
**Pacific Northwest
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**Characterization of Vadose Zone
Sediments Below the C Tank Farm:
Borehole C4297 and RCRA
Borehole 299-E27-22**

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Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
Richland, Washington 99352

Executive Summary

The overall goal of the Tank Farm Vadose Zone Project, led by CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc., is to define risks from past and future single-shell tank farm activities at the Hanford Site. To meet this goal, CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc. tasked scientists from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) to perform detailed analyses on vadose zone sediments from within Waste Management Area (WMA) C. This report is the first of two reports written to present the results of these analyses. Specifically, this report contains all the geologic, geochemical, and selected physiochemical characterization data collected on vadose zone sediment recovered from borehole C4297, installed adjacent to tank C-105, and from borehole 299-E27-22, installed directly north of the C Tank Farm. This report also presents the interpretation of data in the context of sediment types, the vertical extent of contamination, the migration potential of the contaminants, and the likely source of the contamination in the vadose zone below the C Tank Farm. The information presented in this report supports the WMA A-AX, C, and U field investigation report in preparation by CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc.

Sediments from borehole 299-E27-22 were characterized for their potential to be used as background (i.e., uncontaminated) sediments against which to compare contaminated sediments during the C Tank Farm characterization effort. Upon analysis of sediment samples from borehole 299-E27-22, elevated concentrations of chloride, nitrate, sulfate, phosphate, magnesium, calcium, strontium, and sodium were encountered at various depths within the borehole. Although no known spills have been recorded at the location where borehole 299-E27-22 was emplaced, the data strongly suggest the sediment has been contacted by a non-radiological waste stream. While the data from borehole 299-E27-22 are presented within this report, it is not recommended that the data be used holistically as background or baseline values for uncontaminated sediment. Instead, data from a companion report (Lindenmeier et al. 2002), which was an investigation of samples from borehole 299-E33-338, should be used for baseline comparisons.

A core log was generated for both boreholes and a geologic evaluation of all core samples was performed at the time of opening. Aliquots of sediment from the borehole core samples were analyzed and characterized in the laboratory for the following parameters: moisture content, gamma-emitting radionuclides, one-to-one sediment:water extracts (which provide soil pH, electrical conductivity, cation, trace metal, and anion data), total carbon and inorganic carbon content, and 8 M nitric acid extracts (which provide a measure of the total leachable contaminant content from the sediment). Two key radioactive contaminants, technetium-99 and uranium-238, along with other trace metals were determined in acid and water extracts using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). The laboratory tests provided the following conclusions regarding contamination at the C Tank Farm:

1. Heterogeneities, including fine-grained thin lenses in the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units, likely cause anisotropy in water flow. Increased moisture was found to correlate with each of the fine-grained thin lenses intercepted by the coring. Average moisture contents for the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units in borehole 299-E27-22 were approximately the same as the moisture contents from the same units in borehole 299-E33-338, as well as in the contaminated borehole (C4297). This is likely an indication that any leak that has occurred in the vicinity of borehole C4297 was either small in total volume and/or occurred sufficiently long ago that residual vadose zone moisture has returned to background or “natural” conditions.

2. The pH profile for sediments from borehole C4297 showed elevated soil pH values (up to 9.53 vs. less than 8.0 for the remainder of the borehole) from 40.8 to 51.3 ft below ground surface (bgs), which were indicative of alkaline tank fluid interactions. The first sample with a measurably elevated soil pH, via 1:1 sediment:water extraction, was collected at a depth that coincided with the bottom of tank C 105. However, based on observations at other tank farms (SX and BX) where it is certain that caustic wastes are in the vadose zone, yet water extract pH values never exceed 10, this study concluded that pH is not a very sensitive parameter to use for evaluating the extent of plume migration in the vadose zone. However, the elevated pH zone is considered to be a good indicator of the initial tank waste contact zone.
3. The average porewater corrected electrical conductivity (EC) from borehole 299-E27-22, at 8.68 mS/cm, was more than a factor of three times greater than the average EC from borehole 299-E33-338 (2.63 mS/cm); further highlighting the fact that sediments from this borehole have been compromised by a waste spill or leak. The EC depth profile for borehole C4297 showed elevated EC in the Hanford formation H1 unit over the same depth range that exhibited elevated soil pH (40.8 to 51.3 ft bgs). The peak pore-water-corrected EC value measured in sediments from borehole C4297 occurred at 45 ft bgs with a concentration of 20.5 mS/cm. Although measurably elevated, this value was approximately four times more dilute as that measured in sediments collected near tank BX-102, and was more than eighty times as dilute as the peak value in contaminated sediment collected near tank SX-108 (slant borehole).
4. Elevated sodium was measured in C4297 borehole sediments beginning at approximately 7 ft bgs and extending to a depth of 71 ft bgs. Speculation is that these trends indicate some chemical reaction between alkaline tank fluids and native sediments that formed a cation exchange front, whereby sodium replaced calcium and magnesium in the sediments as the dominant exchangeable cation.
5. In the core and grab samples from borehole C4297, there was a bimodal uranium concentration profile as a function of depth. A relatively small extractable uranium peak was measured in the 1:1 sediment:water extracts from 7 to 22 ft bgs. The uranium present at this depth was likely associated with the cesium-137 activity measured shallow in the borehole (2.5 to 12 ft bgs). The second peak of water-extractable uranium was observed at a depth corresponding to the bottom of tank C-105 (40 ft bgs) and extended to a total depth of 60 ft bgs. However, due to the high dissolved (bi)carbonate concentration in this zone, some of the water-extractable uranium was likely naturally present labile uranium released as a function of uranyl-carbonate complexation. The maximum water extractable uranium concentration over this depth occurred at 57.2 ft bgs with a peak value $2.17\text{E-}2 \mu\text{g/g}$. These samples were scanned using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for the presence of uranium-236, which was not observed; therefore, it is unlikely that the majority of the uranium present over this zone resulted from Hanford processing activities.
6. The nitrate water extract values for borehole C4297 were elevated beginning at a depth that corresponded to the bottom of tank C-105 (40 ft bgs) to as deep as 160 ft bgs. Additionally, there were several anomalously high nitrate samples collected throughout the soil profile that could be lithology related. Nitrate migration in the subsurface is considered to be entirely conservative; in other words, it will move freely with the infiltrating water. Thus, nitrate concentration can be used to estimate the total vertical extent of a contaminant plume. Based on data from borehole

C4297, it appears that a multi-modal, at least bimodal, waste signature is present. Based on the dilute nitrate profile, it appears that the maximum penetration of the “first” or “primary” plume is currently at a depth of approximately 160 ft bgs. The peak maximum of the “second” plume occurred as deep as 114 ft bgs and appeared to be less concentrated than the “primary” plume.

7. The first observance of technetium-99 in sediment samples from borehole C4297 occurred at 40.8 ft bgs, a depth that corresponded closely to the bottom of tank C-105. Technetium-99, like nitrate, is considered to be completely conservative in mobility. Therefore, it is not surprising that technetium-99 exhibited a similar concentration profile to nitrate. Some differences were observed between the technetium-99 and nitrate profiles. As with nitrate, a bimodal concentration profile of technetium-99 contamination was present in C4297 borehole samples, with the primary technetium 99 peak occurring between 105 and 160 ft bgs, and a smaller secondary peak present between 40 and 66 ft bgs. Similar to the nitrate, the peak technetium-99 concentration present in these sediment samples was measured in the sample collected from approximately 137 ft bgs.
8. Molybdenum, which is a fission product generated during the operation of nuclear reactors, can sometimes be used to delineate the profile of waste plumes in the subsurface. In the case of samples from borehole C4297, fission-produced molybdenum was clearly present between 26 and 64 ft bgs. The primary zone of fission-produced molybdenum occurred between 55 and 64 ft bgs; however, unlike the technetium-99 and nitrate contamination, it appears that all the fission-produced molybdenum in this borehole form a contiguous plume that is the result of a single contamination event. Therefore, the bimodal technetium-99 contamination profiles versus a single contaminant plume for molybdenum supports a two source contamination model.

Based on evaluating all these measurements, this study concluded that the C4297 borehole data establishes the vertical extent of tank contamination at this location. Tank waste-related contaminants were observed from just below ground surface (2.5 ft bgs) to a total depth of approximately 160 ft bgs. Six of the eight parameters measured (pH, EC, sodium, nitrate, technetium-99, and molybdenum) exhibited distinct contaminant profiles as a function of depth. Additionally, two of the contaminants (nitrate and technetium-99) could be further characterized as having bi- or multimodal profiles, indicated at least two distinct waste sources have contributed to the contamination present in this borehole.

Selected concentration ratios of mobile contaminants in (a) the vadose zone sediments sampled from borehole C4297, (b) the WMA C groundwater contaminant plumes, and (c) specific single-shell tanks at the time of suspected leaks were used to assess whether there were indications that the groundwater contamination present at WMA C is related to current vadose zone contamination. Comparisons of contaminant ratios from all available data sets, as well as those measured in samples from borehole C4297, were performed. Initial attempts to relate the groundwater and pore water compositions used the ratios of the concentrations of various contaminants (technetium-99, fluoride, sulfate, sodium, and nitrate) to one another. The agreement between the vadose zone pore water and contaminated groundwater data sets was not good. The technetium-99/nitrate ratios for samples from the contaminated zones in borehole C4297 were generally greater than about 0.2 pCi/μg. Such values are greater than the technetium-99/nitrate ratios in all of the groundwater wells except well 299-E27-4. However, the agreement for the other ratios between groundwater from well 299-E27-4 and pore water from borehole C4297 was not good, although there is certain to be some fractionation between technetium-99 and the other constituents, especially sodium.

In summary, there is no current similarity between the present or past groundwater contamination and current pore water compositions from the contaminated borehole sediments. Therefore, the contaminants in the groundwater cannot be linked, currently or during the era of contaminant introduction in the vadose zone, to the pore water currently in the borehole sediments, which are believed to be derived from the liquids that leaked or spilled from tank C-105.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

amsl	above mean sea level
ASA	American Society of Agronomy
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
bgs	below ground surface
CCU	Cold Creek unit
CCU/R	Cold Creek unit and/or Ringold
CCU _l	Cold Creek unit, lower subunit; also referred to as Cold Creek caliche subunit
CCU _u	Cold Creek unit, upper subunit
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EC	electrical conductivity
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
GEA	gamma energy analysis
H1	Hanford formation – H1 unit
H2	Hanford formation – H2 unit
H3	Hanford formation – H3 unit
HCl	hydrochloric acid
HPGe	high-purity germanium
IC	ion chromatography or ion chromatograph
ICP	inductively coupled plasma (also called inductively coupled plasma – optical emission spectroscopy)
ICP-MS	inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer
ICP-OES	inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy
KCl	potassium chloride
K _d	distribution coefficient, or sorption partition coefficient, in units of mL/g
KUT	potassium, uranium, and thorium
MC	moisture content
NDIR	non-dispersive infrared
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PNNL	Pacific Northwest National Laboratory
PPg	Plio-Pleistocene gravel
PUREX	Plutonium Uranium Extraction (Plant)
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976</i>
REDOX	Reduction Oxidation Process (the second fuel reprocessing process used at the Hanford Site to extract plutonium)
UFA	unsaturated flow apparatus (ultracentrifuge for squeezing pore water out of sediment)
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WMA	waste management area
XRF	x-ray fluorescence (a technique to measure total element mass in solids)

Units of Measure

Å	angstrom
θ	angle of incidence (Bragg angle)
%	percent
$\Delta_f G_{298^\circ}$	Gibbs energy of formation from the elements in their reference states at 298.15 K
$^\circ\text{C}$	temperature in degrees Celsius [$T(^\circ\text{C}) = T(\text{K}) - 273.15$]
Ci	curie
cm	centimeter
cm^3	cubic centimeter
eV	electron volt
ft	foot
g	gram
in.	inch
K	temperature in degrees (without degree symbol) Kelvin [$T(\text{K}) = T(^\circ\text{C}) + 273.15$]
K_{298°	equilibrium constant at 298.15 K
kcal	kilocalorie, one calorie equals 4.1840 joules
keV	kilo-electron volt
kJ	kilojoule, one joule equals 4.1840 thermochemical calories
μ	micro (prefix, 10^{-6})
μCi	microcurie
μeq	microequivalent
μg	microgram
μm	micrometer
m	meter
M	molarity, mol/L
mA	milliamper
meq/L	milli-equivalent per liter
mg	milligram
mL	milliliter
mm	millimeter
mM	millimolar
mN	millinormal
mol	mole
MPa	megapascal
mS	millisiemen
N	Normal
nCi	nanocurie
ng	nanogram
pCi	picocurie
I/I ₀	relative intensity of an x-ray diffraction peak to the most intense peak
λ	wavelength
wt%	weight percent

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1.0 Introduction

The overall goals of the Tank Farm Vadose Zone Project, led by CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc., are to: (1) define risks from past and future single-shell tank farm activities, (2) identify and evaluate the efficacy of interim measures, and (3) aid, via collection of geotechnical information and data, the future decisions that must be made by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) regarding the near-term operations, future waste retrieval, and final closure activities for the single-shell tank waste management areas (WMA). For a more complete discussion of the goals of the Tank Farm Vadose Zone Project, see the overall work plan, *Phase 1 RCRA Facility Investigation/Corrective Measures Study Work Plan for the Single-Shell Tank Waste Management Areas* (DOE 1999). Specific details on the rationale for activities performed at WMA C are found in Crumpler (2003). To meet these goals, CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc. asked scientists from Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) to perform detailed analyses of vadose zone sediment, both uncontaminated and contaminated, in the vicinity of WMA C.

Specifically, this report contains all the geologic, geochemical, and selected physical characterization data collected on vadose zone sediment recovered from two sources: (1) a new RCRA monitoring well, 299-E27-22, located just outside the WMA fence line to the northeastern quadrant of the C Tank Farm, and (2) a borehole collected within the C Tank Farm (near tank C-105) that extended from ground surface down to approximately 200 ft below ground surface (bgs). The location of the contaminated borehole was chosen because of: (1) an ambiguous liquid level drop (evaporation or leak) that occurred in tank C-105 between 1963 and 1967 and (2) vadose zone monitoring data (spectral gamma data from drywell 30-05-07) that indicate two high cesium-137 zones located near and just below the bottom of tank C-105 (Wood et al. 2003). Location maps are presented in Section 2. Although tanks C-101, C-110, C-111, C-201, C-202, C-203, and C-204 are all assumed to have leaked, tank C-105 is the only tank in the C Tank Farm with spectral gamma data supporting a potential leak.

Tank C-105 was placed into service during 1946 and actively received waste until 1978. Over its years of service, numerous waste types were stored in the tank, including metal waste, uranium recovery waste, coating waste from the Plutonium-Uranium Extraction (PUREX) Plant, low-level waste and strontium sludge from B Plant, and supernatants from the Reduction Oxidation (REDOX) Plant going to B Plant for cesium-137 recovery. Tank C-105 was interim stabilized in October 1995 and currently contains 132,000 gallons of sludge. The sludge is estimated to contain 33,000 gallons of drainable interstitial liquids and 2,000 gallons of supernatant.

Contamination was first detected in the vicinity of tank C-105 in March 1974, when gross gamma logs of borehole 30-04-02 showed a zone of high activity at a depth of approximately 40 ft bgs. The anomalous contamination precipitated the installation of four new boreholes (30-05-05, 30-05-06, 30-05-08, and 30-05-09). Investigations ultimately concluded the contamination was the result of a tank overfill at C-105 and leakage from subsurface pipeline connections in the area; although the exact date of the overfill event is not known.

Brodeur (1993) identified two other zones of subsurface contamination in the vicinity of tank C-105. The first of these was located between tanks C-104 and C-105 and was attributed to a cascade line leak. The second zone was located at approximately 27 ft bgs between tanks C-103 and C-105. The occurrence of this contamination was attributed to a subsurface pipeline leak or leaks from either tank C 103 or C-106, although there is no direct documentation that a leak occurred at either tank.

A total of ten vadose zone monitoring boreholes, which were all emplaced in the 1970s, surround tank C-105. Successive logging of the boreholes 4 years apart has shown that the contaminants are stable and that changes in their concentration profiles can be attributed to radioactive decay. DOE (1998b), using gamma logging results from these boreholes, has performed visualizations of the cesium-137 and cobalt-60 contamination in vadose zone sediments surrounding tank C-105. The visualizations show that both contaminants originated between tanks C-104 and C-105. Based on Kos' contaminant visualizations (DOE 1998b), the cesium-137 and cobalt-60 plumes appear to have migrated to a depth of 120 ft bgs and 80 ft bgs, respectively. Generally, cesium-137 is much less mobile than cobalt-60 (see other tank farm borehole reports such as Serne et al. 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2002d, 2002e, 2002f, and 2004 and distribution coefficient (K_d) data compilations by EPA 1999 and Cantrell et al. 2003) so the DOE (1998b) data and interpretation are unique.

This report is divided into sections that describe the geology, geochemical characterization methods employed, geochemical results for borehole C4297, comparison between contaminant distributions for boreholes C4297 and 299-E27-22, and the correlation between the existing vadose zone pore water with current and past groundwater contamination characteristics. Also provided is the interpretation of the data in the context of determining the appropriate hydrogeologic model, the vertical extent of contamination, the migration potential of the contaminants that still reside in the vadose zone, and the correspondence of the contaminant distribution in the borehole sediment to groundwater plumes in the aquifer proximate and downgradient from the C Tank Farm. In addition, appendices with additional geology details and sediment photographs are provided.

English units are used in this report for descriptions and discussions of drilling activities and samples because that is the system of units used by drillers to measure and report depths and well construction details. To convert feet to meters, multiply by 0.3048; to convert inches to centimeters, multiply by 2.54. The metric system is used in this report for all other purposes.

2.0 Geology

The discussion of the geology of C Tank Farm, presented in this report, focuses on the results of two new boreholes drilled in the vicinity of C Tank Farm. One of the boreholes was drilled within the C Tank Farm (between tanks 241-C-104 and -105). A second hole was sampled from an “uncontaminated” *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* (RCRA) borehole (299-E27-22) drilled just north of the C Tank Farm. The second hole was drilled to provide background data on the chemical and radiological characteristics of the vadose zone sediments, from which to compare potentially contaminated sediments within the tank farm. However, as will be demonstrated in the following sections, borehole 299-E27-22 has been compromised by a non-radiological waste stream.

The geology of the vadose zone underlying the C Tank Farm forms the framework through which contaminants that leaked from single-shell tanks or their ancillary piping and junction boxes move and is fundamental to the understanding of migration and distribution of the contamination in the vadose zone. Of particular interest are the interrelationships between the coarser and finer-grained facies, and the degree of contrast in their physical, chemical, and radiological properties.

This section presents a discussion of the regional geologic setting and the geology of the C Tank Farm, followed by a discussion of the geohydrologic characterization methods and background information on the two new boreholes sampled for physical, chemical, and radiological characterization.

2.1 Regional Geologic Setting

The Hanford Site is located within the Columbia Plateau of southeastern Washington State. This broad plain, situated between the Cascade Mountains to the west and the Rocky Mountains to the east, is underlain by a thick sequence of Miocene-age tholeiitic basalt flows (the Columbia River Basalt Group). The Columbia River Basalt Group is more than 3,000 m (9,843 ft) thick and forms the bedrock beneath southeastern Washington. Sedimentary interbeds are sandwiched between the basalt flows, particularly in the uppermost Saddle Mountains Basalt. These interbeds, along with the porous basalt flow tops and flow bottoms, form confined aquifers that extend across the Pasco Basin (DOE 1988).

The basalt flows have been folded and faulted creating broad structural and topographic basins, separated by asymmetric anticlinal ridges. Sediments of late Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene age have accumulated up to 520 m (1,700 ft) thick in some of these basins. The Hanford Site lies within the Pasco Basin, one of the larger basins. The Pasco Basin is partially bisected by the Umtanum-Gable Mountain anticline creating two subordinate synclinal basins. The largest of these is the Cold Creek syncline, which is further subdivided into two sub-basins, the Wye Barricade depression and the Cold Creek depression. The Cold Creek depression underlies the principal waste management areas (200 East and 200 West Areas) of the Hanford Site, including the C Tank Farm.

The generalized stratigraphy beneath the Hanford Site consists of, in ascending order, the Columbia River Basalt Group, the Ringold Formation, the Cold Creek unit (CCU; formerly named the Plio-Pleistocene unit), and the Hanford formation. The CCU and Hanford formation are both informal designations. Thin veneers of Holocene alluvium, colluvium, and/or eolian sediments discontinuously overlie these principal geologic units. The regional suprabasalt stratigraphy is described in more detail elsewhere (Lindsey 1995; DOE 1988, 2002).

2.1.1 Ringold Formation

The Ringold Formation records fluvial-lacustrine deposition associated with the ancestral Columbia River drainage system, following the last eruption of basalt at the Hanford Site about 10.5 million years ago (Tallman et al. 1981; DOE 1988; Lindsey et al. 1994a; Lindsey 1995). Deformation of the Yakima folds, which began in the middle Miocene Epoch, concurrent with the Columbia River basalt volcanism, continued into Ringold time so the centers of down-warped basins received more sediments than the margins. The Ringold Formation is up to 185 m (600 ft) thick in the center of the basin and pinches out against the basin-bounding basalt ridges.

The Ringold Formation consists of semi-indurated clay, silt, fine- to coarse-grained sand, and variably cemented granule to cobble gravel. Ringold Formation sediments have been classified into five sediment facies associations: (1) fluvial gravel, (2) fluvial sand, (3) overbank deposits, (4) lacustrine deposits, and (5) alluvial fan deposits. See Lindsey (1995, 1996) and Lindsey et al. (2001) for more detailed descriptions of these facies.

2.1.2 Cold Creek Unit

After a period of post-Ringold incision, the eroded surface of the Ringold Formation was locally weathered and/or covered with accretionary deposits of the CCU. These deposits consist of fluvial, eolian and/or colluvial sediment, often pedogenically altered (DOE 2002). The CCU includes those deposits formerly referred to as the “Plio-Pleistocene unit” and “pre Missoula Gravels,” as well as the “early Palouse soil” and “caliche layer” within the 200 West Area. The new name, CCU, was given to these deposits because recent studies suggest this unit is all of late Pliocene age. The CCU is a more appropriate name choice because it is independent of age and geographically better describes the unit, which is generally confined to the boundaries of the Cold Creek syncline within the west-central Pasco Basin (DOE 2002).

Five different facies of the CCU have been differentiated based on grain size, sedimentary structure, sorting, roundness, fabric, and mineralogic composition (DOE 2002). These facies include: (1) fluvial-overbank and/or eolian, (2) calcic paleosol, (3) mainstream alluvium, (4) colluvium, and (5) sidestream alluvium. The multi-lithic, sandy gravel (mainstream alluvial) facies may lie beneath the basaltic sand and gravels of the Hanford formation within the C Tank Farm.

2.1.3 Hanford formation

The Hanford formation is an informal name used within the Pasco Basin to describe Pleistocene cataclysmic flood deposits (Tallman et al. 1979, 1981; DOE 1988, 2002). Ice-Age floods originated from outbursts of glacial Lake Missoula, as well as other ice-dammed lakes (Baker and Bunker 1985), pluvial lake Bonneville (O’Connor 1993), or possible sub-glacial floods (Shaw et al. 1999) associated with the Cordilleran Ice Sheet. The Hanford formation may include some minor fluvial, colluvial, and/or eolian deposits interbedded with flood deposits.

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the Hanford formation consists predominantly of unconsolidated sediments that cover a wide range in grain size, from boulder-size gravel to sand, silty sand, and silt. The sorting ranges from poorly sorted (for gravel facies) to well sorted (for fine sand to silt facies). Traditionally, the Hanford formation has been subdivided into three lithofacies (gravel

dominated, sand dominated, and interbedded sand and silt-dominated), which grade into one another, both vertically and laterally (DOE 2002). These lithofacies may interfinger with or grade from gravel-dominated to sand-dominated facies, or sand-dominated to silt-dominated facies, but rarely from gravel-dominated to silt-dominated facies.

Ice-age floods created Cold Creek bar (Figure 2.1), a giant, streamlined deposit of gravel, sand, and silt that extends for 12 miles downstream of Umtanum Ridge. Gravel-dominated deposits, laid down under the strongest flood currents, are generally restricted to the north side of the bar. At the south end of the bar, where flood currents were gentler, interbedded sand and silt deposits were laid down. In between these two areas, deposits of predominantly sand accumulated, which includes the area beneath C Tank Farm.

The interbedded sand- and silt-dominated facies (DOE 2002) is stratigraphically equivalent to Touchet Beds (Flint 1938). In the late 1980s, these deposits began to be called by a variety of other informal names, including “slackwater facies” (Moody 1987; Lindsey et al. 1992b; Connelly et al. 1992a; Last et al. 1989; Smith 1993), “silt-dominated facies” (Lindsey et al. 1992a, 1994b; Connelly et al. 1992b), “silty facies” (Lindsey et al. 1994a), and “rhythmite facies” (Baker et al. 1991). Interbedded sand- and silt-dominated facies occur as sequences of rhythmic, graded beds that range from 0.1 to 1 m (0.3 to 3.3 ft) in thickness and are characterized by loose, horizontal- to ripple-laminated, grayish, coarse to medium sand, grading up into brownish, cohesive, fine sand to silt.

Sand-dominated facies of the Hanford formation (Lindsey et al. 1992a, 1992b, 1994a, 1994b; Connelly et al. 1992a, 1992b) consist of relatively thick (≤ 21 m [3.3 ft]), predominantly horizontally laminated, loose, basalt-rich, fine- to coarse-grained sand, sometimes grading upward into a thinner sequence of ripple-laminated fine sand to silt. The sand-dominated facies have also been referred to as the “transitional sand facies” (Reidel et al. 1992; Fecht and Weekes 1996) and the “plane-laminated sand facies” (Baker et al. 1991). Typically, sand-dominated facies contain approximately equal amounts of quartz-feldspar and mafic (i.e., basalt) grains (Tallman et al. 1979). This composition gives the Hanford formation its characteristic “salt and pepper” appearance that is frequently noted in drillers’ and geologists’ logs.

The gravel-dominated facies (Lindsey et al. 1992a, 1992b, 1994b; Connelly et al. 1992a, 1992b) of the Hanford formation have been variously named “Pasco gravels” (Brown 1970; Myers and Price 1979; Tallman et al. 1979, 1981; DOE 1984), “Missoula flood gravels” (Webster and Crosby 1982), “coarse-grained main-channel facies” (DOE 1988; Last et al. 1989), and “coarse-grained flood gravels” (Moody 1987; Baker et al. 1991). Gravel-dominated facies consist of loose, massive to horizontal and large-scale, planar-tabular cross-bedded, poorly sorted mixtures of gravel, sand, and silt. Gravel clasts in flood gravels generally consist of 50% to 75% subangular to subrounded basalt (DOE 2002). Rounded rip-up clasts of caliche and/or semi-indurated silt and clay are common in the gravel-dominated facies.

Below an elevation of approximately 300 m (1,000 ft) within the central Pasco Basin, the Hanford formation unconformably overlies the CCU and, where the CCU is eroded, lies directly on the Ringold Formation or Columbia River basalt. Within the central Pasco Basin, up to 100 m (328 ft) of flood deposits accumulated along Priest Rapids, Cold Creek, and Gable Mountain flood bars, which developed as the floods temporarily expanded into the Pasco Basin (Figure 2.1). The bulk of the vadose zone at the Hanford Site lies within sediments of the Hanford formation.

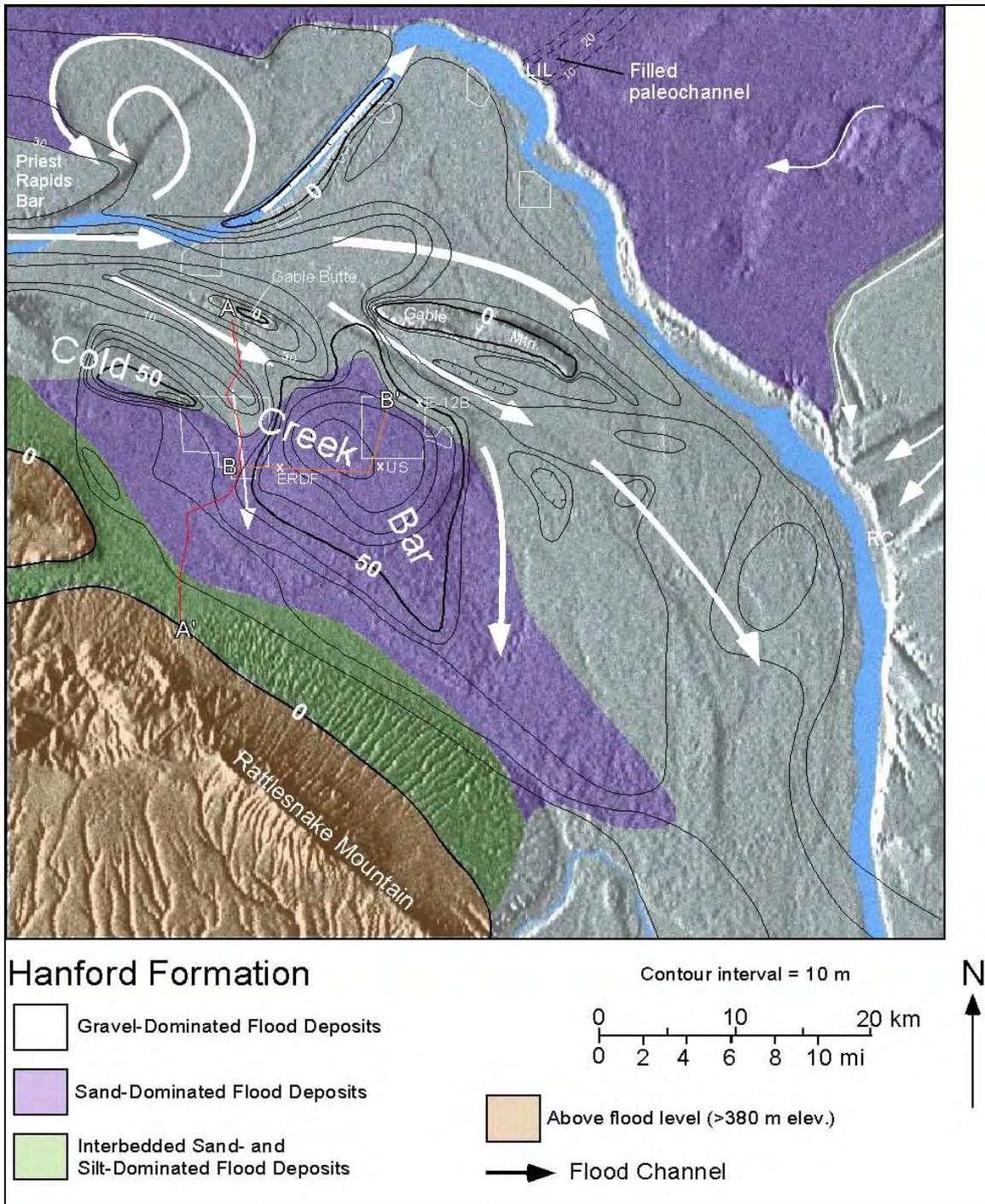


Figure 2.1. Thickness and Distribution of Cataclysmic Flood Deposits (i.e., Hanford formation) within the Central Pasco Basin

2.2 Geologic Setting of the C Tank Farm

The geology in the vicinity of the C Tank Farm has been described in numerous reports (Price and Fecht 1976; Tallman et al. 1979; Last et al. 1989; Lindsey et al. 1992a, Connelly et al. 1992b; DOE 1998a; Horton and Narbutovskih 2001; Wood et al. 2003; Lindsey et al. 2004). A generalized stratigraphic column for the C Tank Farm is illustrated in Figure 2.2.

This report follows the standardized stratigraphic nomenclature recommended in DOE (2002); therefore, the names for post-Ringold Formation stratigraphic units may differ from the terminology used in previous reports.

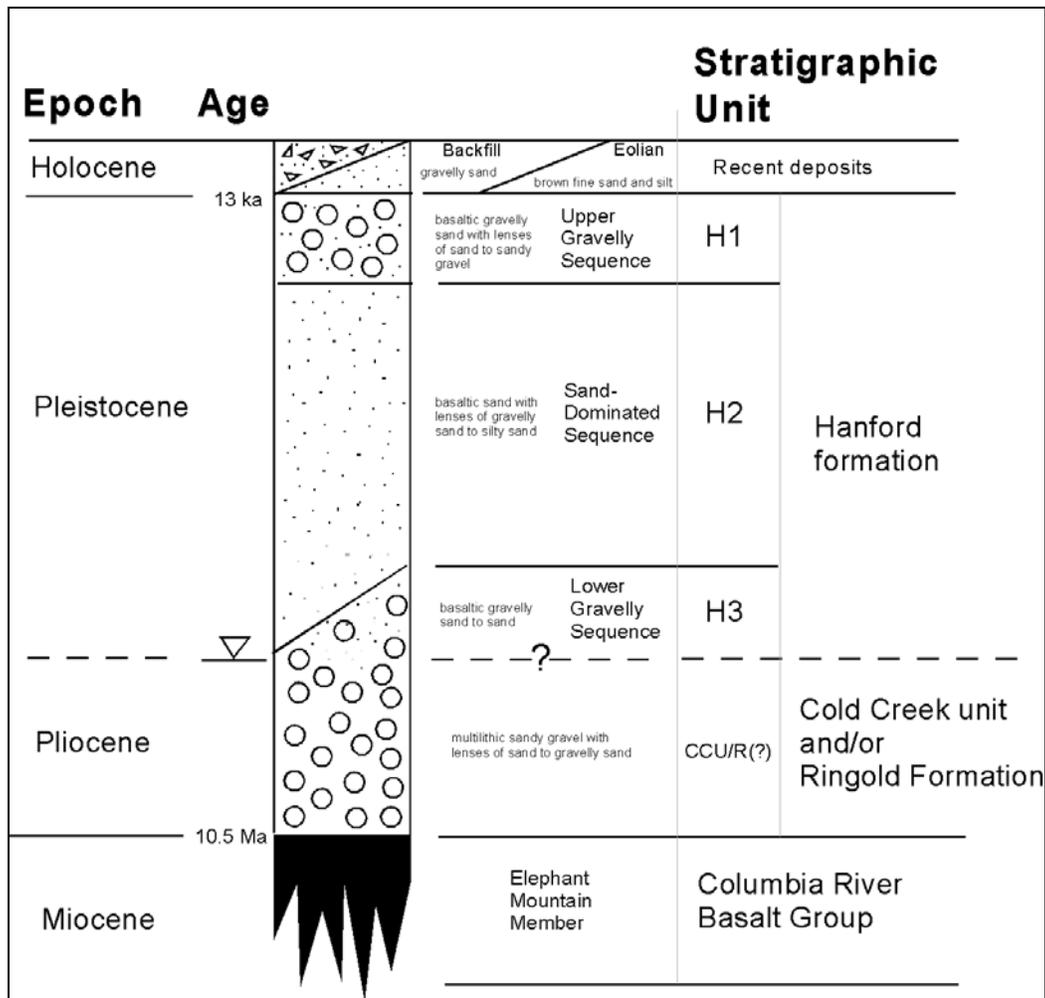


Figure 2.2. Generalized Stratigraphy for the Late-Cenozoic Sediments at the C Tank Farm

The subsurface geology of the C Tank Farm is interpreted from dozens of boreholes drilled in the area. A total of 670 dry wells were constructed between 1944 and 1978 to monitor for leaks from twelve 530,000-gallon and four smaller 55,000-gallon single-shell tanks within the C Tank Farm (DOE 1998a). Three of the twelve larger tanks and all four of the smaller tanks are designated assumed leakers; the remaining tanks within C Tank Farm are classified as sound. The dry wells have served as

primary and secondary leak-detection devices. Most of the dry wells extend to depths of between 100 and 150 ft bgs, while the groundwater is approximately 250 ft bgs (DOE 1998a). While no wells extend to the uppermost aquifer within C Tank Farm, 10 groundwater monitoring wells are located around its perimeter. Locations of the monitoring wells in the vicinity of the C Tank Farm, and other key boreholes used in this report, are shown in Figure 2.3.

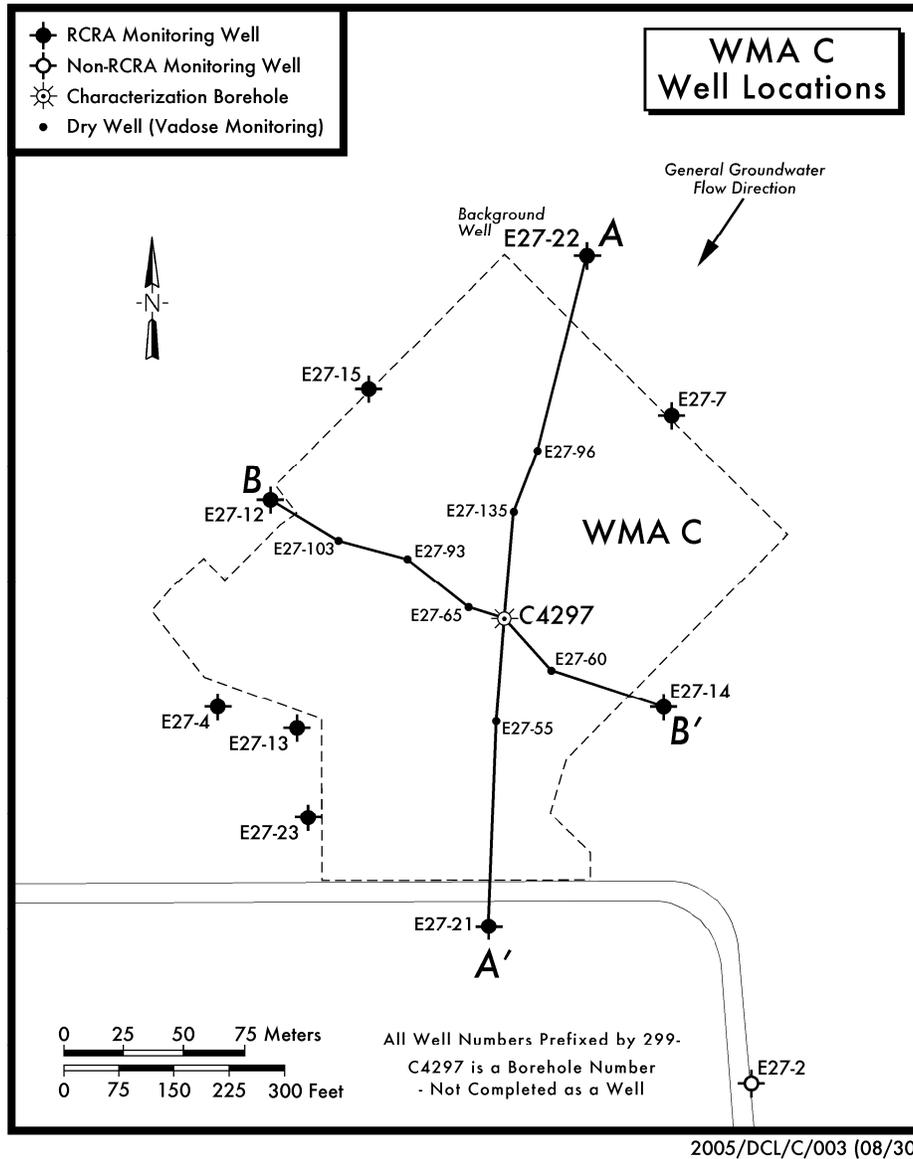


Figure 2.3. Selected Borehole Location Map for the C Tank Farm. Cross sections A-A' and B-B' are shown in Figures 2.4 and 2.5, respectively.

2.2.1 Stratigraphy and Lithology

The tank farm was excavated into the Pleistocene-age Hanford formation and Holocene eolian deposits that mantle the central portion of the Cold Creek flood bar. The depth to groundwater in the vicinity of the C Tank Farm is about 250 ft. Post-basalt strata beneath the tank farm include (in descending order): (1) recent deposits, (2) Hanford formation, and (3) CCU and/or Ringold Formation.

Two geologic cross sections (Figures 2.4 and 2.5) are presented for the C Tank Farm. The most recent and comprehensive investigations on the interpreted geology of C Tank Farm include those reported in Wood et al. (2003) and Lindsey et al. (2004).

Holocene Deposits. Holocene deposits within the C Tank Farm consist of backfill material emplaced around the tanks during their construction in 1943 to 1944. This backfill material is composed of mostly sandy, matrix-supported gravelly deposits of the Hanford formation H1 unit (H1). Some of the surficial eolian sand may also be mixed with the backfill material. Prior to construction of the C Tank Farm, up to 5 ft of windblown sand and silt blanketed the area.

Bottoms of the larger single-shell tanks within the C Tank Farm were placed at a depth of 40 to 42 ft bgs. During tank installation, the Hanford formation (mostly H1 unit) was removed to this depth and stockpiled for later placement around and over the underground storage tanks. The backfill consists of a mostly a loose, gravelly, medium to coarse sand mixed with variable amounts of finer sand and silt.

Hanford formation. The Hanford formation, which comprises most of the vadose zone in the C Tank Farm, consists of two informal subunits: the H1 and H2 units. The H2 unit, a sand-dominated sequence, underlies a coarser (i.e., more gravelly) H1 unit. Locally, another gravelly sequence (H3 unit) sometimes lies at the base of the Hanford formation. During excavation of the C Tank Farm, most of the Hanford formation H1 unit was removed, so that the H2 unit is the predominant unit beneath the backfill emplaced around the tanks (Figures 2.4 and 2.5).

Gravel-Dominated Sequence (H1 Unit). The H1 unit is present around the perimeter of the C Tank Farm and locally beneath the backfill within the tank farm (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). Most of the material used for backfill around the tanks is from the gravels and sands of the Hanford formation H1 unit, which was removed during tank installation.

Sand-Dominated Sequence (H2 Unit). The H2 unit consists of predominantly sand-dominated facies of the Hanford formation. Cementation is very minor or absent, and total CaCO₃ content is generally only a few weight percent or less. Within the H2 unit may be thin lenses of fine sand and silt, or beds of matrix-supported pebbly sand.

Lindsey et al. (2004) and Williams and Narbutovskih (2004) identified a third unit (H3) of the Hanford formation, which is usually reserved for a clast-supported, gravel-dominated facies at the base of the Hanford formation (DOE 2002). However, at C Tank Farm, the overall texture of this unit is still predominantly sand, with only a minor component of pebbly to slightly pebbly sand. The H3 unit of Lindsey et al. (2004) and Williams and Narbutovskih (2004) does not contain appreciably more gravel than the H2 unit. Therefore, for this evaluation, only the H1 and H2 units of the Hanford formation are differentiated within the C Tank Farm.

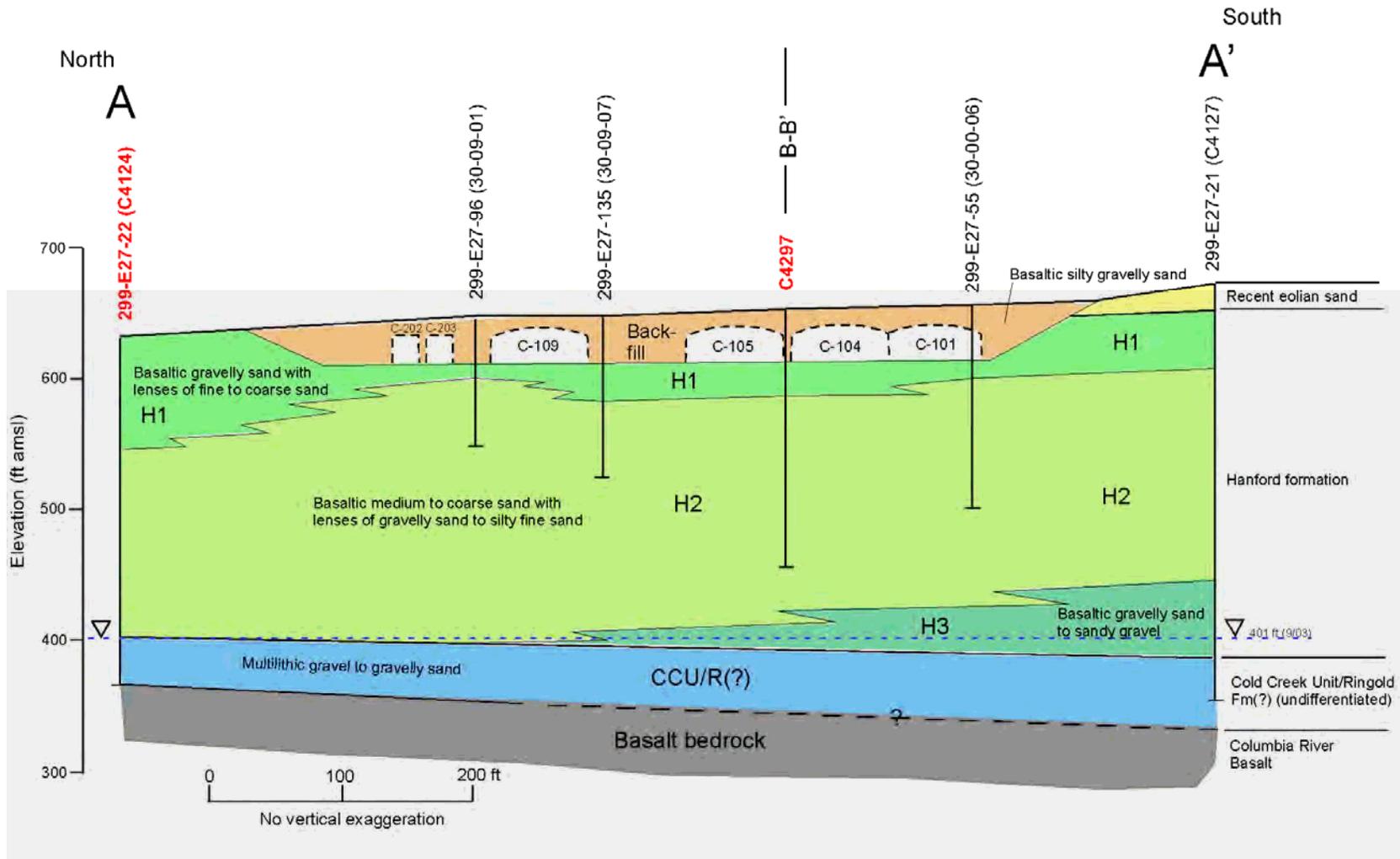


Figure 2.4. East-West Hydrogeologic Cross Section A-A' Across the C Tank Farm (located in Figure 2.3)

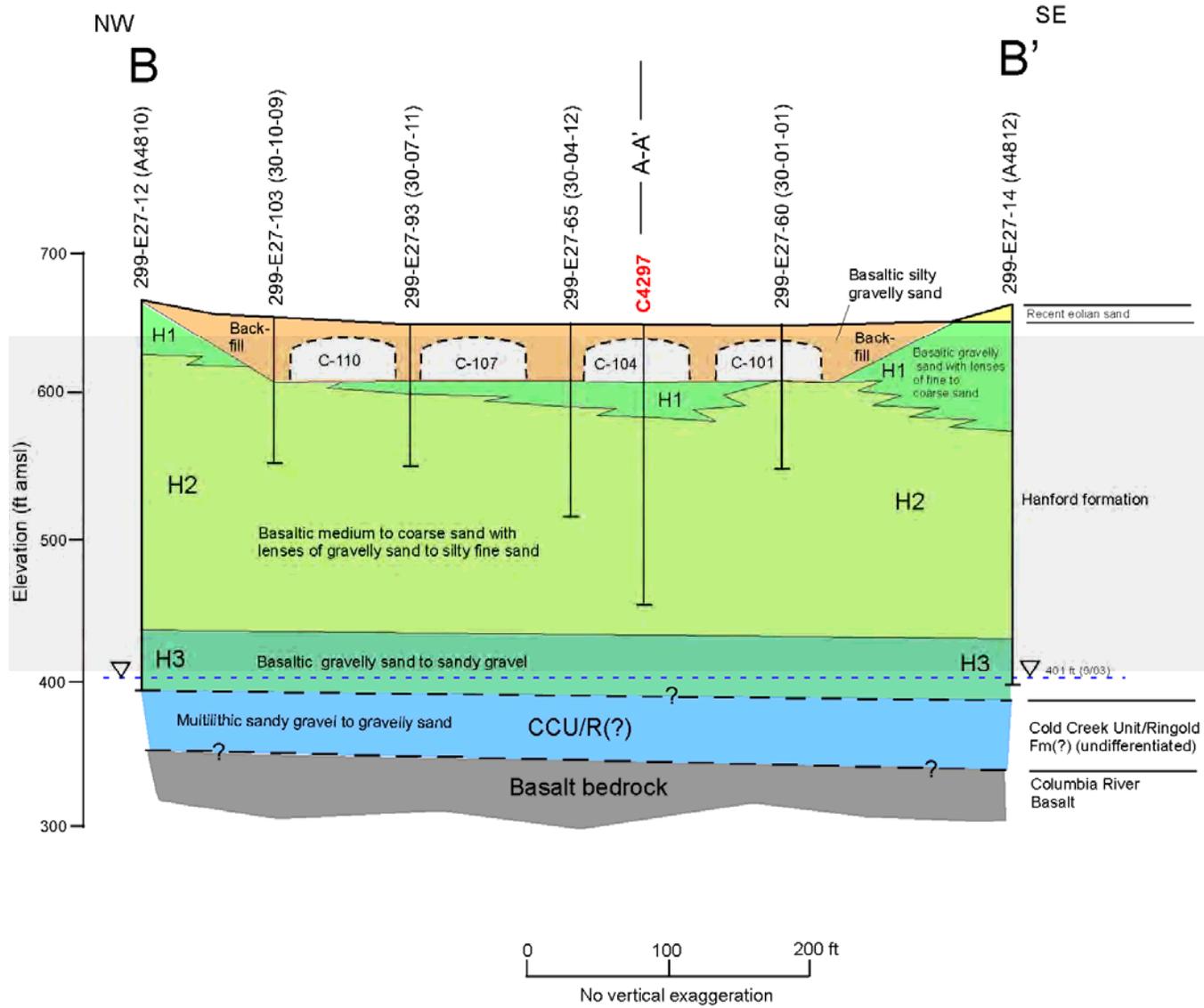


Figure 2.5. North-South Hydrogeologic Cross Section B-B' Across the C Tank Farm (located in Figure 2.3)

Pre-Hanford formation Strata. Beneath the Hanford formation H2 unit, starting at about the 230-ft depth in C Tank Farm, is a layer up to 40 ft thick of multi-lithic, gravel-dominated sediments. At present, there is considerable disagreement on how to classify this sequence. The unconfined aquifer is fully contained in this gravelly sequence so it is important to determine its origin, since origin can affect hydraulic conductivity and the rate at which water is transmitted through the unit. Possible associations for the gravel-dominated sequence, which extends up to an elevation of 420 ft (230 ft depth), include: (1) a lowermost gravel sequence of the Hanford formation (H3 unit), (2) mainstream alluvial facies of the CCU (formerly called Pre-Missoula Gravels, or Plio-Pleistocene gravels [PPg]), (3) Wooded Island Member (Unit A) of the Ringold Formation, or (4) a combination of these units.

Most earlier reports identified this sequence as Hanford formation H3 unit. More recently, a report by Williams and Narbutovskih (2004) classified the sequence as a combination of H3/CCU based on a few measurements of high in-situ hydraulic conductivity derived from pump tests in well 299-E27-22 (C4124). However, the hydraulic conductivity measurements in this gravel-dominated sequence ranged from 0.13 to >22,000 ft/day, which covers the entire range of K_{sat} for most sedimentary units at the Hanford Site. In another recently published report, Lindsey et al. (2004) identified this lower gravel sequence as strictly Ringold Formation (Unit A) based on the presence of iron-oxide staining, more induration, and its composition, which includes many clasts besides basalt (i.e., multi-lithic).

At the A-AX Tank Farm, just a few hundred feet south of the C Tank Farm, overlying the gravel sequence at about the same 420-ft elevation, is a fine-grained layer of predominantly silt and clay lying 90 to 100 ft above the top of basalt. The color of this fine-grained unit, which is up to 30 ft thick, shows shades of blue, green, brown, olive, and gray (Wood et al. 2003). Neither clay-rich zones nor blue, green, or olive colors occur in the Hanford formation (DOE 2002). These colors are generally only found in older, fine-grained facies of the Ringold Formation (e.g., Lower Mud unit) at the Hanford Site. It follows that if the fine-grained layer at the 420-ft elevation is Ringold, then the underlying gravel-dominated sequence must also be Ringold Formation.

On the opposite side of C Tank Farm, at B Tank Farm located 4,000 ft to the northwest, is another thick (up to 35 ft), fine-grained stratum, 50 to 60 ft above basalt. Wood et al. (2000) classified this layer as the Hf/PPu(?). However, the silt layer appears to be too thick to be part of the Hanford formation and not like the color normally observed for Hanford formation materials. Wood et al. (2000) most strongly believed this unit represented a silt-dominated, fluvial-eolian facies of the Plio-Pleistocene unit, more recently classified as the laminated to massive lithofacies of the CCU (DOE 2002).

In any case, since the C Tank Farm appears surrounded with deposits of either the Ringold and/or CCU that extend from 50 to 100 ft above basalt, it is reasonable to assume these deposits underlie the C Tank Farm as well. However, no fine-grained strata are present in C Tank Farm, like those at A, AX or B Tank Farms; therefore, it is difficult to pick the contact between Hanford formation and pre-Hanford formation units.

The composition of the lower gravel sequence beneath C Tank Farm appears to be multi-lithic, unlike Hanford formation gravels, which are concentrated in basalt (DOE 2002). Since the lithology of the unit is inconsistent with that of the Hanford formation, we conclude that the lower gravel sequence beneath C Tank Farm is composed of Ringold Formation Unit A, perhaps overlain with some mainstream-alluvial facies of the CCU, which is also multi-lithic. Thus, in this report we designate this unit as CCU/R. Clearly more work needs to be done to establish the physical and mineralogical characteristics of the

different coarse-grained facies of the Hanford formation, CCU, and Ringold Formation, in order to establish the true nature of the sediments in stratigraphically ambiguous areas such as C Tank Farm.

2.2.2 Clastic Dikes

Clastic dikes are vertical to sub-vertical sedimentary structures that crosscut normal sedimentary layering that are common to ice-age flood deposits, especially in the sand- and silt-dominated facies of the Hanford formation (Black 1979; Fecht and Weekes 1996; Fecht et al. 1999). Some clastic dikes were noted during excavation of the C Tank Farm (Price and Fecht 1976) but none have yet to be reported in boreholes from C Tank Farm. However, very little core has been collected beneath the C Tank Farm from which to evaluate the presence of dikes in the subsurface.

Where clastic dikes intersect the ground surface, and are not covered with younger deposits, a feature known as “patterned ground” can be observed (Fecht et al. 1999). Within the 200 East Area, however, “patterned ground” has not been observed due to the many manmade surface disturbances and/or because it is buried under a cover of recent eolian sand.

Clastic dikes occur in swarms and form four types of networks: (1) regular-shaped polygonal patterns, (2) irregular-shaped, polygonal-patterns, (3) pre-existing fissure fillings, and (4) random occurrences. Regular polygonal networks resemble 4- to 8-sided polygons and typically range from 3 cm (1.18 in.) to 1 m (3.28 ft) in width, from 2 m (6.56 ft) to greater than 20 m (65.6 ft) in depth and from 1.5 to 100 m (4.92 to 328.08 ft) along strike. Smaller dikelets, sills, and small-scale faults and shears are commonly associated with master dikes that form the polygons.

2.3 Summary of Recent Characterization Activities at C Tank Farm

Two boreholes were recently drilled and sampled in the immediate vicinity of C Tank Farm. One of these holes (C4297) was drilled via the cable-tool method within an area of expected contamination between tanks 241-C-104 and -105. Splitspoon core samples were collected at ten irregular intervals, between 24 and 126 ft bgs for physical and chemical characterization and extent of radiological contamination in an area of suspected contamination.

Samples were also collected from a second borehole, 299-E27-22 (C4124), located just north and a bit east of C Tank Farm northern fence line (Figure 2.3). This borehole was completed as a RCRA ground-monitoring well, and as such represents a “clean” borehole that can be compared against C4297 for background levels of chemical and radiological constituents. Continuous, 2.5-ft long by 4-in. diameter, splitspoon cores were collected from 299-E27-22 between the 19 and 111 ft depths bgs. Below this, from 111 ft to 230 ft bgs, one 2.5-ft core sample was collected every 5 ft. Key information on each of these two boreholes is presented in Table 2.1. Contact picks for the different stratigraphic units within these boreholes is presented in Table 2.2.

Table 2.1. Two Borings Used for Recent Geochemical Characterization in the Vicinity of the C Tank Farm

Hanford ID	Borehole Number	Northing	Easting	Total Depth (ft bgs)	Primary Purpose	Drill Method	Surface Elevation (ft)	Length/ ID of Splitspoon	Date Cores Collected	Date Cores Logged/ Sampled in Lab	Percent of Hole Cored	Core Logged By
	C4297	136534.78	575151.18	126.6	Vadose Zone Characterization	Cable tool/splitspoon	—	2.5 ft/4 in.	02/17/2004 to 02/26/2004	04/1/2004	13.8	Bruce Bjornstad (PNNL)
299-E27-22	C4124	136685.33	575185.10	268	RCRA Groundwater Monitoring	Becker hammer	631.9	2.5 ft/4 in.	08/21/2003 to 09/02/2003	10/28/2003 to 10/30/2003	41	Bruce Bjornstad (PNNL)

Table 2.2. Stratigraphic Contact Picks for Boreholes Used in this Report

		299-E27-22	C4297
	Surface elevation ft (amsl)	632	*
Depth (ft bgs)	Eolian/Backfill	0	0
	H1	5	39.8
	H2	82	65
	CCU/R	228	NR
	Top of basalt	268	NR
Thickness (ft)	Eolian/Backfill	5	39.8
	H1	77	25.2
	H2	146	NR
	CCU/R	40	NR
Elevation (ft at top of unit)	Eolian/Backfill	632	*
	H1	627	*
	H2	550	*
	CCU/R	404	NR
	Top of basalt	364	NR
bgs = Below ground surface. CCU = Cold Creek unit. H1 = Hanford formation unit 1. H2 = Hanford formation unit 2. NR = Not reached. * = No surface elevation is available.			

2.3.1 Hydrogeologic Characterization

Geophysical logs are available and used in the interpretation of both boreholes. Other hydrogeologic characterization information, performed in the laboratory, included geologic logging and photography. Information on moisture content was available from two independent sources: (1) the downhole neutron-moisture geophysical log collected in the field (C4297 only), as well as (2) gravimetric moisture content of core samples collected in the laboratory.

2.3.1.1 Geophysical Logging

Geophysical logs have been used extensively within C Tank Farm to evaluate the subsurface distribution and migration of gamma-emitting radionuclides over time (DOE 1998a). Because radiological contamination masks the natural gamma response within the tank farms, potassium, uranium, and thorium (KUT) logs are better for interpreting lithology and picking stratigraphic contacts. One limitation of the geophysical logs, which collect data every half foot, is that they generally cannot detect strata less than 2 ft in thickness. Therefore, thin, lower-permeability, fine-grained layers, such as those that sometimes cap sand sequences within the Hanford formation H2 unit and may result in the lateral spreading of moisture and contaminants, may not show up on geophysical logs.

Geophysical logging was performed on both boreholes, reported herein, using a high-purity germanium (HPGe) spectral-gamma detector. Processing of the spectral-gamma log data allows the identification of gamma-emitting man-made radionuclides (if present) and the background levels of radiogenic KUT that are naturally present in earth materials. As expected, some manmade radiological contaminants were detected in C4297, within the C Tank Farm, while no manmade radiological contaminants were detected in borehole 299-E27-22, outside the tank farm.

A neutron-moisture geophysical log was obtained for only one of the two holes (C4297). The neutron-moisture log is generally used to depict the relative moisture content within a 20 to 30 cm radius around the borehole. However, the neutron-moisture logging tool was not calibrated for the casing conditions; therefore, absolute moisture values cannot be obtained directly from the neutron-moisture log. Generally, where there is no radiological contamination, the total gamma count rate increases in finer grained sediments with corresponding increase in moisture content due to the moisture-retaining properties of these sediments.

2.3.1.2 Sample Handling

Because there was no manmade radiological contamination in 299-E27-22, sample handling was slightly different for this clean hole compared to C4297, which was sampled within the C Tank Farm. Cores from 299-E27-22 were processed in the PNNL Sigma V Building. In this hole, two, 4-in.-diameter, 1-ft-long Lexan¹-lined core samples were recovered from each 2.5-ft splitspoon. Upon recovery, any open spaces in the ends of the liners were stuffed with aluminum foil in the field and plastic end caps secured with duct tape. The outside of the liner was labeled with borehole number, depth interval, and an “up” arrow. In the laboratory, Lexan liners were cut and opened lengthwise with a saw before being logged, photographed, and sampled.

Alternatively, potentially contaminated core samples from C4297 were processed at the PNNL 325 Building. Splitspoon cores were collected and transferred to the laboratory in four, 4.0-in.-diameter, 0.5-ft-long stainless steel liners. Liners were sealed with plastic end caps and the outsides labeled with chain-of-custody number, up arrow, and the letter “A”, “B”, “C”, or “D.” The letter “A” was assigned to the deepest of the four cores, and the letter “D” assigned to the shallowest 0.5-ft core in the 2-ft run. Once received at the PNNL 325 Building, C4297 samples were stored in a refrigerator to maintain the sample temperatures between 2°C and 4°C.

Because of the potential for radiological contamination, more precautions were taken while processing the C4297 cores from within the C Tank Farm. Soon after receiving the cores, the end cap at the bottom of each “A” liner was removed and a small filter paper was placed into the soil to measure matric potential. After imbedding the filter paper into the soil, the end cap was replaced and samples were returned to cold storage for several weeks. Over this period of time, the filter paper should have absorbed an amount of moisture that was in equilibrium with the ambient moisture of the soil.

After filter-paper equilibration, the core samples were sequentially taken to a fume hood in a radiologically controlled laboratory for sample processing. Liner end caps and filter paper were removed and sediment within the sample liners was extracted using either a hammer by tapping on the stainless

¹ Lexan is a registered trademark of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.

steel liner or a specially constructed hydraulic “extruder.” The contents of the stainless steel liner were placed in a plastic tray – one plastic tray per 0.5-ft liner. A geologic description was performed while the material in the tray was sampled and photographed. A complete set of core photographs for C4297, as well as the background hole (299-E27-22), are presented in Appendix A. Efforts were made to keep the sample materials as intact as possible, at least until a photograph was taken. However, in the coarser-grained sediments, the internal structures could generally not be preserved because of the unconsolidated, friable nature of those materials.

2.3.1.3 Sub-Sampling and Geologic Description

Cores from 299-E27-22 were opened in late October 2003 and C4297 on April 1, 2004. The same geologist (B.N. Bjornstad) was present to log both holes; core logs are presented in Appendix B. The geologist also sampled finer grained beds for paleo-magnetism from one of the boreholes (299-E27-22). Immediately upon extracting material from a core liner from the two holes, moisture samples were collected. An attempt was made to sample the finer grained and/or wetter materials as well as any distinct hydrogeologic units, while at the same time trying to avoid slough and/or other unrepresentative portions. A visual geologic evaluation of cores from the C Tank Farm probe holes was conducted in accordance with the following procedures: ASTM D 2488 (ASTM 1993) and PNNL (1999).

Throughout the sub-sampling and geologic evaluation activities, the PNNL geologist made visual observations regarding the mineralogy, structure, grain-size distribution (and sorting), maximum particle size, grain-shape (e.g., roundness), color, moisture, consolidation, and reaction to dilute hydrochloric acid (HCl) (used to test for the presence of calcium carbonate). Particular attention was given to estimate the percentage (by weight) of gravel, sand, and mud (silt+clay), and to classify the samples based on the modified Folk (1968)-Wentworth (1922) classification scheme historically used at the Hanford Site. This sediment classification scheme uses a ternary diagram to categorize the sediment into 1 of 19 textural classes based on the relative proportions of gravel, sand, and mud (Figure 2.6).

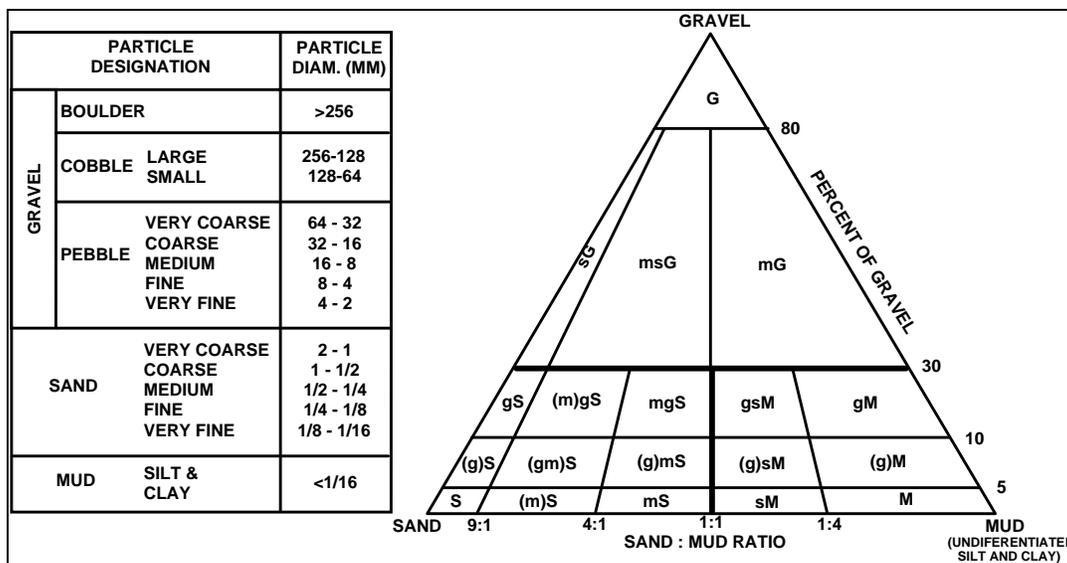


Figure 2.6. Sediment Textural Classification (modified after Folk 1968 and Wentworth 1922)

The tops of many of the cores contained several inches or more of sloughed material in the core liners. Slough is recognizable by its darker, more massive and poorly sorted nature and, if present, is always at the top of the core. The sloughed material represents sediment that fell back into the hole or wasn't completely removed between core runs. Re-coring of sloughed materials was more common in coarser and looser sediments found in the backfill and the Hanford formations; it was generally not found in the finer-grained and/or higher moisture intervals, which are more cohesive and hold together better between core runs. Whenever possible, sampling of sloughed material was intentionally avoided during the collection of physical- and chemical-characterization samples within the laboratory.

2.3.2 Hydrogeology of Borehole 299-E27-22 (Background Well)

Borehole 299-E27-22 (C2124) was drilled using the Becker Hammer method between August 21 and September 3, 2003, and completed as a RCRA groundwater monitoring well on September 10, 2003. The borehole is located just north of the C Tank Farm (Figure 2.3). Total depth of the borehole is 268 ft (81.7 m) bgs; the hole terminated at the top of basalt, which was about 37.5 ft (11.4 m) below the groundwater table.

Continuous, 2.5-ft-long by 4-in.-diameter, splitspoon cores were collected between 19 and 111 ft bgs. Below this, from 111 ft to 230 ft bgs, one 2.5-ft core sample was collected every 5 ft. Two 1.0-ft long plastic (i.e., Lexan) core liners were collected for each 2.5-ft core run. The extra 0.5 ft collected in the shoe of the splitspoon was used for geologic description in the field geologist's log. Generally, after performing a geologic description, the core material in the shoe was discarded. No core samples were collected between the ground surface and 19 ft, or between 230 to 268 ft bgs. In all, a total of the 41% of the hole was cored (Table 2.1).

Geologic logging and sampling for gravimetric moisture occurred after each core segment was cut and split open, logged, and photographed. During logging, PNNL staff also collected six samples for paleo-magnetic analysis (Table 2.3). Additional samples were collected across a suspected paleosol at 45 ft bgs for cosmogenic-isotope burial dating. Core photos taken during logging of this hole are presented in Appendix A of this report. After geologic logging, photographing, and sampling, the plastic-lined cores were resealed with duct tape and placed into cold storage for archival purposes.

Table 2.3. Paleo-Magnetic Samples from Borehole 299-E27-22

Depth (ft bgs)	Lithology	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)
35.7	Fine to medium sand	H1
39.3	Fine to medium sand	H1
43.3	Medium sand	H1
48.2	Silty fine sand	H1
82.6	Fine sand	H2
88.2	Medium to coarse sand	H2

Figure 2.7 presents a summary geologic log for borehole 299-E27-22 based on a compilation of the field-geologist's log (<http://172.17.20.14/eis/hwisapp>), geological log of opened cores (Appendix B), the total-gamma geophysical log, gravimetric-moisture measurements, and core photographs (Appendix A of this report). Four primary stratigraphic units were encountered in this borehole: (1) eolian sand, (2) the Hanford formation H1 unit, (3) the Hanford formation H2 unit, and (4) the undifferentiated Cold Creek unit and/or Ringold Formation (CCU/R)]. A brief description of the sampled materials from each of these major stratigraphic units is presented in the following paragraphs.

Based on the results of geophysical logging, no radioactive contaminants were detected in borehole 299-E27-22. Major changes in lithology, especially within the Hanford formation H1 unit, are visible as sudden shifts in total-gamma activity at approximately 49 ft bgs (Figure 2.7). Within the Hanford formation H2 unit, on the other hand, the total gamma activity is relatively high and then decreases steadily to the base of the Hanford formation. The steady decrease is probably due to a slight increase in the gravel content with depth. The total gamma drops sharply at the contact with the water table at 230 ft bgs, a result of the gamma-ray attenuation by the water-filled pores.

Several spikes in moisture content occurred within the vadose zone (Figure 2.7). These appear to be associated with two thin (1 ft or less), fine-grained, silty layers at about the 49 and 99 ft depths. A third spike occurred at a sharp interface at 83 ft between beds of pebbly sand and fine sand.

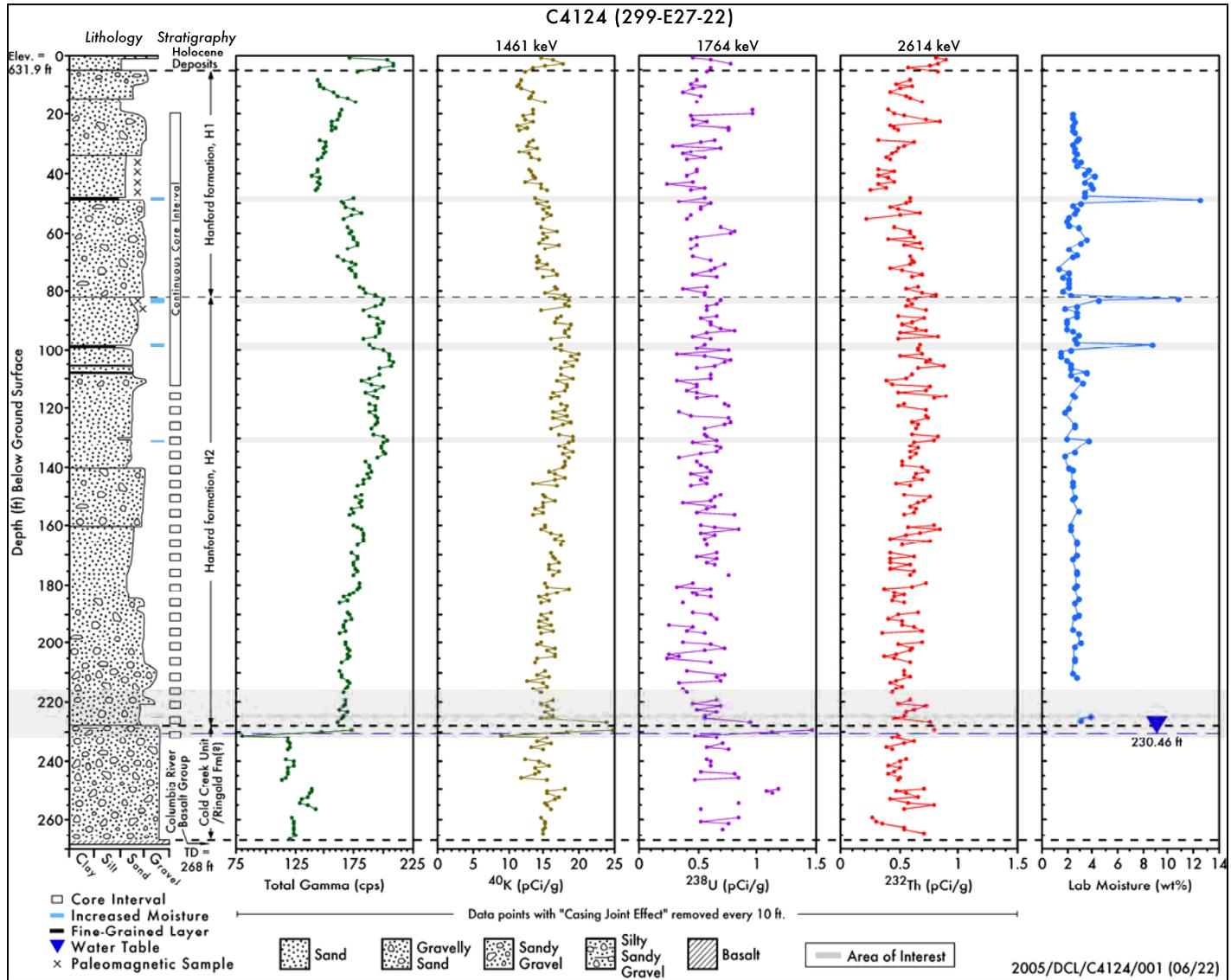


Figure 2.7. Summary Geohydrologic Log for Background Borehole 299-E27-22

2.3.2.1 Recent Materials

About 5 ft of recent materials lie at the top of borehole 299-E27-22. This includes 1 ft of manmade crushed gravel placed atop 4 ft of windblown sand.

2.3.2.2 Hanford formation

Pleistocene cataclysmic flood deposits of the Hanford formation underlie recent sediments to a depth of 228 ft in borehole 299-E27-22. Two units of the Hanford formation are represented; these include a coarser pebbly sand sequence with up 20% pebbles (H1 unit) and an underlying sand-dominated sequence (H2 unit).

Hanford formation H1 Unit. The H1 unit, which extends from 5 to 82 ft bgs, consists of mostly loose, pebbly fine- to coarse-grained sand (Figure 2.8). Lesser amounts of pure sand to silty fine sand are also present (Figure 2.9). A total of 45 samples, ranging from pebbly sand to silty fine sand, were collected for physical and chemical characterization from the Hanford formation H1 unit. The average moisture content for the H1 unit in 299-E27-22 was 2.8 ± 1.6 wt% water.

Hanford formation H2 Unit. The H2 unit is predominantly medium-to-coarse-grained sand at shallow depths (Figure 2.10), grading down into more pebbly sand (Figure 2.11) to a depth of 228 ft bgs. The term “salt and pepper” is often used to describe sands of the H2 unit on geologic logs due to the roughly equal amounts of light- (quartz and feldspar) and dark-colored (basaltic) grains. These beds show occasional weak horizontal laminations and are generally non-calcareous to weakly calcareous. A few, relatively thin layers of fine sand to silty-fine sand lie within the upper part of the H2 unit (Figure 2.7).



