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Scientific Notebook No. 276: Chemistry and  
Radiochemistry of Nopal I Waters--Analysis of  
Existing Data (06/18/1998 through 04/17/2006)

David Pickett / CNWRA  
Technical Assistance: Radionuclide Transport KT1  
Project Code 20-1402-871

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# Chemistry and Radiochemistry of Nopal I Waters - Analysis of Existing Data

6/18/98

DAP (= David Pickett)

The work documented in this notebook involves analysis and interpretation of chemical and isotopic data on waters collected at the Nopal I natural analog site.

This notebook does not document sample collection or analysis. These activities were performed in previous years as far back as 1995, and are recorded in other notebooks as follows:

CNwRA #	pages	activities
080	299-300	Preparation of sample collection bottles.
117	44-64	Field collection of samples, August 1995. W. Murphy's notes.
121	29-34	Field collection of samples, August 1995. D. Pickett's notes.
126	37-58	Acquisition of chemical and isotopic data and initial analysis of results. Aug 96 to Jan 97.

The purpose of this work is to understand better transport of natural U and Th at the Nopal I analog and apply that understanding to ongoing attempts to model radionuclide transport at the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain. Included is comparison of general chemical features of Nopal I waters with Yucca Mountain (YM) waters. Activities include plots of data using KaleidaGraph; spreadsheet calculations using Microsoft Excel; and thermodynamic calculations using EQ3/6 (run under Windows NT). Chemical data are used to estimate speciation and solubility characteristics of U and Th. U/Th isotopic data are interpreted in terms of mobility and water/rock interaction in the context of

available data on U-Th characteristics of the host rocks.

The overall goal of this work is to use the natural analog data to constrain conceptual models of radionuclide transport for PA at VM, but the data may also provide parameters which may affect performance.

The data are of three types:

1. Field collected, including pH, temperature, alkalinity, O<sub>2</sub> content. These are recorded on the attached diskette as Excel file "895 field water.xls".
2. Cation and anion data obtained from SWRI Division 1. These are recorded on the attached diskette as Excel files "Div 1 water chem 996.xls" and "Water chem summary.xls".
3. U-Th isotopic data provided by the Minnesota Isotope Laboratory at University of Minnesota (John Hoff and Larry Edwards). These are recorded on the attached diskette as the ~~file~~ <sup>off</sup> Excel file "Minn UTh data.xls".

Again, acquisition of these data is described in previous notebooks (see above).

The diskette is labelled "Nopal Water Data".

## Thermodynamic Modeling of Nopal Waters

6/19/98  
DAP

These notes represent a completion of work performed over the past 3 1/2 weeks, concerned with EQ3/6 modeling of Nopal waters, comparison with saturation states of U minerals, and comparison with VM data. Emphasis is on Uranium.

Samples investigated are:

ADIT95-6  
ADIT95-9  
BH12W95-05  
BH12W95-11  
WVW95-03

Chemical data (see pp 1-2) are included on the attached diskette, files "Div 1 water chem 996.xls" and "Water chem summary.xls," and "895 field water.xls." These are the only five samples for which U and Th were determined. Data on diskette: "Minn UTh data.xls."

The general procedure for EQ3 speciation runs was:

1. Use laboratory data for cation and anion inputs except as noted below. Cation data are from filtered waters, anion from unfiltered.
2. Redox was set by measured dissolved O<sub>2</sub> (field) for BH12 and <sup>WVW</sup> ADIT samples, and to atmospheric O<sub>2</sub>(g) for ADIT <sup>off</sup> samples.
3. Temperature for BH12 and WVW was from field measurement. Assumed 26°C for ADIT.

(cont.)



4.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  was set to field alkalinity for BH12 and WW, lab alkalinity for ADIT.

5. pH for BH12 and WW was field measurement; assumed 7.0 for ADIT.

On 5/26/98, ran a series of EQ3 calculations for each of the samples listed above.

Problems were encountered because:

- if N were entered as  $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$ , Haiweeite and Sodyite would not show up in the mineral saturation state list.
- if N were entered as  $\text{NO}_3^-$ , no pickup file for EQ6 would be written.
- Runs would not converge without auto basis switching if N entered as  $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$ .

Electrical balancing was done with  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ .

On the following pages are shown photocopies of notes on the runs of 5/26/98. They illustrate the problems listed above.

Note that it was only possible to (1) see Haiweeite and Sodyite saturation states and (2) create an EQ6 pickup file if N is removed from the input.

The EQ3NR input and output files (\*.3i, \*.3p, \*.3o) are saved to David Pickett's hard drive (machine name Syreen) in directory D:\eg\Nopal and are backed up on a Zip disk.

On the following pages, where a U phase is mentioned and an affinity (kcal) shown, this is the highest affinity U solid.

5/28/98

Look at Nopal EQ3 runs

"ABS" = auto basis switching

BH12W98-05

bh12-05 : - Basis species for all  
- ABS on

Balance =  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  - 21%

$\text{NO}_2^{++}$  =  $1.015 \times 10^{-14}$  m

Haiwee, Sody gone

$\text{CaCO}_3$  - 5.257 kcal

U all carbonates (aq)

bh1205b : - N, Cu, V, Fe original species (non-basis)  
- ABS off

No pickup

Same results as bh12-05, except Haiwee + Sody are in list. Haiwee supersat (0.503 kcal)

bh1205c : - N, Cu, V, Fe orig species  
- ABS on

No pickup

Same results as bh1205b.

bh1205d : - Basis species for all  
- ABS off

Does not converge - goes "solver"

bh1205e : - N, Cu, V, Fe removed  
- ABS on

$\text{Ca}^{++}$  - 22% ; Haiwee Sody present; Essentially same as bh1205b

Note added 10/19/98: run bh1205b w/  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  varying →  
bh1205b → log Q/K Haiwee = 0.026

WVW95-03 / note: no  $\text{Cl}^-$  in input 5/25/98  
p. 2

WVW9503: - N, Cu, Fe not as basis species (no V)

- ABS off

Balance  $\Rightarrow$  Ca<sup>++</sup> - 3%

$\text{UO}_2^{++} = 1.82 \times 10^{-16}$

Hairer, Soddy present

$\hookrightarrow$  -4.325 kcal

U 97% carbonates, 2.6%  $\text{UO}_2(\text{OH})_2$  (aq)

No pickup

WVW953b - N, Cu, Fe removed

- ABS off

Very similar to WVW9503

Yes pickup

WVW953c - N, Cu, Fe as basis species

- ABS off

Does not converge

WVW953d - N, Cu, Fe as basis species

- ABS on

Same as 1<sup>st</sup> two, except Hairer + Soddy gone.

Yes pickup

WVW953e - N, Cu, Fe removed

- ABS on

Same results as WVW953b

Yes pickup

ADIT95-9

adit959: - N, Cu, V, Fe not as basis

- ABS off

balance  $\Rightarrow$  Ca<sup>++</sup> - 13%

$\text{UO}_2^{++} = 7.19 \times 10^{-13}$  m

Hairer, Soddy present

Soddyite - 1.967 kcal

U 86% hydrox, 15% carb

No pickup

adit959b: - N, Cu, V, Fe removed

- ABS off

Same as adit959, except pickup is written

adit959c: - N, Cu, V, Fe as basis

- ABS off

Does not converge

adit959d: - N, Cu, V, Fe as basis

- ABS on

No Hairer, Soddy

Yes pickup

5/28/98

p. 3

ADIT95-06  
 - note: As left out 5/20/98  
 r.4  
 adit956: - N, Cu, V, Fe as non-basis  
 - ABS off  
 balance  $\Rightarrow$  Ca<sup>++</sup> -18%  
 UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup> =  $6.55 \times 10^{-14}$  m  
 Haiwee, Soddy present  
 U 67% carb, 32% hydrox  
 Haiwee -0.870 kcal  
 No pickup

adit956b: - N, Cu, V, Fe removed  
 - ABS off  
 Similar to adit956, but yes pickup.

adit956c: - N, Cu, V, Fe as basis  
 - ABS off  
 Does not converge

adit956d: - N, Cu, V, Fe as basis  
 - ABS on  
 No Haiwee, Soddy - otherwise like adit956  
 Yes pickup

Note on 10/19/98. Run adit956 w/ HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> varying  $\rightarrow$   
 adit956g  $\rightarrow$  Haiwee by Q/R = -0.872 (more undersat)

BH12W95-11  
 DAP 10/2/03  
 5/28/98 p.5  
 bh12-11: - N, ~~Cu, V, Fe~~ not as basis  
 - ABS off  
 Balance Ca<sup>++</sup> -19%  
 UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup> =  $7.65 \times 10^{-15}$  m  
 Haiwee, Soddy present  
 $\rightarrow$  +0.811 kcal  
 U 99% carb  
 No pickup

bh12-11b: - N removed  
 - ABS off  
 Very similar to bh12-11, except yes pickup

bh12-11c: - N as basis  
 - ABS off  
 Does not converge

bh12-11d: - N as basis  
 - ABS on  
 Same as others, but Haiwee + Soddy gone  
 Yes pickup

Bottom line:

1. Entering N as ~~gas~~ <sup>DAP 10/2/03</sup> NH<sub>3</sub>(aq) results in Soddyite and Haiweeite ~~from~~ being eliminated from min. list.
2. Entering N as NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> results in no pickup.
3. Entering N as NH<sub>3</sub>(g) without ABS results in non-convergence.

Note on 10/19/98. Run bh12-11 w/ HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> varying  $\rightarrow$  bh12-11g  $\rightarrow$  Haiweeite by Q/R = 0.277

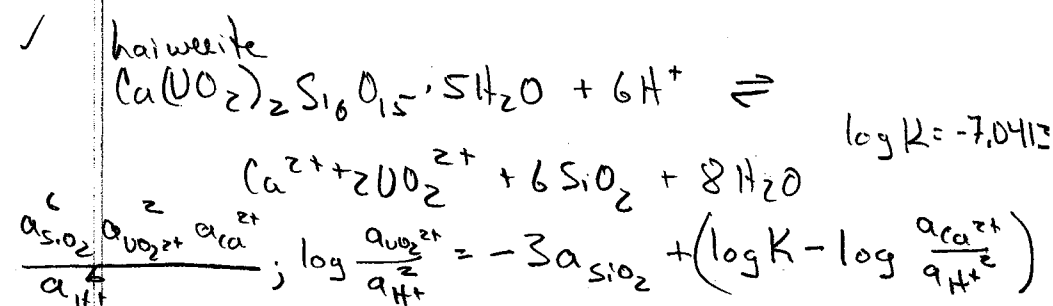
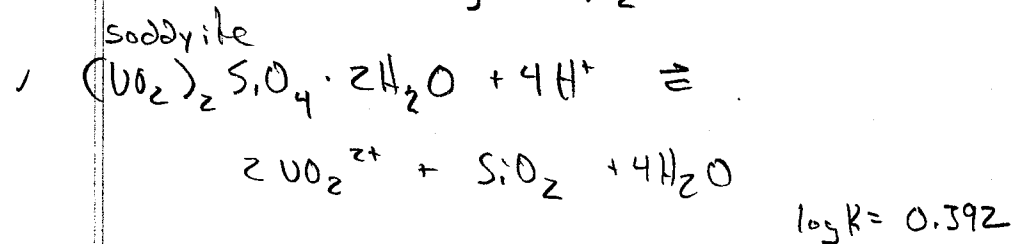
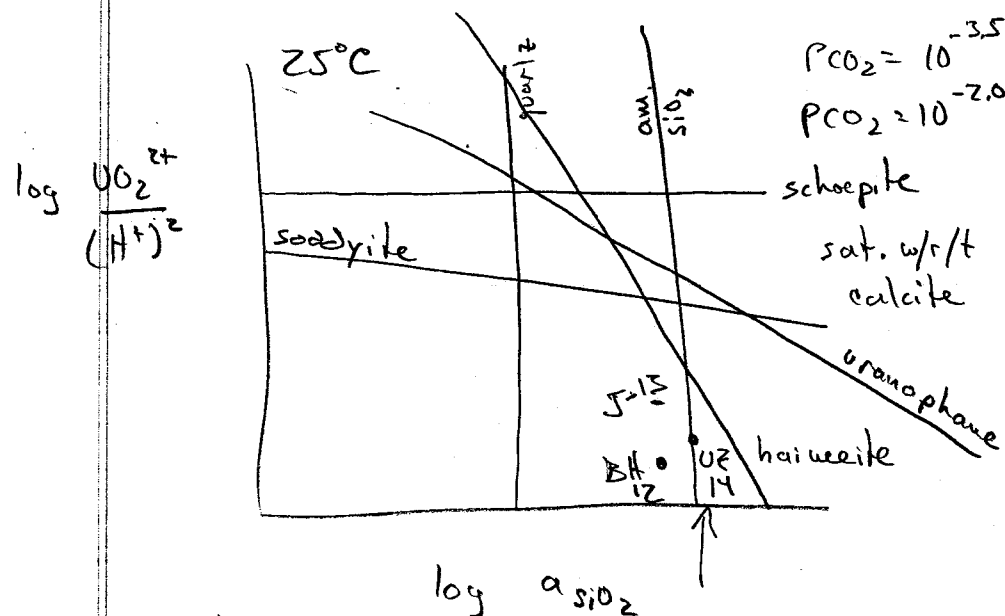
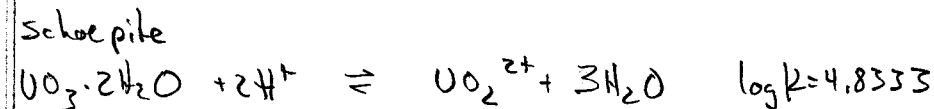
On 5/26/98, Bill Murphy (WM) suggested producing a plot of activities which would show graphically the U mineral saturation states relative to water chemistry. YM waters could also be shown.

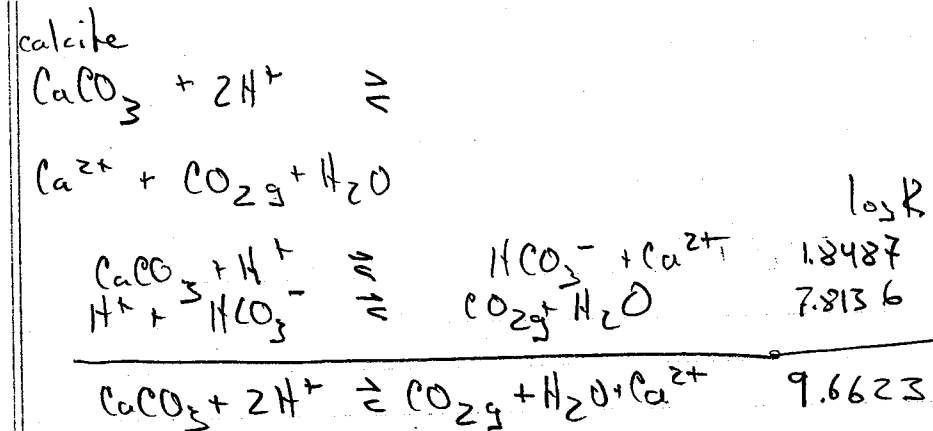
We could plot the EQ3NR results and then run EQ6 to show the evolution of the waters as U is added by dissolution of uraninite.

The following pages have photocopies of the notes he provided me outlining the approach.

BM 6/19/98

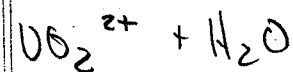
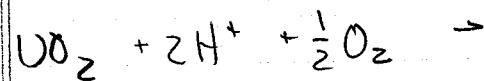
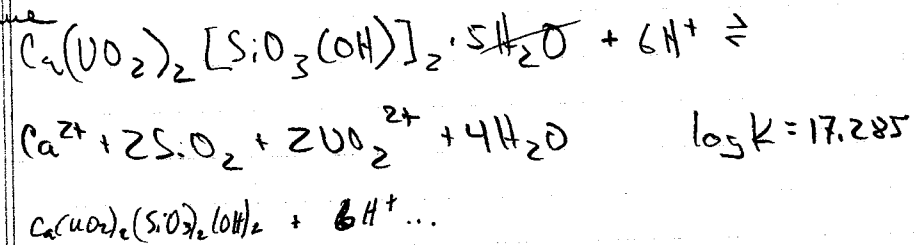
WM 5/26/98





$$\log \frac{a_{\text{Ca}^{2+}}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2} = \log K - \log f_{\text{CO}_2}$$

uranophane



mutherfordine

On 5/28/98, I (OAP) worked on producing the thermodynamic activity plot suggested by WM.

