

Multi-Level System Installation on an Active Site (Sellafield)

Challenges, Learning, and Benefits

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The Sellafield site

- Located in NW England
- UK's largest nuclear site
- TNT production facility during WW2
- First nuclear development started in 1947 – Windscale reactors (Pile 1 went critical – October 1950)
- Ongoing site development ever since
- Significant legacy of soil and groundwater contamination
 - Historic and ongoing events
 - Multiple release points
 - Complex geology & hydrogeology
- [Sellafield Ltd environmental and safety reports - GOV.UK](#)

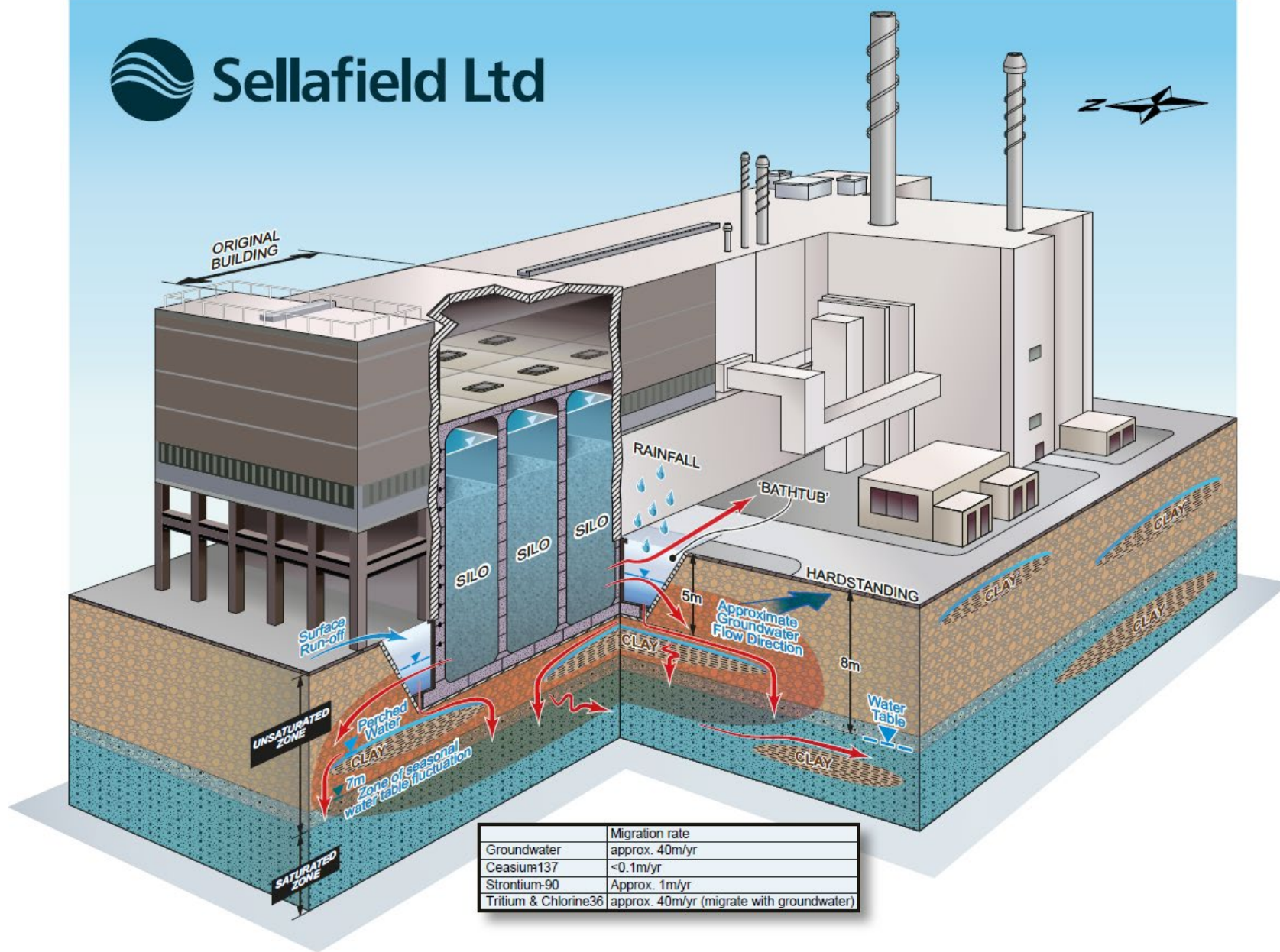




The MSSS problem

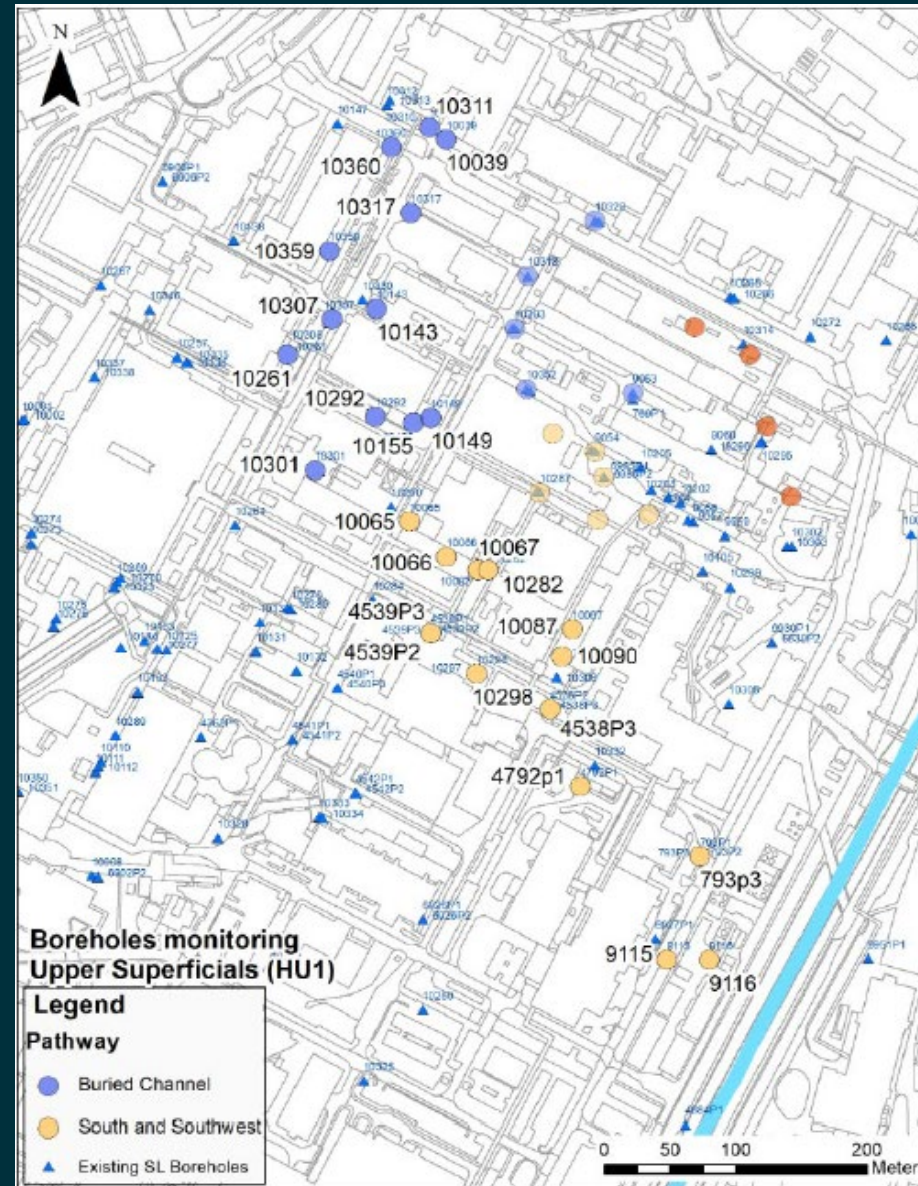
- The Magnox Swarf Storage Silos are the main contamination source term on site
 - Underwater storage of Magnox fuel cladding swarf
 - 22 storage compartments
 - Below ground leakage from the original six compartments
- Historic and ongoing (since 2019) leakage
 - Current leak rate ca.2.1 m³/day
- Resumption of leakage prompted a review of existing groundwater monitoring arrangements
 - DQO review of existing groundwater monitoring arrangements





