

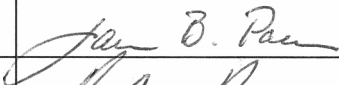
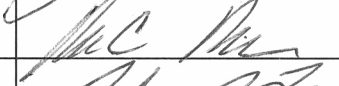
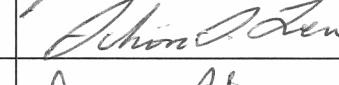

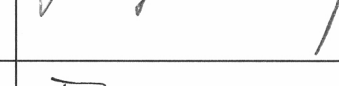
## **Chlorine-36 Validation Study at Yucca Mountain, Nevada**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chlorine-36 ( $^{36}\text{Cl}$ ) data were collected by Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) during the late 1990s using leachates of rock samples collected from the walls of the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF) in the unsaturated zone (UZ) at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, to test whether the Paintbrush Tuff nonwelded hydrogeologic unit (PTn) represents an effective barrier to vertical flow, whether water in the matrix of the Topopah Spring welded hydrogeologic unit (TSw) is essentially stagnant, and whether fast pathways transporting water to the proposed repository horizon occur at discrete locations associated with fault structures. Thirteen percent of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  measurements (37 of 288 samples) showed elevated values for ratios of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  to total chloride ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ ) at the level of the proposed repository, indicating that small amounts of water carrying bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (i.e.,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios greater than  $1250 \times 10^{-15}$  resulting from  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  produced by atmospheric testing of nuclear devices during the 1950s and early 1960s) had percolated through welded and nonwelded tuffs to depths of 200 to 300 meters (m) beneath the land surface over the past 50 years. Because of the implications of short travel times to the performance of the proposed repository, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM), Office of Repository Development (ORD) decided to verify the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  data with an independent validation study.

DOE asked the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to design and implement a validation study that would include  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ ) analyses. Study participants included the USGS, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL), and LANL. Core samples were taken from 50 new boreholes drilled across two zones in the ESF where a substantial number of samples with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios had been identified previously. Also, core intervals from the Sample Management Facility (SMF) were acquired for water extraction and  $^3\text{H}$  analyses.

The  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study was conducted in three phases. Results from Phase I of the work conducted at LLNL indicated that active leaching pulverized the rock samples and extracted too much rock chloride relative to meteoric chloride ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $47 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $248 \times 10^{-15}$ ; all values but one are less than  $156 \times 10^{-15}$ ). Results from Phase I of the work conducted at LANL on validation core samples from the Sundance fault zone yielded  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values consistent with analyses from previous LANL studies. Following a detailed series of leaching experiments in Phase II of the validation study, a 1-hour passive leaching protocol was established for processing samples in Phase III of the study. The passive leaching process extracted less rock chloride relative to meteoric chloride.

USGS-LLNL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values for leachates of 34 samples of core from validation study boreholes across an area that includes the Sundance fault zone range from  $137 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $615 \times 10^{-15}$ , with a mean value of  $326 \times 10^{-15}$ . These are lower than bomb-pulse values previously reported for feature-based tunnel-wall samples in the same area.  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for passive leachates of validation study core samples prepared at the USGS and processed separately at LLNL and LANL agree within analytical error. The reproducibility of results also was tested at USGS-LLNL and LANL using available core from Niche #1, a short drift that was driven from the ESF to access the Sundance fault by drilling. LLNL analyses of six Niche #1 core samples prepared at the USGS are statistically indistinguishable from validation study borehole data. ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $226 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $717 \times 10^{-15}$ ). LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  validation results for seven

Niche #1 core samples yielded bomb-pulse values that are comparable to previous LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data ( $1,016 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $8,558 \times 10^{-15}$ ). One LANL validation study analysis and several previous analyses of samples from the Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block (ECRB) Cross Drift also show large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values.

Tritium concentrations in pore water extracted from validation study core samples across the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and the Sundance fault zone range from less than 0.1 to 2.6 tritium units (TU). Tritium concentrations in pore water extracted from samples from areas of known faulting in the ESF indicate the presence of modern water (i.e., water that entered the Yucca Mountain UZ after 1952, thus indicating fast pathways). Tritium concentrations in pore water extracted from core samples from the ECRB Cross Drift range from less than 0.1 to 10.3 TU. The USGS and LANL established different thresholds for interpreting  $^3\text{H}$  values as indicators of modern water (2.0 TU and 1.4 TU, respectively). The lower LANL threshold allows for the presence of modern water in a larger number of locations in the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift.

The validation study work conducted by USGS-LLNL did not confirm previously reported bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the Sundance fault zone, but new analyses at LANL of Niche #1 core samples and ECRB Cross Drift tunnel-wall samples were consistent with results from previous studies. Consequently, a number of issues were identified that need to be addressed. Recommendations include a detailed evaluation of potential field contamination and sample handling and processing, including a rigorous evaluation of crushing blanks; additional  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analyses of validation study core samples; confirmation of young water in high- $^3\text{H}$  samples by analyzing the same core samples for  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ ; and an independent validation study using new samples.

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## ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

$^{40}\text{Ca}$	calcium-40
$^{137}\text{Cs}$	cesium-137
$^{35}\text{Cl}$	chlorine-35
$^{36}\text{Cl}$	chlorine-36
$^{37}\text{Cl}$	chlorine-37
$^2\text{H}$	deuterium
$^3\text{H}$	tritium
$^6\text{Li}$	lithium-6
$^{18}\text{O}$	oxygen-18
$^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$	strontium-87/strontium-86
$^{99}\text{Tc}$	technetium-99
$\sigma$	sigma
$1\sigma$	1 standard deviation
$2\sigma$	2 standard deviations
A	ampere
AECL	Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
AgCl	silver chloride
AMS	accelerator mass spectrometry
Br	bromine
BSC	Bechtel SAIC Company
CAMS	Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
CHn	Calico Hills nonwelded hydrogeologic unit
Ci	curie
Cl	chlorine
cm	centimeter
CRWMS	Civilian Radioactive Waste Management System
DIRS	Document Input Reference System
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
ECRB	Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block
ESF	Exploratory Studies Facility
F	fluorine
g	gram
IBM	International Business Machines Corporation

ka	thousand years ago
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
L	liter
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LRL	laboratory reporting level
LT-MDL	long-term method detection limit
μm	micrometer
m	meter
M&O	management and operating (contractor)
MDL	method detection limit
mg	milligram
mm	millimeter
ML	minimum level of quantitation
NO <sub>3</sub>	nitrate
NWQL	National Water Quality Laboratory, U.S. Geological Survey
NWTRB	Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board
OCRWM	Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management
ORD	Office of Repository Development
pCi	picocurie
PRIME Lab	Purdue Rare Isotope Measurement Laboratory
psi	pounds per square inch
PTn	Paintbrush Tuff nonwelded hydrogeologic unit
SE	standard error
SMF	Sample Management Facility
SO <sub>4</sub>	sulfate
TCw	Tiva Canyon welded hydrogeologic unit
TDMS	Technical Data Management System
TIMS	thermal ionization mass spectrometry
TIP	technical implementation procedure
TSw	Topopah Spring welded hydrogeologic unit
TU	tritium unit
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UZ	unsaturated zone
YMPB	Yucca Mountain Project Branch, U.S. Geological Survey

## STRATIGRAPHIC AND HYDROGEOLOGIC NAMES

Yucca Mountain consists of north-trending fault-block ridges composed of gently dipping Miocene ash-flow tuffs (Scott and Bonk 1984). Differences in the hydrologic character of the welded and nonwelded tuffs led Montazer and Wilson (1984) and Ortiz et al. (1985) to develop a hydrogeologic classification of the volcanic rocks. Because these units are based on hydrologic properties, they do not correspond exactly with the stratigraphic units described by Sawyer et al. (1994). For example, as shown below, the Paintbrush Tuff nonwelded hydrogeologic unit (PTn) consists of the nonwelded basal part of the Tiva Canyon Tuff, the entire Yucca Mountain and Pah Canyon Tuffs and associated but unnamed bedded tuffs, and the nonwelded upper part of the Topopah Spring Tuff. Both nomenclatures are used in this report.

Stratigraphic Unit		Hydrogeologic Unit
Alluvium		Alluvium
Paintbrush Group	Tiva Canyon Tuff	Tiva Canyon welded (TCw)
	Yucca Mountain Tuff	Paintbrush Tuff nonwelded (PTn)
	bedded tuff	
	Pah Canyon Tuff	
	bedded tuff	
	Topopah Spring Tuff	Topopah Spring welded (TSw)
Calico Hills Formation		Calico Hills nonwelded (CHn)
Crater Flat Group	Prow Pass Tuff	
	Bullfrog Tuff	Crater Flat undifferentiated (CFu)

Modified from Montazer and Wilson (1984)

## CONVERSION FACTORS

<u>Multiply</u>	<u>by</u>	<u>To obtain</u>
centimeter (cm)	0.3937	inch (in.)
millimeter (mm)	0.03937	inch (in.)
micrometer (μm)	$3.937 \times 10^{-5}$	inch (in.)
meter (m)	3.281	foot (ft)
kilometer	0.6214	mile (mi)
liter (L)	33.82	ounce (oz)
liter (L)	1.0567	quart (qt)
kilogram (kg)	2.205	pound (lb)
milligram (mg)	$2.205 \times 10^{-6}$	pound (lb)
milligram (mg)	$3.527 \times 10^{-5}$	ounce (oz)

## REPORTING OF UNCERTAINTIES AND PARAMETER VARIABILITIES

Throughout this report uncertainties are cited for individual measurements and means of multiple measurements. For individual measurements, the uncertainty is expressed as 2 standard deviations ( $2\sigma$ ), unless otherwise specified. One standard deviation ( $1\sigma$ ) is used to express natural variability of measured parameters, such as concentrations and isotope ratios, within a group of samples.

For averages of multiple measurements, uncertainty is expressed as standard error (SE), which is  $1\sigma$  divided by the square root of the number of measurements. Weighted averages were calculated for multiple measurements with highly variable errors (for example, process blanks), using reciprocals of squared individual  $1\sigma$  uncertainties as weighting factors.

## NOTATION OF CHLORINE-36/CHLORIDE RATIOS IN TEXT, TABLES, AND FIGURES

In the text of this report,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are given as a value multiplied by  $10^{-15}$ . For example, a ratio of 0.000000000000666 is cited as “ $666 \times 10^{-15}$ .” To simplify the tabulation of the data and the labels for the graphs, these ratios have been multiplied by  $10^{15}$ . Thus, the example  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio will be given as “666” in a table where the column heading indicates “ $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ .”

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The amount, spatial distribution, and velocity of water percolating through the unsaturated zone (UZ) at Yucca Mountain, Nevada, are important issues for assessing the performance of the proposed deep geologic repository for spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste. To help characterize the nature and history of UZ flow, isotopic studies were initiated in 1995, using rock samples collected from the Miocene ash-flow tuffs in the Exploratory Studies Facility (ESF), an 8-km-long tunnel constructed along the north-south extent of the repository block, and the Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block (ECRB) Cross Drift, a 2.5-km-long tunnel constructed across the repository block (Figure 1-1, Sources: Modified from DOE 2002 [Figure 1-14] and USBR 1996). Scientists from Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) analyzed for chlorine-36 ( $^{36}\text{Cl}$ ) in salts leached from whole-rock samples collected from tunnel walls and subsurface boreholes, and scientists from the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) analyzed for isotopes of oxygen, carbon, uranium, lead, thorium, and strontium in secondary minerals collected from subsurface fractures and lithophysal cavities. Elevated values for ratios of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  to total chloride ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ ) at the level of the proposed repository indicated that small amounts of water carrying bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (i.e.,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios greater than  $1250 \times 10^{-15}$  resulting from  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  produced by atmospheric testing of nuclear devices during the 1950s and early 1960s) had percolated through welded and nonwelded tuffs to depths of 200 to 300 meters (m) beneath the land surface over the past 50 years. Because of the implications of short travel times to the performance of the proposed repository, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)/Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM), Office of Repository Development (ORD), decided to verify the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  data with an independent validation study.

DOE asked the USGS to design and implement a validation study that would include  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ ) analyses. Core samples were taken from 50 new boreholes drilled across two zones in the ESF where a substantial number of samples with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios had been identified previously. Also, core intervals from the Sample Management Facility (SMF) were acquired for water extraction and  $^3\text{H}$  analyses.

### 1.1 PURPOSE

This report documents the background and history of the validation study and presents the results of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  to total chloride ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ ) and  $^3\text{H}$  analyses. The study was funded by the DOE/OCRWM ORD to attempt to validate elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values reported by LANL, and to apply other isotopic methods to identify evidence of rapid flow in the UZ at Yucca Mountain. This report was prepared as part of activities being conducted under *Technical Work Plan for: Performance Assessment Unsaturated Zone* (BSC 2002) and *Test Plan for: Chlorine-36 Validation* (USGS 2002). Study participants included the USGS, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL), Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL), and LANL. LANL was funded to analyze  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in some of the validation study samples. The Purdue Rare Isotope Measurement Laboratory (PRIME Lab) and Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science Laboratory at the University of Miami performed  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  analyses, respectively, and Phillips Enterprises, L.L.C. in Golden, Colorado prepared the reference sample that was used to standardize the leaching procedure.

## 1.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Yucca Mountain Project activities and data summarized in this report were subject to the revision of the *Quality Assurance Requirements and Description* that was in place at the time the work was completed (current Revision 16: DOE 2004). The quality assurance status (qualified ["Q"] or unqualified ["UQ"]) of the data presented in this report is determined by the activities under which they were generated. Although this is a "Q" document, not all data presented are "Q" data. The qualification status of the data is indicated in Section 7.3 of this report and in the electronic Document Input Reference System (DIRS) database.

This report has been prepared in accordance with PA-PRO-0313, *Technical Reports*. It is a summary report, with no technical outputs that could be used as input to another Yucca Mountain Project technical report.

Commercial, off-the-shelf software (i.e., Microsoft Excel 2000 running under the Microsoft Windows XP operating system on an International Business Machines Corporation [IBM]-compatible personal computer) was used for data compilation, reduction, computation, and graphical representation of output in the figures and tables contained in this report.

## 1.3 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The background for initiating the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study is given in Section 2 of this report, along with a summary of previous  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies. Section 3 describes the design and implementation of the validation study. Chlorine-36 results from the validation study are presented in Section 4. Section 5 describes  $^3\text{H}$  measurements, which also may be used to identify rapid percolation. Section 6 summarizes the results of the validation study, presents the main conclusions, and describes the important analytical issues that remain unresolved. Section 6 also gives recommendations for a path forward that will help resolve these issues. Publications and data cited in the report are listed in Section 7. Supporting information is contained in the appendixes, including a compilation of previous  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  results (Appendix A), video logs for the validation study boreholes (Appendix B), and a description of accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) analytical methods (Appendix C).



## 2. BACKGROUND

Chlorine-36 is the only naturally occurring radioactive isotope of chlorine. It is produced by cosmic ray-induced reactions in the atmosphere and in minerals at and near the earth's surface. Chlorine-36 also is produced in the subsurface by reactions with neutrons from the natural decay of uranium- and thorium-series elements. Large amounts of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ , relative to natural abundances, were produced during atmospheric thermonuclear tests in the western Pacific Ocean during the 1950s and early 1960s (Phillips 2000, p. 318).

Chlorine-36 in rocks and water at Yucca Mountain derives from multiple sources. Meteoric  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  produced by cosmic radiation in the upper atmosphere is rapidly transferred to the land surface by dry-fall or by incorporation into precipitation. At Yucca Mountain, meteoric  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have been about  $500 \times 10^{-15}$  throughout the Holocene (CRWMS M&O 2000, Table 25, Section 6.6.3.1), but  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have varied in the past due to several factors. Production rates of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  vary inversely with the intensity of the geomagnetic field (CRWMS M&O 2000, Figure 31, Section 6.6.3.1). Theoretical reconstructions and measurements of fossil urine from pack-rat middens indicate that meteoric  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios prior to about 10 thousand years ago (ka) were appreciably larger (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, Figure 2-2; Plummer et al. 1997, Figure 2), with average late Pleistocene  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios of about  $900 \times 10^{-15}$  and peak values as high as about  $1,100 \times 10^{-15}$  (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 3-3).

High concentrations of atmospheric  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  produced during atmospheric thermonuclear tests resulted in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios of meteoric water and soil water ranging from  $10^{-12}$  to  $10^{-10}$  (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 3-5). Atmospheric concentrations of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  have since returned to pre-bomb-pulse values (Phillips 2000, Figure 10.8). Infiltration has carried this bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  into the subsurface. In alluvium in arid regions where infiltration is low, most of the bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  has remained within a few meters of the land surface (Tyler et al. 1996, p. 1489; Norris et al. 1987, p. 377).

*In situ* production of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from natural neutron fluxes in the tuffs at Yucca Mountain results in low  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values. An equilibrium  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of about  $40 \times 10^{-15}$  was calculated by Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 3.4.1). Large chloride concentrations of 7.6 to 17.6 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values of  $43 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $57 \times 10^{-15}$  were measured in leachates of powdered rock samples after most of the meteoric chloride components had been removed (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg, et al. 1996, Table 5-4).

Cosmogenic production of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  also takes place in rocks within the upper few meters of the land surface, dominantly through spallation of  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  in calcium-rich soils (Stone et al. 1996, Section 4.1). Spallation-derived  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  may contribute elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values to infiltration under wetter climate conditions when old soil carbonate may dissolve and re-crystallize, releasing the accumulated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  to soil water. Also, radioactive decay will result in lowering the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  values, regardless of original sources. The 301,000-year half-life of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (Phillips 2000, p. 299) is sufficiently long so that decay will not considerably affect processes less than about 50,000 years old, but must be taken into account when considering older geologic and hydrologic processes.

## 2.1 STUDIES OF CHLORINE-36 AND FRACTURE MINERALS IN THE EXPLORATORY STUDIES FACILITY

The ESF was constructed between September 1994 and April 1997, through Miocene ash-flow tuffs, using a tunnel boring machine (DOE 2001, p. 1-16). A  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  study was initiated by LANL in 1995 to test whether the Paintbrush Tuff nonwelded hydrogeologic unit (PTn) is an effective barrier to vertical flow, whether water in the matrix of the Topopah Spring welded hydrogeologic unit (TSw) is essentially stagnant, and whether fast paths transporting water to the proposed repository horizon occur at discrete locations associated primarily with fault structures (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, p. 1). During this time, the USGS began isotopic and geochronologic studies of low-temperature minerals in fractures and lithophysal cavities to evaluate the history of fracture flow over the past 500,000 years (Paces et al. 2001, p. 3). Early sampling for both  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and fracture mineral studies followed advances of the tunnel boring machine through the ESF. One of the objectives of the early work was to evaluate the effectiveness of lateral diversion of percolating water in the PTn (Montazer and Wilson 1984, p. 14). Several nonwelded and mostly vitric pyroclastic units lie between the lower, densely welded part of the overlying Tiva Canyon welded hydrogeologic unit (TCw) and the top of the underlying, crystal-rich vitrophyre of the TSw (Moyer et al. 1996, p. 1). The moderate-to-high porosity and permeability of the PTn and the relatively sharp upper and lower contacts may influence downward percolation into the TSw (Montazer and Wilson 1984, p. 47; Kwicklis et al. 1994, p. 2341; Moyer et al. 1996, p. 2).

### 2.1.1 Results from Previous Chlorine-36 Studies

Analyses of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in salts leached from ESF samples were presented in a series of milestone reports (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996; Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997; CRWMS M&O 1998). Data collected through September 1998 are tabulated in Appendix A. Because sampling followed tunnel advances, analytical results were obtained progressively in time and space (Figure 2-1).  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained for samples from the northern ESF, reported in 1996 (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, Table 5-3), differ from values for samples from the southern ESF, reported in 1997 (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Appendix B). Most  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios from the northern ESF are greater than  $500 \times 10^{-15}$ , the value generally accepted for Holocene meteoric input (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1993, Section IV.A; Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, p. 3; Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 3.1.1). About one fifth of the data from the northern ESF (up to station 45+00<sup>1</sup>, obtained through the Summer of 1996) are either sporadic or clustered  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 4-15, Figure 4-6), the cutoff value established by statistical methods as an upper limit of the normal distribution of background samples. Samples with  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios above this cutoff were interpreted to contain a component of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ . Samples from the southern ESF (beyond station 45+00) have  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios less than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  and some are less than the  $500 \times 10^{-15}$  Holocene meteoric value.

Later efforts focused on samples from near the Sundance fault zone in Niche #1 (equivalent to Niche 3566 in other publications) and the Ghost Dance fault zone in Alcoves #6 and #7. Five

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<sup>1</sup> ESF station numbers are equivalent to distances, in hundreds of meters from a point outside the north portal of the ESF, defined as station 00+00. Thus, ESF station 45+00 is 4,500 m from the north portal.

samples from the walls of Niche #1, including a damp breccia, showed  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between  $540 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $635 \times 10^{-15}$  (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-2). Core samples from Niche #1 produced  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values from  $997 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $2,038 \times 10^{-15}$  (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-4).  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in eight of 20 samples from the walls of the northern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #6) were greater than  $1,000 \times 10^{-15}$ , although most samples directly from the Ghost Dance fault exposed in alcove walls were within analytical uncertainty of the Holocene meteoric input value of  $500 \times 10^{-15}$  (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-2).  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for samples from the southern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #7) did not exceed  $644 \times 10^{-15}$ .

The elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in samples from the northern ESF were of immediate interest because of the implications of fast pathways in the UZ. Elevated levels of both  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  identified in soils elsewhere in the semi-arid southwestern United States were attributed to global fallout from aboveground testing of thermonuclear devices in the 1950s and early 1960s (Phillips et al. 1988; Scanlon 1992; Tyler et al. 1996, p. 1489; Norris et al. 1987, p. 377). The bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  “bulge” observed during these studies was restricted to the upper 1 to 2 m of the soil profiles. Similar profiles of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are present in thick alluvium at Yucca Mountain (CRWMS M&O 2000, Section 6.6.3.2). Where alluvial cover is thin or absent, bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  has entered fractures in the bedrock and rapidly penetrated to depths as great as 24 m in surface-based borehole USW UZ-N11, 56 m in USW UZ-N53, and 77 m in USW UZ-N55 (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1993, Table 2).

Identification of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in cuttings from these boreholes was complicated by the presence of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in cuttings from borehole USW UZ-N55 that were “considerably higher than can be explained by global fallout” (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1993, p. 66) (i.e.,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values up to  $27,040 \times 10^{-15}$ , Fabryka-Martin et al. 1993, Table 2). This observation led the authors to conclude that “the possibility that elevated levels in any of these holes may also be attributable to contamination cannot as yet be ruled out” and that “until the source of these elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  signals can be identified, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  results in the other N-holes<sup>2</sup> are also suspect” (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1993, p. 66). Subsequent interpretation of the data, however, indicated that the high  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios measured in the cuttings were possible (Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Table 4-3, and Sections 4.3.3 and 5.3.1).

Further tests of core samples from borehole USW UZ-N55, in the same zones where cuttings gave very high  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values, yielded much lower  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values ( $1,152 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $7,937 \times 10^{-15}$ , Fabryka-Martin and Liu 1995, Table 3-3), leading the authors to conclude that the “difference supports—but does not prove—the hypothesis that the cuttings may have been contaminated during the drilling or collection process” (Fabryka-Martin and Liu 1995, Section 3.1.3). Soils and equipment contaminated with very high levels of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from the Rover Nuclear Rocket Program in Test Cell C of the Nevada Test Site were discovered in subsequent work (Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Table 4-3, Sections 4.3.3 and 5.3.1). Ratios of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  as high as  $227,102 \times 10^{-15}$  were obtained from soil pits within 60 m of the rocket tests (Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Table 4-3), and drilling equipment that was used in these areas was later used to drill borehole USW UZ-N55 (Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Section 5.3.1). However, the authors later concluded “. . . it is likely that this issue will never be resolved but may be a moot point because the same conclusion is reached with either set of data. Regardless of the origin of

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<sup>2</sup> “N-holes” are holes drilled for neutron logging.

the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in the cuttings, elevated ratios for the drillcore samples clearly indicate bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  at this location” (Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Section 5.3.1).

The subset of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values in the northern ESF was interpreted to indicate that at least some meteoric water has percolated rapidly through the fractured TCw and the PTn into the TSw to depths of 300 m below the surface in the last 50 years (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, Section 9; Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 9; CRWMS M&O 1998, Section 10; Wolfsberg et al. 2000, p. 349; Campbell et al. 2003, p. 43). Alternative explanations for the elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were discussed, including deep, subsurface production in rocks and cosmogenic production in surface rocks and calcrete (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 3.4). Although calcrete samples were shown to have substantial cosmogenically produced  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values of  $5,067 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $9,772 \times 10^{-15}$  for two of three soil calcites analyzed, Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Table 3-3),  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from this source was estimated to be at least an order of magnitude less than that from the atmosphere (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 3-10).

To simulate the differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  signatures observed in the ESF, a UZ flow and transport model was developed that incorporated a large number of geological and hydrological elements (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 9.2; Wolfsberg et al. 2000, Section 4; Flint et al. 2001, Section 4.5; Campbell et al. 2003, Section 2). The model requires faults cutting through the PTn for rapid transport of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  to depth within the TSw. Unless a structural discontinuity existed, percolation into the PTn would transition to matrix-dominated flow, where travel times would greatly exceed the approximately 50-year existence of bomb-pulse tracer isotopes (Wolfsberg et al. 2000, Section 4; Campbell et al. 2003, p. 46). A formal statistical approach based on log-linear models produced “a very strong association” between ESF samples with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and faults that cut the PTn (Campbell et al. 2003, p. 59). This analysis evaluated the relation between sites where elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  was identified and the locations of known PTn-cutting structures. Within the TSw, the relation between elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  occurrences and faults and shears is not evident (Figure 2-2). Because structural features were targeted for  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies, approximately one-third of the LANL samples listed in Appendix A were collected from sites associated with faults and shears (DTN: LAJF831222AQ98.004 [Q]).

Differences in the amount of infiltration between the northern ESF and southern ESF also were considered important in explaining the presence or absence of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (CRWMS M&O 1998, p. 10-1; Campbell et al. 2003, p. 59). As precipitation is not likely to vary greatly across the area overlying the ESF, other factors, such as the slope and orientation of the land surface and soil thickness, were considered important in controlling differences in infiltration. Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Figure 6-4) and CRWMS M&O (1998, Figure 4-2c) show differences in simulated soil thicknesses between the northern ESF and southern ESF, with more occurrences of thicker soils over the southern ESF. However, simulated infiltration rates based on the numerical model of Flint et al. (1996) are similar in both areas (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Figure 6-3; CRWMS M&O 1998, Figure 4-2b; Campbell et al. 2003, Figure 1c). To explain this difference between the infiltration and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  models, Fabryka-Martin et al. (CRWMS M&O 1998, p. 10-1) cited elevated chloride concentrations in pore waters from the ESF south ramp to suggest that the numerical infiltration model should be modified to allow for lower infiltration rates above the southern ESF.

Bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were reported in shallow surface deposits (less than 0.5 m depth) between surface-based boreholes USW UZ-N53 and USW UZ-N55, approximately 800 m east of ESF station 51+00; at the UE-25 NRG #5 drill pad, near ESF station 17+00; and in soil pits near the ESF north portal (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Table 4-6). In addition, elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were common in shallow surface deposits above the southern ESF between ESF stations 67+00 and 78+00 (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-5). These data confirm that bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  has not been completely removed from soil profiles and that infiltration throughout the site is likely to carry bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  into the bedrock (CRWMS M&O 1998, p. 3-5).

Just as there are differences in the distribution of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in the ESF, there is a distinct spatial trend in the non-bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data (Campbell et al. 2003, p. 57). Most samples from the northern ESF and main drift (up to about ESF station 60+00, Figure 2-1) have  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between  $500 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ . These intermediate  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values may be the result of a more dilute bomb-pulse signal or mixtures of the modern meteoric chloride with late Pleistocene meteoric water having higher baseline  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values (Plummer et al. 1997, Figure 2). Campbell et al. (2003, Section 7) used statistical tests to conclude that intermediate  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are not associated with the same structural features as the elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. Therefore, they deduced that the thicker PTn in the northern ESF provides greater average residence time for percolating water, resulting in a larger component of Pleistocene meteoric  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (Campbell et al. 2003, p. 59).

### **2.1.2 Fracture Mineral Studies**

Secondary calcite and silica deposits in the ESF have been interpreted as having formed from fracture flow through the welded tuffs (Paces et al. 1996; Paces et al. 1997; Paces et al. 1998; Whelan et al. 1998; Paces et al. 2001; Whelan et al. 2002; Marshall and Futa 2003; Marshall et al. 2003). Geochemical, isotopic, and geochronological data indicate evolution of fracture flow from a meteoric source that was modified by water-rock interactions in the overlying PTn prior to percolation through a small number of fractures in the welded tuffs. Seepage of water films into cavities permitted evaporation with the resulting slow growth of secondary minerals (millimeters per million years) (Paces et al. 2004; Paces et al. 2001, p. 59; Neymark and Paces 2000, p. 158; Neymark et al. 2000, Section 5.3; Neymark et al. 2002, Section 6.7). The slow growth rates preclude identification of minerals deposited since the generation of bomb-pulse isotopes, and carbon-14 ( $^{14}\text{C}$ ) and  $^{230}\text{Th}/\text{U}$  ages and  $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$  ratios of fracture minerals from zones with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the northern ESF are indistinguishable from those of secondary minerals outside these zones (Paces et al. 2001, p. 20, Figures 11, 14, and 16).

## **2.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES OF OTHER BOMB-PULSE ISOTOPES**

Following the identification of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the ESF, studies using other isotopes related to thermonuclear weapons testing were initiated to substantiate the bomb-pulse interpretation. Both  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  were produced during atmospheric testing of nuclear devices and have been analyzed in a variety of gas and water samples at Yucca Mountain (Yang et al. 1996, p. 25; 1998, p. 16). The sporadic distribution of elevated concentrations of  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  in pore water samples from surface-based boreholes was interpreted as evidence of rapid transport of young waters to deeper parts of the UZ (Yang et al. 1996, p. 31; 1998, p. 16). More recent evaluations of the earlier pore water data have identified sampling and analytical problems with

the  $^{14}\text{C}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  data sets. In a paper describing pore water travel times based on UZ gas data, Yang (2002, Section 4.1.2) concluded that  $^{14}\text{C}$  concentrations reported in earlier studies “were not representative of the pore water residence time because of contamination by atmospheric  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  during drilling, resulting in apparently younger residence times.” Yang (2002, Section 4.1.2) proposed using the depth-dependent variation of radiocarbon in the gas phase, which indicates that the average age of water at the repository level is several thousand years.

A re-evaluation of the analytical precision for analyses of  $^3\text{H}$  in pore water produced in the USGS Yucca Mountain Project Branch (YMPB) laboratory in Denver (DTN: GS030508312272.004 [UQ]) resulted in a 22 to 31 tritium unit (TU) detection limit for reliability of significance above background levels. A similar “cutoff” for bomb-pulse values of 25 TU was obtained by statistical analysis of previous  $^3\text{H}$  results (CRWMS M&O 2000, p. 60 and Figure 30). This larger value reduces the number of analyses that may be interpreted to indicate the presence of modern water.

Bomb-pulse technetium-99 ( $^{99}\text{Tc}$ ) was detected in soil and rock samples from the shallow UZ, including samples of Bow Ridge fault gouge exposed in the ESF and cuttings from borehole USW UZ-N55. High  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios also were detected in cuttings from USW UZ-N55; however, the elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in USW UZ-N55 cuttings were suspected to have resulted from  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination from equipment used elsewhere on the Nevada Test Site (Fabryka-Martin and Liu 1995, Section 3.1.3; Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Sections 4.3.3 and 5.3.1; Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 6.2.2).

In addition, measurable levels of cesium-137 ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ) were detected in three soil samples (0-5 centimeters [cm]) from the Midway Valley soil pits, located east of Yucca Mountain, but  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  was not detected in a soil sample (0-40 cm) from the USW NRG-5 drill pad, located north of the ESF north ramp. Plutonium was detected in two soil samples (one from Midway Valley and the other from the USW NRG-5 drill pad), but plutonium was not detected in the fault gouge sample and was not analyzed for in the cuttings. These results were interpreted to indicate the immobility of cesium and plutonium in surface sediments at Yucca Mountain, limiting their use as ground-water tracers (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 6-13, and Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, Table 6-1).

## **2.3 PEER REVIEW OF CHLORINE-36 STUDIES**

In January 1998, DOE convened a formal peer review of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and related investigations at Yucca Mountain. The Peer Review Team was tasked with reviewing the existing  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  reports in the context of the UZ flow and transport models; evaluating the sampling approach and locations; evaluating the adequacy of the analytical approach, including the precision and accuracy of the data; and evaluating the adequacy of interpretations of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and other isotope data in the context of conceptual UZ flow models. The Peer Review Team identified five major issues (YMP 1998, Section 3.2):

- Whether the bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values are real [presumably the Peer Review Team was concerned about the large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values],

- Whether  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  distributions can be explained by variations in source strength with time or by mixing of waters with different  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios,
- Whether  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  anomalies are an artifact of sampling and analysis,
- Whether there is adequate integration of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and other environmental tracer programs to achieve a consistent conceptual model of the UZ flow system, and
- Whether results of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and other environmental tracers are effectively integrated with conceptual and numerical flow models.

The Peer Review Team concluded that bomb-pulse sources were currently the only plausible explanation for the elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values observed in the ESF (YMP 1998, Section 4.1). Contributions from other sources, primarily spallation of  $^{40}\text{Ca}$  in surficial calcrete, were considered and dismissed. The Team also evaluated the possibility that  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  anomalies might be artifacts of sampling and analytical practices (YMP 1998, Section 3.5) and included discussions on sample collection, extraction of chloride, and corrections to chloride and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  measurements. The Team accepted the conclusion that bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  entered the ground-water system through infiltration (YMP 1998, Section 3.3.2). Field and/or laboratory contamination as a source for the elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values was considered in a general sense and the Team did not see obvious evidence or “red flags” to indicate that contamination was an issue. However, the Team did acknowledge that contamination was not a primary focus of their review and it was not examined in detail (Coleman 2005).

The Peer Review Team recognized the limitations of using a single isotopic tracer to identify paths of rapid flow in the UZ and recommended coordination of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  studies with studies of other isotopes and environmental tracers, including  $^3\text{H}$ , deuterium ( $^2\text{H}$ ), oxygen-18 ( $^{18}\text{O}$ ),  $^{14}\text{C}$ , strontium-87/strontium-86 ( $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ), and  $^{99}\text{Tc}$  (YMP 1998, Section 3.6). The Team emphasized the importance of evaluating  $^3\text{H}$  data relative to  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios, but also recognized the difficulties in interpreting the  $^3\text{H}$  results (YMP 1998, Section 3.6.2). In particular, the Team discussed the potential for obtaining false positive values (elevated  $^3\text{H}$  values not related to fast-path fracture flow) through contamination with air from tunnel or drilling activities. Finally, the Peer Review Team recommended continuation of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies, with suggestions on sampling strategies and integration with other isotopic and environmental tracer methods (YMP 1998, Section 4.2).

In response to the recommendations of the Peer Review Team, the USGS conducted  $^3\text{H}$  analyses of pore water, Sr isotope analyses of pore water and pore-water salts, and uranium isotopic ( $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ ) analyses of bulk rock samples within and outside of fracture zones. Results of  $^3\text{H}$  study are given elsewhere in this report (Section 5). The strontium and uranium isotopic analyses yielded equivocal results with regard to the identification of potential fast flow pathways, and the analytical data are not included in this report. All of the bulk rock samples exhibited a small depletion of approximately 5 percent in  $^{234}\text{U}$  relative to the secular equilibrium value of unity for  $^{234}\text{U}/^{238}\text{U}$ , with no significant differences between samples collected in areas of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  and those collected elsewhere in the ESF (Gascoyne et al. 2002, p. 788). Similarly, strontium-isotope ratios of pore water and pore-water salts from different locations were in the same range regardless of associated differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values (Marshall and Futa 2003, p. 375).

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### 3. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VALIDATION STUDY

Because of the potential impact of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data on conceptual models of UZ flow and transport, DOE asked the USGS to design and implement an independent validation study. With support from the Yucca Mountain Project Management and Test Coordination Office, scientists from the USGS, LLNL, and AECL drafted a proposal that was submitted to DOE in January 1999. Collection of new data was part of the validation study, and members of the validation study team were granted wide latitude in the design of the field work and laboratory experiments. The Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (CAMS) at LLNL was charged with processing and analyzing the new samples for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios.

Following recommendations of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  Peer Review Team, the use of other isotopic tracers was viewed as an essential part of the validation study. Finding elevated concentrations of  $^3\text{H}$  would support the interpretation of fast-paths based on elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. However, substantial improvements in analytical sensitivity were required in the  $^3\text{H}$  measurements for this method to be useful. Laboratory capabilities for water extraction by vacuum distillation were well established (Yang et al. 1998, p. 25). Samples of extracted pore water were sent to the University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science Tritium Laboratory for  $^3\text{H}$  analysis following enrichment by electrolysis. Tritium sampling and analysis are described in Section 5 of this report.

LANL's participation in the validation study included measuring  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in a few of the validation study samples. Leachates of core samples from seven validation study boreholes were analyzed prior to 2000 under the same conditions as the previous LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies. However, by the Fall of 2000, substantial changes had occurred in the LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  program (Table 3-1). Damage caused by the Cerro Grande fire in the Spring of 2000 necessitated lengthy shutdowns and relocation of laboratory facilities. In February 2001, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  laboratory was moved from its previous location in Technical Area 48 (Radiochemistry Site) to a laboratory in Technical Area 3 (Geochemistry and Geomaterials Research Laboratories, SM494, Room 107). The new laboratory was located in a general geosciences facility designated as a non-radiological facility. Sample processing in the new laboratory began in March 2001, and all subsequent analyses of validation study samples were conducted there. In this report, LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  data collected prior to 2000 are generally considered to be from the previous  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  studies, and data collected during and after 2000 are considered to be part of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study.

Initially, LANL's participation in the validation study was not fully integrated with other parts of the study. However, from 2000 on, LANL scientists coordinated more closely with the other validation study participants, to include analyses of the same leachates and crushed materials. This coordination was ultimately critical for producing a better understanding of the conflicting results obtained by the different investigators.

#### 3.1 DESIGN OF SAMPLING PROTOCOL

Difficulties in replicating elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in ESF samples led to the hypothesis that the elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  is inhomogeneously distributed in fractured rock (CRWMS M&O 1998, p. 3-3). Therefore, for the validation study, attempts to replicate the previous analyses were based on the likelihood of finding elevated values along reaches of the ESF where numerous occurrences

were identified by the previous analyses. Thus, the fundamental assumption of the validation study was that a sufficiently detailed re-sampling of the same areas should yield a similar proportion of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values.

Elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were reported in multiple samples from two intervals in the northern ESF. These are associated with the Drill Hole Wash fault (Figure 3-1), between ESF stations 18+96 and 19+42, and the Sundance fault (Figure 3-2), between ESF stations 34+28 and 35+93. Both intervals include northwest-trending strike-slip faults exposed in tunnel walls and in surface exposures on the east slope of Yucca Mountain. Of the seven analyses from five samples collected previously from the 100-m interval including the Drill Hole Wash fault, five of the analyses yielded  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values greater than the bomb-pulse threshold of  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ , with a sixth analysis very near the bomb-pulse threshold ( $1,144 \times 10^{-15}$ ) (1,880 to 1,980 m; Figure 3-1). From the nine samples collected at and north of the Sundance fault (3,428 to 3,593 m; Figure 3-2), 11 of 16 analyses had  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ . In addition, eight of 15 analyses of samples associated with Niche #1, which was constructed to access the Sundance fault, had  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ . Five analyses from four samples of the walls of Niche #1 had values between  $540 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $659 \times 10^{-15}$ ; whereas, eight of 10 samples obtained from boreholes drilled along the axis of the niche prior to excavation, or from the end of Niche #1 toward the Sundance fault, yielded  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ . A ninth sample had a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of  $1,235 \times 10^{-15}$  (CRWMS M&O 1998, p. 3-4, Table 3-4). Because of these elevated values, the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and Sundance fault zone were targeted for validation study sample collection.

Most of the previous samples had been collected from tunnel walls shortly after excavation, between 1995 and 1997. Re-sampling of tunnel walls for the validation study was not desirable because chloride may have been lost when tunnel walls were washed and (or) if the tunnel walls were contaminated with  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ -enriched dust brought into the ESF by the ventilation system. Instead, core was sampled from 4- and 10-m-long dry-drilled boreholes spaced along the right rib (side) of the ESF at approximately 5-m intervals. Fifty new boreholes were sited across the two zones (10 boreholes from the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and 40 from the Sundance fault zone; Table 3-2 and Figures 3-1 and 3-2). One advantage of using a borehole sampling approach is the probability that the deeper core intervals extend beyond the zone of penetration of construction water and ventilation-induced dry-out. Therefore, the deeper intervals could be used for water extraction and  $^3\text{H}$  analyses as an independent indicator of a bomb-pulse component.

Selection of sampling sites for the validation study differed from that of the previous studies, which had been based on two sampling approaches (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1996, p. 1-3). The first, referred to as “feature-based” sampling, targeted specific features such as faults, fractures, and cooling joints. These samples were collected to maximize the surface area of the targeted feature. Of the 234 feature-based samples, 35 (15 percent) had bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  values. The second sampling approach, referred to as “systematic sampling,” consisted of sampling sites at 200-m intervals between stations 5+00 and 59+00. The spacing was later reduced to 100-m intervals from stations 59+00 to 69+00 and stations 69+50 to 76+50 (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 55). According to Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, p. 55), “The systematic sampling was designed to acquire isotopic data unbiased by any other selection criteria. These samples

represent the rock matrix and whatever fracture fabric typifies the collection site.” Of the 54 systematic samples, two (4 percent) had bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  values.

The validation study boreholes also were spaced systematically, but the spacing was on 5-m centers over the areas of interest rather than 100 m, and at least 4 m of rock were penetrated. Sampling for previous work typically penetrated only a few tens of centimeters into the tunnel walls. Prior to drilling for the validation study, the original tunnel-wall sample sites were examined and the conclusion was reached that, given the number of boreholes that were to be drilled, the fracture density, and the amount of rock sampled by the boreholes, the validation study would have a high probability of accessing potential zones of fast flow. To evaluate the validation study sampling plan, fracture density data for the ESF were examined (Figure 3-3). These data were obtained by documenting individual fractures and cooling joints with traces on the tunnel wall greater than 1 m. The two validation study target zones are characterized by distinctly different fracture densities. Fracture density data can be converted to fracture spacing along the detailed line surveys by measuring distances between successive fractures intersecting the survey line. Distributions of fracture spacing are given in Figure 3-4A for the tunnel around the Drill Hole Wash fault (ESF stations 16+00 to 21+00) and Figure 3-5A for the Sundance fault (ESF station 34+00 to 36+00). For both zones, fracture spacing is strongly skewed, with the largest frequencies having the shortest spacings. The median values for fracture spacings are 0.78 m for the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and 0.15 m for the Sundance fault zone. Because of the skewed distributions, arithmetic means are inappropriate. However, values for the  $\log_{10}$  of the fracture spacings are more normally distributed and give geometric means closer to the medians (Figures 3-4B and 3-5B). These data, along with the variable fracture orientations, indicate that the 4-m-long validation study boreholes should have intersected multiple (between about 5 and 27) fractures with trace lengths greater than 1 m. In addition to these fractures, short-trace-length fractures with trace lengths less than 1 m are locally important geologic and hydrologic features (Sweetkind et al. 1998, p. S231). Because short-trace-length fractures were excluded from detailed line surveys, true fracture densities throughout the ESF are underestimated by the evaluation shown in Figures 3-4 and 3-5, with the greatest disparities observed in lithophysal units (Sweetkind et al. 1998, p. S231). Thus, abundant fractures were expected in the validation study boreholes in the Sundance fault zone.

The validation study sampling approach was further supported by earlier results obtained from leachates of core samples collected from the Sundance fault zone. Elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values between  $1,235 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $2,038 \times 10^{-15}$  were obtained for eight of 10 samples from different intervals from three boreholes associated with Niche #1 (boreholes ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1, #2, #LT in Appendix A). Therefore, although the previously analyzed sites would not be re-sampled for the validation study, it was expected that a statistically significant percentage of the validation study analyses would contain bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ .

### **3.2 DESCRIPTION AND ALLOCATION OF VALIDATION STUDY CORE**

Fifty validation study boreholes were drilled between mid-March 1999 and early-October 1999. Drilling activities were conducted by the Yucca Mountain Project Management and Test Coordination Office and core documentation, preservation, and handling were performed by the Sample Management Facility (SMF) in accordance with NWI-DS-001Q, *Field Logging, Handling, & Documenting Borehole Samples*. Core intervals deeper than 2 m in each borehole

were preserved for pore water extraction by packaging in Lexan® sleeves sealed inside ProtecCore™ after video logging each core run.

The video logs were examined and the core was classified on the basis of core recovery and fracturing. This classification was intended to identify zones with the greatest amounts of fracturing, which were then selected for further analysis. Assignment of mechanical classes of core was intended as a qualitative measure of the degree of fracturing and included descriptors such as “intact,” “broken,” “rubbly,” and “shattered,” in order of increasing fracture intensity (Paces 2003). Results of video logging are included in Appendix B. Most core is classified as broken to rubbly, indicating core fragments are generally less than about 7 cm (broken) to 2 cm (rubble or rubbly). These observations are consistent with the fracture densities determined from the detailed line surveys and measurements of short-trace-length fractures (Section 3.1).

The video logs formed the basis for distribution of core intervals to LLNL, USGS, and AECL. Core intervals were selected from the deeper half of the borehole to avoid both dry-out and contamination with construction water. To provide sufficient chloride for  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  analyses, and water for  $^3\text{H}$  analyses, core intervals of approximately 60 cm were selected. LLNL received the core with the greatest fracture densities, providing the greatest probability of including a flow path containing bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ . Although samples for  $^3\text{H}$  analyses may have contained fewer fractures, core intervals from the deepest parts of the boreholes were selected to minimize the effects of dry-out. Core intervals from intermediate depths (1.2 to 2.0 m) in boreholes in the Sundance fault zone were selected for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analysis at LANL. All core intervals were distributed from the SMF shortly after the boreholes were completed.

In addition to the 50 new validation study boreholes (Figures 3-1 and 3-2; Table 3-2), samples of existing core were obtained from the same three Niche #1 boreholes that had been analyzed previously (ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1, ESF-MD-NICHE3566#2, and ESF-MD-NICHE3566LT#1). These intervals were originally requested from the SMF for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analyses shortly after the boreholes were completed in 1997. Core selected for validation study analyses had remained unopened in the original SMF packaging. The 41 intervals available for the validation study were distributed between the USGS and LANL. The approximate locations of these three boreholes relative to the ESF main drift and Sundance fault are shown in Figure 3-6 (Source: USGS 1996). Because individual intervals were generally too small to supply sufficient chloride for reliable  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  measurements, multiple intervals were combined into six samples leached at the USGS and five samples leached at LANL. Two of the LANL samples were further subdivided into coarser (6.3 to 12.5 millimeters [mm]) and finer (less than 6.3 mm) fractions, resulting in a total of seven leachate analyses. These combined samples were selected to provide at least some overlap of core intervals from each borehole to facilitate a more-or-less direct comparison between USGS and LANL validation study analyses (Table 3-3 and Figure 3-7), as well as comparison between validation study results and results reported previously by LANL (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-4).

To determine whether the method of crushing affected the release of chloride during leaching, samples from borehole ESF-SAD-GTB#1 (southern Ghost Dance fault, Alcove #7) were crushed by hand with a hammer and steel plate, and by jaw crusher. Three samples were screened to the same particle size and leached for the same length of time. Core from ESF-SAD-GTB#1 was selected for the crushing experiments because it was similar to the validation study core (i.e.,

both the validation study boreholes and ESF-SAD-GTB#1 were drilled in the crystal-poor, middle nonlithophysal unit of the Topopah Spring Tuff), and because a large amount was available to the USGS in Denver. Experimental methods and results of the crushing experiments are described in Section 4.4.1.2.

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## 4. CHLORINE-36 MEASUREMENTS

The validation study proceeded in three phases, beginning in late-1999 and continuing through late-2002. In Phase I,  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  experiments were conducted at LLNL, including crushing, leaching, silver chloride ( $\text{AgCl}$ ) target preparation, and isotope analysis. Concurrent with the work at LLNL, several samples of the validation study core were analyzed at LANL in accordance with the standard analytical procedures used previously by LANL. Results from the two sets of experiments differed significantly. The active-leach protocol used by LLNL during this phase of the investigation resulted in anomalously large chloride concentrations and low  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios compared to the LANL results for the validation study core and previous LANL results for tunnel-wall samples. This prompted a halt in  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data-collection activities and initiation of Phase II of the study to evaluate leaching protocols that would maximize the probability of identifying a meteoric chloride component. Leaching experiments were conducted on systematic and feature-based samples collected previously by LANL from the ECRB Cross Drift. Results of these experiments indicated that the release of rock chloride was minimized by passive-leach methods and that most of the meteoric chloride components were liberated after short leaching times. A final 1-hour passive-leach protocol was then adopted by all the study participants for Phase III of the validation study. In Phase III, responsibility for crushing and leaching validation study samples shifted to the USGS and LANL, although LLNL-CAMS and PRIME Lab continued to analyze the new samples. Details of the procedures used and results obtained are given in the following sections.

### 4.1 PHASE I: MEASUREMENTS MADE AT LLNL

#### 4.1.1 Methods

An active-leach approach was used by LLNL during Phase I of the validation study to provide a repeatable process for extracting chloride from Yucca Mountain tuffs. The procedure involved mechanical crushing and sieving of samples to a 1- to 2-cm size fraction. Between 1.4 and 3.0 kg of rock were combined with 1.3 to 1.7 times that weight of de-ionized water. The mixture was placed in a stainless-steel tumbler and allowed to rotate slowly for 7 hours.

The resulting slurry was decanted from the tumbler into a stack of 150- to 38- $\mu\text{m}$  stainless steel sieves. This solution was filtered using vacuum flasks fitted with a series of filters of decreasing pore size (25, 8, 0.8, 0.45, and 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Chloride was precipitated from this final, clear solution following the chemical procedures described in Appendix C. The resulting  $\text{AgCl}$  target was analyzed for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) at the LLNL-CAMS facility. No procedural blanks were reported for this phase of the validation study.

#### 4.1.2 Results

The active-leach method was used for 25 validation study core samples from the Sundance fault zone between ESF stations 33+89 and 36+75. Chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are given in Table 4-1 and plotted against borehole locations in the ESF in Figure 4-1. Chloride concentrations varied between 1.25 and 3.54 mg/kg, with a median value of 2.13 mg/kg rock and a mean of  $2.07 \pm 1.24$  mg/kg rock (Figure 4-2A).  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range between  $48 \times 10^{-15}$  and

$248 \times 10^{-15}$ , although all values but one are less than  $156 \times 10^{-15}$ . The median value for all 25 samples is  $88 \times 10^{-15}$ , and the mean is  $97 \pm 86 \times 10^{-15}$  (Figure 4-2B).

Isotope ratios are commonly plotted against the reciprocal of the concentration values so that binary mixing relations are linear (Faure 1986, p. 142). On such a plot the data form a diffuse cluster with a positive slope ( $R^2$  value of 0.2 if sample ESF-SD-CIV#32, with a ratio of  $248 \times 10^{-15}$ , is excluded), showing that leachates with higher chloride concentrations tend to have lower  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios (Figure 4-3A). Results of the active-leach experiments performed at LLNL differ from the results of passive-leach experiments conducted previously at LANL (Figure 4-3B). Chloride concentrations in the 25 active leachates reported in Table 4-1 are within the range of values obtained earlier by LANL, although the median of 2.1 mg/kg for active leachates is higher than the median of 1.0 mg/kg rock calculated for the 293 passive leachates reported by LANL (Appendix A). (Note: Ten of the samples listed in Appendix A were not analyzed for chloride concentrations). The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values of the two data sets plot in distinct fields, with very little overlap. The median  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value for the active leachates is  $85 \times 10^{-15}$ , whereas the median value for the passive leachates is  $569 \times 10^{-15}$ . The median value for the passive leachates, excluding the 47 samples with  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  at or over the  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  bomb-pulse threshold, is only slightly lower ( $531 \times 10^{-15}$ ).

Roback et al. (2002, p. 235) demonstrated that active leaching methods released a greater proportion of rock chloride relative to meteoric chloride, thus yielding smaller  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios than obtained by passive leaching methods. Similarly, measurements of chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in leachates of powdered rock samples after most of the meteoric chloride components had been removed resulted in large chloride concentrations (7.6 to 17.6 mg/L) and small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values ( $43 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $57 \times 10^{-15}$ ) (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, Table 5-4). These  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values were interpreted to reflect  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  produced *in situ* through neutron capture by stable chlorine-35 ( $^{35}\text{Cl}$ ) (Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Section 4.4.3). The relation of measured rock chloride values along a projection of the regression line for the active-leach data (Figure 4-3A) provides a strong indication that the active-leach method is too aggressive and extracts too much rock chloride, which masks the meteoric chloride component.

## **4.2 PHASE I: MEASUREMENTS MADE AT LANL**

### **4.2.1 Methods**

Methods used by LANL for the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study involved crushing, leaching, and chemical processing procedures similar to those used in previous LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies (Fabryka-Martin, Turin, et al. 1996, Section 3; Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 4; CRWMS M&O 1998, Section 2.3). No procedural blanks were reported for this phase of the validation study.

### **4.2.2 Results**

Core samples from the Sundance fault zone were selected by LANL for analysis as oversight to the active-leach experiments performed at LLNL. Chloride concentrations in these leachates are uniform, ranging from 0.23 to 0.35 mg/kg rock (Table 4-2). Measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $508 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $942 \times 10^{-15}$ , with no values exceeding the  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  bomb-pulse threshold.



These values are similar to other northern ESF samples analyzed at LANL prior to 2000 (Appendix A).

### **4.3 PHASE II: LEACHING EXPERIMENTS**

Phase I results from active leaching at LLNL and passive leaching at LANL were presented at the May 1, 2000, meeting of the Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board (NWTRB) in Pahrump, Nevada. The large discrepancies in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values between the two data sets were debated and led to a letter from the NWTRB to the Director of the DOE OCRWM (Cohon 2000), urging that high priority be given to resolution of the disagreements. In response, the validation study participants agreed that additional work was necessary to identify a standardized leaching procedure for extracting labile meteoric chloride and minimizing releases of rock chloride.

To accommodate this work, a large sample of tuff with homogenous chloride was required for a reference sample so that comparable splits could be distributed to LANL and LLNL for leaching experiments. The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  composition of this reference sample was not critical and could be a mixture of chloride from meteoric, bomb-pulse, or construction-water sources, as long as the mixture was uniformly distributed throughout the material. The reference sample would then be used to test the effects of leaching methods, leaching times, and particle sizes. Due to changes in personnel at LLNL during this period, no leaching experiments were conducted at LLNL.

In addition to the leaching experiments conducted at LANL, leaching experiments were also conducted at AECL to determine the distribution of chloride in validation study core samples associated with the Sundance fault zone. The goal of this work was to understand the sources and locations of chloride (and, by extension,  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ ) in the tuff and to determine whether the difficulties in reproducing  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios could be explained in terms of the sample treatment processes used. These analyses produced chloride concentrations but did not determine  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the leachates.

#### **4.3.1 Preparation of the Reference Sample**

The USGS worked with the Yucca Mountain Project Management and Test Coordination Office to identify and collect a large rock sample that could be used as the reference sample (referred to as “EVAL001” by LANL). The sample (SPC00557088) consisted of two 55-gallon drums of coarse muck collected from the discharge end of the Alpine miner during construction of Niche #5 in the ECRB Cross Drift (Figure 1-1). Niche #5 is located within the lower part of the TSw.

The muck was shipped to Phillips Enterprises, LLC, of Golden, Colorado, where it was removed from the shipping containers, spread out on clean plastic tarps, and allowed to air-dry over a 3-day period prior to processing. The muck was then stage-crushed using a jaw crusher and screened to recover the maximum quantity from the 6.3- to 12.5-mm size fraction. Approximately 136.1 kg of crushed and sized rock was produced in this manner, after which it was homogenized by hand mixing. The sized material was then split into ten 13.61-kg sub-samples, and each was given a final blow-down with compressed dry nitrogen to remove dust adhering to rock surfaces. Blow-down was conducted on a vibrating screen to promote

maximum dust removal. Each sub-sample was placed in a polyethylene bag, sealed, and stored in a plastic-lined 55-gallon drum.

#### **4.3.2 Leaching Experiments Conducted at LANL**

During Phase II of the validation study, LANL performed a series of experiments using EVAL001 and several samples from the ECRB Cross Drift to determine the effects of leaching time, leaching method, and particle size on the release of chloride and the resulting differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. The goals of these experiments were to identify the processing method that would be most effective in identifying a bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  component if one is present, and to provide information to evaluate previous  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  data from the Yucca Mountain UZ.

Substantial changes occurred in the LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  program between Phases I and II of the validation study. In the Fall of 2000, a new principal investigator assumed the lead role for the Yucca Mountain  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies. Personnel responsible for sample processing also changed by October 2001, after a 2-month overlap. In February 2001, the LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  laboratory was moved from its previous location in Technical Area 48 (Radiochemistry Site) to a laboratory in Technical Area 3 (Geochemistry Analytical Facility, SM494, Room 107). The new laboratory is located in a general geosciences laboratory facility designated as a non-radioactive facility. The laboratory was cleaned prior to relocating the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  laboratory equipment. Sample processing in the new laboratory began in March 2001 and all subsequent analyses for Phases II and III of the validation study were conducted in this laboratory. Although many of the methods used in Phases II and III were the same as those used previously by LANL, some changes were made to accommodate changing objectives of the project. Methods related to establishing a standard leaching protocol during Phase II are described below. Methods related to sample processing during Phases II and III are described in Section 4.5.1.

##### **4.3.2.1 Methods**

LANL patterned the leaching experiments after work that was done at LANL between July and December 2000. EVAL001 was split into aliquots using a geotechnical sample splitter. Some of these aliquots were crushed further to investigate the effects of particle size on leaching. Crushed aliquots were sized using an Endecotts® EFL2 mk3 Test Sieve Shaker to obtain sub-samples of uniform particle-size range. Portions of some samples were pulverized to a fine powder in a pre-cleaned Bico® shatter box to determine the chloride and bromide content of the rock.

Two aliquots of EVAL001 (-7 and -11) were passively leached by leaving the rock and leachate undisturbed during leaching. To determine whether vigorous agitation during leaching liberates additional chloride from the rock, 3 splits from EVAL001 (-8, -9, -11) were actively leached by placing the rock fragments into a 2-L polyethylene bottle with a sub-equal weight of de-ionized water. The bottle was shaken in a horizontal position using a Glas-Col Apparatus Company® Shaker-in-the-Round Model S500 shaker. The shaker rotated the bottle laterally 32° in 0.45 seconds, before returning it to its original position. The shaker was allowed to oscillate in this manner continuously for up to 7 days. Both active- and passive-leach splits were leached for 0.5, 2.0, 7.0 and 76 to 165 hours. One active-leach sample was leached for 0.05-0.12 hours. The mass of rock leached (after combining the actively leached samples) ranged from 2.961 to

5.044 kg. These rock masses yielded a minimum of 0.44 mg of chloride (not including chloride in the tracer or procedural blank) for analysis. Chloride isotopic analyses were performed at PRIME Lab.

LANL also performed sequential leaching experiments on six samples that were collected from the ECRB Cross Drift for the pre-2000 LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies (Table 4-3, samples with the prefix “EXD”). For these experiments, only the passive-leach method was used, with leaching times of 0.5, 2, 7 and 48 hours. After each leaching period, the water was removed and replaced with new de-ionized water. One sample (EXD-069) was separated into three size fractions prior to leaching. The 6.3- to 12.5-mm size fraction was used for all other samples. Rock mass typically varied between 3 and 6 kg. In all cases, this amount of material yielded a minimum of 0.3 mg of rock chloride (not including chloride in the tracer or blank), and in most cases considerably more rock chloride (mean of 1.2 mg, maximum of 6.8 mg chloride). Analyses of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were performed at LLNL-CAMS.

#### 4.3.2.2 Results

Chloride concentrations for aliquots of the two passive-leach samples (EVAL001-7 and EVAL001-11) range from 0.11 mg/kg rock to 0.25 mg/kg rock, with a mean of 0.16 mg/kg rock for all aliquots (Table 4-3). Chloride concentrations for the active-leach splits (EVAL001-8, -9, -10) are larger, ranging from 0.15 mg/kg rock to 0.31 mg/kg rock, with a mean of 0.21 mg/kg rock.  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for the two passive-leach splits range from  $492 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $889 \times 10^{-15}$ , with analytically indistinguishable means of  $619 \times 10^{-15}$  for EVAL001-7 leachates and  $585 \times 10^{-15}$  for EVAL001-11 leachates. In contrast, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for the active-leach splits are smaller than the passive-leach splits, with a range of  $234 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $501 \times 10^{-15}$  and a mean of  $397 \times 10^{-15}$ .

Relations between chloride concentration,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios, and time are plotted in Figures 4-4 and 4-5. These plots show the evolution of compositions with increasing leach duration and the differences in results obtained from passive and active leaching. Most passive-leach samples have smaller chloride concentrations, and all have larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for equivalent leaching times when compared to the active-leach samples. In all samples, the chloride concentration increases rapidly through the first 7 hours. Chloride concentrations remain constant or decrease in the longer leaches for passive-leach samples, whereas the active-leach sample shows continued increases in the release of chloride with increases in leaching time. Passive-leach samples have larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for equivalent leaching times compared to the active-leach sample. The largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were obtained in the shortest leaching time for both passive-leach samples. Passive leachates from EVAL001-7 show a consistent decrease in the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios over time, from a value of  $889 \times 10^{-15}$  for the 0.5-hour leach to a value of  $493 \times 10^{-15}$  for the longest leach (Table 4-3). Data from both passive-leach EVAL001 samples converge to identical  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios of approximately  $575 \times 10^{-15}$  for cumulative values. Active leachates from EVAL001-8, -9, and -10 have  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between  $423 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $501 \times 10^{-15}$  for the first 7 hours and a substantially smaller value of  $234 \times 10^{-15}$  for the longest leaching time.

Chloride concentrations in sequential leachates of the 6.3- to 12.5-mm size fraction of ECRB Cross Drift samples varied considerably, with values ranging from 0.07 mg/kg rock to 0.66 mg/kg rock (Table 4-3). Chloride concentrations in leachates remained relatively constant for successive leaches of increasing durations in four of six samples (Figure 4-6A). As a result,

chloride extraction rates are much greater for the initial leaches and decrease dramatically as leaching times exceed 7 hours. This is reflected in the flattening of cumulative chloride concentration curves with increased leaching time (Figure 4-6B).

Like chloride concentrations,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios show wide variations among samples, but much smaller variations for different leach durations of the same sample (Figure 4-7).  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $234 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $924 \times 10^{-15}$  for the 6.3- to 12.5-mm size fraction (Table 4-3). Most samples have relatively constant  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios regardless of leach duration. Leachates of sample EXD-072 show a statistically significant change in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios as leaching progressed, with values decreasing from  $924 \times 10^{-15}$  for the 0.5-hour leach to more-or-less constant values between  $676 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $753 \times 10^{-15}$  in subsequent leaches. The opposite trend of small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios progressively increasing to larger values in subsequent samples was observed for EXD-049; however, these samples have large and overlapping analytical uncertainties. The other four samples show remarkably consistent  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios throughout the entire 48-hour leach duration.

In an additional leaching experiment, one sample was used to evaluate the effects of different particle sizes on chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios (sample EXD-069 in Table 4-3). A consistent pattern of leachable chloride concentrations was not observed for the size fractions used (Figure 4-8A). For the shortest leach duration (0.5 hour), the finest fraction (less than 2 mm) had the smallest chloride concentration (0.40 mg/kg rock), and the intermediate size fractions (2 to 6.3 mm) had the largest chloride concentration (0.99 mg/kg rock). However, the relatively constant chloride extracted from the coarsest fraction (6.3 to 12.5 mm) over time resulted in the largest cumulative chloride concentration after 48 hours (Figure 4-8B).

Values of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  in successive leaches of each size fraction also are nearly constant with leach duration (Figure 4-9). The finest size fraction has both the smallest chloride concentration and the largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio in all sequential leachates, ranging from  $317 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $432 \times 10^{-15}$  (all values are within  $2\sigma$  error or very nearly so). The intermediate and coarse size fractions have smaller  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios ( $261 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $297 \times 10^{-15}$ ), which are distinguishable (within  $2\sigma$  error) from values for the fine fraction. Cumulative  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained over time for these samples are constant, indicating that  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and total chloride are extracted in the same proportions throughout the experiments.

#### 4.3.2.3 Discussion of Results

Leaching experiments performed at LANL were designed to test the effects of leaching methods, leaching times, and particle size on the measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. Most  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values for samples leached by the passive-leach method are consistent with derivation from the conceptualized sources listed in Table 4-4, involving salts precipitated from meteoric water less than 10 ka or a mixture of salts less than 10 ka and greater than 10 ka. Three samples show a decrease in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios over time, with the largest ratios corresponding to the shortest leaching time. This trend is interpreted to indicate that these samples may contain a small component of bomb-pulse or surface contaminant  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ , which is mixed with pre-bomb-pulse meteoric salts. Dilution of this elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  signal increases throughout the leaching process. Only one sample shows a substantial decrease in the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio in the final leaching step, indicating increasing input of rock chloride. Different aliquots of the reference sample, EVAL001 (which was homogenized),

displayed a large range of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values in the first 0.5 hour (Table 4-3). This suggests that splits of EVAL001 have different  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values in the most labile chloride component.

The constancy of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in individual samples with increasing leaching time, and the fact that they remained uniform despite the variability of measured ratios among the samples, indicate that there is only a single source of chloride in the rock or that a uniform mixture of different sources of chloride was leached. On a plot of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio versus reciprocal of chloride concentration (Figure 4-10), most samples do not show a correlation between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and chloride concentrations, with the exception of EVAL001-8, -9, -10, obtained by active leaching. The small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and the observed correlation between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and chloride concentrations is a result of the active-leach process. Active leaching liberates more rock chloride, which dilutes the meteoric chloride and results in smaller  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios.

Leachates of all aliquots of sample EXD-069 have a wide range of chloride concentrations and small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios (Figure 4-10A), and they show uniform  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in each fraction for different leach durations. The small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the coarser fractions of this sample are similar to many of the USGS-LLNL leachates (Section 4.4). These results imply that some samples, and perhaps rock masses in the subsurface, may be characterized by uniformly small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. However, leachates of the finer fraction (less than 2 mm) have substantially larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios than the coarser fractions. A similar negative correlation of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios with particle size is observed in samples of Niche #1 core analyzed at LANL. These relations contradict the conceptual model of chloride distribution described by Lu et al. (2003), as discussed in Section 4.6.2.

### **4.3.3 Leaching Experiments Conducted at AECL**

As indicated in Section 4.3.2, the location and distribution of primary chloride in tuffs at Yucca Mountain is not well understood. Noble et al. (1967, p. 222) have shown that, on average, 80 percent of the chloride originally present in silicic volcanic glass is lost during formation of densely welded tuffs. Chloride liberated during devitrification may have been deposited locally during cooling of the tuffs, forming soluble minerals that would be dissolved readily by percolating water. Twenty rock samples of the crystal-poor part of the devitrified TSw from the ECRB Cross Drift have a mean value and  $1\sigma$  for chloride of  $170 \pm 40$   $\mu\text{g/g}$  (Peterman and Cloke, 2002, p. 695). The chloride concentrations in the volcanic glass contained in the tuff before devitrification were probably much larger. In an attempt to characterize the primary rock chloride, Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. (1996, Table 5-4) leached finely ground tuff for chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. The resultant concentrations are more than a factor of 10 less than the mean rock value of  $170$   $\mu\text{g/g}$ , indicating that a substantial amount of the rock chloride is tightly bound and unavailable to leaching. More recently, work done at AECL has further investigated the chloride content of samples of the TSw from the validation study boreholes. This work is described below.

#### **4.3.3.1 Methods**

The crush-leach method was used to determine the chloride distribution in validation study samples and the effects of leaching time and grain size on the leachable chloride content. By

varying the particle size and leaching time, it was thought possible to gain an understanding of the location of chloride in the rock and, hence, what might happen to infiltrated  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  on leaching.

Samples used for the leaching experiments (Table 4-5) were from three of the dry-drilled validation study boreholes in the vicinity of the Sundance fault (fault trace at about ESF station 35+93). The proximity of the boreholes to the fault varied: ESF-SD-CIV#2 was the farthest (about 82 m south of the fault trace at ESF station 36+75), ESF-SD-CIV#14 was at an intermediate distance (about 48 m north of the fault trace at ESF station 35+45), and ESF-SD-CIV#9 was within 10 m of the fault trace on the ESF tunnel wall. The intensity of fracturing also varied within the boreholes. Core was largely intact in the 30-cm interval from ESF-SD-CIV#2, broken with two to three fractures in the 55-cm interval from ESF-SD-CIV#14, and largely rubble in the 49-cm interval from ESF-SD-CIV#9. The latter sample was selected to determine the leaching characteristics of very coarse fractions of rubblized rock.

Test parameters for the leaching experiments are listed in Table 4-5. The leaching experiments were designed to test differences in the amount of chloride extracted from different particle sizes for rock crushed by both laboratory and natural processes over different leaching times. Samples were crushed in the laboratory using a rock breaker, jaw crusher, and shatter box, if needed. No attempt was made to trim the core sample or wash its surface to remove external contaminants. In addition, experiments designed to evaluate the effects of both leaching time and particle size on naturally broken rock were performed using fragments that were hand-picked and sieved from the rubblized interval of borehole ESF-SD-CIV#9 near the Sundance fault. Six fractions of this sample, including coarse fractions up to 60 mm, were obtained by hand-picking and sieving without laboratory crushing.

All size fractions were leached with de-ionized water for durations ranging from 10 minutes to 72 hours, depending on the experiment. De-ionized water used for leaching had blank chloride concentrations below the detection limit of 0.15 mg/L, whereas most rock leachates had concentrations at this level or higher. Also, chloride concentrations varied systematically down to the lowest values, implying that the true detection limit is probably lower than 0.15 mg/L. Leaching bottles containing measured amounts of sample and water were gently shaken occasionally and just prior to sampling to ensure the homogeneity of the leachate. Small volumes of leachate were drawn off by syringe, filtered through a 0.45- $\mu\text{m}$  filter, and analyzed by ion chromatography. The leaching method used by AECL was similar to that used by LANL for chloride extraction in previous  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies; however, it was different from the leaching experiments conducted at LANL during the this study, where the leachate was completely removed and replaced with new de-ionized water after each leach period was complete. All chloride concentrations in leachates are expressed as milligrams per kilogram rock after correction for the water-rock ratio used in the leaching process and removal of small amounts of leachate for analysis during the leaching experiments.

#### **4.3.3.2 Results**

Three time-series experiments, lasting a total of 70 to 72 hours (Table 4-6), were conducted on two of the core samples. Leachates of the coarser fraction (4 to 10 mm) of core from ESF-SD-CIV#2 and ESF-SD-CIV#14 attained maximum chloride concentrations of about 1 and 0.68 mg/kg rock (tests CT and 2CT in Table 4-6), and leaching of chloride was essentially

complete (constant chloride concentrations) after 24 hours. A similar time-series experiment performed on a finer fraction (less than 0.125 mm) of core from ESF-SD-CIV#2 (FT series in Table 4-6) yielded substantially larger chloride concentrations of approximately 5 mg/kg rock (Figure 4-11). The decrease in chloride concentration in the fine fraction with time (filled diamonds in Figure 4-11) may be accounted for by analytical error (approximately  $\pm 5$  percent).

In addition, the larger chloride concentrations in the fine-fraction leachates were obtained in much less time than those for the coarse-fraction leachates. Maximum chloride concentrations were observed in the first leachate sampled after only 10 minutes. Differences in chloride concentrations of the two coarse-fraction leachates also are apparent. Leachates from the first 10 hours show that chloride concentrations in both the CT and 2CT time-series experiments increase progressively (Figure 4-12). However, leachates from broken core at an intermediate distance from the Sundance fault (ESF-SD-CIV#14, 2CT series) are systematically lower in chloride concentration than the intact core at a greater distance from the Sundance fault (ESF-SD-CIV#2, CT). Concentrations of chloride in the 2CT time-series leachates are typically 50 to 70 percent of those in the CT leachates extrapolated to an equivalent time.

The particle size of the material being leached has a large but variable effect on the concentration of chloride in the leachates (Figure 4-13). In these experiments, sized fractions of core from intervals in ESF-SD-CIV#2 (GS series) and ESF-SD-CIV#14 (2A2 series), ranging from less than 0.063 to 12 mm, were each leached for 24 hours. Except for the coarsest GS series fraction, resulting chloride concentrations increased progressively with decreasing particle size. Chloride concentrations continued to increase as particle size became smaller in both experiments with no indications of leveling out, implying that additional chloride would have been leached if the rock was ground to particle sizes less than 0.063 mm.

In addition to the differences in size fractions from each core sample, differences in chloride concentrations were observed for leachates of the same size fractions between the two core samples. For the three coarser size fractions with particles between 0.25 and 4 mm, chloride concentrations are 2.1 to 1.2 times larger in leachates of the intact core from ESF-SD-CIV#2 than leachates of the broken core from ESF-SD-CIV#14 (Figure 4-13). The opposite trend is present in finer size fractions, where chloride concentrations become up to 3.8 times larger in leachates of ESF-SD-CIV#14 core relative to leachates of ESF-SD-CIV#2. The differences in chloride concentrations in leachates of these two core intervals change progressively as particle size changes. Causes for the differences in leaching behavior of these two samples are not known.

A third set of leaching experiments was conducted on naturally rubblized core from borehole ESF-SD-CIV#9, adjacent to the Sundance fault. Both leach duration and fragment size varied in this series of experiments (BT series in Table 4-6). Small increases in the soluble chloride concentrations corresponding to increasing leach durations are observed for the coarse fractions (Figure 4-14). However, reversals in these trends occur in the finer size fractions. A steady decrease in leachable chloride from the finest to coarsest particle sizes, and a lack of a “step” in the data, indicates that there is no preferential accumulation of chloride on rock surfaces in the fractures, as this would likely be more available to leaching solutions than chloride in the matrix. As a result, these results suggest that leaching of matrix pore fluid salts is the dominant source of chloride in both the finer and coarser size fractions.

#### 4.3.3.3 Discussion of Results

Time-series leaching experiments conducted at AECL on the coarser fractions of rock (4 to 10 mm) indicated that extraction of leachable chloride was essentially complete after 24 hours. Crushing the rock to finer fractions shortens this leaching time to as little as 10 minutes. These results indicate that minor differences in leaching times or particle sizes would cause only minor differences in the amounts of chloride leached from rock samples. However, chloride concentrations observed in different leachates of relatively coarse tuff samples are not greatly affected by sample preparation and processing, and probably cannot explain the large differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained by LLNL and LANL during Phase I of the validation study.

Experiments designed to determine the effects of particle size (between 6.3 to 12.5 mm and less than 0.063 mm) on the leaching of chloride showed that more chloride was leached from the finer size fractions. Results also suggest that more leachable chloride would have been obtained if the rock had been ground to sizes less than 0.063 mm. In general, particle size appears to have greater influence on chloride concentrations than does leaching time. This effect is likely a function of the increased surface area as particle size decreases. Values for the surface area per mass unit have been calculated assuming that particles in each size fraction have a spherical shape, a mean size between upper and lower sieve openings, and a mean bulk density of  $2.25 \text{ g/cm}^3$  (Flint 2003, value for the middle nonlithophysal unit of the Topopah Spring Tuff, Table 3). Results for both the BT (natural rubble) and 2A2 (mechanically crushed) leaching series show a relatively smooth trend of increasing chloride concentrations with increasing particle surface area per mass unit (Figure 4-15). Results for the GS series leachates (core ESF-SD-CIV#2, sample names GS1-GS7, in Table 4-6) show similar increases, but with a lower slope.

The contributions from meteoric and rock chloride sources cannot be determined directly from these data; however, estimates from end-member compositions can be calculated. The concentration of chloride in pore fluids in a kilogram of rock can be calculated from the mean concentration in pore fluids (34.5 mg/L; Peterman and Marshall 2002, p. 308) corrected for the mean porosity (0.110), saturation (0.848), and bulk density ( $2.25 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ) of the crystal-poor, middle nonlithophysal unit of the Topopah Spring Tuff (mean values from Flint 2003, Table 3). This calculation reveals that a chloride concentration of 1.4 mg/kg rock is potentially available to leaching solutions. Therefore, a meteoric chloride source may provide all the chloride in leachates of rock crushed to sizes greater than about 0.5 mm. However, rock chloride is required to provide a substantial amount of the chloride leached from rock fractions finer than 0.5 mm. A maximum chloride concentration of about 16 mg/kg rock for the finest fraction of the 2A2 series represents only about 10 percent of the total chloride present in the rock mass (mean value of 170 mg/kg rock; Peterman and Cloke 2002, Table 6). Therefore, a substantial fraction of the chloride remains tightly bound in solid phases in the rock and is unavailable for leaching from even the most finely ground samples.

