



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


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Saturated Zone Testing Highlights— 2005 to 2006

Presented to:
Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board

Presented by:
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May 15, 2007
Arlington, Virginia

Predecisional—Preliminary

Outline

- **New Nye County Early Warning Drilling Program (EWDP) wells (Phase V)**
- **Hydrostratigraphic framework model (HFM) update**
- **Summary of hydraulic and tracer test results at Nye County Site 22**
- **Innovative methods of identifying flowing intervals and measuring ambient flow velocities in Nye County wells**

All of these activities have benefited from or been a result of close cooperation between the DOE-funded Nye County Department of Natural Resources EWDP, the DOE-University of Nevada Cooperative Agreement, and Yucca Mountain Project (YMP) scientists



New Nye County Wells



● Nye County Early Warning Drilling Program (Phase I, II, III, IV, and V Wells)

● Phase V Well ○ Location of Tests Detailed in this Presentation



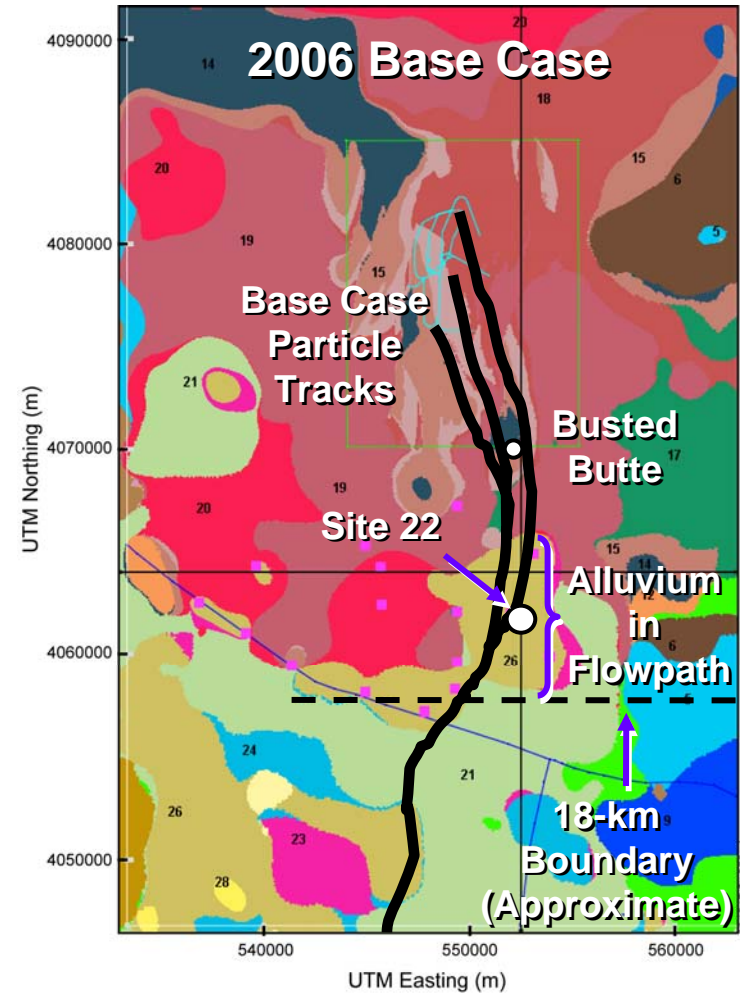
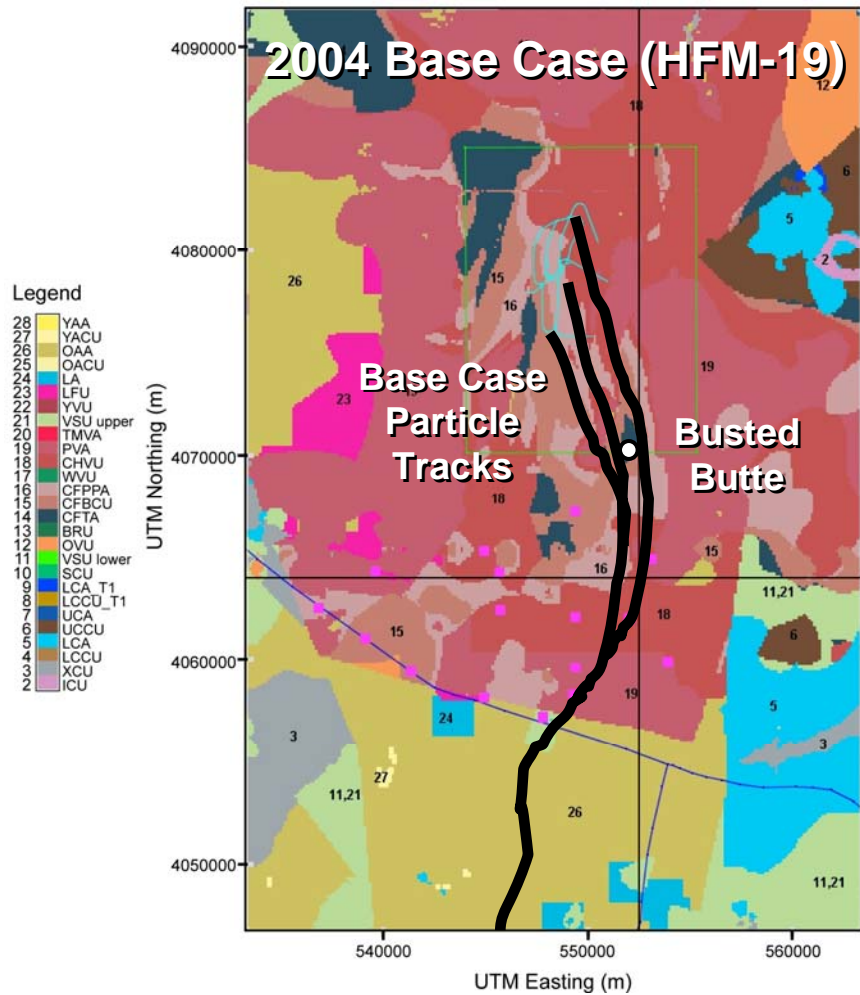
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Predecisional—Preliminary

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HFM Comparisons at Water Table



Differences mainly attributable to

- Nye County EWDP Wells (updates south and west of Busted Butte)
- 2002 and 2004 USGS Regional Models (boundaries, other changes)