Figure 2.8. Major Facies of the Hanford formation H1 Unit in Borehole 299-W27-22 (weakly laminated, basaltic, slightly moist, pebbly coarse sand; top of the 1-ft-long core is to the left; 20 to 21 ft depth)



Figure 2.9. Minor Facies of the Hanford formation H1 Unit in Borehole 299-W27-22 (gray, well-laminated fine to medium sand in sharp contact with brown, moist, silty fine sand; top of the 1-ft long core is to the left; 47.5 to 48.5 ft depth)



Figure 2.10. Sand Facies of the Hanford formation H2 Unit in Borehole 299-E27-22 (predominantly horizontally laminated coarse sand; top of the 1-ft-long core is to the left; 89 to 90 ft depth)



Figure 2.11. Pebbly Sand Facies of the Hanford formation H2 Unit in Borehole 299-E27-22 (top of the 1-ft long core is to the left; 195 to 196 ft depth)

A total of 65 characterization samples were collected from the Hanford formation H2 unit (Table 2.4). Two 1-ft core segments (97.5 to 98.5 ft and 165 to 166 ft) from the Hanford formation H2 unit were left intact and sent to Melanie Mayes, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), for special geohydrologic characterization. In these two cores, the only analysis performed by PNNL was on matric-potential filter paper samples collected from the bottom ends of these cores. The average moisture content for the H2 unit (2.7 ± 1.4 wt%) was about the same as the H1 unit (Table 2.5).

Table 2.4. Splitspoon Samples Selected for Physical and Chemical Characterization from the Vadose Zone in 299-E27-22 (one characterization sample was collected from each of the depths indicated)

Sample Number	Depth (ft bgs)	Lithology	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)
C4124-20	19-20	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-21	20-21	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-22.5	21.5-22.5	Medium-coarse sand	H1
C4124-23.5	22.5-23.5	Medium-coarse sand	H1
C4124-25	24-25	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-26	25-26	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-27.5	26.5-27.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-28.5	27.5-28.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-30	29-30	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-31	30-31	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-32.5	31.5-32.5	Slightly pebbly sand	H1

Table 2.4. (contd)

Sample Number	Depth (ft bgs)	Lithology	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)
C4124-33.5	32.5-33.5	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-35	34-35	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-36	35-36	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-37.5	36.5-37.5	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-38.5	37.5-38.5	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-40	39-40	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-41	40-41	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-42.5	41.5-42.5	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-43.5	42.5-43.5	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-45	44-45	Silty fine sand to fn-medium sand	H1
C4124-46	45-46	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-47.5	46.5-47.5	Fine-medium sand	H1
C4124-48.5	47.5-48.5	Fine-medium sand to silty fine sand	H1
C4124-50	49-50	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-51	50-51	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-52.5	51.5-52.5	Pebbly silty sand	H1
C4124-53.5	52.5-53.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-55	54-55	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-56	55-56	Pebbly coarse sand	H1
C4124-57.5	56.5-57.5	Coarse sand	H1
C4124-58.5	57.5-58.5	Coarse sand	H1
C4124-62.5	61.5-62.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-63.5	62.5-63.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-66	65-66	Gravel and sand	H1
C4124-67.5	66.5-67.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-68.5	67.5-68.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-72.5	71.5-72.5	Pebbly sand	H1
C4124-73.5	72.5-73.5	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-75	74-75	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-76	75-76	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-77.5	76.5-77.5	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-78.5	77.5-78.5	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-80	79-80	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-81	80-81	Slightly pebbly sand	H1
C4124-82.5	81.5-82.5	Fine-medium sand	H2

Table 2.4. (contd)

Sample Number	Depth (ft bgs)	Lithology	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)
C4124-83.5	82.5-83.5	Coarse sand	H2
C4124-85	84-85	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-86	85-86	Fine-medium sand	H2
C4124-87.5	86.5-87.5	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-88.5	87.5-88.5	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-90	89-90	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-91	90-91	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-92.5	91.5-92.5	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-93.5	92.5-93.5	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-95	94-95	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-96	95-96	Medium-coarse s sand	H2
C4124-97.5	96.5-97.5	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-98.5	97.5-98.5	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-100	99-100	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-101	100-101	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-102.5	101.5-102.5	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-103.5	102.5-103.5	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-105	104-105	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-106	105-106	Fine-coarse sand w/silty sand lens	H2
C4124-107.5	106.5-107.5	Fine-coarse sand w/silty sand lens	H2
C4124-108.5	107.5-108.5	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-110	109-110	Pebbly coarse sand	H2
C4124-111	110-111	Slightly pebbly sand	H2
C4124-115	114-115	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-116	115-116	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-120	119-120	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-121	120-121	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-125	124-125	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-126	125-126	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-130	129-130	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-131	130-131	Fine sand	H2
C4124-135	134-135	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-136	135-136	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-140	139-140	Fine-coarse sand	H2

Table 2.4. (contd)

Sample Number	Depth (ft bgs)	Lithology	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)
C4124-141	140-141	Fine-medium sand	H2
C4124-145	144-145	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-146	145-146	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-150	149-150	Pebbly sand to sandy pebble gravel	H2
C4124-151	150-151	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-155	154-155	Silty pebbly gravel	H2
C4124-160	159-160	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-161	160-161	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-165	164-165	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-166	165-166	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-170	169-170	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-171	170-171	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-175	174-175	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-176	175-176	Medium-coarse sand	H2
C4124-180	179-180	Fine-medium sand	H2
C4124-181	180-181	Fine-medium sand	H2
C4124-185	184-185	Pebble gravel	H2
C4124-186	185-186	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-190	189-190	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-191	190-191	Fine-coarse sand	H2
C4124-195	194-195	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-196	195-196	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-200	199-200	Silty pebbly sand	H2
C4124-201	200-201	Silty pebbly sand	H2
C4124-205	204-205	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-206	205-206	Pebbly sand	H2
C4124-210A	209-210	Gravel and sand	H2
C4124-210B	209-210	Gravel	H2
C4124-211A	210-211	Pebbly silty sand	H2
C4124-211B	210-211	Silty pebbly sand	H2
C4124-220	219-220	Gravel	H2
C4124-225	224-225	Silty pebbly sand	H2
C4124-226	225-226	Silty pebbly sand	H2
C4124-230	229-230	Gravel	CCU/R

Table 2.5. Gravimetric Moisture Content Measured in Core and Grab Samples (units are wt% water)

Stratigraphic Unit	299-E27-22 (C4124)*					C4297				
	Number of Samples	Mean	Min.	Max.	Std. Dev.	Number of Samples	Mean	Min	Max	Std. Dev.
Backfill	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	5.24	3.43	9.39	1.26
H ₁	45	2.84	1.22	12.46	1.60	23	3.24	2.25	4.10	0.50
H ₂	65	2.73	1.38	10.72	1.35	93	3.39	2.29	8.23	0.80
CCU/R	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	NA	NA

*Core samples only.
NA = No samples available

2.3.2.3 Cold Creek Unit and/or Ringold Formation (CCU/R)

Only a single sample was collected from the CCU/R from borehole 299-E27-22. This sample consisted of rounded to angular, multi-lithic gravel with little or no matrix present (Figure 2.12). Most of the fines within the matrix probably shook out of the sample as the splitspoon was driven into this coarse-grained formation. The gravel is multi-lithic, with relatively few basalt clasts compared to what is normally observed for the Hanford formation. The base of the CCU/R unit occurs at 268 ft where the top of the Columbia River basalt was encountered.



Figure 2.12. Gravels of the CCU/R Unit in Borehole 299-E27-22 (left - silt coatings cover most clasts, making identification of gravel composition difficult; right - silt coatings washed off revealing the multi-lithic nature of the gravel; 230-ft depth)

2.3.3 Borehole C4297

Borehole C4297 was drilled and sampled using a cable-tool, splitspoon technique between February 17 and March 17, 2004 (Table 2.1). The borehole lies about equidistant between single-shell tanks 241-C-104 and C-105 (Figure 2.3). Total depth of the borehole was 196.5 ft (59.9 m) bgs; the hole

was terminated within pebbly sands of the Hanford formation H2 unit. Surface elevation of the boring was never measured but the geographic coordinates were N136534.78 and E575151.18.

During drilling, a total of eleven 2.5-ft long, 4-in. diameter splitspoon core samples were collected intermittently starting at a depth of 24 ft bgs on April 1, 2004. Four 0.5-ft-long stainless steel core liners were collected within the splitspoon during each core run. The extra 0.5 ft collected in the shoe of the splitspoon was used for geologic description in the field geologist's log. Generally, after performing a geologic description, the core material in the shoe was either discarded or saved into a 1-liter polypropylene bottle.

A separate sample was collected in the laboratory from each of the 0.5 ft liners for physical, chemical, and radiological characterization, making a total of 35 characterization samples collected from this hole (Table 2.6). In all, about 17.5 ft of core was obtained from C4297, or about 14% of the total length of the hole (Table 2.1). In between splitspoons, grab samples were collected in 1-liter polypropylene bottles every 1 to 3 ft. These samples were later measured for gravimetric-moisture content, which are included in the moisture profile presented in Figure 2.13.

All cores were opened, observed, and sampled within a radiologically controlled PNNL laboratory on April 1, 2004. Geologic logging occurred after the contents of each 0.5-ft stainless steel core liner was emptied into an open plastic container, followed by photographing and sub-sampling for physical, chemical, and radiological characterization. Upon completion of these activities, the contents in the plastic containers were sealed shut and placed into cold storage for archival purposes. Core photos and geologic logs of the material within the core liners are presented in Appendix B.

Figure 2.13 presents a summary log for C4297 based on core descriptions, the field-geologist log, core photographs, geophysical logs, and laboratory-derived gravimetric moisture. The hydrogeology between core runs is an interpretation based on field-geologist's logs, geophysical logging and laboratory moisture. Three primary stratigraphic units were encountered by this borehole: (1) recent backfill material, (2) the Hanford formation H1 unit, and (3) the Hanford formation H2 unit. A brief description of the sampled materials from each of these major stratigraphic units is presented below.

2.3.3.1 Backfill

The backfill in C4297 extended from the ground surface to a depth of 12.3 m (39.8 ft) where it was in contact with the Hanford formation (Figure 2.13). A total of 11 physical, chemical, and radiological characterization samples were collected from three splitspooned intervals within backfill material (Table 2.6). Backfill material consisted of moderately sorted, matrix-supported, pebbly sand to silty-pebbly sand (Figure 2.14). The color was most often grayish brown. Most gravel clasts and sand grains were composed of basalt. Backfill materials were weakly consolidated and only slightly calcareous (see Appendix B for more detailed descriptions). Overall, the moisture content for backfill materials was slightly higher (averaging 5.2 ± 1.3 wt%) compared to the underlying Hanford formation (Table 2.5). This was also indicated on the neutron-moisture log.

This unit appears to be rather homogeneous and lacks lithologic variation, except near the base, where a moisture spike may indicate the presence of a thin silty layer. Gamma-emitting radionuclides appear to extend from the surface to a depth of about 20 ft (Figure 2.13).

Table 2.6. Splitspoon Core Samples from C4297. Four characterization samples, labeled “A” through “D” were collected from most of the cores for a total of 35 samples.

Chain of Custody ID	Depth Range (ft)	Mid Depth (ft)	Lithology	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)
S04028-12D	24.0-24.5	24.25	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-12C	24.5-25.0	24.75	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-12B	25.0-25.5	25.25	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-12A	25.5-26.0	25.75	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-15D	29.25-29.75	29.50	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-15C	29.75-30.25	30.00	Silty gravelly sand	Backfill
S04028-15B	30.25-30.75	30.50	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-15A	30.75-31.25	31.00	Pebbly sand	Backfill
S04028-21B	36.4-36.9	36.65	Silty gravelly sand	Backfill
S04028-21A	36.9-37.4	37.15	Medium-coarse sand	Backfill
S04028-24D	39.05-39.55	39.30	Gravelly sand	Backfill
S04028-24C	39.55-40.05	39.80	Coarse sand	H1
S04028-24B	40.05-40.55	40.30	Coarse sand	H1
S04028-24A	40.55-41.05	40.80	Coarse sand	H1
S04028-27C	44.2-44.7	44.45	Coarse sand	H1
S04028-27B	44.7-45.2	44.95	Coarse sand	H1
S04028-27A	45.2-45.7	45.45	Coarse sand	H1
S04028-37B	61.75-62.25	62.00	Pebbly sand	H1
S04028-37A	62.25-62.75	62.50	Pebbly sand	H1
S04028-44D	69.5-70.0	69.75	Medium-coarse sand	H2
S04028-44C	70.0-70.5	70.25	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-44B	70.5-71.0	70.75	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-44A	71.0-71.5	71.25	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-49D	77.8-78.3	78.05	Slightly pebbly sand	H2
S04028-49C	78.3-78.8	78.55	Slightly pebbly sand	H2
S04028-49B	78.8-79.3	79.05	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-49A	79.3-79.8	79.55	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-66D	104.3-104.8	104.55	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-66C	104.8-105.3	105.05	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-66B	105.3-105.8	105.55	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-66A	105.8-106.3	106.05	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-78D	124.6-125.1	124.85	Coarse sand	H2
S04028-78C	125.1-125.6	125.35	Slightly pebbly sand	H2
S04028-78B	125.6-126.1	125.85	Slightly pebbly sand	H2
S04028-78A	126.1-126.6	126.35	Pebbly sand	H2

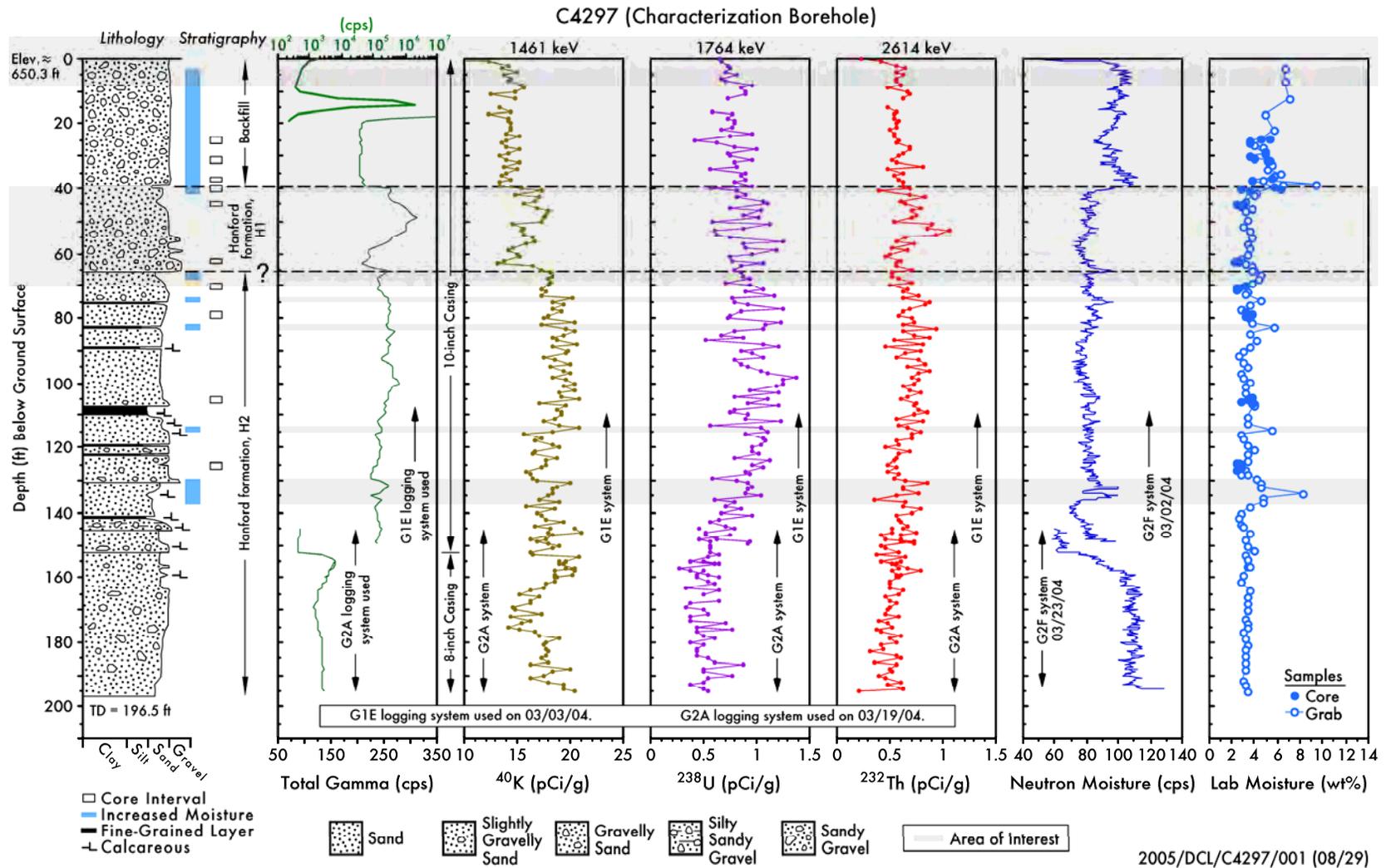


Figure 2.13. Summary Hydrogeologic Log for Borehole C4297. Zones of increased moisture are well illustrated on Lab Moisture column. Fine-grained layers are defined as those consisting predominantly of particles <0.25 mm in diameter (i.e., fine sand and smaller).



Figure 2.14. Typical Backfill from Borehole C4297. Described as a moist, dark grayish brown, poorly sorted, silty gravelly sand.

2.3.3.2 Hanford formation

Pleistocene cataclysmic flood deposits of the Hanford formation underlie backfill materials to the bottom of the hole at 196.5 ft. Other units, including the CCU/R were probably present at depth, but were not penetrated by the relatively shallow depth of this hole. The Hanford formation at C4297 was all sand dominated. There were no clast-supported, gravel-dominated facies in this hole, which are often observed toward the top of the Hanford formation; these have been classified as the H1 unit. However, there was a 15-ft thick pebbly sand zone between 50 to 65 ft bgs, which could be equivalent to the gravel-dominated facies of the H1 unit. Below that was a thick sequence of the sand-dominated H2 unit.

Hanford formation H1 Unit. The Hanford formation H1 unit may be present between 40 to 65 ft bgs. A coarser 15-ft thick layer of moderately sorted, basaltic, pebbly sand between 50 to 65 ft bgs was interpreted as H1 unit (Figure 2.15). Small pebbles, mostly of sub-angular to sub-rounded basalt, made up about 30% of the total volume. Above the pebbly sand and below the backfill was 10 ft of medium- to coarse-grained, “salt and pepper” sand, which is included with the H1 unit.



Figure 2.15. Hanford formation H1 Unit in Borehole C4297. This core was described as a slightly moist, loose, moderately sorted, grayish brown, pebbly sand.

A total of eight characterization samples were obtained from the Hanford formation H1 unit from C4297 (Table 2.6). Two of these samples were from the pebbly sand; the remaining six were of coarse sand. The average moisture content for the H1 unit in C4297 was $3.2 \pm 0.5\%$.

Hanford formation H2 Unit. The Hanford formation H2 unit consisted of grayish brown, loose, moderately- to well-sorted, medium- to coarse-grained sand (Figure 2.16) to slightly pebbly sand. It appears identical to the H1 unit (Figure 2.15), with the exception of having less gravel-sized sediment present. The salt-and-pepper-like sand consisted of 20% to 40% basalt rock fragments. A total of 16 characterization samples were collected from the H2 unit (Table 2.6). The average moisture content was $3.4 \pm 0.8\%$, about the same as the H1 unit (Table 2.5).

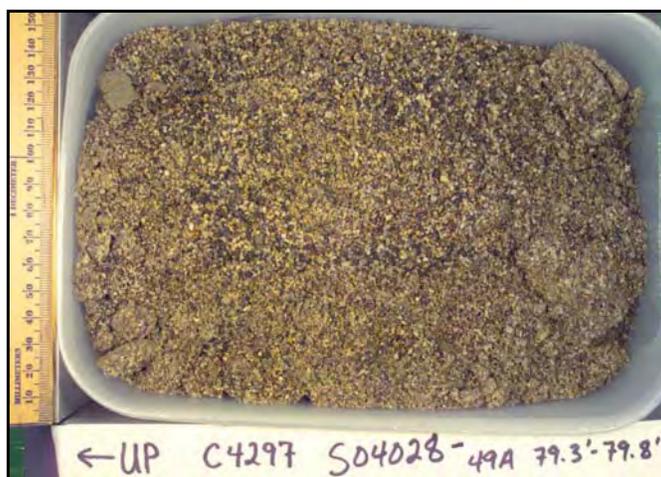


Figure 2.16. Hanford formation H2 Unit in Borehole C4297. This core consisted of a loose, moderately sorted, grayish brown, coarse to very coarse sand. The sample is non-calcareous and about 30% to 40% of the sand grains are composed of basalt rock fragments; the remainder is mostly quartz and feldspar.

2.3.4 Discussion of Increased-Moisture Zones

The distribution of moisture in the vadose zone at C Tank Farm was determined by gravimetric moisture measured directly from core samples in the laboratory (Figures 2.7 and 2.13). Neutron-moisture log data is only available for one of the two holes (C4297) reported herein, and these data appear to corroborate the lab-moisture results (Figure 2.13). However, several pronounced spikes that appear on the laboratory-moisture plot do not appear in the neutron-moisture log. This is likely the result of a number of thin (few inches or less) fine-grained layers that were preferentially sampled during core processing. These thin layers are not visible on the geophysical log because the neutron flux is averaged over a larger area beyond the limits of the fine-grained layer, including adjacent relatively dry layers. Thus, the resulting field logging signal is dampened. In general, the neutron-moisture log appears to accurately reflect the relative bulk moisture content, and can confidently be used as a substitute to estimate bulk moisture conditions when core samples are unavailable. However, most thin (<6 in.) moist zones will go undetected on neutron-moisture logs.

The moisture distributions for the two new boreholes are shown in Figures 2.7 and 2.13. Zones with relatively high moisture are illustrated via a light blue bar immediately to the right of the lithologic log in these diagrams. In general, the highest concentrations of moisture in the vadose zone at C Tank Farm are associated with fine-grained lenses of fine sand and/or silt. Most of these occur within the Hanford formation H2 unit, although there is also one at the base of the backfill in C4297, and within the H1 unit in 299-E27-22.

Moisture can also concentrate wherever there is a sudden, large contrast in grain size. This is illustrated at the 82-ft depth in 299-E27-22 (Figure 2.7) where there is a sharp contact between gravelly sand overlying fine to coarse sand. Moisture may also move vertically along discordant clastic dikes, which are known to occur, especially within the Hanford formation (Fecht et al. 1999). During high-recharge events, moisture may move preferentially within the coarser-grained vadose zone strata in contrast to fine-grained layers which transmit relatively more moisture under a low flux rate. No clastic dikes were observed in the core collected from either 299-E27-22 or C4297.

3.0 Geochemical Methods and Materials

This chapter discusses the methods and philosophy used to determine which C4297 borehole samples would be characterized and the parameters that would be measured and analyzed in the laboratory. It also describes the materials and methods used to conduct analyses of the physical, geochemical, and radio-analytical properties of the sediments, and the water potential (suction) measurements of the core liners in each sequential splitspoon sample from borehole 299-E27-22 (RCRA monitoring well).

3.1 Sample Inventory

Samples were identified using a project-specific prefix, in this case S04028 for C4297 borehole samples and C4124 for 299-E27-22 borehole samples followed by a specific sample identification suffix, such as -01. As noted in Section 2.3, the cores contained four liners identified by the letters A, B, C, and D, where the A Liner was always in the deeper position closest to the drive shoe (i.e., the protective end attached to the bottom of the drive casing). All spilt-spoon samples can be delineated from grab samples by the additional A, B, C, or D nomenclature following the sample identification suffix, such as S04028 12A.

3.2 Approach

During a past investigation at WMA SX, a significant finding was that changes in sediment type and contaminant concentrations occurred within a distance of a few inches within a given liner. It was concluded that a more methodical scoping approach would be necessary to provide the technical justification for selecting samples for detailed characterization as defined in the data quality objectives process (DOE 1999). Subsequently, a method was developed that considered depth, geology (e.g., lithology, grain-size composition, and carbonate content), individual liner contaminant concentration (e.g., radionuclides, nitrate), moisture content, and overall sample quality. Analyses and certain key parameters (i.e., moisture content, gamma energy analysis) were performed on sediment from each liner. Grab samples were also utilized as part of this study, particularly from depths that were not well represented by the core samples. More complicated analyses were performed on sediment from selected depths.

The objective of this WMA C characterization study was to quantify the extent of penetration of mobile contaminants into the vadose zone sediment from a suspected leak event from or near tank C-105. Because of the potential for slough material in the upper liner, only the sediment from the A liner was analyzed for most constituents except moisture and gamma energy. During geologic examination, the liner contents were sub-sampled for moisture content, gamma-emission radiocounting, 1:1 water extracts (which provide soil pH, EC, cation, and anion data), total carbon and inorganic carbon content, and 8 M nitric acid extracts (which provide a measure of the total-leachable sediment content of contaminants). The remaining sediment from each liner was then sealed and placed in cold storage.

3.3 Materials and Methods

During sub-sampling of the selected core liner, every effort was made to minimize moisture loss and prevent cross contamination between samples. Depending on the sample matrix, very coarse pebbles and

larger material (i.e., >32 mm) were avoided during sub-sampling. Larger substrate was excluded to provide moisture content representative of counting and 1:1 sediment:water extract samples. Therefore, the results from the sub-sample measurements may contain a possible bias toward higher concentrations for some analytes that would be preferentially associated with the smaller sized sediment fractions.

Procedures ASTM D2488-93 (1993) and PNL-MA-567-DO-1 (PNL 1990a) were followed for visual descriptions and geologic description of all splitspoon samples. The sediment classification scheme used for geologic identification of the sediment types (used solely for graphing purposes in this report) was based on the modified Folk/Wentworth classification scheme (1968).

3.3.1 Moisture Content

Gravimetric water contents of the sediment samples from each liner were determined using PNNL procedure PNNL-AGG-WC-001 (PNNL 2005). This procedure is based on the American Society for Testing and Materials procedure “Test Method for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass” (ASTM D2216-98 [ASTM 1998]). One representative sub-sample of at least 15 to 70 g was taken from each liner. Sediment samples were placed in tared containers, weighed, and dried in an oven at 105 °C until constant weight was achieved, which took at least 24 hours. The containers were removed from the oven, sealed, cooled, and weighed. At least two weighings, each after a 24-hour heating, were performed to ensure that all moisture was removed. All weighings were performed using a calibrated balance. A calibrated weight set was used to verify balance performance before weighing samples. The gravimetric water content was computed as the percentage change in soil weight before and after oven drying.

3.3.2 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts

The water-soluble inorganic constituents were determined using a 1:1 sediment:de-ionized-water extract method. This method was chosen because the sediment was too dry to easily extract vadose zone pore water. The extracts were prepared by adding an exact weight of de-ionized water to approximately 60 to 80 g of sediment sub-sampled from each liner. The weight of de-ionized water needed was calculated based on the weight of the field-moist samples and their previously determined moisture contents. The sum of the existing moisture (pore water) and the de-ionized water was fixed at the mass of the dry sediment. An appropriate amount of de-ionized water was added to screw cap jars containing the sediment samples. The jars were sealed and briefly shaken by hand, then placed on a mechanical orbital shaker for one hour. The samples were allowed to settle until the supernatant liquid was fairly clear. The supernatant was carefully decanted and separated into unfiltered aliquots for conductivity and pH determinations, and filtered aliquots (passed through 0.45 µm membranes) for anion, cation, alkalinity, and radionuclide analyses. More details can be found in Rhoades (1996) and within Methods of Soils Analysis - Part 3 (ASA 1996).

3.3.2.1 pH and Conductivity

Two, approximately 3-mL aliquots of the unfiltered 1:1 sediment:water extract supernatants were used for pH and conductivity measurements. The pH of the extracts was measured with a solid-state pH electrode and a pH meter calibrated with buffers 4, 7, and 10. Electrical conductivity was measured and compared to potassium chloride standards with a range of 0.001 M to 1.0 M.

3.3.2.2 Anions

The 1:1 sediment:water extracts were analyzed for anions using ion chromatography (IC). Fluoride, chloride, nitrite, bromide, nitrate, carbonate, phosphate, and sulfate were separated on a Dionex AS17 column with a gradient elution of 1 mM to 35 mM sodium hydroxide and measured using a conductivity detector. This methodology is based on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Method 300.0A (EPA 1984) with the exception of using the gradient elution of sodium hydroxide. Water extract chromatograms were visually scanned to assure there were no unidentified peaks caused by other constituents. No unexpected peaks were found in the water extracts from the RCRA borehole or C4297 sediments.

3.3.2.3 Cations and Trace Metals

Major cation analysis was performed using an inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES) unit using high-purity calibration standards to generate calibration curves and verify continuing calibration during the analysis run. Dilutions of 100x, 50x, 10x, and 5x were made of each 1:1 water extract for analysis to investigate and correct for matrix interferences. Details of this method are found in EPA Method 6010B (EPA 2000b). The second instrument used to analyze trace metals, including technetium-99, neptunium-237, uranium-238, plutonium-239, and americium-241 was an inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometer (ICP-MS) using PNNL-AGG-415 method (PNNL 1998). This method is quite similar to EPA Method 6020 (EPA 2000c).

3.3.2.4 Alkalinity

The alkalinity and inorganic/organic carbon content of several of the 1:1 sediment:water extracts were measured using standard titration with acid and a carbon analyzer, respectively. The alkalinity procedure is equivalent to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Field Manual (USGS 2001) method.

3.3.3 8 M Nitric Acid Extract

Approximately 20 g of oven-dried sediment was contacted with 8 M nitric acid at a ratio of approximately 5 parts acid to one part sediment. The slurries were heated to about 80 °C for several hours and then the fluid was separated by centrifugation and filtration through 0.2 µm membranes. The acid extracts were analyzed for major cations and trace metals using ICP-OES and ICP-MS techniques, respectively. The acid digestion procedure is based on EPA SW-846 Method 3050B (EPA 2000a).

3.3.3.1 Gamma Energy Analysis

Gamma energy analysis (GEA) was performed on sediment from either the A or the B core liners for contaminated sediments from borehole C4297. All samples for GEA were analyzed using 60%-efficient intrinsic germanium gamma detectors. All germanium counters were efficiency calibrated for distinct geometries using mixed gamma standards traceable to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Field-moist samples were placed in 150-cm³ counting containers and analyzed for 100 minutes in a fixed geometry. All spectra were background-subtracted. Spectral analysis was conducted using libraries containing most mixed fission products, activation products, and natural decay products. Control samples were run throughout the analysis to ensure correct operation of the detectors. The controls contained isotopes with photo peaks spanning the full detector range and were monitored for

peak position, counting rate, and full-width half-maximum. Details are found in Gamma Energy Analysis, Operation, and Instrument Verification using Genie2000™ Support Software (PNNL 1997).

3.3.3.2 Total Beta and Total Alpha Measurements on Water and Acid Extracts

Gross alpha and beta measurement were made on both the water and acid extracts. For each extract, approximately 1 mL of sample was placed in a 20-mL tared liquid scintillation vial and weighed. Fifteen mL of scintillation cocktail were then added and the samples were mixed and counted on a Wallac Model 1415 Liquid Scintillation Counter as prescribed in procedure AGG-RRL-002, Liquid Scintillation Counting and Instrument Verification Using the 1400 DSA™ Support Software (PNNL 2000). Results were converted to picocuries per gram (pCi/g) of dry sediment by using the known solution-to-solid ratios used to extract aliquots of the sediment.

3.3.4 Carbon Content of Sediment

The total carbon concentration in each core sample was measured with a Shimadzu TOC-V CSN instrument with a SSM-5000A Total Organic Carbon Analyzer by combustion at approximately 900°C based on ASTM Method, *Standard Test Methods for Analysis of Metal Bearing Ores and Related Materials by Combustion Infrared Absorption Spectrometry* (ASTM E1915-01). Samples were placed into pre-combusted, tared, ceramic combustion sample holders and weighed on a calibrated balance. After the combustion sample holders were placed into the furnace introduction tube, approximately 2 minutes waiting period was allowed for the ultra-pure oxygen carrier gas to remove any carbon dioxide introduced to the system from the atmosphere during sample placement. After this sparging process, the sample was moved into the combustion furnace and the combustion was begun. The carrier gas then delivered the sample combustion products to the cell of a non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) gas analyzer where the carbon dioxide was detected and measured. The amount of CO₂ measured is proportional the total carbon content of the sample. Adequate system performance was confirmed by analyzing known quantities of a calcium carbonate standard.

Sediment/solid samples were analyzed for inorganic carbon content by placing a sediment aliquot into a ceramic combustion boat. The combustion boat was placed into the ion chromatograph (IC) introduction tube where it was sparged with ultra-pure oxygen for two minutes to remove atmospheric carbon dioxide. A small amount (usually 0.6 ml) of 3 M phosphoric acid was then added to the sample in the combustion boat. The boat was moved into IC combustion furnace where it was heated to 200°C. Samples were completely covered by the acid to allow full reaction to occur. Ultra-pure oxygen swept the resulting carbon dioxide through a dehumidifier and scrubber into the cell of a NDIR gas analyzer where the carbon dioxide was detected and measured. The amount of CO₂ measured is proportional the inorganic carbon content of the sample.

Organic carbon content was determined by the difference between the inorganic carbon and total carbon concentration.

3.3.5 Elemental Analysis

The elemental composition of the bulk sediment from five liners from the RCRA borehole, 299-E27-22, was determined via x-ray fluorescence (XRF). The samples were prepared by placing 10 g of sediment in a tungsten carbide grinding vessel, which was ground twice for 30 seconds (total of

60 seconds) using a Herzog HSM-100/H Semi-Automatic Pulverizer. After the second grinding, 1 g of Chemplex SpectroBlend briquetting additive was added to the grinding vessel and the mixture was ground for 10 seconds. Two 38 mm Spex XRF pellet caps were prepared for each sample by adding approximately 4 g of boric acid to each cap. The boric acid was spread evenly across the bottom of the cap and gently compressed. Next, 5 g of blended sample was added to each cap, and the cap was placed into a pellet die. The pellet die was compressed to 35,000 psi using a Carver Press and held for 3 minutes. The pressure was then released and the pellet was placed in a S4 Pioneer wave length dispersive XRF instrument from Bruker AXS (Madison WI). Using an analysis model that was developed for these samples, the amount of nineteen elements (i.e., sodium through phosphorous, potassium, calcium, titanium, chromium through iron, nickel through zinc, rubidium through zirconium, and barium) were analyzed on each sample. Six geologic material standards/reference materials that represent a wide range of geologic materials were run along with the unknown sediments. Results for each element for the five standards were reported along with the certified values from NIST, USGS, and other institutions that provide certified standards. The accuracy of the results was satisfactory for the standards; also, the total oxide composition of the sediments from borehole 299-E27-22 summed to close to 100%, suggesting that the results were acceptable.

No elemental analyses were performed on the contaminated C borehole sediments because the XRF instrument was not set up to test radioactive samples at the time this report was generated. Also, the bulk elemental analysis of moderately radionuclide-contaminated sediments, such as the three TX borehole sediments, did not vary significantly from uncontaminated samples (Serne et al. 2004a).

3.3.6 Particle-Size Distribution

The wet sieving/hydrometer method was used to determine the particle size distribution of selected samples from the background borehole, 299-E27-22. No particle size measurements were made on samples from C4297. The hydrometer technique is described in ASA (1986a), Part 1, Method 15-5, "Hydrometer Method"; it concentrates on quantifying the relative amounts of silt and clay. The silt and clay separates were saved for later mineralogical analyses. Samples from the borehole that were used for the hydrometer method were never air or oven dried to minimize the effects of particle aggregation that can affect the separation of clay grains from the coarser material.

3.3.7 Particle Density

The particle density of bulk grains from the background borehole are usually determined using pycnometers as described in ASA (1986b) Part 1, Method 14-3, "Pycnometer Method," and oven-dried material. The particle density is an input needed to determine the particle size when using the hydrometer method. However, no direct particle density measurements were made for the sediments from borehole 299-E27-22. The particle size data reported in this document used the quartz default value of 2.65 g/cm^3 to calculate the particle size distribution. The error in using this simplifying assumption is not significant since most of the samples consisted of fine to medium-grained sand.

3.3.8 Water Potential (Suction) Measurements

Suction measurements (using the filter paper method PNL-MA-567-SFA-2 [PNL 1990b], which is essentially the same as ASTM [2002]), were made on the core liners in each splitspoon sampler from borehole 299-E27-22 and on the disturbed, unused sediment after geologic characterization and

sub-sampling had been performed on C4297 samples. This method relies on three filter papers folded together into a small sandwich that rapidly equilibrates with the sediment sample. The middle filter paper does not contact sediment that might stick to the paper and bias the mass measurements. At equilibrium, the matric suction in the filter paper is the same as the matric suction of the sediment sample. The dry filter paper sandwiches were placed in the borehole 299-E27-22 liners and the C4297 air-tight storage containers while still filled with the sediment and remained there for 3 weeks to allow sufficient time for the matric suction in the sediment to equilibrate with the matric suction in the filter paper. The mass of the wetted middle filter paper that had no direct contact with the sediment was subsequently determined, and the suction of the sediment was determined from a calibration relationship between filter paper water content and matric suction. The filter paper method provides a good estimate of water potentials over the range from -0.01 to -2 MPa (1 to 200 m [3.3 to 656 ft] suction head) (Deka et al. 1995).

The relationships used for converting the water content of filter paper to matric suction for Whatman #42 filter paper have been determined by Deka et al. (1995) and can be expressed as:

$$S_m = 10^{(5.144 - 6.699 w)}/10 \text{ for } w < 0.5$$

$$S_m = 10^{(2.383 - 1.309 w)}/10 \text{ for } w > 0.5$$

where: S_m = matric suction (m)

w = gravimetric water content of the filter paper (g/g).

Soil matric suction analysis was conducted on 111 core liner samples from borehole 299-E27-22. The matric potential samples covered the borehole profile from 20 to 230 ft bgs in 0.5 to 5 ft increments. At C4297, each of the 10 A liner sediments were analyzed for soil matric suction after some exposure to air (potentially drying) during geologic characterization of the samples. The filter paper sandwich could not be inserted in the C4297 core liners prior to characterization, as was possible for samples from borehole 299-E27-22, due to the configuration of the stainless steel liners.

4.0 Results and Discussion

This section presents the geochemical and physical characterization data collected on sediment from the RCRA borehole, 299-E27-22, and borehole C4297, which was emplaced near tank C-105. The results for 299-E27-22 are presented in Section 4.1, and those for C4297 are given in Section 4.2.

The first characterization activities emphasized tests that were key to determining the vertical distribution and maximum vertical extent of mobile contaminants in the vadose zone sediments. Such information on the borehole sediments included moisture content and total and inorganic carbon content, and the pH, EC, measurements of major cations, anions, and trace metals (including technetium-99 and uranium-238) in 1:1 sediment:water- and 8 M nitric acid-extracts. A GEA of the sediments was also performed to search for any detectable manmade gamma emitting radionuclides. The particle size, bulk chemical composition, and alpha- and beta-emitting radionuclides of selected sediment samples were measured in the second characterization phase. The determination of particle size and bulk chemical composition aided in defining contacts between major geologic units. These parameters also helped to better define the background composition of the “uncontaminated” sediments for determining the vertical extent of mobile contaminants in the contaminated borehole. The measurement of beta- and alpha-emitting radionuclides (i.e., strontium-90 and transuranics, respectively) allows direct measurement of the vertical migration potential of these potentially risky contaminants.

4.1 Vadose Zone Sediment from Borehole 299-E27-22

4.1.1 Moisture Content

The moisture content of the sediment from the liners of borehole 299-E27-22 that was continuously cored (19 to 111 ft bgs) and selectively cored (111 to 230 ft bgs) is listed in Table 4.1 and presented as a graph (Figure 2.7) in Chapter 2. Figure 2.7 shows the gravimetric moisture content of small aliquots of sediment taken during the geologic description activities. The moisture content profile correlates with the lithology described in Section 2.3.2 and shown in Figure 2.7. The only region with elevated moisture in the Hanford formation H1 unit, and was a thin, fine-medium sand to silty fine-sand lens at ~48 ft bgs. The rest of the Hanford formation H1 unit was rather dry, with a mean gravimetric moisture content of 2.6 wt%. The next zone of elevated moisture was found at the contact of the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units at ~82 ft bgs, with a gravimetric moisture content of 12.5 wt%. The final zone of elevated moisture was in the Hanford formation H2 unit at ~98 ft bgs and corresponded to a thin, fine to coarse sand contact. The rest of the Hanford formation H2 unit was relatively dry, with a mean gravimetric moisture content of 2.5 wt%. Below the Hanford formation strata, the Cold Creek upper sub-unit (CCUu) is believed to have been penetrated by the final splitspoon core sample collected. The sample was composed of gravel and was quite dry. No core samples were obtained from borehole 299-E27-22 in the lower Cold Creek sub-unit or the Ringold units.

Table 4.1. Gravimetric Moisture Content of Core Samples Obtained from Borehole 299-E27-22

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Moisture Content % Wt	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Moisture Content % Wt
19.5	H1	2.38%	52.0	H1	2.69%
20.5	H1	2.30%	53.0	H1	2.53%
22.0	H1	2.48%	54.5	H1	2.12%
23.0	H1	2.38%	55.5	H1	1.97%
24.5	H1	2.45%	57.0	H1	2.01%
25.5	H1	2.47%	58.0	H1	2.85%
27.0	H1	2.80%	62.0	H1	3.45%
28.0	H1	2.68%	63.0	H1	2.99%
29.5	H1	2.43%	65.5	H1	2.08%
30.5	H1	2.56%	67.0	H1	2.68%
32.0	H1	2.47%	68.0	H1	2.41%
33.0	H1	2.68%	72.0	H1	1.22%
34.5	H1	2.55%	73.0	H1	2.09%
35.5	H1	3.07%	74.5	H1	1.59%
37.0	H1	2.69%	75.5	H1	1.99%
38.0	H1	3.65%	77.0	H1	2.06%
39.5	H1	3.28%	78.0	H1	2.04%
40.5	H1	4.15%	79.5	H1	1.54%
42.0	H1	3.26%	80.5	H1	2.26%
43.0	H1	3.83%	82.0	H2	10.72%
44.5	H1	4.00%	83.0	H2	4.44%
45.5	H1	3.34%	84.5	H2	2.63%
47.0	H1	3.32%	85.5	H2	1.79%
48.0	H1	12.46%	87.0	H2	2.75%
49.5	H1	2.99%	88.0	H2	2.75%
50.5	H1	2.39%	89.5	H2	1.90%
90.5	H2	1.95%	145.5	H2	2.42%
92.0	H2	1.89%	149.5	H2	2.61%
93.0	H2	2.35%	150.5	H2	2.39%

Table 4.1. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Moisture Content % Wt	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Moisture Content % Wt
94.5	H2	2.84%	154.5	H2	2.79%
95.5	H2	2.52%	159.5	H2	2.29%
97.0	H2	2.73%	160.5	H2	2.20%
98.0	H2	8.74%	164.5	H2	2.73%
99.5	H2	2.14%	165.5	H2	2.75%
100.5	H2	1.48%	169.5	H2	2.69%
102.0	H2	1.38%	170.5	H2	2.38%
103.0	H2	1.96%	174.5	H2	2.68%
104.5	H2	2.25%	175.5	H2	2.70%
105.5	H2	2.15%	179.5	H2	2.73%
107.0	H2	3.50%	180.5	H2	2.58%
108.0	H2	2.16%	184.5	H2	2.91%
109.5	H2	2.68%	185.5	H2	2.48%
110.5	H2	3.09%	189.5	H2	2.88%
114.5	H2	2.31%	190.5	H2	2.57%
115.5	H2	2.53%	194.5	H2	2.43%
119.5	H2	2.12%	195.5	H2	2.77%
120.5	H2	1.79%	199.5	H2	2.99%
124.5	H2	2.49%	200.5	H2	2.55%
125.5	H2	2.49%	204.5	H2	2.53%
129.5	H2	1.97%	205.5	H2	2.48%
130.5	H2	3.61%	209.5	H2	2.37%
135.5	H2	1.67%	210.5	H2	2.53%
139.5	H2	2.10%	224.5	H2	3.72%
140.5	H2	2.44%	225.5	H2	3.08%
144.5	H2	2.37%	229.5	CCU	NA
CCU = Cold Creek unit					
NA = not analyzed					

4.1.2 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts for Borehole 299-E27-22

A subset of samples from the 299-E27-22 splitspoon cores were characterized by performing 1:1 sediment:water extracts. The following tables present the mass of a given constituent leached per gram of sediment as measured in the water extracts. Other figures show dilution-corrected values that represent concentrations in vadose zone pore water. As discussed in several other Vadose Zone Characterization Project reports, the dilution-corrected 1:1 sediment:water extracts are a reasonable estimate of the actual vadose zone pore water (Serne et al. 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2002e, 2002f).

4.1.2.1 pH and Electrical Conductivity

The water extracts' pH and electrical conductivity (EC) for select 299-E27-22 cores are shown in Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1. The pH is plotted as measured in the 1:1 sediment:water extracts but the EC is corrected for dilution and plotted as if it was actual pore water. The pH profile is constant with all values between 7.4 and 7.6. The pore water corrected EC data are more variable, with a range of 4.39 to 20.1 mS/cm in the Hanford formation H1 unit and a range of 4.30 to 12.9 mS/cm in the Hanford formation H2 unit. Overall, the calculated pore water conductivities were elevated when compared to the RCRA borehole (299-E33-338) emplaced near the B-BX-BY Waste Management Area (Lindenmeier et al. 2002). The seven samples tested from the Hanford formation H1 unit (six samples plus one duplicate) had an average pore water corrected EC of 9.08 mS/cm, which was elevated by more than a factor of three when compared to the average EC from borehole 299-E33-338. The thirteen samples tested from the Hanford formation H2 unit (twelve samples plus one duplicate) had an average pore water EC of 8.47 mS/cm, which again were in excess of three times higher than the average measured EC in borehole 299-E33-338.

Table 4.2 also contains data for the two samples from borehole 299-E27-22 that were unsaturated flow apparatus (UFA) "squeezed" to collect actual undiluted pore water. Comparison of the actual UFA pore water EC to the dilution corrected pore water EC for the same samples (from 48.0 and 82.0 ft bgs) indicated that the dilution corrected values are biased high by as much as 40%. This indicates that the 1:1 water:sediment extract technique employed to release the entrained pore water from the samples likely dissolved/leached small amounts of salts from the sediment, which resulted in a slightly elevated pore water corrected EC value. Similar trends have been observed in background characterization boreholes collected near the B-BX and SX Tank Farms and are documented in Serne et al. (2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2002d, and 2002e). Interpretation of the pH and EC data for samples from 299-E27-22 revealed that pH was within the range measured in other 200 Area sediments (Serne et al. 2004a, 2004b, but that EC was significantly elevated with respect values observed in the 200 Area (Lindenmeier et al., 2002), indicating the presence of a higher salinity fluid at this location.

4.1.2.2 Water Extract Composition of the 1:1 Sediment:Water Extract for Borehole 299-E27-22

The 1:1 sediment:water extract anion composition from 299-E27-22 samples, in units of μg per gram of dry sediment, is shown in Table 4.3 and Figure 4.2. Values in Table 4.3 that appear to be elevated compared to the others are shown in bold type while values that appear to be lower than others are shown in italics. A comparison of the masses of water-extractable anions per gram of sediment from the background sediments from the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units in 299-E27-22 showed that there is some variability in anion composition between the two formations. The largest variability measured amongst the 20 samples tested (18 samples plus two duplicates) occurred at the depths associated with

lenses of finer-grained material. The two samples composed of finer grained materials (samples 48.0 and 82.0) both contained significantly more chloride, nitrate, and sulfate than most of the remaining sediment samples, which could be a result of residual moisture from the undocumented “release” remaining in these zones of lower hydraulic conductivity. Overall, the elevated water extractable chloride, nitrate, sulfate, and phosphate concentrations in these samples, when accompanied by the EC data presented earlier, indicate that this borehole was not a good candidate for determining the background or natural conditions in the vadose zone at C Tank Farm.

Table 4.2. pH and Electric Conductivity Values for 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts and UFA Squeezings from Borehole 299-E27-22

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)
28.0	H1	7.55	20.1
40.5	H1	7.43	7.95
45.5	H1	7.51	8.42
48.0	H1	7.50	4.39
48.0 Dup	H1	7.49	4.44
48.0 UFA	H1	7.18	2.96
50.5	H1	7.53	6.88
78.0	H1	7.55	11.4
82.0	H2	7.43	4.31
82.0 Dup	H2	7.48	4.30
82.0 UFA	H2	6.93	3.22
85.5	H2	7.47	7.64
95.5	H2	7.60	7.73
100.5	H2	7.60	10.9
139.5	H2	7.43	12.9
145.5	H2	7.55	9.87
160.5	H2	7.52	10.8
164.5	H2	7.44	8.51
185.5	H2	7.57	10.8
200.5	H2	7.48	8.32
210.5	H2	7.54	8.24
225.5	H2	7.51	5.74
Dup = Duplicate sample UFA = Unsaturated flow apparatus			

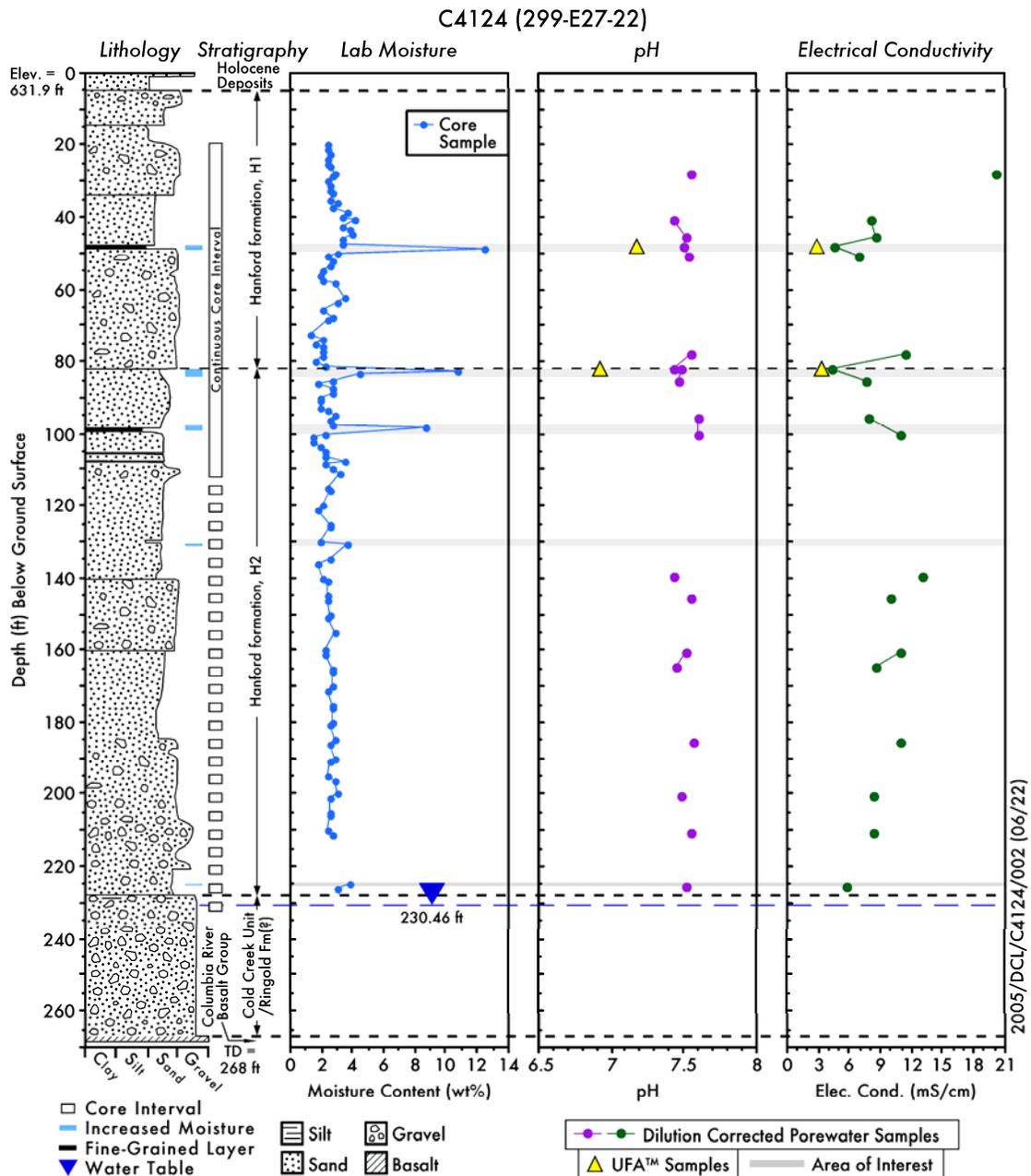


Figure 4.1. Gravimetric Moisture Content, pH, and Electrical Conductivity Calculated from Sediment:Water Extracts for Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.4 shows the water-leachable concentrations of divalent and monovalent cations, in units of microgram per gram ($\mu\text{g/g}$) of dry sediment, for the RCRA borehole 299-E27-22. Table 4.5 shows the water-leachable concentrations of aluminum, silicon, iron, manganese, zinc, phosphorous, and sulfur. The latter two were converted to their respective anions, phosphate and sulfate, and the data are plotted to compare with the IC measured anion data in Figure 4.2; the comparison for sulfate is quite good. The distributions of water leachable masses of several of the major cations versus depth are shown in Figure 4.3. The depth profiles for the divalent alkaline earth cations calcium, magnesium, and strontium show higher values leached from the two samples composed of finer-grained materials. These results are

consistent with the anion data, and confirm the presence of a waste source signature in the vadose zone at this location. None of the 299-E27-22 sediment:water extracts contained measurable amounts of aluminum, iron, manganese, or zinc. These results indicate that the sample material is oxidized and not highly weathered.

Tables 4.6 and 4.7 and Figure 4.4 show the water-leachable concentrations of some metals that are present in tank leak fluids. None of the samples tested contained quantifiable water-extractable concentrations of either technetium-99 or chromium. All but one of the samples contained trace amounts of water-extractable molybdenum, and all of the samples tested contained trace amounts of water extractable uranium. The lack of quantifiable concentrations of water-extractable technetium and chromium, combined with the presence of only trace water-extractable molybdenum and uranium, indicates that the waste source impacting the vadose zone at this location was at most, distantly associated with tank waste producing processes.

The values presented in Tables 4.2 through 4.7 were compared to similar data for the C Tank Farm borehole, C4297, to evaluate whether significantly different values are found in any samples. The occurrence of elevated concentrations of water-extractable sodium and technetium-99 would suggest that tank fluids percolated into the vadose zone where borehole C4297 was pushed. Relatively high uranium was also measured in some C4297 samples but appears to be the result of natural variation rather than a tank waste source.

Table 4.3. Anion Composition of Water Extracts of 299-E27-22 Sediment (units µg/g dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Fluoride	Chloride	Nitrate	Alkalinity as CO ₃	Sulfate	Phosphate	Nitrite	Bromide
28.0	H1	0.38	<i>0.48</i>	<i>0.99</i>	36.1	88.6	ND	ND	ND
40.5	H1	0.47	<i>1.01</i>	7.80	39.6	111	2.07	ND	ND
45.5	H1	0.43	<i>0.95</i>	5.20	36.1	99.3	ND	ND	ND
48.0	H1	0.42	26.5	19.4	37.4	182	ND	ND	ND
48.0 Dup	H1	0.43	27.8	19.9	35.4	191	ND	ND	ND
50.5	H1	0.33	4.42	1.92	37.7	24.5	ND	ND	ND
78.0	H1	0.37	3.22	<i>ND</i>	40.8	55.8	ND	ND	ND
82.0	H2	0.35	21.0	19.6	32.0	138	ND	ND	ND
82.0 Dup	H2	0.33	20.4	19.5	36.1	132	ND	ND	ND
85.5	H2	0.31	6.06	5.47	33.4	37.3	ND	ND	ND
95.5	H2	0.36	3.67	6.87	38.8	35.0	ND	ND	ND
100.5	H2	0.32	2.61	5.21	39.5	20.5	ND	ND	ND
139.5	H2	0.33	6.62	5.15	30.0	72.7	ND	ND	ND
145.5	H2	0.35	4.12	2.82	36.8	61.5	ND	ND	ND
160.5	H2	0.40	3.16	7.51	35.4	56.7	ND	ND	ND
164.5	H2	0.26	2.95	8.37	32.7	58.8	ND	ND	ND
185.5	H2	0.58	2.91	7.32	42.2	66.4	ND	ND	ND
200.5	H2	0.38	1.89	6.97	31.3	48.1	ND	ND	ND
210.5	H2	0.50	1.85	<i>ND</i>	38.8	54.5	ND	ND	ND
225.5	H2	0.35	1.24	<i>ND</i>	36.5	36.0	ND	ND	ND

Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.
Italicized values are lower than others for a given constituent.
Dup = Duplicate sample.
ND = Analyte was not detected in the sample.

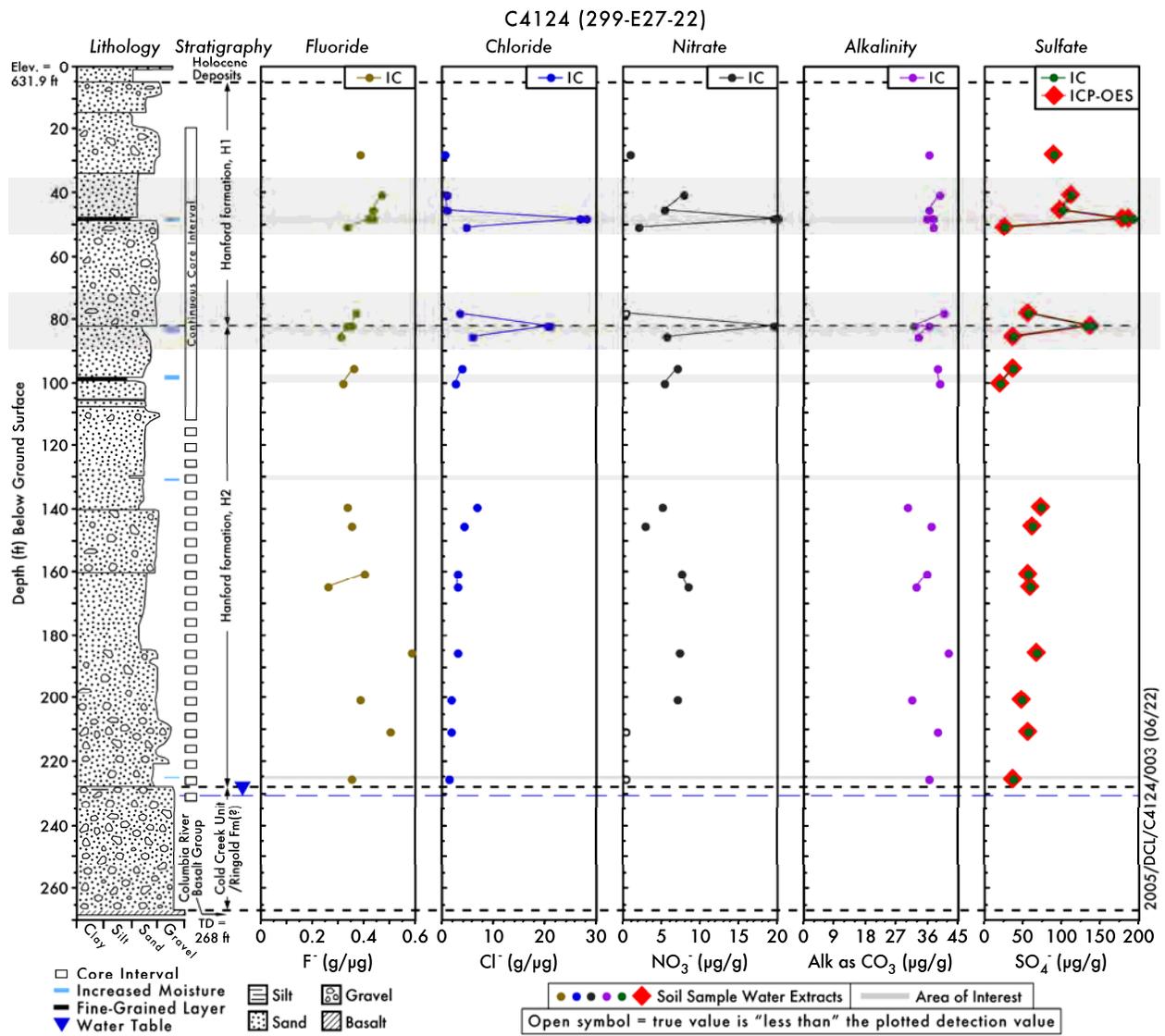


Figure 4.2. Water-Extractable Major Anions in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments (μ g/dry sediment)

Table 4.4. Water-Extractable Cations in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry soil)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Magnesium	Calcium	Strontium	Barium	Sodium	Potassium
28.0	H1	5.6E+00	2.5E+01	1.1E-01	(3.0E-02)	1.4E+01	(4.9E+00)
40.5	H1	6.9E+00	3.2E+01	1.3E-01	(2.2E-02)	1.8E+01	(4.5E+00)
45.5	H1	6.0E+00	2.7E+01	1.1E-01	(2.6E-02)	1.8E+01	(4.2E+00)
48.0	H1	1.3E+01	5.6E+01	2.1E-01	(1.9E-02)	2.7E+01	6.5E+00
48.0 Dup	H1	1.3E+01	5.9E+01	2.2E-01	(1.4E-02)	2.8E+01	6.5E+00
50.5	H1	<i>2.6E+00</i>	<i>9.8E+00</i>	5.0E-02	(3.5E-02)	1.1E+01	(3.5E+00)
78.0	H1	5.1E+00	1.6E+01	8.7E-02	(3.0E-02)	1.4E+01	6.6E+00
82.0	H2	1.4E+01	4.1E+01	1.8E-01	(2.1E-02)	1.8E+01	7.7E+00
82.0 Dup	H2	1.4E+01	4.1E+01	1.8E-01	(2.2E-02)	1.8E+01	7.7E+00
85.5	H2	4.2E+00	1.3E+01	7.2E-02	(3.3E-02)	1.1E+01	(5.7E+00)
95.5	H2	4.1E+00	1.1E+01	6.2E-02	(3.7E-02)	1.3E+01	(5.4E+00)
100.5	H2	3.0E+00	<i>7.5E+00</i>	4.2E-02	(3.0E-02)	1.1E+01	(4.8E+00)
139.5	H2	6.3E+00	1.6E+01	9.7E-02	(3.5E-02)	1.7E+01	6.5E+00
145.5	H2	4.5E+00	1.3E+01	7.4E-02	(4.8E-02)	1.8E+01	6.4E+00
160.5	H2	4.4E+00	1.4E+01	7.5E-02	(4.2E-02)	1.7E+01	(6.2E+00)
164.5	H2	4.5E+00	1.6E+01	7.7E-02	(2.4E-02)	1.4E+01	5.3E+00
185.5	H2	4.2E+00	1.5E+01	9.2E-02	(3.6E-02)	2.3E+01	6.4E+00
200.5	H2	3.5E+00	1.3E+01	7.0E-02	(5.3E-02)	1.5E+01	(4.7E+00)
210.5	H2	3.7E+00	1.4E+01	7.4E-02	(2.5E-02)	1.8E+01	(5.0E+00)
225.5	H2	3.3E+00	1.3E+01	7.6E-02	(4.2E-02)	1.0E+01	(4.6E+00)

Dup = Duplicate sample.

Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.

Italicized values are lower than others for a given constituent.

Parentheses indicate reported data was less than the limit of quantification for the analysis or is nonquality control compliant.

Table 4.5. Other Water-Extractable Species in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry soil)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Aluminum	Silicon	Iron	Manganese	Zinc	Phosphorous as PO ₄	Sulfur as SO ₄
28.0	H1	ND ^c	1.0E+01	(2.4E-02)	ND	(1.1E-01)	(1.5E-01)	8.92E+01
40.5	H1	ND	1.2E+01	(9.6E-03)	ND	(6.8E-02)	(1.8E-01)	1.10E+02
45.5	H1	ND	1.2E+01	(9.2E-03)	ND	(7.5E-02)	(1.2E-01)	9.85E+01
48.0	H1	ND	1.7E+01	(1.2E-02)	ND	(5.2E-02)	(1.5E-01)	1.79E+02
48.0 Dup	H1	ND	1.7E+01	(6.7E-03)	ND	(4.0E-02)	(9.8E-02)	1.86E+02
50.5	H1	(6.9E-04)	8.5E+00	(1.6E-02)	ND	(5.3E-02)	(1.1E-01)	2.46E+01
78.0	H1	ND	8.5E+00	(1.2E-02)	(1.9E-03)	(3.4E-02)	(8.8E-02)	5.53E+01
82.0	H2	ND	1.3E+01	(1.8E-02)	(9.9E-04)	(8.5E-02)	(7.9E-02)	1.36E+02
82.0 Dup	H2	ND	1.4E+01	(1.2E-02)	ND	(7.6E-02)	(9.3E-02)	1.35E+02
85.5	H2	(4.6E-03)	8.0E+00	(1.0E-02)	(5.1E-04)	(5.8E-02)	(1.9E-02)	3.76E+01
95.5	H2	(7.5E-03)	8.2E+00	(1.2E-02)	ND	(1.5E-02)	(7.4E-02)	3.50E+01
100.5	H2	(1.4E-02)	7.6E+00	(1.5E-02)	ND	(1.2E-03)	(6.3E-02)	2.04E+01
139.5	H2	ND	8.4E+00	(1.3E-02)	ND	(2.6E-03)	(1.2E-02)	7.22E+01
145.5	H2	(2.3E-03)	8.6E+00	(2.0E-02)	(7.1E-04)	(8.6E-03)	(1.3E-01)	6.07E+01
160.5	H2	(2.4E-03)	8.6E+00	(1.4E-02)	(8.8E-04)	(8.9E-03)	(3.9E-02)	5.63E+01
164.5	H2	ND	9.1E+00	(1.1E-02)	ND	ND	(5.6E-02)	5.83E+01
185.5	H2	ND	9.9E+00	(9.8E-03)	(1.5E-03)	(2.8E-03)	(8.9E-02)	6.63E+01
200.5	H2	(5.2E-03)	8.7E+00	(1.4E-02)	(1.5E-03)	(1.7E-02)	(1.8E-01)	4.80E+01
210.5	H2	(6.8E-03)	9.8E+00	(2.0E-02)	(3.1E-03)	ND	(3.6E-02)	5.45E+01
225.5	H2	(1.3E-03)	1.0E+01	(3.1E-02)	(2.5E-03)	ND	(4.7E-02)	3.64E+01

Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.
 Parentheses signify reported values are below level of quantitation.
 ND = Analyte was not detected in the sample

4.1.3 8 M Nitric Acid-Extractable Amounts of Selected Elements

The amount of material that could be extracted from the vadose zone sediment by 8 M nitric acid is shown in Tables 4.7 through 4.9 and Figures 4.5 through 4.7. The 8 M nitric acid extraction is a protocol used by EPA to estimate the maximum concentrations of regulated metals in contaminated sediment that would be biologically available. Aliquots of sediment from borehole 299-E27-22 were subjected to acid extraction to establish baseline values to compare with acid extracts of potentially contaminated sediments from borehole C4297.

The acid extract data showed high values for aluminum, calcium, iron, potassium, magnesium, and zinc in the fine-grained sample from the Hanford formation H1 unit (sample 48.0). The fine-grained sample from the Hanford formation H2 unit (sample 82.0) was elevated in aluminum, calcium, and potassium. The remaining samples contained consistent quantities of all the elements measured. A

comparison of the water-leachable and acid-leachable contents of the sediments from borehole 299-E27-22 (see data shown in Tables 4.4 to 4.6 versus Tables 4.7 to 4.9) showed that less than 0.1% of the acid-extractable quantities of the following elements were water leachable: aluminum, barium, iron, manganese, chromium, and phosphorous as phosphate. Less than 1% of the acid-extractable quantities of the following elements were water leachable: calcium, potassium, magnesium, strontium, zinc, and uranium. Less than 10% of the acid-extractable sodium and molybdenum were water soluble and less than 40% of the acid-extractable sulfur as sulfate was water extractable. Comparisons of the water- to acid-soluble sulfur and phosphorous are shown in Figure 4.8.

Table 4.6. Water-Extractable Mobile Trace Contaminants in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments (µg per gram dry soil)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Technetium-99	Uranium-238	Chromium	Molybdenum (ICP-MS)	Molybdenum (ICP)
28.0	H1	(5.00E-07)	3.28E-04	(4.30E-05)	3.82E-03	(3.0E-03)
40.5	H1	(2.01E-06)	5.31E-04	(1.44E-04)	5.34E-03	(6.7E-03)
45.5	H1	(1.00E-06)	4.57E-04	(1.25E-04)	3.81E-03	(2.0E-03)
48.0	H1	(2.50E-06)	7.54E-04	(1.28E-03)	4.69E-03	(2.2E-03)
48.0 Dup	H1	(2.50E-06)	7.78E-04	(1.43E-03)	4.70E-03	(2.9E-03)
50.5	H1	(0.00E+00)	1.84E-04	(2.88E-04)	5.34E-03	(2.6E-03)
78.0	H1	(1.00E-06)	3.86E-04	(1.94E-04)	7.99E-03	(5.8E-03)
82.0	H2	(4.10E-06)	6.48E-04	(1.04E-03)	7.29E-03	(1.2E-02)
82.0 Dup	H2	(3.58E-06)	6.47E-04	(1.01E-03)	6.50E-03	(8.9E-03)
85.5	H2	(3.00E-06)	2.20E-04	(3.36E-04)	6.33E-03	(1.1E-02)
95.5	H2	(2.50E-06)	2.41E-04	(2.47E-04)	6.99E-03	(5.2E-03)
100.5	H2	(3.51E-06)	3.61E-04	(1.80E-04)	7.23E-03	(4.3E-03)
139.5	H2	(5.01E-07)	6.49E-04	(1.75E-03)	6.89E-03	(9.4E-04)
145.5	H2	ND	6.34E-04	(6.57E-04)	5.56E-03	(1.7E-03)
160.5	H2	ND	2.20E-04	(1.96E-04)	7.11E-03	(6.9E-03)
164.5	H2	ND	2.41E-04	(3.08E-04)	5.70E-03	(1.8E-03)
185.5	H2	ND	3.60E-04	(2.23E-04)	7.45E-03	(3.4E-03)
200.5	H2	(5.00E-07)	2.83E-04	(1.39E-04)	4.10E-03	(1.1E-02)
210.5	H2	ND	1.90E-04	(1.04E-04)	4.68E-03	(6.6E-03)
225.5	H2	ND	1.53E-04	(1.12E-04)	(1.49E-03)	ND

Parenteses signify values below level of quantitation.
Dup = Duplicate sample
ND = Analyte was not detected in the sample

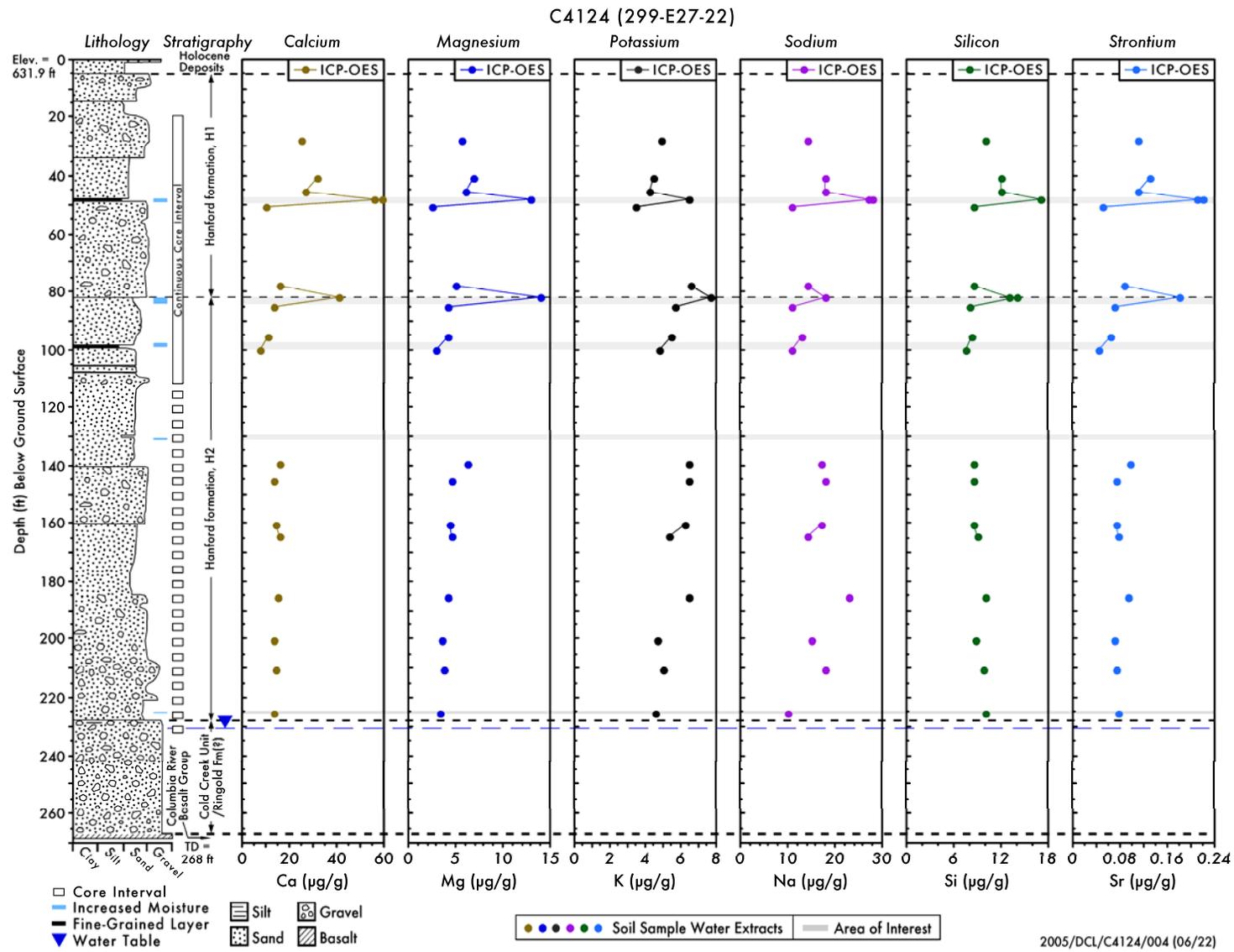


Figure 4.3. Cations in 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts for Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.7. Acid-Extractable Major Cations in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Barium	Calcium	Potassium	Manganese	Strontium	Sodium
28.0	H1	(6.8E+01)	6.8E+03	6.5E+02	3.8E+03	3.1E+01	3.2E+02
40.5	H1	(1.0E+02)	8.9E+03	1.4E+03	5.4E+03	4.9E+01	3.2E+02
45.5	H1	(7.7E+01)	7.7E+03	1.1E+03	4.9E+03	4.0E+01	2.6E+02
48.0	H1	(9.4E+01)	1.1E+04	2.1E+03	7.0E+03	4.5E+01	3.1E+02
48.0 Dup	H1	(9.3E+01)	1.1E+04	2.0E+03	6.9E+03	4.7E+01	3.8E+02
50.5	H1	(6.3E+01)	7.7E+03	7.8E+02	4.1E+03	2.7E+01	2.7E+02
78.0	H1	(5.2E+01)	7.1E+03	7.2E+02	4.1E+03	2.7E+01	2.4E+02
82.0	H2	(9.2E+01)	9.2E+03	1.6E+03	5.6E+03	3.8E+01	2.4E+02
82.0 Dup	H2	(8.5E+01)	9.2E+03	1.6E+03	5.7E+03	3.9E+01	2.3E+02
85.5	H2	(5.1E+01)	7.7E+03	7.8E+02	4.0E+03	2.5E+01	1.7E+02
95.5	H2	(5.2E+01)	8.1E+03	8.8E+02	4.5E+03	2.8E+01	2.1E+02
100.5	H2	(5.9E+01)	9.2E+03	1.0E+03	5.1E+03	3.2E+01	2.7E+02
139.5	H2	(6.2E+01)	8.8E+03	1.1E+03	4.8E+03	3.7E+01	2.7E+02
145.5	H2	(6.1E+01)	6.5E+03	8.7E+02	4.5E+03	2.5E+01	3.2E+02
160.5	H2	(7.0E+01)	7.5E+03	1.0E+03	5.2E+03	3.2E+01	4.6E+02
164.5	H2	(5.8E+01)	7.0E+03	1.1E+03	5.3E+03	3.1E+01	3.0E+02
185.5	H2	(7.3E+01)	6.5E+03	9.8E+02	4.7E+03	3.0E+01	4.2E+02
200.5	H2	(6.6E+01)	6.5E+03	8.9E+02	4.7E+03	3.1E+01	3.4E+02
210.5	H2	(6.4E+01)	5.8E+03	8.9E+02	4.4E+03	3.1E+01	3.3E+02
225.5	H2	(5.8E+01)	5.5E+03	7.5E+02	3.8E+03	2.7E+01	2.4E+02
<p>Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation. Dup = Duplicate sample</p>							

4.1.4 Bulk Chemical Composition of Sediment from 299-E27-22

Five core samples were selected from this borehole and analyzed for bulk chemical composition using XRF. The total chemical composition of the samples is shown in Table 4.10. As found for most Hanford Site sediments, the bulk chemistry is dominated by silicon and aluminum oxides, with iron and calcium being next in abundance. There was also several (1 to 4) percent of sodium, potassium, and magnesium present in all the sediments. For the RCRA borehole sediments at the C Tank Farm, the major metal data do not show striking differences in elemental concentrations with lithology.