The plot has a vertical axis of  $\log \frac{a_{\text{UO}_2^{2+}}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2}$  and a horizontal axis of  $\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})}$ . OAP  
6/13/98

The task was to produce curves on this plot corresponding to equilibrium between a specific U mineral and dissolved U; i.e., the solubility curve for the mineral.

I wrote a reaction which included  $\text{UO}_2^{2+}$  in the aqueous phase and the solid in question. (The solids considered were taken from lists of saturation states from EQ3 NR results.)

It was found (as predicted by WM) that for many minerals, it was necessary to assume ① calcite present and ② a value for  $\log f_{\text{CO}_2}$ . This is illustrated by the notes reproduced on the following pages. The end product for each U mineral was an equation relating the x and y axis values above for the solubility reaction. (Also, T assumed 25°C.)

After the three pages of notes, I have taped a hard copy of file "EQ3 minl calc.xls" (included on attached diskette), which shows plot values at various  $\log f_{\text{CO}_2}$  values for two values of  $\log a_{\text{SiO}_2}$ .

Note - All log K values for reactions are taken from DATAØ.COM from the EQ3/6 version 7.2b package. (File dataØ.com.R2).

5/28/98

U mind plot work

I have produced EQ3 runs on 5 Nepal uz waters with u-Th data. Included are EQ6 pickup files.

What do I need for a Murphy plot of  $\log \frac{UO_2^{2+}}{(H^+)^2}$  vs  $\log a_{SiO_2}$ ? All calcs at 25°C

Hainweite

$$\log K = 6 \log a_{SiO_2} + 2 \log a_{UO_2^{2+}} + \log a_{Ca^{2+}} - 6 \log a_{H^+}$$

$$2 (\log a_{UO_2^{2+}} - 2 \log a_{H^+}) = \log K - 6 \log a_{SiO_2} - \log a_{Ca^{2+}} + 2 \log a_{H^+}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log K - 3 \log a_{SiO_2} - \frac{1}{2} \log a_{Ca^{2+}} + \log a_{H^+}$$

$$= -3 \log a_{SiO_2} + \frac{1}{2} (\log K - \log a_{Ca^{2+}}) + 2 \log a_{H^+}$$

$$= -3 \log a_{SiO_2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \log K - \log \frac{a_{Ca^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} \right)$$

Calcite

$$\log K = 9.6623 = \log a_{Ca^{2+}} + \log f_{CO_2} - \log (a_{H^+})^2$$

$$\log a_{Ca^{2+}} - \log (a_{H^+})^2 = \log K - \log f_{CO_2}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{Ca^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} = \log K - \log f_{CO_2}$$

$$\log K = 7.8136 = \log f_{CO_2} - \log a_{HCO_3^-} - \log a_{H^+}$$

$$\log [a_{HCO_3^-} a_{H^+}] = \log f_{CO_2} - 7.8136$$

DAP 10/2/03  
CROSS-SECTION

5/28/98  
p. 2

Schoepite  
 $\log \frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} = 4.8333$

Soddyite  $\log K = 0.392$  DAP 10/2/03  
 $\log K = 2 \log a_{UO_2^{2+}} + \log a_{SiO_2} - 4 \log a_{H^+}$

$$\log a_{UO_2^{2+}} - 2 \log a_{H^+} = \frac{1}{2} \log K - \frac{1}{2} \log a_{SiO_2}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \log a_{SiO_2} + \frac{1}{2} \log K$$

Uranophane

$\log K = 17.2850$

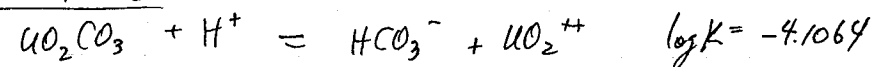
$$\log K = 2 \log a_{UO_2^{2+}} + 2 \log a_{SiO_2} + \log a_{Ca^{2+}} - 6 \log a_{H^+}$$

$$2 \log a_{UO_2^{2+}} - 4 \log a_{H^+} = \log K - 2 \log a_{SiO_2} - \log a_{Ca^{2+}} + 2 \log a_{H^+}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} = \frac{1}{2} \log K - \log a_{SiO_2} - \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{a_{Ca^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2}$$

$$= -\log a_{SiO_2} + \frac{1}{2} (\log K - \log \frac{a_{Ca^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2})$$

Rutherfordine



$$\log K = \log a_{UO_2^{2+}} + \log a_{HCO_3^-} - \log a_{H^+}$$

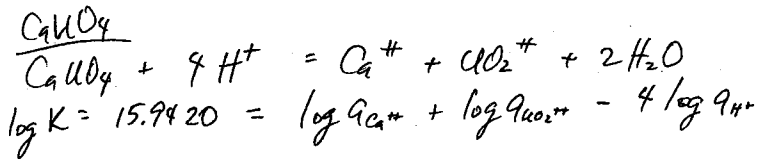
$$\log a_{UO_2^{2+}} - 2 \log a_{H^+} = \log K - \log a_{HCO_3^-} - \log a_{H^+}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H^+})^2} = \log K - \log \left[ \frac{a_{HCO_3^-}}{a_{H^+}} \right]$$

see previous page

DAP 10/2/03

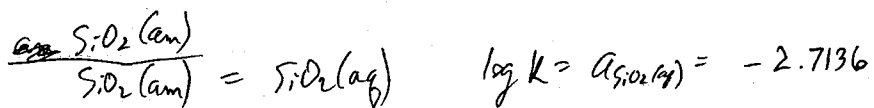
5/28/98  
p. 3



$$\log a_{\text{CO}_2^{*}} - 2 \log a_{\text{H}^+} = 15.9420 - \log a_{\text{Ca}^{++}} + 2 \log a_{\text{H}^+}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{\text{CO}_2^{*}}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2} = 15.9420 - \log \frac{a_{\text{Ca}^{++}}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2}$$

see calcite



DAP 10/2/03

Plot calculations for UO2++/H+2 versus SiO2(aq) activity plot  
All assume calcite saturation

log[CO2	log[Ca++/(H+)^2]	log[HCO3-XH+]	Soddyite log [UO2++/H+2] @logSiO2	Hairweite log [UO2++/H+2] @logSiO2	Uph. log [UO2++/H+2] @logSiO2
-1	10.6623	-8.8136	2.696	6.1482	8.31135
-1.5	11.1623	-9.3136	2.696	5.8982	8.06135
-2	11.6623	-9.8136	2.696	5.6482	7.81135
-2.5	12.1623	-10.3136	2.696	5.3982	7.56135
-3	12.6623	-10.8136	2.696	5.1482	7.31135
-3.5	13.1623	-11.3136	2.696	4.8982	7.06135
-4	13.6623	-11.8136	2.696	4.6482	6.81135

Plot calculat  
All assume c

logfCO2	Rutherford log [UO2++/H+2] @ all logSiO2	CaUO4 log [UO2++/H+2] @ all logSiO2
-1	4.7072	5.2797
-1.5	5.2072	4.7797
-2	5.7072	4.2797
-2.5	6.2072	3.7797
-3	6.7072	3.2797
-3.5	7.2072	2.7797
-4	7.7072	2.2797

File "EQ3 U minl calcs.xls" in attached diskette.

DAP 6/19/98

The results of the spreadsheet on the previous page were fed into the KaleidaGraph application on my Macintosh (app not yet installed on Windows NT machine).

The resulting plots are shown the following two pages, for  $\log f_{CO_2}$  values of -2 and -3.5. The latter value represents equilibrium with air.

The labelled lines represent equilibrium between water with the activities as plotted and the U solid. Calcite saturation assumed.

Note that Soddyite and Haiweeite - under equilibrium conditions - are the solubility limiting phases (assuming a direct relationship between total dissolved U and the species  $UO_2^{++}$  - not necessarily the case).

The other lines do not represent solid-solid reactions - rather they represent equilibrium with water if U is not limited by other phases.

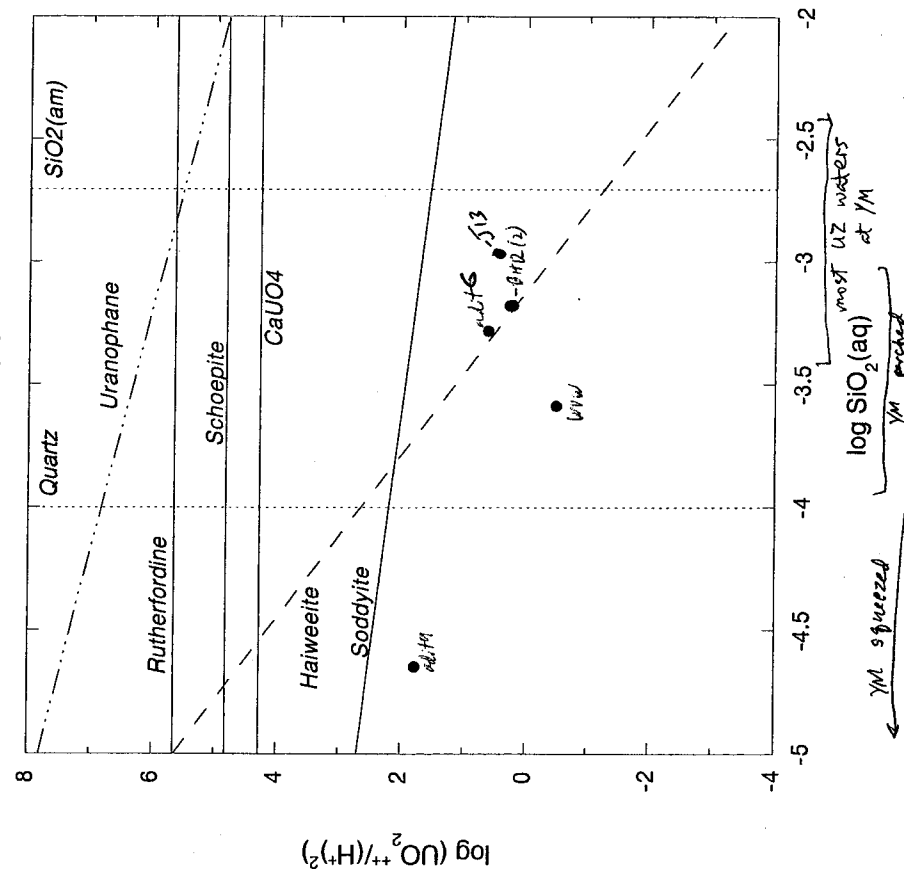
The data points and hand-written notes are explained later.

The Kaleidagraph data file is "U minl activity plot data."  
 Two plot files are: "U minl plot  $\log f_{CO_2} = -2$ "  
 "U minl plot  $\log f_{CO_2} = -3.5$ "  
 These are not saved to diskette because they can easily be re-created.

$\log f_{CO_2} = -2$   
cc sat

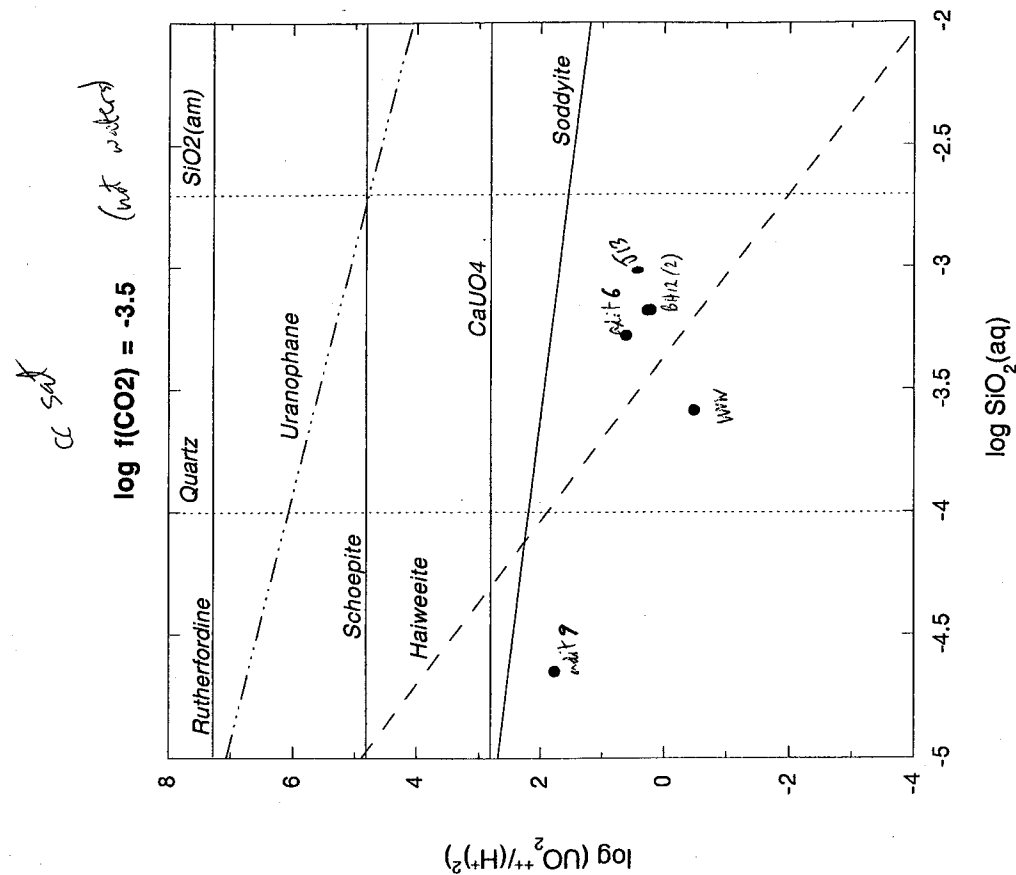
Legend:  
 - - soddy(-2)  
 - - haiwee(-2)  
 - - uph(-2)  
 - - waters

U minl activity plot data



Actual  $\log f_{CO_2}$   
 BH12 -1.80  
 -1.75  
 adt6 -2.30  
 adt9 -2.89  
 WW -2.51





6/22/98

DAP

Continued summary and documentation of Nopal water chemistry modeling.

On 5/29/98, I did "final" EQ3NR runs on the five Nopal waters. I had noticed that the  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  results in previous runs were significantly lower than measured amounts because the code had taken my input values as total dissolved carbon and re-calculated distribution of C among various species only one of which was  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ .

Therefore, I ran all five waters (with the letter "f" appended to the file name) with  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  input as "free model". This fixes the species concentration of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  to my input value. In these runs, charge balance was adjusted with  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ .

The output files from these EQ3NR runs are:

bh12-11f.30  
bh12-05f.30  
adit956f.30  
adit959f.30  
wnw9503f.30

They are saved on the attached diskette labelled "Nopal EQ3/6."

A second set of runs (with the letter "g" appended) took another approach in order to "check" the field alkalinity ( $\frac{2}{3} \text{HCO}_3^-$ ) data.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  was input as the measured value, and charge balance was adjusted with  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ .

bh12-11g.30  
bh12-05g.30  
adit956g.30  
adit959g.30  
wnw9503g.30

On "Nopal EQ3/6" diskette

For each I:

- noted how much  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  or  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  had to be adjusted for charge balance. (in percent).
- Noted calculated activities of  $\text{UO}_2^{++}$ ,  $\text{H}^+$ , and  $\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})$  and calculated the x and y axis values discussed on page 13.
- Noted for the "f" runs the saturation state of calcite (in kcal affinity).

I could not evaluate the saturation states of Hauweite and Sodalite quantitatively because of the aforementioned bug in EQ3NR (see p. 4).

N was entered as basis species  $\text{NH}_3(\text{aq})$  and auto basis switching was on.

On the following pages are reproduced the first pages of the \*.30 output files, showing the input data and the values noted above.

Notable:

- the charge adjustment was <10% for all but WNW9503
- Choice of charge adjustment did not significantly affect the pertinent calculated activities.
- Calcite is near saturation in bh12-11, bh12-05, and WNW9503. Adit samples are undersaturated.

