

Hydrogeology Associated with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)

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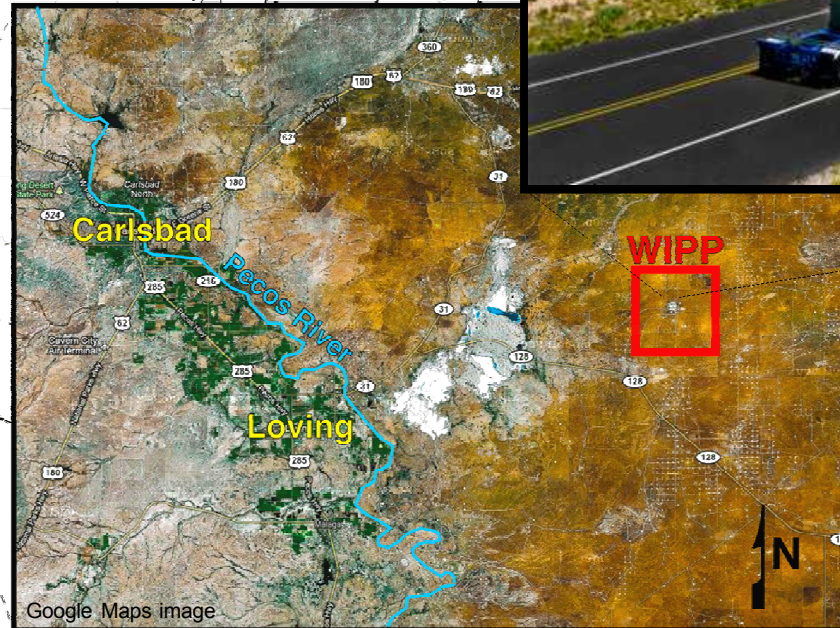
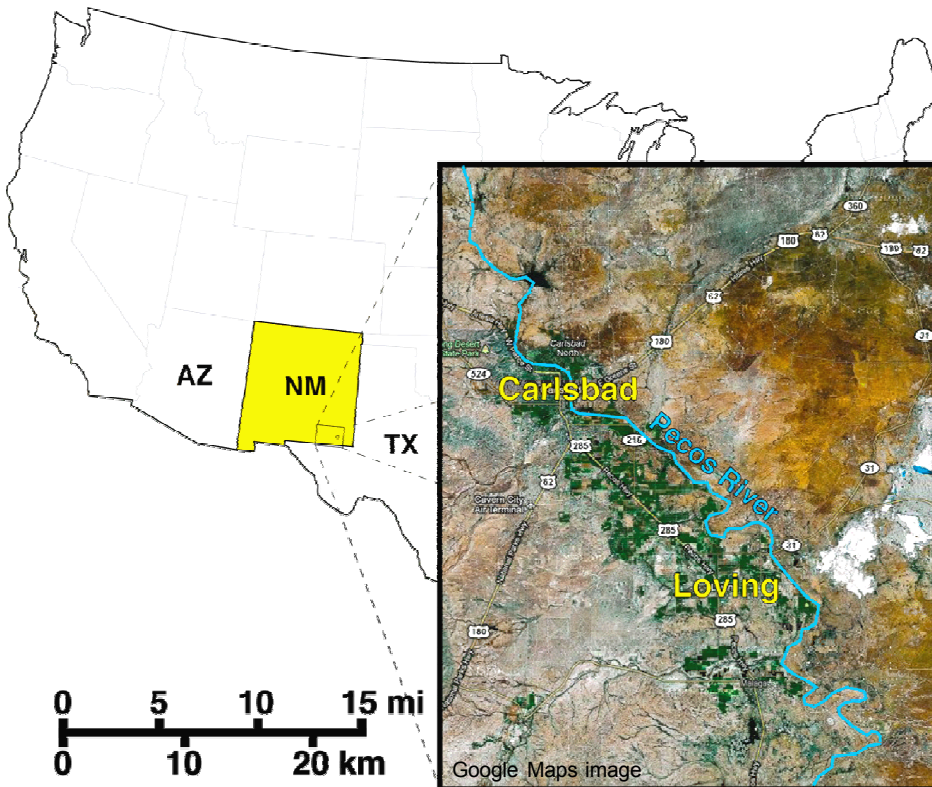
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Sandia National Laboratories**

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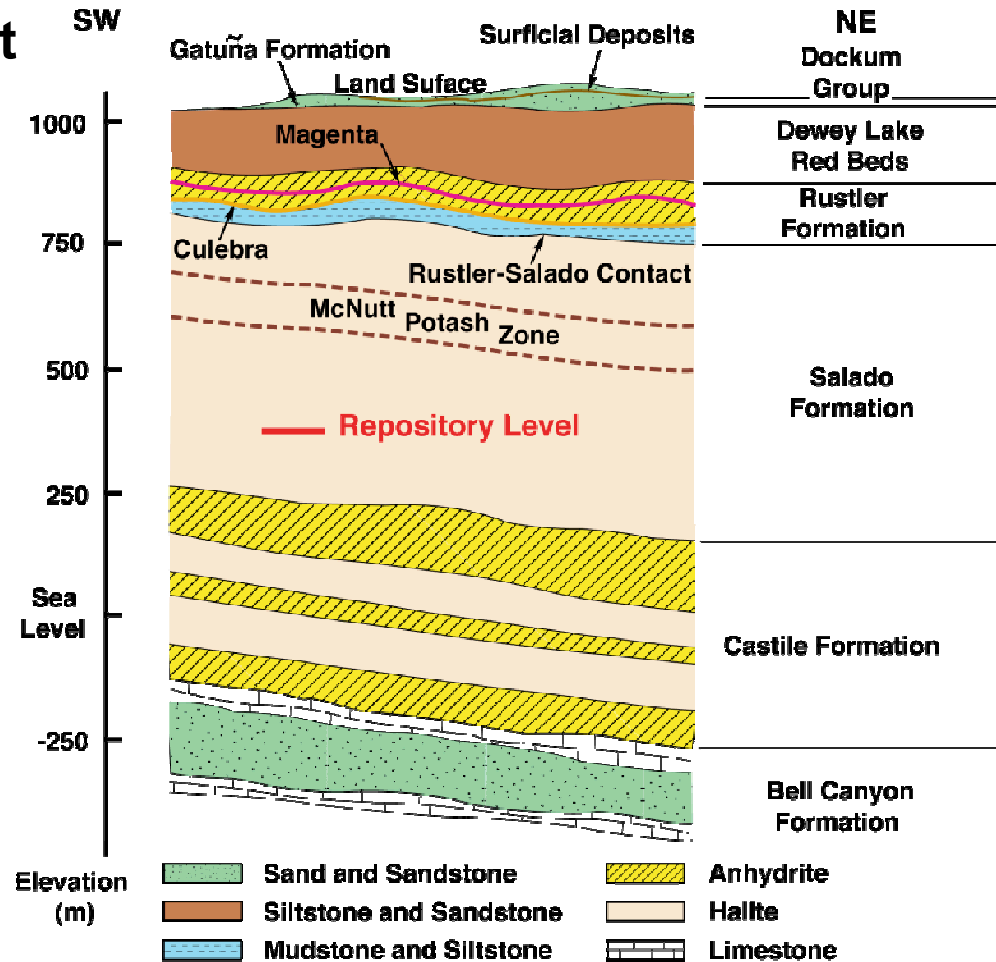
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)

