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Deep Borehole Field Test Site Characterization

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Deep Borehole Disposal Concept



Advective Transport

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Diffusive Transport



- Straightforward construction
- Significant geologic isolation
- Modeling: no radioactive release over 1M years



Deep Borehole Disposal Concept

Deep borehole radioactive waste disposal

- Boreholes in crystalline rock to 5 km TD
- 3 km bedrock / 2 km overburden
- Top 1 km of bedrock for seal
- Lower 2 km disposal
- Tectonically inactive crystalline bedrock

Deep borehole field test

- Department of Energy Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE)
- FY 2015-2019 project
- Drill two boreholes to 5 km
- Demonstration of science and engineering supporting idea



Geology: Siting and Characterization





Deep Borehole Field Test



Drill two 5-km boreholes

- Characterization Borehole (CB): 21.6 cm [8.5"] diam. @ TD
- Field Test Borehole (FTB): 43.2 cm [17.5"] diam. @ TD
- Prove ability to:
 - Drill deep, wide, straight borehole safely (CB + FTB)
 - Characterize bedrock (CB)
 - Test formations in situ (CB)
 - Collect geochemical profiles (CB)
 - Emplace/retrieve surrogate canisters (FTB only)

Characterization Borehole

- Drill/case sedimentary section
 - Minimal testing (not DBFT focus)
- Drill bedrock section
 - Core 150 m of 3 km (5%)
 - Hydrofracture stress test
 - Borehole geophysics
 - Bedrock production log
 - Pore/fracture water samples
- Packer tool via work-over rig
 - Shut-in pressure tests
 - Packer pumping/slug tests
 - Tracer and heater tests

Borehole designed to maximize likelihood of good samples



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Characterization Science Needs

Drivers for Science Needs in CB

- Confirm site adequacy
- Data for numerical models
- Confidence building
- Construction requirements

Science Needs in CB

- Old & isolated deep groundwater
- Saline & reducing deep groundwater
- No ambient upward gradient
- Low bedrock permeability
- Acceptable model uncertainty
- Safe & efficient borehole construction



Characterization Targets/Methods

Things to measure in CB

- Faults & fractures
- Stratigraphy & lithology
- Physical, chemical & transport properties
- Fluid chemistry
- Geomechanical properties
- Ways to measure in CB
 - Drilling data and mud logs
 - Geophysical borehole logs
 - Sampling & testing
 - while drilling
 - work-over rig





Environmental Tracer Profiles



- Important to Safety Case
- Vertical profiles
 - Noble gases
 - Stable water isotopes
 - Atmospheric radioisotope tracers (e.g., Xe)
 - Sample quality/quantity!
- Long-term data
 - Flowpaths
 - $\mathsf{Minerals} \rightarrow \mathsf{pores} \rightarrow \mathsf{fractures}$
 - Confirms system stability
 - Density gradient
 - Temperature gradient



Hydrogeologic Testing

- Hydrologic property profiles
 - Static formation pressure
 - Permeability / compressibility



- Borehole tracer tests
 - Single-well injection-withdrawal
 - Vertical dipole
 - Understand transport pathways





Deep Borehole Field Test



- DB characterization/siting compared to:
 - Mined waste repositories
 - More geologic isolation less "site mapping"
 - Single-phase fluid flow
 - Less steep pressure gradients
 - Oil/gas or mineral exploration
 - Crystalline basement vs sedimentary rocks
 - Low-permeability
 - Minimal mineralization
 - Avoid overpressure
 - Geothermal exploration
 - Low geothermal gradient

Deep Borehole Field Test



- Demonstrate ability to
 - Safely construct 5-km large-diameter deep boreholes in bedrock
 - Construct safety case (numerical dry run with site data)
 - Construct environmental tracer profile
 - Safely emplace surrogate waste canisters (FTB only)

- Characterization goals
 - Confirm site adequacy
 - Populate and validate numerical models
 - Confidence building
 - Construction requirements