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# Remedy Selection and Implementation for Radionuclides in Soil and Ground Water

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## Context

- ▶ Attenuation and transport processes are important to consider for remediation decisions in the vadose zone and groundwater
  - important for both remedy selection and remedy implementation
- ▶ Remedy technology decisions consider the intersection of
  - radionuclide characteristics
  - the target problem
  - remedy functionality
  - remediation objective

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## Outline

- ▶ Case study background – Hanford Site
- ▶ Attenuation and transport processes
- ▶ Remedy selection considerations
- ▶ Remedy implementation considerations
- ▶ Conclusions

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## Hanford Background

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## Hanford Background

DOE 2017

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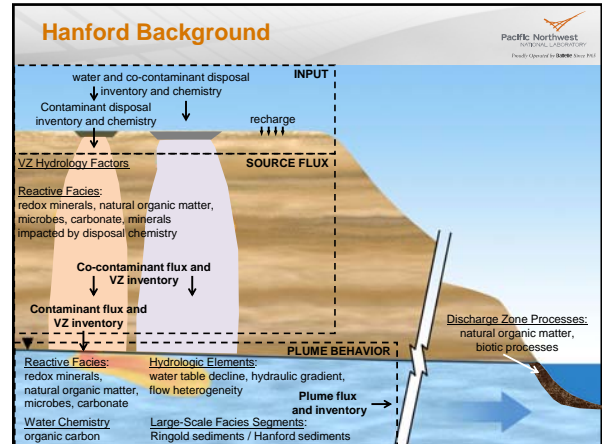
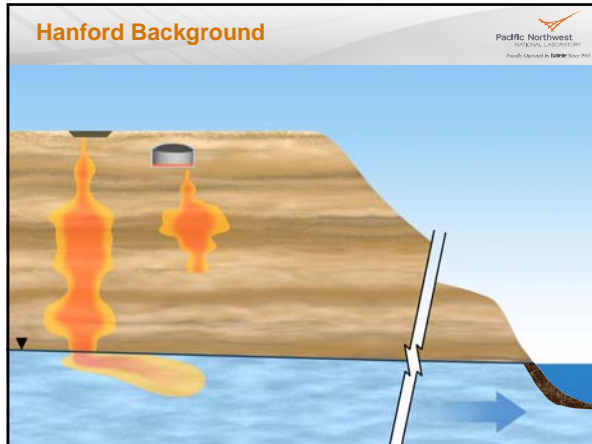
## Central Plateau: Deep Vadose Zone Sites

**Key Contaminants**  
Tc-99  
Uranium  
I-129  
Chromium

**Inner Area 25 Km<sup>2</sup>**

- Tc-99: -40 Ci discharged; Groundwater @ ~ 100 X standard
- Tc-99: 110 Ci discharged; -5-20 Ci remain in deep vadose zone
- Uranium: 10,000 kgs discharged; -20 Kgs in groundwater @ 150 X standard; -2,000 Kgs in mobile state and remain in deep vadose zone
- Uranium: 75,000 Kgs discharged; Minimal breakthrough to groundwater; Unknown mobility and presence in deep vadose zone
- Uranium: 36,000 Kgs discharged; Minimal breakthrough to groundwater; Unknown mobility and presence in deep vadose zone
- Tc-99: 410 Ci discharged; No breakthrough to groundwater; Most mass between 30 - 50 meters below surface

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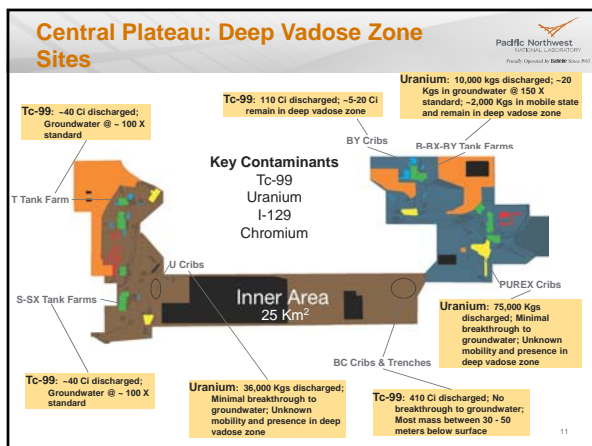
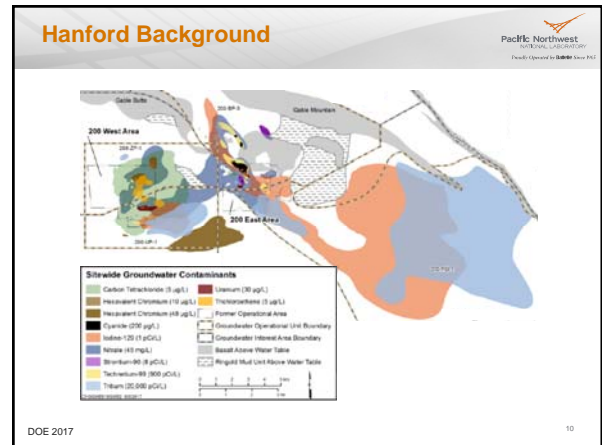