4.1.5 Radionuclide Content in Vadose Zone Sediment from 299-E27-22

The sediment cores from borehole 299-E27-22 did not contain any manmade gamma radioactivity. The radioanalytical analyses performed on the sediment included direct gamma energy analysis and technetium-99 and uranium-238 analysis of the 1:1 sediment:water extracts and the sediment:acid extracts. The uranium and technetium water-extractable contents of the background sediments that were characterized are shown in Table 4.6 and the acid-extractable amounts are shown in Table 4.9. Both data sets indicated no elevated amounts are present. The GEA data were not reported because there was nothing significant to report.

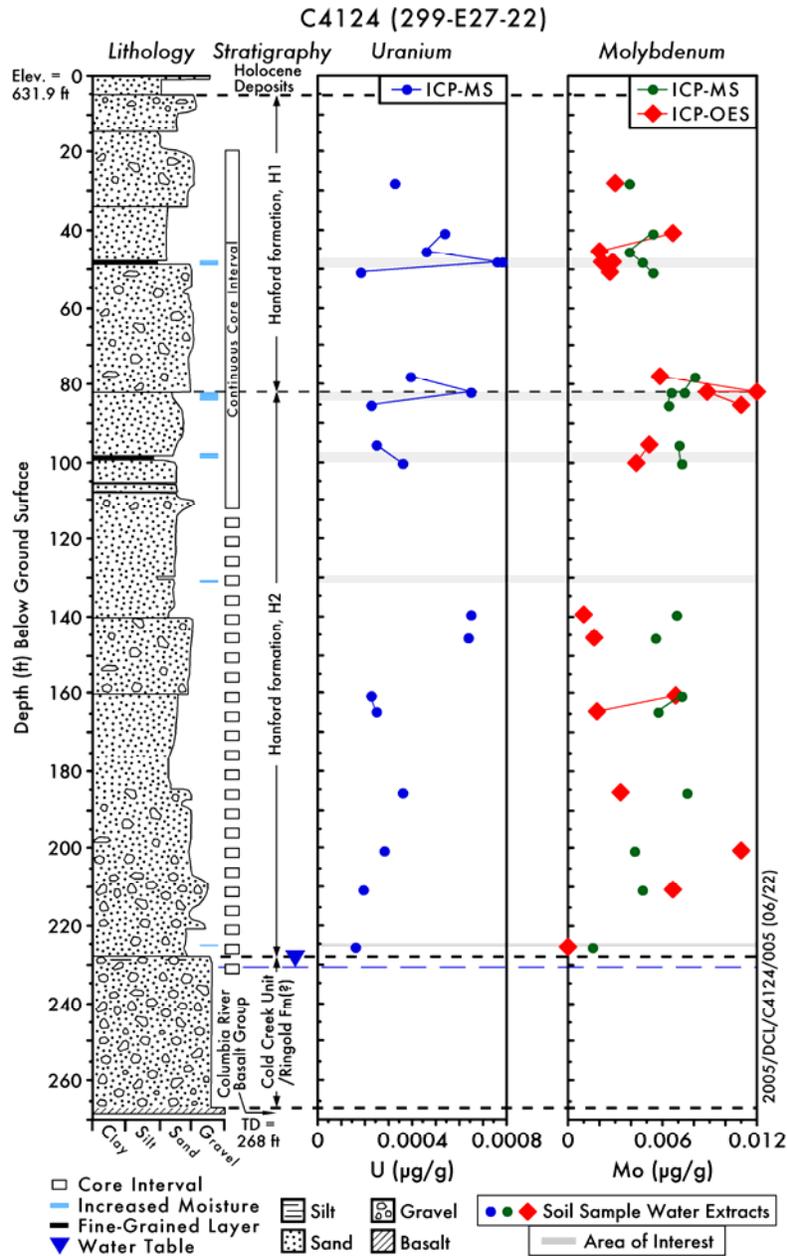


Figure 4.4. Trace Metals in 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.8. Acid-Extractable Content for Major Constituents in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Aluminum	Iron	Manganese	Silicon	Potassium,	Sulfur	Zinc
28.0	H1	4.8E+03	1.5E+04	2.1E+02	(7.4E+01)	9.2E+02	1.2E+02	2.6E+01
40.5	H1	9.6E+03	1.8E+04	3.6E+02	(1.9E+01)	4.8E+02	1.2E+02	3.7E+01
45.5	H1	7.7E+03	1.5E+04	3.1E+02	(1.8E+01)	4.8E+02	1.1E+02	3.3E+01
48.0	H1	1.2E+04	2.1E+04	3.6E+02	(6.9E+01)	7.2E+02	1.5E+02	4.5E+01
48.0 Dup	H1	1.3E+04	2.2E+04	3.5E+02	(4.0E+01)	7.3E+02	2.1E+02	4.5E+01
50.5	H1	5.4E+03	1.4E+04	2.7E+02	(9.4E+01)	7.3E+02	1.0E+02	2.8E+01
78.0	H1	4.8E+03	1.2E+04	2.1E+02	(6.1E+01)	6.8E+02	1.1E+02	2.4E+01
82.0	H2	8.1E+03	1.6E+04	3.5E+02	(6.7E+01)	5.5E+02	1.3E+02	3.7E+01
82.0 Dup	H2	8.1E+03	1.6E+04	3.4E+02	(1.3E+02)	5.5E+02	1.3E+02	3.8E+01
85.5	H2	4.6E+03	1.1E+04	2.2E+02	(1.3E+02)	5.1E+02	1.1E+02	2.4E+01
95.5	H2	5.4E+03	1.2E+04	2.3E+02	2.0E+02	4.9E+02	1.0E+02	2.6E+01
100.5	H2	6.9E+03	1.5E+04	2.8E+02	(6.2E+01)	5.1E+02	1.0E+02	3.0E+01
139.5	H2	6.6E+03	1.3E+04	2.5E+02	(6.6E+01)	4.6E+02	1.2E+02	2.9E+01
145.5	H2	6.0E+03	1.5E+04	2.4E+02	(3.4E+01)	7.4E+02	1.1E+02	2.8E+01
160.5	H2	7.2E+03	1.8E+04	2.8E+02	(1.5E+01)	7.3E+02	1.1E+02	3.3E+01
164.5	H2	7.5E+03	1.6E+04	2.7E+02	(4.4E+01)	5.8E+02	1.0E+02	3.1E+01
185.5	H2	6.4E+03	1.6E+04	2.6E+02	(2.7E+01)	7.7E+02	1.2E+02	3.0E+01
200.5	H2	6.4E+03	1.6E+04	2.6E+02	(4.4E+01)	7.2E+02	1.1E+02	3.0E+01
210.5	H2	6.0E+03	1.5E+04	2.3E+02	(2.9E+01)	6.9E+02	9.5E+01	2.8E+01
225.5	H2	5.2E+03	1.2E+04	2.3E+02	(5.2E+01)	6.5E+02	8.3E+01	2.4E+01
<p>Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. Parentheses signify values are below level of quantitation. Dup = Duplicate sample</p>								

Table 4.9. Acid-Extractable Mobile Trace Metals in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments (μg per gram dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Technetium-99	Uranium-238	Chromium (ICP-MS)	Chromium (ICP)	Molybdenum (ICP-MS)
28.0	H1	(8.03E-05)	3.26E-01	6.41E+00	6.2E+00	1.58E-01
40.5	H1	(1.07E-04)	3.39E-01	1.16E+01	1.1E+01	1.50E-01
45.5	H1	(8.75E-05)	3.02E-01	1.04E+01	1.0E+01	(1.39E-01)
48.0	H1	(1.35E-04)	4.60E-01	1.75E+01	1.7E+01	1.54E-01
48.0 Dup	H1	(1.49E-04)	5.65E-01	1.89E+01	1.8E+01	1.79E-01
50.5	H1	(8.10E-05)	3.61E-01	7.78E+00	7.0E+00	1.86E-01
78.0	H1	(8.08E-05)	3.84E-01	6.40E+00	6.0E+00	(1.28E-01)
82.0	H2	(9.36E-05)	3.72E-01	1.12E+01	1.1E+01	1.60E-01
82.0 Dup	H2	(1.21E-04)	3.83E-01	1.15E+01	1.2E+01	2.14E-01
85.5	H2	(8.36E-05)	3.68E-01	7.41E+00	6.8E+00	(1.14E-01)
95.5	H2	(1.16E-04)	3.60E-01	8.05E+00	8.3E+00	(1.25E-01)
100.5	H2	(1.08E-04)	4.30E-01	8.94E+00	9.4E+00	1.98E-01
139.5	H2	(8.66E-05)	4.10E-01	9.94E+00	8.9E+00	1.95E-01
145.5	H2	(7.97E-05)	3.80E-01	8.59E+00	8.6E+00	1.72E-01
160.5	H2	(1.04E-04)	4.57E-01	1.15E+01	1.0E+01	2.57E-01
164.5	H2	(1.17E-04)	4.05E-01	1.35E+01	1.3E+01	2.16E-01
185.5	H2	(1.20E-04)	4.01E-01	1.02E+01	1.0E+01	2.22E-01
200.5	H2	(1.04E-04)	4.66E-01	1.12E+01	1.1E+01	2.28E-01
210.5	H2	(1.33E-04)	3.46E-01	9.23E+00	9.5E+00	1.81E-01
225.5	H2	(1.34E-04)	3.15E-01	8.23E+00	7.7E+00	(1.25E-01)
<p>Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. Parentheses signify values are below level of quantitation. Dup = duplicate sample</p>						

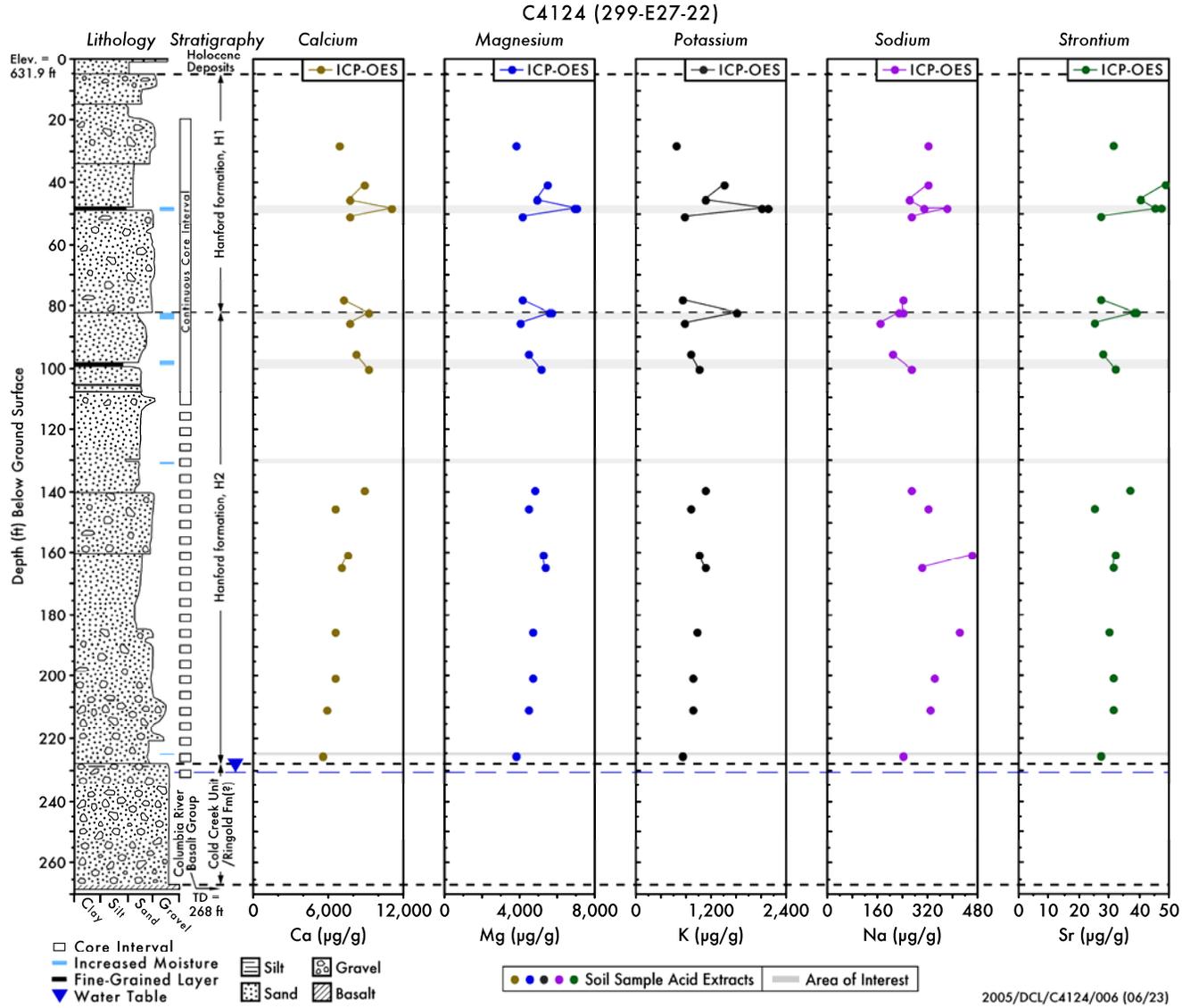


Figure 4.5. Acid-Extractable Concentrations of Major Cations in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediment

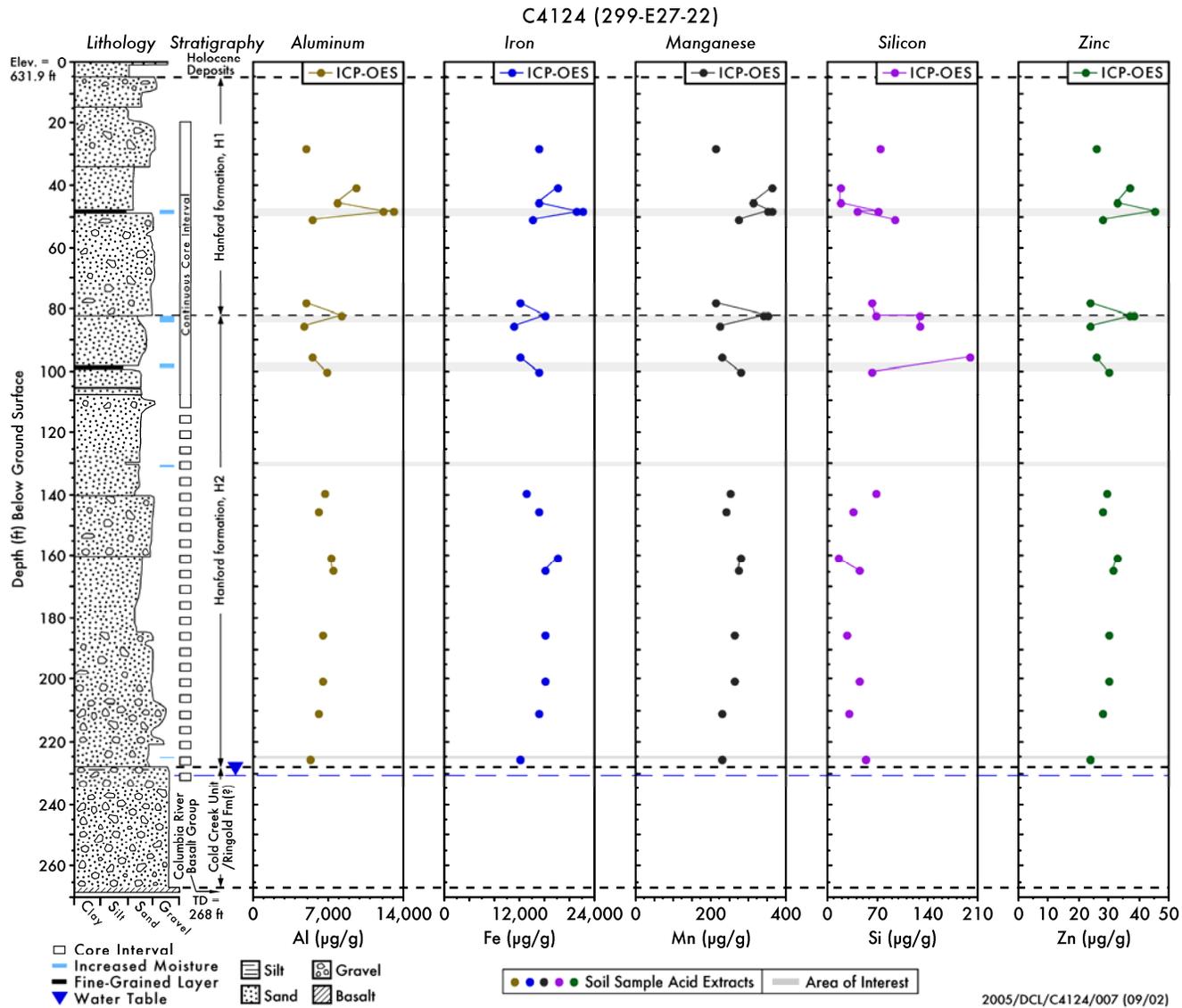


Figure 4.6. Acid-Extractable Concentrations of Aluminum, Iron, Manganese, Silicon, and Zinc from Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments

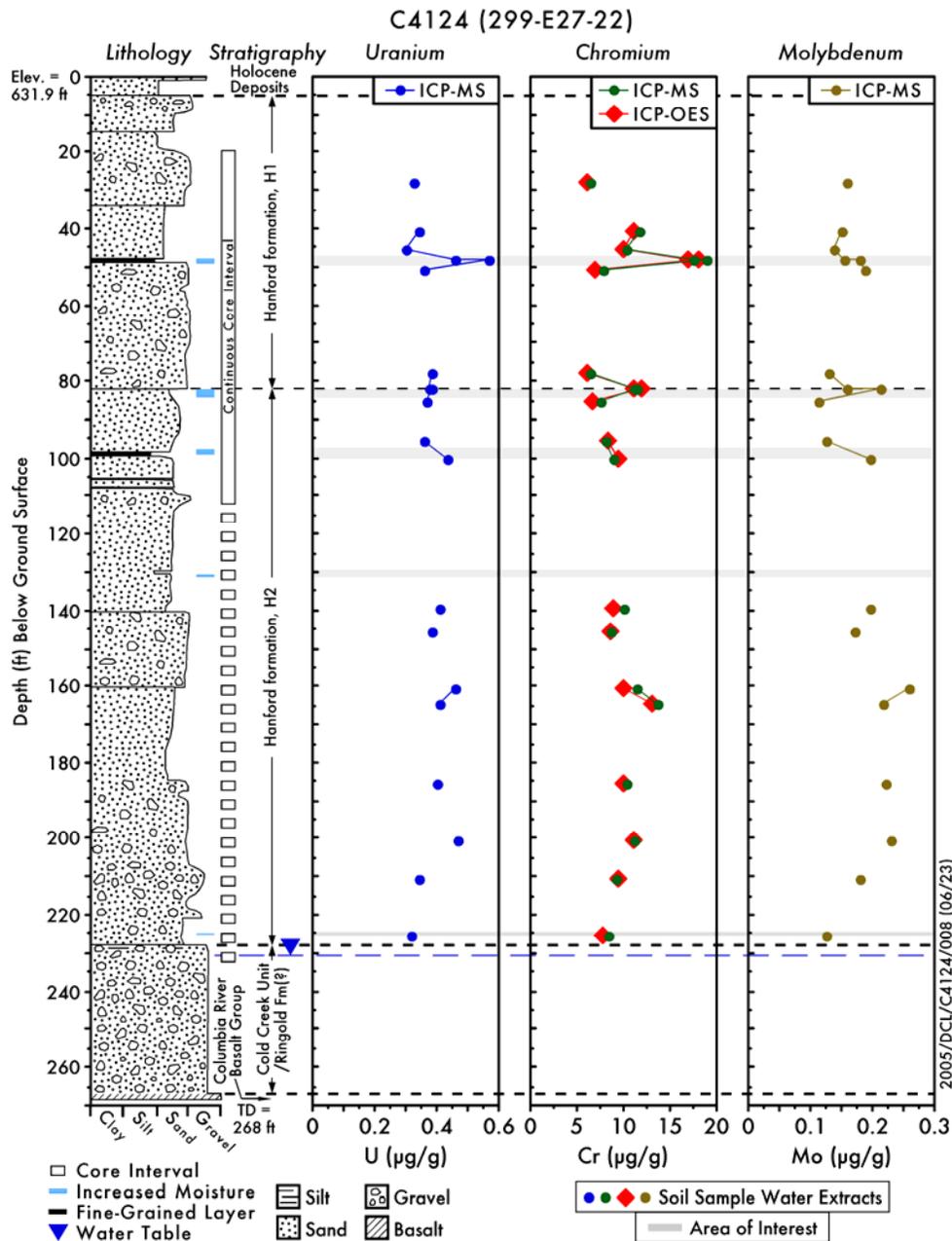


Figure 4.7. Concentration of Uranium-238, Chromium, and Molybdenum in Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediment that is Acid-Extractable. (Technetium-99 and ruthenium were not detected in clean sediments; thus, they are not plotted.)

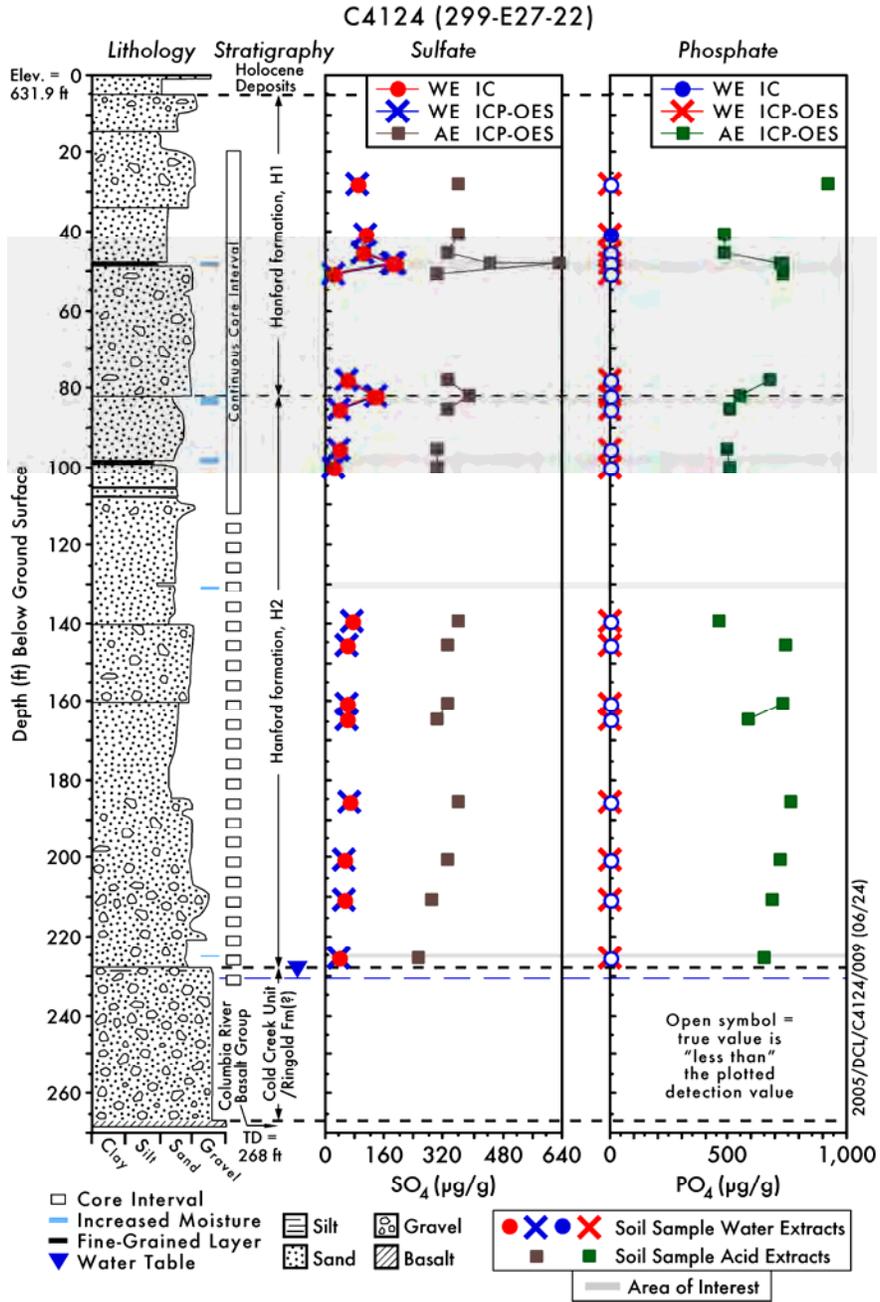


Figure 4.8. Comparison between Acid-and Water-Extractable Sulfate and Phosphate in Vadose Zone Sediments from Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.10. Total Chemical Composition of Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments (as Weight % Oxides)

Depth (ft bgs)	24.5	47.0	89.5	129.5	225.5
Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	H1	H1	H2	H2	H2
Na ₂ O	3.35E+00	3.05E+00	2.78E+00	2.77E+00	3.12E+00
MgO	2.06E+00	1.24E+00	1.31E+00	1.18E+00	1.61E+00
Al ₂ O ₃	1.38E+01	1.27E+01	1.23E+01	1.24E+01	1.31E+01
SiO ₂	6.34E+01	7.13E+01	7.20E+01	7.28E+01	6.81E+01
P ₂ O ₅	2.12E-01	1.20E-01	1.31E-01	1.19E-01	1.71E-01
K ₂ O	1.59E+00	1.93E+00	2.29E+00	2.42E+00	1.92E+00
CaO	5.93E+00	3.82E+00	3.69E+00	3.48E+00	4.45E+00
TiO ₂	1.32E+00	6.89E-01	6.66E-01	5.65E-01	9.81E-01
MnO	1.26E-01	8.56E-02	7.09E-02	6.03E-02	9.82E-02
Fe ₂ O ₃	7.96E+00	4.63E+00	4.36E+00	3.77E+00	6.15E+00
Cr ₂ O ₃	3.46E-03	3.55E-03	2.37E-03	2.81E-03	3.30E-03
NiO	3.60E-03	2.90E-03	2.35E-03	ND	2.49E-03
CuO	2.04E-03	1.94E-03	1.89E-03	1.79E-03	2.04E-03
ZnO	4.69E-03	3.58E-03	3.32E-03	3.11E-03	3.90E-03
Rb ₂ O	3.98E-03	5.40E-03	7.46E-03	8.05E-03	5.20E-03
SrO	3.94E-02	4.63E-02	4.00E-02	4.09E-02	3.72E-02
ZrO ₂	1.41E-02	1.17E-02	1.42E-02	1.20E-02	1.18E-02
BaO	7.37E-02	7.90E-02	8.04E-02	9.15E-02	7.79E-02
YO ₂	(2.30E-03)	(2.20E-03)	(1.90E-03)	(1.80E-03)	(2.60E-03)
LOI ^c	1.05E-01	2.08E-01	2.70E-01	2.75E-01	1.51E-01
Total (no LOI)	99.99	99.72	99.75	99.73	99.84
Total (with LOI)	100.00	99.93	100.02	100.00	100.00
Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation.					
ND = Analyte was not detected in the sample					
LOI = Loss on ignition					

4.1.6 Total Carbon, Calcium Carbonate, and Organic Carbon Content of Vadose Zone Sediment from Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.11 shows the total carbon, inorganic carbon, and organic carbon contents of the vadose zone sediment collected from borehole 299-E27-22. The inorganic carbon was also converted to the equivalent calcium-carbonate content. The sediment in the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units was relatively low in calcium carbonate (<3 wt%), with little to no organic carbon. These values are quite typical and compare well with other RCRA borehole samples collected from other locations around the Hanford site (Serne et al. 2004b for WMA T and Brown et al. 2005 for WMA A-AX).

Table 4.11. Total, Inorganic, and Organic Carbon Content of Vadose Zone Sediments from Borehole 299-E27-22

Depth (ft)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Total Carbon (%)	Inorganic Carbon (%)	Inorganic Carbon as CaCO ₃ (%)	Organic Carbon (by difference)
28.0	H1	0.12	0.09	0.76	0.03
40.5	H1	0.23	0.17	1.43	0.05
45.5	H1	0.18	0.16	1.37	0.01
48.0	H1	0.32	0.27	2.22	0.05
48.0 Dup	H1	0.31	0.29	2.40	0.02
50.5	H1	0.30	0.17	1.41	0.13
78.0	H1	0.22	0.20	1.65	0.02
82.0	H2	0.27	0.24	1.96	0.03
82.0 Dup	H2	0.29	0.28	2.34	0.01
85.5	H2	0.29	0.28	2.35	0.01
95.5	H2	0.24	0.24	1.97	0.00
100.5	H2	0.27	0.28	2.31	0.00
139.5	H2	0.28	0.27	2.24	0.01
145.5	H2	0.16	0.13	1.12	0.03
160.5	H2	0.17	0.13	1.12	0.03
164.5	H2	0.18	0.14	1.18	0.04
185.5	H2	0.14	0.11	0.89	0.04
200.5	H2	0.16	0.17	1.41	0.00
210.5	H2	0.17	0.15	1.26	0.02
225.5	H2	0.17	0.13	1.06	0.04
Dup = Duplicate sample					

4.1.7 Particle Size Measurements on Vadose Zone Sediment

Both the hydrometer and wet sieving methods were used to determine the particle-size distributions of samples from borehole 299-E27-22. Wet sieving results are shown in Table 4.12 and the particle-size distribution data from the wet sieving and hydrometer analyses are shown in Table 4.13 and Figures 4.9 and 4.10 as plots of “cumulative percent finer than” versus “particle size in microns”. Although all of the samples were selected for geochemical characterization, the aliquots of material chosen for characterization from each sample were biased in favor of the fine-grained strata since these tend to contain more moisture and are more likely to have contaminants associated with them. Therefore, the values in Table 4.13 should not be considered fully representative of the bulk of the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units. The H1 sample at 48 ft bgs, with a median grain size of ~74 microns, was the finest grained sediment of the eighteen samples characterized (6 H1 samples and 12 H2 samples). Based on the six H1 samples characterized, it appears that the fine-grained lens in this formation was isolated between 45 and 48 ft bgs. The two samples collected at 40.5 and 45.5 ft bgs both had median grain sizes of ~250 microns, compared to median grain sizes of ~1,000 microns for the remaining samples from the

Hanford formation H1 unit. The twelve samples from the H2 unit indicated that a similar percentage of silt/clay material was present in all of the samples. With the exception of two samples (82.0 and 139.5 ft bgs), all of the samples from the Hanford formation H2 unit had median grain sizes between 500 to 1,000 microns. Significant differences were reported in the gravel component of the 12 H2 unit samples (0.2% to 25%), but as mentioned previously, this characterization effort focused on the finest-grained material present in each splitspoon core.

Table 4.12. Wet Sieve Particle Size Results for Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Weight Percent		
		Gravel	Sand	Silt/Clay
28.0	H1	28.2	62.9	8.78
40.5	H1	0.104	85.1	14.3
45.5	H1	0.136	88.9	10.5
48.0	H1	0	61.6	36.3
50.5	H1	22.1	72.3	5.58
78.0	H1	11.0	77.6	11.2
82.0	H2	0.165	87.5	11.9
85.5	H2	1.74	89.6	8.61
95.5	H2	1.10	88.4	10.4
100.5	H2	0.424	90.8	8.62
139.5	H2	0.112	88.4	11.0
145.5	H2	24.7	66.1	9.09
160.5	H2	15.9	68.8	15.2
164.5	H2	3.21	89.1	7.53
185.5	H2	18.9	60.9	20.0
200.5	H2	17.3	73.5	9.12
210.5	H2	17.1	68.5	14.2
225.5	H2	11.7	76.2	11.9

4.1.8 Matric Suction Potential Measurements

Water potential measurements have been included in the Hanford Tank Farm Vadose Zone Characterization Program to document the energy state of pore waters in the tank farm sediments. At the tank farms, vegetation is absent, surface soils are coarse-textured, and the potential for drainage (recharge) is high (Gee 1987; Gee et al. 1992). However, actual drainage rates are generally unknown. Attempts are currently being made to status the soil water matrix potential and use the analysis to confirm the occurrence of recharge within the Hanford Site tank farms.

Table 4.13. Particle Size Data for Borehole 299-E27-22 Sediments Using Two Techniques Reported as Cumulative Percent Finer Than

Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	H1											
Sample depth (ft bgs)	28.0		40.5		45.5		48.0		50.5		78.0	
	Diameter (μm)	% finer than										
	<i>Wet Sieve</i>											
	2,000	71.8	2,000	99.9	2,000	99.9	2,000	100	2,000	77.9	2,000	89.0
	1,000	45.5	1,000	99.5	1,000	97.7	1,000	100	1,000	43.9	1,000	58.0
	500	28.7	500	91.0	500	88.6	500	99.9	500	20.4	500	32.6
	250	18.9	250	48.2	250	42.1	250	99.8	250	12.9	250	23.5
	105	12.2	105	22.3	105	17.4	105	77.4	105	7.43	105	15.1
	74	10.3	74	17.9	74	14.0	74	57.4	74	6.48	74	13.3
	53	9.02	53	15.0	53	10.9	53	38.9	53	5.66	53	11.6
	<i>Hydrometer</i>											
	81.17	10.8	82.98	16.8	81.71	13.0	89.02	50.9	79.88	6.43	81.17	12.8
	57.13	9.45	58.29	14.9	57.26	10.2	60.54	34.2	56.35	5.72	57.26	12.1
	32.76	7.43	33.21	11.0	32.76	7.51	33.66	19.2	32.46	5.00	32.91	10.6
	17.86	6.08	18.03	8.41	17.86	6.14	18.27	15.9	17.78	5.00	17.90	8.30
	10.29	5.40	10.36	7.12	10.31	6.14	10.43	11.7	10.26	5.00	10.31	7.54
	7.26	4.73	7.33	7.12	7.26	4.78	7.34	10.0	7.22	3.57	7.26	6.04
	5.93	4.73	5.95	5.83	5.93	4.78	5.98	9.18	5.90	3.57	5.93	6.04
	5.13	4.73	5.16	5.83	5.13	4.78	5.17	8.35	5.11	3.57	5.13	6.04
	1.47	4.05	1.48	5.18	1.47	4.09	1.48	6.68	1.47	4.29	1.47	4.53

Table 4.13. (contd)

Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	H2											
	82.0		85.5		95.5		100.5		139.5		145.5	
Sample depth (ft bgs)	Diameter (μm)	% finer than										
	<i>Wet Sieve</i>											
	2,000	99.8	2,000	98.3	2,000	98.9	2,000	99.6	2,000	99.9	2,000	75.3
	1,000	98.6	1,000	72.9	1,000	74.0	1,000	75.6	1,000	93.2	1,000	47.2
	500	94.1	500	31.6	500	40.6	500	31.4	500	60.2	500	25.9
	250	70.6	250	21.0	250	23.9	250	19.8	250	32.3	250	18.5
	105	23.4	105	12.0	105	14.6	105	12.0	105	16.5	105	12.1
	74	17.5	74	10.3	74	12.1	74	10.2	74	14.0	74	10.7
	53	12.6	53	8.81	53	10.5	53	8.75	53	11.7	53	9.32
	<i>Hydrometer</i>											
	82.08	16.5	80.43	10.5	80.62	10.6	81.35	8.49	82.08	11.2	81.71	10.8
	57.52	13.5	56.74	9.65	56.87	9.80	57.39	7.88	57.78	9.94	57.52	9.45
	32.91	10.5	32.61	8.04	32.69	8.29	33.06	7.27	33.06	7.46	33.06	8.10
	17.90	8.25	17.82	7.24	17.86	7.54	18.03	6.06	18.11	7.46	18.07	7.43
	10.31	7.50	10.26	6.43	10.29	6.78	10.41	6.06	10.41	6.21	10.41	6.75
	7.26	6.00	7.26	6.43	7.26	6.03	7.36	6.06	7.36	6.21	7.36	6.75
	5.93	6.00	5.91	5.63	5.93	6.03	6.01	6.06	6.00	5.59	6.01	6.75
	5.13	6.00	5.12	5.63	5.13	6.03	5.18	4.85	5.18	4.97	5.18	5.40
	1.47	4.50	1.48	5.63	1.48	5.28	1.49	4.24	1.49	4.35	1.49	4.73

Table 4.13. (contd)

Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	H2											
	160.5		164.5		185.5		200.5		210.5		225.5	
Sample depth (ft bgs)	Diameter (μm)	% finer than										
	<i>Wet Sieve</i>											
	2,000	84.2	2,000	96.8	2,000	82.2	2,000	82.7	2,000	82.8	2,000	88.3
	1,000	59.1	1,000	79.7	1,000	62.3	1,000	60.2	1,000	59.4	1,000	61.0
	500	37.5	500	39.9	500	44.4	500	33.1	500	40.7	500	34.8
	250	27.9	250	18.4	250	36.1	250	21.1	250	29.8	250	25.5
	105	19.9	105	10.4	105	27.2	105	12.5	105	18.9	105	15.5
	74	17.8	74	8.94	74	25.9	74	10.9	74	15.9	74	13.8
	53	15.5	53	7.54	53	25.0	53	9.24	53	14.0	53	12.0
	<i>Hydrometer</i>											
	82.80	15.3	80.98	8.86	84.22	20.0	81.35	10.4	83.16	15.9	82.08	13.5
	58.29	13.9	57.13	8.12	59.30	18.7	57.52	10.4	58.67	15.3	57.78	12.0
	33.43	11.8	32.91	7.38	33.95	16.0	32.99	8.15	33.66	13.3	33.21	10.5
	18.23	10.4	18.03	7.38	18.43	12.7	18.03	7.41	18.27	10.6	18.11	8.97
	10.48	9.01	10.34	5.17	10.57	10.7	10.36	5.92	10.50	9.28	10.41	7.47
	7.39	8.32	7.31	5.17	7.44	9.34	7.33	5.18	7.39	7.29	7.36	7.47
	6.01	6.93	5.97	5.17	6.06	8.67	5.97	4.44	6.01	5.97	5.98	5.23
	5.20	6.93	5.17	5.17	5.25	8.67	5.17	4.44	5.20	5.97	5.18	5.23
	1.49	4.16	1.49	4.43	1.50	6.67	1.49	4.44	1.50	5.30	1.49	4.48

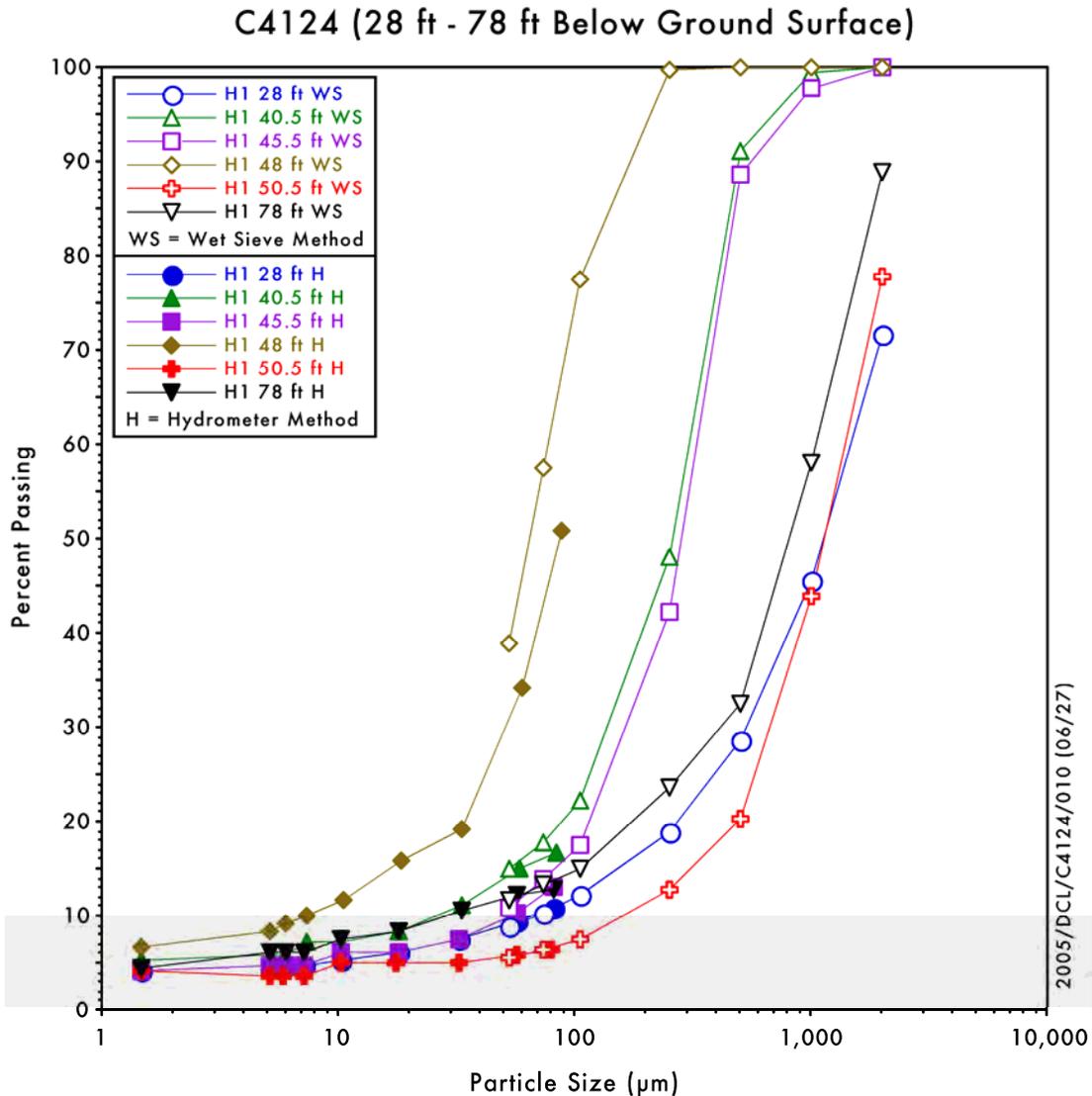


Figure 4.9. Particle-Size Distribution of Hanford formation H1 Unit Sub-Samples from Borehole 299-E27-22

The status of soil water can be defined by either the amount of water in the soil (water content) or by the force that holds water to the soil matrix (i.e., the matric potential or suction) (Or and Wraith 2002). In recent studies, Serne et al. (2002b, 2002c, 2002e, and 2002f) and Lindenmeier et al. (2002) measured both water content (gravimetrically) and matric water potential (filter paper method, ASTM 2002) on core samples obtained from boreholes in the SX and B-BX Tank Farm environs. The same measurements were made at borehole 299-E27-22 near the C Tank Farm. At 299-E27-22, continuous coring was performed from approximately 19 to 111 ft bgs. An additional 45 spilt-spoon samples were collected at 5-ft intervals from approximately 114 to 231 ft bgs. The water table in this region was at 230.5 ft bgs; therefore, the profile of matric potential data presented in this report is inclusive for borehole 299-E27-22 from ground surface to the water table.

C4124 (82 ft - 225.5 ft Below Ground Surface)

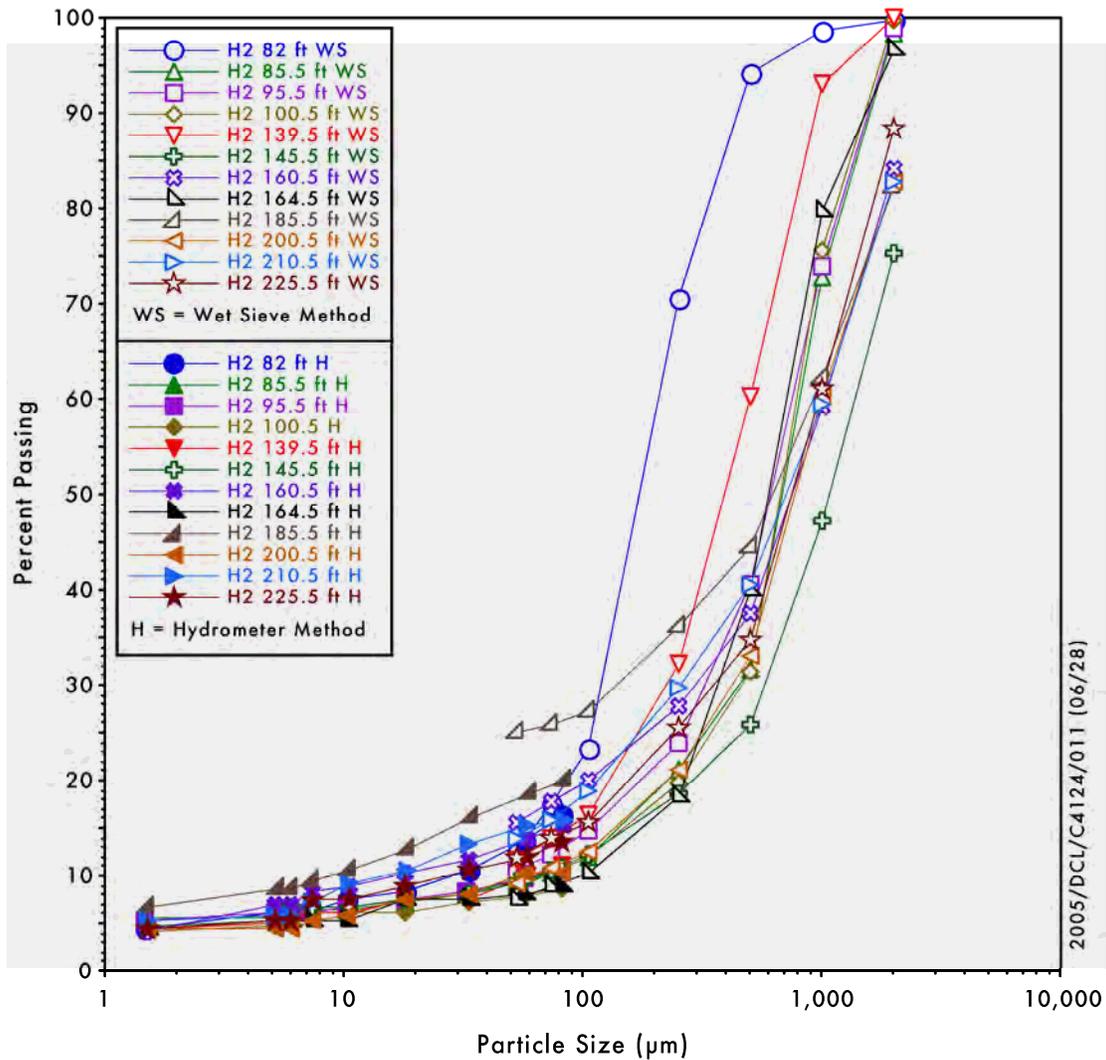


Figure 4.10. Particle-Size Distribution of Hanford formation H2 Unit Sub-Samples from Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.14 and Figure 4.11 show the matric potentials as a function of depth. Also plotted in Figure 4.11 is the gravity head expressed in pressure units (MPa). The gravity head is zero at the water table and increases linearly with height to the soil surface. For the core samples available from borehole 299-E27 22, the water potentials are generally much less than the gravity potential from the shallowest core at 19.5 ft bgs down to the deepest core taken at 225.5 ft bgs, representing both the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units. Three of the samples (27.0, 72.0, and 74.5 ft bgs) showed very high matric potentials that appear to be erroneous because of inadvertent drying of the samples or weighing errors. The red line, labeled “theoretical value” in Figure 4.11 is the theoretical line that represents the steady-state unit gradient condition. This condition represents the profile for matric potential in a sediment profile that is neither draining nor drier than (actively evapotranspiring) a profile at equilibrium. Matric potential values to the left of the unit gradient line suggest a draining profile. The general trend for the data from 299-E27-22 is that the water potentials are consistent with a draining profile.

Table 4.14. Matric Potential as Measured by Filter Paper Method for Borehole 299-E27-22 Core Sediments

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Matric Potential (MPa)	Theoretical Potential (MPa)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Matric Potential (MPa)	Theoretical Potential (MPa)
19.5	H1	0.0000	0.6431	42.0	H1	0.1048	0.5745
20.5	H1	0.0042	0.6401	43.0	H1	0.1122	0.5715
22.0	H1	0.3271	0.6355	44.5	H1	0.1206	0.5669
23.0	H1	0.1839	0.6325	45.5	H1	0.0901	0.5639
24.5	H1	0.2910	0.6279	47.0	H1	0.0579	0.5593
25.5	H1	0.2986	0.6248	48.0	H1	0.0346	0.5563
27.0	H1	3.6014	0.6203	49.5	H1	0.1167	0.5517
28.0	H1	0.2188	0.6172	50.5	H1	0.1625	0.5486
29.5	H1	0.3141	0.6126	52.0	H1	0.0957	0.5441
30.5	H1	0.1384	0.6096	53.0	H1	0.2446	0.5410
32.0	H1	0.1866	0.6050	54.5	H1	0.1348	0.5364
33.0	H1	0.2719	0.6020	55.5	H1	0.1633	0.5334
34.5	H1	0.1575	0.5974	57.0	H1	0.2972	0.5288
35.5	H1	0.0751	0.5944	58.0	H1	0.2323	0.5258
37.0	H1	0.1092	0.5898	62.0	H1	0.1521	0.5136
38.0	H1	0.1293	0.5867	63.0	H1	0.8838	0.5105
39.5	H1	0.0378	0.5822	65.5	H1	0.7341	0.5029
40.5	H1	0.0671	0.5791	67.0	H1	0.1503	0.4983
68.0	H1	0.2713	0.4953	93.0	H2	0.0899	0.4191
72.0	H1	3.0117	0.4831	94.5	H2	0.0456	0.4145
73.0	H1	0.3076	0.4801	95.5	H2	0.0671	0.4115
74.5	H1	2.3981	0.4755	97.0	H2	0.1530	0.4069
75.5	H1	0.6900	0.4724	98.0	H2	0.0138	0.4039
77.0	H1	0.1376	0.4679	99.5	H2	0.0588	0.3993
78.0	H1	0.8746	0.4648	100.5	H2	0.3827	0.3962
79.5	H1	0.5453	0.4602	102.0	H2	0.2789	0.3917
80.5	H1	0.1679	0.4572	103.0	H2	0.1552	0.3886
82.0	H2	0.0048	0.4526	104.5	H2	0.1435	0.3840
83.0	H2	0.0111	0.4496	105.5	H2	0.1163	0.3810
84.5	H2	0.0171	0.4450	107.0	H2	0.0483	0.3764
85.5	H2	0.1946	0.4420	108.0	H2	0.1400	0.3734
87.0	H2	0.0349	0.4374	109.5	H2	0.0621	0.3688
88.0	H2	0.1622	0.4343	110.5	H2	0.1410	0.3658
89.5	H2	0.4228	0.4298	114.5	H2	0.0281	0.3536

Table 4.14. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (MPa)	Theoretical Potential (MPa)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (MPa)	Theoretical Potential (MPa)
90.5	H2	0.1935	0.4267	115.5	H2	0.1626	0.3505
92.0	H2	0.0470	0.4221	119.5	H2	0.0492	0.3383
120.5	H2	0.1942	0.3353	174.5	H2	0.0304	0.1707
124.5	H2	0.0287	0.3231	175.5	H2	0.1120	0.1676
125.5	H2	0.1558	0.3200	179.5	H2	0.1066	0.1554
129.5	H2	0.5799	0.3078	180.5	H2	0.1771	0.1524
130.5	H2	0.0129	0.3048	184.5	H2	0.1057	0.1402
134.5	H2	0.1178	0.2926	185.5	H2	0.1104	0.1372
135.5	H2	0.1799	0.2896	189.5	H2	0.0794	0.1250
139.5	H2	0.1189	0.2774	190.5	H2	0.1672	0.1219
140.5	H2	0.0962	0.2743	194.5	H2	0.3962	0.1097
144.5	H2	0.0814	0.2621	195.5	H2	0.2874	0.1067
145.5	H2	0.1161	0.2591	199.5	H2	0.1461	0.0945
149.5	H2	0.0813	0.2469	200.5	H2	0.2107	0.0914
150.5	H2	0.1906	0.2438	204.5	H2	0.2172	0.0792
154.5	H2	0.4380	0.2316	205.5	H2	0.1419	0.0762
159.5	H2	0.1799	0.2164	209.5	H2	0.3146	0.0640
160.5	H2	0.3508	0.2134	209.5	H2	0.7139	0.0640
164.5	H2	0.0351	0.2012	219.5	H2	0.4723	0.0335
165.5	H2	0.1275	0.1981	224.5	H2	0.0313	0.0183
169.5	H2	0.1076	0.1859	225.5	H2	0.1208	0.0152
170.5	H2	0.1024	0.1829				

4.2 Vadose Zone Sediment from Borehole C4297

Borehole C4297 was pushed into the vadose zone sediment approximately 30 ft southwest of the edge of tank C-105 and 18 ft to the southwest of drywell 30-05-07, which was drilled in 1974 (Figure 2.3 in Section 2.2). Borehole C4297 was drilled to investigate apparent tank waste contamination in the vadose zone near drywell 30-05-07, where two high cesium-137 zones are located near and just below the bottom of tank C-105. The C4297 borehole reached a depth of 196.5 ft bgs at which time drilling was stopped due to the lack of measurable contamination (nitrate or technetium-99).

4.2.1 Moisture Content

The moisture content of the 37 core liners and 119 grab samples as a function of depth are shown in Table 4.15 and lithology in Figure 4.12. The backfill splitspoon samples had a mean moisture content of 5.0% by weight with little variation. The Hanford formation H1 splitspoon samples (40 to 65 ft bgs) had a mean moisture content of 2.9% with less variability than the backfill material. The Hanford formation H2 sub-unit splitspoon samples had an average moisture content of 3.1% with little variability among the

samples. The average moisture content of the H1 unit samples measured in borehole C4297 was about one half of one percent by weight lower than the average for the same stratigraphic unit in the RCRA borehole 299-E27-22. The average moisture content of the H2 unit samples measured in C4297 sediments was about one half of one percent by weight higher than the average for the same stratigraphic unit in the RCRA borehole 299-E27-22. Therefore, it cannot be stated that tank farm operations have caused increased moisture accumulation and specifically, there is no current indication of excess moisture from the past assumed leak event.

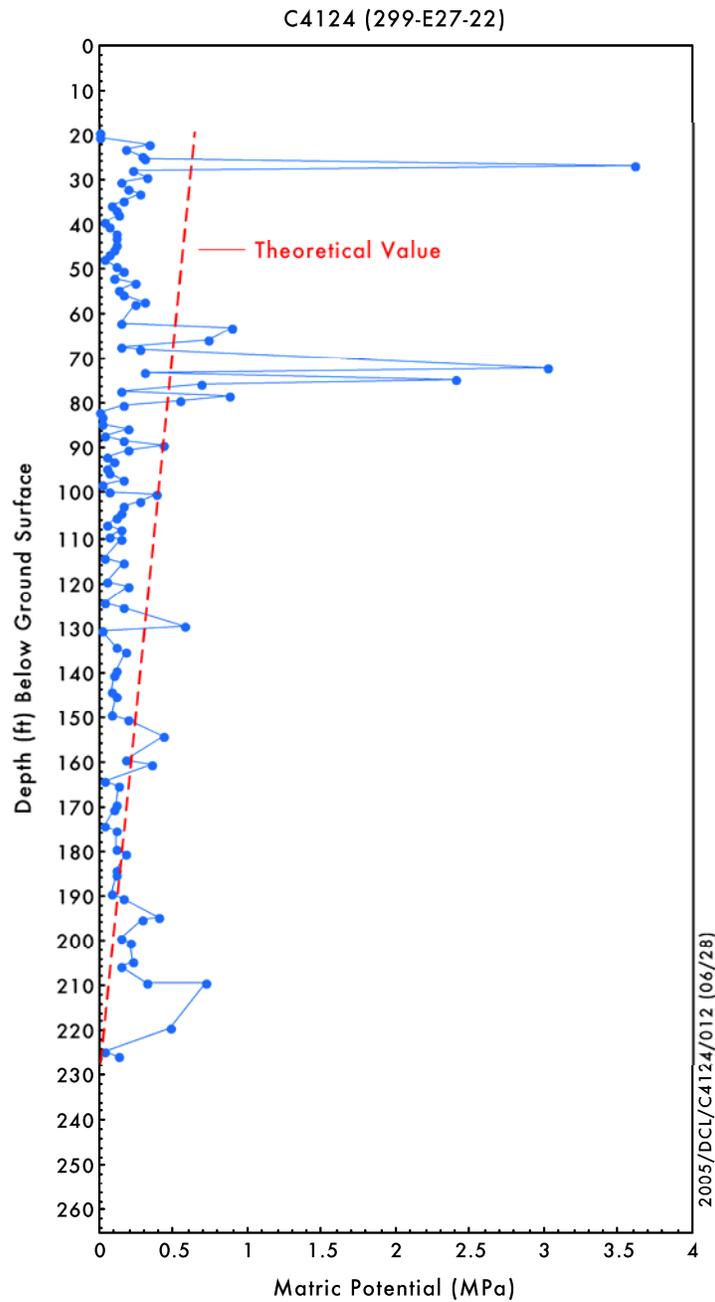


Figure 4.11. Matric Water Potential Measured by Filter Paper Technique on Core Samples from Borehole 299-E27-22

Table 4.15. Moisture Content for Borehole C4297 Core and Grab Samples

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	MC (% Wt)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	MC (% Wt)
2.50	Backfill	6.53%	40.80	H1	3.43%
7.00	Backfill	6.72%	41.20	H1	4.10%
12.00	Backfill	6.99%	42.18	H1	3.99%
17.00	Backfill	4.91%	43.75	H1	3.18%
22.00	Backfill	5.71%	44.45	H1	2.93%
24.25	Backfill	5.47%	44.95	H1	2.62%
24.75	Backfill	4.59%	45.45	H1	2.79%
25.25	Backfill	3.75%	45.85	H1	3.64%
25.75	Backfill	3.50%	47.00	H1	3.12%
26.15	Backfill	3.94%	49.25	H1	3.23%
27.15	Backfill	4.77%	51.25	H1	2.98%
28.60	Backfill	4.92%	53.00	H1	3.59%
31.40	Backfill	5.05%	55.20	H1	3.67%
29.50	Backfill	7.60%	57.20	H1	3.34%
30.00	Backfill	3.79%	58.50	H1	3.42%
30.50	Backfill	4.05%	60.00	H1	3.33%
31.00	Backfill	5.59%	61.50	H1	2.80%
32.28	Backfill	5.22%	62.00	H1	2.43%
32.28	Backfill	5.44%	62.50	H1	2.72%
33.75	Backfill	4.98%	62.90	H1	3.10%
35.25	Backfill	6.27%	63.50	H1	3.71%
36.25	Backfill	5.72%	64.85	H1	3.85%
37.55	Backfill	4.61%	66.20	H2	3.73%
36.65	Backfill	5.39%	67.70	H2	4.45%
37.15	Backfill	4.23%	68.95	H2	4.38%
38.35	Backfill	9.39%	69.75	H2	3.77%
38.53	Backfill	5.93%	70.25	H2	3.19%
39.30	Backfill	5.88%	70.75	H2	2.88%
39.80	H1	6.43%	71.25	H2	2.44%
40.30	H1	2.90%	71.65	H2	2.40%
72.65	H2	3.40%	125.85	H2	2.79%
74.25	H2	3.07%	126.35	H2	2.57%
76.00	H2	4.43%	126.75	H2	3.09%
77.40	H2	3.52%	127.85	H2	2.82%
78.05	H2	2.70%	127.85	H2	3.33%

Table 4.15. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	MC (% Wt)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	MC (% Wt)
78.55	H2	3.32%	129.40	H2	4.01%
79.05	H2	3.95%	130.65	H2	4.58%
79.55	H2	3.25%	132.15	H2	4.58%
79.95	H2	3.38%	133.75	H2	8.23%
81.05	H2	3.58%	135.25	H2	4.73%
82.75	H2	3.64%	136.75	H2	4.66%
84.75	H2	5.71%	138.25	H2	3.43%
86.75	H2	3.53%	127.85	H2	2.82%
88.50	H2	4.07%	127.85	H2	3.33%
96.60	H2	2.73%	129.40	H2	4.01%
98.00	H2	2.88%	130.65	H2	4.58%
99.60	H2	3.59%	132.15	H2	4.58%
101.20	H2	3.20%	133.75	H2	8.23%
102.75	H2	3.12%	135.25	H2	4.73%
104.00	H2	3.51%	136.75	H2	4.66%
104.55	H2	3.92%	138.25	H2	3.43%
105.05	H2	3.45%	140.00	H2	2.83%
105.55	H2	3.03%	141.75	H2	2.50%
106.05	H2	3.72%	143.25	H2	2.69%
106.45	H2	3.85%	144.50	H2	2.94%
107.20	H2	3.88%	146.25	H2	3.53%
110.15	H2	3.28%	148.30	H2	3.08%
112.25	H2	3.40%	150.05	H2	3.39%
114.20	H2	4.75%	151.50	H2	3.92%
115.95	H2	2.65%	153.00	H2	3.21%
117.40	H2	3.03%	154.65	H2	3.29%
119.00	H2	3.39%	156.65	H2	3.36%
120.25	H2	3.83%	156.65	H2	3.45%
122.00	H2	3.34%	159.00	H2	2.84%
123.65	H2	3.29%	161.25	H2	2.78%
124.60	H2	2.54%	163.75	H2	3.56%
124.85	H2	2.57%	165.75	H2	3.41%
125.35	H2	2.86%	167.75	H2	3.31%
170.25	H2	3.42%	182.25	H2	3.15%
172.30	H2	3.14%	184.25	H2	3.09%
174.05	H2	3.23%	186.25	H2	3.04%

Table 4.15. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	MC (% Wt)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	MC (% Wt)
175.65	H2	3.25%	188.50	H2	3.21%
176.90	H2	2.92%	191.25	H2	3.00%
178.70	H2	3.22%	193.25	H2	3.23%
180.70	H2	3.38%	195.25	H2	3.23%

Shaded cells indicate core samples.
 Unshaded cells indicate grab samples.
 MC = Moisture content

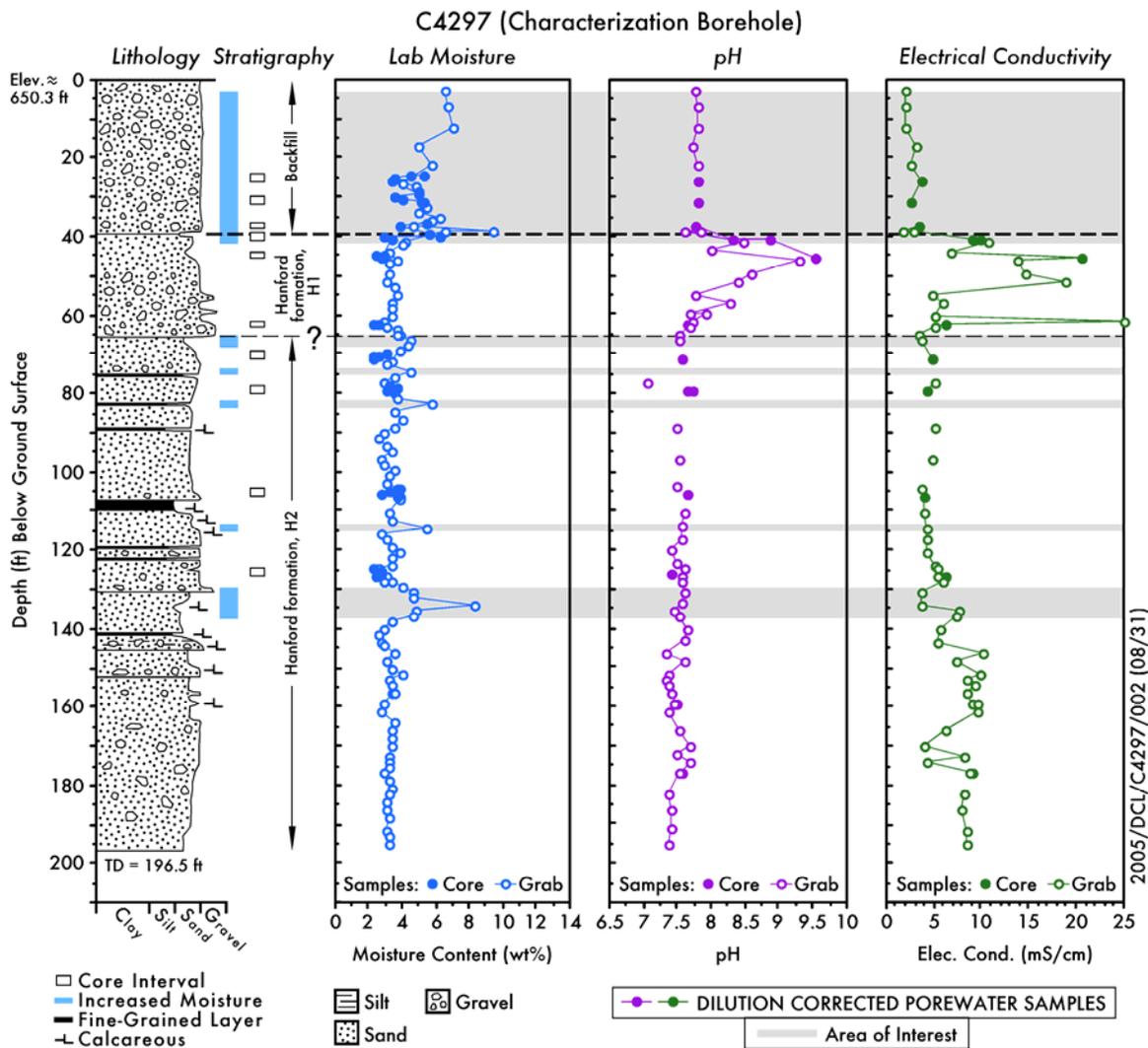


Figure 4.12. Borehole C4297 Sediment:Water Extract pH, Actual, and Calculated Pore Water Electrical Conductivity

4.2.2 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts and Pore Water Samples for Borehole C4297

The A liners (the deepest of the four liners) from ten of the splitspoon samples and select grab samples were characterized by performing 1:1 sediment:water extracts. Tables 4.16 through 4.30 present the mass of a given constituent leached per gram of sediment as measured in the water extracts to allow direct comparison to the same data for the sediments from borehole 299-E27-22. Other tables and figures in the remainder of this chapter show dilution-corrected values that represent concentrations in vadose zone pore water. As discussed in several other Vadose Zone Characterization Project reports (Serne et al. 2002a, 2002b, 2002c, 2002e, 2002f), the dilution-corrected 1:1 sediment:water extracts are a reasonable estimate of the actual vadose zone pore water when there is significant contamination present; for uncontaminated sediments dilution corrected 1:1 water extracts slightly over-predict actual pore water compositions.

4.2.2.1 pH and Electrical Conductivity

The 1:1 sediment:water extract pH and EC data are shown in Table 4.16. Both the measured values and dilution-corrected EC values are shown. Figure 4.12 shows the 1:1 sediment:water extract pH value and EC as a function of depth and stratigraphy. A comparison of the data in Table 4.16 with the pH and EC of the 299-E27-22 extracts (RCRA borehole) indicated that there was elevated pH (up to 9.5) and EC (up to 20.5 mS/cm) in the C4297 borehole sediments between 40.8 and 51.3 ft bgs. This implies the presence of some higher than normal salinity fluids in the pore waters, such as tank liquors. As found at boreholes in the SX and T Tank Farms, sediment water extract pH values range from 8.3 to almost 10 where caustic fluids have percolated through the vadose zone. Although the dilution-corrected pore water EC was above the background values, the highest value measured (20.5 mS/cm at 45.5 ft bgs) is equivalent to a pore solution of 0.15 M potassium chloride (KCl), the salt solution used to calibrate the conductivity probe. The leaks near the SX-108, SX-109, and BX-102 tanks had peak vadose zone pore water concentrations that were equivalent to much more concentrated waste fluids, 7 to 17 and 0.7 to 1 M KCl solutions, respectively.

4.2.2.2 Water Extract Composition of the 1:1 Sediment:Water Extracts from Borehole C4297

The water extract values for the major anions, cations, and several trace constituents are discussed in this section. The anion data are tabulated in Table 4.17 and Figure 4.13 in units of mass per gram of dry sediment. The nitrite and bromide data for borehole C4297 water extracts did not differ significantly from the same data for the sediments from borehole C4124. However, there were obvious signs of elevated carbonate, fluoride, and chloride, and slightly elevated phosphate, nitrate, and sulfate in the water extracts of C4297 sediments. Peak concentrations of carbonate and fluoride were six times higher in C4297 water extracts than in extracts of samples from borehole C4124. The peak chloride concentration in C4297 water extracts was twenty times greater than extracts of C4124 samples. Peak concentrations of nitrate, phosphate, and sulfate in water extracts from C4297 were approximately twice as great as extracts of samples collected within the same formations from borehole C4124.

The agreement between measuring the water extracts for sulfate directly with the IC and indirectly by converting the ICP measurements for sulfur was very good (Figure 4.14). Besides validating the IC data, it can be stated that the water-extractable sulfur was in fact sulfate. Phosphate was not detected above the limit of quantification via IC analysis; therefore, the ICP-OES data presented in Table 4.18 should be relied on for information about the total phosphorous (as phosphate) content of the samples.

Table 4.16. pH and Pore Water Corrected Electrical Conductivity Data for Sediment:Water Extracts from Borehole C4297

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)
2.50	Backfill	7.75	1.96
7.00	Backfill	7.79	1.86
12.00	Backfill	7.80	2.00
17.00	Backfill	7.72	3.04
22.00	Backfill	7.79	2.54
25.75	Backfill	7.79	3.61
31.00	Backfill	7.81	2.63
37.15	Backfill	7.75	3.29
38.35	Backfill	7.83	1.76
38.53	Backfill	7.62	2.76
40.80	H1	8.30	8.95
40.80 Dup	H1	8.88	10.0
41.20	H1	8.48	10.8
43.75	H1	8.00	6.74
45.45	H1	9.53	20.5
45.85	H1	9.28	13.9
49.25	H1	8.58	14.7
51.25	H1	8.38	18.9
55.20	H1	7.78	4.79
57.20	H1	8.28	5.90
60.00	H1	7.70	5.20
60.00 Dup	H1	7.91	5.10
61.50	H1	7.71	25.0
62.50	H1	7.63	6.21
62.90	H1	7.67	5.03
64.85	H1	7.51	3.51
66.20	H2	7.52	3.78
71.25	H2	7.57	4.87
77.40	H2	7.05	5.00
79.55	H2	7.65	4.39
79.55 Dup	H2	7.72	4.30
88.50	H2	7.48	5.05
96.60	H2	7.52	4.81

Table 4.16. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)
104.00	H2	7.47	3.76
106.05	H2	7.64	4.09
110.15	H2	7.59	3.94
114.20	H2	7.56	4.20
117.40	H2	7.56	4.22
120.25	H2	7.42	4.16
123.65	H2	7.48	5.20
124.60	H2	7.62	5.51
126.35	H2	7.40	6.09
126.75	H2	7.57	5.47
127.85	H2	7.56	5.94
130.65	H2	7.61	3.56
133.75	H2	7.58	3.71
135.25	H2	7.43	7.68
136.75	H2	7.54	7.38
140.00	H2	7.64	5.58
143.25	H2	7.62	5.30
146.25	H2	7.32	10.2
148.30	H2	7.59	7.21
148.30 Dup	H2	7.61	7.42
151.50	H2	7.36	9.97
153.00	H2	7.34	8.48
154.65	H2	7.35	9.30
156.65	H2	7.40	8.52
156.65	H2	7.41	8.40
159.00	H2	7.48	8.92
159.00 Dup	H2	7.44	9.47
161.25	H2	7.37	9.50
165.75	H2	7.53	6.14
170.25	H2	7.68	3.98
172.30	H2	7.48	8.21
174.05	H2	7.69	4.15
176.90	H2	7.58	8.99
176.90 Dup	H2	7.51	8.86
182.25	H2	7.38	8.22

Table 4.16. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	pH	Conductivity (mS/cm)
186.25	H2	7.40	7.99
191.25	H2	7.39	8.47
195.25	H2	7.36	8.50
Shaded values designate the core sample data. Unshaded are grab samples Bold pH values show the region of caustic waste interaction. Dup = duplicate sample.			