A possible trend of decreasing chloride concentrations toward the Sundance fault also was noted during these leaching experiments. Concentrations of chloride in 21- to 24-hour leachates of the 4- to 10-mm size fraction were largest for the intact core at approximately 82 m from the fault trace (1.00 mg/kg for ESF-SD-CIV#2-CT9 in Table 4-6), intermediate for the broken core at approximately 48 m from the fault trace (0.53 mg/kg for ESF-SD-CIV#14-2CT-6 in Table 4-6),



and smallest for the naturally rubblized core from within 2 m of the fault trace (0.34 mg/kg for ESF-SD-CIV#9-2BT-4 in Table 4-6). Although these differences may be caused by random variations in the chloride content of pore fluids in the tuff, it is possible they may be caused by differential flow of fracture water and pore water across this zone. Increased percolation fluxes focused in the Sundance fault zone could cause lower chloride concentrations in the rubblized rocks due to previous natural leaching processes.

#### **4.3.4 Conclusions from the Phase II Leaching Experiments**

Results from the leaching experiments performed at LANL and AECL indicate that variations in particle size and leaching times can affect chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  compositions of leachates, but probably not in substantial ways. Experiments conducted at LANL using the reference sample, EVAL001, demonstrated that most passive-leach aliquots have smaller chloride concentrations and all have larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios compared to active-leach aliquots taken at equivalent leaching times. These results confirm that active leaching is likely to extract more rock chloride compared to passive leaching, and they explain the differences between initial LLNL active-leach results and those obtained previously by LANL (Figure 4-3). Results also support the intuitive view that passive leaching and shorter leaching times favor extraction of more labile, meteoric chloride components that may contain bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ . Based on these results, the active-leach method was abandoned.

Leaching experiments performed at LANL with multiple samples from the ECRB Cross Drift demonstrate the presence of a wide range of chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios at different sites. However, results of the sequential leaching experiments show only minor variability in a single set of leachates. These results indicate that  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for individual samples have a tendency to remain relatively constant (typically within the range of analytical error) regardless of leach durations between 0.5 and 48 hours. Only one sample shows a statistically significant change in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between the first leaching time (taken at 0.5 hr) and those for subsequent leaching times (Figure 4-5, EVAL001-7). These experiments imply either that there is only a single source of leachable chloride in the rock or that a uniform mixture of different sources of chloride was maintained in spite of variable leaching times.

Although leaching experiments conducted at AECL did not include analyses of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios, they provide information on the nature of extractable chloride in tuff samples. Rates of extraction of soluble chloride from coarser fractions of rock were greatest in the first several hours of leaching and extraction was largely complete after 24 hours. Crushing the rock to finer fractions shortened this leaching time to as little as 10 minutes. The effects of particle size were larger than the effects of leach duration. However, these experiments demonstrated that for coarser particle sizes (greater than 0.5 mm), much of the chloride in leachates most likely has a meteoric source, and that large amounts of rock chloride are not likely unless the sample is more finely ground. Similar results were obtained from  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  leaching experiments conducted at LANL.

#### **4.4 PHASE III: MEASUREMENTS MADE AT USGS-LLNL**

Results from the Phase II leaching experiments (Section 4.3) led to substantial modifications in the method used to leach additional validation study samples. The active-leach method used by

LLNL in Phase I was abandoned in favor of the passive-leach method developed in Phase II to minimize contributions of rock chloride to the leachate. Also, because the leaching experiments indicated that much of the readily leachable chloride was extracted in the first several hours of passive leaching, the study participants agreed that passive leaching for short time periods was the most reliable means of obtaining labile, meteoric chloride. The study participants also agreed that adopting an approach that minimized variables in analytical procedures was an important aspect of Phase III. By minimizing the variables, each step could be evaluated separately. The first step in this process involved crushing at either the SMF or USGS, followed by leaching at the USGS, and distribution of leachates to LANL and LLNL for AgCl precipitation and target preparation. Targets made in each laboratory were analyzed at a single AMS facility (LLNL-CAMS). This strategy was applied to samples sent for analysis as Batch #1. A similar strategy was applied to Batch #2 samples, except that targets prepared at LANL were analyzed at PRIME Lab and targets prepared at LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. Targets for Batches #3, #4, and #5 were prepared and analyzed at LLNL. Table 4-7 gives the unique identification numbers assigned to leachates of samples that were crushed at the SMF or USGS, and leached at the USGS.

#### **4.4.1 Methods**

Processing of validation study core resumed in the Summer of 2001 on new core intervals requested from the SMF (identified as “ $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (USGS)” in Appendix B). The heavily fractured intervals from the deepest 2 m of the core had been sent previously to LLNL for  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  analysis, leaving core intervals that ranged from rubblized to intact intervals. General descriptions of the intervals prepared during core logging indicate that 11 of the 39 core intervals were relatively intact, with only about one to three fractures per foot (Table 4-8). The other 28 core intervals had fracture densities similar to the intervals selected for the original allocations.

##### **4.4.1.1 Sample Processing**

Samples of validation study core were crushed and sieved at the SMF using a jaw crusher, which was previously used only for crushing samples of TSw, and new 6.3- to 19-mm stainless-steel sieves. Crushed samples were shipped to the USGS YMPB laboratory in Denver, where they were re-sieved and the fines were removed using compressed nitrogen before leaching. For each leachate, between 0.989 and 2.399 kg (median of 1.788 kg) of crushed rock was placed in a stainless-steel wire basket and immersed in a stainless-steel stockpot containing an approximately equal weight of de-ionized water. The basket was initially raised and lowered five times to wet all rock surfaces and then allowed to soak for 1 hour. This process approximated the passive-leach methods used in previous LANL studies, except for a substantial reduction in the 24- to 72-hour leaching times used previously. After the 1-hour leach, the basket was raised and lowered five times to rinse the rock surfaces, then removed from the pot. The leachate was filtered through a pre-rinsed 0.45- $\mu\text{m}$  barrel filter into two 1-L polyethylene bottles, which were sent to LLNL (Batches #1 to #5) and LANL (Batches #3 to #5) for AgCl precipitation and target preparation. An additional 30-mL aliquot of the leachate was filtered through a 0.2- $\mu\text{m}$  filter for anion analysis ( $\text{Cl}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^{-1}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$ ,  $\text{F}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Br}^{-1}$ ) at the USGS.

#### 4.4.1.2 Crushing Experiments

The USGS modified the sample processing procedures slightly near the end of the validation study in response to concerns about differences in crushing methods and their possible impact on the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  results. Validation study core were being crushed using a jaw crusher, whereas samples analyzed previously at LANL were generally crushed by hand using a hammer and steel plate. To evaluate the differences between mechanical crushing and hand crushing on the release of rock chloride, the USGS conducted a crushing experiment on approximately 8 kg of core from six intervals in borehole ESF-SAD-GTB#1 (southern Ghost Dance fault zone, Alcove #7) that were combined, homogenized, and split into two aliquots. One aliquot was crushed using a hammer and steel plate and the other was passed through a mechanical jaw crusher to replicate the process used on the validation study core. In both cases, coarse fragments were crushed to pass a 19-mm ( $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch) sieve. In addition to leachates from the 6.3- to 19-mm ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch) size fraction for both aliquots, a third sample was used to test the effects of increasing the size range to 2 to 19 mm (10 mesh to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch).

The different crushing methods did not result in significant differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios (Table 4-9). For the two leachates of the 6.3- to 19-mm ( $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch) size fraction from ESF-SAD-GTB#1, the mechanically crushed sample yielded a slightly larger chloride concentration (0.517 mg/kg rock) and a smaller  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio ( $344 \pm 104 \times 10^{-15}$ ) compared to the hand-crushed sample (0.474 mg/kg rock and  $457 \pm 107 \times 10^{-15}$ , respectively). However, the differences are within analytical error (Figure 4-16). The leachate from the finer fraction of hand-crushed material (2 to 19 mm, [10 mesh to  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch]) had a larger chloride concentration (0.697 mg/kg rock) than those obtained from the coarser fractions; however, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of  $510 \pm 108 \times 10^{-15}$  was within analytical error of the other leachates.

Although core samples from outside the areas investigated for the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study were used for these experiments, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values are within the range observed for core from the Sundance fault zone (red diamonds [ESF-SD-CIV drill core] on Figure 4-17). Chloride concentrations in leachates of the ESF-SAD-GTB#1 core from the southern part of the ESF are larger than the leachates of validation study samples located to the north. This trend is consistent with results reported previously by LANL. The median chloride concentration for 155 samples from the northern half of the ESF (stations 0+00 to 39+00) is 0.7 mg/kg rock, whereas the value for 138 samples from the southern half of the ESF (stations 39+39 to 78+50) is 1.7 mg/kg rock (Appendix A). In addition,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for ESF-SAD-GTB#1 core from Alcove #7 (mean and  $1\sigma$  of  $437 \pm 85 \times 10^{-15}$ ) are similar to the LANL values obtained for six samples of Alcove #7 rocks listed in Appendix A (mean and  $1\sigma$  of  $551 \pm 55 \times 10^{-15}$ ).

Results of the crushing experiments on ESF-SAD-GTB#1 core indicate that differences in crushing and particle size are unlikely the cause of major differences in chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained using the validation study protocols and earlier LANL protocols. Therefore, the large differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between LANL leachates with bomb-pulse values and USGS-LLNL validation study leachates ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios less than  $619 \times 10^{-15}$ ) must be attributed to other causes. To evaluate the large differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between LANL leachates with bomb-pulse values and USGS-LLNL leachates without bomb-pulse values, the study participants conducted additional comparative studies using intervals of the same Niche #1 core samples that had been analyzed previously at LANL (Section 4.4.2.3).

#### 4.4.1.3 Procedural Blanks

Measured chloride consists of a mixture of natural chloride present in the rock sample plus chloride that is added to the rock sample and leachate during sample collection, crushing, leaching, and AgCl target preparation. To determine the mass of  $^{35}\text{Cl}$ ,  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ , and chlorine-37 ( $^{37}\text{Cl}$ ) in a sample, the mass of chloride added during the analytical processing (process blank) must be subtracted from the measured results. At different times during the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study, the mass of chloride and its isotopic composition were measured in de-ionized water that was processed using the leaching and target preparation procedures and run as unknown samples. In addition, the chloride isotopic composition of a blank was determined for water from the de-ionization system without further processing. Results of blank analyses for samples leached at the USGS and AgCl precipitated at LLNL are given in Table 4-10.

Concentrations of total chloride in the blank samples prepared at the USGS and analyzed at LLNL (USGS-LLNL) varied between 0.004 and 0.017 mg/kg water, with a mean of  $0.0104 \pm 0.0047$  ( $1\sigma$ ). Precise measurements of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios could not be made on the small chloride concentrations of the blank samples. Individual  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios ranged from  $47 \pm 211$  ( $1\sigma$ )  $\times 10^{-15}$  to  $1,839 \pm 555$  ( $1\sigma$ )  $\times 10^{-15}$ . Chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the process blanks and the water blank were similar. The mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of five blank measurements was  $555 \pm 337$  (1 standard error [SE])  $\times 10^{-15}$ . These data are more meaningful if they are converted to concentrations of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  added during sample processing. The five USGS-LLNL blanks represent between  $0.47 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $7.6 \times 10^{-15}$  mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  added per kilogram of water used, with a mean of  $3.5 \pm 3.0 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $1\sigma$ ) mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ /kg water. Thus, although the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the blanks ranged widely, the amounts of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  that would be added during processing of the samples is very small.

In addition to chloride added during leaching and target preparation, both crushing and handling operations could add chloride to a sample. This contribution was not measured in previous studies because of the lack of a chloride-free material with physical properties similar to the densely welded tuffs. Methods of investigating this source of contamination were initiated at the USGS. Electronics-grade silicon was chosen because of its extremely high purity (typical metal contamination levels are less than  $1 \times 10^{-11}$  g/g silicon). A 3.8-kg cylindrical (approximately 15-cm diameter by 15-cm height), monocrystalline silicon ingot was obtained from the DOE's National Renewable Energy Laboratory in Golden, Colorado. The ingot and all crushing equipment were cleaned with de-ionized water to remove surface contamination, then the ingot was broken into fragments using a rock hammer. Approximately half of the material was crushed using a hammer and steel plate, and the other half was crushed using a steel mortar and pestle. Both sets of material were sieved to obtain a 2- to 19-mm size fraction and leached using the same passive-leach process used by USGS for the Niche #1 samples (Section 4.4.2.3).

The samples were analyzed by ion chromatography using low-level detection methods (0.01 mg/L detection limit) at the USGS National Water Quality Laboratory (NWQL) and by isotope dilution at LLNL (Table 4-11). Chloride concentrations in the two crushing blanks were only slightly larger (0.019 and 0.014 mg/L) than the value obtained for the system leaching blank processed at the same time (less than 0.010 mg/L). The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the two crushing blanks were  $957 \pm 174 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $1,033 \pm 249 \times 10^{-15}$ . These values are within analytical uncertainty of the mean value obtained from the USGS-LLNL leaching blanks analyzed earlier in the validation

study and consistent with meteoric values expected for Colorado (Phillips 2000, Figure 10.3). Although small amounts of chloride may be added during crushing and sieving, the added chloride does not have small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values that would explain the differences between small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained for the USGS-LLNL validation study samples and the large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios measured previously at LANL. These results indicate that crushing at the USGS did not add substantial amounts of chloride and that added chloride has a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  composition similar to meteoric chloride.

A similar evaluation of crushing blanks was not performed at LANL. However, two samples of Niche #1 core that had been crushed and sieved at LANL were sent to the USGS for leaching. The samples, Niche 1-RCR-1A (approximately 1.3 kg) and Niche LT-RCR-1A (approximately 0.7 kg), were remnants of the 6.3- to 12.5-mm size fraction that had been analyzed at LANL (Table 4-12) and had  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios of  $1,163 \pm 94 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $1,016 \pm 87 \times 10^{-15}$ , respectively. The two samples were combined into a single 2.0-kg sample (NICHE3566#1+NICHE3566#LT1) at the USGS to ensure sufficient chloride for analysis, and the sample was leached without additional handling. The resulting USGS-LLNL chloride concentration of 0.188 mg/kg water and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of  $1,185 \pm 121 \times 10^{-15}$  (Table 4-11), are similar to values obtained by LANL, but distinctly higher than values obtained for other USGS-LLNL leachates.

## **4.4.2 Results**

### **4.4.2.1 Anions in Leachates of Validation Study Core**

The USGS used ion chromatography to measure concentrations of the soluble anions  $\text{Cl}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{Br}^{-1}$ ,  $\text{NO}_3^{-1}$ , and  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$  in leachates of validation study core, Niche #1 core, and Alcove #7 core, as well as leachates of the EVAL001 reference sample (Table 4-13). These data do not reflect true concentrations of pore water and are generally much more dilute than values obtained directly from water extracted from the core (Peterman and Marshall 2002, p. 308), due in part to the relatively large volumes of water used for leaching. However, all leachates of validation study core were obtained from similar amounts of the same size fractions leached for the same time periods. Therefore, measured differences in concentration should reflect natural variability rather than artifacts of laboratory processing.

Concentrations of chloride in leachates of samples from the Sundance fault zone (including Niche #1) vary from 0.050 to 0.31 mg/kg rock, with a median value of 0.120 mg/kg rock and a mean value of  $0.145 \pm 0.074$  ( $1\sigma$ , 51 analyses) mg/kg rock (Table 4-14). Values for leachates from the Drill Hole Wash fault zone are slightly higher, with a median chloride concentration of 0.205 mg/kg rock and a mean of  $0.223 \pm 0.053$  ( $1\sigma$ , 10 analyses) mg/kg rock. Differences in mean values between the two groups of data are significant at the 95 percent confidence level (Figure 4-18). In contrast to leachate chloride concentrations, pore water chloride concentrations obtained by ultra-centrifugation of high-silica rhyolite units of the Topopah Spring Tuff are generally much larger (mean and  $1\sigma$  of  $34.5 \pm 16.7$  mg/L; Peterman and Marshall 2002, p. 308). A mean chloride concentration of 1.4 mg/kg rock is calculated for the middle nonlithophysal unit of the Topopah Spring Tuff using the mean pore water chloride concentration and the mean pore water content of 0.093 (Flint 2003, Table 3). Chloride concentrations in leachates indicate that less than 10 percent of the total pore water chloride available in the rock is extracted during the 1-hour leaching process.

Chloride concentrations in leachates show variations with distance across the Sundance fault zone (Figure 4-19A). Values tend to be smallest in leachates of ESF-SD-CIV core between ESF stations 35+40 and 36+00 adjacent to and north of the trace of the Sundance fault. The mean chloride concentration in leachates from this zone is  $0.066 \pm 0.018$  mg/kg rock ( $1\sigma$ , 10 analyses). Leachates of ESF-SD-CIV samples from either side of this zone have a combined mean chloride concentration of  $0.151 \pm 0.066$  mg/kg rock ( $1\sigma$ , 35 analyses), which is significantly different at the 95 percent confidence level. Similar variations across the Drill Hole Wash fault zone are not apparent (Figure 4-19B).

Relations between chloride concentration and proximity to the Sundance fault observed from ESF-SD-CIV core are complicated by results for leachates of Niche #1 core. Although the Niche #1 boreholes were not drilled normal to the walls of the ESF main drift, the resulting core lies within the interval between ESF stations 35+40 and 36+00. Leachates of core from all three Niche #1 boreholes have substantially higher chloride concentrations than the ESF-SD-CIV core, with a mean of  $0.231 \pm 0.044$  mg/kg rock ( $1\sigma$ , 6 analyses) (Figure 4-19A).

Concentrations of other anions in leachates of validation study core are poorly to moderately correlated with chloride. Concentrations of  $\text{NO}_3^{-1}$  in leachates of core from the Sundance fault zone (including Niche #1) range from less than 0.04 to 0.44 mg/kg rock (Table 4-14) and are poorly correlated with chloride concentrations (Figure 4-20A). Large concentrations of  $\text{NO}_3^{-1}$  are not present in leachates with small chloride concentrations; however,  $\text{NO}_3^{-1}$  concentrations commonly remain small as chloride concentrations increase. In contrast,  $\text{SO}_4^{-2}$  concentrations ranging from less than 0.03 to 0.51 mg/kg rock show a positive correlation with chloride concentrations (Table 4-14 and Figure 4-20B). Concentrations of  $\text{Br}^{-1}$  are below detection limits (0.02 mg/kg water) for all leachates of dry-drilled validation study core. Because the construction water that was used during excavation of the ESF and ECRB was tagged with LiBr, this result indicates the absence of substantial amounts of construction water in all samples, some of which are from depths as shallow as 0.40 to 0.60 m from the tunnel wall. Concentrations of  $\text{Br}^{-1}$  are above detection limits in analyses of two leachates of the reference sample EVAL001 (0.18 and 0.14 mg/kg rock, Table 4-14), which was collected with mining equipment that used construction water for dust suppression. Because there is no detectable  $\text{Br}^{-1}$  in any of the leachates of validation study core, corrections for construction water are not necessary.

#### **4.4.2.2 Chlorine-36 in Leachates of Validation Study Core**

USGS-LLNL used AMS to analyze 34 1-hour passive leachates of core samples from 29 validation study boreholes (ESF-SD-CIV) located across the Sundance fault zone (Table 4-15). Chloride concentrations range from 0.037 to 0.372 mg/kg rock, with an arithmetic mean of 0.130 mg/kg rock and a median value of 0.120 mg/kg rock. Chloride concentrations determined by isotope dilution at LLNL typically agree within error with chloride concentrations determined by ion chromatography at the USGS (Figure 4-21). All but three analyses fall in a narrower range between 0.037 and 0.197 mg/kg rock (Figure 4-22A). The three elevated values are from core locations scattered across the Sundance fault zone (Figure 4-23A). The isotope dilution data confirm the pattern of chloride distribution that was determined on the larger ion chromatography data set (compare Figure 4-23A with Figure 4-19A).

Leachates of validation study core have  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios ranging between  $137 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $615 \times 10^{-15}$  (ESF-SD-CIV core, excluding Niche #1, Table 4-15). Values for the median and mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  are  $316 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $326 \times 10^{-15}$ , respectively. The frequency distribution of these 34 values of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  does not show any indication of being skewed toward high ratios (Figure 4-22B). Use of the Anderson-Darling normality test (Stephens 1974) results in a probability value of 0.141, which indicates that the sample population cannot be distinguished from a normal distribution at the 95 percent confidence level. Unlike chloride concentrations that appear to be correlated with respect to location of the Sundance fault trace (Figure 4-19A and Figure 4-23A),  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios vary randomly between ESF stations 34+95 and 36+75. However,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios show a general trend of decreasing values from about  $540 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $580 \times 10^{-15}$  at around ESF station 34+00, to about  $140 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $190 \times 10^{-15}$  around ESF station 34+70 (Figure 4-23B). To evaluate this trend,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were plotted against borehole completion dates with analyses discriminated by batch number (Figure 4-24). Although most of the boreholes constituting this trend were completed in sequence during the first round of drilling between March and April, 1999, borehole ESF-SD-CIV#26 at ESF station 34+73, containing the lowest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values, was completed at the end of the second round of drilling in June 1999. Most other samples from the second round of drilling have substantially higher  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. Progressive contamination (or decontamination) from drilling equipment is not suspected because the Yucca Mountain Project Management and Test Coordination Office advised that new drill bits and rods were used for drilling, and because  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in core samples from the second and third rounds of drilling (September 1999) span most of the range observed in core obtained from the first round. Also,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in different batches of leachates analyzed in different AMS runs overlap. Therefore, natural chloride compositional variations are the likely cause for the trend of monotonically decreasing  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios observed between ESF stations 33+98 and 34+73.

The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in leachates of validation study core do not correlate with chloride concentrations (Figure 4-17). If the relatively small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios measured in validation study core were the result of mixing chloride from meteoric and rock sources, data would plot on a mixing line between a meteoric end-member with large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ –high reciprocal chloride concentration values (small chloride concentrations) and a rock end-member with small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ –low reciprocal chloride concentration values (large chloride concentrations). Instead,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios remain uniform across the range of reciprocal chloride concentration values, indicating that small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are as likely in the samples with the smallest concentrations as they are in the samples with the largest concentrations.

#### 4.4.2.3 Re-Analysis of Niche #1 Core for Chlorine-36

As part of the *in situ* testing for the UZ flow and transport model, 10-m-long boreholes were drilled before and after construction of Niche #1 at ESF station 35+66 (Figure 3-6). Nine of the 10 core samples from three boreholes (ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1, ESF-MD-NICHE3566#2, and ESF-MD-NICHE3566LT#1) analyzed at LANL had  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values between  $1,235 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $2,038 \times 10^{-15}$  (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-4). Core intervals remaining at LANL (sealed in the original SMF packaging) were inventoried and split between LANL and USGS to span the intervals analyzed previously at LANL and to ensure that comparable samples were analyzed by the separate laboratories.

Multiple, overlapping intervals were combined into single samples so that sufficient rock was available for leaching (Figure 3-7). After the outer surfaces of the sealed ProtecCore™ packages were rinsed with de-ionized water, intervals within individual composite samples were crushed, homogenized, sieved (2 to 19 mm at the USGS and either 6.3 to 12.5 mm or 2 to 12.5 mm at LANL), and leached at the USGS and LANL. Composited sample sizes ranged from 1.2 to 1.8 kg. All samples were leached for 1 hour. The AgCl precipitates were prepared at LLNL and analyzed at LLNL-CAMS.

Chloride concentrations in leachates of the coarse material prepared at the USGS range from 0.17 to 0.27 mg/kg rock (Table 4-9). The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios from the six Niche #1 leachates range from  $226 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $717 \times 10^{-15}$  and have median and mean values of  $387 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $401 \times 10^{-15}$  (Table 4-15). These  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are in the same range as those obtained from leachates of ESF-SD-CIV core (Figure 4-25). The means of the two sample groups (34 samples of ESF-SD-CIV core and six samples of Niche #1 core) are indistinguishable at the 95 percent confidence level. Therefore, all leachate data for samples from the Sundance fault zone prepared at the USGS were pooled to give median and mean values for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  of  $316 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $337 \times 10^{-15}$  (Table 4-15).

## **4.5 PHASE III: MEASUREMENTS MADE AT LANL**

### **4.5.1 Methods**

#### **4.5.1.1 Sample Processing**

Most rock samples were composed of a wide range of particle sizes, from pieces as large as 20 cm to dust. Therefore, samples required crushing and sieving to obtain the desired size fractions. Prior to use, all crushing and sieving equipment was thoroughly cleaned. Hammers and steel plates were cleaned by scrubbing with a wire brush, blowing with compressed air, and rinsing with de-ionized water. These steps were repeated so that no visible evidence of the prior samples remained. Sieves were cleaned by manually removing any pieces lodged in openings, scrubbing with a soft brush, blowing off with compressed air, and rinsing in de-ionized water. The table on which crushing and sieving was performed also was wiped clean with de-ionized water. Crushing and sieving were performed inside a new cardboard file box, with one side cut and folded down for access, into which a clean plastic garbage bag was placed. The crushed sample was then poured into a stack of sieves and gently shaken. Fragments of the desired size fraction were placed into a clean zip-lock bag, and the process was repeated until enough material of each size fraction was obtained. If necessary, large pieces were crushed with a hammer and steel plate in the file box. In some instances, as noted below, the dust was blown from the final fraction with dry compressed nitrogen prior to leaching.

Leaching was performed in stainless steel buckets with tight-fitting lids. These were washed thoroughly in soapy water, rinsed three times with de-ionized water, and placed upside-down on towels to dry prior to use. Samples were poured into pre-weighed buckets and re-weighed to determine sample mass by difference. A sub-equal mass of de-ionized water was added to the sample. Typically, water and sample mass differed by less than 10 percent. The de-ionized water and sample were left covered and undisturbed for the desired length of time. For this



study, the leaching time was intentionally varied for a number of samples to determine the effects of leaching time on chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios.

#### **4.5.1.2 Procedural Blanks**

Twelve procedural blanks were collected by LANL during the course of the investigation. Procedural blanks consisted of de-ionized water that was processed in the same manner as, and along side, the samples. As a result, these procedural blanks capture all the same processing steps as the rock samples, with the exception of crushing. Procedural blanks processed at LANL (Table 4-16) have low total chloride concentrations, with a mean of  $0.008 \pm 0.006$  ( $1\sigma$ ) mg/kg water, similar to the mean value of  $0.010 \pm 0.005$  ( $1\sigma$ ) mg/kg water for the USGS procedural blanks (Table 4-10). One blank consisting of LANL water was processed simultaneously with three blanks that consisted of USGS water that was representative of the water used to leach validation core samples. Results for the USGS water are comparable with those of the LANL water blanks. The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have a mean of  $1,994 \pm 400 \times 10^{-15}$  (1 standard error [SE]) (median value of  $1,441 \times 10^{-15}$ ,  $n = 12$ ). Although these values are larger than the values for the USGS blanks, the overall total mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in the LANL blanks is small, with a range from  $2.99 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $25.54 \times 10^{-15}$  mg/kg water used (Table 4-16). These values represent a maximum of 15 percent of the total  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in the samples for the smallest samples analyzed, but in most cases the blank accounts for between 0.2 and 5 percent of the total mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in the samples. The consistently small values for procedural blanks relative to the samples indicate that they do not significantly affect the results. All reported ratios are corrected for the mean of the blank values analyzed with a sample set. The corrections are generally within the uncertainty of the measurement and do not affect the interpretation.

Crushing blanks were not measured at LANL for this study; however, crushing blanks are not expected to contribute significantly to the samples because the crushing equipment was thoroughly cleaned by scrubbing with a wire brush, blowing with compressed air, and rinsing with de-ionized water prior to use. This procedure ensured that any contamination from prior samples or dust particles that accumulated during storage of the equipment was removed. Crushing typically exposed the samples to the atmosphere for up to a few hours, limiting the likelihood of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination from this source. In contrast, sample leachates and accompanying blanks are left open to the atmosphere (to allow evaporation of the sample) for up to a week. In all instances the leaching blanks still showed very small levels of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ . Contamination from the steel itself is not expected because the steel is not likely to contain significant  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ , distilled water-leachable components of the steel will be insignificant, and the amount of steel contamination in a sample is also very small. Thus, it is expected that the crushing process did not contribute an anomalously large amount of contamination to any of the samples. Additional arguments to support the lack of laboratory contamination in samples processed at LANL are presented in Section 6.3.4.2.

### **4.5.2 Results**

#### **4.5.2.1 Chlorine-36 in Leachates of Validation Study Core**

During Phase III, samples of validation study core were crushed at the SMF and leached at the USGS. Two sub-equal volumes of leachate were split and sent to LLNL and LANL for AgCl

target preparation and analysis. Results for the LANL splits analyzed at PRIME Lab (ESF samples from the Sundance fault zone) are shown in Table 4-12. Chloride concentrations range from 0.07 mg/kg rock to 0.32 mg/kg rock.  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $163 \pm 30 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $640 \pm 162 \times 10^{-15}$ .

#### **4.5.2.2 Chlorine-36 in ECRB Cross Drift Tunnel-Wall Samples**

Previously unreported  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data for 58 samples from the ECRB Cross Drift are included in this report (Table 4-17). These samples were processed prior to the relocation of the LANL laboratory and changes in LANL personnel in 2000. These data are reported for comparison with other ECRB samples processed as part of the validation study. Leachates for most of these samples were made using the 2- to 20-mm size fraction. However, three samples (EXD-064, EXD-071, and EXD-085) were collected as highly fragmented samples and processed without sieving or additional crushing. All samples were leached for 19 hours and all were greater than 4.4 kg. Chloride concentrations range from 0.20 mg/kg rock to 3.59 mg/kg rock.  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $161 \pm 22 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $4,890 \pm 349 \times 10^{-15}$ . Eight of the 58 samples (14 percent) contain  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ .

#### **4.5.2.3 Re-Analysis of Niche #1 Core for Chlorine-36**

Multiple, nearly adjacent intervals of Niche #1 core were combined into single samples so that sufficient rock was available for leaching (Figure 3-7). After the outer surfaces of the sealed ProtecCore™ packages were rinsed with de-ionized water, intervals within individual composite samples were crushed, homogenized, sieved (either 6.3 to 12.5 mm or 2 to 12.5 mm), and leached at LANL. Composited sample sizes ranged from 1.2 to 1.8 kg. All samples were leached for 1 hour. All crushing, leaching, and AgCl precipitation for LANL leachates was performed at LANL. Silver chloride precipitates were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. In addition, fines (less than 6.3 mm) from two of the samples crushed at LANL (Niche 1-RCR-1B and Niche LT-RCR-1B, Table 4-12) were leached at LANL and analyzed at LLNL. Chloride concentrations for leachates of the coarser material are 0.13 and 0.28 mg/kg rock (Niche LT-RCR-1A and Niche 1-RCR-3, Table 4-12). Leachates of the two finer fractions (Niche 1-RCR-1B and Niche LT-RCR-1B) have substantially larger chloride concentrations (0.69 and 0.67 mg/kg rock).

The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained by LANL for composite samples of Niche #1 core are larger than the USGS-LLNL results for overlapping composite samples of the same core (Table 4-9 and Figure 4-26). The new LANL analyses are similar to previous LANL analyses of Niche #1 core (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-4) in that some of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values exceed the  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  bomb-pulse threshold (four of seven analyses). New LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values range from  $1,016 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $8,558 \times 10^{-15}$ . The new analyses show a positive correlation between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and chloride concentration (largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in leachates with the largest chloride concentrations). The observation of the largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in leachates of Niche #1 core, which consist entirely of fine fractions (less than 6.3 mm), is the opposite of the relation observed in leachates of tunnel-wall samples reported previously (Figure 4-27). Larger chloride concentrations in leachates of finer material previously have been attributed to addition of progressively more rock chloride liberated from particle surfaces as the total surface area per unit

mass of sample increases (Fabryka Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, p. 24; and this report, Section 4.3).

#### **4.6 DISCUSSION OF THE CHLORINE-36 MEASUREMENTS**

Analytical protocols evolved during the course of the validation study in response to preliminary results and discussions among the participants. The final passive-leach procedure was designed to maximize contributions from meteoric chloride and minimize contributions from rock chloride unrelated to UZ percolation.  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the validation study samples from both USGS-LLNL and USGS-LANL generally agree within analytical error despite the analytical challenges of dealing with the low chloride concentrations in the 1-hour leachates. However, large differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios exist between results for Niche #1 samples processed at the USGS and LANL, and between results obtained from USGS-LLNL leachates and those obtained previously by LANL from samples in the Sundance fault zone.

##### **4.6.1 Active Leaching**

The analytical procedure used by LLNL during Phase I of the validation study, which involved leaching crushed rock in a slowly rotating tumbler for 7 hours (active-leach process), resulted in leachates with relatively large chloride concentrations and small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. Results obtained from active leaching are distinct from those obtained from passive leaching (previous LANL studies and work conducted at LANL and USGS-LLNL during Phase III) for both longer and shorter leaching times (Figures 4-3B and 4-28). The data obtained from active leaching are interpreted to be the result of adding large amounts of rock chloride during the extraction process. Consequently, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the leachates cannot be used to detect the bomb-pulse meteoric component along the Sundance fault zone.

##### **4.6.2 Chloride Sources and Leaching Experiments**

Rock samples from the Yucca Mountain UZ contain chloride and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from multiple sources, including  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  potentially added to sample sites during tunnel construction and operation, and to samples during processing (Table 4-4). Lu et al. (2003, p. 3-5) discuss these sources and categorize them into “(1) leach-accessible salts or fluids (present in the inter-granular connected pores and fractures) and (2) leach-limited salts or fluids present in fluid inclusions, disconnected pores, and grain boundaries (called isolated and boundary salts)”. Figure 4-29 presents a conceptual model of the effects of leaching on  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in rocks. Bomb-pulse and contaminant  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in a sample should be readily leachable from the rock, and chloride from these sources will be mixed during leaching. It is likely that longer leaching times will dilute a bomb-pulse signal. Eventually, any bomb-pulse meteoric salts, if present, will be thoroughly dissolved and the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio will reflect a mixture of salts precipitated from younger (i.e., less than 10 ka) and older (i.e., greater than 10 ka) meteoric water. Prolonged or aggressive leaching could potentially liberate older meteoric salts or rock chloride, resulting in a decrease in the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio. It is clear from this conceptual model that shorter (and less vigorous) leaching should favor extraction of the most recently deposited meteoric salts, including a bomb-pulse component, if present. However, sufficient chloride must be leached from the rock for a reliable analysis.

#### 4.6.3 Procedural Blanks and Detection Limits for the Total Chloride and Chlorine-36 Analyses

Because several results are based on leachates with low chloride concentrations, the contribution of blanks and the limits of detection of chloride and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  become very important in determining the validity of these data. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has a procedure for determining the “method detection limit” (MDL), which “. . . is defined as the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.” (40 CFR 136, 2004, Appendix B, p. 317). The procedure is based on the analysis of detection limits presented by Glaser et al. (1981). The calculation involves determining the standard deviation of seven samples with analyte concentrations that are one to five times the assumed detection limit, and using the Student’s  $t$  multiplier (R. Università di Roma 1925, pp. 105-108) for the 99 percent confidence level to calculate the MDL.

Analyses of leaching blanks processed at the USGS (Table 4-10) and LANL (Table 4-16) can be used to evaluate the MDL for both laboratories because blank levels define minimum measurable concentrations in real samples. Mean concentrations of total chloride in the USGS and LANL blank samples are  $0.0104 \pm 0.0047$  mg/kg water ( $1\sigma$ ) and  $0.0087 \pm 0.0067$  mg/kg water ( $1\sigma$ ), respectively. For both laboratories, multiplying obtained standard deviations by the Student’s  $t$  factors for the 99 percent confidence level gives values of 0.020 mg chloride/kg water for the MDL of total chloride.

Five isotopic analyses of USGS blanks and nine analyses of LANL blanks yielded mean values of  $3.5 \pm 3.0 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $1\sigma$ ) and  $12.9 \pm 8.7 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $1\sigma$ ) mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ /kg water, respectively (Tables 4-10 and 4-16). Multiplying obtained standard deviations by the Student’s  $t$  factors for the 99 percent confidence level gives values of  $11 \times 10^{-15}$  mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ /kg water for the MDL at USGS and  $24 \times 10^{-15}$  mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ /kg water for the MDL at LANL. Although these MDLs are lower than most of the measured total chloride and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  concentrations in the validation study samples, some of the 1-hour passive-leach analyses with low  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  concentrations obtained during Phase III of the validation study are very close to these detection limits and should be interpreted with caution. However, three USGS system blanks processed at LANL, where AgCl targets were precipitated, yielded results that are similar to USGS blanks spiked and precipitated at LLNL. These analyses yielded a mean value of  $4.7 \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $1\sigma$ ) mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ /kg water, which is in good agreement with the mean value of  $3.5 \pm 3.0 \times 10^{-15}$  ( $1\sigma$ ) mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ /kg water for blanks processed by USGS. The close agreement of mean values for blanks analyzed at two independent laboratories indicates that chloride isotopic results are generally reproducible even at the smallest chloride concentrations.

LANL analyses with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios measured during Phase II and Phase III of the validation study contain  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  concentrations that are significantly higher than the MDL. Similar assessment of the MDL for earlier LANL results cannot be made because  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  concentrations in blanks were not reported.

#### 4.6.4 Analysis of Duplicate Samples

Validation study samples were analyzed in several stages as work progressed. The USGS prepared the first batch of samples using the modified 1-hour passive-leach process. Sixteen leachates were each split into aliquots and sent to LANL and LLNL for independent spiking, AgCl precipitation, and target preparation. All AgCl targets were then analyzed at LLNL. All samples had small chloride concentrations, ranging from 0.069 mg/kg rock to 0.372 mg/kg rock (Table 4-18). The duplicates of the 14 analyses that were run successfully had similar chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios, with no indications of inter-laboratory biases (Figure 4-30).

The duplicate analyses were used to evaluate the analytical reproducibility of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  measurements. In addition to in-run statistics, analytical uncertainties include estimates of external precision obtained by duplicate analyses of the same material. Therefore, the external error to be added to the total analytical uncertainties is estimated from the 14 duplicate analyses given in Table 4-18. The standard deviation was determined from the duplicate pairs following the equation given by Youden (1951, p. 16):

$$\text{Standard deviation} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (R_{LLNL} - R_{LANL})^2}{2n}} \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

where  $R_{LLNL}$  and  $R_{LANL}$  are the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios obtained from the LLNL and LANL preparations, respectively, and  $n$  is the number of duplicate pairs (as well as the number of degrees of freedom). The resulting value of  $48 \times 10^{-15}$  is an appropriate estimate for the absolute  $1\sigma$  external error of a typical  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  measurement. This external error was propagated with the error from other sources to obtain the final estimate of  $2\sigma$  analytical uncertainty for each measurement of the USGS-LLNL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  data (Table 4-9).

A similar comparison of results was made on splits of six Batch #2 leachates prepared at the USGS and analyzed at LLNL-CAMS and LANL-PRIME Lab (Tables 4-9 and 4-12). Chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios determined for the duplicate splits are in general agreement, although they exhibit larger deviations than the Batch 1 results obtained from a single AMS facility. Chloride concentrations in Batch 2 samples ranged from 0.071 to 0.265 mg/kg rock for the LANL-PRIME Lab analyses (mean  $0.140 \pm 0.078$  mg/kg rock,  $1\sigma$ ) and 0.087 to 0.333 mg/kg rock for LLNL-CAMS analyses (mean  $0.171 \pm 0.089$  mg/kg rock). Measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $180 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $640 \times 10^{-15}$  for LANL-PRIME Lab analyses (mean  $361 \pm 177 \times 10^{-15}$ ,  $1\sigma$ ) and from  $294 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $615 \times 10^{-15}$  for LLNL analyses (mean  $442 \pm 132 \times 10^{-15}$ ,  $1\sigma$ ). Standard deviation ( $1\sigma$  external error) for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in this set of six duplicate pairs obtained by two different laboratories is  $125 \times 10^{-15}$ , or about 2.5 times larger than the comparison of duplicate pairs made for analyses conducted at LLNL-CAMS. This estimate for external error was not incorporated into individual analyses because of the smaller number of analyses used for the comparison and because direct comparisons of USGS-LLNL and LANL-PRIME Lab validation study data were made only on leachates from Niche #1, which were all analyzed at the LLNL-CAMS facility.

Chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analyses of passive 1-hour leachates prepared at the USGS and sent to LLNL and LANL for AgCl precipitation and analysis commonly agree within analytical uncertainty (squares and circles in Figure 4-28). The two groups of analyses show no systematic differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios ranging from  $163 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $721 \times 10^{-15}$  (Figure 4-31). The difference between the mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio for the 20 leachates sent to LANL for processing ( $307 \times 10^{-15}$ ) and the mean ratio for 40 leachates sent to LLNL ( $360 \times 10^{-15}$ ) is not statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. The LANL results also include  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  measurements made at both LLNL-CAMS and PRIME Lab. The agreement between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values obtained by both laboratories on separate aliquots of the same leachates indicates that the process of AgCl target preparation and AMS isotope analysis does not cause significant differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  results.

#### **4.6.5 LANL Data from the ECRB Cross Drift**

A considerable body of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data has been collected for previous studies of the ECRB Cross Drift (Table 4-17). Leaching time for the previously analyzed samples was typically 48 hours, and particle size was between 2 and 20 mm. Results from these previous studies are compared in Figure 4-32 with results from the validation study. Both data sets agree for samples between stations 0+77 and 20+00 and most values range between  $500 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $1,000 \times 10^{-15}$ . This range includes samples that were processed using different leaching times. Each data set contains at least one sample with a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  (beyond ECRB Cross Drift station 21+00), which is interpreted to represent a bomb-pulse signal. In all cases, for both data sets, samples with bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were collected from faults. These data are interpreted by LANL to support previous hypotheses (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 9.3; Campbell et al. 2003, Section 9) that faults are conduits for rapid flow (less than 50 years to depths of about 300 m) of meteoric water from the surface to the depths of the ECRB Cross Drift.

Sample EXD-059 (Table 4-12) yielded a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of  $1,309 \pm 114 \times 10^{-15}$ . This value is slightly larger than the lower cutoff value ( $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$ ) used to detect bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 4.2.4) and is therefore used to indicate the presence of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in this sample. Values between  $412 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $671 \times 10^{-15}$  are interpreted to indicate that the chloride was derived predominantly from meteoric salts deposited in the past 10 ka (but not in the past approximately 60 years). One sample (EXD-066), has an anomalously small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of  $161 \pm 22 \times 10^{-15}$  and an anomalously large chloride concentration of 3.59 mg/kg; larger than any other leachates analyzed at LANL for this study by more than a factor of two. It is likely that this small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio is due to dilution of a meteoric signal by rock chloride.

#### **4.6.6 Comparison of Validation Study Data with Previous Chlorine-36 Data**

##### **4.6.6.1 Sundance Fault Zone**

Thirty-four analyses of samples of Niche #1 core and samples from the Sundance fault zone between ESF stations 34+28 and 37+00 were reported as part of the previous studies (Appendix A). Chloride concentrations in these 48-hour leachates are larger, on average (mean of 0.55 mg/kg rock), than those obtained for the 1-hour leachates obtained during the validation

study (mean of 0.141 mg/kg rock) (Figure 4-33A). This result is consistent with the general relations between leach duration and chloride concentration. The larger chloride concentrations from earlier LANL results show a wide range of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values from  $388 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $4,105 \times 10^{-15}$  (Figure 4-33B). LANL results obtained during Phase I for seven validation study core samples (Table 4-2) are within this range, but show no bomb-pulse values. These  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have only a limited overlap at their lower end, with the much smaller values obtained from the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study samples analyzed by USGS-LLNL during Phase III (Figure 4-33B). The differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between these two data sets are inconsistent with an interpretation that smaller ratios are caused by greater contributions from rock chloride. It would have been expected that the longer leaching times used for LANL samples would have diluted a bomb-pulse signal with chloride from older meteoric salts and/or rock chloride with small  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. This type of mixing relation is shown by the LANL Sundance fault zone data set (Figure 4-34) as a negative correlation between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and chloride concentrations (that is, larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are present in leachates with the smallest chloride concentrations, resulting in a positive correlation with reciprocal chloride values). In contrast, USGS-LLNL leachates have a wide range of chloride concentrations, but show no correlation between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and reciprocal chloride concentrations, resulting in the horizontal trend in Figure 4-34. Low chloride concentrations in 1-hour leachates should be particularly susceptible to contributions of rock chloride or other sources of potential low  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination. However, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in these leachates remain more-or-less uniformly small despite the order-of-magnitude variation in chloride concentrations.

#### 4.6.6.2 Southern Exploratory Studies Facility

Additional evidence that contamination from a low- $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  source is not the cause for the smaller  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios observed in USGS-LLNL leachates is their similarity with data obtained for samples from the southern ESF. LANL's analysis of 125 leachates from ESF stations 45+78 to 78+50 (Appendix A) show large chloride concentrations, ranging from 0.3 to 11.5 mg/kg rock (Figure 4-35A). The variability of chloride concentrations increases with distance (Figure 2-1A) along the southern ESF, including the south ramp. These data define a triangular field, with the maximum chloride concentrations increasing toward the south portal (Figure 2-1A).  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in these samples range from  $140 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $1,117 \times 10^{-15}$  (Figure 4-35B). These data have a median  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of  $467 \times 10^{-15}$  and a mean value of  $480 \times 10^{-15}$ . Chloride concentrations in USGS-LLNL leachates are systematically lower than, and only partly overlap, the smallest values for LANL leachates from southern ESF samples (Figure 4-35A). Chlorine isotope data from USGS-LLNL leachates overlap most of the range observed for southern ESF samples (Figure 4-35B). However, the distribution of USGS-LLNL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values is shifted toward the lower side of the LANL southern ESF data set. The 40 analyses constituting the USGS-LLNL data set have a mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of  $337 \times 10^{-15}$ , which is statistically different from the LANL mean value of  $480 \times 10^{-15}$  at greater than 99 percent confidence level.

#### 4.6.7 Comparison of USGS-LLNL Niche #1 Data and LANL-LLNL Niche #1 Data

$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are significantly different for samples of Niche #1 core separately prepared and leached at the USGS and LANL. Although samples were not homogenized prior to splitting between the two facilities, alternating intervals were selected to minimize sampling differences (Figure 3-7). Six samples of the 2- to 19-mm size fraction crushed and leached at the USGS and

analyzed at LLNL have a mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  value of  $412 \times 10^{-15}$  (open circles in Figure 4-28). LANL crushed and leached two size fractions of Niche #1 core which were analyzed at LLNL. Five samples of coarser material (6.3 to 12.5 mm) have a mean value of  $1,616 \times 10^{-15}$  (Niche 1-RCR-1A, Niche 1-RCR-2, Niche 1-RCR-3, Niche 2-RCR-1, Niche LT-RCR-1A in Table 4-12, and red triangles in Figure 4-28). Leachates of the finer fractions (less than 6.3 mm) have significantly larger chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios than leachates of the coarser fractions of the same material, including the largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio ( $8,558 \times 10^{-15}$ ) yet reported for ESF samples (Niche 1-RCR-1B and Niche LT-RCR-1B in Table 4-12). The large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the new LANL analyses are consistent with previous LANL results (CRWMS M&O 1998, Table 3-4), but the relation between the largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and the largest chloride concentrations differs from previous LANL results for tunnel-wall samples. Finally, one sample crushed and homogenized at LANL and sent to the USGS for leaching yielded comparable  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between the two laboratories ( $1,016 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $1,163 \times 10^{-15}$  for the two LANL analyses and  $1,181 \times 10^{-15}$  for the single USGS-LLNL composite sample). This elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio represents the largest value obtained in the USGS-LLNL data set and indicates that the USGS leaching process captured elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios present in the sample.

Comparisons of the new Niche #1 results are important because they are independent of other factors that complicate direct comparisons of validation study results with previous results. The Niche #1 data are exclusively from core samples, eliminating the possibility that bomb-pulse measurements are unique to features observed on tunnel walls. Also, the new Niche #1 samples processed by USGS-LLNL and LANL-LLNL are more-or-less evenly distributed among the same three boreholes to achieve the goal of having equivalent material analyzed by both laboratories. Processing and analysis of the new Niche #1 samples was also nearly identical at both laboratories.



## 5. TRITIUM MEASUREMENTS

Tritium ( $^3\text{H}$ ) has a half-life of 12.33 years and is produced mainly through the bombardment of nitrogen atoms with neutrons in the upper atmosphere (Solomon and Cook 2000, p. 397). This cosmogenic  $^3\text{H}$  combines with oxygen to form water that enters the hydrologic system as precipitation. Levels of cosmogenic  $^3\text{H}$  vary with latitude due to the shielding effects of the geomagnetic field from 3 to 6 TU for Europe and North America to approximately 15 TU for coastal Antarctic snow (Solomon and Cook 2000, p. 398). Beginning in 1952, concentrations of  $^3\text{H}$  in the atmosphere began to increase due to nuclear weapons testing and reached peak values in 1962 and 1963 (Plummer et al., 1993, p. 258). Atmospheric  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations have declined steadily since above-ground nuclear weapons testing ended in 1963, although small amounts of anthropogenic  $^3\text{H}$  continue to be produced at nuclear power plants and processing facilities. Present-day  $^3\text{H}$  values of precipitation at Yucca Mountain are not well constrained. Water from a perched spring near Yucca Mountain contains  $6.3 \pm 0.4$  TU, and this value is assumed to be close to that of present-day precipitation (Striegl et al. 1998, Table 3, p. 12-13).

### 5.1 POTENTIAL SOURCES OF TRITIUM IN CORE SAMPLES FROM THE YUCCA MOUNTAIN UNSATURATED ZONE

Pore water in the UZ at Yucca Mountain could be composed of mixtures of pre-bomb-pulse water and modern water. Modern water is defined by Clark and Fritz (1997, p. 172) as water that was recharged since the inception of nuclear testing (i.e., since 1952). Modern water may include bomb-pulse water and recent recharge. Water that entered the UZ immediately before 1952 (containing about 6 TU, similar to present-day precipitation), and remained isolated from the atmosphere would, at present, contain approximately 0.4 TU. In contrast, water with thousands of TU recharged to the UZ between 1962 and 1963 would presently contain hundreds of TU. A threshold value must be established to distinguish between modern water and pre-bomb-pulse water whose  $^3\text{H}$  values may have been modified by sampling, extraction, and/or analytical errors. This threshold should not result in false positive values, which were a concern of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  Peer Review Team in suggesting  $^3\text{H}$  as a corroborating bomb-pulse isotope (YMP, 1998, Section 3.6.2). Threshold values used in interpreting the  $^3\text{H}$  data are described in Section 5.4.

Low-level concentrations of  $^3\text{H}$  in small-volume pore water samples are not easy to interpret. As Lehmann et al. (1993, p. 2034) state in their discussion of atmospheric and subsurface sources of radionuclides in ground water, "One of the most vexing problems related to  $^3\text{H}$  is the apparent evidence of small amounts of young water at great depths in water which should have been isolated from the atmosphere for thousands of years." They note four possible explanations for the presence of  $^3\text{H}$  in otherwise old water: (1) sample contamination by younger water during collection; (2) movement of young water to depth along fast pathways; (3) subsurface production; and (4) contamination during analysis, such as from exposure to tritiated exit signs or illuminated watches. In addition, circulation of water-saturated air through the UZ at Yucca Mountain is a possible mechanism for introducing young water to large depths in the mountain. Such vapor-phase transport of  $^3\text{H}$  in alluvium at relatively shallow depths has been well documented at a low-level waste disposal site near Yucca Mountain (Striegl et al. 1998, p. 1).

The possibility of contamination during sample collection is difficult to evaluate but must be considered, at least at a low level. During and following excavation, tunnel walls in the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift were repeatedly washed with construction water that was obtained from well UE-25 J-13. Water from this well has a  $^3\text{H}$  concentration of less than 0.3 TU (DTN: GS040108312232.001 [Q]). This construction water was tagged with lithium bromide (LiBr) at concentrations typically between 18 and 22 mg/L, but not exceeding 30 mg/L. Evaporation of the construction water on the surface of the tunnel walls and from within the rock next to the walls would leave LiBr as a salt. The absence of measurable  $\text{Br}^{-1}$  in leachates of validation study core samples (Table 4-13), some from depths as shallow as 0.4 to 0.6 m, indicates that construction water is not an important contaminant of pore water samples, and therefore not of concern in determining their  $^3\text{H}$  content.

Core from which water for  $^3\text{H}$  measurements was extracted was obtained by a “dry drilling” technique in which compressed air was used to remove cuttings and to cool the drill bit. No measurements of the moisture content of the “dried air” are available, nor is it known what volume of air was used per meter of drill advance. Contamination of pore water extracted from core with atmospheric  $^{14}\text{CO}_2$  has been documented by Yang (2002, Section 4.1.2). Some level of  $^3\text{H}$  contamination is therefore possible, but this level is not known. The maximum effect of drilling contamination or natural deep atmospheric circulation of saturated air would be the complete replacement of the native pore water with modern water that has a  $^3\text{H}$  concentration of approximately 6.3 TU. This is not the case for most of the samples.

*In situ* production of  $^3\text{H}$  within the rock mass occurs primarily through a neutron-induced reaction with  $^6\text{Li}$  (Andrews and Kay, 1982, p. 361). Calculations using average crustal rock compositions indicate that  $^3\text{H}$  generated from subsurface production should contribute less than 0.2 TU to ground water (Lehmann et al., 1993, p. 2034).

## 5.2 METHODS

Water for  $^3\text{H}$  analyses was extracted from the 50 validation study core samples and core samples from other boreholes in the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift (Figure 1-1; Appendix B). Samples from the north ramp included 11 samples of TCw and rocks younger than the TCw from boreholes in Alcove #2 that intersect the Bow Ridge fault, three samples of PTn from the north ramp moisture study boreholes, and 10 samples of TSw from the validation study boreholes in the Drill Hole Wash fault zone. From the ESF main drift, 42 samples from the 40 validation study boreholes associated with the Sundance fault, 10 samples from the northern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #6), and five samples from the southern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #7) were used for water extraction. Twenty-three samples of TCw, PTn, and TSw were collected from the south ramp moisture study boreholes between stations 59+65 and 75+10. In addition, 22 pore water samples from 19 boreholes between stations 6+00 and 25+00 in the TSw in the ECRB were analyzed.

All boreholes were dry drilled, using compressed air. Core was video-logged and wrapped in plastic film, inserted into Lexan® tubing with caps taped onto each end, and sealed in ProtecCore™ packages. Where possible, core for  $^3\text{H}$  analysis was selected from the deepest parts of the borehole to minimize the effects of dry-out and construction water contamination.

Core was shipped and stored under refrigerated conditions until samples were ready for processing.

Pore water was extracted from the core samples by vacuum distillation (Yang et al. 1998, pp. 25-27). Water volumes ranged from 39 to 169 mL per sample. Samples from Alcove #2 were processed and analyzed at the USGS YMPB laboratory in Denver using a low-energy beta-counting technique with a detection limit of about 25 TU. Other samples were sent to the University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science Tritium Laboratory for low-level analysis. Details of the analytical procedure are given by Ostlund (1987, pp. 8–10). Pore water samples with low-level  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations were processed using an electrolytic enrichment step in which  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations are increased about 60-fold through volume reduction. Tritium activities were measured by internal gas proportional counting of hydrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ ) gas made from the water samples. Accuracy of the low-level measurement with enrichment for a 1-liter sample is 0.10 TU ( $0.3 \text{ pCi L}^{-1}$  of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ), or 3.5 percent, whichever is greater (<http://www.rsmas.miami.edu/groups/tritium/>). For smaller samples, accuracy is estimated to be 1.0 TU, or 10 percent for 50 mL samples, and 0.4 TU, or 10 percent for 100 mL samples (Happell 2005). The  $2\sigma$  uncertainties given for the  $^3\text{H}$  values include only counting uncertainties assigned by the laboratory and do not include a  $1\sigma$  external error of 0.36 TU determined from replicate analyses of standards.

Multiple aliquots of five water standards with known  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations ranging between 0 and 2.15 TU were analyzed (Table 5-1). In general, the mean  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations obtained for each standard are in good agreement with the accepted values. Standard deviations obtained for these replicate measurements are similar to or slightly larger than the reported analytical errors, based on counting statistics alone.

## **5.3 RESULTS**

### **5.3.1 Tritium in Validation Study Core Samples**

Pore water extracted from validation study core across the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and Sundance fault zone had  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations ranging from less than 0.1 to  $2.6 \pm 1.0$  TU (Figure 5-1 and Table 5-2). Most analyses have large uncertainties due to the small sample volumes. Collectively,  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations define a skewed distribution (Figure 5-2), with a median value of 0.40 TU and a geometric mean of 0.41 TU. One sample from the Sundance fault zone (ESF-SD-CIV#18, 12.3 to 13.3 ft [3.75 to 4.05 m]) had a  $^3\text{H}$  concentration of  $2.6 \pm 1.0$  TU, but a sample from an adjacent interval in the same borehole (10.9 to 11.8 ft [3.32 to 3.6 m]) had a smaller  $^3\text{H}$  value of  $1.4 \pm 1.6$  TU.

### **5.3.2 Tritium in Other Core Samples from the Exploratory Studies Facility**

Pore water extracted from core sampled elsewhere in the ESF shows a wider range of  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations than pore water extracted from the validation study core (Table 5-3). Eight of 11 core samples from Alcove #2 (30 m below the surface), which intersects the highly fractured Bow Ridge fault zone, have  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations ranging from  $28.8 \pm 8.4$  TU to  $155 \pm 11$  TU. These  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations, which are larger than the detection limit of about 25 TU for this data set, are compelling evidence for the presence of bomb-pulse  $^3\text{H}$  in the shallow subsurface. Elevated  $^3\text{H}$

concentrations in these samples correlate with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios observed in samples associated with the Bow Ridge fault zone, exposed nearby in the ESF tunnel walls (Appendix A).

Pore water in 7 core samples of PTn from the north ramp moisture study boreholes between stations 7+70 and 10+69 has  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations ranging from less than 0.1 TU to about 0.8 TU (Table 5-3). Eighteen analyses of pore water from core samples from the northern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #6) have  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations between  $0.3 \pm 0.8$  TU and  $2.2 \pm 1.2$  TU (Figure 5-3). Samples with elevated  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations are common in the southern part of the ESF. Pore water from five core samples of TSw from borehole ESF-SAD-GTB#1 drilled in Alcove #7 has  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations between  $1.1 \pm 0.6$  TU and  $3.7 \pm 1.4$  TU (Table 5-3). Samples from the south ramp of the ESF between stations 59+65 and 75+10 typically have elevated  $^3\text{H}$ . Concentrations of  $^3\text{H}$  in 28 samples, primarily from several exposures of faulted PTn, have a distribution that is skewed toward large values (Figure 5-4). Elevated  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations also are present in the welded tuffs above and below the PTn (Figure 5-5, Source: Modified from USBR 1997). Four of the south ramp samples have  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations ( $8.2 \pm 1.0$ ,  $12.5 \pm 1.2$ ,  $14.3 \pm 2.0$ , and  $28.6 \pm 3.6$  TU) that are above the 6 TU value for present-day precipitation (Striegl et al. 1998, Table 3, p. 12-13).

### 5.3.3 Tritium in Core Samples from the ECRB Cross Drift

Tritium concentrations in pore water samples from welded TSw in the ECRB Cross Drift (Table 5-4 and Figure 5-6) are larger than in those from the ESF (Table 5-3 and Figure 5-3). The frequency distribution of  $^3\text{H}$  values is skewed toward values as large as  $10.3 \pm 1.8$  TU, well above the modern atmospheric value of 6.3 TU (Figure 5-7). No samples were obtained from the immediate vicinity of the Sundance fault, located approximately at ECRB Cross Drift station 11+35; however, samples closest to the fault (stations 10+00, 12+00, and 13+00) had low  $^3\text{H}$  values. The samples closest to the Solitario Canyon fault, collected at ECRB Cross Drift station 25+00, also had small  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations. Samples with elevated  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations are scattered throughout the ECRB Cross Drift and are not known to be associated with major faults.

The USGS made several attempts to replicate elevated  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations observed in initial pore water extractions from boreholes ECRB-SYS-CS1500 and ECRB-SYS-CS2150. The work yielded mixed results (Table 5-4). The sample containing the largest  $^3\text{H}$  concentration determined in the first set of analyses from 5.5 to 6.7 ft (1.67 to 2.04 m) in borehole ECRB-SYS-CS2150 had a  $^3\text{H}$  value of  $9.8 \pm 1.0$  TU. A  $^3\text{H}$  measurement from core between 3.4 and 4.1 ft (1.04 and 1.25 m) in the same borehole yielded a value of less than 0.1 TU. The second largest  $^3\text{H}$  concentration measured in the first set of analyses was from 14.4 to 17.4 ft (4.39 to 5.30 m) in borehole ECRB-SYS-CS1500, with a  $^3\text{H}$  concentration of  $2.5 \pm 0.8$  TU. Subsequent analyses of pore water from different intervals of core (4.3 to 7.1 ft [1.31 to 2.16 m] and 9.5 to 12.1 ft [2.90 to 3.69 m]) from the same borehole yielded  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations of  $10.3 \pm 1.8$  TU and  $1.5 \pm 0.8$  TU, respectively. The difficulty in replicating these large values is not understood.

## 5.4 THRESHOLD VALUES FOR DETECTING MODERN WATER

As noted in Section 5.1, a major challenge in using  $^3\text{H}$  to detect modern water in the UZ is the establishment of a realistic threshold value that will minimize false positive values. This problem is not unique to the use of  $^3\text{H}$  in hydrology and applies to a number of geochemical problems where the analyte of interest occurs at low concentrations, close to the method detection limits. In the following paragraphs, two alternative approaches are given for establishing the threshold value for  $^3\text{H}$ .

### 5.4.1 USGS Establishment of a Threshold for Identifying Modern Water

To establish a realistic threshold value for interpreting measured  $^3\text{H}$  values as indicators of modern water, the USGS first evaluated the limitations of the analytical method. The USEPA has a procedure for determining the “method detection limit” (MDL). A brief description of the procedure and its application to the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data was discussed in Section 4.6.3. Assuming the detection limit for low-level analysis of  $^3\text{H}$  in small (about 100 mL) water samples is about 0.4 TU (Happell 2005), replicate analyses of standards with  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations of 1.31, 1.75, and 1.81 TU (Table 5-1) are suitable for evaluating the variability of the results at low levels. For this calculation, the USGS pooled the replicate analyses of the standards (Table 5-1) and calculated a standard deviation following Youden (1951, p. 16). The pooled standard deviation for these three sets of analyses ( $n=16$ , degrees of freedom=13) is 0.36 and the calculated MDL is 1.0 TU. The F-test (Youden 1951, p. 29-32) shows that the standard deviations for the data from three sets of standards are equal at the 95 percent confidence level. This pooling also is valid because the standard deviation is not a function of the concentration in the range of 0 to 2.0 TU, as is evident from the counting errors reported for real samples with  $^3\text{H}$  values that are within this range of concentrations (i.e., the errors are not systematically larger for larger values). Values below 1.0 TU should be considered statistically indistinguishable from zero at the 99 percent confidence level and should not be interpreted as real  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations.

The USEPA states that, “It is essential that all sample-processing steps of the analytical method be included in the determination of the method detection limit” (40 CFR 136, 2004, Appendix B, p. 317). Because the effects of drilling and water extraction methods were not evaluated for the validation study, this value of MDL=1.0 TU may be an overly optimistic estimate. The USGS (Childress et al. 1999, p. 6) proposed a long-term method detection level (LT-MDL) that would incorporate additional measurement variability derived from multiple instruments, operators, calibrations, and sample preparation events. A larger number of duplicates, at least 24 per year, is required for calculation of the LT-MDL. Neither the MDL nor the LT-MDL addresses the issue of reporting levels, as pointed out by Childress et al. (1999, p. 7), and both limits lead to a 50 percent probability of false negative values. Childress et al. (1999, p. 7) further discuss various reporting levels that have been used, which are 5 to 10 times the MDL, and they cite USEPA’s use of minimum level of quantitation (ML), which is 3.18 times the MDL for  $n=7$  replicates.

Childress et al. (1999, p. 8) devised the laboratory reporting level (LRL) to limit the rate of false negative values to 1 percent or less. The LRL is defined as twice the LT-MDL. Using the USGS-calculated MDL of 1.0 TU as an approximate representation of the USGS LT-MDL, the LRL for the  $^3\text{H}$  data set is 2.0 TU. Analyses with concentrations between 1.0 and 2.0 TU should

be reported as estimates because detection in this region should have a  $\leq 1$  percent probability of being a false positive value. The USGS considers the LRL of 2.0 TU to be a reliable threshold value for the  $^3\text{H}$  measurements. The statistical approach discussed below further supports the use of this 2.0 TU threshold value.

The statistical approach that was used to estimate a threshold for bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, Section 4.2.4) also was used to establish an independent threshold for  $^3\text{H}$  in pore water extracted from ESF and ECRB Cross Drift core samples. The USGS applied this approach to the  $^3\text{H}$  analyses contained in Tables 5-2, 5-3, and 5-4. These analyses were ranked by increasing  $^3\text{H}$  concentration, and cumulative averages and standard deviations were calculated at each added value. The 11 samples with  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations reported as less than 0.1 TU were arbitrarily assigned concentrations between 0 and 0.1 in 0.01 increments to avoid standard deviations of zero. This artificial approach could cause the excursion of data above the curve on a plot (Figure 5-8) showing the number of standard deviations for each value from the cumulative mean. However, similar results are obtained if these 11 samples are excluded from the statistical analysis. The plot shows a relatively smooth curve for the first 108 samples in the data set (Figure 5-8). Tritium concentrations for these samples are less than 2.0 TU. After this ranking, the deviation of individual data points increases markedly, such that the probability of these values being that far from the cumulative mean of the ranked data set is less than 0.5 percent. The limit of 0.5 percent probability, known as Chauvenet's criterion, establishes a boundary for values that are likely to lie outside a sample population that is normally distributed (Taylor 1982, Chapter 6.2). The threshold value of 2.0 TU established using Chauvenet's criterion agrees with the threshold value using the USEPA MDL and USGS LRL methods. The 2.0 TU threshold minimizes the potential for obtaining false positive or false negative values.

#### **5.4.2 LANL Establishment of a Threshold for Identifying Modern Water**

As pointed out in Section 5.1, interpretation of low-level  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations in small-volume pore water samples is not straightforward. Complications may arise due to the fact that most environmental samples will be exposed to the atmosphere at some time(s) during their collection. Thus, it is difficult or impossible to completely rule out some contamination of samples. The statistical analyses of MDL and Chauvenet's criterion presented in Section 5.4.1 are used to determine a "threshold value" that will minimize false positives. These analyses result in a threshold value of 2 TU, a value that is considerably larger (by a factor of about 10) than would be expected if only *in situ*-produced  $^3\text{H}$  were present, and a factor of 2 to 5 greater than the quoted analytical detection limit. The applicability of the statistical methods applied above in determining this threshold value is discussed below.

Although methods to determine MDLs may vary, it is agreed that determination of an MDL requires rigorous analyses of many standards of appropriate concentrations. Tritium data reported herein were analyzed by the University of Miami, Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science Tritium Laboratory for low-level analysis, one of two laboratories used for  $^3\text{H}$  analyses by the NWQL. They report a detection limit of 0.1 TU and a reportable accuracy and precision of 0.1 TU or  $\pm 3.5$  percent, whichever is larger, for 1-L samples. Most of the samples analyzed for this study are smaller, however, and therefore larger detection limits of 0.4 TU for 100-mL samples and 1.0 TU for 50-mL samples are reported.

The method to determine MDL, as applied in Section 5.4.1, has several requirements and assumptions, many of which are not satisfied in the analysis above, as follows.

- The data are assumed to have a normal distribution about a mean value. Although the available data do not show a normal distribution, their numbers are likely insufficient to prove or disprove such a distribution.
- The USEPA method calls for a minimum of seven analyses of the same standard; the method used by the NWQL requires at least 24 analyses per year. The maximum number of replicates of a single standard is seven (Table 5-1). Values from three standards were pooled to derive the MDL above (Section 5.4.1); however, the total number of analyses pooled is still below the minimum requirements of the NWQL.
- Choice of the appropriate standard concentrations to use for determination of MDLs is based on the assumption that at small concentrations, the standard deviation of the sample set will become constant at a small value because small differences in small instrument signals cannot be measured accurately. This is an important assumption for determination of the MDL. Standard deviations of the three sample sets used in Section 5.4.1 are not constant, nor do they show a trend with sample size. As a result, they are overly large and result in an over-estimation of the MDL.
- Finally, the USEPA method recommends an iterative process by analyzing standards with increasingly smaller concentrations to ensure robustness of the method. This was not conducted in this study.

The analysis to determine MDL, as described in Section 5.4.1, violates most of the basic requirements and assumptions of the method. The MDL of 1.0 TU determined by this analysis is not statistically robust and should be considered a qualitative assessment.

Analysis using the NWQL, which is based on the USEPA method, is then used to arrive at a reliable threshold value for the  $^3\text{H}$  measurement of 2.0 TU. It should be reiterated, however, that values between the MDL and the LRL have a  $\leq 1$  percent probability of being a false positive value. Thus, values between 1.0 and 2.0 should be reported as detections.

Chauvenet's criterion is a simple test that can be used to identify data that may be *considered* as outliers of a normally distributed data set (Taylor 1982, Chapter 6.2). The use of Chauvenet's criterion, however, is controversial and "some scientists believe that data should *never* be rejected without *external* evidence that the measurement in question is incorrect" (Taylor, 1982, p. 169). The use of Chauvenet's criterion to evaluate potential outliers in the  $^3\text{H}$  data set and the implications of the interpretations based on this approach may not be appropriate. Potential problems with this approach fall into two categories: (1) whether or not use of this statistical approach is appropriate for such a data set, and (2) the interpretation of the results of the statistical analysis presented above is not unique.

Chauvenet's criterion for rejection is typically used on data sets for which the range in values is expected to be normally distributed around a *single* mean value. In this case, the method is applied to a set of unknowns, for which the individual data points are *not* likely to have a

common mean value. Application of the method implicitly assumes that variability in the data due to hydrogeologic heterogeneity is small compared to other sources of spread in the data. This is an invalid assumption for these geologic samples. Infiltration at Yucca Mountain is predicted to be heterogeneous due to the fractured nature of the rocks. Tritium concentrations will reflect these heterogeneities, unless a sampling scheme is carefully designed and the number of samples is sufficient to reflect a true average value. The  $^3\text{H}$  data clearly reflect these heterogeneities. Many of these samples targeted features such as fault zones (e.g., the Bow Ridge fault zone, Ghost Dance fault zone), stratigraphic and/or hydrogeologic units (e.g., the Topopah Spring Tuff, PTn), or regions (e.g., the ESF south ramp). As expected, the data show a range in values from very small (equivalent to zero) to the largest values reported in this study (155 TU).

Of the  $^3\text{H}$  data collected for this study, the data sets most likely to average natural hydrogeologic heterogeneities are the samples from the ECRB (Table 5-4) and the validation study core (Table 5-2). These data were obtained from cores that were drilled on regularly spaced intervals. Although the validation study boreholes were located near fault zones, it is reasonable to suggest that the random spacing of the boreholes could average geologic heterogeneities, and that this data set approximates a random sampling. On the basis of fracture density data it was expected that the validation study boreholes would intersect multiple fractures in the tuff (Section 3.1). Application of Chauvenet's criterion to this subset of the data (Figure 5-9) presents a potentially different picture than that presented for the entire data set (Figure 5-8). Figure 5-9 shows two distinct jumps in the data that rise beyond Chauvenet's criterion for outliers. The first of these jumps lies between 1.1 and 1.4 TU, values that differ from the 1.8 to 2.2 TU cutoff obtained when the entire data set is used (Figure 5-8). This analysis illustrates the point that a different result may be obtained when a different subset of the data is selected for statistical analysis.

An alternate interpretation that unifies the  $^3\text{H}$  data with analytical and geologic information follows. As shown in Figures 5-2 and 5-7, the  $^3\text{H}$  data do not form a normal distribution. In all cases the data form distributions with maxima skewed to small values and long tails of larger values. However, data should form a normal distribution about a true composite detection limit. Reduced chi-squared tests performed on all of the data, and data from only the ECRB Cross Drift and validation study core samples, show best fits to normal distributions for data below approximately 1.2 TU. The mean for all data below 1.2 TU is 0.5 TU, with a standard deviation of 0.3. The mean and standard deviation for the ECRB Cross Drift and validation study core data are 0.4 and 0.3, respectively. These values also can be deduced by examination of histograms, which show maxima at these median values. These values are interpreted to indicate a "composite  $^3\text{H}$  background" that represents the sum of all small sources of  $^3\text{H}$  that may have entered the sample, either through natural processes or through sampling, processing, and analysis. This background value thus includes natural *in situ*  $^3\text{H}$ , possibly  $^3\text{H}$  derived from construction water and the natural circulation of modern water vapor, and all other sources of  $^3\text{H}$  contamination. These values lead to MDLs of 1.3 to 1.4 TU at the 99 percent confidence level. These values are larger than those assigned by the analytical facility, consistent with the fact that these samples have undergone more extensive processing than have the standards. This value is also in reasonable agreement with the MDL of 1.0 TU discussed above, but suggests a high probability that values above 1.4 TU are true quantifiable detections. As pointed out above, analyses with concentrations between 1.0 and 2.0 TU will have a greater than 99 percent probability of being a true positive value.



## **5.5 INTERPRETATION OF THE TRITIUM MEASUREMENTS**

Any discussion of the significance of the  $^3\text{H}$  results is dependent on the estimation of the threshold value for the unambiguous detection of modern water described in Sections 5.4.1 and 5.4.2. The following paragraphs reflect differences in the two interpretations of the data.

### **5.5.1 USGS Interpretation of the Tritium Measurements**

Tritium values in Alcove #2 that are above the 25 TU detection limit (Section 2.2) indicate the presence of modern water associated with the Bow Ridge fault zone. Other locations of modern water include numerous sample sites along the south ramp of the ESF, the southern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #7), and several locations along the ECRB Cross Drift. Slightly elevated  $^3\text{H}$  values are noted near the Sundance fault in the main ESF drift and near the northern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #6). These values are marginally above the 2.0 TU threshold.

Eight pore water samples from the ECRB Cross Drift have  $^3\text{H}$  values in excess of 2.0 TU. None of these locations is associated with known, through-going faults. This contrasts with observations in the ESF, where modern water occurrences are associated with faults or highly faulted zones, such as the south ramp. The lack of association of elevated  $^3\text{H}$  values with faults led to a concern by the USGS about the possibility of analytical problems that may have caused the larger  $^3\text{H}$  values. The attempt to replicate analyses by extracting water from adjacent intervals of core produced ambiguous results. At the present time, the USGS views the  $^3\text{H}$  values in this area as suggestive but not conclusive proof of the presence of modern water.

### **5.5.2 LANL Interpretation of the Tritium Measurements**

Interpretation of  $^3\text{H}$  data obtained from low-level, small-volume samples is not straightforward. The problem is likely compounded for small-volume pore water samples as are presented here because of the more involved collection and processing schemes (e.g., drilling and water extraction) compared to saturated zone ground-water collection. Ideally, a composite background that incorporates the potential for higher than predicted analytical errors, as well as sample contamination, would have been rigorously determined. This campaign would involve analysis of a statistically sufficient number of standards of the appropriate composition that were subjected to all the same processing steps of the samples in all the same places. Such a campaign, which would be very difficult, time consuming, and costly, was not conducted. The robustness of the data was monitored through analysis of standards. Standards submitted along with the samples were of comparable volume and  $^3\text{H}$  concentration as a large number of samples. Data from 18 standards agree well with the accepted value, indicating that these small-volume, low-concentration standards can be analyzed accurately. Two samples of dead water (zero  $^3\text{H}$ ) also were analyzed accurately. These data demonstrate that the standards were handled without introducing contamination. They also demonstrate the robustness of the analytical techniques for small volume samples with small  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations.

Although the data from the standards do not indicate analytical or contamination problems, they did not undergo the same sampling and extraction procedures as the samples. The actual samples will likely reflect increased analytical errors and are more susceptible to contamination when compared to the standards. The large number and skewed distribution of analyses below

the detection limit of 0.4 for samples less than 100-mL and 1.0 for samples less than 50 mL indicate that many of the samples were processed without substantial contamination.

