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Title
Spectroscopic Evidence for Uranium Bearing Precipitates in Vadose Zone Sediments at the Hanford 300-Area Site

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Uranium (U) solid-state speciation in vadose zone sediments collected beneath the former North Process Pond (NPP) in the 300 Area of the Hanford site (Washington) was investigated using multi-scale techniques. In 30 day batch experiments, only a small fraction of total U (~7.4%) was released to artificial groundwater solutions equilibrated with 1% pCO2. Synchrotron-based micro-X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy analyses showed that U was distributed among at least two types of species: (i) U discrete grains associated with Cu and (ii) areas with intermediate U concentrations on grains and grain coatings. Metatorbernite (Cu(UO2)2[PO4]2·8H2O) and uranophane (Ca(UO2)2[SiO4](OH))2·5H2O) at some U discrete grains, and muscovite at U intermediate concentration areas, were identified in synchrotron-based micro-X-ray diffraction. Scanning electron microscopy/energy dispersive X-ray analyses revealed 8–10 μm size metatorbernite particles that were embedded in C-, Al-, and Si-rich coatings on quartz and albite grains. In μ- and bulk-X-ray absorption structure (μ-XAS) spectroscopy analyses, the structure of metatorbernite with additional U–C and U–U coordination environments was consistently observed at U discrete grains with high U concentrations. The consistency of the μ- and bulk-XAS analyses suggests that metatorbernite may comprise a significant fraction of the total U in the sample. The entrapped, micrometer-sized metatorbernite particles in C-, Al-, and Si-rich coatings, along with the more soluble precipitated uranyl carbonates and uranophane, likely control the long-term release of U to water associated with the vadose zone sediments.

Introducion

As a result of past nuclear fuel fabrication processes, uranium (U) has been recognized as one of the most widespread radionuclide contaminants in soils and groundwater at U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites, including the Hanford site in the state of Washington (U.S.). The 300 Area is one of many Hanford sites that received U-containing wastes during its mission of Pu production between 1940 and 1990. Unirradiated fuel rod wastes were disposed to the 300 Area that included copper–uranium–nitric acid solutions and dissolved aluminum cladding (basic sodium aluminate). The DOE estimated that contaminants disposed in the North Process Pond (NPP) in the 300 Area included Cu (50 tons), nitrate (800 tons), nitric acid (900 tons), sodium aluminate (2000 tons), sodium hydroxide (800 tons), and enriched, natural, and depleted sources of U (30 tons) (1). Despite recent remediation efforts to remove the most contaminated top (~5 m) sediments from this site, the environmental impact of residual U (5–250 mg/kg) in the vadose zone remains a major concern in protecting groundwater quality and controlling U inputs to the adjacent Columbia River. In this critical zone, U release is likely facilitated by variations in chemical/mineralogic speciation and U concentration and site-specific physicochemical factors including (i) the mildly alkaline pH groundwater with pCO2 ranging from 0.1 to 1%, (ii) infiltration of seasonal precipitation, and (iii) fluctuating groundwater table within the lower vadose zone (2). It is known that the predominant U oxidation state is U(VI) in these oxic/suboxic subsurface environments and that U(VI) speciation changes with depth (3). Uranium is released slowly from contaminated 300 Area sediments to percolating waters (4), and information is sought on the mechanisms responsible for the slow kinetics.

To accurately predict the U(VI) transport processes within the vadose zone, new conceptual models are needed that are consistent with molecular- to macro-scale experimental evidence. As part of a multi-scale investigation of the 300 Area site, the relationship between U solid-state speciation (e.g., sorbed and precipitated species) and reactivity in simulated groundwater solutions was investigated using a U contaminated vadose zone sediment from the site. Spectroscopic studies, chemical digestion, batch experiments, and bulk mineralogical characterization were employed to elucidate possible mechanisms responsible for slow U(VI) release from the sediment. Specifically, detailed U solid-state speciation was investigated in this study using micro-X-ray absorption structure (XAS), micro-X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy (μ-XRF), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and conventional bulk- and micro-X-ray diffraction (XRD).