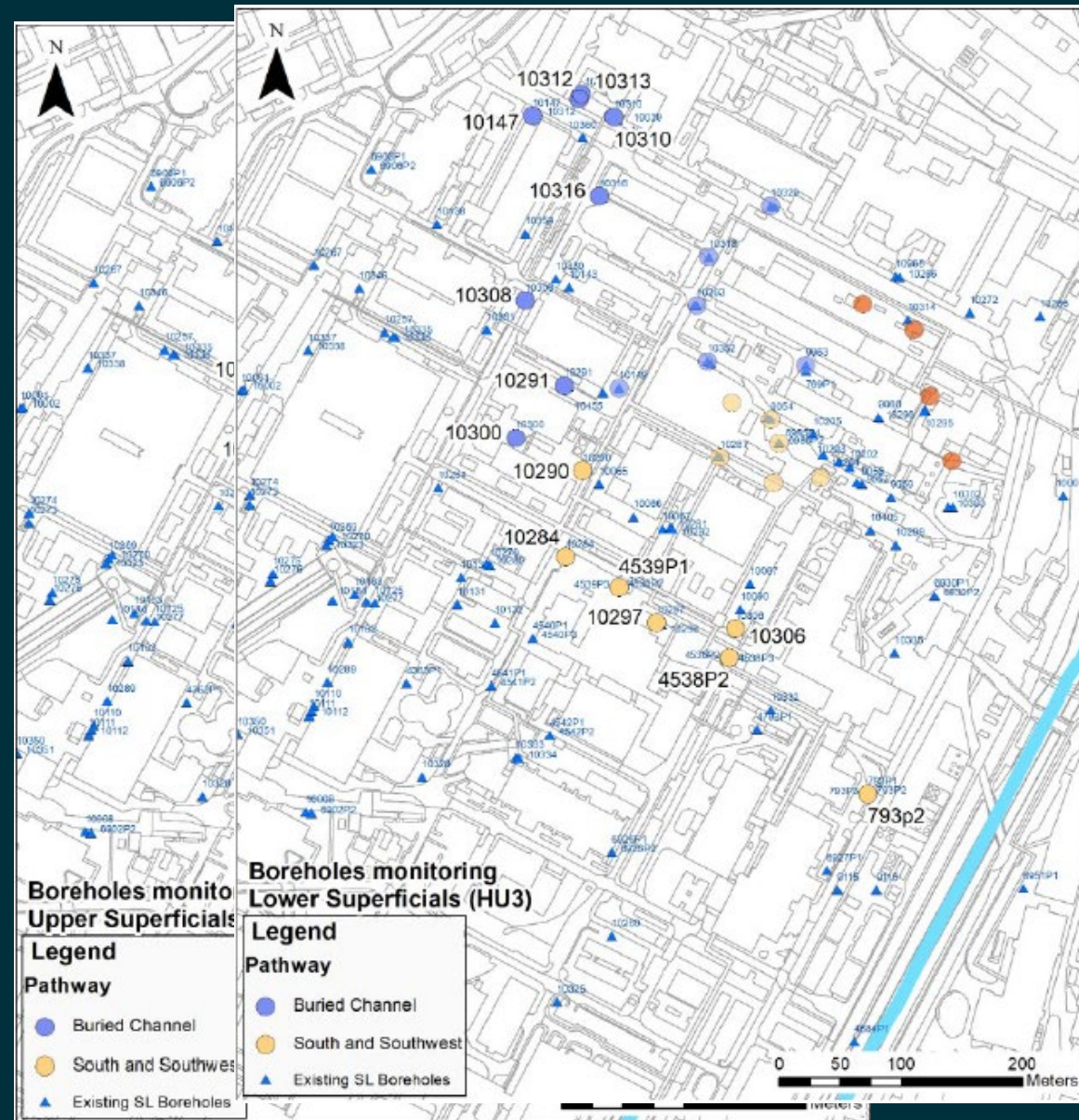
DQO summary

- Concluded April 2021
- Review of:
 - 'Inner' groundwater monitoring arrays
 - 'Outer' groundwater monitoring arrays
- Monitoring gaps identified
 - Lateral coverage generally okay – some gaps
 - Vertical coverage – multiple gaps identified
- 25 new boreholes proposed