On the basis of arguments presented above, the following guidelines for interpretation of the  $^3\text{H}$  data are suggested. These guidelines are designed to not over-interpret potential false positives, while at the same time to not eliminate possibly important and accurate  $^3\text{H}$  detections. Samples with  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations greater than 1.4 TU should be considered as having a greater than 99 percent probability of being a detection above a composite background value of approximately 0.5 TU, and thus indicate the presence of a component of modern water. The presence of modern water in samples with  $^3\text{H}$  values between 0.5 and 1.4 TU is equivocal, but should be considered a possibility, especially for samples greater than 1.1 TU, which have a 97.7 percent probability of being a true detection. The presence of bomb-pulse water is indicated by  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations above 6 TU, the value assumed for modern precipitation (see Sections 5.0 and 5.1).

Given these guidelines, it is likely that modern water (Clark and Fritz 1997, p. 172) is present in the validation study core and ECRB tunnel samples in a number of locations. One sample with a value of  $2.6 \pm 1.0$  TU from the validation study core near the Sundance fault zone shows the presence of modern water. The presence of modern water is suggested in four additional samples: two from the Sundance fault zone and two from the Drill Hole Wash fault zone. Most samples from Alcove #2, near the Bow Ridge fault, show the presence of bomb-pulse water. Five samples from the northern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #6), with values between  $1.4 \pm 0.08$  and  $2.2 \pm 1.2$  TU, show the presence of modern water. Two samples from borehole ESF-SAD-GTB#1, drilled in Alcove #7, with values of  $1.8 \pm 1.4$  and  $2.3 \pm 0.6$  TU, indicate the presence of modern water. The presence of modern water is widespread in the south ramp, with 17 of 28 samples containing  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations greater than 1.5 TU; five of these are greater than 6 TU. Modern water is also widely distributed in the ECRB. Eleven of 22 samples have  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations greater than 1.5 TU; five of these have concentrations greater than 6 TU, indicating the presence of bomb-pulse water.

## 6. SUMMARY OF RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS, REMAINING ISSUES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study was conducted in three phases and involved the collection of new samples by drilling into the ESF tunnel walls so that  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  and  $^3\text{H}$  measurements could be made in areas where previous studies identified elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. The results of the validation study are summarized as follows:

- Results from Phase I work conducted at LLNL indicated that active leaching abraded the rock samples and extracted too much rock chloride relative to meteoric chloride ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $47 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $248 \times 10^{-15}$ ; all but one value are less than  $156 \times 10^{-15}$ ).
- Results from Phase I work conducted at LANL on validation core samples from the Sundance fault zone yielded  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values consistent with analyses from previous LANL studies.
- Following a detailed series of leaching experiments in Phase II of the validation study, a 1-hour passive leaching protocol was established for processing samples in Phase III of the study. The passive leaching process extracted less rock chloride relative to meteoric chloride.
- USGS-LLNL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values for Phase III leachates of 34 samples of core from validation study boreholes across an area that includes the Sundance fault zone range from  $137 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $615 \times 10^{-15}$ . These contrast with values greater than  $1250 \times 10^{-15}$  reported previously for feature-based tunnel-wall samples in the same area (Figure 6-1).
- $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios for Phase III leachates of validation study core prepared at the USGS and processed separately at LLNL and LANL agree within analytical error (Figure 6-1).
- LLNL analyses of six Niche #1 core samples prepared at the USGS are statistically indistinguishable from validation study borehole data ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $226 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $717 \times 10^{-15}$ ).
- LLNL analyses of seven Niche #1 core samples prepared at LANL yielded bomb-pulse values that are comparable to previous LANL data ( $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios range from  $1,016 \times 10^{-15}$  to  $8,558 \times 10^{-15}$ ).
- One LANL validation study analysis and several previous LANL analyses of samples from the ECRB Cross Drift also have  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios above the  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  bomb-pulse threshold.
- Tritium concentrations in pore water extracted from validation study core across the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and the Sundance fault zone range from less than 0.1 to  $2.6 \pm 1.0$  TU.

- Tritium concentrations in pore water extracted from samples from areas of known faulting in the north ramp, south ramp, and Alcove #7 indicate the presence of modern water (i.e., water that entered the Yucca Mountain UZ after 1952).
- Tritium concentrations in pore water extracted from core samples from the ECRB Cross Drift range from less than 0.1 to  $10.3 \pm 1.8$  TU.
- The USGS and LANL established different  $^3\text{H}$  thresholds for identifying modern water. The USGS value is 2.0 TU and the LANL value is 1.4 TU.

## 6.2 CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions of the validation study are as follows:

- USGS-LLNL did not find  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios greater than  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  in samples from the Sundance fault zone comparable to values reported previously by LANL.
- New analyses by LANL-LLNL on Niche #1 core and ECRB Cross Drift tunnel-wall samples were consistent with results from previous LANL studies showing the presence of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift. Analyses of these core samples by USGS-LLNL did not produce comparable results.
- With one exception,  $^3\text{H}$  values in pore water from validation study core samples from the ESF do not exceed the USGS or LANL threshold values beyond the  $2\sigma$  error limits. Tritium values in pore water from two validation study core samples from the Drillhole Wash fault zone exceed the LANL threshold value of 1.4 TU.
- Regardless of whether the USGS or LANL threshold value is used,  $^3\text{H}$  analyses of samples from areas of known faulting in the ESF north ramp, south ramp, and Alcove #7 indicate the presence of modern water. Several locations in the ECRB Cross Drift that are not associated with major faults may also contain modern water; however, several attempts to replicate elevated  $^3\text{H}$  values yielded ambiguous results. The difficulty in replicating these large values is not understood.

## 6.3 REMAINING ISSUES

### 6.3.1 Absence of Elevated Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in USGS-LLNL Measurements

Small concentrations of chloride in USGS-LLNL leachates resulted in relatively large uncertainties in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. Use of the passive-leach protocol with short (1 hour) leaching times resulted in small chloride concentrations. Despite the large uncertainties of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in AMS measurements of leachates with small concentrations of chloride, the replicate analyses of leachates from rocks (as well as blanks) are consistent and are considered to be reliable. However, bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were not found using this technique.

Thirty-four leachates from the validation study boreholes, plus leachates of core from existing Niche #1 boreholes, yielded a mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of  $337 \pm 141$  ( $1\sigma$ )  $\times 10^{-15}$  and a maximum  $^{36}\text{Cl}$

ratio of  $717 \pm 139 \times 10^{-15}$ . This mean value contrasts with 19 of 34 LANL analyses (24 tunnel-wall samples and 10 Niche #1 core samples), which have  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in excess of  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  and one value of  $4,108 \times 10^{-15}$ . The limited range of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the USGS-LLNL data over a wide range of chloride concentrations indicates that these data are not the result of mixing between distinct components with high and low  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios.

In addition to a lack of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  values, the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios determined by USGS-LLNL for samples from the Sundance fault zone are, on average, smaller than the Holocene value of about  $500 \times 10^{-15}$ . The USGS-LLNL results differ from the background LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values, which are higher than the Holocene value for northern ESF samples, but are closer to, although still statistically different from, the LANL values for southern ESF samples.

Whether the differences between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios determined for the validation study and those determined for the previous studies can be ascribed to differences in sampling protocol is currently a matter of professional opinion. The justification for using a borehole strategy across a broad  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  anomaly was discussed in Section 3.1. As noted previously in this report, feature-based samples obtained from the tunnel walls allow selection of sub-samples with a greater fracture surface area per mass unit of rock than do the core samples. However, the different results obtained by USGS-LLNL and LANL-LLNL for representative core samples from the Niche #1 boreholes demonstrate that other factors, such as laboratory contamination, also should be considered.

### **6.3.2 Results for Niche #1 Core**

Leaching experiments showed that leachates of more finely crushed material contain larger chloride concentrations than those from the more coarsely crushed material and that particle size is more important than leach duration. The increase in surface area as particle size decreases allows a greater amount of rock chloride to be extracted, resulting in a negative correlation between chloride concentration and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio. This negative correlation is observed in data for leachates from the active-leach process. In contrast, validation study leachates of Niche #1 core crushed and processed at LANL show the opposite trend. For the five samples of the coarsest material,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are smallest in the two samples with the smallest chloride concentration. Leachates of the fines from both of these samples also were analyzed and yielded not only larger chloride concentrations, as expected, but also much larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios, including the largest value reported for an ESF sample ( $8,558 \times 10^{-15}$ ). These results are opposite of the conclusions of Lu et al. (2003), who stated that larger  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios should be observed in leachates with smaller chloride concentrations from larger particle sizes. These contradictions show that the present understanding of chloride sources and mixing during leaching is inadequate.

### **6.3.3 Spatial Distribution of Elevated Chlorine-36 Values and Tritium Values**

The USGS and LANL differ in their interpretations of the spatial distribution of elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios and  $^3\text{H}$  results, as described below.

### 6.3.3.1 USGS Interpretation of the Spatial Distribution of Elevated Values

The  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  Peer Review Team recommended that future studies include analyses of other bomb-pulse indicators, in particular  $^3\text{H}$ . All of the 52 analyses of validation study core from the Drill Hole Wash fault zone and Sundance fault zone yielded  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations that were either less than the 2.0 TU background cutoff value or were indistinguishable within  $2\sigma$  analytical error. In contrast, the presence of modern water is indicated by elevated  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations in the south ramp. Some water samples have  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations that were substantially larger than modern atmospheric levels, indicating a bomb-pulse origin. The distribution of  $^3\text{H}$  in south ramp samples contrasts with the distribution of previously reported  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analyses from the same area. A large number of tunnel-wall samples from the ESF south ramp did not contain  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios with bomb-pulse values. In addition, samples from the northern ESF show bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios, but  $^3\text{H}$  values below the threshold value of 2.0 TU.

Similar differences between the location of elevated  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values occur in the ECRB Cross Drift. Samples with elevated  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios were obtained only from areas associated with the Solitario Canyon fault and an unnamed fault near ECRB Cross Drift station 22+37. Samples with elevated  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations, including two values indicative of a bomb-pulse origin, were scattered throughout the ECRB Cross Drift. In one case, samples within 4 m of each other contained a  $^3\text{H}$  concentration of 9.8 TU (sampled at ECRB Cross Drift station 21+49; Table 5-4), and a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of  $4,890 \times 10^{-15}$  (sampled at ECRB Cross Drift station 21+54.5; Table 4-17). However, attempts to reproduce the  $^3\text{H}$  measurement from core in the same borehole resulted in a value of 0.1 TU. Analyses of adjacent tunnel-wall samples at stations 21+54 and 21+55 (Table 4-17) had  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values of  $915 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $553 \times 10^{-15}$ , respectively. Additional samples at stations 22+50 and 25+00 (Table 5-4) had  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations below 1 TU.  $^3\text{H}$  measurements were not made for samples beyond station 25+00 in the area where multiple bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values were observed, because core was not available.

### 6.3.3.2 LANL Interpretation of the Spatial Distribution of Elevated Values

Interpretation of  $^3\text{H}$  data collected for this study relies heavily on interpretations of a threshold value, below which an analysis is not considered indicative of modern water (Section 5). If, as discussed in Section 5.4.2, a value of 1.4 TU is taken as a lower limit for quantifiable  $^3\text{H}$  values and some smaller values are accepted as possible indicators of modern water, then the comparison of the spatial differences between  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  changes substantially. Given these lower limits for  $^3\text{H}$  detections, modern water was detected in at least one (value of  $2.6 \pm 1.0$ ) and up to four (three  $^3\text{H}$  values between 1.4 and 1.6) of 52 samples of the validation study core. These core samples were collected at 5-m spaced intervals, a collection scheme similar to that used to collect systematic samples for previous LANL  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies. In these samples the occurrence of bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  is two of the 54 samples. The occurrences of modern water based on  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  for systematically collected samples are therefore in reasonable agreement.

Contrasting distributions of  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  ratios in the south ramp are readily attributable to the elevated chloride concentrations in pore water in this region. Elevated pore water chloride concentrations mask potential bomb-pulse signals through dilution (Lu et al. 2003), but do not affect  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations.

Apparent differences between  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  distribution in the ECRB Cross Drift are difficult to evaluate because none of the samples were precisely collocated. Nonetheless, most  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data from samples collocated within a few meters agree (i.e.,  $^3\text{H}$  is below detection and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  is less than  $1200 \times 10^{-15}$ , both values indicating pre-bomb-pulse water). As stated above, the sample pair most closely collocated (4 m apart) shows the second largest  $^3\text{H}$  value (9.8 TU) and the largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  value ( $4890 \times 10^{-15}$ ) measured in the ECRB Cross Drift. Of other samples with either a (but not both)  $^3\text{H}$  or  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  bomb-pulse signature, none is collocated closer than 12 m. Unfortunately, these two studies were conducted independently and thus did not emphasize collocation of samples. As a result, comparison of the spatial distribution of modern water deduced from  $^3\text{H}$  and  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  data is inconclusive. The data, however, are not contradictory, but rather suggest a rough correlation.

### 6.3.4 Potential Contamination from Field and Laboratory Environments

The USGS and LANL differ in their interpretations of the potential for contamination from field and laboratory environments, as described below.

#### 6.3.4.1 USGS Interpretation of the Potential for Contamination from Field and Laboratory Environments

Contamination of USGS-LLNL leachates by sources with low  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios or contamination of LANL leachates by sources with high  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios could explain the differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios determined by USGS-LLNL and LANL. Analysis of laboratory blanks testing the amount and composition of chloride added during crushing, leaching, and target preparation by USGS-LLNL has not identified a source with consistently low  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios (Sections 4.4.1 and 4.6). Samples analyzed by USGS-LLNL included rock crushed and sieved at the SMF, the USGS, and Phillips Enterprises LLC of Golden, Colorado, by machine and by hand. Resulting  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios are similar regardless of where the sample was crushed. Therefore, contributions from a contaminant introduced during crushing would have to be similar at all three facilities and the same for both hand and machine crushing. Furthermore, the absence of a correlation between chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the USGS-LLNL data seems to be inconsistent with mixing of multiple components with distinct compositions.

Possible contamination of samples with large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in field and laboratory environments has been evaluated. The very high  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios measured in cuttings from a surface-based borehole (USW UZ-N55), with eight of 14 leachates having  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios between  $10,480 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $27,040 \times 10^{-15}$  (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1993, Table 2), were likely caused by drilling or sample collection using  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ -contaminated equipment (Fabryka-Martin and Liu 1995, Section 3.1.3; Fabryka-Martin, Turin et al. 1996, Sections 4.3.3 and 5.3.1). The presence of laboratory equipment contaminated with  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  also was mentioned in later LANL reports that presented results from ESF samples: “Although this nuclide has been found to be present at unacceptably high levels in some laboratory equipment and rooms, these items and work environments are simply avoided for routine processing” (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, p. 15). “A particular piece of equipment is not used to prepare samples if an excessively high  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  level is measured in a blank prepared using it; for example, such was the case for a shatterbox that was being used to characterize the *in situ* halide and  $\text{SO}_4$  concentrations of Paintbrush Tuffs” (Fabryka-Martin et al. 1997, p. 4-2). Details of the nature and extent of the

$^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination have not been presented. In each case, the authors indicate that  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  levels were monitored and that contamination was not “at a level to cause concern” (Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. 1996, p. 15).

Studies of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  performed at other sites hosting nuclear activities have reported high blank  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from laboratory processing. Background values for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  as high as  $1,000,000 \times 10^{-15}$  were observed at the AECL’s Chalk River Laboratories and were attributed to reactor and waste-management operations (Andrews et al. 1994, Section 3.2). Although special care taken during handling and processing of samples allowed background  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  limits of  $10^{-15}$  to be achieved for most types of samples, rock samples remained an exception, having about 10 times higher background levels (Andrews et al. 1994, Section 3.2). Determinations of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios at the Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organization’s Lucas Heights reactor facility also have identified  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  contamination up to  $10,000 \times 10^{-15}$  that was traced to neutron irradiation of  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  in the air circulated around the High Flux Australian Reactor (Bird et al. 1990, Section 2.2). High values of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  (up to  $24,000 \times 10^{-15}$ ) also were observed in blanks stored in a desiccator for a 6-month period as well as in chloride extracted from the silica gel desiccant (Bird et al. 1990, Section 2.4). The authors attributed this contamination to vapor phase exchange of chloride. They further cite that “samples with  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios on the order of  $10^{-11}$  [tens of thousands  $\times 10^{-15}$ ] have also been observed in radiochemistry laboratories” (citation credited to “J. Fabryka-Martin, private communication, 1989” in Bird et al. 1990, Section 2.4 and reference [10]).

Potential sources of field contamination of tunnel walls have not been fully evaluated. Contaminated soils in Jackass Flats, within a few kilometers of the north portal, contain  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios two orders of magnitude larger than bomb-pulse values in the ESF (Section 2.1.1). The ESF ventilation system continually intakes unfiltered outside air, which is distributed throughout the tunnel. The amount and source of exogenous dust brought into the tunnel is currently under investigation. Another source of chlorine contamination was recently discovered. The conveyor belt covers (CRWMS M&O 1995) contain approximately 10 percent chlorinated paraffin wax, which is 71.5 percent chlorine by weight (Skeggs 2005).

#### **6.3.4.2 LANL Interpretation of the Potential for Contamination from Field and Laboratory Environments**

Procedural blanks taken throughout the course of this study indicate that blank levels are small and do not affect the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios substantially, even for smallest sample sizes. In addition to the analytical data collected during this and previous studies by LANL, there are a number of additional reasons why it is unlikely that blanks are a cause of large  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in LANL samples including:

- Niche #1 core with the largest  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios also has the largest chloride concentrations. Therefore it would take an extremely high  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  blank to account for these values. Furthermore, the largest measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  blank for samples analyzed at LANL during this study was  $4,257 \times 10^{-15}$ , with most being considerably less (Table 4-16). This largest blank ratio is still considerably smaller than the maximum value of  $8,558 \times 10^{-15}$  for Niche #1 core (Table 4-12). Available data preclude blank  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from being the reason for this large value.



- The data from Niche #1 follow a consistent pattern with the largest chloride concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in the finest samples, smallest values in the coarsest fractions, and intermediate values for intermediate size fractions. This pattern is consistent for five separate samples, three of which did not undergo the same sieving sequence. It is difficult to imagine a mechanism by which the large blanks required by the sample size might manifest themselves in such a consistent fashion.
- Samples from the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift with bomb-pulse values are typically large; generally rock samples between 3 and 5 kg were processed. Leachate chloride concentrations are typically between 0.4 and 1.0 mg/kg (DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 [UQ], LAJF831222AQ98.004 [Q]). A 4-kg sample with 0.5 mg/kg chloride concentration and a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of 2000 will contain approximately  $4 \times 10^{-12}$  mg  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ . The mean  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  mass for 12 blanks reported by LANL is  $1.6 \times 10^{-14}$  mg (Table 4-16). Thus, a typical sample with a bomb-pulse signal contains 250 times more  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  than the mean blank. In order for a bomb-pulse measurement in a sample to be due solely to blank contamination, that blank value would have to be enormously high relative to measured values. Blanks in this study vary by a maximum of a factor of seven.
- Most samples with bomb-pulse values were found near structures; systematic samples rarely show bomb-pulse values, as discussed above (DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 [UQ], LAJF831222AQ98.004 [Q]). It is highly unlikely that anomalously elevated blanks would correlate with structures.
- The data for samples processed from the ECRB Cross Drift as part of this study (Table 4-17) compare well to those from previous studies (Appendix A), with both data sets containing bomb-pulse signals; values between  $500 \times 10^{-15}$  and  $1,250 \times 10^{-15}$  and values less than  $500 \times 10^{-15}$ . These data sets were generated by different personnel, working in different laboratories with different laboratory equipment, and processing samples by slightly different methods. Analyses were also performed by a different analytical facility. Thus, the two studies meet qualifications of an independent validation study.
- Bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  values for samples collected at Yucca Mountain, including some from the deep subsurface, have been obtained by facilities other than LANL in investigations that have spanned 20 years. Table 3-1 outlines the sample processing history of Yucca Mountain Project  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  samples. The table corroborates arguments above that  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination from laboratory processing is not responsible for bomb-pulse values observed in Yucca Mountain samples.

## 6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The differences between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  measurements obtained from previous  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  studies and the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  validation study cannot be explained by presently available data. However, these data do point to areas where continued investigations may resolve many of the remaining issues outlined in Section 6.3. The following recommendations for further investigations include additional evaluations of existing work, additional analyses of blank materials and existing samples, and an independent validation study that incorporates the lessons learned, to date.

#### **6.4.1 Evaluation of Field Contamination**

The USGS and Bechtel SAIC Company (BSC) are collecting dust samples from various environments at Yucca Mountain, including dust in the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift. The  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios in this dust should be determined. Further, the isotopic composition of chlorine in neoprene and other potential chlorine-bearing materials used in construction should be measured. If further samples for  $^3\text{H}$  measurements are collected by dry-drilling methods, sampling blanks should be designed, implemented, and monitored. For example, the  $^3\text{H}$  content of moisture in the compressed air should be determined and its effect on sampling evaluated.

#### **6.4.2 Evaluation of Laboratory Blanks**

All stages of sample processing should be fully controlled by adequate blank measurements. Long-term environmental exposure blanks could capture sporadic  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination, if present. Also, crushing blanks remain a potential source of uncertainty in identifying possible contamination problems. Although it is difficult to evaluate crushing blanks, approaches such as those outlined in Section 4.4.1.2 would help document important aspects of sample processing that may have been unconstrained in the past. Better data on crushing blanks need to be collected using protocols that replicate previous handling and processing steps. Additional  $^3\text{H}$  measurements should be made to evaluate potential contamination during all stages of pore water extraction. One approach would involve imbibing  $^3\text{H}$ -free water under controlled conditions into the rock sample from which water was previously extracted. Re-extraction of water for  $^3\text{H}$  analyses would yield a laboratory process blank.

#### **6.4.3 Additional $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ Analyses of Validation Study Core and ECRB Cross Drift Core**

Validation study core used for pore water distillation and  $^3\text{H}$  analysis is archived at the USGS. Although the core was dried out during vacuum distillation, the process did not remove chloride. Therefore, this core is suitable for chloride extraction. Validation study core from the Sundance fault zone, Drill Hole Wash fault zone, and ECRB Cross Drift remaining after vacuum distillation should be split and leached using previous methods, with the exception of increasing sample sizes or leaching times to increase the total amount of chloride available for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analysis. This test should include handling and crushing processes to detect possible differences in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values from USGS-LLNL and LANL. In addition, splits of these samples should be sent to an independent laboratory with no history of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  contamination. Also,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios should be re-analyzed in the ECRB Cross Drift samples where elevated  $^3\text{H}$  values were observed.

#### **6.4.4 Independent Validation Study Using New Samples**

Using existing samples, the experiments outlined above may provide sufficient insight to resolve the issue of whether or not bomb-pulse  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  is present at depth in the Yucca Mountain UZ. However, in the event these experiments do not provide conclusive evidence, it is recommended that a third party, without previous ties to either the USGS or LANL, should be assigned the task of designing an independent validation study that includes new sample collection. This effort would have the distinct advantage of evaluating the scientific strengths and weaknesses of the work completed to date.

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## **7.3 SOURCE DATA, LISTED BY DATA TRACKING NUMBER**

GS000608314224.004. Provisional Results: Geotechnical Data for Station 35+00 to Station 40+00, Main Drift of the ESF. (Q)

GS030508312272.003. Distribution of Chloride Ion in Yucca Mountain Tuff; Summary of Leaching Data for ESF Cores (April 2002–May 2003). (UQ)

GS030508312272.004. Statistical Parameters of the Tritium Analysis in the Denver Laboratory. (UQ)

GS030608312272.005. Anion Data from leach samples collected for the Chlorine-36 Validation Study. (Q)

GS030608312272.006. Anion Data from Leach Samples Collected in September 2002 for the Chlorine-36 Validation Study. (UQ)

GS040108312232.001. Shut-in Pressure Monitoring Data from the Radial Boreholes in Alcove 1 of the ESF, 4/95; and Tritium Data from Borehole ESF-AL#2-HPF#1 in Alcove 2. (Q)

GS060308312272.001. Tritium Abundance Data from Pore Water in Core Samples from Yucca Mountain ESF Boreholes for the Period of April 30, 1998 through March 21, 2001. (Q)

GS060308312272.002. Tritium Abundance Data from Pore Water in Core Samples from Yucca Mountain ESF ECRB. (Q)

GS060383122410.001. Tritium Data from Pore Water from ESF Borehole Cores, 1998 Analyses by University of Miami. (UQ)

GS960708314224.008. Provisional Results: Geotechnical Data for Station 30+00 to Station 35+00, Main Drift of the ESF. (Q)

GS960708314224.010. Provisional Results: Geotechnical Data for Station 40+00 to Station 45+00, Main Drift of the ESF. (Q)

GS960908314224.014. Provisional Results—ESF Main Drift, Station 50+00 to Station 55+00. (Q)

GS961108312261.006. Gas Chemistry, ESF Alcoves #2 and #3, 11/95-4/96; Water Chemistry, Alcove #2 (Tritium), Alcove #3, and ESF Tunnel; and Pneumatic Pressure Response from Boreholes in Exploratory Studies Facility Alcoves #2 and #3, 10/95–5/96. (Q)

GS970208314224.003. Geotechnical Data for Station 60+00 to Station 65+00, South Ramp of the ESF. (Q)

GS970808314224.008. Provisional Results: Geotechnical Data for Station 65+00 to Station 70+00, South Ramp of the ESF. (Q)

GS970808314224.010. Provisional Results: Geotechnical Data for Station 70+00 to Station 75+00, South Ramp of the ESF. (Q)

GS970808314224.012. Provisional Results: Geotechnical Data for Station 75+00 to Station 78+77, South Ramp of the ESF. (Q)

GS971108314224.020. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 0+60 to Station 4+00, North Ramp Starter Tunnel, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.021. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 4+00 to Station 8+00, North Ramp, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.022. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 8+00 to Station 10+00, North Ramp, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.023. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 10+00 to Station 18+00, North Ramp, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.024. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 18+00 to Station 26+00, North Ramp, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.025. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 26+00 to Station 30+00, North Ramp and Main Drift, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.026. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 45+00 to Station 50+00, Main Drift, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

GS971108314224.028. Revision 1 of Detailed Line Survey Data, Station 55+00 to Station 60+00, Main Drift and South Ramp, Exploratory Studies Facility. (Q)

LA0305RR831222.001. Chlorine-36 and Cl in Salts Leached from Rock Samples for the Chlorine-36 Validation Study. (UQ)

LA0307RR831222.001. Chloride, Bromide, Sulfate, and Chlorine-36 Analyses of Salts Leached from Cross Drift Rock Samples in FY99 and FY00. (UQ)

LA0307RR831222.002. Chloride, Bromide, Sulfate, and Chlorine-36 Analyses of Salts Leached from ESF Chlorine-36 Validation Drillcore Samples in FY99. (UQ)

LA0509JF831222.001. Chlorine-36 Analyses of Salts Leached from ESF Niche #3566 (Niche #1) Drillcore. (Q)

LAF831222AQ98.004. Chloride, Bromide, Sulfate, and Chlorine-36 Analyses of Salts Leached from ESF Rock Samples. (Q)

LL030408023121.027. Cl Abundance and Cl Ratios of Leachates from ESF Core Samples. (Q)

LL031200223121.036. Cl Abundance and Cl Ratio of Leachates from ESF Core Samples. (Q)

## **APPENDIX A**

### **CHLORIDE CONCENTRATIONS AND CHLORINE-36/CHLORIDE RATIOS IN SALTS LEACHED FROM EXPLORATORY STUDIES FACILITY ROCK SAMPLES AT LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY AS OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1998**

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**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E001-1	SPC00507923	01+98	Bow Ridge fault zone	Wall rock	1996	2	YM401	518 ±20
E008-2	SPC00509016	01+99.8	Bow Ridge fault zone	Breccia	1996	2.6	YM336	2138 ±137
E009-2	SPC00509017	01+99.8	Bow Ridge fault zone	Breccia	1996	2	YM337	2444 ±169
E010-2	SPC00509018	01+99.8	Bow Ridge fault zone	Rubble	1996	2.3	YM338	720 ±49
E011-2	SPC00509019	01+99.8	Bow Ridge fault zone	Rubble	1996	2	YM339	2378 ±153
E012-2	SPC00509020	01+99.8	Bow Ridge fault zone	Breccia	1996	2.1	YM340	2398 ±154
E243-1	SPC00509751	01+99.8	Bow Ridge fault zone	Breccia	1996	4.4	YM596	381 ±16
E163-3	SPC00512551	04+94	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	2.4	YM529	485 ±12
E073-1	SPC00504280	05+04	Fracture	Breccia	1996	5.6	YM438	468 ±19
E074-1	SPC00503866	05+05.5	Fracture	Breccia	1996	11.8	YM424	493 ±17
E164-3	SPC00512550	07+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM530	571 ±35
E165-3	SPC00512549	07+70	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	2.9	YM531	496 ±14
E166-3	SPC00512548	07+70	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	12.2	YM527	484 ±15
E167-3	SPC00512547	07+70	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	24.1	YM528	427 ±13
E168-3	SPC00512546	08+59	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM552	802 ±29
E169-3	SPC00512545	08+59	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM553	1096 ±40
E170-3	SPC00512544	08+59	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	1.1	YM554	635 ±23
E191-2	SPC00515104	08+75	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.9	YM572	904 ±28
E192-2	SPC00515105	08+75	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM573	698 ±20
E193-2	SPC00515106	08+75	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	1.5	YM574	748 ±21
E171-1	SPC00512554	08+90	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.7	YM555	1335 ±56
E172-3	SPC00512553	08+90	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM557	637 ±26
E174-3	SPC00512543	09+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM559	660 ±29
E194-2	SPC00512586	10+56	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.7	YM575	1354 ±45
E195-2	SPC00512587	10+56	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM576	1292 ±37

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
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Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E195-2	SPC00512587	10+56	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM576	1292 ±37
E197-2	SPC00512585	10+62.5	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	0.1	YM578	1452 ±72
E086-1	SPC00510583	11+43	Bedrock	Representative bulk material	1996	0.7	YM439	640 ±29
E213-1	SPC00510792	12+36.5	Fracture	Breccia	1996	0.3	YM598	719 ±68
E028-1	SPC00503934	12+44	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.2	YM452	2629 ±105
E214-1	SPC00510790	12+44	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.5	YM599	751 ±27
E215-1	SPC00510791	12+49	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM600	668 ±54
E029-1	SPC00503932	13+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM426	640 ±28
E030-2	SPC00503931	13+67	Cooling joints	Breccia < 0.5 cm	1996	0.5	YM563	1634 ±85
E031-3	SPC00503930	14+00	Shear zone	Breccia < 1 cm	1996	0.7	YM564	2399 ±191
E032-2	SPC00503929	14+14	Shear zone	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM454	680 ±45
E033-1	SPC00503928	14+41	Fault	Gouge	1996	0.3	YM427	876 ±42
E034-1	SPC00503926	15+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.3	YM428	954 ±51
E035-1	SPC00503925	15+05	Fracture	Breccia	1996	1	YM429	628 ±61
E036-1	SPC00509242	16+12	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	1.4	YM455	382 ±57
E037-2	SPC00509241	16+19	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1996	0.5	YM430	982 ±42
E038-1	SPC00503924	17+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM450	714 ±38
E040-1	SPC00503922	18+96	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM456	1642 ±59
E041-1	SPC00503921	19+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM431	746 ±27
E042-2	SPC00503920	19+31	Fault zone	Breccia > ~0.5 cm	1996	0.6	YM457	3023 ±94
E042-3	SPC00503920	19+31	Fault zone	Breccia < ~0.5 cm	1996	0.6	YM458	1838 ±65
E043-2	SPC00503919	19+37	Fault zone	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM459	1144 ±36
E044-2	SPC00503918	19+42	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM460	2290 ±74
E045-1	SPC00503917	21+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM432	799 ±29
E046-1	SPC00503916	22+71	Fracture zone	Representative bulk material	1996	1	YM461	864 ±44



**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
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Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E047-1	SPC00509247	23+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.8	YM451	663 ±37
E050-2	SPC00509240	24+40	Fault zone	Breccia	1996	0.4	YM462	2579 ±94
E020-1	SPC00509220	24+68	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM448	814 ±56
E051-1	SPC00509259	25+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.5	YM433	1003 ±49
E217-1	SPC00510716	26+19	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.7	YM602	522 ±21
E218-1	SPC00510714	26+36	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1996	1.2	YM603	603 ±20
E219-1	SPC00510713	26+46	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM604	578 ±38
E052-1	SPC00509244	26+79	Shear zone	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM463	2036 ±68
E220-1	SPC00510719	26+79	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1996	1.3	YM605	564 ±25
E054-1	SPC00509257	27+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM434	973 ±29
E056-1	SPC00509243	27+18	Fault	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM565	1709 ±53
E057-2	SPC00509238	27+50	Fracture	Breccia	1996	1.3	YM435	779 ±23
E058-2	SPC00509237	27+66	Fault	Breccia	1996	1.4	YM436	458 ±19
E059-2	SPC00509236	28+40	Fault	Breccia	1996	2.1	YM437	512 ±21
E141-1	SPC00503947	29+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM464	922 ±36
E142-1	SPC00503983	29+21	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1996	0.5	YM493	583 ±28
E143-1	SPC00503948	29+65	Fault	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM494	1077 ±162
E144-1	SPC00503949	29+73	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	0.2	YM495	815 ±34
E147-1	SPC00503976	30+27	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	1.7	YM496	490 ±15
E149-1	SPC00503973	31+64	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	0.7	YM465	631 ±29
E150-1	SPC00503939	33+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.2	YM473	1341 ±56
E152-1	SPC00503993	34+28	Fractures	Representative bulk material	1996	0.3	YM478	4105 ±310
E153-3	SPC00503938	34+32	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.2	YM479	3261 ±160
E154-1	SPC00503937	34+71	Cooling joints	Breccia	1996	0.3	YM474	803 ±41
E154-3	SPC00503937	34+71	Cooling joints	Wall rock	1996	0.2	YM480	3794 ±120

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
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E156-1	SPC00503969	35+00	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	1	YM467	626 ±29
E155-1	SPC00503980	35+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.5	YM466	1013 ±60
E157-3	SPC00503994	35+03	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.5	YM566	1339 ±76
E158-1	SPC00503995	35+08	Cooling joints	Breccia < ~0.5 cm	1996	0.7	YM475	1113 ±58
E158-3	SPC00503995	35+08	Cooling joints	Breccia > ~0.5 cm	1996	0.5	YM492	2671 ±158
E160-1	SPC00503979	35+45	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1996	0.3	YM481	3529 ±205
E161-3	SPC00503999	35+58	Cooling joint	Breccia > ~0.5 cm	1996	0.5	YM501	2169 ±80
E175-1	SPC00512511	35+93	Fault	Breccia > ~0.5 cm	1996	0.3	YM514	2840 ±231
E175-3	SPC00512511	35+93	Fault	Breccia < ~0.5 cm	1996	0.3	YM515	1674 ±141
E176-1	SPC00512506	36+55	Fault	Breccia > ~0.5 cm	1996	0.9	YM516	888 ±27
E176-3	SPC00512506	36+55	Fault	Breccia < ~0.5 cm	1996	1	YM517	604 ±25
E177-1	SPC00512510	37+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.9	YM518	484 ±15
E178-1	SPC00512504	37+60	Cooling joint	Gouge	1996	1.8	YM503	471 ±26
E179-1	SPC00512509	37+68	Cooling joint	Breccia	1996	1.5	YM504	363 ±22
E179-3	SPC00512509	37+68	Cooling joint	Wall rock	1996	1.5	YM519	397 ±13
E182-1	SPC00512502	38+79	Fracture	Breccia	1996	0.4	YM505	379 ±38
E183-1	SPC00512517	38+95	Cooling joint	Breccia	1996	0.4	YM506	745 ±39
E184-1	SPC00512508	39+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.2	YM520	536 ±29
E185-1	SPC00503944	39+39	Frac/lith cavity	Representative bulk material	1996	0.3	YM521	897 ±46
E186-1	SPC00503943	39+47	Cooling joint	Breccia/gouge	1996	0.5	YM507	561 ±34
E187-1	SPC00503946	39+61	Cooling joint	Breccia/gouge	1996	0.9	YM508	540 ±33
E221-1	SPC00510710	41+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM606	773 ±24
E198-2	SPC00510700	41+65	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	1.9	YM584	291 ±12
E199-2	SPC00512590	43+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.3	YM585	1042 ±53
E200-2	SPC00512589	43+39	Fault	Gouge	1996	0.3	YM586	967 ±66

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E201-2	SPC00512591	43+63	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM587	1974 ±65
E202-2	SPC00512592	44+20	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM588	3463 ±97
E203-2	SPC00512593	44+21	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	0.4	YM589	849 ±34
E204-2	SPC00512594	44+22	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	0.6	YM590	772 ±31
E205-2	SPC00512595	45+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1996	0.3	YM591	1514 ±69
E207-2	SPC00512597	45+79	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1996	1.6	YM592	593 ±15
E211-2	SPC00515107	Alc 4/0+51.58	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	2.1	YM594	810 ±24
E210-2	SPC00515109	Alc 4/0+51.58	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	4.3	YM593	712 ±31
E212-2	SPC00515108	Alc 4/0+51.58	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1996	2.9	YM597	815 ±18
E007-2	SPC00507924	02+03	Fault zone	Wall rock	1997	3.4	YM402	519 ±13
E188-2	SPC00515100	08+26.5	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	2.2	YM569	766 ±24
E189-2	SPC00515101	08+26.5	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	4.3	YM570	625 ±17
E190-2	SPC00515102	08+26.5	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	6.3	YM571	647 ±14
E244-1	SPC00515135	08+38	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.5	YM654	488 ±17
E245-1	SPC00515136	08+44	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	1.7	YM655	530 ±21
E246-1	SPC00515137	08+66	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.8	YM656	475 ±17
E247-1	SPC00515138	09+32	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.6	YM657	509 ±22
E126-1	SPC00509155	10+34	Fault zone	Representative bulk material	1997	0.8	YM671	633 ±41
E128-1	SPC00509147	10+40	Fault zone	Representative bulk material	1997	1.5	YM672	662 ±27
E130-1	SPC00509150	10+41	Fault zone	Representative bulk material	1997	0.7	YM673	773 ±40
E196-2	SPC00512588	10+56	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	0.4	YM577	1202 ±27
E134-1	SPC00510506	10+66	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	YM728	747 ±41
E136-1	SPC00510505	10+66.8	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	2.5	YM729	801 ±33
E139-1	SPC00510510	10+74.2	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.4	YM730	738 ±52
E248-1	SPC00515139	10+75	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM658	570 ±37

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
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E249-1	SPC00515142	11+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM659	657 ±37
E027-3	SPC00503935	11+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.3	YM749	1076 ±52
E249-3	SPC00515142	11+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.4	YM733	672 ±46
E249-4	SPC00515142	11+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1	YM734	912 ±58
E250-1	SPC00515140	11+43	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.4	YM660	532 ±35
E251-1	SPC00515141	11+77	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM661	633 ±38
E030-1	SPC00503931	13+67	Cooling joints	Breccia < 0.5 cm	1997	1	YM449	698 ±35
E031-1	SPC00503930	14+00	Shear zone	Breccia > 1 cm	1997	0.6	YM453	1039 ±35
E216-1	SPC00510788	20+71	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	1.2	YM601	840 ±38
E046-4	SPC00503916	22+71	Fracture zone	Representative bulk material	1997	1.1	PRIME	458 ±24
E146-4	SPC00503987	30+18	Lith cavity	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	PRIME	496 ±24
E151-4	SPC00503990	33+16	Lith cavity	Representative bulk material	1997	2.3	PRIME	529 ±24
E160-4	SPC00503979	35+45	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	PRIME	388 ±17
E161-1	SPC00503999	35+58	Cooling joint	Breccia < ~0.5 cm	1997	0.8	YM476	1951 ±103
E222-1	SPC00510724	42+55	Shear sets	Gouge	1997	3.8	YM608	605 ±18
E222-2	SPC00510724	42+55	Shear sets	Wall rock	1997	2.9	YM609	531 ±16
E206-1	SPC00512596	45+78	Fracture zone	Representative bulk material	1997	1.6	YM731	525 ±29
E208-1	SPC00515103	46+18	Fault	Breccia	1997	1.9	YM732	497 ±26
E223-1	SPC00510728	47+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.3	YM610	734 ±37
E225-1	SPC00510731	48+56	Cooling joints	Breccia	1997	1.2	YM612	350 ±14
E224-1	SPC00510734	49+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1.7	YM611	499 ±16
E226-1	SPC00510737	49+56	Cooling joint	Breccia	1997	1.1	YM613	450 ±20
E226-2	SPC00510737	49+56	Cooling joint	Wall rock	1997	1	YM614	456 ±20
E227-1	SPC00510705	49+89	Cooling joints	Breccia	1997	0.5	YM615	497 ±33
E230-1	SPC00510739	51+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM625	555 ±23

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E231-1	SPC00510740	51+07	Cooling joints	Wall rock	1997	0.5	YM626	709 ±30
E231-2	SPC00510740	51+07	Cooling joints	Breccia	1997	0.5	YM627	530 ±26
E232-1	SPC00510741	51+33	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1997	0.4	YM628	942 ±42
E233-1	SPC00510742	51+73	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	0.3	YM629	647 ±30
E234-1	SPC00510743	52+43	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM630	291 ±26
E235-1	SPC00510744	52+46	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1997	0.3	YM631	596 ±43
E236-1	SPC00510745	53+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.7	YM632	417 ±17
E237-1	SPC00510746	53+61	Cooling joint	Representative bulk material	1997	0.4	YM633	539 ±27
E238-1	SPC00510747	54+20	Cooling joint	Breccia	1997	1.3	YM634	727 ±37
E239-1	SPC00510748	55+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.3	YM635	464 ±23
E240-1	SPC00510756	56+63	Cooling joint	Breccia	1997	0.3	YM636	673 ±42
E241-1	SPC00510754	56+85	Cooling joint	Breccia	1997	0.7	YM637	777 ±38
E242-1	SPC00510750	56+93	Cooling joint	Breccia >2 mm	1997	0.7	YM638	664 ±30
E242-2	SPC00510750	56+93	Cooling joint	Breccia <2 mm	1997	0.9	YM639	1117 ±49
E252-1	SPC00515143	57+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.7	YM641	388 ±23
E253-1	SPC00515144	57+27	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.7	YM642	483 ±14
E254-1	SPC00515145	58+66	Fault	Breccia	1997	0.5	YM643	588 ±58
E255-1	SPC00515146	58+77	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	3	YM644	140 ±9
E256-1	SPC00515147	59+00	Systematic	Breccia	1997	0.5	YM645	347 ±41
E256-3	SPC00515147	59+00	Systematic	Wall rock	1997	1.7	YM675	359 ±23
E290-1	SPC00521128	59+98	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.6	YM711	205 ±14
E257-1	SPC00515148	61+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1.2	YM646	428 ±26
E258-1	SPC00515149	61+92	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	0.8	YM647	276 ±21
E259-1	SPC00515150	62+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM648	409 ±28
E260-1	SPC00515151	62+05	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.2	YM649	261 ±13

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E261-1	SPC00515152	62+18	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM650	749 ±39
E262-1	SPC00515153	62+71	Shear	Representative bulk material	1997	0.4	YM651	420 ±28
E263-1	SPC00515154	63+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	3	YM662	465 ±14
E264-1	SPC00515155	63+06	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	1.7	YM663	458 ±13
E265-1	SPC00515156	63+21	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	3.3	YM664	452 ±12
E266-1	SPC00515157	63+26	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	3.7	YM676	486 ±16
E267-1	SPC00515158	63+30	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	3.7	YM677	427 ±14
E269-1	SPC00515188	63+73	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	2.5	YM698	551 ±14
E270-1	SPC00515187	63+81	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	3.6	YM678	439 ±14
E271-1	SPC00515186	64+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	3.2	YM699	467 ±20
E271-1D	SPC00515186	64+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	3.2	YM707	438 ±18
E272-1	SPC00515185	64+34	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1997	1.4	YM679	467 ±22
E273-1	SPC00515184	64+50	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1997	1.4	YM700	610 ±22
E274-1	SPC00515182	64+93	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1997	2.9	YM701	491 ±25
E275-1	SPC00515181	65+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	YM684	443 ±19
E268-1	SPC00515180	65+20	Fracture zone	Breccia	1997	1.7	YM683	468 ±18
E276-1	SPC00515179	65+56	Fracture zone	Breccia	1997	1.6	YM702	480 ±14
E277-1	SPC00515178	65+80	Fracture zone	Representative bulk material	1997	2	YM685	424 ±33
E278-1	SPC00515177	66+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1.5	YM703	520 ±61
E279-1	SPC00515176	66+15	Fault	Breccia	1997	1.3	YM686	402 ±40
E280-1	SPC00515175	66+40	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.3	YM687	238 ±30
E281-1	SPC00515174	67+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	2.3	YM688	453 ±18
E283-1	SPC00515172	67+27	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	3	YM689	470 ±21
E284-3	SPC00515173	67+35	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	1.3	YM710	509 ±20
E284-1	SPC00515173	67+35	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	YM709	502 ±19

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E289-1	SPC00515170	67+61	Fault	Gouge	1997	4.4	YM692	589 ±23
E285-1	SPC00515171	67+73	Damp zone	Representative bulk material	1997	4.8	YM680	468 ±23
E286-4	SPC00515133	67+87	Fault zone	Wall rock	1997	0.7	YM704	645 ±29
E286-1	SPC00515133	67+87	Fault zone	Clay fracture filling	1997	2.2	YM690	475 ±22
E287-1	SPC00515134	67+87	Fault	Breccia	1997	2.3	YM691	517 ±19
E288-1	SPC00515132	67+90	Fault footwall	Wall rock	1997	1.1	YM681	557 ±31
E298-1	SPC00521127	68+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1.4	YM718	606 ±17
E292-1	SPC00521123	69+00	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	3.1	YM712	414 ±17
E293-1	SPC00521122	69+14.5	Fault zone	Breccia	1997	2.7	YM713	454 ±35
E294-1	SPC00521121	69+32.5	Fracture	Breccia	1997	1.7	YM714	474 ±22
E295-1	SPC00521120	69+41.7	Fracture zone	Representative bulk material	1997	1.9	YM715	476 ±21
E299-1	SPC00522221	69+47	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	2.1	YM750	441 ±20
E300-1	SPC00522220	69+68	Fault (?)	Representative bulk material	1997	2.5	YM763	354 ±13
E300-3	SPC00522220	69+68	Fault (?)	Representative bulk material	1997	2.3	YM764	376 ±16
E302-1	SPC00522218	70+19	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	5.8	YM736	327 ±13
E303-1	SPC00522217	70+36	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	2.3	YM751	439 ±17
E304-1	SPC00522216	70+50	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	5.1	YM765	491 ±21
E305-1	SPC00522215	70+55.5	Fault	Breccia	1997	4.4	YM752	386 ±12
E306-1	SPC00522214	70+66	Fault	Breccia	1997	3.3	YM766	499 ±19
E307-1	SPC00522212	71+34	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.7	YM737	557 ±29
E308-1	SPC00522213	71+39	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.1	YM753	492 ±13
E309-1	SPC00522211	71+41	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1	YM767	445 ±21
E310-1	SPC00522210	71+50	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	1	YM768	441 ±21
E311-1	SPC00522209	72+50	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	2.4	YM754	459 ±11
E312-1	SPC00522208	72+69	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.6	YM769	463 ±18

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E313-1	SPC00522207	73+48	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	3.8	YM770	367 ±14
E315-1A	SPC00522205	74+49	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	11.5	YM738	435 ±16
E316-1	SPC00522202	74+89	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	5.9	YM755	459 ±11
E317-1	SPC00522201	75+09	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	YM740	402 ±30
E318-1	SPC00522203	75+09.5	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	2.3	YM756	395 ±16
E319-1	SPC00522204	75+10	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1997	3.6	YM741	414 ±16
E321-1	SPC00521287	75+34	Fault	Breccia	1997	6.1	YM757	476 ±12
E323-1	SPC00521289	75+53.5	Cooling joints	Breccia	1997	3.4	YM742	465 ±17
E323-3	SPC00521289	75+53.5	Cooling joints	Wall rock	1997	4.4	YM743	413 ±19
E324-1	SPC00521290	75+78	Fault	Breccia	1997	5.4	YM744	418 ±31
E324-3	SPC00521290	75+78	Fault	Wall rock	1997	4.5	YM745	322 ±13
E325-1	SPC00521291	76+30	Fault	Breccia	1997	2.3	YM771	380 ±20
E326-1	SPC00521292	76+31	Fault	Wall rock	1997	4.7	YM758	423 ±9
E326-3	SPC00521292	76+31	Fault	Wall rock	1997	3.4	YM759	419 ±11
E327-1	SPC00521295	76+50	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1997	2.4	YM772	281 ±12
E328-1	SPC00521294	76+76	Fault	Breccia < ~1 cm	1997	1.3	YM746	334 ±15
E328-3	SPC00521294	76+76	Fault	Breccia > ~1 cm	1997	0.6	YM747	445 ±20
E329-1	SPC00521293	77+10	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	0.5	YM773	394 ±19
E228-1	SPC00510795	Alc 2/0+25	Drill & blast	Representative bulk material	1997	0.7	YM674	362 ±41
E229-1	SPC00510702	Alc 3/014	Intact bedrock	Representative bulk material	1997	3.4	YM616	558 ±19
E296-1	SPC00521129	Alc 6/0+95	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.6	YM716	533 ±52
E297-1	SPC00521130	Alc 6/0+98	Fault	Representative bulk material	1997	1.8	YM717	499 ±27
E044-4	SPC00503918	19+42	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.7	YM775	4270 ±159
E160-7	SPC00503979	35+45	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1998	0.2	YM776	1704 ±76
E301-1	SPC00522219	69+95.8	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	0.6	YM777	224 ±11



**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E306-3	SPC00522214	70+66	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	3.3	YM778	496 ±20
E314-1	SPC00522206	74+43	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1998	2.1	YM779	341 ±18
E352-1	SPC00524963	74+55.5	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	3.2	YM883	484 ±21
E320-1	SPC00522200	75+20	Subunit contact	Representative bulk material	1998	3.7	YM780	457 ±20
E322-1	SPC00521288	75+47.5	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1998	2.9	YM781	318 ±81
E353-1	SPC00524964	76+01	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1998	2.9	YM884	515 ±19
E354-1	SPC00524965	76+08	Fracture	Breccia	1998	1.9	YM885	616 ±21
E355-1	SPC00524971	76+11.5	Fault	Wall rock	1998	3.7	YM886	473 ±18
E356-1	SPC00524966	76+11.5	Fault	Gouge	1998	1.8	YM887	570 ±24
E335-1	SPC00524901	77+19	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1998	1.9	YM812	186 ±9
E357-1	SPC00524967	77+29.5	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1998	0.6	YM888	621 ±26
E358-1	SPC00524968	77+31	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1998	0.7	YM889	341 ±14
E359-1	SPC00524969	77+49.5	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1998	4.2	YM890	511 ±23
E360-1	SPC00524970	78+50	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1998	1.6	YM891	973 ±27
E337-1	SPC00525144	Alc 6/0+30	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1998	0.9	YM858	666 ±24
E338-1	SPC00525145	Alc 6/0+60	Systematic	Representative bulk material	1998	0.8	YM859	689 ±22
E339-1	SPC00525130	Alc 6/0+82	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.6	YM860	703 ±36
E340-1	SPC00525131	Alc 6/0+93	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.6	YM861	1511 ±48
E341-1	SPC00525132	Alc 6/0+97	Fault	Gouge	1998	0.5	YM840	513 ±23
E342-1	SPC00525135	Alc 6/1+00	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.7	YM841	927 ±35
E343-1	SPC00525136	Alc 6/1+05	Fracture zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.9	YM842	1080 ±33
E344-1	SPC00525137	Alc 6/1+10	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	1.5	YM843	884 ±32
E345-1	SPC00525138	Alc 6/1+17	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	0.9	YM844	1081 ±37
E346-1	SPC00525139	Alc 6/1+24	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1998	1.1	YM845	1130 ±38
E347-1	SPC00525140	Alc 6/1+40	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	1.3	YM862	455 ±23

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
E348-1	SPC00530000	Alc 6/1+52	Fault	Breccia	1998	0.5	YM846	1250 ±65
E349-1	SPC00525141	Alc 6/1+52	Fault	Wall rock	1998	0.5	YM847	3357 ±132
E333-1	SPC00524960	Alc 6/1+53	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	0.5	YM809	521 ±32
E333-2	SPC00524960	Alc 6/1+53	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	0.5	YM810	497 ±23
E350-1	SPC00525142	Alc 6/1+60	Cooling joints	Representative bulk material	1998	0.5	YM848	1699 ±70
E351-1	SPC00525143	Alc 6/1+68	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1998	0.3	YM849	1792 ±77
E351-2	SPC00525143	Alc 6/1+68	Broken rock	Representative bulk material	1998	0.3	YM850	499 ±20
E334-1	SPC00524959	Alc 7/1+30	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1998	1.2	YM811	474 ±16
E361-1	SPC00524975	Alc 7/1+54.5	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	0.9	YM911	539 ±24
E362-1	SPC00524973	Alc 7/1+67	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	2.1	YM912	541 ±25
E363-1	SPC00524974	Alc 7/1+67.5	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	1.9	YM913	643 ±29
E364-1	SPC00524976	Alc 7/1+84	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	1.1	YM914	569 ±27
E365-1	SPC00524972	Alc 7/2+00	Fault	Representative bulk material	1998	1.9	YM915	538 ±26
DCN086-2	SPC01003078	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1 (22.2-23.0)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM903	1372 ±69
DCN007-2/008-1	SPC01003096 SPC01003097 SPC01003098	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1 (32.1-33.1)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM894	2008 ±90
DCN024-1/025-2	SPC01003131 SPC01003132 SPC01003133	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2 (15.7-17.1)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM896	2038 ±99
DCN015-2	SPC01003111	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2 (6.7-7.5)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM895	1235 ±62
DCN038-1/039-2	SPC01004399 SPC01004400 SPC01004401 SPC01004402	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1 (1.7-5.0)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM897	997 ±49
DCN048-1/049-2	SPC01004420 SPC01004421	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM898	1476 ±75

**Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From  
Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Sample Number	SMF Barcode Number	Location (approximate)	Sample Type	Material	Year Reported	Leachate Cl Conc. (mg/kg)	AgCl Target Identifier	Corrected <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (x10 <sup>15</sup> )
	SPC01004422	(14.3-16.3)						
DCN050-1/051-2	SPC01004424	ESF-MD-NICHE3566LT#1 (16.6-19.3)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM899	1252 ±68
	SPC01004425							
	SPC01004426							
	SPC01004427							
DCN059-2/060-1	SPC01004445	ESF-MD-NICHE3566LT#1 (29.0-30.7)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM900	1627 ±73
	SPC01004446							
	SPC01004447							
DCN062-1	SPC01004453	ESF-MD-NICHE3566LT#1 (32.1-33.1)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM901	1705 ±87
DCN064-2	SPC01004457	ESF-MD-NICHE3566LT#1 (34.4-35.5)	NA	NA	1998	NA	YM902	1335 ±67
E331-1	SPC00524998	Niche 1/0+13.5	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.2	YM806	540 ±31
E332-1	SPC00524999	Niche 1/0+13.5	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.4	YM807	588 ±37
E332-2	SPC00524999	Niche 1/0+13.5	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.3	YM808	618 ±45
E330-1	SPC00524900	Niche 1/0+10	Breccia zone	Representative bulk material	1998	0.9	YM805	553 ±29
E336-1	SPC00008073	Niche 1/7+05	Fracture	Representative bulk material	1998	0.3	YM817	659 ±177

DTNs: LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q), LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)

**NOTES:**

SMF = Sample Management Facility, Alc = Alcove, NA = Not Available.

Locations (i.e., ESF stations, borehole intervals) are approximate.

The Sundance fault zone is located between ESF stations 33+89 and 36+89 (approx.).

Samples E331-1, E332-1, E332-2, E330-1, and E336-1 are tunnel wall samples.

Samples from ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1, #2, and LT1 are borehole samples.

Errors are 1σ. One-sigma analytical errors given for construction-water corrected <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl ratios are based on in-run counting statistics.

Leachate chloride concentrations are given as salts leached per kilogram of rock.

## **Chloride Concentrations and Chlorine-36/Chloride Ratios in Salts Leached From Exploratory Studies Facility Rock Samples at Los Alamos National Laboratory as of September 8, 1998**

Measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have been corrected for the addition of a  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  tracer and for the addition of Cl from construction water using the approach described in Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, p. B-1, Section 4.2.2).

The concentration of salts extracted from each sample is only a qualitative indicator of the pore-water composition: no attempt was made to maximize the yield of the leaching process, which is probably highly variable.

The data were originally reported in Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg, et al. (1996), Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997), CRWMS M&O (1998). Small differences were noted for some values contained in the cited reports and the final data reported in DTNs LAJF831222AQ98.004 and LA0509JF831222.001. These reflect final adjustments and corrections to analytical data and do not affect any of the conclusions based on these data.

## REFERENCES CITED

### A.1 DOCUMENTS CITED

CRWMS M&O (Civilian Radioactive Waste Management System Management and Operating Contractor) 1998. *Evaluation of Flow and Transport Models of Yucca Mountain, Based on Chlorine-36 and Chloride Studies for FY98*. BA00000000-01717-5700-00007, Rev. 00. Las Vegas, Nevada: CRWMS M&O. ACC: MOL.19981208.0119.

Fabryka-Martin, J.; Wolfsberg, A.V.; Dixon, P.R.; Levy, S.; Musgrave, J.; and Turin, H.J. 1996. *Summary Report of Chlorine-36 Studies: Sampling, Analysis and Simulation of Chlorine-36 in the Exploratory Studies Facility*. Milestone 3783M. Los Alamos, New Mexico: Los Alamos National Laboratory. ACC: MOL.19970103.0047.

Fabryka-Martin, J.T.; Flint, A.L.; Sweetkind, D.S.; Wolfsberg, A.V.; Levy, S.S.; Roemer, G.J.C.; Roach, J.L.; Wolfsberg, L.E.; and Duff, M.C. 1997. *Evaluation of Flow and Transport Models of Yucca Mountain, Based on Chlorine-36 Studies for FY97*. LA-CST-TIP-97-010. Los Alamos, New Mexico: Los Alamos National Laboratory. ACC: MOL.19980204.0196.

### A.2 SOURCE DATA, LISTED BY DATA TRACKING NUMBER

LA0509JF831222.001. Chlorine-36 Analyses of Salts Leached from ESF Niche #3566 (Niche #1) Drillcore. (Q)

LAJF831222AQ98.004. Chloride, Bromide, Sulfate, and Chlorine-36 Analyses of Salts Leached from ESF Rock Samples. (Q)

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**APPENDIX B**

**VIDEO-LOG OBSERVATIONS FROM VALIDATION STUDY BOREHOLES**

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## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 879					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#1		ESF Station 19+65			
Completion date: 9/30/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.9	1.7	rubble	1.7 - 1.9	
2	2.9 - 5.2	2.1	rubble	5.0 - 5.2	
3	5.2 - 7.9	1.8	rubble	7.0 - 7.9	
4	7.9 - 10.9	2.3	rubble	10.2 - 10.9	
5	10.9 - 13.4	2.3	rubble	13.2 - 13.4	
SMF Name: 880					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#2		ESF Station 19+55			
Completion date: 9/29/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.5					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 3.2	1.8	rubble	1.8 - 3.2	
2	3.2 - 5.6	1.6	rubble	4.8 - 5.6	
3	5.6 - 8.2	2.6	5.6 - 7.2 = rubble; 7.2 - 8.2 = fairly intact w/ 3 fractures	none	
4	8.2 - 10.7	1.7	rubble	9.9 - 10.7	
5	10.7 - 13.5	0.9	rubble	11.6 - 13.5	
SMF Name: 881					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#3		ESF Station 19+50			
Completion date: 9/29/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.6					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 3.1	1.5	rubble	1.5 - 3.1	
2	3.1 - 5.0	1.5	rubble	4.6 - 5.0	
3	5.0 - 6.9	1.9	rubble	none	
4	6.9 - 8.1	1.1	rubble	8.0 - 8.1	
5	8.1 - 10.1	1.6	rubble	9.7 - 10.1	
6	10.1 - 10.6	0.5	10.1 - 10.4 = rubble; 10.4 - 10.6 = intact	none	
7	10.6 - 12.0	0.6	rubble	11.2 - 12.0	
8	12.0 - 13.6	1.3	rubble	13.3 - 13.6	
SMF Name: 906					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#4		ESF Station 19+45			
Completion date: 9/28/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.8					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.0	0.9	rubble	0.9 - 2.0	
2	2.0 - 3.7	0.6	rubble	2.6 - 3.7	
3	3.7 - 5.8	0.5	rubble	4.2 - 5.8	
4	5.8 - 7.6	0.3	rubble	6.1 - 7.6	
5	7.6 - 9.6	2	7.6 - 8.5 = rubble; 8.5 - 8.7 = fractured, rubbly; 9.2 - 9.6 = intact	none	
6	9.6 - 10.5	0.9	9.6 - 9.9 = rubble; 9.9 - 10.5 = intact w/ 2 fractures	none	
7	10.5 - 13.8	3.2	10.5 - 11.1 = fairly intact w/2 fractures; 11.1 - 11.5 = rubble; 11.5 - 13.7 = fairly intact w/ 6 fractures	13.7 - 13.8	

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: <b>907</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-DHW-CIV#5</b>		ESF Station 19+40		
Completion date: <b>9/27/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>33.3</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 3.5	0.7	rubble	0.7 - 3.5
2	3.5 - 5.7	1.6	3.5 - 3.9 = rubble; 3.9 - 4.4 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 4.4 - 4.6 = rubble; 4.6 - 5.1 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture	5.1 - 5.7
3	5.7 - 9.4	2.5	5.7 - 6.5 = rubble; 6.5 - 6.8 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 6.8 - 7.3 = rubble; 7.3 - 7.7 = fractured; 7.7 - 8.2 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures	8.2 - 9.4
4	9.4 - 11.5	1.5	9.4 - 9.8 = rubble; 9.8 - 10.2 = intact; 10.2 - 10.9 = rubbly, fractured	10.9 - 11.5
5	11.5 - 14.3	1.2	11.5 - 11.8 = rubble; 11.8 - 12.3 = intact w/ 1 fracture; 12.3 - 12.7 = rubble	12.7 - 14.3
6	14.3 - 16.3	1.1	rubble	15.4 - 16.3
7	16.3 - 19.1	1.4	16.3 - 16.9 = rubble; 16.9 - 17.4 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 17.4 - 17.7 = rubble	17.7 - 19.1
8	19.1 - 21.2	1.6	19.1 - 19.7 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 19.7 - 20.1 = rubble; 20.1 - 20.5 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 20.5 - 20.7 = rubble	20.7 - 21.2
9	21.2 - 23.4	1.8	21.2 - 22.2 = rubble; 22.2 - 22.6 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 22.6 - 23.0 = rubble	23.0 - 23.4
10	23.4 - 25.4	2	rubble	none
11	25.4 - 29.4	3.3	25.4 - 26.8 = rubble; 26.8 - 27.3 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 27.3 - 27.5 = rubble; 27.5 - 28.7 = fairly intact w/ 5 fractures	28.7 - 29.4
12	29.4 - 33.3	3.3	rubble	32.7 - 33.3
SMF Name: <b>908</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-DHW-CIV#6</b>		ESF Station 19+35		
Completion date: <b>9/30/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.9</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.2	1.6	0.0 - 0.5 = rubble; 0.5 - 0.8 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 0.8 - 1.2 = rubble; 1.2 - 1.6 = fairly intact	1.6 - 2.2
2	2.2 - 4.8	2.1	2.2 - 2.6 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 2.6 - 3.3 = fractured; 3.3 - 3.6 = rubble; 3.6 - 4.1 = intact; 4.1 - 4.3 = fractured	4.3 - 4.8
3	4.8 - 7.2	2.4	4.8 - 5.0 = rubble; 5.0 - 5.4 = fractured; 5.4 - 5.7 = rubble; 5.7 - 6.6 = fairly intact w/ 3 fractures; 6.6 - 6.9 = fractured; 6.9 - 7.2 = intact	none
4	7.2 - 10.7	2.9	7.2 - 8.0 = fractured; 8.0 - 8.7 = intact w/ 1 fracture; 8.7 - 8.9 = rubble; 8.9 - 9.3 = intact; 9.3 - 9.4 = rubble; 9.4 - 10.1 = intact w/ 1 fracture	10.1 - 10.7
5	10.7 - 13.9	3.4 (3.2 + 0.2)	10.7 - 10.9 = fractured; 10.9 - 12.2 = intact w/ 1 fracture; 12.2 - 13.7 = intact w/ 3 fractures; 13.7 - 13.9 = rubble	none

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 909					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#7		ESF Station 19+30			
Completion date: 10/5/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.6					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.2	1.2	rubble	1.2 - 2.2	
2	2.2 - 5.4	2.2	2.2 - 2.5 = rubble; 2.5 - 2.7 = intact; 2.7 - 3.9 = rubble; 3.9 - 4.4 = intact	4.4 - 5.4	
3	5.4 - 7.3	1.9	rubble	none	
4	7.3 - 9.6	1.7	7.3 - 7.6 = rubble; 7.6 - 8.0 = intact; 8.0 - 8.8 = rubble; 8.8 - 9.0 =fractured	9.0 - 9.6	
5	9.6 - 13.6	3	9.6 - 10.0 = rubble; 10.0 - 12.1 = fairly intact w/ 6 fractures; 12.1 - 12.6 = fractured, rubbly	12.6 - 13.6	
SMF Name: 910					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#8		ESF Station 19+25			
Completion date: 10/5/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 1.4	0.8	fractured, broken	0.8 - 1.4	
2	1.4 - 3.8	1.2	1.4 - 1.5 = rubble; 1.5 - 2.2 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures and crystal-lined cavities in this section; 2.2 - 2.6 = rubble	2.6 - 3.8	
3	3.8 - 7.4	3.2	3.8 - 4.2 = fractured rubbly; 4.2 - 5.0 = fairly intact w/ 3 fractures; 5.0 - 6.8 = intact w/ 2 frac. & 2 cavities; 6.8 - 7.0 = rubble	7.0 - 7.4	
4	7.4 - 10.3	1.8	7.4 - 7.5 = rubble; 7.5 - 7.7 = intact; 7.7 - 8.1 = rubble; 8.1 - 8.7 = intact; 8.7 - 9.2 = fractured, rubbly	9.2 - 10.3	
5	10.3 - 13.4	2.8	10.3 - 10.7 = rubble; 10.7 - 11.5 = fairly intact w/ 3 fractures; 11.5 - 11.8 = rubble; 11.8 - 12.5 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 12.5 - 12.9 = fractured, broken; 12.9 - 13.1 = intact	13.1 - 13.4	
SMF Name: 911					
Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#9		ESF Station 19+20			
Completion date: 10/6/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.3					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.4	0.9	rubble	0.9 - 2.4	
2	2.4 - 5.2	2.5	2.4 - 2.8 = rubble; 2.8 - 3.3 = fairly intact w/ 1 fracture; 3.3 - 3.8 = rubble; 3.8 - 4.5 = intact w/ 1 fracture; 4.5 - 4.9 = fractured, rubbly	4.9 - 5.2	
3	5.2 - 7.3	1.7	5.2 - 5.7 = fractured, broken; 5.7 - 6.1 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 6.1 - 6.9 = rubble	6.9 - 7.3	
4	7.3 - 10.3	2.2	7.3 - 8.2 = rubble; 8.2 - 8.7 = intact w/ 1 fracture; 8.7 - 9.5 = fractured, rubbly	9.5 - 10.3	
5	10.3 - 12.3	2.2	10.3 - 10.8 = intact w/1 frac. & lg. cavity; 10.8 - 11.5 = rubble; 11.5 - 12.2 = fairly intact w/ 4 fractures; 12.2 - 12.5 = rubble	12.5 - 13.3	

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

<b>SMF Name: 912</b> <b>Borehole name: ESF-DHW-CIV#10</b> ESF Station 19+10 <b>Completion date: 10/6/1999</b> <b>Total depth (ft) 13.4</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.4	0.5	rubble	.05 - 2.4
2	2.4 - 5.3	2.3	2.4 - 2.7 = rubble; 2.7 - 3.7 = fractured, broken; 3.7 - 4.7 = rubble	4.7 - 5.3
3	5.3 - 7.6	0.6	rubble	5.9 - 7.6
4	7.6 - 10.4	1.6	7.6 - 8.2 = rubble; 8.2 - 8.6 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 8.6 - 9.0 = rubble; 9.0 - 9.2 = intact	9.2 - 10.4
5	10.4 - 13.4	2	10.4 - 11.2 = fractured, rubbly; 11.2 - 12.0 = fairly intact w/ 2 fractures; 12.0 - 12.4 = fractured, rubbly	12.4 - 13.4
<b>SMF Name: 913</b> <b>Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#1</b> ESF Station 36+90 <b>Completion date: 6/17/1999</b> <b>Total depth (ft) 13.5</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Description	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.1	1.4	Broken, ~1 Fracture	1.4 - 2.1
2	2.1 - 4.3	2.8	Intact, ~2 Fractures, Broken (3.7 - 3.8)	4.2 - 4.3
3	4.3 - 6.3	2	Broken	6.2 - 6.3
4	6.3 - 8.1	1.8	Intact, 2-3 Fractures	8.0 - 8.1
5	8.1 - 9.1	0.9	Broken	9.0 - 9.1
6	9.1 - 11.0	1.4	~2 Fractures, Broken	10.5 - 11.0
7	11.0 - 12.8	2.1	Broken	-
8	12.8 - 13.5	0.9	Broken	-
<b>SMF Name: 914</b> <b>Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#2</b> ESF Station 36+75 <b>Completion date: 6/16/1999</b> <b>Total depth (ft) 13.6</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.0	1.8	Broken(0.0 - 1.8)	1.8 - 2.0
2	2.0 - 3.9	1.4	Rubbly(2.0 - 2.3); Intact(2.3 - 2.7); Intact with ~4 Fractures(2.7 - 3.9)	-
3	3.9 - 4.7	0.9	Broken(3.9 - 4.1); Intact(4.1 - 4.7)	-
4	4.7 - 5.9	1.2	Rubbly(4.7 - 4.8); Intact, ~1 Fracture(4.8 - 5.9)	-
5	5.9 - 8.0	2.1	Intact(5.9 - 6.4); Broken(6.4 - 7.0); Intact(7.0 - 7.6); Broken(7.6 - 8.0)	-
6	8.0 - 9.9	1.9	Intact, ~3 Fractures(8.0 - 9.9)	-
7	9.9 - 12.0	1.9	Intact(9.9 - 10.7); Intact(10.7 - 11.5); Broken(11.5 - 11.8)	11.8 - 12.0
8	12.0 - 12.5	0.5	Broken	-
9	12.5 - 13.6	0.9	Intact, 1 Fracture(12.5 - 13.4)	13.4 - 13.6

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 915				
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#3		ESF Station 36+60		
Completion date: 6/15/1999				
Total depth (ft) 13.6				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.6	0.6	Rubbly(0.0 - 0.6)	-
2	0.6 - 2.5	1.7	Broken(0.6 - 2.3)	2.3 - 2.5
3	2.5 - 4.2	1.8	Broken, ~3 Fractures	-
4	4.2 - 6.3	2	Broken, ~7 Fractures(4.2 - 6.2)	6.2 - 6.3
5	6.3 - 7.4	1.1	Intact(6.3 - 7.2); Broken(7.2 - 7.4)	-
6	7.4 - 9.4	1.9	Broken, ~6 Fractures(7.4 - 9.3)	9.3 - 9.4
7	9.4 - 11.4	2	Broken(9.4 - 10.8); Broken - Rubbly(10.8 - 11.4)	-
8	11.4 - 12.8	1.2	Rubbly(11.4 - 11.8); Intact(11.8 - 12.3); Rubbly(12.3 - 12.6); Broken(12.6 - 12.8)	-
9	12.8 - 13.6	0.7	Broken(12.8 - 12.5)	13.5 - 13.6
SMF Name: 916				
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#4		ESF Station 36+35		
Completion date: 6/14/1999				
Total depth (ft) 13.4				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.1	1.8	Broken, >8 Fractures(0.0 - 1.8)	1.8 - 2.1
2	2.1 - 4.4	1.7	Rubbly(2.1 - 2.8); Broken(2.8 - 3.1); Rubbly - Broken(3.1 - 3.8)	3.8 - 4.4
3	4.4 - 5.7	1.2	Rubbly(4.4 - 4.7); Rubbly - Broken(4.7 - 5.3); Rubbly(5.3 - 5.6)	5.6 - 5.7
4	5.7 - 6.3	0.6	Broken(5.7 - 5.9); Rubbly(5.9 - 6.3)	-
5	6.3 - 8.3	2	Intact(6.3 - 6.7); Broken(6.7 - 7.2); Rubbly(7.2 - 7.8); Broken(7.8 - 8.3)	-
6	8.3 - 10.3	1.6	Rubbly(8.3 - 9.4); Broken(9.4 - 9.9)	9.9 - 10.3
7	10.3 - 12.3	2	Broken - Rubbly(10.3 - 11.1); Broken, >6 Fractures(11.1 - 12.3)	-
8	12.3 - 13.4	1.1	Broken, ~6 Fractures(12.3 - 13.4)	-
SMF Name: 917				
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#5		ESF Station 36+20		
Completion date: 6/10/1999				
Total depth (ft) 13.5				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.1	0.9	Rubbly - Shattered(0.0 - 0.9)	0.9 - 2.1
2	2.1 - 4.1	2.3	Shattered - Rubbly(2.1 - 2.5); Broken(2.5 - 4.1)	-
3	4.1 - 5.8	1	Rubbly(4.1 - 5.1)	5.1 - 5.8
4	5.8 - 7.9	0.9	Rubbly(5.8 - 6.7)	6.7 - 7.9
5	7.9 - 10.1	1.8	Rubbly - Shattered(7.9 - 9.7)	9.7 - 10.1
6	10.1 - 12.1	0.7	Block(10.1 - 10.4); Rubbly(10.4 - 10.8)	10.8 - 12.1
7	12.1 - 13.5	0.9	Rubbly(12.1 - 13.0)	13.0 - 13.5

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 918					
Borehole name:		ESF-SD-CIV#6		ESF Station 36+10	
Completion date:		6/10/1999			
Total depth (ft)		13.4			
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.0	0.4	Broken - Rubbly(0.0 - 0.4)		0.4 - 2.0
2	2.0 - 4.0	1.9	Rubbly(2.0 - 3.9)		3.9 - 4.0
3	4.0 - 5.7	1.3	Rubbly(4.0 - 5.0); Intact, few hairline fractures(5.0 - 5.3)		5.3 - 5.7
4	5.7 - 7.8	1.2	Rubbly(5.7 - 6.9)		6.9 - 7.8
5	7.8 - 10.8	2.7	Rubbly - Shattered(7.8 - 9.3); Broken(9.4 - 10.2); Rubbly(10.2 - 10.5)		10.5 - 10.8
6	10.8 - 12.3	1.2	Rubbly(10.8 - 11.4); Broken(11.4 - 12.0)		12.0 - 12.3
7	12.3 - 12.4	0	No Core		12.3 - 12.4
SMF Name: 919					
Borehole name:		ESF-SD-CIV#7		ESF Station 36+05	
Completion date:		6/8/1999			
Total depth (ft)		13.5			
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.0	1.1	Rubbly(0.0 - 1.1)		1.1 - 2.0
2	2.0 - 3.9	0.1	Rubbly(2.0 - 2.1)		2.1 - 3.9
3	3.9 - 6.0	0.5	2 blocks(3.9 - 4.4)		4.4 - 6.0
4	6.0 - 8.1	2	Broken, >12 Fractures(6.0 - 8.0)		8.0 - 8.1
5	8.1 - 10.7	1.6	Broken, ~3 Fractures(8.1 - 8.8); Rubbly(8.8 - 9.4); Broken(9.4 - 9.6); Rubbly(9.6 - 9.7)		9.7 - 10.7
6	10.7 - 11.7	1	Rubbly		-
7	11.7 - 13.5	0.6	Rubbly(11.7 - 12.3)		12.3 - 13.5
SMF Name: 920					
Borehole name:		ESF-SD-CIV#8		ESF Station 36+00	
Completion date:		6/8/1999			
Total depth (ft)		13.5			
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.0	1.7	Rubbly(0.0 - 1.0); Broken(1.0 - 1.7)		1.7 - 2.0
2	2.0 - 4.0	1.4	Broken - Rubbly(2.0 - 2.8); Rubbly(2.8 - 3.4)		3.4 - 4.0
3	4.0 - 6.0	1.5	Rubbly(4.0 - 4.3); Block(4.3 - 4.7); Rubbly(4.7 - 5.5)		5.5 - 6.0
4	6.0 - 7.9	0.2	Block(6.0 - 6.2)		6.2 - 7.9
5	7.9 - 9.9	2	Rubbly(7.9 - 9.9)		-
6	9.9 - 11.9	1.9	Rubbly(9.9 - 11.8)		11.8 - 11.9
7	11.9 - 13.5	1.1	Rubbly(11.9 - 12.3); Broken(12.3 - 13.0)		13.0 - 13.5