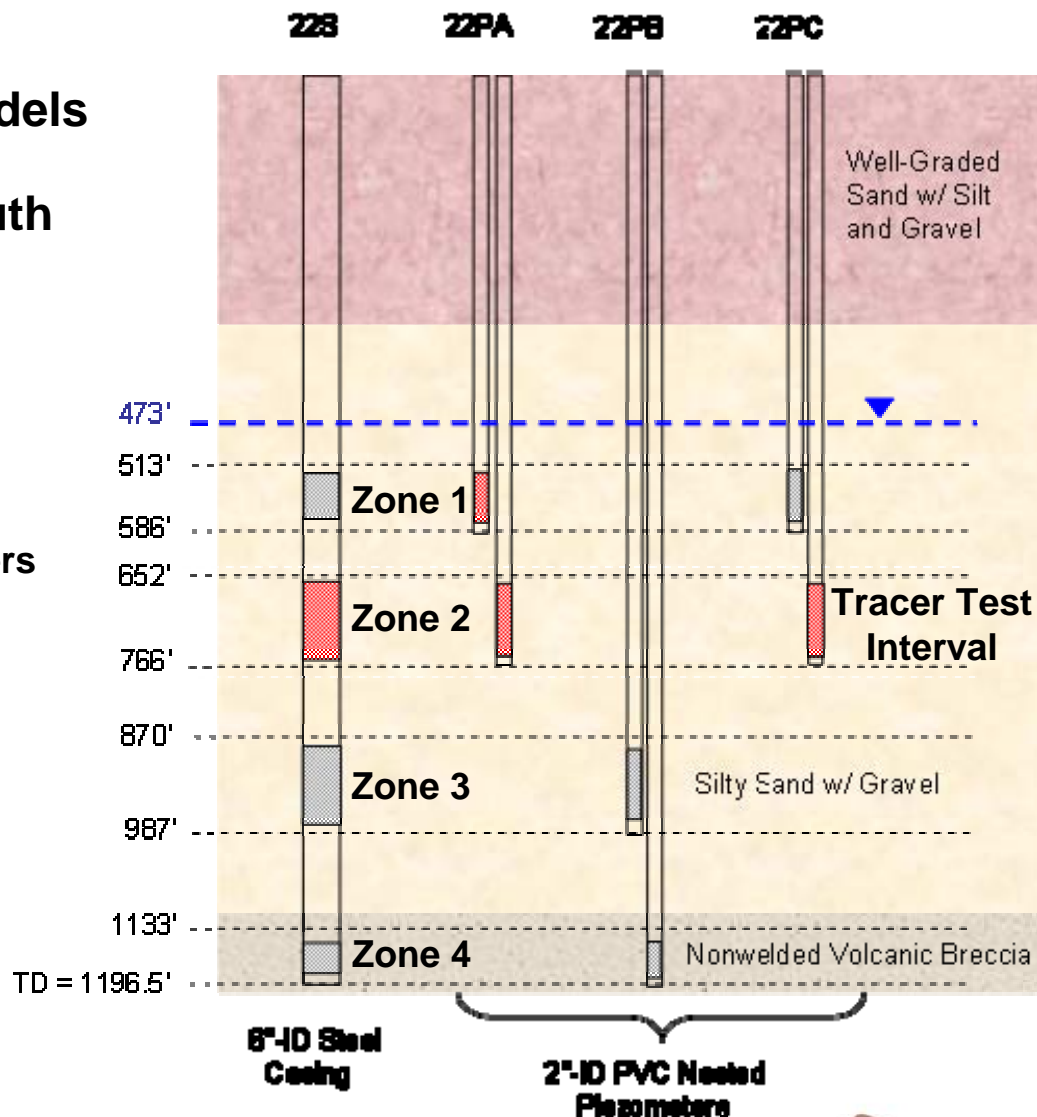
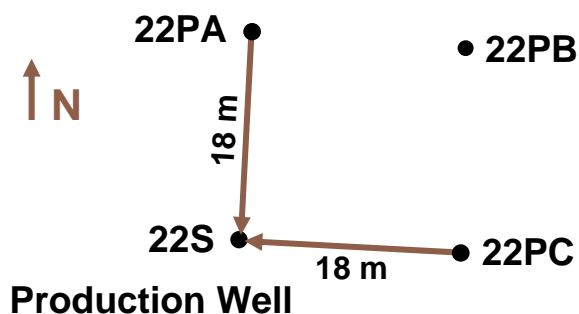


Testing at Nye County Site 22

Objective

- Test/validate conceptual models of flow and radionuclide transport in the alluvium south of Yucca Mountain
- Obtain estimates of
 - Hydraulic conductivity
 - Groundwater velocity and flow direction
 - Effective porosity
 - Diffusive mass-transfer parameters
 - Reactive transport properties
 - Colloid transport parameters

Site Layout



Site 22 Hydraulic Test Interpretations

- Analyzed observation well drawdowns/recoveries in pumped zone and in zones above and below pumped zone

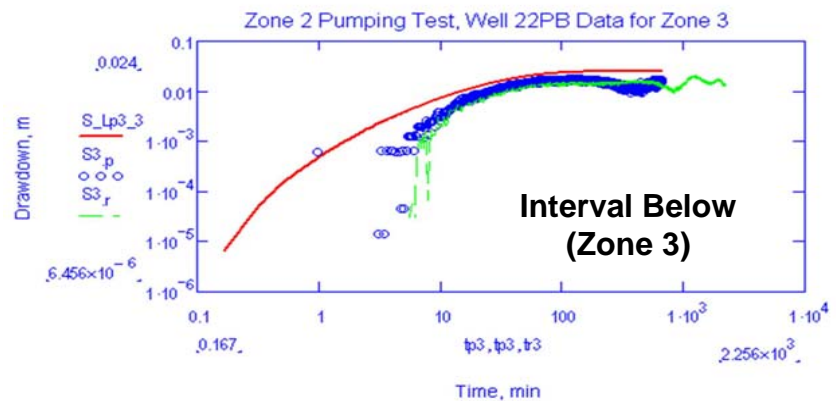
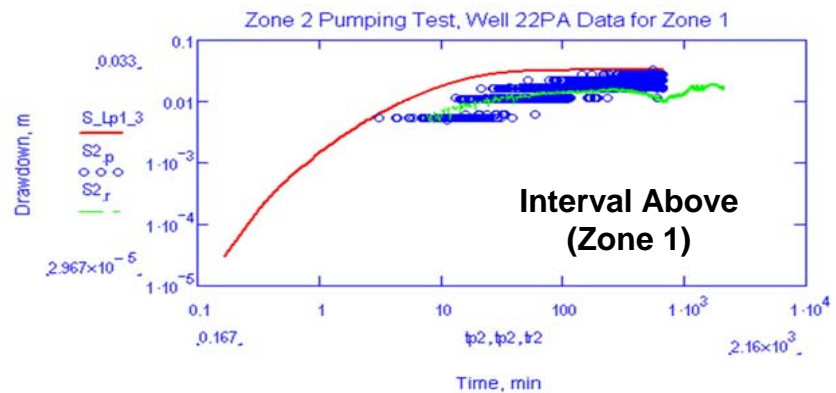
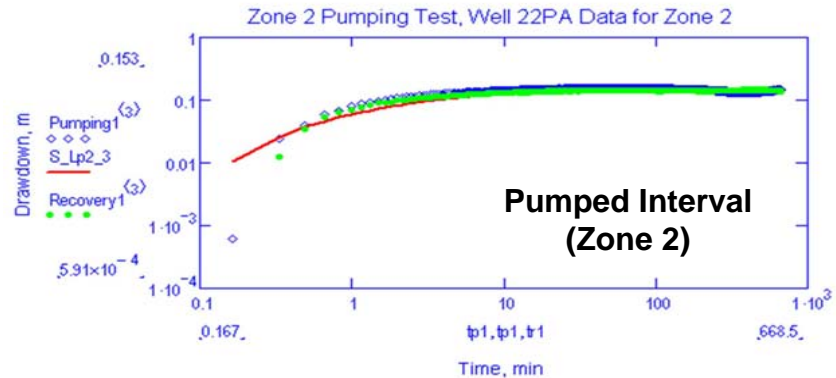
- Three-aquifer semi-analytical solution:

$$s_1 p \tilde{S}_1 = T_1 \nabla \tilde{S}_1 + \chi_{1-2} (\tilde{S}_2 - \tilde{S}_1) - \chi_0 \tilde{S}_1$$

