

Figure 1.1-74. Hazard Curves at Reference Rock Outcrop for Peak Horizontal Ground Acceleration and 1 Hz Horizontal Spectral Acceleration

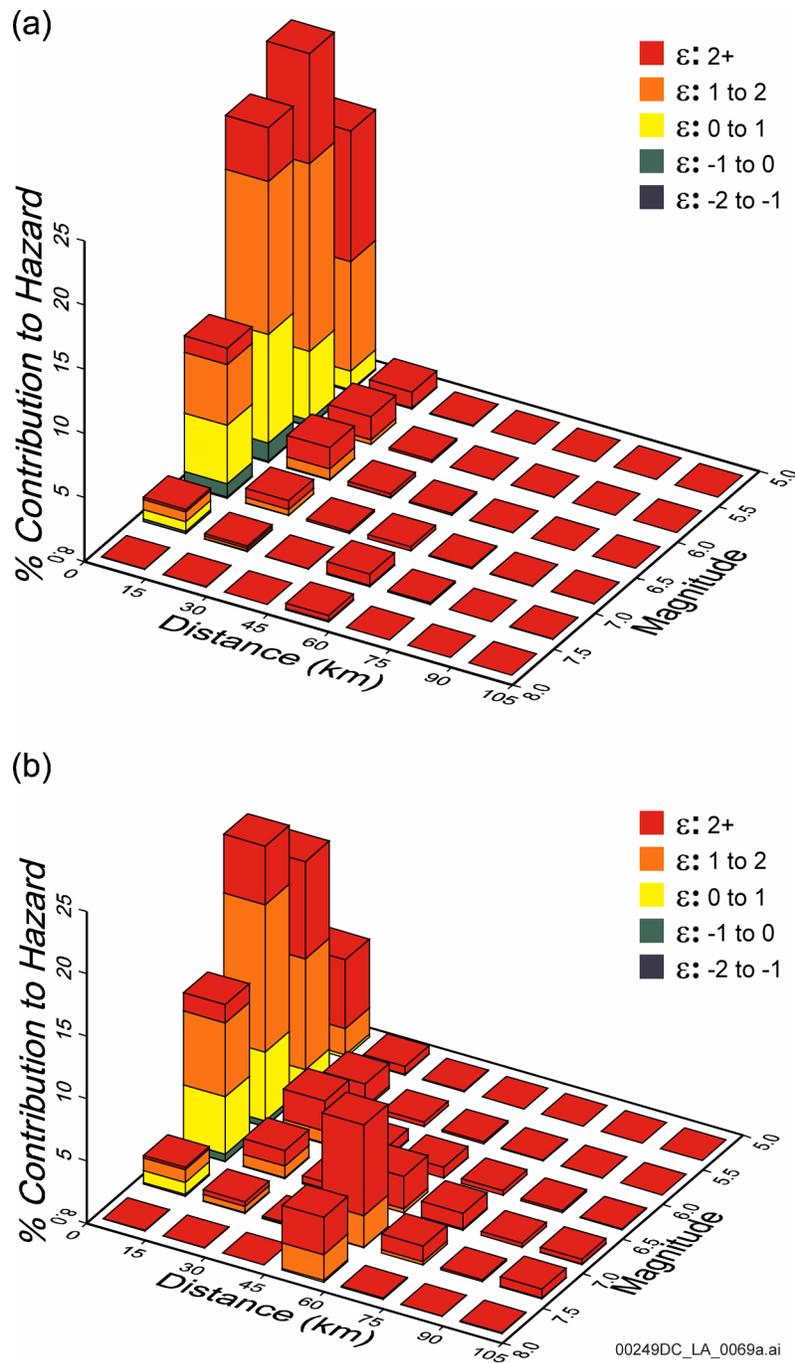


Figure 1.1-75. Deaggregation of Mean Seismic Hazard for Horizontal Spectral Acceleration at 10<sup>-4</sup> Annual Exceedance Probability for the Reference Rock Outcrop

NOTE: Graph (a) is for 5 to 10 Hz horizontal spectral acceleration; graph (b) is for 1 to 2 Hz horizontal spectral acceleration.