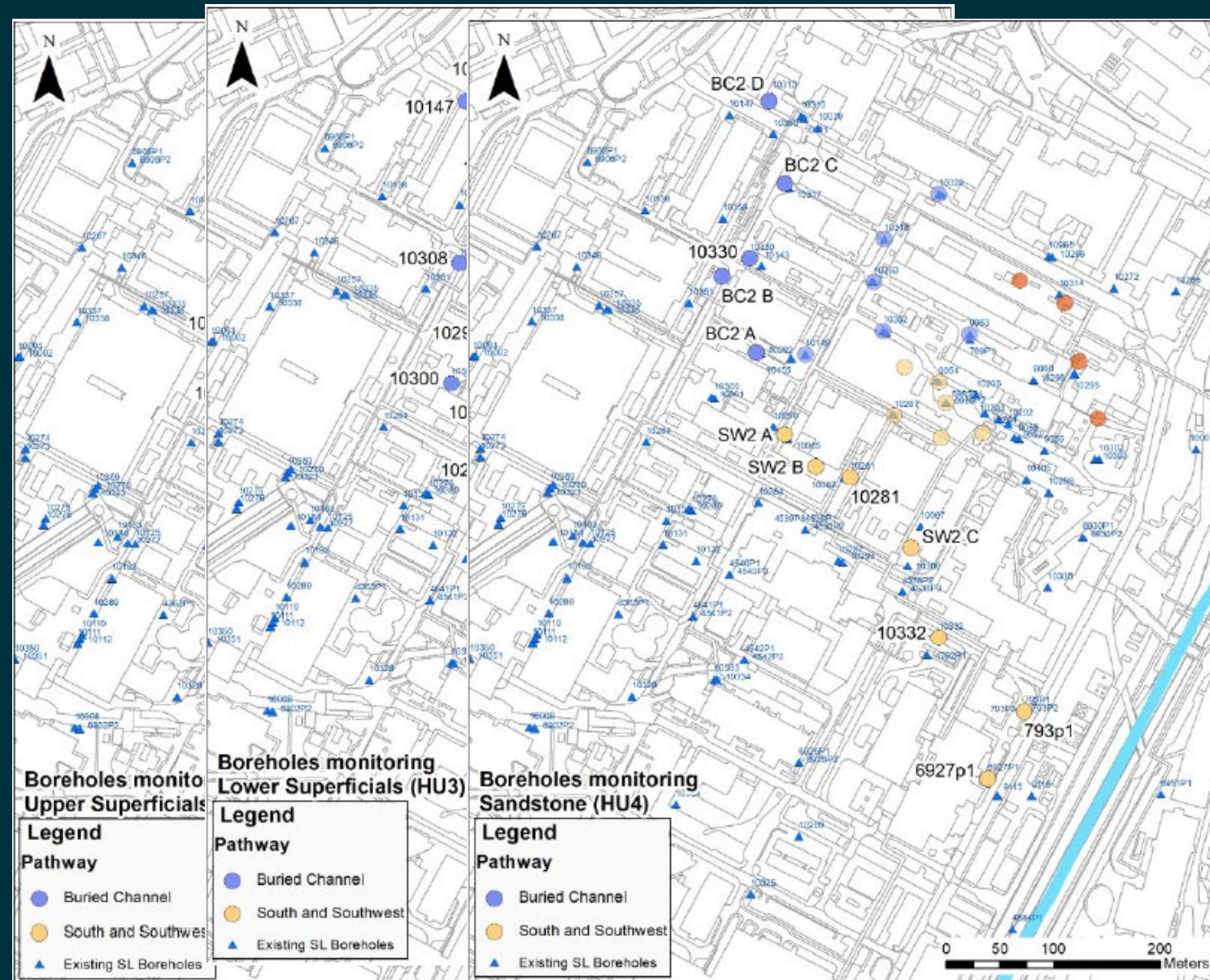
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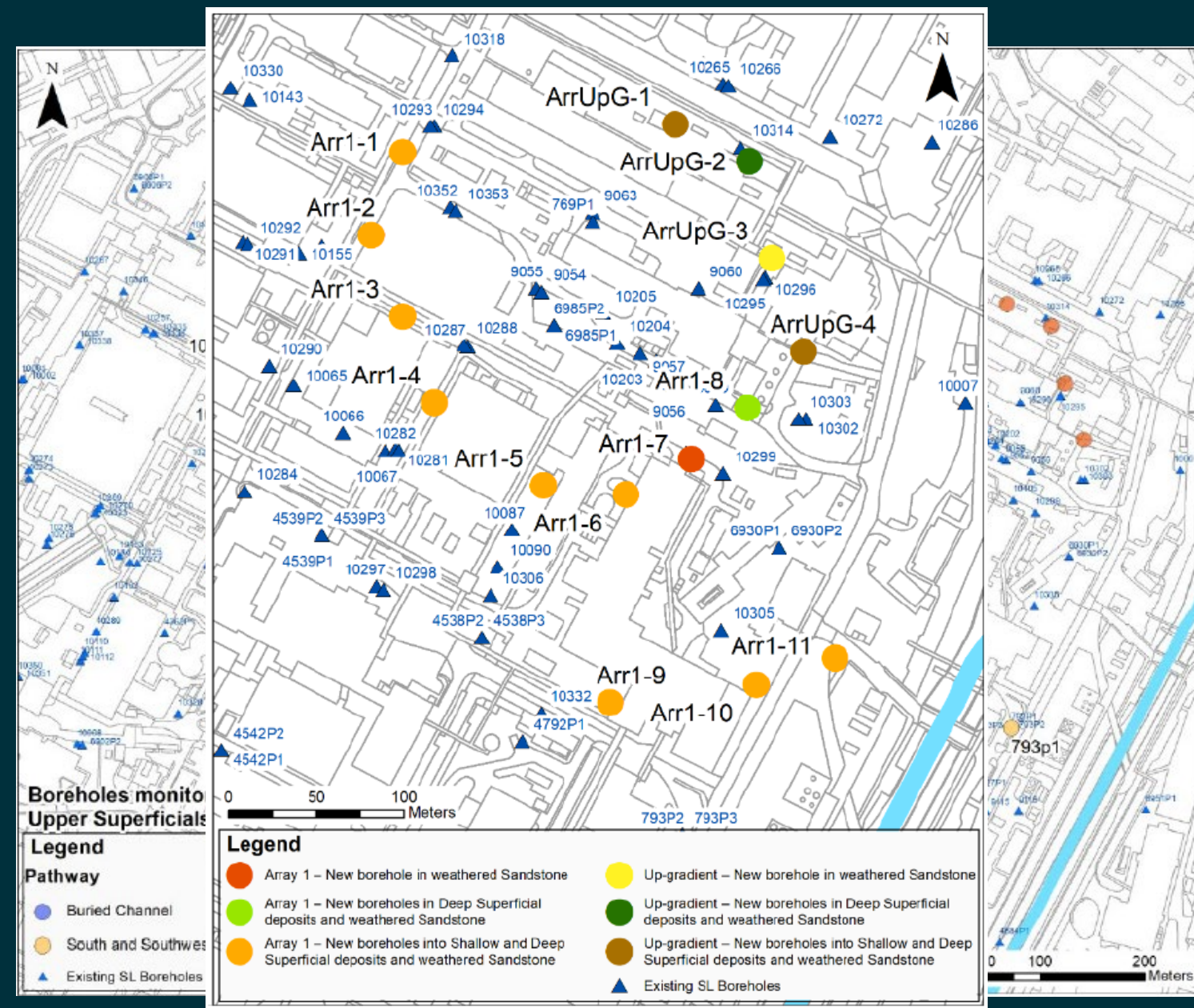
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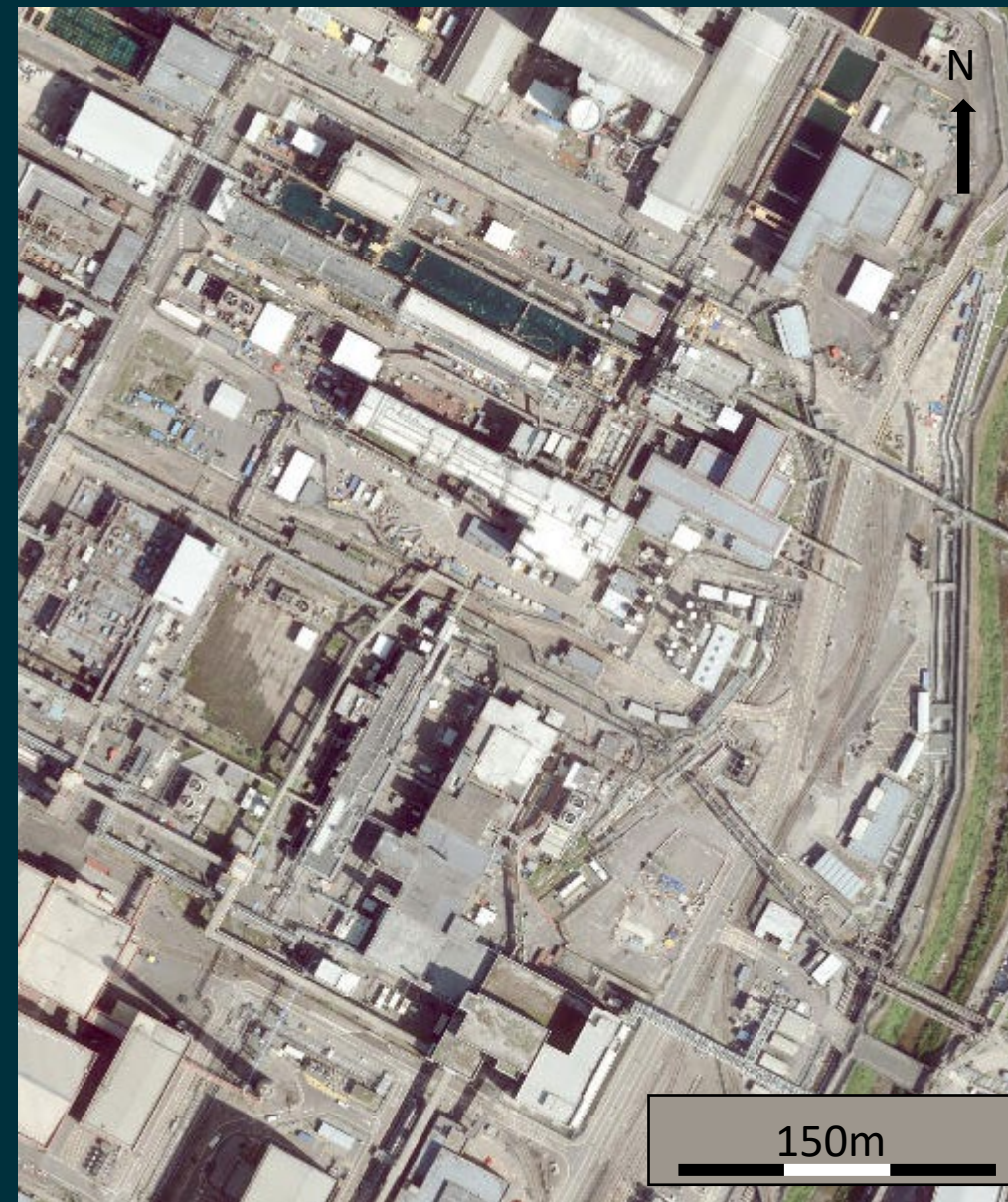
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25 new boreholes?