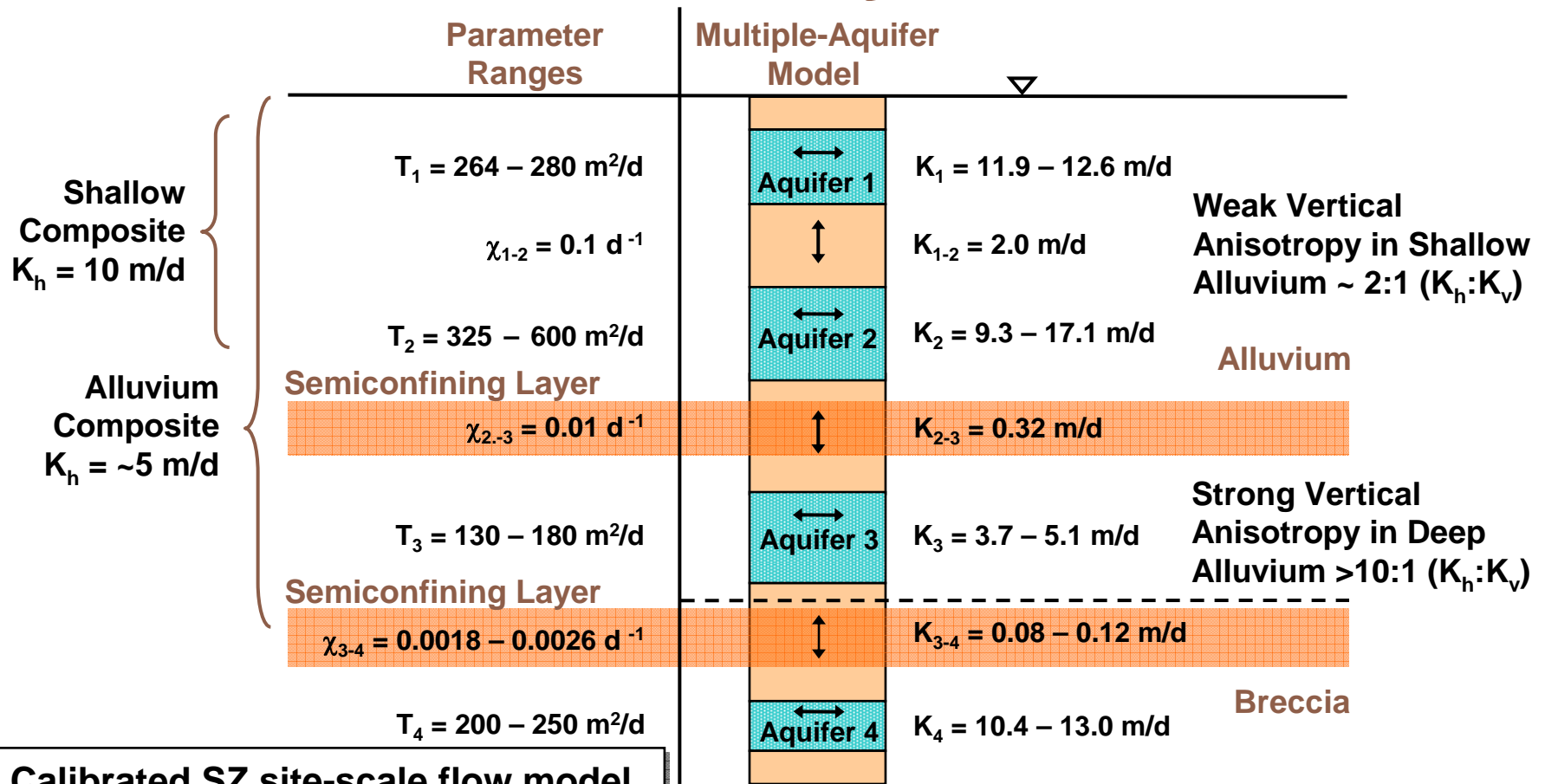
$$s_2 p \tilde{S}_2 = T_2 \nabla \tilde{S}_2 + \chi_{1-2} (\tilde{S}_1 - \tilde{S}_2) + \chi_{2-3} (\tilde{S}_3 - \tilde{S}_2)$$

$$s_3 p \tilde{S}_3 = T_3 \nabla \tilde{S}_3 + \chi_{2-3} (\tilde{S}_2 - \tilde{S}_3)$$

- Obtain estimates of storativity (s) and transmissivity (T) in all three “aquifers”, and χ (vertical hydraulic parameter) in intervening layers use two-aquifer solution for top and bottom zones



Alluvium Flow Conceptualization and Parameters from Hydraulic Tests



Weak Vertical Anisotropy in Shallow Alluvium ~ 2:1 ($K_h:K_v$)

Alluvium

Strong Vertical Anisotropy in Deep Alluvium >10:1 ($K_h:K_v$)

Breccia

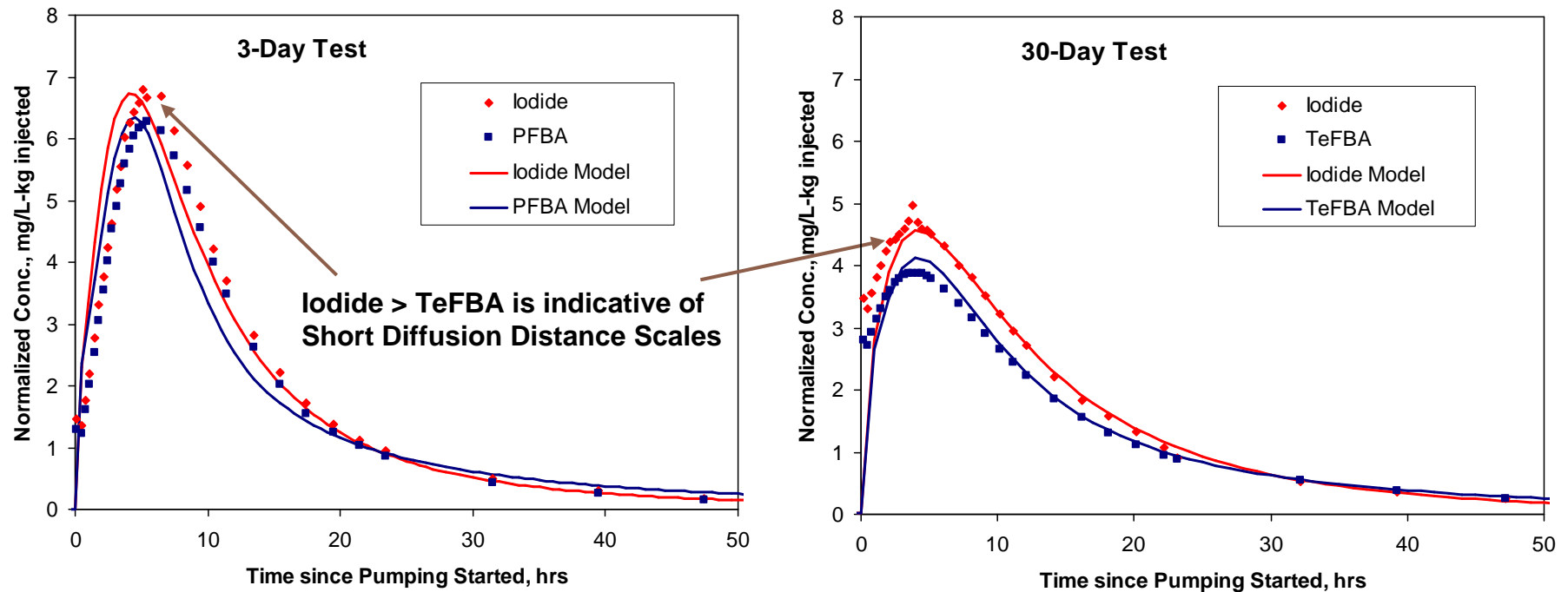
Calibrated SZ site-scale flow model has $K_h = 17 \text{ m/d}$ at Site 22 and 10:1 alluvium vertical anisotropy

↔ Flow Directions of Conductivity Estimates

Note: Drawing not to scale



22S Single-Well Tracer Tests—Dual-Porosity Behavior with Short Diffusion Distances