- Transuranic (TRU) waste permanent underground geologic repository



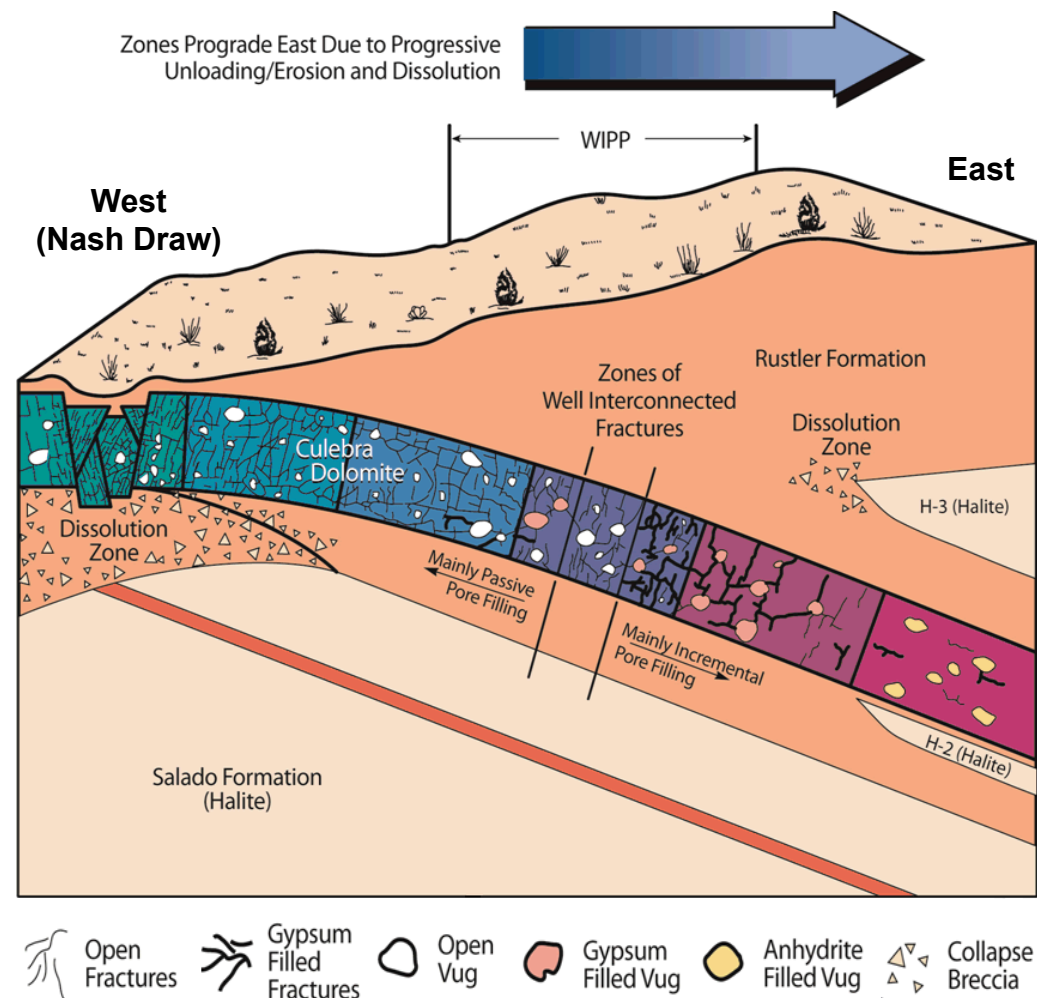
WIPP Hydrogeology

- Repository in Salado bedded salt formation
 - >500-m thick salt unit
 - *Immeasurably* low undisturbed permeability from surface
- Human Intrusion required for repository breach
 - High-pressure Castile brine
- Culebra of Rustler Formation
 - Most permeable unit
 - Laterally extensive
 - ~7.5-m thick dolomite
 - Focus of hydrologic testing