- Significant logistical challenges
 - Complex operational environment
 - Above ground and buried infrastructure
 - Multiple operational plants
 - Limited space
 - Radiological / dose constraints
- Undertook a contractor led review of the market of available multi-level well systems
 - Solinst CMT system favoured.....however, issues identified
- 11 provisional installation locations identified
- Seven in first phase

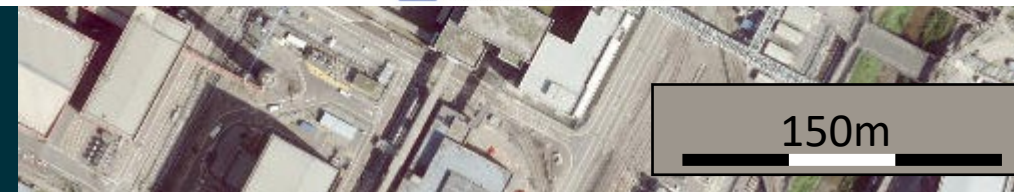
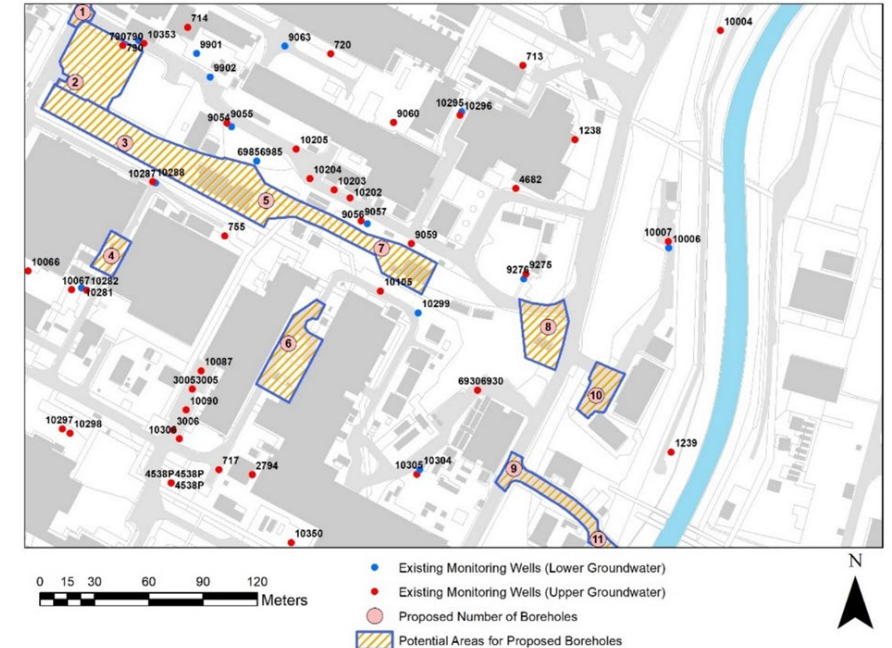