Table 4.17. Water-Extractable Anions in Borehole C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Fluoride	Chloride	Nitrate	CO ₃	Sulfate	Nitrite	Bromide
2.50	Backfill	0.542	0.474	ND	31.2	1.48	ND	ND
7.00	Backfill	0.593	0.554	ND	32.4	1.69	ND	ND
12.00	Backfill	0.691	0.552	0.520	36.5	2.43	ND	ND
17.00	Backfill	0.660	0.333	ND	40.0	1.76	ND	ND
22.00	Backfill	0.919	0.323	ND	37.6	2.89	ND	ND
25.75	Backfill	1.10	ND	ND	31.6	1.65	ND	ND
31.00	Backfill	0.617	ND	ND	39.5	1.91	ND	ND
37.15	Backfill	0.447	ND	ND	32.9	2.50	ND	ND
38.35	Backfill	0.677	0.477	0.791	40.8	5.47	ND	ND
38.53	Backfill	0.689	2.36	1.21	NM	6.96	ND	ND
40.80	H1	1.02	ND	ND	98.8	2.83	ND	ND
40.80 Dup	H1	1.00	ND	ND	98.4	3.05	ND	ND
41.20	H1	1.43	0.263	ND	134.5	2.98	0.450	ND
43.75	H1	1.46	0.489	3.13	56.1	5.50	ND	ND
45.45	H1	1.46	ND	ND	157	2.33	ND	ND
45.85	H1	1.60	0.347	ND	146	2.51	ND	ND
49.25	H1	1.33	ND	ND	137	1.55	ND	ND
51.25	H1	2.06	0.381	2.68	157	4.38	ND	ND
55.20	H1	0.380	ND	ND	47.9	4.89	ND	ND
57.20	H1	0.637	0.271	ND	49.8	9.48	ND	ND
60.00	H1	0.410	ND	ND	44.0	5.59	ND	ND
60.00 Dup	H1	0.415	ND	ND	47.0	6.75	ND	ND
61.50	H1	0.374	0.270	3.25	29.0	17.8	ND	ND

Table 4.17. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Fluoride	Chloride	Nitrate	CO ₃	Sulfate	Nitrite	Bromide
62.50	H1	0.360	0.382	2.09	80.1	18.5	ND	ND
62.90	H1	0.411	0.377	2.44	28.0	19.2	ND	ND
64.85	H1	0.355	ND	ND	30.3	9.49	ND	ND
66.20	H1	0.334	ND	9.69	28.6	15.6	ND	ND
68.95	H2	0.378	0.334	2.74	26.8	14.3	ND	ND
71.25	H2	0.246	0.378	0.621	22.0	9.65	ND	ND
77.40	H2	0.288	0.307	4.17	NM	9.53	ND	ND
79.55	H2	0.363	0.403	1.50	26.4	13.6	ND	ND
79.55 Dup	H2	0.377	0.408	2.22	29.9	13.9	ND	ND
88.50	H2	0.405	0.834	5.40	NM	18.7	ND	ND
96.60	H2	0.215	0.347	3.77	NM	9.13	ND	ND
104.00	H2	0.274	0.495	5.57	NM	12.2	ND	ND
106.05	H2	0.257	0.941	5.35	23.3	17.8	ND	ND
110.15	H2	0.331	ND	0.535	34.3	7.89	ND	ND
114.20	H2	0.357	0.841	6.26	NM	22.4	ND	ND
117.40	H2	0.263	ND	1.10	24.6	11.4	ND	ND
120.25	H2	0.263	ND	3.06	33.0	18.8	ND	ND
123.65	H2	0.248	ND	4.88	30.7	27.1	ND	ND
124.60	H2	0.275	0.655	4.43	NM	22.2	ND	ND
126.35	H2	0.276	0.515	1.41	22.8	20.9	ND	ND
126.75	H2	0.287	ND	2.24	28.6	24.7	ND	ND
127.85	H2	0.265	ND	1.75	23.3	39.7	ND	ND
130.65	H2	0.272	ND	1.90	26.4	23.3	ND	ND
133.75	H2	0.313	ND	12.8	23.3	80.9	ND	ND
135.25	H2	0.286	4.27	17.3	NM	104	ND	ND
136.75	H2	0.257	ND	19.5	24.6	96.0	ND	ND
140.00	H2	0.298	ND	<i>1.34</i>	27.2	<i>21.8</i>	ND	ND
143.25	H2	0.284	ND	<i>ND</i>	34.9	<i>18.1</i>	ND	ND
146.25	H2	0.213	3.49	13.5	NM	123	ND	ND
148.30	H2	0.316	ND	<i>0.724</i>	25.1	52.9	ND	ND
148.30 Dup	H2	0.280	ND	<i>1.43</i>	NM	54.8	ND	ND
151.50	H2	0.364	3.61	12.8	NM	133	ND	ND
153.00	H2	0.412	4.78	13.7	NM	64.1	ND	ND
154.65	H2	0.739	6.33	15.6	NM	74.8	ND	ND
156.65	H2	0.397	5.62	12.9	NM	69.7	ND	ND
156.65	H2	0.356	5.55	12.8	NM	67.4	ND	ND

Table 4.17. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Fluoride	Chloride	Nitrate	CO ₃	Sulfate	Nitrite	Bromide
159.00	H2	0.369	5.63	12.2	NM	63.6	ND	ND
159.00 Dup	H2	0.398	6.06	13.0	NM	66.1	ND	ND
161.25	H2	0.390	5.51	11.3	NM	61.9	ND	ND
165.75	H2	0.290	ND	3.01	25.0	41.5	ND	ND
170.25	H2	0.285	ND	ND	27.7	<i>15.1</i>	ND	ND
172.30	H2	0.271	8.07	6.72	NM	60.8	ND	ND
174.05	H2	0.257	ND	ND	24.6	<i>15.3</i>	ND	ND
176.90	H2	0.378	9.01	7.19	NM	63.2	ND	ND
176.90 Dup	H2	0.368	9.16	7.32	NM	64.9	ND	ND
182.25	H2	0.320	11.0	4.87	NM	60.0	ND	ND
186.25	H2	0.315	11.3	4.25	NM	53.0	ND	ND
191.25	H2	0.321	16.1	5.38	NM	52.7	ND	ND
195.25	H2	0.300	21.1	6.96	NM	55.8	ND	ND

Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values are grab samples.
Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.
Italicized values are lower than others for a given constituent.
Dup = Duplicate sample.
ND = Not detected.
NM = Not measured.

The water-extractable major cations in the C4297 borehole sediments are tabulated in Table 4.19 and the distribution with depth is shown in Figure 4.14. The distribution of the divalent-alkaline-earth cations (magnesium, calcium, and strontium and to some extent barium), showed decreasing quantities beginning at 7 ft bgs, with very low (less than 2 µg/g) to non-detectable water-extractable quantities between 40.8 and 60 ft bgs, and lower than background levels through 120 ft bgs. Conversely, the distribution of water-extractable sodium was higher than the mass that was water-leachable from sediments in the profile from 7 to 110 ft bgs, with the primary elevated range occurring between 40.8 and 60 ft bgs. It should be noted that although sodium was the dominant water-extractable cation (which is an indication that the sediment properties have been altered by a tank process waste stream) beginning at approximately 7 ft bgs, it wasn't present in a significant excess compared to the common divalent cations (calcium and magnesium) until approximately 45 ft bgs. These trends suggest that tank fluids that were high in sodium did seep into the vadose zone at two locations near this borehole. The first source occurred shallow in the vadose zone, beginning at approximately 7 ft bgs. The source appears to be a relatively dilute sodium-bearing waste solution. The sodium from this source has pushed the natural divalent cations off the sediment cation exchange sites in the sediments at least as far as the tank bottom, approximately 40 ft bgs, where a more concentrated or larger sodium-bearing waste source has been intercepted by this borehole. This second waste source has pushed the natural divalent cations off the sediment cation exchange sites in the sediments at least as far as 120 ft bgs. We have observed similar cation distribution and ion exchange fronts, where divalent cations and sometimes potassium are depleted in the shallow sediments, and high levels of water-extractable sodium are present, at both the SX and BX Tank Farms where tank fluids have

been confirmed as being present (see Serne et al. 2002b, 2002c, 2002e, 2002f for details). At and right below the leading edge of the sodium plume, one finds elevated levels of the divalent cations that were displaced. For the three more common divalent cations (calcium, magnesium, and strontium), the highest concentrations occurred in the 136.75 ft sample. The water-extractable sodium concentration approached background levels below 110 ft bgs.

The water-extractable aluminum, silicon, iron, manganese, zinc, copper, phosphorous, and sulfur in the C4297 borehole sediments are shown in Table 4.19 and Figures 4.15 and 4.16. The phosphorous and sulfur data were converted to water-extractable phosphate and sulfate and are plotted with the data in Figure 4.13. The water-soluble aluminum and iron data both showed elevated values between the depths of 40 and 60 bgs. We speculate that these elevated values indicated some chemical reaction between alkaline tank fluids and native sediments that formed precipitates of amorphous aluminum and/or iron phases that are more water soluble than aluminum- and iron-rich phases in the native sediments. The manganese, zinc, and copper water extract data were all below the instrument limit of quantification.

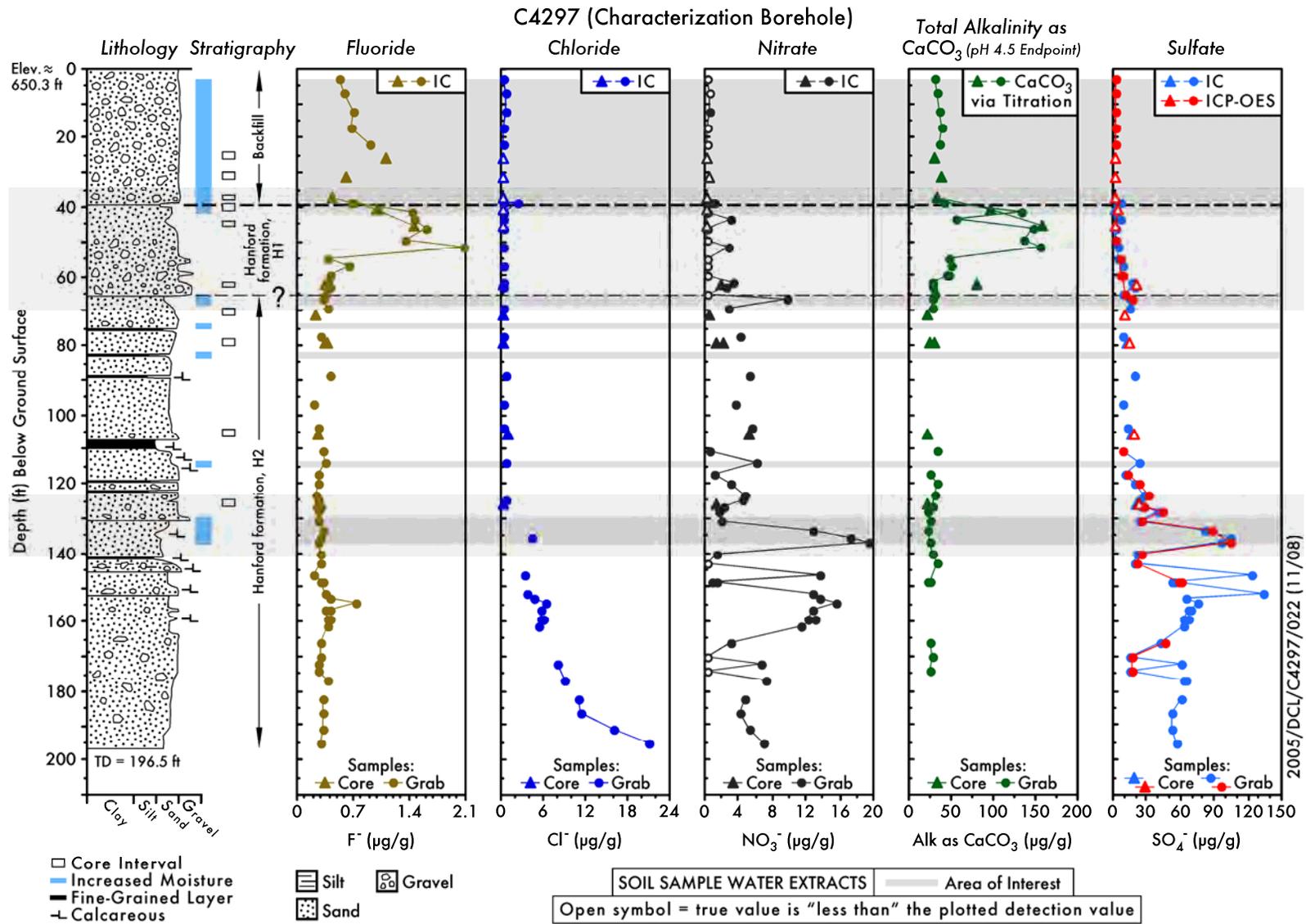


Figure 4.13. Borehole C4297 Water-Extractable Anions ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

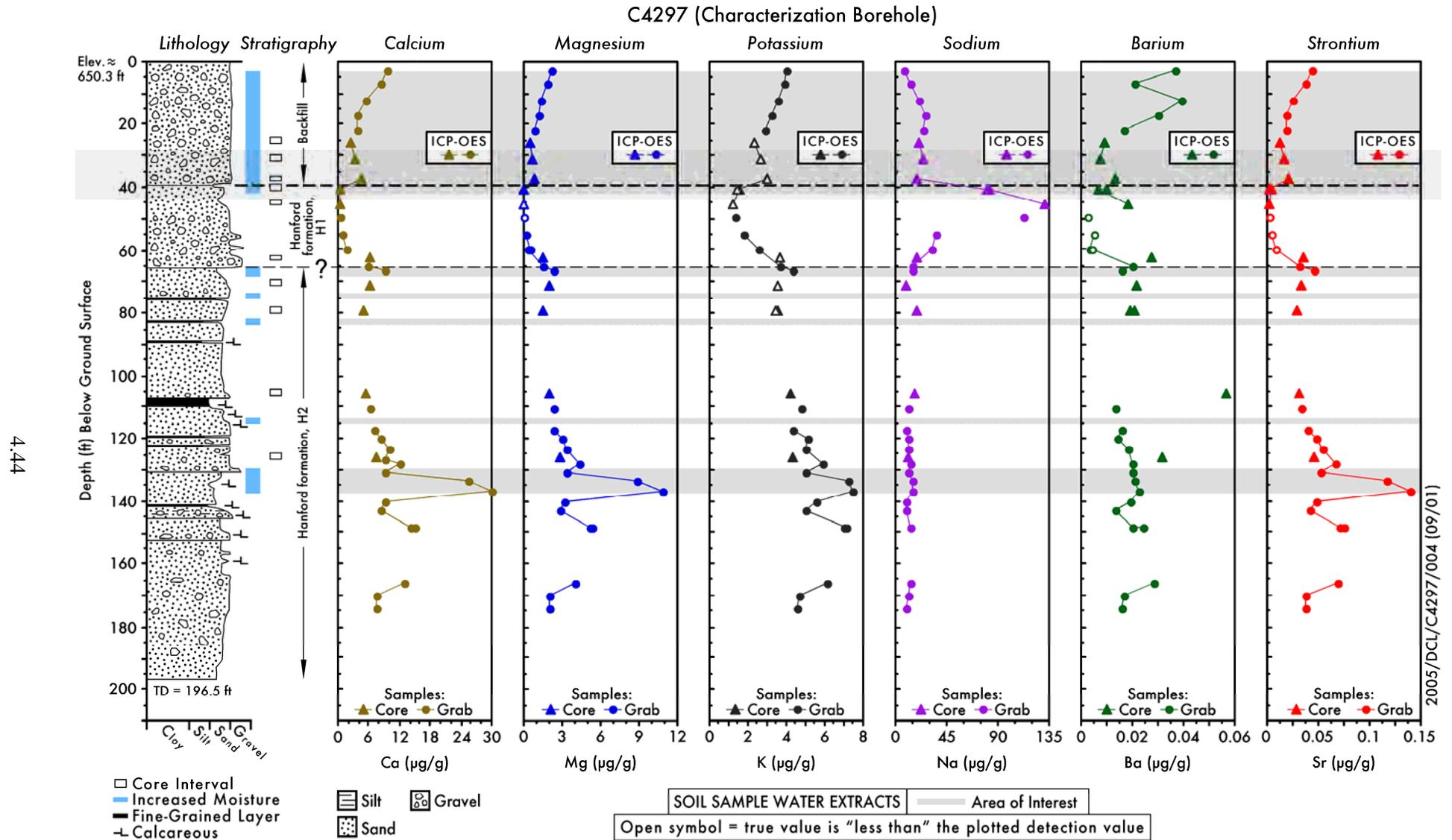


Figure 4.14. Water-Extractable Cations in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$)

Table 4.18. Water-Extractable Concentrations of Other Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Aluminum	Silicon	Iron	Manganese	Zinc	Phosphorous as PO_4	Sulfur as SO_4	Copper
2.50	Backfill	(2.58E-02)	1.40E+01	(1.78E-02)	ND	(4.98E-02)	(2.62E-01)	1.93E+00	(3.58E-02)
7.00	Backfill	(3.89E-02)	1.38E+01	(2.50E-02)	ND	(5.14E-02)	(2.75E-01)	2.17E+00	(3.57E-02)
12.00	Backfill	(4.00E-02)	1.40E+01	(2.75E-02)	ND	(4.05E-02)	(2.47E-01)	2.86E+00	(3.23E-02)
17.00	Backfill	(5.99E-02)	1.39E+01	5.07E-02	ND	(7.69E-02)	(2.64E-01)	2.08E+00	(3.15E-02)
22.00	Backfill	(5.91E-02)	1.27E+01	7.63E-02	ND	(4.22E-02)	(2.31E-01)	3.19E+00	(2.79E-02)
25.75	Backfill	(5.91E-02)	9.94E+00	(5.32E-02)	(1.34E-03)	(4.05E-02)	(4.40E-02)	(2.33E+00)	(1.04E-02)
31.00	Backfill	(4.74E-02)	1.25E+01	(3.90E-02)	(1.08E-03)	(2.28E-02)	(1.26E-01)	(2.21E+00)	(8.82E-03)
37.15	Backfill	(4.40E-02)	1.31E+01	(4.57E-02)	(2.62E-04)	(4.01E-02)	(5.18E-01)	(3.27E+00)	(1.06E-02)
40.80	H1	2.21E-01	1.38E+01	1.69E-01	(2.30E-03)	(5.29E-02)	(7.10E-01)	(3.44E+00)	(1.25E-02)
40.80 Dup	H1	2.18E-01	1.37E+01	1.73E-01	(2.69E-03)	(4.90E-02)	(8.16E-01)	(3.34E+00)	(2.29E-02)
45.45	H1	3.53E-01	1.43E+01	2.21E-01	(4.60E-03)	(2.20E-02)	1.56E+00	(2.69E+00)	(1.73E-02)
49.25	H1	2.50E-01	1.36E+01	1.93E-01	(3.67E-03)	(4.59E-02)	1.16E+00	1.72E+00	(2.89E-02)
55.20	H1	1.13E-01	1.07E+01	7.74E-02	(6.48E-04)	(4.24E-02)	(2.42E-01)	5.95E+00	(2.36E-02)
60.00	H1	1.08E-01	9.61E+00	8.79E-02	(9.62E-04)	(5.84E-02)	7.18E-01	6.72E+00	(2.22E-02)
60.00 Dup	H1	1.27E-01	9.68E+00	1.11E-01	(1.27E-03)	(4.27E-02)	6.22E-01	8.17E+00	(5.78E-03)
62.50	H1	(4.18E-02)	1.01E+01	(1.59E-02)	ND	(4.21E-02)	(4.45E-02)	(2.12E+01)	(1.30E-02)
64.85	H1	(4.52E-02)	1.11E+01	(2.88E-02)	ND	(5.29E-02)	(1.02E-01)	1.07E+01	(2.42E-02)
66.20	H1	(3.85E-02)	1.19E+01	(1.73E-02)	ND	(5.38E-02)	(1.10E-01)	1.77E+01	(1.80E-02)
71.25	H2	(5.45E-02)	7.46E+00	(8.08E-03)	ND	(2.83E-02)	ND	(1.11E+01)	(1.38E-02)
79.55	H2	(5.15E-02)	8.17E+00	(1.66E-02)	ND	(3.73E-02)	(1.47E-01)	(1.53E+01)	(1.01E-02)
79.55 Dup	H2	(4.40E-02)	8.35E+00	(1.47E-02)	ND	(4.14E-02)	ND	(1.58E+01)	(1.22E-02)
106.05	H2	(4.62E-02)	7.71E+00	(1.87E-02)	ND	(5.38E-02)	(1.07E-01)	(1.97E+01)	(1.29E-02)
110.15	H2	(6.00E-02)	8.87E+00	(2.63E-02)	ND	2.12E-01	(8.00E-02)	9.29E+00	(1.92E-02)
117.40	H2	(5.70E-02)	8.18E+00	(2.84E-02)	ND	(5.33E-02)	(7.28E-02)	1.33E+01	(1.26E-02)

Table 4.18. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Aluminum	Silicon	Iron	Manganese	Zinc	Phosphorous as PO ₄	Sulfur as SO ₄	Copper
120.25	H2	(5.21E-02)	8.12E+00	(1.41E-02)	ND	(5.15E-02)	(9.45E-02)	2.21E+01	(1.03E-02)
123.65	H2	(5.28E-02)	8.31E+00	(2.05E-02)	ND	(4.45E-02)	(6.76E-02)	3.11E+01	(8.98E-03)
126.35	H2	(5.58E-02)	8.10E+00	(7.35E-03)	ND	(3.36E-02)	ND	(2.34E+01)	(8.95E-03)
126.75	H2	(6.72E-02)	8.33E+00	(1.93E-02)	ND	(3.84E-02)	(7.89E-02)	2.80E+01	(8.53E-03)
127.85	H2	(5.02E-02)	8.08E+00	(1.09E-02)	ND	(2.36E-02)	(5.06E-02)	4.42E+01	(9.93E-03)
130.65	H2	(5.53E-02)	8.79E+00	(1.90E-02)	ND	(1.39E-02)	(7.50E-02)	2.55E+01	(6.74E-03)
133.75	H2	(1.54E-02)	1.07E+01	(1.38E-02)	ND	(2.51E-02)	(2.72E-02)	8.87E+01	(5.17E-03)
136.75	H2	(5.50E-03)	9.94E+00	(2.30E-02)	ND	(2.35E-02)	(1.09E-01)	1.04E+02	(1.65E-02)
140.00	H2	(6.94E-02)	7.59E+00	(1.90E-02)	(1.14E-03)	(4.71E-02)	(5.09E-02)	2.48E+01	(1.11E-02)
143.25	H2	(6.78E-02)	7.43E+00	(2.08E-02)	(6.61E-04)	(4.23E-02)	(4.00E-02)	2.01E+01	(7.52E-03)
148.30	H2	(4.64E-02)	8.32E+00	(1.29E-02)	(1.32E-03)	(5.28E-02)	(9.17E-02)	5.89E+01	(6.19E-03)
148.30 Dup	H2	(4.19E-02)	7.85E+00	(1.25E-02)	(1.24E-03)	(4.47E-02)	(5.88E-02)	6.07E+01	(1.61E-03)
165.75	H2	(5.74E-02)	9.13E+00	(1.87E-02)	ND	8.46E-02	(4.06E-02)	4.59E+01	(4.71E-03)
170.25	H2	(5.25E-02)	9.13E+00	3.31E-02	ND	(2.39E-02)	(5.55E-02)	1.67E+01	(3.49E-03)
174.05	H2	(5.45E-02)	8.37E+00	(2.17E-02)	ND	(4.49E-02)	(3.81E-02)	1.70E+01	(2.81E-03)
Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation. Shaded values designate the core sample and unshaded values are grab samples. Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. Dup = Duplicate sample; ND = Not determined.									

Table 4.19. Water-Extractable Cations in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Strat Unit (Hanford formation)	Calcium	Magnesium	Barium	Strontium	Sodium	Potassium
2.50	Backfill	9.83E+00	2.11E+00	3.65E-02	4.40E-02	8.26E+00	4.02E+00
7.00	Backfill	8.24E+00	1.80E+00	2.10E-02	3.69E-02	1.26E+01	3.86E+00
12.00	Backfill	5.39E+00	1.29E+00	3.95E-02	2.55E-02	2.01E+01	3.58E+00
17.00	Backfill	3.74E+00	1.13E+00	3.04E-02	1.93E-02	2.58E+01	3.20E+00
22.00	Backfill	3.86E+00	9.05E-01	1.68E-02	1.91E-02	2.39E+01	2.91E+00
25.75	Backfill	2.58E+00	5.78E-01	9.16E-03	1.37E-02	2.10E+01	(2.29E+00)
31.00	Backfill	3.44E+00	7.55E-01	7.96E-03	1.77E-02	2.38E+01	(2.68E+00)
37.15	Backfill	4.56E+00	8.65E-01	1.32E-02	2.05E-02	1.85E+01	(3.01E+00)
40.80	H1	5.04E-01	9.50E-02	1.00E-02	3.04E-03	8.15E+01	(1.47E+00)
40.80 Dup	H1	5.31E-01	9.97E-02	6.65E-03	3.45E-03	8.36E+01	(1.58E+00)
45.45	H1	4.54E-01	(6.70E-02) ^a	1.86E-02	3.16E-03	1.31E+02	(1.28E+00)
49.25	H1	4.73E-01	(9.13E-02)	(2.67E-03)	(2.13E-03)	1.12E+02	1.34E+00
55.20	H1	1.04E+00	2.25E-01	(4.67E-03)	(4.96E-03)	3.49E+01	1.79E+00
60.00	H1	1.81E+00	4.48E-01	(3.37E-03)	(8.49E-03)	3.24E+01	2.56E+00
60.00 Dup	H1	1.71E+00	4.05E-01	(4.37E-03)	(8.31E-03)	3.26E+01	2.56E+00
62.50	H1	6.39E+00	1.55E+00	2.78E-02	3.50E-02	1.83E+01	(3.69E+00)
64.85	H1	5.94E+00	1.47E+00	2.00E-02	3.13E-02	1.52E+01	3.68E+00
66.20	H1	9.20E+00	2.43E+00	1.55E-02	4.69E-02	1.51E+01	4.34E+00
71.25	H2	6.45E+00	1.95E+00	2.16E-02	3.38E-02	8.78E+00	(3.60E+00)
79.55	H2	5.04E+00	1.45E+00	1.90E-02	2.85E-02	1.80E+01	(3.42E+00)
79.55 Dup	H2	5.08E+00	1.47E+00	2.12E-02	2.90E-02	1.83E+01	(3.57E+00)
106.05	H2	5.64E+00	2.08E+00	5.67E-02	3.23E-02	1.70E+01	4.22E+00
110.15	H2	6.32E+00	2.36E+00	1.38E-02	3.41E-02	1.16E+01	4.77E+00
117.40	H2	6.95E+00	2.41E+00	1.56E-02	3.88E-02	9.52E+00	4.32E+00
120.25	H2	8.44E+00	2.99E+00	1.44E-02	4.84E-02	1.14E+01	5.16E+00
123.65	H2	9.88E+00	3.38E+00	1.83E-02	5.44E-02	1.17E+01	4.99E+00
126.35	H2	7.57E+00	2.82E+00	3.16E-02	4.64E-02	1.07E+01	4.39E+00
126.75	H2	9.07E+00	3.32E+00	1.66E-02	5.08E-02	1.29E+01	5.34E+00
127.85	H2	1.23E+01	4.32E+00	1.97E-02	6.62E-02	1.28E+01	5.94E+00
130.65	H2	9.34E+00	3.35E+00	2.03E-02	5.21E-02	1.20E+01	5.05E+00
133.75	H2	2.53E+01	8.86E+00	2.05E-02	1.16E-01	1.58E+01	7.18E+00
136.75	H2	3.00E+01	1.09E+01	2.27E-02	1.39E-01	1.46E+01	7.46E+00
140.00	H2	9.26E+00	3.25E+00	1.91E-02	4.89E-02	1.04E+01	5.60E+00
143.25	H2	8.49E+00	2.87E+00	1.31E-02	4.22E-02	8.74E+00	5.05E+00
148.30	H2	1.44E+01	5.16E+00	1.98E-02	7.04E-02	1.31E+01	7.10E+00

Table 4.19. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Calcium	Magnesium	Barium	Strontium	Sodium	Potassium
148.30 Dup	H2	1.49E+01	5.32E+00	2.39E-02	7.48E-02	1.25E+01	7.06E+00
165.75	H2	1.30E+01	3.94E+00	2.83E-02	6.82E-02	1.40E+01	6.10E+00
170.25	H2	7.34E+00	1.98E+00	1.65E-02	3.83E-02	1.08E+01	4.65E+00
174.05	H2	7.66E+00	2.05E+00	1.62E-02	3.78E-02	9.94E+00	4.61E+00

Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation.
 Shaded values designate the core sample and unshaded values are grab samples.
Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.
Italicized values are lower than others for a given constituent.
 Dup = Duplicate sample.

The water extract data for potentially mobile metals such as technetium-99, uranium-238, chromium, molybdenum and ruthenium are shown in Table 4.20 and Figures 4.17 and 4.18. Water-leachable technetium 99 was present in the borehole C4297 sediment from 40.8 to 159 ft bgs. The concentration versus depth profile for technetium-99 could be characterized as having two peaks. The first peak occurred between 40 and 66 ft bgs. The second peak, which contained the bulk of the technetium-99, resided between the depths of 133 and 154 ft bgs in the Hanford formation H2 unit. The maximum water-leachable technetium-99 in this zone ranged from 2.2 to 8.4 pCi/g. This range is similar to values found at contaminated boreholes in the BX and B Tank Farms (5 to 20 pCi/g), as described in Serne et al. (2002e, 2002f). Elevated water-leachable uranium-238 was found from ground surface to 60 ft bgs at borehole C4297, with values ranging from 7.57E-4 to 2.17E-2 µg/g. The uranium concentration versus depth profile in sediment from borehole C4297 could also be characterized as having two peaks. The first peak occurred between 7 and 22 ft bgs. The second peak, which contained the bulk of the water-extractable uranium, resided between the depths of 40 and 60 ft bgs. The water-extractable uranium concentrations from both zones at C4297 were low compared to values found in the contaminated sediment east of the BX-102 tank, where values reached 500 µg/g. Furthermore, based on the relatively high dissolved (bi)carbonate concentration measured in samples taken from the 40 to 60 ft bgs, some of the water-extractable uranium could be associated with natural labile uranium released as a function of uranyl-carbonate complexation. These samples were scanned using inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry for the presence of uranium-236, which was not observed; therefore, it is unlikely that the majority of the uranium present over this zone resulted from Hanford processing activities. Molybdenum, which is a fission product generated during the operation of nuclear reactors, can sometimes be used to delineate the profile of waste plumes in the subsurface. In the case of samples from borehole C4297, fission-produced molybdenum was clearly present between 26 and 64 ft bgs. The primary zone of fission-produced molybdenum occurred between 55 and 64 ft bgs; however, unlike the technetium-99 and nitrate contamination, it appears that all the fission-produced molybdenum in this borehole form a contiguous plume that is the result of a single contamination event. Therefore, the bimodal technetium-99 contamination profiles versus a single contaminant plume for molybdenum supports a two source contamination model.

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

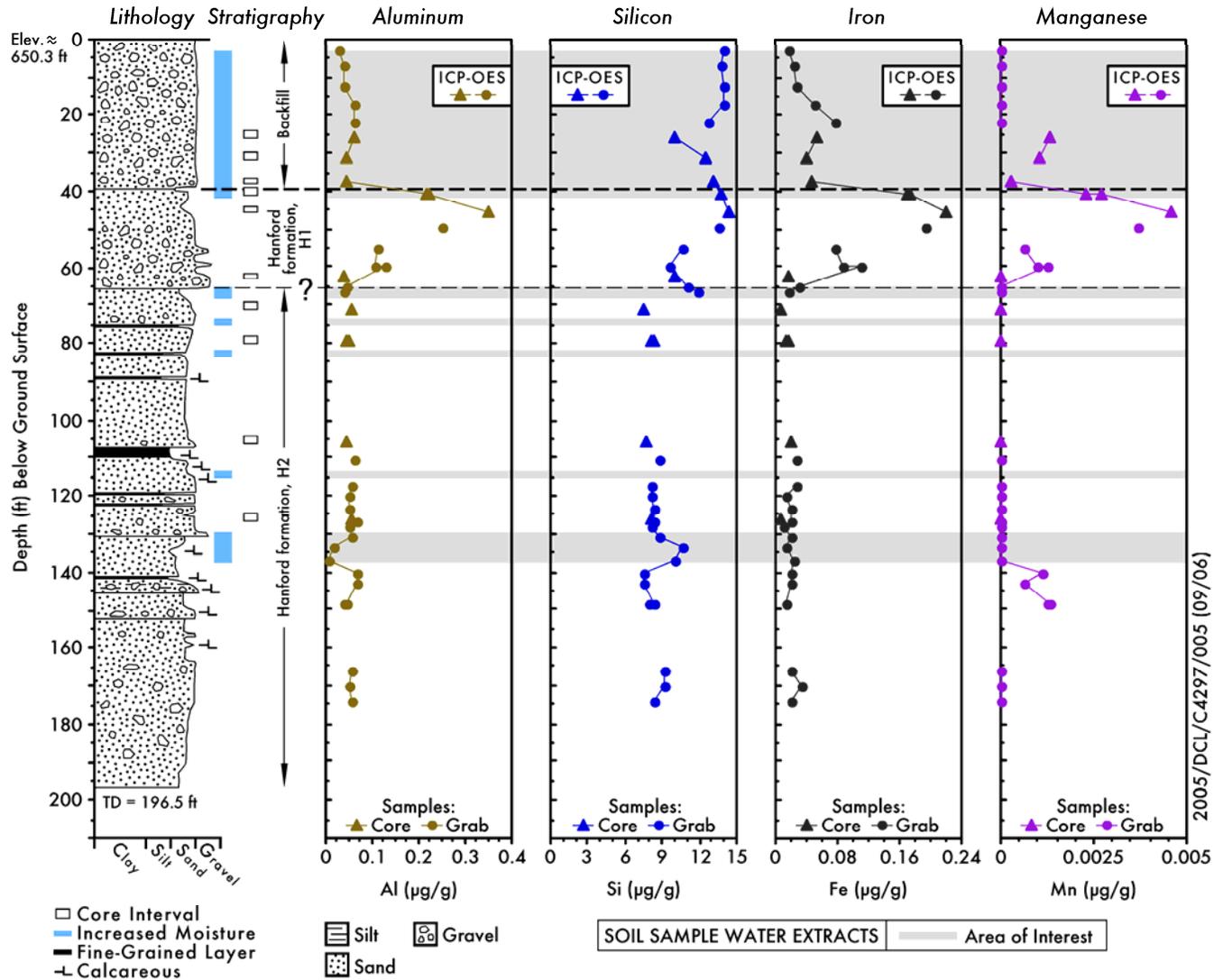


Figure 4.15. Water-Extractable Metals in C4297 Vadose Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

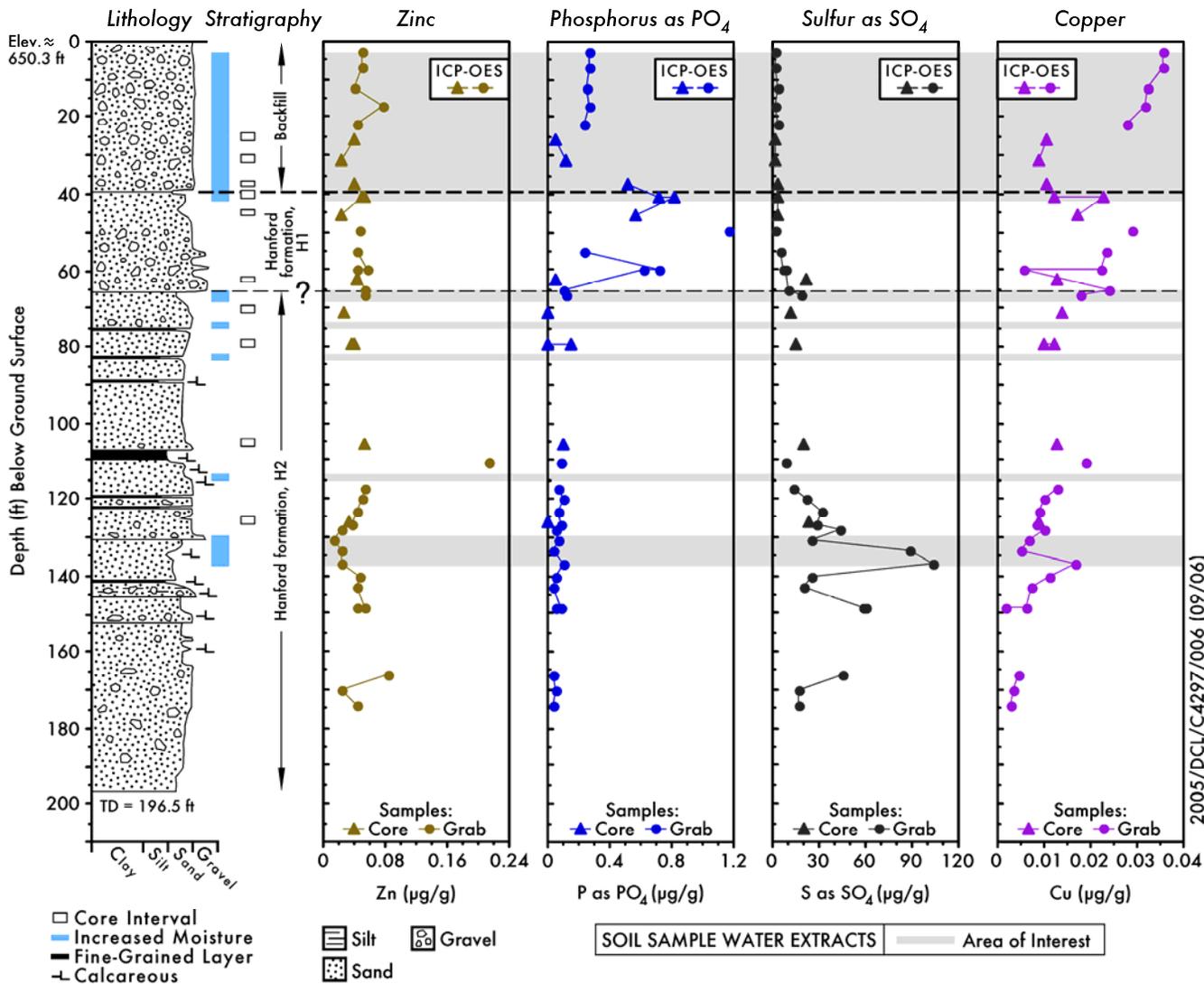


Figure 4.16. Water-Extractable Metals in C4297 Vadose Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Table 4.20. Water-Extractable Concentrations of Mobile Metals in C4297 Vadose Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 (pCi/g soil)	U-238	Cr (ICP-MS)	Cr (ICP)	Mo-95 (ICP-MS)	Mo-97 (ICP-MS)	Mo-98 (ICP-MS)	Mo (ICP)	Ru-101 (ICP-MS)	Ru-102 (ICP-MS)
2.50	ND	7.57E-04	(6.72E-04)	(1.66E-03)	1.25E-03	1.17E-03	1.28E-03	(5.14E-03)	(9.25E-06)	(2.66E-05)
7.00	ND	1.05E-03	(7.38E-04)	(1.07E-03)	1.65E-03	1.62E-03	1.66E-03	ND	(4.09E-06)	(2.04E-05)
12.00	ND	1.97E-03	(6.20E-04)	(1.39E-03)	2.48E-03	2.49E-03	2.49E-03	(2.09E-03)	(3.58E-06)	(1.78E-05)
17.00	ND	2.59E-03	(1.72E-04)	(1.56E-03)	3.61E-03	3.70E-03	3.70E-03	ND	(2.95E-06)	(1.63E-05)
22.00	(8.54E-03)	2.11E-03	(2.86E-04)	(9.94E-04)	4.15E-03	4.18E-03	4.25E-03	(2.03E-03)	(2.29E-06)	(1.69E-05)
25.75	ND	7.90E-04	(3.10E-04)	ND	5.00E-03	4.58E-03	2.14E-03	ND	ND	(9.00E-06)
31.00	ND	1.41E-03	(3.20E-04)	ND	4.44E-03	4.29E-03	1.93E-03	ND	(1.61E-05)	(2.14E-05)
37.15	ND	7.97E-04	(2.75E-04)	ND	5.82E-03	5.50E-03	2.62E-03	ND	ND	(7.00E-06)
38.35	(1.70E-02)	1.46E-03	(2.47E-04)	(1.01E-03)	1.11E-02	1.04E-02	4.76E-03	(8.76E-03)	(2.10E-05)	ND
38.53	(8.60E-03)	1.11E-03	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
40.80	1.44E-01	7.58E-03	(1.10E-03)	(2.36E-04)	5.52E-03	5.11E-03	2.72E-03	ND	(1.43E-04)	(5.60E-05)
40.80	1.70E-01	6.81E-03	(8.63E-04)	ND	6.09E-03	5.52E-03	2.92E-03	ND	(1.31E-04)	(5.20E-05)
41.20	3.30E-01	1.08E-02	(8.66E-04)	(8.19E-04)	5.01E-03	3.98E-03	2.51E-03	(6.99E-03)	(1.98E-04)	(1.34E-04)
43.75	5.80E-01	8.97E-03	(5.15E-04)	ND	7.36E-03	6.16E-03	3.91E-03	(8.88E-03)	(4.42E-04)	2.06E-04
45.45	4.83E-01	1.13E-02	(2.36E-03)	(1.11E-02)	3.81E-03	2.98E-03	2.13E-03	ND	(1.68E-04)	(9.28E-05)
45.85	4.33E-01	1.33E-02	(5.79E-04)	ND	4.63E-03	3.55E-03	2.53E-03	ND	(2.34E-04)	1.06E-04
49.25	(1.11E-01)	9.51E-03	(4.90E-04)	(1.14E-03)	6.49E-04	7.83E-04	5.13E-04	ND	1.07E-04	(6.01E-05)
51.25	7.94E-01	2.06E-02	(6.37E-04)	(1.49E-02)	5.90E-03	4.83E-03	3.58E-03	ND	(2.09E-04)	1.12E-04
55.20	(1.02E-01)	7.64E-03	(5.90E-04)	(5.87E-04)	1.35E-02	1.80E-02	1.00E-02	(8.34E-03)	1.83E-04	(9.90E-05)
57.20	4.85E-01	2.17E-02	(2.65E-04)	ND	2.90E-02	1.98E-02	1.77E-02	ND	(2.53E-04)	(9.04E-05)
60.00	(2.61E-01)	2.98E-03	(6.23E-04)	(7.37E-04)	5.14E-02	7.10E-02	3.70E-02	(8.34E-03)	2.26E-04	1.13E-04
60.00	(2.62E-01)	3.53E-03	(6.39E-04)	ND	5.49E-02	7.45E-02	3.93E-02	(8.34E-03)	2.15E-04	1.23E-04
61.50	9.43E-01	4.87E-04	(4.27E-04)	ND	1.15E-01	7.67E-02	7.38E-02	(6.84E-02)	(2.45E-04)	(8.06E-05)
62.50	1.29E+00	3.88E-04	(9.24E-04)	ND	9.98E-02	7.34E-02	5.89E-02	(3.90E-02)	(1.56E-04)	(8.36E-05)
62.50	1.14E+00	3.74E-04	(7.81E-04)	(4.14E-03)	5.63E-02	4.50E-02	3.15E-02	(2.40E-02)	(2.12E-04)	(1.02E-04)
64.85	(8.91E-02)	4.27E-04	(6.25E-04)	(1.10E-03)	2.51E-02	3.04E-02	2.12E-02	(2.28E-02)	1.43E-04	(7.67E-05)

Table 4.20. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 (pCi/g soil)	U-238	Cr (ICP-MS)	Cr (ICP)	Mo-95 (ICP-MS)	Mo-97 (ICP-MS)	Mo-98 (ICP-MS)	Mo (ICP)	Ru-101 (ICP-MS)	Ru-102 (ICP-MS)
66.20	2.62E+00	5.42E-04	(8.59E-04)	(9.10E-04)	9.82E-03	9.76E-03	9.86E-03	(6.69E-03)	3.39E-04	1.68E-04
68.95	7.63E-02	4.05E-04	(3.90E-05)	(5.67E-03)	9.27E-03	8.97E-03	4.17E-03	(6.51E-03)	(3.00E-05)	(9.00E-06)
71.25	8.49E-02	2.58E-04	(3.53E-04)	ND	8.16E-03	7.42E-03	3.48E-03	ND	ND	ND
77.40	7.38E-02	3.78E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
79.55	1.19E-01	6.90E-04	(6.17E-04)	(4.90E-04)	1.53E-02	1.28E-02	8.26E-03	(2.45E-03)	(8.58E-05)	(2.40E-05)
79.55	1.02E-01	6.82E-04	(2.44E-04)	ND	1.58E-02	1.32E-02	8.59E-03	ND	(1.12E-04)	(4.30E-05)
88.50	1.02E-01	3.48E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
96.60	1.11E-01	1.69E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
104.00	2.88E-01	2.25E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
106.05	7.01E-01	4.07E-04	(4.84E-04)	ND	9.73E-03	9.30E-03	4.32E-03	ND	(5.90E-05)	(2.30E-05)
110.15	(7.96E-02)	3.23E-04	(6.64E-04)	(6.91E-04)	1.03E-02	1.04E-02	1.05E-02	(8.48E-03)	(1.20E-05)	(2.20E-05)
114.20	4.07E-01	2.38E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
117.40	(1.80E-01)	3.22E-04	(2.61E-04)	ND	7.12E-03	7.16E-03	7.23E-03	(7.25E-03)	(2.32E-05)	(4.81E-05)
120.25	(4.22E-01)	2.40E-04	(2.06E-04)	ND	8.33E-03	8.37E-03	8.45E-03	(9.58E-03)	(3.21E-05)	(3.48E-05)
123.65	(8.35E-01)	2.78E-04	(3.20E-04)	ND	7.50E-03	7.46E-03	7.56E-03	(5.90E-03)	(6.08E-05)	(4.25E-05)
124.60	6.32E-01	1.50E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
126.35	6.71E-01	2.43E-04	(6.22E-04)	ND	6.55E-03	6.00E-03	2.79E-03	ND	ND	ND
126.75	(6.56E-01)	2.16E-04	(3.42E-04)	ND	1.07E-02	1.08E-02	1.08E-02	(4.01E-03)	(4.01E-05)	(4.17E-05)
127.85	(5.05E-01)	3.03E-04	(4.61E-04)	ND	8.90E-03	8.87E-03	8.99E-03	(6.48E-03)	(2.57E-05)	(3.37E-05)
130.65	(6.31E-01)	2.56E-04	(2.14E-04)	ND	8.14E-03	8.15E-03	8.27E-03	(5.65E-03)	(2.71E-05)	(2.98E-05)
133.75	5.60E+00	4.88E-04	(5.90E-04)	ND	6.86E-03	6.90E-03	6.91E-03	(7.74E-03)	2.41E-04	1.34E-04
135.25	4.04E+00	3.23E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
136.75	8.42E+00	4.37E-04	(3.41E-04)	ND	6.21E-03	6.16E-03	6.22E-03	(9.69E-03)	2.74E-04	1.47E-04
140.00	(5.00E-01)	1.50E-04	(7.68E-04)	ND	5.71E-03	5.69E-03	5.75E-03	(2.94E-03)	(1.34E-05)	(2.42E-05)
143.25	(9.65E-02)	1.65E-04	(1.18E-04)	(7.03E-04)	5.25E-03	5.12E-03	5.30E-03	(1.22E-03)	(3.89E-06)	(2.21E-05)
146.25	5.84E+00	2.72E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
148.30	(4.62E-01)	2.90E-04	(1.36E-04)	(5.35E-04)	6.30E-03	6.28E-03	6.29E-03	(2.66E-03)	(1.46E-05)	(2.94E-05)

Table 4.20. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 (pCi/g soil)	U-238	Cr (ICP-MS)	Cr (ICP)	Mo-95 (ICP-MS)	Mo-97 (ICP-MS)	Mo-98 (ICP-MS)	Mo (ICP)	Ru-101 (ICP-MS)	Ru-102 (ICP-MS)
148.30	(7.08E-01)	2.97E-04	(1.34E-05)	ND	5.39E-03	5.40E-03	5.48E-03	(5.64E-03)	(3.00E-05)	(3.73E-05)
151.50	2.20E+00	3.05E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
153.00	2.93E+00	3.94E-04	(2.00E-04)	NM	1.04E-02	9.80E-03	4.70E-03	NM	(2.88E-04)	(1.38E-04)
154.65	2.43E+00	5.18E-04	(2.48E-04)	NM	1.04E-02	9.84E-03	4.56E-03	NM	(2.96E-04)	(1.40E-04)
156.65	8.32E-01	4.74E-04	(3.45E-04)	NM	9.03E-03	8.58E-03	3.94E-03	NM	(2.68E-04)	(1.09E-04)
156.65	8.94E-01	4.73E-04	(1.27E-04)	NM	8.58E-03	8.24E-03	3.64E-03	NM	(2.46E-04)	(1.33E-04)
159.00	4.50E-01	4.60E-04	(3.91E-04)	NM	1.13E-02	1.05E-02	4.94E-03	NM	(2.83E-04)	(1.56E-04)
159.00	4.41E-01	4.59E-04	(5.05E-04)	NM	1.16E-02	1.08E-02	5.06E-03	NM	(2.72E-04)	(1.39E-04)
161.25	(3.05E-02)	2.97E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
165.75	(2.52E-02)	2.39E-04	(3.43E-04)	ND	6.65E-03	6.66E-03	6.74E-03	(2.66E-03)	(4.92E-05)	(4.57E-05)
170.25	(9.10E-03)	1.84E-04	(2.14E-04)	ND	6.16E-03	6.23E-03	6.19E-03	(5.64E-03)	(3.21E-06)	(1.79E-05)
172.30	ND	2.26E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
174.05	ND	1.55E-04	(6.02E-05)	ND	5.67E-03	5.52E-03	5.74E-03	(1.62E-03)	(2.73E-06)	(1.76E-05)
176.90	ND	2.88E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
176.90	ND	2.72E-04	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
182.25	(1.70E-02)	3.18E-04	(2.65E-04)	NM	6.69E-03	5.89E-03	2.87E-03	NM	ND	(8.00E-06)
186.25	(8.48E-03)	2.61E-04	(6.52E-04)	NM	8.22E-03	7.57E-03	3.55E-03	NM	(4.40E-05)	ND
191.25	(8.48E-03)	3.12E-04	(7.07E-04)	NM	8.82E-03	8.07E-03	3.72E-03	NM	ND	(2.70E-05)
195.25	ND	3.37E-04	(8.36E-04)	NM	5.69E-03	5.34E-03	2.50E-03	NM	ND	(6.34E-06)

Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation.

Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values are grab samples.

Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.

ND = Not determined.

NM = Not measured.

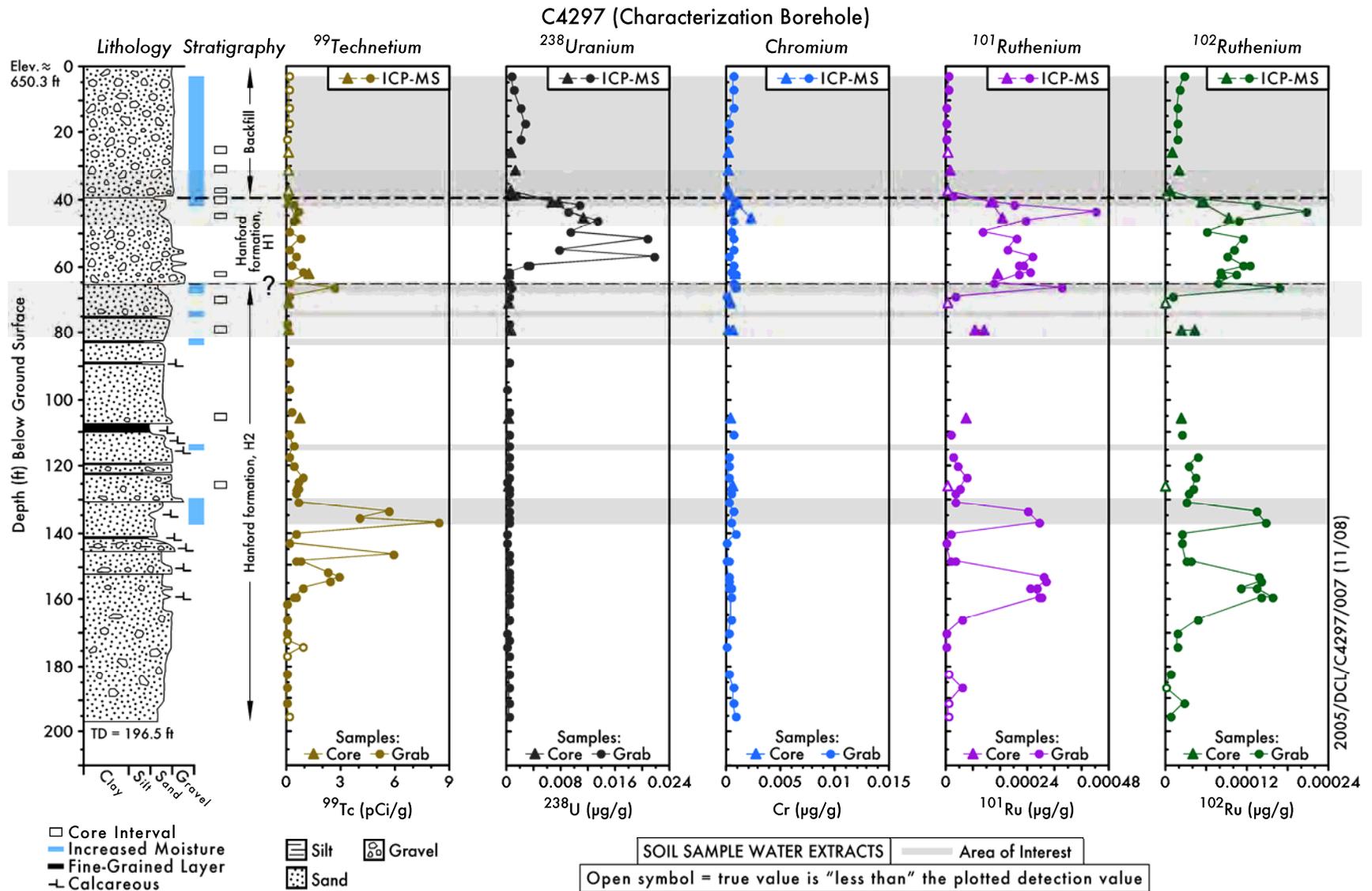


Figure 4.17. Distribution of Mobile Metals in Water Extracts of C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

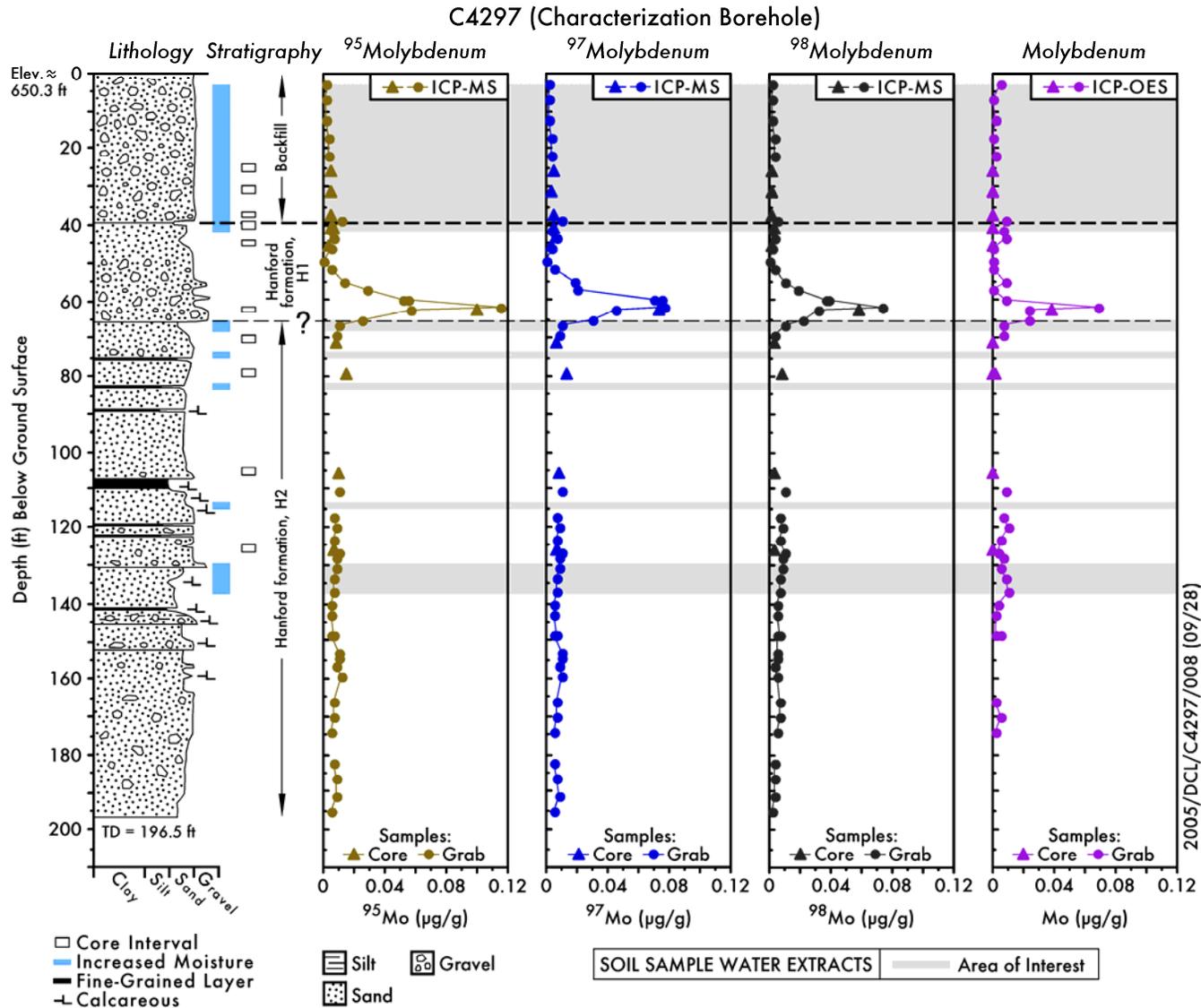


Figure 4.18. Distribution of Mobile Metals in Water Extracts of C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

4.2.3 Vadose Zone Pore water Chemical Composition

The 1:1 water extract data was manipulated to derive the pore water composition of the vadose zone sediments. From knowledge of the moisture content of the sediment samples taken from the liners of each core and the grab samples, the amount of de-ionized water that would be needed to make the water extract exactly one part water (total of native pore water and added de-ionized water) to one part by weight dry sediment was calculated. The ratio of the total volume of water in the extract to the native mass of pore water is the dilution factor. The assumption was that the de-ionized water acted solely as a diluent of the existing pore water and that the de-ionized water did not dissolve any of the solids in the sediments. Thus, by correcting for the dilution, an estimate could be made of the actual chemical composition of the native pore-water in the vadose zone sediments.

The assumption that none of the solid is dissolved during the water extraction process is simplistic. In comparisons of actual vadose zone sediment pore water, which was obtained via ultracentrifugation of sediments using UFA, to the dilution-corrected calculated pore waters from both contaminated and uncontaminated sediments from the SX and B-BX Tank Farms (see Serne et al. 2002b, 2002c, 2002d, 2002e, 2002f), it was found that for highly contaminated sediments, the comparison is quite good. For slightly contaminated or uncontaminated sediments, the dilution-corrected water extract data is biased high by a factor of 2 to 7 for many constituents such that the true pore water is less saline. For the C4297 data set, we did not have any pore waters to compare with the derived pore waters from the 1:1 sediment:water extracts, but based on other slightly contaminated boreholes, we suspect that our derived pore water concentrations are slightly biased to higher concentrations.

Tables 4.21 through 4.24 and Figures 4.19 through 4.24 show the derived pore water composition of key constituents as a function of depth and stratigraphy. The primary region of the C4297 borehole vadose zone profile that contained high dissolved salt pore water was from 40.8 to 49.25 ft bgs. The most concentrated pore water on a total dissolved salts basis was found at approximately 45 ft bgs and had a total concentration of 212 meq/L cations and 223 meq/L anions. The sample composition consisted of 209 meq/L sodium, with trace amounts of calcium (0.83 meq/L) and no detectable magnesium or potassium. The cation charge for this sample was compensated primarily by bicarbonate (218 meq/L) with minor amounts of nitrate (0.26 meq/L), fluoride (2.8 meq/L), and sulfate (1.8 meq/L). These concentrations are very dilute compared to the vadose zone pore waters found at the SX and BX Tank Farms where the total ionic strength was as high as 7,000 to 17,000 at the SX Tank Farm and 1,000 meq/L at the BX Tank Farm. At the borehole emplaced near tank B-110, the most saline pore water contained 150 to 160 meq/L of both cations and anions.

Sodium was present as the dominant cation between 7 and 133 ft bgs. Calcium was the dominant cation in the shallowest sample collected (2.5 ft bgs) and from 133 ft bgs to the bottom of the borehole. Bicarbonate (measured as carbonate via IC) was the primary anionic species throughout the entire borehole. Again, this was not surprising given the relatively small waste signal observed in the C4297 borehole samples. The transition between sodium and calcium as the dominant cation in solution at approximately 130 ft bgs correlated well with the total cation/metal data reported in the previous section and adds further credence to the conclusion that the cation exchange front has reached a total depth in excess of 130 ft bgs at this location.

Table 4.21. Calculated Pore water Anion Concentrations in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

Depth (ft bgs)	Fluoride (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	CO ₃ (mg/L)	Alkalinity (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Nitrite (mg/L)
2.50	8.29E+00	7.26E+00	ND	ND	3.61E+02	2.27E+01	ND
7.00	8.82E+00	8.23E+00	ND	ND	3.65E+02	2.51E+01	ND
12.00	9.89E+00	7.89E+00	7.44E+00	ND	3.95E+02	3.48E+01	ND
17.00	1.34E+01	6.77E+00	ND	ND	6.16E+02	3.59E+01	ND
22.00	1.61E+01	5.66E+00	ND	ND	4.98E+02	5.05E+01	ND
25.75	3.22E+01	ND	ND	ND	6.98E+02	4.81E+01	ND
31.00	1.16E+01	ND	ND	ND	5.61E+02	3.57E+01	ND
37.15	1.19E+01	ND	ND	ND	6.62E+02	6.64E+01	ND
38.35	7.21E+00	5.08E+00	8.43E+00	5.91E+02	3.30E+02	5.83E+01	ND
38.53	1.06E+01	3.63E+01	1.87E+01	ND	NM	1.07E+02	ND
40.80	2.97E+01	ND	ND	5.85E+03	2.18E+03	8.25E+01	ND
40.80 Dup	2.94E+01	ND	ND	5.96E+03	2.19E+03	8.96E+01	ND
41.20	3.49E+01	6.42E+00	ND	7.41E+03	2.49E+03	7.27E+01	1.10E+01
43.75	4.61E+01	1.54E+01	9.85E+01	ND	1.34E+03	1.73E+02	ND
45.45	5.38E+01	ND	ND	1.33E+04	4.38E+03	8.56E+01	ND
45.85	4.39E+01	9.52E+00	ND	1.00E+04	3.05E+03	6.88E+01	ND
49.25	4.12E+01	NM	ND	9.83E+03	NM	4.79E+01	ND
51.25	6.91E+01	1.28E+01	8.99E+01	6.88E+03	3.98E+03	1.47E+02	ND
55.20	1.03E+01	NM	ND	1.75E+03	NM	1.33E+02	ND
57.20	1.91E+01	8.13E+00	ND	2.18E+03	1.13E+03	2.84E+02	ND
60.00	1.23E+01	NM	ND	1.59E+03	NM	1.68E+02	ND
60.00 Dup	1.25E+01	NM	ND	ND	NM	2.03E+02	ND
61.50	1.34E+01	9.63E+00	1.16E+02	ND	7.85E+02	6.37E+02	ND
62.50	1.44E+01	1.53E+01	8.36E+01	ND	2.43E+03	7.42E+02	ND
62.90	1.33E+01	1.21E+01	7.86E+01	ND	6.84E+02	6.19E+02	ND
64.85	9.24E+00	NM	ND	ND	NM	2.47E+02	ND
66.20	7.52E+00	NM	2.18E+02	ND	NM	3.50E+02	ND
68.95	1.00E+01	8.87E+00	7.26E+01	ND	5.38E+02	3.79E+02	ND
71.25	1.07E+01	1.64E+01	2.70E+01	ND	7.24E+02	4.19E+02	ND
77.40	1.02E+01	1.09E+01	1.48E+02	ND	NM	3.38E+02	ND
79.55	1.11E+01	1.23E+01	4.57E+01	ND	6.08E+02	4.14E+02	ND
79.55 Dup	1.11E+01	1.20E+01	6.54E+01	ND	6.66E+02	4.10E+02	ND
88.50	1.22E+01	2.52E+01	1.63E+02	ND	NM	5.65E+02	ND
96.60	7.94E+00	1.28E+01	1.39E+02	ND	NM	3.37E+02	ND

Table 4.21. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Fluoride (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	CO ₃ (mg/L)	Alkalinity (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Nitrite v
104.00	7.36E+00	1.33E+01	1.49E+02	ND	NM	3.26E+02	ND
106.05	6.91E+00	2.53E+01	1.44E+02	ND	4.74E+02	4.80E+02	ND
110.15	1.01E+01	NM	1.63E+01	ND	NM	2.41E+02	ND
114.20	8.74E+00	2.06E+01	1.53E+02	ND	NM	5.49E+02	ND
117.40	8.66E+00	NM	3.63E+01	ND	NM	3.76E+02	ND
120.25	6.88E+00	NM	7.99E+01	ND	NM	4.91E+02	ND
123.65	7.52E+00	NM	1.48E+02	ND	NM	8.23E+02	ND
124.60	1.08E+01	2.57E+01	1.74E+02	ND	NM	8.72E+02	ND
126.35	1.14E+01	2.14E+01	5.83E+01	ND	7.17E+02	8.68E+02	ND
126.75	9.27E+00	NM	7.26E+01	ND	NM	7.98E+02	ND
127.85	7.96E+00	NM	5.25E+01	ND	NM	1.19E+03	ND
130.65	5.92E+00	NM	4.14E+01	ND	NM	5.07E+02	ND
133.75	3.80E+00	NM	1.55E+02	ND	NM	9.83E+02	ND
135.25	6.05E+00	9.03E+01	3.66E+02	ND	NM	2.21E+03	ND
136.75	5.51E+00	NM	4.18E+02	ND	NM	2.06E+03	ND
140.00	1.05E+01	ND	4.74E+01	ND	NM	7.70E+02	ND
143.25	1.05E+01	ND	ND	ND	NM	6.72E+02	ND
146.25	6.05E+00	9.90E+01	3.81E+02	ND	NM	3.48E+03	ND
148.30	1.02E+01	ND	2.35E+01	ND	NM	1.71E+03	ND
148.30 Dup	9.09E+00	ND	4.63E+01	ND	NM	1.78E+03	ND
151.50	9.28E+00	9.19E+01	3.27E+02	ND	NM	3.38E+03	ND
153.00	1.28E+01	1.49E+02	4.27E+02	ND	NM	2.00E+03	ND
154.65	2.24E+01	1.92E+02	4.74E+02	ND	NM	2.27E+03	ND
156.65	1.18E+01	1.68E+02	3.85E+02	ND	NM	2.08E+03	ND
156.65	1.03E+01	1.61E+02	3.70E+02	ND	NM	1.95E+03	ND
159.00	1.36E+01	2.07E+02	4.50E+02	ND	NM	2.34E+03	ND
159.00 Dup	1.35E+01	2.06E+02	4.39E+02	ND	NM	2.24E+03	ND
161.25	1.40E+01	1.98E+02	4.05E+02	ND	NM	2.23E+03	ND
165.75	8.51E+00	ND	8.82E+01	ND	NM	1.22E+03	ND
170.25	8.32E+00	ND	ND	ND	NM	4.42E+02	ND
172.30	8.62E+00	2.57E+02	2.14E+02	ND	NM	1.94E+03	ND
174.05	7.96E+00	ND	ND	ND	NM	4.74E+02	ND
176.90	1.30E+01	3.09E+02	2.46E+02	ND	NM	2.16E+03	ND
176.90 Dup	1.26E+01	3.13E+02	2.51E+02	ND	NM	2.22E+03	ND

Table 4.21. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Fluoride (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	CO ₃ (mg/L)	Alkalinity (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Nitrite (mg/L)
182.25	1.02E+01	3.49E+02	1.55E+02	ND	NM	1.91E+03	ND
186.25	1.04E+01	3.72E+02	1.40E+02	ND	NM	1.74E+03	ND
191.25	1.07E+01	5.36E+02	1.79E+02	ND	NM	1.76E+03	ND
195.25	9.26E+00	6.53E+02	2.15E+02	ND	NM	1.72E+03	ND
Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values are grab samples. Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. Dup = Duplicate sample. ND = Not detected. NM = Not measured.							

The maximum concentration of technetium-99 in the C4297 vadose zone pore water was found between the depths of 133 to 154 ft bgs. Concentrations ranged between 68,000 and 165,000 pCi/L. This range in pore water concentration exceeds the drinking water standard by 75 to 183 times. In general, the whole sediment profile from 40.8 to 160 ft bgs had derived pore water technetium-99 concentrations that exceeded the drinking water standard by at least 5 times. The maximum concentration of dissolved uranium was found at 51.25 ft bgs at a concentration of 0.691 mg/L. However, as previously mentioned in Section 4.2.2.2, the elevated water-extractable uranium detected in this region was likely natural labile uranium released from the sediment as a function of uranyl carbonate complexation.

4.2.4 8 M Nitric Acid-Extractable Amounts of Selected Elements in Borehole C4297 Sediments

The same cores and some of the grab samples that were characterized for water-extractable constituents were also characterized to see how much of the various constituents could be leached with hot 8 M nitric acid. A comparison between the quantities that were acid extractable with those that are water extractable often indicates the relative mobility of a given constituent and can sometimes differentiate man-disposed from naturally occurring constituents. The quantities of various constituents in the C4297 vadose zone sediments that were acid extractable are shown in Tables 4.25 through 4.28 and Figures 4.25 through 4.30.

Upon comparing the acid extract data for borehole C4297 with similar lithologies (grain size and perceived mineral content) in the RCRA borehole, C4124, most of the variation in mass leached per gram of sediment versus depth was found to be lithology-related. That is, for most constituents, there was no sign of elevated values of acid-leachable concentrations in borehole C4297 sediments with the exception of acid-extractable sodium, aluminum, iron, and technetium-99. The acid-extractable sodium, likely tank waste derived, was elevated between 40.8 and 62.5 ft bgs and had an average concentration that was about 2 times higher than in comparable aliquots of sediment from borehole C4124. The acid-extractable aluminum and iron were also elevated between 40.8 and 60 ft bgs, but unlike the sodium, their presence was likely an artifact of interaction between the caustic tank waste and vadose zone sediment. The acid-extractable technetium-99 profile in the C4297 borehole splitspoon samples was elevated from 45 ft bgs to 63 ft bgs by a factor of 3 to 4 over the distribution of acid extractable technetium-99 in the background

sediment, which was a measure of our detection limit. The quantities of technetium-99 that were acid extractable per gram of sediment and the quantities that were water soluble differ. The acid extract data are variable and, as shown in Table 4.28, mostly qualified with parentheses that mean values were below our level of quantification. As found in sediments at borehole 299-E33-46 (Serne et al. 2002f), measuring technetium-99 at low levels by acid extraction yields results that are not as reliable as water extraction data. Thus, we place more confidence in the water extract data for technetium-99 shown in Table 4.20.

Table 4.22. Calculated Pore Water Cation Concentrations in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Magnesium (mg/L)	Calcium (mg/L)	Strontium (µg/L)	Barium (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)
2.50	Backfill	3.23E+01	1.50E+02	6.73E+02	5.59E-01	1.26E+02	6.15E+01
7.00	Backfill	2.67E+01	1.22E+02	5.50E+02	3.13E-01	1.87E+02	5.74E+01
12.00	Backfill	1.85E+01	7.71E+01	3.65E+02	5.65E-01	2.88E+02	5.13E+01
17.00	Backfill	2.30E+01	7.61E+01	3.92E+02	6.19E-01	5.25E+02	6.52E+01
22.00	Backfill	1.58E+01	6.76E+01	3.35E+02	2.93E-01	4.19E+02	5.10E+01
25.75	Backfill	1.68E+01	7.52E+01	3.99E+02	2.67E-01	6.12E+02	(6.68E+01)
31.00	Backfill	1.41E+01	6.44E+01	3.31E+02	1.49E-01	4.46E+02	(5.02E+01)
37.15	Backfill	2.30E+01	1.21E+02	5.43E+02	3.51E-01	4.91E+02	(8.00E+01)
40.80	H1	2.77E+00	1.47E+01	8.85E+01	2.92E-01	2.38E+03	(4.29E+01)
40.80 Dup	H1	2.93E+00	1.56E+01	1.01E+02	1.95E-01	2.45E+03	(4.63E+01)
45.45	H1	2.46E+00	1.67E+01	1.16E+02	6.85E-01	4.80E+03	(4.72E+01)
49.25	H1	2.83E+00	1.46E+01	(6.60E+01)	(8.26E-02)	3.47E+03	4.16E+01
55.20	H1	6.13E+00	2.84E+01	(1.35E+02)	(1.27E-01)	9.50E+02	4.88E+01
60.00	H1	1.35E+01	5.43E+01	(2.55E+02)	(1.01E-01)	9.71E+02	7.68E+01
60.00 Dup	H1	1.22E+01	5.14E+01	(2.49E+02)	(1.31E-01)	9.77E+02	7.68E+01
62.50	H1	6.21E+01	2.56E+02	1.40E+03	1.11E+00	7.33E+02	(1.48E+02)
64.85	H1	3.82E+01	1.54E+02	8.14E+02	5.19E-01	3.95E+02	9.57E+01
66.20	H1	5.46E+01	2.07E+02	1.05E+03	3.48E-01	3.39E+02	9.75E+01
71.25	H2	8.48E+01	2.80E+02	1.47E+03	9.38E-01	3.81E+02	(1.56E+02)
79.55	H2	4.42E+01	1.54E+02	8.68E+02	5.78E-01	5.50E+02	(1.04E+02)
79.55 Dup	H2	4.34E+01	1.50E+02	8.53E+02	6.25E-01	5.39E+02	(1.05E+02)
106.05	H2	5.60E+01	1.52E+02	8.69E+02	1.52E+00	4.57E+02	(1.13E+02)
110.15	H2	7.21E+01	1.93E+02	1.04E+03	4.20E-01	3.53E+02	1.46E+02
117.40	H2	7.95E+01	2.29E+02	1.28E+03	5.13E-01	3.14E+02	1.42E+02
120.25	H2	7.80E+01	2.20E+02	1.26E+03	3.77E-01	2.97E+02	1.35E+02
123.65	H2	1.03E+02	3.00E+02	1.65E+03	5.56E-01	3.54E+02	1.52E+02
126.35	H2	1.17E+02	3.13E+02	1.92E+03	1.31E+00	4.45E+02	1.82E+02

Table 4.22. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Magnesium (mg/L)	Calcium (mg/L)	Strontium (µg/L)	Barium (mg/L)	Sodium (mg/L)	Potassium (mg/L)
126.75	H2	1.07E+02	2.93E+02	1.64E+03	5.37E-01	4.17E+02	1.73E+02
127.85	H2	1.30E+02	3.69E+02	1.99E+03	5.90E-01	3.85E+02	1.78E+02
130.65	H2	7.30E+01	2.04E+02	1.14E+03	4.42E-01	2.61E+02	1.10E+02
133.75	H2	1.08E+02	3.07E+02	1.42E+03	2.49E-01	1.92E+02	8.73E+01
136.75	H2	2.35E+02	6.42E+02	2.98E+03	4.86E-01	3.13E+02	1.60E+02
140.00	H2	1.15E+02	3.27E+02	1.73E+03	6.74E-01	3.67E+02	1.98E+02
143.25	H2	1.07E+02	3.15E+02	1.57E+03	4.87E-01	3.25E+02	1.88E+02
148.30	H2	1.67E+02	4.67E+02	2.28E+03	6.41E-01	4.26E+02	2.30E+02
148.30 Dup	H2	1.73E+02	4.82E+02	2.42E+03	7.74E-01	4.06E+02	2.29E+02
165.75	H2	1.16E+02	3.83E+02	2.00E+03	8.31E-01	4.11E+02	1.79E+02
170.25	H2	5.80E+01	2.15E+02	1.12E+03	4.84E-01	3.16E+02	1.36E+02
174.05	H2	6.34E+01	2.37E+02	1.17E+03	5.02E-01	3.08E+02	1.43E+02
Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation. Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values are grab sample data. Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. <i>Italicized</i> values are lower than others for a given constituent. Dup = Duplicate sample.							