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 921					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#9		ESF Station 35+95			
Completion date: 6/7/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.6					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 4.5	0.3	Rubbly(0.0 - 0.3)		0.3 - 4.5
2	4.5 - 6.5	0.8	Rubbly(4.5 - 5.3)		5.3 - 6.5
3	6.5 - 8.6	1.6	Rubbly(6.5 - 8.1)		8.1 - 8.6
4	8.6 - 10.1	1.5	Rubbly(8.6 - 9.5); Block(9.5 - 9.7); Rubbly(9.7 - 10.1)		-
5	10.1 - 11.5	1.4	Broken, ~6 Fractures(10.1 - 11.2); Rubbly(11.2 - 11.5)		-
6	11.5 - 12.9	1.2	Block(11.5 - 11.7); Rubbly(11.7 - 12.7)		12.7 - 12.9
7	12.9 - 13.6	0.7	Rubbly(12.9 - 13.6)		-
SMF Name: 922					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#10		ESF Station 35+90			
Completion date: 6/3/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.0	1.9	Rubbly(0.0 - 0.6); Broken, ~ 2-4 Fractures(0.6 - 1.9)		1.9 - 2.0
2	2.0 - 7.0	1.9	Block(2.0 - 2.2); Rubbly - Shattered(2.2 - 3.65); Block(3.7 - 3.9)		3.9 - 7.0
3	7.0 - 9.9	1	Rubbly(7.0 - 8.0)		8.0 - 9.9
4	9.9 - 13.4	3.1	Block(9.9 - 10.2); Rubbly(10.2 - 10.8); Block(10.8 - 11.1); Rubbly(11.05 - 11.7); Broken, ~4-6 Fractures(11.7 - 12.8); Rubbly(12.8 - 13.0)		13.0 - 13.4
SMF Name: 923					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#11		ESF Station 35+85			
Completion date: 6/3/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.6					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 4.1	3.4	~2 Fractures(0.0 - 1.7); Broken, ~5 Fractures(1.7 - 3.0); Broken - Rubbly(3.0 - 3.4)		3.4 - 4.1
2	4.1 - 5.7	1.1	Rubbly(4.1 - 5.1)		5.1 - 5.7
3	5.7 - 9.0	2.2	Rubbly(5.7 - 6.7); Broken(6.7 - 7.9)		7.9 - 9.0
4	9.0 - 13.6	3.5	Broken(9.0 - 9.6); Rubbly - Shattered(9.6 -10.6); Broken(10.6 - 12.5)		12.5 - 13.6
SMF Name: 924					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#12		ESF Station 35+80			
Completion date: 6/2/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.6					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.0	1.7	Broken - Rubbly(0.0 - 1.2); Broken(1.2 - 1.7)		1.7 - 2.0
2	2.0 - 7.1	5.1	Intact, few hairline fractures(2.0 - 3.3); Broken(3.3 - 3.65); Intact(3.65 - 4.3); Broken(4.3 - 5.6); Rubbly(5.6 - 7.1)		-
3	7.1 - 11.5	3.3	Rubbly(7.1 - 7.5); Broken(7.5 - 8.9); Rubbly(8.9 - 9.4); Broken(9.4 - 9.8); Rubbly(9.8 - 10.4)		10.4 - 11.5
4	11.5 - 13.6	1.9	Rubbly(11.5 - 11.85); Broken(11.85 - 12.2); Intact, few hairline fractures(12.2 - 12.9); Rubbly - Broken(12.9 - 13.4)		13.4 - 13.6

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 925					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#13		ESF Station 35+75			
Completion date: 6/2/1999					
Total depth (ft) 32.6					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 1.7	1.7	Rubbly - Broken	-	
2	1.7 - 2.9	1.2	Broken - Rubbly	-	
3	2.9 - 7.0	3.8	Broken, >12 Fractures(2.9 - 6.3); Rubbly(6.3 - 6.7)	6.7 - 7.0	
4	7.0 - 9.7	1.6	Rubbly - Broken(7.0 - 8.6)	8.6 - 9.7	
5	9.7 - 13.9	3	Rubbly(9.7 - 11.4); Intact(11.4 - 11.85); Broken(11.85 - 12.7)	12.7 - 13.9	
6	13.9 - 17.0	2.2	Broken(13.9 - 14.4); Rubbly(14.4 - 14.7); Broken(14.7 - 15.0); Intact(15.0 - 15.8); Broken(15.8 - 16.1)	16.1 - 17.0	
7	17.0 - 18.8	1.3	Intact(17.0 - 17.5); Broken(17.5 - 17.9); Rubbly(17.9 - 18.3)	18.3 - 18.8	
8	18.8 - 21.7	2.9	Rubbly(18.8 - 19.6); Broken(19.6 - 20.5); Broken - Rubbly(20.5 - 21.7)	-	
9	21.7 - 23.2	1.5	Rubbly(21.7 - 23.2)	-	
10	23.2 - 24.8	1.2	Broken - Rubbly(23.2 - 24.4)	24.4 - 24.8	
11	24.8 - 25.3	0.5	Broken(24.8 - 25.3)	-	
12	25.3 - 30.0	2	Rubbly(25.3 - 27.3)	27.3 - 30.0	
13	30.0 - 32.6	2.3	Rubbly(30.0 - 30.6); Broken - Rubbly(30.6 - 32.3)	32.3 - 32.6	
SMF Name: 926					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#14		ESF Station 35+45			
Completion date: 9/22/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.8	2.1	Mostly Broken, Rubbly	2.1 - 2.8	
2	2.8 - 5.4	2.6	Mostly Rubble, Broken	-	
3	5.4 - 6.9	1.5	Broken	-	
4	6.9 - 8.0	1	Broken, ~1 Fracture	7.9 - 8.0	
5	8.0 - 11.9	3.5	Rubbly (8.2 - 8.9), Broken, 2-3 Fractures	11.5 - 11.9	
6	11.9 - 13.4	1.8	Broken, 1 Fracture	-	
SMF Name: 927					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#15		ESF Station 35+40			
Completion date: 9/21/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.5					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 1.9	1.7	Broken	1.7 - 1.9	
2	1.9 - 4.7	2.7	Mostly intact, Broken (4.3 - 4.6)	4.6 - 4.7	
3	4.7 - 7.8	2.4	Broken, ~2 Fractures	7.1 - 7.8	
4	7.8 - 12.1	4.1	Broken, ~3 Fractures	11.9 - 12.1	
5	12.1 - 13.5	1.6	Broken, ~2 Fractures	-	



## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 928					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#16		ESF Station 35+35			
Completion date: 9/20/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.5					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 0.5	0.2	1 Block	0.2 - 0.5	
2	0.5 - 1.7	1.2	1 Fracture, Broken	-	
3	1.7 - 2.5	0.9	Intact, ~1 Fracture	-	
4	2.5 - 2.8	0.1	1 Block	2.6 - 2.8	
5	2.8 - 5.0	2.2	Broken	-	
6	5.0 - 6.7	1.7	Broken, ~1 Fracture	-	
7	6.7 - 7.4	0.6	Broken	7.3 - 7.4	
8	7.4 - 9.3	1.8	Broken	9.2 - 9.3	
9	9.3 - 13.5	3.9	Broken	13.2 - 13.5	
SMF Name: 929					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#17		ESF Station 35+30			
Completion date: 9/17/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.3					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 0.5	0.5	Broken	-	
2	0.5 - 2.6	2.1	Broken, ~3 Fractures	-	
3	2.6 - 4.7	2.1	Broken	-	
4	4.7 - 5.5	0.8	Broken, Blocky	-	
5	5.5 - 6.9	1.4	Broken, Some Fractures? (Video black out)	-	
6	6.9 - 8.5	1.6	Broken, ~2 Fractures	-	
7	8.5 - 9.8	0.8	Broken	9.3 - 9.8	
8	9.8 - 10.5	0.9	Broken, Blocky	-	
9	10.5 - 13.3	2.7	Broken, 2-3 Fractures	13.2 - 13.3	
SMF Name: 930					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#18		ESF Station 35+25			
Completion date: 9/16/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.5					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.1	1.9	Broken, ~2 Fractures	1.9 - 2.1	
2	2.1 - 3.6	1.5	Broken, ~3 Fractures	-	
3	3.6 - 5.7	2.1	Broken	5.6 - 5.7	
4	5.7 - 7.5	1.5	Broken	7.2 - 7.5	
5	7.5 - 8.8	1.2	Broken, ~2 Fractures?	8.7 - 8.8	
6	8.8 - 10.2	1.4	Broken	-	
7	10.2 - 10.9	0.7	Broken	-	
8	10.9 - 12.6	0.9	Broken	11.8 - 12.6	
9	12.6 - 13.5	1.2	Rubbly - Broken	-	

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 931					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#19		ESF Station 35+20			
Completion date: 9/15/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 3.4	2.9	Intact, 2 Fractures, Broken (1.0 - 1.3)		2.9 - 3.4
2	3.4 - 5.7	2.3	Intact - Broken		-
3	5.7 - 8.3	2.4	Broken - Rubbly		8.1 - 8.3
4	8.3 - 9.4	1	1 Fracture, Broken		9.3 - 9.4
5	9.4 - 10.2	0.6	Broken, Blocky		10.0 - 10.2
6	10.2 - 11.7	1.5	Broken		-
7	11.7 - 13.4	1.4	Broken, 1 Fracture		13.1 - 13.4
SMF Name: 932					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#20		ESF Station 35+15			
Completion date: 9/14/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.2					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 1.3	1	Rubbly		1.0 - 1.3
2	1.3 - 3.5	1.5	Broken - Rubble		2.8 - 3.5
3	3.5 - 6.1	2.6	Broken - Rubble		-
4	6.1 - 8.6	2.6	Broken		-
5	8.6 - 9.1	0.5	Broken, Blocky		-
6	9.1 - 10.5	1.3	Intact, 1 Fracture, Broken		10.4 - 10.5
7	10.5 - 11.4	0.9	2-3 Fractures, Broken		-
8	11.4 - 13.2	1.6	Broken, Blocky		13.0 - 13.2
SMF Name: 933					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#21		ESF Station 35+10			
Completion date: 9/13/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 1.7	1.4	Very Broken		1.4 - 1.7
2	1.7 - 4.7	2.9	Broken - Rubbly		4.6 - 4.7
3	4.7 - 7.1	2.4	Broken		-
4	7.1 - 11.3	4	Intact, ~3 Fractures, Broken in some areas		11.1 - 11.3
5	11.3 - 13.4	2.1	Intact, 1 Fracture, Broken (13.0 - 13.4)		-

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 934					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#22		ESF Station 35+05			
Completion date: 9/13/1999					
Total depth (ft) 14.0					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.3	1.9	Broken, Blocky,		1.9 - 2.3
2	2.3 - 3.4	1.1	Broken, Blocky,		-
3	3.4 - 6.5	2.9	Very Broken		6.3 - 6.5
4	6.5 - 11.3	4.7	Broken		11.2 - 11.3
5	11.3 - 14.8	2.3	Broken - Rubbly		13.6 - 14.8
SMF Name: 935					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#23		ESF Station 35+00			
Completion date: 9/10/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.7					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.9	0.9	Broken		-
2	0.9 - 1.3	0.3	1 Block		1.2 - 1.3
3	1.3 - 2.0	0.7	Broken, Blocky		-
4	2.0 - 2.3	0.3	1 Block		-
5	2.3 - 4.9	2.5	Broken, 2-3 Fractures?		4.8 - 4.9
6	4.9 - 6.7	1.9	Broken		-
7	6.7 - 11.4	4.7	Intact, 4 Fractures, Broken (9.4 - 10.1)		-
8	11.4 - 11.6	0.1	Rubble		11.5 - 11.6
9	11.6 - 13.7	2.1	Broken, ~3 Fractures		-
SMF Name: 936					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#24		ESF Station 34+95			
Completion date: 9/9/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments		Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.1	2	Rubble (0.0 - 0.8), Broken (0.8 - 2.0)		2.0 - 2.1
2	2.1 - 7.0	4.9	Large intact pieces, broken in 6 areas		-
3	7.0 - 8.8	1.8	Broken		-
4	8.8 - 10.1	1.2	Broken, 1 Fracture?		10.0 - 10.1
5	10.1 - 11.3	0.9	Broken		11.0 - 11.3
6	11.3 - 13.4	2.1	Broken		-

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 937					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#25		ESF Station 34+90			
Completion date: 9/23/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.2					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 0.4	0.2	1 Block, Rubbly	0.2 - 0.4	
2	0.4 - 1.9	1.4	Blocky - Rubbly	1.8 - 1.9	
3	1.9 - 3.9	1.3	Rubble (1.9 - 2.2), Intact, 1 Fracture (2.2 - 3.0), Rubble (3.0 - 3.2)	3.2 - 3.9	
4	3.9 - 5.3	1.4	Broken	-	
5	5.3 - 5.6	0.4	Broken	-	
6	5.6 - 7.8	2.2	Broken, 3 Fractures, Very broken (7.3 - 7.8)	-	
7	7.8 - 9.9	2.1	Rubble ( 7.8 - 8.7), Broken (8.7 - 9.9)	-	
8	9.9 - 11.2	1.3	Broken - Rubbly	11.0 - 11.2	
9	11.2 - 13.2	1.3	Broken - Rubbly	12.5 - 13.2	
SMF Name: 938					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#26		ESF Station 34+73			
Completion date: 9/22/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.2					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.1	1.8	Intact ~ 2 Fractures	1.8 - 2.1	
2	2.1 - 2.6	0.6	Broken fragment, 1 Block	2.4 - 2.6	
3	2.6 - 3.2	0.6	Broken	3.1 - 3.2	
4	3.2 - 4.0	1	Broken,	-	
5	4.0 - 4.8	0.8	Intact, 1 Fracture	-	
6	4.8 - 5.1	0.2	1 Block	5.0 - 5.1	
7	5.1 - 6.9	1.8	Intact, ~2 Fractures	-	
8	6.9 - 9.0	2	Intact, ~3 Fractures	8.9 - 9.0	
9	9.0 - 11.0	1.9	Broken, 2-3 Fractures	10.9 - 11.0	
10	11.0 - 13.2	2.2	Intact, 2 Fractures	-	
SMF Name: 939					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#27		ESF Station 34+70			
Completion date: 4/9/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.4					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 3.6	3.5	0'-0.6' rubbly; 0.6'-3.6' Intact w/ several discrete fracs		
2	3.6 - 7.3	3.6	Intact w/ several discrete fracs		
3	7.3 - 12	4.7	7.3'-9.2' sparsely broken; 9.2-10.0 intact; 10.0-12.0 intact w/ 2-3 fracs		
4	12.0 - 13.4	1.4	Intact w/ ~4 fracs particularly between 13.0' and 13.4'		

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: <b>940</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#28</b>		ESF Station 34+65		
Completion date: <b>4/8/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.3</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.2	1.9	Rubbly to broken; Good calcite @ 0.2	
2	2.2 - 4.0	1.8	Intact w/ 2-3 discrete frac	
3	4.0 - 5.2	1.1	Increasingly broken towards the bottom of the run	
4	5.2 - 6.2	1	Broken between 5.6'-6.2'	
5	6.2 - 8.6	2.4	Intact w/ 4-5 frac to 8.0'; 8.0'-8.6' is broken	
6	8.6 - 9.5	0.3	Rubble	
7	9.5 - 11.3	1.8	Intact to 10.5'; 10.5'-11.3' is broken	
8	11.3 - 12.7	1.4	Broken	
9	12.7 - 13.3	0.6	Rubble	
SMF Name: <b>941</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#29</b>		ESF Station 34+60		
Completion date: <b>4/6/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.2</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.9	2.6	Broken by 6-10 discrete frac	
2	2.9 - 5.8	2.9	Intact w/ 4-5 discrete frac	
3	5.8 - 7.5	1.7	Broken	
4	7.5 - 8.9	1.2	Broken to rubble	
5	8.9 - 10.7	1.3	Intact to ~10.0'	
6	10.7 - 13.2	1.6	Broken	
SMF Name: <b>942</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#30</b>		ESF Station 34+55		
Completion date: <b>4/5/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.4</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.6	0.3	3 small chunks	
2	0.6 - 3.3	2.7	Broken	
3	3.5 - 5.9	1.7	Broken to rubble	
4	5.9 - 8.5	2.5	Broken	
5	8.5 - 10.5	2	Rubble to broken	
6	10.5 - 11.8	0.9	Rubble	
7	11.8 - 13.4	1.8	Broken	

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: <b>943</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#31</b>		ESF Station 34+50		
Completion date: <b>4/2/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.0</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.9	0.7	Broken	
2	0.9 - 1.1	0.2	1 chunk	
3	1.1 - 2.2	1	Broken w/ 4-5 transverse fracs	
4	2.2 - 2.8	0.6	Broken	
5	2.8 - 3.8	1	Broken	
6	3.8 - 4.7	0.7	Broken	
7	4.7 - 7.8	2.6	Rubble - 4.7'-6.2' in Lexan	
8	7.8 - 11.0	0.7	Rubble	
9	11.0 - 13.0	1.6	Rubble	
SMF Name: <b>944</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#32</b>		ESF Station 34+45		
Completion date: <b>4/1/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.2</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.7	0.6	Broken	
2	0.7 - 3.3	2.6	0.7'-2.5' broken	
3	3.3 - 7.6	4.1	Broken w/ longitudinal fracs	
4	7.6 - 9.6	2.0	Intact	
5	9.6 - 10.4	0.2	1 chunk	
6	10.4 - 13.2	3.5	10.8'-11.7' fracture zone	
SMF Name: <b>945</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#33</b>		ESF Station 34+40		
Completion date: <b>3/31/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.4</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.8	0.6	Broken	
2	0.8 - 3.0	2.1	2.0'-3.0' broken	
3	3.0 - 6.2	3	4.0'-6.2' broken	
4	6.2 - 9.5	2.7	6.8'-7.0' frac zone; 7.5'-9.5' longitudinal frac	
5	9.5 - 11.4	2.5	Intact w/ ~ 3 fracs	
6	11.4 - 13.9	1.4	Partially broken	

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: 946					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#34		ESF Station 34+35			
Completion date: 3/30/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.3					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 1.4	0.9	Broken		
2	1.4 - 1.8	0.4	Broken		
3	1.8 - 2.1	0.3	Broken		
4	2.1 - 2.5	0.3	Broken		
5	2.5 - 3.0	0.6	Broken		
6	3.0 - 3.8	0.5	Rubbly		
7	3.8 - 4.8	1	Intact w/ ~ 3 fracs		
8	4.8 - 7.7	2.8	4.8'-6.6' rubbly; 6.6'-7.7' intact w/ ~2-3 fracs		
9	7.7 - 8.3	0.5	Rubbly		
10	8.3 - 13.3	4.7	8.3'-10.0' rubbly; 10.4'-10.5' frac zone; 11.2'-13.0' longitudinal frac		
SMF Name: 947					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#35		ESF Station 34+30			
Completion date: 3/26/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.3					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 2.2	1.9	Broken		
2	2.2 - 4.0	1.8	Broken to rubbly		
3	4.0 - 6.3	1.9	Intact w/ ~ 2 fracs		
4	6.3 - 6.4	0.1	1 chunk		
5	6.4 - 8.5	2.1	6.3'-8.5' broken		
6	8.5 - 9.2	0.5	Several chunks		
7	9.2 - 11.4	2.4	10.5'-10.7' broken zone; 11.2'-11.4' broken		
8	11.4 - 11.6	0.2	1 chunk		
9	11.6 - 12.8	1.2	Intact w/ 2-3 fracs		
10	12.8 - 13.3	0.5			
SMF Name: 948					
Borehole name: ESF-SD-CIV#36		ESF Station 34+25			
Completion date: 3/25/1999					
Total depth (ft) 13.3					
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 1.0	0.7	Rubbly		
2	1.0 - 2.7	1.4	1.4'-2.4' broken		
3	2.7 - 3.4	0.8	~4 fracs - broken		
4	3.4 - 3.9	0.5	Rubbly		
5	3.9 - 6.7	2.8	Broken		
6	6.7 - 9.1	2.4	6.7'-7.0' rubbly; 7.0'-9.1' intact w/ ~4 fracs		
7	9.1 - 9.4	0.3	1 chunk		
8	9.4 - 10.6	1.2	Intact w/ ~ 5 fracs		
9	10.6 - 10.8	0.2	2 chunks		
10	10.8 - 13.3	1.3	10.8'-12.1' rubbly		

## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name: <b>949</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#37</b>		ESF Station 34+20		
Completion date: <b>3/24/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.3</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.3	0.3	2 blocks	
2	0.3 - 0.9	0.4	4 blocks	
3	0.9 - 1.3	0.6	1 block	
4	1.3 - 5.9	4	1.3'-3.0' broken; 3.0'-5.9 intact w/ 2-3 discrete fracs	
5	5.9 - 8.9	3.8	Intact w/ ~7 discrete fracs	
6	8.9 - 9.7	?	?	
7	9.7 - 13.3	3.3	9.7'-11.2' intact w/ ~3 fracs; 11.4'-13.0' broken	
SMF Name: <b>950</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#38</b>		ESF Station 34+10		
Completion date: <b>3/23/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.2</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 0.6	0.4	Broken @ top	
2	0.6 - 1.4	0.8	4 fracs over 0.8' ~"broken"	
3	1.4 - 6.1	4.4	1.4'-2.6' intact; 2.6'-5.0' broken to rubble; 5.0'-6.1' intact	
4	6.1 - 9.1	2.9	Intact w/ 4-5 discrete fracs	
5	9.1 - 11.0	1.7	9.1'-9.8' rubble; 10.5'-10.8' broken	
6	11.0 - 12.7	1.7	11.0'-11.5' imbricate slices; 11.5'-12.7' intact	
7	12.7 - 13.2	0.4	?	
SMF Name: <b>951</b>				
Borehole name: <b>ESF-SD-CIV#39</b>		ESF Station 33+98		
Completion date: <b>3/19/1999</b>				
Total depth (ft) <b>13.4</b>				
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)
1	0.0 - 2.1	1.9	Intact - 3 total (1@0.2 & 2@2.1)	
2	2.1 - 5.7	3.6	Intact to ~5.0'; broken btwn 5.0-5.3'; rubble btwn 5.4-5.7'	
3	5.7 - 7.8	2.1	Rubble btwn ~6.6'-6.9'; 2-3 fracs @~7.3'	
4	7.8 - 8.0	0	Unrecovered	
5	8.0 - 9.3		Broken btwn 8.6'-9.3'	
6	9.3 - 10.1	0.8	Rubble	
7	10.1 - 11.0	0.7	Broken	
8	11.0 - 13.4	2.4	Broken btwn 11.0'-12.1'; broken btwn 12.6'-13.4'	



## Video Log Observations from Validation Study Boreholes

SMF Name:		952			
Borehole name:		ESF-SD-CIV#40		ESF Station 33+89	
Completion date:		3/17/1999			
Total depth (ft)		13.3			
Run #	Interval (ft)	Recovery (ft)	Fractures/Comments	Unrecovered Core Interval (ft)	
1	0.0 - 1.2		Intact - Complex frac. w/ cc filling		
2	1.2 - 5.2	3.8	Intact - 4-5 discrete fracs		
3	5.2 - 6.0	0.7	Intact - 2 discrete fracs		
4	6.0 - 8.1	2.1	Intact - 2 discrete fracs		
5	8.1 - 8.9	0.8	Intact - 2 discrete fracs		
6	8.9 - 11.6	2.7	5-6 fracs mostly btwn 10.5'-11.6'		
7	11.6 - 12.3	0.6	Rubbly		
8	12.3 - 13.3	1	1-2 @ ~12.9'		

Source: Paces (2003)

NOTE: The information contained in this Appendix is not considered to be data, and it has not been collected under any formal QA procedure.

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**APPENDIX C**

**ACCELERATOR MASS SPECTROMETRY METHODS**

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## **C1. OVERVIEW OF YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT CHLORINE-36 WORK AT LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY**

Work at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) supporting the chlorine-36 ( $^{36}\text{Cl}$ ) validation study was carried out in two phases, each involving somewhat different techniques, approaches, and personnel. The first phase occurred primarily in 2000, with the work consisting of active leaching of rock core samples, chlorine extraction from the leachate, chlorine concentration determination of the leachate by ion chromatography, and measurement of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of the chlorine by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). The second phase occurred during the latter part of 2001 and continued through 2002, with the work consisting of chlorine extraction from leachates that were prepared by passive leaching at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) in Denver, chlorine concentration determination by measurement of the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio by AMS in isotopically spiked samples, and measurement of the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of the chlorine by AMS. The AMS measurements were made at the Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (CAMS) at LLNL.

The primary differences between the work in 2000 and that in 2001 and 2002 were that (1) the leachates were derived from active (about 7 hours) leaching at LLNL in 2000, whereas they were derived from passive leaching (about 1 hour) at the USGS in 2001-2002, and (2) chlorine concentration determination was by ion chromatography in 2000, but was by isotope dilution AMS in 2001-2002. The difference in method of chlorine concentration measurement had no effect on the outcome of the project, and precisions are regarded as similar between the ion chromatography and the AMS methods. Both methods produced agreement between aliquots measured at the USGS and with independent samples measured at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). The difference in leaching techniques (active versus passive), however, did affect the outcome of the project. Active leaching produced a far higher concentration of chlorine than passive leaching, resulting in more chlorine being available for AMS analysis. This produced lower and more unstable AMS ion beam currents, which ultimately produced lower statistical analytical precision, as well as lower confidence in the replicability of the analysis. The latter concern, however, is lessened by the generally good replication of the two split aliquots prepared by LANL and LLNL, respectively, measured in the November 2001 AMS run.

In 2001-2002, silver chloride ( $\text{AgCl}$ ) samples were prepared at LANL and sent to LLNL for measurement of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  and  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  by AMS. The samples were treated for AMS analysis in every respect like the  $\text{AgCl}$  samples prepared at LLNL. Therefore, the discussion below concerning the procedures for AMS analysis of LLNL  $\text{AgCl}$  samples also applies to the LANL  $\text{AgCl}$  samples.

Active and passive leaching procedures are discussed in the body of this report. This appendix discusses the details of the LLNL procedures for chlorine extraction, chlorine concentration measurement, and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  and  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  determination by AMS.

## **C2. PROCEDURES FOR CHLORINE EXTRACTION FROM LEACHATE**

### **C2.1 Year 2000 Procedures**

Leachate solutions produced in 2000 ranged in size from about 2100 to about 3800 g. Of this liquid, one or two small (about 50 mL) aliquots were removed for ion chromatography chlorine concentration analysis. The remainder was then weighed and a pre-weighed amount of chlorine carrier ( $^{36}\text{Cl}$ -free chloride salt) was added to the solution. The main purpose of this carrier was to increase the mass of chloride in the solution to facilitate chlorine extraction. The carrier chlorine itself was measured for its  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  content during every AMS run to ensure that no additional  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  was being added to the sample during carrier addition. Because of the very large amount of liquid involved, extraction of chloride relied on pumping the sample through an ion-exchange column containing AG-4X anion resin, using a peristaltic pump. The column was initially conditioned using three applications of 40 mL of high-purity nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$  in two 1N applications and one 2.5N application). After all the leachate had passed through the column, chloride was eluted by applying three elution rinses of 40 mL 1N high-purity ammonium hydroxide ( $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$ ) solution. Chlorine was then extracted from this solution using the chlorine extraction procedure described below, which also was used in 2001-2002.

### **C2.2 Years 2001-2002 Procedures**

There were three main differences in procedures used between 2000 and 2001-2002. First, in 2001-2002, the leachate solution was created at the USGS and smaller sample sizes than those of 2000 were available (less than 2 L). It was felt that the smaller sample sizes did not require the anion column extraction method, and so this was not used. Second, no leachate aliquot was removed at LLNL for chlorine concentration analysis, although aliquots were removed and analyzed in Denver by the USGS. Third, for 2001-2002, the chlorine isotope tracer with a known  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio (TIP-CL-95, *Preparation of Samples for Chlorine-36 Analysis*) was added to the sample, and this was used in the AMS analysis for isotope dilution chlorine concentration determination. Other than these differences, the chlorine extraction procedures for both project phases were similar, as described in the following paragraphs.

### **C2.3 Chloride Extraction Procedures**

The leachate solution was placed in an appropriately sized pre-cleaned glass beaker (typically 250 mL in 2000, and 1 L in 2001-2002). In 2001-2002, the sample was weighed prior to being placed in the beaker (in 2000, the sample was weighed prior to being passed through the anion column). In 2001-2002, the tracer solution was then added to the leachate (the carrier was added prior to the columns in 2000). The sample was then acidified by addition of concentrated high-purity nitric acid ( $\text{HNO}_3$ ). Silver was added to the solution in the form of a 5 percent solution of silver nitrate ( $\text{AgNO}_3$ ). Under acidic conditions,  $\text{AgNO}_3$  is dissociated while  $\text{AgCl}$  becomes insoluble, leading to the precipitation of  $\text{AgCl}$ . The sample was then left to sit overnight, covered with parafilm and enclosed in a Plexiglass<sup>®</sup> hood for contamination protection, during which time the

AgCl flocculated to the bottom of the beaker. The leachate solution (now chlorine-free) was then carefully removed from the beaker, leaving behind the AgCl precipitate. The precipitate was dissolved in less than 40 mL of a 1:1 solution of ultra-clean Milli-Q<sup>®</sup> deionized water (resistivity greater than 17.5 megaohm-cm) and concentrated high-purity ammonium hydroxide (NH<sub>4</sub>OH), and this solution was transferred to capped centrifuge tubes for further processing. The sample was then reprecipitated using HNO<sub>3</sub> and centrifuged before the supernate was poured off. The precipitate was washed twice with ultra-clean Milli-Q<sup>®</sup> water, each time vortexing to break up the precipitate in the centrifuge tube and centrifuging to re-assemble the AgCl in the bottom of the tube. After each of the washings, the supernate water was poured off and after the first washing replaced with about 6 mL of clean Milli-Q<sup>®</sup> water. After the second washing, the sample was redissolved in a less than 10 mL solution of 1:1 NH<sub>4</sub>OH (as above), filtered through a pre-cleaned 0.45-μm cellulose nitrate membrane syringe filter attached to the tip of a 10-mL capacity medical-grade syringe. HNO<sub>3</sub> was added to the sample until AgCl again precipitated. The precipitate was then washed three times in Milli-Q<sup>®</sup> water, using the vortexing/centrifuging alternation used for the first water washings. After the final washing, the sample was dried overnight in its centrifuge tube in a small laboratory convection oven at about 70°C. The dried AgCl sample was then ready for mounting into an AMS target for <sup>36</sup>Cl analysis. Although chlorine extraction procedures were somewhat different at LANL, the final product—the AgCl sample—was the same, and it was this sample that was sent to LLNL for AMS analysis. Therefore, from this stage onward, the sample handling and analysis was the same for samples originating at LANL and samples processed at LLNL.

Typically, between four and seven samples were prepared simultaneously. With each preparation episode, one to three chemical extraction blanks were prepared. These samples were treated exactly like the actual samples, except that ultra-clean Milli-Q<sup>®</sup> water was used instead of a leachate solution. The same amount of reagents, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, and carrier or tracer solutions were added to the chemical extraction blanks as were added to the samples. These blanks were then analyzed by AMS during the sample runs to determine the amount of <sup>36</sup>Cl being added to the sample by the reagents, AgNO<sub>3</sub>, and carrier/tracer. The amount of <sup>36</sup>Cl added, as determined by this measurement, was subtracted from the measured values of each actual sample during data reduction. The <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl ratios reported by LLNL (DTNs: LL030408023121.027 [Q] and LL031200223121.036 [Q]) reflect this subtraction. In all cases, the amount subtracted was extremely minor, because very little <sup>36</sup>Cl was ever detected in the blanks.

### **C3. PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATION OF LEACHATE CHLORINE CONCENTRATIONS**

#### **C3.1 Year 2000 Procedures**

Chlorine concentrations were measured by ion chromatography at LLNL in 2000. Details of the analytical procedure are described in TIP-CL-110, *Use of Ion Chromatography to Determine Anion Concentrations*, and will not be discussed here. However, a few of the most pertinent points will be mentioned.

The instrument used was a commercially available Dionex AI-450 Ion Chromatograph, using the imbedded Dionex PeakNet software for instrument control and data reduction. The eluent used was a solution of  $\text{NaHCO}_3 + \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , in about 1:1 molar amounts. The microbore piston option was used, allowing a liquid flow of 0.3 mL/min at a pressure of about 1,400 psi. This produced an anion column retention time for chlorine of about 3.8 min. Total collection time for the ion chromatography spectrum was 14 min.

Sample concentrations were derived by reference to standard solutions with nominal values of 0.3, 0.5, 2.0, and 3.0  $\mu\text{g/g}$  chlorine. The standards were prepared from a commercially available NIST-traceable (confirmation vs. SRM 3182) 1,000  $\mu\text{g/g}$  stock standard solution. Preparation of standard solutions used for the ion chromatography calibration curve was done using a 100-g capacity, 0.1 percent sensitivity (quantities greater than 0.4 g) analytical balance. Because the analyses were done over a short time period, the same calibration curve could be used for all of the analyses. The calibration was by peak area (as opposed to height), with a linear fit curve forced through the origin. The  $r^2$  value of the fit of the calibration standards to the curve was 0.9796.

Due to time pressures, all samples were analyzed only once, which was allowed by the controlling technical implementation procedure (TIP-CL-110). Analytical precision can be assessed only by replication of standard solutions run as unknowns, including some standards not used to derive the calibration curve. Replication ranges from about 6 percent at the 0.5  $\mu\text{g/g}$  chlorine level, to about 2 percent at the 3.0  $\mu\text{g/g}$  level. Most samples analyzed by ion chromatography in this project had concentrations greater than 1  $\mu\text{g/g}$ , and an analytical error of 5 percent ( $2\sigma$ ) has been assigned to all of the analyses. This appears to be sufficiently conservative.

### **C3.2 Years 2001-2002 Procedures**

The procedure used for chlorine concentration determination in 2001-2002 was isotope dilution mass spectrometry using the LLNL AMS. The method employs the variation between the measured  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio in the sample and the measured  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio in the tracer that has been added to the sample (as discussed above). The measured deviation from the tracer  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  value ( $\sim 0.9$  in this project) is due to the addition of the natural chlorine in the leachate (with the terrestrial natural  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio of 3.127). The magnitude of the deviation is directly related to the concentration of chloride in the leachate sample. Therefore, the leachate sample concentration can be calculated from the magnitude of the deviation. This method is the same as the standard isotope dilution method commonly used in mass spectrometry, and the calculations used to derive the sample chlorine concentration from the measured values also are commonly recognizable.

For this project, the tracer  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio was measured in one or more tracer-only (“blank”) samples during the course of each run. To account for instrumental mass bias, the value was normalized to the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio measured in the AMS standards (LLNL111) used during the run. It was this in-run value for the tracer that was used during data reduction.



The conditions of the AMS analysis pertinent to the isotope dilution  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  measurement are discussed in the following section.

#### **C4. PROCEDURES FOR DETERMINATION OF CHLORINE-36/CHLORINE AND CHLORINE-35/CHLORINE-37 BY ACCELERATOR MASS SPECTROMETRY**

Samples were analyzed for chlorine isotopes using the FN tandem accelerator mass spectrometer housed within the CAMS at LLNL. Samples are ionized to negative chlorine ions by bombardment with a cesium ion beam in the instrument source. The negative ions are then extracted, using a positive electrical potential, into the beamline of the instrument where the ion particles are accelerated to 8.3MV within the tandem accelerator. In the center of the tandem, the ion beam is passed through a thin carbon foil, which breaks up molecular species that can be mass/energy interferences and also strips electrons from the chlorine anions, creating positively charged chlorine cations. The cations are then further accelerated by a negative electrical potential to the end of the tandem unit, where they pass into a long instrument beamline with extensive beam focusing, steering, and deflecting capabilities, including two 90° curvature mass-separation magnets that separate the three chlorine isotopes into separate streams. The stream (beam) that finally makes it to the detector is composed almost entirely of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  ions, although an unwanted amount of interfering  $^{36}\text{S}$  can still be present. The ions are detected through 5-fold coincident detection of electrons given off during collisional interaction between the ions and gas within the detector (i.e., five coincident detections equals one  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  count). This provides the mechanism for discriminating between  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  ions and  $^{36}\text{S}$  ions within the detector, because the very small difference in mass between the two species produces different energy loss during gas interaction and therefore different coincident detection patterns. Two Faraday cups located between the two 90° magnets measure the currents of  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  and  $^{37}\text{Cl}$ . The ratio of the currents normalized to those of the standards is the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio.

Procedures specific to the  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  analyses for the two phases of this project are given in the following sections.

##### **C4.1 Year 2000 Procedures**

The AMS procedures used in 2000 are identical to those used in 2001-2002, except that the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio was not measured because the isotope dilution technique for chlorine concentration determination was not used. A substantial difference between the two phases of the project exists, however, due to the larger AgCl sample sizes obtained in 2000. The larger AgCl sizes were due both to the higher chlorine concentrations of the leachates and to the larger leachate volumes available for analysis. Larger amounts of AgCl result in larger and more stable AMS beam currents, resulting in greater analytical precision and probably greater replicability of results. This is discussed more fully below with respect to the procedures for 2001-2002.

## C4.2 Years 2001-2002 Procedures

In order to place AgCl samples within the AMS instrument for analysis, the AgCl must be placed in stainless steel holders, commonly called “targets.” The targets are small, hollow cylinders about 1 inch long, with an inner diameter opening of about 0.25 inches. They are closed at one end, giving them the appearance of a small bullet casing (shell). The center of the target is filled with silver bromide (AgBr), which eliminates  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  and  $^{36}\text{S}$  contamination derived from the stainless steel and acts as a thermal and electrical buffer to the AgCl during analysis. A small hole is drilled into the center of the AgBr into which the AgCl of the sample is packed.

It has been standard practice through the years to use at least about 3 mg AgCl for an analysis. This amount was available in 2000, but not in 2001-2002. During this second phase, samples as small as 0.3 mg AgCl were used, for which a smaller diameter hole was drilled in the target AgBr. The purpose of drilling smaller diameter holes is to slow ionization and prolong the analysis as much as possible, so that several determinations of a single sample can be made during the course of the analytical day. This produces better between-determination statistics and more confidence in the individual determinations. However, this method has at least three important negative effects. First, the smaller diameter of the sample hole produces a smaller ion “cloud” in the source, resulting in smaller beam currents for the same extraction potential. A typical  $^{37}\text{Cl}$  beam current (measured in the Faraday cup) for a 3 mg AgCl sample is about 20  $\mu\text{A}$ , whereas beam currents for 2001-2002 samples (small holes) were often in the 1 to 5  $\mu\text{A}$  range. Because extraction potential cannot be substantially increased without causing electrical instability within the source, beam currents cannot be “artificially” increased for small samples. For the same duration of analysis, smaller beam currents produce fewer  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  detector counts than normal beam currents, and this of course produces poorer within-determination statistical precision (most simplistically,  $1/\sqrt{n}$ ). Second, the smaller samples were expended during the course of analysis, so that more  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  counts (better statistics) could not be achieved simply by running the sample for a longer period. This also produced fewer individual determinations during the course of the run (the larger samples analyzed in 2000 typically had three to five determinations during the course of the run, while 2001-2002 samples often had only one or two determinations). Third, the cesium beam that causes the initial ionization “rasters” over the small region of the AgCl in the target and this cannot be made smaller to accommodate the smaller diameter holes. Inevitably, the cesium beam “rasters” outside of the AgCl area into the AgBr area. When this happens, chlorine ionization decreases. The fluctuation in ionization causes a fluctuation in beam current. The efficiency of the various mass and energy filters in the AMS beamline depends on the strength of the beam current, such that beam instability translates into greater within-determination variability in the various isotope beam currents. That is, the measured variability in the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  or the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratios increases with increased variability in beam current. Due to the intrinsic differences in beam sizes for the chlorine isotopes, this effect is more pronounced for the  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio than for the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio. Therefore, the precision of the  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratio is not substantially worsened.

These three effects can be summarized by saying that smaller sample sizes lead to increased analytical uncertainty for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ . This problem is compounded by the fact that the LLNL AMS facility has had little experience with replication of small (less than 1 mg AgCl) samples or standards over time. Replication of samples or standards over the course of months or years produces an understanding of the instrumental variability that can occur, which would take the form of a time integrated assessment of true analytical precision. The facility experience gathered over more than a decade of analyzing  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  from samples greater in size than 3 mg AgCl indicates that the true analytical uncertainty is better than  $\pm 5$  percent for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios. This is believed to apply to the samples for the 2000 phase of this project, but for samples for 2001-2002, the true analytical uncertainty may not be that low. However, the reasonably good sample replication achieved during the November 2001 AMS run between the samples chemically processed at LANL and their aliquot splits chemically processed at LLNL demonstrated that the uncertainty is not exceedingly large. In all cases, the analytical precisions reported (DTNs: LL030408023121.027 [Q] and LL031200223121.036 [Q]) are the within-run analytical precisions as derived through the statistical treatment of the data reduction code used for all years of this project (FUDGER3.1), and reflect what are commonly referred to as “counting statistics.”

The AMS  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  standard used for the project (“LLNL111”) is a NIST-traceable  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  standard, which has been gravimetrically adjusted with  $^{36}\text{Cl}$ -free chloride salt to produce a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of  $111 \times 10^{-15}$ . This was done using a 100-g capacity, 0.1 percent sensitivity (quantities greater than 0.4 g) analytical balance. The final  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio was confirmed against the original standard material as well as several in-house standards that have been in use for many years.

Data reduction for both phases of this project was accomplished in two basic steps. The first used the computer program FUDGER3.1, which was developed at LLNL. The program reads the original data file from the AMS instrument and allows the analyst to assess the quality of each individual determination through examination of variables, such as sulfur count rates, total  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  counts registered, and individual determination deviations relative to other determinations for that sample on that day. Individual determinations, including LLNL111 determinations, can be deleted from the data set on this basis. The program then normalizes each sample determination relative to determinations for the LLNL111 standard, using a weighted average (based on the precision of the standard determination) of the four LLNL111 determinations made closest in time to that of the sample. The values for each determination are then averaged, weighting them relative to the precision of the determination. These values are then output as a tab-delimited text file. The second step in data reduction involves derivation of final  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios,  $^{35}\text{Cl}/^{37}\text{Cl}$  ratios, and chlorine concentrations by Excel spreadsheet calculations incorporating the required external data (e.g., leachate sample size, amount of added carrier/tracer, and blank subtraction). All steps in the calculations are included in the spreadsheets submitted to the Yucca Mountain Project Technical Data Management System (TDMS) database (DTNs: LL030408023121.027 [Q] and LL031200223121.036 [Q]).

## **C.5 REFERENCES CITED**

### **C.5.1 CODES, STANDARDS, REGULATIONS AND PROCEDURES**

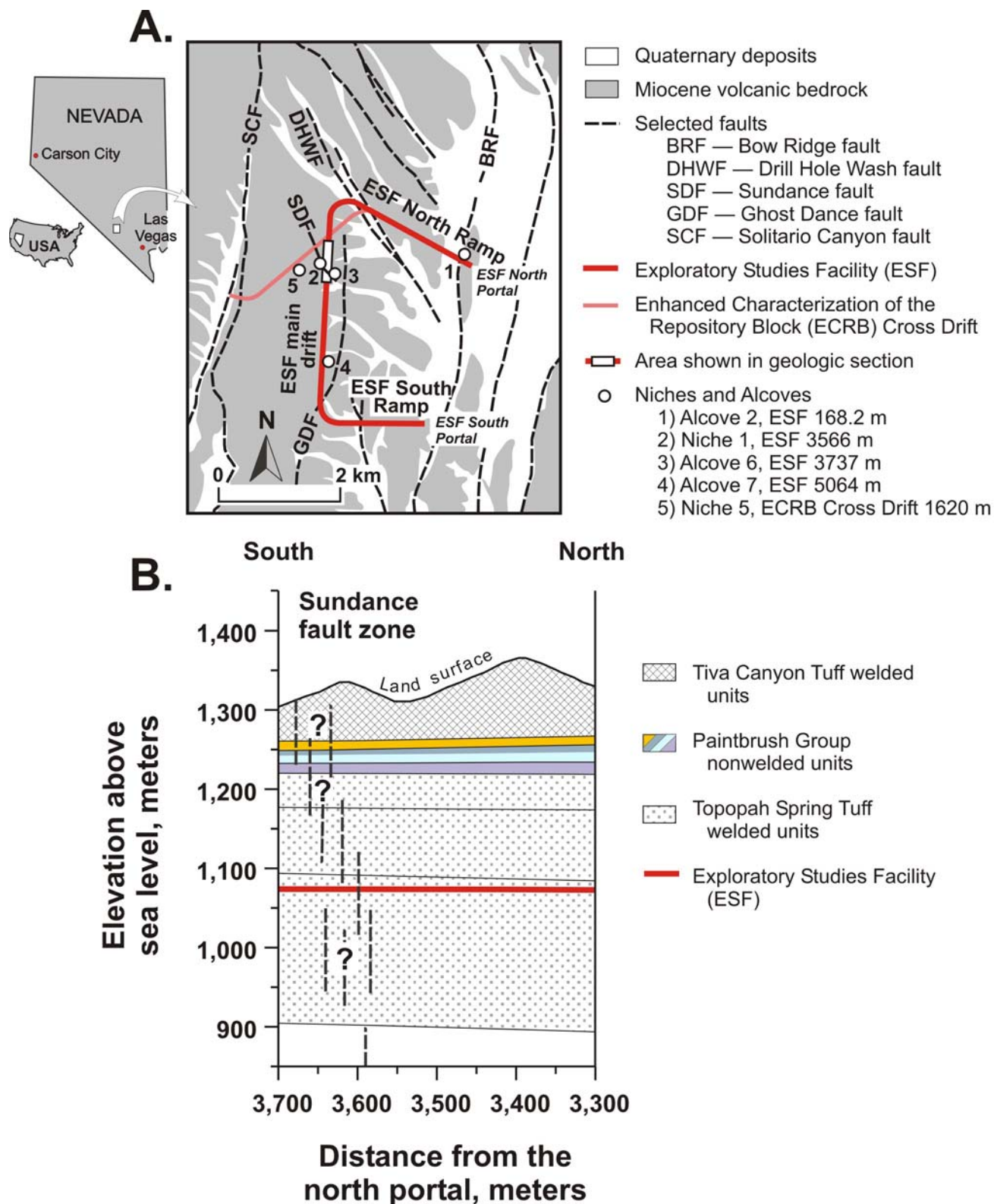
TIP-CL-95, Rev. 0. *Preparation of Samples for Chlorine-36 Analysis*. Livermore, California: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. ACC: MOL.20000412.0094.

TIP-CL-110, Rev. 0. *Use of Ion Chromatography to Determine Anion Concentrations*. Livermore, California: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. ACC: MOL.20000301.0188.

### **C.5.2 SOURCE DATA, LISTED BY DATA TRACKING NUMBER**

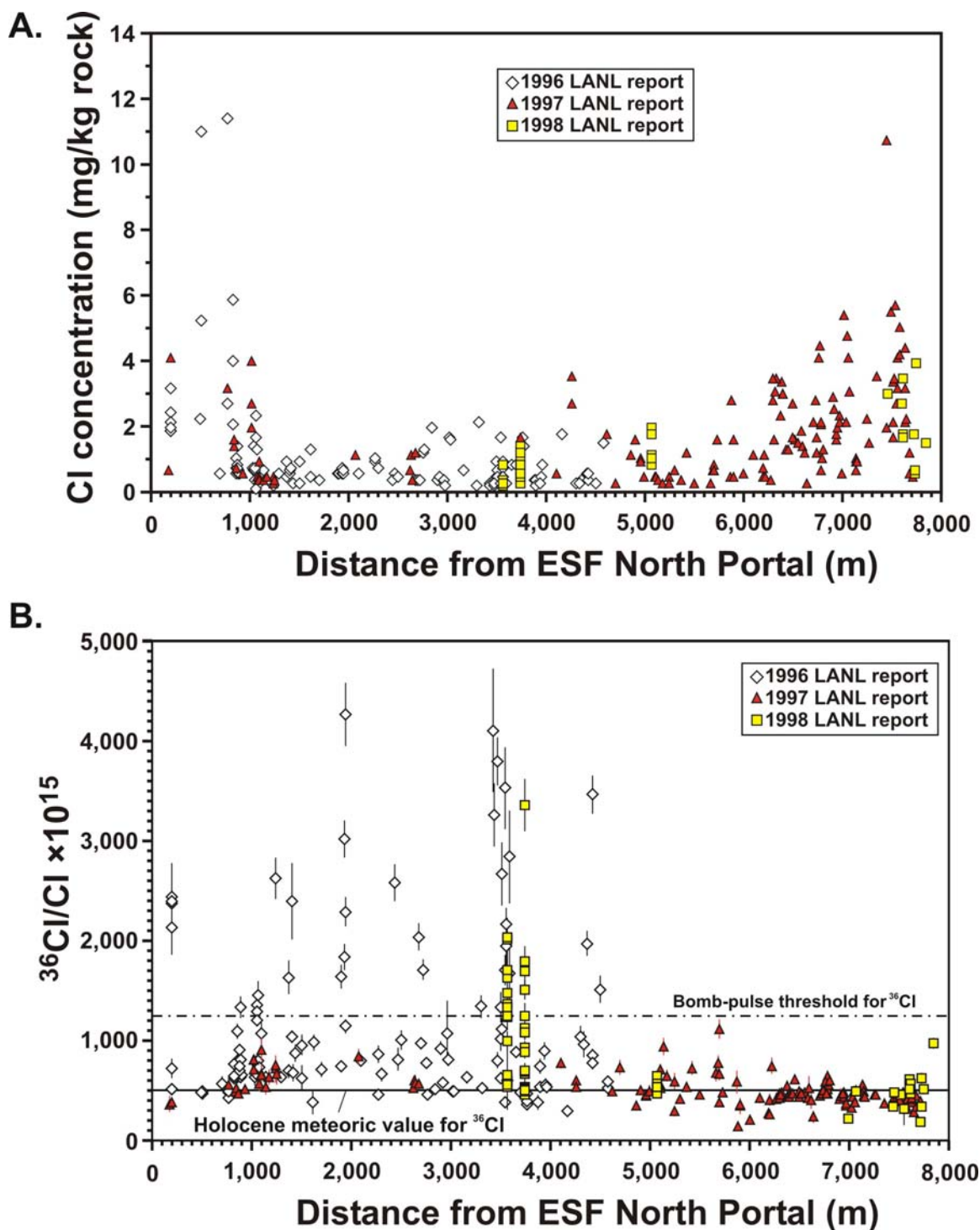
LL030408023121.027. Cl Abundance and Cl Ratios of Leachates from ESF Core Samples. Submittal date: 04/17/2003. (Q)

LL031200223121.036. Cl Abundance and Cl Ratio of Leachates from ESF Core Samples. Submittal date: 12/03/2003. (Q)



Sources: Modified from DOE (2002, Figure 1-14) and USBR (1996)

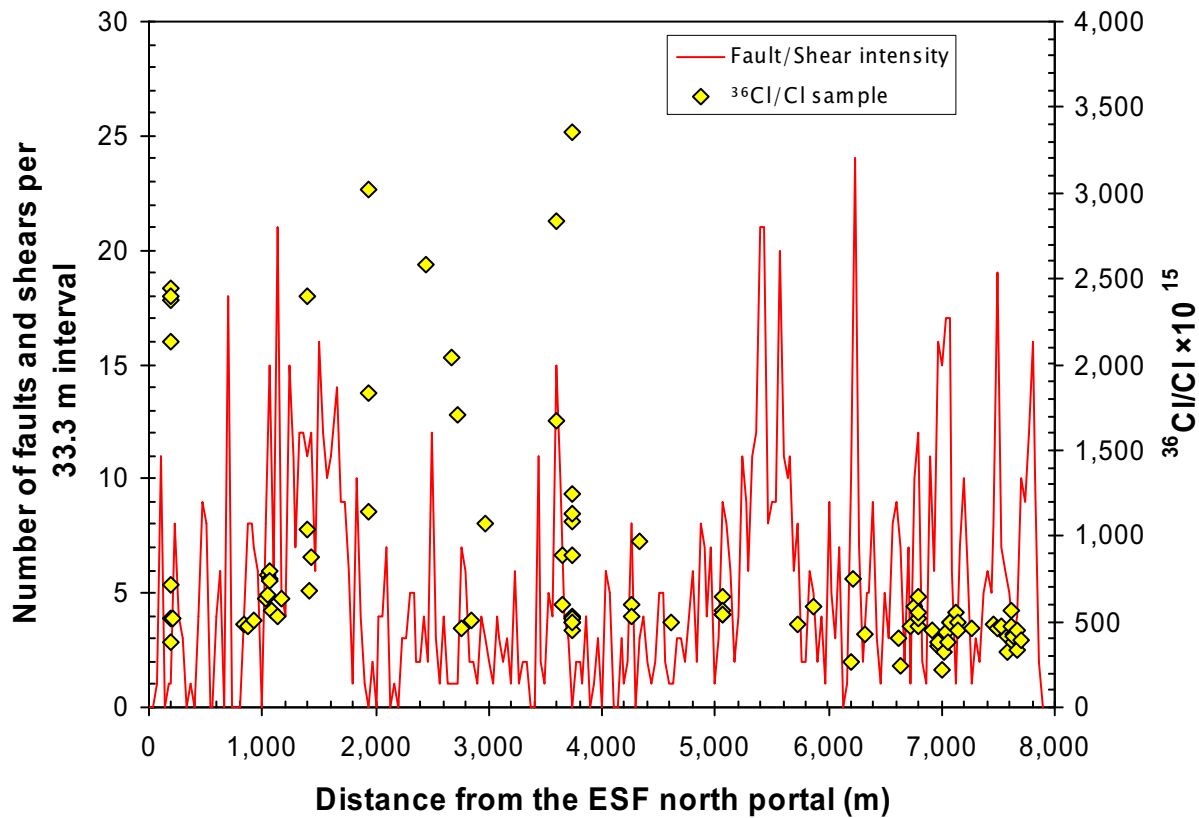
**Figure 1-1. Generalized Map of Central Yucca Mountain (A) and Schematic Geologic Section along the ESF Showing the Sundance Fault Zone Validation Study Area (B)**



DTNs: LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q), LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ . The 1996 report is Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. (1996). The 1997 report is Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997). The 1998 report is CRWMS M&O (1998).

**Figure 2-1. Distribution of Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in the ESF, as Reported by LANL in 1996, 1997, and 1998**

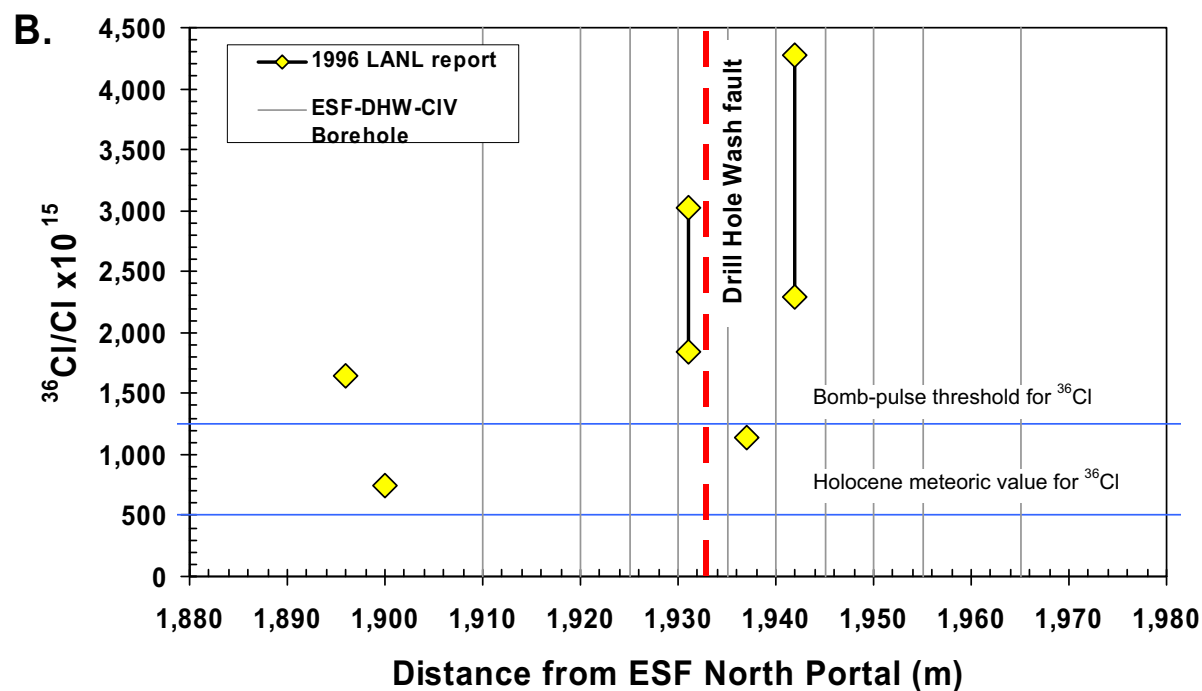
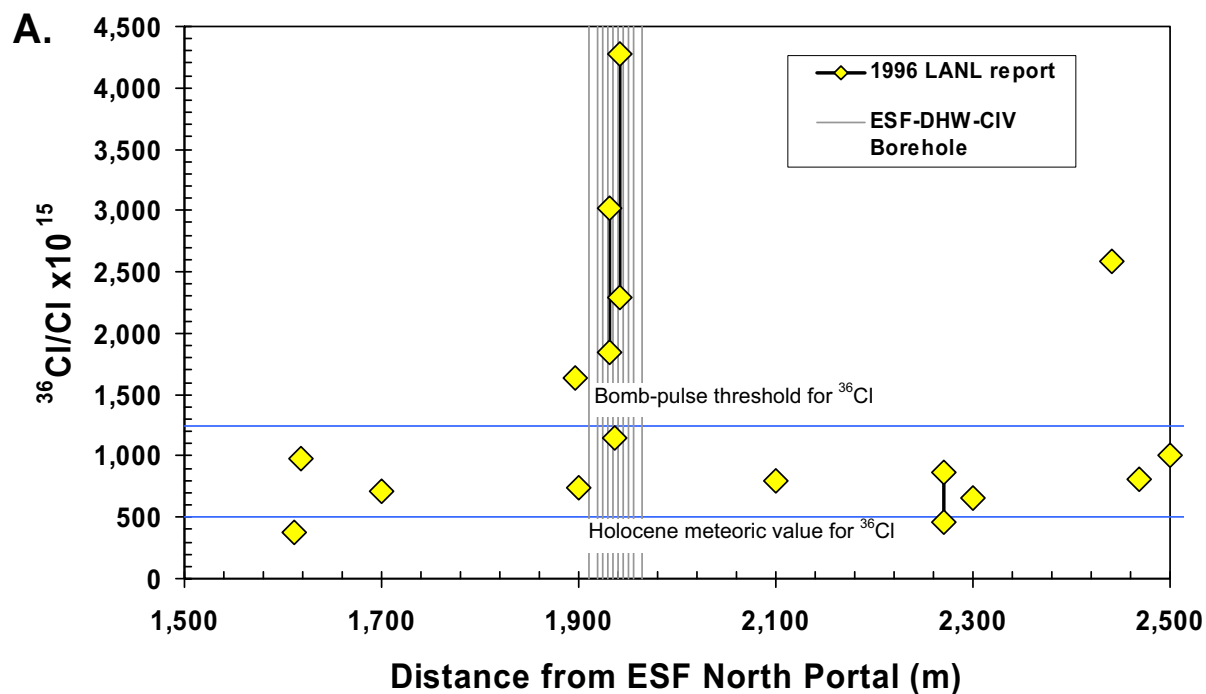


DTNs: GS960708314224.008 (Q), GS960708314224.010 (Q), GS000608314224.004 (Q), GS960908314224.014 (Q), GS970208314224.003 (Q), GS970808314224.008 (Q), GS970808314224.010 (Q), GS970808314224.012 (Q), GS971108314224.020 (Q), GS971108314224.021 (Q), GS971108314224.022 (Q), GS971108314224.023 (Q), GS971108314224.024 (Q), GS971108314224.025 (Q), GS971108314224.026 (Q), GS971108314224.028 (Q)

See also Appendix A, which contains information regarding sample numbers, locations, and types.

NOTE: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility.

**Figure 2-2. Relations between Fault/Shear Intensity as Mapped in the ESF and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios for Samples Described as Localities Associated with Faults or Shears**

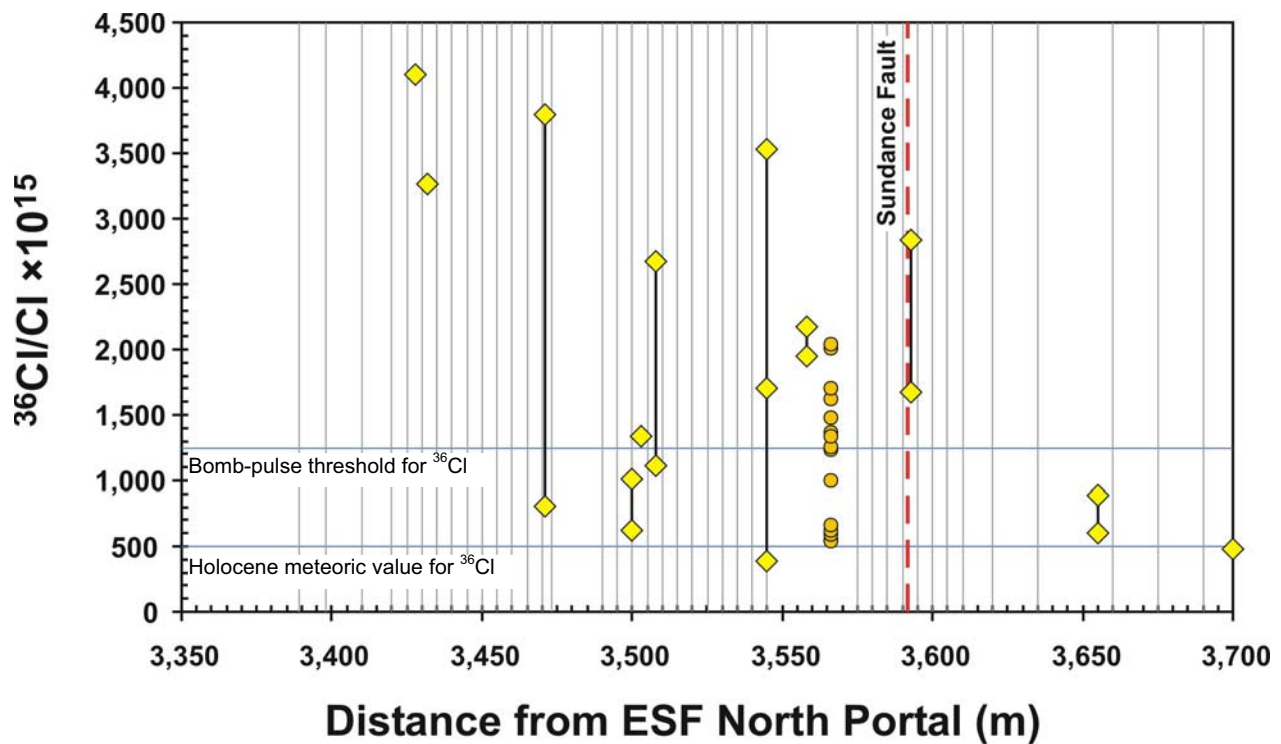


DTN: LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory. The 1996 LANL report is Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg, et al. (1996).

**Figure 3-1. Distribution of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  along the Drill Hole Wash Fault Zone in the ESF, between 1,500 and 2,500 meters (A) and between 1,880 and 1,980 meters (B), as Reported by LANL in 1996**





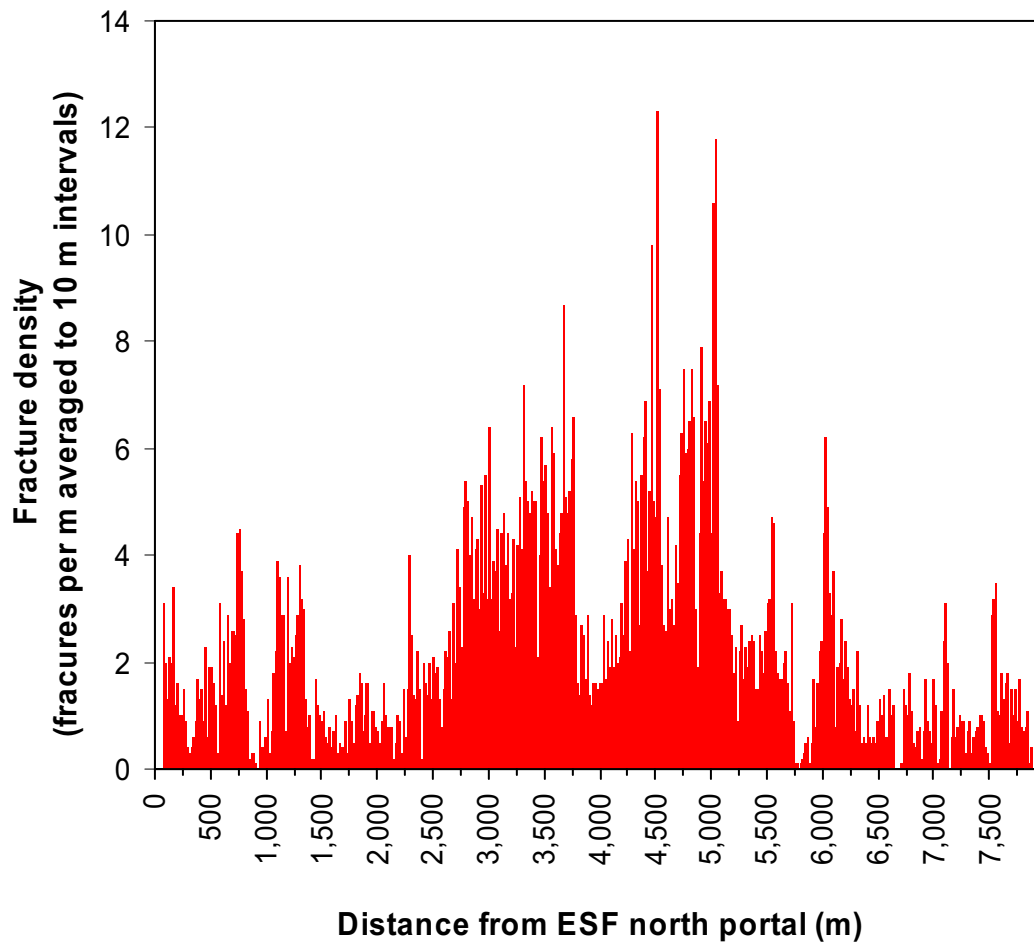
### EXPLANATION

- ◇— 1996 LANL Report
- 1998 LANL Report (Niche #1)
- ESF-SD-CIV Borehole

DTNs: LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q), LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory. The 1996 LANL report is Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. (1996), and the 1998 LANL report is CRWMS M&O (1998).

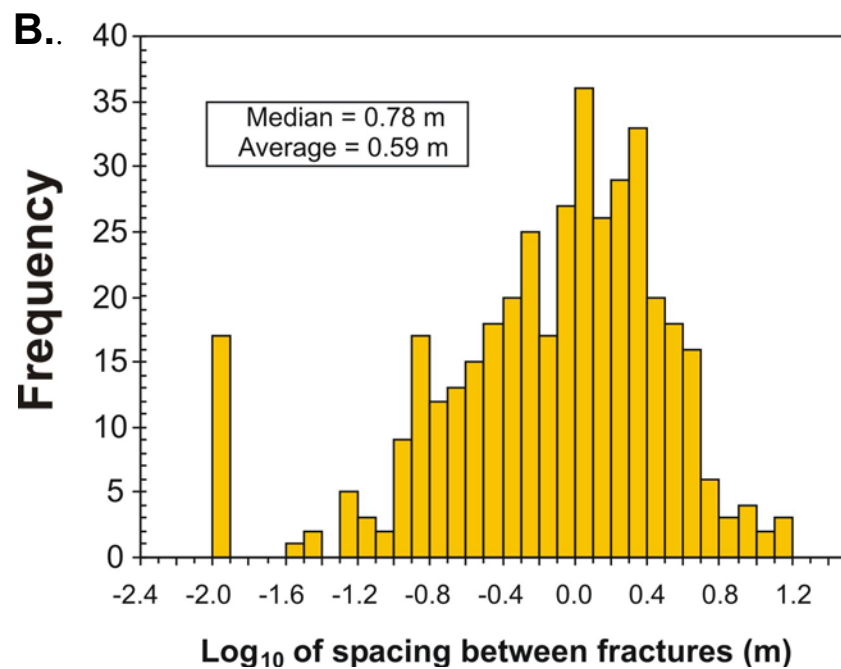
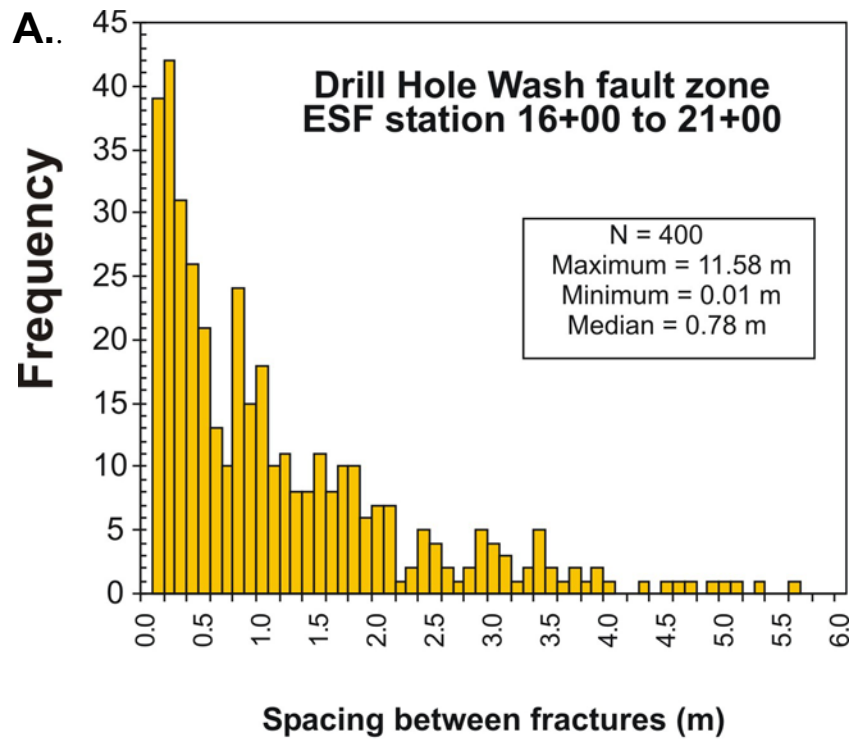
**Figure 3-2. Distribution of <sup>36</sup>Cl in and adjacent to the Sundance Fault in the ESF, as Reported by LANL in 1996 and 1998**



DTNs: GS960708314224.008 (Q), GS960708314224.010 (Q), GS000608314224.004 (Q), GS960908314224.014 (Q), GS970208314224.003 (Q), GS970808314224.008 (Q), GS970808314224.010 (Q), GS970808314224.012 (Q), GS971108314224.020 (Q), GS971108314224.021 (Q), GS971108314224.022 (Q), GS971108314224.023 (Q), GS971108314224.024 (Q), GS971108314224.025 (Q), GS971108314224.026 (Q), GS971108314224.028 (Q)

NOTE: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility.

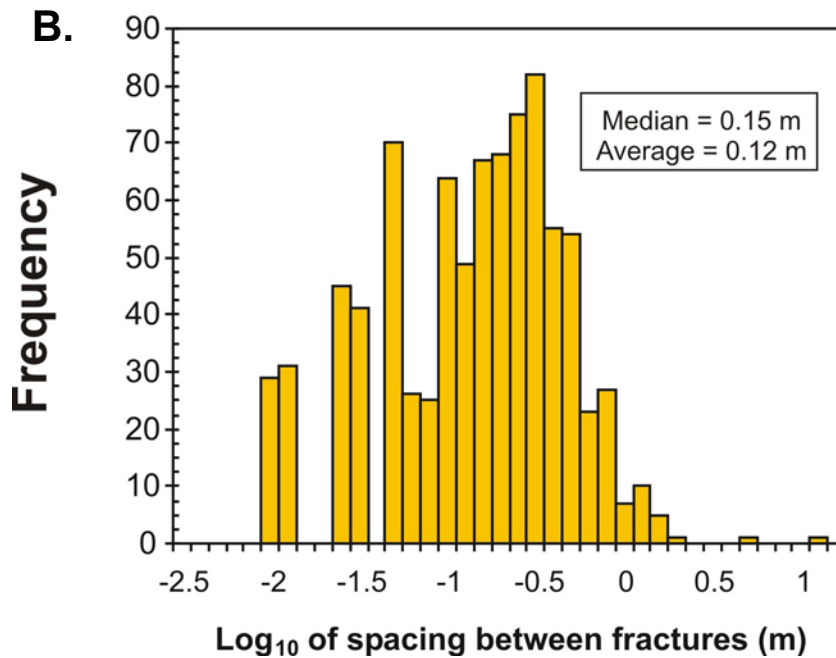
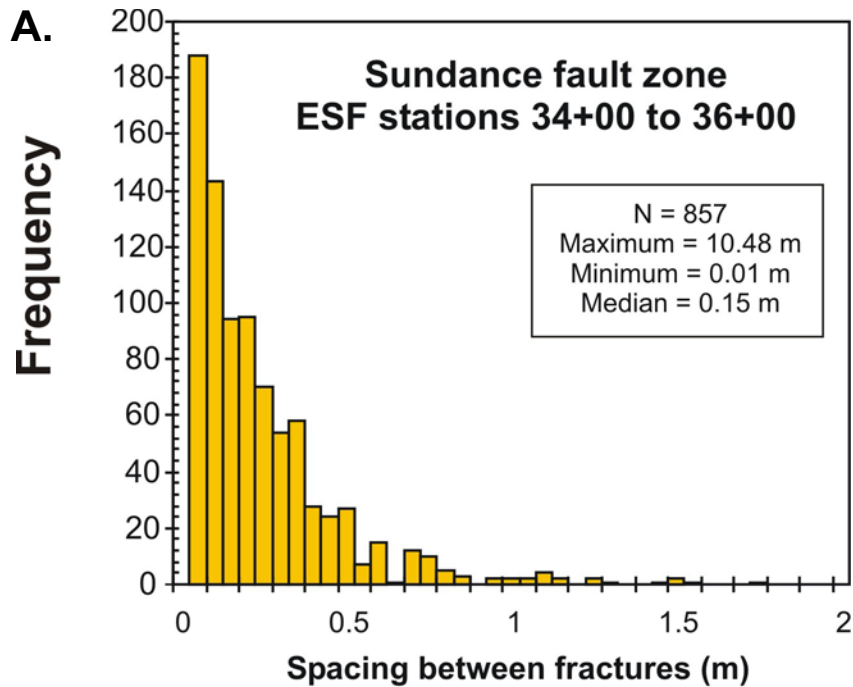
**Figure 3-3. Distribution of Fracture Densities in the ESF**



DTNs: GS971108314224.023 (Q), GS971108314224.024 (Q)

NOTE: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility.