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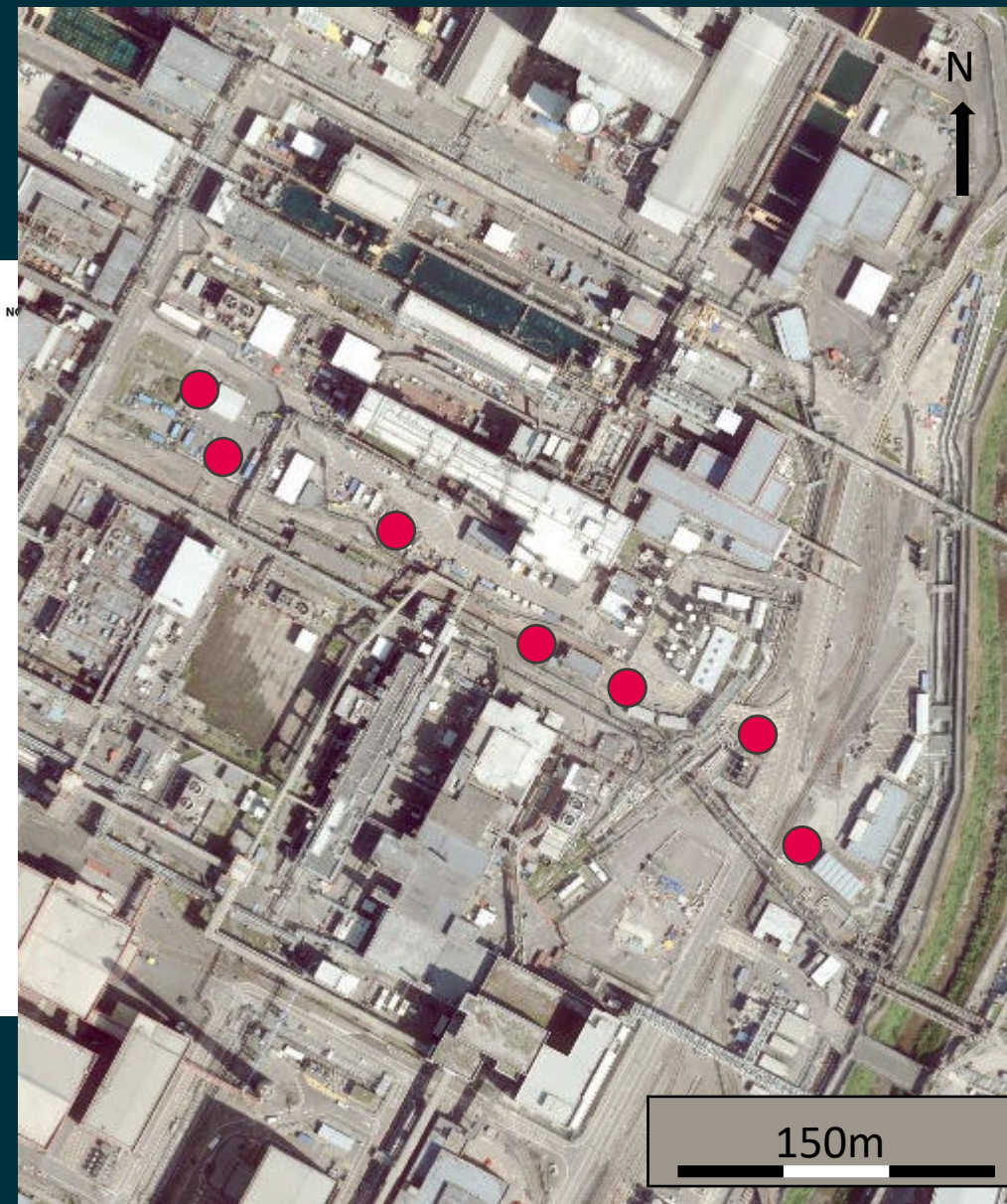


NOTE: Proposed borehole locations are illustrative only. Siting of new boreholes will require a detailed scoping and design phase and will also be subject to constraints such as access and the presence of below ground services. Hatched zones highlight areas of interest that show some initial potential for borehole locations.



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Multi-level systems – pro and cons

CMT system:

- CMT has a fixed number of channels (3 or 7)
 - Narrow port diameters
- Required sample volumes can be up to 12L
- Long-term high-resolution head data identified as a key monitoring objective
 - No option for level logger deployment
- Groundwater is ca. 8 – 9m BGL, limiting pumping options

Morwick G360 system:

- Morwick system identified as an alternative
- Configurable port numbers and diameters
 - More options for data collection
 - Better sampling options
- But, new to market and no UK experience
- No off-the-shelf procurement route

Morwick G360 system

- Trial installation undertaken by our preferred drilling contractor
- On-site support from Morwick G360 team
- Invaluable learning ahead of main phase of works
- Successful trial confirmed selection of Morwick G360 MLS for site installation
 - Six five port systems
 - One six port system



Installation challenges

- Lots of buried infrastructure – the first metre was the hardest!
- Tight working environment – installation challenges
- High radiation background (challenge optimising port depth selection)
- Difficult geology – highly heterogenous – precise installation required
- Drilling challenges e.g. significant sediment ingress in open hole bedrock
- Installations
 - Measure, measure, measure!
 - Check, check, check!