Results were plotted on the activity plots on pages 19-20. The bh12 results overlap considerably. The plot on p.19 is marked with the calculated  $\log f_{\text{Ca}}$  for the water.

Quartz is oversaturated in all but adit959.

(continued on p. 33)

Dissolved Th is always well above Thorianite solubility.

bh12\_11f.30

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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This work is subject to additional statements and disclaimers which may be found in the README.txt file included in the EQ3/6 software transmittal package.

Run 15:48:55 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= bh12\_11f.3i  
Description= "Calculate BH12W95-11 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in Borehole 12 water based on lab and field chemical data. Sample BH12W95-11. Set HCO3- to meas. field alkalinity as "free molal." T, pH, and logfO2 are also field measurements. Eliminate Fe because it was undetected. Auto basis switching is on because run would not otherwise converge. All are as basis species.

Temperature (C) | 26.00 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000  
Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | Ca++ | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-1.81000	LogfO2
H+		7.3400	pH
Cl-		0.0001848	molality
F-		4.52e-05	molality
NH3(aq)		5.79e-05	molality
HPO4--		7.88e-06	molality
SO4--		7.65e-05	molality
Al+++		1.52e-06	molality
H2AsO4-		1.47e-07	molality
Ba++		1.09e-07	molality
B(OH)3(aq)		3.24e-06	molality
Ca++		0.00262	molality
Cu++		7.87e-08	molality
Li+		5.04e-06	molality
Mg++		0.000228	molality
Mn++		3.44e-05	molality
MoO4--		2.92e-07	molality
K+		0.0001527	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000662	molality
Na+		0.000826	molality
Sr++		4.14e-06	molality
VO++		2.16e-07	molality
Zn++		1.38e-07	molality
UO2++		2.43e-08	molality
Th++++		6.74e-10	molality
HCO3-		0.005735	free molal

Input Solid Solutions

Page 1

$\text{Ca}^{++}$  -7%

$\log$  activity

$\text{UO}_2^{++}$  -14.4022

$\text{H}^+$  -7.34

$\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})$  -3.1804

$\log \frac{\text{UO}_2^{++}}{(\text{H}^+)^2} = 0.2778$

cc 0.577 kcal

bh12\_11g.30

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 15:51:43 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= bh12\_11g.31  
Description= "Calculate BH12W95-11 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in Borehole 12 water based on lab and field chemical data. Sample BH12W95-11. Set HCO3- to meas. field alkalinity as "free molal." T, pH, and logfO2 are also field measurements. Eliminate Fe because it was undetected. Auto basis switching is on because run would not otherwise converge. All are as basis species.

Same as bh12\_11f, except balanced on HCO3-.

Temperature (C) | 26.00 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | HCO3- | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-1.81000	LogfO2
H+		7.3400	pH
Cl-		0.0001848	molality
F-		4.52e-05	molality
NH3(aq)		5.79e-05	molality
HPO4--		7.88e-06	molality
SO4--		7.65e-05	molality
Al+++		1.52e-06	molality
H2AsO4-		1.47e-07	molality
Ba++		1.09e-07	molality
B(OH)3(aq)		3.24e-06	molality
Ca++		0.00262	molality
Cu++		7.87e-08	molality
Li+		5.04e-06	molality
Mg++		0.000228	molality
Mn++		3.44e-05	molality
MoO4--		2.92e-07	molality
K+		0.0001527	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000662	molality
Na+		0.000826	molality
Sr++		4.14e-06	molality
VO++		2.16e-07	molality
Zn++		1.38e-07	molality
UO2++		2.43e-08	molality
Th++++		6.74e-10	molality
HCO3-		0.005735	molality

HCO3- + 6%

log activity

UO2<sup>++</sup> -14.4744

H+ -7.3400

SiO2(aq) -3.1804

log  $\frac{UO_2^{++}}{(H^+)^2} = 0.2056$

log fCO2 = -1.7785

cc 550 kcal  
0.650 kcal

8/25/00

bh12\_05f.30

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 11:10:26 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= bh12\_05f.31  
Description= "Calculate BH12W95-05 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 01/21/97 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in Borehole 12 water based on lab and field chemical data. Sample BH12W95-05. Set HCO3- to meas. field alkalinity. Re-run on 5/28/98 on PC with output settings changed. Also, I changed species designations for N, Cu, and V so that EQ6 pickup file could be written. Eliminate Fe because it was not detected and does not affect U. Auto basis switching is turned on because it would not converge with it off. Also, changed bicarbonate input to free molal.

Temperature (C) | 25.60 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | Ca++ | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-1.81000	LogfO2
H+		7.2600	pH
Cl-		0.0001927	molality
F-		4.71e-05	molality
NH3(aq)		5.31e-05	molality
HPO4--		8.03e-06	molality
SO4--		7.39e-05	molality
Al+++		1.22e-06	molality
H2AsO4-		1.33e-07	molality
Ba++		1.09e-07	molality
B(OH)3(aq)		3.42e-06	molality
Ca++		0.00262	molality
Cu++		7.87e-08	molality
Li+		5.04e-06	molality
Mg++		0.000229	molality
Mn++		3.71e-05	molality
MoO4--		2.71e-07	molality
K+		0.000153	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000666	molality
Na+		0.000835	molality
Sr++		4.14e-06	molality
VO++		1.77e-07	molality
Zn++		6.12e-08	molality
UO2++		2.01e-08	molality
Th++++		1.16e-09	molality
HCO3-		0.005735	free molal

Ca<sup>++</sup> -9%

log activity

UO2<sup>++</sup> -14.2925

H+ -7.26

SiO2(aq) -3.1775

log  $\frac{UO_2^{++}}{(H^+)^2} = 0.2275$

cc 0.957 kcal

bh12\_05g.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 11:18:16 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= bh12\_05g.3i  
Description= "Calculate BH12W95-05 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 01/21/97 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in Borehole 12 water based on lab and field chemical data. Sample BH12W95-05. Set HCO3- to meas. field alkalinity. Re-run on 5/28/98 on PC with output settings changed. Also, I changed species designations for N, Cu, and V so that EQ6 pickup file could be written. Eliminate Fe because it was not detected and does not affect U. Auto basis switching is turned on because it would not converge with it off. Also, changed bicarbonate input to free molal.

This run is identical to bh12\_05f, except that electrical balancing is done on HCO3- as a check on field data.

Temperature (C) | 25.60 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | HCO3- | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-1.81000	LogfO2
H+		7.2600	pH
Cl-		0.0001927	molality
F-		4.71e-05	molality
NH3(aq)		5.31e-05	molality
HPO4--		8.03e-06	molality
SO4--		7.39e-05	molality
Al+++		1.22e-06	molality
H2AsO4-		1.33e-07	molality
Ba++		1.09e-07	molality
B(OH)3(aq)		3.42e-06	molality
Ca++		0.00262	molality
Cu++		7.87e-08	molality
Li+		5.04e-06	molality
Mg++		0.000229	molality
Mn++		3.71e-05	molality
MoO4--		2.71e-07	molality
K+		0.000153	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000666	molality
Na+		0.000835	molality
Sr++		4.14e-06	molality
VO++		1.77e-07	molality
Zn++		6.12e-08	molality
UO2++		2.01e-08	molality

Page 1

*Handwritten notes:*  
 HCO3- + ~~7%~~ 7%  
 log activity  
 UO2<sup>++</sup> -14.3683  
 H+ -7.26  
 SiO2(aq) -3.1775  
 log  $\frac{UO_2^{++}}{(H^+)^2} = 0.1517$

*Handwritten notes:*  
 cc ssatd  
 0.535 kcal  
 cc ssatd  
 0.535 kcal  
 DAP 8/25/00

adit956f.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 15:26:00 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= adit956f.3i  
Description= "Calculate ADIT95-6 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in ADIT95-6 water based on lab chemical data. Set HCO3- to meas. lab alkalinity as "free molal." pH set to 7, T set. All as basis species (including N). Remove undetected elements (except Al). Auto basis switching on because run would not otherwise converge. Arsenic is added; it was neglected earlier.

Temperature (C) | 26.00 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | Ca++ | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-0.68000	LogfO2
H+		7.0000	pH
Cl-		2.71e-05	molality
F-		0.000117	molality
NH3(aq)		1.87e-05	molality
SO4--		0.000195	molality
H2AsO4-		6.01e-07	molality
Al+++		1.00e-20	molality
Ca++		0.000531	molality
Li+		8.64e-07	molality
Mg++		3.33e-06	molality
MoO4--		9.59e-07	molality
K+		3.71e-05	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000523	molality
Na+		0.000304	molality
Sr++		5.48e-07	molality
VO++		3.14e-07	molality
Zn++		4.59e-08	molality
UO2++		8.27e-10	molality
Th+++		1.90e-12	molality
HCO3-		0.000799	free molal

Input Solid Solutions

none

SUPPRESSED SPECIES (suppress, replace, augmentk, augmentg) value

none

Page 1

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Ca<sup>++</sup> -5%  
 log activity  
 UO2<sup>++</sup> -13.3802  
 H+ -7.0  
 SiO2(aq) -3.2820  
 log  $\frac{UO_2^{++}}{(H^+)^2} = 0.6198$   
 cc -1.840 kcal

adit956g.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 15:27:57 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= adit956g.3i  
Description= "Calculate ADIT95-6 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in ADIT95-6 water based on lab chemical data. Set HCO3- to meas. lab alkalinity as "free molal." pH set to 7, T set. All as basis species (including N). Remove undetected elements (except Al). Auto basis switching on because run would not otherwise converge. Arsenic is added; it was neglected earlier.

Same as adit956f, except balanced on HCO3-.

Temperature (C) | 26.00 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | HCO3- | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-0.68000	LogfO2
H+		7.0000	pH
Cl-		2.71e-05	molality
F-		0.000117	molality
NH3(aq)		1.87e-05	molality
SO4--		0.000195	molality
H2AsO4-		6.01e-07	molality
Al+++		1.00e-20	molality
Ca++		0.000531	molality
Li+		8.64e-07	molality
Mg++		3.33e-06	molality
MO4--		9.59e-07	molality
K+		3.71e-05	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000523	molality
Na+		0.000304	molality
Sr++		5.48e-07	molality
VO++		3.14e-07	molality
Zn++		4.59e-08	molality
UO2++		8.27e-10	molality
Th++++		1.90e-12	molality
HCO3-		0.000799	molality

Input Solid Solutions

none

SUPPRESSED SPECIES (suppress,replace,augmentk,augmentg) value

$HCO_3^- + 6\%$

log activity

$UO_2^{++} -13.4194$

$H^+ -7.0$

$SiO_2(aq) -3.2820$

$\log \frac{UO_2^{++}}{(H^+)^2} = 0.5806$

cc -1.777 kcal

adit959f.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 15:15:26 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= adit959f.3i  
Description= "Calculate ADIT95-9 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in ADIT95-9 water based on lab chemical data. Set HCO3- to meas. lab alkalinity as "free molal." pH set to 7, T set. Delete elements not detected (e.g., Fe, V). All are as basis species (including N). Auto basis switching is on because run would not otherwise converge.

Temperature (C) | 26.00 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | Ca++ | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		-0.68000	LogfO2
H+		7.0000	pH
Cl-		1.96e-05	molality
F-		1.31e-05	molality
NH3(aq)		6.68e-06	molality
SO4--		0.000133	molality
Al+++		7.78e-07	molality
Ba++		9.47e-08	molality
Ca++		0.000207	molality
Mg++		6.38e-06	molality
Mn++		5.46e-08	molality
K+		5.32e-05	molality
SiO2(aq)		2.25e-05	molality
Na+		3.98e-05	molality
Sr++		3.20e-07	molality
Zn++		1.45e-06	molality
UO2++		3.72e-09	molality
Th++++		5.31e-12	molality
HCO3-		0.000200	free molal

Input Solid Solutions

none

SUPPRESSED SPECIES (suppress,replace,augmentk,augmentg) value

none

OPTIONS

$Ca^{++} -4\%$

log activity

$UO_2^{++} -12.2210$

$H^+ -7.0$

$SiO_2(aq) -4.6483$

$\log \frac{UO_2^{++}}{(H^+)^2} = 1.779$

cc -3.164 kcal

adit959g.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 15:17:35 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= adit959g.3i  
Description= "Calculate ADIT95-9 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in ADIT95-9 water based on lab chemical data. Set HCO3- to meas. lab alkalinity as "free molal." pH set to 7, T set. Delete elements not detected (e.g., Fe, V). All are as basis species (including N). Auto basis switching is on because run would not otherwise converge.

Same as adit959f, except balanced on HCO3-.

Temperature (C) | 26.00 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on |HCO3- | code selects| not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox			
H+		-0.68000	LogfO2
Cl-		7.0000	pH
F-		1.96e-05	molality
NH3(aq)		1.31e-05	molality
SO4--		6.68e-06	molality
Al+++		0.000133	molality
Ba++		7.78e-07	molality
Ca++		-9.47e-08	molality
Mg++		0.000207	molality
Mn++		6.38e-06	molality
K+		5.46e-08	molality
SiO2(aq)		5.32e-05	molality
Na+		2.25e-05	molality
Sr++		3.98e-05	molality
Zn++		3.20e-07	molality
UO2++		1.45e-06	molality
Th++++		3.72e-09	molality
HCO3-		5.31e-12	molality
		0.000200	molality

Input Solid Solutions | | | |

none | | | |

SUPPRESSED SPECIES (suppress, replace, augmentk, augmentg) value

none | | | |

HCO3- + 8%

log activity

UO2+ -12.2331

H+ -7.0

SiO2(aq) -4.6483

log  $\frac{UO_2^{2+}}{(H^+)^2} = 1.7669$

cc -3.053 kcal

cc = -3.093 kcal

ADP 8/25/00

ww9503f.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 11:58:34 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= ww9503f.3i  
Description= "Calculate WW95-03 water, 5/98"  
Version level= 7.2  
Created 05/28/97 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in aquifer water near Nopal based on lab and field chemical data. Set HCO3- to meas. field alkalinity as "free molal." All as basis species (including N). Eliminate Fe as it was not detected. Auto basis switching is on because run would not converge otherwise. Cl- is added; it was neglected earlier.

Temperature (C) | 29.40 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on |Ca++ | code selects| not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox			
H+		-1.60000	LogfO2
Cl-		7.7200	pH
Br-		0.0001647	molality
F-		2.18e-06	molality
NH3(aq)		5.05e-05	molality
SO4--		2.23e-05	molality
Al+++		0.0001343	molality
Ba++		9.64e-07	molality
Ca++		5.17e-07	molality
B(OH)3(aq)		4.53e-06	molality
Ca++		0.000803	molality
Cu++		6.29e-08	molality
Li+		1.30e-06	molality
Mg++		0.000314	molality
Mn++		2.06e-06	molality
MoO4--		3.44e-07	molality
K+		0.000111	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000260	molality
Na+		0.000465	molality
Sr++		4.47e-06	molality
Zn++		1.38e-07	molality
UO2++		7.13e-10	molality
Th++++		6.05e-13	molality
HCO3-		0.002498	free molal

Input Solid Solutions | | | |

none | | | |

SUPPRESSED SPECIES (suppress, replace, augmentk, augmentg) value

none | | | |

Ca++ + 16%

log activity

UO2+ -15.9177

H+ -7.72

SiO2(aq) -3.5882

log  $\frac{UO_2^{2+}}{(H^+)^2} = -0.4777$

cc 0.186 kcal



ww9503g.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
 EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
 Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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Run 12:00:56 05/28/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= ww9503g.3o  
 Description= "Calculate WW95-03 water, 5/98"  
 Version level= 7.2  
 Created 05/28/97 Creator= D.A. Pickett  
 Calculate speciation and conditions in aquifer water near Nopal based on lab and field chemical data. Set HCO3- to meas. field alkalinity as "free molal." All as basis species (including N). Eliminate Fe as it was not detected. Auto basis switching is on because run would not converge otherwise. Cl- is added; it was neglected earlier.

Same as ww9503f, except that electrical balancing is done on HCO3-.