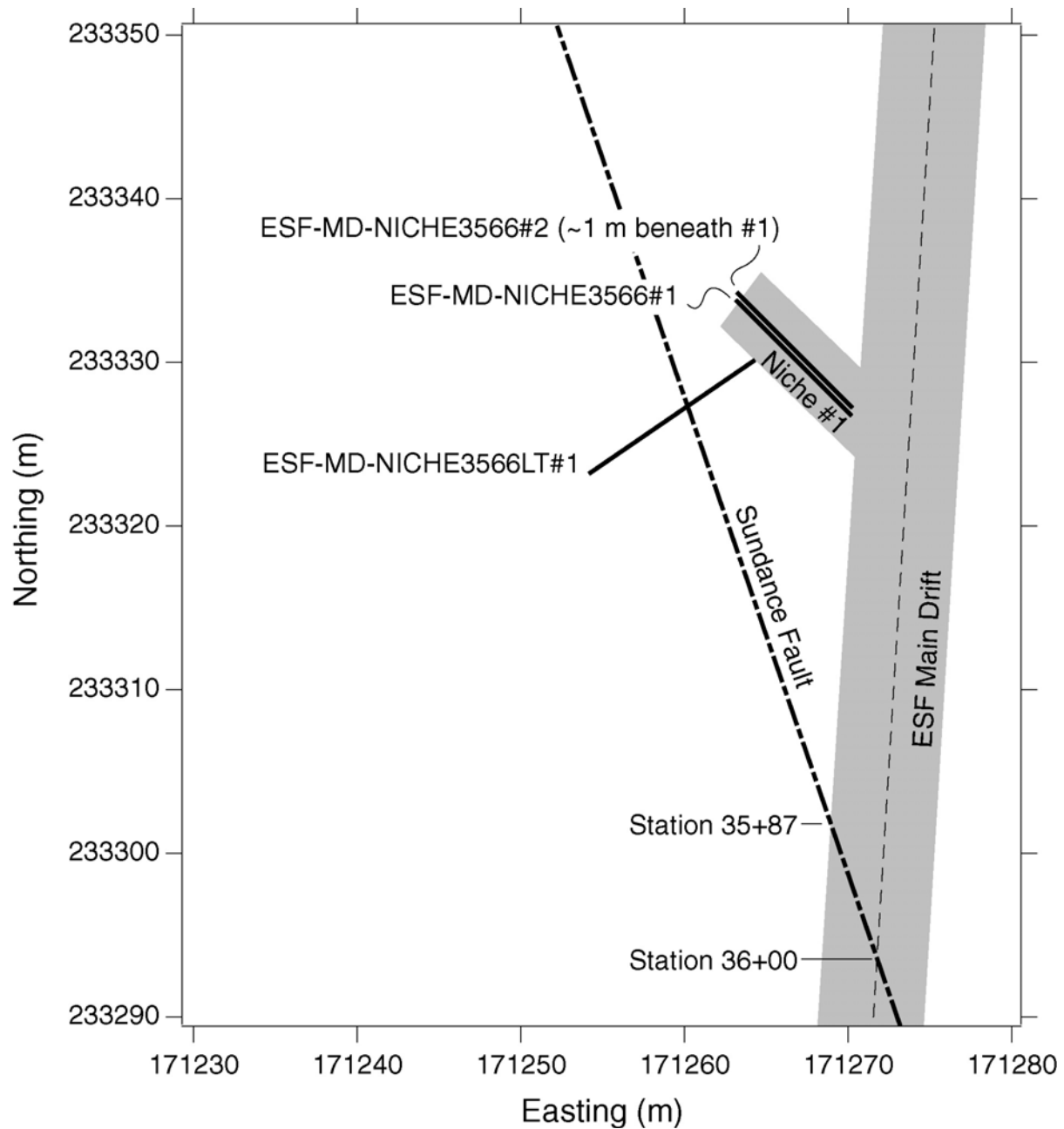
**Figure 3-4. Histograms Showing Linear Spacing (A) and Log Spacing (B) between Fractures and Cooling Joints Longer than 1 Meter, Measured from Detailed Line Surveys between ESF Stations 16+00 and 21+00**



DTNs: GS000608314224.004 (Q), GS960708314224.008 (Q)

NOTE: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility.

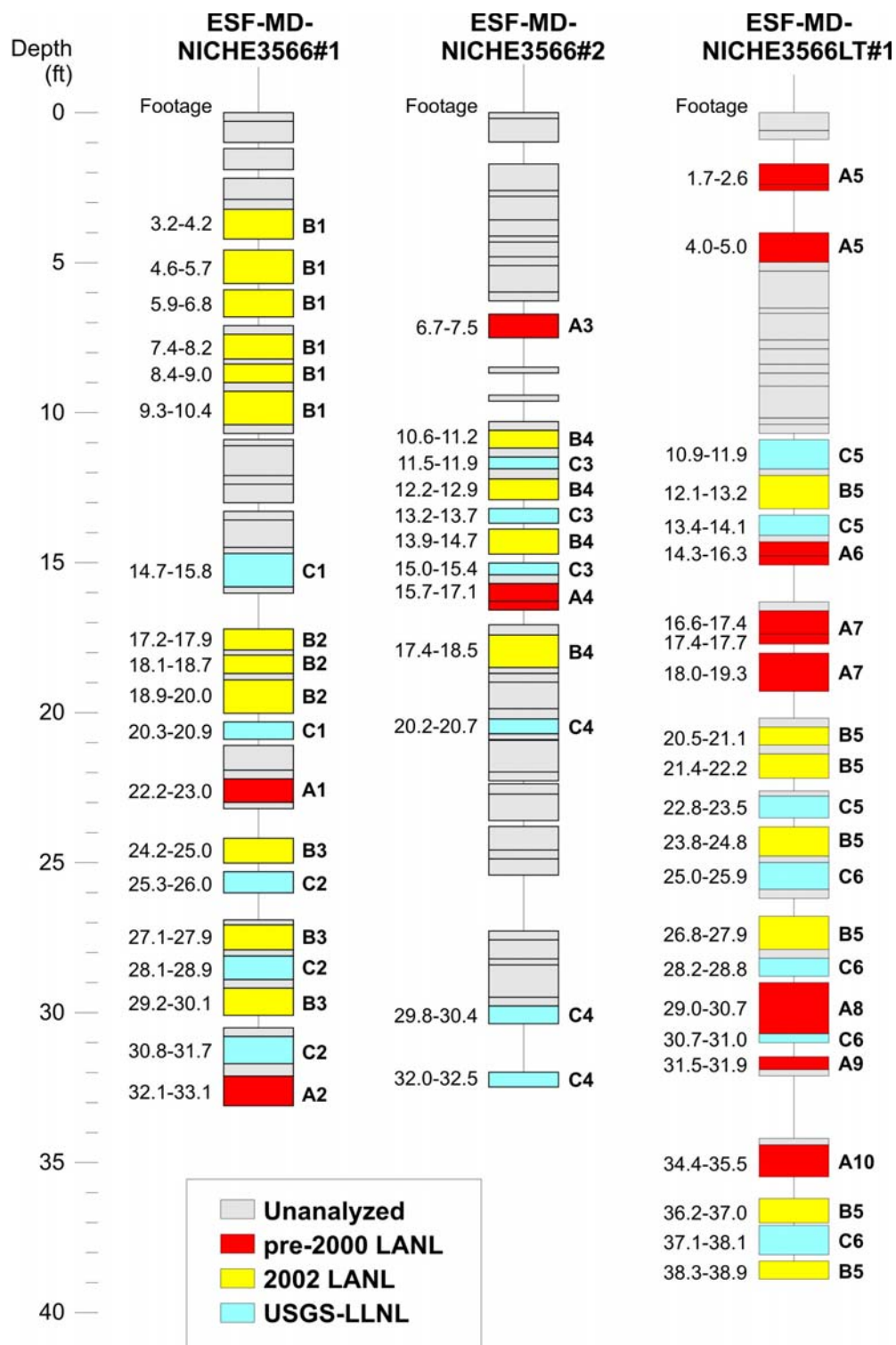
**Figure 3-5. Histograms Showing the Linear Spacing (A) and Log Spacing (B) between Fractures and Cooling Joints Longer than 1 Meter, Measured from Detailed Line Surveys between ESF Stations 34+00 and 36+00**



Source: USGS (1996)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility. Station values represent hundreds of meters from the north portal of the ESF. Projection of the Sundance fault is estimated from tunnel-wall intersections shown on full-periphery map (USGS 1996). Coordinates are Nevada State Plane (NAD27) in meters.

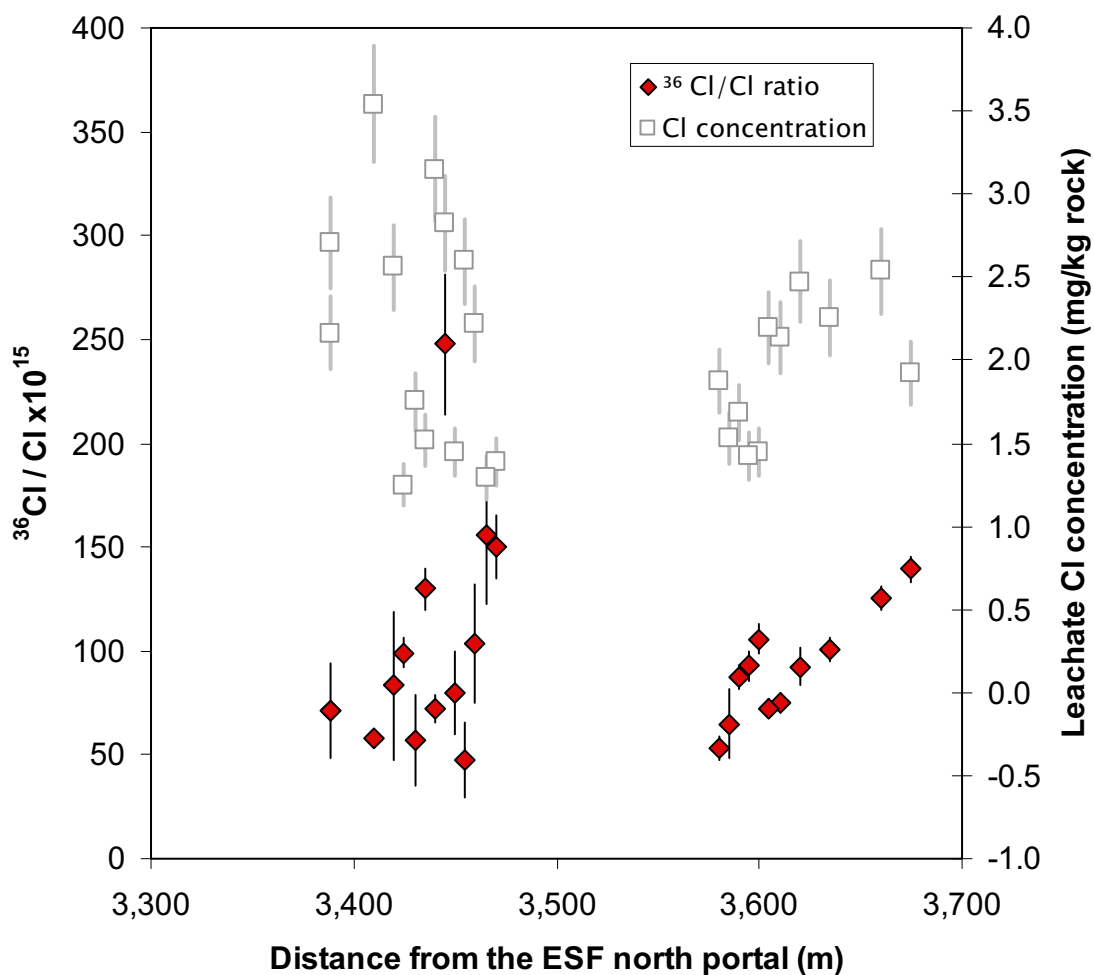
**Figure 3-6. Schematic Map Showing General Relations of Niche #1 to the ESF Main Drift and Sundance Fault, and the Orientations of Niche Boreholes Used for the Validation Study**



DTNs: LA0509JF831222.001 (Q); LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ);  
LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey. Bold alphanumeric symbols to the right of individual core intervals are reference codes identifying multiple core intervals composited into single samples, keyed to sample details given in Table 3-3.

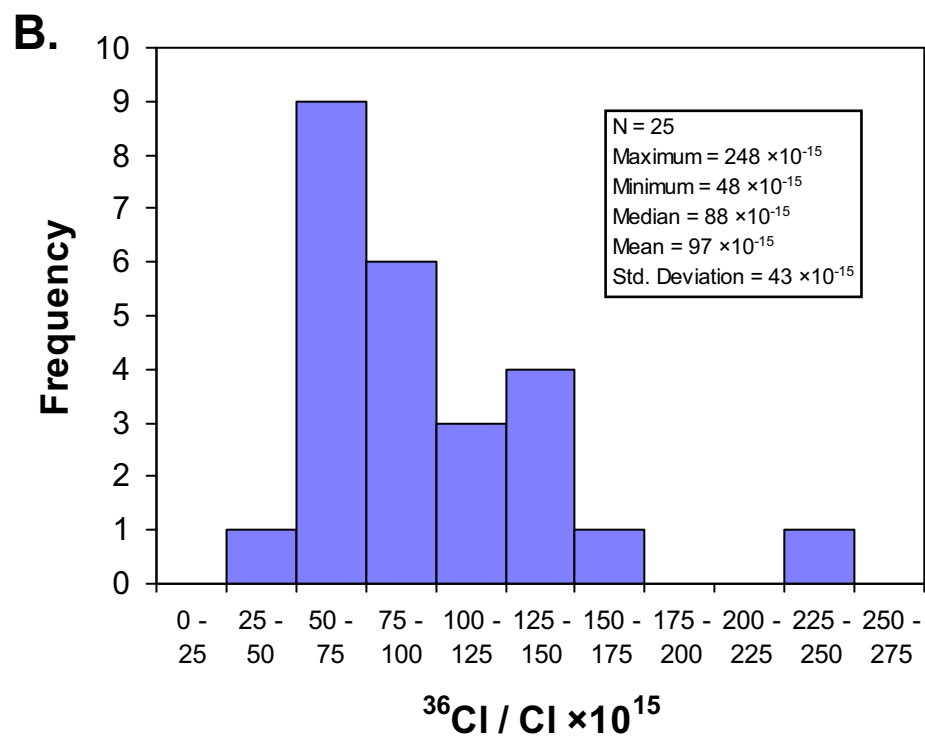
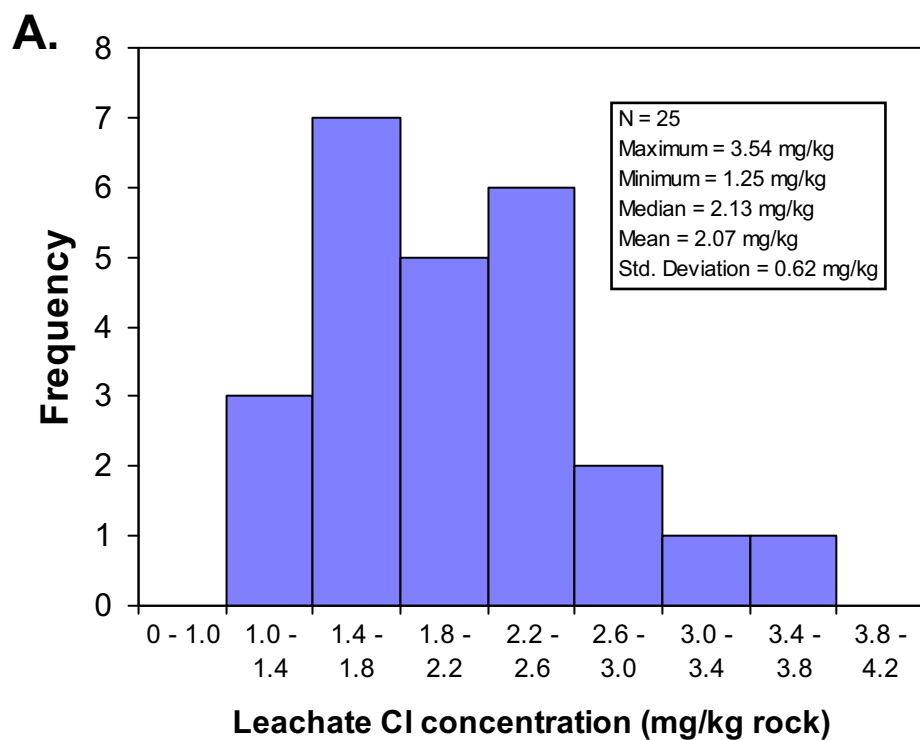
**Figure 3-7. Distribution of Niche #1 Core Intervals Used for the Validation Study**



DTN: LL030408023121.027 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2000.xls

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility. Error bars represent 2σ analytical uncertainties. Borehole locations are listed in Table 3-2.

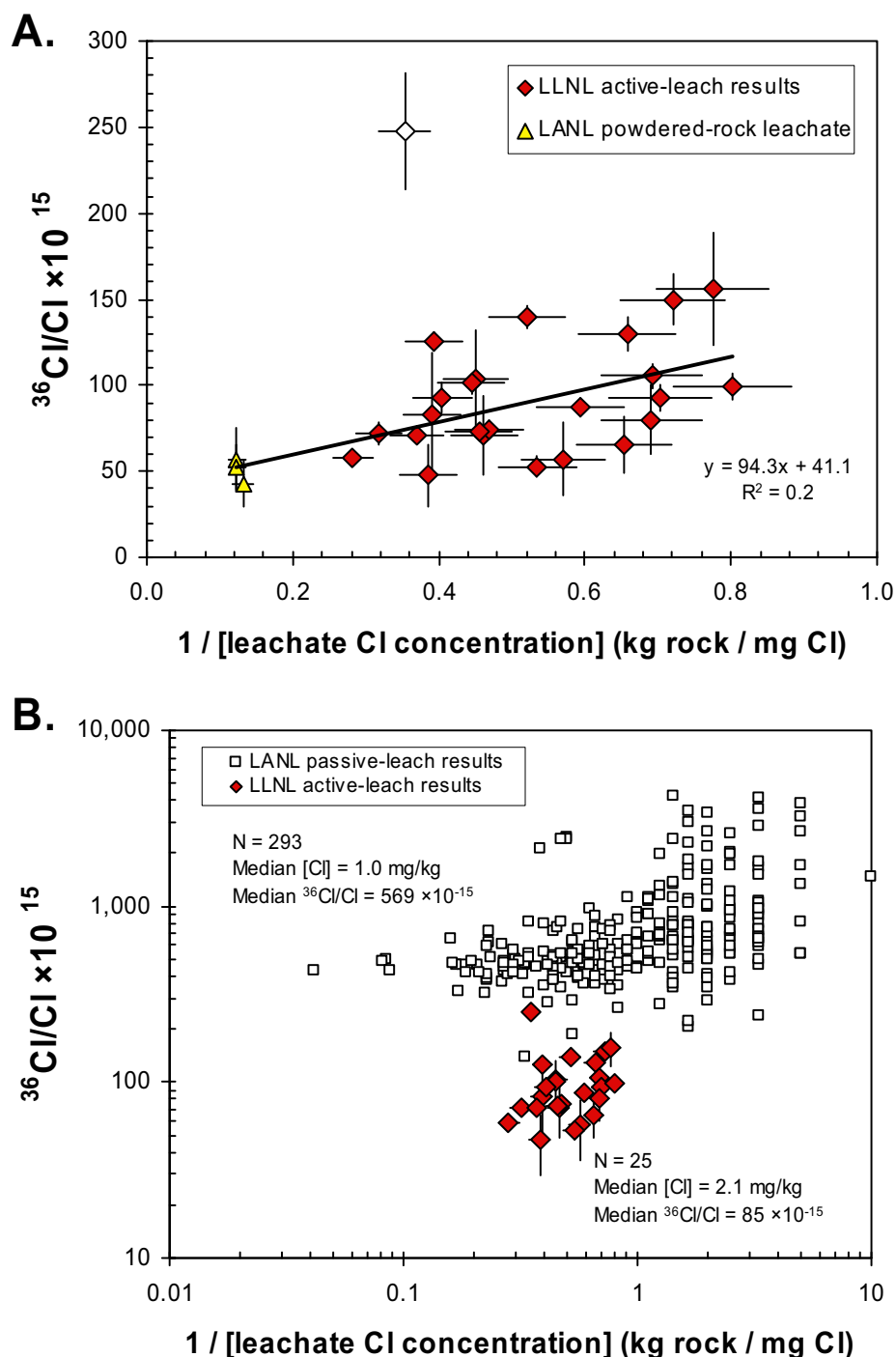
**Figure 4-1. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Active Leachates of Validation Study Samples Processed and Analyzed at LLNL during Phase I**



DTN: LL030408023121.027 (Q)

**Figure 4-2. Distribution of Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in Active Leachates of Validation Study Samples Processed and Analyzed at LLNL during Phase I**

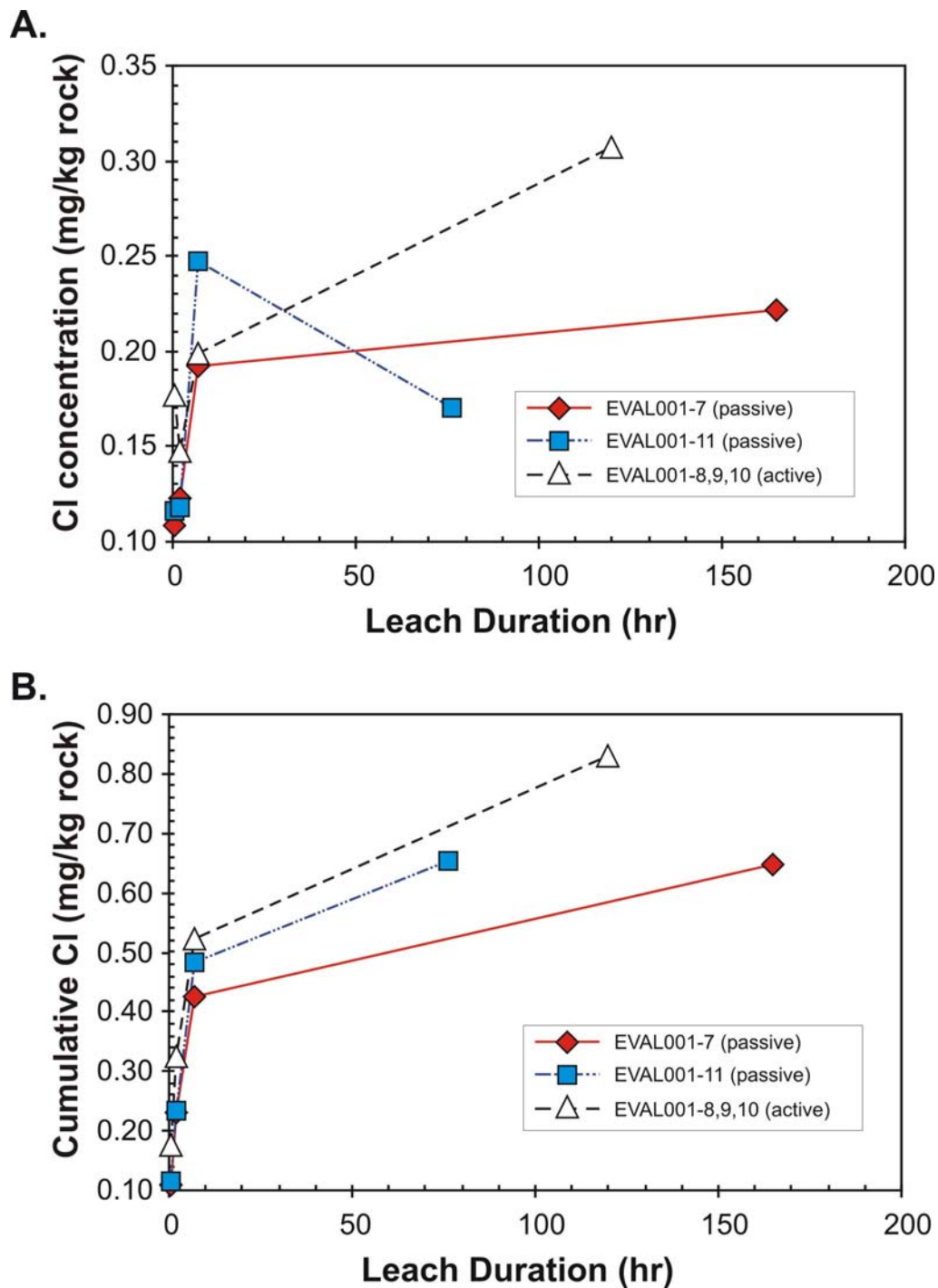




DTNs: LL030408023121.027 (Q), LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The open diamond in (A) is a statistical outlier that was not included in the regression. LANL data in (A) are from Table 5-4 of Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. (1996). LANL data in (B) are listed in Appendix A. LLNL data in (B) are listed in Table 4-1. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

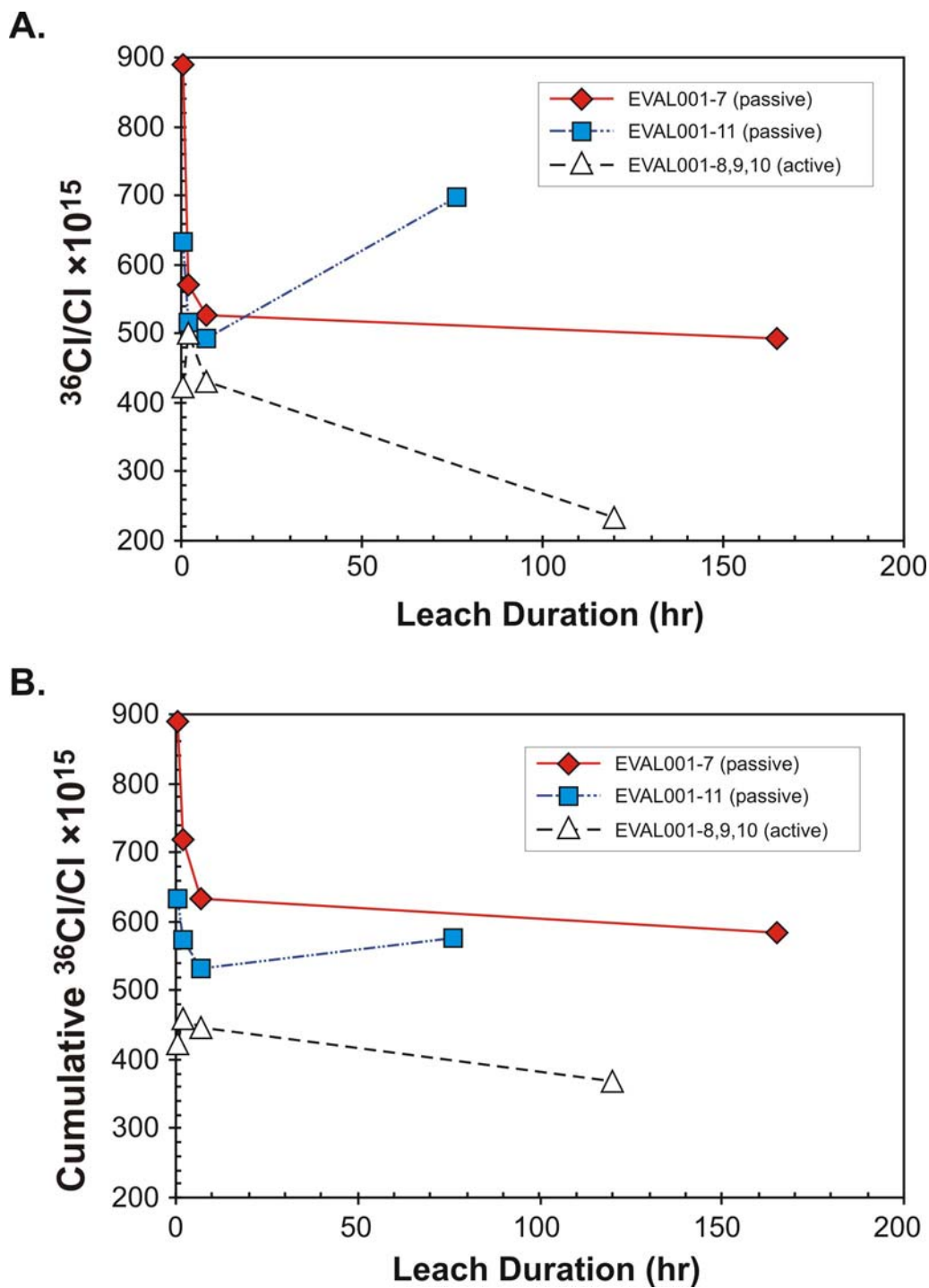
**Figure 4-3. Relations between Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Active Leachates of Validation Study Samples Processed and Analyzed at LLNL during Phase I (A), and for Passive Leachates of ESF Samples Reported Previously by LANL (B)**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: The figures plot measured and cumulative chloride concentrations or  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values against leach duration. Cumulative values are derived by sequentially summing respective values from previous leach increments.

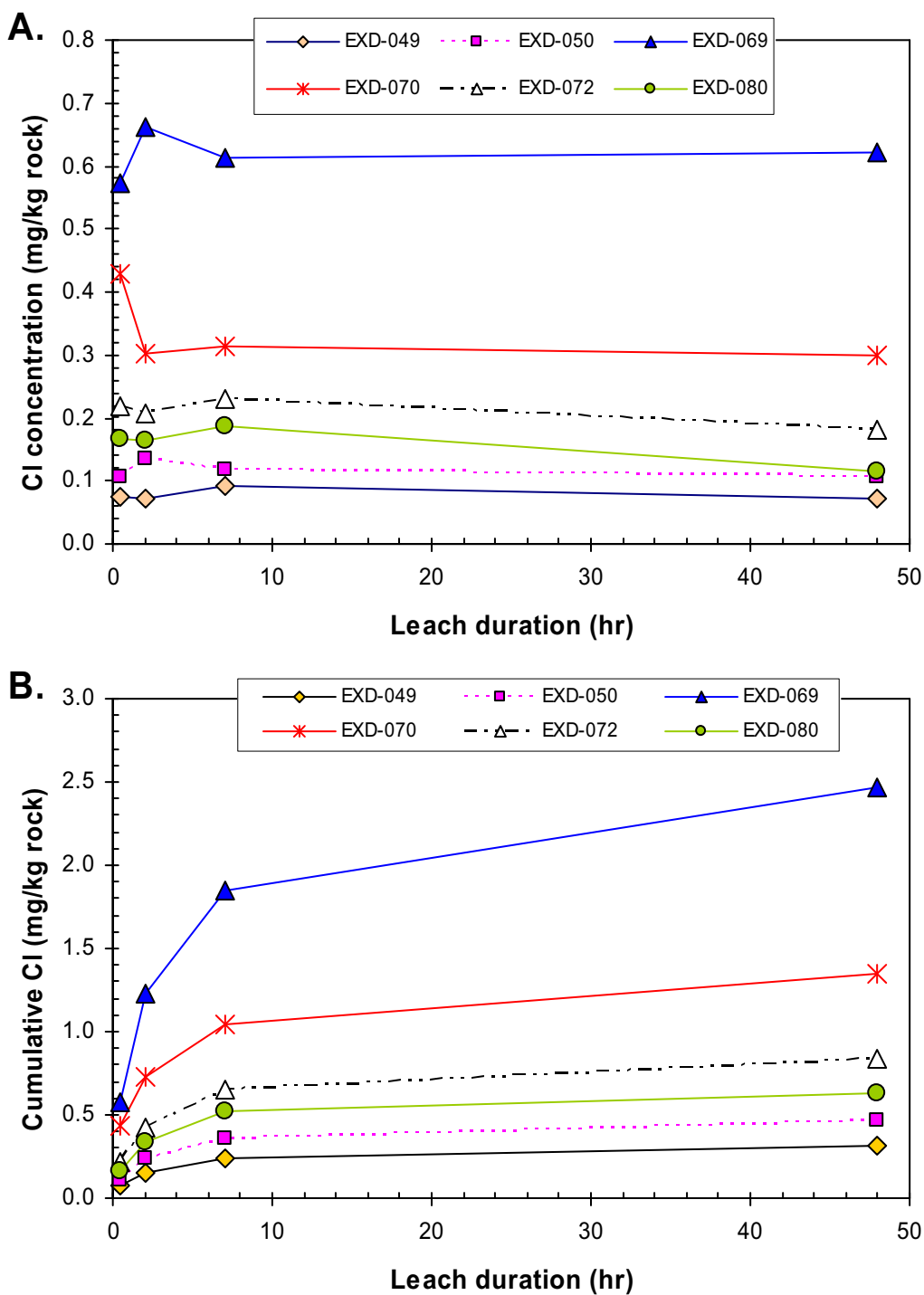
**Figure 4-4. Relations between Chloride Concentrations (A) and Cumulative Chloride Concentrations (B) Plotted against Leach Duration for Sequential Leachates of Reference Sample EVAL001 Leached at LANL by Passive and Active Methods during Phase II**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: The figures plot measured and cumulative chloride concentrations or  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values against leach duration. Cumulative values are derived by sequentially summing respective values from previous leach increments.

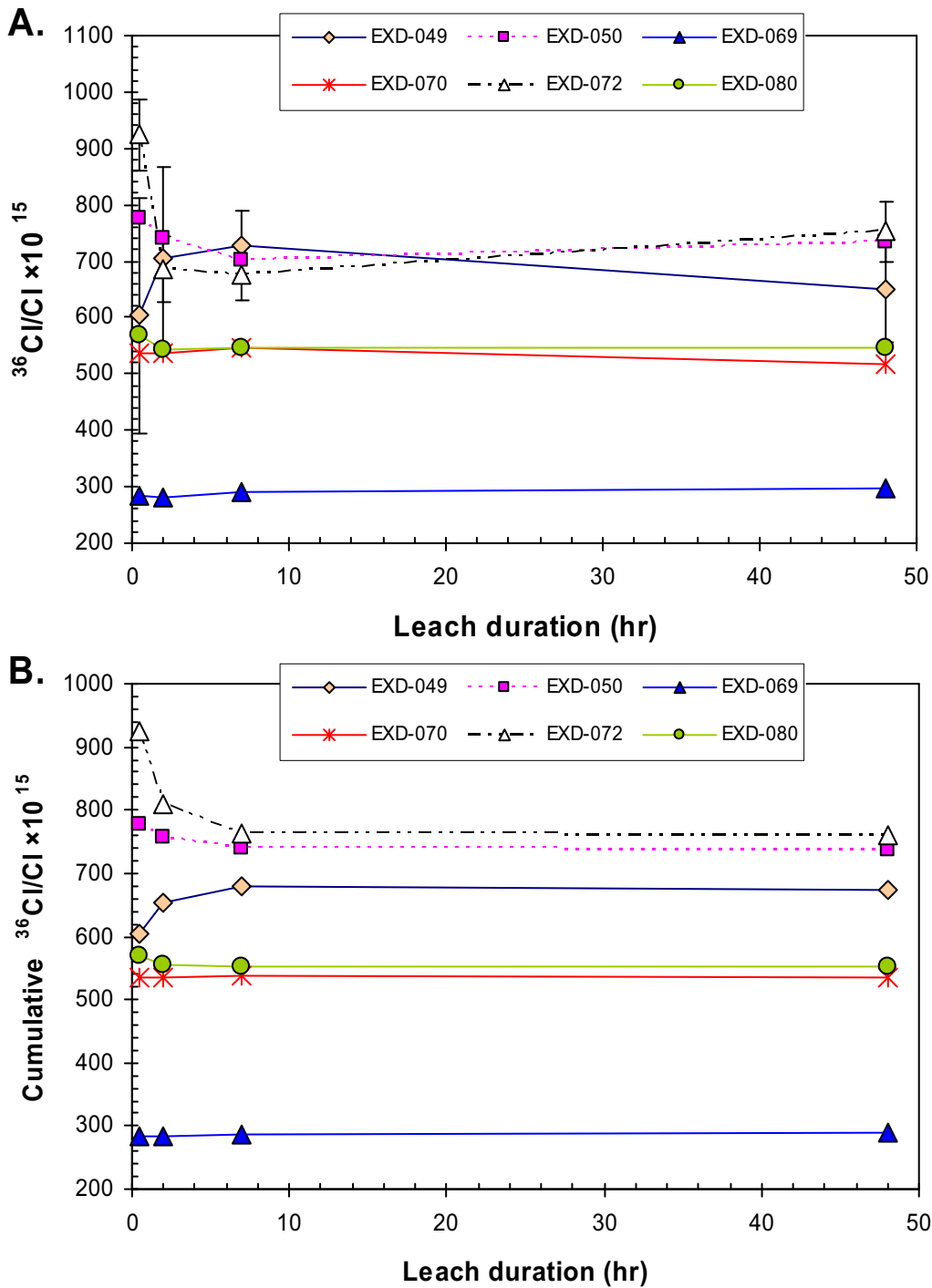
**Figure 4-5. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (A) and Cumulative  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) Plotted against Leach Duration for Sequential Leachates of Reference Sample EVAL001 Leached at LANL by Passive and Active Methods during Phase II**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: The figures plot measured and cumulative chloride concentrations or  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values against leach duration. Cumulative values are derived by sequentially summing respective values from previous leach increments.

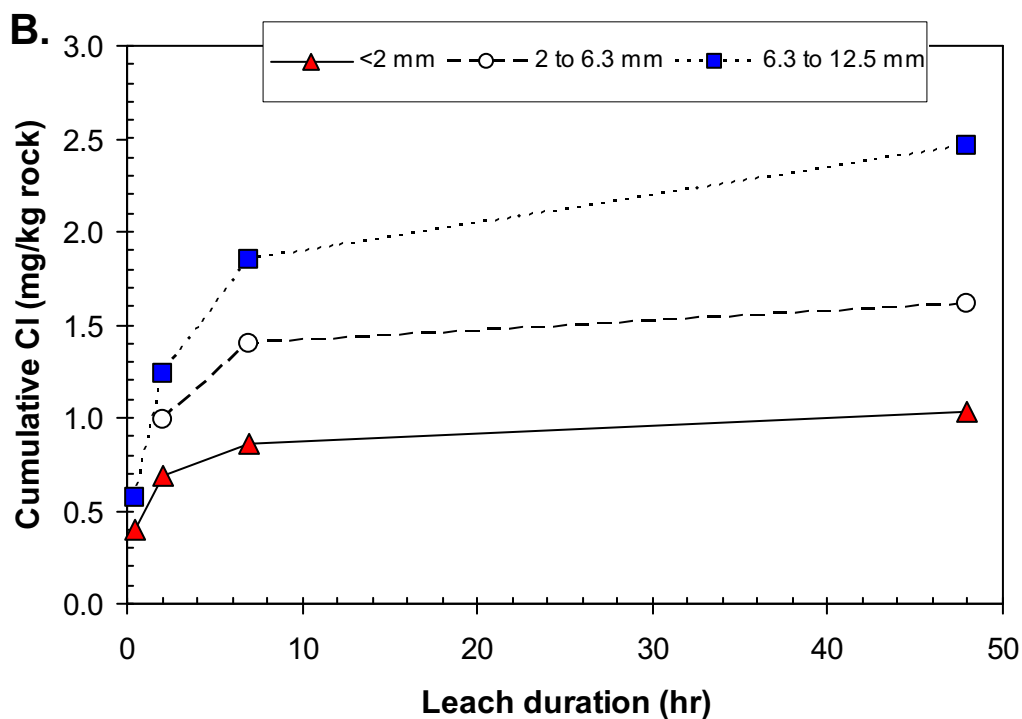
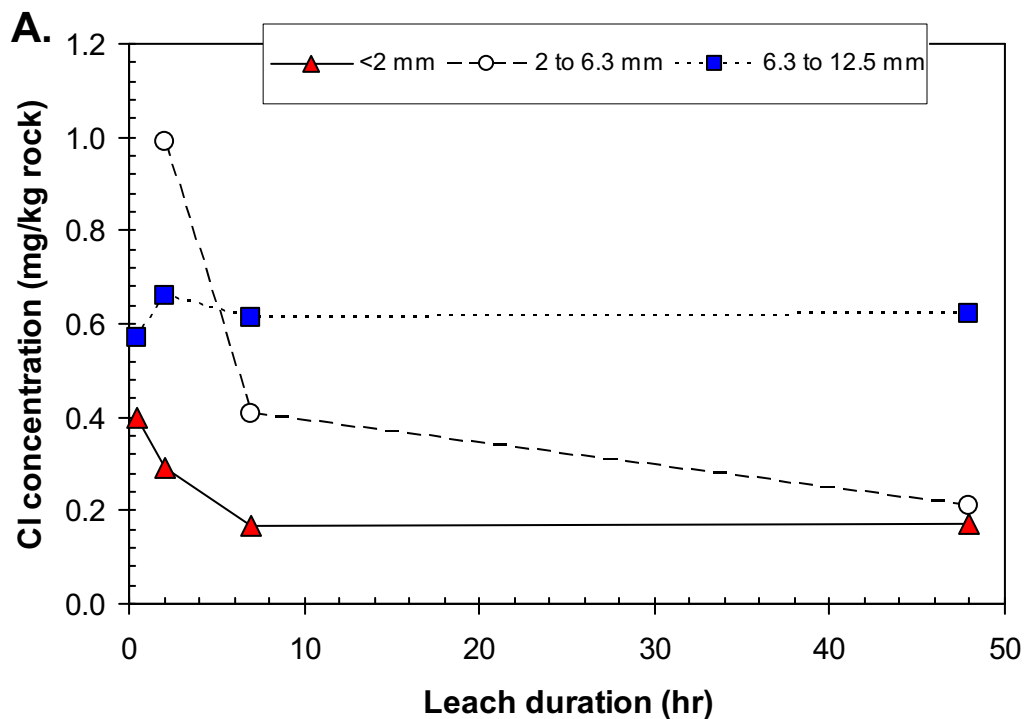
**Figure 4-6. Relations between Chloride Concentrations (A, showing all data) and Cumulative Chloride Concentrations (B, showing a subset of the data at a larger scale) Plotted against Leach Duration for Sequential Passive Leachates of the 6.3- to 12.5-mm Fraction of Six Samples from the ECRB Cross Drift Analyzed at LANL during Phase II**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: The figures plot measured and cumulative chloride concentrations or  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values against leach duration. Cumulative values are derived by sequentially summing respective values from previous leach increments.

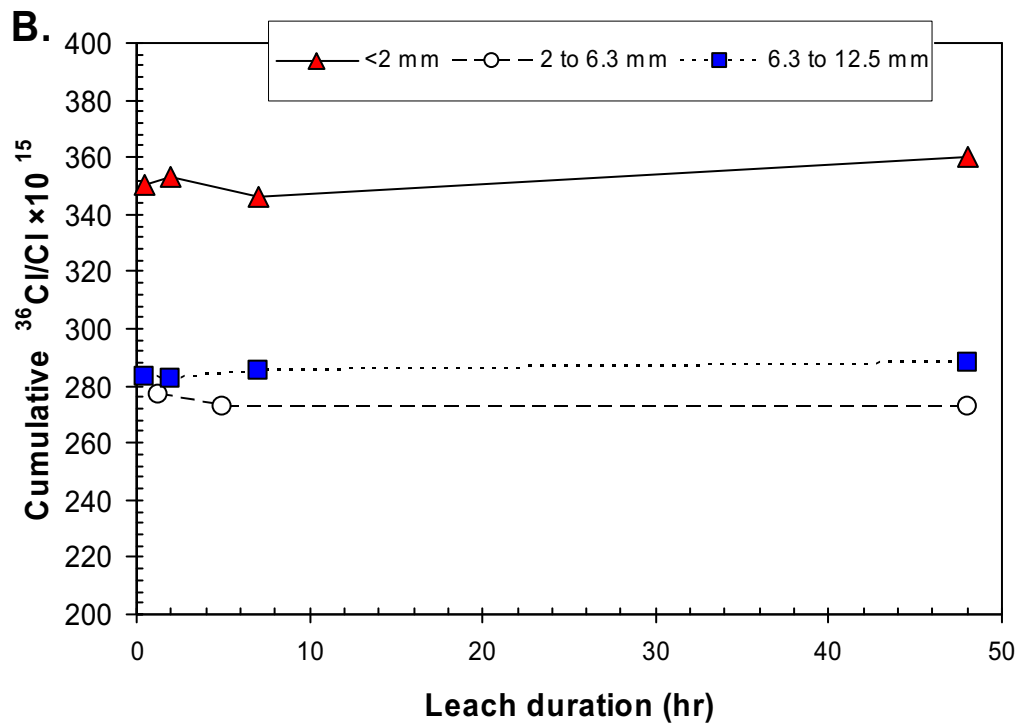
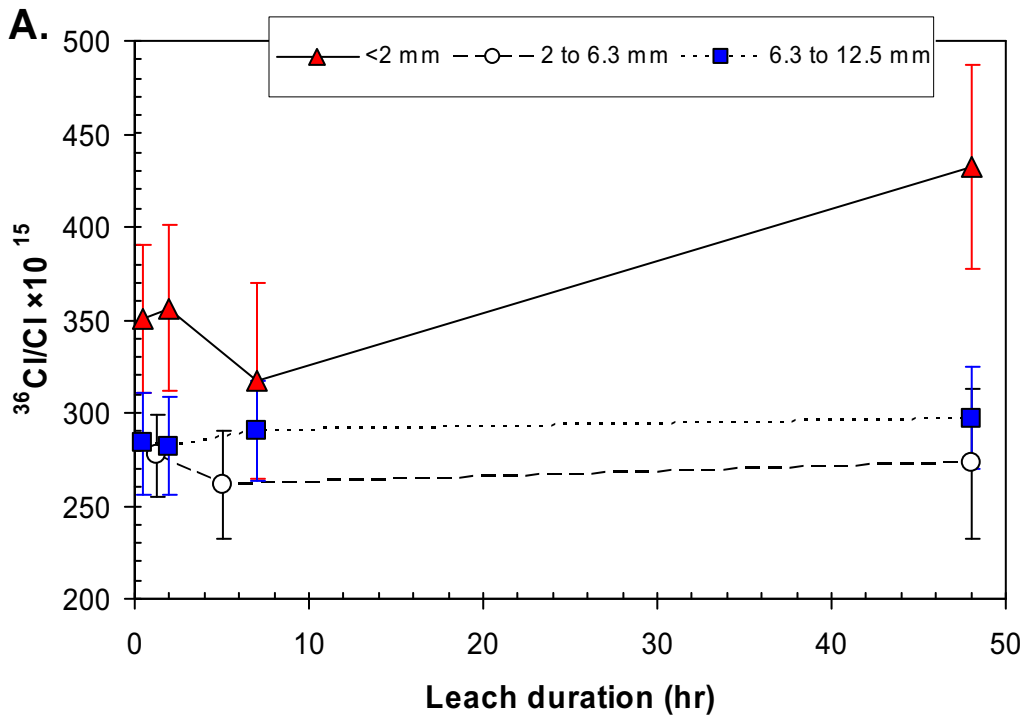
**Figure 4-7. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (A) and Cumulative  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) Plotted against Leach Duration for Sequential Passive Leachates of the 6.3- to 12.5-mm Fraction of Six Samples from the ECRB Cross Drift Analyzed at LANL during Phase II**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: The figures plot measured and cumulative chloride concentrations or  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values against leach duration. Cumulative values are derived by sequentially summing respective values from previous leach increments.

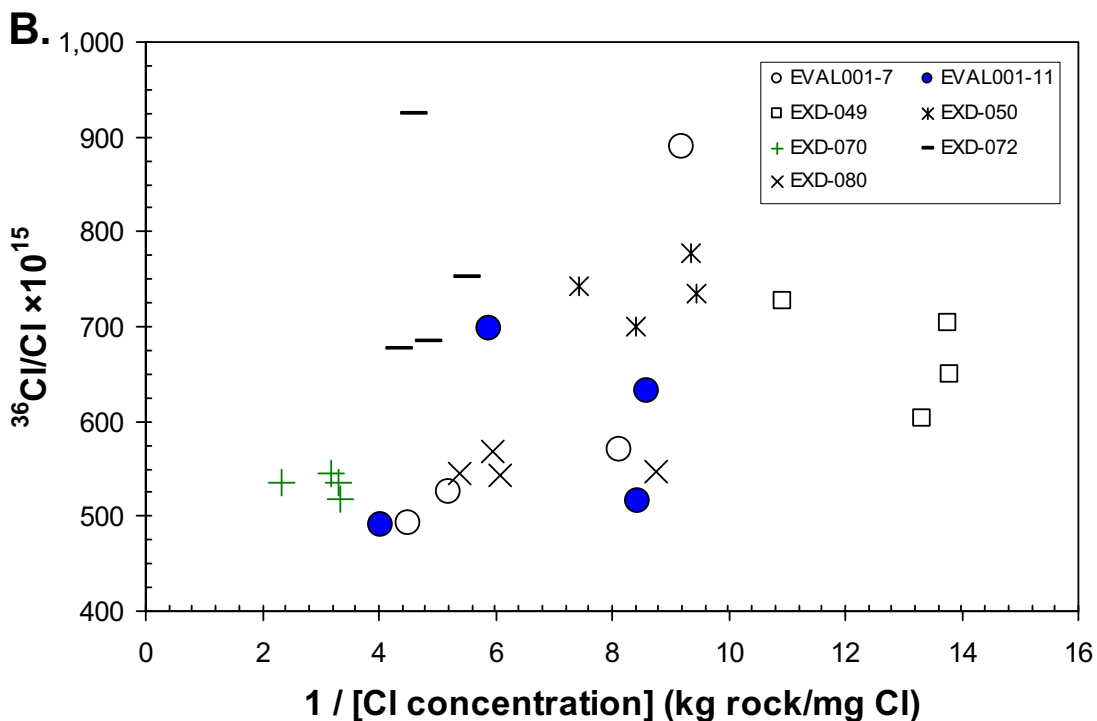
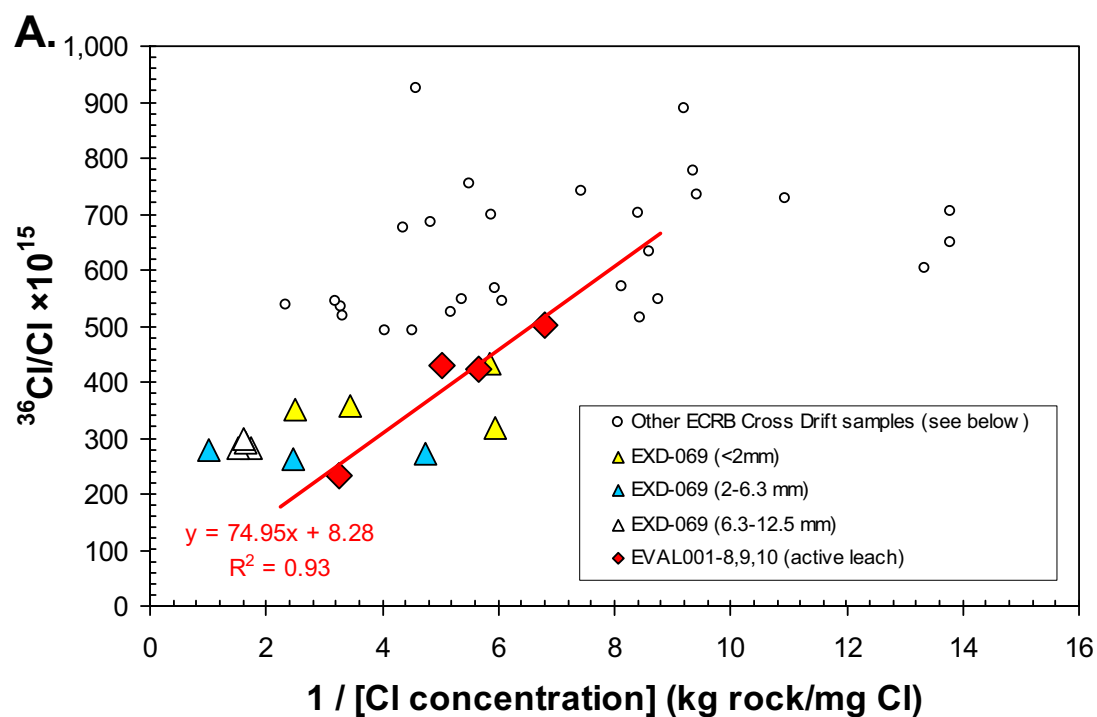
**Figure 4-8. Relations between Chloride Concentrations (A) and Cumulative Chloride Concentrations (B) Plotted against Leach Duration for Passive Leachates of Different Size Fractions of ECRB Cross Drift Sample EXD-069 Analyzed at LANL during Phase II**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: The figures plot measured and cumulative chloride concentrations or  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  values against leach duration. Cumulative values are derived by sequentially summing respective values from previous leach increments.

**Figure 4-9. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (A) and Cumulative  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) Plotted against Leach Duration for Passive Leachates of Different Size Fractions of ECRB Cross Drift Sample EXD-069 Analyzed at LANL during Phase II**

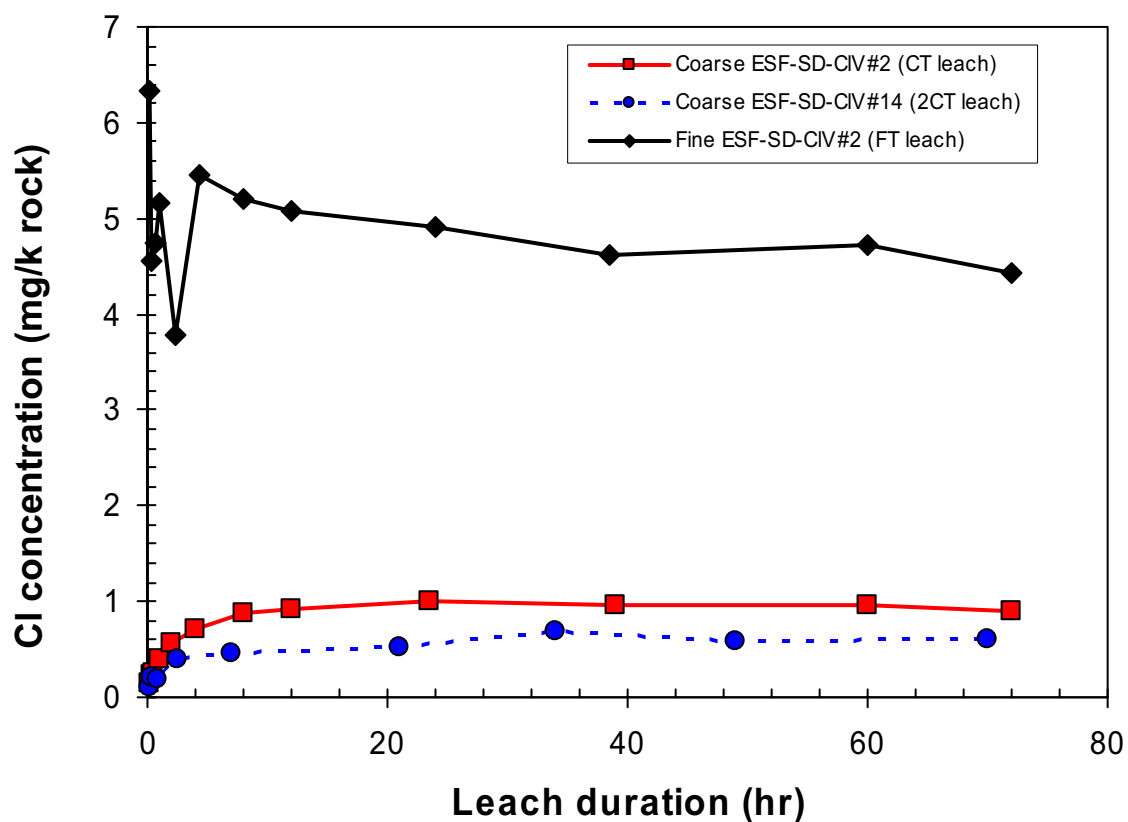


DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: ECRB = Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block. All samples are shown in (A), and a selected subset of samples is shown in (B).

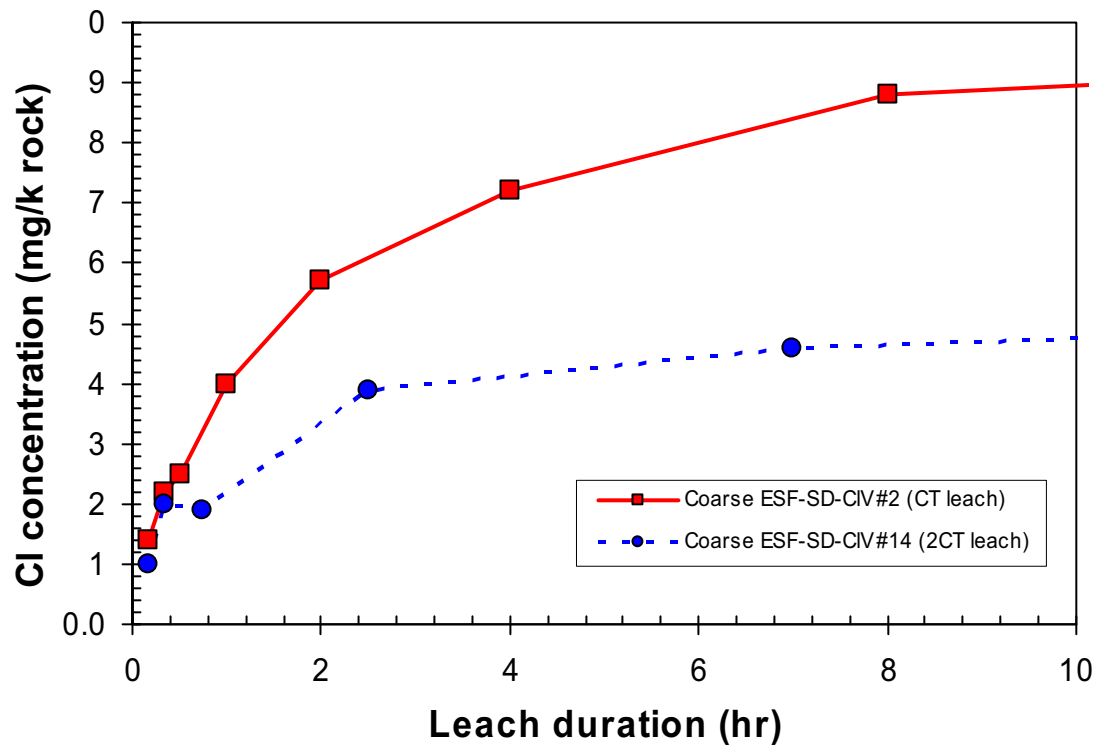
**Figure 4-10. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios and Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations in Sequential Leachates of Reference Sample EVAL001 and ECRB Cross Drift Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase II**





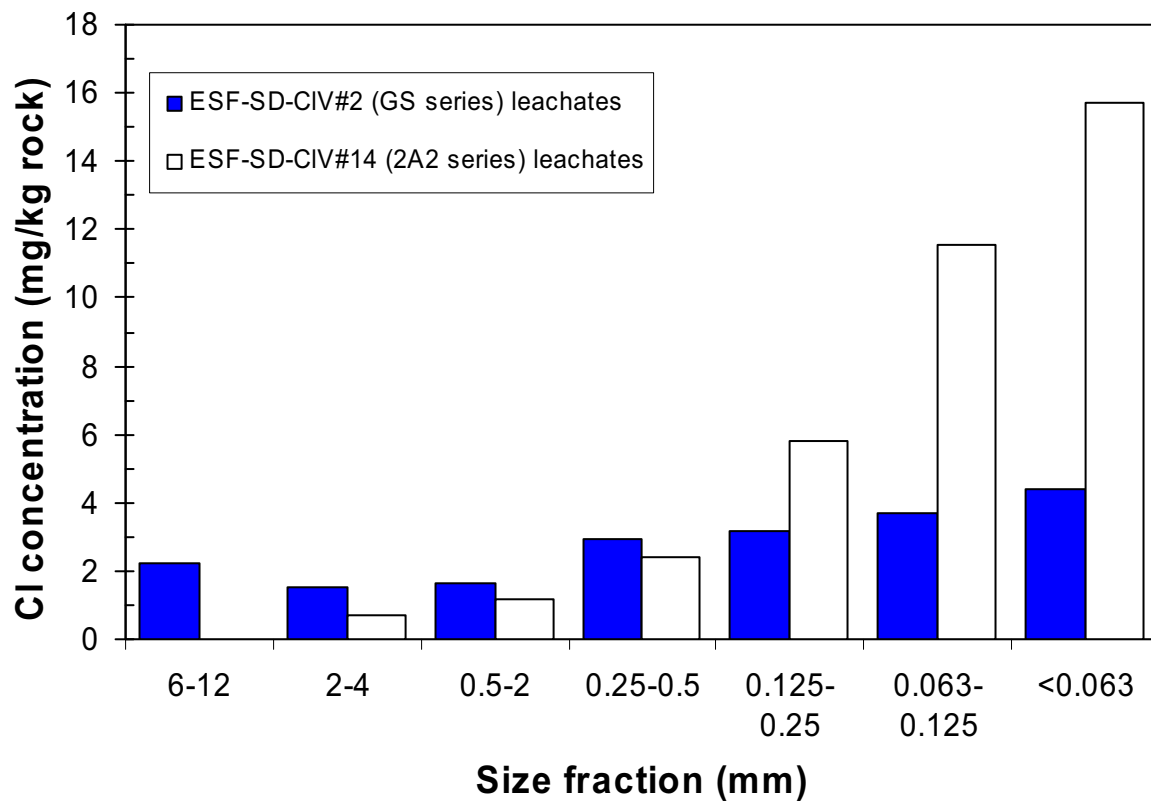
DTN: GS030508312272.003 (UQ)

**Figure 4-11. Effect of Particle Size on Leach Duration and Chloride Concentration for Two Size Fractions of Tuff from Unfractured (CT and FT series, #2) and Relatively Unfractured (2CT series, #14) Core Samples Analyzed at AECL during Phase II**



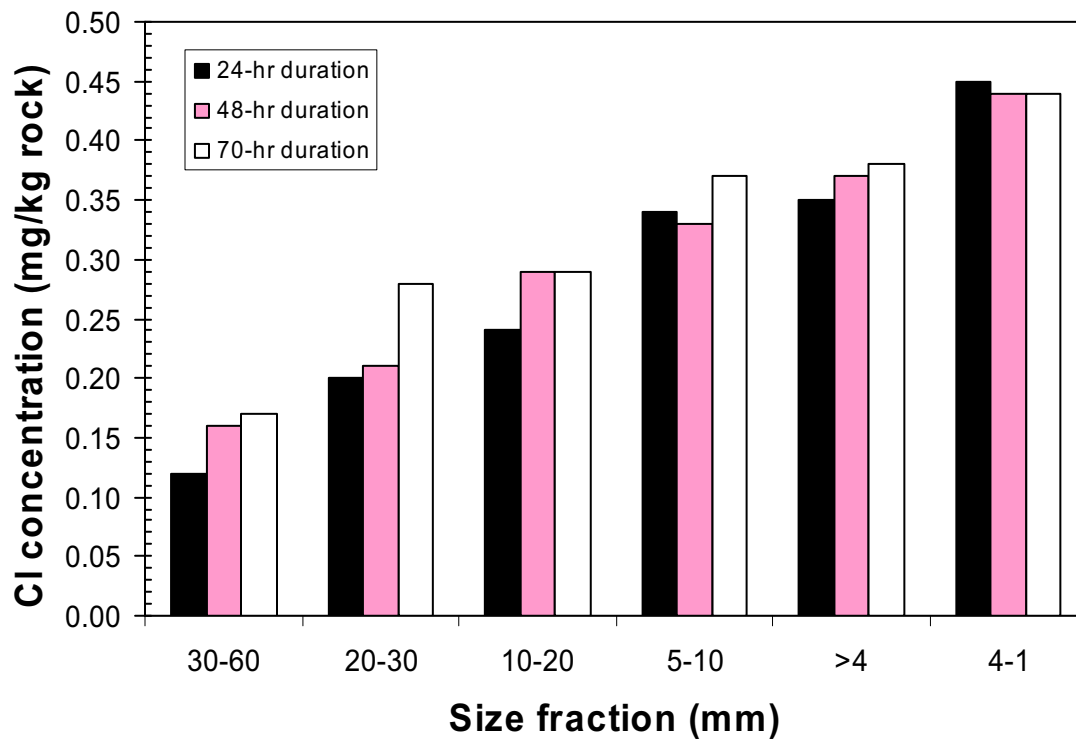
DTN: GS030508312272.003 (UQ)

Figure 4-12. Detail from Figure 4-11 Showing the Changes in Chloride Concentrations in the First Few Hours of Two Leaching Tests on the Coarse Tuff



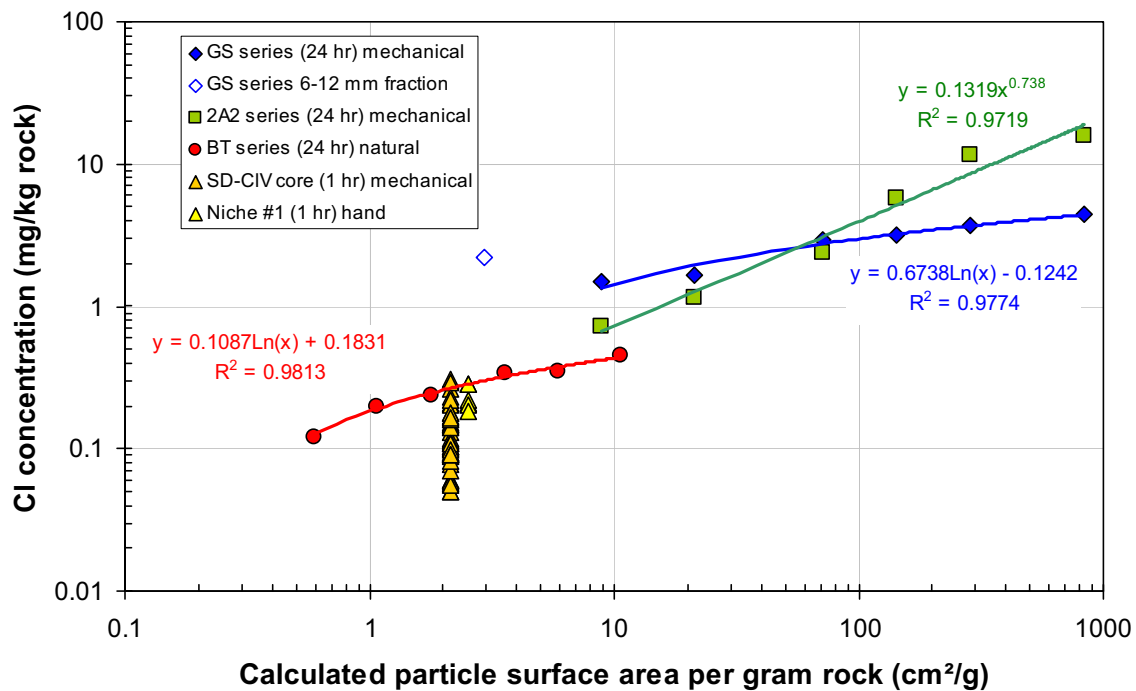
DTN: GS030508312272.003 (UQ)

**Figure 4-13. Effect of Particle Size on Chloride Concentrations in Phase II Leachates of Intact Core from Borehole ESF-SD-CIV#2 (GS series in Table 4-6) and Broken Core from Borehole ESF-SD-CIV#14 (2A2 series in Table 4-6)**



DTN: GS030508312272.003 (UQ)

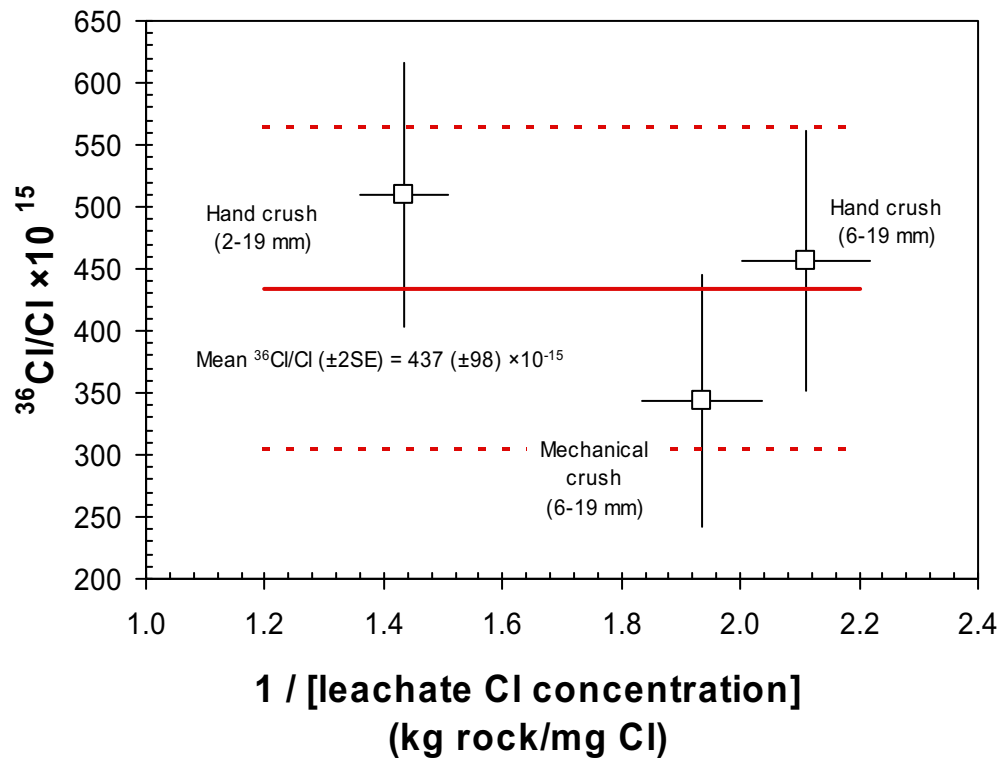
**Figure 4-14. Effect of Particle Size and Leach Duration on Rubblized Core Fragments from Borehole ESF-SD-CIV#9 (BT series in Table 4-6)**



DTNs: GS030508312272.003 (UQ); LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: Particle surface area per gram rock is calculated assuming spherical particles with radius equal to half the difference between upper and lower sieve opening dimensions and a density of 2.25 g/cm<sup>3</sup> to calculate particle mass, number of spheres per gram, and, finally, total surface area per gram. The open diamond is a statistical outlier that was not included in the regression.

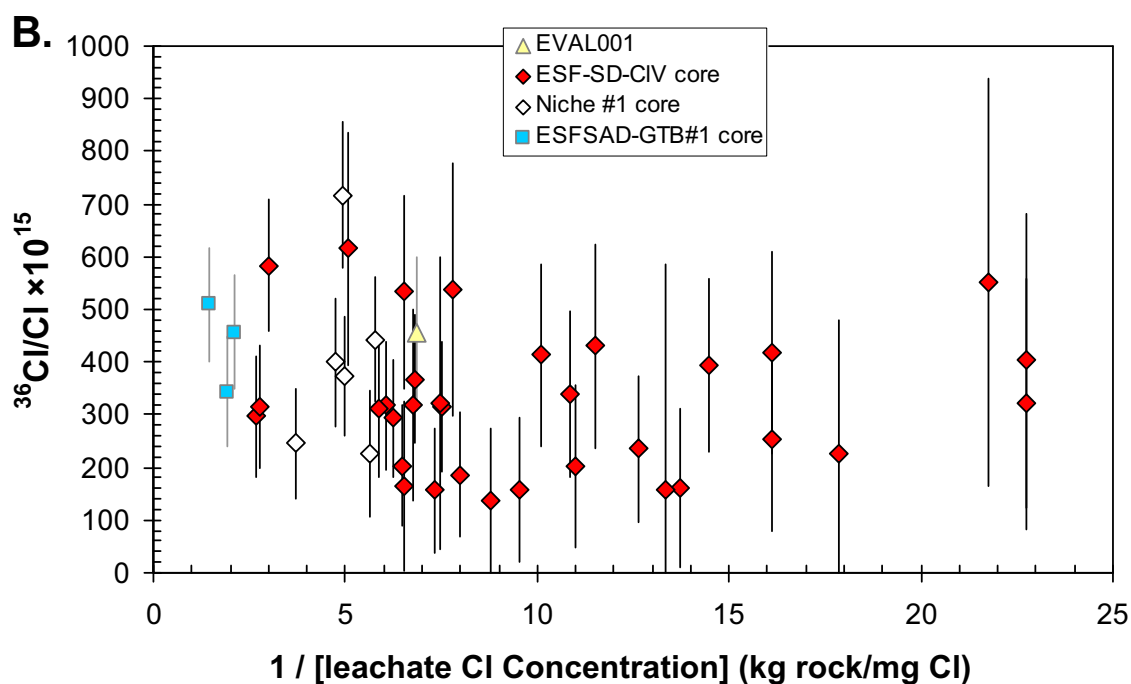
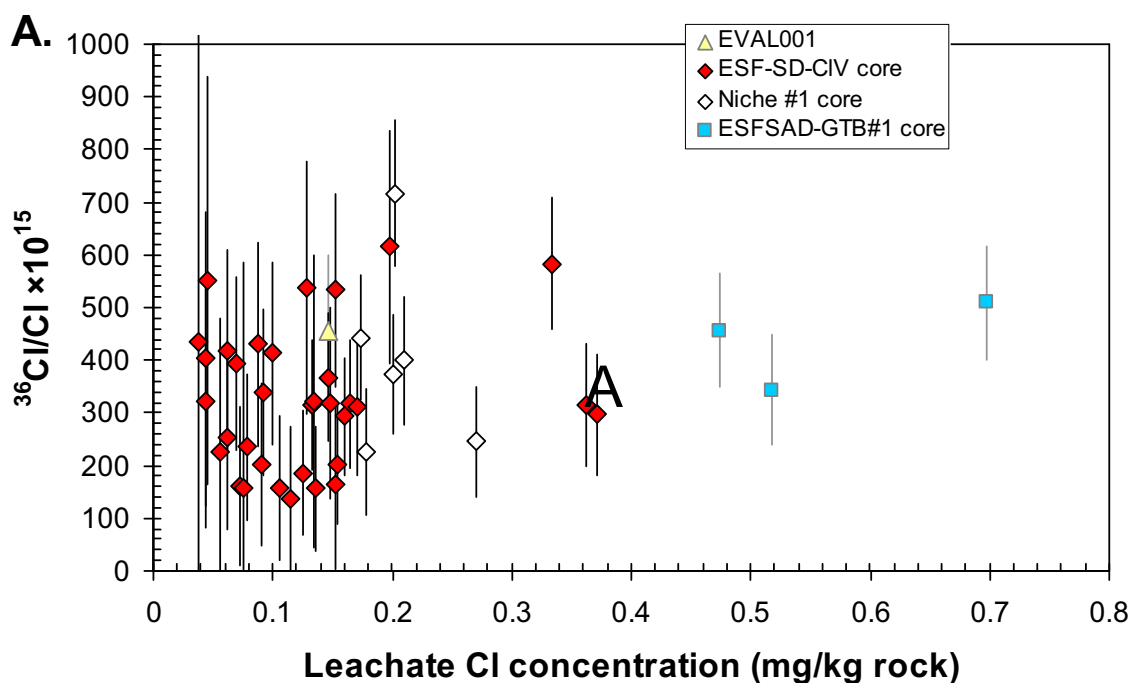
**Figure 4-15. Comparison of Chloride Concentrations in Phase II Leachates of Core Samples from ESF-SD-CIV and Niche #1 Boreholes in the Sundance Fault Zone**



DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: SE = standard error. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

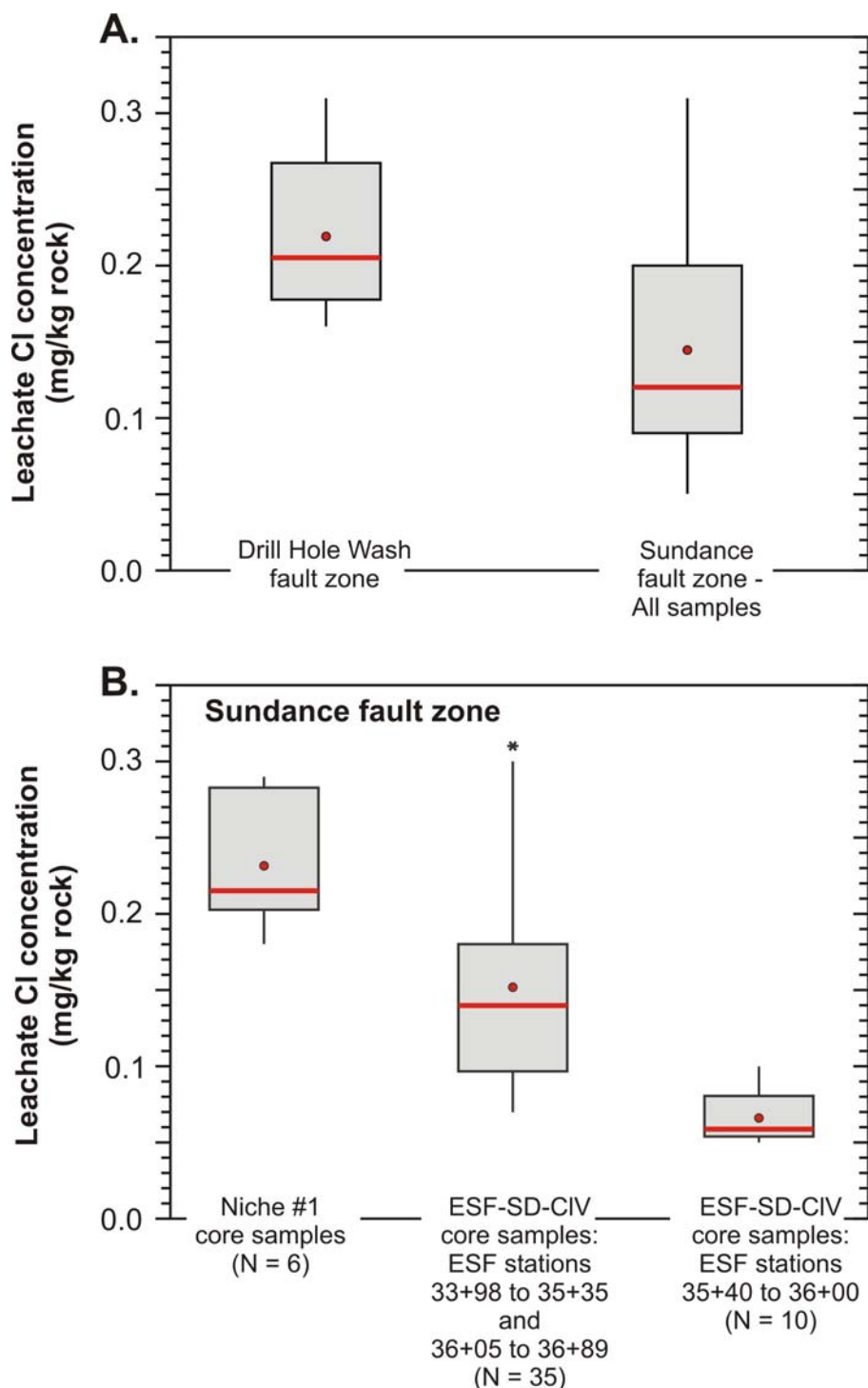
**Figure 4-16. Relations between Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Phase III Leachates of Core Samples from Borehole ESF-SAD-GTB#1**



DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTE: Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

**Figure 4-17. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios and Chloride Concentrations (A) and Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations (B) in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Samples Leached at the USGS and Analyzed at LLNL**

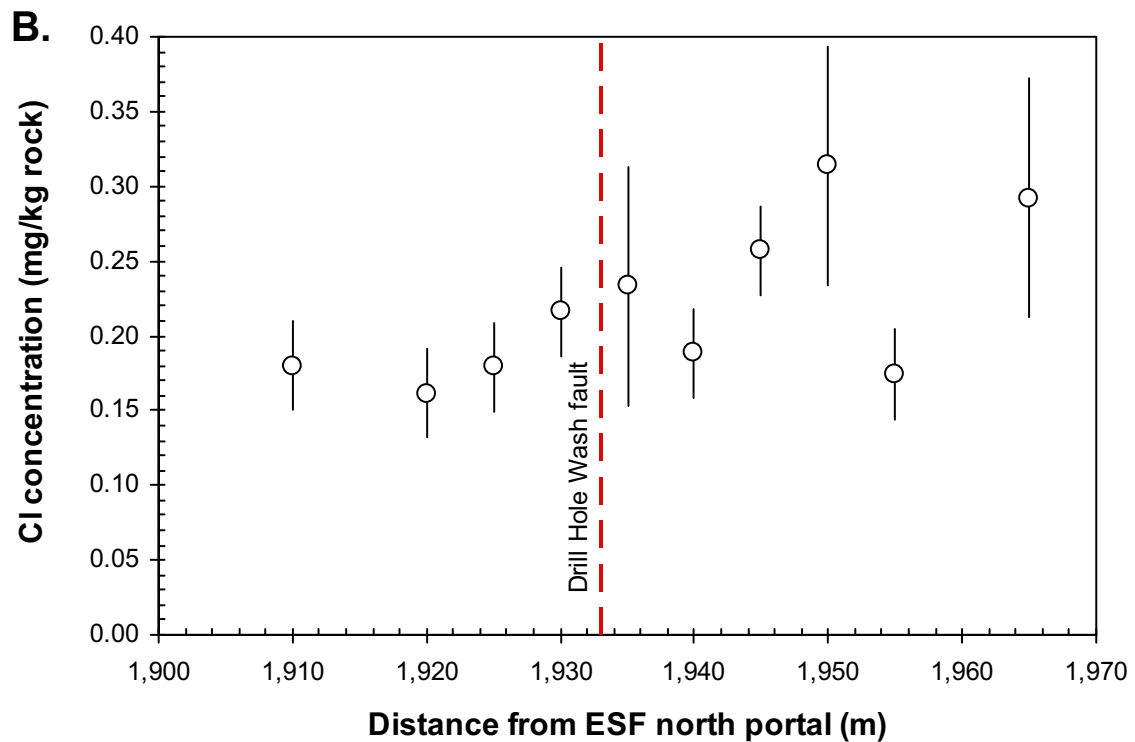
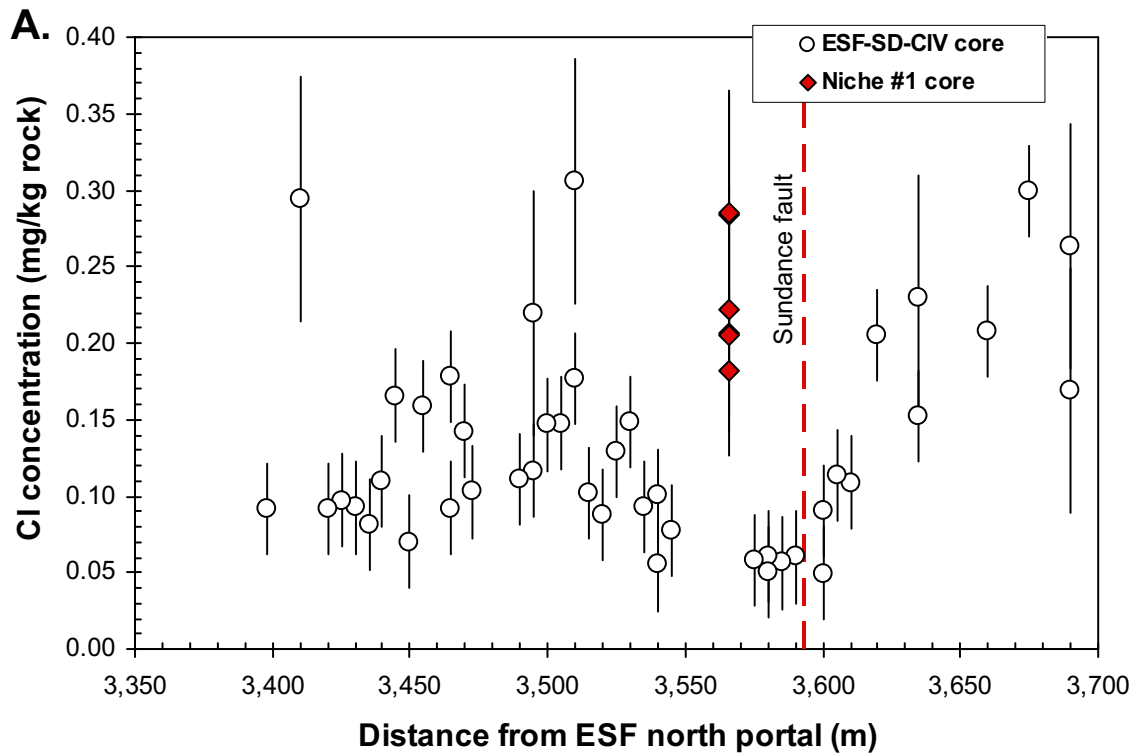


DTN: GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility. The median value is given by the dark red line; mean value is given by the red-filled circle. The middle 50% of the data are within the gray-filled boxes and the upper- and lower-most quartiles are represented by the lines on either side of the boxes. Statistical outliers are shown as asterisks. Data from the DTN were converted from mg/L to mg/kg (see Table 4-13).