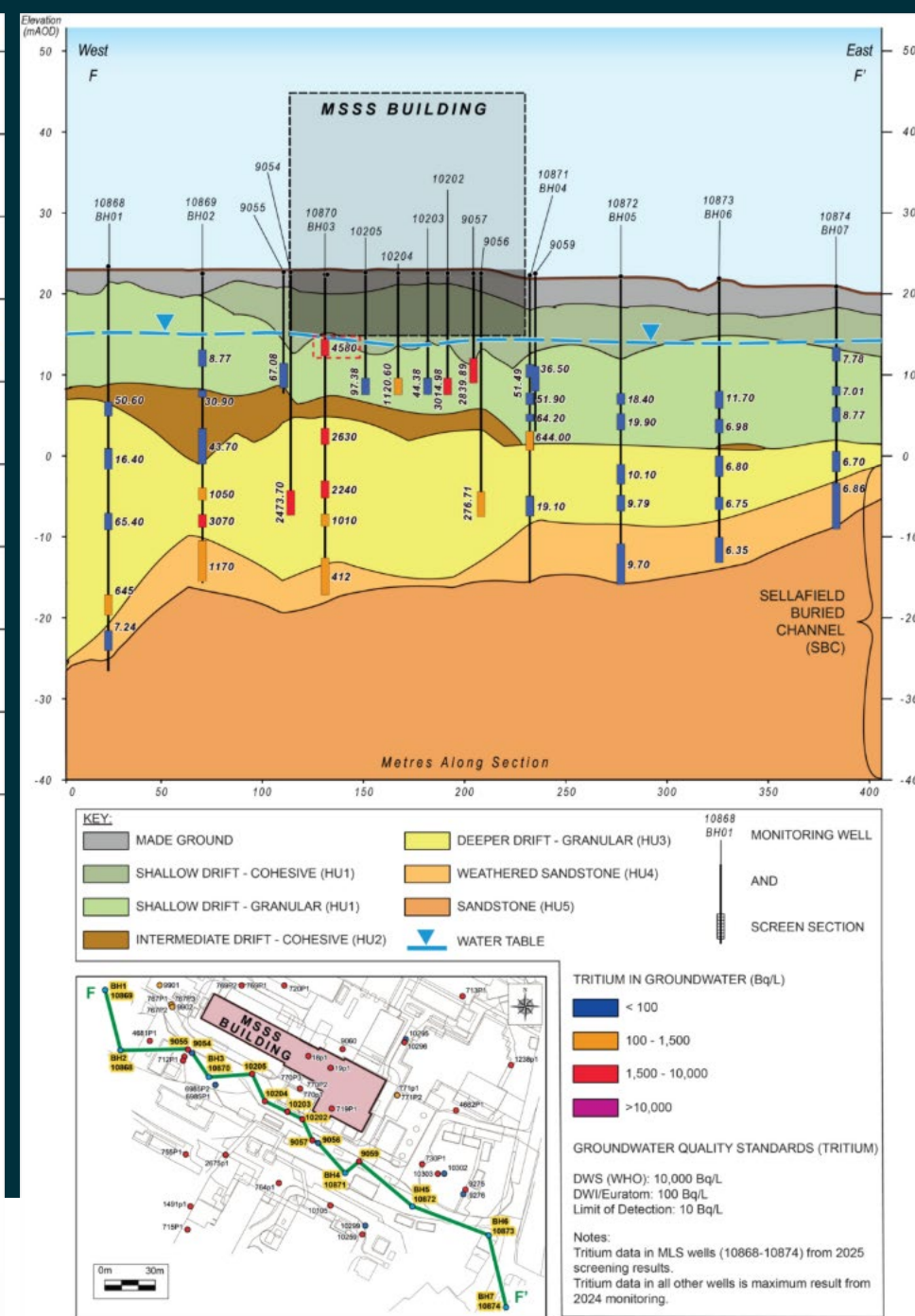
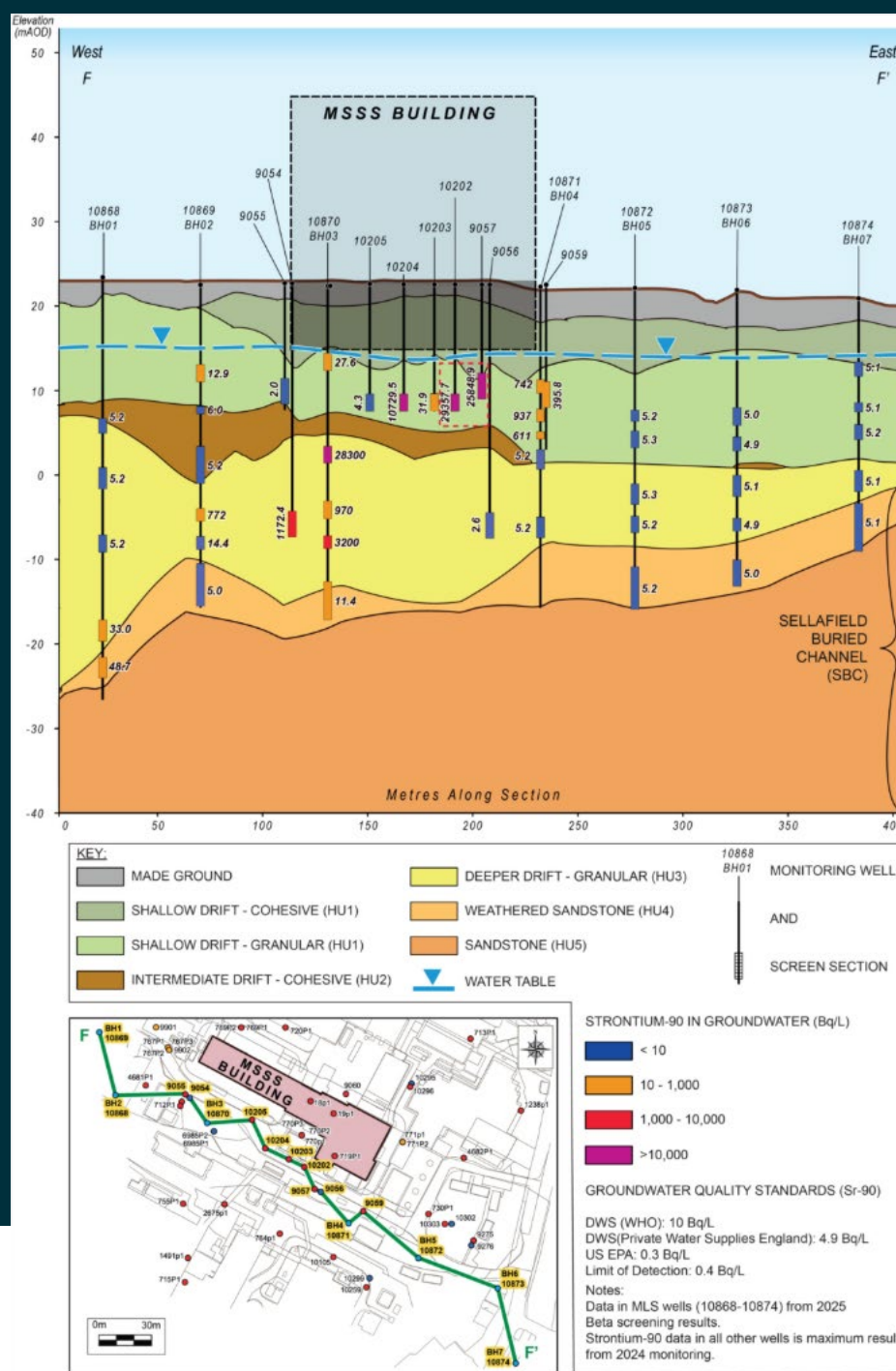