Materials and Methods

Materials, Physicochemical Characterization, and Batch Experiments. A depth sequence of vadose zone sediments was collected beneath the former NPP site (NPP excavation #2). Batch experiments were conducted in duplicate in a closed system with controlled pCO2 (i.e., air, and 0.1 and 1% pCO2). Physicochemical characterization and batch adsorption experiments were conducted according to details described in the Supporting Information (SI 1).

μ-XRF, μ-XAS, and Bulk-XAS Analyses. μ-XRF and μ-XAS analyses of sediments were performed at beamline (BL) 10.3.2 at the Advanced Light Source (ALS) (4). Uranium Lα-edge bulk-XAS measurements were conducted according to the method described by Arai and co-workers (5). A detailed description of the analytical procedures is described in SI 1. μ-XRD and SEM Analyses. To collect μ-XRD patterns at U–Cu hot spots (see the μ-XRF Analyses) that were identified via μ-XRF analysis at BL10.3.2, additional XRF compositional maps of Cu were generated under the monochromatic beam.
at BL 7.3.3, ALS (see SI 1 for experimental procedures). Geometric parameters such as sample to detector distance were accurately calibrated from diffraction patterns of quartz grains in the samples using the XMAS program (6). 2-D μ-XRD patterns were converted into 1-D patterns by integration using the same software.

After the synchrotron-based spectroscopic analyses, the carbon coated thin section was used for further SEM analyses. A JEOL LE0982 Superprobe was operated at 15 kV potential and a 30 nA beam current. Electron voltages of 5–10 and 5–10 kV were used for backscatter electron imaging and energy dispersive X-ray analyses (EDS), respectively.

XAS Analyses. The bulk- and μ-XAS data reduction and analysis were performed with the SiXPACK/FEFFIT interface (7) using a method described previously (5). The program FEFF7.02 (8) was used to estimate backscattering phases and amplitude functions of single scattering (SS) (U and muscovite) (9). The lithic fragments contained a wide array of amounts of silt and clay. Calcite was present in the near-surface sediments containing a wide array of amounts of silt and clay. The sediments from the NPP-2 excavation were composed of granitic and basaltic lithic fragments (238 mg/kg). High concentrations of Cu (up to 15% by wt) as a result of historic neutralization of acidic wastes in the AGW solutions were initially high and then decreased with time due to either Cu adsorption or Cu precipitation processes. While all systems were undersaturated with respect to Cu carbonates (azurite and malachite), schoepite, and any of U–Cu species, they were slightly saturated with respect to crystalline tenorite, CuO, during the initial 10 days (saturation index: 0.183–0.437).

Results and Discussion

Chemical and Mineralogical Characterization of Sediments. Analyses of the HF digests (SI 2) showed the presence of Al, Fe, Ca, Ti, and Mg at typical crustal abundances (~7, 8, 4.6, 1.2, and 2% by weight, respectively) throughout the vertical profile of the NPP-2 excavation. Sodium was elevated (~1.7% by wt) as a result of historic neutralization of acidic wastes with NaOH. The total concentration of U varied from 16 to 126 mg/kg between 0.61 and 3.66 m below ground surface (bgs). Another sample collected at 0.15 m that was not analyzed as part of this study contained the most U in the sample series (238 mg/kg). High concentrations of Cu (up to 5200 mg/kg) were observed in samples closer to the ground surface; these exhibited a greenish hue. Elevated concentrations of P were also observed throughout the profile. The source of P was phosphoric acid that was a minor co-contaminant in the acidic waste streams.

The sediments from the NPP-2 excavation were composed of granitic and basaltic lithic fragments (~90%) with lesser amounts of silt and clay. Calcite was present in the near-surface sediments that were removed by excavation, but calcite was not found in these deeper vadose zone samples. There was little mineralogic difference observed between samples collected at different depths with powdery X-ray diffraction. The lithic fragments contained a wide array of feldspars (albite, orthoclase, and plagioclase), pyroxenes, brucite, and hornblende; micas were also found (biotite and muscovite) (12, 13). The soil pH gradually increased from 7.18 to 7.53 with increasing depth bgs from 0.15 to 3.66 m.