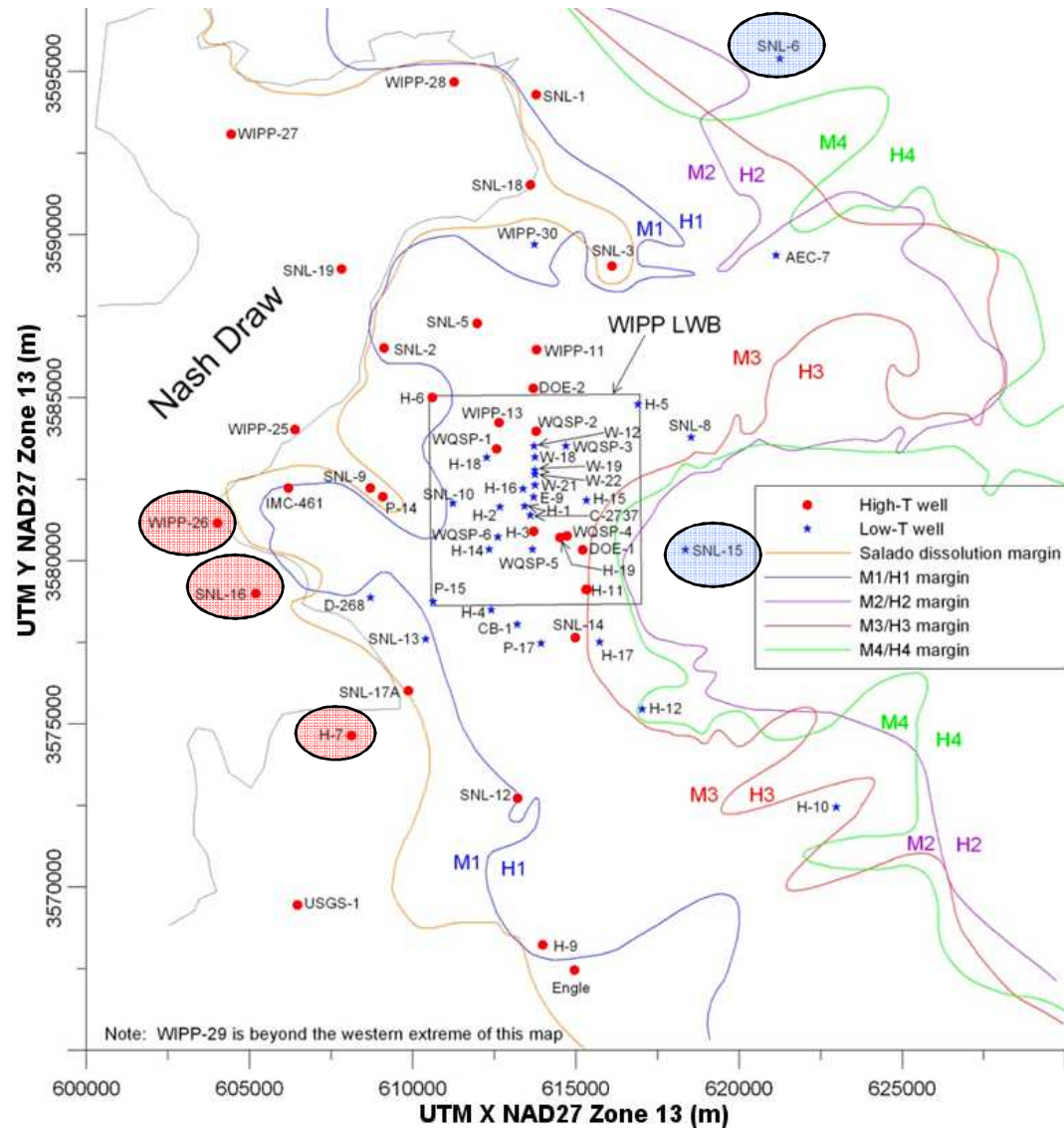
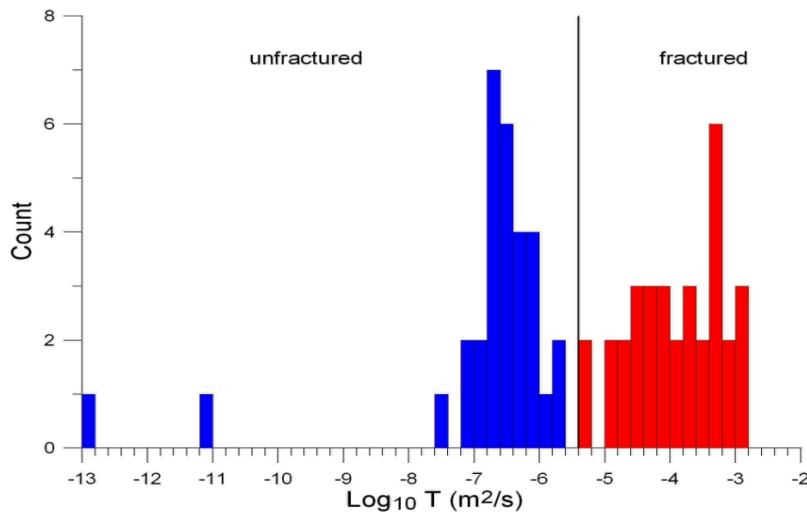
Culebra Conceptual Model

- Two types of processes control Culebra transmissivity (T)
 - Depositional
 - Lateral deposition of sediments or evaporites (mudstone/halite facies)
 - Alteration
 - Fracturing
 - Salado dissolution
 - Fracture in-filling
- High T in West
 - WIPP-26 : $-2.9 \log_{10}(T) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
- Low T in east
 - SNL-15 : $-12.9 \log_{10}(T) \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$