Operational challenges

- Getting sampling underway took longer than anticipated
 - 35 sample points going live at once
 - Needed to build operator familiarity on new systems
 - Some port development required – not helped by the delay in starting sampling
 - Two ports considered to be non-functional
 - Sampling takes longer than for standard wells
- But.....
 - Much better vertical resolution of contaminant distribution
 - Better insights into vertical head profiles

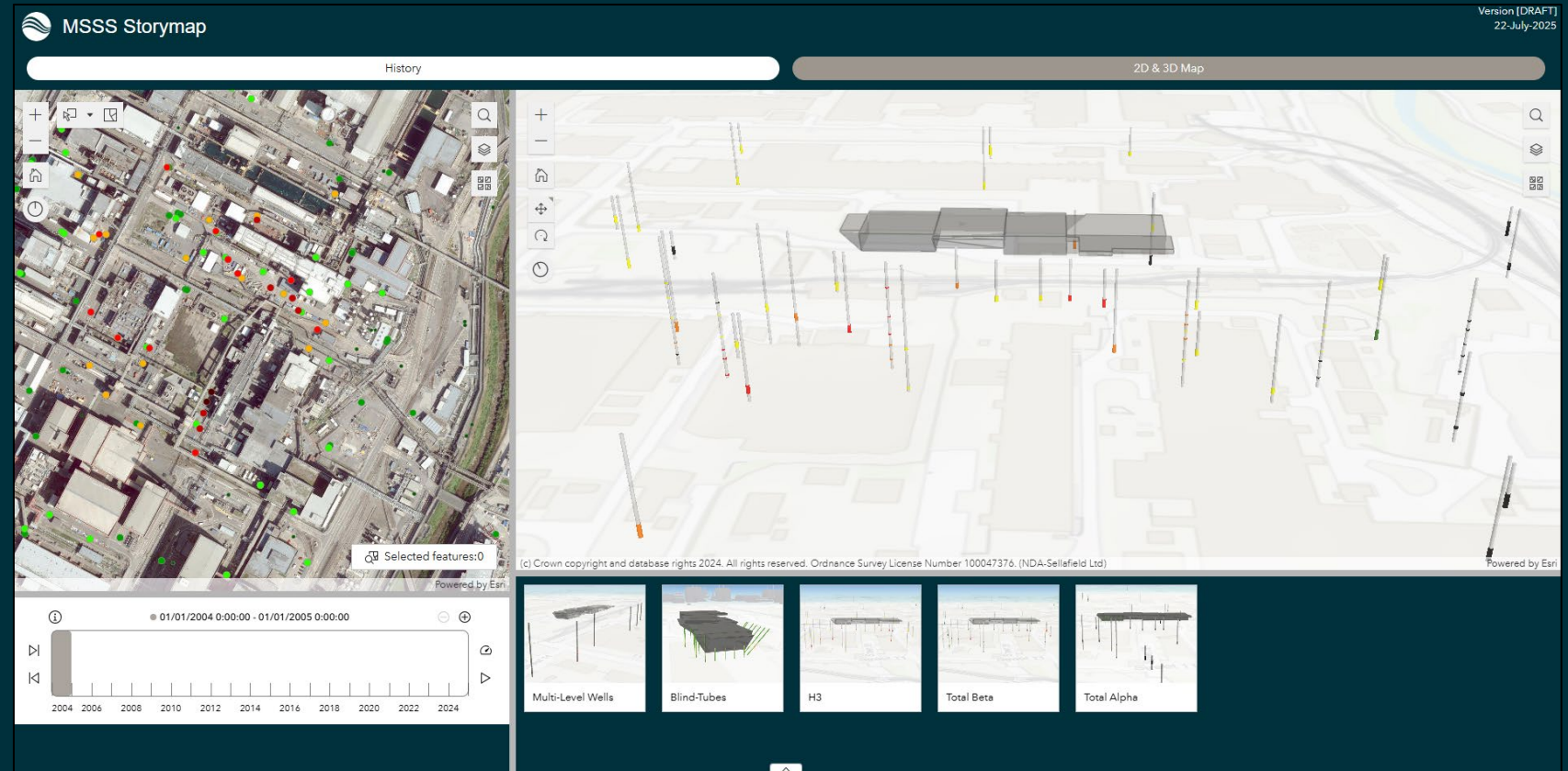
Data insights

- Notable differences in H-3 & Sr-90 distribution
- Evidence of discrete plumes



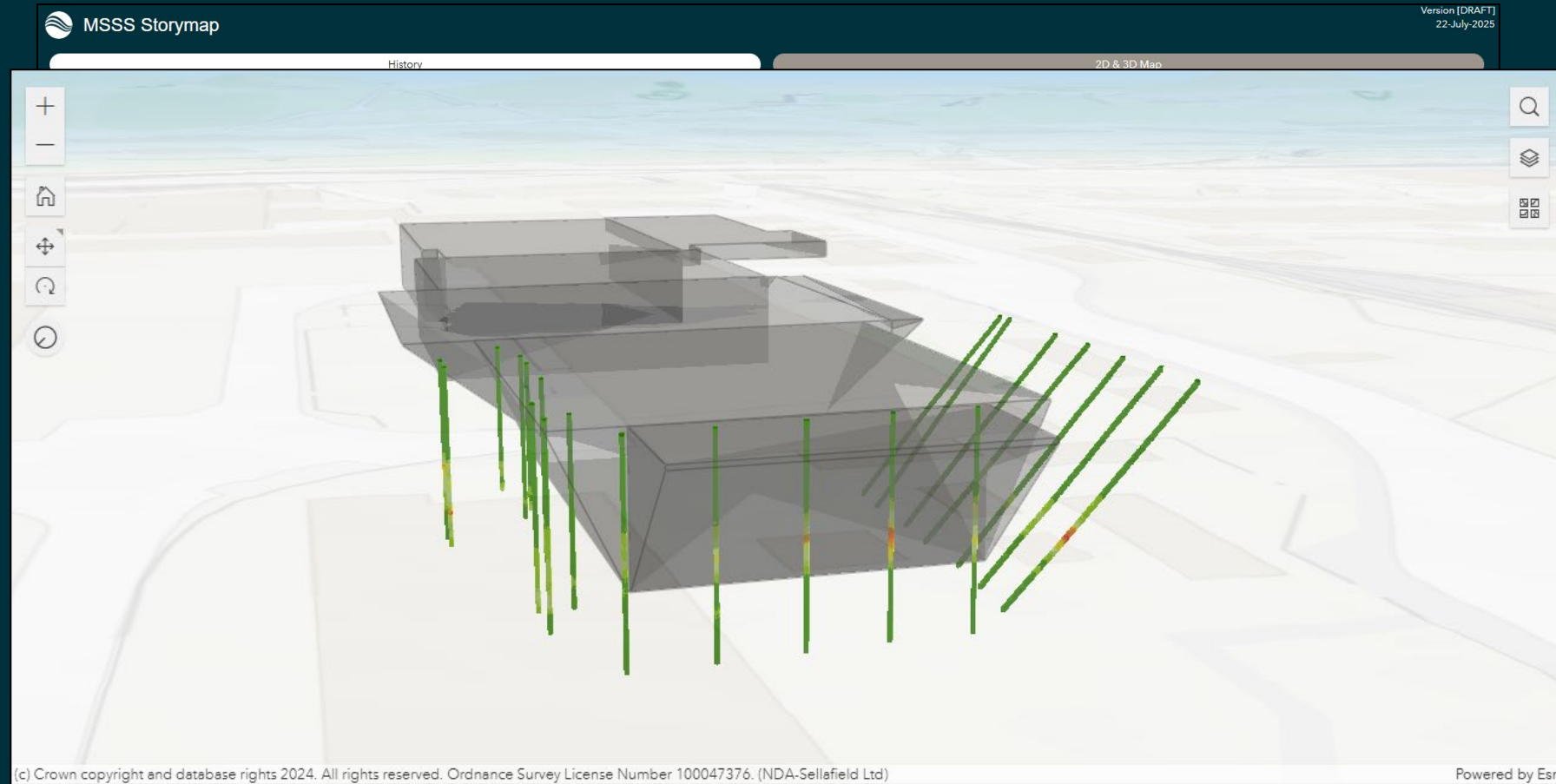
Data presentation