Batch Experiments. The results of the batch experiments are shown in SI 3. During the experiments, the pH of sediment solutions varied between 6.9 and 7.2, 6.95 and 7.25, and 7.18 and 7.3 for the three pCO2 systems (i.e., air and 0.1 and 1% CO2). While we did not observe any significant trend in Fe or Al release as a function of pCO2, the release of U, P, and Cu was clearly affected by the concentration of bicarbonate in AGW solutions. U(VI) release increased with time and with increasing pCO2. The fraction of U(VI) released after 30 days to AGW equilibrated with 1% pCO2 was ~7.4% of the total U, indicating that most of the sediment U was resistant to rapid desorption or dissolution at pH 7.2. Enhanced P release could possibly be attributed to competitive bicarbonate adsorption on the aluminosilicate minerals or different rates of P dissolution from mineral phases such as brucite (CaHPO4·2H2O). There was no trend of Cu release as a function of pCO2, but Cu concentrations in the AGW solutions were initially high and then decreased with time due to either Cu adsorption or Cu precipitation processes. While all systems were undersaturated with respect to Cu carbonates (azurite and malachite), schoepite, and any of U–Cu species, they were slightly saturated with respect to crystalline tenorite, CuO, during the initial 10 days (saturation index: 0.183–0.437).
signals (indicated by the green line in SI 4b) suggest no obvious correlation between Ca and U. We found no obvious correlation in scatter plots with other uranium—metal (Ni, Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, or Zn) pairs (SI 4c–h).
grains (not shown).

particles (spots 1, 2, and 6, Figure 1a) that were located within Cu, P, and C was also consistently measured in three other (SI 2) in the sediments, negligible Na or Ca was associated result of total digestion indicated high levels of Na and Ca carbon abundance of the U discrete particles. Although the associate U-rich particle association with carbon. The suggest the U-rich particle association with carbon. The

XAS analyses were limited to XANES.

- XAS Analyses. Selected diffractograms of the μ-XRD measurements are presented in Figure 2a (for spots 1 and 7 and area D-4). The - XRD measurements were taken at most spots with observed high or intermediate U concentrations (spots 1-4 and 6-8 in Figure 1a and D-1-4 and D-6 in Figure 1b). XRD patterns at spot 1 indicated the presence of metatorbernite, muscovite, and K-feldspar; metatorbernite was also found at spots 4, 5, 7, 8, and D-4. Uranophane, muscovite, and quartz were observed at spot 7 but not metatorbernite. Measurements at the locations of spots 2, 3, and 6 did not indicate the presence of metatorbernite; however, it is likely that this result arose from difficulties in locating the precise U discrete spots observed with μ-XRF. Accurate registry of the - XRD and μ-XRF measurements was difficult because (i) the Cu fluorescence map was the only guide available for locating Cu associated U-rich spots because of the energy limitation (< 14 keV) at BL 7.3.3. and (ii) the shallow angle of the thin section with respect to the incident beam (10°) made the identification of specific particles difficult (i.e., the metatorbernite peak in area D-4 may actually arise from spot 8, which is located very nearby). No metatorbernite peaks were observed in any of the other intermediate U concentration areas (e.g., D-1-3), even though these areas also contained significant Cu concentrations. The absence of either metatorbernite or uranophane at these areas may indicate that U is present as some other precipitated phase or as adsorbed U(VI). The observation of uranophane at spot 7 supports the Ca and Si correlation observed in U-rich areas in previous X-ray microprobe analyses (14). Muscovite was observed in every spectrum of U discrete grains and in intermediate U concentration areas. Calcite, not observed in bulk powder XRD measurements of the samples, was present in spot D-4. - XAS Analyses. To further elucidate U speciation, - XAS spectra at spots 1-6 and 8 and - XANES spectra at intermediate U concentration areas D1-D6 were analyzed. Because of the lower U concentrations at spots D1-D6, the - XAS analyses were limited to XANES. - XANES analyses indicated that the U valence state was predominantly U(VI). Although the Si(111) crystal that was used in the - XANES measurements (Figure 2b) is not suited to distinguish U(VI) from U(VI), the shoulder features (indicated by arrows in Figure 2b) possibly indicate the presence of more reduced species. At these two spots (D4 and D6), a small fraction of U might be present as more reduced phases such as metallic U.