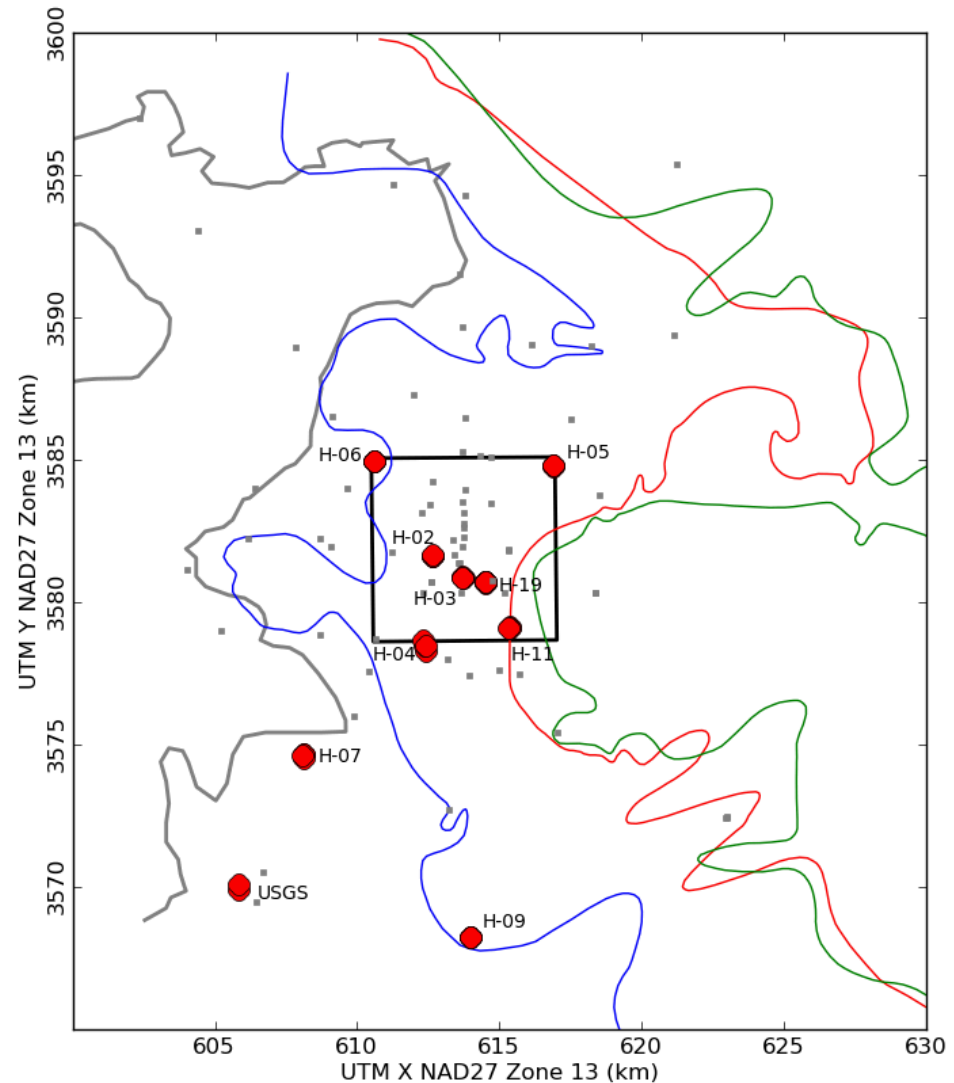
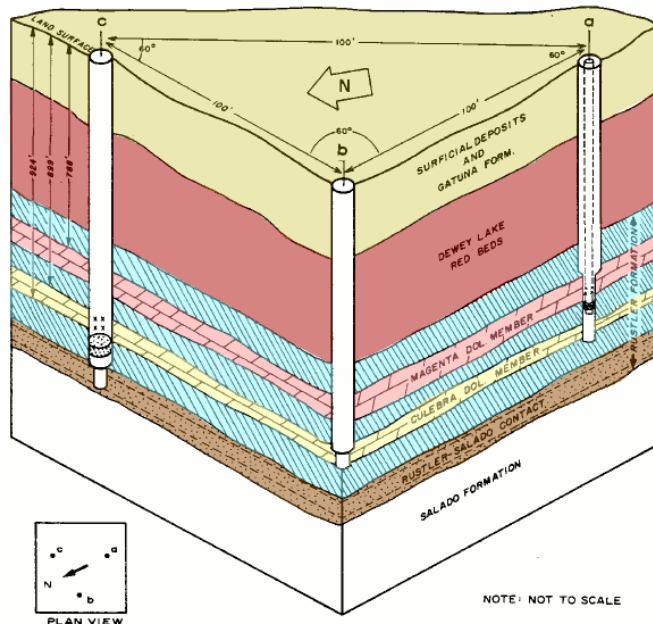
Single-Well Hydraulic Tests

- >90 tested Culebra locations
- Single-well tests show *10 orders of magnitude* variation in T