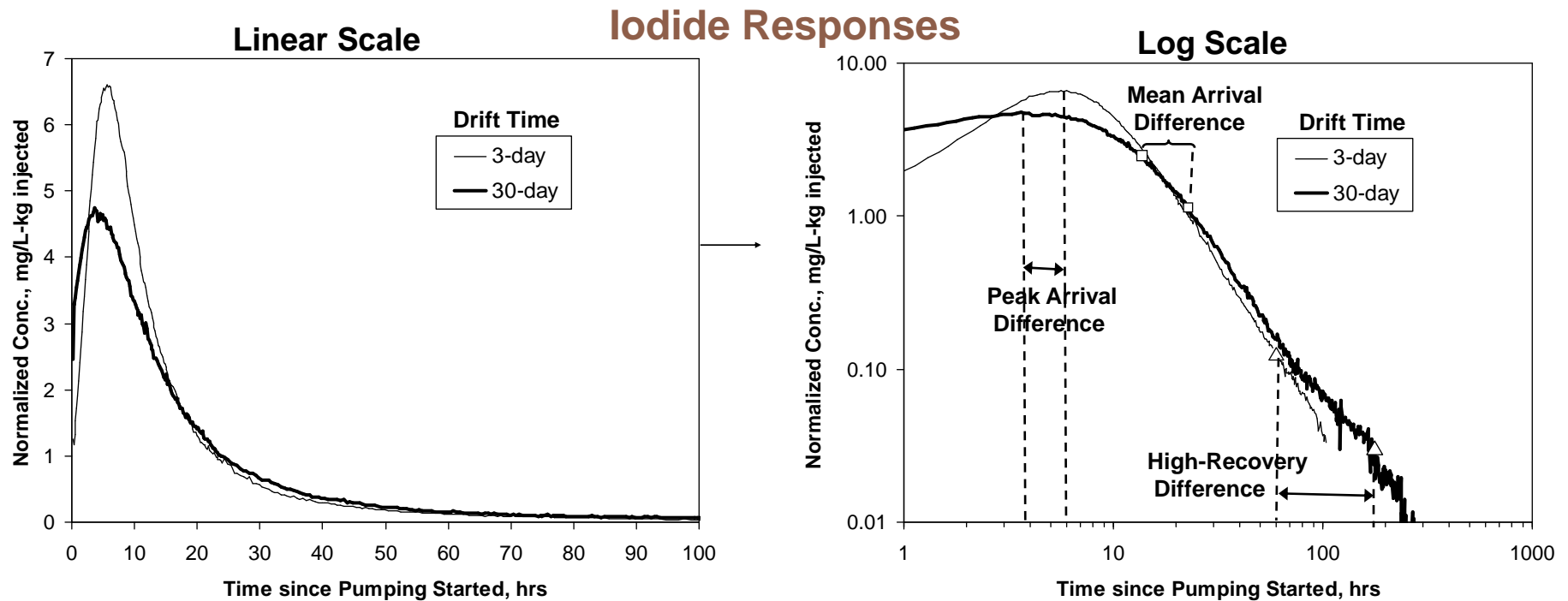


3-Day Recovery: ~100%
30-Day Recovery: 96.5%

- Single set of diffusion parameters used to fit both tracer test responses
- Dual-porosity behavior observed, but system should exhibit single porosity behavior over longer time and length scales



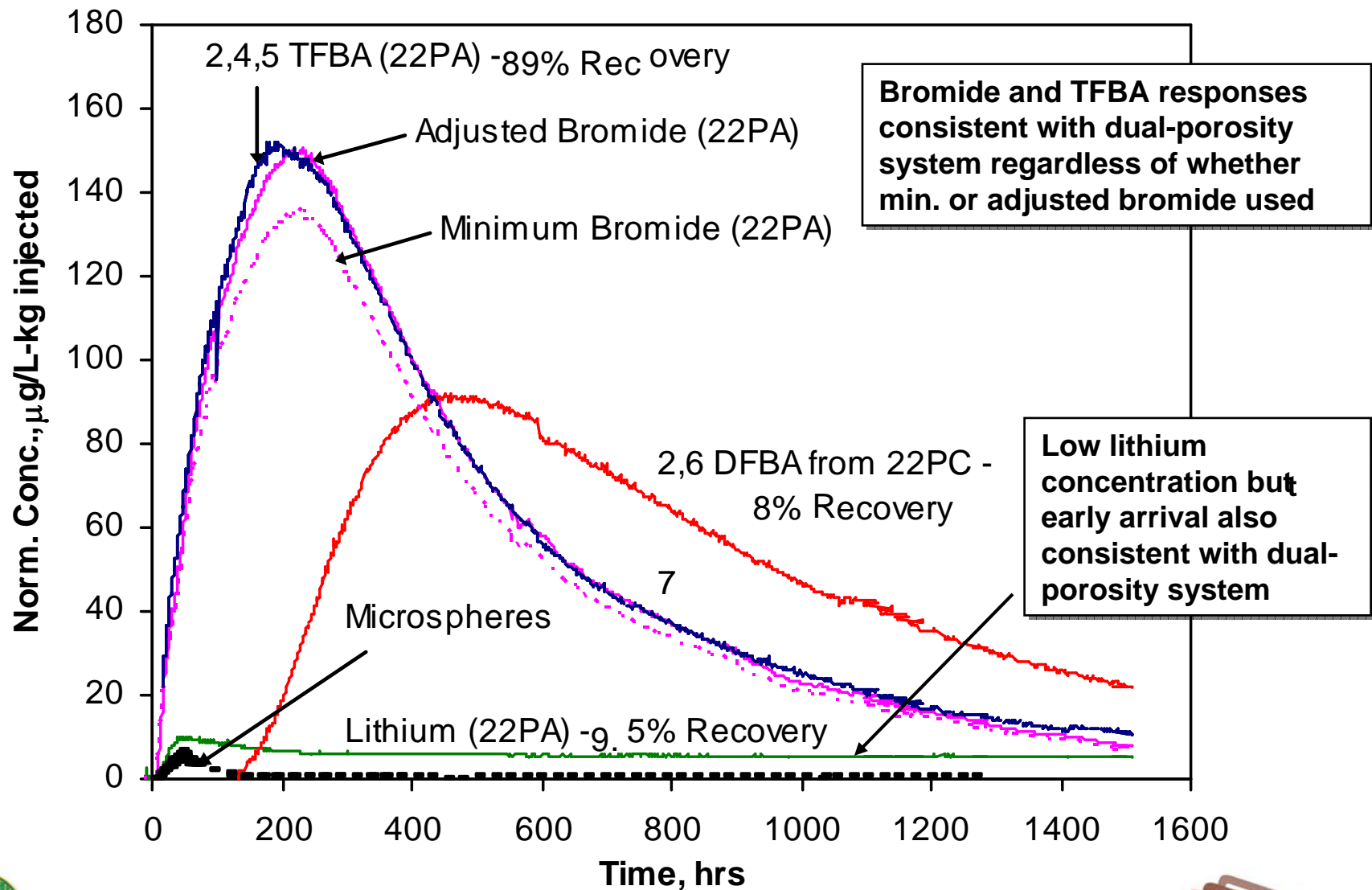
Single-Well Tracer Tests Yield Estimates of Alluvium Specific Discharge at Site 22



- **Specific discharge estimated from tracer responses as function of drift period**
 - From difference in peak arrival times—0.5 to 1.2 m/yr
 - From difference in high-recovery times—2.2 to 5.4 m/yr
 - Range from single-well tests in 19D (at 18-km boundary) —1.2 to 9.4 m/yr
- **Other specific discharge estimates**
 - Independently estimated from head/conductivity data—3 to 12 m/yr
 - From calibrated SZ site-scale flow model— ~21 m/yr