Figure 2c shows the k3-weighted U L3-edge bulk- and - EXAFS spectra (uncorrected for phase shift) for U discrete grains, metatorbernite, and uranophane. Fit results are shown in Table 1 (in units of angstroms). Less than 1% R-factor (i.e., the absolute misfit between calculations and data) in the EXAFS data indicated an excellent overall fit (Table 1). Interatomic distances mentioned in this section were corrected for phase shift unless otherwise mentioned in the text. The structural parameters of all samples contained two axial oxygen distances at approximately 1.8 Å and equatorial oxygen distances at ~2.3 Å. Additional shells were also observed U-C SS at ~2.9 Å, corresponding to a carbonate ion coordination of the U atom in a bidentate fashion (15), U-P SS at ~3.58 Å, and U-U at ~4.0 and 4.48 Å. The interatomic distances of U-P SS, U-Oeq-P-U, and U-Oeq=P-Oeq MS in metatorbernite were slightly different from the fit parameters previously reported by Catalano and Brown (16). A single E was used for all sets of backscattering atoms in our fit, in contrast to the approach used by Catalano and Brown (16). The preliminary least-squares analyses were conducted on μ-XAS spectra at spots 1-6 and 8, first comparing with the spectrum for metatorbernite, which was observed by μ-XRD at most spots. There were distinctive FT shells corresponding to U-P SS and MS paths in autunite groups (16) in all spectra (Figure 2d). These FT features at 3 Å (R + ΔR) are only observed in uranium phosphate minerals in the autunite group (e.g., ref 18), and the features are not present in other uranium – phosphate, – carbonate, and – silicate minerals (uranyl oxyhydroxides, carbonates, uranophane groups, or the meta-autunite group). Although - XRD analyses indicated the presence of uranophane at spot 7, the rest of the - XAS spectra did not resemble the XAS spectrum of uranophane (Figure 2c,d). The fit results with the structural parameters of metatorbernite underestimated the experimental spectra (indicated by vertical dotted lines and an arrow in SI 5), inferring the presence of additional U(VI) coordination environments. This underestimate was also evident in the k3-weighted EXAFS spectra in Figure 2c. The sample spectra were different from that of metatorbernite at 7–11 Å⁻¹.

To account for the unknown residual U phases, additional U-C SS with U-Oeq SS/MS paths were included since different intensities of C signals were observed in U discrete grains in the SEM/EDS analyses (Figure 1e,g). The importance of the U-Oeq SS and MS contributions at ~4.2 Å has been reported in U(VI) – carbonate minerals (liebigite, čekákaite, rutherfordide, and zellerite) (16), as well as in the tris-carbonato aqueous species (17) and U(VI)-carbonato ternary surface species at mineral–water interfaces (5, 18). Other than the distal oxygen contribution of bicarbonate ligand(s), there are only a few other possibilities that can explain these FT features at ~3.9 Å (R + ΔR). In carbon and phosphorus associated U minerals, U–U distances have been often documented in uranyl orthophosphate ([UO2]3(PO4)3·4H2O and rutherfordide (UO2CO3)) (e.g., ref 18) at these long distances. U–U scattering at these distances has not been observed in the autunite group.