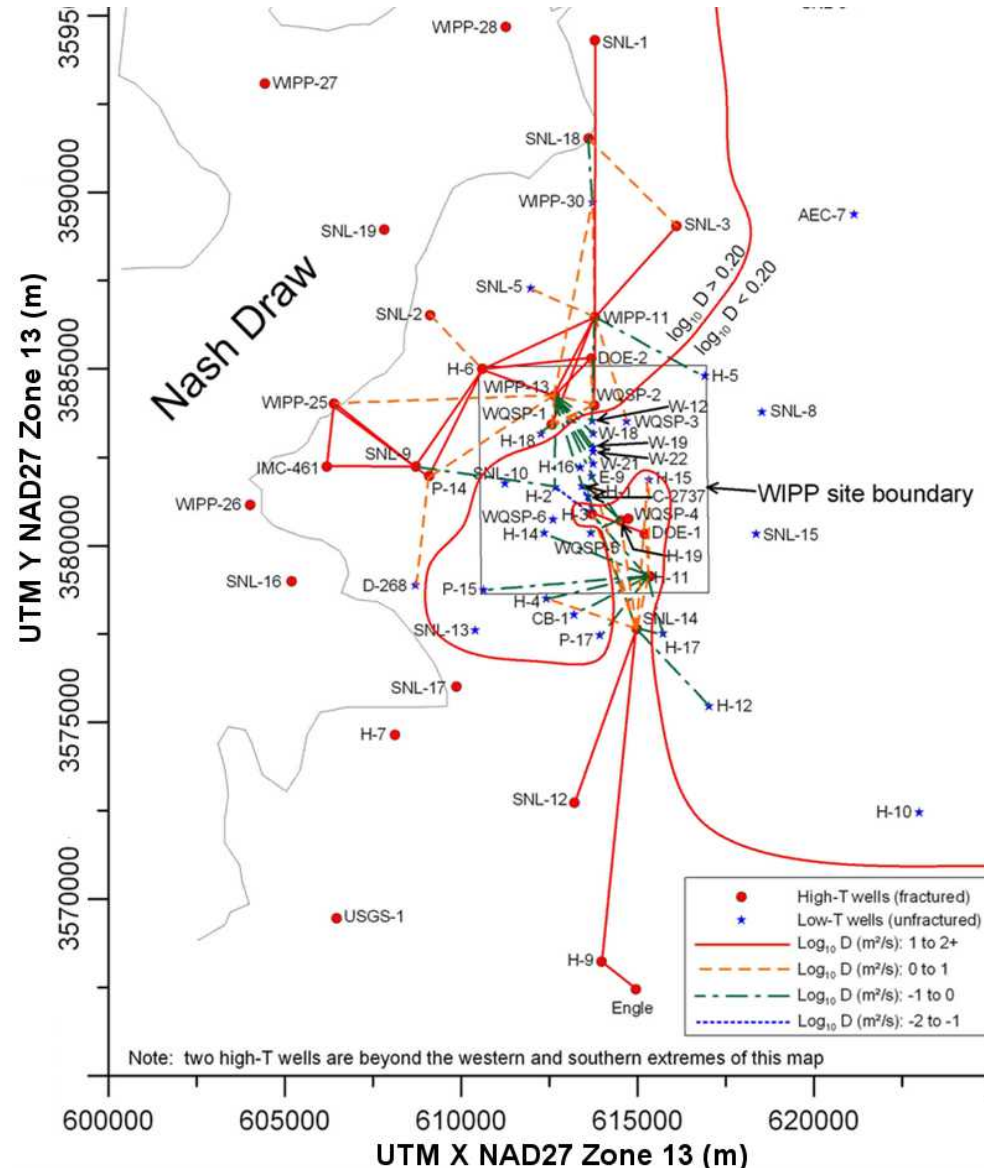
Multi-Well Hydraulic Tests

- 20 pad-scale pumping tests (10-43 m observations)
- Weak pad-scale anisotropy (≤ 2)
- Only 2 multi-well pads remain
- *Multi-well tests:*
 - 10 pads / 20 tests / 36 wells



Multi-Pad Hydraulic Tests

- 15 multi-pad pumping tests (responses >395 m away)
 - ≤ 13 observation wells/test
 - 69 pump/observation pairs
 - Q up to 2.2 L/s (35 gpm)
 - ≤ 63 days of pumping
- Diffusivity ($D=T/\text{storativity}$) used to characterize multi-well response
- Close match to fractured/un-fractured distinction