The data set for acid-extractable metals such as nickel, zinc, copper and silver did not indicate the presence of tank waste constituents above the background levels observed in cores from C4124, the “clean” borehole for C Tank Farm. Unlike water extract data, acid extract analyses are not diagnostic for tank waste source uranium or molybdenum, which are both present as naturally occurring elements in the sediment. Therefore, the lack of a waste source signature from uranium in the acid extract samples was not surprising. Additionally, the agreement between the two molybdenum isotopes reported in Table 4.28 indicated that any fission product molybdenum present has been masked by the naturally occurring molybdenum in the sediment. One curious result was the occurrence of quantifiable ruthenium in several zones between 26 and 126 ft bgs. We have not observed measurable concentrations of ruthenium in any uncontaminated sediments studied to date. Further, the discrepancy between the reported total ruthenium concentrations based on the analysis of ruthenium-102 and ruthenium-104 could be an indication of the presence of fission-product material. When fission product ruthenium is present, the ratios of each ruthenium isotope are not the same as their respective natural abundances, which forces the instrument generated total ruthenium concentrations based on each isotope to not agree.

Table 4.23. Calculated Pore Water Concentrations of Selected Constituents in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

Sample	Depth (ft bgs)	Aluminum (µg/L)	Silicon (mg/L)	Iron (µg/L)	Manganese (µg/L)	Zinc (mg/L)	PO ₄ (ICP) (mg/L)	SO ₄ (ICP) (mg/L)	Nickel (µg/L)
2.50	Backfill	(3.95E+02)	2.14E+02	(2.73E+02)	ND	(7.63E-01)	(4.01E+00)	2.95E+01	(1.14E+02)
7.00	Backfill	(5.78E+02)	2.06E+02	(3.72E+02)	ND	(7.65E-01)	(4.09E+00)	3.23E+01	(1.11E+02)
12.00	Backfill	(5.73E+02)	2.00E+02	(3.94E+02)	ND	(5.80E-01)	(3.53E+00)	4.08E+01	(8.83E+01)
17.00	Backfill	(1.22E+03)	2.83E+02	(1.03E+03)	ND	(1.56E+00)	(5.36E+00)	4.22E+01	(1.11E+02)
22.00	Backfill	(1.03E+03)	2.23E+02	(1.34E+03)	ND	(7.39E-01)	(4.05E+00)	5.57E+01	(1.29E+02)
25.75	Backfill	(1.72E+03)	2.90E+02	(1.55E+03)	(3.91E+01)	(1.18E+00)	(1.28E+00)	(6.78E+01)	ND
31.00	Backfill	(8.87E+02)	2.35E+02	(7.30E+02)	(2.03E+01)	(4.27E-01)	(2.36E+00)	(4.14E+01)	ND
37.15	Backfill	(1.17E+03)	3.47E+02	(1.21E+03)	(6.95E+00)	(1.06E+00)	(1.37E+01)	(8.67E+01)	(2.98E+01)
40.80	H1	6.43E+03	4.02E+02	4.92E+03	(6.71E+01)	(1.54E+00)	(2.07E+01)	(1.00E+02)	ND
40.80 Dup	H1	6.40E+03	4.03E+02	5.09E+03	(7.91E+01)	(1.44E+00)	(2.40E+01)	(9.80E+01)	ND
45.45	H1	1.30E+04	5.25E+02	8.14E+03	(1.69E+02)	(8.09E-01)	(5.74E+01)	(9.87E+01)	(2.17E+02)
49.25	H1	7.75E+03	4.22E+02	5.99E+03	(1.14E+02)	(1.42E+00)	(3.58E+01)	5.33E+01	(1.42E+02)
55.20	H1	3.08E+03	2.92E+02	2.11E+03	(1.76E+01)	(1.15E+00)	(6.59E+00)	1.62E+02	(1.51E+02)
60.00	H1	3.25E+03	2.88E+02	2.64E+03	(2.89E+01)	(1.75E+00)	(2.15E+01)	2.01E+02	(1.35E+02)
60.00 Dup	H1	3.81E+03	2.91E+02	3.34E+03	(3.81E+01)	(1.28E+00)	(1.87E+01)	2.45E+02	(8.53E+01)
62.50	H1	(1.67E+03)	4.03E+02	(6.38E+02)	ND	(1.69E+00)	(1.78E+00)	8.49E+02	(3.01E+02)
64.85	H1	(1.18E+03)	2.88E+02	(7.48E+02)	ND	(1.38E+00)	(2.65E+00)	2.77E+02	(2.10E+02)
66.20	H1	(8.65E+02)	2.69E+02	(3.89E+02)	ND	(1.21E+00)	(2.47E+00)	3.96E+02	(1.32E+02)
71.25	H2	(2.37E+03)	3.24E+02	(3.51E+02)	ND	(1.23E+00)	ND	(4.83E+02)	ND
79.55	H2	(1.57E+03)	2.49E+02	(5.07E+02)	ND	(1.14E+00)	(4.48E+00)	(4.65E+02)	ND
79.55 Dup	H2	(1.30E+03)	2.46E+02	(4.34E+02)	ND	(1.22E+00)	ND	(4.64E+02)	ND
106.05	H2	(1.24E+03)	2.07E+02	(5.02E+02)	ND	(1.45E+00)	(2.87E+00)	5.30E+02	ND
110.15	H2	(1.83E+03)	2.71E+02	(8.03E+02)	ND	(6.47E+00)	(2.44E+00)	2.83E+02	(1.62E+02)
117.40	H2	(1.88E+03)	2.70E+02	(9.35E+02)	ND	(1.76E+00)	(2.40E+00)	4.38E+02	(1.67E+02)
120.25	H2	(1.36E+03)	2.12E+02	(3.69E+02)	ND	(1.34E+00)	(2.47E+00)	5.75E+02	(1.34E+02)

Table 4.23. (contd)

Sample	Depth (ft bgs)	Al (µg/L)	Si (mg/L)	Fe (µg/L)	Mn (µg/L)	Zn (mg/L)	PO ₄ (ICP) (mg/L)	SO ₄ (ICP) (mg/L)	Ni (µg/L)
123.65	H2	(1.61E+03)	2.53E+02	(6.24E+02)	ND	(1.35E+00)	(2.06E+00)	9.43E+02	(1.26E+02)
126.35	H2	(2.31E+03)	3.36E+02	(3.05E+02)	ND	(1.39E+00)	ND	9.66E+02	ND
126.75	H2	(2.17E+03)	2.69E+02	(6.24E+02)	ND	(1.24E+00)	(2.55E+00)	9.05E+02	(9.80E+01)
127.85	H2	(1.51E+03)	2.42E+02	(3.28E+02)	ND	(7.08E-01)	(1.52E+00)	1.32E+03	(1.21E+02)
130.65	H2	(1.21E+03)	1.92E+02	(4.14E+02)	ND	(3.03E-01)	(1.64E+00)	5.56E+02	(8.43E+01)
133.75	H2	(1.87E+02)	1.30E+02	(1.68E+02)	ND	(3.05E-01)	(3.31E-01)	1.08E+03	(4.37E+01)
136.75	H2	(1.18E+02)	2.13E+02	(4.94E+02)	ND	(5.04E-01)	(2.34E+00)	2.23E+03	(1.56E+02)
140.00	H2	(2.45E+03)	2.68E+02	(6.70E+02)	(4.02E+01)	(1.66E+00)	(1.80E+00)	8.77E+02	(1.67E+02)
143.25	H2	(2.52E+03)	2.76E+02	(7.71E+02)	(2.46E+01)	(1.57E+00)	(1.49E+00)	7.45E+02	(1.15E+02)
148.30	H2	(1.50E+03)	2.70E+02	(4.19E+02)	(4.29E+01)	(1.71E+00)	(2.97E+00)	1.91E+03	(1.38E+02)
148.30 Dup	H2	(1.36E+03)	2.54E+02	(4.04E+02)	(4.02E+01)	(1.45E+00)	(1.91E+00)	1.97E+03	(7.20E+01)
165.75	H2	(1.68E+03)	2.68E+02	(5.50E+02)	ND	2.48E+00	(1.19E+00)	1.35E+03	(8.79E+01)
170.25	H2	(1.54E+03)	2.67E+02	9.69E+02	ND	(7.00E-01)	(1.62E+00)	4.87E+02	(7.90E+01)
174.05	H2	(1.69E+03)	2.59E+02	(6.72E+02)	ND	(1.39E+00)	(1.18E+00)	5.27E+02	(1.01E+02)

Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation.

Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values are grab sample data.

Bold values are higher than others for given constituent.

Dup = Duplicate sample.

ND = Not detected.

Table 4.24. Calculated Pore Water Concentrations of Potentially Mobile Constituents in C4297 Vadose Sediments

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 ICP-MS (pCi/L)	U-238 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Cr ICP-OES (µg/L)	Cr ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo ICP-OES (µg/L)	Mo 95 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo 98 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 101 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 102 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 104 ICP-MS (µg/L)
2.50	ND ^c	1.16E+01	(2.54E+01) ^a	(1.03E+01)	(9.16E+00)	1.91E+01	1.79E+01	(1.42E-01)	(4.08E-01)	(9.82E-02)
7.00	ND	1.56E+01	(1.58E+01)	(1.10E+01)	ND	2.46E+01	2.42E+01	(6.08E-02)	(3.03E-01)	(8.19E-02)
12.00	ND	2.82E+01	(1.99E+01)	(8.87E+00)	(1.59E+01)	3.54E+01	3.57E+01	(5.12E-02)	(2.54E-01)	(7.45E-02)
17.00	ND	5.27E+01	(3.18E+01)	(3.51E+00)	ND	7.34E+01	7.52E+01	(6.00E-02)	(3.31E-01)	(5.75E-02)
22.00	(1.49E+02)	3.69E+01	(1.74E+01)	(5.01E+00)	(5.31E+01)	7.27E+01	7.31E+01	(4.01E-02)	(2.96E-01)	(3.51E-02)
25.75	ND	2.30E+01	ND	(9.03E+00)	NM	1.46E+02	1.33E+02	ND	(2.62E-01)	(1.40E+00)
31.00	ND	2.64E+01	ND	(6.00E+00)	NM	8.31E+01	8.04E+01	(3.01E-01)	(4.01E-01)	(3.01E-01)
37.15	ND	2.11E+01	ND	(7.30E+00)	NM	1.54E+02	1.46E+02	ND	(1.86E-01)	(1.01E+00)
38.35	(1.81E+02)	1.56E+01	NM	(2.63E+00)	NM	1.19E+02	1.11E+02	(0.224)	NM	(0.234)
38.53	(1.32E+02)	1.70E+01	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
40.80	4.20E+03	2.21E+02	(6.88E+00)	(3.20E+01)	NM	1.61E+02	1.49E+02	(4.17E+00)	(1.63E+00)	(1.84E+00)
40.80	4.98E+03	2.00E+02	ND	(2.53E+01)	NM	1.79E+02	1.62E+02	(3.85E+00)	(1.53E+00)	(1.94E+00)
41.20	8.05E+03	2.63E+02	NM	(2.11E+01)	NM	1.22E+02	9.72E+01	(4.82E+00)	(3.26E+00)	(9.50E-01)
43.75	1.83E+04	2.82E+02	NM	(1.62E+01)	NM	2.32E+02	1.94E+02	(1.39E+01)	(6.49E+00)	(2.69E+00)
45.45	1.78E+04	4.14E+02	ND	(8.69E+01)	NM	1.40E+02	1.09E+02	(6.18E+00)	(3.41E+00)	(3.26E+00)
45.85	1.19E+04	3.64E+02	NM	(1.59E+01)	NM	1.27E+02	9.77E+01	(6.43E+00)	2.91E+00	(9.35E-01)
49.25	(3.44E+03)	2.95E+02	(3.53E+01)	(1.52E+01)	ND	2.01E+01	2.42E+01	3.31E+00	(1.86E+00)	(1.02E+00)
51.25	2.66E+04	6.91E+02	NM	(2.14E+01)	NM	1.98E+02	1.62E+02	(7.01E+00)	3.76E+00	(5.03E-01)
55.20	(2.79E+03)	2.08E+02	(1.60E+01)	(1.61E+01)	(2.27E+02)	3.67E+02	4.90E+02	4.99E+00	(2.70E+00)	(2.92E-01)
57.20	1.46E+04	6.50E+02	NM	(7.95E+00)	NM	8.69E+02	5.95E+02	(7.59E+00)	(2.71E+00)	(6.92E-01)
60.00	(7.83E+03)	8.95E+01	(2.21E+01)	(1.87E+01)	9.22E+02	1.54E+03	2.13E+03	6.79E+00	3.39E+00	(6.14E-01)
60.00	(7.86E+03)	1.06E+02	ND	(1.92E+01)	1.02E+03	1.65E+03	2.24E+03	6.46E+00	3.69E+00	(8.16E-01)
61.50	3.37E+04	1.74E+01	NM	(1.52E+01)	NM	4.11E+03	2.74E+03	(8.75E+00)	(2.88E+00)	(1.07E-01)

Table 4.24. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 ICP-MS (pCi/L)	U-238 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Cr ICP-OES (µg/L)	Cr ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo ICP-OES (µg/L)	Mo 95 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo 98 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 101 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 102 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 104 ICP-MS (µg/L)
62.50	5.17E+04	1.55E+01	ND	(3.70E+01)	NM	3.99E+03	2.94E+03	(6.25E+00)	(3.35E+00)	(4.80E+00)
62.50	3.67E+04	1.21E+01	NM	(2.52E+01)	NM	1.81E+03	1.45E+03	(6.85E+00)	(3.29E+00)	(1.03E-01)
64.85	(2.32E+03)	1.11E+01	(2.86E+01)	(1.62E+01)	(5.93E+02)	6.51E+02	7.91E+02	3.72E+00	(1.99E+00)	(2.09E-01)
66.20	5.89E+04	1.22E+01	(2.05E+01)	(1.93E+01)	(1.50E+02)	2.21E+02	2.19E+02	7.62E+00	3.79E+00	(5.06E-01)
68.95	2.02E+03	1.07E+01	NM	(1.03E+00)	NM	2.46E+02	2.38E+02	(7.96E-01)	(2.39E-01)	(2.39E-01)
71.25	3.69E+03	1.12E+01	ND	(1.54E+01)	NM	3.55E+02	3.22E+02	ND	ND	(7.39E-01)
77.40	2.62E+03	1.34E+01	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
79.55	3.62E+03	2.10E+01	(1.49E+01)	(1.88E+01)	NM	4.67E+02	3.91E+02	(2.61E+00)	(7.31E-01)	(1.98E+00)
79.55	3.00E+03	2.01E+01	ND	(7.18E+00)	NM	4.66E+02	3.88E+02	(3.30E+00)	(1.27E+00)	(2.65E+00)
88.50	3.08E+03	1.05E+01	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
96.60	4.08E+03	6.24E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
104.00	7.73E+03	6.02E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
106.05	1.89E+04	1.09E+01	ND	(1.30E+01)	NM	2.61E+02	2.50E+02	(1.59E+00)	(6.18E-01)	(1.53E+00)
110.15	(2.43E+03)	9.87E+00	(2.11E+01)	(2.03E+01)	(2.59E+02)	3.14E+02	3.18E+02	(3.67E-01)	(6.73E-01)	(2.51E-02)
114.20	9.95E+03	5.82E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
117.40	(5.94E+03)	1.06E+01	ND	(8.60E+00)	(2.39E+02)	2.35E+02	2.36E+02	(7.66E-01)	(1.59E+00)	(3.93E-01)
120.25	(1.10E+04)	6.26E+00	ND	(5.39E+00)	(2.50E+02)	2.18E+02	2.19E+02	(8.37E-01)	(9.09E-01)	(1.24E-01)
123.65	(2.54E+04)	8.46E+00	ND	(9.72E+00)	(1.79E+02)	2.28E+02	2.27E+02	(1.85E+00)	(1.29E+00)	(6.79E-01)
124.60	2.48E+04	5.89E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
126.35	2.78E+04	1.01E+01	ND	(2.58E+01)	NM	2.71E+02	2.49E+02	ND	ND	(1.53E+00)
126.75	(2.12E+04)	6.99E+00	ND	(1.10E+01)	(1.30E+02)	3.47E+02	3.49E+02	(1.29E+00)	(1.35E+00)	(4.04E-02)
127.85	(1.51E+04)	9.08E+00	ND	(1.38E+01)	(1.95E+02)	2.67E+02	2.66E+02	(7.72E-01)	(1.01E+00)	(6.05E-02)

4.65

Table 4.24. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 ICP-MS (pCi/L)	U-238 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Cr ICP-OES (µg/L)	Cr ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo ICP-OES (µg/L)	Mo 95 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo 98 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 101 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 102 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 104 ICP-MS (µg/L)
130.65	(1.38E+04)	5.58E+00	ND	(4.67E+00)	(1.23E+02)	1.78E+02	1.78E+02	(5.92E-01)	(6.50E-01)	ND
133.75	6.81E+04	5.94E+00	ND	(7.17E+00)	(9.41E+01)	8.33E+01	8.38E+01	2.930	1.632	(3.49E-02)
135.25	8.53E+04	6.83E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
136.75	1.81E+05	9.37E+00	ND	(7.31E+00)	(2.08E+02)	1.33E+02	1.32E+02	5.88E+00	3.16E+00	(3.23E-02)
140.00	(1.76E+04)	5.30E+00	ND	(2.71E+01)	(1.04E+02)	2.02E+02	2.01E+02	(4.72E-01)	(8.55E-01)	(3.36E+00)
143.25	(3.59E+03)	6.14E+00	(2.61E+01)	(4.40E+00)	(4.53E+01)	1.95E+02	1.90E+02	(1.45E-01)	(8.20E-01)	(1.29E-01)
146.25	1.65E+05	7.70E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
148.30	(1.50E+04)	9.40E+00	(1.73E+01)	(4.40E+00)	(8.63E+01)	2.04E+02	2.04E+02	(4.72E-01)	(9.54E-01)	ND
148.30	(2.29E+04)	9.63E+00	ND	(4.36E-01)	(1.83E+02)	1.75E+02	1.75E+02	(9.71E-01)	(1.21E+00)	ND
151.50	5.60E+04	7.76E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
153.00	9.14E+04	1.23E+01	NM	(6.24E+00)	NM	3.24E+02	3.06E+02	(8.98E+00)	(4.30E+00)	ND
154.65	7.36E+04	1.57E+01	NM	(7.51E+00)	NM	3.15E+02	2.99E+02	(8.99E+00)	(4.25E+00)	ND
156.65	2.48E+04	1.41E+01	NM	(1.03E+01)	NM	2.69E+02	2.56E+02	(7.99E+00)	(3.25E+00)	ND
156.65	2.59E+04	1.37E+01	NM	(3.67E+00)	NM	2.48E+02	2.39E+02	(7.14E+00)	(3.86E+00)	ND
159.00	1.66E+04	1.69E+01	NM	(1.44E+01)	NM	4.17E+02	3.87E+02	(1.04E+01)	(5.75E+00)	ND
159.00	1.50E+04	1.56E+01	NM	(1.71E+01)	NM	3.95E+02	3.65E+02	(9.23E+00)	(4.72E+00)	ND
161.25	(1.10E+03)	1.07E+01	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
165.75	(7.39E+02)	7.02E+00	ND	(1.01E+01)	(1.82E+02)	1.95E+02	1.96E+02	(1.44E+00)	(1.34E+00)	(9.86E-02)
170.25	(2.66E+02)	5.40E+00	ND	(6.26E+00)	(1.56E+02)	1.80E+02	1.82E+02	(9.38E-02)	(5.24E-01)	(2.42E-01)
172.30	ND	7.21E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
174.05	ND	4.79E+00	ND	(1.86E+00)	(5.03E+01)	1.75E+02	1.71E+02	(8.44E-02)	(5.45E-01)	ND
176.90	ND	9.87E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM

Table 4.24. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99 ICP-MS (pCi/L)	U-238 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Cr ICP-OES (µg/L)	Cr ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo ICP-OES (µg/L)	Mo 95 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Mo 98 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 101 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 102 ICP-MS (µg/L)	Ru 104 ICP-MS (µg/L)
176.90	ND	9.31E+00	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
182.25	(5.38E+02)	1.01E+01	NM	(8.41E+00)	NM	2.13E+02	1.87E+02	ND	(2.54E-01)	ND
186.25	(2.79E+02)	8.58E+00	NM	(2.14E+01)	NM	2.70E+02	2.49E+02	(1.45E+00)	ND	ND
191.25	(2.83E+02)	1.04E+01	NM	(2.36E+01)	NM	2.94E+02	2.69E+02	ND	(9.00E-01)	ND
195.25	ND	1.04E+01	NM	(2.59E+01)	NM	1.76E+02	1.65E+02	ND	(1.96E-01)	ND
<p>Parenteses signify values below level of quantitation. Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values are grab sample data. Bold values are higher than others for given constituent. Dup Duplicate sample. ND = Not detected. NM = Not measured.</p>										

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

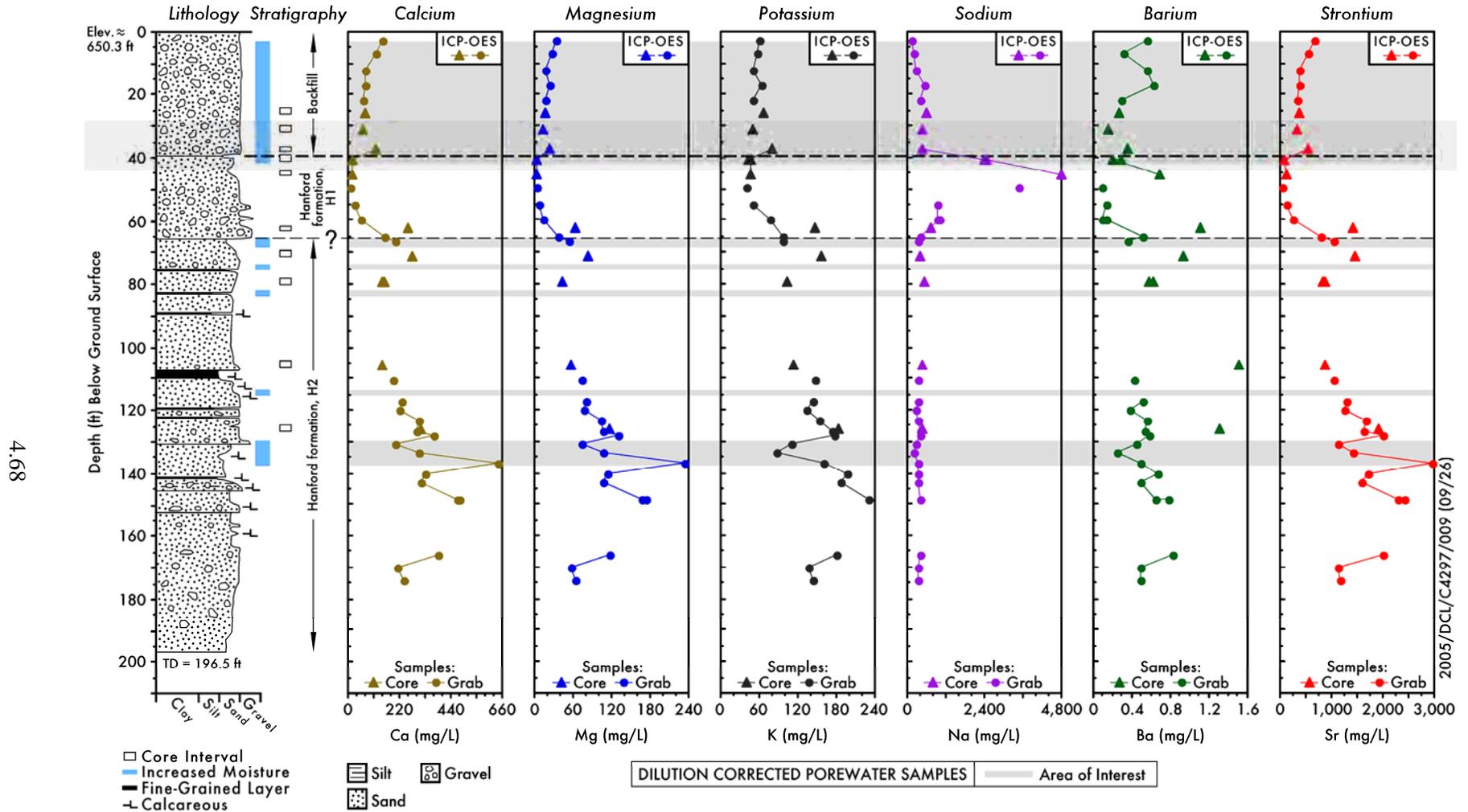


Figure 4.19. Derived Pore Water Composition of Major Cations in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

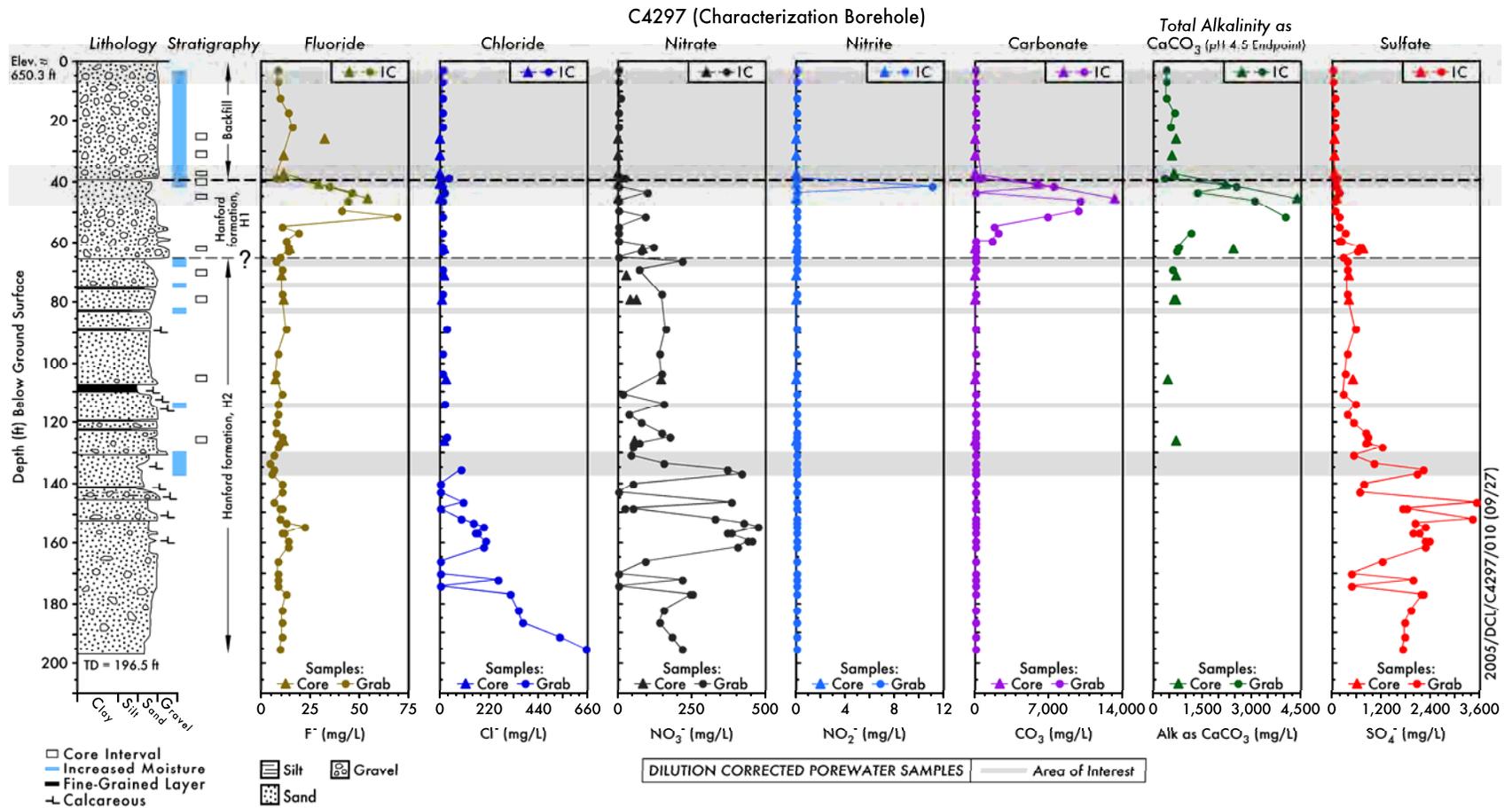


Figure 4.20. Derived Pore Water Anion Composition in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

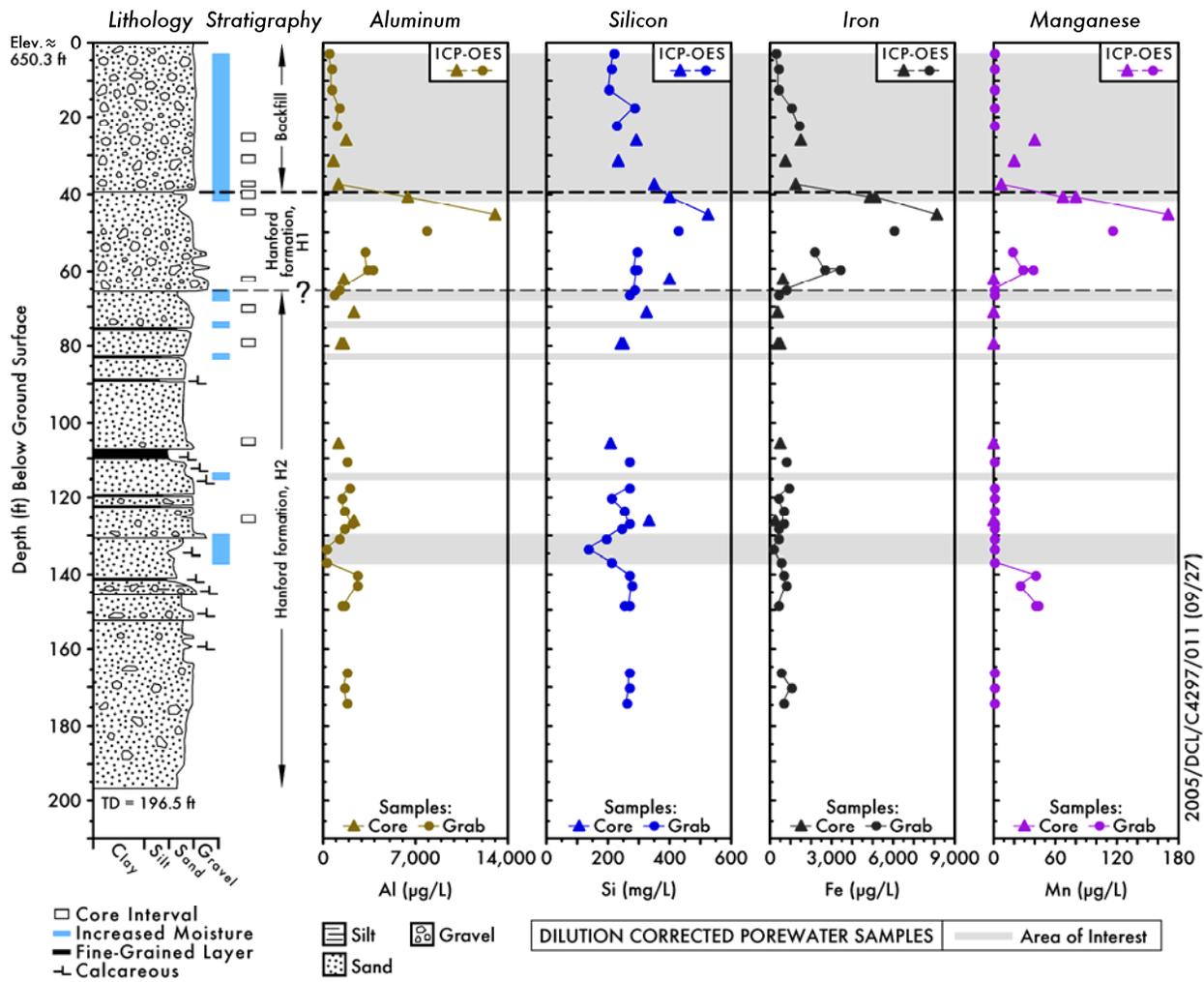


Figure 4.21. Derived Pore Water Composition for Selected Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

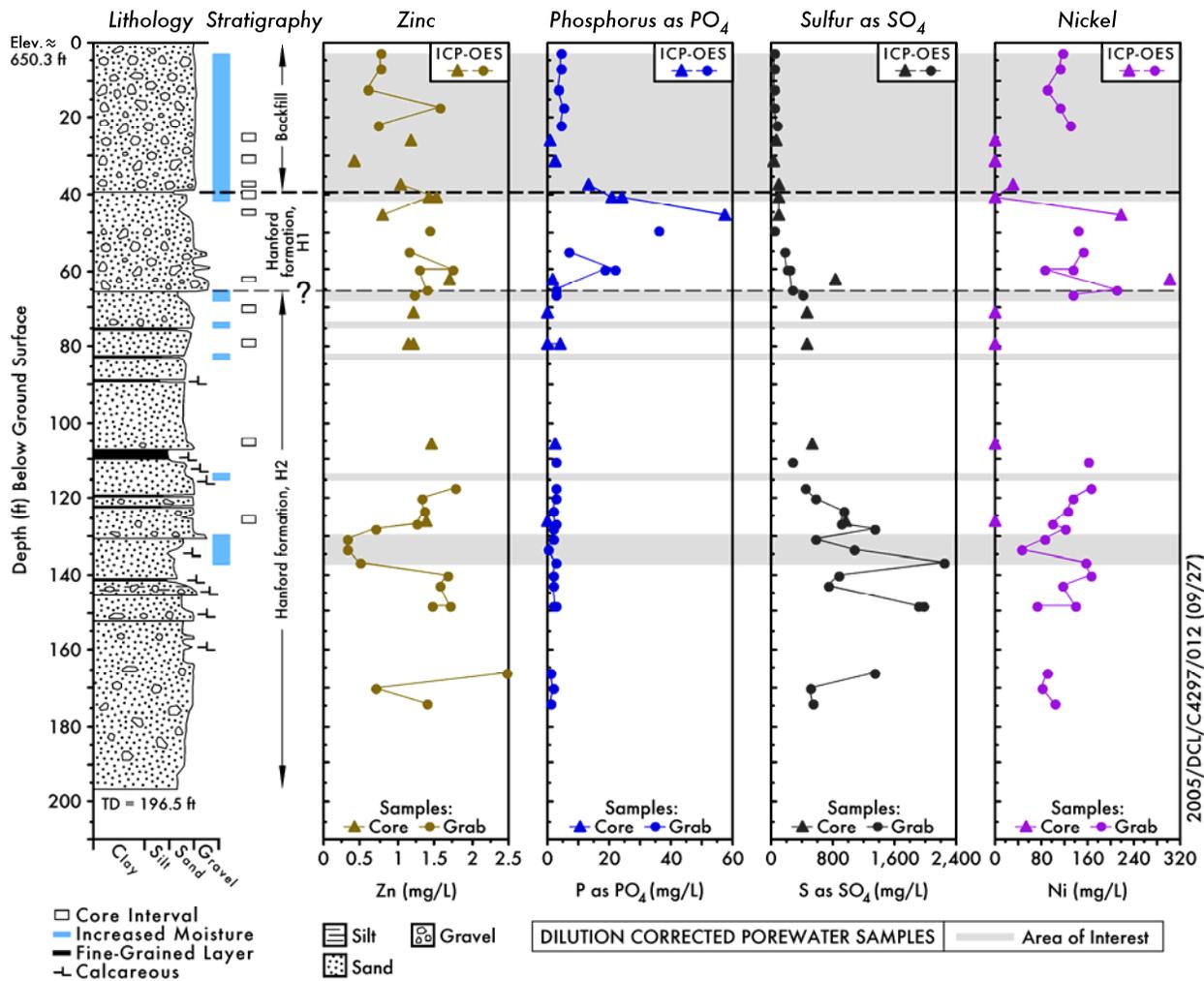


Figure 4.22. Derived Pore Water Composition for Selected Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

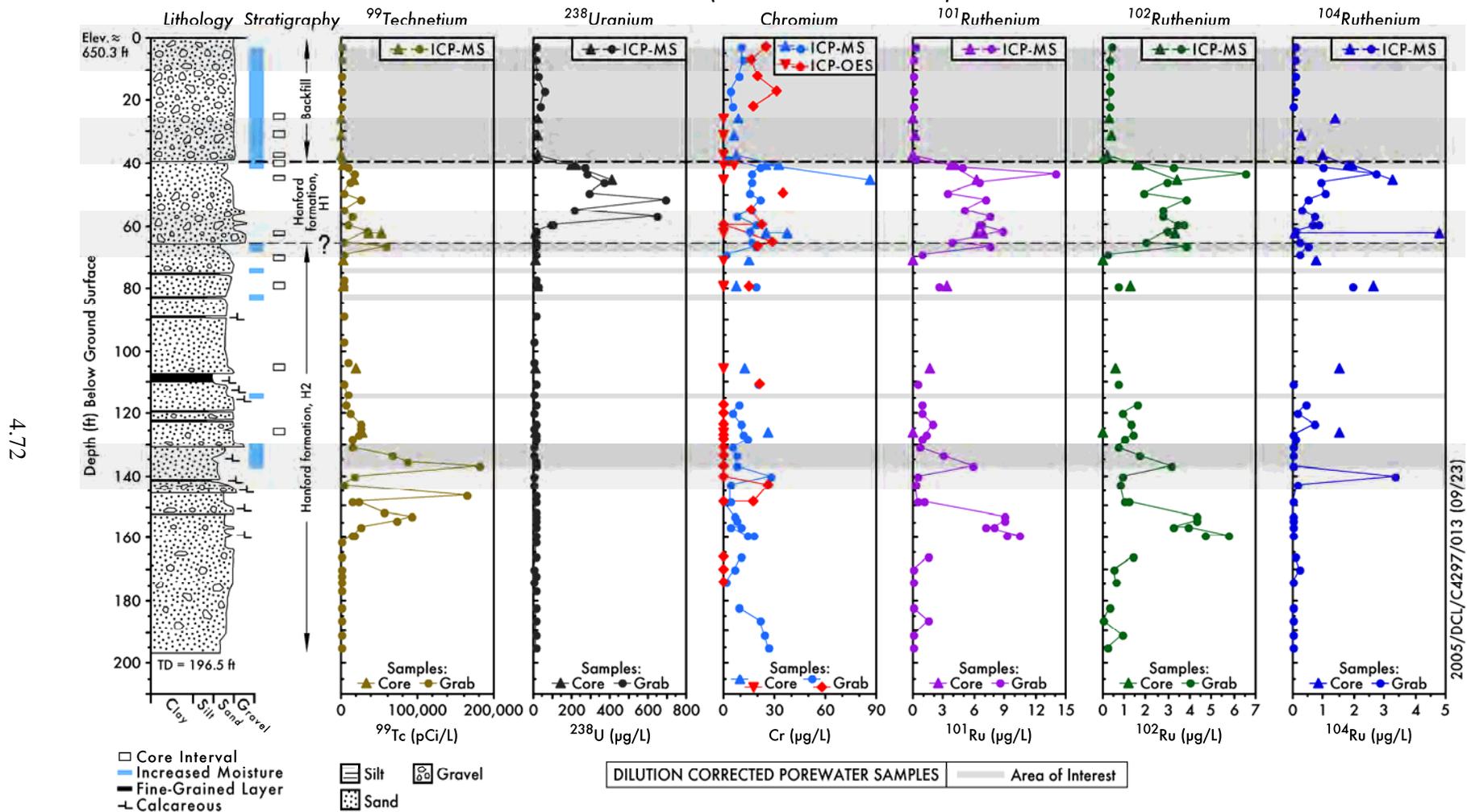


Figure 4.23. Derived Pore Water Composition of Mobile Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

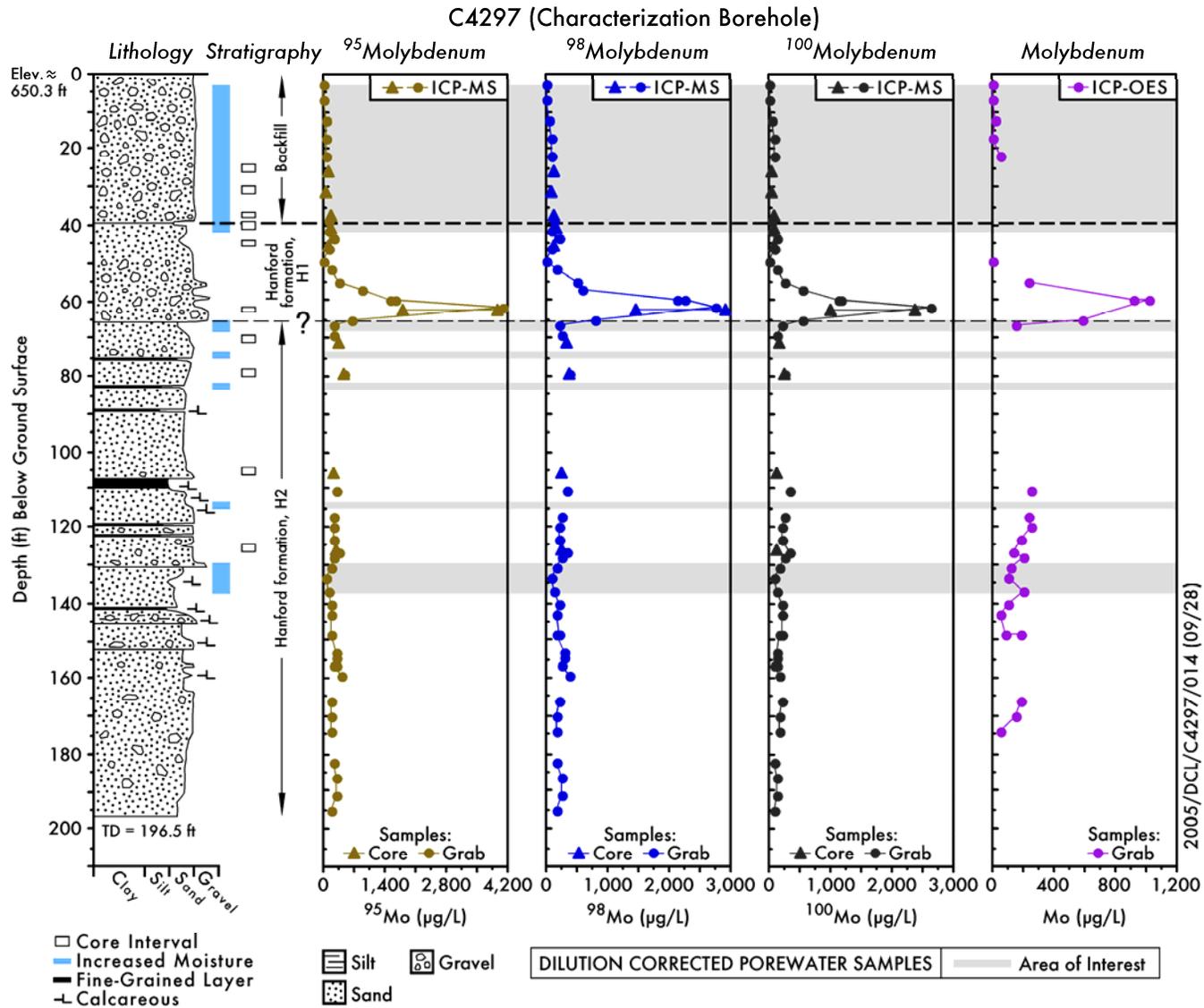


Figure 4.24. Derived Pore Water Composition of Mobile Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

Table 4.25. Acid-Extractable Cations from C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Magnesium	Calcium	Strontium	Barium	Sodium	Potassium
2.50	Backfill	4.23E+03	7.94E+03	3.05E+01	7.99E+01	2.49E+02	9.19E+02
7.00	Backfill	4.25E+03	7.83E+03	2.78E+01	7.19E+01	2.73E+02	8.68E+02
12.00	Backfill	4.05E+03	7.71E+03	2.77E+01	7.17E+01	2.75E+02	9.22E+02
17.00	Backfill	4.14E+03	6.95E+03	2.99E+01	6.85E+01	2.78E+02	9.47E+02
22.00	Backfill	3.86E+03	6.67E+03	2.89E+01	7.36E+01	2.90E+02	9.21E+02
25.75	Backfill	4.10E+03	6.63E+03	2.65E+01	5.41E+01	3.54E+02	8.36E+02
31.00	Backfill	4.22E+03	7.62E+03	3.07E+01	6.61E+01	4.37E+02	9.01E+02
37.15	Backfill	3.75E+03	6.99E+03	2.72E+01	5.60E+01	2.59E+02	8.94E+02
40.80	H1	3.88E+03	7.08E+03	2.86E+01	5.28E+01	8.26E+02	8.86E+02
40.80	H1	4.35E+03	7.79E+03	3.17E+01	5.61E+01	8.49E+02	9.59E+02
45.45	H1	3.86E+03	6.79E+03	2.79E+01	5.20E+01	1.09E+03	8.06E+02
49.25	H1	4.76E+03	8.67E+03	3.87E+01	7.24E+01	1.07E+03	1.13E+03
55.20	H1	4.57E+03	7.91E+03	3.22E+01	5.67E+01	4.21E+02	8.81E+02
60.00	H1	4.26E+03	7.84E+03	3.40E+01	6.70E+01	4.61E+02	9.01E+02
60.00	H1	4.44E+03	7.92E+03	3.17E+01	6.23E+01	4.81E+02	9.71E+02
62.50	H1	3.17E+03	5.64E+03	2.32E+01	5.76E+01	3.13E+02	6.49E+02
64.85	H1	3.98E+03	7.37E+03	3.51E+01	6.56E+01	2.26E+02	9.63E+02
66.20	H1	4.29E+03	7.41E+03	3.57E+01	6.73E+01	2.13E+02	1.26E+03
71.25	H2	4.76E+03	8.31E+03	3.27E+01	5.68E+01	2.67E+02	9.87E+02
79.55	H2	4.63E+03	8.06E+03	3.29E+01	6.53E+01	2.82E+02	1.05E+03
79.55	H2	3.65E+03	7.74E+03	3.08E+01	6.48E+01	1.96E+02	9.26E+02
106.05	H2	4.17E+03	7.91E+03	2.55E+01	4.98E+01	2.06E+02	9.01E+02
110.15	H2	4.81E+03	9.17E+03	4.09E+01	6.62E+01	3.20E+02	1.24E+03
117.40	H2	3.97E+03	7.84E+03	2.86E+01	5.52E+01	2.01E+02	8.83E+02
120.25	H2	4.05E+03	7.82E+03	3.24E+01	5.84E+01	2.59E+02	9.99E+02
123.65	H2	4.25E+03	7.71E+03	3.70E+01	6.04E+01	2.28E+02	1.00E+03
126.35	H2	3.44E+03	6.22E+03	2.39E+01	4.56E+01	1.82E+02	7.09E+02
126.75	H2	4.64E+03	8.39E+03	3.25E+01	6.56E+01	3.28E+02	1.13E+03
127.85	H2	4.57E+03	8.70E+03	3.72E+01	7.17E+01	3.85E+02	1.20E+03
130.65	H2	4.04E+03	8.50E+03	3.37E+01	6.16E+01	3.46E+02	9.38E+02
133.75	H2	5.54E+03	9.90E+03	3.89E+01	7.68E+01	2.15E+02	1.69E+03
136.75	H2	5.75E+03	1.00E+04	3.95E+01	7.66E+01	4.04E+02	1.21E+03
140.00	H2	3.86E+03	6.57E+03	3.12E+01	6.03E+01	1.87E+02	1.03E+03
143.25	H2	2.94E+03	6.23E+03	2.17E+01	5.01E+01	1.46E+02	7.31E+02

Table 4.25. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Magnesium	Calcium	Strontium	Barium	Sodium	Potassium
148.30	H2	4.12E+03	8.10E+03	2.82E+01	5.91E+01	1.89E+02	9.39E+02
148.30	H2	3.10E+03	6.16E+03	2.56E+01	4.90E+01	1.47E+02	7.33E+02
165.75	H2	3.12E+03	5.27E+03	2.24E+01	5.98E+01	1.81E+02	7.68E+02
170.25	H2	3.03E+03	5.45E+03	2.45E+01	8.49E+01	1.84E+02	7.84E+02
174.05	H2	4.07E+03	5.82E+03	2.46E+01	5.88E+01	2.47E+02	8.79E+02
Shaded values designate the core samples.							

Table 4.26. Acid-Extractable Constituents in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Aluminum	Iron	Manganese	Phosphorus as PO_4	Sulfur as SO_4
2.50	Backfill	5.03E+03	1.52E+04	3.42E+02	2.83E+03	2.31E+02
7.00	Backfill	4.62E+03	1.53E+04	2.84E+02	3.05E+03	2.34E+02
12.00	Backfill	4.72E+03	1.50E+04	2.76E+02	2.87E+03	2.21E+02
17.00	Backfill	4.77E+03	1.35E+04	2.48E+02	2.57E+03	1.90E+02
22.00	Backfill	4.80E+03	1.34E+04	2.34E+02	2.37E+03	1.93E+02
25.75	Backfill	5.39E+03	1.43E+04	2.45E+02	2.14E+03	(1.03E+02)
31.00	Backfill	6.21E+03	1.81E+04	3.02E+02	2.85E+03	(1.35E+02)
37.15	Backfill	4.50E+03	1.23E+04	2.28E+02	2.44E+03	(9.64E+01)
40.80	H1	5.22E+03	1.28E+04	2.26E+02	2.14E+03	(9.40E+01)
40.80	H1	6.02E+03	1.40E+04	2.37E+02	1.94E+03	(1.35E+02)
45.45	H1	7.18E+03	1.80E+04	2.65E+02	2.17E+03	2.48E+02
49.25	H1	6.29E+03	1.58E+04	2.56E+02	2.05E+03	2.02E+02
55.20	H1	6.14E+03	1.86E+04	2.63E+02	2.37E+03	2.10E+02
60.00	H1	6.51E+03	1.80E+04	2.75E+02	2.21E+03	2.45E+02
60.00	H1	4.79E+03	1.22E+04	2.16E+02	2.02E+03	(1.30E+02)
62.50	H1	3.83E+03	1.28E+04	1.82E+02	2.61E+03	(1.11E+02)
64.85	H1	5.51E+03	1.31E+04	2.49E+02	1.94E+03	1.80E+02
66.20	H1	6.21E+03	1.30E+04	2.64E+02	1.25E+03	1.62E+02
71.25	H2	5.97E+03	1.30E+04	2.52E+02	1.73E+03	(7.13E+01)
79.55	H2	6.25E+03	1.30E+04	2.71E+02	1.71E+03	(1.02E+02)
79.55	H2	4.28E+03	9.30E+03	2.31E+02	1.62E+03	(1.15E+02)
106.05	H2	4.68E+03	1.03E+04	2.11E+02	1.49E+03	(1.10E+02)
110.15	H2	7.13E+03	1.54E+04	2.70E+02	1.68E+03	2.36E+02
117.40	H2	5.00E+03	1.25E+04	2.18E+02	1.73E+03	2.38E+02

Table 4.26. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Aluminum	Iron	Manganese	Phosphorus as PO ₄	Sulfur as SO ₄
120.25	H2	5.75E+03	1.33E+04	2.15E+02	1.81E+03	2.16E+02
123.65	H2	5.70E+03	1.44E+04	2.70E+02	1.93E+03	1.97E+02
126.35	H2	3.78E+03	9.75E+03	1.82E+02	1.70E+03	(9.29E+01)
126.75	H2	6.58E+03	1.57E+04	2.70E+02	1.89E+03	2.37E+02
127.85	H2	7.23E+03	1.65E+04	2.61E+02	1.73E+03	2.75E+02
130.65	H2	6.51E+03	1.39E+04	2.39E+02	1.43E+03	2.48E+02
133.75	H2	7.97E+03	1.53E+04	3.20E+02	1.49E+03	2.69E+02
136.75	H2	7.73E+03	1.99E+04	3.08E+02	2.53E+03	3.27E+02
140.00	H2	5.74E+03	1.11E+04	2.20E+02	1.11E+03	2.11E+02
143.25	H2	3.39E+03	8.89E+03	1.80E+02	2.03E+03	2.13E+02
148.30	H2	4.79E+03	1.23E+04	2.26E+02	2.22E+03	3.12E+02
148.30	H2	3.49E+03	8.67E+03	1.72E+02	1.71E+03	2.31E+02
165.75	H2	3.76E+03	1.02E+04	1.92E+02	2.21E+03	2.29E+02
170.25	H2	3.72E+03	9.68E+03	1.64E+02	2.45E+03	2.21E+02
174.05	H2	5.23E+03	1.40E+04	2.25E+02	2.15E+03	2.04E+02

Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation.
 Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded represent grab samples.

Table 4.27. Acid-Extractable Trace Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments (µg/g dry sediment)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Nickel ICP-OES (µg/g)	Zinc ICP-OES (µg/g)	Copper ICP-OES (µg/g)	Vanadium ICP-OES (µg/g)	Silver-109 ICP-MS (µg/g)	Cadmium-114 ICP-MS (µg/g)	Lead-208 ICP-MS (µg/g)
2.50	Backfill	(8.09E+00)	3.06E+01	(1.31E+01)	5.62E+00	3.38E-02	6.39E-02	3.84E+00
7.00	Backfill	9.07E+00	3.23E+01	(1.31E+01)	5.83E+00	3.04E-02	6.41E-02	3.68E+00
12.00	Backfill	7.09E+00	2.95E+01	(1.23E+01)	5.39E+00	3.27E-02	5.93E-02	3.45E+00
17.00	Backfill	1.34E+01	2.77E+01	(1.11E+01)	5.06E+00	2.54E-02	4.42E-02	2.66E+00
22.00	Backfill	8.81E+00	2.79E+01	(1.11E+01)	4.89E+00	3.17E-02	4.44E-02	2.94E+00
25.75	Backfill	7.86E+00	(2.92E+01)	(9.96E+00)	3.05E+01	2.14E-02	5.03E-02	2.63E+00
31.00	Backfill	7.00E+00	(3.58E+01)	(1.17E+01)	4.16E+01	2.26E-02	6.53E-02	2.46E+00
37.15	Backfill	(6.00E+00)	(2.69E+01)	(9.28E+00)	1.91E+01	2.13E-02	5.68E-02	2.82E+00
40.80	H1	7.38E+00	(2.64E+01)	(9.26E+00)	2.48E+01	2.26E-02	5.24E-02	2.24E+00
40.80	H1	8.34E+00	(2.95E+01)	(9.80E+00)	3.03E+01	2.23E-02	4.89E-02	2.49E+00
45.45	H1	9.19E+00	3.95E+01	(1.06E+01)	2.77E+01	2.11E-02	4.24E-02	2.33E+00

Table 4.27. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Nickel ICP-OES (µg/g)	Zinc ICP-OES (µg/g)	Copper ICP-OES (µg/g)	Vanadium ICP-OES (µg/g)	Silver-109 ICP-MS (µg/g)	Cadmium-114 ICP-MS (µg/g)	Lead-208 ICP-MS (µg/g)
49.25	H1	9.39E+00	3.35E+01	(1.04E+01)	2.08E+01	3.20E-02	6.13E-02	3.00E+00
55.20	H1	7.97E+00	3.66E+01	(1.12E+01)	3.01E+01	3.02E-02	5.00E-02	3.34E+00
60.00	H1	8.72E+00	3.78E+01	(1.18E+01)	3.00E+01	2.80E-02	6.35E-02	2.80E+00
60.00	H1	7.22E+00	(2.72E+01)	(9.21E+00)	2.27E+01	2.70E-02	4.99E-02	2.69E+00
62.50	H1	6.66E+00	(2.55E+01)	1.94E+01	2.39E+01	2.18E-02	5.14E-02	1.65E+00
64.85	H1	9.41E+00	3.06E+01	(9.24E+00)	1.15E+01	2.89E-02	4.48E-02	2.29E+00
66.20	H1	9.32E+00	3.27E+01	(7.84E+00)	1.34E+01	2.33E-02	4.39E-02	2.75E+00
71.25	H2	1.01E+01	(3.02E+01)	(8.66E+00)	2.61E+01	2.17E-02	5.43E-02	2.59E+00
79.55	H2	1.09E+01	(3.29E+01)	(9.81E+00)	2.55E+01	2.71E-02	6.49E-02	2.78E+00
79.55	H2	7.08E+00	(2.38E+01)	(9.92E+00)	1.36E+01	2.61E-02	5.04E-02	2.60E+00
106.05	H2	1.12E+01	(2.78E+01)	(9.40E+00)	1.58E+01	2.74E-02	5.10E-02	2.61E+00
110.15	H2	8.01E+00	3.55E+01	(8.57E+00)	1.95E+01	3.11E-02	7.94E-02	3.44E+00
117.40	H2	8.19E+00	2.93E+01	(8.34E+00)	8.48E+00	2.71E-02	4.77E-02	3.39E+00
120.25	H2	7.40E+00	3.11E+01	(8.41E+00)	1.21E+01	2.81E-02	4.54E-02	4.27E+00
123.65	H2	8.68E+00	3.20E+01	(1.08E+01)	1.28E+01	2.91E-02	5.40E-02	2.88E+00
126.35	H2	(5.65E+00)	(2.15E+01)	(7.92E+00)	1.35E+01	2.10E-02	4.48E-02	2.10E+00
126.75	H2	8.17E+00	3.57E+01	(8.81E+00)	2.08E+01	2.88E-02	5.00E-02	2.80E+00
127.85	H2	9.13E+00	3.63E+01	(8.25E+00)	2.50E+01	2.75E-02	6.02E-02	3.08E+00
130.65	H2	6.81E+00	3.09E+01	(7.23E+00)	1.85E+01	2.57E-02	4.57E-02	3.08E+00
133.75	H2	9.90E+00	4.09E+01	(9.68E+00)	1.19E+01	3.39E-02	7.00E-02	4.62E+00
136.75	H2	1.09E+01	4.23E+01	1.36E+01	2.68E+01	4.30E-02	6.68E-02	3.45E+00
140.00	H2	8.66E+00	2.87E+01	(6.48E+00)	1.32E+01	2.40E-02	4.26E-02	2.51E+00
143.25	H2	7.24E+00	2.02E+01	(8.02E+00)	(1.92E+00)	2.32E-02	4.48E-02	2.22E+00
148.30	H2	9.88E+00	2.68E+01	(9.48E+00)	3.84E+00	3.38E-02	6.15E-02	4.46E+00
148.30	H2	7.60E+00	2.00E+01	(7.34E+00)	(1.76E+00)	2.56E-02	4.41E-02	2.27E+00
165.75	H2	8.27E+00	2.19E+01	(9.35E+00)	4.57E+00	2.95E-02	4.29E-02	2.10E+00
170.25	H2	8.87E+00	2.14E+01	(8.45E+00)	3.67E+00	2.72E-02	4.48E-02	2.02E+00
174.05	H2	9.25E+00	2.78E+01	(9.74E+00)	1.30E+01	2.98E-02	4.44E-02	2.22E+00
Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation. Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded represent grab samples.								

Table 4.28. Acid-Extractable Mobile Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

4.78

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Technetium-99 ICP-MS (pCi/g soil)	Uranium-238 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Chromium-52 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Chromium ICP-OES (µg/g soil)	Molybdenum-95 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Molybdenum-98 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Ruthenium-101 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Ruthenium-102 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Ruthenium-104 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)
2.50	Backfill	ND	3.61E-01	5.66E+00	4.66E+00	1.32E-01	1.29E-01	(2.13E-04)	ND	NM
7.00	Backfill	ND	4.00E-01	5.42E+00	4.77E+00	1.05E-01	1.03E-01	(2.43E-04)	ND	NM
12.00	Backfill	ND	3.81E-01	5.10E+00	4.57E+00	1.15E-01	1.14E-01	(1.48E-04)	ND	NM
17.00	Backfill	ND	3.94E-01	7.40E+00	6.55E+00	1.01E-01	9.88E-02	(2.28E-04)	ND	NM
22.00	Backfill	ND	7.70E-01	6.10E+00	5.29E+00	1.17E-01	1.17E-01	(2.85E-04)	ND	NM
25.75	Backfill	(3.86E+00)	9.11E-01	9.04E+00	8.71E+00	1.92E-01	1.57E-01	(6.07E-04)	3.55E-02	1.06E-01
31.00	Backfill	(5.49E+00)	4.73E-01	6.29E+00	5.62E+00	2.37E-01	1.99E-01	(2.16E-04)	3.91E-02	1.16E-01
37.15	Backfill	(3.32E+00)	3.97E-01	6.14E+00	4.66E+00	1.31E-01	1.07E-01	(8.88E-04)	3.89E-02	1.03E-01
40.80	H1	(4.56E+00)	4.16E-01	8.16E+00	7.44E+00	1.77E-01	1.40E-01	(9.23E-03)	4.48E-02	1.22E-01
40.80	H1	(5.99E+00)	5.05E-01	7.30E+00	7.03E+00	1.84E-01	1.49E-01	(8.33E-03)	4.26E-02	1.10E-01
45.45	H1	9.07E+00	4.59E-01	6.64E+00	6.03E+00	1.54E-01	1.23E-01	(4.21E-03)	3.68E-02	1.02E-01
49.25	H1	(1.20E+01)	6.34E-01	1.01E+01	9.04E+00	2.49E-01	2.40E-01	(3.50E-03)	ND	NM
55.20	H1	(1.63E+00)	5.11E-01	8.87E+00	7.64E+00	2.53E-01	2.30E-01	(4.56E-03)	ND	NM
60.00	H1	ND	4.60E-01	8.00E+00	6.63E+00	3.95E-01	3.63E-01	(3.52E-03)	ND	NM
60.00	H1	ND	4.84E-01	9.28E+00	8.30E+00	4.55E-01	4.16E-01	(3.91E-03)	ND	NM
62.50	H1	6.62E+00	3.63E-01	4.74E+00	3.93E+00	2.82E-01	2.16E-01	(4.65E-03)	3.37E-02	9.49E-02
64.85	H1	ND	5.65E-01	7.37E+00	6.54E+00	1.72E-01	1.64E-01	(7.09E-03)	ND	NM
66.20	H1	ND	5.18E-01	9.19E+00	8.21E+00	1.41E-01	1.40E-01	(1.03E-02)	(8.99E-04)	NM
71.25	H2	(5.87E+00)	4.47E-01	8.95E+00	8.56E+00	1.99E-01	1.60E-01	(1.85E-03)	4.74E-02	1.26E-01
79.55	H2	(5.00E+00)	4.67E-01	8.83E+00	8.36E+00	2.17E-01	1.79E-01	(4.95E-03)	5.33E-02	1.44E-01
79.55	H2	(3.92E+00)	3.47E-01	7.05E+00	6.07E+00	1.24E-01	9.60E-02	(5.35E-03)	4.40E-02	1.22E-01
106.05	H2	(3.89E+00)	3.65E-01	7.98E+00	7.33E+00	1.39E-01	1.13E-01	(1.53E-03)	4.12E-02	9.73E-02
110.15	H2	ND	7.21E-01	9.32E+00	8.15E+00	2.13E-01	2.09E-01	(7.34E-04)	ND	NM

Table 4.28. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Technetium-99 ICP-MS (pCi/g soil)	Uranium-238 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Chromium-52 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Chromium ICP-OES (µg/g soil)	Molybdenum-95 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Molybdenum-98 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Ruthenium-101 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Ruthenium-102 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)	Ruthenium-104 ICP-MS (µg/g soil)
117.40	H2	ND	4.55E-01	7.12E+00	6.42E+00	1.44E-01	1.42E-01	(7.44E-04)	ND	NM
120.25	H2	ND	5.43E-01	8.17E+00	6.96E+00	1.51E-01	1.48E-01	(6.93E-04)	ND	NM
123.65	H2	ND	8.45E-01	7.45E+00	6.73E+00	1.74E-01	1.74E-01	(4.36E-04)	ND	NM
126.35	H2	(4.12E+00)	3.42E-01	5.32E+00	3.81E+00	1.08E-01	8.48E-02	(1.71E-03)	3.87E-02	1.02E-01
126.75	H2	ND	9.58E-01	9.78E+00	8.43E+00	2.03E-01	2.02E-01	(6.69E-04)	ND	NM
127.85	H2	(4.45E+00)	5.04E-01	9.42E+00	8.27E+00	2.16E-01	2.15E-01	(5.23E-04)	ND	NM
130.65	H2	ND	6.48E-01	8.04E+00	7.13E+00	1.89E-01	1.91E-01	(6.74E-04)	ND	NM
133.75	H2	ND	4.90E-01	1.24E+01	1.07E+01	1.56E-01	1.56E-01	(1.41E-03)	ND	NM
136.75	H2	ND	6.32E-01	1.15E+01	1.02E+01	2.45E-01	2.45E-01	(4.33E-04)	ND	NM
140.00	H2	(3.66E+00)	6.15E-01	8.98E+00	7.89E+00	1.44E-01	1.41E-01	(6.56E-04)	ND	NM
143.25	H2	ND	3.07E-01	5.05E+00	4.39E+00	7.46E-02	7.54E-02	(2.31E-04)	ND	NM
148.30	H2	ND	4.28E-01	7.31E+00	6.86E+00	1.12E-01	1.12E-01	(5.26E-04)	ND	NM
148.30	H2	ND	3.25E-01	5.76E+00	5.11E+00	8.33E-02	8.17E-02	(3.74E-04)	ND	NM
165.75	H2	ND	4.72E-01	6.34E+00	5.67E+00	9.82E-02	9.53E-02	(2.26E-04)	ND	NM
170.25	H2	ND	6.89E-01	6.39E+00	5.39E+00	1.19E-01	1.18E-01	(2.89E-04)	ND	NM
174.05	H2	ND	6.16E-01	9.35E+00	8.10E+00	1.83E-01	1.86E-01	(1.11E-04)	ND	NM

Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation.

Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded represent grab samples.

ND = Not detected.

NM = Not measured.