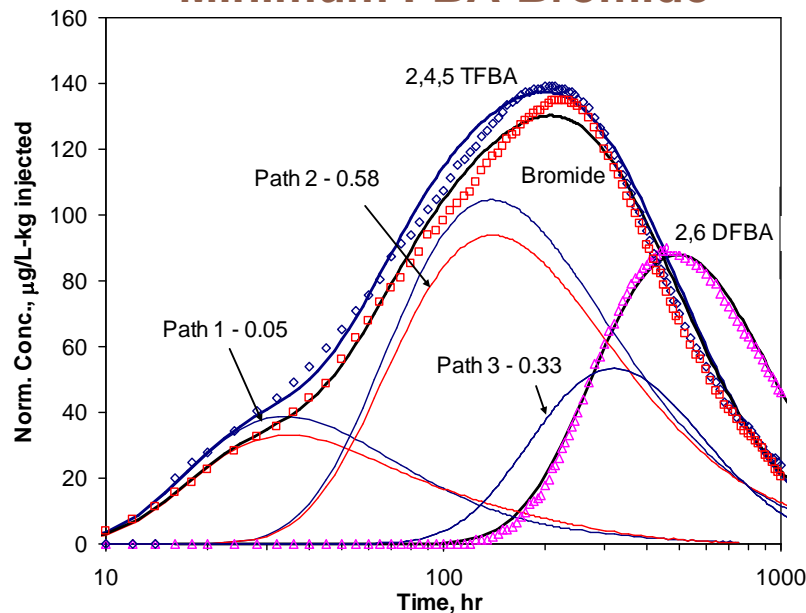


Cross-Hole Tracer Test 1 Results

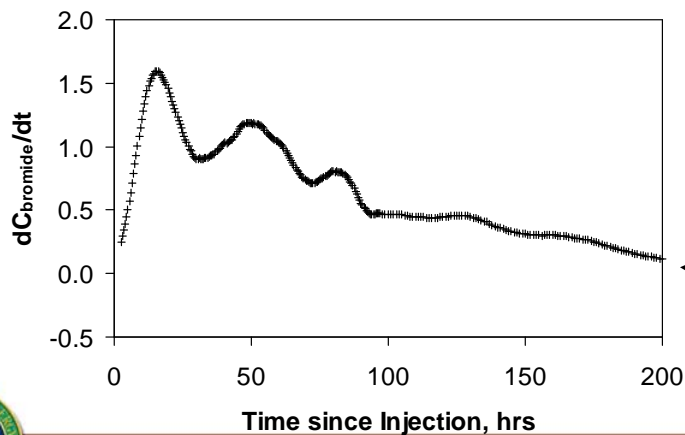
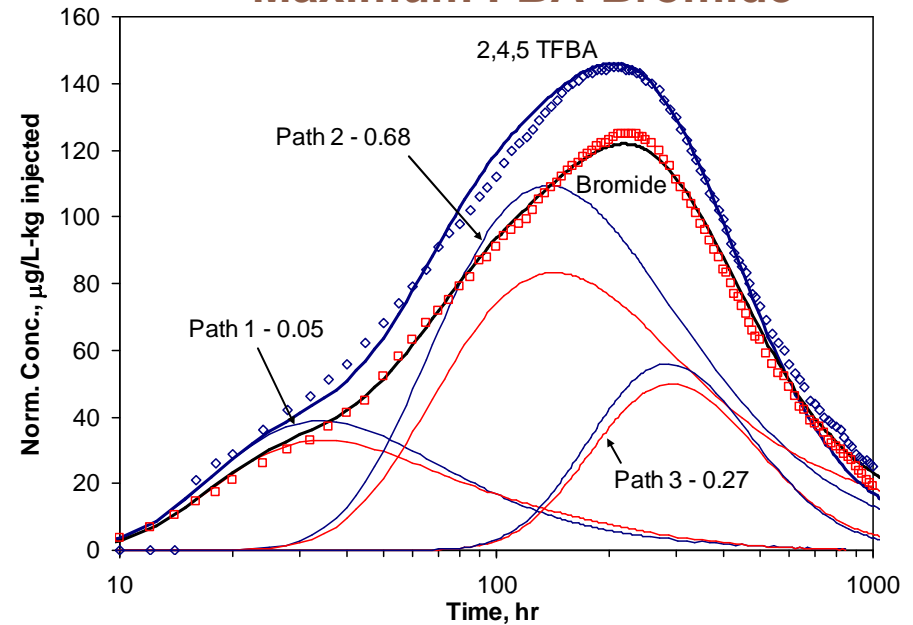


Cross-Hole Test 1—Dual Porosity, Multiple Pathway Interpretations

Minimum FBA-Bromide



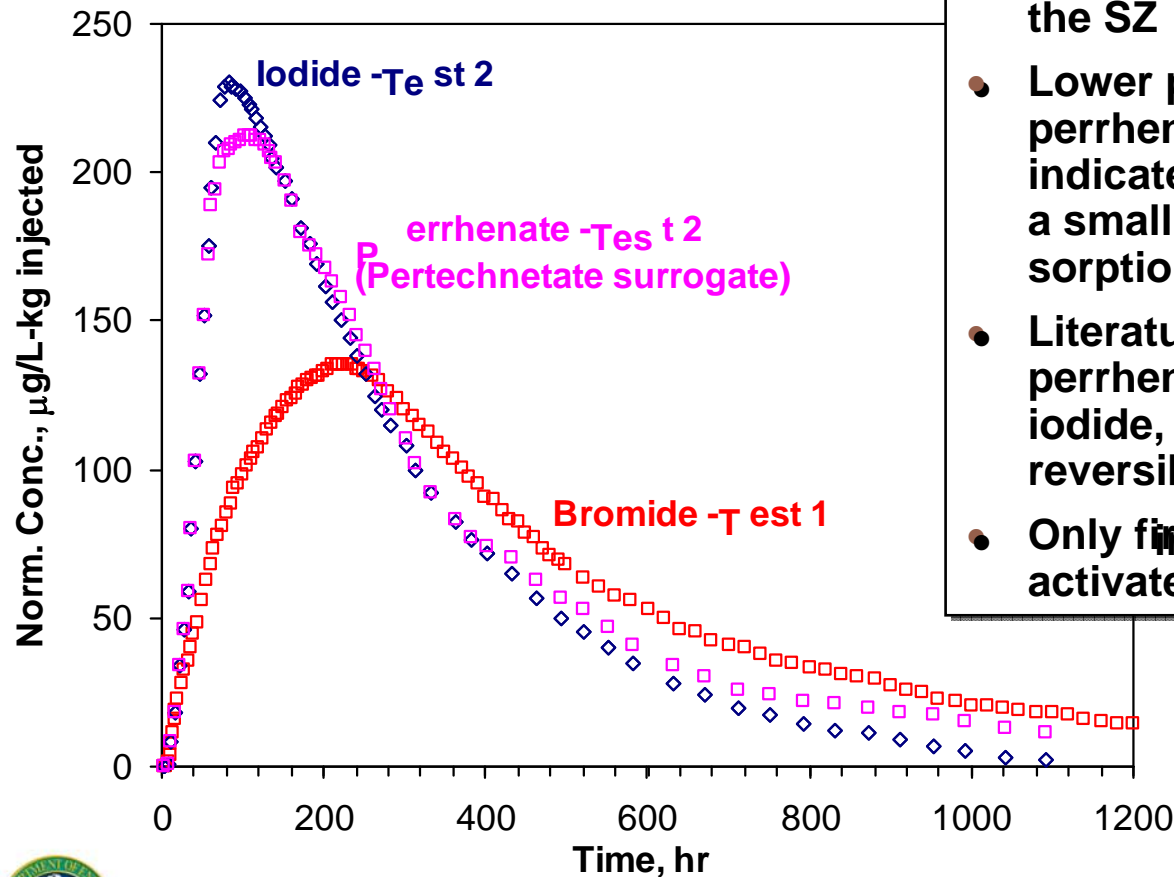
Maximum FBA-Bromide



- Both interpretations involve 3 flow pathways with dual-porosity behavior in at least 2 of the pathways
- Evidence for multiple flow pathways apparent from derivative of bromide and TFBA responses



Cross-Hole Test 2 Tracer Responses



- Tc-99 is predicted to be a significant contributor to dose and is expected to be in the form of pertechnetate in the SZ
- Lower peak and longer tail of perrhenate relative to iodide indicates either greater diffusion or a small amount of reversible sorption of perrhenate
- Literature diffusion coefficient of perrhenate is ~ 0.7 times that of iodide, so responses suggest some reversible sorption of perrhenate
- Only first two flow pathways activated in Test 2