**Figure 4-18. Box Plots of Chloride Concentration Data Comparing Phase III Leachates of Core Samples from the Drill Hole Wash and Sundance Fault Zones (A), and from Different Samples within the Sundance Fault Zone (B)**

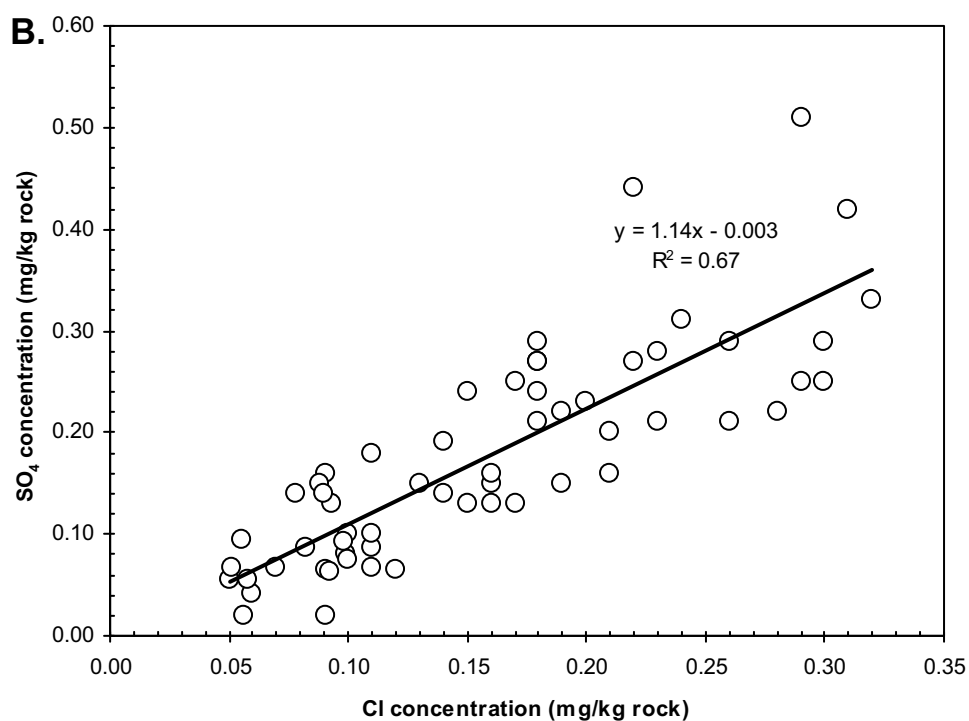
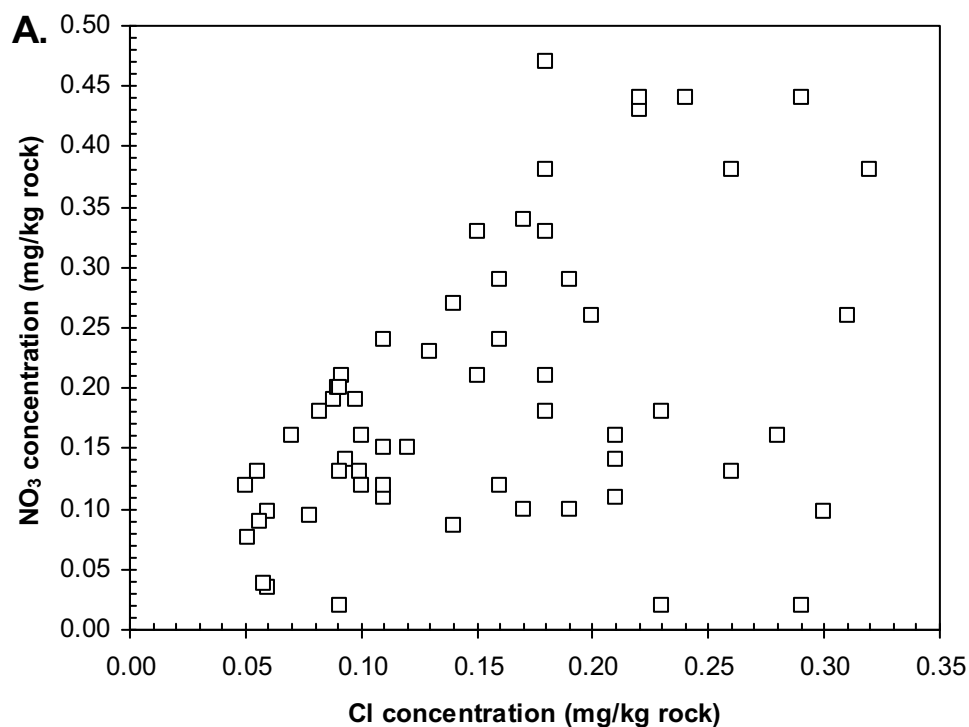




DTN: GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ . Data from the DTN were converted from mg/L to mg/kg (see Table 4-13). Borehole locations are listed in Table 3-2.

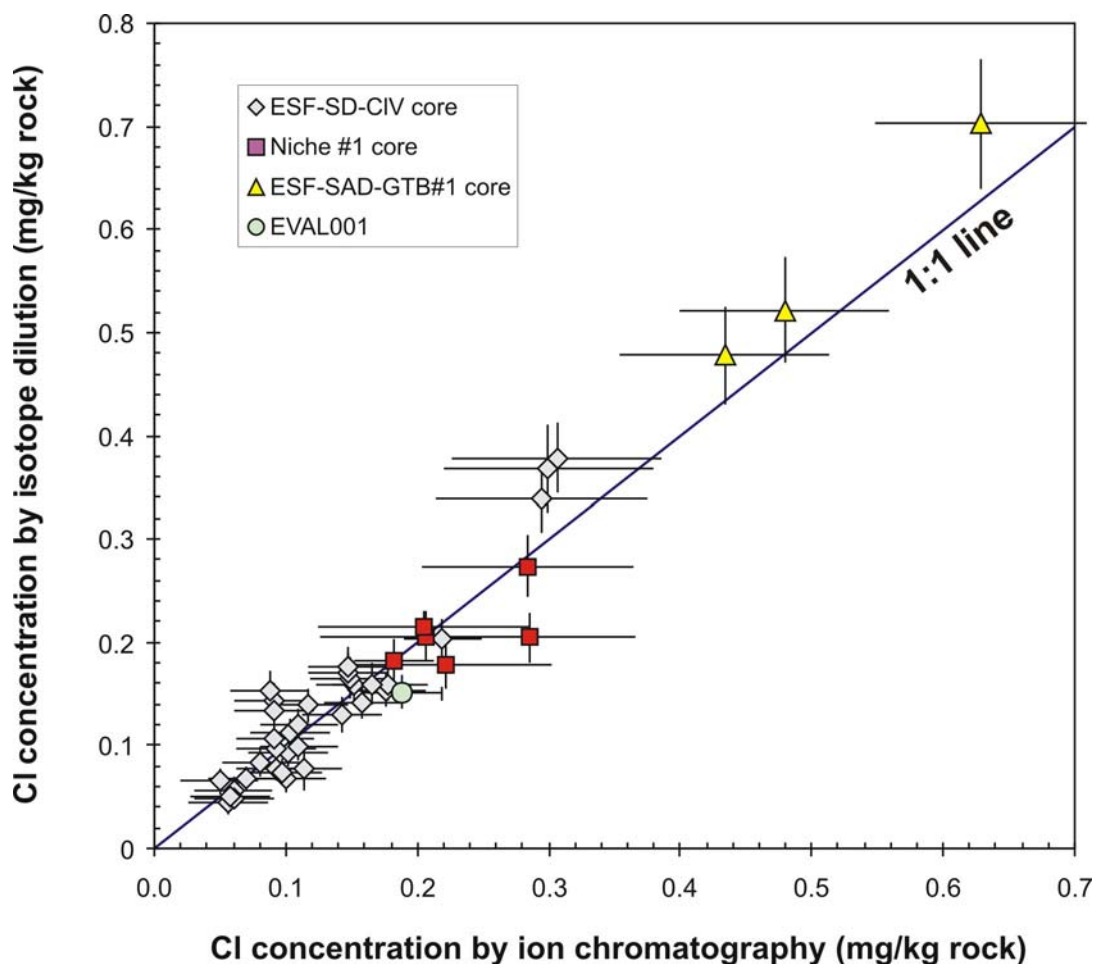
**Figure 4-19. Concentrations of Chloride Determined by Ion Chromatography in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Core Samples and Niche #1 Core Samples from the Sundance Fault Zone (A) and Drill Hole Wash Fault Zone (B)**



DTN: GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTES: Linear-regression curve is shown in (B) with straight-line equations and  $R^2$  values. Data from the DTN were converted from mg/L to mg/kg (see Table 4-13).

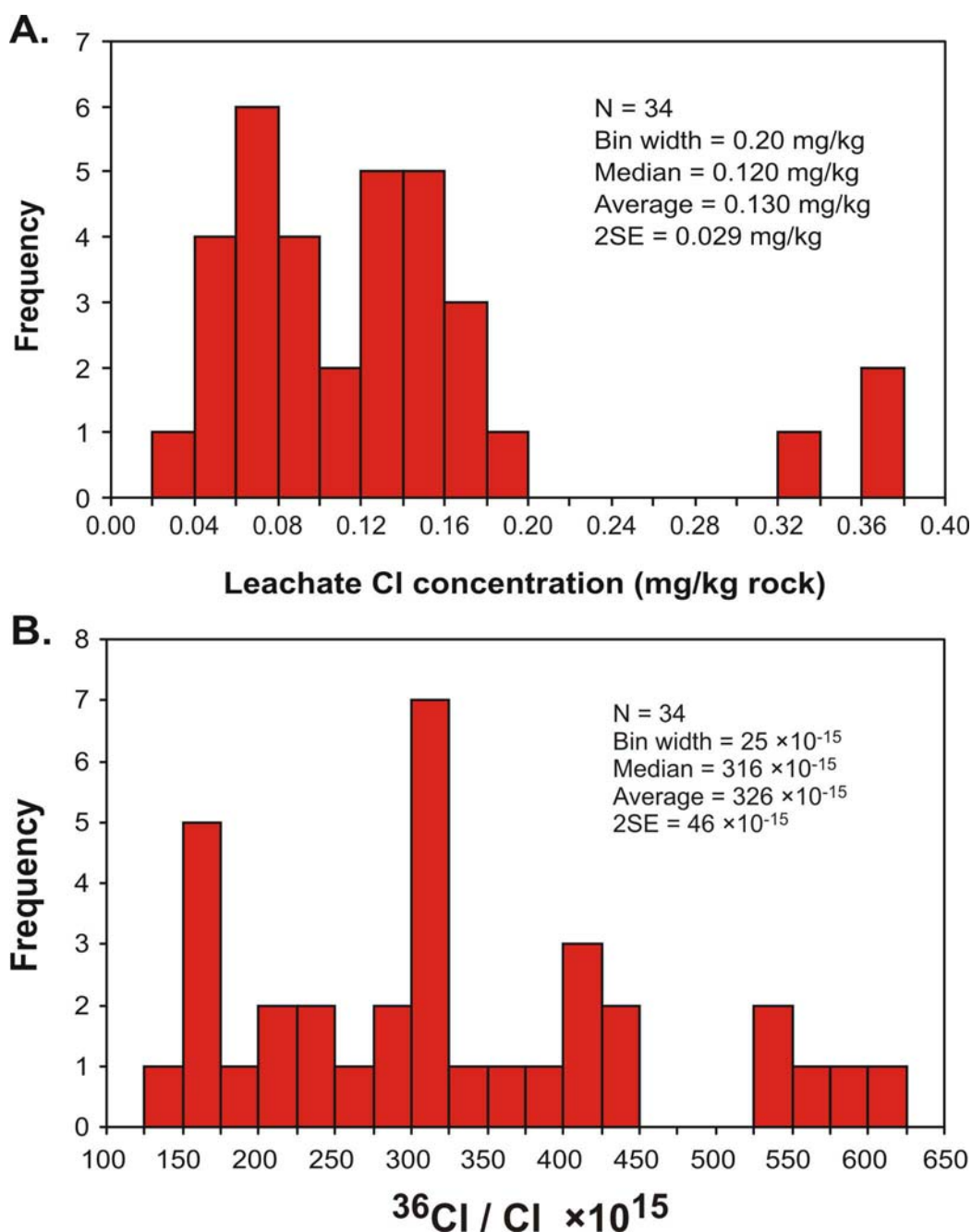
**Figure 4-20. Comparison Chloride Concentrations in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Core Leached at the USGS, with NO<sub>3</sub> Concentrations (A) and SO<sub>4</sub> Concentrations (B)**



DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTES: Error bars are 2σ. Data from the DTN were converted from mg/L to mg/kg (see Table 4-13).

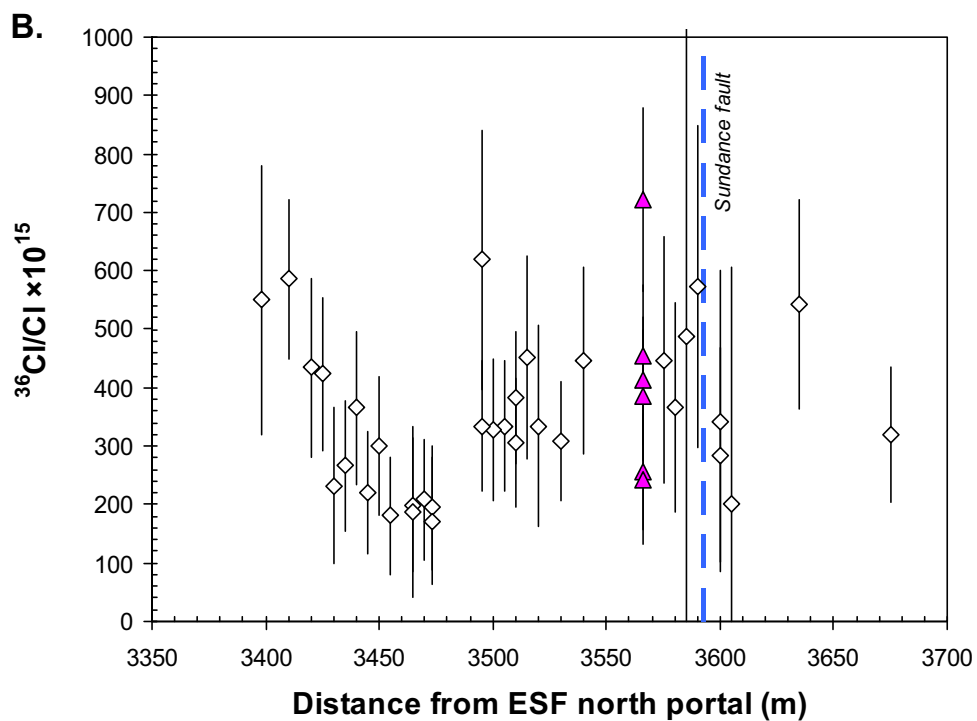
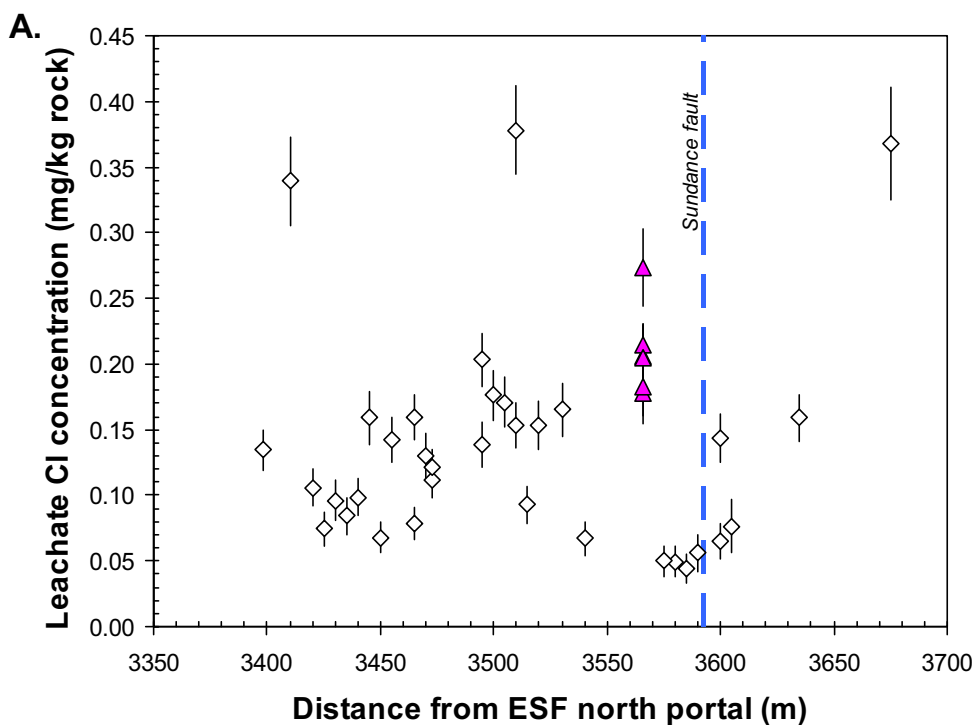
**Figure 4-21. Comparison of Chloride Concentrations in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed by Ion Chromatography at the USGS and by Isotope Dilution at LLNL**



DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTE: SE = standard error.

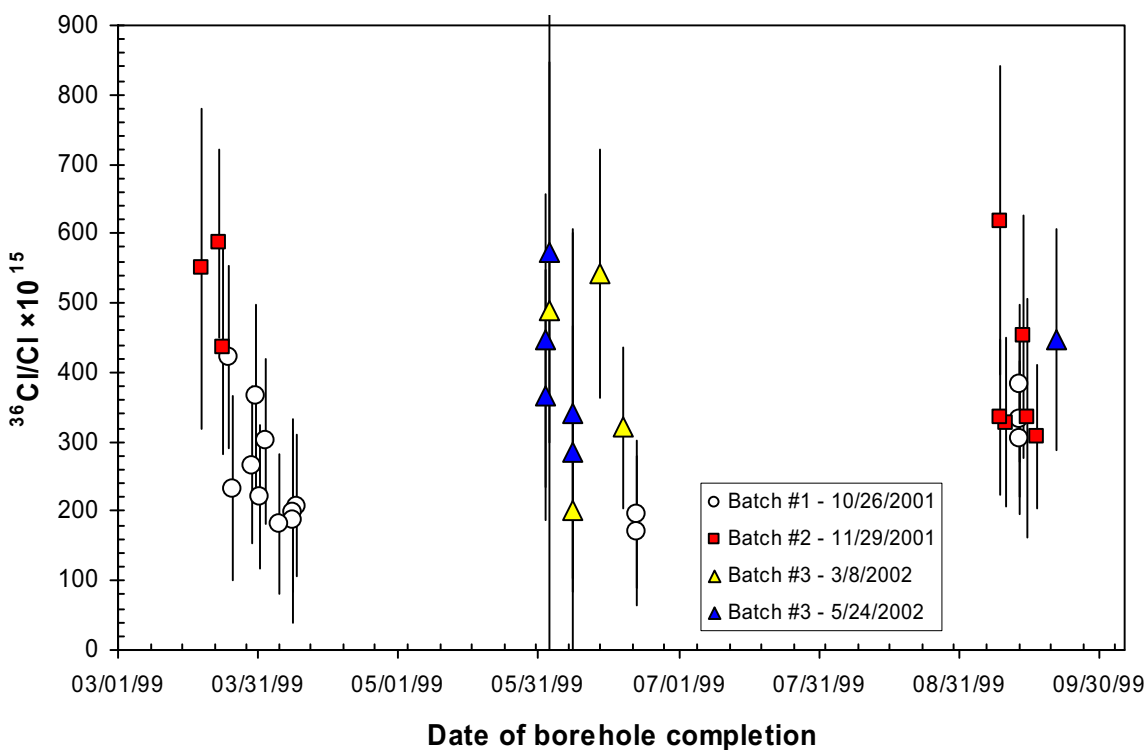
**Figure 4-22. Histograms Showing Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Samples Leached at the USGS and Analyzed at LLNL**



DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ . Borehole locations are listed in Table 3-2.

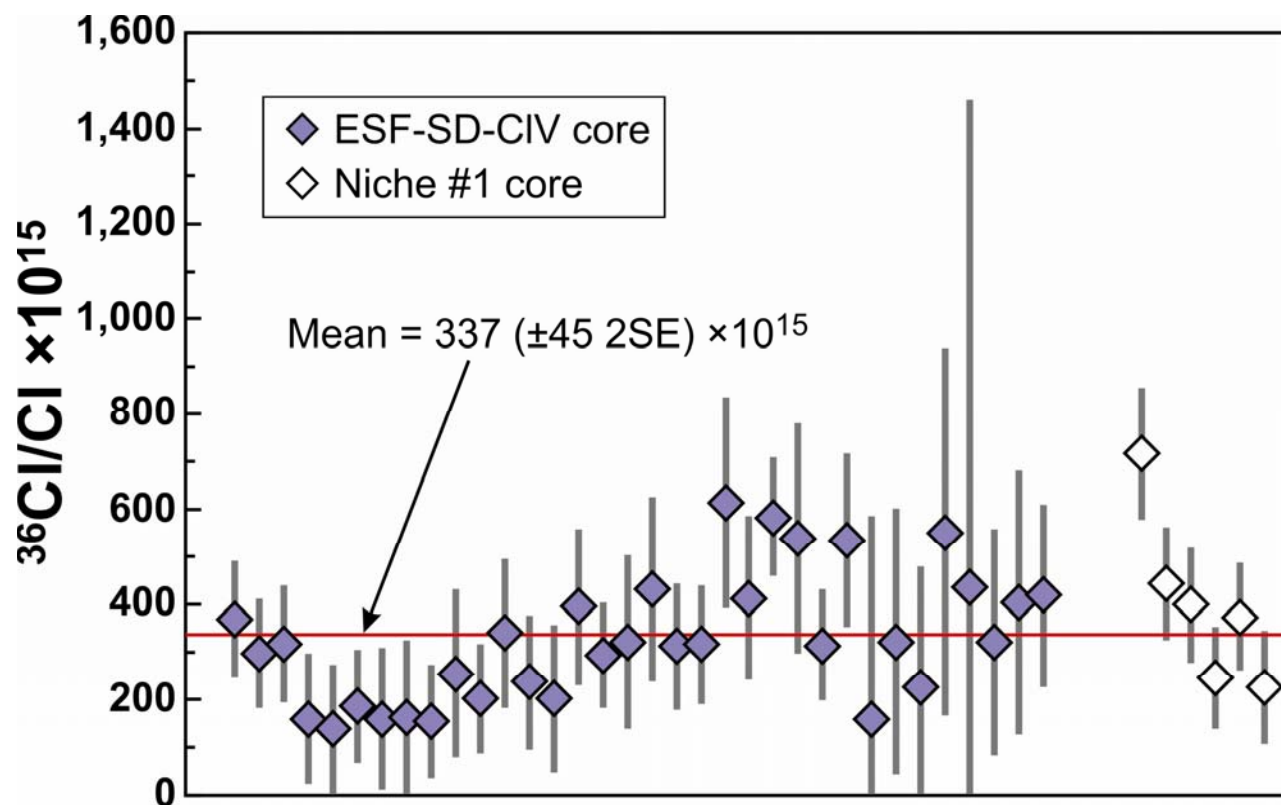
**Figure 4-23. Relations between Sample Locations in the ESF and Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Samples Leached at the USGS and Analyzed at LLNL**



DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: Data are grouped by leaching batch number and analysis date. Borehole completion dates are listed in Table 3-2. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

**Figure 4-24. Relations between Borehole Completion Dates and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Samples Leached at the USGS and Analyzed at LLNL**



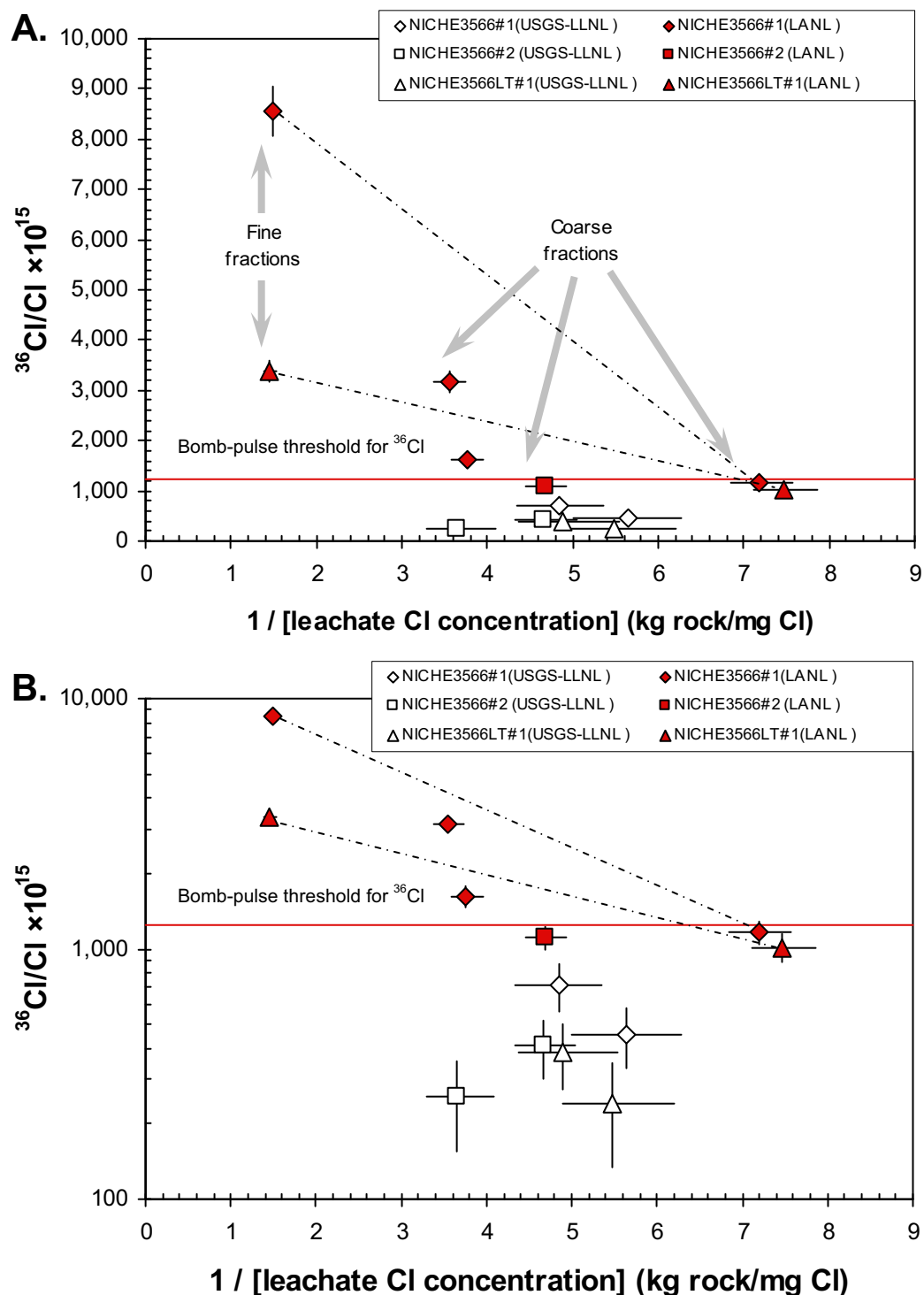
DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: SE = standard error.

Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

Data are shown (from left to right) in order presented in Table 4-9.

**Figure 4-25. Histogram Showing  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Phase III Leachates of ESF-SD-CIV and Niche #1 Core Samples Prepared at the USGS and Analyzed at LLNL**

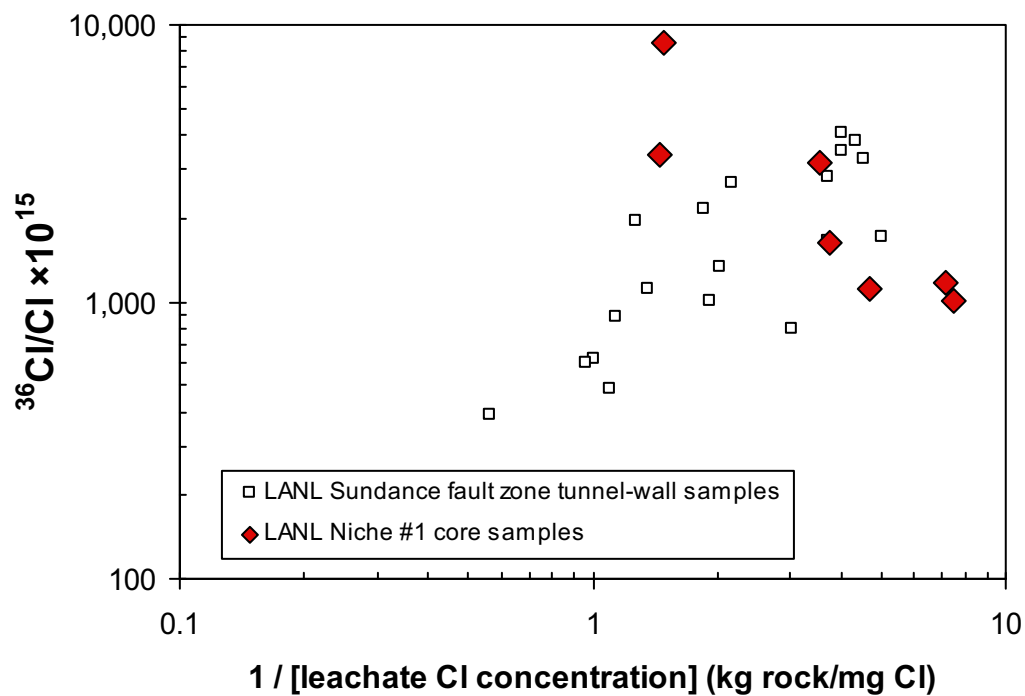


DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey. The dash-dot lines in (A) and (B) are drawn between different size fractions of the same samples. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

**Figure 4-26. Relations between Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Phase III Leachates of Niche #1 Core Samples as Linear (A) and Semi-Log (B) Plots**

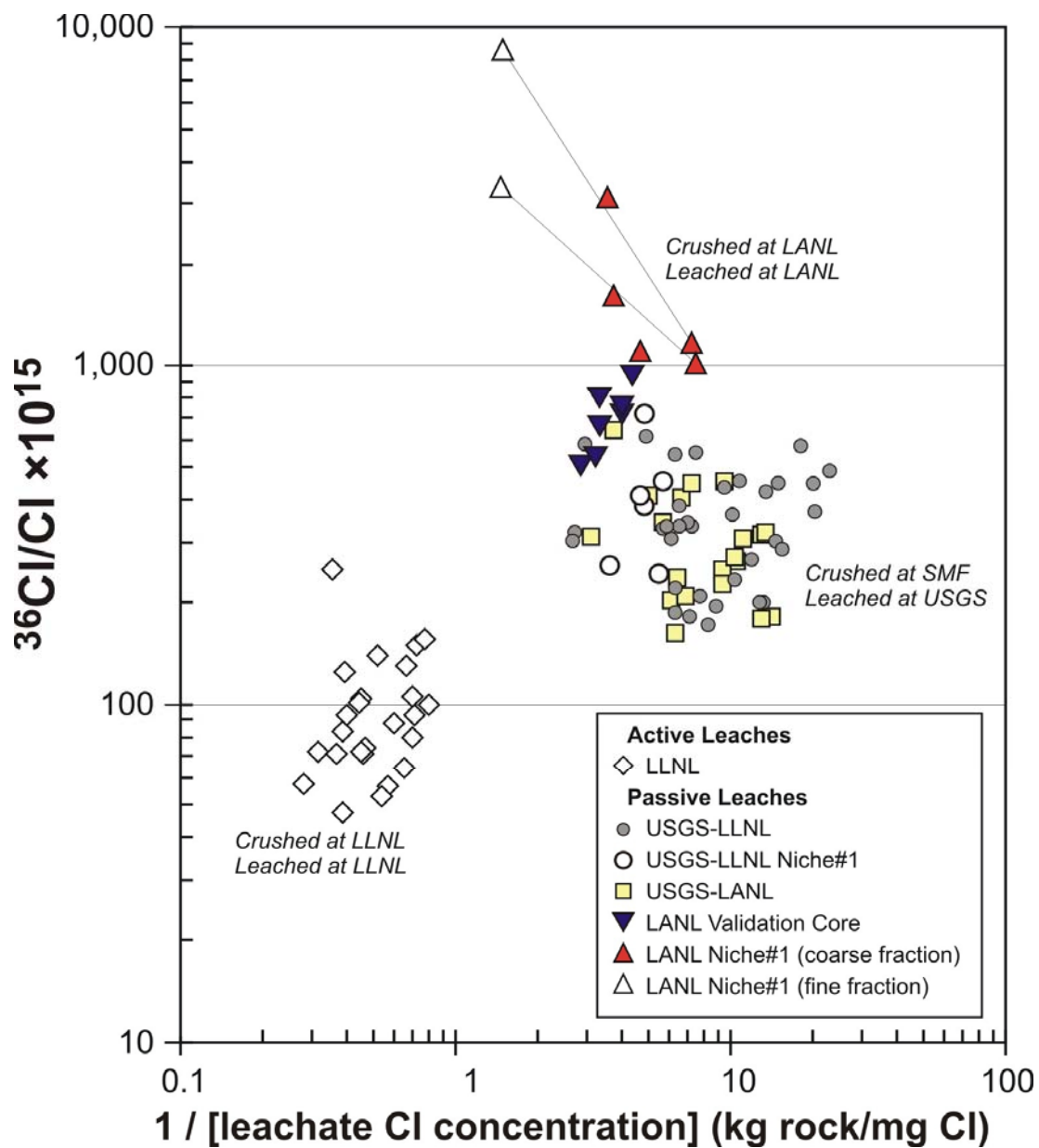




DTNs: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ), LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q)

NOTE: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory.

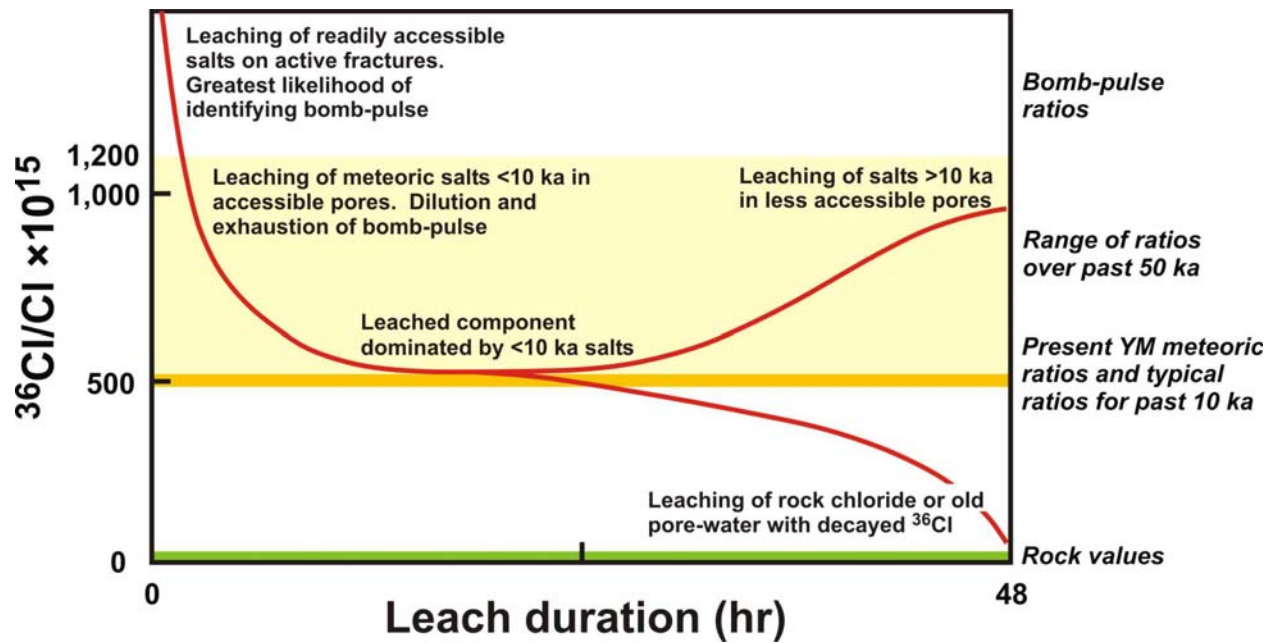
**Figure 4-27. Comparison of Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Phase III Leachates of Samples from ESF Tunnel Walls (Sundance Fault Zone between Stations 34+28 and 37+00) and Niche #1 Core**



DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls);  
LL030408023121.027 (Q); LA0305RR831222.001(UQ)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

**Figure 4-28. Relations between Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Phase III Leachates of Validation Study Samples from the Sundance Fault Zone within the ESF**

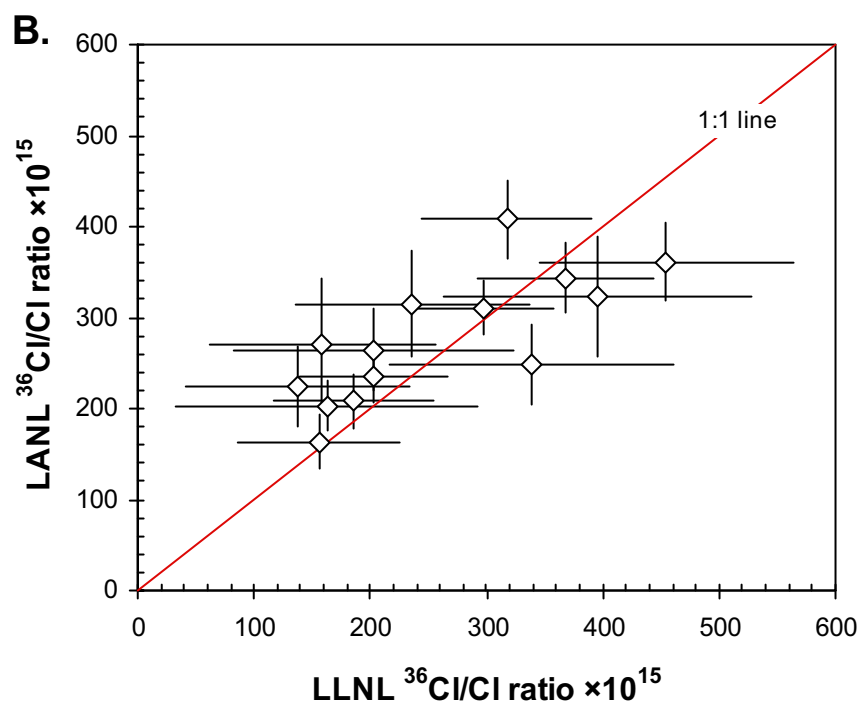
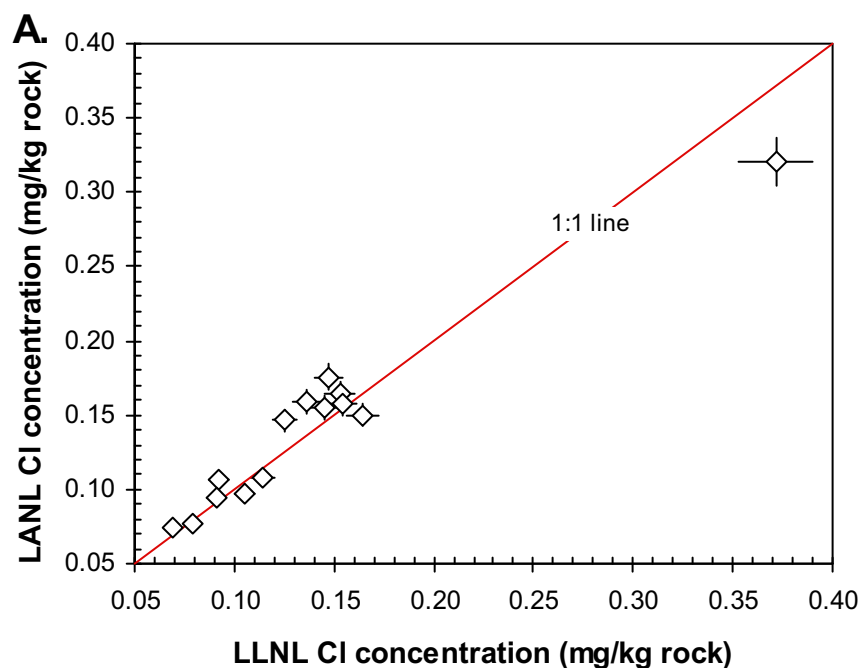


Source: Conceptualization based on chloride sources described in Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 9); for illustration purposes only

NOTES: YM = Yucca Mountain.

The red line shows a possible evolution pathway as leaching progresses; however, results of leaching experiments typically show sub-horizontal trends with only minor changes in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios (Section 4.3).

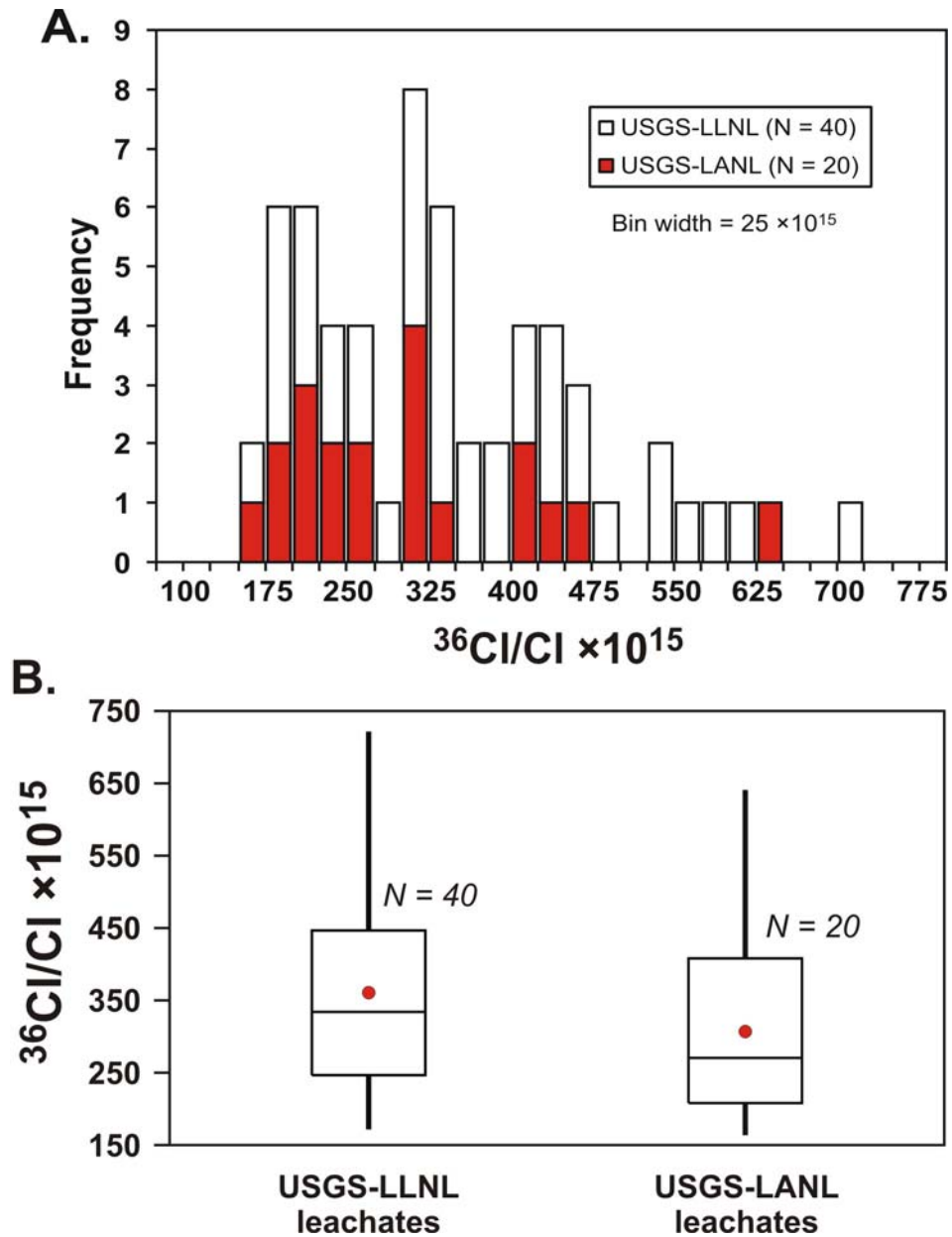
**Figure 4-29. Conceptual Model of the Isotopic Evolution of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Passively Leached Solutions with Time**



DTNs: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ); LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. All targets were analyzed at the LLNL Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (CAMS) facility. Sources of error (shown as  $2\sigma$  error bars) include in-run counting statistics, background and spike corrections, and corrections from blank.

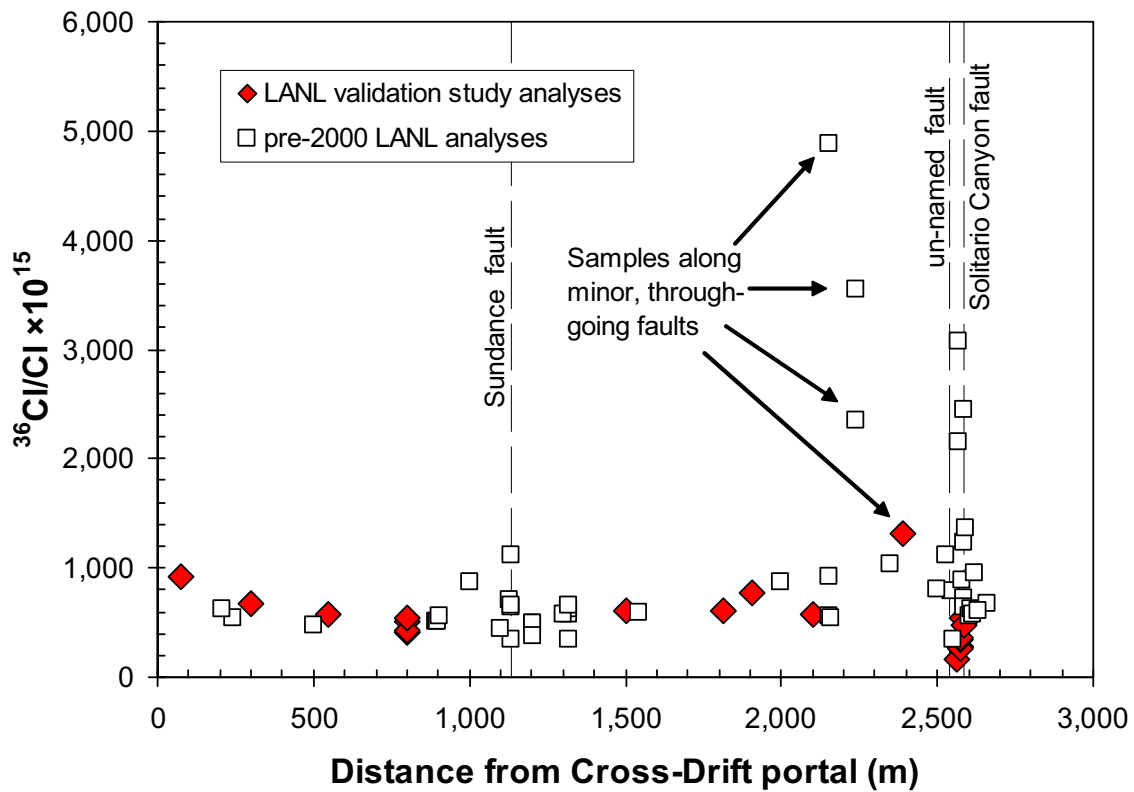
**Figure 4-30. Comparison of Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in Aliquots of Validation Study Samples Passively Leached for 1 Hour at the USGS and Sent to LLNL and LANL for AgCl Target Preparation**



DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls); LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey. Box plot shows range of data (vertical lines), middle two quartiles (boxes), median values (horizontal lines), and mean values (filled circles).

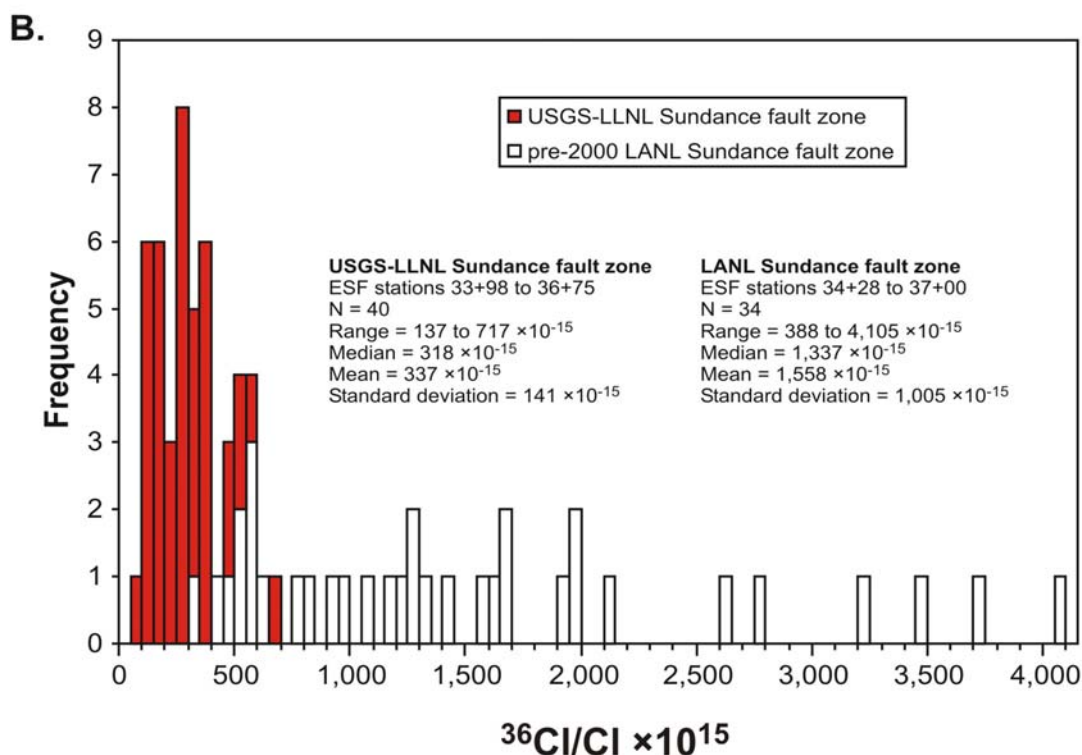
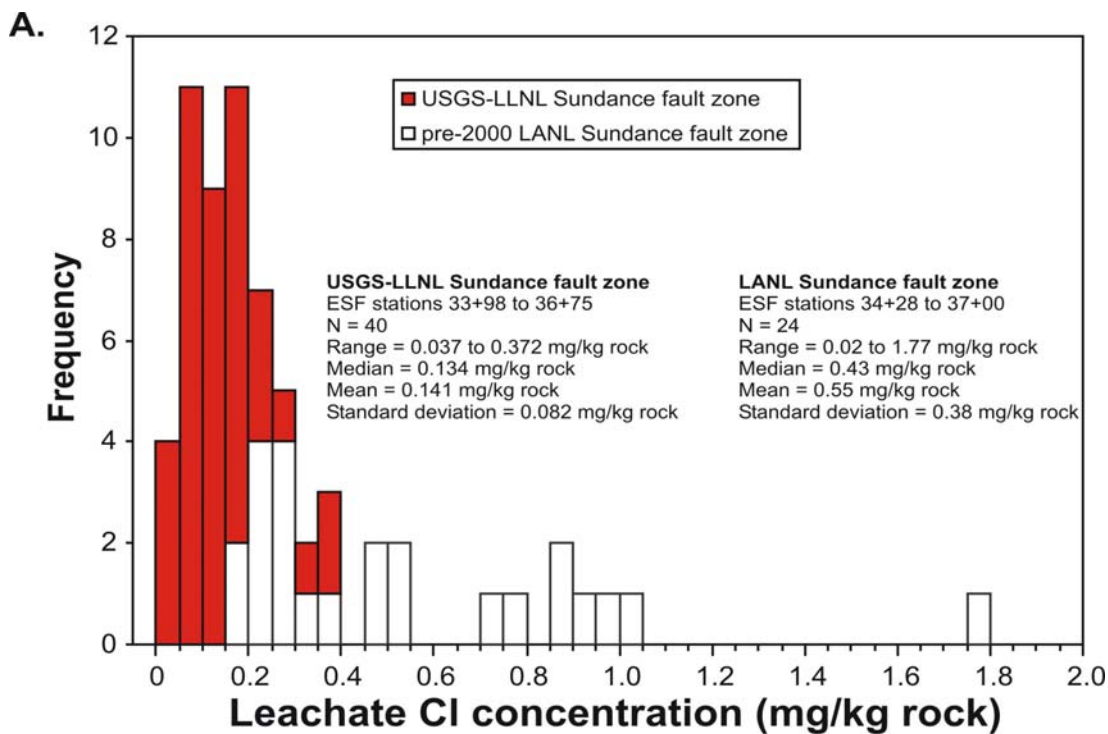
**Figure 4-31. Frequency Distribution (A) and Box Plot (B) of  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of Validation Study Core Leached at the USGS and Sent to LLNL and LANL for AgCl Precipitation and Analysis**



DTN: LA0305RR831222.001(UQ)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory. Results of all sequential leachates processed between 0.5 and 2 hours are included.

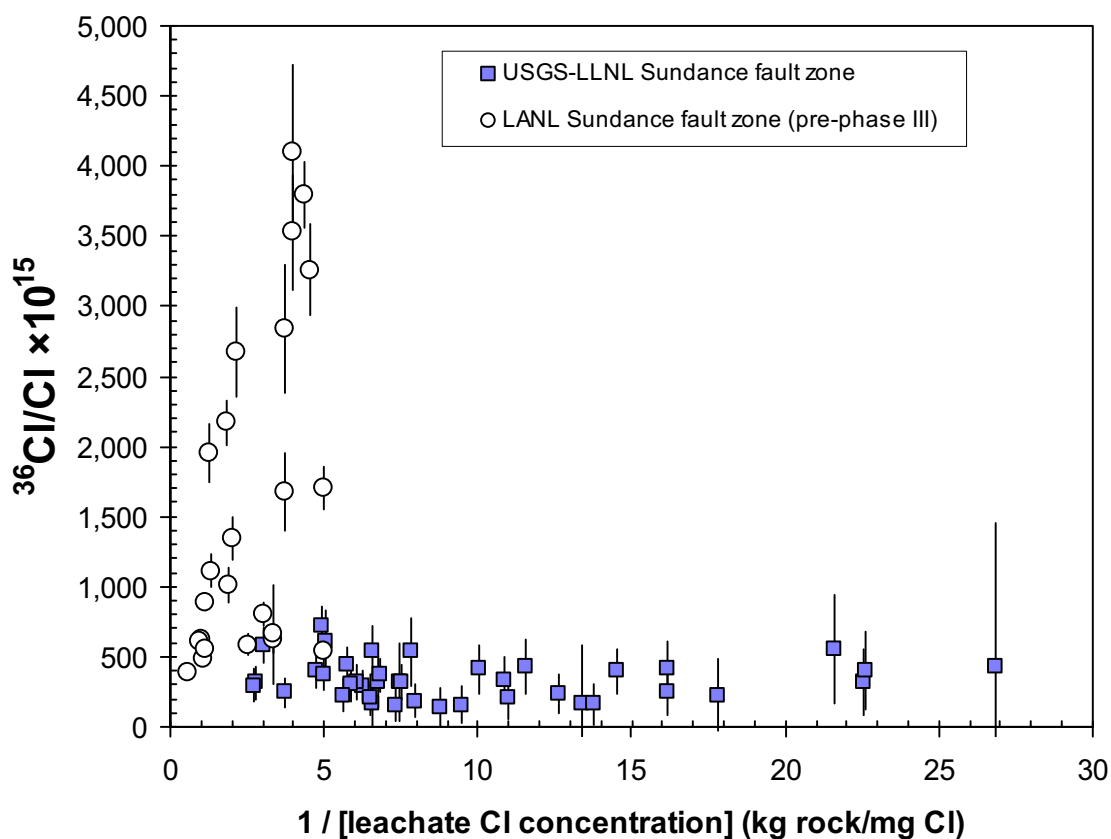
**Figure 4-32. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios Determined at LANL and Distance in the ECRB Cross Drift**



DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q);  
 LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

**Figure 4-33. Distribution of Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in Leachates of Samples from the Sundance Fault Zone within the ESF**

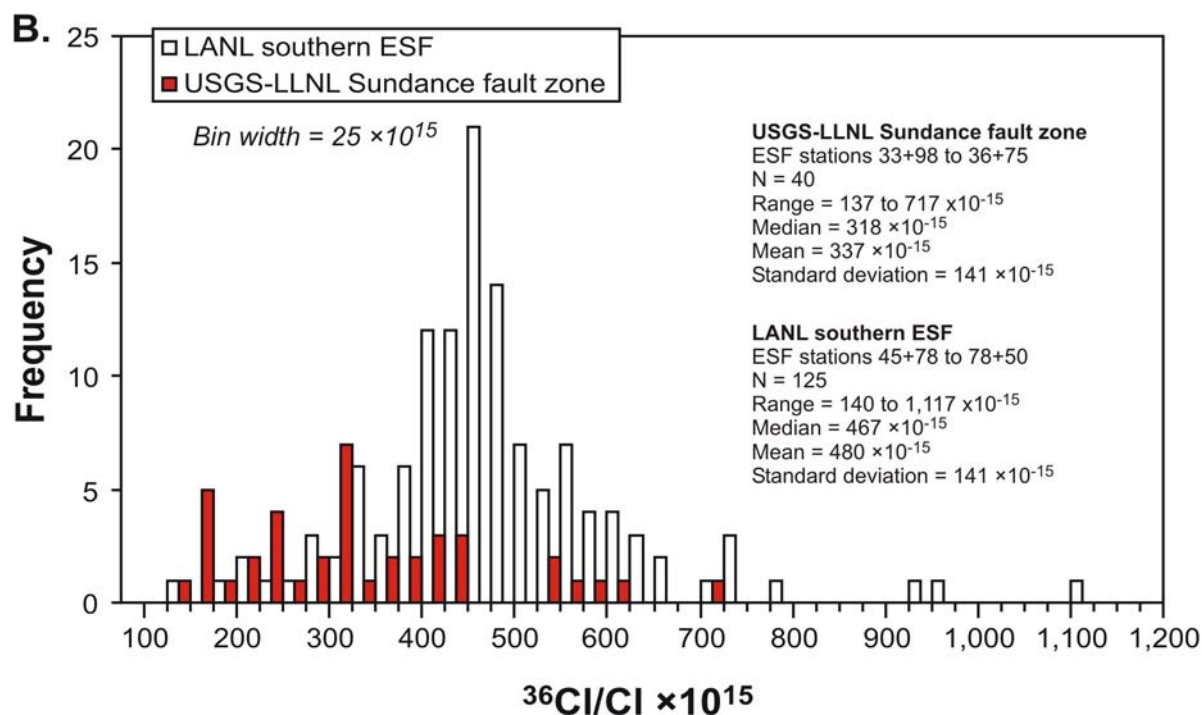
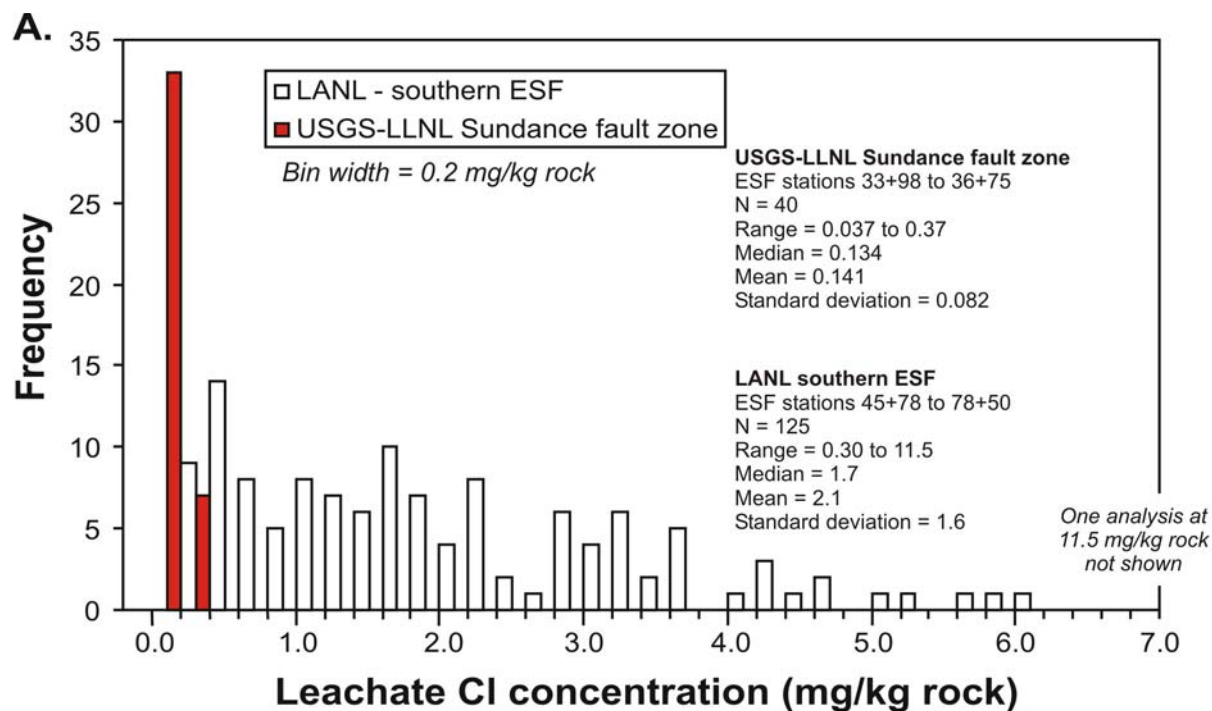


DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls); LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

**Figure 4-34. Relations between Reciprocal Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of Samples from the Sundance Fault Zone**

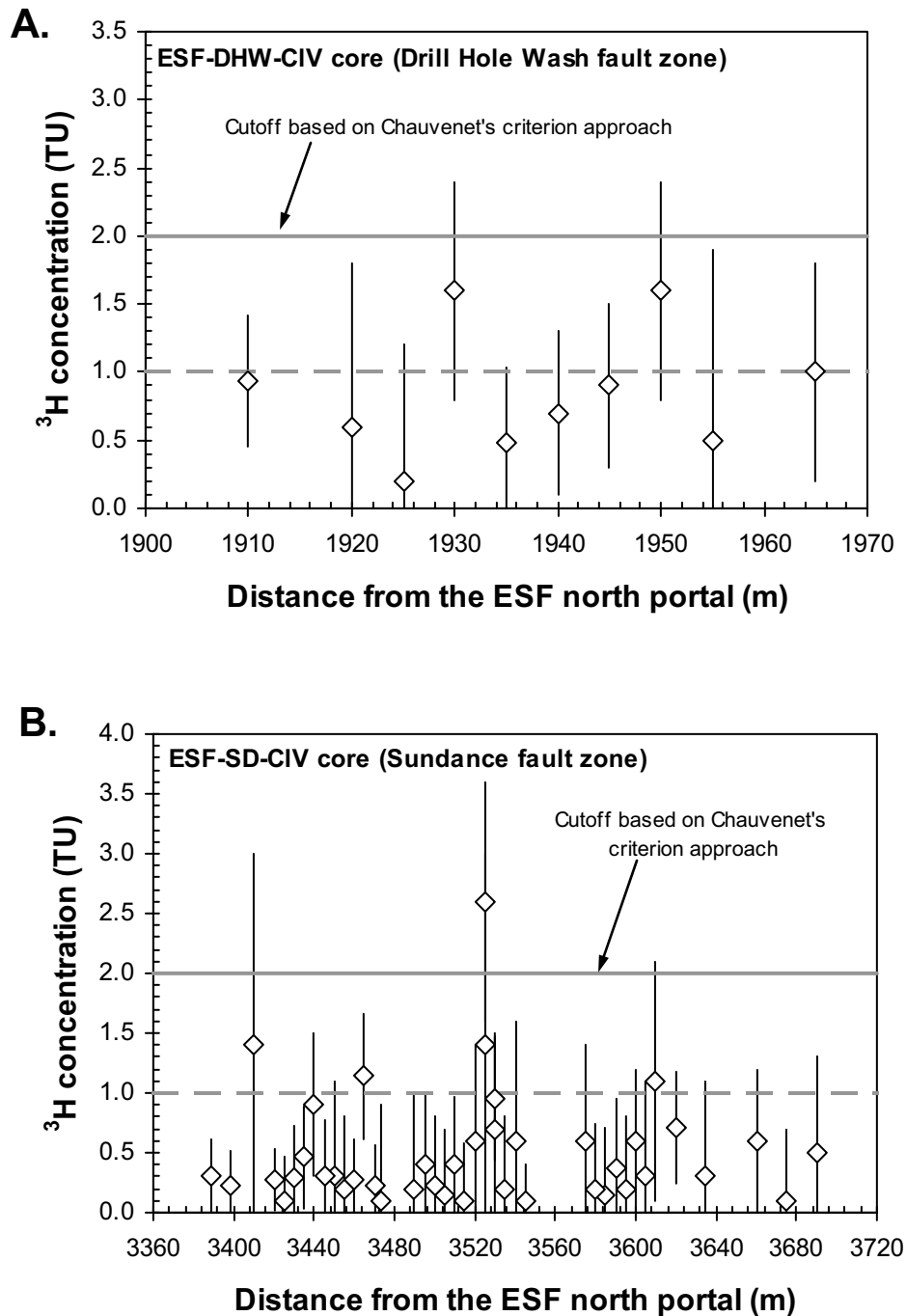




DTNs: LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q); LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

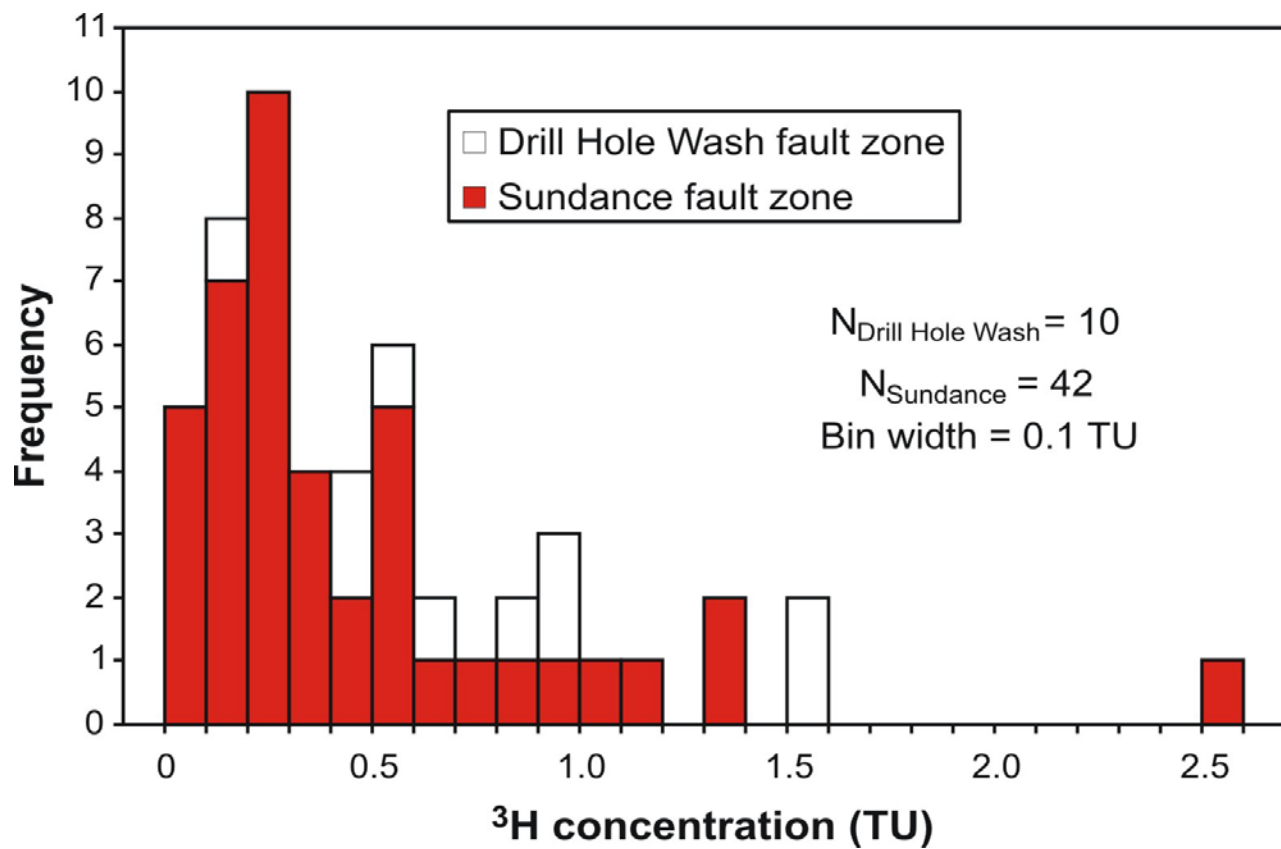
**Figure 4-35. Distribution of Chloride Concentrations (A) and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios (B) in Leachates of USGS-LLNL Samples from the Sundance Fault Zone and LANL Samples from the Southern ESF**



DTN: GS060308312272.001 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, TU = tritium unit. Dashed horizontal line represents 1 TU background cutoff proposed initially. Solid horizontal line represents 2 TU background cutoff based on statistical criterion from 135  $^3\text{H}$  measurements. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ . Borehole locations are listed in Table 3-2.