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

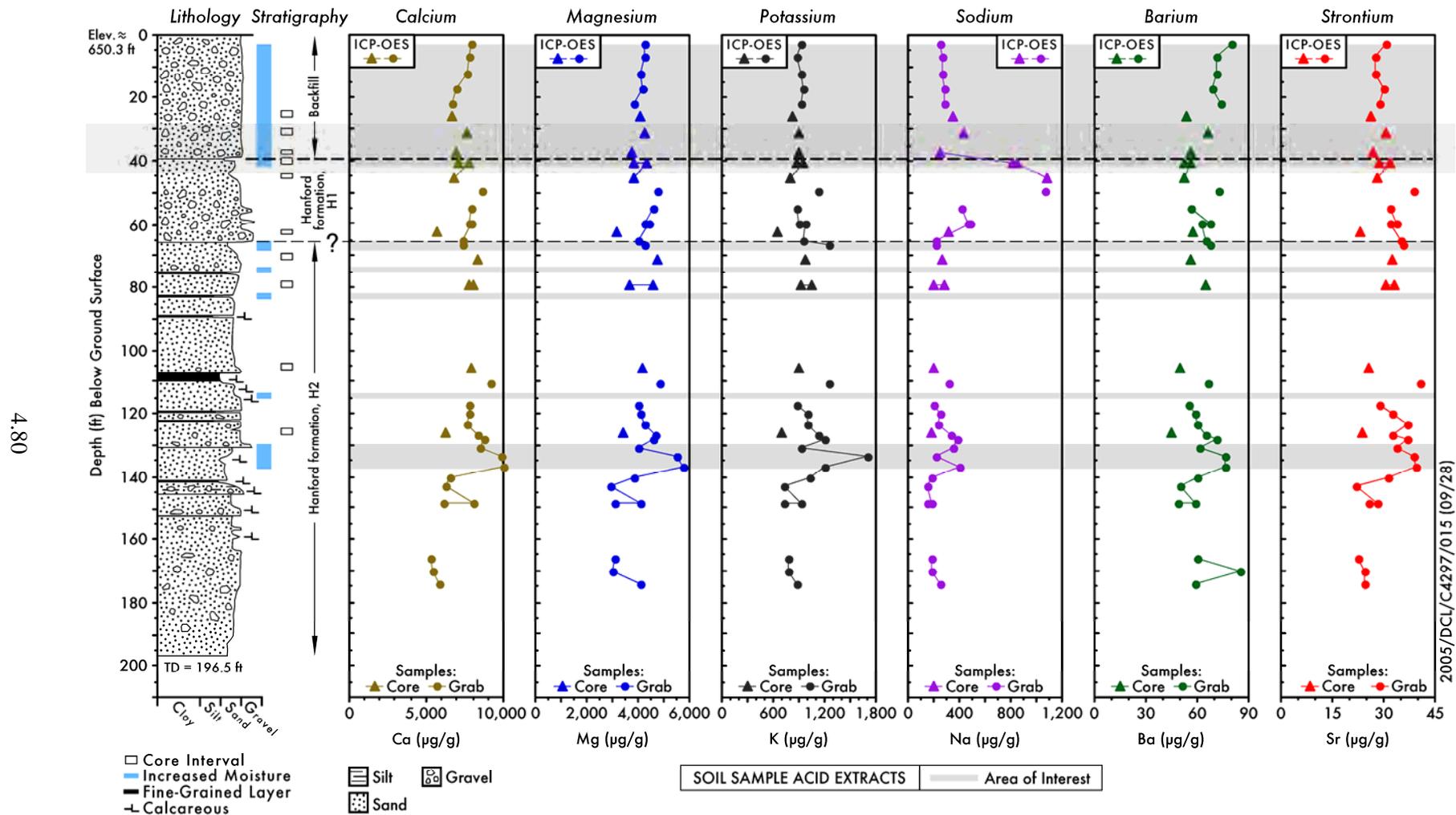


Figure 4.25. Acid-Extractable Cations in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

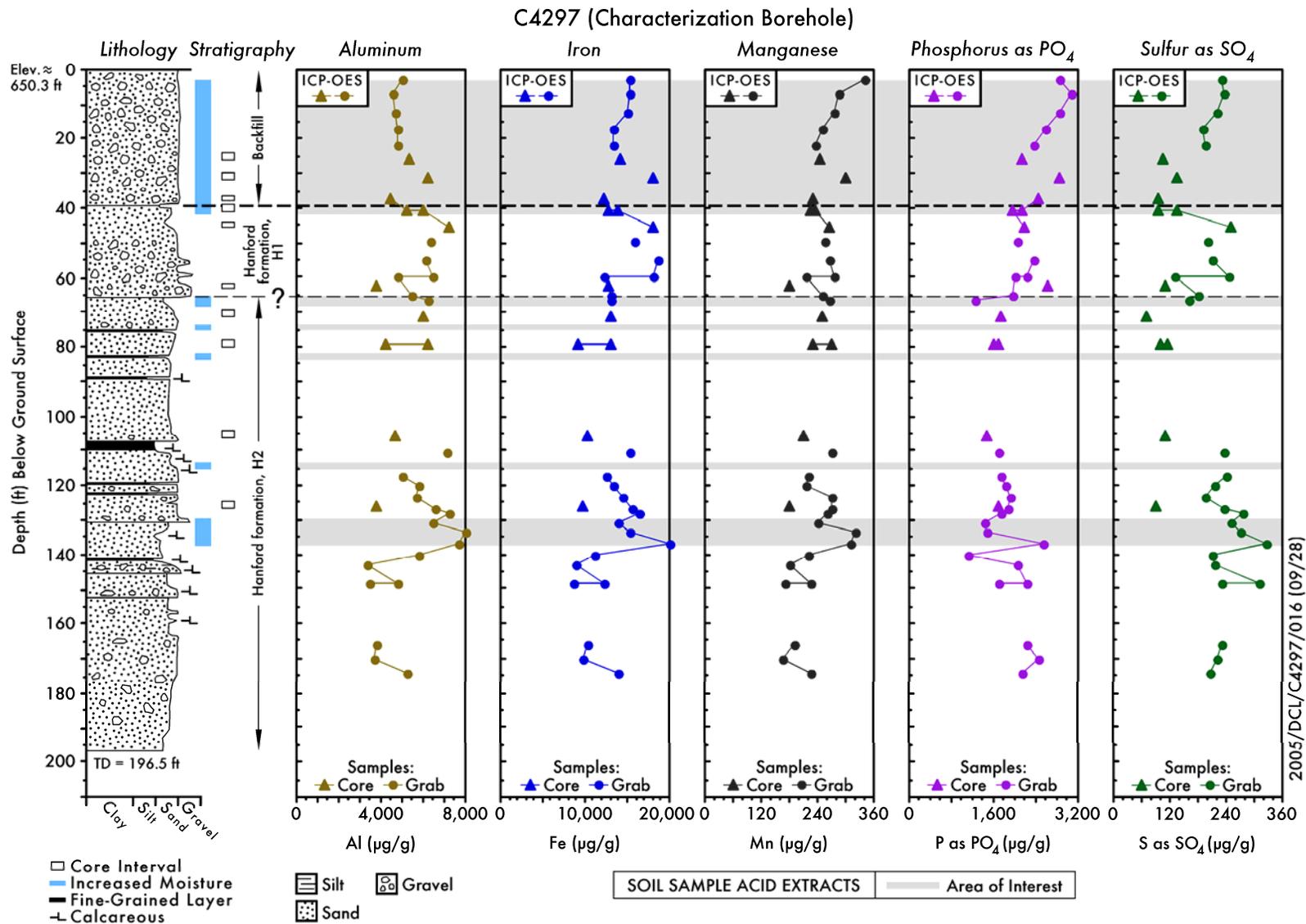


Figure 4.26. Acid-Extractable Major Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

C4297 (Characterization Borehole)

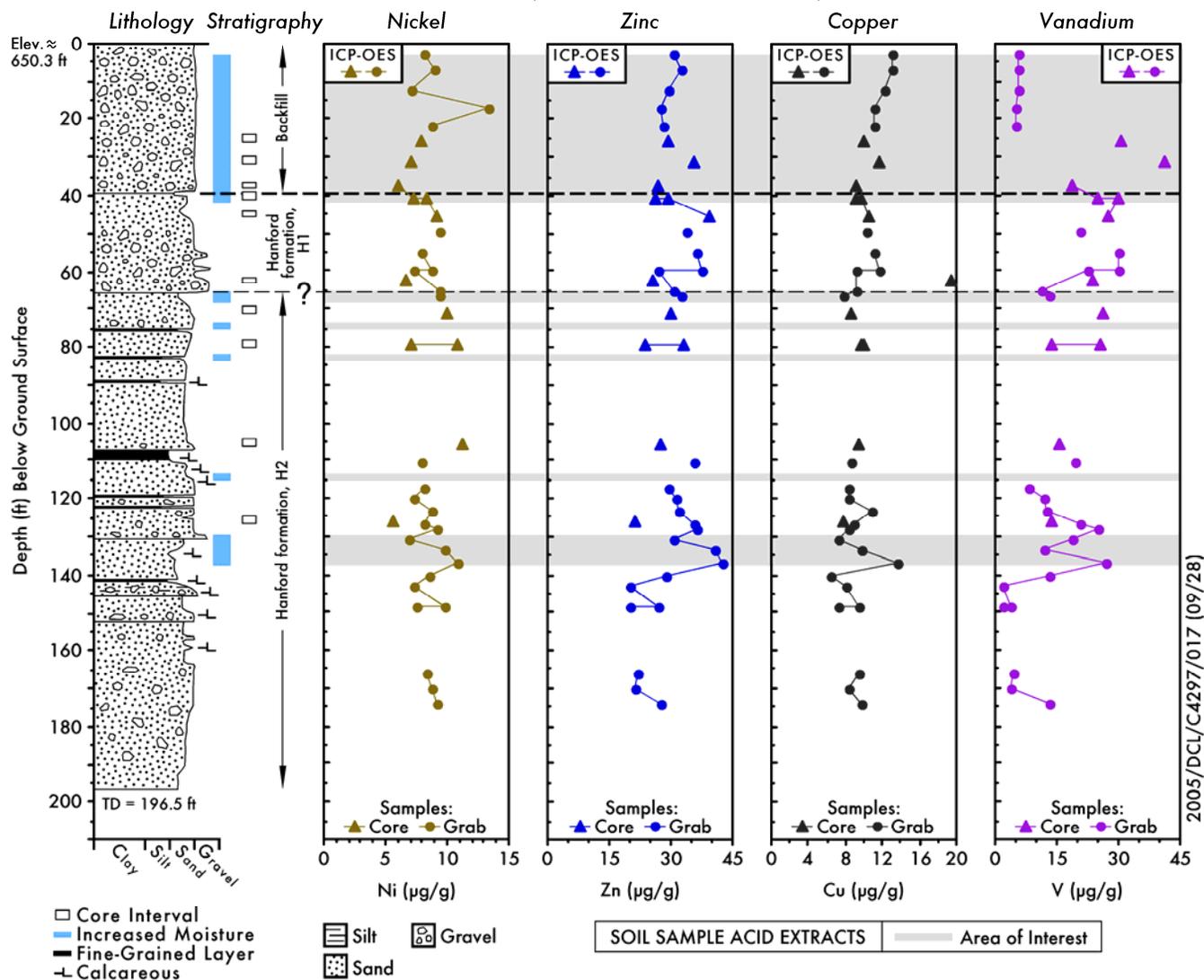


Figure 4.27. Acid-Extractable Trace Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments (µg/g dry sediment)

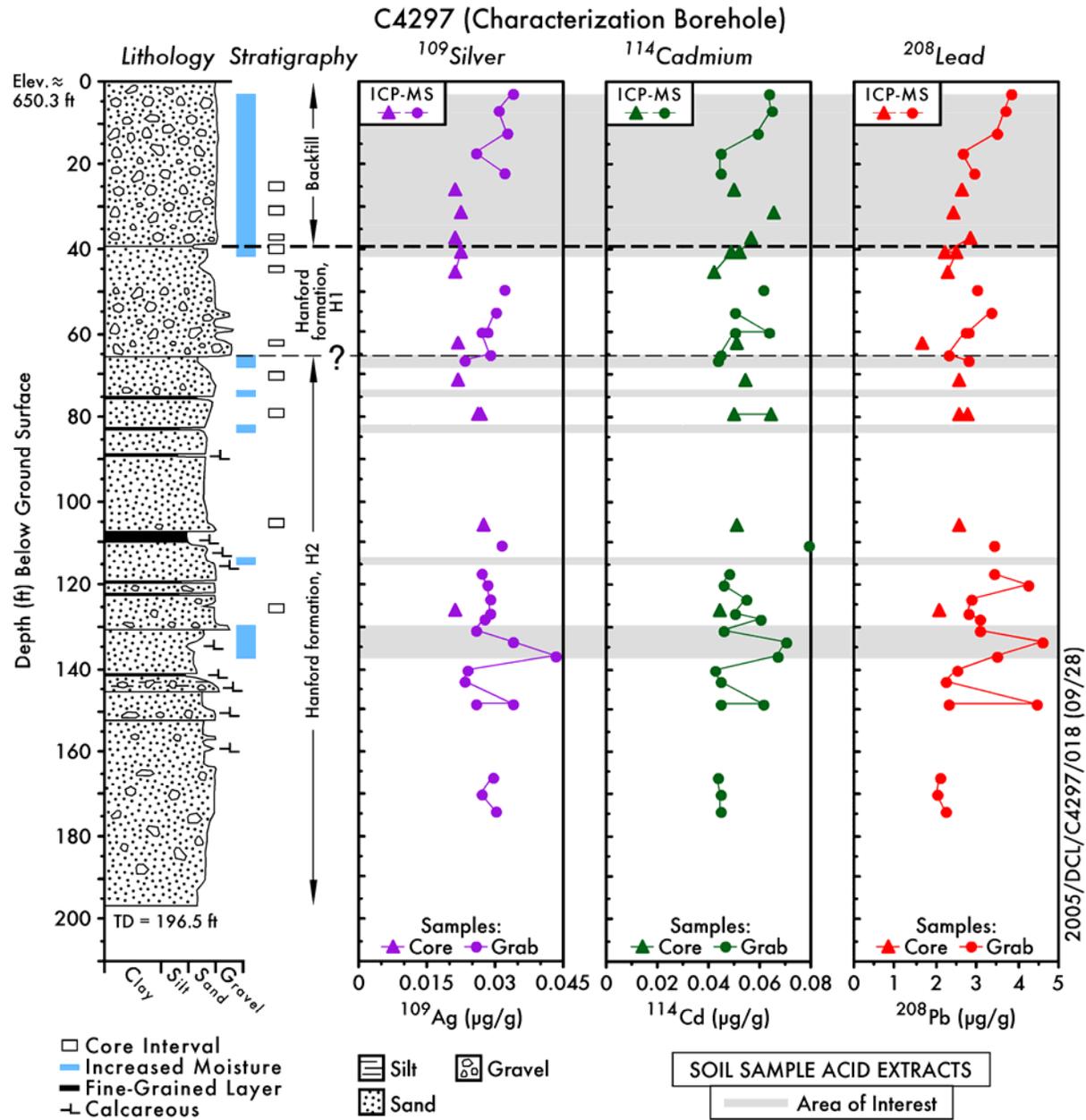


Figure 4.28. Acid-Extractable Trace Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

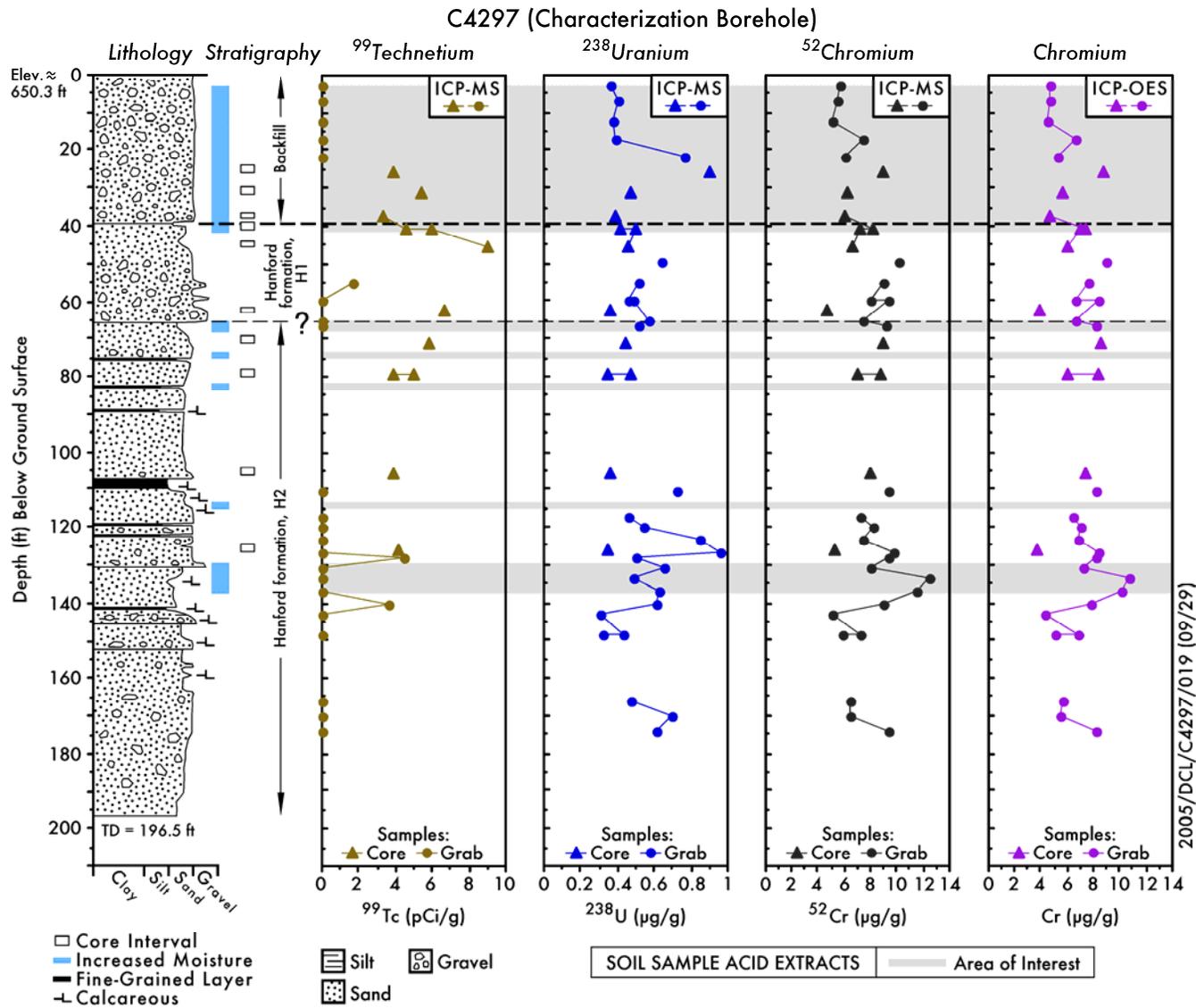


Figure 4.29. Acid-Extractable Mobile Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments (units vary)

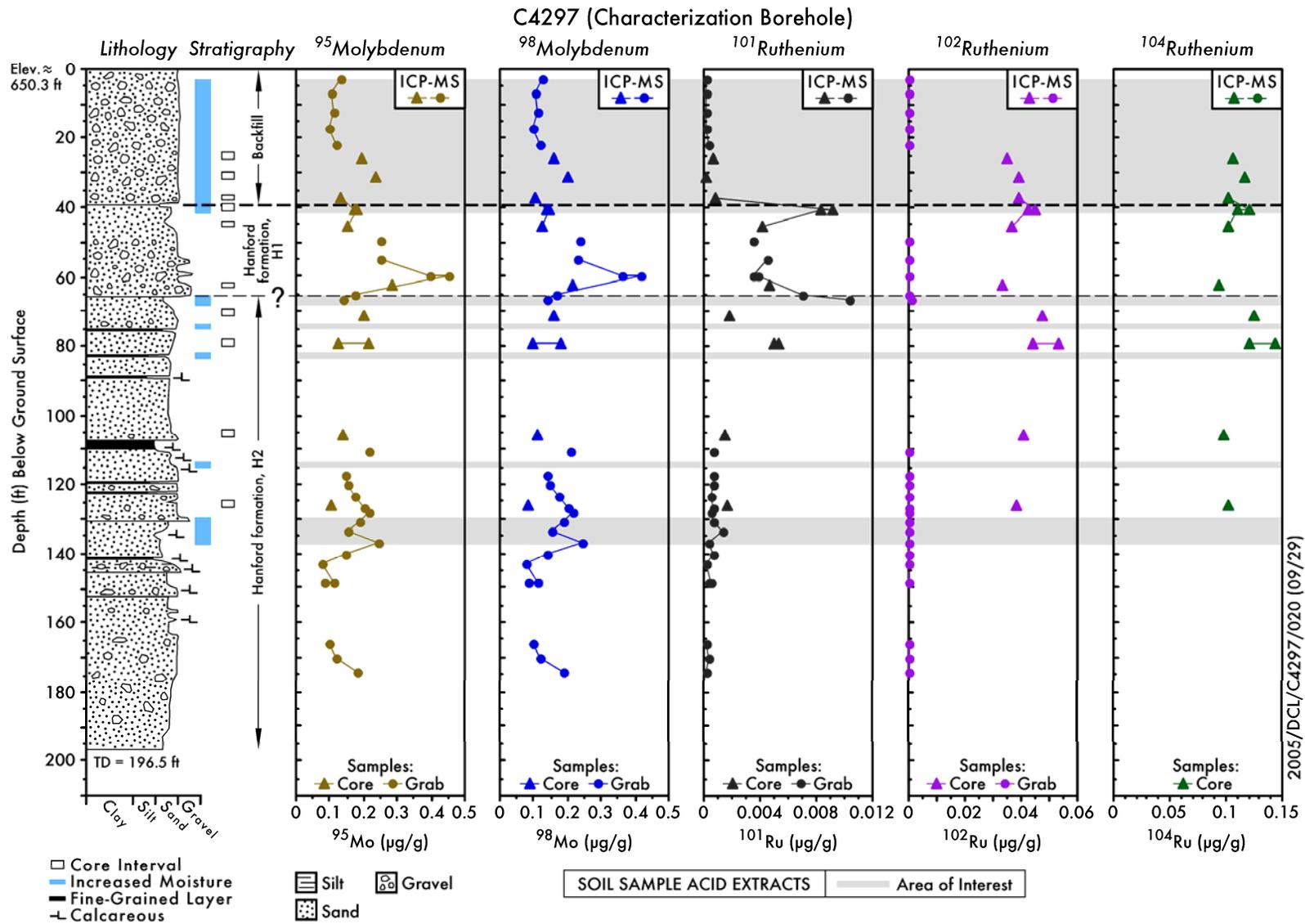


Figure 4.30. Acid-Extractable Mobile Metals in C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments ($\mu\text{g/g}$ dry sediment)

Comparison of the water to acid-extractable quantities of each constituent was performed by taking the data in Table 4.1 through 4.20 and dividing by the data in Tables 4.25 through 4.28. The data are not presented herein but show the same trends as found for the RCRA borehole (C4124), wherein less than 0.1% of the acid-extractable quantities of the following elements were water leachable: aluminum, iron, magnesium, manganese, chromium, and phosphorous as phosphate. Less than 0.3% of the acid-extractable quantities of the following elements were water leachable: arsenic, calcium, potassium, strontium, zinc, and uranium. Less than 35% of the acid-extractable sodium, sulfur, and molybdenum were water extractable. The only indications of tank contamination in these sediments were the elevated sodium levels in the vicinity of the tank bottom and the presence of technetium-99 in both acid and water extracts.

4.2.5 Radionuclide Content in Vadose Zone Sediment from Borehole C4297

Aside from the technetium-99 data already presented, the direct measurement of bulk sediment samples for gamma-emitting radionuclides showed that only natural potassium-40 and the fission product isotopes cobalt-60 and cesium-137 were present in selected samples. The gamma energy analyses data are shown in Table 4.29.

The spectral gamma log results in Figure 2.13 indicated that there was elevated gamma present between 10 and 20 ft bgs. However, gamma energy analysis of direct aliquots of borehole sediment identified only low picocuries per gram concentrations of cesium-137 present from 2.5 to 12 ft bgs (Table 4.29). The four samples collected deeper within the borehole that contained “measurable” amounts of cesium-137 were all below the minimum detection limit for the analysis. Several samples collected in the Hanford H1 subunit between 39.80 and 64.85 ft bgs and one sample collected in the Hanford formation H2 subunit (66.20 ft bgs) contained quantifiable, yet trace amounts of cobalt-60 (less than 0.5 pCi/g). The presence of trace amounts of cobalt-60 contamination at this location is likely a result of lateral migration of tank-related contamination along the backfill/Hanford formation H1 subunit boundary. The cobalt-60 is likely from the same source that supplied the deeper nitrate and technetium-99 contamination observed in the C4297 cores between 130 and 170 ft bgs and 130 to 160 ft bgs, respectively.

Gross alpha and beta measurements were made on both the 1:1 sediment:water and sediment:acid extracts. With knowledge of the mass of dry sediment to extraction fluid used, the data were converted to activity of gross beta and gross alpha leached per gram of dry sediment. For the total beta analyses, our detection limits for the water extracts were 10 to 20 pCi/g dry sediment and 5 to 10 pCi/g dry sediment for the acid extracts. For the total alpha analyses, the detection limit for both extracts was 5 to 10 pCi/g dry sediment. None of the water extracts of the 46 samples tested (the A sleeves from all 10 of the cores as well as 36 grab samples collected between 2.5 and 174 ft bgs) showed total alpha or total beta activities significantly greater than the detection limits for the procedures and are, therefore, not plotted or tabulated. Acid extracts of the core and grab samples (Table 4.30) indicated as much as 39 pCi/g total beta and no measurable total alpha in the shallowest core sample (26 ft bgs) tested. Further, detectable amounts of beta contamination (about 17 pCi/g) were measured as deep as 126 ft bgs. Although two samples deeper than 126 ft bgs contained measurable amounts of acid-extractable beta; the reported values are both below the limit of quantification for the analysis. Surprisingly, all of the core samples analyzed contained measurable amounts of beta contamination, even when analysis of acid extracts of

grab samples collected in close proximity depth-wise resulted in no detectable contamination. This likely indicates that the acid-extractable total beta data reported in Table 4.30 could be compromised due to field sampling contamination.

Table 4.29. Gamma Emitting Radionuclides in Borehole C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments (pCi/g)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Potassium-40 (pCi/g sed.)	Cobalt-60 (pCi/g sed.)	Cesium-137 (pCi/g sed.)
2.50	Backfill	1.165E+01	ND	3.140E+01
7.00	Backfill	1.184E+01	ND	2.020E+01
12.00	Backfill	9.437E+00	ND	2.996E+00
17.00	Backfill	1.138E+01	ND	ND
22.00	Backfill	1.143E+01	ND	ND
25.25	Backfill	1.060E+01	ND	ND
31.00	Backfill	1.248E+01	ND	(2.877E-02)
37.15	Backfill	1.432E+01	ND	ND
38.35	Backfill	1.164E+01	ND	ND
39.80	H1	1.365E+01	2.592E-01	ND
40.80	H1	1.290E+01	9.852E-02	(2.802E-02)
40.80	H1	1.437E+01	ND	ND
41.20	H1	1.344E+01	1.741E-01	ND
43.75	H1	1.411E+01	1.422E-01	ND
44.45	H1	1.344E+01	2.293E-01	ND
45.45	H1	1.248E+01	4.972E-01	ND
45.85	H1	1.314E+01	3.303E-01	(4.278E-03)
49.25	H1	1.437E+01	4.921E-01	ND
51.25	H1	1.373E+01	4.612E-01	ND
55.20	H1	1.329E+01	2.272E-01	ND
57.20	H1	1.304E+01	2.100E-01	ND
60.00	H1	1.337E+01	(9.564E-02)	ND
60.00	H1	1.123E+01	1.367E-01	ND
61.50	H1	1.108E+01	8.746E-02	ND
62.50	H1	1.159E+01	(6.371E-02)	ND
62.90	H1	1.112E+01	6.938E-02	ND

Table 4.29. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Potassium-40 (pCi/g sed.)	Cobalt-60 (pCi/g sed.)	Cesium-137 (pCi/g sed.)
64.85	H1	1.236E+01	6.583E-02	ND
66.20	H2	1.466E+01	1.251E-01	ND
68.95	H2	1.428E+01	ND	ND
71.25	H2	1.547E+01	ND	ND
79.55	H2	1.620E+01	ND	(1.076E-02)
79.55	H2	1.581E+01	ND	ND
106.05	H2	1.647E+01	ND	ND
110.15	H2	1.554E+01	ND	ND
117.40	H2	1.337E+01	ND	ND
120.25	H2	1.591E+01	ND	ND
123.65	H2	1.410E+01	ND	ND
126.35	H2	1.487E+01	ND	ND
126.75	H2	1.330E+01	ND	ND
127.85	H2	1.411E+01	ND	ND
130.65	H2	1.314E+01	ND	ND
133.75	H2	1.416E+01	ND	ND
136.75	H2	1.403E+01	ND	ND
140.00	H2	1.351E+01	ND	ND
143.25	H2	1.197E+01	ND	ND
148.30	H2	1.249E+01	ND	ND
148.30	H2	1.303E+01	ND	ND
165.75	H2	1.069E+01	ND	ND
170.25	H2	1.372E+01	ND	ND
174.05	H2	1.158E+01	ND	ND
Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded represent grab samples. Parentheses indicate reported value is less than the MDA. ND = Not detected				

Analysis of transuranic elements via ICP-MS was performed on acid extracts from the A sleeve shallow core samples. None of the samples analyzed contained neptunium-237, plutonium-239, or americium-241 at concentrations in excess of the limit of quantification for the analysis (Table 4.30).

Table 4.30. Total Alpha, Beta, and Actinides in Borehole C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

Method Leachant Depth (ft bgs)	Rad Acid Total Alpha (pCi/g)	Rad Acid Total Beta (pCi/g)	ICP-MS Acid Np-237 (pCi/g)	ICP-MS Acid Pu-239 (pCi/g)	ICP-MS Acid Am-241 (pCi/g)
2.50	ND	1.177E+01	(2.97E-01)	(6.97E+01)	(4.10E+03)
7.00	ND	1.46E+01	(2.38E-01)	(4.18E+01)	(4.86E+03)
12.00	ND	ND	(1.37E-01)	(3.21E+01)	(4.00E+03)
17.00	ND	ND	(1.74E-01)	(2.68E+01)	(4.45E+03)
22.00	ND	ND	(1.45E-01)	(2.13E+01)	(4.71E+03)
25.75	ND	3.84E+01	(1.30E-01)	(2.29E+01)	(4.01E+03)
31.00	ND	(2.62E+00)	(1.39E-01)	(1.63E+01)	(4.73E+03)
37.15	ND	2.37E+01	(1.34E-01)	(1.97E+01)	(5.02E+03)
40.80	ND	1.97E+01	(1.32E-01)	(1.93E+01)	(4.28E+03)
40.80 Dup	ND	3.63E+01	NM	NM	NM
45.45	ND	2.90E+01	(1.98E-01)	(1.40E+01)	(3.09E+03)
49.25	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
55.20	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
60.00	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
60.00 Dup	ND	(8.60E-01)	NM	NM	NM
62.50	ND	3.05E+01	NM	NM	NM
64.85	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
66.20	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
71.25	ND	1.30E+01	NM	NM	NM
79.55	ND	2.18E+01	NM	NM	NM
79.55 Dup	ND	1.35E+01	NM	NM	NM
106.05	ND	1.80E+01	NM	NM	NM
110.15	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
117.40	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
120.25	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
123.65	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
126.35	ND	1.66E+01	NM	NM	NM
126.75	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
127.85	ND	(2.80E+00)	NM	NM	NM
130.65	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
133.75	ND	(7.70E+00)	NM	NM	NM
136.75	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM

Table 4.30. (contd)

Method Leachant Depth (ft bgs)	Rad Acid Total Alpha (pCi/g)	Rad Acid Total Beta (pCi/g)	ICP-MS Acid Np-237 (pCi/g)	ICP-MS Acid Pu-239 (pCi/g)	ICP-MS Acid Am-241 (pCi/g)
140.00	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
143.25	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
148.30	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
148.30 Dup	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
165.75	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
170.25	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
174.05	ND	ND	NM	NM	NM
Parentheses signify values below level of quantitation. Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded represent grab samples. Dup = Duplicate sample ND = Not detected NM = Not measured					

4.2.6 Total Carbon, Calcium Carbonate, and Organic Carbon Content of Vadose Zone Sediment from Borehole C4297

Table 4.31 shows the total carbon, inorganic carbon, and organic carbon contents of the vadose zone sediment collected from borehole C4297. The inorganic carbon was also converted to the equivalent calcium-carbonate content. The sediment in the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units was relatively low in calcium carbonate (<3 wt %) with little to no organic carbon. As is found in most vadose sediments from the Hanford Reservation, there was very little (generally <0.1% by weight) organic carbon present. These values are quite typical and compare well with other samples collected from various locations around the Hanford Site (Serne et al. 2004 a,b; Brown et al. 2005).

4.2.7 Matric Potential of Borehole C4297 Vadose Zone Sediments

Water potential measurements have been included in the Hanford Tank Farm Vadose Zone Characterization Program to document the energy state of pore waters in the tank farm sediments. At the tank farms, vegetation is absent, surface soils are coarse-textured, and the potential for drainage (recharge) is high (Gee 1987; Gee et al. 1992). However, actual drainage rates are generally unknown at the tank farms. Attempts are currently being made to determine the soil water matrix potential and use the analysis to confirm the occurrence of recharge within the Hanford Site tank farms.

Table 4.31. Carbon Contents of Vadose Zone Sediments in Borehole C4297

Stratigraphic Unit (Hanford formation)	Depth (ft bgs)	Total Carbon (%)	Inorganic Carbon (%)	Inorganic Carbon as CaCO₃ (%)	Organic Carbon (% by diff.)
Backfill	25.75	0.29	0.19	1.54	0.11
Backfill	31.00	0.22	0.13	1.08	0.09
Backfill	37.15	0.26	0.16	1.31	0.11
H1	40.80	0.27	0.19	1.59	0.08
H1	40.80	0.24	0.17	1.44	0.07
H1	45.45	0.37	0.24	1.98	0.14
H1	49.25	0.27	0.17	1.41	0.10
H1	55.20	0.26	0.17	1.42	0.09
H1	60.00	0.28	0.13	1.06	0.16
H1	60.00	0.25	0.15	1.23	0.11
H1	62.50	0.18	0.11	0.89	0.07
H1	64.85	0.19	0.10	0.86	0.08
H1	66.20	0.25	0.18	1.50	0.07
H2	71.25	0.34	0.25	2.08	0.09
H2	79.55	0.32	0.23	1.89	0.09
H2	79.55	0.26	0.17	1.46	0.09
H2	106.05	0.30	0.21	1.73	0.10
H2	110.15	0.22	0.15	1.26	0.07
H2	117.40	0.24	0.18	1.49	0.06
H2	120.25	0.21	0.16	1.33	0.05
H2	123.65	0.23	0.18	1.46	0.06
H2	126.35	0.31	0.21	1.74	0.10
H2	126.75	0.19	0.15	1.25	0.04
H2	127.85	0.22	0.17	1.38	0.06
H2	130.65	0.24	0.16	1.36	0.07
H2	133.75	0.28	0.25	2.10	0.03
H2	136.75	0.21	0.17	1.41	0.04
H2	140.00	0.16	0.09	0.74	0.07
H2	143.25	0.17	0.11	0.94	0.06
H2	148.30	0.19	0.16	1.37	0.03
H2	148.30	0.32	0.30	2.50	0.02
H2	165.75	0.14	0.08	0.70	0.05
H2	170.25	0.08	0.04	0.36	0.04
H2	174.05	0.09	0.07	0.58	0.02

Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values represent grab samples.

The status of soil water can be defined by either the amount of water in the soil (water content) or by the force that holds water to the soil matrix (i.e., the matric potential or suction) (Or and Wraith 2002). In recent studies, Serne et al. (2002b, 2002c, 2002e, and 2002f) and Lindenmeier et al. (2002) measured both water content (gravimetrically) and matric water potential (filter paper method, ASTM 2002) on core samples obtained from boreholes in the SX and B-BX Tank Farm environs. The same measurements were made at borehole C4297 on the sediments in each A liner several weeks after the samples had been opened and sub-sampled. Sandwiched filter papers were added to the air tight plastic storage containers that contained the residual sediment. The data are presented in Table 4.32 and Figure 4.31. To generate the theoretical unit gradient line (gravity head) shown in Figure 4.31, we estimated the water table to be present at an elevation of 448.32 ft above mean sea level or 251 ft bgs, based on nearby groundwater monitoring wells.

The gravity head is zero at the water table and increases linearly with height to the soil surface. For the core samples available from C4297, the measured water potentials were generally much less than the gravity potential from the shallowest core at 19.5 ft bgs down to the deepest core taken at 195.25 ft bgs, representing both the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units. The red line labeled “theoretical value” in Figure 4.31 is the theoretical line that represents the steady-state unit gradient condition, which represents the profile for matric potential in a sediment profile that is neither draining nor drier than (actively evapotranspiring) equilibrium. Matric potential values to the left of the unit gradient line suggest a draining profile. Only one sample, collected at 150 ft bgs, had a measured matric potential in excess of the theoretical matric potential line plotted in Figure 4.31, which could be an artifact of inadvertent drying during sample storage. Nearly all of the matric potentials were very low in comparison of the gravity head. The general trend for the data from C4297 is that the water potentials were consistent with a draining profile.

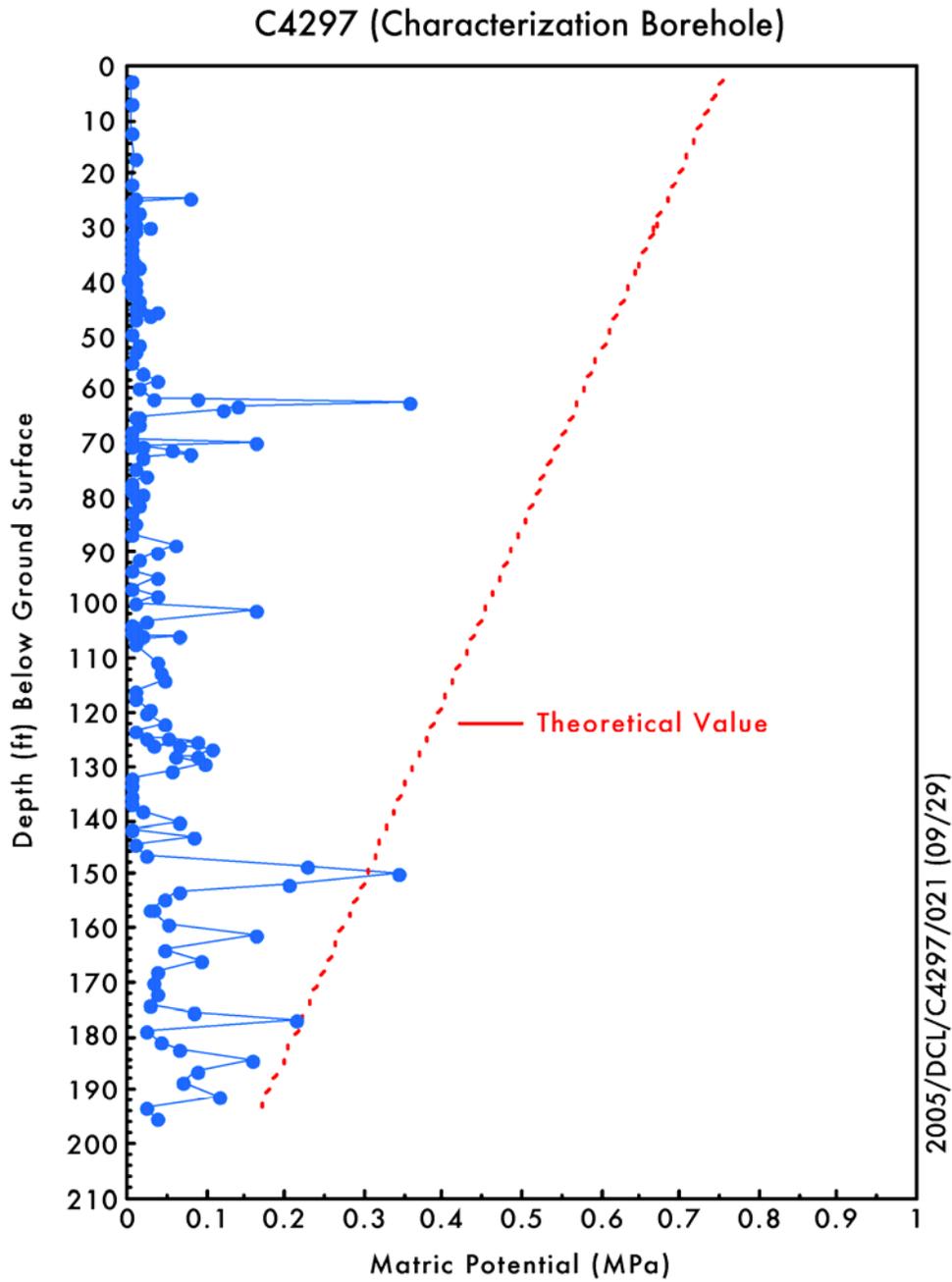
Table 4.32. Matric Potential of Vadose Zone Sediments in Borehole C4297

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (Mpa)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (Mpa)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (Mpa)
2.5	Backfill	0.0055	63.5	H1	0.1225	122	H2	0.0464
7	Backfill	0.0041	64.85	H1	0.0094	123.65	H2	0.0077
12	Backfill	0.0063	64.85	H1	0.0144	124.6	H2	0.0214
17	Backfill	0.0112	66.2	H2	0.0122	124.85	H2	0.0495
22	Backfill	0.0055	67.7	H2	0.0054	125.35	H2	0.0898
24.25	Backfill	0.0095	68.95	H2	0.0055	125.85	H2	0.0341
24.75	Backfill	0.0799	69.75	H2	0.1633	126.35	H2	0.0636
25.25	Backfill	0.0048	70.25	H2	0.0065	126.75	H2	0.106
25.75	Backfill	0.0047	70.75	H2	0.0195	127.85	H2	0.0894
26.15	Backfill	0.0039	71.25	H2	0.0565	127.85	H2	0.0607
27.15	Backfill	0.0137	71.65	H2	0.0806	129.4	H2	0.0999
28.6	Backfill	0.0046	72.65	H2	0.0188	130.65	H2	0.0578
29.5	Backfill	0.0105	74.25	H2	0.0119	132.15	H2	0.0049
30	Backfill	0.0297	76	H2	0.0255	133.75	H2	0.0034
30.5	Backfill	0.0116	77.4	H2	0.0047	135.25	H2	0.0054
31	Backfill	0.0042	78.05	H2	0.0066	136.75	H2	0.0055
31.4	Backfill	0.0036	78.55	H2	0.0041	138.25	H2	0.0185
32.28	Backfill	0.0046	79.05	H2	0.0169	140	H2	0.0654
32.28	Backfill	0.0043	79.55	H2	0.0117	141.75	H2	0.0048
33.75	Backfill	0.0058	79.95	H2	0.0101	143.25	H2	0.0831
35.25	Backfill	0.0059	81.05	H2	0.0154	144.5	H2	0.0098
36.25	Backfill	0.0038	82.75	H2	0.0051	146.25	H2	0.023
36.65	Backfill	0.0113	84.75	H2	0.0084	148.3	H2	0.2257
37.15	Backfill	0.0073	86.75	H2	0.0046	150.05	H2	0.3409

Table 4.32. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (Mpa)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (Mpa)	Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit	Matric Potential (Mpa)
37.55	Backfill	0.0145	88.5	H2	0.0629	151.5	H2	0.2021
38.35	Backfill	0.003	90.1	H2	0.0373	153	H2	0.0664
38.53	Backfill	0.0044	91.6	H2	0.0128	154.65	H2	0.0456
39.3	Backfill	0.0027	91.6	H2	0.0123	156.65	H2	0.0332
39.8	H1	0.0098	93.25	H2	0.0047	156.65	H2	0.0298
40.3	H1	0.0049	95	H2	0.0386	159	H2	0.0532
40.8	H1	0.0043	96.6	H2	0.005	161.25	H2	0.1624
41.2	H1	0.0081	98	H2	0.0376	163.75	H2	0.0453
42.18	H1	0.006	99.6	H2	0.0119	165.75	H2	0.0919
43.75	H1	0.013	101.2	H2	0.1616	167.75	H2	0.0382
44.45	H1	0.0089	102.75	H2	0.0219	170.25	H2	0.0347
44.95	H1	0.0126	104	H2	0.0055	172.3	H2	0.0385
45.45	H1	0.0389	104.55	H2	0.0087	174.05	H2	0.0267
45.85	H1	0.0277	105.05	H2	0.0034	175.65	H2	0.0818
47	H1	0.0081	105.55	H2	0.0168	176.9	H2	0.2146
49.25	H1	0.0043	106.05	H2	0.0634	178.7	H2	0.0253
51.25	H1	0.0156	106.45	H2	0.0084	180.7	H2	0.0429
53	H1	0.0111	107.2	H2	0.0098	182.25	H2	0.0635
55.2	H1	0.0057	110.15	H2	0.0382	184.25	H2	0.1594
57.2	H1	0.0201	112.25	H2	0.0417	186.25	H2	0.0873
58.5	H1	0.0366	114.2	H2	0.0473	188.5	H2	0.0713
60	H1	0.0152	115.95	H2	0.0106	191.25	H2	0.1169
61.5	H1	0.0311	117.4	H2	0.0111	193.25	H2	0.0234
62	H1	0.0894	119	H2	0.0268	195.25	H2	0.0377
62.5	H1	0.3549	120.25	H2	0.0225	249.75	Water Table	0
62.9	H1	0.1402						

Shaded values designate the core samples and unshaded values represent grab samples.



2005/DCL/C4297/021 (09/29)

Figure 4.31. Matric Potential for Borehole C4297 Samples (measured after cores were sub-sampled)

5.0 Groundwater Status Below the C Tank Farm

This section summarizes historical and recent groundwater data from the uppermost, unconfined aquifer in the vicinity of WMA C. Historical water levels, flow directions, and contaminant histories in key wells near the WMA are reviewed as background for understanding current groundwater contaminant distribution patterns and their relationship to possible contaminant sources.

Selected ratios of mobile contaminants in: (1) the water extracts of vadose zone sediments from borehole C4297 (Section 4.2), (2) the groundwater, and (3) estimates of contaminants from tank C-105 at the time of suspected leak are used to assess whether groundwater contamination is related to the current vadose zone contamination and to the tank leak.

5.1 Aquifer Properties

This section provides information on the properties of the uppermost, unconfined aquifer in the immediate region of WMA C. Much of the information presented in this section is taken from Reidel et al. (2006), Horton and Narbutovskih (2001), and Wood et al. (2003). Aquifer properties were determined from stratigraphic interpretations, current water-level elevations, and aquifer testing.

The base of the uppermost unconfined aquifer in the 200 East Area is generally regarded as the basalt surface and, where this is the case, the suprabasalt aquifer consists entirely of the uppermost and unconfined aquifer. In the south part of the 200 East Area, where the Ringold Formation is present in the suprabasalt aquifer, the silt and clay beds of the formation's hydrogeologic unit 8 (lower mud unit) form a confining layer that separates the suprabasalt aquifer into an upper unconfined aquifer and an underlying confined aquifer. These two aquifers make up the suprabasalt aquifer system (Williams et al. 2000). These aquifers have separate and distinct flow regimes.

The unconfined aquifer consists primarily of hydrogeologic unit 1 (undifferentiated Hanford formation), coarse grained CCU deposits, and hydrogeologic unit 5 (member of Wooded Island unit E of the Ringold Formation). Where hydrogeologic unit 8 has been removed by erosion, the unconfined aquifer may also include hydrogeologic unit 9 (member of Wooded Island unit A of the Ringold Formation). Hydrogeologic unit 8 has been removed from almost all the 200 East Area and is not present beneath WMA C. Therefore, the following discussion focuses only on the unconfined aquifer.

Two wells extend through the unconfined aquifer, near WMA C, to the top of basalt and can be used to determine the thickness of the aquifer. Table 5.1 gives information used to estimate the thickness of the unconfined aquifer based on March 2005 water levels. The data show that the unconfined aquifer is 9 to 10 meters thick beneath WMA C. The unconfined aquifer consists mostly of sandy gravels and gravelly sands of the Hanford formation. All wells in the WMA C monitoring network are screened in hydrogeologic unit 1. Currently, the water table at WMA C is approximately 122 m above sea level. Figure 5.1 shows the locations of the monitoring wells in the WMA C monitoring network.

Table 5.1. Thickness of the Unconfined Aquifer beneath Waste Management Area C

Well Name	Elevation of Aquifer Bottom ^(a) (m amsl) ^(b)	Elevation of Water Table ^(c) (m amsl)	Aquifer Thickness (m)
299-E26-8	113.02	121.991	8.97
299-E27-22	112.38 ^(d)	122.182	9.80

(a) Elevation of top of basalt.
 (b) Meters above mean sea level.
 (c) March 2005 water levels.
 (d) From letter report, FA Spane to JV Borghese, October 8, 2003, *Slug Test Characterization Results for Multi-Test/Depth Intervals Conducted During the Drilling of WMA C Well 299-E27-22 (C4124)*.

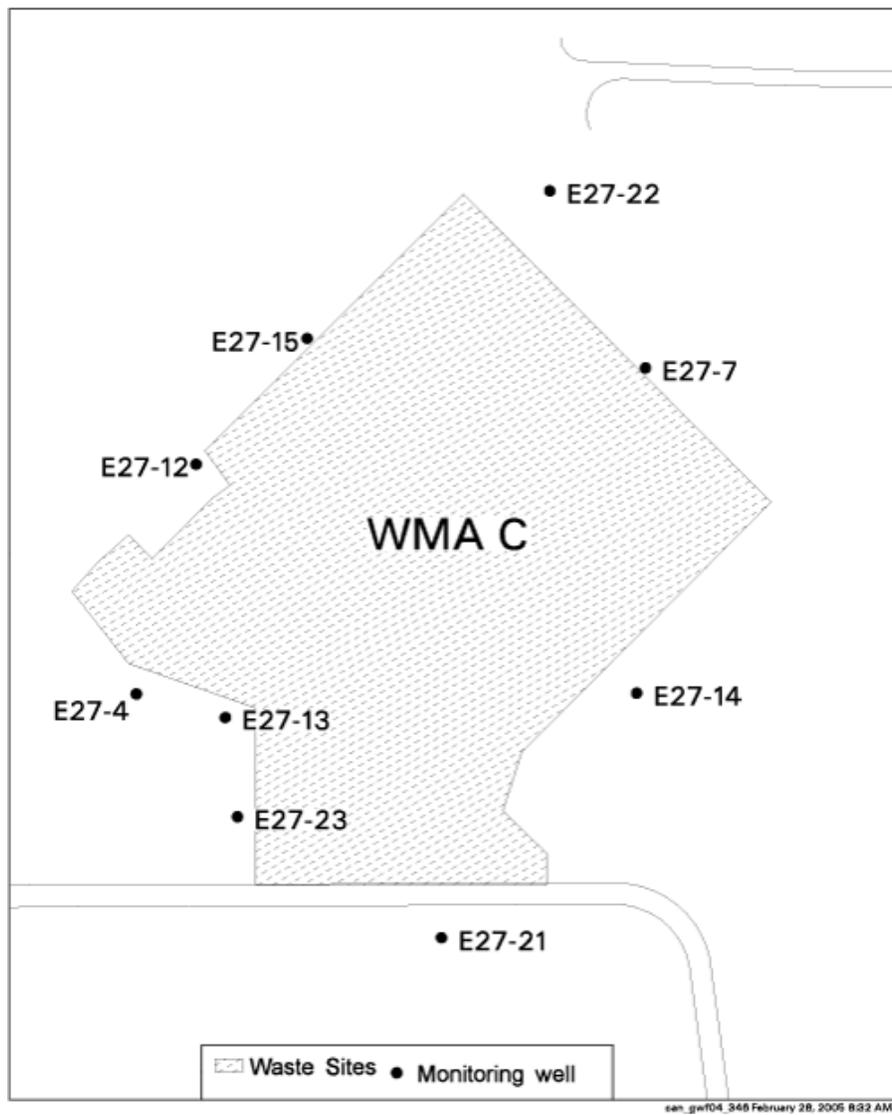


Figure 5.1. Well Location Map for Waste Management Area C

The unconfined aquifer below WMA C has been impacted by past practice liquid waste disposal operations. Water levels in the upper unconfined aquifer raised as much as 9 m above the pre-Hanford natural water table beneath the north part of the 200 East Area because of artificial recharge from liquid waste disposal operations since the mid-1940s. The largest volumes of discharge were to the 216-B Pond system, located about 1.5 to 2 kilometers east of WMA C and to the 216-A-25 (Gable Mountain pond system) north of the 200 East Area; lesser but substantial volumes of liquid were discharged to several of the PUREX cribs east and south of WMA C. Figure 5.2 shows the liquid discharge history for the two pond systems. The 216-B Pond system is estimated to have received approximately 256 billion liters of effluent (see Virtual Library). The large-volume disposal to the ponds (and lesser volumes to cribs and ditches) artificially recharged the unconfined aquifer, creating large water table mounds.

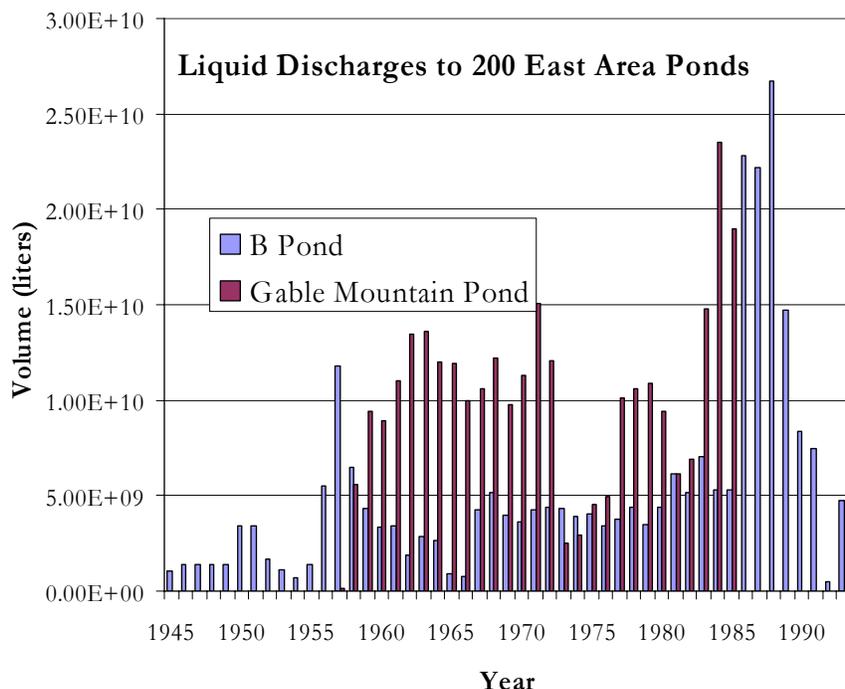


Figure 5.2. Discharge History for the 216-B Pond and the Gable Mountain Pond through 1993. Data are from the Virtual Library

Figure 5.3 shows hydrographs for wells in the area of WMA C. The hydrographs illustrate the changes in water table elevations that occurred beneath the WMA since the late 1940s. All data used to make the hydrographs were obtained from the HydroDat database (see CD in back of: Hartman et al. 2004).

The hydrographs in Figure 5.3 show a maximum in water table elevation in about 1968 that corresponds to a time of high discharge to Gable Mountain pond (Figure 5.2). This maximum is followed by a minimum, centered around 1978, that corresponds to a minimum in the discharges to both pond systems. Finally, a second maximum is seen in 1986 to 1987 corresponding to peak discharge to the B Pond system. The water table began to decline in the early 1990s when non-permitted discharges to disposal facilities were reduced, and finally terminated in 1995, and this decline continues today. The decline in water levels may have implications for the groundwater monitoring network at the WMA C as discussed in Hanlon 2005.

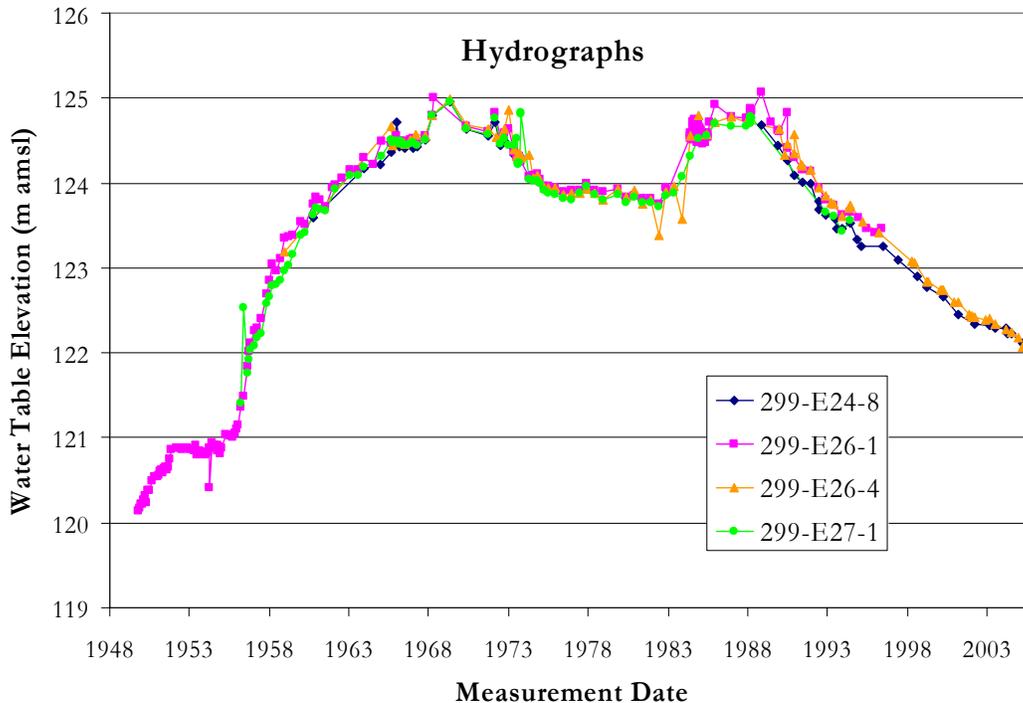


Figure 5.3. Hydrographs from Selected Wells around Waste Management Area C, 200 East Area. (Well 299-E24-8 is located about 650 meters south-southwest of C Tank Farm; well 299-E26-1 is located about 450 meters north of the C Tank Farm; well 299-E26-4 is located about 500 meters southeast of the C Tank Farm; well 299-E27-1 is located about 500 meters west of the C Tank Farm.)

Accompanying the changes in water level were changes in groundwater flow direction. Histograms (rose diagrams) showing groundwater flow directions beneath the C Tank Farm during different time periods are shown in Figure 5.4. Figure 5.4(a) shows historic groundwater flow directions in the area of WMA C between 1958 and 1994, and Figure 5.4(b) shows more recent flow directions between 1990 and 2003. The earlier historic flow directions are determined from relatively far field wells whereas the more recent flow directions are determined from wells in the RCRA monitoring network for the WMA. The pre-Hanford Site groundwater flow direction was toward the east (Kipp and Mudd 1974) in the area of WMA C. Figure 5.4 shows that the groundwater flow direction beneath the east-central part of 200 East Area had changed toward the southwest by the late 1950s due to the influence of the pond disposal systems. Water table maps in Kipp and Mudd (1974) show that the groundwater flow direction had actually changed toward the southwest by the early 1950s. The groundwater flow direction has been fairly constant and toward the southwest since that time. The general southwest flow direction for WMA C shown in Figure 5.4 is in general agreement with the flow direction inferred from the current water table map shown in Figure 5.5 (Hartman et al. 2005).

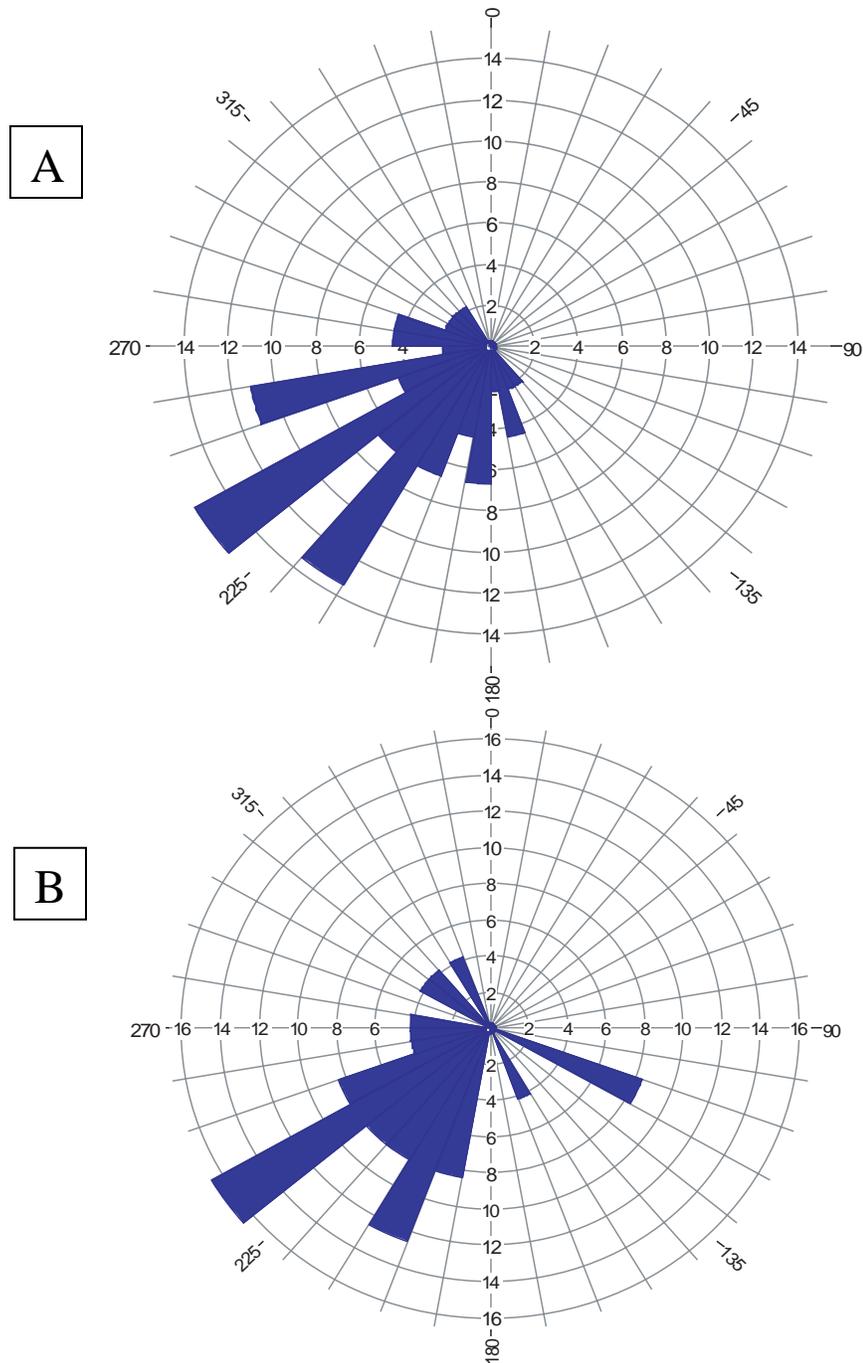


Figure 5.4. Groundwater Flow Directions in the Vicinity of the C Tank Farm (A) 1958 to 1994, Wells 299-E26-1, 299-E26-4, and 299-E27-1, 45 Measurements; and (B) 1990 to 2003, Wells 299-E27-12, 299-E27-14, and 299-E27-7, 24 Measurements

The large shift in groundwater flow direction resulting from intentional discharges to past practice disposal facilities may have broad implications for contaminant distribution in the uppermost aquifer beneath the C Tank Farm. Since the early 1950s, any contamination entering the aquifer in the region was spread toward the southwest. Contamination that was spread southwest from facilities in the northern part of the 200 East Area may return to the area of WMA C as groundwater returns to the pre-Hanford easterly direction.

Hydrologic testing (slug tests) has been done at only one well at WMA C in the past few years. Four slug tests were performed at selected test/depth intervals in well 299-E27-22 as the well was being drilled in 2003. Table 5.2 gives the results of the aquifer tests and the calculated groundwater flow velocity. Table 5.3 gives the resulting hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity data from slug tests done at three wells at WMA C during 1989 (Caggiano 1993) and flow velocities calculated from those data. Finally, estimates of groundwater flow velocity for WMA C are given in Appendix B of Hartman et al. (2005). Those estimates are 1.4 to 4.8 m/day.

Table 5.2. Results of Slug Testing in Well 299-E27-22 at Waste Management Area C^(a)

Well (and Depth Interval Tested (m bgs))	Hydraulic Conductivity (m/day)	Calculated Groundwater Flow Velocity (m/day) ^(b)
299-E27-22 (75.1 – 75.9)	1900 - 2100	2.31
299-E27-22 (76.8 – 77.4)	0.04	0.00004
299-E27-22 (81.4 - 81.7)	6000 - 6900	7.59
^(a) Letter Report, FA Spane to JV Borghese, October 8, 2003, <i>Slug Test Characterization Results for Multi-Test/Depth Intervals Conducted During the Drilling of WMA C Well 299-E27-22 (C4124)</i> . ^(b) Estimated using the maximum hydraulic conductivity from this table and effective porosity of 0.3 and hydraulic gradient of 0.00033 from Hartman et al. (2004).		

Table 5.3. Results of 1989 Slug Testing at Three Wells at Waste Management Area C^(a)

Well Name	Hydraulic Conductivity (m/day)	Transmissivity (m ² /day) ^(b)	Calculated Groundwater Flow Velocity (m/day) ^(c)
299-E27-13	54.9	230	0.06
299-E27-14	48.8	240	0.05
299-E27-15	118.9	520	0.13
^(a) Data from Caggiano (1993) have been converted to metric units and the reported values are rounded. ^(b) Transmissivity calculated by multiplying hydraulic conductivity by thickness of test interval. ^(c) Estimated using hydraulic conductivity from this table and effective porosity of 0.3 and hydraulic gradient of 0.00033 from Hartman et al. 2003.			

The calculated flow velocities for groundwater beneath WMA C vary by several orders of magnitude (five) from 0.00004 to 7.59 m/day. These kinds of differences in hydraulic properties illustrate the difficulty in assigning accurate values to specific hydrogeologic units in the 200 East Area. The differences are due to different testing and analysis methods used through time, different assumed values

for certain parameters, such as effective porosity, and natural variation in lithologic properties that affect the hydraulic properties. Also, the differences noted in the hydraulic conductivity among different depths in the same well (see well 299-E27-22 in Table 5.2) attest to the variations in hydraulic properties in the aquifer sediments.

Figure 5.6 shows hydrographs for selected wells in the WMA C RCRA monitoring network. The hydrographs show that water levels have declined by about 2 meters since 1990 beneath the C Tank Farm. This decline, resulting from decreasing effluent discharge and ultimately cessation of discharge to primarily the B Pond system, has been fairly constant at about 0.14 m/yr during the last 15 years. The pre-Manhattan Project water table was estimated at approximately 117 to 119 meters above sea level in the area of C Tank Farms by Kipp and Mudd (1974). Thus, water levels will probably continue to drop another 2 to 4 meters before reaching equilibrium with post-Hanford Site conditions.

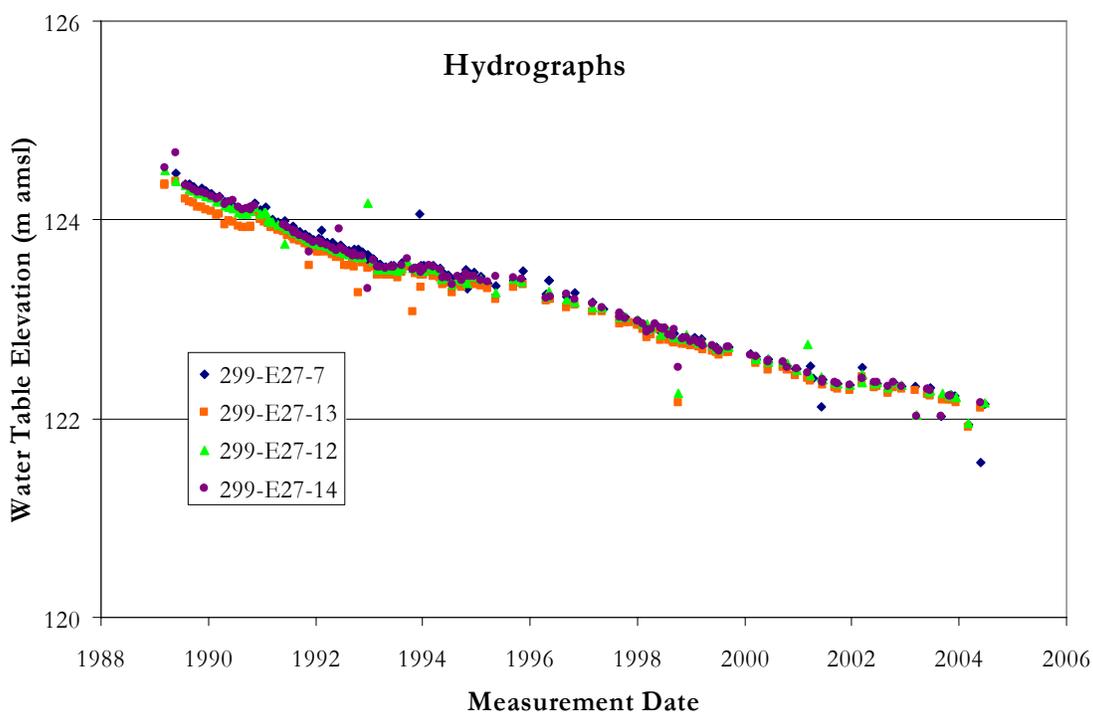


Figure 5.6. Historic Water Table Elevations in Selected Wells at Waste Management Area C

5.2 Existing Groundwater Contamination

This section discusses the current and historical groundwater contamination at WMA C. The evaluation of contamination includes descriptions of the types and concentrations of contaminants in the groundwater and the aerial extent of contamination in the area.

5.2.1 Extent of Contamination – Depth Distribution

Very little information is available concerning the vertical extent of contaminants in the uppermost aquifer beneath the C tank farm. Well 299-E27-22 is the only well in the area that has been sampled at more than one depth in the aquifer. Air-lifted groundwater samples were collected during drilling of

well 299-E27-22 from five intervals in the aquifer. Samples were analyzed for specific conductivity, nitrate, technetium-99, and pH (Williams and Narbutovskih 2004). Table 5.4 and Figure 5.7 show the analytical results.

The data show that specific conductance, nitrate, and technetium-99 all increase with increasing depth, although the magnitude of the increase is not great; all concentrations are greater than Hanford Site background. However, well 299-W27-22, is an upgradient well and the magnitude of the concentrations are less than the concentrations found in some downgradient wells at the time well 299-E27-22 was drilled.

The latest (September 2005) sampling of well 299-E27-22 yielded a nitrate concentration of 24.8 mg/L and technetium-99 concentration of 30.2 pCi/L. These concentrations were obtained from the screened, upper 10 meters of the aquifer and appear reasonable when compared with the depth discrete data in Figure 5.7.

Table 5.4. Depth-Discrete Water Sample Results from Well 299-E27-22
(Williams and Narbutovskih 2004)

Sample Depth (m below water table)	Specific Conductivity ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$)	pH	Nitrate (mg/L)	Tc-99 (pCi/L)
2.8 – 3.7	447	ND	14.2	10.9
5.0 – 5.9	412	8.11	16.2	U
6.6 – 7.2	429	7.95	18.4	14
9.0	439	7.98	20.1	38.5
11.4	563	8.01	31.1	80.1
Hanford Site background ^(a)	348	7.78	5.68	0.447
(a) Data from DOE (1997). ND = Not determined. U = Not detected.				

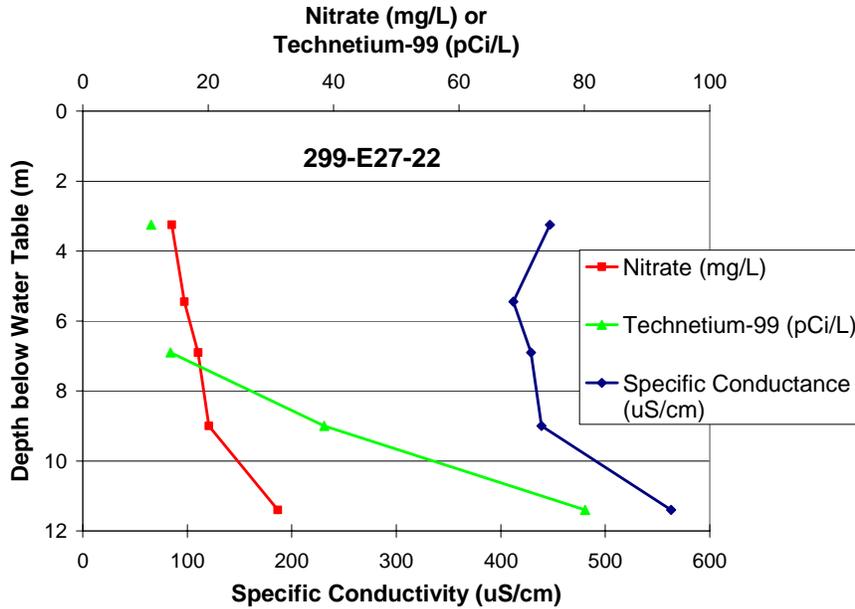


Figure 5.7. Specific Conductance and Concentrations of Nitrate and Technetium-99 versus Depth below the Water Table in Well 299-E27-22.

5.2.2 Extent of Contamination – Geographic Distribution

This section summarizes the aerial distribution of contaminants in groundwater at WMA C. The contaminants of concern for WMA C are cyanide, nitrate, iodine-129, technetium-99, and tritium. Spatial variation in contaminant concentrations may provide some clues about sources for the contamination.

Groundwater at the C Tank Farm contains elevated concentrations of calcium, chloride, cyanide, nitrate, sulfate, technetium-99, iodine-129, tritium, and to lesser extents sodium and magnesium. Much of the tritium, nitrate, and iodine-129 at Waste management Area C is attributed to regional plumes that extend across the 200 East Area. However, there is a local area of high nitrate concentration beneath the tank farm and high iodine-129 in one well at the WMA.

Very little data are available before the early 1990s, which is when most of the monitoring wells were drilled at the tank farm. The oldest well, well 299-E27-7, was drilled in 1982 and the oldest groundwater monitoring data associated with the well are gross beta values, beginning in 1984, and nitrate concentrations, beginning in 1985. Between 1984 and about 1998, gross beta values in well 299-E27-7 were only slightly greater than the Hanford Site background of 5.6 pCi/L (DOE 1997). Nitrate concentrations were close to or less than Hanford Site background concentrations (5,681 µg /L) until about 1992 when an increase in nitrate concentrations occurred, accompanied by increases in concentrations of most major cations and anions. Nitrate decreased to near background concentrations in 1993 and remained low until 1998. Thus, there are no data indicating groundwater contamination beneath WMA C prior to the early 1990s.

Because concentrations change over time, a time-period must be chosen to examine spatial distribution patterns. For this purpose, the most recent data (average of fiscal year 2005 sampling events) were chosen and these data are tabulated in Table 5.5. Data were then plotted and inspected for distribution patterns or groupings. Contour maps of contaminant concentrations were drawn to identify spatial patterns that might be indicative of source areas. The maps are shown in the series of Figures 5.8 through 5.12.

The data for iodine-129 in Table 5.5 are somewhat misleading because in fiscal year 2005 analyses for iodine-129 were made only on one sample from each of the two wells on the east side of the WMA. Prior to about early 2001, iodine-129 was detected routinely in wells 299-E27-12, 299-E27-13, and 299-E27-15, located along the western edge of the WMA, at concentrations comparable to those in wells along the eastern edge. No analyses were done in the western wells since that time. The situation is similar for tritium in that tritium analyses from all wells done in 2004 and earlier showed concentrations similar to the concentrations for the two wells in Table 5.5 and to the regional trends.

Table 5.5. Average Concentration of Mobile Contaminants in Groundwater in the Vicinity of Waste Management Area C for Fiscal Year 2005^(a)

Wells	NO ₃ (µg/L)	CN (µg/L)	Ca (µg/L)	Na (µg/L)	Cl (µg/L)	SO ₄ (ug/L)	I-129 (pCi/L)	Tc-99 (pCi/L)	Tritium (pCi/L)	Specific conductance (µS/cm) ^b
299-E27-4	18,175	Not detected	47,900 ^e	12,240 ^e	10,550	70,425	Not measured	5,095	Not measured	388
299-E27-7	26,225	29.7	77,675	15,450	31,300	156,500	3.81	81.4	987^c	649^f
299-E27-12	9,188	Not detected	41,100	11,900	9,825	50,075	Not measured	60.3	Not measured	352
299-E27-13	12,200	Not detected	40,825	11,650	8,750	58,100	Not measured	2,170	Not measured	355
299-E27-14	46,700	Not detected	97,150	17,875	29,725	205,500	4.95	2,038	1,060 ^c	771 ^d
299-E27-15	17,925	5.6 ^c	50,825	15,825	14,850	88,850	Not measured	208	Not measured	453
299-E27-21	19,150	Not detected	42,500	13,700	8,525	63,200	Not measured	512	Not measured	369
299-E27-22	20,150	Not detected	64,600	14,025	23,925	113,850	Not measured	38.2	Not measured	535
299-E27-23 ^e	25,560	Not detected	50,260	13,360	12,520	82,180	Not measured	1,904	Not measured	427
Hanford Site Background ^f	5,681	5.43	36,518	13,402	7,052	27,102	2.88x10 ⁻⁶	0.447	63.9	348

^(a) Average concentration of four; quarterly samples unless specified otherwise.
^(b) Average of 16 analyses
^(c) One analysis
^(d) Average of 12 analyses
^(e) Average of 5 analyses
^(f) Average of 13 analyses
^(g) Background values are from DOE/RL-96-61
Bold indicates upgradient wells.

Tritium and iodine-129 are present in the unconfined aquifer beneath most of the 200 East Area (Figures 5.8 and 5.9), and both iodine-129 and tritium plumes have been mapped beneath the 200 East Area since at least the late 1970s (see for examples, Eddy 1979; Cline et al. 1985). The iodine-129 and tritium in the groundwater beneath WMA C are believed to be part of the regional 200 East Area plume, and are attributed to liquid discharges associated with the cribs and trenches near the PUREX facility.

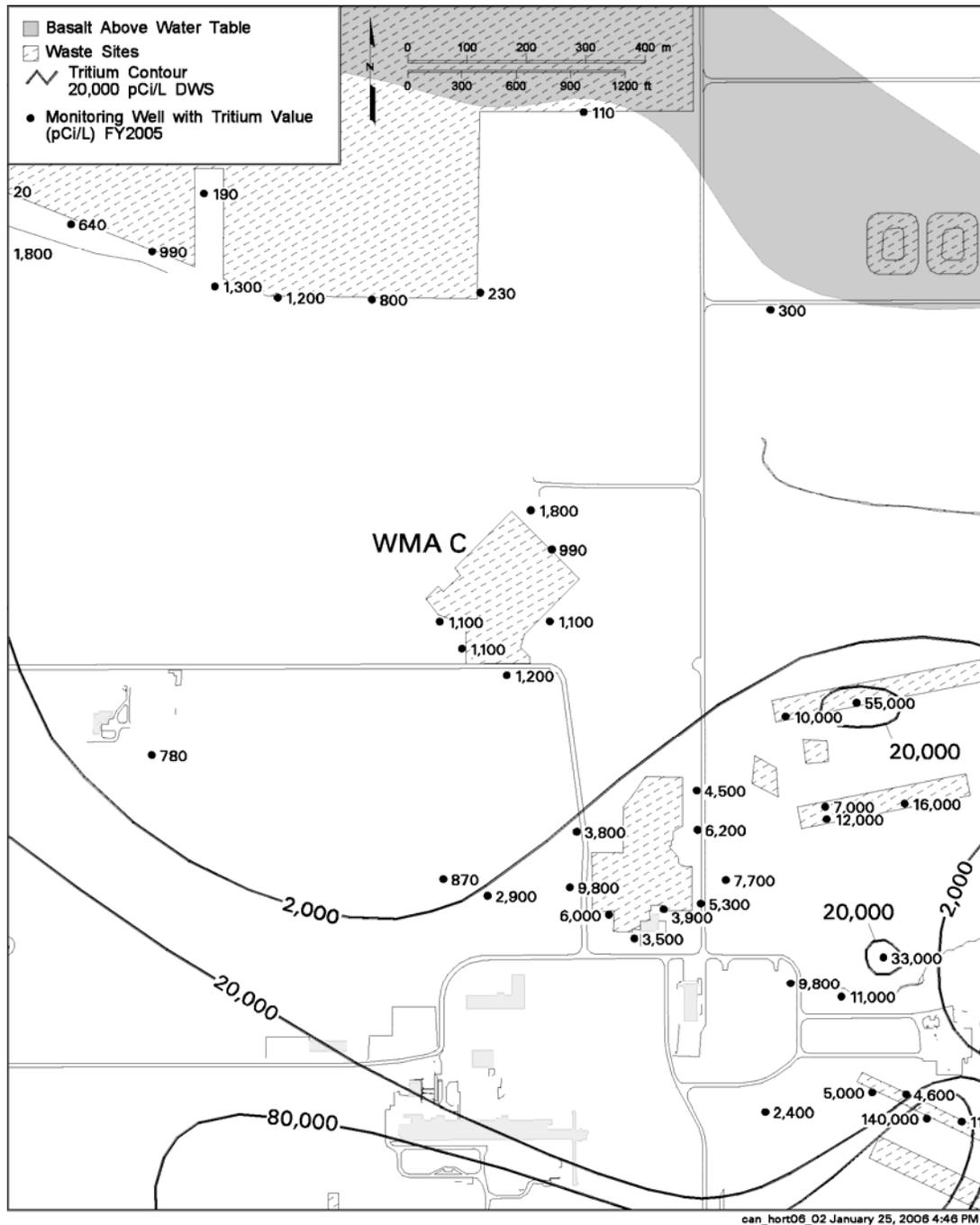


Figure 5.8. Tritium Concentration in the Area of WMA C and WMA A-AX, Top of the Aquifer, Fiscal Year 2005

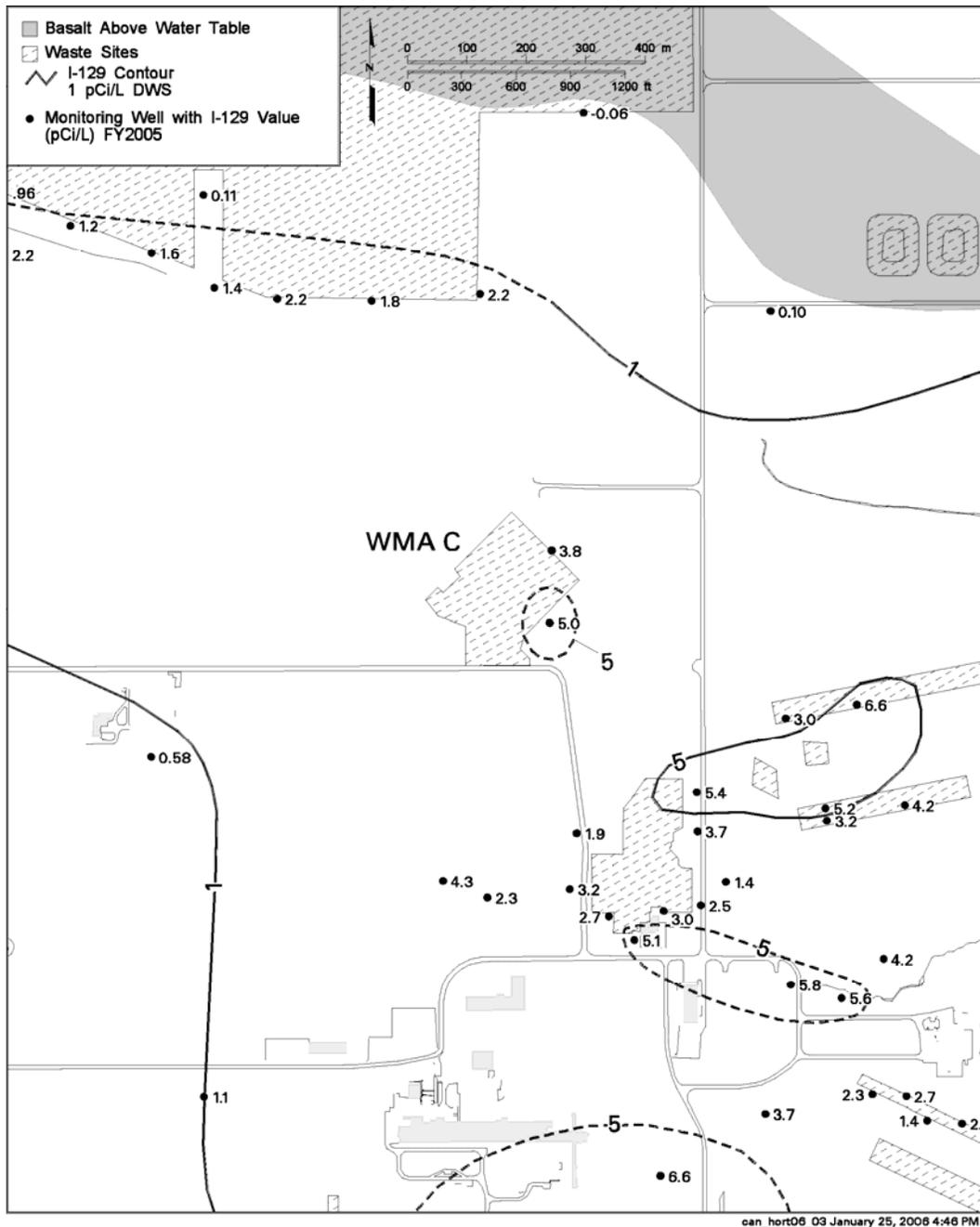


Figure 5.9. Iodine-129 Concentration in the Area of WMA C and WMA A-AX, Top of the Aquifer, Fiscal Year 2005

A nitrate plume underlies much of the 200 East Area (Figure 5.10) and much of this plume also is attributed to discharges to various cribs and ditches throughout the 200 East Area. However, a local plume of nitrate occurs in the area of WMA C (Figure 5.10) and some of this nitrate may be from the WMA. Prior to about 1998, the nitrate concentration at WMA C was less than or near background levels. Beginning in about 1998, the nitrate concentration started to increase in all wells at WMA C. The highest concentrations historically were in the upgradient wells 299-E27-7 and 299-E27-14 on the eastern side of the tank farm. These wells still had the largest nitrate concentrations in early 2005, but since about 2004, nitrate concentrations in some downgradient wells are similar to that in well 299-W27-7.