When U-C and U-U SS paths were included, the fit significantly improved, as shown in Table 1 and Figures 2c and 2d. Different degrees of C incorporation in the U discrete grains as observed in EDS analyses were supported by coordination numbers of U-C (1 to 3 ± 2) that varied among the spots (Table 1). Inclusion of the U-Oeq SS and MS was not necessary in most of the spectra, except for the spectrum at spot 3. CN and R of U-Oeq SS/MS at spot 3 were ~2.4 and ~4.18 Å, respectively. In addition to these distal oxygen SS and MS distances, U–U distances at spot 3 (~4.5 Å) exhibited an intermediate U–U distance that was observed in the XAS analysis of rutherfordide (UO2CO3) (16). These U-Oeq SS and U-U distances were consistent with the structural parameters of rutherfordide reported by other researchers (16, 19), suggesting that spot 3 might contain
amorphous rutherfordine in addition to crystalline metatorbernite. Although a few μ-XANES data (Figure 2b, D-4 and D-6) might indicate the presence of metallic U in the sample, U–U distances at 2.9 and ~3.3 Å that were observed in the FEFF/XRD simulation of α-metallic U (20) were not successfully included in the EXAFS analyses. Unlike spot 3, most of the other spots had U–U distances of ~4 Å. This distance is slightly longer than the U–U distance of a dimer (~3.8 Å) (21) and metallic U, and therefore, we suggest that the U–U signals were derived from disordered uranyl carbonate precipitates (but not calcium uranyl carbonate minerals such as liebigite and čejkaite) that were associated with the metatorbernite particles in the C-, Al-, and Si-rich coatings of the sediment grains. U/Cu ratios in the EDS spectra (Figure 1e,g) were too high to result only from metatorbernite. The uranium–carbonate precipitates may have contributed to the additional U signal.

Although U substituted calcite has been observed in waste pond sediments collected from this site (22), we did not consider U substituted calcite in the μ-XAS interpretation because SEM/EDS and μ-XRD analyses showed no Ca within or near the U discrete grains (Figures 1e,g and 2a). Calcite was, however, observed at one intermediate U spot (D-4, Figure 2a).

FIGURE 2. (a) Microfocused XRD patterns of spots 1 and 7 in Figure 1a and area D-4 in Figure 1b. Mus: muscovite, Met: metatorbernite, K-fld: K-feldspar, Uran: uranophane, Cal: calcite, Qtz: quartz, and Mag: magnetite. (b) U LIII-edge μ-XANES spectra taken at areas with intermediate U and Cu concentrations (D-1–6) in Figure 1b. Nonlinear least-squares fits to normalized k squared- and bulk-EXAFS spectra of vadose zone sediments, uranophane and metatorbernite in panel c and nonlinear least-squares fits to Fourier transforms in panel d. Raw data and fits are shown by solid and dotted lines, respectively. See Table 1 for fit parameters.
TABLE 1. Least-Squares Analyses of U L3-Edge Microfocused- and Bulk-XAS Spectra

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Ox</th>
<th>Oeq</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>MS1</th>
<th>MS2</th>
<th>U</th>
<th>R-factor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 1</td>
<td>CN 2.3(5)</td>
<td>6(1)</td>
<td>1.69(4)</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 2</td>
<td>CN 2.5(6)</td>
<td>6(1)</td>
<td>1.8(8)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4(9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 3</td>
<td>CN 2.3(4)</td>
<td>5(2)</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>0.0029</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 4</td>
<td>CN 2.3(5)</td>
<td>5(1)</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>0.0051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 5</td>
<td>CN 2.5(5)</td>
<td>5(1)</td>
<td>1.4(1)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>0.0043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 6</td>
<td>CN 2.5(5)</td>
<td>5(1)</td>
<td>1.4(1)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>0.0069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µ-XAS at spot 8</td>
<td>CN 2.4(3)</td>
<td>4.5(5)</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulk-XAS</td>
<td>CN 2.4(3)</td>
<td>7(2)</td>
<td>1(1)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>0.0068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metatorbernite</td>
<td>CN 2.5(5)</td>
<td>2(1)</td>
<td>2.9(9)</td>
<td>3(2)</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>4b</td>
<td>2.9(3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* CN: coordination number. R: interatomic distance (Å). χ2: Debye–Waller factor (Å²). Fit quality confidence limit for parameters: U–O; ±15% and ±0.02 Å; U–Oeq; ±20% and ±0.02 Å; and P–U; ±25% and ±0.02 Å. b Fixed parameters. Parameters for three U–Oeq MS paths (R; 2Rox, Å and χ2: 2Rox) are omitted from the table. MS1 and MS2 indicate multiple scattering paths along U–Oeq–P–U and U–Oeq–P–Oeq–U, respectively. Parameters of U–Oeq SS and two U–C–Oeq MS paths at spot 3 are CN: 2.4; R: 4.17(7); and χ2: 0.004* and CN: 2.4; R: 4.19; and χ2: 0.004*, respectively.