Transport Parameter Estimates from Site 22 Tracer Tests

Parameter	Lower Bound	Best Estimate	Upper Bound
Effective flow porosity	0.036	0.121	0.187
Specific discharge, m/yr*	0.5	–	5.4
Longitudinal dispersivity, m	1.6	5	10
Horizontal flow anisotropy ratio (N-S principal axis)	2.5	3.1	10.7
Characteristic diffusion time scale, $(L^2/8D_m)$, hr	0 (14.1)	–	1125
Ratio of stagnant to flowing water volumes	0 (0.3)	–	1.9
Microsphere filtration rate constant, hr^{-1}	0.04	–	0.16
Microsphere detachment rate constant, hr^{-1}	0.00034	–	0.0011

*Estimate of ~2 m/yr and southerly direction from cross-hole Test 1 tracer responses at start of Test 2

SZ flow/transport models

- Effective flow porosity—Normal distribution with mean = 0.18
- Horizontal anisotropy—Zone of enhanced permeability along Fortymile Wash
- Conceptual model—Alluvium as porous medium (single-porosity)



Outline Revisited

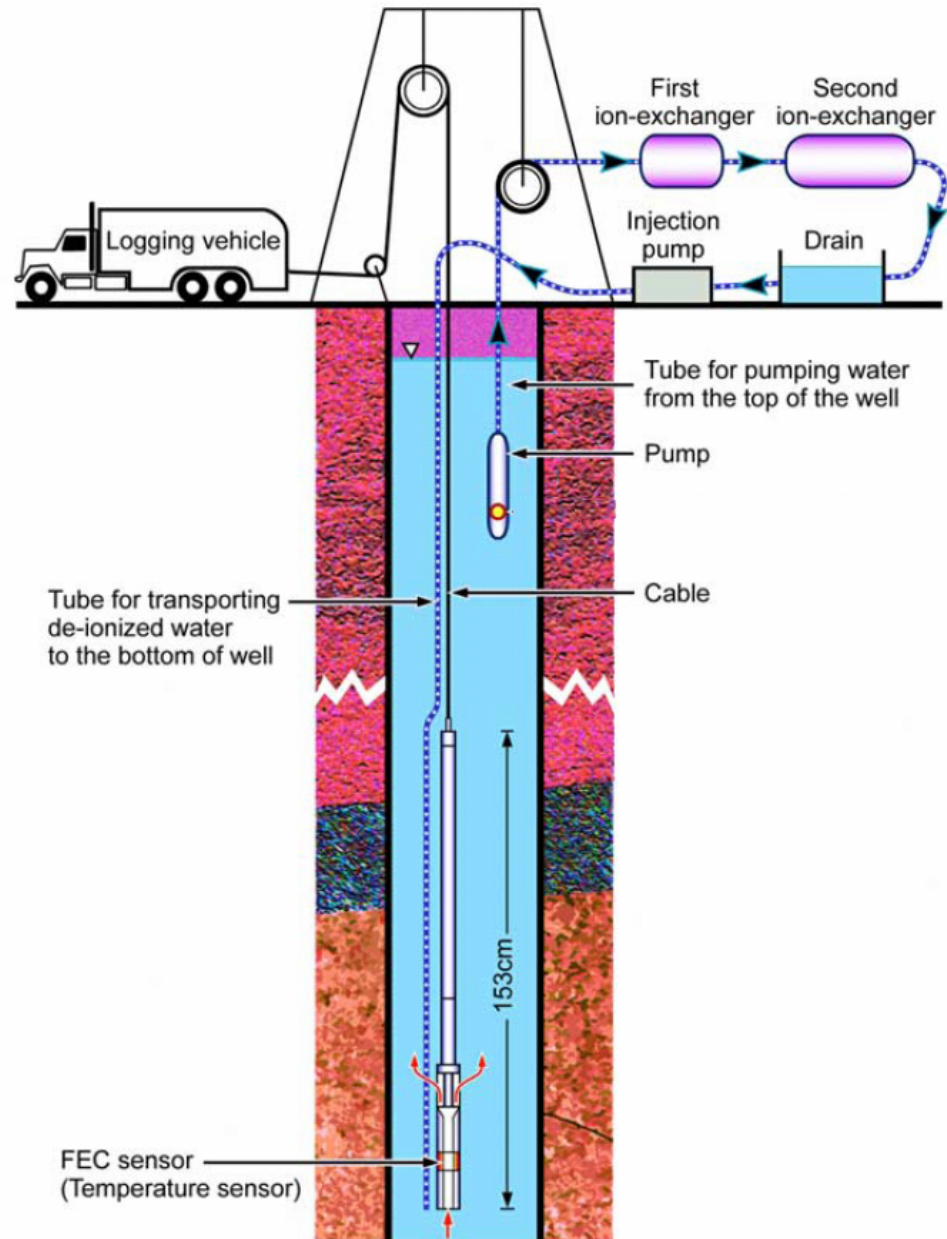
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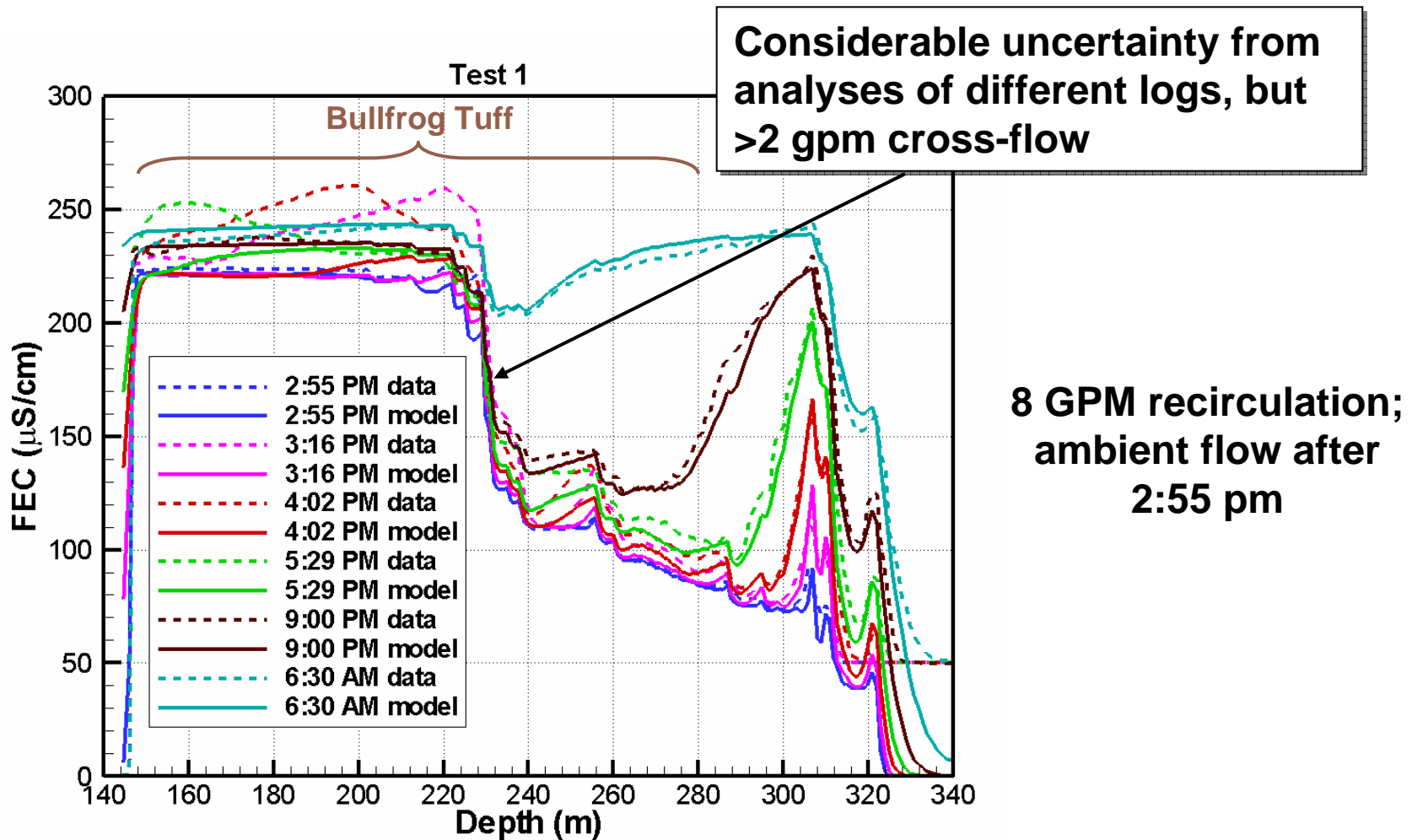
Flowing Electrical Conductivity (FEC) Logging

