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To: SNL WIPP Records Center Defense Waste Management Programs

From: Sungtae Kim and Chris Camphouse

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Subject: Marker Bed Concentrations and Radium-226 Concentration for Undisturbed NUTS Scenario in AP-164.

As part of the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Performance Assessment (PA), it is necessary to determine if there is any groundwater contamination for undisturbed scenarios (Garner 2003 and Lowry 2003). The screening criterion used is if any of the vectors in Scenario 1 transports more than  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> of a tracer component to the Marker Beds at the Land Withdrawal Boundary (LWB).

This memo outlines the calculations carried out to determine the concentrations of radionuclides at the LWB in the CRA-2014 PA. NUTS screening runs for the previous Compliance Recertification Applications (CRA-2004 PA, CRA-2004 Performance Assessment Baseline Calculation (PABC), CRA-2009 PA and CRA-2009 PABC) calculated radionuclides releases in the Marker Beds at the LWB (Table 1). A tracer concentration in the Marker Beds at the LWB of  $1.02 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> was calculated for vector 82 in replicate 1 in the CRA-2004 PA,  $4.73 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> for vector 53 in replicate 1 in the CRA-2004 PABC,  $1.24 \times 10^{-4}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> for vector 53 in replicate 1 in the CRA-2009 PABC. Since these vectors had a tracer concentration exceeding the screening limit of  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, releases of the individual radionuclide components at the LWB were calculated (Table 1).

To compare the impact of a baseline (BL) set of changes relative to the CRA-2009 PABC, in the CRA-2014 PA the BL calculation as the first case was performed. Consistent with previous CRA, vector 53 in replicate 1 has a tracer concentration in the Marker Beds that exceeds the screening limit of  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> at the LWB. In this case, a concentration of  $6.51 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> has been calculated, which can be found in SCREEN\_NUT\_SCN\_CRA14BL\_R1\_S1.OUT in CMS library LIBCRA14\_NUTR1S1 for the CRA-2014 BL PA calculations. Consequently, we have followed the procedure used in the previous CRA for determining releases of the five lumped radionuclides tracked by NUTS (<sup>241</sup>Am, <sup>239</sup>Pu, <sup>234</sup>U, and <sup>230</sup>Th) (Garner 2003 and Ismail 2008a). The calculations were carried out by running the PA\_NUTS\_ISO\_CONC.COM, which is stored in the directory

PAWORK:[SHARED.SUNKIM.CRA14.SEC51\_52.2014PA.CRA14-BL]. Under this directory the script runs ALGEBRACDB with the input file PA\_NUTS\_ISO\_S1\_CONC.INP and

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NUT\_ISO\_CRA14BL\_R1\_S1\_V053.CDB (which is copied from CMS library LIBCRA14\_NUTR1S1 for the CRA-2014 PA), producing an output file PA\_NUTS\_ISO\_CRA14BL\_R1\_S1\_CONC\_V053.CDB which is then analyzed using SUMMARIZE with script PA\_NUT\_ISO\_S1\_CONC.SMZ. The resulting output file PA\_NUTS\_ISO\_S1\_CONC.TBL is then processed by MBCON.EXE to determine the maximum

### concentration of each radionuclide during 10,000-year which is stored in PA\_NUTS\_ISO\_CONC\_RESULTS.DAT.

	Maximum Concentration at LWB (Ci/L)					
Radionuclide	CRA-2004 PA*	CRA-2004 PABC	CRA-2009 PA	CRA-2009 PABC	CRA-2014 PA BL	CRA-2014 PA
Vector	Replicate 1,	Replicate 1,	Replicate 1,	Replicate 1,	Replicate 1,	No vector pass the NUTS screen- out for Marker Bed.
	Vector 82	Vector 53	Vector 53	Vector 53	Vector 53	
<sup>241</sup> Am	2.45E-21	9.61E-21	1.71E-18	1.45E-18	3.55E-31	
<sup>239</sup> Pu	2.53E-18	1.45E-15	3.83E-13	2.33E-13	2.15E-23	
<sup>238</sup> Pu	3.51E-35	3.56E-31	1.51E-28	4.79E-29	0.00E+00	
234U	1.98E-20	4.31E-18	1.14E-15	4.44E-15	5.72E-26	
<sup>230</sup> Th	2.36e-21	6.99E-19	1.83E-16	6.58E-16	8.79E-27	

Table 1. Maximum Concentrations of Radionuclides at the Land Withdrawal Boundary

\* In reference (Ismail 2008a) vector 83 in replicate 1 in the CRA-2004 PA releases more than 1.0x10<sup>-7</sup> kg/m<sup>3</sup> of a tracer component to the Marker Beds. However, **SUM\_NUT\_CRA1\_SCN\_R1\_S1.DAT** in CMS library **LIBCRA1\_SUM** for the CRA-2004 PA calculations shows that vector 82 has 1.02x10<sup>-7</sup> kg/m<sup>3</sup> of a tracer component to the Marker Beds. Vector 83 in replicate 1 in the CRA-2004 PA in Table 1 in reference (Ismail 2008a) should be changed to vector 82.

The maximum concentrations in curies per liter of the various radionuclides for the CRA-2004 PA, CRA-2004 PABC, CRA-2009 PA, CRA-2009 PABC and CRA-2014 PA BL are listed in Table 1. For the CRA-2014 PA BL calculations very small concentrations of radionuclides are released at the LWB. For <sup>238</sup>Pu no release is predicted.

When we incorporate all changes included in the CRA-2014 PA, however,

SCREEN\_NUT\_SCN\_CRA14\_R1\_S1.OUT in CMS library LIBCRA14\_NUTR1S1 shows that no vector in Scenario 1 transports more than  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup> of a tracer component to the Marker Beds at the LWB. Changes included in the CRA-2014 PA result in an overall reduction in the cumulative volume of brine reaching the LWB through the Marker Beds for undisturbed repository conditions. Total cumulative brine flows reaching the LWB through the Marker Beds calculated in BRAGFLO scenario S1-BF for replicate 1, vector 53 of the CRA-2009 PABC and the CRA-2014 PA are plotted together in Fig. 1.



Fig.1. Comparison of total cumulative brine flow to the LWB between CRA-2009 PABC and CRA-2014 PA.

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Quantities shown in Fig. 1 are defined in files ALG2\_BF\_PABC09.INP and ALG2\_BF\_CRA14.INP located in CMS library LIBPABC09\_BF and LIBCRA14\_BF, respectively.

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The statutory requirements of 40 CFR 194.55 require that DOE determine the maximum total radioactivity level for <sup>226</sup>Ra and <sup>228</sup>Ra in any underground source of drinking water for 10,000 years after decommissioning (Ismail 2008b). For the CRA-2014 PA calculations, we discovered that no vector results in a tracer component release exceeding the NUTS screening limit  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>. Consequently, we do not need to calculate Radium concentration in the CRA-2014 PA (DOE 2009).

#### References

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