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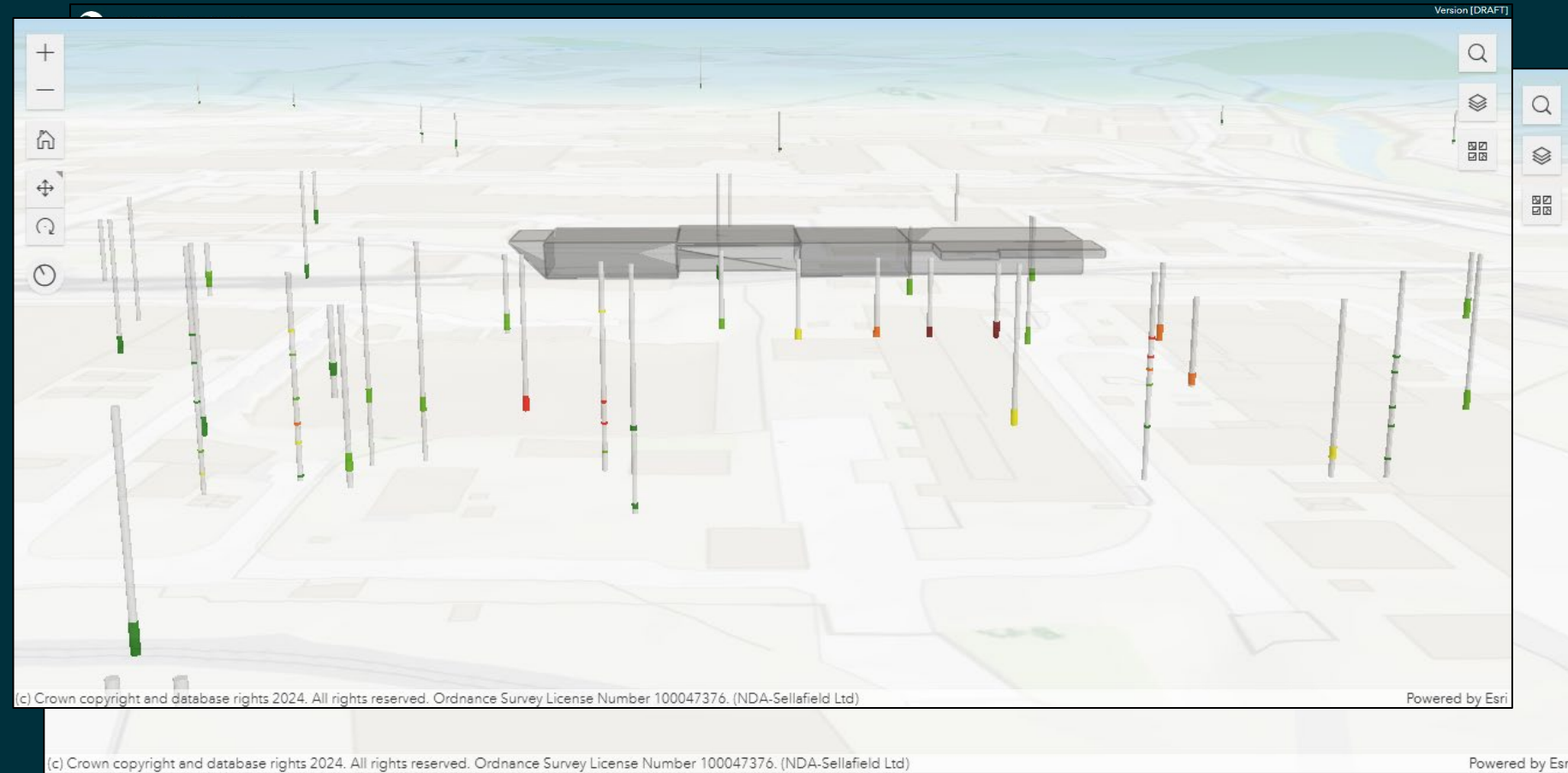
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Summary

- On complex sites discrete vertical characterisation is important
- It can be hard, particularly when significant operational constraints are present
- Multi-level well systems offer many potential benefits
 - But, they do have their own challenges
- Choices around improved vertical characterisation should be based on sound decision making
- The benefits of improved vertical characterisation can be significant
- But, you might end up with more questions than answers.....

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