Temperature (C) | 29.40 | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000

Total Dissolved Salts | | mg/kg | mg/l | \*not used

Electrical Balancing on | HCO3- | code selects | not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox			
H+		-1.60000	LogfO2
Cl-		7.7200	pH
Br-		0.0001647	molality
F-		2.18e-06	molality
NH3(aq)		5.05e-05	molality
SO4--		2.23e-05	molality
Al+++		0.0001343	molality
Ba++		9.64e-07	molality
B(OH)3(aq)		5.17e-07	molality
Ca++		4.53e-06	molality
Cu++		0.000803	molality
Li+		6.29e-08	molality
Mg++		1.30e-06	molality
Mn++		0.000314	molality
MoO4--		2.06e-06	molality
K+		3.44e-07	molality
SiO2(aq)		0.000111	molality
Na+		0.000260	molality
Sr++		0.000465	molality
Zn++		4.47e-06	molality
UO2++		1.38e-07	molality
Th+++		7.13e-10	molality
HCO3-		6.05e-13	molality
		0.002498	molality

Input Solid Solutions

none

Page 1

HCO3- - 10%

log activity

log a<sub>H2O</sub> = -15.8116

log a<sub>H+</sub> = -7.72

log a<sub>SiO2(aq)</sub> = -3.5882

log  $\frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H+})^2}$  = -0.3716

log fCO2 = -2.56

cc satd.  
0.047 kcal

Want to compare these data with YM waters.

J-13 Use cation/anion chemistry from Ogard & Kerrick (1984) and ~~U data~~ DAP 6/22/94 U data from Laul & Maiti (1990).

The EQ3NR output file is j13dap.3o, and is saved on the "Nopal EQ3/6" diskette.

The first page of the file is shown on p. 33-34. DAP 6/22/98

From the output file:

log a<sub>SiO2(aq)</sub> = -2.9712 (supersaturated)

log a<sub>UO2++</sub> = -13.5687

log a<sub>H+</sub> = -7.0000

log  $\frac{a_{UO_2^{2+}}}{(a_{H+})^2}$  = 0.4313

Note: See copy of notes on pp 37-38.

Plotted by hand on the plots on pp 19-20. Not very different from BH12 and ADIT 956.

YM Unsaturated Zone

Checked two Yang et al references:

1. USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report 96-4058
2. Un-numbered USGS Water-Resources Investigations Report (Yang, Yu, Rattray, Thorstenson) for DOE Level 3 Milestone 3 GUH607M.

I could find no U data from perched waters or "squeezed" waters.

Inspection of SiO2 data resulted in the ranges shown on the p.19 plot for "most UZ waters," "YM perched," and "YM squeezed." The latter is a very wide range.

A copy of notes on YM UZ water SiO2 contents is on p. 37.

~~EQ6 runs - BH12W95-11~~

j13dap.3o

EQ3/6, Version 7.2b (EQ3/6-V7-REL-V7.2b-PC)  
 EQ3NR Speciation-Solubility Code (EQ3/6-V7-EQ3NR-EXE-R139-P5)  
 Supported by the EQLIB library (EQ3/6-V7-EQLIB-LIB-R168-P5)

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 disclaimers which may be found in the README.txt file  
 included in the EQ3/6 software transmittal package.

Run 16:13:22 05/29/98

--- Reading the input file ---

EQ3NR input file name= j13dap.3i  
 Description= "Calculate J-13 water, 5/98"  
 Version level= 7.2  
 Created 05/29/98 Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation and conditions in J-13 water with uranium.  
 Use J-13 chemistry from Ogard & Kerrisk (1984) as reported by Efurud et  
 al. (1997): LANL Milestone SP34PAM4, "Neptunium Redox Behavior and  
 Solubility in J-13 Conditions." Use uranium concentration data from  
 Laul & Maiti, 1990, HLRWM Volume 1, "Natural radionuclides in  
 groundwater from J-13 well at the Nevada Test Site."

Auto basis switching on because did not otherwise converge.

Temperature (C)	25.00	Density(gm/cm3)	1.00000
-----------------	-------	-----------------	---------

Total Dissolved Salts	mg/kg	mg/l	*not used
-----------------------	-------	------	-----------

Electrical Balancing on |Ca++ | code selects| not performed

SPECIES	BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT	CONC/ETC	UNITS OR TYPE
redox		0.700	eh
H+		7.0000	pH
Cl-		0.00018	molarity
F-		0.00011	molarity
NH3(aq)		0.00016	molarity
SO4--		0.00019	molarity
Al+++		1.00e-06	molarity
Ca++		0.00029	molarity
Li+		9.00e-06	molarity
Mg++		7.20e-05	molarity
Mn++		2.00e-08	molarity
K+		0.000136	molarity
SiO2(aq)		0.00107	molarity
Na+		0.00196	molarity
UO2++		2.31e-09	molarity
Fe++		8.00e-07	molarity
HCO3-		0.00228	molarity

Input Solid Solutions

none

SUPPRESSED SPECIES (suppress, replace, augmentk, augmentg) value

none

OPTIONS

Page 1

EQ6 Modeling - BH12W95-11

Want to see what happens to U water chemistry  
 as U is added by uraninite dissolution; e.g.  
 minl saturation states, limits on dissolved U.

Use EQ6 reaction path modeling. (Note - this work  
 is still in progress).

For input use bh12\_11f.3p file. (see also DAP 6/22/98  
 p. 23). Set EQ6 to dissolve uraninite.  
 Input file bh12\_11f.6i is on the "Napal EQ3/6"  
 diskette.

Results:

$$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -11.8989$$

$$\log a_{\text{H}^+} = -7.0473$$

$$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -3.9993 \quad \text{set by quartz.}$$

$$\log \frac{a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2} = 2.1957$$

$$\log f_{\text{CO}_2} = -1.5782$$

Haiweeite is undersaturated. Sodalite controls U  
 dissolved. Because of  $\log f_{\text{CO}_2}$ , compare  
 position on plot on p. 19. It is  
 essentially at the intersection of the  
 Quartz and Sodalite.  
 Therefore, addition of U by uraninite leads  
 to saturation in and precipitation of  
 Haiweeite and Sodalite according to  
 thermodynamic calculations.

These calculations will be further developed  
 and refined.



## Nopal Water U-Th Data

6/22/98  
DAP

These data were first discussed in notebook 126, pp 56-58. Shown there is a hard copy of the isotopic data as delivered by the Univ. of Minnesota (file "Minn UTh data.xls" in attached diskette "Nopal Water Data.") Also shown is a plot of  $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$  versus  $[\text{U}]$ , showing a linear correlation among Nopal UZ waters. The WWV carbonate aquifer appears completely unrelated.

[U] higher in Btt-12 than in edit waters.  $^{234}/^{238}$  lower. These data will be investigated further.

Look for any patterns relating to effect of host rocks.

See if can constrain at all the amount of U that could have been removed from the deposit based on  $^{234}/^{238}$  of waters and lack of change in deposits  $^{234}/^{238}$  of unity.

On 6/19/98, the information on these pages (1-36) was incorporated into an abstract titled "Unsaturated Zone Waters from the Nopal I Natural Analog, Chihuahua, Mexico - Implications for Radionuclide Mobility at Yucca Mountain" and submitted to the Fall 1998 MRS meeting.

Notes on - YM UZ  $\text{SiO}_2$  (see p. 33)  
- 5-13 EQ3 calculations (p. 33)

YM UZ water  $\text{SiO}_2$  (aq)

5/29/98

From Turner's Excel file

Lowest porewater

$$3.329 \times 10^{-6} \text{ M}$$

$$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2} = -5.4777$$

UE-25 UZ-N2 30.10 m

Highest porewater

$$5.858 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$\log = -2.2323$$

USW UZ-1K 641.33 m

Lowest perched

$$1.282 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$\log = -3.8921$$

USW UZ-14 390.75 m

Highest perched

$$1.068 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$\log = -2.9714$$

USW SD-9/TS 453.85 m

overall avg

$$1.216 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$$

$$\log = -2.9151$$

Perched avg

$$6.675 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$\log = -3.1755$$

EQ3 run j13 dep. 3i

$$\Rightarrow \log a_{\text{UO}_2^{2+}} = -13.5687$$

$$\log a_{\text{H}^+} = -7.0$$

$$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -2.9712$$

$$\log \frac{\text{UO}_2^{2+}}{(\text{H}^+)^2} = 0.4313$$

(note:  $\alpha$  not set, charge balance required by change in  $\text{Ca}^{++}$ )

with all local data

$$\log \frac{\text{UO}_2^{2+}}{(\text{H}^+)^2} = 0.4887$$

$$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{2+}} = -13.5113$$

$$\log a_{\text{H}^+} = -7.0$$

$$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2} = -2.9794$$

(Ca<sup>++</sup> changed a lot)

continued.

Again in these J13 runs, Hauweeite + Sodalite are excluded.

Run j13hain → set U by Hauweeite.  
(My plot shows it should be sat - except I assume cc sat.)

Total U →  $1.95 \times 10^{-9}$  molal (versus  $2.31 \times 10^{-9}$  molal in Laul)

So, J-13 is oversat w.r.t. Hauweeite!  
(very slightly)

Both Sodalite + Hauweeite are now in  
minl sat list (Sodalite undersat)

$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -13.5852$

5/29/98  
P.C.

9/8/98  
DAP

Summary of previous EQ6 modeling of

BH12-11 water dissolving uraninite.  
All use bh12-11f.3p as pickup file from  
EQ3NR.

EQ6 file	notes	$\log \frac{[\text{U}^{6+}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2}$	$\log (\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq}))$	Product U phases	CC sat?
bh12-11f	Closed	2.20	-4.00	Soddy	Y
bh1211f2	Open	1.62	-4.57	UO <sub>2,255</sub> , Soddy (undersat)	Y
bh1211f3	Closed. Suppress all Si-containing minls.	4.36	-3.18	Tyuyam, UO <sub>2,667</sub>	Y
bh1211f4	Closed. Suppress except Soddy, Hain, Schoep, CC (?)	2.20	-4.00	Soddy	Y
bh1211f5	Closed. Suppress Qz in pick-up portion.	2.11	-3.83	Soddy	Y
bh1211f6	Closed. Suppress Qz, Trid, Stib in pick-up portion.	2.06	-3.73	Hain, Soddy	Y
bh1211f7	Closed. Add Kaolinite to suppress list for bh1211f6.	2.06	-3.73	"	Y
bh1211f8	Closed. bh1211f7 but also suppress all Al-containing.	2.06	-3.73	"	Y

effects of kaolinite and other Al-containing phases is negligible.

Now, go back and suppress only the three silica  
phases Quartz, Tridymite, & Chalcidony.  
(it was very close to satd in -6, -7, and -8.)  
→ bh1211f9

For bh121f9,  $\log \frac{[UO_2^{++}]}{[H^+]^2} = 2.06$  and  $\log [SiO_2(aq)] = -3.73$ . So, chalcocopyrite is not controlling SiO<sub>2</sub>.

Wait! Look at page 19 — the intersection between hematite + Soudyite is probably at this point at  $\log f_{O_2} = -1.8$  (figure is at -2.0). So the U phases are controlling SiO<sub>2</sub>.

bh121f9b → Same as bh121fd, except use the "filtration" model. → Same results as at top of page for bh121fd.

bh121f9c → same, except use "open" model.

$\log \frac{[UO_2^{++}]}{[H^+]^2} = 1.62$        $\log [SiO_2(aq)] = -3.84$

U products → Sody, Hain,  $UO_{2.25}$   
 $\swarrow$                       $\uparrow$   
not                     satd  
satd

Note — final  $\log f_{O_2}$  is much lower here (-52) compared to bh121f9 (-19) and bh121f9b (-19). It drops drastically near the end with very little reaction progress. Is this when soddyite and/or hematite saturation is reached? Not exactly....

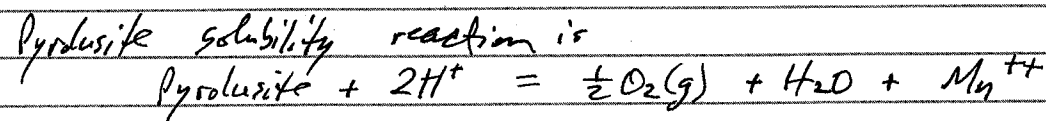
9/9/98  
JAP

Look at bh121f9c to try and understand drop in  $f_{O_2}$  (see previous page).

On output file, seems to coincide with the removal of Pyrolusite (MnO<sub>2</sub>) from the assemblage in order to allow convergence. (after step # 149) After this:

- $\log f_{O_2}$  drops to -44.2; was -7.7 after previous printed interval (after # 118 step)
- Dissolved Mn<sup>++</sup> goes from  $10^{-10.0}$  molal to  $10^{-7.3}$  m.

i.e., Pyrolusite is removed from the system. I note that some was dissolved, because in the "Grand Summary of Solid Phases," Pyrolusite volume drops a little.



So, driving the reaction to the right should increase  $f_{O_2}$ . (Mn is reduced.) ?

Test the effect of Mn phases by doing a run with Mn phases suppressed → bh121f9d. Still see a drop; final value is -52.7 for  $\log f_{O_2}$ . ∴ Mn phases not responsible.

So, what happens? Keep looking at bh121f9d. After step 130 ( $\log z_i = -3.77$   $\frac{9/9/98}{JAP} -3.739$ ),  $\log f_{O_2} = -9.177$ .  $[U] = 9.97 \times 10^{-7}$  m,  $[UO_2^{++}] = 1.64 \times 10^{-12}$  m, Hain undersat, Sody satd.

After step 151 ( $\log z_i = -3.737$ ),  $\log f_{O_2} = -46.197$ ,  $[U] = 9.99 \times 10^{-7}$  m,  $[UO_2^{++}] = 1.64 \times 10^{-12}$  m, Hain + Sody same. So — U phases don't appear responsible.

What about Cu? Cuprite was oversaturated in steps before the big drop in  $f_{O_2}$ .  
But Cuprite solub reaction is not a redox reaction.

bh121f9e.bi - same as bh121f9d <sup>day</sup> ~~but~~ 7/3/98  
bh121f9d.bi, but replace Mn with Cu.  
Same thing!

Is there a change in solid assemblage? Look at bh121f9e.

	After step 150
After step 118: $\log Z_i = -4.00$	-3.83
$\log f_{O_2} = -7.73$	-44.2
$[U] = 8.6 \times 10^{-7} m$	$9.4 \times 10^{-7} m$
$\log a_{UO_2^{2+}} = -11.9618$	-11.9489
dVol Uranin 0.05 cc	0.07
dVol Soddy 65.5 cc	-131
Solid phases: CC, cristobal, Dolo, Fluorap, Haiw, Pyrolus, Soddy, Stille, Thor, Wither dVol Pyrolus $-4.96 \times 10^{-4}$	same
"Just precip phases": same as $\rightarrow$ except + pyrolusite	Fluorap, Soddy, Stille, Thor, Wither

bh121f9f - Suppress both Cu and Mn phases.  
It happens again, though later in progress.

I'll just accept it as a continued exhaustion of  $O_2$  due to Uraninite dissolution. Remember - this is Log scale.

Summarize bh121f9 and bh121f9\* runs

note	$\frac{\log [UO_2^{2+}]}{[H^+]^2}$	$\log (SiO_2(g))$	Prod. U phases
bh121f9 Closed. Suppress Qz, Trid, Chalc	2.06	-3.73	Haiw, Soddy
bh121f9b Titration. Suppress Qz, Trid, Chalc	"	"	"
bh121f9c Open. Suppress Qz, Trid, Chalc	1.62	-3.84	Haiw, Soddy, $UO_2$
bh121f9d Open. Suppress Qz, Trid, Chalc, Mn	1.32	-3.89	" " "
bh121f9e Open. Suppress Qz, Trid, Chalc, Cu	1.84	-3.84	" " "
bh121f9f Open. Suppress Qz, Trid, Chalc, Cu, Mn	1.32	-3.89	" " "

Now, I want to impose oxygen fugacity, so that it is not changed by the reactions. Reasonable for the unsaturated zone, use the  $\log f_{O_2}$  used in ED3NR (measured). For BH-12-11, this is -1.81. (Have to input 1 mole, because 0.5 mole wasn't enough.)

