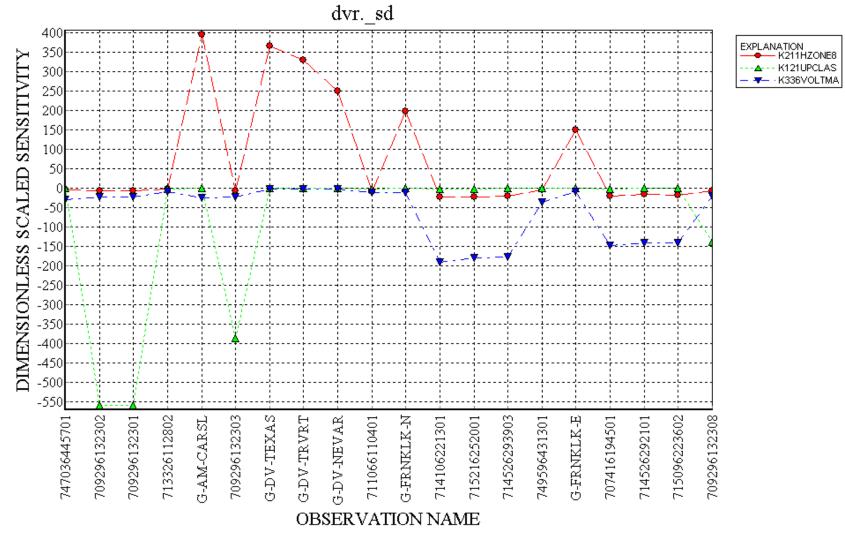


Parameter Sensitivities





Dimensionless Scaled Sensitivities





Long-Term Goals Progress: Death Valley Regional Flow System Transient Model

- Incorporation of new comprehensive geologic interpretation (consistent with site SZ model)
- Even more detail for hydrogeologic units
- Improved hydrogeologic database including:
 - Recent Nye County and UGTA data
- Combined steady-state and transient simulations with uncertainty/sensitivity analyses
- Final report and all data available through Internet

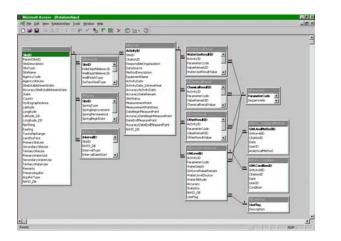


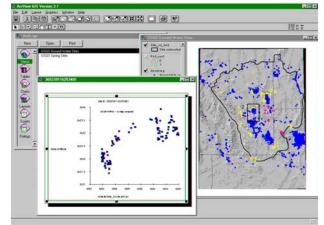
Backup



WP #1: Data Base Integration and Analysis

- Activities:
 - Merge integrate existing data bases into GIS
 - Conduct analyses
 - Share data / ideas
- Use in Model:
 - Model development
 - Model observations
 - Analyze error in every model component

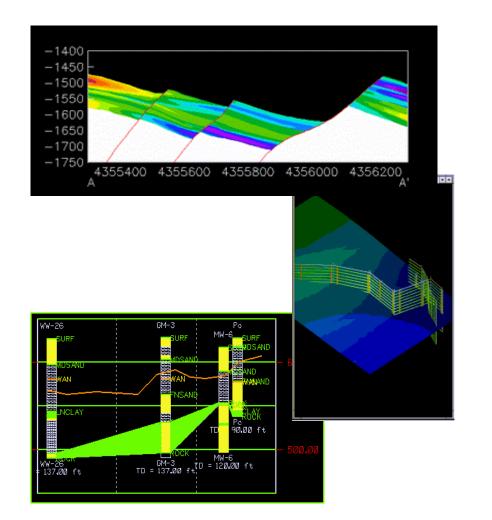






WP #2: Comprehensive Geologic Interpretation

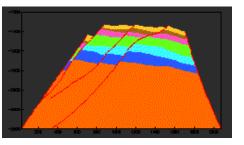
- Activities:
 - Develop 3D geologic interpretation
 - Geologic Maps
 - Tectonic Maps
 - Cross-Sections
 - Geophysics
- Use in model:
 - Unit geometry and extents
 - 3D subsurface distributions
 - Multiple conceptual models

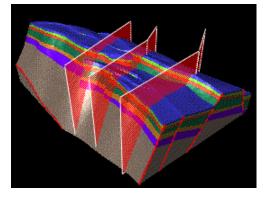


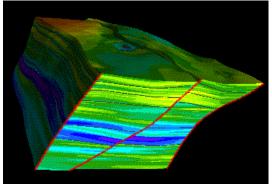


WP #3: Hydrogeologic Framework Model

- Integration of interpretations
- Most feasible interpretation given data
- Determine location and type of data required to reduce uncertainty
- Query interconnection of units
- Multiple conceptual models
- Hypothesize aquifer heterogeneities









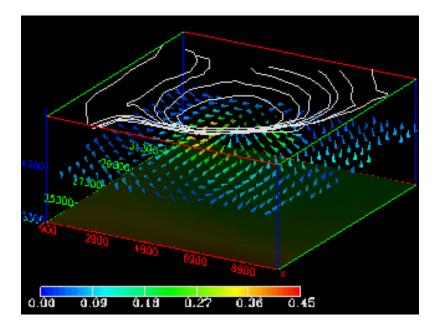
WP #4: Reduce Uncertainty Hydrologic Conceptual Model

- WP#4A: Evapotranspiration Work
- WP#4B: Recharge Work
- WP#4C: Ground-water Withdrawals
- WP#4D: Aquifer Hydraulic Properties



WP #5: Predictive Groundwater Flow Model

- Model Development
- Calibration / Sensitivity Analysis
- Assess Uncertainty
- 3D Visualization/Animation
- Product:
 - Pre-development and Transient Model
- Use:
 - Communication
 - Decision-making Tool
 - Qualified Predictions





Steady-State vs. Transient

• Steady-state Model:

- No representation of timedependent stresses
- Only one distribution and rate allowed for each stress simulated
- Changes calculated only as difference between two simulations
- Cannot represent the history of stresses that vary with time
- Time and travel of contaminants represented along one set of flow paths

Transient Model:

- Simulates over a specified period of time
- The distribution and rate of each stress can change during the simulation
- Changes calculated at selected times throughout the simulation
- History of all stresses can be represented
- Time and travel of contaminants represented along flow paths that change with time