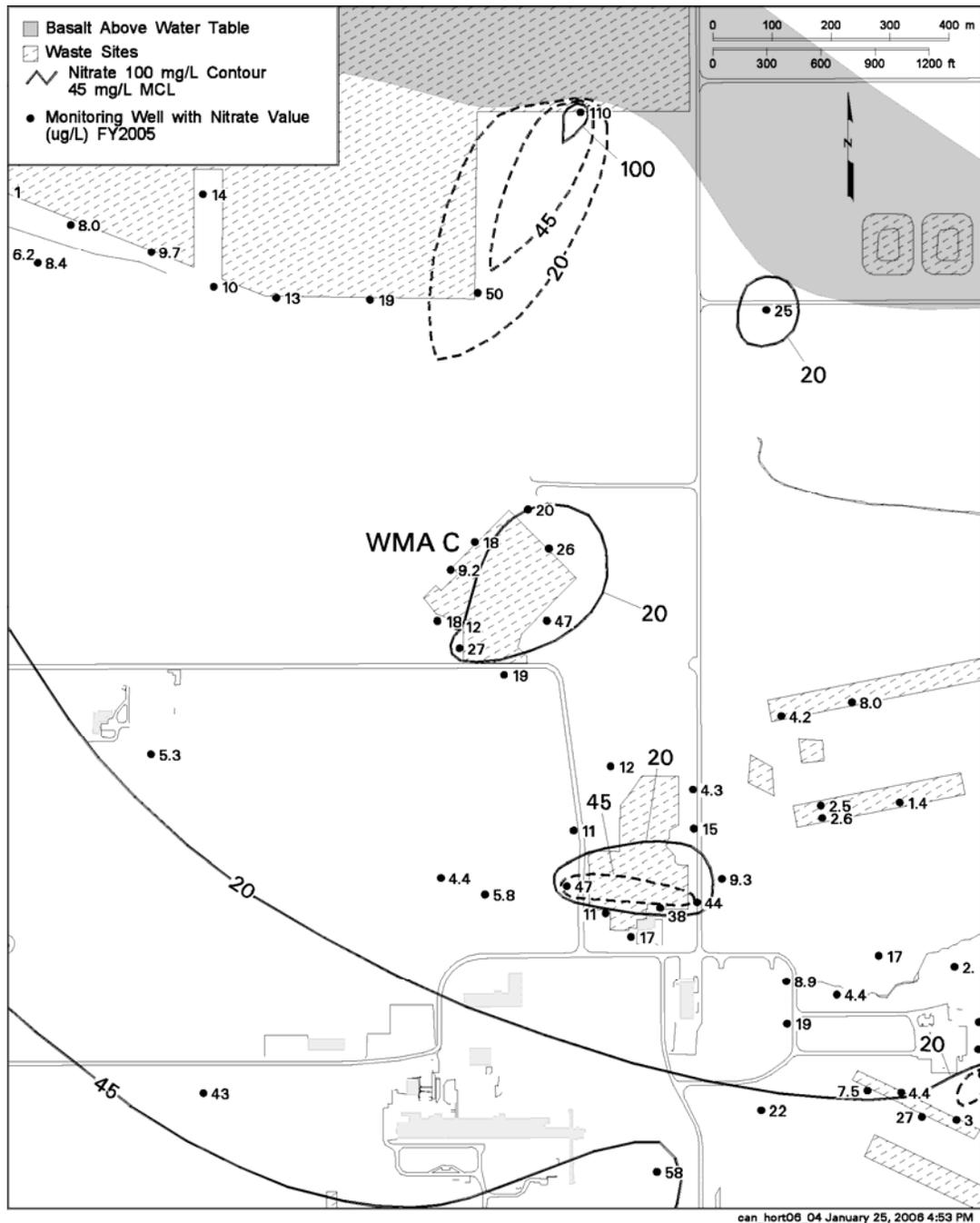


Figure 5.10. Nitrate Concentrations in the Area of WMA C and WMA A-AX. Top of the Aquifer, Fiscal Year 2005.

Figure 5.13 shows a plume map for technetium-99 in the top of the aquifer beneath WMA C in fiscal year 2005. Elevated technetium-99 was first noted in the area during the late part of 2000 when concentrations began to increase from less than 100 pCi/L to 2,730 pCi/L in upgradient well 299-E27-7 (Figure 5.11). Subsequently the technetium-99 concentration rapidly decreased to pre-2002 values of less than about 500 pCi/L. The increase in technetium-99 was accompanied with an increase in sulfate and smaller increase in nitrate concentration (Figure 5.11). The sulfate concentration continued to increase as the technetium-99 plume passed the well and sulfate continues to increase today. The nitrate

concentration showed a maximum that corresponded to the technetium-99 maximum, but the nitrate continues to increase today, although the rate of increase is not large.

The relationships among nitrate, sulfate, and technetium-99 are not constant from well to well at WMA C. Figure 5.12 shows concentrations for these constituents for four downgradient wells. The concentrations of nitrate, sulfate, and technetium-99 began increasing simultaneously in well 299-E27-14 in 1998 to 1999 (Figure 5.12-A). The sulfate and nitrate concentrations also began to increase in well 299-E27-13 in 1998. However, the technetium-99 concentration did not begin increasing in the latter well until about two years later in 2000 (Figure 5.12-B). The other two downgradient wells with significant technetium-99, wells 299-E27-4 and 299-E27-23, were drilled after contamination arrived in the area such that the time of arrival of the contaminants is not recorded in the wells.

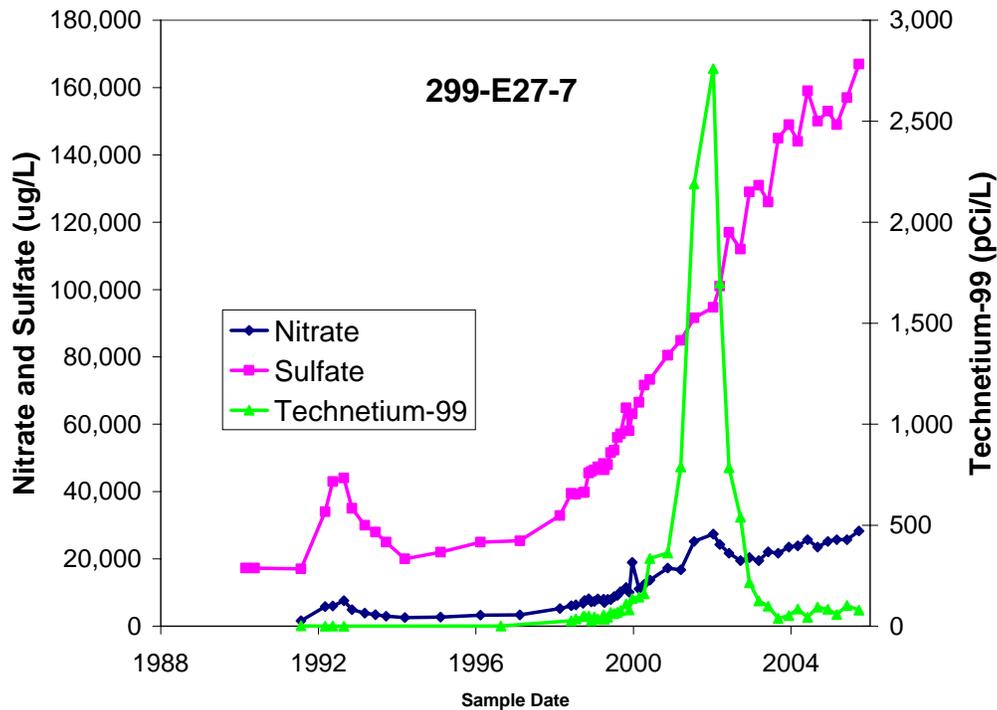


Figure 5.11. Nitrate, Sulfate, and Technetium-99 Concentrations in Upgradient Well 299-W27-7 at WMA C.

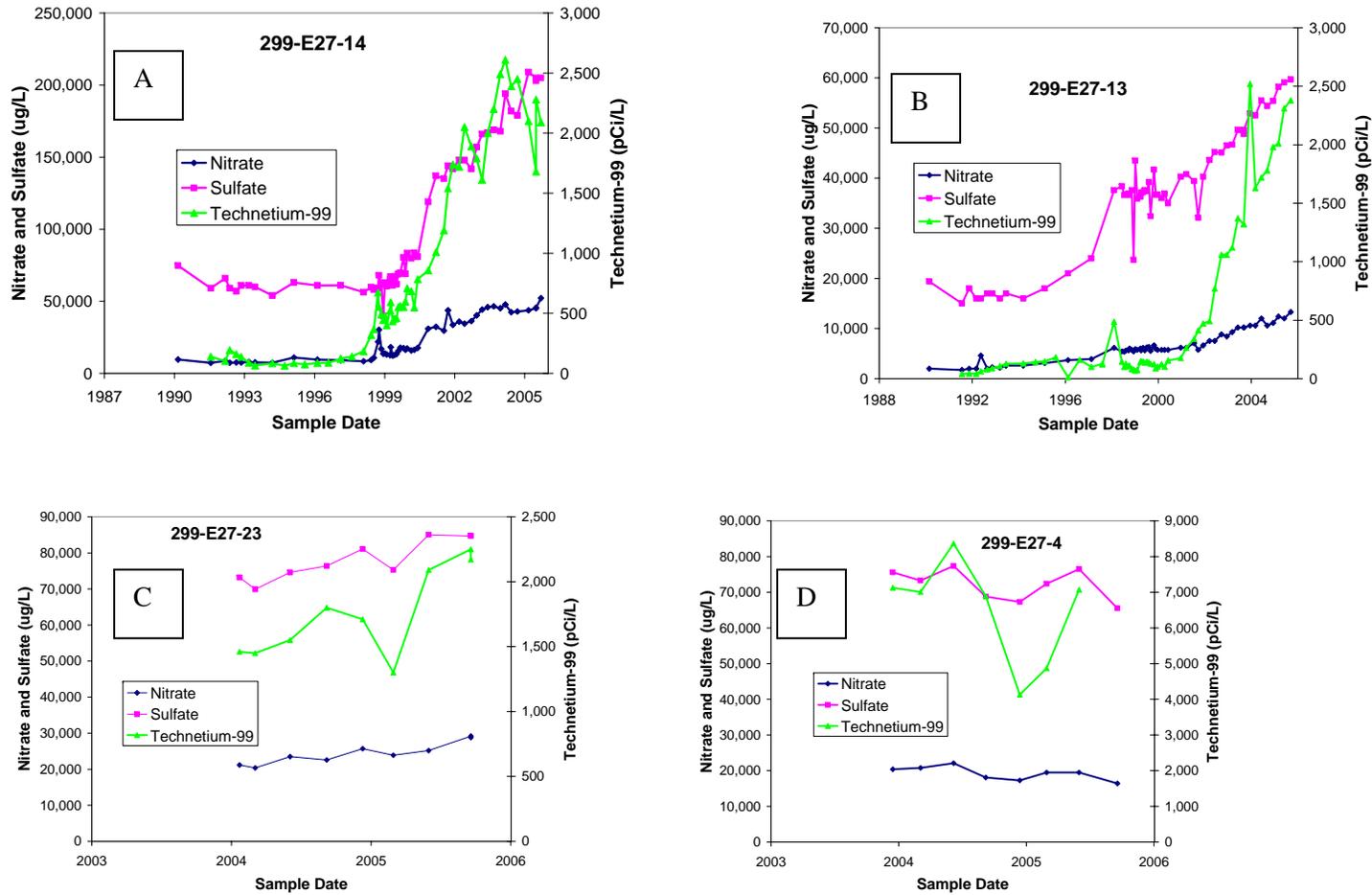


Figure 5.12. Sulfate, Nitrate, and Technetium-99 Concentrations in Selected Downgradient Wells at WMA C.

Figure 5.14 shows the technetium-99/nitrate and technetium-99/sulfate ratios in those wells at WMA C that have elevated technetium-99. The ratios in the figure show that only in well 299-E27-14 do the concentrations of technetium-99, nitrate, and sulfate track with each other. In all other wells the concentration of technetium-99 increases more rapidly than nitrate and sulfate, especially in wells 299-E27-13 and 299-E27-4. These relationships show the difficulty in pinpointing a particular source for the contamination, and it is likely that more than one source may be involved. However, the presence of regional nitrate and sulfate plumes in the 200 East Area complicates the interpretation.

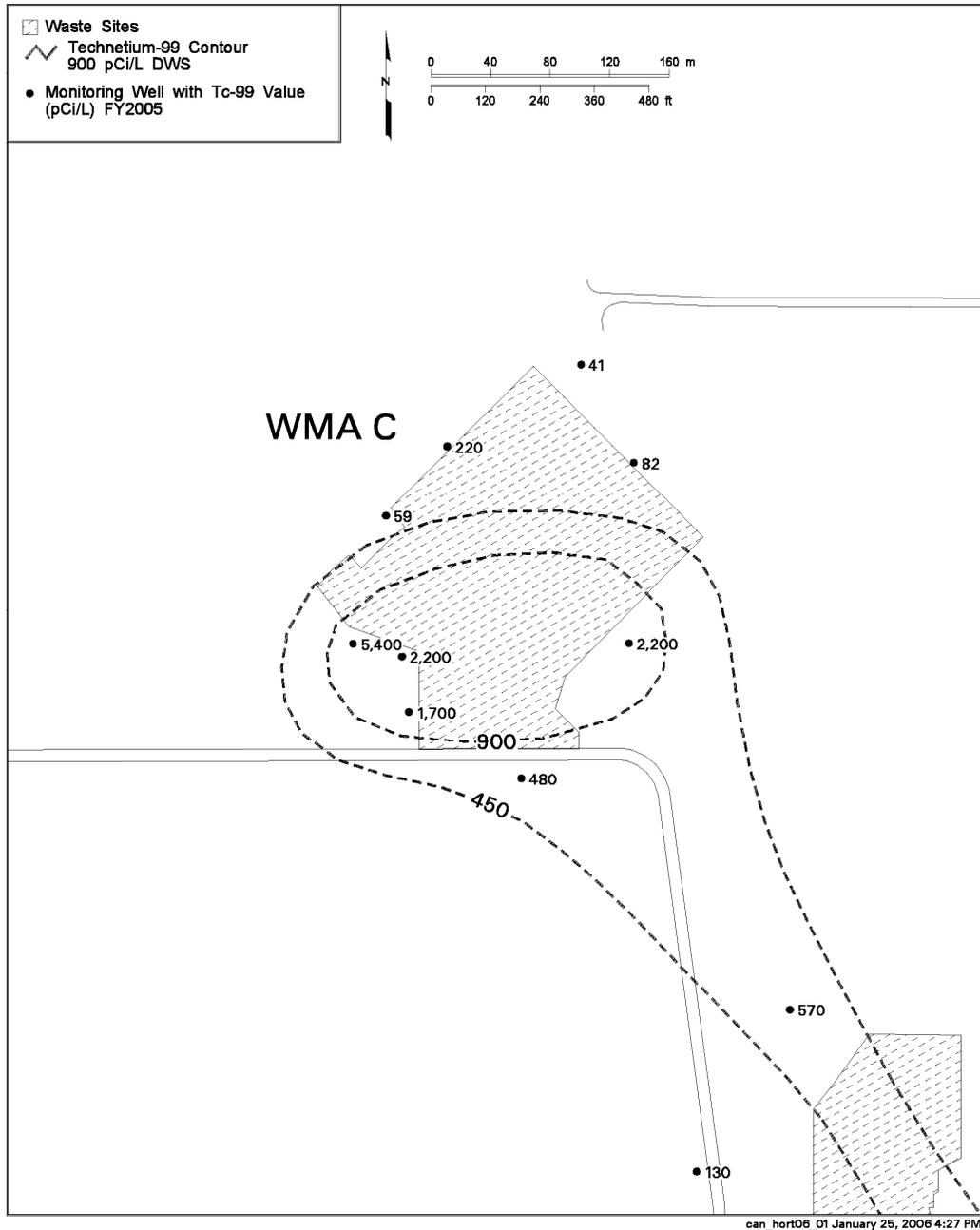


Figure 5.13. Plume Map for Technetium-99 in the Area of WMA C, Top of the Aquifer, Fiscal Year 2005.

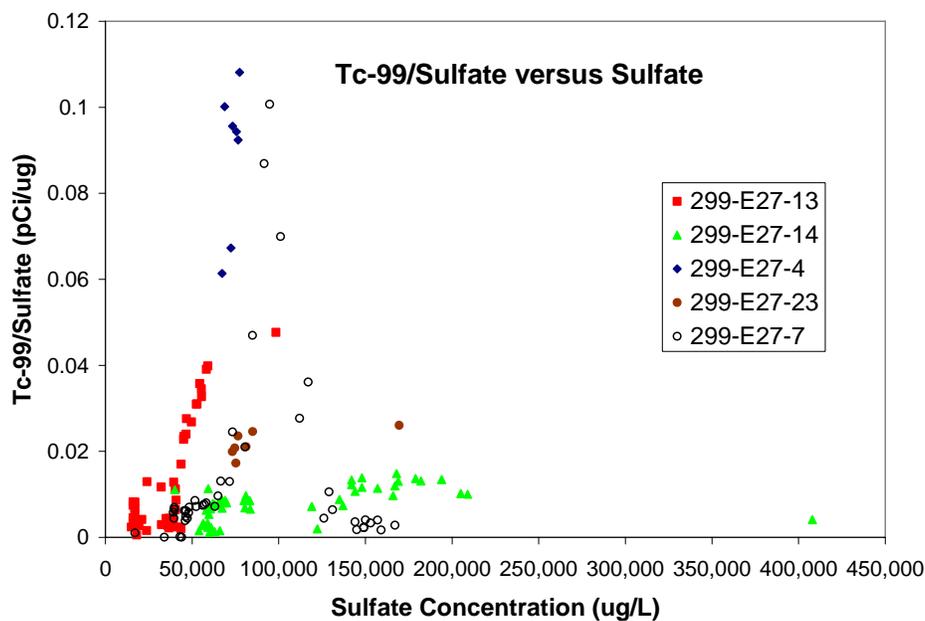
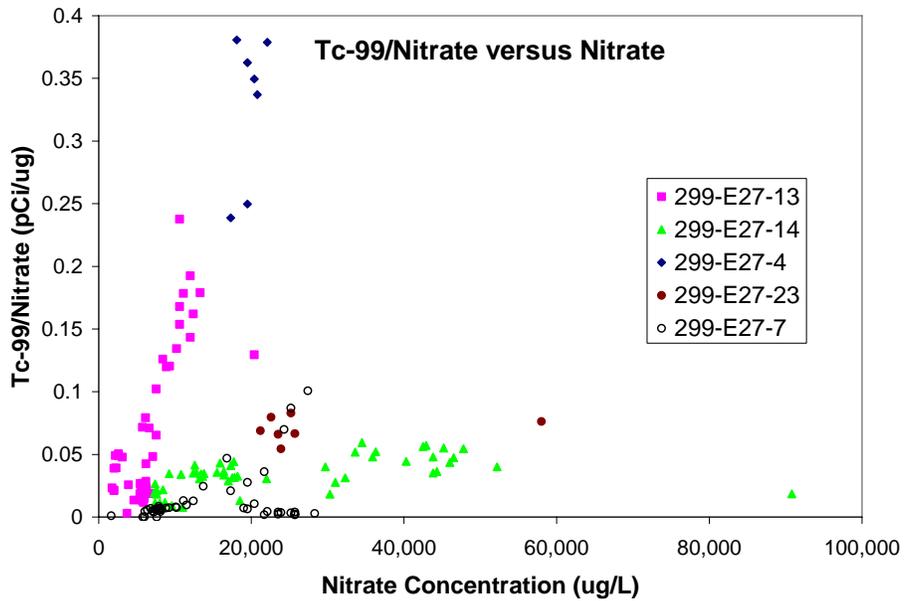


Figure 5.14. Technetium-99/Nitrate and Technetium-99/Sulfate Relationships for Selected Wells at WMA C.

Several wells at WMA C have had detectable cyanide concentrations in the past 5 to 6 years although, the concentrations have been erratic in most wells. Cyanide is of particular interest at WMA C because the WMA is the only known source for cyanide in the area (Hartman et al. 2005).

The earliest detected cyanide in the area was in wells 299-E27-14 and 299-E27-15, located on the west and east sides of the WMA respectively, in the early 1990s. Both wells had one detectable occurrence of cyanide at less than $6 \mu\text{g/L}$, but no subsequent analyses for cyanide were made until late in 2000 (Figure 5.15).

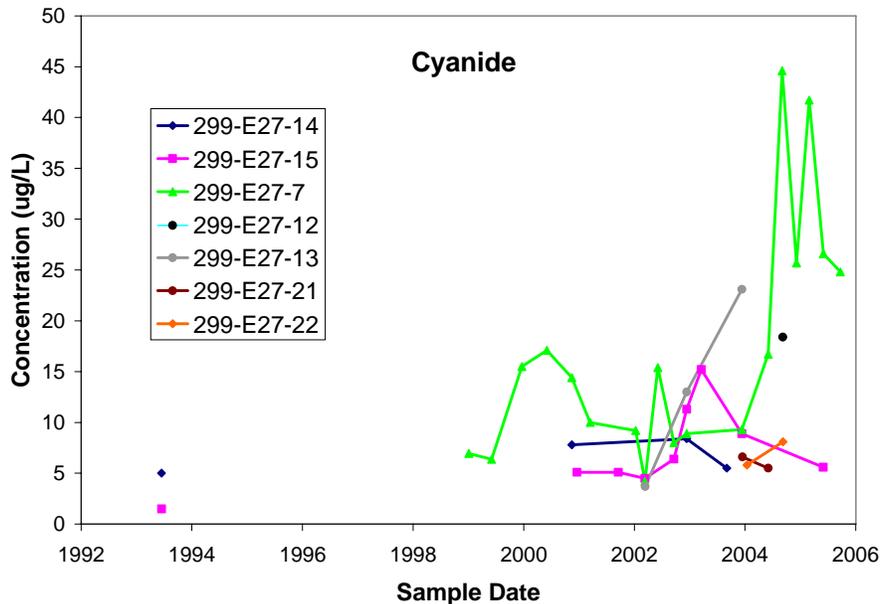


Figure 5.15. Cyanide Concentration in Wells at WMA C.

Since 2000, most wells in the WMA C monitoring network have had shown sporadic cyanide concentrations in the groundwater. The highest concentrations have been in upgradient well 299-E27-7. Although this is the well that showed the earliest technetium-99 plume in the area, the high cyanide post-dates the passing of the technetium-99 plume by about 2 years. Although the most likely source for both the cyanide and the technetium-99 is the WMA, they apparently have two different sources. The identity of the specific sources is not known.

5.3 Comparison of Groundwater, Vadose Zone Pore Water, and Tank Leak Chemical Compositions

Four of the 100 series tanks in WMA C are reported to have leaked in the past. Corbin et al. (2005) compiled an updated estimate of the chemical compositions of the leaks. The estimate of technetium-99/nitrate and technetium-99/sulfate chemical ratios for tank C-105 is given in Table 5.6. These particular ratios were chosen to compare with groundwater composition because technetium-99, nitrate, and sulfate are routinely analyzed in groundwater. The technetium-99/nitrate and technetium-99/sulfate ratios from groundwater samples having elevated technetium-99 also are given in Table 5.6.

The estimated tank leak composition was based on historical records including fuel process records, chemical process knowledge, waste transfer information, data from samples collected from waste tanks, process control data, and any other historical waste management information available. It is recognized that there are significant limitations to the estimates. They are, however, the best available estimates. Comparison of the chemical ratios from the estimated tank leaks with those from groundwater analyses show that the ratios are not very similar.

Table 5.6. Estimated Concentration Ratios for Selected Constituents in Tank Leaks from WMA C and in Groundwater beneath WMA C

Contaminant Source	Tc-99/Sulfate (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Nitrate (pCi/μg)
C-105	15.66	1.98
<i>299-E27-13</i>		
3/15/2001	0.042	0.006
7/16/2001	0.048	0.009
9/17/2001	0.072	0.013
12/6/2001	0.071	0.012
3/14/2002	0.065	0.011
6/5/2002	0.102	0.017
9/19/2002	0.120	0.024
12/12/2002	0.126	0.023
3/7/2003	0.120	0.024
6/4/2003	0.134	0.028
9/5/2003	0.129	0.027
12/12/2003	0.238	0.048
3/4/2004	0.154	0.031
6/8/2004	0.143	0.031
9/7/2004	0.168	0.033
12/8/2004	0.178	0.036
3/1/2005	0.162	0.035
6/1/2005	0.193	0.039
9/12/2005	0.179	0.040

Table 5.6. (contd)

Contaminant Source	Tc-99/Sulfate (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Nitrate (pCi/μg)
<i>299-E27-14</i>		
6/4/1998	0.035	0.005
7/16/1998	0.034	0.006
9/21/1998	0.031	0.011
10/5/1998	0.018	0.008
11/11/1998	0.029	0.008
12/10/1998	0.033	0.011
1/4/1999	0.035	0.008
2/4/1999	0.030	0.007
3/29/1999	0.042	0.008
4/7/1999	0.033	0.009
5/6/1999	0.035	0.007
6/3/1999	0.036	0.007
7/6/1999	0.034	0.007
8/5/1999	0.036	0.008
9/2/1999	0.032	0.008
10/25/1999	0.031	0.007
11/22/1999	0.036	0.009
12/20/1999	0.041	0.009
2/22/2000	0.043	0.009
4/10/2000	0.033	0.007
6/2/2000	0.044	0.010
11/14/2000	0.028	0.007
3/15/2001	0.031	0.007
7/16/2001	0.040	0.009
9/18/2001	0.035	0.011
12/4/2001	0.052	0.012
3/14/2002	0.048	0.012
6/5/2002	0.059	0.014
9/19/2002	0.052	0.013
12/12/2002	0.044	0.011
3/6/2003	0.036	0.010
6/3/2003	0.043	0.012
9/3/2003	0.047	0.013
12/15/2003	0.055	0.015
3/4/2004	0.055	0.013

Table 5.6. (contd)

Contaminant Source	Tc-99/Sulfate (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Nitrate (pCi/μg)
6/3/2004	0.056	0.013
9/7/2004	0.057	0.014
3/1/2005	0.048	0.010
6/27/2005	0.019	0.004
9/12/2005	0.040	0.010
<i>299-E27-23</i>		
1/23/2004	0.069	0.020
6/3/2004	0.066	0.021
9/7/2004	0.080	0.024
12/10/2004	0.067	0.021
2/28/2005	0.054	0.017
6/1/2005	0.083	0.025
9/19/2005	0.076	0.026
<i>299-E27-4</i>		
12/16/2003	0.350	0.094
3/4/2004	0.337	0.096
6/7/2004	0.379	0.108
9/7/2004	0.381	0.100
12/13/2004	0.239	0.061
2/28/2005	0.250	0.067
6/1/2005	0.363	0.092
<i>299-E27-7</i>		
4/10/2000	0.013	0.002
6/2/2000	0.025	0.005
11/14/2000	0.021	0.005
3/15/2001	0.047	0.009
7/16/2001	0.087	0.024
1/9/2002	0.101	0.029
3/11/2002	0.070	0.017
6/5/2002	0.036	0.007
9/19/2002	0.028	0.005
12/12/2002	0.011	0.002
Ratios for tank leaks are calculated using the mean mass values in Corbin et al. 2005 and leak volumes from Field and Jones 2005		

Borehole C4297 was drilled to investigate a possible leak from tank C-105 or a waste loss from a cascade line or inlet port associated with tank C-105. Table 5.7 compares the pore water from borehole C4297 with the estimated tank leak compositions using the same contaminant ratios used in Table 5.6.

Discussions of the pore water compositions and how they were obtained are in Chapters 3.0 and 4.0. Comparisons of the borehole C4297 data with the estimates for the tank leaks show poor overall agreement between the two. If it is assumed that the pore water represents the fluid leaked from tank C-105, a much closer comparison is expected than what is shown in Table 5.7. The reason for the lack of agreement between the C4297 pore water composition and the estimated composition for the leak at tank C-105 is not known for certain, but is likely related to incompleteness or inaccuracies in the tank leak estimate.

Table 5.7. Estimated Concentration Ratios for Selected Constituents in Tank Leaks from WMA C and in Pore Water from Borehole C4297

Contaminant Source	Tc-99/Fluoride (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Sulfate (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Nitrate (pCi/μg)	Sulfate/Nitrate (pCi/μg)
C-105	2,720	15.66	1.98	0.13
<i>Borehole C4297</i>				
Sample Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99/Fluoride (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Sulfate (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Nitrate (pCi/μg)	Sulfate/Nitrate (pCi/μg)
40.80	0.142	0.051		
41.20	0.231	0.111		
43.75	0.425	0.113		1.758
45.45	0.331	0.208		
45.85	0.271	0.173		
51.25	0.391	0.184	0.300	1.633
57.20	0.764	0.051		
61.50	1.751	0.037	0.201	5.481
62.50	3.588	0.070	0.619	8.876
62.90	2.770	0.059	0.467	7.870
68.95	0.198	0.005	0.027	5.222
71.25	0.345	0.009	0.137	15.55
77.40	0.257	0.008	0.018	2.286
79.55	0.327	0.009	0.079	9.057
88.50	0.252	0.005	0.019	3.463
96.60	0.514	0.012	0.029	2.419
104.00	1.050	0.024	0.052	2.183
106.05	2.735	0.039	0.131	3.336
114.20	1.138	0.018	0.065	3.583
124.60	2.294	0.028	0.142	5.008
126.35	2.428	0.032	0.477	14.89
135.25	14.10	0.039	0.233	6.032

Table 5.7. (contd)

Sample Depth (ft bgs)	Tc-99/Fluoride (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Sulfate (pCi/μg)	Tc-99/Nitrate (pCi/μg)	Sulfate/Nitrate (pCi/μg)
146.25	27.27	0.047	0.433	9.125
151.50	5.970	0.016	0.169	10.32
153.00	7.118	0.046	0.214	4.675
154.65	3.278	0.032	0.155	4.792
156.65	2.098	0.012	0.064	5.399
156.65	2.510	0.013	0.070	5.279
159.00	1.222	0.007	0.037	5.206

Unfortunately, there are not many measured constituents common to both groundwater and borehole C4297 pore water. The available constituents are limited to technetium-99, some metals and most anions. Figure 5.16 shows several concentration ratios from groundwater analyses and pore water from borehole C4297. The data on the figure show no clear relationship between the compositions of the groundwater and pore water. The data in Chapter 4 show two zones of technetium-99 contamination in borehole C4297; one zone is at about 40 to 60 ft bgs and assumed to be associated with the bottom of tank C-105, and the other zone is between about 140 and 150 ft bgs. The technetium-99/nitrate ratios of samples from the contaminated zones are generally greater than about 0.2. Such values are greater than the technetium-99/nitrate ratios in all groundwater wells except well 299-E27-4 (Figure 5.16). However, the agreement for the other ratios between groundwater from well 299-E27-4 and pore water from borehole C4297 is not good, which was likely a result of fractionation between technetium-99 and the other constituents.

In summary, there is no clear chemical fingerprint that indicates similarities among the estimated tank leak composition for tank C-105, groundwater contaminant compositions, or C4297 pore water composition.

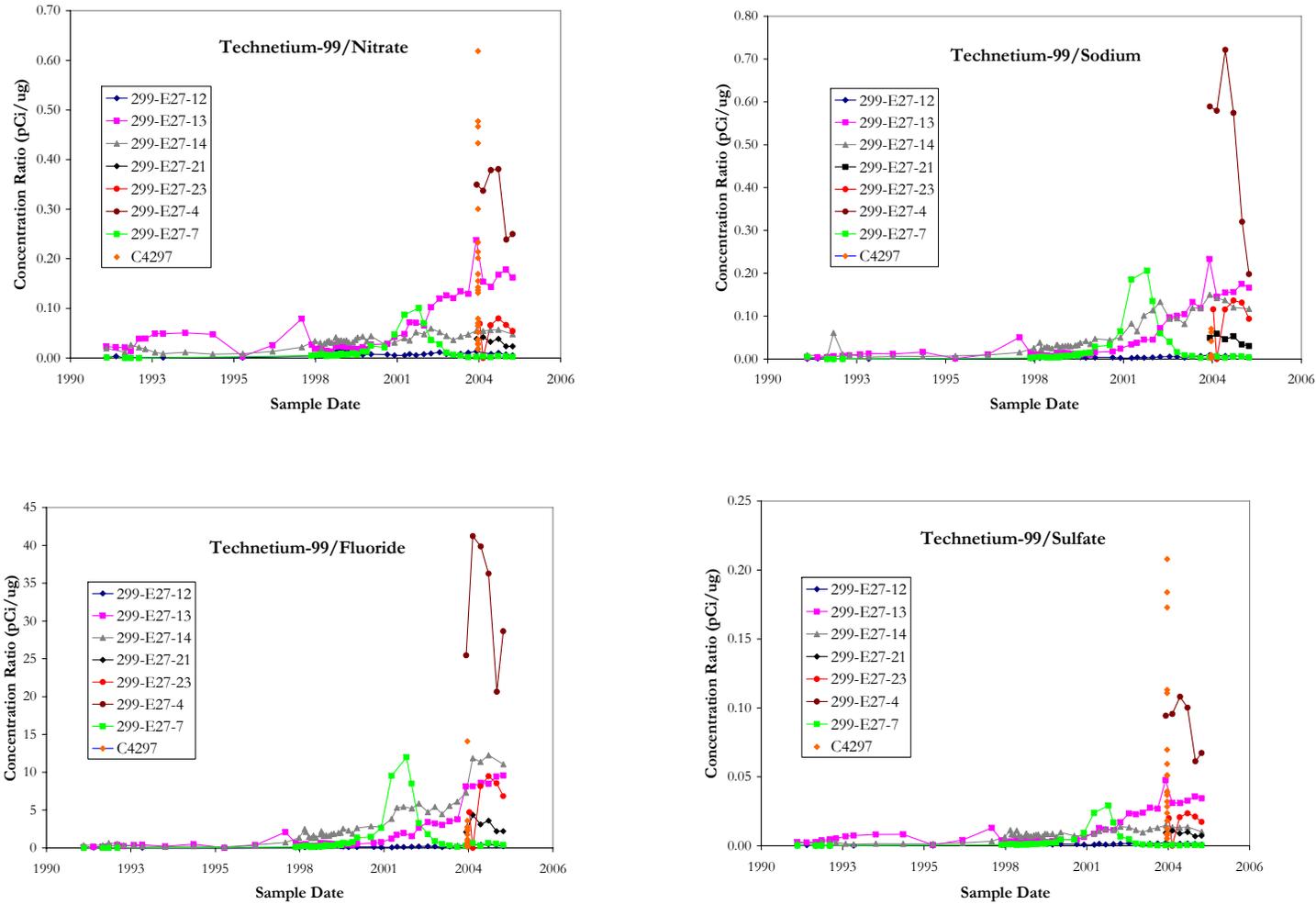


Figure 5.16. Selected Compositional Relationships between Groundwater Samples from Wells at WMA C and C4297 Pore Water.

6.0 Summary and Conclusions

This section presents summary information about the interpretation of the C borehole sediment characterization data. Conclusions are included to aid in making decisions on what interim actions and future studies are needed to make sound waste-management decisions at the C Tank Farm.

6.1 Drilling and Sampling Summary at the C Tank Farm

A single borehole was placed inside the C Tank Farm area for the specific purpose of collecting core samples for physical and chemical characterization. Borehole C4297 was drilled between February 17 and March 18, 2004, using a cable-tool, splitspoon technique to a total depth of 196.5 ft bgs. The borehole lies about equidistant between single-shell tanks 241-C-104 and C-105. Eleven core samples, 2.5-ft-long by 4 in. diameter, were collected at predetermined intervals within the borehole. Each core contained four, 0.5-ft-long stainless steel liners that contained sediment. The hole was terminated within pebbly sands of the Hanford formation H2 unit once technetium-99 contamination was no longer detected in the samples. Additionally, 119 grab samples were collected at 1 to 5 ft intervals from ground surface to total depth for supplemental characterization and analysis.

A RCRA borehole (299-E27 22) was drilled outside the northern boundary of the C Tank Farm using a different drilling procedure (Becker Hammer). Continuous core was collected between 19 and 111 ft bgs; below this, from 111 ft to 230 ft bgs, one 2.5-ft splitspoon sample was collected every 5 ft. Two, 4-in.-diameter, 1-ft-long Lexan-lined core samples were recovered from each 2.5-ft-long splitspoon. No core samples were collected between the ground surface and 19 ft, or between 230 to 268 ft. In all, a total of the 41% of the hole was cored.

All of the 1-ft-long liners from both boreholes were opened in the chemistry lab and geologically described during the subsampling process to obtain aliquots used in the various characterization activities. The geology between core samples was inferred and interpreted based on the geophysical log and blow-count data.

6.2 Physical Model for C Tank Farm Geology

Two primary stratigraphic units were encountered in the contaminated borehole: (1) backfill material and (2) the Hanford formation. The deeper CCU was not penetrated by either borehole (C4297 or C4124), but was likely encountered at the refusal point in the background borehole (C4124). Table 6.1 summarizes the contacts between the various stratigraphic units for both of the boreholes.

For the contaminated borehole (C4297), the backfill consisted of predominantly grayish-brown, moderately sorted, matrix-supported, pebbly sand to silty pebbly sand, which was weakly consolidated and only slightly calcareous. Most gravel clasts and sand grains were composed of basalt. This unit appeared to be rather homogeneous and lacked lithologic variation, except near the base, where a moisture spike may indicate the presence of a thin silty layer. Overall, the moisture content for backfill materials was slightly higher (averaging 5.2 ± 1.3 wt%) compared to the underlying Hanford formation.

Table 6.1. Stratigraphic Units and Contacts (ft bgs)

Formation	299-E27-22	C4297 (C-105)
Recent Eolian	0 to 5	—
Backfill	—	0 to 39.8
H1	5 to 82	39.8 to 65
H2	82 to 228	65 to hole bottom
CCU/R	228	—
H1	= Hanford formation Unit 1 – gravel dominated cataclysmic flood deposits.	
H2	= Hanford formation Unit 2 – sand dominated cataclysmic flood deposits.	
CCU/R	= Cold Creek u and/or Ringold Formation – well-sorted silt and/or fine sand of eolian and/or fluvial origin.	

Pleistocene cataclysmic flood deposits of the Hanford formation underlie the backfill material in borehole C4297 to the bottom of the hole at 196.5 ft. Other units, including the CCU and/or Ringold Formation (CCU/R) were probably present at depth, but not penetrated by the relatively shallow depth of this hole. The Hanford formation at borehole C4297 was all sand dominated. There were no clast-supported, gravel-dominated facies in this hole, which are often observed toward the top of the Hanford formation; these have been classified as the H1 unit. However, there is a 15-ft-thick pebbly sand zone between 50 to 65 ft bgs, which could be equivalent to the gravel-dominated facies of the H1 unit. Below that is a thick sequence of the sand-dominated H2 unit.

The Hanford formation H1 unit may be present between 40 to 65 ft (12.2 to 19.8 m) bgs. A coarser 15-ft-thick layer of moderately sorted, basaltic, pebbly sand between 50 to 65 ft bgs was interpreted as H1 unit (Figure 2.15). Small pebbles, mostly of subangular to subrounded basalt, made up about 30% of the total volume. Above the pebbly sand and below the backfill was 10 ft of medium- to coarse-grained, “salt and pepper” sand, which is included with the H1 unit. A total of eight characterization samples were obtained from the Hanford formation H1 unit from C4297. Two of these samples were from the pebbly sand; the remaining six were of coarse sand. The average moisture content for the H1 unit in C4297 was $3.2 \pm 0.5\%$.

The Hanford formation H2 unit consisted of grayish brown, loose, moderately to well sorted, medium- to coarse-grained sand to slightly pebbly sand. It appeared identical to the H1 unit, with the exception of having less gravel-sized sediment present. The salt-and-pepper-like sand consisted of 20% to 40% basalt rock fragments. A total of 16 characterization samples were collected from the H2 unit, with an average moisture content of $3.4 \pm 0.8\%$.

The composition of the lower gravel sequence beneath C Tank Farm appeared to be multilithic, unlike Hanford formation gravels, which are concentrated in basalt (DOE 2002). Since the lithology of the unit was inconsistent with that of the Hanford formation, we conclude that the lower gravel sequence beneath C Tank Farm is composed of Ringold Formation Unit A, perhaps overlain with some mainstream-alluvial facies of the Cold Creek unit, which is also multilithic. Thus, in this report we designate this unit as CCU/R. Clearly more work needs to be done to establish the physical and mineralogical characteristics of the different coarse-grained facies of the Hanford formation, CCU, and

Ringold Formation, in order to establish the true nature of the sediments in stratigraphically ambiguous areas such as C Tank Farm.

6.3 Moisture Content

In general, heterogeneities including fine-grained thin lenses in the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units likely cause anisotropy in water flow. Increased moisture was found to correlate with each of the fine-grained thin lenses intercepted by the coring. Average moisture contents for the Hanford formation H1 and H2 units in the RCRA borehole 299-E33-338 (Lindenmeier et al. 2002), which was chosen as a comparative uncontaminated borehole given the waste signature present in bore 299-E27-22 samples, were approximately the same as the moisture contents from the same units in the contaminated borehole (C4297). This is likely an indication that any leak that has occurred in the vicinity of borehole C4297 was either small in total volume or occurred sufficiently long ago that residual vadose zone moisture has returned to background or “natural” conditions.

6.4 Vertical Extent of Contamination in Borehole C4297

The following paragraphs describe measurements of various parameters that can be used to help determine the extent of vertical migration of tank or ancillary equipment leaks. Several parameters were used including pH, electrical conductivity, nitrate, technetium-99, and sodium concentrations in water and acid extract as indicators to determine the leading edge of the plume. The concentrations of water-extractable (for mobile constituents) and acid-extractable or directly measured constituents in the sediment (for sorbing constituents) were used to delineate the total inventory of constituents within the plume. For technetium-99, the water-extractable data were judged to be a more accurate indication of past tank leaks than acid-extractable concentrations. This section provides information about all the parameters measured.

The first parameter measured was the pH of water extracts of the vadose zone sediment. Based on the assumption that tank fluids are generally caustic and often very caustic (>1 M free hydroxide), elevated pH profiles should be indicative of the zones impacted by leaked fluids. The pH profiles for sediments from borehole C4297 showed elevated pH from 40.8 to 51.3 ft bgs, which was indicative of alkaline tank fluid interactions. The first sample with a measurably elevated soil pH, via 1:1 sediment:water extraction, was collected at a depth that coincided with the bottom of tank C-105. However, based on observations at other tank farms (SX and BX) where it is certain that caustic wastes are in the vadose zone, yet water extract pH values never exceed 10, we have concluded that pH is not a very sensitive parameter to use for evaluating the extent of plume migration in the vadose zone. However, the elevated zone of pH is considered to indicate the original tank waste contact zone.

The second parameter that was assessed to estimate the vertical extent of the leaked plume was dilution-corrected water extract EC. The EC depth profile for borehole C4297 showed elevated EC in comparison to background sediments from borehole 299-E33-338. The zone of elevated EC occurred in the Hanford formation H1 unit over the same depth range exhibiting elevated soil pH (40.8 to 51.3 ft bgs). The highest dilution-corrected pore water EC was equivalent to a pore solution of 0.15 M KCl, the salt solution used to calibrate the conductivity probe.

Despite the evidence of elevated EC in sediment samples from borehole C4297, the concentrations were not large. For example, the maximum dilution-corrected EC at borehole C4297 was 25.0 mS/cm.

The leaks near the SX-108-109 and BX-102 tanks had peak vadose zone pore water concentrations that were equivalent to much more concentrated waste fluids, 524 to 1774 and 77 mS/cm, respectively. At 299-E33-46 near tank B-110, the dilution-corrected EC was 15.1 mS/cm, and at 299-W23-19 near tank SX-115, which contained dilute waste, the dilution-corrected EC was 33 mS/cm.

The third parameter that can be used to investigate the extent of tank waste-related contamination in the vadose zone is sodium. Elevated sodium was measured in C4297 borehole samples beginning at approximately 7 ft bgs and extending to a depth of 71 ft bgs. These trends may indicate some chemical reaction between alkaline tank fluids and native sediments that formed a cation exchange front, whereby sodium replaced calcium and magnesium as the dominant exchangeable cation.

Water-extractable uranium is another parameter that can be used to investigate subsurface contamination. Naturally occurring uranium is present in a crystalline form that is very recalcitrant to leaching. Therefore, elevated amounts of uranium in the 1:1 sediment:water extracts are typically indicative of contaminant uranium. In the core and grab samples from borehole C4297, we observed a bimodal uranium concentration profile as a function of depth. A relatively small peak was measured in the 1:1 sediment:water extracts from 7 to 22 ft bgs. The uranium present at this depth was likely associated with the cesium-137 activity measured shallow in the borehole (2.5 to 12 ft bgs). The second node of elevated water-extractable uranium was observed at a depth corresponding to the bottom of tank C-105 (40 ft bgs) extending to a total depth of 60 ft bgs. The maximum water extractable uranium concentration over this depth occurred at 57.2 ft bgs with a peak value of $2.17\text{E-}2 \mu\text{g/g}$. However, due to the high dissolved (bi)carbonate concentration in this zone, most of the water-extractable uranium could be associated with naturally present labile uranium released as a function of uranyl-carbonate complexation. Therefore, sediments associated with the C4297 borehole are not characterized as containing significant amounts of Hanford process uranium.

The fifth parameter evaluated to define the vertical extent of contamination was nitrate. The nitrate water extract values for borehole C4297 were elevated beginning at a depth that corresponded to the bottom of Tank C-105 (40 ft bgs) to as deep as 160 ft bgs. Additionally, there were several anomalously high nitrate samples collected throughout the soil profile. Although the nitrate water extract values were elevated, some of the variability observed in C4297 soil nitrate values could be lithology related. Nitrate migration in the subsurface is considered to be entirely conservative; in other words, it will move freely with the infiltrating water. Thus, nitrate concentration can be used to estimate the total vertical extent of a contaminant plume. Based on data from borehole C4297, it appears that a multi-modal, at least bimodal, waste signature is present. Based on the dilute nitrate profile, it appears that the maximum penetration of the first or primary plume is currently at a depth of approximately 160 ft bgs. The peak maximum of the second plume occurred perhaps as deep as 114 ft bgs and appears to be less concentrated than the primary plume.

The final indicator species often used to define the vertical extent of contamination is technetium-99 in water extract samples. In sediment samples from borehole C4297, the first observance of technetium-99 occurred at 40.8 ft bgs, a depth that corresponded to the bottom of tank C-105. Technetium-99, like nitrate, is considered to be completely conservative hydrologically. Therefore, it is not surprising that technetium-99 exhibited a similar, although somewhat distinct, concentration profile to nitrate. As with nitrate, a bimodal concentration profile of technetium-99 contamination was present in C4297 borehole samples, with the primary peak occurring between 105 and 160 ft bgs, and a smaller secondary peak present between 40 and 66 ft bgs. Similarly to the nitrate, the peak technetium-99

concentration present in these sediment samples was measured in the sample collected from approximately 137 ft bgs.

Based on evaluating all these measurements, we conclude that the C4297 borehole data establish the vertical extent of tank contamination at this location. Tank waste related contaminants were observed from just below ground surface (2.5 ft bgs) to a total depth of approximately 160 ft bgs. Several of the parameters measured (pH, EC, sodium, nitrate, and technetium-99) exhibited distinct contaminant profiles as a function of depth. Additionally, two of the contaminants (nitrate and technetium-99) could be further characterized as having bi- or multimodal profiles, indicating that at least two distinct waste sources have contributed to the contamination present in this borehole.

6.5 Detailed Characterization to Elucidate Controlling Geochemical Processes

The more detailed characterization activities of the cores from borehole 299-E27-22 and the contaminated borehole (C4297) added some insight on 1) the processes that control the observed vertical distribution of contaminants and 2) the migration potential of key contaminants in the future. The pore waters, calculated by dilution correction of the 1:1 water extracts, in the sediment from borehole C4297 in the Hanford formation unit (H1) were dominated by sodium and bicarbonate for sediments with obvious signs of tank fluids. The most concentrated pore water in the H1 unit is shown in Table 6.2 in units of meq/L. Also included in the table for comparison are the maximum pore water concentrations found in other characterization work previously reported for the BX, B, SX, and TX Tank Farms.

For borehole C4297, the most saline calculated pore water resided in the H1 unit and had a chemical composition of sodium (0.209 N), calcium (0.00083 N), nitrate (0.00026 N), bicarbonate (0.218 N), sulfate (0.0018 N), and fluoride (0.0028 N). As shown in Table 6.2, the most concentrated calculated pore water from borehole C4297 was more concentrated than that found near TX-104 and B-110, but less concentrated, and in some cases much less concentrated, than pore waters found in the vadose zone sediments from either the BX or SX Tank Farms.

Table 6.2. Maximum Pore Water Concentrations in Sediments from Hanford formation Unit (reported in units of mN)

Tank	Closest Single-Shell Tank and Borehole or Borehole Number						
	C-105	TX-104	BX-102	B-110	SX-115	SX-109	SX-108
Borehole/Strata	C4297-H1	C3832-H2	E33-45	E33-46	W23-19	41-09-39	Slant
Na	209	39.1	525	150	35.6	6066	16900
Ca	0.93	1.1	114	4	281	619	90
Mg	0	0.44	62	2.5	94.6	24	10
K	0	1.4	13	0.5	3.6	42	92
Sr	0	0	0	0	1.5	4.4	1
UO ₂	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total Cats	212	42	716	157	416	6755	17093
NO ₃	0.23	0.6	100	3	420	6710	15677
NO ₂	0	0	0	0	0	28	32
SO ₄	1.8	5.8	570	14	3.3	95	500
CrO ₄	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
PO ₄	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0
Cl	0	0.4	5	0	6	119	147
F	2.8	0.5	1	10	0	0	0
HCO ₃ /CO ₃	218	37.3	40	130	7	0	666
Total Anions	223	42	716	157	536	6952	17022
dilution-corrected EC (mS/cm)	20.5	4.54	76.8	15.1	33.1	524	1772

The distribution of the water-extractable major cations in sediment samples from borehole C4297 indicates that an ion-exchange process dominates the pore water/sediment interactions where tank fluid has passed by or currently exists. The depth profiles for the divalent alkaline earth cations (calcium, magnesium, and strontium) versus sodium show depleted alkaline earth cation concentrations in the shallow Hanford formation H1 sediments below the tank bottom. Conversely, the water-extractable sodium concentrations in this zone were elevated. At borehole C4297, the distribution of the divalent alkaline earth cations (magnesium, calcium, barium, and strontium) and the monovalent cation potassium show low water-extractable quantities from 40 to 60 ft bgs with the lowest values of all at 45 to 49 ft bgs. Conversely, the distribution of water-extractable sodium was higher over this 20-ft zone, with a peak water-extractable concentration occurring in the samples collected from 45 ft bgs. Not surprisingly, the peak EC values also occurred at this depth. These trends suggest that tank fluids that are high in sodium did seep into the vadose zone near this borehole. The lack of a significant amount of nitrate at this depth coupled with a measurable increase in nitrate deeper in the borehole indicates that the contamination has been present for a sufficiently long period of time to facilitate the migration of more conservative contaminants (i.e., nitrate and technetium-99).

6.6 Estimates of Contaminant Inventory and Sorption-Desorption Values

This section provides the measurements and data synthesis used to quantify the inventory of key risk contaminants and our estimates of their adsorption-desorption tendencies. We did not perform any site-specific sorption or desorption studies per se because none of the contaminants were present at large enough concentrations to make testing practical. However, by combining the data from the dilution-corrected 1:1 water extracts, which represent the pore water, with the concentrations measured on the sediment, we could estimate the desorption K_d values for contaminants of interest. For a contaminant that has very little water-soluble mass such as cesium-137, the in situ desorption K_d can be approximated as the mass in the total sample per gram of dry sediment divided by the mass in the pore water per milliliter. For a contaminant that is quite soluble in the water extract (this is approximately equivalent to stating that the contaminant resides mainly in the pore water within the sediment), one needs to subtract the amount that was present in the pore water from the total amount present in the moist sediment sample to obtain a value for the amount that would remain on the solid at equilibrium with the pore fluid. Potential contaminants of concern that have been selected for discussion include technetium-99, uranium, chromium(VI), and nitrate.

The concentrations of chromium found in the sediment were below our detection limit and will not be discussed further, but the others are present at high enough concentrations that we are comfortable that precise and accurate data were obtained. For the technetium-99 inventory, we suggest that the water extract data is most accurate and should be used to estimate technetium-99 inventory versus depth. However, we do present the technetium-99 acid extract data as the worst-case maximum inventory estimate. We assume that all technetium is water soluble in the sediments, as found during our characterization studies at BX, SX, T, and TX WMAs (Serne et al. 2002b, 2002c, 2002d, 2002e, 2004a, and 2004b).

For uranium, it was found that the natural background concentrations must be separated from Hanford added material in discussing risk potential. Natural uranium is almost entirely resistant to water leaching and to becoming mobile, whereas the material added by Hanford activities is somewhat mobile. We thus recommend using the water-extractable uranium data as representative of the concentrations that could

enter the water table for future risk calculations. However, we present the acid-extractable uranium inventories to allow very conservative risk calculations to be performed that assume all acid-extractable masses could ultimately become released to percolating recharge waters.

For nitrate, as for technetium-99, we assumed that the water extract concentrations represent the total inventory. We have no other method to measure nitrate besides the water extract method. We use 8 M nitric acid as our technique to measure the total amount of a constituent that is acid leachable. Thus, the nitric acid leachant overwhelms any nitrate present in the sediment. Therefore, nitrate data contained in Table 6.3 is based on analysis of 1:1 sediment:water extract samples.

Semi-quantitative estimates of desorption K_d values for technetium-99 and uranium can be calculated using the inventory estimates (mass or activity per gram of sediment) divided by the estimated pore water concentration of the constituent. These values are found in Tables 4.28 (acid extract) and 4.24 (pore waters), respectively. Table 6.4 shows the estimated desorption K_d values for the sediment cores obtained from borehole C4297. In Table 6.4, the depths where the bulk of the contamination was present are highlighted in red (bold) type and the desorption K_d values that suggest contamination being present at even very low concentrations are highlighted in yellow (darker) shading. The faint blue (lighter) shading in Table 6.3 designates data that are more dominated by natural constituents or impacted by low precision analytical values. From the table, two trends can be seen. First where there are significant concentrations of contaminants in the sediments (between 40 and 60 ft bgs), the K_d values for uranium and technetium-99 are smaller than their values at shallower and deeper depths. This is caused both by the presence of more saline pore waters (competing ions) and higher contributions of complexed species (uranyl carbonates) for uranium, which are generally more water leachable. The changes in K_d values for technetium-99 outside the zone of significant contamination are likely more a function of imprecision in the acid versus water extract analytical results.

The in situ desorption K_d results presented herein suggest that of the potential contaminants, technetium-99 is the most mobile, with uranium being considerably less mobile. Although we could not directly calculate a desorption K_d value for nitrate, it would likely be as mobile as technetium-99. For conservative modeling purposes, we recommend using K_d values of 0 mL/g for nitrate and technetium-99, and a value of 1 mL/g for uranium to represent the entire vadose zone profile from the bottoms of the tanks to the water table. The technetium in situ desorption K_d value of zero is consistent with a wealth of literature that finds essentially no technetium adsorption onto Hanford Site sediment (Kaplan and Serne 1995, 2000).

Table 6.3. Estimated Inventory of Contaminants in Borehole C4297

Depth (ft bgs)	Strat. Unit	Nitrate (µg/g)	Water Extract		Acid Extract	
			Tc-99 (pCi/g)	U-238 (µg/g)	Tc-99 (pCi/g)	U-238 (µg/g)
2.50	Backfill	<0.433	<8.48E-02	7.57E-04	ND	3.61E-01
7.00	Backfill	<0.450	<8.82E-02	1.05E-03	ND	4.00E-01
12.00	Backfill	0.52	<8.48E-02	1.97E-03	ND	3.81E-01
17.00	Backfill	<0.443	<8.67E-02	2.59E-03	ND	3.94E-01
22.00	Backfill	<0.436	(8.54E-03)	2.11E-03	ND	7.70E-01
25.75	H1	<0.433	<8.48E-02	7.90E-04	(3.86E+00)	9.11E-01
31.00	H1	<0.464	<9.08E-02	1.41E-03	(5.49E+00)	4.73E-01
37.15	H1	<0.433	<8.48E-02	7.97E-04	(3.32E+00)	3.97E-01
40.80	H1	<0.433	1.44E-01	7.58E-03	(4.56E+00)	4.16E-01
40.80	H1	<0.433	1.70E-01	6.81E-03	(5.99E+00)	5.05E-01
45.45	H1	<0.433	4.83E-01	1.13E-02	9.07E+00	4.59E-01
49.25	H1	<0.433	(1.11E-01)	9.51E-03	(1.20E+01)	6.34E-01
55.20	H1	<0.433	(1.02E-01)	7.64E-03	(1.63E+00)	5.11E-01
60.00	H1	<0.434	(2.61E-01)	2.98E-03	ND	4.60E-01
60.00	H1	<0.433	(2.62E-01)	3.53E-03	ND	4.84E-01
62.50	H1	2.09	1.29E+00	3.88E-04	6.62E+00	3.63E-01
64.85	H1	<0.433	(8.91E-02)	4.27E-04	ND	5.65E-01
66.20	H1	9.69	2.62E+00	5.42E-04	ND	5.18E-01
71.25	H2	0.621	8.49E-02	2.58E-04	(5.87E+00)	4.47E-01
79.55	H2	1.5	1.19E-01	6.90E-04	(5.00E+00)	4.67E-01
79.55	H2	2.22	1.02E-01	6.82E-04	(3.92E+00)	3.47E-01
106.05	H2	5.35	7.01E-01	4.07E-04	(3.89E+00)	3.65E-01
110.15	H2	0.535	(7.96E-02)	3.23E-04	ND	7.21E-01
117.40	H2	1.1	(1.80E-01)	3.22E-04	ND	4.55E-01
120.25	H2	3.06	(4.22E-01)	2.40E-04	ND	5.43E-01
123.65	H2	4.88	(8.35E-01)	2.78E-04	ND	8.45E-01
126.35	H2	1.41	6.71E-01	2.43E-04	(4.12E+00)	3.42E-01
126.75	H2	2.24	(6.56E-01)	2.16E-04	ND	9.58E-01
127.85	H2	1.75	(5.05E-01)	3.03E-04	(4.45E+00)	5.04E-01
130.65	H2	1.9	(6.31E-01)	2.56E-04	ND	6.48E-01
133.75	H2	12.8	5.60E+00	4.88E-04	ND	4.90E-01
136.75	H2	19.5	8.42E+00	4.37E-04	ND	6.32E-01
140.00	H2	1.34	(5.00E-01)	1.50E-04	(3.66E+00)	6.15E-01
143.25	H2	<0.435	(9.65E-02)	1.65E-04	ND	3.07E-01

Table 6.3. (contd)

Depth (ft bgs)	Strat. Unit	Nitrate (µg/g)	Tc-99 (pCi/g)	U-238 (µg/g)	Tc-99 (pCi/g)	U-238 (µg/g)
		Water Extract			Acid Extract	
148.30	H2	0.724	(4.62E-01)	2.90E-04	ND	4.28E-01
148.30	H2	1.43	(7.08E-01)	2.97E-04	ND	3.25E-01
165.75	H2	3.01	(2.52E-02)	2.39E-04	ND	4.72E-01
170.25	H2	<0.433	(9.10E-03)	1.84E-04	ND	6.89E-01
174.05	H2	<0.433	<8.48E-01	1.55E-04	ND	6.16E-01
<p>Faint blue (light) shading data are likely more dominated by natural constituents (uranium) or imprecise analytical data (technetium-99).</p> <p>Grey shading signifies core samples.</p> <p>Red (bold) type signifies depths where sediments show obvious signs of some tank related fluids.</p> <p>Yellow (dark) shading signifies values that are dominated by tank fluids as opposed to a mix of natural and Hanford constituents.</p>						

6.7 Other Geochemical Characterization Observations

Comparison of the water to acid-extractable quantities of each constituent was performed by dividing the data in Tables 4.18 through 4.20 by the data in Tables 4.25 through 4.28. The data are not presented herein but show the same trends as found for the RCRA borehole (C4124), wherein less than 0.1% of the acid-extractable quantities of the following elements are water leachable: aluminum, iron, magnesium, manganese, chromium, and phosphorous as phosphate. Less than 0.3% of the acid-extractable quantities of the following elements were water leachable: arsenic, calcium, potassium, strontium, zinc, and uranium. Less than 35% of the acid-extractable sodium, sulfur, and molybdenum were water extractable. The only clear indications of tank contamination in these sediments were the elevated sodium levels in the vicinity of the tank bottom and the presence of technetium-99 in both acid and water extracts.

As part of our characterization strategy for contaminated sediments, other parameters that can control contaminant migration were measured. Particle size measurements were performed only on select sediment from borehole 299-E27-22; however, photographs in Appendix A and the field moisture log, blow counts, and laboratory moisture contents identify three-thin (1 ft or less), fine-grained, silty layers were present within the Hanford formation H2 unit. A fourth spike in moisture occurred at the interface between the compacted backfill material and the Hanford formation H1 unit. These types of stratigraphic changes can promote lateral spreading of leaked fluids and/or lead to perching conditions (Serne 2004b).

Table 6.4. Desorption K_d Values (mL/g) for Potential Contaminants of Concern

C4297		Tc-99 K_d (mL/g)	U K_d (mL/g)
Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit		
2.50	Backfill	ND	31.1
7.00	Backfill	ND	25.6
12.00	Backfill	ND	13.5
17.00	Backfill	ND	7.48
22.00	Backfill	ND	20.9
25.75	H1	ND	39.6
31.00	H1	ND	17.9
37.15	H1	ND	18.8
40.80	H1	(1.09)	1.88
40.80	H1	(1.20)	2.53
45.45	H1	0.510	1.11
49.25	H1	(3.49)	2.15
55.20	H1	(0.584)	2.46
60.00	H1	ND	5.14
60.00	H1	ND	4.57
62.50	H1	0.128	23.4
64.85	H1	ND	50.9
66.20	H1	ND	42.5
71.25	H2	(1.59)	39.9
79.55	H2	(1.38)	22.2
79.55	H2	(1.31)	17.3
106.05	H2	(0.206)	33.5
110.15	H2	ND	73.0
117.40	H2	ND	42.9
120.25	H2	ND	86.7
123.65	H2	ND	99.9
126.35	H2	(0.148)	33.9
126.75	H2	ND	137
127.85	H2	(0.295)	55.5
130.65	H2	ND	116
133.75	H2	ND	82.5

Table 6.4. (contd)

C4297		Tc-99 K_d (mL/g)	U K_d (mL/g)
Depth (ft bgs)	Stratigraphic Unit		
136.75	H2	ND	67.4
140.00	H2	(0.208)	116
143.25	H2	ND	50.0
148.30	H2	ND	45.5
148.30	H2	ND	33.7
165.75	H2	ND	67.2
170.25	H2	ND	128
174.05	H2	ND	129
ND indicates the calculation resulted in a negative value. Faint blue (light) shading data are likely more dominated by natural constituents (uranium) or imprecise analytical data (technetium-99). Grey shading signifies core samples. Red (bold) type signifies depths where sediments show obvious signs of some tank related fluids. Yellow (dark) shading signifies K _d values that are dominated by tank fluids as opposed to a mix of natural and Hanford constituents.			

Based on the distribution of tank C-105 constituents, potentially mobile tank constituents (nitrate, technetium-99, and uranium, as well as the ion exchange front for sodium replacing the native calcium and magnesium), it appears that there is a small horizontal component to the path that the leaked fluids took if wastes leaked from the C-105 tank and percolated into the vadose zone sediments at the C4297 borehole location. That is, the zone of compaction associated with the tank bottom could have acted as a mechanism that provided at least some horizontal migration of contaminants. Lateral migration of less mobile contaminants (i.e., cesium-137) was not observed via analysis of the C4297 borehole samples. GEA analysis of the sediments from borehole C4297 did not confirm the gamma signature observed in the nearby drywell 30-05-07 between 34 and 44 ft bgs and between 48 and 62 ft bgs.

The matric potential data for the vadose zone profile represented by cores from borehole C4297 showed that measured water potentials were generally much less than the calculated gravity potential. Only one sample, collected at 150 ft bgs, had a measured matric potential in excess of the theoretical matric potential line plotted in Figure 4.26. Nearly all of the matric potentials were very low in comparison to the gravity head, which could be an artifact of inadvertent drying during sample storage. The general trend for the data from borehole C4297 is that the water potentials were consistent with a draining profile, including the zones in which contamination is present.

6.8 Description of Waste Management Area C Upper Unconfined Aquifer

The suprabasalt aquifer is separated into the uppermost unconfined aquifer and the underlying Ringold Formation confined aquifer beneath WMA C by the silt and clay deposits of the Ringold Formation lower mud unit. Currently, the unconfined aquifer is about 10 m (32.8 ft) thick at well 299-E27-22, north of WMA C. The unconfined aquifer consists mostly of sandy gravels and gravelly sands of the Hanford formation. All wells in the WMA C monitoring network are screened in hydrogeologic unit 1. Currently, the water table at WMA C is 123 m (403.5 ft) above sea level.

The unconfined aquifer below WMA C has been impacted by past practice and liquid waste disposal operations. Water levels in the upper unconfined aquifer raised as much as 9 m (29.5 ft) above the pre-Hanford natural water table, beneath the north part of the 200 East Area because of artificial recharge from liquid waste disposal operations since the mid-1940s. The largest volumes of discharge were to the 216-B Pond system, located about 1.5 to 2 kilometers east of WMA C and to the 216-A-25 (Gable Mountain) pond system north of the 200 East Area; lesser but substantial volumes of liquid were discharged to several of the PUREX cribs east and south of WMA C. The 216-B Pond system is estimated to have received approximately 256 billion liters of effluent. The large-volume disposal to the ponds (and, lesser volumes to cribs and ditches) artificially recharged the unconfined aquifer, creating large water table mounds.

Accompanying the changes in water level were changes in groundwater flow direction. The pre-Hanford Site groundwater flow direction was toward the east in the area of WMA C. The groundwater flow direction beneath the east-central part of 200 East Area had changed toward the southwest by the late 1950s due to the influence of the pond disposal systems. Water table maps in Kipp and Mudd (1974) show that the groundwater flow direction had actually changed toward the southwest by the early 1950s. The groundwater flow direction has been fairly constant and toward the southwest since that time.

The large shift in groundwater flow direction resulting from intentional discharges to past practice disposal facilities may have broad implications for contaminant distribution in the uppermost aquifer beneath the C Tank Farm. Since the early 1950s, any contamination entering the aquifer in the region was spread toward the southwest. Contamination that was spread southwest from facilities in the north part of the 200 East Area, may return to the area of WMA C as groundwater returns to the pre-Hanford easterly direction.

Hydrologic testing (slug tests) has been done at only one well at WMA C in the past few years. Four slug tests were performed at selected test/depth intervals in well 299-E27-22 as the well was being drilled in 2003. Additionally, hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity data from slug tests done at three wells at WMA C during 1989 as well as the flow velocities calculated from those data are available. Groundwater flow velocities derived during the 1989 study at a single depth in each well resulted in fairly consistent results: velocities ranged from 0.05 to 0.13 m/day (0.16 to 0.4 ft/day). However, the study recently performed in well 299-E27-22, which included data from four discrete depths within the well, highlighted significantly more variability in groundwater flow velocities. The calculated flow velocities varied by several orders of magnitude from 0.00004 to 7.59 m/day (0.0001312 to 25.9 ft/day). These kinds of differences in hydraulic properties illustrate the difficulty in assigning accurate values to specific hydrogeologic units in the 200 East Area. The differences are due to different testing and analysis methods used through time, different assumed values for certain parameters, such as effective

porosity, and natural variation in lithologic properties that affect the hydraulic properties. Also, the differences noted in the hydraulic conductivity among different depths in well 299-E27-22 (varied from 0.04 to 6,900 m/day [1.3 to 22,637.7 ft/day]) attest to the variations in hydraulic properties in the aquifer sediments.

6.9 Existing Groundwater Contamination

Groundwater at the C Tank Farm contains elevated concentrations of calcium, chloride, cyanide, nitrate, sulfate, technetium-99, iodine-129, tritium, and to lesser extents sodium and magnesium. Very little data are available before the early 1990s when most of the monitoring wells were drilled at the tank farm. The oldest well, 299-E27-7, was drilled in 1982 and the oldest groundwater monitoring data associated with the well are gross beta values, beginning in 1984, and nitrate concentrations, beginning in 1985. Between 1984 and about 1998, gross beta values in well 299-E27-7 were only slightly greater than the Hanford Site background of 5.6 pCi/L. Nitrate concentrations were close to or less than Hanford Site background concentrations (5,681 µg /L) until about 1992 when an increase in nitrate concentrations occurred, accompanied by increases in concentrations of most major cations and anions. Nitrate decreased to near background concentrations in 1993 and remained low until 1998. This contamination appears to result from the mixing of wastes from a number of past waste-disposal activities, including liquid discharges associated with the cribs and trenches near the PUREX facility and leaks from single-shell tanks and transfer lines within the C Tank Farm.

Prior to about 1998, the nitrate concentration at WMA C was less than or near background levels. Beginning in about 1998, the nitrate concentration started to increase in all wells at WMA C. The highest concentrations historically were in the upgradient wells 299-E27-7 and 299-E27-14 on the eastern side of the tank farm. These wells still had the largest nitrate concentrations in early 2005, but since about 2004, nitrate concentrations in some downgradient wells are similar to that in well 299-W27-7.

Technetium-99 began to increase in well 299-E27-14, concurrent with the increase in nitrate at about the end of 1997. Near the end of 2000, the technetium-99 concentration began to increase in well 299-E27-13, located approximately downgradient from well 299-E27-14. The increase in technetium-99 in well 299-E27-13, located downgradient of well 299-E27-14 suggests that the plume impinging on well 299-E27-14 in 1997 had traveled to well 299-E27-13 by 2000. However, the technetium-99/nitrate ratios suggest that the contamination seen in upgradient wells 299-E27-7 and 299-E27-14 is not related to the contamination in well 299-E27-13. The data indicate that as the nitrate concentration increases in upgradient well 299-W27-14, the technetium-99 concentration increases proportionately because the technetium-99/nitrate ratio does not change appreciably. In contrast, the technetium-99 concentration increases significantly with respect to the nitrate concentration in downgradient well 299-W27-13. This suggests two sources for the two contaminants in the downgradient well.

The technetium-99 and nitrate concentrations increased in upgradient well 299-E27-7 during early 2001, reached maxima in late 2001 and early 2002, and decreased during early 2003. The transient plume at upgradient well 299-W27-7 is probably not the same contamination currently encountered in downgradient well 299-E27-4 because the technetium-99/nitrate ratios are very different between the two wells. However, the technetium-99 concentrations and the technetium-99/nitrate ratios from wells 299-E27-7 and 299-E27-23 are similar suggesting that these two wells have similar sources for the contamination.

Several wells at WMA C have had detectable cyanide concentrations in the past 5 to 6 years, although the concentrations have been erratic in most wells. Cyanide is of particular interest at WMA C because the WMA is the only known source for cyanide in the area. The earliest detected cyanide in the area was in wells 299-E27-14 and 299-E27-15, located on the west and east sides of the WMA respectively, in the early 1990s. Both wells had one detectable occurrence of cyanide at less than 6 µg /L, but no subsequent analyses for cyanide were made until late in 2000.

Since 2000, most wells in the WMA C monitoring network have shown sporadic cyanide concentrations in the groundwater. The source for the cyanide is not easy to determine because wells on all sides of WMA C have shown positive results. The highest concentrations have been in upgradient well 299-E27-7. This well also had the earliest and highest technetium-99 concentrations in the area. Although the most likely source for both the cyanide and the technetium-99 is the WMA, the concentrations of the two contaminants do not track each other, suggesting that two different sources may be contributing to the technetium-99 and cyanide contamination. The identity of the sources is not known.

6.10 Complexities in Groundwater Data (Vertical and Temporal Variations)

The groundwater data are complicated by signs that vertical stratification in contaminant and common solutes is occurring. Significant differences in technetium-99 and nitrate concentrations with depth were observed in well 299-E27-22. After purging the well, the pumped samples do not appear to be representative of ambient water because purging the well causes mixing of strata with different contaminant concentrations. Thus, interpreting the contaminant distribution in wells, such as the 299-E27-22 groundwater monitoring well, is very difficult because groundwater at the well contains elevated concentrations of several contaminants that show different vertical concentration profiles and probably come from different sources in the area.

6.11 Vadose Zone Pore Water and Groundwater Chemical Ratio Comparisons

Selected concentration ratios of mobile contaminants in: (1) the vadose zone sediments sampled from borehole C4297, (2) the WMA C groundwater contaminant plumes, and (3) specific single-shell tanks, cribs and trenches at the time of suspected leaks and disposal campaigns, respectively, were used to assess whether there are indications that the groundwater contamination is related to current vadose zone contamination and can be associated with a specific facility or a specific tank leak.