$\rightarrow$  bh121f9g.bi "open"  $\log f_{O_2} = -1.81$ ,  
Qz, Trid, chalc suppressed.

Result: Uraninite is completely dissolved.  
U Products are  $SiO_2(g)$ , Haiweite, Tyuyamunite,  $UO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$   
 $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 satd unsatd satd satd

$[U] = 5.75 \times 10^{-4}$   
 $\log \frac{UO_2^{2+}}{[H^+]^2} = 4.8335$   
 $\log SiO_2(g) = -9.2747$  i.e., Use up Si! rather than  $O_2$ .  
 Calcite unsat.

bh121f9g - same as bh121f9g but closed.

U products: Soddy, Turya,  $UO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ ,  $CaUO_4$

Uraninite is not completely dissolved

$$[U] = 6.4 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$$

$$\log \frac{UO_3 \cdot 2H_2O}{H_2O} = 4.8335 \quad \log SiO_2(\text{aq}) = -9.2747$$

Same point, except  $CaUO_4$  is also sat'd. Also, Hauweite is gone because closed system.

Note: Calcite is unsat. This is probably because the U being added to solution is taking up  $CO_3^{2-}$ . The chief U aqueous species is  $UO_2(CO_3)_2^{2-}$ , and the next three species down in abundance are also carbonate or hydroxycarbonate.

slightly

A thought on how to proceed with other waters: perform four EQ6 calculations:

- Closed with no  $fO_2$  constraint.

- Open " " " "

- Closed with  $fO_2$  fixed.

- Open " " " "

For all, suppress the three silica phases Qz, Tridymite, & Chalcedony. Remember to carefully choose the EQ3NR pickup file. Experiment with allowing reaction to progress further.

Change print constraints in input file:

- show only species  $> 10^{-20}$  molal

- print gas species

9/10/98  
DHP

More EQ6 - All waters from Nopal

**BH12-11** Re-do. This time, use bh12-11g.3p for pickup file. In that run, charge was balanced on  $HCO_3^-$ . It was adjusted upward only 6-7% <sup>DHP</sup> (see page 24). See page 44 for other parameters (e.g. suppressed phases).

**bh1211-1** Closed, no  $fO_2$  constraint  
U + Si results very similar to bh121f9 (p. 43)  
 $\log fO_2 = -44.8$        $\log fCO_2 = -1.51$       CC sat'd  
AFF = 0.000

**bh1211-2** Open, no  $fO_2$  constraint.  
U + Si results very similar to bh121f9c (p. 43)  
 $\log fO_2 = -51.9$        $\log fCO_2 = -1.51$       CC sat'd  
-0.003

**bh1211-3** Closed,  $fO_2 = -1.81$   
U + Si results identical to bh121f9h (p. 44)  
 $\log fCO_2 = -1.50$       CC a little undersat'd  
-0.077

**bh1211-4** Open,  $fO_2 = -1.81$   
U + Si results identical to bh121f9g (p. 43)  
 $\log fCO_2 = -1.45$       CC unsat'd  
-0.263

**bh1211-5** Closed,  $fO_2 = -1.81$ ,  $fCO_2 = -1.78$  fixed.  
Results identical to bh1211-3.      EQ3 result.  
CC unsat'd  
-0.455

**bh1211-6** Open,  $fO_2 = -1.81$ ,  $fCO_2 = -1.78$  fixed.  
Results identical to bh1211-4, except add  $CaUO_4$ .      CC unsat'd  
-0.455

**bh1211-7** Closed, with atmospheric  $\log fO_2 (-0.68)$  &  $\log fCO_2 (-3.5)$  fixed.  
 $\log \frac{UO_3 \cdot 2H_2O}{H_2O} = 4.8337$        $\log SiO_2(\text{aq}) = -7.5512$   
3.9717      <sup>DHP</sup> 9/10/98

Calcite not saturated.      AFF = -1.626

U phase: Soddy is sat.      <sup>DHP</sup> 9/10/98,       $CaUO_4$



bh1211-8 Open, with atmos  $O_2$  +  $CO_2$  as in bh1211-7.  
 $\log \frac{UO_2^{2+}}{H^+} = 4.8333$        $\log SiO_2(aq) = -9.2746$

$[U] = 4 \times 10^{-5} m$       cc unsatd (-2.802)

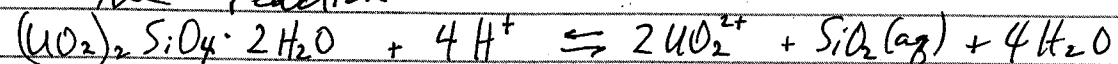
U product phases:  $CaUO_4$ ,  $Ca_2UO_7$ ,  $Ca_3U_2O_{10}$ ,  $Soddy$ ,  
 $UO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ . (Haw unsat.)

9/11/98  
 DAP

Digression to look at Moll et al (1986)  
 Soddyite solubility data.

(reference *Radiochimica Acta*, v. 74, p 3-7, 1996)

In the paper, they calculate a  $\log K_{sp}$  for  
 the reaction



from their results at pH 3. They do not attempt  
 to calculate  $\log K_{sp}$  at any other pH values  
 because of U complexation at higher pH.

I am curious if their results are consistent  
 with the determined  $\log K_{sp}$  - look just at  
 experiments in air.  $\log K_{sp} (pH 3) = 6.15$ .

I will calculate - using EQ3 - the U speciation in  
 solution at pH 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 under their  
 experimental conditions:

0.1 M  $NaClO_4$

in air

pH adjusted with  $NaOH$  or  $HClO_4$ .

On the following page is an example input file.

It doesn't much matter what U concentration

I use, as long as I can see what the  
 $UO_2^{2+}$  concentration is in the result.

$SiO_2(aq)$  also needs to be included for calculating the  
 $\log K_{sp}$ . (not really).

```

mollph9.31
-----
EQ3NR input file name= mollph9.31
Description= "Calculate Moll et al. experimental solns"
Version level= 7.2
Created 09/11/98      Creator= D.A. Pickett

Calculate speciation for starting solutions used by Moll et al. (1996)
for soddyite solubility experiments. They used 0.1 M NaClO4, with pH
adjusted with NaOH or HClO4. One set was done under N2, the other
under air.

This run is for pH 9 under air.
-----
Temperature (C)      | 25.00      | Density(gm/cm3) | 1.00000
Total Dissolved Salts |            | mg/kg | mg/l | *not used
-----
Electrical Balancing on | Na+      | code selects | not performed
-----
SPECIES              | BASIS SWITCH/CONSTRAINT | CONC/ETC | UNITS OR TYPE
-----
redox
H+                   |            | 9.0000      | pH
Na+                  |            | 0.10000     | molarity
ClO4-                |            | 0.10000     | molarity
HCO3-                | CO2(g)    | -3.5000     | log fugacity
UO2++               |            | 1.0e-04     | molarity
SiO2(aq)            |            | 1.0e-20     | molarity
-----
Input Solid Solutions
-----
none
-----
SUPPRESSED SPECIES  (suppress, replace, augmentk, augmentg)  value
-----
UO2Cl+              | aqueous   | suppress   | 0.00000
-----
OPTIONS
-----
- SOLID SOLUTIONS -
* ignore solid solutions
process hypothetical solid solutions
process input and hypothetical solid solutions
- LOADING OF SPECIES INTO MEMORY -
* does nothing
lists species loaded into memory
- ECHO DATABASE INFORMATION -
* does nothing
lists all reactions
lists reactions and log K values
lists reactions, log K values and polynomial coef.
- LIST OF AQUEOUS SPECIES (ordering) -
* in order of decreasing concentration

```

What I will do is:

1. Estimate the total U concentration at each pH value from the tables and figures in Moll et al. (just air experiments)
2. Calculate  $[UO_2^{2+}]$  at each point based on the U speciation calculated by EQ3. at pH 9/11/98
3. Assume stoichiometry, so that  $[SiO_2(aq)]$  is one half of  $[UO_2^{2+}]$  - Remember, this results from dissolution of soddyite. May have to adjust for other Si species.
4. Calculate  $\log K_{sp}$  at each pH.

pH 3 (Sample AII)

U is 99.7%  $UO_2^{2+} \Rightarrow 1.95 \times 10^{-2} M$ This is given on page 5, along with the  $SiO_2(aq)$  conc of  $1.00 \times 10^{-2} M$ .

$$\text{Log } K_3 = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{(1.95 \times 10^{-2})^2 (0.01)}{(10^{-3})^4} \right] = 6.58 \quad (\text{they say } 6.60)$$

Ionic strength adjustments brings this down to 6.15, according to page 5 of Moll et al. I'll use this same adjustment in the other calculations, because "I" is similar in all.

pH 4 (Sample AII)

U is 97.0%  $UO_2^{2+}$ Figs 2 and 3  $\rightarrow [U] \approx 1.58 \times 10^{-3} M$  $\Rightarrow [UO_2^{2+}] \approx 1.54 \times 10^{-3} M$  $\rightarrow [SiO_2(aq)] \approx 7.7 \times 10^{-4} M$   $SiO_2(aq)$   
100%

$$\text{Log } K_4 = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{(1.58 \times 10^{-3})^2 (7.7 \times 10^{-4})}{(10^{-4})^4} \right] = 7.28$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Log } K_{40} \approx 6.8$$

pH 5 (Sample for ~~APP~~ CII)U is 67.95%  $UO_2^{2+}$ Figs 2+3  $\rightarrow [U] \approx 2 \times 10^{-4} M$  APP  
2/11/68 $\rightarrow [UO_2^{2+}] \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-4} M$  $\rightarrow [SiO_2(aq)] \approx 7 \times 10^{-5} M$ 

$$\text{Log } K_5 = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{(1.4 \times 10^{-4})^2 (7 \times 10^{-5})}{(10^{-5})^4} \right] =$$

Problem - Because we assume stoichiometric dissolution of Sodyite, the total U molality might be twice the total Si molality.

Therefore, total Si dissolved should be calculated from total U, and both then speciated according to EQ3.

Doesn't affect pH 3 and 4 results, because

$UO_2^{2+}$  and  $SiO_2(aq)$  are essentially 100% species.

pH 5 (Sample CII)

Figs 2 and 3  $\rightarrow [U] \approx 2 \times 10^{-4} M$  67.95%  
 $\Rightarrow [UO_2^{2+}] \approx 1.4 \times 10^{-4} M$   
 $\rightarrow [Si] \approx 1.0 \times 10^{-4} M$  (and  $SiO_2(aq)$  is 100%)

$$\text{Log } K_5 = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{(1.4 \times 10^{-4})^2 (1.0 \times 10^{-4})}{(10^{-5})^4} \right] = 8.29$$

$$\text{Log } K_{50} \approx 7.9$$

pH 6 (Sample DII)

Figs 2+3  $\rightarrow [U] \approx 8 \times 10^{-6} M$  $UO_2^{2+} \approx 4.56\% \Rightarrow [UO_2^{2+}] \approx 3.7 \times 10^{-7} M$  $SiO_2(aq) \approx 100\% \Rightarrow [SiO_2(aq)] \approx 4 \times 10^{-6} M$ 

$$\text{Log } K_6 = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{(3.7 \times 10^{-7})^2 (4 \times 10^{-6})}{(10^{-6})^4} \right] = 5.74$$

$$\text{Log } K_{60} \approx 5.3$$

pH 8 (Sample EII)

Figs 2+3  $\rightarrow [U] \approx 1 \times 10^{-4} M$ 

$UO_2^{2+} \approx \frac{2.45 \times 10^{-11}}{2.94 \times 10^{-5}} \times 58.85\% \approx 4.9 \times 10^{-5} \% \text{ of } U$

conc. most abundant U species  $\uparrow$  % for most abundant U species  
 $\Rightarrow [UO_2^{2+}] \approx 4.9 \times 10^{-11} M$

$SiO_2(aq) = 94.97\% \text{ of } Si$

$\rightarrow [SiO_2(aq)] \approx (1 \times 10^{-4}) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (0.9497) \approx 4.7 \times 10^{-5} M$

$$\text{Log } K_8 = \text{Log} \left[ \frac{(4.9 \times 10^{-11})^2 (4.7 \times 10^{-5})}{(10^{-8})^4} \right] = 7.05$$

$$\text{Log } K_{80} \approx 6.6$$

see Moll fig 2

Note - not steady-state.

pH 9 (Sample FII)

Figs 2+3 → [U] ≈ 4 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M

UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> =  $\frac{8.77 \times 10^{-17}}{9.96 \times 10^{-5}} \times 99.61\% \approx 8.77 \times 10^{-14} \%$   
 (see pH 8) ≈ 3.5 × 10<sup>-16</sup> M

SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) is 64.27% of Si  
 → ≈ (4 × 10<sup>-4</sup>) (1/2) (0.6427) ≈ 1.3 × 10<sup>-4</sup> M

Log K<sub>9</sub> = Log  $\frac{(3.5 \times 10^{-16})^2 (1.3 \times 10^{-4})}{(10^{-9})^4} = 1.20$

Log K<sub>90</sub> ≈ 0.8

To summarize: My calculated Log K<sub>sp,0</sub> from Moll's data and U+Si speciations by EQ 3:

pH	3	6.2
	4	6.8
	5	7.9
	6	5.3
	8	6.6
	9	0.8

Not too bad, except for pH 9.

What should [U] have been at pH 9?

UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> = (8.77 × 10<sup>-13</sup>) U

SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) = (0.32) U

Assume Log K = 7

7 = Log  $\frac{(8.77 \times 10^{-13})^2 U^2 (0.32) U}{10^{-36}}$   
 = Log  $\left( \frac{U^3}{4.1 \times 10^{-12}} \right)$

U<sup>3</sup> = 10<sup>7</sup> × 4.1 × 10<sup>-12</sup>

U = 3.4 × 10<sup>-2</sup> M

But - maybe another U phase(s) comes into play.

Do an EQ3 run for these pH 9 conditions.

U input as UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> (basis) at 3.4 × 10<sup>-2</sup> molal  
 Si input as SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) (basis) at 1.7 × 10<sup>-2</sup> molal  
 otherwise like previous pH 9 input (e.g. air for O<sub>2</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub>). Name mollpH9x.

Soddyite is the only ssatd U phase. &

SiO<sub>2</sub>(am) is ssatd.  
 Note that the SiO<sub>2</sub> speciation is different.

SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) is 45%, not 64.

And U speciation is quite different. I should have done the EQ3 calcs with the appropriate U + Si!

Do all pH runs again, appending "x" to file name. Input U and Si according to estimated U from Moll et al figures, and Si = 1/2 U.

No need to do this for DM 9/1/98

Speciation is not simply a function of pH, but also of relative concentrations of other aqueous species. For

~~pH 3  
 UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> = 1.75 × 10<sup>-2</sup> m  
 SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) = 1.00 × 10<sup>-2</sup> m  
 ssatd U phases = Soddyite  
 Log K<sub>30</sub> = 6.1 + 6.5 DM 9/1/98~~

~~pH 4  
 UO<sub>2</sub><sup>2+</sup> = 1.21 × 10<sup>-3</sup> m  
 SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) = 7.9 × 10<sup>-4</sup> m  
 ssatd U phases = Soddyite  
 Log K<sub>40</sub> = 7.1~~

9/14/98

The above two calculations are incorrect - Should use the calculated activities of the ions for calculating Log K<sub>0</sub>. But - I am not doing an ionic strength calculation.

pH 3  
 Log a<sub>UO22+</sub> = -2.2625  
 Log a<sub>SiO2aq</sub> = -2.0000  
 Log a<sub>H+</sub> = -3.0000  
 Log K<sub>30</sub> = 2(-2.2625) + (-2) - 4(-3) = 5.48

by ones = 6.5 see above

Recall - these are for air.



pH 4

$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -3.3591$

$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -3.1024$

$\log K_4 = 6.18$  by concs  $\rightarrow 7.1$

pH 5

$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -4.7265$

$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -4.0000$

$\log K_5 = 6.55$  by concs  $\rightarrow 7.1$

ssatd U phases: Schoepite, Sodalite, three uranyl hydrates

pH 6

$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -6.9967$

$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -5.3982$

$\log K_6 = 4.61$  by concs  $\rightarrow 5.2$

ssatd U phases: Same as pH 5.

pH 8

$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -11.0497$

$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -4.3235$

$\log K_8 = 5.58$  by concs  $\rightarrow 6.1$

ssatd U phases:  $\text{Na}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7$ , Schoepite, Sodalite, 2 uranyl hydrates

pH 9 (moll pH 9 y. 3i)

$\log a_{\text{UO}_2^{++}} = -15.9222$

$\log a_{\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})} = -3.8921$

$\log K_9 = 0.26$  by concs  $\rightarrow 0.8$

ssatd U phases: none

Summary of new  $\log K$  calcs (using actual concentrations and activities.)

pH	3	5.5	6.5
	4	6.2	7.1
	5	6.6	7.1
	6	4.6	5.2
	8	5.6	6.1
	9	0.3	0.8

mean of 1st 5 = 5.7

Re-run a few of the BHD-11 EQ6 runs from page 45.