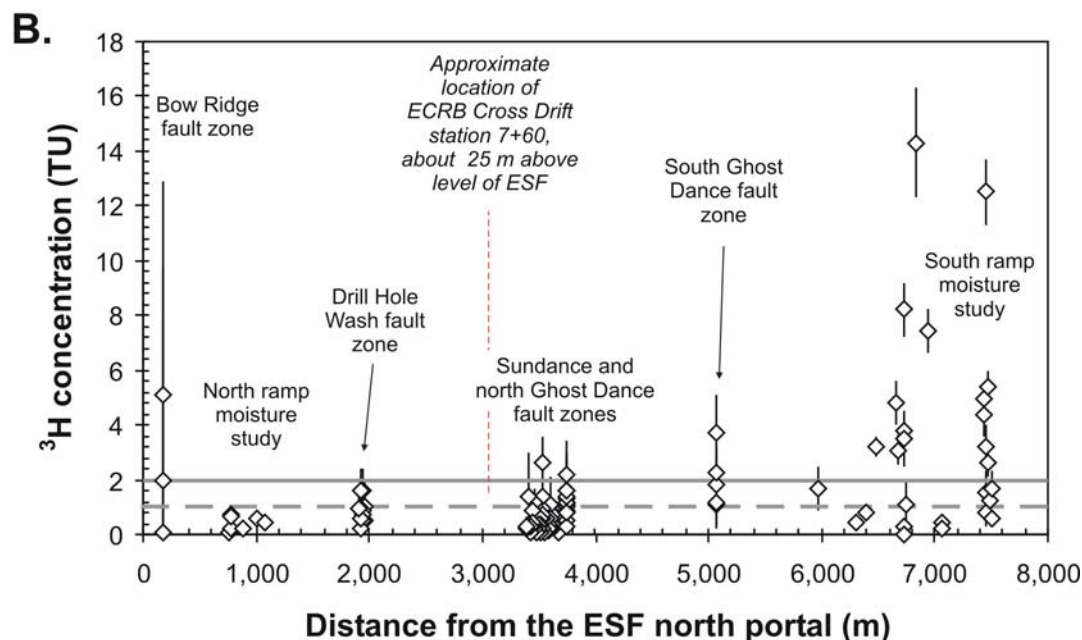
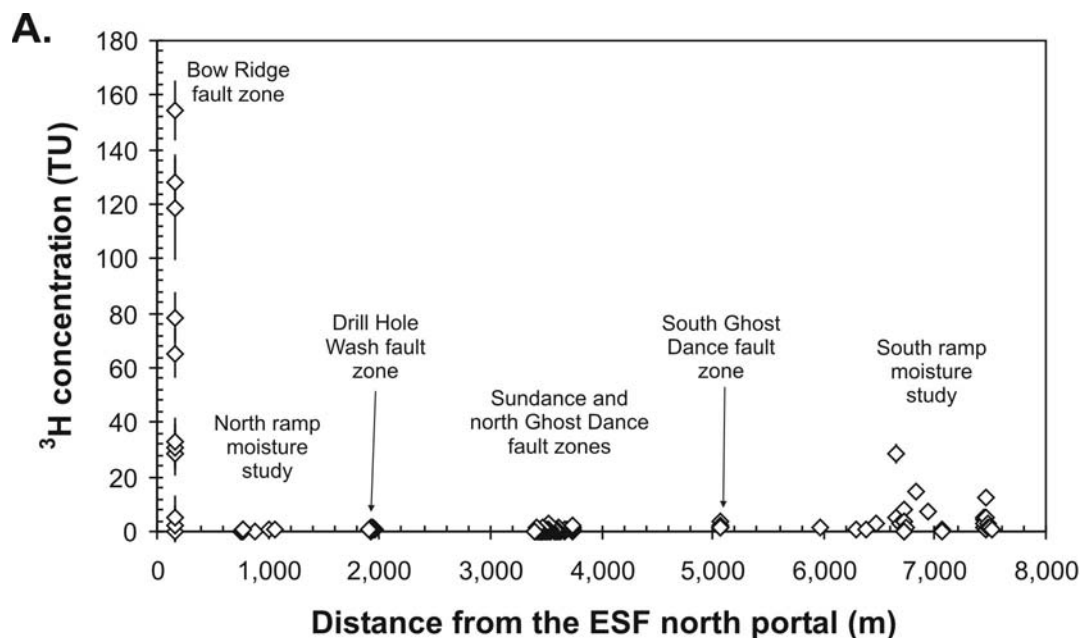
**Figure 5-1. Distribution of Tritium Concentrations in Samples of Pore Water Extracted from Validation Study Core along the Drill Hole Wash Fault Zone (A) and Sundance Fault Zone (B)**



DTN: GS060308312272.001 (Q)

NOTE: TU = tritium unit.

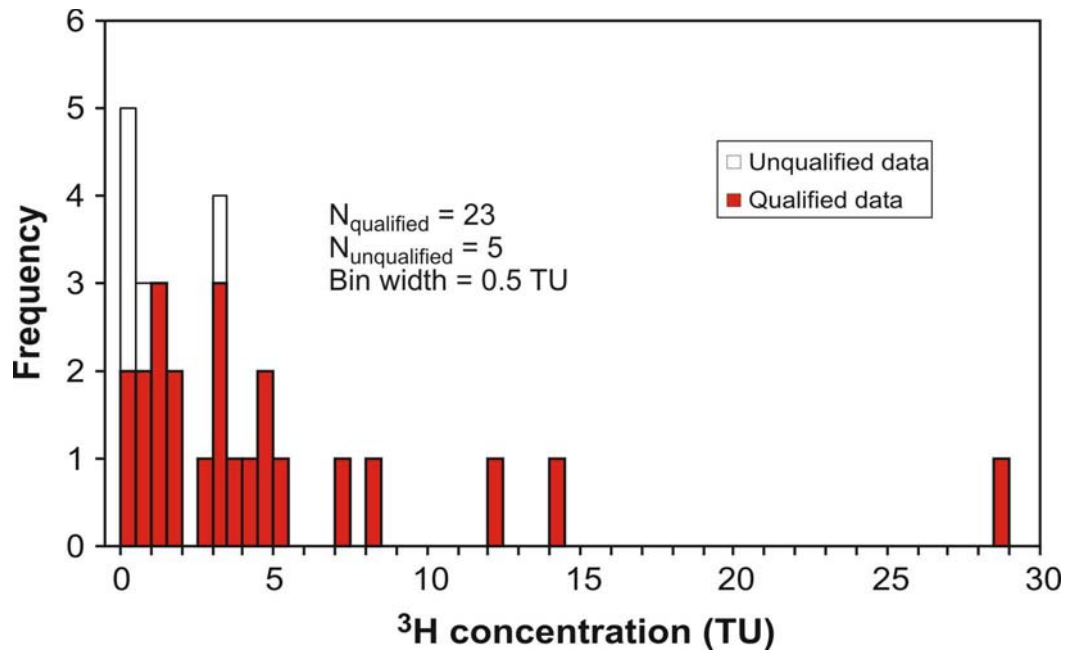
**Figure 5-2. Frequency Distribution of Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water from Validation Study Core Samples**



DTNs: GS040108312232.001 (Q), GS060308312272.001 (Q),  
GS060383122410.001 (Q), GS961108312261.006 (Q)

NOTES: ECRB = Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block, ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, TU = tritium unit. The same data are plotted at both full scale (A) to show large  $^3\text{H}$  concentrations in samples from the Bow Ridge fault zone and one sample from the South Ramp Moisture Study area, and at a reduced scale (B) to show variations in low- $^3\text{H}$  concentration samples. Error bars are  $2\sigma$ . Dashed horizontal line represents 1 TU background cutoff proposed initially. Solid horizontal line represents 2 TU background cutoff based on statistical criterion from 135  $^3\text{H}$  measurements. Borehole locations are listed in Table 3-2.

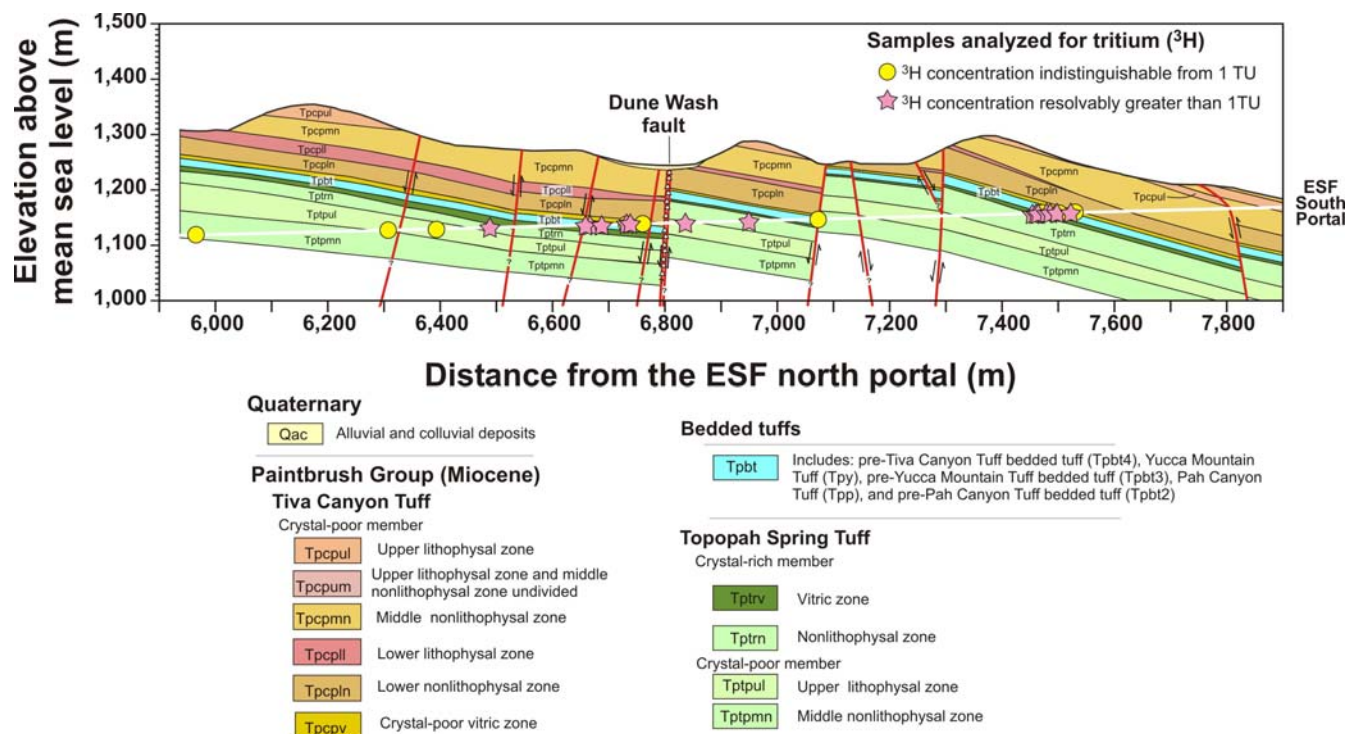
**Figure 5-3. Distribution of Tritium Concentrations Plotted at Full Scale (A) and at a Reduced Scale (B) in Samples of Pore Water Extracted from Drill Core throughout the ESF**



DTNs: GS060308312272.001 (Q), GS060383122410.001 (UQ)

NOTE: TU = tritium unit.

**Figure 5-4. Frequency Distribution of Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water from Boreholes along the ESF South Ramp**

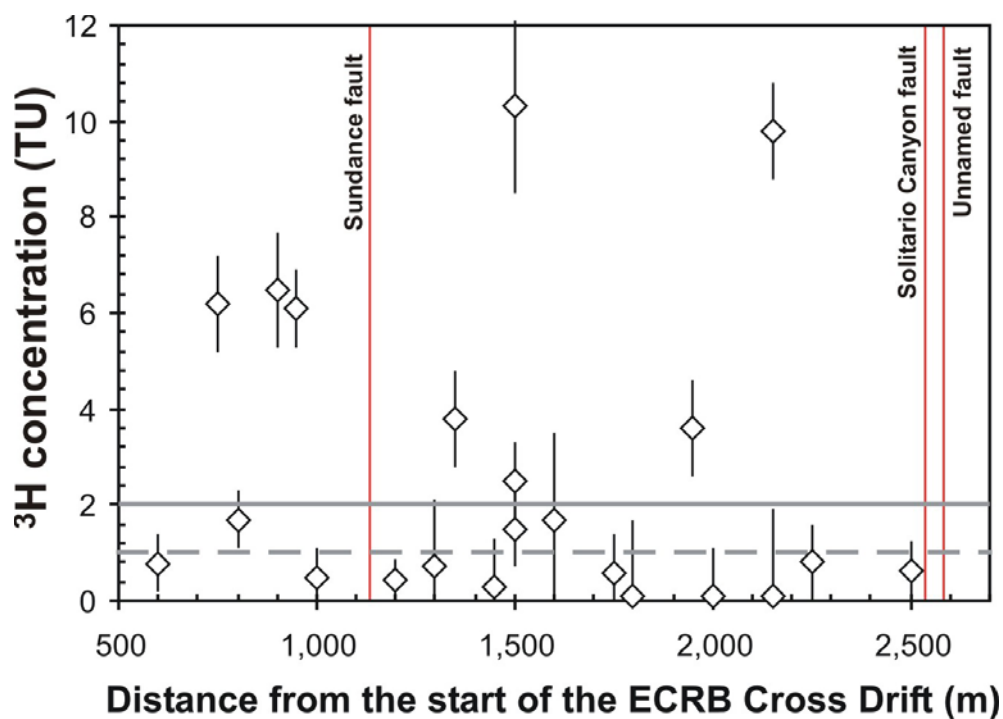


Source: Modified from USBR (1997)

DTNs: GS060308312272.001 (Q), GS060383122410.001 (UQ)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, TU = tritium unit. Sample locations are from Table 5-3.

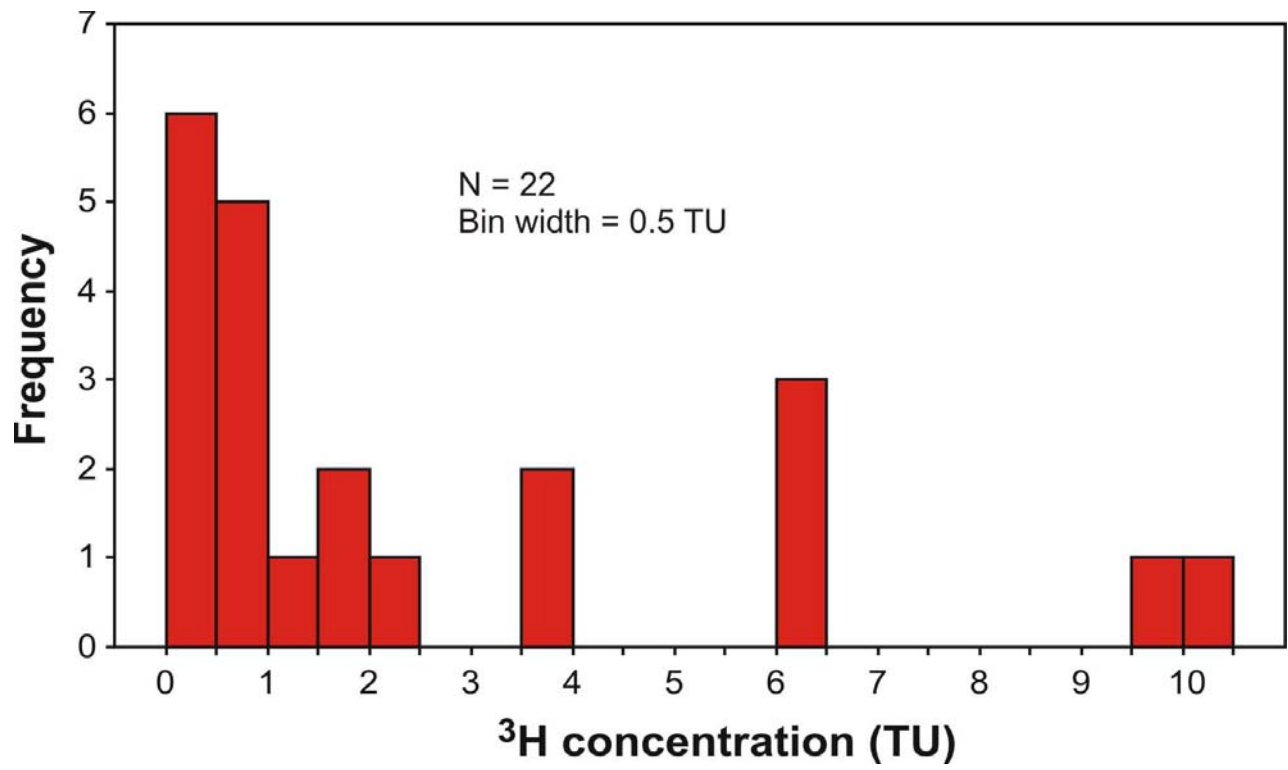
**Figure 5-5. Geologic Section of the ESF South Ramp Showing Locations of Samples Analyzed for Tritium**



DTN: GS060308312272.002 (Q)

NOTES: ECRB = Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block, TU = tritium unit. Major faults are shown as vertical red lines. Error bars are 2σ. Dashed horizontal line represents 1 TU background cutoff proposed initially. Solid horizontal line represents 2 TU background cutoff based on statistical criterion from 135 tritium measurements.

**Figure 5-6. Distribution of Tritium Concentrations in Samples of Pore Water Extracted from Drill Core along the ECRB Cross Drift**

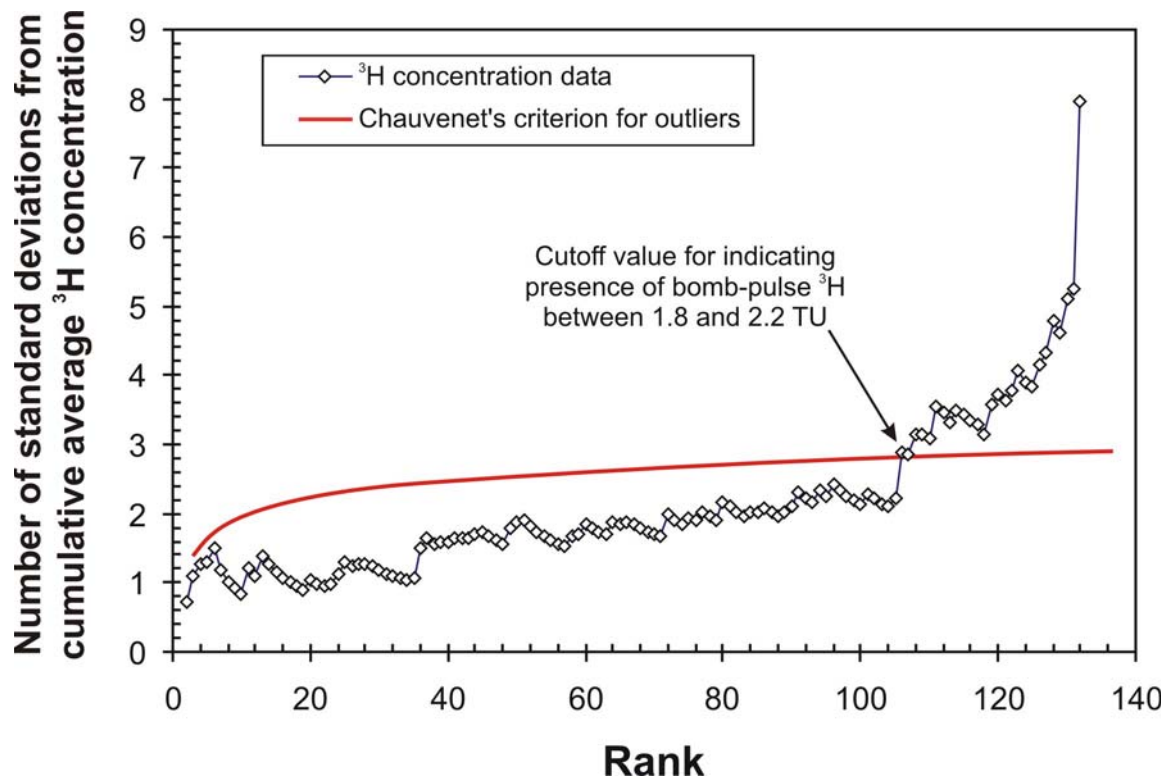


DTN: GS060308312272.002 (Q)

NOTE: TU = tritium unit.

**Figure 5-7. Frequency Distribution of Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water from ECRB Cross Drift Drill Core**

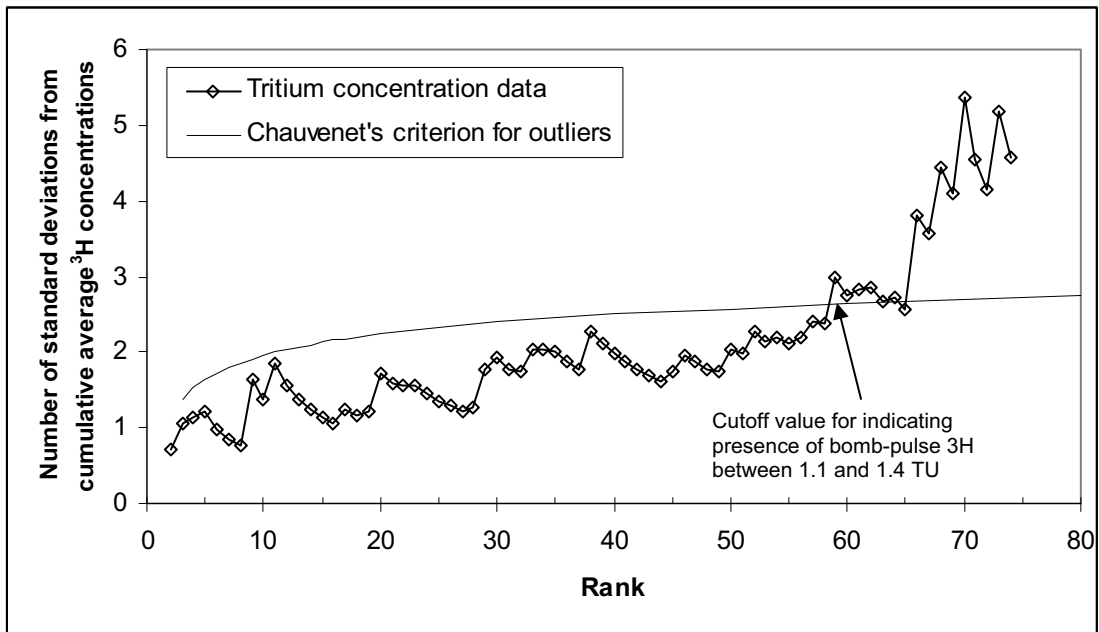




DTNs: GS060308312272.001 (Q), GS060383122410.001 (UQ), GS060308312272.002 (Q);  
 Chauvenet's criterion plotted as in Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Figure 4-6)

NOTE: TU = tritium unit.

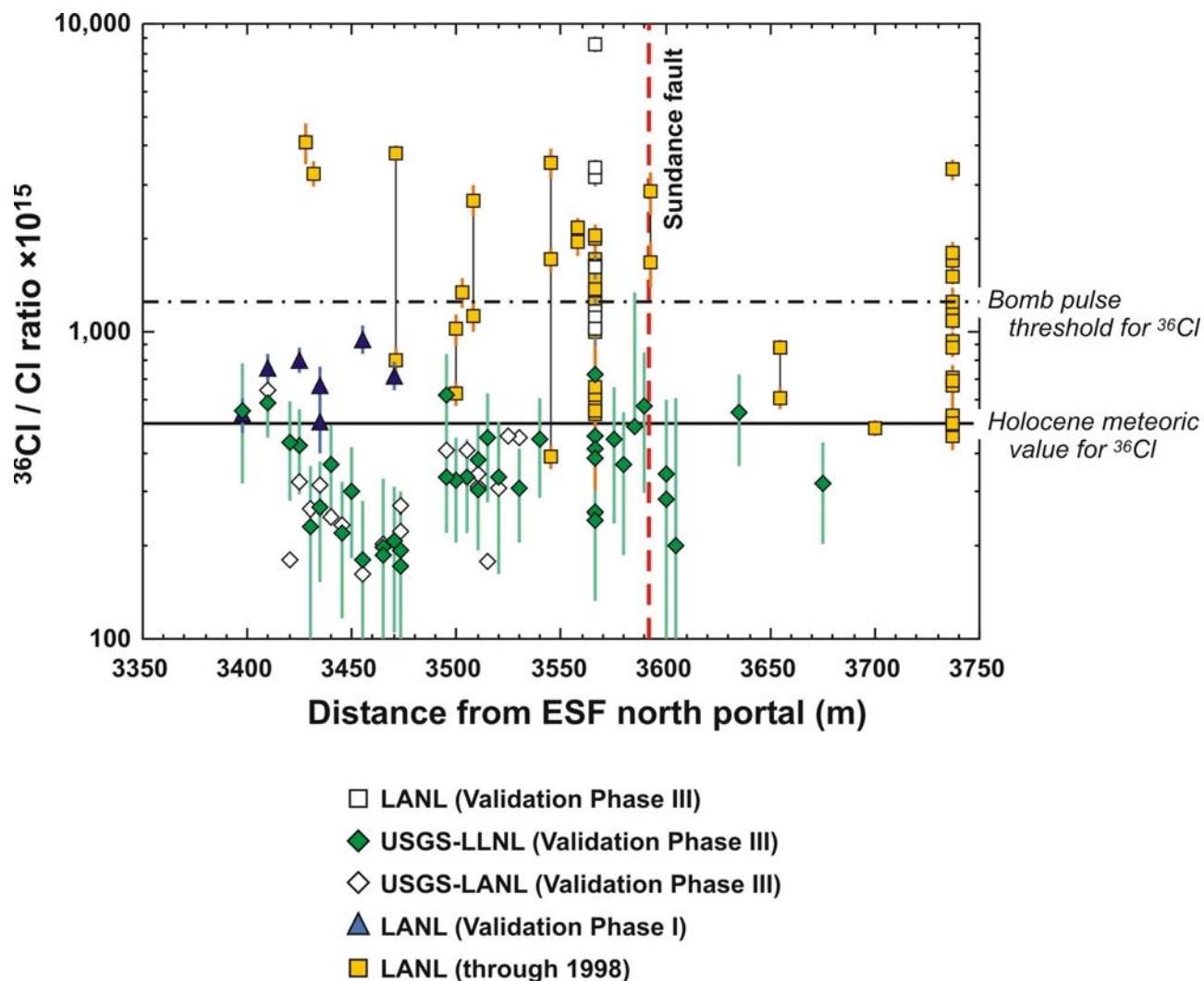
**Figure 5-8. Application of Chauvenet's Criterion to Establish a Cutoff Tritium Concentration for Identifying the Presence of Bomb-Pulse Tritium in Samples from the ESF and ECRB Cross Drift (USGS)**



DTNs: GS060308312272.001 (Q), GS060308312272.002 (Q);  
 Chauvenet's criterion plotted as in Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Figure 4-6)

NOTE: TU = tritium unit.

**Figure 5-9. Application of Chauvenet's Criterion to Establish a Cutoff Tritium Concentration for Identifying the Presence of Bomb-Pulse Tritium in Validation Study Boreholes and ECRB Cross Drift Samples (LANL)**



DTNs: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ); LA0307RR831222.002 (UQ); LA0509JF831222.001 (Q); LAJF831222AQ98.004 (Q); LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility.

Error bars are  $2\sigma$ .

USGS-LLNL = Samples leached at USGS, processed (i.e., target preparation) at LLNL, and analyzed at LLNL.

USGS-LANL = Samples leached at USGS, processed (i.e., target preparation and spiking) at LANL, and analyzed at LLNL. Errors for these data are similar to USGS-LLNL data (error bars are not shown for these data because they overlap with error bars shown for the USGS-LLNL data).

**Figure 6-1. Relations between  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Validation Study Samples from the Sundance Fault Zone and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Samples from the Same Area Reported by LANL in 1996, 1997, and 1998.**

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**Table 3-1. Chronology of Locations and Personnel Directly Involved in the Preparation and Analysis of LANL <sup>36</sup>Cl Samples**

Principal Investigator of <sup>36</sup> Cl Activity	Location of Sample Preparation	Laboratory Supervisor of Sample Preparation	Analytical Facility	Examples of <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl Results
Kurt Wolfsberg (until 1984)	Hydro Geo Chem (Tucson)	Harold Bentley	University of Rochester	Background ratios and bomb-pulse in soil profiles; bomb-pulse in UZ-1 cuttings; bomb-pulse in G Tunnel samples; <i>in situ</i> ratios in Yucca Mountain tuff.
Ted Norris (1984-1990)	Hydro Geo Chem (Tucson)	Seth Gifford (1984-1988) Songlin Cheng (1988-1990) Susan Maida (1990-1992)		
June Fabryka-Martin (1990-2000)	Hydro Geo Chem (Tucson, until 1994)	Susan Maida (1990-1992) Scott Wightman (1992-1995)	University of Rochester (until 1992); LLNL (1992-1994); PRIME Lab (1993-2000)	Inter-laboratory comparisons of blanks, standards, samples; background ratio and bomb-pulse in soil profiles; bomb-pulse in neutron hole cuttings.
	LANL (May 1994 until May 2000, TA-48, Bldg. 45)	Scott Wightman Beiling Liu Paul Dixon Jeff Roach Robert Roback	PRIME Lab	Bomb-pulse in the ESF; bomb-pulse in runoff; and bomb-pulse in the ECRB Cross Drift.
	PRIME Lab	Stephen Vogt	PRIME Lab	Rock <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl (no bomb-pulse).
	New Mexico Tech (Socorro)	Mitch Plummer	PRIME Lab	Pack rat samples; background and bomb-pulse ratios.
Robert Roback (2000- present)	LANL (TA-03, Bldg. 215)	Robert Roback Catherine Jones	PRIME Lab LLNL	ECRB Cross Drift, one sample with bomb-pulse; ESF Niche #1; validation study core; sequential leaching experiments.

Compiled by R.C. Roback  
May 26, 2005

**Table 3-2. Validation Study Boreholes**

<b>Fault Zone</b>	<b>Borehole Identifier</b>	<b>ESF Station</b>	<b>Date Completed</b>	<b>Total Depth (m)</b>
Sundance	ESF-SD-CIV#1	36+89	06/17/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#2	36+74	06/16/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#3	36+59	06/15/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#4	36+35	06/14/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#5	36+20	06/10/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#6	36+10	06/10/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#7	36+05	06/08/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#8	36+00	06/08/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#9	35+95	06/07/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#10	35+90	06/03/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#11	35+85	06/03/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#12	35+80	06/02/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#13	35+75	06/02/99	10
	ESF-SD-CIV#14	35+45	09/22/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#15	35+40	09/21/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#16	35+35	09/20/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#17	35+31	09/17/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#18	35+25	09/16/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#19	35+20	09/15/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#20	35+15	09/14/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#21	35+10	09/13/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#22	35+05	09/13/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#23	35+00	09/10/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#24	34+95	09/09/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#25	34+90	09/23/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#26	34+73	09/22/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#27	34+70	04/09/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#28	34+65	04/08/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#29	34+60	04/06/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#30	34+55	04/05/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#31	34+50	04/02/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#32	34+45	04/01/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#33	34+40	03/31/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#34	34+35	03/30/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#35	34+30	03/26/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#36	34+25	03/25/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#37	34+20	03/24/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#38	34+10	03/23/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#39	33+99	03/19/99	4
	ESF-SD-CIV#40	33+89	03/17/99	4

**Table 3-2. Validation Study Boreholes (continued)**

<b>Fault Zone</b>	<b>Borehole Identifier</b>	<b>ESF Station</b>	<b>Date Completed</b>	<b>Total Depth (m)</b>
Drill Hole Wash	ESF-DHW-CIV#1	19+65	09/30/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#2	19+55	09/29/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#3	19+50	09/29/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#4	19+45	09/28/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#5	19+40	09/27/99	10
	ESF-DHW-CIV#6	19+35	09/30/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#7	19+30	10/05/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#8	19+25	10/05/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#9	19+20	10/06/99	4
	ESF-DHW-CIV#10	19+10	10/06/99	4

Source: Paces (2003); surveyed borehole locations (i.e., ESF station numbers)  
from DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q)

Note: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility.

**Table 3-3. Core Samples from Niche #1 Boreholes**

Figure 3-7 Reference Number	Sample Identifier	Borehole Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Laboratory	Data Source
A1	DCN086-2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	22.2–23.0	SPC01003078	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A2	DCN007-2/008- 1	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	32.1–33.1	SPC01003096 SPC01003097 SPC01003098	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A3	DCN015-2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2	6.7–7.5	SPC01003111	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A4	DCN024-1/025- 2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2	15.7–17.1	SPC01003131 SPC01003132 SPC01003133	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A5	DCN038-1/039- 2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	1.7–5.0	SPC01004399 SPC01004400 SPC01004401 SPC01004402	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A6	DCN048-1/049- 2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	14.3–16.3	SPC01004420 SPC01004421 SPC01004422	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A7	DCN050-1/051- 2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	16.6–19.3	SPC01004424 SPC01004425 SPC01004426 SPC01004427	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A8	DCN059-2/060- 1	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	29.0–30.7	SPC01004445 SPC01004446 SPC01004447	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A9	DCN062-1	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	32.1-33.1	SPC01004453	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
A10	DCN064-2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	34.4–35.5	SPC01004457	LANL	LA0509JF831222.001 (Q)
B1	Niche 1-RCR- 1A Niche 1-RCR- 1B	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	3.2–4.2 4.6–5.7 5.9–6.8 7.4–8.2 8.4–9.0 9.3–10.4	SPC01003045 SPC01003048 SPC01003050 SPC01003053 SPC01003055 SPC01003057	LANL	LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)
B2	Niche 1-RCR-2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	17.2–17.9 18.1–18.7 18.9–20.0	SPC01003068 SPC01003070 SPC01003072	LANL	LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)
B3	Niche 1- RCR-3	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	24.2–25.0 27.1–27.9 29.2–30.1	SPC01003082 SPC01003087 SPC01003091	LANL	LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)
B4	Niche 2-RCR-1	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2	10.6–11.2 12.2–12.9 13.9–14.7 17.4–18.5	SPC01003119 SPC01003123 SPC01003127 SPC01003135	LANL	LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)
B5	Niche LT-RCR- 1A Niche LT-RCR- 1B	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	12.1–13.2 20.5–21.1 21.4–22.2 23.8–24.8 26.8–27.9 36.2–37.0 38.3–38.9	SPC01004416 SPC01004431 SPC01004433 SPC01004437 SPC01004441 SPC01004460 SPC01004464	LANL	LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)



**Table 3-3. Core Samples from Niche #1 Boreholes (continued)**

Figure 3-7 Reference Number	Sample Identifier	Borehole Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Laboratory	Data Source
C1	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1 (14.7'-20.9')	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	14.7–15.8 20.3–20.9	SPC01003066 SPC01003074	USGS- LLNL	LL031200223121.036 (Q)
C2	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1 (25.3'-31.7')	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	25.3–26.0 28.1–28.9 30.8–31.7	SPC01003084 SPC01003089 SPC01003094	USGS- LLNL	LL031200223121.036 (Q)
C3	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2 (11.5'-15.4')	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2	11.5–11.9 13.2–13.7 15.0–15.4	SPC01003121 SPC01003125 SPC01003129	USGS- LLNL	LL031200223121.036 (Q)
C4	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2 (20.2'-32.5')	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2	20.2–20.7 29.8–30.4 32.0–32.5	SPC01003140 SPC01003155 SPC01003156	USGS- LLNL	LL031200223121.036 (Q)
C5	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#LT1 (10.9'-23.5')	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	10.9–11.9 13.4–14.1 22.8–23.5	SPC01004414 SPC01004418 SPC01004435	USGS- LLNL	LL031200223121.036 (Q)
C6	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#LT1 (25.0'-38.1')	ESF-MD- NICHE3566LT#1	25.0–25.9 28.2–28.8 31.5–31.9 37.1–38.1	SPC01004439 SPC01004443 SPC01004451 SPC01004462	USGS- LLNL	LL031200223121.036 (Q)

NOTES: LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory,  
SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

SMF barcode identifiers and intervals are contained in the data record package for the associated DTN.

**Table 4-1. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Active Leachates Prepared and Analyzed at LLNL during Phase I**

Sample Name	SMF Barcode Identifier	Interval Leached (ft)	CAMS Number	Date AMS Analyzed	Rock Mass (g)	Leachate Mass (g)	Leachate [Cl] (mg/kg)	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>	2σ ×10 <sup>15</sup>
ESF-SD-CIV#27	SPC02016025	7.3–9.2	CL7684	1/14/00	3,000.0	4,002.4	1.04	1.39	151	15
ESF-SD-CIV#32	SPC02016116	3.3–5.6	CL7685	1/14/00	3,000.6	4,001.2	2.12	2.83	248	34
ESF-SD-CIV#33	SPC02016117	3.0–5.4	CL7686	1/14/00	3,000.1	3,999.7	2.36	3.15	72	7
ESF-SD-CIV#34	SPC02015957	8.3–10.5	CL7687	1/14/00	3,000.0	4,001.1	1.14	1.52	130	10
ESF-SD-CIV#28	SPC02016022 SPC02016023	11.3–12.7 12.7–13.3	CL7775	2/17/00	2,000.1	3,001.6	1.83	2.75	112	33
ESF-SD-CIV#29	SPC02015993 SPC02015994	6.5–7.5 7.5–8.7	CL7776	2/17/00	2,506.1	3,500.1	1.59	2.22	103	28
ESF-SD-CIV#37	SPC02016031	11.2–13.0	CL7777	2/17/00	2,000.7	2,996.3	1.71	2.56	83	36
ESF-SD-CIV#30	SPC02015999	8.5–10.5	CL7779	2/17/00	2,504.1	3,511.6	1.85	2.59	48	18
ESF-SD-CIV#35	SPC02016119	2.2–4.0	CL7780	2/17/00	2,302.6	3,306.2	1.22	1.75	57	21
ESF-SD-CIV#40	SPC02015925 SPC02015926	10.5–11.6 11.6–12.2	CL7781	2/17/00	2,064.1	3,039.3	1.47	2.16	71	23
ESF-SD-CIV#2	SPC02016280	6.6–8.0	CL7918	4/21/00	2,000.7	3,002.8	1.28	1.92	139	6
ESF-SD-CIV#3	SPC02016290 SPC02016291 SPC02016292	11.4–12.3 12.3–12.8 12.8–13.5	CL7919	4/21/00	1,999.6	3,002.1	1.69	2.54	125	6
ESF-SD-CIV#4	SPC02016293 SPC02016294	6.3–7.3 7.3–8.3	CL7920	4/21/00	1,999.4	3,001.1	1.50	2.25	101	6
ESF-SD-CIV#5	SPC03017201 SPC03017202	4.1–5.1 5.8–6.7	CL7921	4/21/00	1,500.8	2,506.8	1.48	2.47	93	9
ESF-SD-CIV#6	SPC03017203 SPC02016303	5.7–6.9 7.8–9.3	CL7922	4/21/00	1,999.4	2,999.9	1.42	2.13	75	5

Table 4-1. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Active Leachates Prepared and Analyzed at LLNL during Phase I (continued)

Sample Name	SMF Barcode Identifier	Interval Leached (ft)	CAMS Number	Date AMS Analyzed	Rock Mass (g)	Leachate Mass (g)	Leachate [Cl] (mg/kg)	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$	$2\sigma \times 10^{15}$
ESF-SD-CIV#7	SPC02016267	6.5–8.0	CL7923	4/21/00	1,999.0	3,004.7	1.46	2.19	73	4
ESF-SD-CIV#8	SPC02016273	9.9–11.8	CL7924	4/21/00	1,999.5	3,008.6	0.96	1.44	106	7
ESF-SD-CIV#9	SPC02016276	8.6–10.1	CL7925	4/21/00	1,800.4	2,812.2	0.91	1.42	93	7
ESF-SD-CIV#10	SPC02016255	9.9–11.2	CL7926	4/21/00	1,579.0	2,506.3	1.06	1.68	88	6
ESF-SD-CIV#11	SPC02016259	9.0–10.2	CL7927	4/21/00	1,670.1	2,631.1	0.97	1.53	65	16
ESF-SD-CIV#12	SPC02016264 SPC02016265	8.4–9.4 9.4–10.4	CL7928	4/21/00	2,046.6	3,015.4	1.27	1.87	53	6
ESF-SD-CIV#31	SPC02016115	4.7–6.2	CL7929	4/21/00	1,859.8	2,862.2	0.94	1.45	80	20
ESF-SD-CIV#36	SPC02015947 SPC02015948	10.6–10.8 10.8–12.1	CL7930	4/21/00	1,780.2	2,772.1	0.80	1.25	99	7
ESF-SD-CIV#38	SPC02015940	9.1–10.8	CL7931	4/21/00	2,005.0	3,074.1	2.31	3.54	58	4
ESF-SD-CIV#39	SPC02015930	9.3–10.1	CL7932	4/21/00	1,358.2	2,328.3	1.58	2.71	71	5

DTN: LL030408023121.027 (Q), GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, CAMS = Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, SMF = Sample Management Facility.

Chloride concentrations have a uniform  $2\sigma$  uncertainty of 5% of the stated value.

**Table 4-2. Chloride, Bromide, and Sulfate Concentrations, and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of Validation Study Core Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase I**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Identifier	Interval Used (ft)	ESF Station	AgCl Target Identifier	Concentration (mg/kg rock)			$\text{SO}_4/\text{Cl}$	Measured $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
						$\text{Cl}^{-1}$	$\text{Br}^{-1}$	$\text{SO}_4^{-1}$		
VAL01-1	SPC02016192	ESF-SD-CIV#27	4.2–5.9	34+70	YM1000	0.25	ND	0.32	1.28	717 $\pm$ 74
VAL02-1	SPC02016193	ESF-SD-CIV#30	3.8–5.0	34+55	YM1001	0.23	ND	0.26	1.13	942 $\pm$ 104
VAL03-1	SPC02016194	ESF-SD-CIV#34	5.7–6.6	34+35	YM1002	0.30	ND	0.38	1.27	665 $\pm$ 100
VAL03-2	SPC02016194	ESF-SD-CIV#34	4.8–5.7	34+35	YM1003	0.35	ND	0.34	0.97	508 $\pm$ 108
VAL04-1	SPC02016195	ESF-SD-CIV#36	3.9–5.4	34+25	YM1004	0.30	ND	0.33	1.10	806 $\pm$ 78
VAL05-1	SPC02016196	ESF-SD-CIV#38	4.5–5.8	34+10	YM1005	0.25	ND	0.44	1.76	758 $\pm$ 88
VAL06-1	SPC02016197	ESF-SD-CIV#39	3.5–5.7	33+99	YM1006	0.31	ND	0.52	1.68	538 $\pm$ 70

DTN: LA0307RR831222.002 (UQ)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, ND = not detected, SMF = Sample Management Facility.

Concentration of salts extracted from each sample is only a qualitative indicator of the sample's salt content. Because the focus of this activity is on determining anion ratios, no attempt has been made to maximize the yield of the leaching process, which is probably highly variable.

Measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have been corrected for the addition of  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  tracer.

Interval used for chloride, bromide, sulfate, and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  analysis is smaller than the interval traceable to the SMF barcode number; a portion of each core sample was removed in the laboratory and set aside for other analyses.

**Table 4-3. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios for Sequential Leachates of Reference Sample EVAL001 and Six Samples from the ECRB Cross Drift Analyzed at LANL during Phase II**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Leach Duration (hr)	Leach Type	Size Fraction (mm)	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	Sample + Blank $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$	Sample $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
EVAL001-7 (30)	SPC00536900	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2000	PRIME	T01-0604,5A	5/21/2001	0.11	838	889 $\pm$ 141
EVAL001-7 (120)	SPC00536900	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2001	PRIME	T01-0605,5A	5/21/2001	0.12	557	570 $\pm$ 110
EVAL001-7 (420)	SPC00536900	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2002	PRIME	T01-0606,5A	5/21/2001	0.19	519	526 $\pm$ 57
EVAL001-7 (9900)	SPC00536900	165	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2003	PRIME	T01-0607,5A	5/21/2001	0.22	488	493 $\pm$ 126
EVAL001-11 (30)	SPC00536900	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2008	PRIME	T01-0612,5A	5/21/2001	0.12	609	633 $\pm$ 78
EVAL001-11 (120)	SPC00536900	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2009	PRIME	T01-0613,5A	5/21/2001	0.12	505	516 $\pm$ 69
EVAL001-11 (420)	SPC00536900	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2010	PRIME	T01-0614,5A	5/21/2001	0.25	488	492 $\pm$ 40
EVAL001-11 (4560)	SPC00536900	76	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2011	PRIME	T01-0615,5A	5/21/2001	0.17	680	698 $\pm$ 137
EVAL001-8,9,10 (30)	SPC00536900	0.5	Active	6.3–12.5	YM2004	PRIME	T01-0608,5A	5/21/2001	0.18	420	423 $\pm$ 79
EVAL001-8,9,10 (120)	SPC00536900	2	Active	6.3–12.5	YM2005	PRIME	T01-0609,5A	5/21/2001	0.15	490	501 $\pm$ 126
EVAL001-8,9,10 (420)	SPC00536900	7	Active	6.3–12.5	YM2006	PRIME	T01-0610,5A	5/21/2001	0.20	427	430 $\pm$ 88
EVAL001-8,9,10 (3-7)	SPC00536900	0.05-0.12	Active	6.3–12.5	YM2007	PRIME	T01-0611,5A	5/21/2001	0.31	243	234 $\pm$ 40
EXD-049 (0.5 hr)	SPC00521148	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2051	CAMS	CL9724	11/29/2001	0.08	638	603 $\pm$ 208
EXD-049 (2 hr)	SPC00521148	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2052	CAMS	CL9725	11/29/2001	0.07	735	704 $\pm$ 164
EXD-049 (7 hr)	SPC00521148	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2053	CAMS	CL9726	11/29/2001	0.09	752	726 $\pm$ 64
EXD-049 (48 hr)	SPC00521148	48	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2054	CAMS	CL9727	11/29/2001	0.07	683	650 $\pm$ 93
EXD-050 0.25-0.5" (0.5 hr)	SPC00521147	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2095	CAMS	CL10134	5/23/2002	0.11	842	777 $\pm$ 102
EXD-050 0.25-0.5" (2 hr)	SPC00521147	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2096	CAMS	CL10135	5/23/2002	0.13	793	742 $\pm$ 95
EXD-050 0.25-0.5" (7 hr)	SPC00521147	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2097	CAMS	CL10136	5/23/2002	0.12	758	701 $\pm$ 87
EXD-050 0.25-0.5" (48 hr)	SPC00521147	48	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2098	CAMS	CL10137	5/23/2002	0.11	796	735 $\pm$ 92
EXD-069 <2 mm (0.5 hr)	SPC00541213	0.5	Passive	<2.0	YM2084A	CAMS	CL10123	5/23/2002	0.40	382	351 $\pm$ 40
EXD-069 <2 mm (2 hr)	SPC00541213	2	Passive	<2.0	YM2085	CAMS	CL10124	5/23/2002	0.29	394	356 $\pm$ 44

**Table 4-3. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Sequential Leachates of Reference Sample EVAL001 and Six Samples from the ECRB Cross Drift Analyzed at LANL during Phase II (continued)**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Leach Duration (hr)	Leach Type	Size Fraction (mm)	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	Sample + Blank $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$	Sample $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15} (2\sigma)$
EXD-069 <2 mm (7 hr)	SPC00541213	7	Passive	<2.0	YM2086	CAMS	CL10125	5/23/2002	0.17	370	317 $\pm$ 52
EXD-069 <2 mm (48 hr)	SPC00541213	48	Passive	<2.0	YM2087	CAMS	CL10126	5/23/2002	0.17	477	432 $\pm$ 55
EXD-069 2 mm-0.25" (0.5/2 hr)	SPC00541213	0.5/2	Passive	2.0–6.3	YM2088	CAMS	CL10127	5/23/2002	0.99	282	277 $\pm$ 22
EXD-069 2 mm-0.25" (7 hr)	SPC00541213	7	Passive	2.0–6.3	YM2089	CAMS	CL10128	5/23/2002	0.41	283	261 $\pm$ 29
EXD-069 2 mm-0.25" (48 hr)	SPC00541213	48	Passive	2.0–6.3	YM2090	CAMS	CL10129	5/23/2002	0.21	313	273 $\pm$ 40
EXD-069 0.25-0.5" (0.5 hr)	SPC00541213	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2091	CAMS	CL10130	5/23/2002	0.57	300	284 $\pm$ 28
EXD-069 0.25-0.5" (2 hr)	SPC00541213	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2092	CAMS	CL10131	5/23/2002	0.66	297	282 $\pm$ 27
EXD-069 0.25-0.5" (7 hr)	SPC00541213	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2093	CAMS	CL10132	5/23/2002	0.61	305	290 $\pm$ 27
EXD-069 0.25-0.5" (48 hr)	SPC00541213	48	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2094	CAMS	CL10133	5/23/2002	0.62	312	297 $\pm$ 27
EXD-070 (0.5 hr)	SPC00541215	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2055	CAMS	CL9728	11/29/2001	0.43	543	536 $\pm$ 39
EXD-070 (2 hr)	SPC00541215	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2056	CAMS	CL9729	11/29/2001	0.30	544	536 $\pm$ 40
EXD-070 (7 hr)	SPC00541215	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2057	CAMS	CL9730	11/29/2001	0.31	553	545 $\pm$ 40
EXD-070 (48 hr)	SPC00541215	48	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2058	CAMS	CL9731	11/29/2001	0.30	526	518 $\pm$ 40
EXD-072 (0.5 hr)	SPC00521171	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2059	CAMS	CL9732	11/29/2001	0.22	936	924 $\pm$ 64
EXD-072 (2 hr)	SPC00521171	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2060	CAMS	CL9733	11/29/2001	0.21	697	685 $\pm$ 58
EXD-072 (7 hr)	SPC00521171	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2061	CAMS	CL9734	11/29/2001	0.23	687	676 $\pm$ 47
EXD-072 (48 hr)	SPC00521171	48	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2062	CAMS	CL9735	11/29/2001	0.18	766	753 $\pm$ 53
EXD-080 (0.5 hr)	SPC00533393	0.5	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2063	CAMS	CL9736	11/29/2001	0.17	586	568 $\pm$ 45
EXD-080 (2 hr)	SPC00533393	2	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2064	CAMS	CL9737	11/29/2001	0.16	559	543 $\pm$ 44

**Table 4-3. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Sequential Leachates of Reference Sample EVAL001 and Six Samples from the ECRB Cross Drift Analyzed at LANL during Phase II (continued)**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Leach Duration (hr)	Leach Type	Size Fraction (mm)	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	Sample + Blank $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$	Sample $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15} (2\sigma)$
EXD-080 (7 hr)	SPC00533393	7	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2065	CAMS	CL9738	11/29/2001	0.19	560	546 $\pm$ 41
EXD-080 (48 hr)	SPC00533393	48	Passive	6.3–12.5	YM2066	CAMS	CL9739	11/29/2001	0.11	569	546 $\pm$ 60

DTN: GS030608312272.005 (Q), LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, CAMS = Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, PRIME = Purdue Rare Isotope Measurement Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility.

Chloride concentrations have a uniform  $2\sigma$  uncertainty of 5% of the stated value.

For LANL Identifier YM2088, the 0.5-hour and 2-hour leachates were combined.

The sample or aliquot identifier is from the LANL DTN, which reports the size fraction in inches. The text refers to the size fraction column of the table, which reports the size fraction in millimeters. The numbers in parentheses for the EVAL001 samples are the leach duration, in minutes.

**Table 4-4. Possible Sources for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Tuff Samples from Yucca Mountain**

$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ Source	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ Ratio	Likely Location in Rock	References
Bomb-pulse	More than $1,200 \times 10^{-15}$	Active, throughgoing fractures and connected pores	Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 4.2.4)
Meteoric water younger than 10 ka	About $500 \times 10^{-15}$	Active fractures, connected pores, but potentially less so than above	Fabryka-Martin et al. (1993, Section IV.A)
Meteoric water older than 10 ka	About 700 to about $1,100 \times 10^{-15}$	Less active fractures and pores than above	Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 3.1.2)
Rock chloride	Less than about $50 \times 10^{-15}$	As mineral component and fluid inclusions	Fabryka-Martin, Wolfsberg et al. (1996, Table 5-4) and Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 3.4.1)
"Old" meteoric salts	0 to $1,100 \times 10^{-15}$ (depending on age and the 301,000-year half-life of $^{36}\text{Cl}$ )	Least accessible pores, clogged pores, insoluble salts	Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 9)
Contamination introduced during sampling and processing	Wide range, depending on the source of contamination	Surfaces of rock fragments	Fabryka-Martin et al. (1997, Section 3.3)



**Table 4-5. Dry-Drilled Core Samples Used in Chloride Leaching Experiments Conducted at AECL during Phase II**

Core Number	SMF Barcode Identifier	Location (ESF station)	Core Interval (ft)	Experiment Designation	Parameter Tested	Size Fraction (mm)	Leach Duration
ESF-SD-CIV #2	SPC02016282	36+74	9.9–10.9	CT	Duration	4–10	10 min–72 hr
				FT	Duration	<0.125	10 min–72 hr
				GS	Particle size	<0.063–12	24 hr
ESF-SD-CIV #14	SPC03017135	35+45	9.7–11.5	2A2	Particle size	<0.063–4	24 hr
				2CT	Duration	4–10	10 min–70 hr
ESF-SD-CIV #9	SPC02016275	35+95	6.5–8.1	2BT	Particle size	1–60	24 hr
				3BT	Particle size	1–60	48 hr
				4BT	Particle size	1–60	72 hr

DTN: GS030508312272.003 (UQ)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, SMF = Sample Management Facility.

Only a portion of the SPC02016282 interval was used in the chloride leaching experiments.

**Table 4-6. Summary Data for Core Samples Analyzed at AECL during Phase II**

Core Used	Sample Name	Leach Duration (hr)	Particle Size (mm)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> Concentration (mg/kg)
ESF-SD-CIV#2	CT 1	0.17	4–10	0.14
	CT2	0.33	4–10	0.22
	CT3	0.5	4–10	0.25
	CT4	1.0	4–10	0.4
	CT5	2.0	4–10	0.57
	CT6	4.0	4–10	0.72
	CT7	8.0	4–10	0.88
	CT8	12.0	4–10	0.91
	CT9	23.5	4–10	1.0
	CT10	39.0	4–10	0.96
	CT11	60.0	4–10	0.97
	CT12	72.0	4–10	0.9
ESF-SD-CIV#14	2CT-1	0.17	4–10	0.1
	2CT-2	0.34	4–10	0.2
	2CT-3	0.75	4–10	0.19
	2CT-4	2.5	4–10	0.39
	2CT-5	7.0	4–10	0.46
	2CT-6	21.0	4–10	0.53
	2CT-7	34.0	4–10	0.68
	2CT-8	49.0	4–10	0.58
	2CT-9	70.0	4–10	0.6
ESF-SD-CIV#2	FT1	0.17	<0.125	6.34
	FT2	0.33	<0.125	4.56
	FT3	0.67	<0.125	4.74
	FT4	1.0	<0.125	5.17
	FT5	2.25	<0.125	3.79
	FT6	4.33	<0.125	5.46
	FT7	8.0	<0.125	5.2
	FT8	12.0	<0.125	5.08
	FT9	24.0	<0.125	4.92
	FT10	38.5	<0.125	4.61
	FT11	60.0	<0.125	4.72
	FT12	72.0	<0.125	4.42

**Table 4-6. Summary Data for Core Samples Analyzed at AECL during Phase II (continued)**

Core Used	Sample Name	Leach Duration (hr)	Particle Size (mm)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> Concentration (mg/kg)
ESF-SD-CIV#2	GS1	24.0	6-12	2.2
	GS2	24.0	2-4	1.5
	GS3	24.0	0.5-2	1.64
	GS4	24.0	0.25-0.5	2.93
	GS5	24.0	0.125-0.25	3.18
	GS6	24.0	0.063-0.125	3.7
	GS7	24.0	<0.063	4.39
ESF-SD-CIV#14	2A2-1	24.0	2-4	0.72
	2A2-2	24.0	0.5-2	1.15
	2A2-3	24.0	0.25-0.5	2.4
	2A2-4	24.0	0.125-0.25	5.83
	2A2-5	24.0	0.063-0.125	11.56
	2A2-6	24.0	<0.063	15.73
ESF-SD-CIV#9	2BT-1	24.0	30-60	0.12
	2BT-2	24.0	20-30	0.2
	2BT-3	24.0	10-20	0.24
	2BT-4	24.0	5-10	0.34
	2BT-5	24.0	>4	0.35
	2BT-6	24.0	1-4	0.45
ESF-SD-CIV#9	3BT-1	48.0	30-60	0.16
	3BT-2	48.0	20-30	0.21
	3BT-3	48.0	10-20	0.29
	3BT-4	48.0	5-10	0.33
	3BT-5	48.0	>4	0.37
	3BT-6	48.0	1-4	0.44
ESF-SD-CIV#9	4BT-1	72.0	30-60	0.17
	4BT-2	72.0	20-30	0.28
	4BT-3	72.0	10-20	0.29
	4BT-4	72.0	5-10	0.37
	4BT-5	72.0	>4	0.38
	4BT-6	72.0	1-4	0.44

DTN: GS030508312272.003 (UQ)

NOTE: Sample name includes experiment designation (Table 4-5) and number.

**Table 4-7. Processing History of Validation Study Core Samples Leached at the USGS during Phase III**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Rock Mass (g)	Water Mass (g)	USGS-IC Barcode Identifier	CI Precip. and Target Prep.	<sup>36</sup> Cl Barcode Identifier	AMS Facility
1	EVAL001	NA	SPC00557088	1,871	2,098	SPC00536900	LLNL	SPC00536901	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536902	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#33	9.9–11.4	SPC02016014	1,787	2,057	SPC00536903	LLNL	SPC00536904	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536905	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#28	6.2–8.0	SPC02016017	1,893	2,130	SPC00536906	LLNL	SPC00536907	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536908	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#36	5.4–6.7 8.1–9.1 9.1–9.4	SPC01014834 SPC02015944 SPC02015945	2,002	2,038	SPC00536909	LLNL	SPC00536910	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536911	
1	DI blank (8/22/01)	NA	NA	NA	2,034	SPC00536912	LLNL	SPC00536913	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536914	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#31	2.8–3.8 3.8–4.5	SPC01014835 SPC01014829	1,786	2,014	SPC00536915	LLNL	SPC00536916	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536917	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#21	11.3–13.0	SPC03017095	1,935	2,115	SPC00536918	LLNL	SPC00536919	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536920	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#30	6.4–8.4	SPC02015998	1,965	2,092	SPC00536921	LLNL	SPC00536922	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536923	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#32	7.6–9.5	SPC02016007	2,310	2,089	SPC00536924	LLNL	SPC00536925	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536926	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#28	4.0–5.1 5.2–6.2	SPC01014826 SPC01014827	2,333	2,134	SPC00536927	LLNL	SPC00536928	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536929	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#34	2.1–2.4 2.4–3.0 3.0–3.5 3.8–4.8	SPC01014830 SPC01014831 SPC01014832 SPC01014833	2,399	2,103	SPC00536930	LLNL	SPC00536931	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536932	

**Table 4-7. Processing History of Validation Study Core Samples Leached at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Rock Mass (g)	Water Mass (g)	USGS-IC Barcode Identifier	CI Precip. and Target Prep.	<sup>36</sup> Cl Barcode Identifier	AMS Facility
1	ESF-SD-CIV#22	4.5–6.3	SPC01014821	1,840	2,096	SPC00536933	LLNL	SPC00536934	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536935	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#21	2.8–4.6	SPC01014819	1,736	2,049	SPC00536936	LLNL	SPC00536937	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536938	
1	DI blank (8/24/01)	NA	NA	NA	2,061	SPC00536939	LLNL	SPC00536940	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536941	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#35	6.4–8.5	SPC02015949	2,366	2,135	SPC00536942	LLNL	SPC00536943	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536944	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#27	10.0–12.0	SPC02016027	2,211	---	SPC00536945	LLNL	SPC00536946	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536947	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#26	3.0–4.0	SPC01014822	1,688	2,040	SPC00536948	LLNL	SPC00536949	LLNL
		4.0–4.8	SPC01014823				LANL	SPC00536950	
1	ESF-SD-CIV#26	4.8–5.0	SPC01014824	1,700	2,044	SPC00536951	LLNL	SPC00536952	LLNL
		5.1–6.3	SPC01014825				LANL	SPC00536953	
1	DI system water sample (8/28/01)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	LLNL	SPC00516600	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516601	
2	ESF-SD-CIV#24	4.0–6.6	SPC01015063	1,863	2,054	SPC00536954	LLNL	SPC00536955	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536956	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#38	1.4–3.3	SPC01015068	1,959	2,076	SPC00536957	LLNL	SPC00536958	LLNL
		3.3–3.9	SPC01015069				LANL	SPC00536959	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#37	3.6–5.3	SPC01015066	1,726	2,055	SPC00536960	LLNL	SPC00536961	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00536962	PRIME
2	USGS system blank (9/5/01)	NA	NA	NA	2,057	SPC00536963	LLNL	SPC00516602	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516603	PRIME

**Table 4-7. Processing History of Validation Study Core Samples Leached at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Rock Mass (g)	Water Mass (g)	USGS-IC Barcode Identifier	CI Precip. and Target Prep.	<sup>36</sup> Cl Barcode Identifier	AMS Facility
2	ESF-SD-CIV#39	2.1–3.5	SPC01015071	1,665	2,045	SPC00516604	LLNL	SPC00516605	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516606	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#24	2.1–4.0	SPC01015062	1,907	2,050	SPC00516607	LLNL	SPC00516608	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516609	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#23	4.8–5.9 5.9–6.7	SPC01015060 SPC01015061	1,788	2,048	SPC00516610	LLNL	SPC00516611	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516612	failed
2	ESF-SD-CIV#20	3.8–5.1 5.1–6.1	SPC01015057 SPC01015058	1,909	2,054	SPC00516613	LLNL	SPC00516614	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516615	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#19	4.4–5.7 5.7–6.4	SPC01015054 SPC01015055	2,193	2,072	SPC00516616	LLNL	SPC00516617	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516618	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#18	3.6–5.6	SPC01015051	1,799	2,057	SPC00516619	LLNL	SPC00516620	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516621	PRIME
2	ESF-SD-CIV#17	3.9–4.7 4.7–5.5 5.5–6.4	SPC01015047 SPC01015048 SPC01015049	2,276	2,061	SPC00516622	LLNL	SPC00516623	LLNL
							LANL	SPC00516624	PRIME
3	ESF-SD-CIV#2	4.7–5.9 5.9–6.6	SPC01015393 SPC01015394	2,322	2,051	SPC00516640	LLNL	SPC00516641 SPC00516642	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#4	4.4–5.6 5.7–6.3	SPC01015399 SPC01015400	1,562	1,890	SPC00516691	LLNL	SPC00516692 SPC00516693	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#7	3.9–4.4 6.0–6.5	SPC01015406 SPC01015407	989	1,107	SPC00516643	LLNL	SPC00516644 SPC00516645	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#11	2.4–3.4 4.1–5.2	SPC01015475 SPC01015476	1,513	1,955	SPC00516670	LLNL	SPC00516671 SPC00516672	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#8	2.0–3.4	SPC01015408	1,198	1,448	SPC00516625	LLNL	SPC00516626 SPC00516627	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#8	4.0–5.5 6.0–6.2	SPC01015409 SPC01015410	1,360	1,700	SPC01015124	LLNL	SPC01015125 SPC01015126	LLNL

**Table 4-7. Processing History of Validation Study Core Samples Leached at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Rock Mass (g)	Water Mass (g)	USGS-IC Barcode Identifier	CI Precip. and Target Prep.	<sup>36</sup> Cl Barcode Identifier	AMS Facility
3	ESF-SD-CIV#10	2.0–3.9	SPC01015473	1,046	1,489	SPC00516697	LLNL	SPC01015119 SPC01015120	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#12	2.0–4.4	SPC01015478	2,202	2,039	SPC00516667	LLNL	SPC00516668 SPC00516669	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#13	2.9–4.5	SPC01015483	1,858	2,018	SPC00516682	LLNL	SPC00516683 SPC00516684	LLNL
3	ESF-SD-CIV#15	4.7–6.0 6.0–6.6	SPC01015494 SPC01015495	2,073	2,052	SPC00516652	LLNL	SPC00516653 SPC00516654	LLNL
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 hand crush (10 mesh–3/4")	178.5–179.1 179.3–180.1 180.8–181.8 182.0–183.2 183.9–184.8 185.0–186.3	SPC01002899 SPC01002901 SPC01002903 SPC01002905 SPC01002907 SPC01002909	1,605	1,853	SPC01015160	LLNL	SPC01015161 SPC01015162	LLNL
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 hand crush (1/4–3/4")	178.5–179.1 179.3–180.1 180.8–181.8 182.0–183.2 183.9–184.8 185.0–186.3	SPC01002899 SPC01002901 SPC01002903 SPC01002905 SPC01002907 SPC01002909	1,477	1,534	SPC01015163	LLNL	SPC01015164 SPC01015165	LLNL
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 mechanical crush (1/4–3/4")	178.5–179.1 179.3–180.1 180.8–181.8 182.0–183.2 183.9–184.8 185.0–186.3	SPC01002899 SPC01002901 SPC01002903 SPC01002905 SPC01002907 SPC01002909	1,706	1,802	SPC01015169	LLNL	SPC01015170 SPC01015171	LLNL
5	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1	25.3–26.0 28.1–28.9 30.8–31.7	SPC01003084 SPC01003089 SPC01003094	1,358	1,456	SPC01015172	LLNL	SPC01015173 SPC01015174	LLNL

**Table 4-7. Processing History of Validation Study Core Samples Leached at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	Interval (ft)	SMF Barcode Identifier	Rock Mass (g)	Water Mass (g)	USGS-IC Barcode Identifier	CI Precip. and Target Prep.	<sup>36</sup> Cl Barcode Identifier	AMS Facility
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#2	20.2–20.7 29.8–30.4 32.0–32.5	SPC01003140 SPC01003155 SPC01003156	1,312	1,446	SPC01015175	LLNL	SPC01015176 SPC01015177	LLNL
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#2	11.5–11.9 13.2–13.7 15.0–15.4	SPC01003121 SPC01003125 SPC01003129	1,153	1,419	SPC01015181	LLNL	SPC01015182 SPC01015183	LLNL
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1	14.7–15.8 20.3–20.9	SPC01003066 SPC01003074	1,435	1,511	SPC01015184	LLNL	SPC01015185 SPC01015186	LLNL
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#LT1	10.9–11.9 13.4–14.1 22.8–23.5	SPC01004414 SPC01004418 SPC01004435	1,339	1,454	SPC01015187	LLNL	SPC01015188 SPC01015189	LLNL
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#LT1	25.0–25.9 28.2–28.8 31.5–31.9 37.1–38.1	SPC01004439 SPC01004443 SPC01004451 SPC01004462	1,665	1,737	SPC01015190	LLNL	SPC01015191 SPC01015192	LLNL
5	USGS system blank (6/24/02)	NA	NA	NA	1,615	SPC01015193	LLNL	SPC01015194 SPC01015195	LLNL

DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; GS030608312272.005 (Q); LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, DI = deionized water; IC = ion chromatography, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, NA = not applicable, PRIME = Purdue Rare Isotope Measurement Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

Samples were crushed at either the SMF or USGS, and leached at the USGS. The leachates were distributed to LANL and LLNL for AgCl precipitation and target preparation.

For Batch #1 samples, targets prepared at LANL and LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. For Batch #2, the targets prepared at LANL were analyzed at PRIME Lab and targets prepared at LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. Targets for Batches #3, #4, and #5 were prepared and analyzed at LLNL.

The weight of water was not recorded for ESF-SD-CIV#27. The concentration was calculated assuming a 1:1 water to rock mass ratio (MOL.20030626.0093, p. 2).

DI blank (8/28/01) was an unfiltered 1-L sample from the DI water system.

Due to high <sup>36</sup>S, which interferes with <sup>36</sup>Cl measurements, LLNL did not report data for CIV#18 (see file YMP\_CI35-36-37C.Nov\_29\_01.xls in LL031200223121.036). The USGS data for CIV#18 are located in GS030608312272.005.



**Table 4-8. Validation Study Core Intervals Chosen for Passive Leaching at the USGS during Phase III**

Sample Identifier	Interval (ft)	Comments
ESF-SD-CIV#2	4.7–5.9 5.9–6.6	Rubbly (4.7–4.8); intact, about 1 fracture (4.8–5.9), intact (5.9–6.4); broken (6.4–7.0)
ESF-SD-CIV#4	4.4–5.6 5.7–6.3	Rubbly (4.4–4.7); rubbly-broken (4.7–5.3); rubbly (5.3–5.6); broken (5.7–5.9); rubbly (5.9–6.3)
ESF-SD-CIV#7	3.9–4.4 6.0–6.5	2 blocks (3.9–4.4); broken, more than 12 fractures (6.0–8.0)
ESF-SD-CIV#8	2.0–3.4	Broken-rubbly (2.0–2.8); rubbly (2.8–3.4)
ESF-SD-CIV#8	4.0–5.5 6.0–6.2	Rubbly (4.0–4.3); block (4.3–4.7); rubbly (4.7–5.5); block (6.0–6.2)
ESF-SD-CIV#10	2.0–3.9	Block (2.0–2.2); rubbly-shattered (2.2–3.65); block (3.7–3.9)
ESF-SD-CIV#11	2.4–3.4 4.1–5.2	Broken, about 5 fractures (1.7–3.0); broken-rubbly (3.0–3.4); rubbly (4.1–5.1)
ESF-SD-CIV#12	2.0–4.4	Intact, few hairline fractures (2.0–3.3); broken (3.3–3.65); intact (3.65–4.3); broken (4.3–4.4)
ESF-SD-CIV#13	2.9–4.5	Broken, more than 12 fractures (2.9–6.3)
ESF-SD-CIV#15	4.7–6.0 6.0–6.6	Broken, about 2 fractures
ESF-SD-CIV#17	3.9–6.4	Broken, blocky
ESF-SD-CIV#18	3.6–5.6	Broken
ESF-SD-CIV#19	4.4–6.4	Intact-broken-rubbly
ESF-SD-CIV#20	3.8–6.1	Broken-rubble
ESF-SD-CIV#21	11.3–13.0	Intact, 1 fracture
ESF-SD-CIV#21	2.8–4.6	Broken-rubbly
ESF-SD-CIV#22	4.5–6.3	Very broken
ESF-SD-CIV#23	4.8–6.7	Broken
ESF-SD-CIV#24	2.1–4.0	Large intact pieces, broken in 6 areas
ESF-SD-CIV#24	4.0–6.6	Large intact pieces, broken in 6 areas
ESF-SD-CIV#26	3.0–6.3	Broken
ESF-SD-CIV#27	10.0–12.0	10.0–12.0 intact with 2 to 3 fractures
ESF-SD-CIV#28	4.0–6.2	Increasingly broken toward the bottom of the run; broken from 5.6–6.2
ESF-SD-CIV#28	6.2–8.0	Intact with 4 to 5 fractures to 8.0
ESF-SD-CIV#30	6.4–8.4	Broken
ESF-SD-CIV#31	2.8–4.5	Broken
ESF-SD-CIV#32	7.6–9.5	Intact
ESF-SD-CIV#33	9.9–11.4	Intact with about 3 fractures
ESF-SD-CIV#34	2.1–4.8	Broken (2.1–3.0); rubbly (3.0–3.8); intact with about 3 fractures (3.8–4.8)
ESF-SD-CIV#35	6.4–8.5	Broken
ESF-SD-CIV#36	5.4–9.4	Broken (5.4–6.7); rubbly (6.7–7.0); intact with about 4 fractures (7.0–9.1), 9.1–9.4, one chunk
ESF-SD-CIV#37	3.6–5.3	3.0–5.9 intact with 2 to 3 discrete fractures
ESF-SD-CIV#38	1.4–3.9	1.4–2.6 intact; 2.6–3.9 broken to rubbly
ESF-SD-CIV#39	2.1–3.5	Intact

DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTE: “Comments” are from the video log observations described in Appendix B.

**Table 4-9. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Core Samples Leached and Analyzed at USGS-LLNL during Phase III**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	Water Mass Used for Analysis (kg)	Date Submitted to LLNL	AMS Results				Final Results		
					CAMS ID	Sulfur Figure of Merit	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>
1	EVAL001	SPC00536901	0.900	08/28/01	CL9634	0.99	0.140 ±0.007	462 ±40	0.130 ±0.008	0.146 ±0.009	454 ±145
1	ESF-SD-CIV#21 (2.8-4.6)	SPC00536919	0.900	08/28/01	CL9640	0.98	0.145 ±0.007	381 ±21	0.135 ±0.008	0.147 ±0.009	368 ±122
1	ESF-SD-CIV#21 (11.3-13.0)	SPC00536937	0.900	08/28/01	CL9646	0.97	0.325 ±0.016	305 ±25	0.315 ±0.016	0.372 ±0.019	297 ±114
1	ESF-SD-CIV#22 (4.5-6.3)	SPC00536934	0.900	08/28/01	CL9645	0.99	0.154 ±0.008	333 ±22	0.144 ±0.009	0.165 ±0.010	317 ±121
1	ESF-SD-CIV#26-1 (3.0-6.3)	SPC00536949	0.900	08/28/01	CL9650	0.83	0.097 ±0.005	200 ±23	0.087 ±0.006	0.105 ±0.008	159 ±137
1	ESF-SD-CIV#26-2 (3.0-6.3)	SPC00536952	0.900	08/28/01	CL9651	0.87	0.105 ±0.005	177 ±27	0.095 ±0.006	0.114 ±0.008	137 ±136
1	ESF-SD-CIV#27 (10.0-12.0)	SPC00536946	0.900	08/28/01	CL9649	0.97	0.149 ±0.007	211 ±21	0.139 ±0.008	0.125 ±0.007	186 ±118
1	ESF-SD-CIV#28 (4.0-6.2)	SPC00536928	0.900	08/28/01	CL9643	0.85	0.089 ±0.004	204 ±32	0.079 ±0.006	0.073 ±0.005	160 ±150
1	ESF-SD-CIV#28 (6.2-8.0)	SPC00536907	0.900	08/28/01	CL9636	0.92	0.146 ±0.007	189 ±55	0.136 ±0.008	0.153 ±0.009	163 ±161
1	ESF-SD-CIV#30 (6.4-8.4)	SPC00536922	0.900	08/28/01	CL9641	0.98	0.138 ±0.007	185 ±19	0.128 ±0.008	0.136 ±0.009	156 ±119
1	ESF-SD-CIV#31 (2.8-4.5)	SPC00536916	0.900	08/28/01	CL9639	0.98	0.065 ±0.003	301 ±27	0.055 ±0.005	0.062 ±0.006	255 ±176
1	ESF-SD-CIV#32 (7.6-9.5)	SPC00536925	0.900	08/28/01	CL9642	0.98	0.180 ±0.009	222 ±22	0.170 ±0.010	0.154 ±0.009	203 ±115
1	ESF-SD-CIV#33 (9.9-11.4)	SPC00536904	0.900	08/28/01	CL9635	0.99	0.090 ±0.005	363 ±34	0.080 ±0.006	0.092 ±0.007	339 ±156
1	ESF-SD-CIV#34 (2.1-4.8)	SPC00536931	0.900	08/28/01	CL9644	0.97	0.100 ±0.005	267 ±26	0.090 ±0.006	0.079 ±0.006	236 ±139
1	ESF-SD-CIV#35 (6.4-8.5)	SPC00536943	0.900	08/28/01	CL9648	0.95	0.111 ±0.006	235 ±43	0.101 ±0.007	0.091 ±0.007	203 ±154
1	ESF-SD-CIV#36 (5.4-6.7/8.1-9.4)	SPC00536910	0.900	08/28/01	CL9637	0.96	0.078 ±0.004	416 ±31	0.068 ±0.006	0.069 ±0.006	395 ±164

**Table 4-9. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Core Samples Leached and Analyzed at USGS-LLNL during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	Water Mass Used for Analysis (kg)	Date Submitted to LLNL	AMS Results				Final Results		
					CAMS ID	Sulfur Figure of Merit	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl x10 <sup>15</sup>	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl x10 <sup>15</sup>
2	ESF-SD-CIV#17 (3.9-6.4)	SPC00516623	0.900	09/10/01	CL9722	0.99	0.186 ±0.009	308 ±15	0.176 ±0.010	0.160 ±0.009	294 ±111
2	ESF-SD-CIV#19 (4.4-6.4)	SPC00516617	0.900	09/10/01	CL9720	0.88	0.166 ±0.008	333 ±68	0.156 ±0.009	0.148 ±0.008	319 ±182
2	ESF-SD-CIV#20 (3.8-6.1)	SPC00516614	0.900	09/10/01	CL9719	0.96	0.090 ±0.005	444 ±61	0.080 ±0.006	0.087 ±0.007	430 ±194
2	ESF-SD-CIV#23 (4.8-6.7)	SPC00516611	0.900	09/10/01	CL9718	0.95	0.158 ±0.008	327 ±33	0.148 ±0.009	0.170 ±0.010	311 ±131
2	ESF-SD-CIV#24 (2.1-4.0)	SPC00516608	0.900	09/10/01	CL9717	0.98	0.133 ±0.007	333 ±21	0.123 ±0.008	0.133 ±0.009	315 ±124
2	ESF-SD-CIV#24 (4.6-6.6)	SPC00536955	0.900	09/10/01	CL9712	0.98	0.189 ±0.009	611 ±90	0.179 ±0.010	0.197 ±0.011	615 ±221
2	ESF-SD-CIV#37 (3.6-5.3)	SPC00936961	0.900	09/10/01	CL9714	0.95	0.093 ±0.005	428 ±48	0.089 ±0.011	0.099 ±0.008	413 ±173
2	ESF-SD-CIV#38 (1.4-3.9)	SPC00536958	0.900	09/10/01	CL9713	0.99	0.324 ±0.016	582 ±31	0.314 ±0.016	0.333 ±0.017	583 ±125
2	ESF-SD-CIV#39 (2.1-3.5)	SPC00516605	0.900	09/10/01	CL9716	0.92	0.114 ±0.006	540 ±93	0.104 ±0.007	0.128 ±0.009	538 ±241
3	ESF-SD-CIV#2 (4.7-6.6)	SPC00516641	0.900	01/25/02	CL10023	1	0.421 ±0.021	320 ±30	0.411 ±0.021	0.363 ±0.019	314 ±117
3	ESF-SD-CIV#4 (4.4-6.3)	SPC00516692	0.877	01/25/02	CL10024	1	0.136 ±0.007	535 ±63	0.126 ±0.008	0.153 ±0.010	533 ±182
3	ESF-SD-CIV#7 (3.9-4.4)	SPC00516644	0.900	01/25/02	CL10025	1	0.077 ±0.004	211 ±175	0.067 ±0.006	0.075 ±0.006	159 ±428
3	ESF-SD-CIV#8 (2.0-3.4)	SPC00516627	0.411	01/25/02	CL10117	0.8	0.121 ±0.006	341 ±116	0.111 ±0.007	0.134 ±0.009	322 ±279
3	ESF-SD-CIV#8 (4.0-6.2)	SPC01015126	0.513	01/25/02	CL10118	0.98	0.055 ±0.003	286 ±71	0.045 ±0.005	0.056 ±0.006	226 ±255
3	ESF-SD-CIV#10 (2.0-3.9)	SPC01015120	0.470	01/25/02	CL10119	0.97	0.043 ±0.002	553 ±112	0.033 ±0.004	0.046 ±0.006	552 ±386
3	ESF-SD-CIV#11 (2.4-5.2)	SPC00516671	0.900	01/25/02	CL10026	1	0.039 ±0.002	465 ±367	0.029 ±0.004	0.037 ±0.006	434 ±1,026
3	ESF-SD-CIV#12 (2.0-4.4)	SPC00516668 SPC00516669	0.936	01/25/02	CL10120	0.95	0.058 ±0.003	362 ±64	0.048 ±0.005	0.044 ±0.005	321 ±238

**Table 4-9. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Core Samples Leached and Analyzed at USGS-LLNL during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	Water Mass Used for Analysis (kg)	Date Submitted to LLNL	AMS Results				Final Results		
					CAMS ID	Sulfur Figure of Merit	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>
3	ESF-SD-CIV#13 (2.9-4.5)	SPC00516683 SPC00516684	0.938	01/25/02	CL10121	0.95	0.051 ±0.003	433 ±75	0.041 ±0.005	0.044 ±0.005	403 ±278
3	ESF-SD-CIV#15 (4.7-6.6)	SPC00516653 SPC00516654	0.977	01/25/02	CL10122	0.97	0.073 ±0.004	437 ±49	0.063 ±0.006	0.062 ±0.006	418 ±193
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 hand crush (10 mesh-3/4")	SPC01015161	0.900	06/12/02	CL10322	0.99	0.61 ±0.031	511 ±15	0.604 ±0.031	0.697 ±0.036	510 ±108
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 hand crush (1/4"-3/4")	SPC01015164	0.900	06/12/02	CL10323	0.99	0.47 ±0.023	460 ±14	0.456 ±0.023	0.474 ±0.024	457 ±107
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 mech. crush (1/4"-3/4")	SPC01015170	0.900	06/12/02	CL10324	0.98	0.50 ±0.025	348 ±13	0.489 ±0.025	0.517 ±0.027	344 ±104
5	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1 (14.7-20.9)	SPC01015185	0.900	06/26/02	CL10329	0.92	0.202 ±0.010	709 ±36	0.192 ±0.011	0.202 ±0.011	717 ±139
5	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#1 (25.3-31.7)	SPC01015173	0.900	06/26/02	CL10326	0.98	0.172 ±0.009	450 ±20	0.162 ±0.010	0.173 ±0.011	443 ±119
5	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2 (11.5-15.4)	SPC01015182	0.900	06/26/02	CL10328	0.76	0.181 ±0.009	408 ±26	0.171 ±0.006	0.210 ±0.007	399 ±120
5	ESF-MD- NICHE3566#2 (20.2-32.5)	SPC01015176	0.900	06/26/02	CL10327	0.91	0.255 ±0.013	257 ±14	0.245 ±0.014	0.270 ±0.015	245 ±106

**Table 4-9. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Core Samples Leached and Analyzed at USGS-LLNL during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	Water Mass Used for Analysis (kg)	Date Submitted to LLNL	AMS Results			Final Results	
					CAMS ID	Sulfur Figure of Merit	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg water)	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	<sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#LT1 (10.9-23.5)	SPC01015188	0.900	06/26/02	CL10330	0.98	0.195 ±0.010	0.185 ±0.011	0.201 ±0.012
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#LT1 (25.0-38.1)	SPC01015191	0.900	06/26/02	CL10331	0.78	0.180 ±0.009	0.170 ±0.010	0.178 ±0.010
									226 ±119

DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, CAMS = Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, ID = identifier, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility, U.S. Geological Survey.