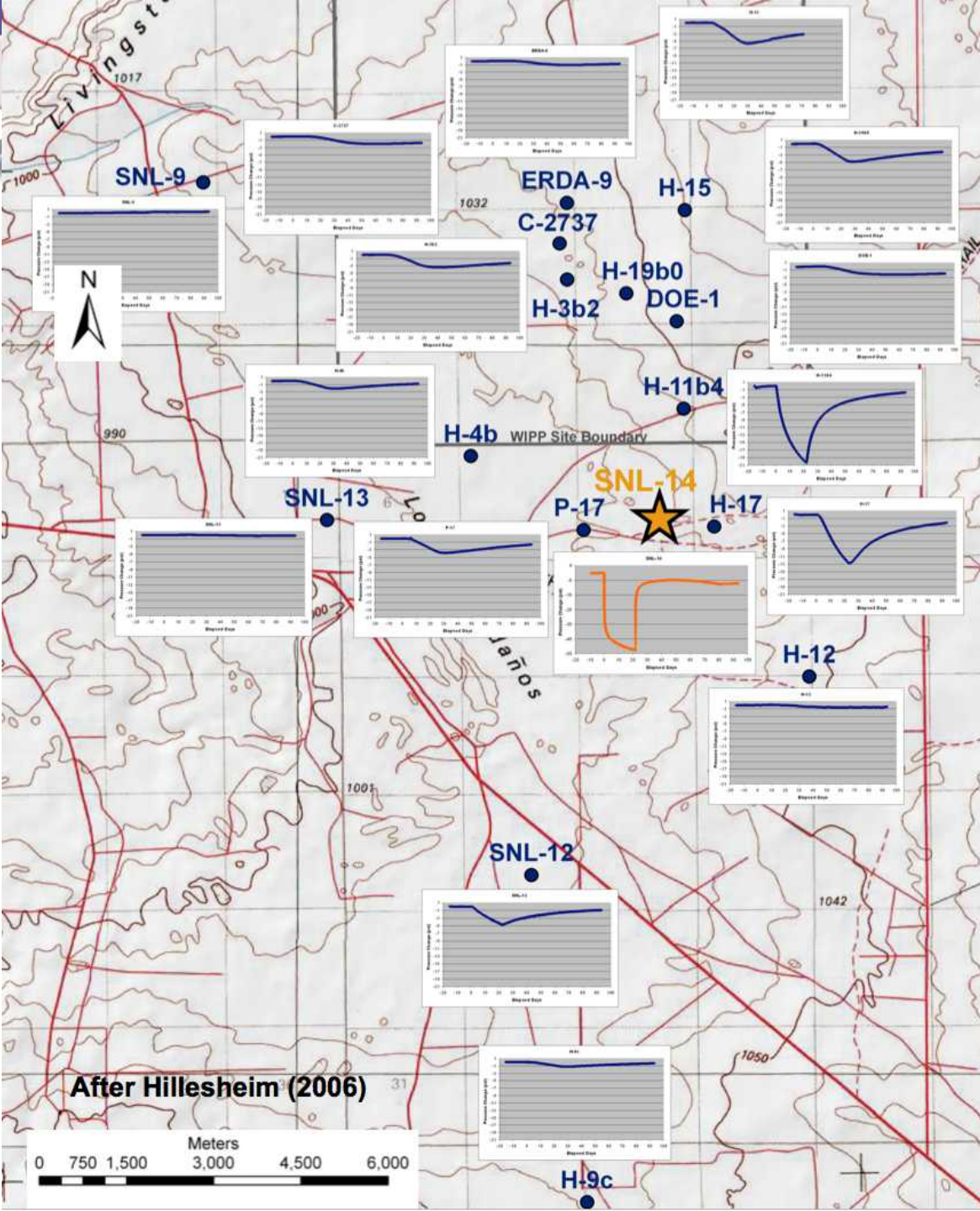
Example

**2005 SNL-14 multi-pad
pumping test**

Q = 30 gpm for 22 days

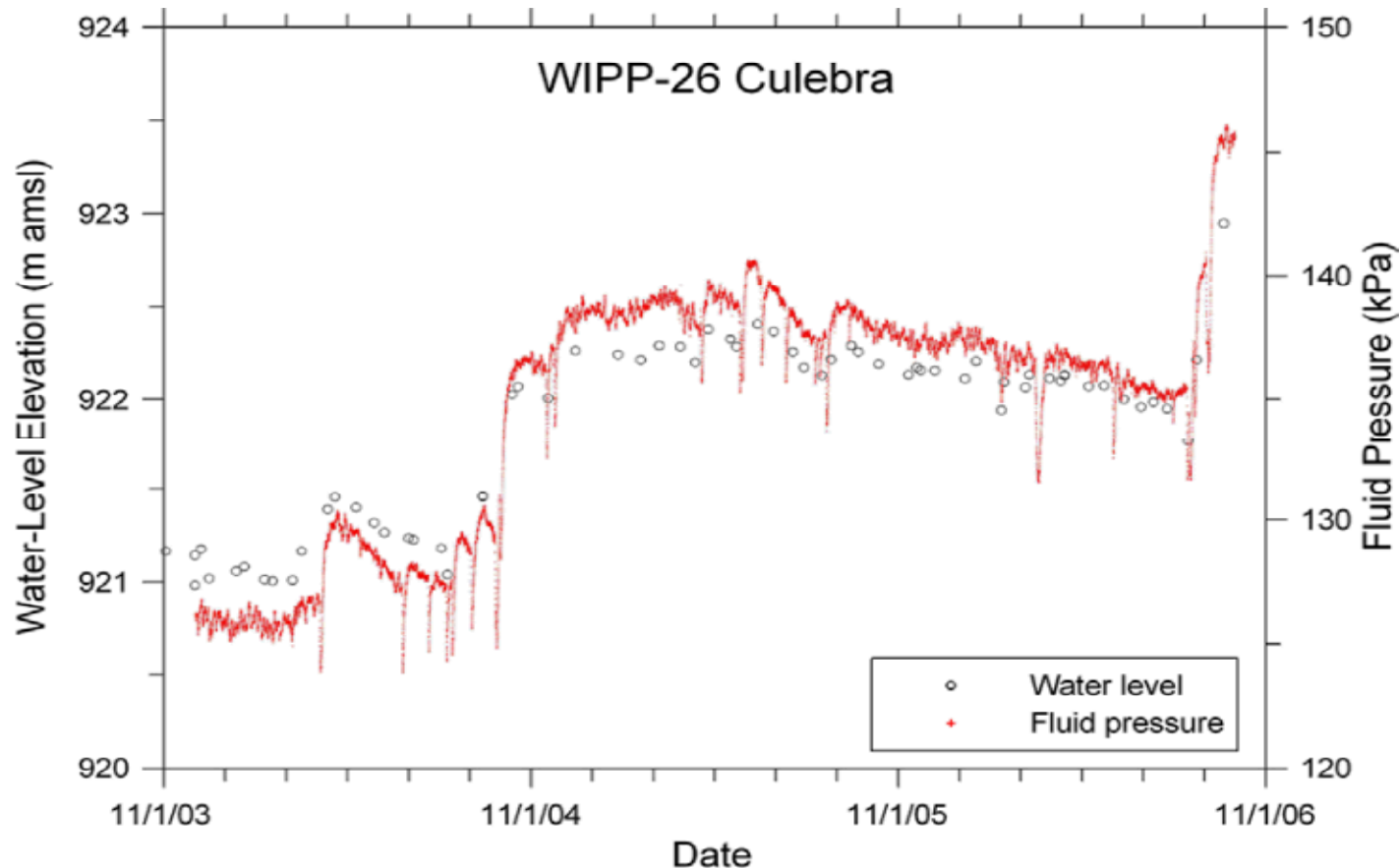
**Response observed up to
9.5 km away**

**15 wells instrumented with
pressure transducers for
observing SNL-14
pumping + recovery**



Pressure Head Monitoring

- Hourly pressure-head vs. monthly water-level data



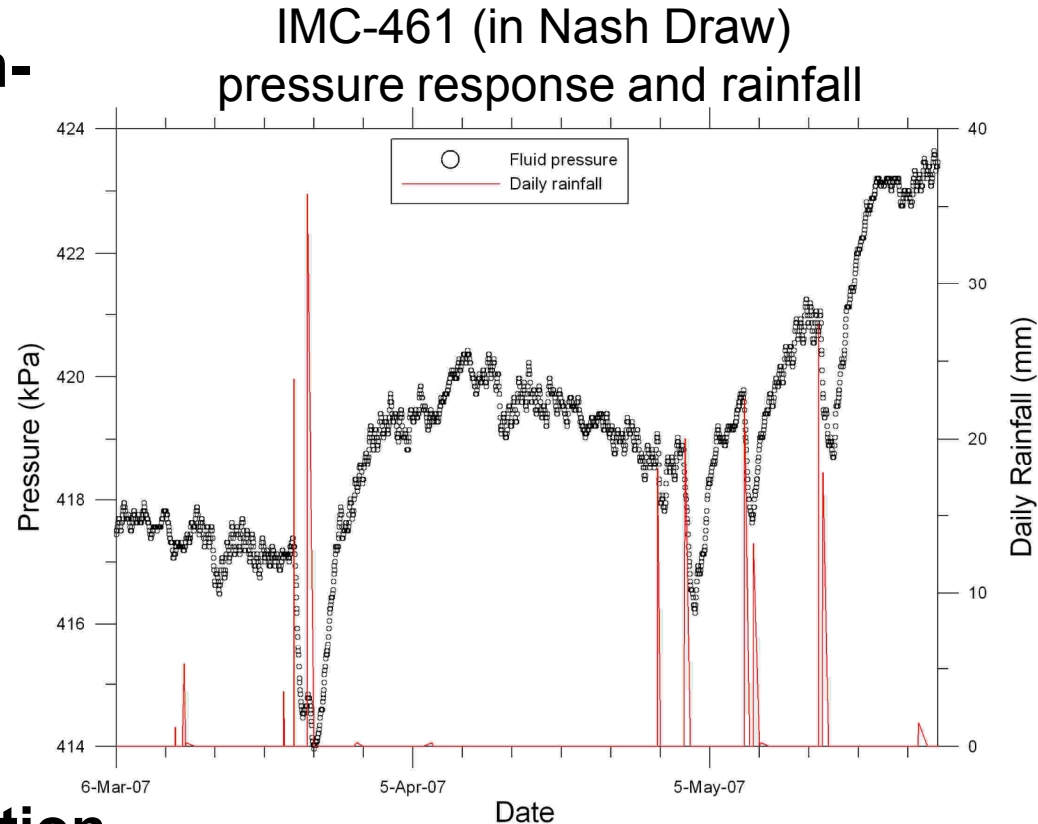
Monthly water levels (dots) not revealing entire picture