As the SEM/EDS analyses indicated, the U discrete grains were consistently cemented within C-, Al-, and Si-rich coatings on quartz and albite grains. Under the highly varied chemical conditions that existed during the history of the pond operations (e.g., intermittent disposal of acidic copper pond operations), it is reasonable to assume that a significant portion of the U fluorescence signal might be contributed from calcite, which contains a trace amount of U. Important U–C and U–Ca interatomic distances that have been reported for synthetic/natural U-containing calcite were considered (25–26). We excluded the formation of tetrahedral U in calcite because the transdioxo structure was identified in XAS analyses. Our U–C distance of ~2.9 Å is significantly shorter than the monodentate coordination distance (~3.5 Å) reported by Kelly et al. (27), but it is reasonably close to the distance (~2.92 Å) reported by Reeder et al. (25, 26). However, U–Ca distances at 3.78–4.01 Å (25, 26) could not be included in the fit. Overall, the bulk-XAS spectrum was successfully fit (Figure 2d) with similar structural parameters observed in the µ-XAS spectra.

Implications for Predicting U Release in Vadose Zone Sediments at the Hanford 300 Area. The 300 A U(VI) groundwater plume has persisted to this day in spite of excavation and removal of the upper 5 m of more highly contaminated sediments (some in excess of 2000 mg/kg) from the former waste ponds including the NPP studied here (3, 29) and copious flux of carbonate-containing groundwater through the contaminated aquifer region. The persistence of the high groundwater U(VI) concentrations is believed to result from (i) the re-supply of contaminant U from the vadose zone and capillary fringe, (ii) slow desorption/dissolution rates in the vadose and saturated zones, and (iii) seasonal infiltration events of Columbia River water that encourage U(VI) readsorption to aquifer solids.

In this study, we investigated U chemical speciation in a single U-enriched vadose zone sediment collected from 1.2 m beneath the remediated source term region. The predominant U species were found to be metatorbernite with associated uranyl–carbonate precipitates that were embed-
ded in grain coatings resulting from past waste discharges and resulting sediment–water reactions. Metatorbernite is an unusual U-containing mineral phase that is infrequently observed in the field and has never been reported at a nuclear weapons legacy site. We demonstrate that the application of X-ray microprobes provides critical and necessary constraints in the development of a scientifically credible macroscopic speciation model for this complex contaminated natural sediment.

Slow, mass transfer limited dissolution of the precipitated uranyl carbonates and metatorbernite embedded within grain coatings in this and other like contaminated sediments in the upper vadose zone may be an important long-term source of U(VI) to infiltrating meteoric waters. In this particular case, U(VI) dissolution rate and extent may be regulated by the solubility of closely associated Cu phases (e.g., CuO) that greatly exceed U in concentration, as U(VI) exists in Cu-containing precipitates and coatings. Uranium-enriched pore waters resulting from the dissolution of these precipitates may equilibrate with underlying sediments through surface complexation and other reaction types, eventually breaking through to groundwater.

Although we have not reported on the U chemical speciation in samples collected closer to the original pit surface, preliminary measurements suggest that the spatial distribution and phase identity of U within them is significantly different from the sample collected at 1.2 m bgs that was studied here, with no evidence of micrometer-sized metatorbernite particles. Thus, U speciation is highly variable as a function of depth within the vadose zone sediments. Depth-specific U chemical speciation is critical for the development of an accurate conceptual geochemical model for the vadose zone to drive scientifically credible reactive transport calculations of future vadose zone fluxes of U to groundwater.

Supporting Information Available

Physiochemical characterization of sediments; batch experiments; μ-XRF, -XAS, and -XRD analytical procedures; XRF scatterplots; EXAFS spectra; and acknowledgments (SI 1–5).

This material is available free of charge via the Internet at http://pubs.acs.org.

Literature Cited