The following runs did not appear to reach a steady state [U] and/or did not completely dissolve the uraninite. Previously had a maximum of 200 steps

- bh1211-1 Re-run allowing 400 steps as bh1211#1.
- bh1211-2 " " " " " bh1211#2.
- bh1211-7 " " " " " bh1211#7.

bh1211#1: Now quits when uraninite saturation is reached.

Final U phases: Haiweeite,  $\text{UO}_{2.25}$ , Uraninite - all satd.

cc satd.  $\log f\text{CO}_2 = -1.51$   
 $\log \frac{[\text{UO}_2^{++}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = 1.3191$   $\log [\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})] = -3.4760$

bh1211#2: Also quits at uraninite saturation.

Final U phases: Sodalite, Haiweeite,  $\text{UO}_{2.25}$ , Uraninite - only the latter two are satd.

cc satd.  $\log f\text{CO}_2 = -1.51$   
 $\log \frac{[\text{UO}_2^{++}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = 1.3192$   $\log [\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})] = -3.8323$

bh1211#7: Quits when uraninite is used up. [Si] and [U] converge before this (at  $\sim Z_i = 0.01$ )

Final U phases:  $\text{CaUO}_4$ , Sodalite,  $\text{UO}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  - all satd.

cc undersatd.  $\log f\text{CO}_2 = -3.5$  (fixed)  
 $\log \frac{[\text{UO}_2^{++}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = 4.8333$   $\log [\text{SiO}_2(\text{aq})] = -9.2746$

Summarize final round of BH12-11 EQ6 runs

activity	$\log \frac{[UO_2^{++}]}{[H^+]^2}$	$\log [SiO_2(aq)]$	uraninite termination	Notes
bh1211#1	1.3191	-3.4760	sat	
bh1211#2	1.3192	-3.8323	sat	Path similar to #1
bh1211-3	4.8335	-9.2747	used	cc slightly unsatd.
bh1211-4	4.8335	-9.2747	used	Path similar to -3. cc more unsatd.
bh1211-5	4.8335	-9.2747	used	cc more unsatd
bh1211-6	4.8334	-9.2747	used	Path similar to -5. Similar to 3+4, except [U] is 1/2. (lower CO <sub>2</sub> ?)
bh1211#7	4.8333	-9.2746	used	
bh1211-8	4.8333	-9.2746	almost used	similar paths; also like 5+6, less [U]. cc highly unsatd More gradual.

9/15/98  
 Note: under the conditions of runs 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, Calcite and Schoepite (or UO<sub>2</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O) coincide on my plot at  $\log \frac{[UO_2^{++}]}{[H^+]^2} = 4.8334$ . This is also the reaction end point.

For a more detailed look at the reaction progress, it is probably worth only looking at 1 or 2, and 7 or 8. Open versus closed doesn't affect the path of aqueous chemistry much, and 3, 4, 5, and 6 are a lot like 7 and 8.

Note: Cristobalite is present & oversaturated initially. Run again, with Cristobalite added to the suppressed list:  
 bh1211@1.6; - Doesn't affect final results.  
 bh1211@2.6; - Does affect final SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq)

Want - Coesite is controlling SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) to just

below the starting concentration.  
 Fe-ox these, + 7#8, with Coesite suppression added.

bh1211c1	Closed, determined O <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub> .
bh1211c2	Open, determined O <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub> .
bh1211c7	Closed, atmos O <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub>
bh1211c8	Open, atmos O <sub>2</sub> + CO <sub>2</sub>

Take the \*.bt output files and translate to Excel workbook. Note - it was necessary to input some data (e.g. UO<sub>2</sub><sup>++</sup>) manually.  
 bh1211c1.xls  
 bh1211c2.xls  
 bh1211c7.xls  
 bh1211c8.xls

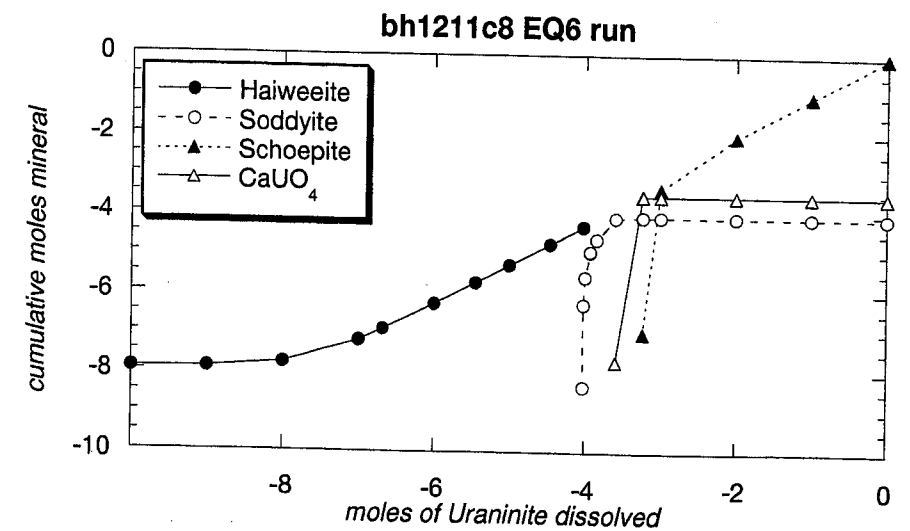
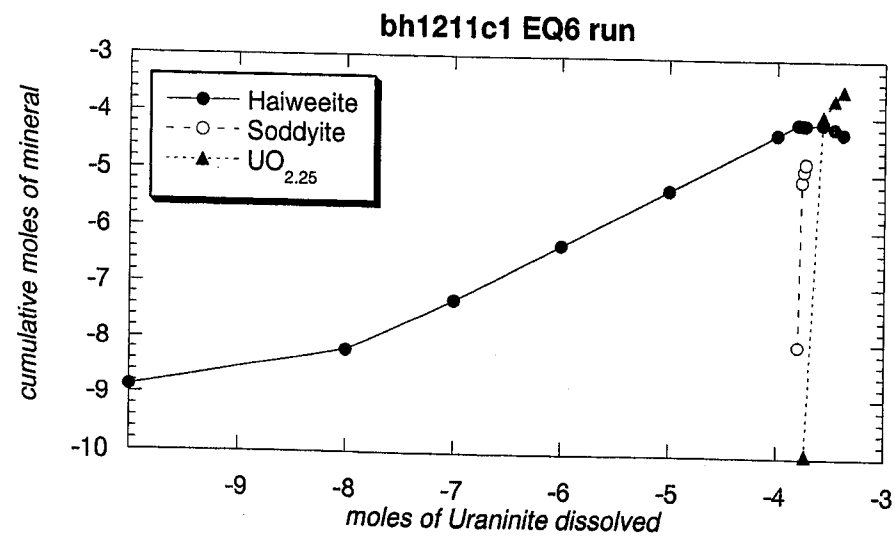
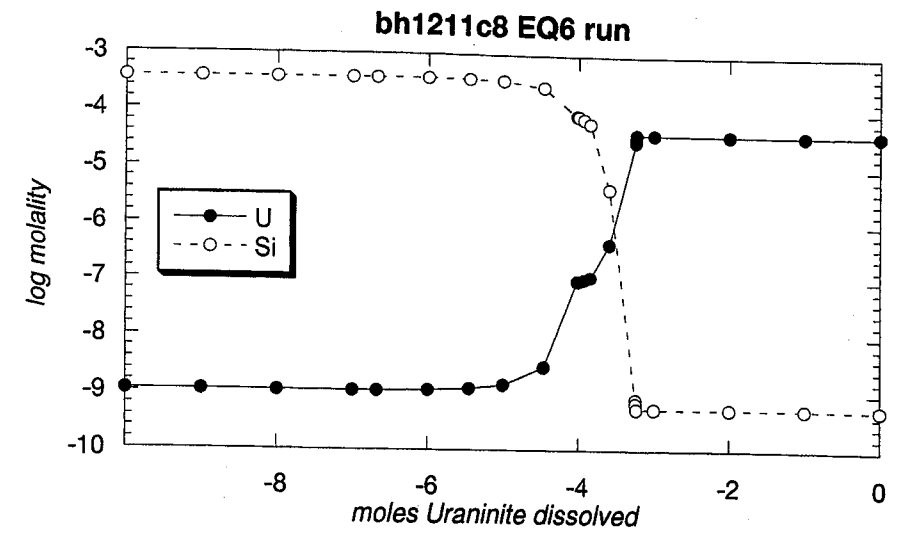
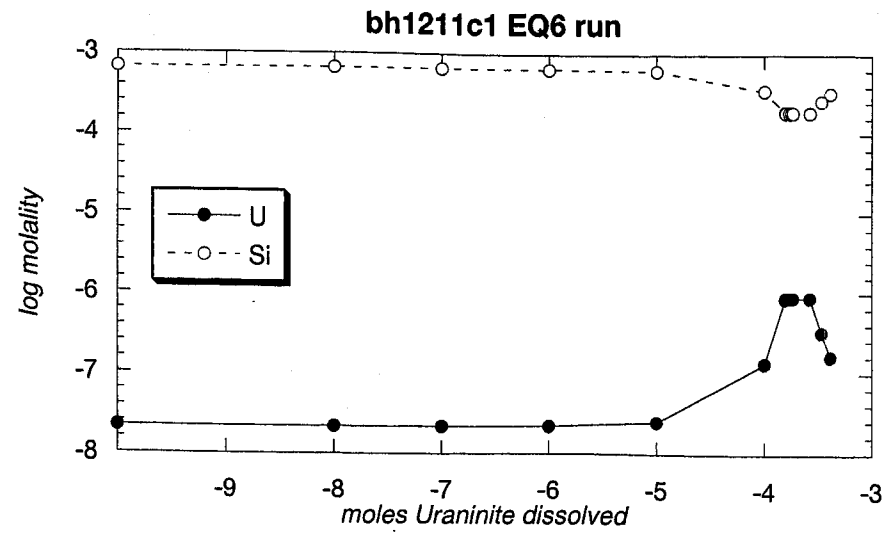
9/16/98  
 Move some of the data from the above Excel files into Kaleidagraph data files and plot up for each EQ6 run:

- U & Si metallicity
- cumulative moles of Uranium minerals

Plotted against moles Uraninite dissolved. Plots for bh1211c1 and bh1211c8 are shown on the following pages. Results for bh1211c2 are similar to bh1211c1, and bh1211c7 is similar to bh1211c8.

Notes: - Downturn in U in #1 is due to reducing conditions, as is appearance of UO<sub>2</sub>.25. O<sub>2</sub> is used up in closed system.  
 - Air conditions (#8) allow complete Uraninite dissolution and higher U - controlled by Schoepite solubility. Solub. of Hauweite and Soddyite don't matter.  
 - 1 and 2 ended with Uraninite saturation (low fO<sub>2</sub>)  
 - 7 and 8 ended with Uraninite exhaustion.

Note - all are log values



9/17/98  
DAP

The KaleidaGraph files for the preceding are

data file: BH12-11 data by zi.QDA

plot files: bh1211c1 U and Si.QPC

2 " " "

7 " " "

8 " " "

bh1211c1 mins.QPC

2 " " "

7 " " "

8 " " "

Now plot the reaction path of water chemistry on the activity plot discussed on pages 10 to 20.

data file: BH12-11 data.QDA

plot files: bh1211c1 progress.QPC

8 " " "

Shown on next page. Note different x axes.

The positions of the mineral saturation lines are different because of the different  $\log f_{CO_2}$  for the two simulations:

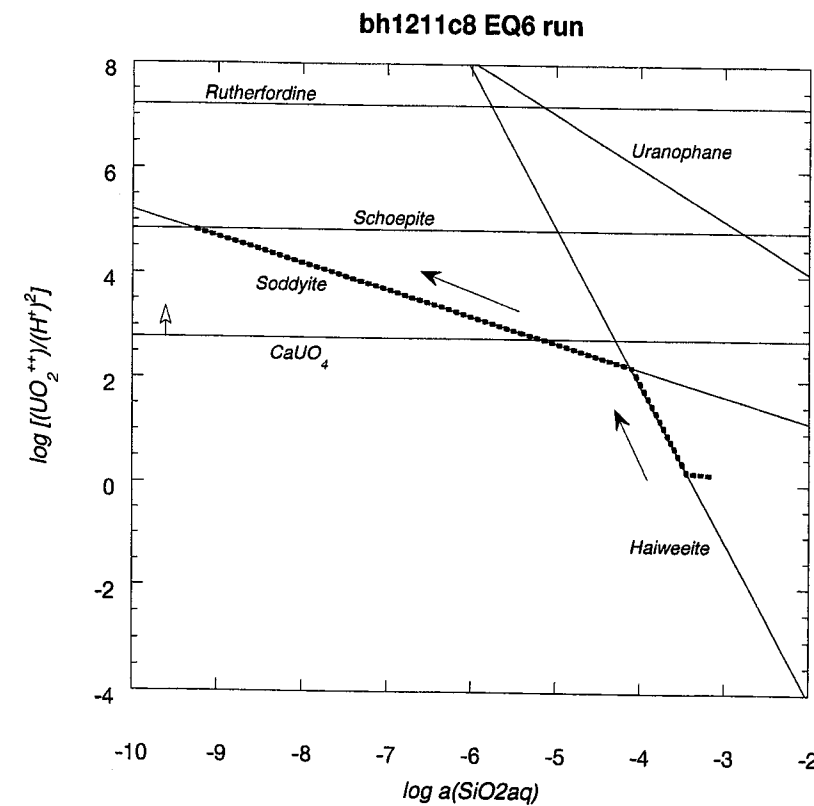
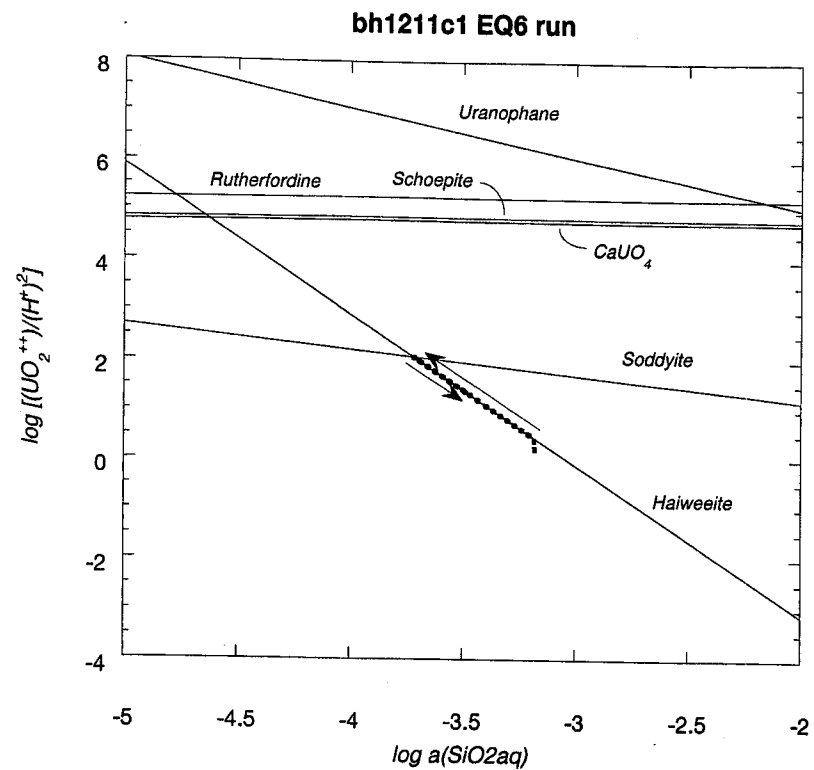
bh1211c1 - calculated at  $\approx -1.51$  throughout

bh1211c8 - fixed at  $-3.5$

This only affects Ca-containing phases (Uranoph, Ruther,  $CaUO_4$ , Haiwee).