1. Set pump above and injection tube below interval to be tested
2. Recirculate fluid
3. Log wellbore under ambient or pumped conditions

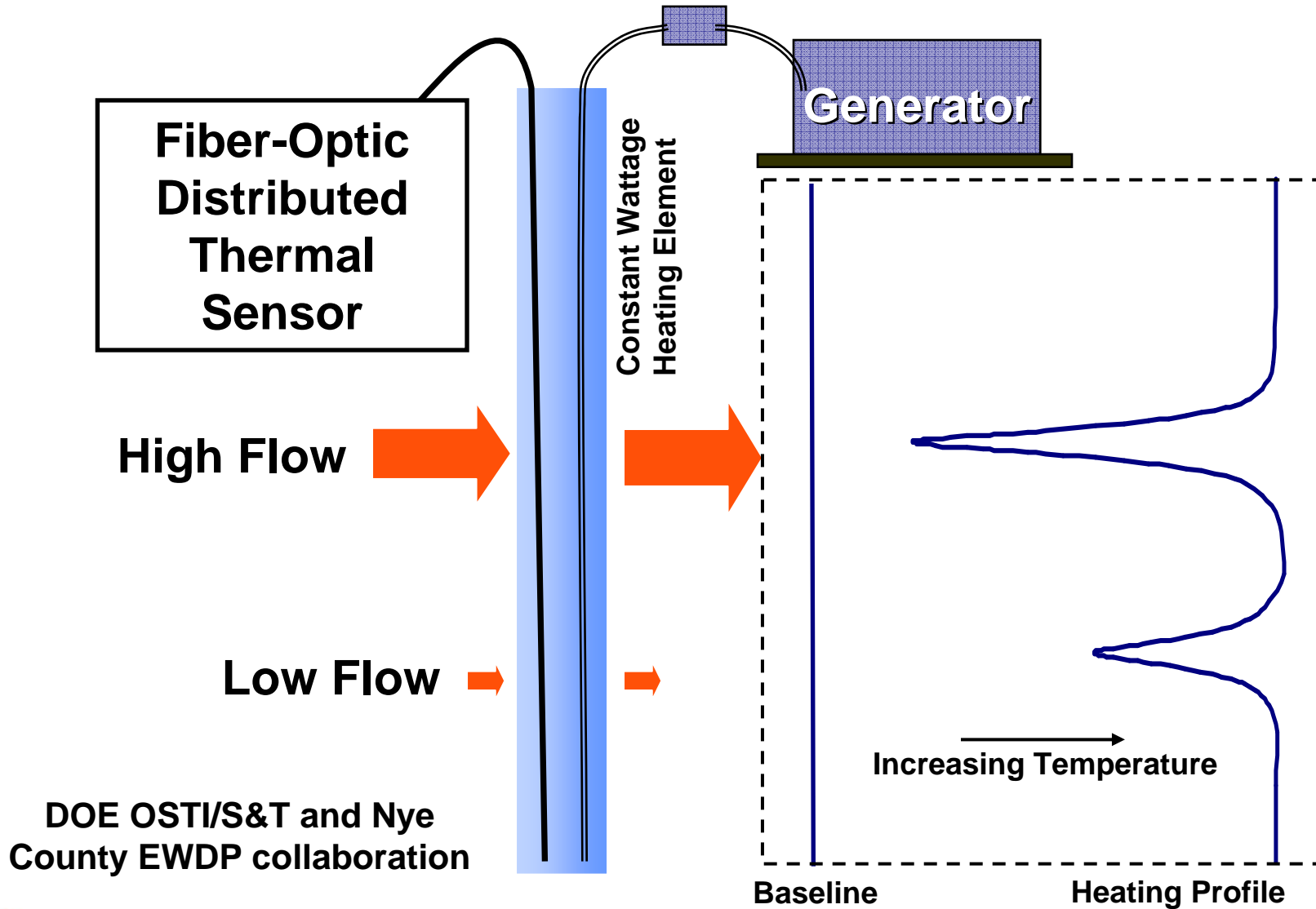
DOE OSTI/S&T and Nye County
EWDP Collaboration



FEC Logs in 24PB Indicate High-Flow Zone at ~230 m below Surface in Bullfrog Tuff