Sample Identifier includes core interval (in parentheses).

Measured isotope ratios were normalized to a NIST-traceable standard (LLNL111) with a <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl ratio of 1.11 ×10<sup>-13</sup> and a <sup>35</sup>Cl/<sup>37</sup>Cl ratio of 3.127. Measured <sup>36</sup>Cl/<sup>37</sup>Cl ratios were not corrected for spurious counts at mass-36 attributed to <sup>36</sup>S present in the sample because of the small amounts of sulfur present (sulfur figure of merit values greater than 0.75 correspond to sulfur corrections less than 25%). AMS isotope ratios were corrected for background values measured in chemical processing blanks included in the same AMS runs and for the addition of spike. Analytical errors for AMS results are 2σ for leachate chloride concentrations relative to water and 1σ for <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl. Final results given in the last three columns are also corrected for leach-process blanks. Because equal volumes of water were used for blank determinations and for sample leaching, the process blank correction was done by subtracting concentrations of total chloride and <sup>36</sup>Cl in blank (the weighted average values for the five blank analyses are given in Table 4-10) from measured AMS concentrations of total Cl and <sup>36</sup>Cl in the sample. For example, for EVAL001:

Final Cl conc. (mg/kg water) = AMS Cl conc. 0.140 (mg/kg water) – Blank Cl conc. 0.010 (mg/kg water) = 0.130 (mg/kg water);

Final <sup>36</sup>Cl conc. (mg/kg water) = [AMS Cl conc. 0.140 (mg/kg water) × AMS <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl 462 ×10<sup>-15</sup>] – [Blank Cl conc. 0.010 (mg/kg water) × 555×10<sup>-15</sup>] = 59.0×10<sup>-15</sup> (mg/kg water);

Final <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl = Final <sup>36</sup>Cl conc. 59.0×10<sup>-15</sup> (mg/kg water) ÷ Final Cl conc. 0.130 (mg/kg water) = 454×10<sup>-15</sup>.

Errors for blank-corrected values were propagated assuming statistical independence of errors for blanks and samples using the general equation:

$$\sigma^2 f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \right)^2 \sigma_{x_i}^2$$

**Table 4-9. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Core Samples Leached and Analyzed at USGS-LLNL during Phase III (continued)**

The final uncertainty for isotope ratios (total 2σ error) includes an external error derived from duplicate analyses of 14 leachates given in Table 4-10. Analytical errors for final results are 2σ for leachate chloride concentrations relative to both water and rock.

Samples were crushed at either the SMF or USGS, and leached at the USGS. The leachates were distributed to LANL and LLNL for AgCl precipitation and target preparation. For Batch #1 samples, targets prepared at LANL and LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. For Batch #2, the targets prepared at LANL were analyzed at PRIME Lab and targets prepared at LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. Targets for Batches #3, #4, and #5 were prepared and analyzed at LLNL.

**Table 4-10. Concentrations and Chloride Isotopic Compositions of Procedural Blanks Obtained for Passive Leaching at the USGS and Chloride Precipitation and Analysis at LLNL during Phase III**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	Water Mass Analyzed (kg)	AMS Results (corrected for background and spike)		Mass of $^{36}\text{Cl}$ in Blank (mg) $\times 10^{15}$	Conc. of $^{36}\text{Cl}$ in Blank (mg/kg water) $\times 10^{15}$
			Cl Conc. in Blank (mg/kg water)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$		
DI blank	SPC00536913	0.900	0.004	1,839 $\pm$ 555	6.9	7.6 $\pm$ 2.3
DI blank	SPC00536940	0.900	0.010	47 $\pm$ 211	0.42	0.47 $\pm$ 2.1
DI system water sample	SPC00516600	0.900	0.017	110 $\pm$ 118	1.7	1.8 $\pm$ 2.0
USGS system blank	SPC00516602	0.900	0.009	626 $\pm$ 126	5.1	5.7 $\pm$ 1.2
USGS system blank	SPC01015194	0.900	0.01	152 $\pm$ 148	1.6	1.8 $\pm$ 1.8
Arithmetic mean			0.010	555	3.1	3.5
Standard deviation			0.005	754	2.7	3.0
Standard error			0.002	337	1.2	1.3

DTN: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, DI = deionized water, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

Analytical errors are  $1\sigma$  for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  (corrected for background and spike) and concentration of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank.

Cl conc. in blank (mg/kg water) = Mass Cl in blank (mg)  $\div$  Water mass analyzed (kg).

Mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank (mg) = Water mass analyzed (kg)  $\times$  Cl conc. in blank (mg/kg water)  $\times$   $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ .

Conc. of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank (mg/kg water) = Mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank (mg)  $\div$  Water mass analyzed (kg).

**Table 4-11. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios Measured during Phase III at USGS-LLNL in Silicon Crushing Blanks, System Process Blanks, and a Composite Sample of Niche #1 Core Crushed and Sieved at LANL**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Mass of Rock (kg)	Mass of Water (kg)	Cl Conc. (mg/kg water) by Ion Chromatography	Cl Conc. (mg/kg rock) by Ion Chromatography	Corrected for Cl and $^{36}\text{Cl}$ Measured in Chemistry Process Blank CL10348	
						Cl Conc. (mg/kg water) by Isotope Dilution	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ ( $1\sigma$ )
Silicon blank (plate)	SPC01015196 SPC01015197	1.571	1.824	0.019	0.022	0.028	957 $\pm$ 174
Silicon blank (mortar)	SPC01015202 SPC01015203	1.792	1.952	0.014	0.015	0.047	1,033 $\pm$ 249
Leaching blank (9/4/02)	SPC01015199 SPC01015200	NA	1.907	<0.010	NA	0.02	1,077 $\pm$ 252
Mix of NICHE3566#1 and NICHE3566#LT1	SPC01015205	2.000	2.005	0.114	0.114	0.188	1,185 $\pm$ 121

DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; GS030608312272.006 (UQ)

**NOTES:**

LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, NA = not applicable, SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

Cl concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios corrected for values measured in the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Chemistry Process Blank CL10348 run in the same batch having 0.006  $\pm$ 0.002 mg Cl/kg water and a  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratio of 2,388  $\pm$ 634 ( $1\sigma$ )  $\times 10^{-15}$ .

Cl conc. (mg/kg rock) = [Cl conc. (mg/kg water)]  $\times$  [Mass of water (kg)  $\div$  Mass of rock (kg)].



**Table 4-12. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Sample Location	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	Sample + Blank $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ $\times 10^{15}$	Sample $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ $\times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
EVAL001	SPC00536902	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2033	CAMS	CL9659	10/26/2001	0.15	380	361 $\pm$ 42
ESF-SD-CIV#34 (2.1-4.8)	SPC00536932	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2030	CAMS	CL9656	10/26/2001	0.08	347	315 $\pm$ 59
ESF-SD-CIV#22 (4.5-6.3)	SPC00536935	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2032	CAMS	CL9658	10/26/2001	0.15	426	408 $\pm$ 43
ESF-SD-CIV#28 (6.2-8.0)	SPC00536908	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2034	CAMS	CL9660	10/26/2001	0.16	225	203 $\pm$ 28
ESF-SD-CIV#32 (7.6-9.5)	SPC00536926	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2035	CAMS	CL9661	10/26/2001	0.16	254	235 $\pm$ 29
ESF-SD-CIV#21 (2.8-4.6)	SPC00536938	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2036	CAMS	CL9662	10/26/2001	0.18	362	344 $\pm$ 38
ESF-SD-CIV#35 (6.4-8.5)	SPC00536944	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2037	CAMS	CL9663	10/26/2001	0.09	292	264 $\pm$ 45
ESF-SD-CIV#21 (11.3-13.0)	SPC00536920	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2038	CAMS	CL9664	10/26/2001	0.32	320	310 $\pm$ 29
ESF-SD-CIV#30 (6.4-8.4)	SPC00536923	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2039	CAMS	CL9665	10/26/2001	0.16	186	163 $\pm$ 30
ESF-SD-CIV#27 (10.0-12.0)	SPC00536947	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2040	CAMS	CL9666	10/26/2001	0.15	230	208 $\pm$ 29
ESF-SD-CIV#33 (9.9-11.4)	SPC00536905	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2041	CAMS	CL9667	10/26/2001	0.11	282	249 $\pm$ 44
ESF-SD-CIV#26-1 (3.0-6.3)	SPC00536950	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2047	CAMS	CL9673	10/26/2001	0.10	307	270 $\pm$ 72
ESF-SD-CIV#26-2 (3.0-6.3)	SPC00536953	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2048	CAMS	CL9674	10/26/2001	0.11	260	225 $\pm$ 44
ESF-SD-CIV#36 (5.4-9.4)	SPC00536911	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2049	CAMS	CL9675	10/26/2001	0.07	360	322 $\pm$ 66
ESF-SD-CIV#24 (4.6-6.6)	SPC00536956	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2071	PRIME	R02-0200.5A	8/21/2002	0.20	471	410 $\pm$ 151
ESF-SD-CIV#38 (1.4-3.9)	SPC00536959	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2072	PRIME	R02-0201.5A	8/21/2002	0.26	666	640 $\pm$ 162
ESF-SD-CIV#37 (3.6-5.3)	SPC00536962	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2073	PRIME	R02-0202.5A	8/21/2002	0.07	409	180 $\pm$ 204
ESF-SD-CIV#20 (3.8-6.1)	SPC00516615	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2078	PRIME	R02-0207.5A	8/21/2002	0.08	371	180 $\pm$ 208

**Table 4-12. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III (continued)**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Sample Location	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	Sample + Blank <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl x10 <sup>15</sup>	Sample <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl x10 <sup>15</sup> (2σ)
ESF-SD-CIV#19 (4.4-6.4)	SPC00516618	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2079	PRIME	R02-0208.5A	8/21/2002	0.09	432	308 ±194
ESF-SD-CIV#18 (3.6-5.6)	SPC00516621	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2080	PRIME	R02-0209.5A	8/21/2002	0.10	557	456 ±283
ESF-SD-CIV#17 (3.9-6.4)	SPC00516624	ESF Sundance fault zone	YM2081	PRIME	R02-0210.5A	8/21/2002	0.14	519	450 ±210
Niche 1-RCR-1A	SPC01003045,	ESF Niche #1	YM2103	CAMS	CL10291	7/30/2002	0.14	1,194	1,163 ±94
	SPC01003048,								
	SPC01003050,								
	SPC01003053, SPC01003055, SPC01003057								
Niche 1-RCR-1B	SPC01003045,	ESF Niche #1	YM2104	CAMS	CL10292	7/30/2002	0.67	8,530	8,558 ±485
	SPC01003048,								
	SPC01003050,								
	SPC01003053, SPC01003055, SPC01003057								
Niche 1-RCR-2	SPC01003068, SPC01003070, SPC01003072	ESF Niche #1	YM2105	CAMS	CL10293	7/30/2002	0.27	1,636	1,624 ±120
Niche 1- RCR-3	SPC01003082, SPC01003087, SPC01003091	ESF Niche #1	YM2106	CAMS	CL10294	7/30/2002	0.28	3,164	3,166 ±199
Niche 2-RCR-1	SPC01003119, SPC01003123, SPC01003127, SPC01003135	ESF Niche #1	YM2107	CAMS	CL10295	7/30/2002	0.21	1,130	1,109 ±78
Niche LT-RCR-1A	SPC01004416, SPC01004431, SPC01004433, SPC01004437, SPC01004441, SPC01004460, SPC01004464	ESF Niche #1	YM2108	CAMS	CL10296	7/30/2002	0.13	1,050	1,016 ±87

**Table 4-12. Chloride Concentrations and <sup>36</sup>Cl/Cl Ratios in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III (continued)**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Sample Location	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	Sample + Blank <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup>	Sample <sup>36</sup> Cl/Cl ×10 <sup>15</sup> (2σ)
Niche LT-RCR-1B	SPC01004416, SPC01004431, SPC01004433, SPC01004437, SPC01004441, SPC01004460, SPC01004464	ESF Niche #1	YM2109	CAMS	CL10297	7/30/2002	0.69	3,388	3,390 ±196
	EXD046-1	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2012	PRIME	T01-0852,5A	12/7/2001	0.53	603	607 ±51
	EXD052-1	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2013	PRIME	T01-0853,5A	12/7/2001	0.38	568	574 ±56
	EXD059-1	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2014	PRIME	T01-0854,5A	12/7/2001	0.30	1,274	1,309 ±114
	EXD066-1	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2015	PRIME	T01-0855,5A	12/7/2001	3.59	162	161 ±22
EXD071-1	SPC00541216	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2016	PRIME	T01-0856,5A	12/7/2001	0.59	472	474 ±46
EXD076-1	SPC00533396	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2017	PRIME	T01-0857,5A	12/7/2001	0.37	663	671 ±75
EXD084-1	SPC00521175	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2018	PRIME	T01-0858,5A	12/7/2001	0.74	511	513 ±57
EXD085-1	SPC00521174	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2019	PRIME	T01-0859,5A	12/7/2001	1.12	412	412 ±35
EXD086-1	SPC00521176	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2020	PRIME	T01-0860,5A	12/7/2001	0.92	548	550 ±179
T200-1 (EXD085-1 split)	SPC00521174	ECRB Cross Drift	YM2022	PRIME	T01-0874,5A	12/7/2001	1.59	434	434 ±43

DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, CAMS = Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, ECRB = Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block, ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, PRIME = Purdue Rare Isotope Measurement Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility. Chloride concentrations have a uniform 2σ uncertainty of 5% of the stated value.

**Table 4-13. Concentrations of Anions in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed by Ion Chromatography at the USGS during Phase III**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Mass of Rock (kg)	Mass of Water (kg)	F <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Br <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> (mg/kg)
1	EVAL001 (bulk rock material)	SPC00536900	1.871	2.098	ND	0.19	0.18	0.15	0.22
1	ESF-SD-CIV#33 (9.9–11.4)	SPC00536903	1.787	2.057	ND	0.11	<0.02	0.24	0.10
1	ESF-SD-CIV#28 (6.2–8.0)	SPC00536906	1.893	2.130	ND	0.18	<0.02	0.21	0.21
1	ESF-SD-CIV#36 (5.4–6.7/ 8.1–9.4)	SPC00536909	2.002	2.038	ND	0.098	<0.02	0.19	0.092
1	SYSTEM BLANK (8/22/01)	SPC00536912	2.034	2.034	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
1	SYSTEM BLANK (8/22/01) rerun	SPC00536912	2.034	2.034	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
1	ESF-SD-CIV#31 (2.8–4.5)	SPC00536915	1.786	2.014	ND	0.070	<0.02	0.16	0.067
1	ESF-SD-CIV#21 (11.3–13.0)	SPC00536918	1.935	2.115	ND	0.31	<0.02	0.26	0.42
1	ESF-SD-CIV#30 (6.4–8.4)	SPC00536921	1.965	2.092	ND	0.15	<0.02	0.26	0.13
1	ESF-SD-CIV#30 (6.4–8.4) rerun	SPC00536921	1.965	2.092	ND	0.17	<0.02	0.22	0.14
1	ESF-SD-CIV#32 (7.6–9.5)	SPC00536924	2.310	2.089	ND	0.16	<0.02	0.29	0.16
1	ESF-SD-CIV#28 (4.0–6.2)	SPC00536927	2.333	2.134	ND	0.091	<0.02	0.13	0.065
1	ESF-SD-CIV#34 (2.1–4.8)	SPC00536930	2.399	2.103	ND	0.082	<0.02	0.18	0.087
1	ESF-SD-CIV#22 (4.5–6.3)	SPC00536933	1.840	2.096	ND	0.15	<0.02	0.21	0.24
1	ESF-SD-CIV#21 (2.8–4.6)	SPC00536936	1.736	2.049	ND	0.18	<0.02	0.18	0.27
1	SYSTEM BLANK (8/24/01)	SPC00536939	2.061	2.061	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
1	ESF-SD-CIV#35 (6.4–8.5)	SPC00536942	2.366	2.135	ND	0.090	<0.02	0.20	0.14
1	ESF-SD-CIV#27 (10.0–12.0)	SPC00536945	2.211	-----	ND	0.14	<0.02	0.086	0.19
1	ESF-SD-CIV#26-1 (3.0–6.3)	SPC00536948	1.688	2.040	ND	0.095	<0.02	0.13	0.10
1	ESF-SD-CIV#26-2 (3.0–6.3)	SPC00536951	1.700	2.044	ND	0.11	<0.02	0.11	0.10
2	ESF-SD-CIV#24 (4.6–6.6)	SPC00536954	1.863	2.054	ND	0.22	<0.02	0.44	0.44
2	ESF-SD-CIV#38 (1.4–3.9)	SPC00536957	1.959	2.076	ND	0.30	<0.02	1.6	0.28
2	ESF-SD-CIV#38 (1.4–3.9) rerun	SPC00536957	1.959	2.076	ND	0.30	<0.02	1.6	0.31
2	ESF-SD-CIV#37 (3.6–5.3)	SPC00536960	1.726	2.055	ND	0.092	<0.02	0.21	0.063
2	SYSTEM BLANK (9/5/01)	SPC00536963	2.057	2.057	ND	<0.04	<0.02	0.092	<0.03
2	SYSTEM BLANK (9/5/01) rerun	SPC00536963	NA	2.057	ND	<0.04	<0.02	0.041	<0.03
2	ESF-SD-CIV#39 (2.1–3.5)	SPC00516604	1.665	2.045	ND	0.091	<0.02	0.20	<0.04

**Table 4-13. Concentrations of Anions in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed by Ion Chromatography at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Mass of Rock (kg)	Mass of Water (kg)	F <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Br <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> (mg/kg)
2	ESF-SD-CIV#24 (2.1–4.0)	SPC00516607	1.907	2.050	ND	0.12	<0.02	0.15	0.064
2	ESF-SD-CIV#23 (4.8–6.7)	SPC00516610	1.788	2.048	ND	0.15	<0.02	0.33	0.13
2	ESF-SD-CIV#20 (3.8–6.1)	SPC00516613	1.909	2.054	ND	0.10	<0.02	0.16	0.075
2	ESF-SD-CIV#19 (4.4–6.4)	SPC00516616	2.193	2.072	ND	0.088	<0.02	0.19	0.15
2	ESF-SD-CIV#18 (3.6–5.6)	SPC00516619	1.799	2.057	ND	0.13	<0.02	0.23	0.15
2	ESF-SD-CIV#17 (3.9–6.4)	SPC00516622	2.276	2.061	ND	0.14	<0.02	0.27	0.14
3	ESF-SD-CIV#8 (2.0–3.4)	SPC00516625	1.198	1.448	ND	0.091	<0.02	<0.04	0.16
3	ESF-SD-CIV#6 (2.0–5.2)	SPC00516628	2.087	2.013	ND	0.11	<0.02	0.15	0.18
3	ESF-SD-CIV#1 (4.2–6.2)	SPC00516631	2.364	2.051	ND	0.18	<0.02	0.095	0.13
3	ESF-SD-CIV#1 (4.2–6.2) rerun	SPC00516631	2.364	2.051	ND	0.16	<0.02	0.10	0.12
3	ESF-SD-CIV#1 (1.4–3.7)	SPC00516634	2.312	2.093	ND	0.26	<0.02	0.13	0.21
3	SYSTEM BLANK (10/31/01)	SPC00516637	2.050	2.050	ND	<0.04	<0.02	0.032	<0.03
3	SYSTEM BLANK (10/31/01) rerun	SPC00516637	2.050	2.050	ND	<0.04	<0.02	0.039	<0.03
3	SYSTEM BLANK (10/31/01) rerun	SPC00516637	2.050	2.050	ND	0.049	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
3	ESF-SD-CIV#2 (4.7–6.6)	SPC00516640	2.322	2.051	ND	0.30	<0.02	0.097	0.25
3	ESF-SD-CIV#7 (3.9–6.5)	SPC00516643	0.989	1.107	ND	0.11	<0.02	0.11	0.067
3	ESF-SD-CIV#4 (2.1–3.8)	SPC00516646	1.530	1.495	ND	0.23	<0.02	0.18	0.21
3	ESF-SD-CIV#14 (4.6–6.4)	SPC00516649	1.907	2.057	ND	0.078	<0.02	0.094	0.14
3	ESF-SD-CIV#15 (4.7–6.6)	SPC00516652	2.073	2.052	ND	0.099	<0.02	0.13	0.081
3	EVAL001 (bulk rock material)	SPC00516655	2.315	2.041	ND	0.17	0.15	0.19	0.20
3	EVAL001 (bulk rock material) rerun	SPC00516655	2.315	2.041	ND	0.17	0.12	0.19	0.17
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#5 (3.5–6.5)	SPC00516658	1.362	1.966	ND	0.19	<0.03	0.29	0.22
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/4/02)	SPC00516661	2.103	2.103	ND	<0.04	<0.02	0.036	<0.03
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/4/02) rerun	SPC00516661	2.103	2.103	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
3	ESF-SD-CIV#16 (4.3–5.0)	SPC00516664	1.804	1.948	ND	0.093	<0.02	0.14	0.13
3	ESF-SD-CIV#12 (2.0–4.4)	SPC00516667	2.202	2.039	ND	0.060	<0.02	0.035	0.041
3	ESF-SD-CIV#11 (2.4–5.2)	SPC00516670	1.513	1.955	ND	0.056	<0.03	0.089	<0.04
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#8 (3.8–6.4)	SPC00516673	1.758	2.004	ND	0.18	<0.02	0.35	0.25

**Table 4-13. Concentrations of Anions in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed by Ion Chromatography at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Mass of Rock (kg)	Mass of Water (kg)	F <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Br <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> (mg/kg)
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#8 (3.8–6.4) rerun	SPC00516673	1.758	2.004	ND	0.17	<0.02	0.40	0.23
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#9 (2.4–4.9)	SPC00516676	1.468	1.903	ND	0.17	<0.03	0.34	0.25
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#3 (3.1–6.9)	SPC00516679	1.605	2.037	ND	0.32	<0.03	0.38	0.33
3	ESF-SD-CIV#13 (2.9–4.5)	SPC00516682	1.858	2.018	ND	0.058	<0.02	0.038	0.056
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#1 (2.9–5.0)	SPC00516685	1.092	1.514	ND	0.29	<0.03	0.44	0.25
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#7 (2.2–6.5)	SPC00516688	1.659	2.028	ND	0.22	<0.02	0.43	0.27
3	ESF-SD-CIV#4 (4.4–6.3)	SPC00516691	1.562	1.890	ND	0.16	<0.02	0.12	0.15
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/7/02)	SPC00516694	2.045	2.045	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/7/02) rerun	SPC00516694	2.045	2.045	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
3	ESF-SD-CIV#10 (2.0–3.9)	SPC00516697	1.046	1.489	ND	0.060	<0.03	0.097	0.63
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#10 (2.4–4.7)	SPC01015121	1.156	1.497	ND	0.18	<0.03	0.47	0.27
3	ESF-SD-CIV#8 (4.0–6.2)	SPC01015124	1.360	1.700	ND	0.050	<0.03	0.12	0.056
3	ESF-SD-CIV#25 (5.6–6.7)	SPC01015127	1.264	1.500	ND	0.11	<0.02	0.12	0.087
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/8/02)	SPC01015130	2.042	2.042	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
3	ESF-SD-CIV#15 (2.3–4.2)	SPC01015135	2.109	2.446	ND	0.055	<0.02	0.13	0.095
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#2 (3.2–6.5)	SPC01015138	1.434	1.962	ND	0.18	<0.03	0.33	0.29
3	ESF-SD-CIV#12 (4.4–6.5)	SPC01015141	2.137	2.306	ND	0.051	<0.02	0.076	0.067
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/9/02)	SPC01015144	2.094	2.094	ND	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
3	ESF-SD-CIV#5 (1.8–4.1)	SPC01015147	1.433	2.039	ND	0.20	<0.03	0.26	0.23
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#6 (2.2–6.6)	SPC01015150	2.483	2.552	ND	0.23	<0.02	0.43	0.30
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#6 (2.2–6.6) rerun	SPC01015150	2.483	2.552	ND	0.25	<0.02	0.45	0.32
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/10/02)	SPC01015153	2.108	2.108	ND	<0.04	<0.02	0.038	0.035
3	SYSTEM BLANK (1/10/02) rerun	SPC01015153	2.108	2.108	ND	0.043	<0.02	0.037	<0.03
3	ESF-SD-CIV#3 (4.2–6.2)	SPC01015156	2.177	2.389	ND	0.21	<0.02	0.11	0.20
3	ESF-DHW-CIV#4 (2.0–6.1)	SPC01015159	0.663	1.144	ND	0.26	<0.03	0.38	0.29
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 hand crush (10 mesh–3/4")	SPC01015160	1.605	1.853	0.060	0.62	<0.02	0.11	0.50
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 hand crush (1/4"–3/4")	SPC01015163	1.477	1.534	0.047	0.44	<0.02	<0.03	0.48

**Table 4-13. Concentrations of Anions in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed by Ion Chromatography at the USGS during Phase III (continued)**

Batch No.	Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Mass of Rock (kg)	Mass of Water (kg)	F <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Br <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> (mg/kg)
4	SYSTEM BLANK (6/10/02)	SPC01015166	1.571	1.571	0.033	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
4	ESF-SAD-GTB#1 mech. crush (1/4"-3/4")	SPC01015169	1.706	1.802	0.055	0.48	<0.02	<0.03	0.41
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1 (25.3-31.7)	SPC01015172	1.358	1.456	0.086	0.23	<0.02	<0.03	0.28
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#2 (20.2-32.5)	SPC01015175	1.312	1.446	0.064	0.29	<0.02	<0.03	0.51
5	SYSTEM BLANK (6/24/02)	SPC01015178	1.539	1.539	0.038	<0.04	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#2 (11.5-15.4)	SPC01015181	1.153	1.419	0.11	0.21	<0.02	0.14	0.16
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#1 (14.7-20.9)	SPC01015184	1.435	1.511	0.075	0.21	<0.02	0.16	<0.03
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#LT1 (10.9-23.5)	SPC01015187	1.339	1.454	0.073	0.28	<0.02	0.16	0.22
5	ESF-MD-NICHE3566#LT1 (25.0-38.1)	SPC01015190	1.665	1.737	0.095	0.19	<0.02	0.10	0.15
5	SYSTEM BLANK (6/24/02)	SPC01015193	1.615	1.615	0.042	0.076	<0.02	<0.03	<0.03

DTN: GS030608312272.005 (Q)

**NOTES:**

NA = not applicable, ND = not determined, SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

Samples were crushed at either the SMF or USGS, and leached at the USGS. The leachates were distributed to LANL and LLNL for AgCl precipitation and target preparation. For Batch #1 samples, targets prepared at LANL and LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. For Batch #2, the targets prepared at LANL were analyzed at PRIME Lab and targets prepared at LLNL were analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. Targets for Batches #3, #4, and #5 were prepared and analyzed at LLNL.

Data are ordered by leaching sequence. Concentrations are given with respect to the amount of rock used after passive-leaching for 1 hour. Less-than symbols indicate concentrations that are less than the ion-chromatography method detection limits after correction for water/rock ratio. Analytical errors (2σ) for Cl are ±0.03 mg/kg for concentrations <0.2 mg/kg and ±0.08 mg/kg for concentrations >0.2 mg/kg. Fluorine analyses were not determined prior to June 2002 because of insufficient peak separations.

Data reported in mg/L in the DTN have been converted to mg/kg in this table to normalize the concentration data to mass of rock: ion concentration in mg/kg = (ion concentration in mg/L) \* (mass of water in kg) ÷ (mass of rock in kg). Assumes 1 kg water = 1 L of water.

For ESF-SD-CIV#27, the mass of water was assumed to be 2000 g.

**Table 4-14. Summary of Anion Concentrations in Leachates of Validation Study Samples Analyzed by Ion Chromatography at the USGS during Phase III**

Sample Identifier	Sample Grouping	F <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Cl <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	Br <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-1</sup> (mg/kg)	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup> (mg/kg)
Drill Hole Wash fault zone (ESF-DHW-CIV series)	n =	0	10	10	10	10
	Maximum =	ND	0.32	<0.02	0.47	0.33
	Minimum =	ND	0.17	<0.02	0.29	0.22
	Median =	NA	0.205	<0.02	0.380	0.270
	Average =	NA	0.223	<0.02	0.388	0.272
	Standard Deviation =	NA	0.053	<0.02	0.057	0.034
Sundance fault zone, Incl. Niche #1 (ESF-SD-CIV series)	n =	6	51	51	50	49
	Maximum =	0.11	0.31	<0.02	0.44	0.51
	Minimum =	0.064	0.050	<0.02	<0.04	<0.03
	Median =	0.081	0.120	<0.02	0.145	0.140
	Average =	0.084	0.145	<0.02	0.156	0.157
	Standard Deviation =	0.017	0.074	<0.02	0.082	0.104
Southern Ghost Dance fault zone (Alcove #7) (ESF-SAD-GTB#1)	n =	3	3	3	3	3
	Maximum =	0.06	0.62	<0.02	0.11	0.50
	Minimum =	0.05	0.44	<0.02	<0.04	0.41
	Median =	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average =	0.054	0.513	<0.02	0.050	0.463
	Standard Deviation =	0.007	0.95	<0.02	0.052	0.047
EVAL001	n =	0	2	2	2	2
	Maximum =	ND	0.19	0.18	0.19	0.22
	Minimum =	ND	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.19
	Median =	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Average =	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Standard Deviation =	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

DTN: GS030608312272.005 (Q)

NOTES: NA = not applicable, ND = not determined, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

Statistics are compiled from data given in Table 4-13 with samples grouped by area (i.e., Drill Hole Wash fault zone, Sundance fault zone, southern Ghost Dance fault zone, and EVAL001).

Re-runs of ion chromatography determinations have been averaged to yield a single value for each sample.

Concentrations reported as less than the method detection limit (MDL) have been assigned a value of 0.5 × MDL for statistical analysis.



**Table 4-15. Summary of Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Core Samples Leached and Analyzed at USGS-LLNL during Phase III**

Sample Identifier	Sample Grouping	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$
ESF-SD-CIV core (excludes Niche #1)	n =	34	34
	Minimum =	0.037	137
	Maximum =	0.372	615
	Anderson-Darling P-Value = (Distribution) =	0.000 (non-normal)	0.108 (normal)
	Median =	0.120	316
	Arithmetic Mean =	0.130	326
	Standard Deviation =	0.083	134
	2 × Standard Error =	0.029	46
Niche #1	n =	6	6
	Minimum =	0.173	226
	Maximum =	0.270	717
	Anderson-Darling P-Value = (Distribution) =	0.133 (normal)	0.287 (normal)
	Median =	0.201	387
	Arithmetic Mean =	0.206	401
	Standard Deviation =	0.035	177
	2 × Standard Error =	0.028	145
All Sundance fault zone (pooled data)	n =	40	40
	Minimum =	0.037	137
	Maximum =	0.372	717
	Anderson-Darling P-Value = (Distribution) =	0.003 (non-normal)	0.125 (normal)
	Median =	0.120	316
	Arithmetic Mean =	0.141	337
	Standard Deviation =	0.082	141
	2 × Standard Error =	0.026	45

DTN: Calculated from data in LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls

NOTE: Statistics are compiled from data given in Table 4-9, with samples grouped by area (i.e., ESF-SD-CIV, Niche #1, and Sundance fault zone).

**Table 4-16. Mass of Total Chloride,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios, and Mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  Present in Validation Study Blanks Processed at LANL during Phase III**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Water Mass Analyzed (kg)	Mass Cl in Blank (mg)	Cl Conc. in Blank (mg/kg water)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$	Mass $^{36}\text{Cl}$ in Blank (mg) $\times 10^{15}$	Conc. $^{36}\text{Cl}$ in Blank (mg/kg water) $\times 10^{15}$
Procedural blank (USGS water)	SPC 00536914	YM2042	CAMS	CL9668	10/26/2001	0.899	0.0048	0.0053	1,022	4.91	5.46
Procedural blank (USGS water)	SPC 00536941	YM2043	CAMS	CL9669	10/26/2001	0.950	0.0048	0.0051	630	3.02	3.18
Procedural blank (USGS water)	SPC 00516601	YM2046	CAMS	CL9672	10/26/2001	0.923	0.0046	0.0050	1,095	5.04	5.46
Procedural blank (PB 301)	NA	YM2021	PRIME	W01-0861, 5A	12/7/2001	3.934	0.052	0.013	396	20.59	5.23
Procedural blank (PB 303)	NA	YM2031	CAMS	CL9657	10/26/2001	0.930	0.0024	0.0027	1,158	2.78	2.99
Procedural blank (PB 305)	NA	YM2068	CAMS	CL9741	11/29/2001	0.500	0.0034	0.0068	3,756	12.77	25.54
Procedural blank (PB 306)	NA	YM2082	PRIME	R02-0211,5A	8/21/2002	1.000	0.022	0.022	920	20.24	20.24
Procedural blank (PB 307)	NA	YM2099	CAMS	CL10138	5/23/2002	1.804	0.0254	0.014	1,724	43.79	24.27
Procedural blank (PB 308)	NA	YM2100	CAMS	CL10139	5/23/2002	1.567	0.0097	0.0062	3,722	36.10	23.04
Procedural blank (PB 309)	NA	YM2110	CAMS	CL10298	7/30/2002	0.967	0.0041	0.0042	3,349	13.73	14.2

**Table 4-16. Mass of Total Chloride,  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios, and Mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  Present in Validation Study Blanks Processed at LANL during Phase III (continued)**

Sample or Aliquot Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	LANL Identifier	AMS Facility	AMS Identifier	Date Analyzed	Water Mass Analyzed (kg)	Mass Cl in Blank (mg)	Cl Conc. in Blank (mg/kg water)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$	Mass $^{36}\text{Cl}$ in Blank (mg) $\times 10^{15}$	Conc. $^{36}\text{Cl}$ in Blank (mg/kg water) $\times 10^{15}$
Procedural blank (PB 310)	NA	YM2111	CAMS	CL10299	7/30/2002	0.951	0.0035	0.0037	4,257	14.90	15.67
Procedural blank (PB 311)	NA	YM2112	CAMS	CL10300	7/30/2002	0.999	0.0053	0.0053	1,897	10.05	10.05
Arithmetic mean								0.008	1,994	15.7	12.9
Standard deviation								0.006	1,387	13.0	8.7
Standard error								0.002	400	3.7	2.5

DTN: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, CAMS = Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, NA = not applicable, PRIME = Purdue Rare Isotope Measurement Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

Analytical errors are  $1\sigma$  for  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  (corrected for background and spike) and concentration of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank.

Cl conc. in blank (mg/kg water) = Mass Cl in blank (mg)  $\div$  Water mass analyzed (kg).

Mass of  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in Blank (mg) = Water mass analyzed (kg)  $\times$  Cl Conc. in blank (mg/kg water)  $\times$   $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ .

Conc.  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank (mg/kg water) = Mass  $^{36}\text{Cl}$  in blank (mg)  $\div$  Water mass analyzed (kg).

**Table 4-17. Chloride, Bromide, and Sulfate Concentrations, and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of ECRB Cross Drift Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Distance from Start of ECRB Cross Drift (m)	Sample Type	Description of Sampled Feature	AgCl Target ID	Concentration (mg/kg rock)			Br/Cl	SO <sub>4</sub> /Cl	Measured $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
						Cl <sup>-1</sup>	Br <sup>-1</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>			
EXD001-1	SPC00504392	2,545	Opportunistic	Highly fractured bedrock, Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM960	0.65	0.362	0.90	0.558	1.4	789 ±66
EXD002-1	SPC00504390	2,550	Opportunistic	Fractured rock and gouge, Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM961	2.12	0.674	2.51	0.318	1.2	342 ±42
EXD003-1	SPC00524980	1,135.5	Fault transect	Breccia from Sundance fault zone	YM962	0.72	0.005	0.59	0.006	0.8	347 ±32
EXD004-1	SPC00524981	1,137	Fault transect	Fractured wall rock adjacent to Sundance fault zone	YM963	0.25	0.089	0.39	0.358	1.6	1,124 ±171
EXD005-1	SPC00524977	1,317	Fault transect	Breccia	YM964	0.40	0.080	0.97	0.199	2.4	582 ±79
EXD006-1	SPC00524978	1,318	Fault transect	Breccia in fault zone	YM965	0.57	0.018	0.46	0.031	0.8	343 ±57
EXD007-1	SPC00533390	1,320	Fault transect	Fractured wall rock near fault	YM1008	0.27	0.102	0.54	0.377	2.0	624 ±62
EXD008-1	SPC00533387	2,154	Fault transect	Breccia in fault zone	YM968	0.49	0.015	0.70	0.031	1.4	915 ±97
EXD009-1	SPC00538284	2,154.5	Fault transect	Breccia in fault zone	YM969	0.59	0.011	0.61	0.018	1.0	4,890 ±349
EXD010-1	SPC00533388	2,155	Fault transect	Fractured rock in fault hanging wall	YM1043	0.41	0.050	0.85	0.123	2.1	553 ±34
EXD011-1	SPC00533389	2,162	Other fault	Breccia from minor fault	YM1032	0.50	NA	1.16	NA	2.3	550 ±59
EXD012-1	SPC00538283	2,238	Other fault	Breccia in fault zone	YM970	0.51	0.014	0.45	0.027	0.9	2,349 ±210
EXD012-3	SPC00538283	2,238	Other fault	Breccia in fault zone	YM1009	0.92	NA	0.97	NA	1.1	3,549 ±500
EXD013-1	SPC00538282	2,348	Other fault	Fault with 3 m offset	YM971,B	0.71	0.063	0.75	0.088	1.1	1,043 ±74
EXD014-1	SPC00538281	2,445	Other fault	Fault with 2.5 m offset	YM1044	0.34	0.150	0.56	0.442	1.6	550 ±51
EXD015-1	SPC00538279	2,500	Systematic feature	Fault with 0.4 m offset	YM1045	0.23	0.117	0.56	0.510	2.4	812 ±72
EXD016-1	SPC00538280	2,530.5	Fault transect	Fractured rock between 2 faults	YM972	0.65	NA	1.15	NA	1.8	1,122 ±89
EXD017-1	SPC00538275	2,570	Fault transect	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM973	0.52	NA	0.87	NA	1.7	2,158 ±175
EXD017-3	SPC00538275	2,570	Fault transect	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM1010	0.80	NA	1.12	NA	1.4	3,068 ±258

**Table 4-17. Chloride, Bromide, and Sulfate Concentrations, and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of ECRB Cross Drift Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III (continued)**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Distance from Start of ECRB Cross Drift (m)	Sample Type	Description of Sampled Feature	AgCl Target ID	Concentration (mg/kg rock)			Br/Cl	SO <sub>4</sub> /Cl	Measured <sup>c</sup> $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15} (2\sigma)$
						Cl <sup>-1</sup>	Br <sup>-1</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>			
EXD018-1	SPC00538273	2,580	Fault transect	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM974	0.69	0.020	0.95	0.029	1.4	890 ±109
EXD019-1	SPC00538270	2,585	Other fault	Brecciated footwall of Solitario Canyon fault	YM975	0.87	0.029	0.92	0.034	1.1	2,447 ±205
EXD020-1	SPC00538280	2,530.5	Other fault	Solitario Canyon fault plane	YM1046	0.79	0.094	2.06	0.119	2.6	720 ±43
EXD020-3	SPC00538271	2,586	Other fault	Solitario Canyon fault plane	YM1033	0.52	0.055	0.92	0.105	1.8	641 ±67
EXD021-1	SPC00538272	2,586.5	Other fault	Brecciated hanging wall of Solitario Canyon fault	YM976	1.83	0.134	1.76	0.073	1.0	1,227 ±82
EXD022-1	SPC00538269	2,590	Fault transect	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM977	0.83	0.110	1.16	0.133	1.4	1,360 ±113
EXD023-1	SPC00524985	2,600	Fault transect	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM1047	0.69	0.084	0.69	0.121	1.0	554 ±34
EXD024-1	SPC00538276	2,610	Fault transect	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM1048	0.74	0.205	0.68	0.277	0.9	618 ±41
EXD025-1	SPC00538277	2,621	Other fault	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM978	0.65	0.032	0.82	0.050	1.3	954 ±96
EXD026-1	SPC00538278	2,658	Other fault	Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM1034	0.45	0.090	0.59	0.200	1.3	680 ±63
EXD028-1	SPC00521169	892.5	Other fault	Junction of normal and reverse faults	YM1035	1.04	0.089	1.59	0.086	1.5	517 ±46
EXD029-1	SPC00521168	901	QA/QC	No structures	YM1049	1.52	0.060	2.48	0.039	1.6	505 ±40
EXD030-1	SPC00521167	904	Systematic feature	Fault	YM1050	0.82	0.062	1.51	0.076	1.8	566 ±38
EXD031-1	SPC00521166	1,004	Systematic feature	Set of parallel fractures	YM1011	0.67	0.178	0.70	0.265	1.0	873 ±128
EXD032-1	SPC00521165	1,102	Systematic feature	High-angle fracture	YM1051	0.26	0.037	0.47	0.143	1.8	440 ±57
EXD033-1	SPC00521164	1,130.5	Fault transect	Cooling joint network	YM1036	0.31	NA	0.57	NA	1.8	707 ±50
EXD034-1	SPC00521163	1,133	Fault transect	Cooling joint that trends toward Sundance fault zone	YM1052	0.50	0.142	1.02	0.284	2.1	643 ±46
EXD035-1	SPC00521162	1,135	Other fault	Footwall of Sundance fault	YM1037	0.35	0.034	0.58	0.096	1.7	661 ±68

**Table 4-17. Chloride, Bromide, and Sulfate Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of ECRB Cross Drift Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III (continued)**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Distance from Start of ECRB Cross Drift (m)	Sample Type	Description of Sampled Feature	AgCl Target ID	Concentration (mg/kg rock)			Br/Cl	SO <sub>4</sub> /Cl	Measured $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
						Cl <sup>-1</sup>	Br <sup>-1</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>			
EXD037-1	SPC00521160	1,201.5	Systematic feature	Broken rock from hanging wall of Sundance fault zone	YM1038	0.70	NA	0.81	NA	1.2	490 $\pm$ 43
EXD037-3	SPC00521160	1,201.5	Systematic feature	Broken rock from hanging wall of Sundance fault zone	YM1039	0.53	0.093	0.83	0.176	1.6	497 $\pm$ 34
EXD038-1	SPC00521159	1,205	Other feature	Fracture set	YM1040	0.48	NA	0.70	NA	1.5	385 $\pm$ 33
EXD039-1	SPC00521158	1,301	Systematic feature	Fracture set with no offset	YM1041	0.20	NA	0.63	NA	3.2	569 $\pm$ 38
EXD040-1	SPC00521157	1,316	Fault transect	Cooling joint and fracture set: fault footwall	YM1042	0.59	0.111	0.73	0.188	1.2	658 $\pm$ 60
EXD046-1	SPC00521151	1,500	---	---	YM2012	0.53	---	---	---	---	607 $\pm$ 51
EXD047-1	SPC00521150	1,542.5	Systematic feature	Fault (shear) with unknown offset	YM1012	1.16	0.222	1.61	0.191	1.4	589 $\pm$ 52
EXD051-1	SPC00521146	2,000	Systematic feature	Highly fractured rock next to throughgoing fracture	YM1013	0.63	0.106	0.94	0.169	1.5	878 $\pm$ 74
EXD052-1	SPC00521144	2,100	---	---	YM2013	0.38	---	--	---	---	574 $\pm$ 56
EXD059-1	SPC00521138	2,387	---	---	YM2014	0.30	---	---	---	---	1,309 $\pm$ 114
EXD063-1	SPC00521132	2,612	Other fault	Shear zone	YM1014	0.86	0.037	1.08	0.043	1.3	570 $\pm$ 44
EXD064-1	SPC00521131	2,630.5	Other fault	Hanging wall of Solitario Canyon fault zone	YM1015	0.45	0.030	0.72	0.066	1.6	612 $\pm$ 59
EXD066-1	SPC00541211	2,560	---	---	YM2015	3.59	---	---	---	---	161 $\pm$ 22
EXD071-1	SPC00541216	2,585	---	---	YM2016	0.59	---	---	---	---	474 $\pm$ 46
EXD075-1	SPC00533397	206	Systematic feature	Fracture	YM1016	1.26	0.128	2.12	0.102	1.7	629 $\pm$ 52
EXD076-1	SPC00533396	300	---	---	YM2017	0.37	---	---	---	---	671 $\pm$ 75
EXD078-1	SPC00533395	499	Other fault	Possible north end of Ghost Dance fault; gouge zone	YM1017	3.12	0.020	3.56	0.006	1.1	481 $\pm$ 42
EXD084-1	SPC00521175	Alcove #8	---	---	YM2018	0.74	---	---	---	---	513 $\pm$ 57
EXD085-1	SPC00521174	Alcove #8	Other fault	---	YM2019	1.12	---	---	---	---	412 $\pm$ 35

**Table 4-17. Chloride, Bromide, and Sulfate Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Leachates of ECRB Cross Drift Samples Analyzed at LANL during Phase III (continued)**

Sample Identifier	SMF Barcode Identifier	Distance from Start of ECRB Cross Drift (m)	Sample Type	Description of Sampled Feature	AgCl Target ID	Concentration (mg/kg rock)			Br/Cl	SO <sub>4</sub> /Cl	Measured $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$ $\times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
						Cl <sup>-1</sup>	Br <sup>-1</sup>	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>-2</sup>			
T200-1 (EXD085-1 split)	SPC00521174	Alcove #8	Other fault	---	YM2022	1.59	---	---	---	---	434 $\pm$ 43
EXD086-1	SPC00521176	Alcove #8	Fracture feature	---	YM2020	0.92	---	---	---	---	550 $\pm$ 179

DTNs: LA0305RR831222.001 (UQ), LA0307RR831222.001 (UQ)

**NOTES:**

ECRB = Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block, ID = identifier, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, SMF = Sample Management Facility.

Concentration of salts extracted from each sample is only a qualitative indicator of the sample's salt content. Because the focus of this activity is on determining anion ratios, no attempt has been made to maximize the yield of the leaching process, which is probably highly variable.

Measured  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  ratios have been corrected for the addition of  $^{35}\text{Cl}$  tracer.

**Table 4-18. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Duplicate Analyses Used to Calculate External Error in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios during Phase III**

Sample Identifier	USGS-LLNL-LLNL				USGS-LANL-LLNL			
	Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	CAMS Identifier	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15} (2\sigma)$	Barcode Identifier for LANL Sample	CAMS Identifier	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15} (2\sigma)$
EVAL001	SPC00536901	CL9634	0.146	454 $\pm$ 109	SPC00536902	CL9659	0.15	361 $\pm$ 42
ESF-SD-CIV#21 (2.8–4.6)	SPC00536919	CL9640	0.147	368 $\pm$ 76	SPC00536938	CL9662	0.18	344 $\pm$ 38
ESF-SD-CIV#21 (11.3–13.0)	SPC00536937	CL9646	0.372	297 $\pm$ 61	SPC00536920	CL9664	0.32	310 $\pm$ 29
ESF-SD-CIV#22 (4.5–6.3)	SPC00536934	CL9645	0.165	317 $\pm$ 73	SPC00536935	CL9658	0.15	408 $\pm$ 43
ESF-SD-CIV#26-1 (3.0–6.3)	SPC00536949	CL9650	0.105	159 $\pm$ 98	SPC00536950	CL9673	0.10	270 $\pm$ 72
ESF-SD-CIV#26-2 (3.0–6.3)	SPC00536952	CL9651	0.114	137 $\pm$ 96	SPC00536953	CL9674	0.11	225 $\pm$ 44
ESF-SD-CIV#27 (10.0–12.0)	SPC00536946	CL9649	0.125	186 $\pm$ 69	SPC00536947	CL9666	0.15	208 $\pm$ 29
ESF-SD-CIV#28 (6.2–8.0)	SPC00536907	CL9636	0.153	163 $\pm$ 129	SPC00536908	CL9660	0.16	203 $\pm$ 28
ESF-SD-CIV#30 (6.4–8.4)	SPC00536922	CL9641	0.136	156 $\pm$ 70	SPC00536923	CL9665	0.16	163 $\pm$ 30
ESF-SD-CIV#32 (7.6–9.5)	SPC00536925	CL9642	0.154	203 $\pm$ 64	SPC00536926	CL9661	0.16	235 $\pm$ 29
ESF-SD-CIV#33 (9.9–11.4)	SPC00536904	CL9635	0.092	339 $\pm$ 123	SPC00536905	CL9667	0.11	249 $\pm$ 44
ESF-SD-CIV#34 (2.1–4.8)	SPC00536931	CL9644	0.079	236 $\pm$ 101	SPC00536932	CL9656	0.08	315 $\pm$ 59



**Table 4-18. Chloride Concentrations and  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios in Duplicate Analyses Used to Calculate External Error in  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  Ratios during Phase III (continued)**

Sample Identifier	USGS-LLNL-LLNL				USGS-LANL-LLNL			
	Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	CAMS Identifier	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )	Barcode Identifier for LLNL Sample	CAMS Identifier	Leachate Cl Concentration (mg/kg rock)	$^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl} \times 10^{15}$ (2 $\sigma$ )
ESF-SD-CIV#36 (5.4-6.7/8.1-9.4)	SPC00536910	CL9637	0.069	395 $\pm$ 133	SPC00536911	CL9675	0.07	322 $\pm$ 66

DTNs: LL031200223121.036 (Q), Filename: Total\_AMS\_Summary\_2001-02c.xls; LA0305RRR831222.001 (UQ)

NOTES: AMS = accelerator mass spectrometer, CAMS = Center for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, LANL = Los Alamos National Laboratory, LLNL = Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, USGS = U.S. Geological Survey.

All data were generated for aliquots of leachates obtained at the USGS and analyzed at LLNL-CAMS. Silver chloride (AgCl) targets were prepared either at LLNL (first set of columns) or LANL (second set of columns).

Errors listed for the USGS-LLNL-LLNL  $^{36}\text{Cl}/\text{Cl}$  data do not include external errors (see Section 4.6.4).

**Table 5-1. Tritium Concentrations in Water Standards with Known Values**

Standard Name	Date Sample Submitted for Analysis	Volume Used (mL)	Accepted $^3\text{H}$ Concentration (TU)	Measured $^3\text{H}$ Concentration (TU)	$1\sigma$ Analytical Error (TU)
D	3/6/2000	100	2.15	1.7	0.4
H	10/29/1999	110	1.81	2.09	0.26
	10/29/1999	118	1.81	2.24	0.24
	4/26/2000	114	1.81	1.4	0.3
	4/26/2000	115	1.81	1.91	0.24
	5/10/2002	112	1.81	1.45	0.26
	8/2/2002	115	1.81	1.7	0.3
	8/2/2002	115	1.81	1.8	0.3
	Average	1.80			
	Standard Deviation	0.31			
E	3/30/2000	104	1.75	1.84	0.25
	6/28/2000	107	1.75	2.2	0.3
	7/19/2000	107	1.75	1.59	0.24
	9/7/2000	111	1.75	1.7	0.8
	Average	1.83			
	Standard Deviation	0.27			
L	4/17/2001	125	1.31	1.73	0.25
	4/10/2002	112	1.31	1.24	0.2
	10/29/1999	110	1.31	1.04	0.17
	10/29/1999	108	1.31	1.18	0.16
	2/7/2000	87	1.31	0.85	0.29
	2/7/2000	89	1.31	2.1	0.4
	Average	1.36			
	Standard Deviation	0.47			
Dead Water	8/2/2002	110	0	0.2	0.2
	8/2/2002	119	0	-0.1	0.3
	Average	0.05			

DTNs: GS060308312272.001 (Q) (MOL.20020926.0121), GS060308312272.002 (Q) (MOL.20030331.0364)

**Table 5-2. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from Validation Study Core Samples**

SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Name	ESF Station	Feature	Interval Used (ft)	<sup>3</sup> H Concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC03017174 SPC03017175	ESF-DHW-CIV#1	19+65	Drill Hole Wash fault	10.9–13.2 <sup>a</sup>	1.00 ±0.80
SPC03017162 SPC03017163	ESF-DHW-CIV#2	19+55	Drill Hole Wash fault	6.5–8.2 <sup>a</sup>	0.50 ±1.40
SPC03017171	ESF-DHW-CIV#3	19+50	Drill Hole Wash fault	12.0–13.3	1.60 ±0.80
SPC03017159 SPC03017160	ESF-DHW-CIV#4	19+45	Drill Hole Wash fault	12.3–13.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.90 ±0.60
SPC03017150 SPC03017151	ESF-DHW-CIV#5	19+40	Drill Hole Wash fault	26.7–28.7 <sup>a</sup>	0.70 ±0.60
SPC03017180	ESF-DHW-CIV#6	19+35	Drill Hole Wash fault	12.2–13.9	0.48 ±0.56
SPC03017184	ESF-DHW-CIV#7	19+30	Drill Hole Wash fault	9.6–11.0	1.60 ±0.80
SPC03017190	ESF-DHW-CIV#8	19+25	Drill Hole Wash fault	11.7–13.1	0.20 ±1.00
SPC03017198	ESF-DHW-CIV#9	19+20	Drill Hole Wash fault	11.5–12.5	0.60 ±1.20
SPC03017194	ESF-DHW-CIV#10	19+10	Drill Hole Wash fault	11.2–12.4	0.94 ±0.48
SPC02016331	ESF-SD-CIV#1	36+89	Sundance fault	11.5–12.6	0.50 ±0.80
SPC02016281	ESF-SD-CIV#2	36+74	Sundance fault	8.0–9.9	0.10 ±0.60
SPC02016289	ESF-SD-CIV#3	36+59	Sundance Fault	10.7–11.4	0.60 ±0.60
SPC02016297 SPC02016298	ESF-SD-CIV#4	36+35	Sundance fault	11.8–13.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.30 ±0.80
SPC02016299 SPC02016300	ESF-SD-CIV#5	36+20	Sundance fault	7.9–9.7 <sup>a</sup>	0.71 ±0.46
SPC02016304	ESF-SD-CIV#6	36+10	Sundance fault	9.3–10.5	1.10 ±1.00
SPC02016268	ESF-SD-CIV#7	36+05	Sundance fault	8.1–9.7	0.30 ±0.80
SPC02016271 SPC02016272	ESF-SD-CIV#8	36+00	Sundance fault	7.9–9.9 <sup>a</sup>	0.60 ±0.60
SPC02016277	ESF-SD-CIV#9	35+95	Sundance fault	10.1–11.5	0.20 ±0.60
SPC02016257	ESF-SD-CIV#10	35+90	Sundance fault	11.8–13.0	0.37 ±0.58
SPC02016260 SPC02016261	ESF-SD-CIV#11	35+85	Sundance fault	11.0–12.5 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.15 ±0.56
SPC02016266	ESF-SD-CIV#12	35+80	Sundance fault	11.8–13.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.20 ±0.54
SPC02016252 SPC02016253	ESF-SD-CIV#13	35+75	Sundance fault	30.5–32.3 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.60 ±0.80
SPC03017136	ESF-SD-CIV#14	35+45	Sundance fault	11.6–13.4	<0.1 ±0.30
SPC03017132	ESF-SD-CIV#15	35+40	Sundance fault	12.0–13.5 <sup>b</sup>	0.60 ±1.00
SPC03017124 SPC03017125	ESF-SD-CIV#16	35+35	Sundance fault	12.0–13.2 <sup>a,b</sup>	0.20 ±0.60

**Table 5-2. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from Validation Study Core Samples (continued)**

SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Name	ESF Station	Feature	Interval Used (ft)	<sup>3</sup> H concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC03017107	ESF-SD-CIV#17	35+31	Sundance fault	10.5–12.0	0.95 ±0.52
SPC03017108	ESF-SD-CIV#17	35+31	Sundance fault	12.0–13.2	0.70 ±0.80
SPC03017113	ESF-SD-CIV#18	35+25	Sundance fault	10.9–11.8	1.40 ±1.60
SPC03017114	ESF-SD-CIV#18	35+25	Sundance fault	12.3–13.5	2.60 ±1.00
SPC03017119	ESF-SD-CIV#19	35+20	Sundance fault	11.7–13.1	0.60 ±0.80
SPC03017101 SPC03017102	ESF-SD-CIV#20	35+15	Sundance fault	10.5–13.0 <sup>a</sup>	<0.1 ±0.48
SPC03017094	ESF-SD-CIV#21	35+10	Sundance fault	9.8–11.1	0.40 ±0.56
SPC03017088	ESF-SD-CIV#22	35+05	Sundance fault	10.4–11.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.15 ±0.54
SPC03017085	ESF-SD-CIV#23	35+00	Sundance fault	12.6–13.7	0.22 ±0.58
SPC03017080	ESF-SD-CIV#24	34+95	Sundance fault	12.1–13.4	0.40 ±0.60
SPC02016342	ESF-SD-CIV#25	34+90	Sundance fault	8.7–9.9	0.20 ±0.80
SPC02016339	ESF-SD-CIV#26	34+73	Sundance fault	12.2–13.2	0.10 ±0.80
SPC02016028	ESF-SD-CIV#27	34+70	Sundance fault	12.0–13.4	0.22 ±0.34
SPC02016018 SPC02016019 SPC02016021	ESF-SD-CIV#28	34+65	Sundance fault	8.0–11.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.14 ±0.52
SPC02015996	ESF-SD-CIV#29	34+60	Sundance fault	10.7–12.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.28 ±0.34
SPC02016001	ESF-SD-CIV#30	34+55	Sundance fault	12.2–13.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.20 ±0.60
SPC02016004 SPC02016005	ESF-SD-CIV#31	34+50	Sundance fault	11.0–12.6 <sup>a</sup>	0.30 ±0.80
SPC02016010	ESF-SD-CIV#32	34+45	Sundance fault	11.6–13.2 <sup>b</sup>	0.31 ±0.46
SPC02016036	ESF-SD-CIV#33	34+40	Sundance fault	7.7–8.9	0.90 ±0.60
SPC02016034	ESF-SD-CIV#34	34+35	Sundance fault	10.5–12.0 <sup>b</sup>	0.46 ±0.42
SPC02015951	ESF-SD-CIV#35	34+30	Sundance fault	10.0–11.4 <sup>b</sup>	0.29 ±0.44
SPC02015943	ESF-SD-CIV#36	34+25	Sundance fault	6.7–8.1	<0.1 ±0.36
SPC02015936	ESF-SD-CIV#37	34+20	Sundance fault	9.7–11.2	0.28 ±0.26
SPC02015941	ESF-SD-CIV#38	34+10	Sundance fault	11.0–12.5 <sup>b</sup>	1.40 ±1.60

**Table 5-2. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from Validation Study Core Samples (continued)**

SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Name	ESF Station	Feature	Interval Used (ft)	<sup>3</sup> H concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC02015932	ESF-SD-CIV#39	33+99	Sundance fault	11.2–12.7 <sup>b</sup>	0.23 ±0.28
SPC02015927	ESF-SD-CIV#40	33+89	Sundance fault	12.3–13.3	0.30 ±0.32

DTN: GS060308312272.001 (Q)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, SMF = Sample Management Facility, TU = tritium unit.

<sup>a</sup> Adjacent intervals combined to obtain sufficient sample volume.

<sup>b</sup> Interval used for tritium analysis is smaller than the interval traceable to the SMF barcode identifier; a portion of the core sample was removed in the laboratory and set aside for other analyses.

<sup>c</sup> Non-adjacent intervals combined to obtain sufficient sample volume.

**Table 5-3. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from ESF Core Samples**

SMF Barcode Number	Borehole Name	ESF Station	Feature	Interval Used (ft)	<sup>3</sup> H Concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC00046007	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	16.4–16.7 <sup>b</sup>	<0.1
SPC00046009	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	23.2–23.5 <sup>b</sup>	2.0 ±7.8
SPC00046012	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	27.8–28.0 <sup>b</sup>	5.1 ±7.8
SPC00046014	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	34.3–34.6 <sup>b</sup>	28.8 ±8.4
SPC00046017	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	47.2–47.6 <sup>b</sup>	30.9 ±8.4
SPC00046018	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	50.5–50.7	118 ±19
SPC00046019	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	55.4–55.7	128 ±10
SPC00046022	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	58.9–59.0 <sup>b</sup>	78.6 ±9.4
SPC00046025	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	61.2–61.3 <sup>b</sup>	65.3 ±9.2
SPC00046030	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	68.6–68.9 <sup>b</sup>	155 ±11
SPC00046032	ESF-AL#2-HPF#1	01+68	Bow Ridge fault	83.6–83.8 <sup>b</sup>	32.9 ±8.6
SPC01004381	ESF-LPCA-MOISTSTDY#2	10+28	North Ramp	6.4–7.0	<0.1
SPC01004190	ESF-NR-MOISTSTDY#3	07+68	North Ramp	4.4–5.0	0.20 ±0.80
SPC01004175 SPC01004179	ESF-NR-MOISTSTDY#4	07+73	North Ramp	4.2–6.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.76 ±0.24
SPC01004175 SPC01004179	ESF-NR-MOISTSTDY#4	07+73	North Ramp	4.2–6.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.66 ±0.20
SPC01004240 SPC01004244	ESF-NR-MOISTSTDY#10	08+80	North Ramp	4.0–6.5 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.22 ±0.30
SPC01004301	ESF-NR-MOISTSTDY#13	10+07	North Ramp	4.3–5.1	0.55 ±0.30
SPC01004340	ESF-NR-MOISTSTDY#16	10+70	North Ramp	5.8–6.6	0.44 ±0.30
SPC01001947	ESF/NAD/GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	114.0–115.0	0.50 ±0.60
SPC01001960 SPC01001962	ESF/NAD/GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	120.3–121.6 <sup>b,c</sup>	1.0 ±0.8
SPC01001975 SPC01001976	ESF/NAD/GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	127.0–129.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 ±1.2
SPC01002037 SPC01002038	ESF/NAD/GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	165.8–166.7 <sup>a</sup>	0.8 ±1.0
SPC01003300 SPC01003302	ESF-AL6-NDR-MF#1	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	53.9–55.6 <sup>c</sup>	1.3 ±1.0
SPC01003455 SPC01003457	ESF-AL6-NDR-MF#2	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	42.3–43.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.6 ±1.4

**Table 5-3. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from ESF Core Samples (continued)**

SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Name	ESF Station	Feature	Interval Used (ft)	<sup>3</sup> H Concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC01003458 SPC01003460	ESF-AL6-NDR-MF#02	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	47.3–49.0 <sup>b,c</sup>	1.2 ±0.4
SPC01003462 SPC01003464	ESF-AL6-NDR-MF#02	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	49.3–51.3 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 ±1.0
SPC01003468 SPC01003470	ESF-AL6-NDR-MF#02	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	55.3–57.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.0 ±1.2
SPC01003478 SPC01003480	ESF-AL6-NDR-MF#02	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	61.1–62.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.9 ±1.4
SPC01001916 SPC01001918 SPC01001920	ESF-NAD-GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	98.4–101.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.4 ±0.8
SPC01001964 SPC01001966	ESF-NAD-GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	122.1–123.8 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 ±0.8
SPC01001968 SPC01001970 SPC01001971	ESF-NAD-GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	124.4–126.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.2 ±0.8
SPC01001980 SPC01001982	ESF-NAD-GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	130.2–131.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 ±1.4
SPC01001991 SPC01001993 SPC01001995 SPC01001998	ESF-NAD-GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	137.0–142.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 ±0.8
SPC01002042 SPC01002045	ESF-NAD-GTB#1A	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	168.0–169.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.8 ±1.0
SPC01003284 SPC01003286	ESF-NDR-MF#1	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	44.2–46.0 <sup>b,c</sup>	1.6 ±1.0
SPC01003292 SPC01003294 SPC01003296	ESF-NDR-MF#1	37+37	Northern Ghost Dance fault	48.9–50.9 <sup>b,c</sup>	2.2 ±1.2
SPC01002776	ESF/SAD/GTB#1	50+64	Southern Ghost Dance fault	103.4–104.1	3.7 ±1.4
SPC01002800 SPC01002802	ESF/SAD/GTB#1	50+64	Southern Ghost Dance fault	124.3–125.9 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 ±0.6
SPC01002879 SPC01002897	ESF/SAD/GTB#1	50+64	Southern Ghost Dance fault	175.4–177.0 <sup>c</sup>	1.8 ±1.4
SPC01002956 SPC01002958	ESF/SAD/GTB#1	50+64	Southern Ghost Dance fault	214.5–216.9 <sup>c</sup>	2.3 ±0.6
SPC01002754	ESF/SAD/GTB#1	50+64	Southern Ghost Dance fault	85.1–86.0	1.2 ±1.0
SPC01004630 SPC01004634	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#3	59+65	South Ramp	2.9–5.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.7 ±0.8

**Table 5-3. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from ESF Core Samples (continued)**

<b>SMF Barcode Identifier</b>	<b>Borehole Name</b>	<b>ESF Station</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Interval Used (ft)</b>	<b><sup>3</sup>H Concentration (TU) (2σ)</b>
SPC01004661 SPC01004665	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#5	63+00	South Ramp	3.6-6.5 <sup>b,c</sup>	0.42 ±0.3
SPC01004672 SPC01004676	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#6	63+89	South Ramp	2.6-7.0 <sup>c</sup>	0.81 ±0.28
SPC01004686 SPC01004690	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#7	64+80	South Ramp	3.8-7.0 <sup>c</sup>	3.2 ±0.4
SPC01004726 SPC01004728	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#10	66+48	South Ramp	2.4-6.4 <sup>c</sup>	28.6 ±3.6
SPC01004759 SPC01004763	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#11	66+58	South Ramp	3.2-6.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.8 ±0.8
SPC01004805	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#13	66+80	South Ramp	6.0-6.8	3.1 ±0.5
SPC01004786 SPC01004790	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#16	67+21	South Ramp	4.6-6.8 <sup>b,c</sup>	8.2 ±1.0
SPC01002407 SPC01002409	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#1	67+22	South Ramp	2.1-3.6 <sup>c</sup>	0.3 ±0.3
SPC01002421 SPC01002423	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#2	67+20	South Ramp	2.2-3.9 <sup>c</sup>	0.03 ±0.2
SPC01004821	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#17	67+30	South Ramp	5.8-6.7	3.8 ±0.6
SPC01004821	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#17	67+30	South Ramp	5.8-6.7	3.5 ±1.0
SPC01004831 SPC01004835	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#18	67+48	South Ramp	4.6-6.7 <sup>c</sup>	1.1 ±0.8
SPC01004844 SPC01004848	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#19	68+26	South Ramp	4.5-6.9 <sup>c</sup>	14.3 ±2.0
SPC01004858 SPC01004862	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#20	69+37	South Ramp	4.2-6.8 <sup>c</sup>	7.4 ±0.8
SPC01005233	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#23	70+59	South Ramp	16.2-17.0	0.45 ±0.30
SPC01005233	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#23	70+59	South Ramp	16.2-17.0	0.25 ±0.32
SPC01004967 SPC01004970	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#25	74+35	South Ramp	5.0-6.9 <sup>c</sup>	4.4 ±0.8
SPC01005175 SPC01005179	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#26	74+41	South Ramp	7.4-9.6 <sup>c</sup>	4.9 ±0.5
SPC01004921	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#27	74+44	South Ramp	5.9-6.8	1.5 ±0.8
SPC01004930 SPC01004936	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#28	74+47	South Ramp	2.5-6.8 <sup>c</sup>	3.2 ±0.8
SPC01004949 SPC01004953	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#29	74+54	South Ramp	4.5-6.8 <sup>c</sup>	0.77 ±0.46
SPC01005033 SPC01005037	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#30	74+60	South Ramp	3.8-6.7 <sup>c</sup>	12.5 ±1.2
SPC01004981 SPC01004985	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#31	74+66	South Ramp	4.7-7.0 <sup>c</sup>	5.4 ±0.6
SPC01005054	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#33	74+77	South Ramp	5.9-6.9	2.7 ±0.6
SPC01005012	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#34	74+82	South Ramp	5.9-6.8	1.2 ±0.5



**Table 5-3. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from ESF Core Samples (continued)**

SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Name	ESF Station	Feature	Interval Used (ft)	<sup>3</sup> H Concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC01005099	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#38	75+03	South Ramp	5.9–6.8	1.7 ±0.6
SPC01005113	ESF-SR-MOISTSTDY#40	75+10	South Ramp	5.9–6.9	0.58 ±0.32

DTNs: GS060308312272.001 (Q), GS040108312232.001 (Q), GS961108312261.006 (Q), GS060383122410.001 (UQ)

NOTES: ESF = Exploratory Studies Facility, SMF = Sample Management Facility; TU = tritium unit.

- <sup>a</sup> Adjacent intervals combined to obtain sufficient sample volume.
- <sup>b</sup> Interval used for tritium analysis is smaller than the interval traceable to the SMF barcode identifier; a portion of the core sample was removed in the laboratory and set aside for other analyses.
- <sup>c</sup> Non-adjacent intervals combined to obtain sufficient sample volume.

**Table 5-4. Tritium Concentrations in Pore Water Extracted from ECRB Cross Drift Core Samples**

SMF Barcode Identifier	Borehole Name	ECRB Station	Interval Used (ft)	Volume of Water Extracted (mL)	<sup>3</sup> H Concentration (TU) (2σ)
SPC02013439 SPC02013442	ECRB-SYS-CS0600	06+01	3.2–6.0 <sup>a</sup>	120	0.79 ±0.58
SPC02013547 SPC02013543	ECRB-SYS-CS0750	07+50	3.6–6.2 <sup>a</sup>	100.4	6.2 ±1.0
SPC02013530 SPC02013534	ECRB-SYS-CS0800	08+00	2.9–5.8 <sup>a</sup>	80.4	1.7 ±0.6
SPC02013613 SPC02013617	ECRB-SYS-CS0900	09+01	3.5–6.4 <sup>a</sup>	78.8	6.5 ±1.2
SPC02013628 SPC02013624	ECRB-SYS-CS0950	09+50	2.8–5.6 <sup>a</sup>	64.4	6.1 ±0.8
SPC02013695	ECRB-SYS-CS1000	10+00	17.4–18.2	80.8	0.5 ±0.6
SPC02014326 SPC02014330 SPC02014334	ECRB-SYS-CS1200	11+99	2.9–6.9 <sup>a</sup>	109	0.41 ±0.46
SPC02014285 SPC02014289	ECRB-SYS-CS1300	13+01	3.0–5.5 <sup>a</sup>	50	0.7 ±1.4
SPC02014299 SPC02014303	ECRB-SYS-CS1350	13+51	3.6–6.4 <sup>a</sup>	82.6	3.80 ±1.00
SPC02014349 SPC02014353	ECRB-SYS-CS1450	14+50	4.0–6.5 <sup>a</sup>	56	0.3 ±1.0
SPC02014381 SPC02014385	ECRB-SYS-CS1500	14+99	14.4–17.4 <sup>a</sup>	79.4	2.5 ±0.8
SPC02014361 SPC02014365	ECRB-SYS-CS1500	14+99	4.3–7.1 <sup>a</sup>	98	10.3 ±1.8
SPC02014371 SPC02014375	ECRB-SYS-CS1500	14+99	9.5–12.1 <sup>a</sup>	51	1.5 ±0.8
SPC02014406	ECRB-SYS-CS1600	16+00	3.4–4.3	54	1.7 ±1.8
SPC02014436 SPC02014440	ECRB-SYS-CS1750	17+50	3.3–5.9 <sup>a</sup>	78.3	0.6 ±0.8
SPC02014450 SPC02014454	ECRB-SYS-CS1800	18+01	3.6–6.1 <sup>a</sup>	51	0.1 ±1.6
SPC02014486 SPC02014490	ECRB-SYS-CS1950	19+50	4.0–6.5 <sup>a</sup>	104	3.6 ±1.0
SPC02014623	ECRB-SYS-CS2000	19+99	11.0–11.9	63.7	0.1 ±1.0
SPC02014661	ECRB-SYS-CS2150	21+49	3.4–4.1	62	<0.1
SPC02014665	ECRB-SYS-CS2150	21+49	5.5–6.7	67.7	9.8 ±1.0
SPC02014683	ECRB-SYS-CS2250	22+50	2.9–3.9	65	0.8 ±0.8
SPC02014774 SPC02014778	ECRB-SYS-CS2500	25+00	16.7–19.8 <sup>a</sup>	72.4	0.64 ±0.6

DTN: GS060308312272.002 (Q)

NOTES: ECRB = Enhanced Characterization of the Repository Block, SMF = Sample Management Facility,  
TU = tritium unit.

<sup>a</sup> Adjacent intervals combined to obtain sufficient sample volume.