Apparent measurement noise revealed to be coherent short-term fluctuations

From CRA-2009 (DOE, 2009)

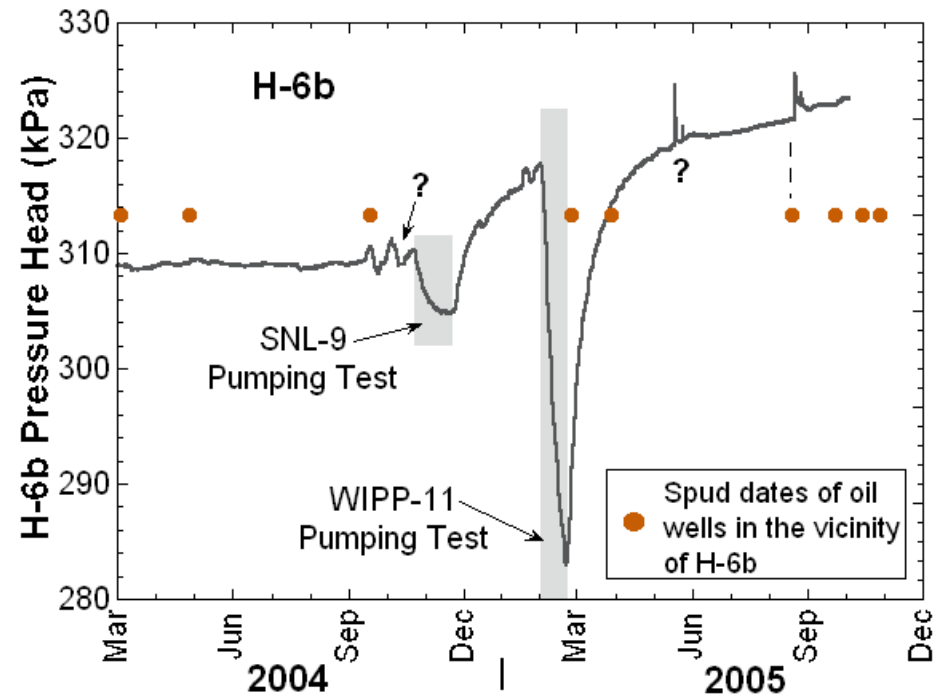
Large-Scale Natural Stimuli “Tests”

- Multi-pad tests are major effort
- Growing database of high-frequency observations.
- Natural stimuli have large-scale effects
 - Precipitation
 - Barometric pressure
 - Earth-tides
 - Oil/gas/potash drilling
- *Free testing stimuli*
 - Poor source characterization
 - Hard to untangle multiple effects