Initial attempts to relate the groundwater and pore water compositions used the ratios of the concentrations of various contaminants (technetium-99, fluoride, sulfate, sodium, and nitrate) to one another. The agreement between the vadose zone pore water and contaminated groundwater data sets was not good. The technetium-99/nitrate ratios of samples from the contaminated zones in borehole C4297 were generally greater than about 0.2. Such values are greater than the technetium-99/nitrate ratios in all of the groundwater wells except well 299-E27-4. However, the agreement for the other ratios between groundwater from well 299-E27-4 and pore water from borehole C4297 was not good, which was a result of fractionation between technetium-99 and the other constituents, especially sodium.

The estimated concentration ratios for selected constituents in tank C-105 and those calculated in pore waters from borehole C4297 were also compared. Comparison of the two data sets resulted in poor overall agreement. Just as with the groundwater, there are no obvious similarities between the estimated composition of the tank “leak” and the measured pore water from borehole C4297.

The lack of agreement between the groundwater ratios, tank ratios and the contaminated borehole sediment pore water ratios suggests that the groundwater contamination has been influenced by fluids from nearby cribs and trenches. The ratios of most mobile species in the vadose zone pore waters should remain stable as tank fluids percolate through the sediment because the only reaction between the tank waste and the vadose zone sediment mobile constituents should be dilution, as dispersion and mixing occurs with native pore water.

In summary, there is no current similarity between the present or past groundwater contamination and current pore water compositions from the contaminated borehole sediments. Therefore, we cannot link the contaminants in the groundwater, currently or during the era of contamination introduction in the vadose zone, to the pore waters currently in the borehole sediments, which are believed to be derived from the liquids that leaked or were lost from tank C-105.

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Appendix A

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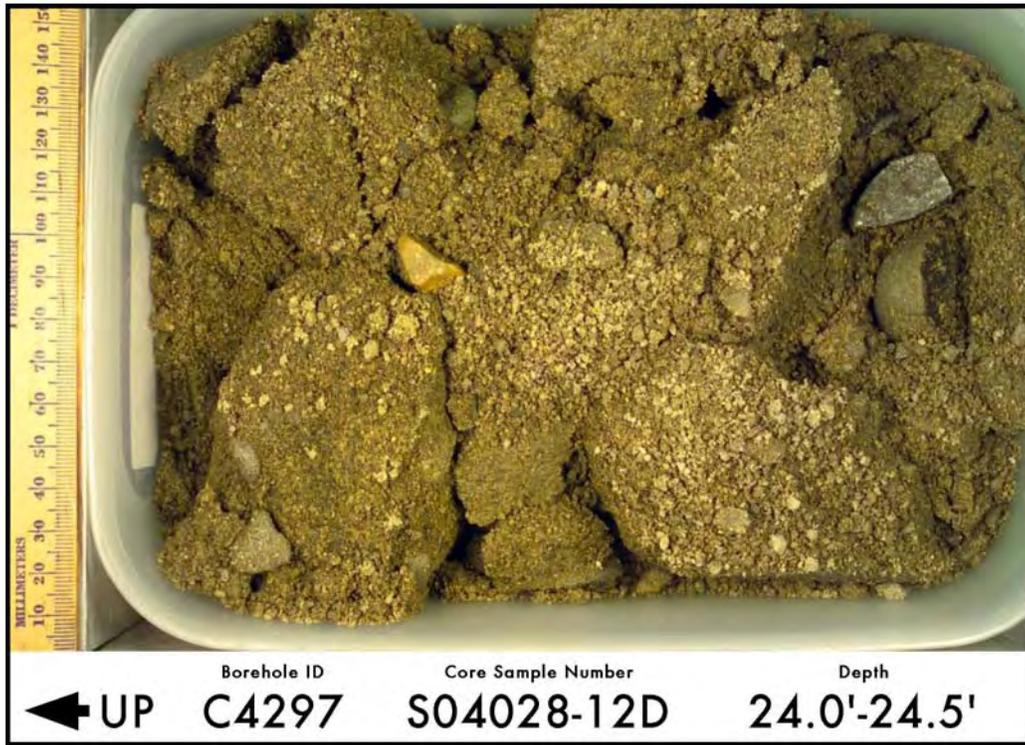


Figure A.1. Backfill 24.0 ft – 24.5 ft



Figure A.2. Backfill 24.5 ft – 25.0 ft



Figure A.3. Backfill 25.0 ft – 25.5 ft

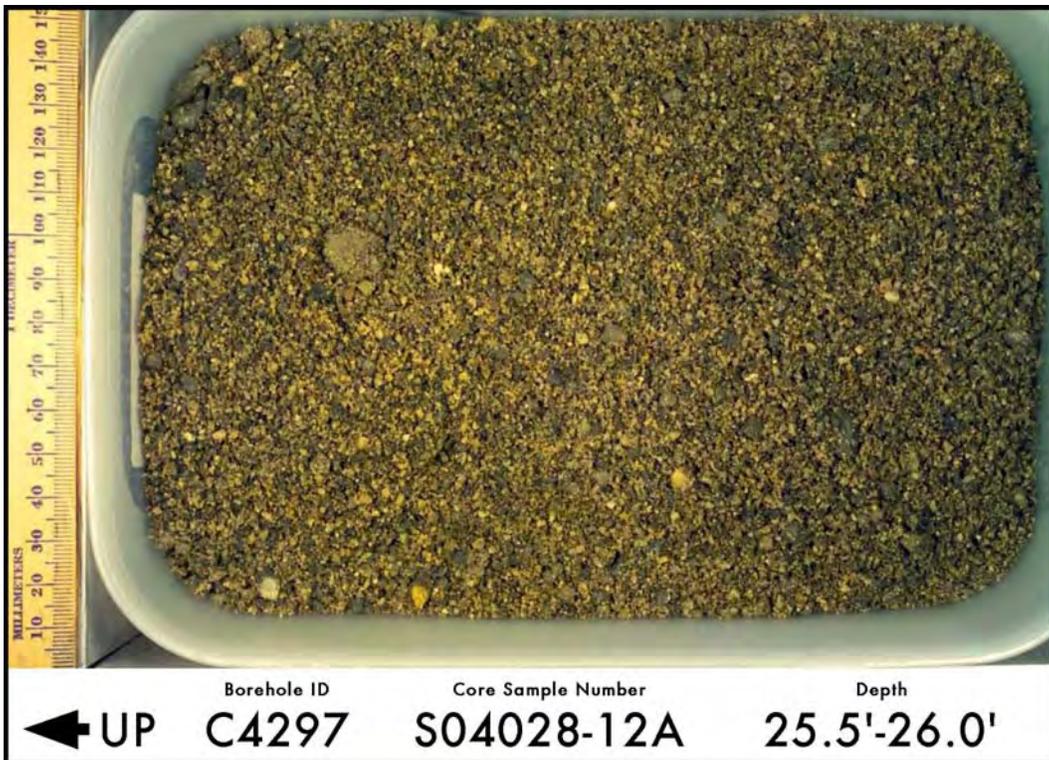


Figure A.4. Backfill 25.5 ft – 26.0 ft

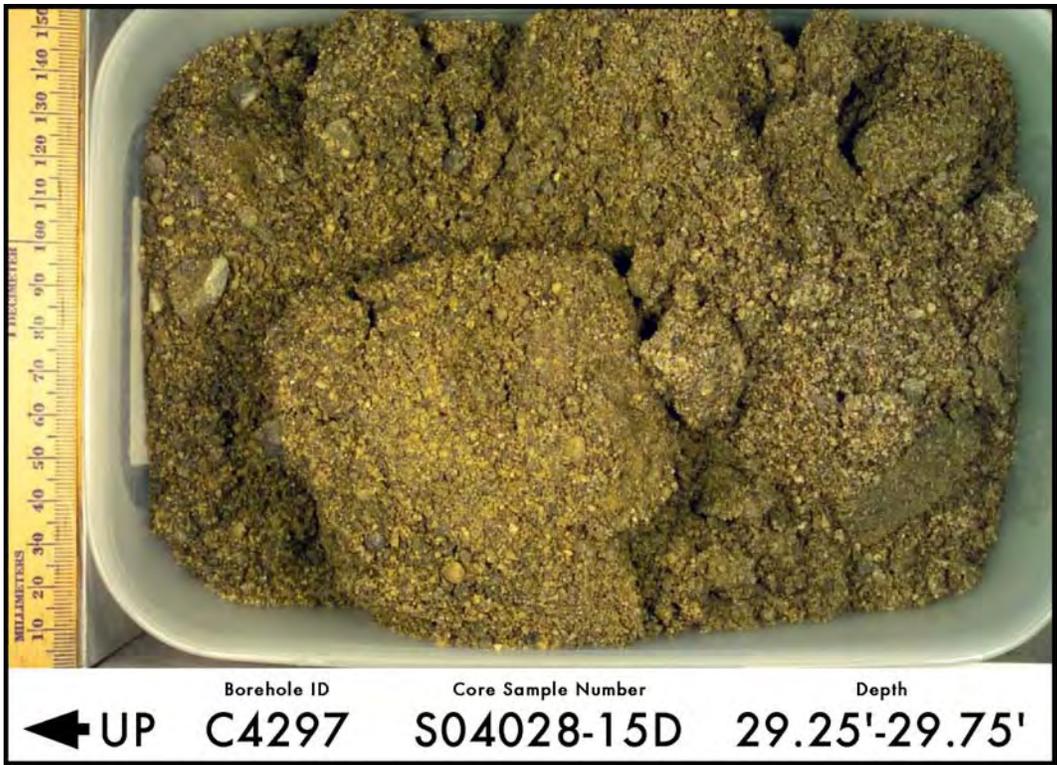


Figure A.5. Backfill 29.25 ft – 29.75 ft

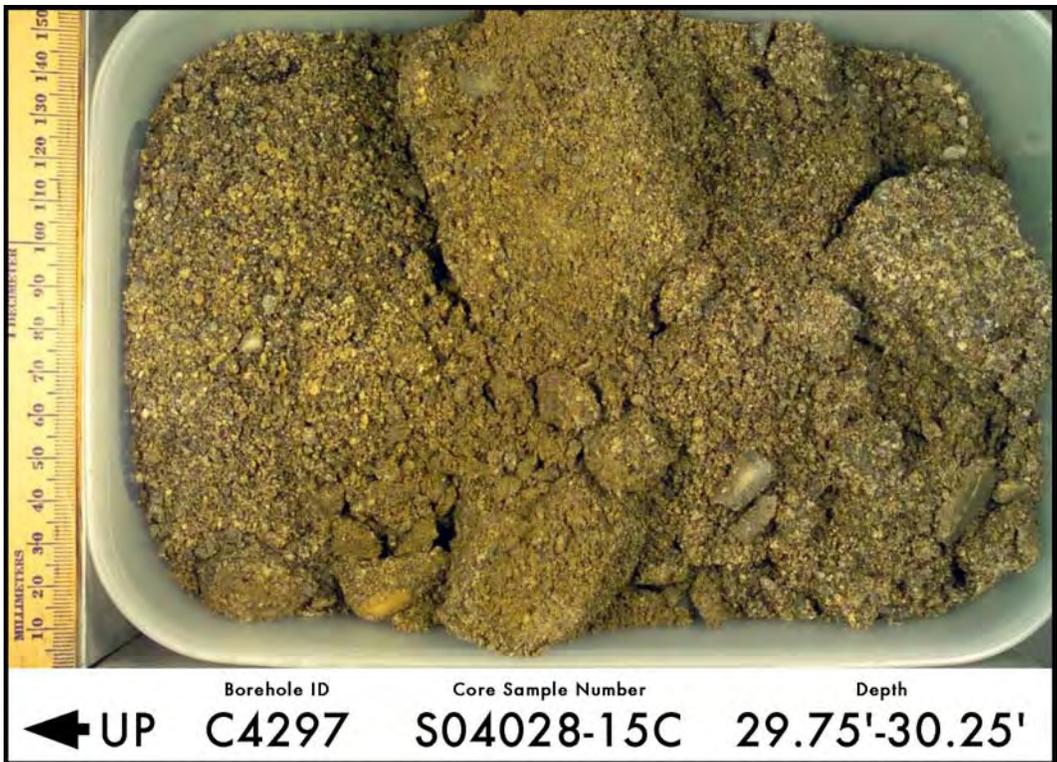


Figure A.6. Backfill 29.75 ft – 30.25 ft



Figure A.7. Backfill 30.25 ft – 30.75 ft



Figure A.8. Backfill 30.75 ft – 31.25 ft



Figure A.9. Backfill 36.4 ft – 36.9 ft

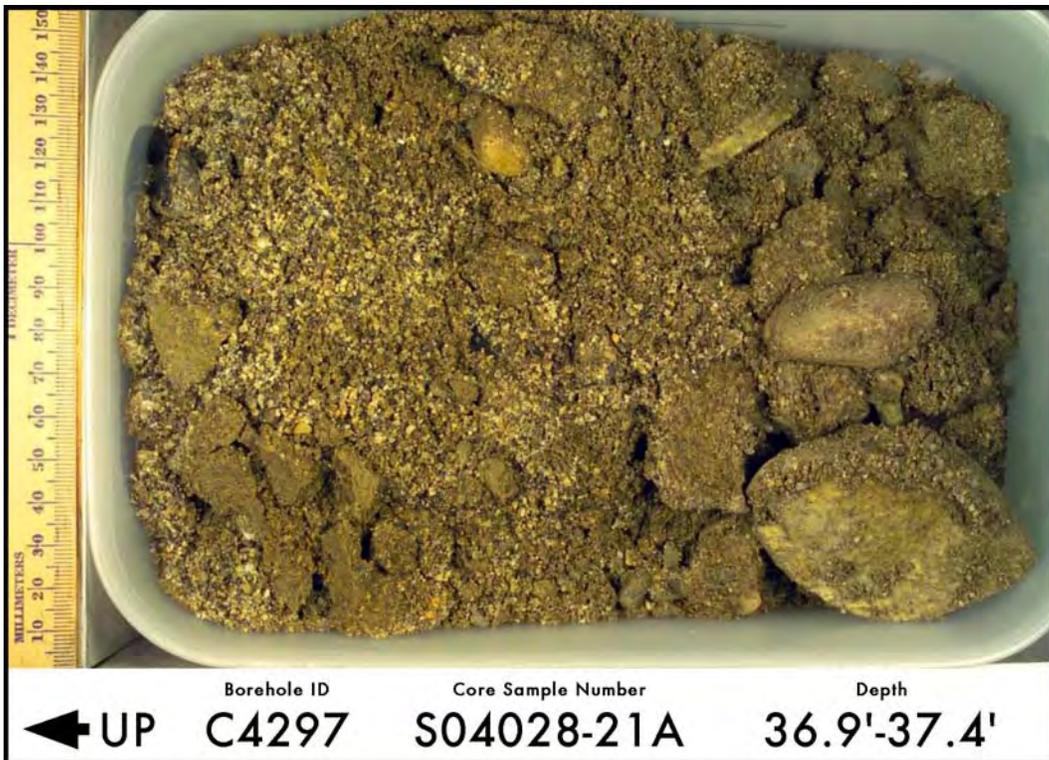


Figure A.10. Backfill 36.9 ft – 37.4 ft



Figure A.11. Backfill 39.05 ft – 39.55 ft

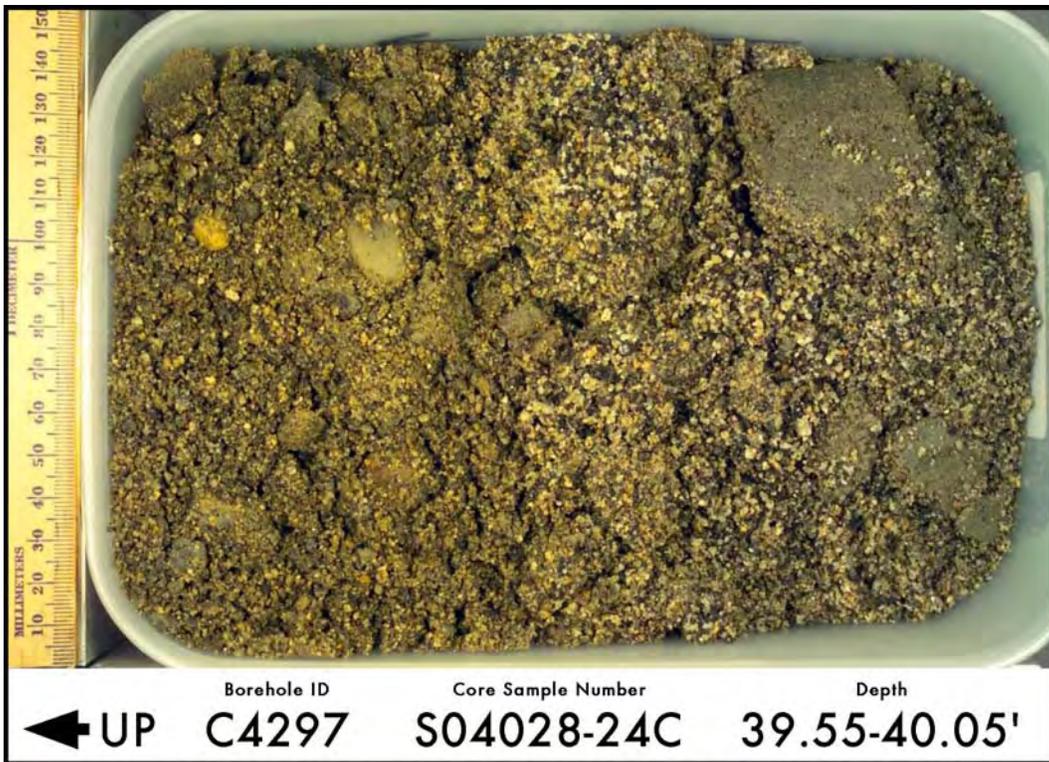


Figure A.12. Backfill 39.55 ft – 39.8 ft to Hanford formation (H1 unit) 39.8 ft – 40.05 ft

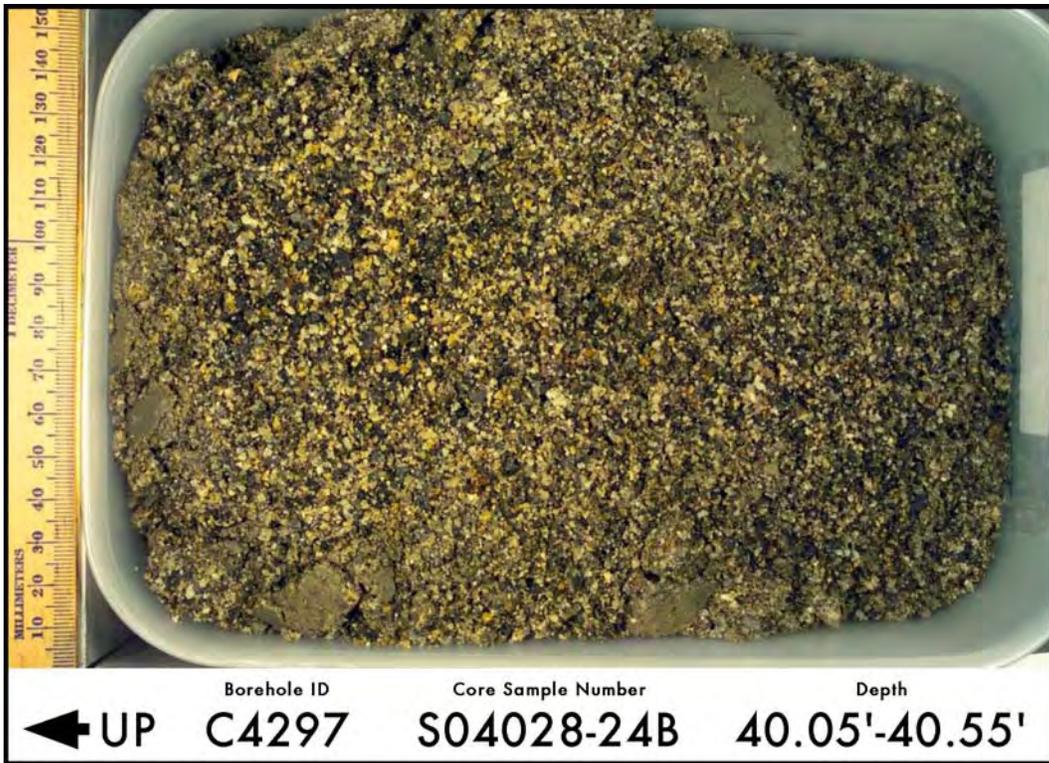


Figure A.13. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 40.05 ft – 40.55 ft

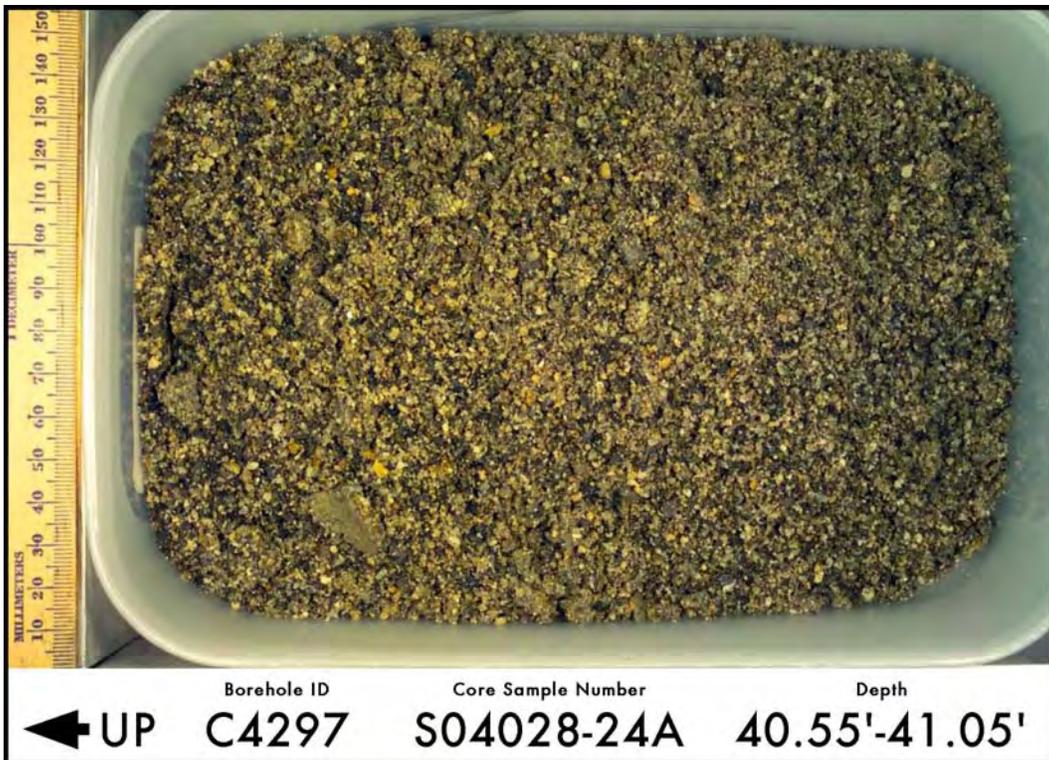


Figure A.14. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 40.55 ft – 41.05 ft



Figure A.15. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 44.2 ft – 44.7 ft

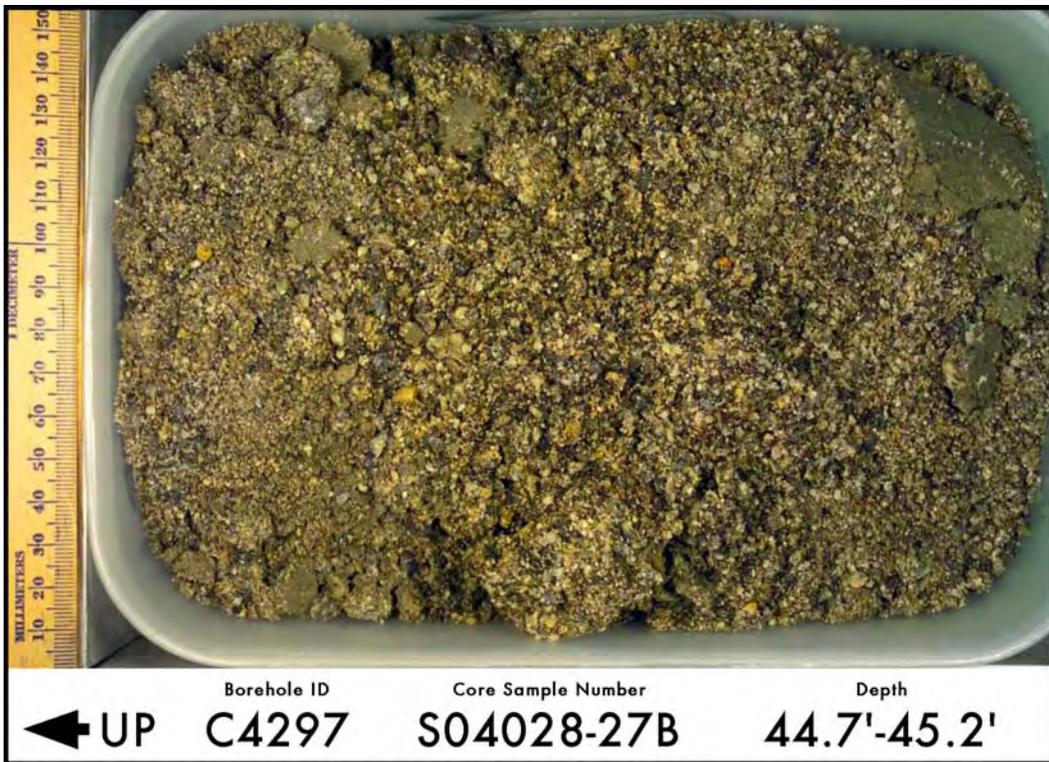


Figure A.16. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 44.7 ft – 45.2 ft

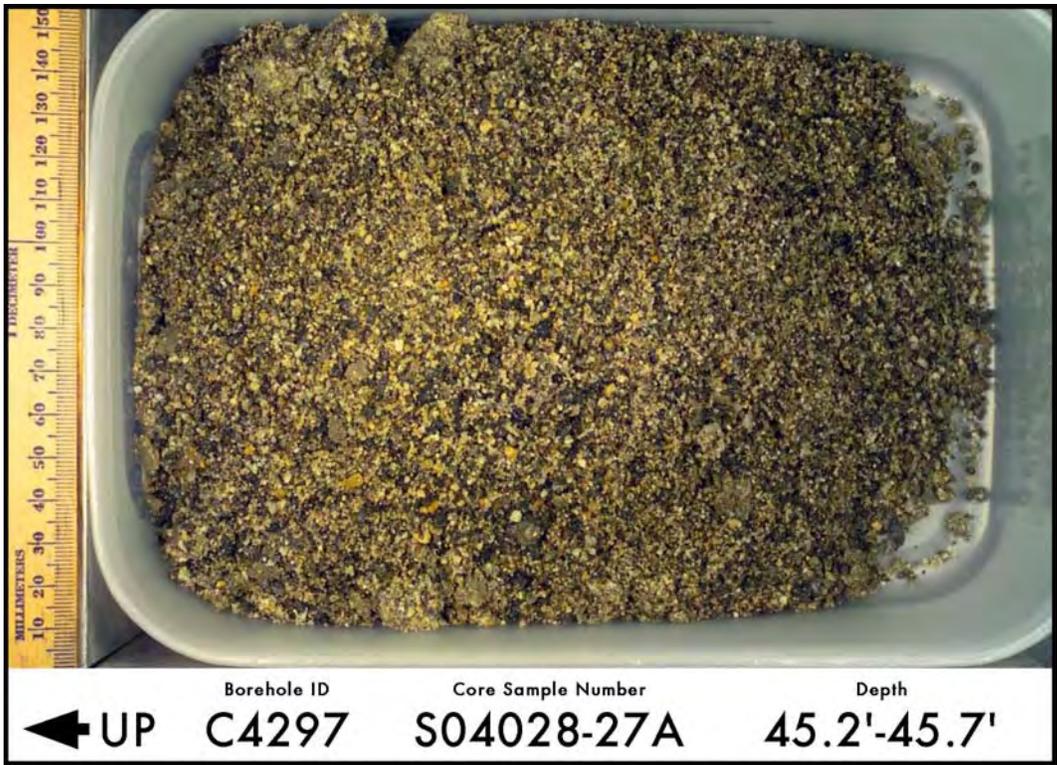


Figure A.17. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 45.2 ft – 45.7 ft



Figure A.18. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 61.75 ft – 62.25 ft



Figure A.19. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 62.25 ft – 62.75 ft



Figure A.20. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 69.5 ft – 70.0 ft

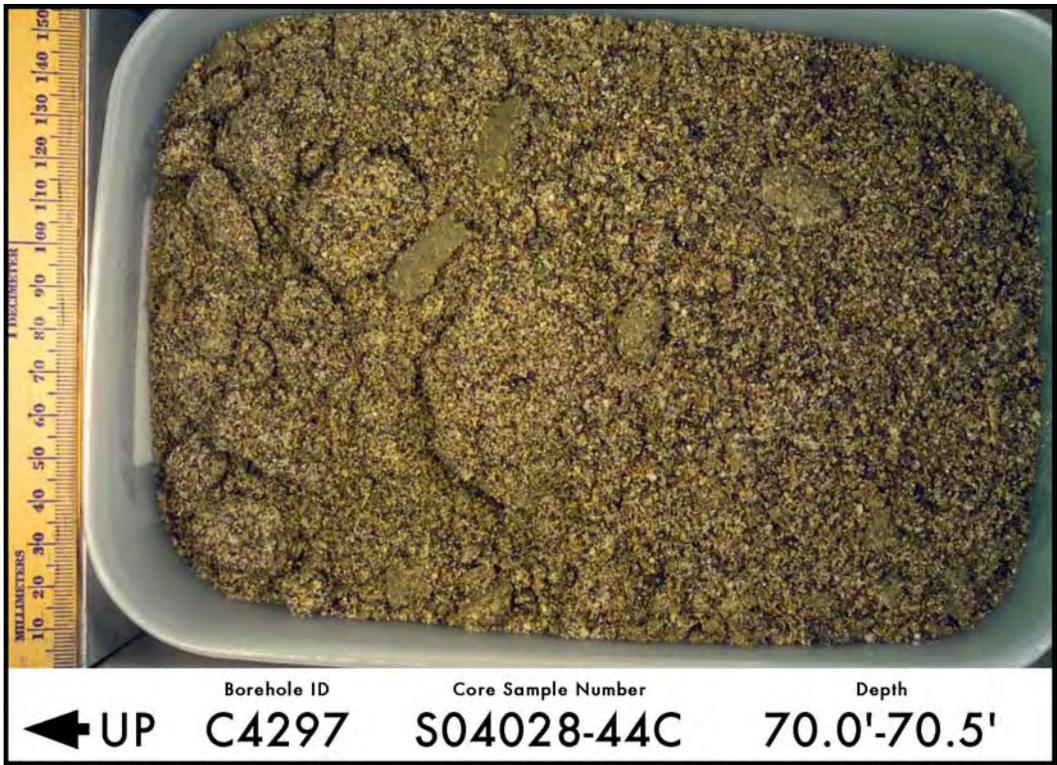


Figure A.21. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 70.0 ft – 70.5 ft

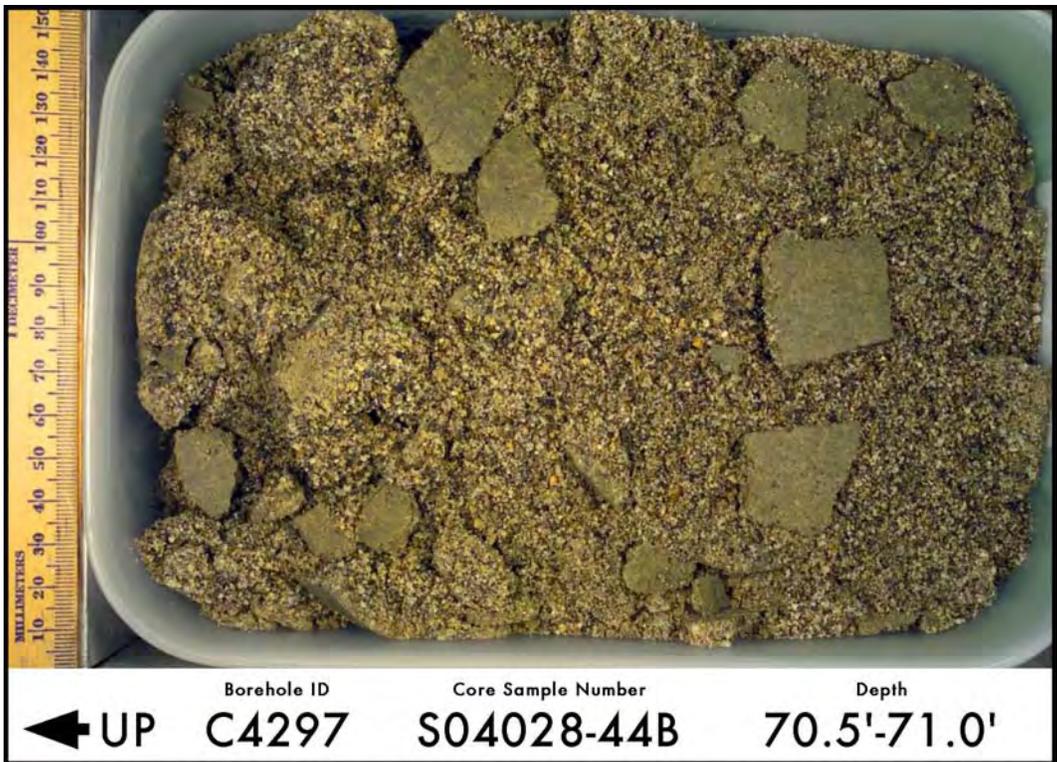


Figure A.22. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 70.5 ft – 71.0 ft

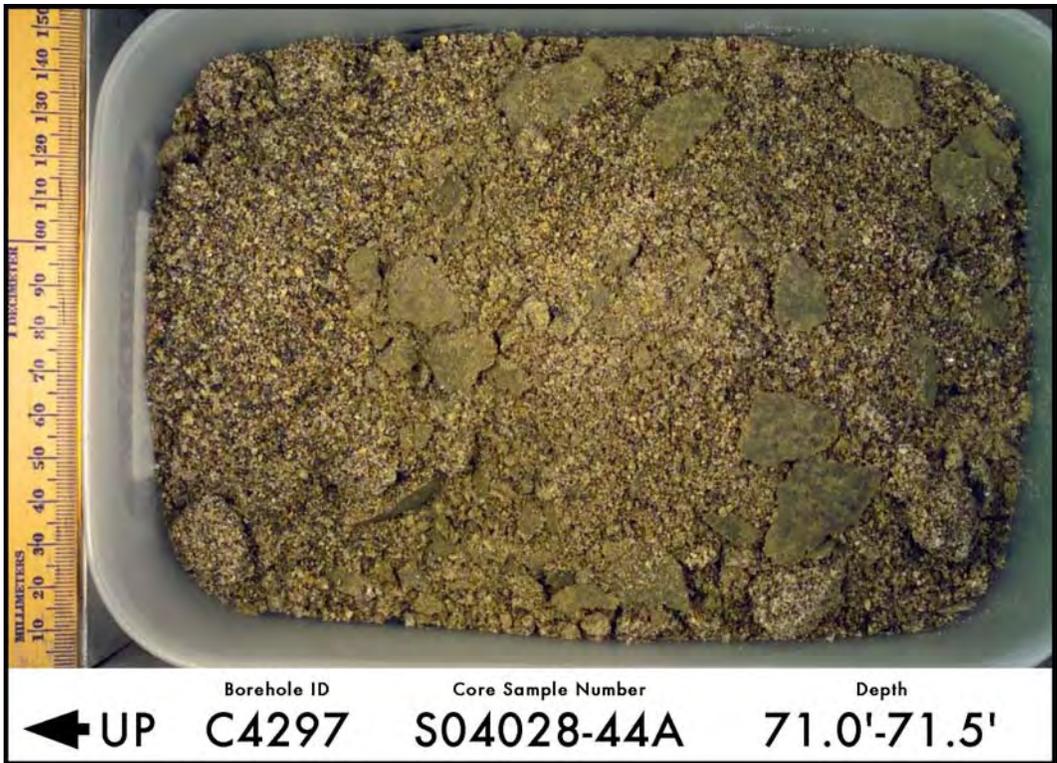


Figure A.23. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 71.0 ft – 71.5 ft



Figure A.24. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 77.8 ft – 78.3 ft

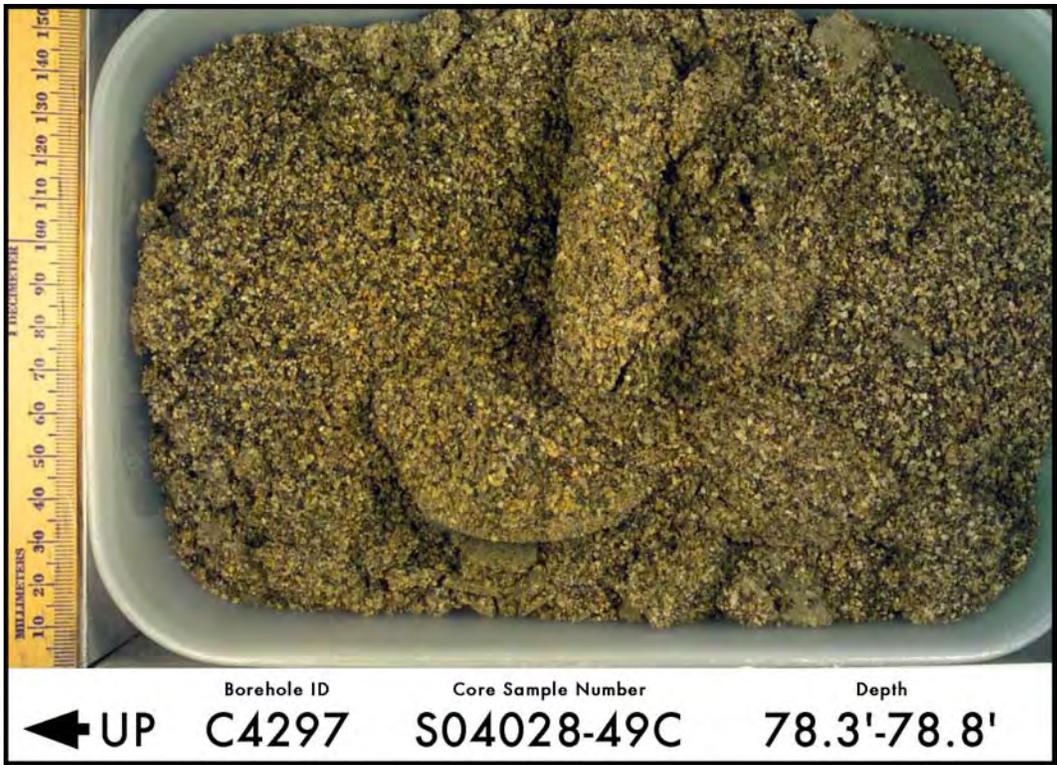


Figure A.25. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 78.3 ft – 78.8 ft



Figure A.26. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 78.8 ft – 79.3 ft



Figure A.27. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 79.3 ft – 79.8 ft



Figure A.28. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 104.3 ft – 104.8 ft



Figure A.29. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 104.8 ft – 105.3 ft

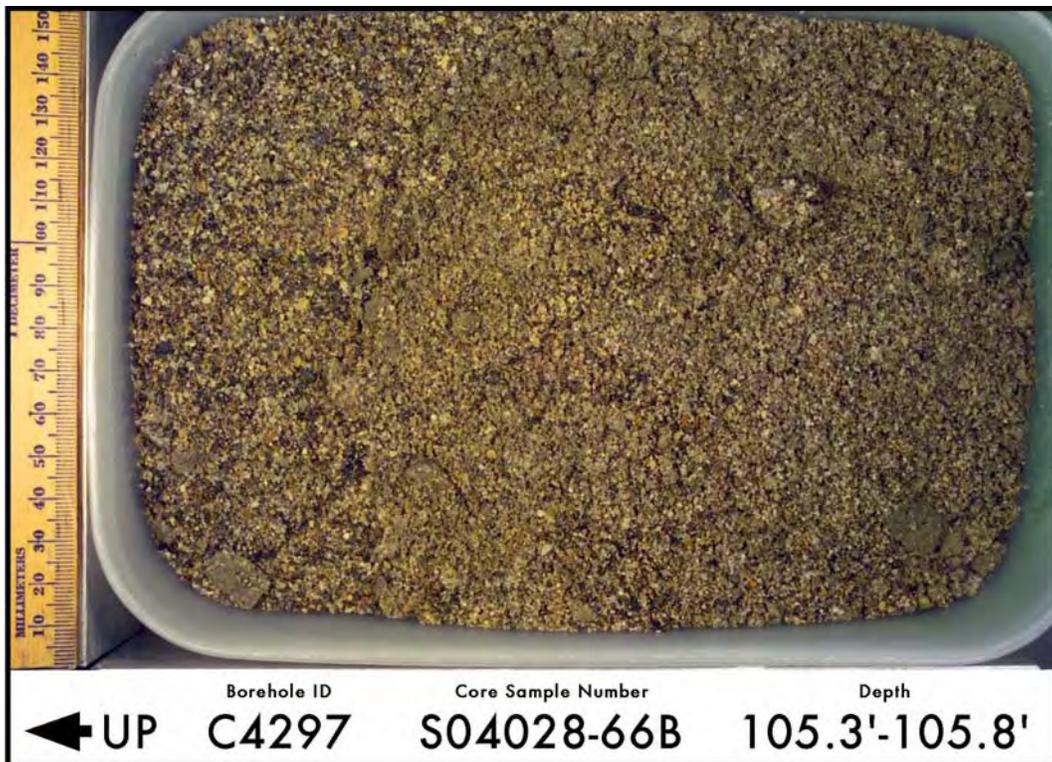


Figure A.30. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 105.3 ft – 105.8 ft



Figure A.31. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 105.8 ft – 106.3 ft



Figure A.32. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 124.6 ft – 125.1 ft



Figure A.33. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 125.1 ft – 125.6 ft

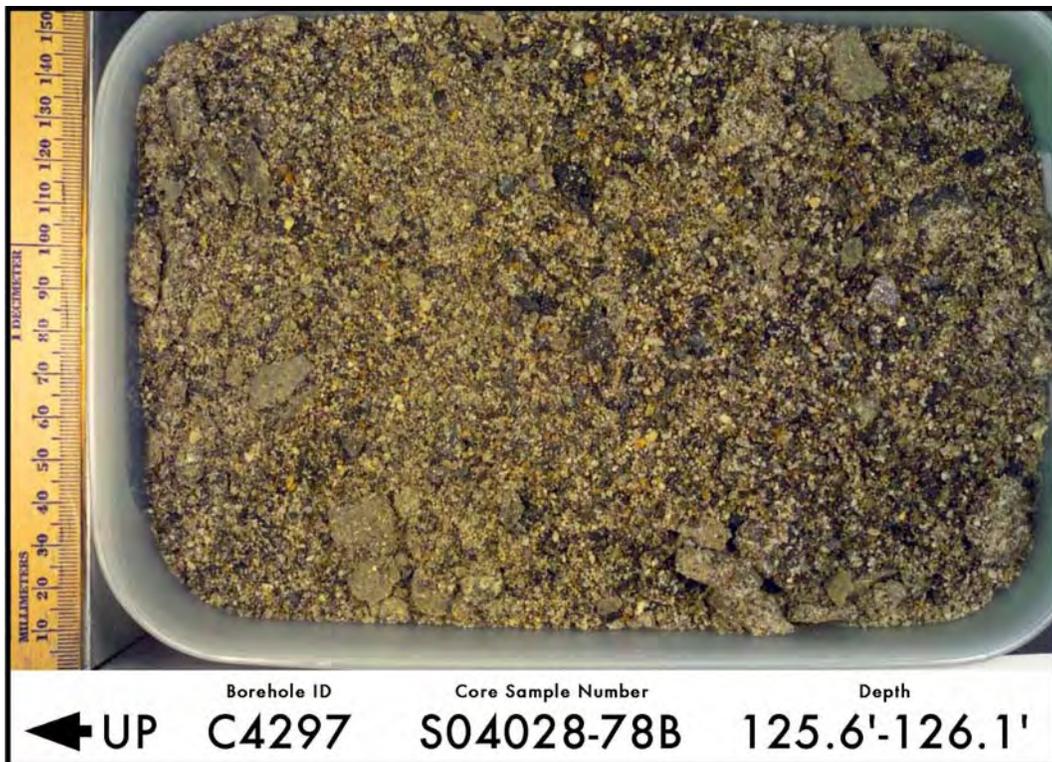


Figure A.34. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 125.6 ft – 126.1 ft

Appendix B

Core Logs

B1. C4124 (299-E27-22)

B2. C4297

Appendix B1

C4124 (299-E27-22)

**Geologic Description of Core
Obtained During Opening in Laboratory**

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Appendix B1. Geologic Description of Core from Borehole C4124 (299-E27-22)

Core Log

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124 (299-E27-22)</u>		Depth <u>19-25'</u>		Date <u>10-28-03</u>		Sheet <u>1</u> of <u>23</u>					
				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>		Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>									
Logged by <u>RNBjornstad</u>				Drilling Contractor _____											
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Driller _____							
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____							
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____							
Depth Control Point _____															
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)	
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G					
19		S.S				SM	o			SI					Cores collected in late August - stored at room temp. for about two months.
							o								
20		S.S					o			X					SI = slough
							o								
21							o			X					mostly crs sand to fn pebble, 60-70% bas.
							o								
21.5						SM				SI					30-40% bas, lgst clast = 1cm, loose, WK rxn w/ HCl, 2.5Y 5/2, poorly sorted
							o								
22.5							o								lgst clast = 2cm
							o								
23.5							o								lgst clast = 2cm
							o								
24						D	o			SI					5-10-50% basalt, mostly subangular no rxn w/ HCl, massive
							o								
25							o								

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.1. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 19.0 ft – 25.0 ft

B1.1

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>25-31'</u>		Date <u>10-28-03</u>		Sheet <u>2</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____						
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
25		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 25-26 ft interval]				pebbly sand, loose, msv, S = 30-40% bas. max part size = 1.5 cm, poorly sorted, 2.5x 5/2 (dry), no rxn w/HCl			
26						↓	[Graphic Log: 26-26.5 ft interval]				20% fn pebbles, 50% crs sand, 30% fn-mid sand			
26.5		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 26.5-27.5 ft interval]				empty			
27.5		S.S.				↓	[Graphic Log: 27.5-28.5 ft interval]				poorly sorted, loose, msv sand			
28.5						↓	[Graphic Log: 28.5-29 ft interval]				pebbly sand, mod-strong rxn w/HCl 20% pebble 80% sand, S = 40-50% bas.			
29		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 29-30 ft interval]				loose, msv, max part size = 1cm, poorly sorted			
30						↓	[Graphic Log: 30-31 ft interval]				empty			
30		S.S.				SM	[Graphic Log: 30-31 ft interval]				pebbly sand, max part = 3cm, poorly sorted, msv, wk rxn w/HCl, S = 40-50% bas. larger clasts @ top, no rxn w/HCl			
31						↓	[Graphic Log: 31-31 ft interval]				5% fn pebble, 60% crs sand, 30% fn-mid sand			with sample

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

1998/DCL/PROC/DBL/001

B1.2

Figure B1.2. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 25.0 ft – 31.0 ft

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>31.5-37.5'</u>		Date <u>10/28/03</u>		Sheet <u>3</u> of <u>23</u>			
		Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>			Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>									
Logged by <u>B.M. Bjornstad</u>					Drilling Contractor _____									
Reviewed by _____					Date _____									
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____					Procedure _____					Rev _____				
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____					Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____					2) _____		Depth Control Point _____		
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
31.5		S.S.				D	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with circles representing pebbles]				sl. pebbly sand, mostly md-crs sand, msv, md. sorted, 2.5Y 5/2, 1st clast = 2cm			
32.5		S.S.					[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]				wk rxn w/ HCl, S = 40-50% basalt, loose Fe oxide blebs - small			
33.5							[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]				fn-md sand (like below)			pebbly crs sand, poorly sorted Contact
34		S.S.				SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]				sl? sand, fn-md, well sorted, w/ky lam. sl. compact, mod rxn w/ HCl, 1st clast = 1cm (at top), 2.5Y 6/2, S = 15-20% basalt			
35		S.S.					[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]							
36							[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]							PM @ 35.7' = pakomas sample
36.5						SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]				fn-md sand - same as above			
37.5							[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots representing fine sand]							

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.3. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 31.5 ft – 37.5 ft

B1.3

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>37.5-43.5'</u>		Date <u>10-28-03</u>		Sheet <u>4</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>B.N. Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____				Depth Control Point _____						
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
37.5		s.s.				SM	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				same as above			
38.5						↓								
39		s.s.				SM	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				sand, fh-md, well sorted, compact, w/ly lam. WK rxn w/ HCl, 2.5 v 6/3, lgs+clast = md sand			Paleomag smpl @ 39.3'
40		s.s.				↓								
41						↓	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]							
41.5		s.s.				SM								
42.5						↓	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				fh-md sand, as above except more massive			
43.5		s.s.				↓								
43.5						↓	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				mostly md sand in lower core compact, well sorted			Paleomag smpl 43.3'

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.4. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 37.5 ft – 43.5 ft

B1.4

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>44-50'</u>		Date <u>10-28-03</u>		Sheet <u>5</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>B.N. Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____						
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
44		S.S.				SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]				msv fn-md sand, loose silty fn sand, mottled (paleosol?) sand fn-md, well sorted, compact massive 15-20% mafic, 2.5Y5/3, wk rxn w/HCl, max part. size = md sand, mottled toward base?			? paleosol - thin?
45		S.S.					[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]							
46						↓	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]							
46.5		S.S.				SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]				loose, fine sand, 2.5Y6/2 sand, fn-md, well sorted, wkly lam. compact, 2.5Y5/3, max part. size = crs sand			
47.5		S.S.					[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]				15-20% mafic			sharp contact
48.5						↓ M	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]				silty fn sand, well lam. 10YR5/3 (mod) [brown], v. well sorted, crsens downward, compact			paleomag smph @ 48.2' mod rxn w/HCl
49		S.S.				SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]				pebbly sand, loose, poorly sorted pebbly sand, mostly crs to v. crs sand, poorly sorted, loose, msv max part. size = 5mm, S=50-60% basalt, 5% fn pebbles, 70% crs-vers S, 25% fn-md sand, mod rxn w/HCl			
50						↓	[Hand-drawn lithologic column with dots and dashes]							

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.5. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 44.0 ft – 50.0 ft

B1.5

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>50-56'</u>		Date <u>10/28/03</u>		Sheet <u>6</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Reviewed by _____				Drilling Contractor _____		Driller _____				
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____		Rig/Method _____				
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____		Depth Control Point _____				
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
50		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]				pebbly sand like 49-50' Fe oxide blebs			
51						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]							
51.5		S.S.				M	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]				pebbly silty sand, v. poorly sorted, more brown (10YR 4/3), max part size = 2cm, msv, compact, S = 60-70% bas.			paleosol? ↓ sharp contact
52.5		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]				pebbly sand, sl. compact, wk. lam, 1st clast = 1cm, poorly sorted, 2.5Y5/3			
53.5						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]				sand, md-crs, looser, 2.5Y6/3 mod. sorted			gradation
54		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]				pebbly sand, loose, msv, poorly sorted slightly pebbly sand, poorly sorted,			SI = slough
55		S.S.				↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]				pebbly sand, 2.5Y5/2, msv, max part. size = 1cm, 5% fn pebbles 60% crs-vec. sand 30% fn-md sand, poorly sorted, Fe oxide blebs, S = 60-70% basalt, WK rxn w/HCl			
56						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% scale]							

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

1998/DCL/PROC/DBU001

Figure B1.6. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 50.0 ft – 56.0 ft

B1.6

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>56.5-66.0'</u>		Date <u>10/28/03</u>		Sheet <u>7</u> of <u>23</u>				
Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>										
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>						Drilling Contractor _____								
Reviewed by _____						Date _____								
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____						Procedure _____ Rev _____								
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____						Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____								
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
56.5		S.S.				D	[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]				pebbly sand, loose, poorly sorted Sand, 80% crs. vcrs, 20% fm- nd, mod. sorted, 2.5 Y 5/2, Max part size = 3cm			
57.5		S.S.					[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]				clasts up to 3cm S = 70-80% basalt, salt and pepper			
58.5							[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]						Break in continuous cores	
61.5		S.S.				D	[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]				Sandy gravel, lgst clast = 5cm, loose, MSV Pebby sand, poorly sorted, loose, MSV, 2.5 Y 5/3, Fe oxide blebs and coatings, lgst clast = 5mm S = 60-70% basalt			
62.5		S.S.					[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]				Salt and pepper, wk rxn w/ HCl			
63.5							[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]							
65.0		S.S.				D	[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]				All slough? Angular gravel w/ little matrix loose, v. poorly sorted silty fm-crs			
66.0							[Hand-drawn lithologic log symbols]				sand, 2.5 Y 6/2			

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

1998/DCL/PROC/DBL/001

Figure B1.7. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 56.5 ft – 66.0 ft

B1.7

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>66.5-75.0'</u> Date <u>10/29/03</u>		Sheet <u>8</u> of <u>23</u>					
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>					Drilling Contractor _____									
Reviewed by _____					Driller _____									
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____					Rig/Method _____									
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____					Depth Control Point _____									
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
66.5		s.s.				▷	[Graphic Log: 66.5-67.5 ft interval]				Pebbly sand, 20% pebbles, 50% crs v. crs sand, 25% fn-md sand, 5% silt, 2.5Y6/2 (dry)			
67.5		s.s.				↓	[Graphic Log: 67.5-68.5 ft interval]				loose, msv, poorly sorted, S = 40-50% basalt, wk rxn w/HCl, matrix supported pebbles			
68.5						↓	[Graphic Log: 68.5-71.5 ft interval]							
71.5		s.s.				▷	[Graphic Log: 71.5-72.5 ft interval]				Pebbly sand, loose, v. poorly sorted, 1 broken cobble			
72.5		s.s.				↓	[Graphic Log: 72.5-73.5 ft interval]				slightly pebbly sand, few % sm. pebbles, 60% crs-vcrs sand, 30% fn-md sand, med sorted, msv, 2.5Y5/2, 40-50% bas. wk rxn w/HCl			
73.5						↓	[Graphic Log: 73.5-74 ft interval]							
74		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: 74-75 ft interval]				silty pebbly sand, v. poorly sorted, loose, msv			
75						↓	[Graphic Log: 75 ft interval]				slightly pebbly sand, like 72.5-73.5			

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.8. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 66.5 ft – 75.0 ft

B1.8

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>75-81'</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>9</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>		Reviewed by _____		Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>		Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>		Drilling Contractor _____		Driller _____				
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____		Procedure _____		Rev _____		Rig/Method _____		Depth Control Point _____		Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				
Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____		2) _____												
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
75		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]				slightly pebbly sand, 5% sm. pebbles, 50% crs-v. crs sand, 40% fn-md. sand, mod. sorted, msv, loose, S = 40-50% basalt, wk rxn w/ HCl		2.5 Y5/2	
76						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]							
76.5		s.s.				SM	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]				slightly pebbly sand, ≤5% sm. pebbles 50-60% crs-v.crs sand, 30-40% fn-md sand, msv, loose, lgst clast = 1cm, S = 50-60% basalt			
77.5		s.s.				↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]				mod. sorted, wk rxn w/ HCl			
78.5						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]							
79		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]				silty pebbly sand, loose, v. poorly sorted msv, lgst clast = 2cm, 2.5 Y6/2			
						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]							
						SM	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]				slightly pebbly sand, ≤5% sm. pebbles, 40-50% crs-v.crs sand, 50-60% fn-md sand, msv, loose, mod sorted, S = 50-60% basalt			
80		s.s.				↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]				wk rxn w/ HCl, lgst clast = 2cm			
81						↓	[Graphic Log: 0-100% sand]							

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

1998/DCL/PROC/DBU/001

Figure B1.9. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 75.0 ft – 81.0 ft

B1.9

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>81.5-87.5'</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>10</u> of <u>23</u>							
Logged by <u>B.N. Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>									
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____									
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____									
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____									
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)			
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G							
81.5		S.S.					X				Empty						
						M	PM				Sand, fn-crs, well sorted, sl. compact						
82.5		S.S.									Wk. laminated, lgst particles = crs sand						Paleomag smpl @ 82.6
											2.5 Y 4/4 (olive brn - moist), micaceous, S = 15-20% mafic						
83.5						↓	X				mod rxn w/ HCl, crsens toward bottom						
											well laminated, drag folding, Fe oxide blebs						
84		S.S.				SM	↓				Sand, few sm pebbles, 50%						
											crs-vcis. sand, 50% fn-md sand.						
											mod. sorted, msv, loose						
85		S.S.					↓				40-50% mafic, lgst elast = 1cm,						
											wk rxn w/ HCl						
86						↓	↓										
86.5		S.S.				SM	↓				Sand, mostly crs at top, md-crs						
											and bottom, wk lam, mod sorted, 2.5 Y 5/2, wk rxn w/ HCl						
87.5						↓	↓				lgst particle = v. crs sand, loose to						
											sl. compact						

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

1998/DCL/PROC/OBU001

Figure B1.10. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 81.5 ft – 87.5 ft

B1.10

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>87.5-93.5'</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>11</u> of <u>23</u>			
		Location <u>c Tank Farm</u>			Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>									
Logged by <u>B.N. Bjornstad</u>					Drilling Contractor _____									
Reviewed by _____					Date _____					Driller _____				
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____					Procedure _____					Rev _____				
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>					Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____					2) _____			Depth Control Point _____	
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
87.5		s.s.				SM	PM				Sand, md-crs, well lam in upper half, mod-well sorted, max part. size = crs sand, compact, 2.5Y5/3, wk rxn w/ HCl			PM @ 88.2
88.5					↓									
89		s.s.				SM					Sand, 60% crs-vcrs, 40% fn-md, wk lam., mod. sorted, sl. compact, max part. size = v. crs. sand, 2.5Y6/2, 40-50% mafic, wk rxn. w/ HCl			
90		s.s.			↓									
91						↓								
91.5		s.s.			D SM									
92.5		s.s.				↓					loose, v. poorly sorted dry silty sand			
						↓					Sand, 60% crs-vcrs, 35% fn-md, wk lamination, max. part = v. crs sand, 2.5Y5/2, no rxn w/ HCl, sl. compact, mod. sorted, S = 40-50% basalt; salt and pepper			
93.5					↓									

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.11. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 87.5 ft – 93.5 ft

B1.11

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C 9124</u>		Depth <u>94-100'</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>12 of 23</u>										
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Project</u>												
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____												
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____												
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____												
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)						
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G										
94		S.S.				D														
						↓														
						SM														
95		S.S.				↓														
						↓														
96						↓														
96.5		S.S.				SM														
						↓														
97.5		S.S.	<u>Mayer's core #1</u>			SM														
						↓														
98.5						SM														
						↓														
99		S.S.				SM														
						↓														
						P														
100						↓														

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.12. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 94.0 ft – 100.0 ft

B1.12

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>100-106</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>13</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>B.N. Bjornstad</u>					Drilling Contractor _____										
Reviewed by _____					Driller _____										
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____					Rig/Method _____										
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>					Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____					Depth Control Point _____					
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)	
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G					
100		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: Sand with small pebbles]				Sand, 70% crs-v.crs, 30% fn-md, one v. sm. pebble, sl. compact, msv, 2.5Y5/2, lgst clast = 1cm				
101						↓									
101.5		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: Silty sand with pebbles]				msv, loose, v. poorly sorted, matrix-supported pebbles				
102.5		s.s.				↓									
103.5						↓									
104						D	[Graphic Log: Silty sand with pebbles]				silty sand w/ angular pebble, v. poorly sorted, loose, msv				
105						↓									
106						SM D ↓									

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.13. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 100.0 ft – 106.0 ft

B1.13

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>CH24</u>		Depth <u>106.5-115'</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>14</u> of <u>23</u>						
Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>					Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>												
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>							Drilling Contractor _____										
Reviewed by _____							Driller _____										
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____							Procedure _____			Rev _____							
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____							Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____			2) _____							
DEPTH ()		TIME		SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE		GRAPHIC LOG		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)		H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)	
106.5				S.S.				D		↓		2 ft. md sand, 2.5Y5/3 Sand, 50% CRS - v. CRS sand, 50% fn-md sand, wk lam., 2.5Y5/2, Fe oxide blebs and coatings, 1st part = 1cm, mod. sorted, S = 40-50% basalt					
107.5				S.S.				↓		↓							
108.5								↓		↓							
109				S.S.				D		↓		pebbly sand, loose, MSV				sl = slough	
								↓		↓		pebbly sand, 10% sm pebbles, 70% CRS - v. CRS sand, poorly sorted, loose					
110				S.S.				↓		↓		sl pebbly sand, loose, S = 50-60% bas., ≤ 5% pebbles 2.5Y5/2, no rxn w/ HCl, 1st clast = sm pebble, Fe oxide blebs and coatings					
111								↓		↓							
114				S.S.				SM		↓		loose CRS sand, MSV Sand, 50% CRS, 30% md, 10% fn, mod sorted, 2.5Y5/3, 1st part = v. CRS sand					
115								↓		↓		WK lam., S = 30-40% basalt WK rxn. w/ HCl					

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.14. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 106.5 ft – 115.0 ft

B1.14

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>115-126</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>15</u> of <u>23</u>					
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>					Drilling Contractor _____											
Reviewed by _____					Date _____											
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____					Procedure _____					Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____					Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____					2) _____		Depth Control Point _____				
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)		
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G						
115		S.S.				D								Sand, 30% crs, 50% md, 20% fn mod. sorted, wk lam., 2.5Y6/2, S=30% mafic, lgst part = crs sand		
119		S.S.				D										
120		S.S.														
121																
124		S.S.				D										
125		S.S.				SM										
126																

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.15. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 115.0 ft – 126.0 ft

B1.15

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>129 - 140</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>16 of 23</u>				
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Reviewed by _____				Drilling Contractor _____		Date _____				
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____		Driller _____				
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____				Rig/Method _____		Depth Control Point _____				
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
129		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				Sand, fn-crs, poorly sorted, wk rxn w/ HCl, v. loose, msv			
130		s.s.				SM	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				fn sand, well sorted, 2.5Y5/3, mod rxn w/ HCl sl. compact			chem sample from fn sand lens
131							[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				Sand, 40% crs - v.crs, 30% md, 20% fn sl. compact, mod sorted, 2.5Y5/2, 30-40% basalt, wk rxn w/ HCl			
134		s.s.				D	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				Sand, 30% crs 50% md, 20% fn, mod. sorted, loose to sl. compact, 2.5Y6/2, 30-40% basalt, msv, 1st part = v.crs. sand			
135		s.s.					[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				wk rxn w/ HCl			
136		s.s.					[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]							
139		s.s.				SM	[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				Sand, 40-50% crs - v.crs, 40-50% fn-md sand, loose, msv, mod sorted, wk rxn w/ HCl			
140							[Graphic Log: Dotted pattern]				max part = v.crs. sand, 2.5Y5/3			

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.16. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 129.0 ft – 140.0 ft

B1.16

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>140-151</u>		Date <u>10-29-03</u>		Sheet <u>17 of 23</u>				
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____				Depth Control Point _____						
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
140		S.S.				D	[Graphic Log: 140-141]						Same as 139-140'	
141						↓	[Graphic Log: 141-142]						finer to md sand at bottom 2.576/3, mod. rxn w/ HCl	
144						D	[Graphic Log: 144-145]						v. loose pebbly sand	
145						↓	[Graphic Log: 145-146]						pebbly sand, 10-15% pebbles, 60% crs-vers. sand, 30% fn-md sand, loose, msv, poorly sorted, max part size = 15mm, wk rxn w/ HCl, S = 70-80% basalt, loose	
149						D	[Graphic Log: 149-150]						pebbly sand, v. loose, msv, 2.575/2 max part = 1cm, msv	
150						↓	[Graphic Log: 150-151]						Sandy pebble gravel, loose, 80-90% basalt, mod. sorted Pebbly sand, 10% sm pebbles, 50% crs-vers. sand 40% fn-md sand, poorly sorted, msv 2.575/2, wk rxn w/ HCl, S = 50-60% basalt max part size = 2cm, loose	
151						↓	[Graphic Log: 151-152]							

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.17. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 140.0 ft – 151.0 ft

B1.17

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>154-166</u>		Date <u>10-30-03</u>		Sheet <u>18</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____				Driller _____						
Rig/Method _____				Depth Control Point _____										
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
154							X						No recovery from 153-154	
155						D	↓						All slough? - looks like it	
156							↓							
160						D	↓							
161						W	↓							
164						SM	↓							
165			Mags Gre #2				?						Core unopened (except end caps)	
166						D	↓						Filter paper + 200g removed from bot.	

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.18. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 154.0 ft – 166.0 ft

B1.18

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>169-180</u>		Date <u>10-30-03</u>		Sheet <u>19 of 23</u>									
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>											
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____											
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____											
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____											
DEPTH ()		TIME		SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE		GRAPHIC LOG		LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)		H ₂ O ADDED		CASING		DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)	
				TYPE ID NUMBER INSTR. READING		INSTR. READING		C Z S G		C Z S G									
169				S.S.				D				Sand, 60% crs - v.crs, 40% fn - md 40-50% basalt, MSV, loose, WK rxn w/ HCl, max part = v.crs sand sl. coarser above s = 40-50% basalt 2.5Y5/2						fine-grained clasts fell in from above?	
170				S.S.				↓				fine-grained mud clasts, moist angular, compact, mod-sfrng calcareous at top, 2.5Y5/3							
171								↓											
174				S.S.				SM										Fine-grained mud clasts like @ 169'	
175				S.S.				↓				Sand, md-crs., v. loose, with mud clast, Sand, 60% crs, 30% md, 10% fn 30-40% basalt, msr, mod sorted, 2.5Y5/3, max part = v.crs. sand WK rxn w/ HCl							
176								↓											
179								SM				Sand, 50% crs - v.crs sand, 50% fn - md 50-60% basalt, MSV, max part = v.crs sand mod sorted, WK rxn w/ HCl, loose, 2.5Y5/2							
180																			

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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B1.19

Figure B1.19. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 169.0 ft – 180.0 ft

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>180-191</u>		Date <u>10-30-03</u>		Sheet <u>20</u> of <u>23</u>			
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>					Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>					Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>				
Reviewed by _____					Date _____					Drilling Contractor _____				
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____					Procedure _____					Rev _____				
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>					Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____					Depth Control Point _____				
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS- TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
180						SM					Sand, same as 179-180			
181						↓								
184						SM					fine pebble gravel, v. loose, mod sorted 80-90% basalt			
185						↓					Sand, 60% crs-v.crs. 20% md, 20% fn, poorly sorted, msv, max part = fn. pebble, 2.5 x 5/2, sl. compact, mod rxn w/ HCl, 50-60% basalt			
186						↓								
189						SM					v. loose crs-v.crs. sand Sand, 50% crs-vers., 50% fn-md 40-50% basalt, few pebbles toward top, mod sorted, msv, max part = 1.5cm wk rxn w/ HCl, sl. compact			
190						↓								
191						↓								

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.20. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 180.0 ft – 191.0 ft

B1.20

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>194-205</u>		Date <u>10-30-03</u>		Sheet <u>21</u> of <u>23</u>					
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>							
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____							
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____							
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____							
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)	
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G					
194		S.S.				D							Gravel, no matrix, broken clasts, max clast = 60cm pebbly sand, 10% pebbles, 50% crs-v.crs sand, 20% md 20% fn, poorly sorted, msv, 2.5Y5/3, sl. compact, S = 40-50% bas. fewer pebbles below		Sl = slough
195		S.S.													
196															
199						D							sandy pebble gravel, v. loose, mod sorted, 80-90% basalt Silty pebbly sand, 10% silt, 10% pebble 40% crs-v.crs sand, 40% fn-md sand, msv, poorly sorted, max part = 3cm S = 25-35% basalt, WK rxn w/ HCl 2.5Y6/2, sl. compact		
200															
201															
204						D							sandy pebble gravel, v. loose, 80-90% bas. Pebbly sand, 5-10% pebble, 40% crs-v.crs sand 40% fn-md sand, 10% silt, poorly sorted, msv, sl. compact, Max part = 3cm 2.5Y6/2, WK rxn w/ HCl		
205															

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.21. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 194.0 ft – 205.0 ft

B1.21

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>205-211</u>		Date <u>10-30-03</u>		Sheet <u>22 of 23</u>				
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____				Driller _____						
Rig/Method _____				Depth Control Point _____										
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
205						D					Same as above (204-205)			
206						↓								
209	A					D					Angular gravel (looks like broken cobble) not basalt Sand 30% crs-vers sand, 30% med sand, 30% ftd, 10% silt, v. poorly sorted, 2.5Y 6/2 sl. compact, max part = 3m pebble, mod rxn w/ HCl/msv, 5 = 30-40% basalt			Repeated core intervals
210						↓								
209	B					D					1 large broken-up cobble			
210						↓					stough or pebbles?			
210	A					D					Pebbly silty sand, v. poorly sorted, msv to mottled, dv. compact, mod rxn w/ HCl max part = 0.5cm, 2.5Y 7/2			Repeated core intervals
211						↓					like immed. above but more sand and better sorted			
210	B					D					pebbly silty sand, v. loose, v. poorly sorted silty pebbly sand, 10% pebbles, 50% crs-vers sand, 40% ftd-med sand, v. poorly sorted, sl. compact, msv, 2.5Y 6/2, max part = 1.5cm			
211						↓								

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B1.22. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 205.0 ft – 211.0 ft

B1.22

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4124</u>		Depth <u>219-230</u>		Date <u>10-30-03</u>		Sheet <u>23</u> of <u>23</u>				
Logged by <u>BN Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>						
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____						
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____						
Steel Tape/E-Tape _____				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____				2) _____						
DEPTH ()	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
219		SS-					X							
220							○○○ ○○○○				Gravel, rounded to angular (broken), fn-crs pebble size, no matrix, 25% basalt, others include gtzite and volcanic porphyry			
224						SM	X				1 lg gtzite clast, rounded except where broken, 80 mm dia.			
225							↓				silty pebbly sand, 5-10% pebbles, 30% crs-vcrs sand, 30% md sand, 20% fn sand 10% silt, poorly sorted, msv, lgst clast = 1 cm 25Y4/2, wk rxn w/ HCl, sl. compact, S = 50-60% basalt			
226							↓							
229							X							
230						D	○○○ ○○○○				Gravel, rounded to angular unbroken clasts ^{mostly} subrounded, ~25% basalt, lgst clast = 5cm (broken), no matrix other liths = gtzite, volcanic porphyry totally loose			

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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B1.23

Figure B1.23. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 219.0 ft – 227.9 ft to Cold Creek Unit/Ringold Formation 228.0 ft – 230.0 ft

Appendix B2

C4297

**Geologic Description of Core
Obtained During Opening in Laboratory**

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----------------------------------------------------------------------	------

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Appendix B2. Geologic Description of Core from Borehole C4297

Core Log

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4297</u>		Depth <u>24-26'</u>	Date <u>4-1-04</u>	Sheet <u>1</u> of <u>8</u>
Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>					Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>				
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>					Drilling Contractor _____				
Reviewed by _____ Date _____					Driller _____				
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____ Procedure _____ Rev _____					Rig/Method _____				
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u> Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____					Depth Control Point _____				

DEPTH (ft)	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS- TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G				
24		S.S.	504028-12			SM	0							4" ID stainless-steel liners from splitspoon Backfill
			D				0							
			C				0							
			↓				0							
			C				0							
			↓				0							
			P				0							
			↓				0							
			B				0							
			↓				0							
			A				0							
			↓				0							
26						↓	0							

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B2.1. Backfill 24.0 ft – 26.0 ft

B2.1

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG		Boring/Well No <u>C4297</u>		Depth <u>29.25-31.25</u> Date <u>4/1/04</u>		Sheet <u>2</u> of <u>8</u>							
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>				Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>				Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>							
Reviewed by _____				Date _____				Drilling Contractor _____							
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____				Procedure _____				Rev _____							
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>				Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____				Depth Control Point _____							
DEPTH (ft)	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)	
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G					
29.25		S.S.	504028-15			SM									Backfill
			D												
			↓												
			C												
			↓												
			B												
30.25			↓												
			A												
			↓												
31.25			↓												
36.4		S.S.	504029-21			M									Backfill
			B												
			↓												
			A			SM									
			↓												
37.4			↓			M									

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B2.2. Backfill 29.25 ft – 37.4 ft

B2.2

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG			Boring/Well No <u>C4297</u>		Depth <u>44.2-62.75</u> Date <u>4-1-04</u>		Sheet <u>4</u> of <u>8</u>							
Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>					Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>											
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>						Drilling Contractor _____										
Reviewed by _____						Date _____										
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____						Procedure _____ Rev _____										
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>						Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____ 2) _____										
Depth Control Point _____																
DEPTH (ft)	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOIS-TURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)		
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G						
44.2		S.S.	504028-27			SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic log showing sand with pebbles]							S, md (top) grades down to crs to v. crs below, loose, med. sorted, S=30-40% basalt, max part. size = v. fn. pebble (0.5cm) wk rxn w/ HCl, 2.5Y4/2		
			C													
			↓													
			B													
			↓													
			A													
			↓													
45.7			↓													
61.75		S.S.	504028-37			SM	[Hand-drawn lithologic log showing pebbly sand]							pebbly sand (gs) 30% sm. pebbles, 70% sand, loose, med. sorted, S=30-40% basalt G=60-70% basalt, max. part = 1cm 2.5Y4/2, no rxn w/ HCl, loose	~ 70% full	
			B													
			↓													
			A													
			↓													
62.75			↓				[Hand-drawn lithologic log showing coarser sand]							coarser at bottom, max. part size = 1.5 cm ~ 40% gravel		

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B2.4. Hanford formation (H1 unit) 44.2 ft – 62.75 ft

B2.4

Pacific Northwest National Laboratory		DAILY BOREHOLE LOG				Boring/Well No <u>C4297</u>		Depth <u>77.8-79.8</u>		Date <u>4-1-04</u>		Sheet <u>6</u> of <u>8</u>	
Logged by <u>B N Bjornstad</u>						Location <u>C Tank Farm</u>						Project <u>Vadose Zone</u>	
Reviewed by _____						Date _____						Drilling Contractor _____	
Lithologic Class. Scheme _____						Procedure _____						Rev _____	
Steel Tape/E-Tape <u>1</u>						Field Indicator Equip. 1) _____						2) _____	
Drilling Contractor _____						Driller _____						Rig/Method _____	
Depth Control Point _____													

DEPTH (ft)	TIME	SAMPLES		CONTAMINATION		MOISTURE	GRAPHIC LOG				LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION (particle size distribution, sorting, mineralogy, roundness, color, reaction to HCl, etc.)	H ₂ O ADDED	CASING	DRILLING COMMENTS (drilling rate, down time, blow counts, water level, drill fluid, etc.)		
		TYPE	ID NUMBER	INSTR.	READING		C	Z	S	G						
77.8			504028-49			SM										
			D													
			↓													
			C													
			↓													
			↓													
78.8			B													
			↓													
			A													
			↓													
79.8			↓													

B2.6

W = Wet, M = Moist, D = Dry

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Figure B2.6. Hanford formation (H2 unit) 77.8 ft – 79.8 ft

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