# Tectonic Setting of Yucca Mountain, Nevada, in Evaluations of Fault, Earthquake, and Volcanic Hazards

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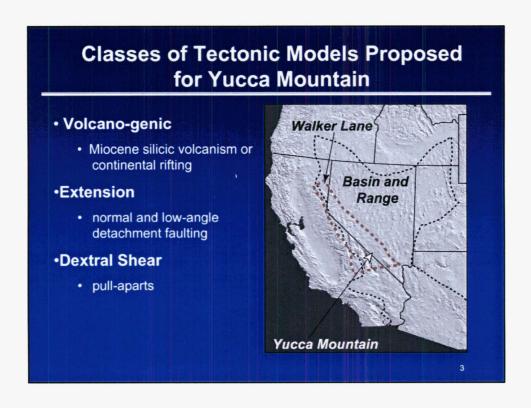
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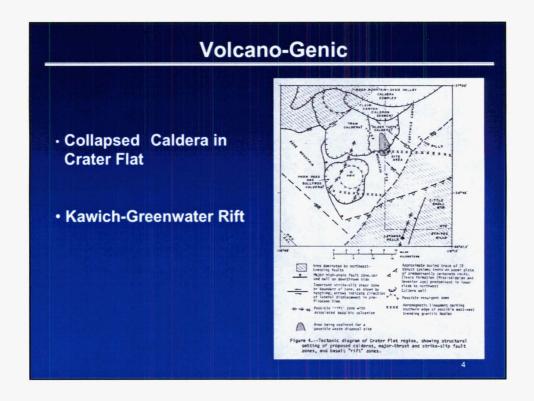


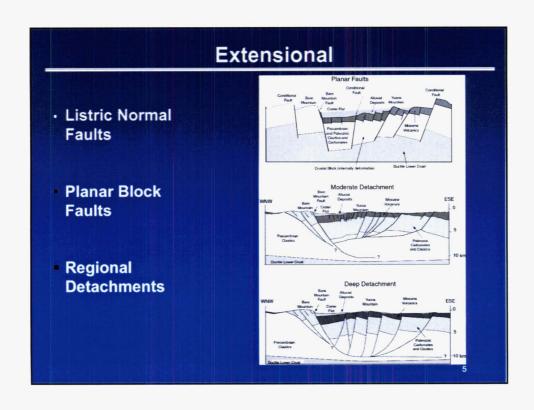
GSA 2002

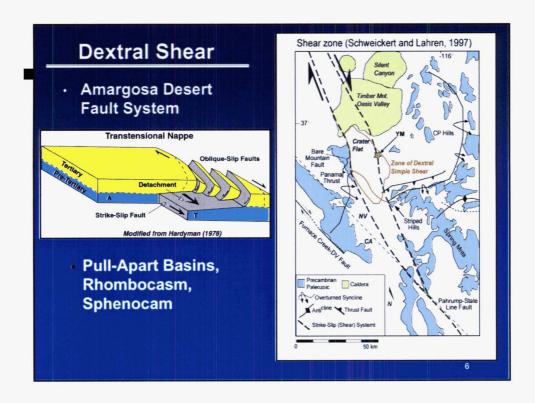
### **Outline**

- Review of Yucca Mountain models
- Incorporation into PSHA
- Review of some existing models
- New data and model for Crater Flat
- What's next









# Tectonic Models Based on Voluminous Data

- structural
- stratigraphic
- geochemical
- paleomagnetic
- radiometric
- seismic
- gravity
- magnetic
- borehole

- geomorphic
- paleoseismic
- · earthquake
- geodetic
- chronological
- electromagnetic
- hydrologic
- petrologic
- petrophysical

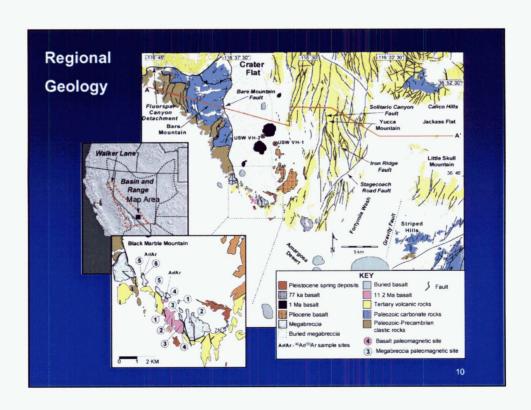
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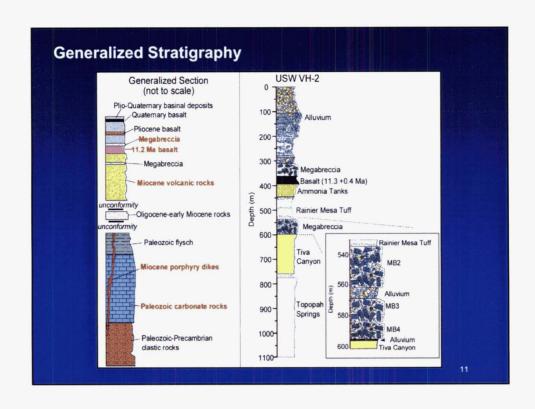
# **Incorporation of Models into PSHA**

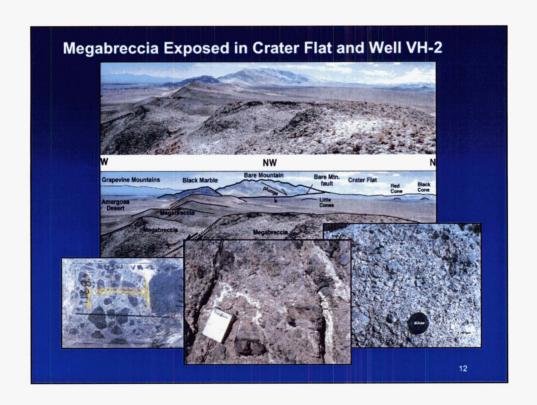
- "Murphy's Razor"
  - Additional research often increases uncertainty.
  - No single tectonic model adequately incorporates all the data and information.
- PSHA (and especially an expert elicitation) well suited for incorporation of this kind of uncertainty.
  - DOE PSHA incorporated large variety of models.
  - Albeit some models given higher weight than others.