Note also that these positions assume calcite saturation, which is not the case throughout both simulations. DAP 9/17/98  
throughout bh1211c8 - calcite is undersaturated through almost the entire run. Sodyite + Schoepite lines are unaffected, and Haiweeite only slightly. The  $CaUO_4$  line moves up (arrow) during the run, as calcite becomes increasingly undersaturated. Therefore,  $CaUO_4$  is not supersaturated - as it may appear.

\* volume is involved



What if use Nguyen et al (1992)  $\log K_{sp}$   
for Sodyite?  $\rightarrow$  (J. Chem. Therm., 24, p. 359)

Re-do bh1211c1 and bh1211c8.

First, do a new EQ3 run with the  $\log K$   
for Sodyite changed to 5.74.

$\rightarrow$  bh12\_11h.3i (edit of bh12-11g)

Then use the pickup file for EQ6 runs:

bh1211h1.6i

bh1211h8.6i

(Still suppressing  $\text{SiO}_2$  phases as before.)

bh1211h1.6i

Water goes up Haiweeite line past former intersection  
with Sodyite line, but stalls a little past here.

Highest U (log molal) = -5.468

highest  $\log \frac{[\text{UO}_2^{++}]}{[\text{H}^+]^2} = 2.6319$

Lowest  $\log \text{SiO}_2(\text{aq}) = -3.9123$

of course Sodyite does not precipitate.

With reference to the top figure on p 60,  
the Sodyite line is 2.7 log units higher (at  
same slope).

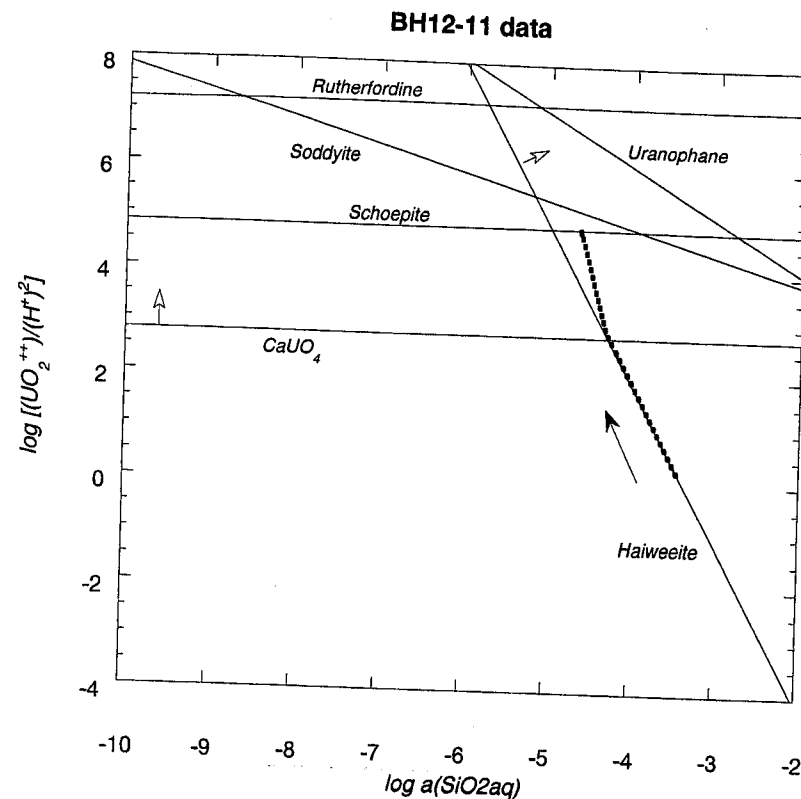
Again,  $\text{UO}_2$  precipitates at very end, at low  $f\text{O}_2$ .

bh1211h8.6i

U still ends up at Schoepite saturation, with  $9.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M}$  ppm.

However, as shown on the next page, it follows a  
different path than bh1211c8.

Once the water hits  $\text{CaCO}_3$  is unsaturated is Calcite, the  
lines for  $\text{CaCO}_3$  and Haiweeite begin moving in the direction of  
the arrows.



So, the water moves with the intersection of Haiweeite  
and  $\text{CaUO}_4$ , up, until it reaches the  
Schoepite line. Again, the curves can move  
because Calcite is not saturated. (Note: Uranophane  
and Rutherfordine move, too.)



ADIT95-9 Modelling

Using adit959g.3p as a pickup file (see p. 30),  
do two EQ6 calculations:

adi959c1.bi closed  
adi959c8.bi open, atmos O<sub>2</sub> + CO<sub>2</sub>

In both, again suppress Qz, Trid, Chalce,  
Cristob, and Coesite.

adi959c1

First, note that in the starting and final solutions,  
calcite is quite undersaturated. The activity  
plot should be modified accordingly. According  
to pages 14-16, the variables sensitive to  
calcite saturation state are  $\log \frac{a_{Ca^{++}}}{(a_{H^+})^2}$  and

$\log [(a_{HCO_3})(a_{H^+})]$ .

Calculate these from the ~~output~~ <sup>APP 9/17/98</sup> output file.

At zi	$\log \frac{a_{Ca^{++}}}{(a_{H^+})^2}$	$\log [(a_{HCO_3})(a_{H^+})]$
0	10.2755	-10.6886
10 <sup>-4</sup>	10.2541	-10.6922
2x10 <sup>-3</sup> (end)	10.4407	-10.7583

These differences are minor in terms of positions of  
U minerals on the activity plot. Use the zi=0  
values to plot Ca-sensitive phases.

9/18/98 Calculation of mineral saturation lines on activity plot for adi959:

Hainweide See p. 14.

$\log \frac{(uO_2H)}{(H^+)^2} = -3 \log (SiO_2) + \frac{1}{2} (-7.0413 - 10.2755)$

APP 9/18/98 activities

$\log \frac{(uO_2H)}{(H^+)^2} = -3 \log (SiO_2(aq)) - 8.6584$

Uranophane see p. 15

$\log \frac{(uO_2H)}{(H^+)^2} = -\log (SiO_2(aq)) + \frac{1}{2} (17.2850 - 10.2755)$   
 $= -\log (SiO_2(aq)) + 3.5048$

Rutherfordine see p. 15

$\log \frac{(uO_2H)}{(H^+)^2} = -4.1064 - (-10.6888) = 6.5824$

Calc Op see p. 16

$\log \frac{(uO_2H)}{(H^+)^2} = 15.9420 - 10.2755 = 5.6665$

Note - On all previous plots of EQ6 results,  
included may or may not be the initial  
water chemistry. It may not be included  
if the zi=0 concentrations are different from  
the starting values.

Go back and add data points, if needed to  
Kaleidagraph files and plots.

- ~~bh1211c1~~ - OK
- ~~bh1211c2~~ - OK
- ~~7~~ = OK
- ~~8~~ - OK

except bh1211h8 - fix

bh1211 "Progress" plots OK  
bh1211 "U and Si" plots  
fix bh1211c1 not fixed because values very close  
fix bh1211c8 ✓  
adi959 progress - fixed (slight difference)

Note that position of starting water  
relative to Hainweide line  
can be misleading, due to  
dependence of Hainweide on  
log fCO<sub>2</sub>.

adi959c8

Again, calcite undersaturated Will again calculate U mineral saturation lines for conditions of run (see p. 62 discussion of adi959c1).

Zi	Log $\frac{a_{Ca^{++}}}{(a_{H^+})^2}$	Log $[(a_{HCO_3^-})(a_{H^+})]$
0	11.5189	-11.3136
10 <sup>-5</sup>	11.5189	-11.3136
10 <sup>-4</sup>	11.1086	-11.3136
1	11.1087	-11.3136

9/21/98  
DAP

Use the above calculated mineral lines to construct the reaction progress plots shown on the next page.

As for BH12-11, the closed system model (...c1) ends with reducing conditions and uraninite saturation.

The open system (...c8) ends with all uraninite dissolved, replaced mostly by schoepite.

On the following pages (p. 66-67) are plots of U and Si, and mole minerals, versus moles uraninite dissolved.

Reformat computer files:

Excel: adi959c1.xls

adi959c8.xls

Kalidagraph data: ~~adi959c1 data.QDA~~

~~adi959c8 data.QDA~~

OP 9/16/98

ADIT95-9 data.QDA

ADIT95-9 data by zi.QDA

Kalidagraph plots: adi959c1 progress.QPC

adi959c8 progress.QPC

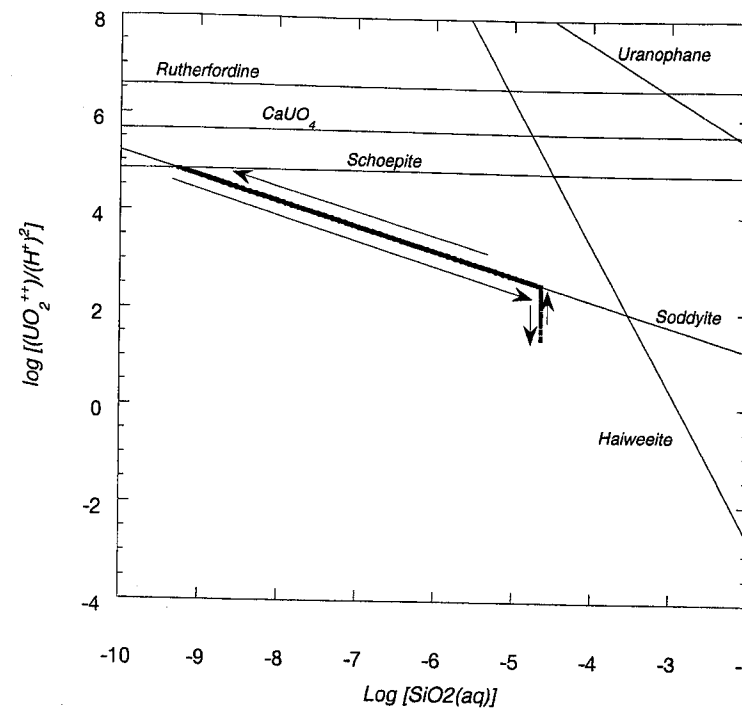
adi959c1 mints.QPC

adi959c8 mints.QPC

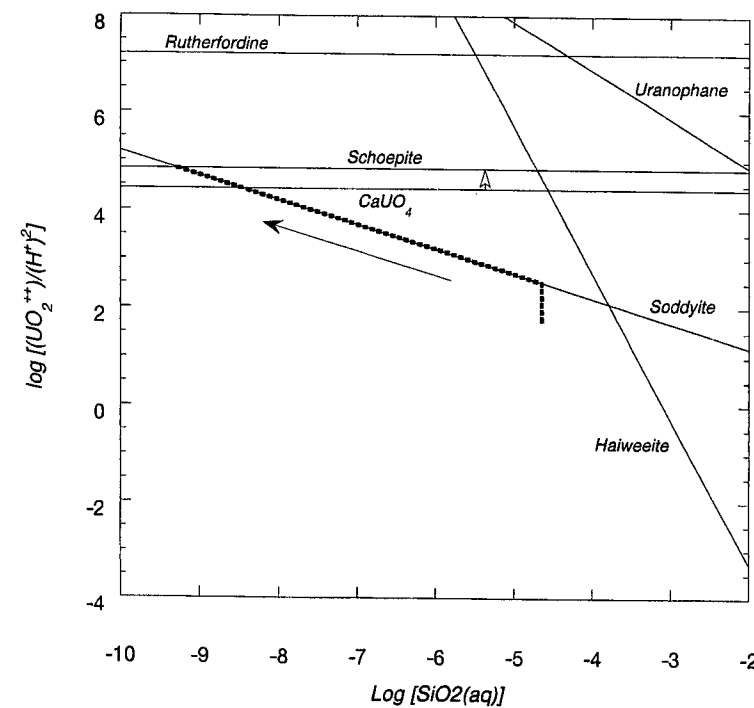
adi959c1 U and Si.QPC

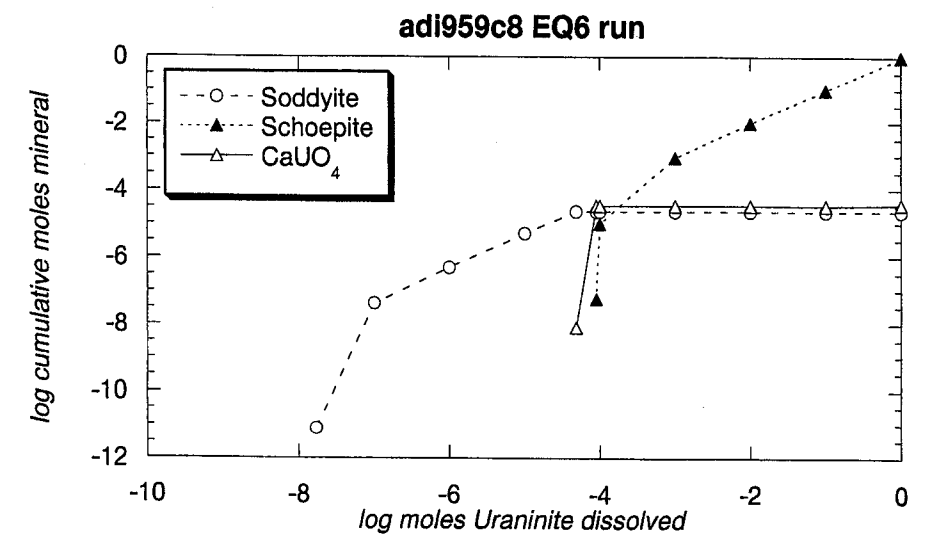
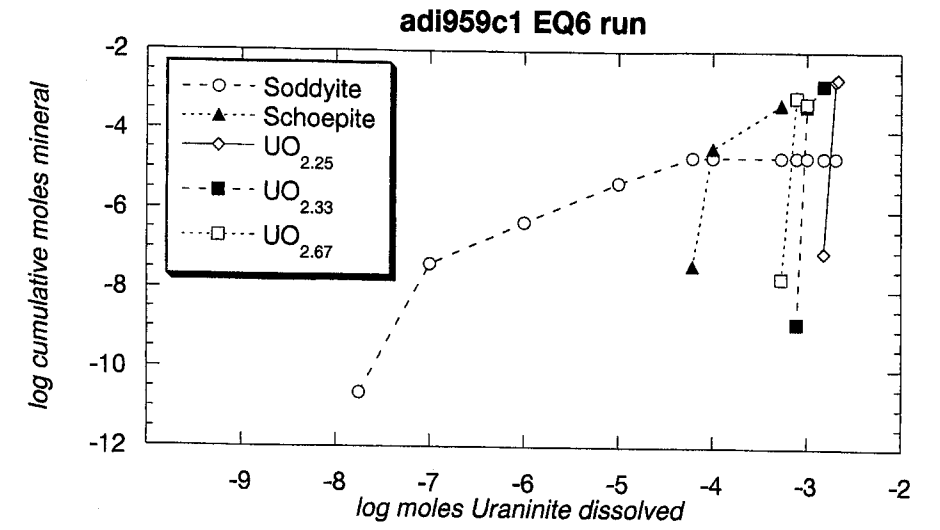
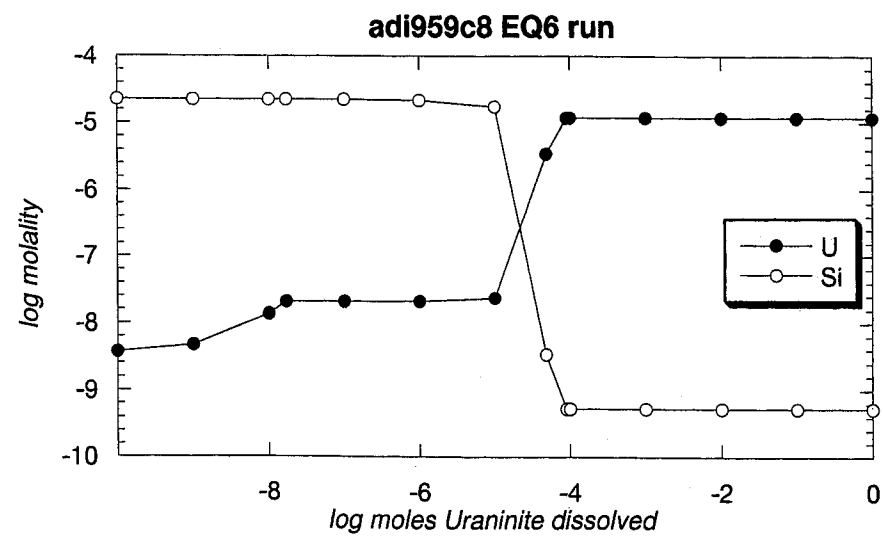
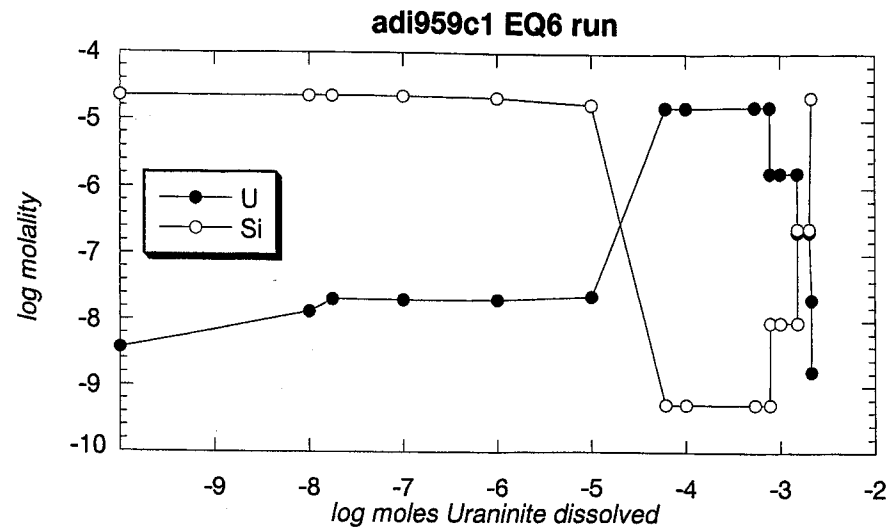
adi959c8 U and Si.QPC