**Attenuation and transport processes**

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- ▶ What do we need to know?
  - Vadose Zone
    - Quantify vadose zone contaminant flux to groundwater
    - Determine where and what type of mitigation is needed
  - Groundwater
    - Quantify plume dynamics and secondary source characteristics
    - Exit strategy for P&T
      - ◆ Transition to MNA
  - Coupled System
    - Assess continuing and long-term sources not related to current plumes

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**Attenuation and transport processes**

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- ▶ Processes
  - Hydraulic attenuation
  - Adsorption
  - Transformation
  - Sequestration
- ▶ Ramifications
  - Temporal profile of source flux and concentrations
  - Inventory of mobile contaminants
  - Spatial distribution information
  - Plume dynamics

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### Attenuation and transport processes

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- ▶ Vadose zone attenuation/transport SAP
  - Target sampling and analysis for
    - Important hydrologic units
    - Representative contaminant discharges
    - Problematic waste sites
  - Define analyses based on national guidance for attenuation tailored to site needs
    - COC and primary biogeochemistry
    - Sequential extractions and other indicator diagnostics
    - Leaching or batch Kd studies to support estimating transport parameters
    - Hydraulic/physical properties where needed to support model configuration

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### Reaction and Mobility - Vadose Zone

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Uranium In Sequential Extractions, Uranium Leached in 3-D Columns, Total Iodine In Sequential Extractions, Total Iodine Leached in 3-D Columns

Truex et al. 2017a  
Szecsy et al. 2010

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### Distribution and Mobility

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U total = 51.8 ug/g, U total = 52.3 ug/g, U total = 67.8 ug/g, U total = 86.3 ug/g, U total = 82.8 ug/g, U total = 83.3 ug/g, U total = 91.8 ug/g

Uranium Inventory (ug/g) vs Depth (cm)

Non Mobile, Mobile, Non Mobile, Mobile, Current GW Inventory

Serne et al. 2010

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### Source characteristics (location/flux)

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### Evaluation of VZ Transport

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- ▶ Contaminant Distribution
  - Geophysical logging
    - Spectral gamma log
    - Neutron moisture log
  - Geophysics
    - Electrical Resistivity Tomography

Hanford B-Complex ERT Image

Johnson and Wellman 2013; <https://e4d.pnl.gov/>

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### Reaction and Mobility - Groundwater

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U-238 Pre-Leach Sequential Extractions, U-238 Leached Mass

Lee et al. 2017

Control/Reduce Source Attenuation, Diminish plume Attenuation

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### Technology evaluation

- ▶ Treatability tests and assessments
  - Determine technology in relation to
    - radionuclide characteristics
    - the target problem
    - remedy functionality
    - remediation objectives
- ▶ Examples
  - Soil flushing
  - Surface barriers/desiccation
  - Uranium sequestration

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### Source characteristics (location/flux)

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### Surface Barrier

▶ Effect of drainage

Truex et al. 2017b

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### Geochemical stabilization – vadose zone

▶ Ammonia gas for uranium sequestration

Seccoby et al. 2012

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### Remedy Implementation

- ▶ Vadose zone remediation target
  - Where
  - What chemical form
  - How much flux reduction
- ▶ Diminishing plumes
  - How much is needed
  - Secondary or continuing sources
- ▶ Transition to MNA
- ▶ Current plumes versus long-term sources

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### Remedy Implementation

- ▶ Adaptive Site Management
  - National Research Council
  - ITRC
    - Remediation Management of Complex Sites
    - <http://rmcs-1.itrcweb.org/>
- ▶ Exit Strategies (P&T)
  - <http://bioprocess.pnnl.gov/Pump-and-Treat.htm>
- ▶ Monitoring
  - Objectives based
  - Performance metrics
  - Transition for long-term

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