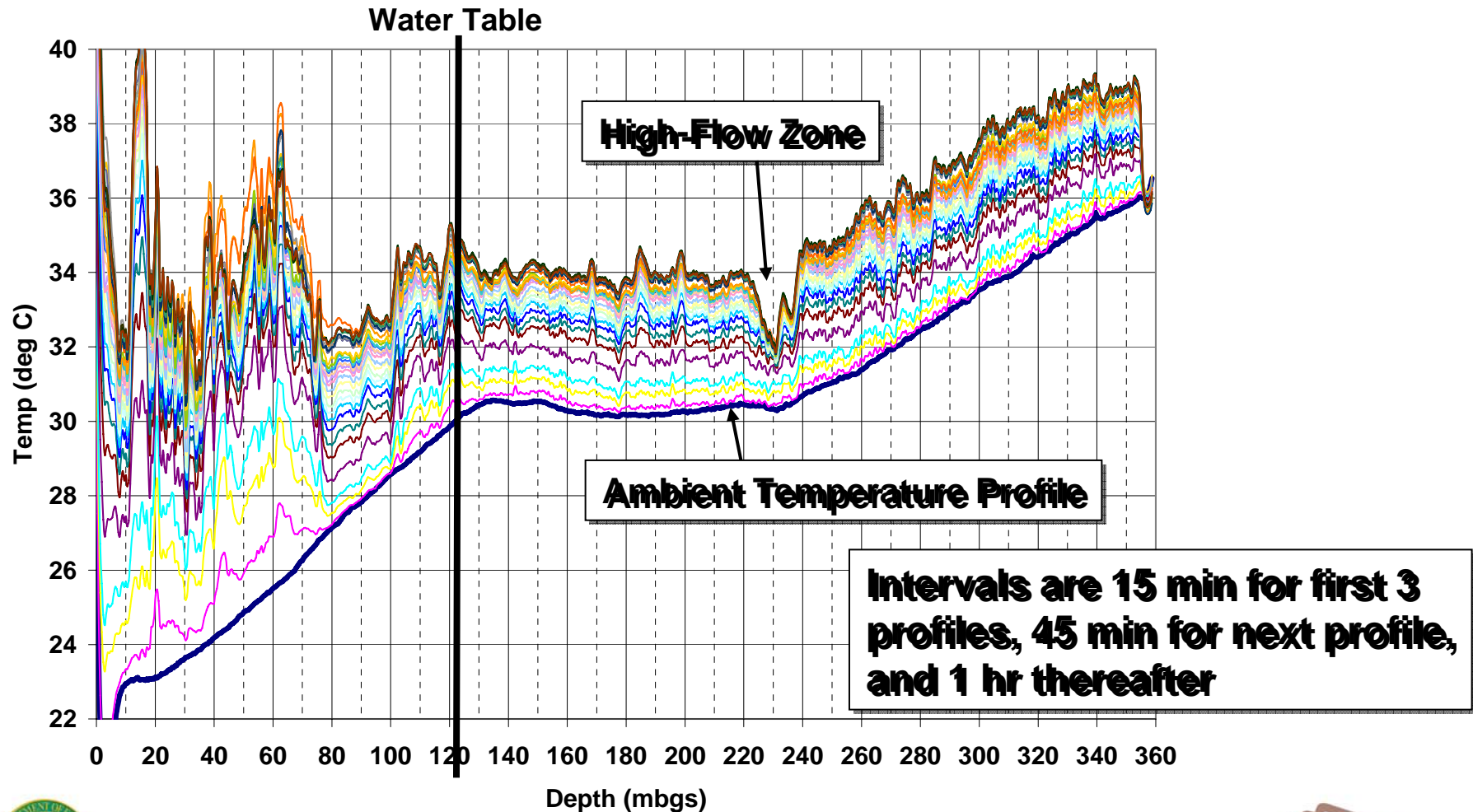
Distributed Thermal Sensor Logging



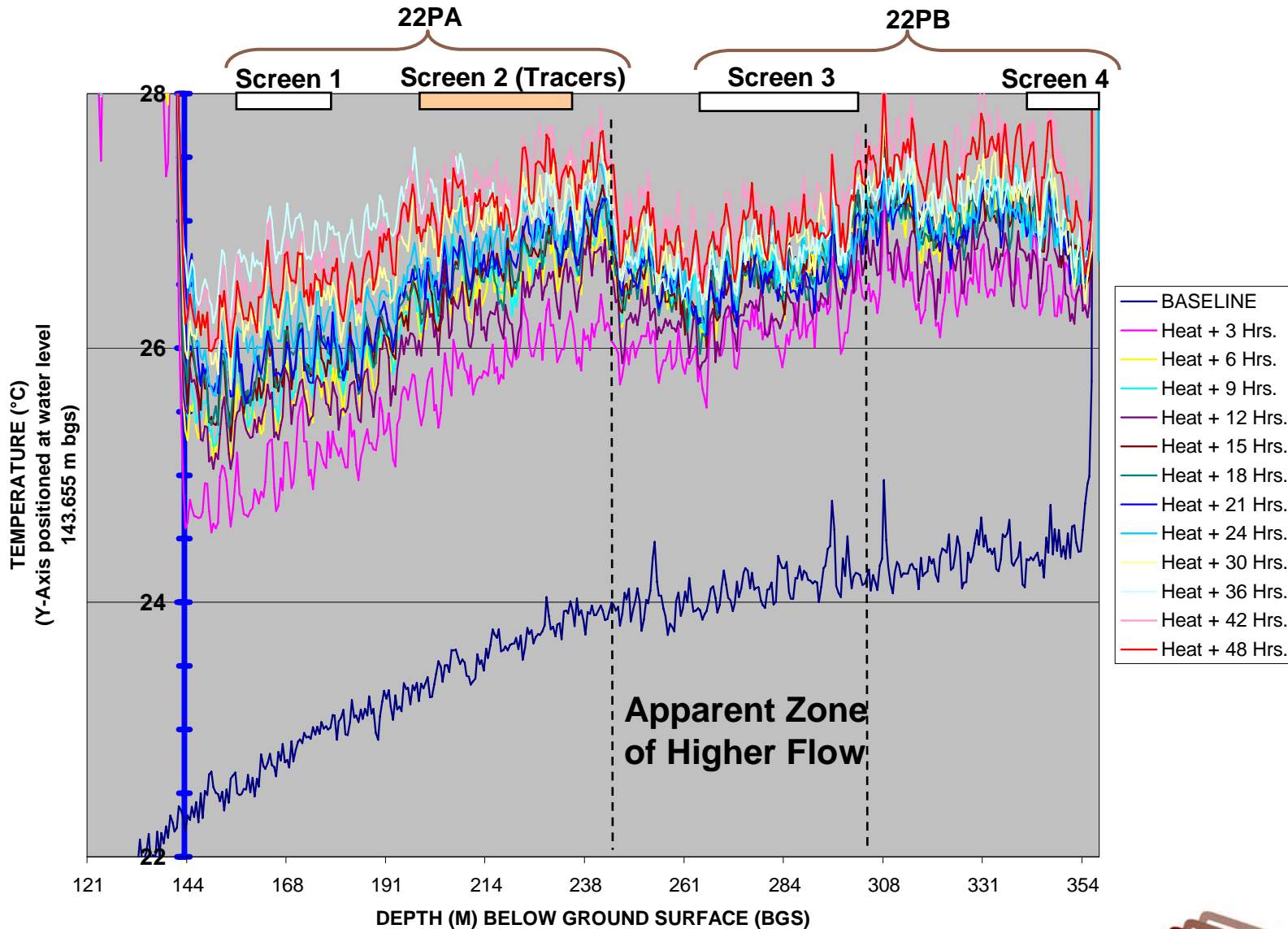
DOE OSTI/S&T and Nye
County EWDP collaboration



High-Flow Zone in 24PB Confirmed by Thermal Logging in Grouted-In Borehole



Heating Profiles in 22PB



Summary and Conclusions

- **HFM updates based on (1) Nye County wells and (2) 2006 regional flow model result in greater predicted radionuclide transport through alluvium**
- **Site 22 hydraulic tests**
 - **Weak vertical anisotropy shallow (2:1); stronger vertical anisotropy deep (>10:1)**
 - **10:1 used in SZ site-scale flow model**
 - **Composite $K_h = 5$ to 10 m/d versus 17 m/d in SZ site-scale flow model**






























Summary and Conclusions (continued)

- **Site 22 tracer tests**
 - Dual-porosity system with short diffusion scales versus single-porosity system in SZ site-scale transport model
 - Effective flow porosity estimate = 0.12 versus 0.18 (mean) in SZ site-scale transport model
 - Specific discharge estimates = 0.5 to 5.4 m/yr (southerly direction) versus ~21 m/yr in SZ site-scale flow model
- **FEC and DTSP logging results indicate high flow zone in Bullfrog Tuff at Site 24**



Key to Map Legend

Legend

28		YAA	= Young Alluvial Aquifer
27		YACU	= Young Alluvial Confining Unit
26		OAA	= Older Alluvial Aquifer
25		OACU	= Older Alluvial Confining Unit
24		LA	= Limestone Aquifer
23		LFU	= Lava flow Unit
22		YVU	= Young Volcanic Units
21		VSU upper	= Volcanic and Sedimentary Units
20		TMVA	= Timber Mountain Volcanic Aquifer
19		PVA	= Paintbrush Volcanic Aquifer
18		CHVU	= Calico Hills Volcanic Unit
17		WVU	= Wahmonie Volcanic Unit
16		CFPPA	= Crater Flat – Prow Pass Aquifer
15		CFBCU	= Crater Flat – Bullfrog Confining Unit
14		CFTA	= Crater Flat – Tram Aquifer
13		BRU	= Belted Range Unit
12		OVU	= Older Volcanic Units
11		VSU lower	= Volcanic and Sedimentary Units
10		SCU	= Sedimentary Confining Unit
9		LCA T1	= Lower Carbonate Aquifer Thrust
8		LCCU_T1	= Lower Clastic Confining Unit Thrust
7		UCA	= Upper Carbonate Aquifer
6		UCCU	= Upper Clastic Confining Unit
5		LCA	= Lower Carbonate Aquifer
4		LCCU	= Lower Clastic Confining Unit
3		XCU	= Crystalline Confining Unit
2		ICU	= Intrusive Confining Unit