adi959c1 EQ6 run



adi959c8 EQ6 run







9/22/98  
DAP

WW95-03 EQ6

This is from the carbonate aquifer east of Nepal I.

Use WW9503g.3p as pick up. (p. 32)

WW953c1.6i closed, as before.

Final  $\log \frac{a_{\text{CO}_2}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2} = 1.3191$        $\log(SiO_2(aq)) = -3.5915$

↑  
same as other ... c1 runs.

Uraninite reaches saturation. (reducing)

Travels up to Hainewite curve, then to intersection with Sodalite then comes back down.

Max  $[U] = 1.5 \times 10^{-7}$  molal

Calcite initially is near saturation, but ends up undersatd.

(-0.363  $\log Q/K$ )

$\log f_{\text{CO}_2}$  starts at -2.56, but immediately changed to -2.3; ends at -2.34.

WW953c8.6i open with atmospheric  $O_2 + CO_2$ .

Final  $\log \frac{a_{\text{CO}_2}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2} = 4.8334$  (Schoepite, as before)

Final  $\log SiO_2(aq) = -9.2746$ . Like other c8 runs.

Calcite initially saturated, but then under.

Final (ad highest)  $U = 1.8 \times 10^{-5}$  m

Back to ADIT95-9

Use Nguyen et al soddyite data (see p. 60).

This time just add the  $\log K$  adjustment to the pickup file portion of the x.6i files.

adi959h1.6i

Gas straight up to Schoepite line, not touching Sodalite and Hainewite. Then comes back down when reducing. Max  $U = 1.6 \times 10^{-5}$  m.

adi959h8.6i

Precipitates  $CaUO_4$ , then Schoepite, then Hainewite (all three satd at end).

I suspect  $CaUO_4$  line moves up, but why would Hainewite come into the picture?

$Z_i$	$\log \frac{a_{\text{CO}_2}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2}$	$\log[(a_{\text{HCO}_3^-})(a_{\text{H}^+})]$
0	11.5189	-11.3136
$10^{-6}$	11.5173	-11.3136
$10^{-4}$	11.1087	-11.3136
1	11.1087	-11.3136

Essentially the same as adi959c8 (p. 64).

for adi959h1 :

$Z_i$	$\log \frac{a_{\text{CO}_2}}{(a_{\text{H}^+})^2}$	$\log[(a_{\text{HCO}_3^-})(a_{\text{H}^+})]$
0	10.2755	-10.6888
$10^{-6}$	10.2749	-10.6892
$10^{-4}$	10.2535	-10.6919
$10^{-2.67}$ (end)	10.4407	-10.7583

Essentially the same as adi959c1 (p. 62).

11/4/98

R.C. Ewing reports a calculated  $\Delta G_{f,298}^\circ$  for soddyite in an annual progress report to DOE of -3651.8 kJ/mol

This is within Nguyen et al's uncertainty range.

(See p. 60). What is  $\log K_{sp}$  for this value?

$\Delta G_{sp}^\circ = -RT \ln K_{sp}$

Ewing calc from Nguyen data -3655.7. If have -3651.8 instead,

$\Delta G_{sp}^\circ$  DAP 11/4/98

This means Ewing has  $\Delta G_{sp}^\circ = -RT \ln K_{sp} = -33313.6$

Use Ewing's  $\Delta G^\circ$  for soddyite, this becomes  $-33313.6 + 3655.7 + 3651.8 = -33307.7$

$\rightarrow \ln K_{sp} = 13.218$        $\log K_{sp} = 5.74$       Same

8/16/00  
DAP

See notebook # 172, p. 11-12 for information on a new water sample from Nopal I.

4/29/03  
DAP

## Preparation for Nopal Field Trip

Part of the work during the upcoming trip to Nopal will be to sample for Radium. DOE is drilling three holes through the Nopal I uranium deposit and nearby, and we will collect some samples, including for radium analysis.

In preparation for this, must prepare Mn-impregnated filters. Take eight "Spun-Polypropylene Sediment Filter Cartridges," US Filter model P5-478. Will follow the preparation procedure shown in Luo et al (2000), *Geochim Cosmochim Acta* v. 64, pp 867-881. (p. 869)

Note: will not purify the  $KMnO_4$ .

Take 4 L of Nanopure<sup>water</sup> and add slightly more than 1 tablespoon Alconox detergent. Heat in Pyrex beaker on hot plate until warm.

Place 4 filter cartridges in each of two 4-L Pyrex beakers.

Pour warm Alconox solution into each; add ~0.5 L Nanopure water. Hold cartridges under solution for a few minutes. Decant solution and rinse twice with Nanopure water.

In 4L beaker, combine 2700 ml Nanopure water + 300 ml 10 M NaOH; mix. Add 2 L to one of the beakers with filters. Add 900 ml water + 100 ml 10 M NaOH to beaker; mix. Add to other beaker of filters.

Note: filters float in solution. After 5-10 mins, turn filters over so that other half gets soaked.

Note: This step is 1 M NaOH.

Rinse filter beakers twice with Nanopure water.

In 4L beaker, combine 3300 ml water + 300 ml conc HCl  $\rightarrow$  3600 ml 1 M HCl. Add  $n/2$  to each beaker of filters. Let soak ~15 mins.

Note - now wedging a small beaker into the gap in the middle of 4 filters to hold them under liquid surface.

Rinse filters twice with Nanopure water.

4/30/03  
DAP

Weigh 198 g of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  powder into 4 L Pyrex beaker and bring volume up to 2.5 L with Nanopure water. Will not dissolve at room temperature, despite vigorous stirring. (CRC says solubility should be only  $\sim 150$  g in 2.5 L.) Heat on hot plate, stirring occasionally.

This gives 2.5 L of 0.5 M  $\text{KMnO}_4$  soln. When dissolved, pour over filters in one beaker. Have more soln than needed, so make less for 2nd beaker.

Weigh 158 g  $\text{KMnO}_4$  into  $\sim 1.5$  L water in beaker; bring up to 2 L  $\rightarrow$  0.5 M soln. Heat and stir until dissolved.

At 10:00 AM, turn on hot bath with one of the filter beakers in ~~the~~ DAP 4/30/03 it. Set to  $80^\circ\text{C}$ .

At 10:30, place 2nd filter beaker in bath. 10:45, bath temperature is still just  $50^\circ\text{C}$ .

At 18:40 turn off bath. Temperature remained at  $\sim 70^\circ\text{C}$  since 13:00. ( $61^\circ\text{C}$  at 11:40) Even though set to  $\sim 90^\circ$ .

Can see the upper parts of the filters in one beaker by pulling up "spacer beaker" with rod. Can see that coverage is spotty. Procedure appears incomplete. Leave overnight with bath temperature off.

5/1/03  
DAP

Filters still have spotty coverage. At 08:30 set to  $95^\circ\text{C}$ . Top off water in bath. 13:15  $69^\circ\text{C}$ . Turn up. Never goes above  $\sim 70^\circ\text{C}$ .

15:00 Turn off heat and begin rinsing one beaker by decanting and re-filling with Nanopure water. It is becoming clear that the rinses are still highly concentrated in  $\text{KMnO}_4$  and it will take many rinses to get clear water. Leave first beaker with water in it, and 2nd beaker with original  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution, overnight at room temperature.

5/2/03  
DAP

Rinse 2nd beaker once with Nanopure water. Note: we are preserving all  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution for proper disposal at Safety department's hazardous waste collection facility.

Rinse 2nd beaker a 2nd time with Nanopure water. Place all filters in water in individual beakers to soak for a few hours.

Now, one at a time, rinse Mn-impregnated filters by placing in the sink on an inverted funnel and squirting with Nanopure water from a wash bottle. Rinse water is dilute enough in  $\text{KMnO}_4$  that OK to put down drain. Soak all filters one more time for  $\sim 30$  min. in individual beakers to get last vestiges of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  out. Store filters in zip-loc bags.

5/16/03  
DAP

We ended up with about 12 liters of waste  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution for disposal. Bradley took over to facility.

5/20/03  
DAP

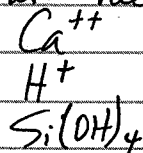
The Mn-impregnated filters were not used on the field trip to Nopal, May 6-8, recorded in notebook # 121. They will be retained for possible future use.

9/2/05  
JAP

Recall of some EQ3 results on Nopal Waters

Bill Murphy has asked that I extract some species activity results from earlier EQ3 runs on Nopal waters. The purpose is to provide points to plot with newly calculated uranium mineral stability fields.

Activities are needed for the following species:



so a plot of  $\log \frac{a_{Ca^{++}}}{a_{H^+}}$  vs  $\log a_{Si(OH)_4}$

can be constructed.

EQ3/6 reports the neutral species SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) instead of Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>(aq), but I can substitute one for the other. In the solubility reactions for Suddite and Uranophane (the two uranium silicate phases being plotted) in the EQ3/6 database, all species have the same stoichiometry as in Murphy's reactions, except for the number of OH in the uranium phase and the Si aqueous species. Therefore, the SiO<sub>2</sub>(aq) and Si(OH)<sub>4</sub>(aq) species activities are interchangeable for plotting purposes.

During EQ6 modeling work (pp 35-69), I used both the \*f.3p and \*g.3p pickup files. So I will now look at both \*f.30 and \*g.30 results (pp 21-32).

BH12W95-11 All are activities, read from files on hard drive. (\*.30)

	Ca <sup>++</sup>	H <sup>+</sup>	$\frac{Ca^{++}}{H^+}$ calculated	SiO <sub>2</sub> (g)
bh12-11f	-2.8008	-7.3400	4.5312	-3.1804
bh12-11g	-2.7730	-7.3400	4.5670	-3.1804

BH12W95-05

	Ca <sup>++</sup>	H <sup>+</sup>	$\frac{Ca^{++}}{H^+}$	SiO <sub>2</sub> (aq)
bh12-05f	-2.8025	-7.2600	4.4575	-3.1775
bh12-05g	-2.7724	-7.2600	4.4876	-3.1775

ADIT95-6 (recall that pht was assumed)

adit956f	-3.3915	-7.0000	3.6085	-3.2820
adit956g	-3.3717	-7.0000	3.6283	-3.2820

ADIT95-9 (pht assumed)

adit959f	-3.7647	-7.0000	3.2353	-4.6483
adit959g	-3.7474	-7.0000	3.2526	-4.6483

As mentioned above, for the two ADIT95 waters pht had to be assumed. It was not measured in the field. For the \*f.30 runs, charge balance was achieved in EQ3 by adjusting Ca<sup>++</sup>. For \*g.30, it was done by adjusting HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>. Now perform new calculations that adjust charge balance with H<sup>+</sup> - this may give an idea of the range of possible results for  $\log(a_{Ca^{++}}/a_{H^+})$ .

adit956z - edit adit956f.3i by merely changing the charge balance species to H<sup>+</sup>

	Ca <sup>++</sup>	H <sup>+</sup>	$\frac{Ca^{++}}{H^+}$	SiO <sub>2</sub> (aq)
	-3.3773	-8.3623	4.9850	-3.2936

adit959z - edit adit959f.3i by merely changing the charge balance species to H<sup>+</sup>

	Ca <sup>++</sup>	H <sup>+</sup>	$\frac{Ca^{++}}{H^+}$	SiO <sub>2</sub> (aq)
	-3.7502	-8.5903	4.8401	-4.6676

Like related files, inputs and outputs are located on my PC (SCREEN) in D:\eq\Nopal.

4/17/06

DAP

ARCGIS  
ARCGIS  
DAP 4/17/06

John Roseberry and Kevin Smart produced an ARC-compatible map of the adit located on Level +00 at Nopal I. The map was produced in ~~ARCView~~ version 9. A CD containing this directory's contents is now contained in the pocket on the back of this notebook. The CD is labelled "Nopal Adit Map 2006."

The directory was also copied onto the hard drive of David Pickett's computer ("SYREEN") in the directory D:\Documents\Nopal.

A copy of this CD will be taken to NRC headquarters and given to Bret Leslie for inclusion in the ADAMS database.



# GEOSCIENCES AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

## SCIENTIFIC NOTEBOOK REVIEW CHECKLIST RECORD

Scientific Notebook No.: 276 Date Turned In: 9/29/2006

### Accomplished

- 1. Initial entries per QAP-001
- 2. Dating of entries
- 3. Corrections (crossed out, one line through w/initials/date)
- 4. No White out used
- 5. Page number visible on copy or original notebook
- 6. In process entries per QAP-001
- 7. Figure information present
- 8. Text readable
- NA 9. Copyrighted material is identified
- 10. Permanent ink or type only
- 11. Signing of entries (not required on each page)
- 12. Electronic media in the scientific notebook properly labeled
- 13. NRC Supplementary Scientific Notebook Questions are addressed. (send completed form to P. Mackin)

Any discrepancies must be resolved before notebook closeout.

I have reviewed this scientific notebook and find it in agreement with QAP-001.

E. C. [Signature]  
Manager's Signature

9/29/2006  
Date



**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR SCIENTIFIC NOTEBOOK NO. 276**

<b>Document Date:</b>	04/27/2001
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<b>Operating System:</b> (including version number)	Windows
<b>Application Used:</b> (including version number)	Unknown
<b>Media Type:</b> (CDs, 3 1/2, 5 1/4 disks, etc.)	2 CDs
<b>File Types:</b> (.exe, .bat, .zip, etc.)	Excel, QPC, 6XT, 6I, 6O, XML Doc, DBR, LYR, SBN, SBX, SHP
<b>Remarks:</b> (computer runs, etc.)	Media contains: data files for scientific notebook

12/2005 - Diskettes replaced with CD  
containing all relevant data files.