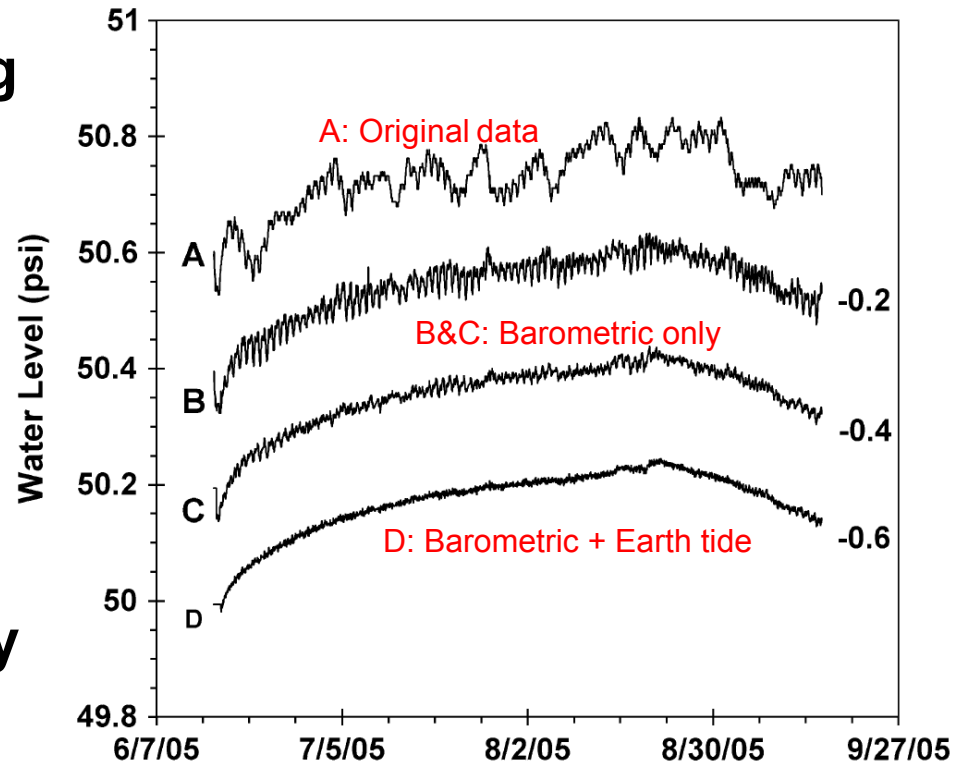
Oil/Gas/Potash Drilling

- Not *natural* stimuli, but pre-existing in basin
- Discrete location/time
- Source influences smaller area ($< 5\text{km}$)
- Sometimes questionable info available regarding spud dates
- Simulation?
 - 2D groundwater flow due to pulse source (easy)



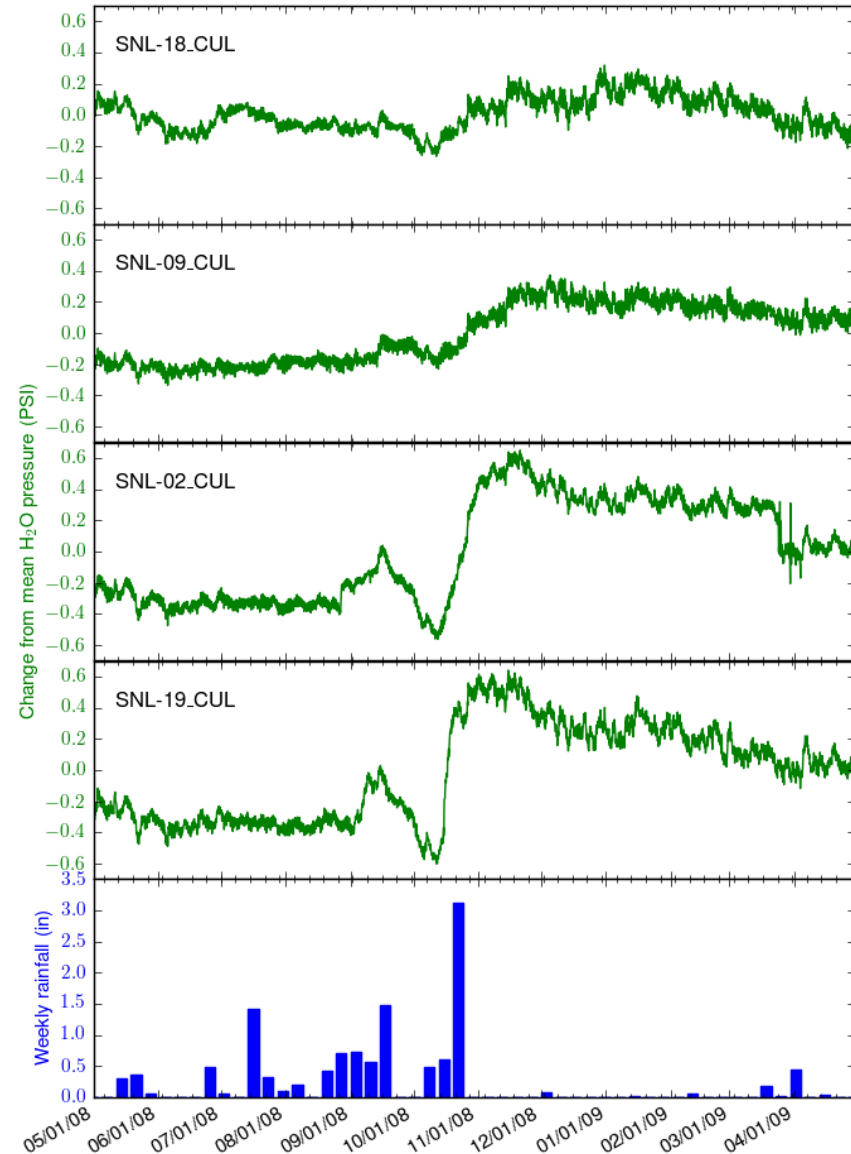
Barometric Pressure & Earth-Tides

- Previously removed to analyze pumping test data
 - Statistical approach (moving average least-squares fit)
- Alternately, use physical model to explain effects
- Estimate:
 - Confined aquifer T and storage parameters
 - vadose zone air permeability
- Source is well defined
- Simulation?
 - 1D vertical pressure wave



Precipitation

- Rain / water-levels depend on:
 - Precipitation distribution
 - Confined/unconfined
- Nash Draw: unconfined & Rustler karst
- Few major annual storms
- Shallow system dries out between rain events
- Source poorly characterized spatially
- Simulation?
 - 3D infiltration





Summary

- **WIPP Characterization of Culebra has historically focused on well testing**
- **New focus on “data mining” existing and future high-frequency monitoring records**

Stimulus	# Tests	Scale
Single-well pumping	~100	1 m – 10 m
Single-pad multi-well pumping	20	5 m – 50 m
Multi-pad pumping	15	0.4 km – 9.5 km
Oil/Gas/Potash drilling	dozens per year	0.5 km – 4 km ?
Precipitation	2-3 per year	1 km – 30 km ?
Barometric/ Earth tide	continuous	1 km – 30 km ?

- **Testing Culebra at a new scale**