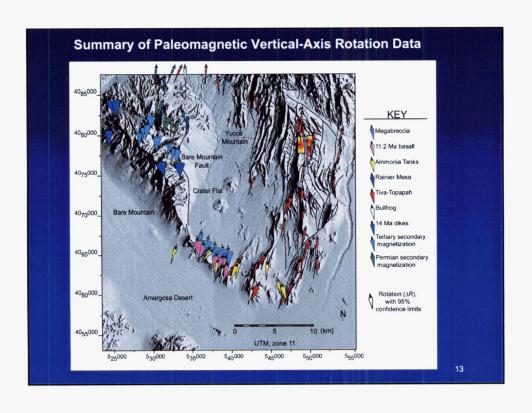
# New Data and Model for Crater Flat

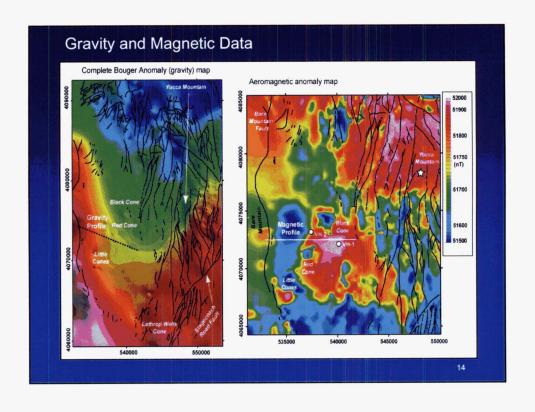
- Paleomagnetic and radiometric age data from Miocene basalt and megabreccia in southern Crater Flat.
- Revised 2D magnetic and gravity models across Crater Flat.
- Structural interpretation of Crater Flat Basin as the hanging wall of Bare Mountain Fault.

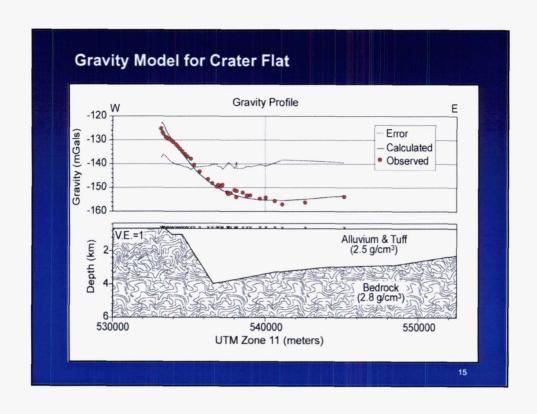


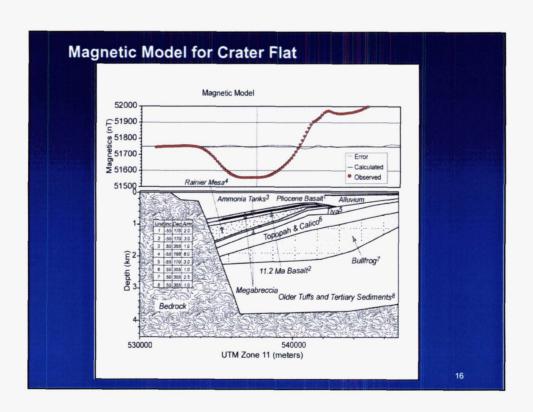


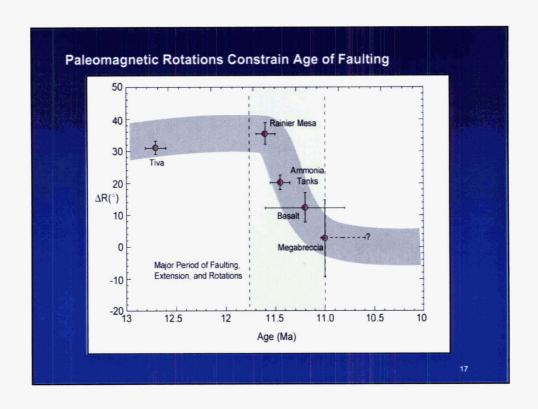












#### Conclusions

- · Basin architecture controlled by 3D geometry of Bare Mountain fault
- · Vertical-axis rotations from horizontal shear in hanging wall
  - age and timing of extension constrained by age of vertical-axis rotations
  - main stage of basin growth between ~12 and 11 Ma., slip rates 1-3 mm/yr
  - since 11 Ma basin growth slow, slip rate 0.06 mm/yr or less
- Geology also indicates rapid basin growth ~12-11 Ma
  - wedge of Rainier Mesa adjacent to Bare Mountain
  - megabreccia younger than 11.2 Ma from over-steep Bare Mountain

#### Conclusions

- Implications for Seismic Hazard Assessment
  - many faults at Yucca Mountain may not extend through entire sesimogenic crust.
  - Bare Mountain fault is the master fault in Crater Flat Basin
  - most of the fault slip occurred in Miocene (12-11 Ma)
- Implications for Volcanic Hazard Assessment
  - Many volcanic features localized along pre-existing structures.
  - No tectonic evidence to subdivide Crater Flat Basin into discrete source zones.