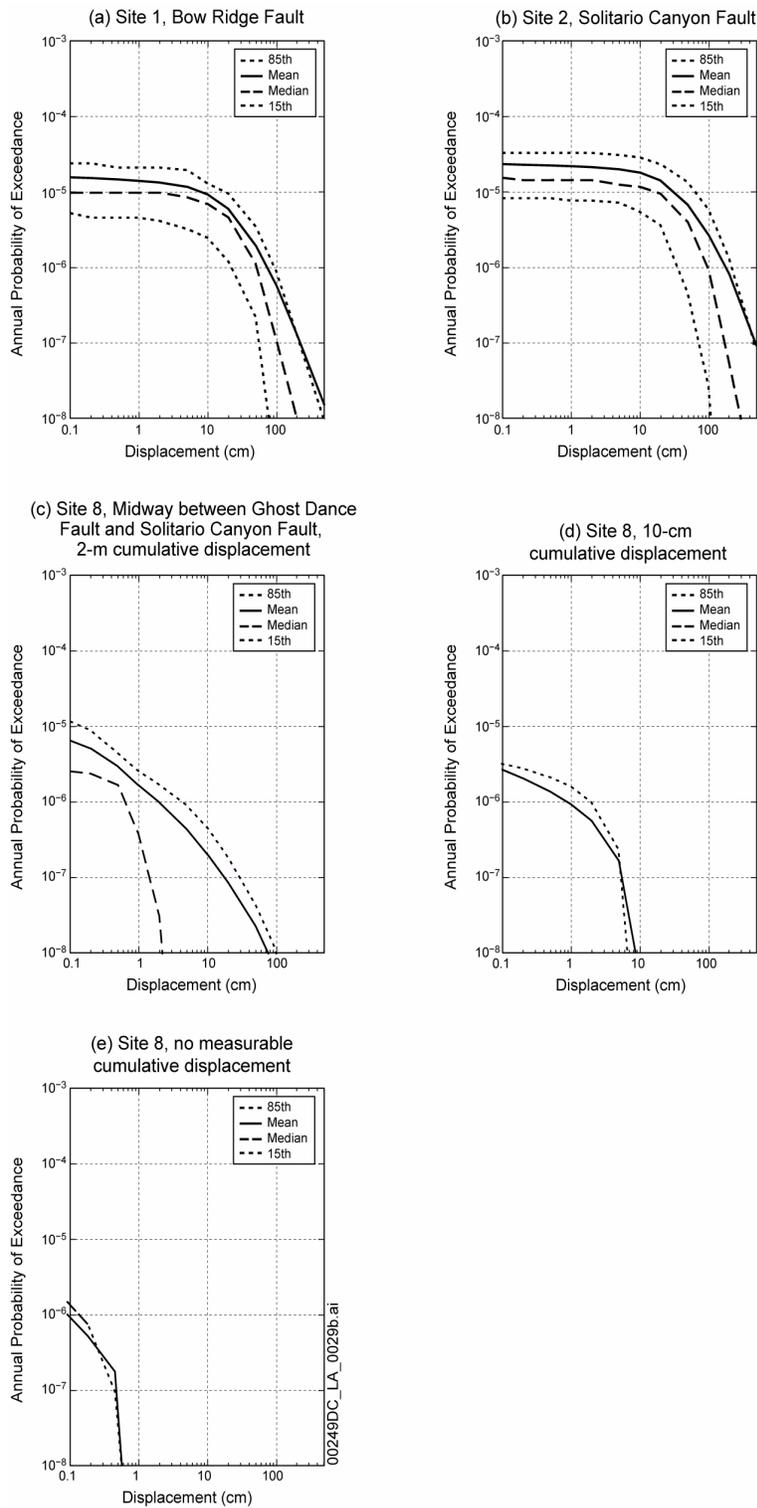


Figure 1.1-76. Example Summary Fault Displacement Hazard Curves for Yucca Mountain

NOTE: On some plots, the median and 15th percentile curves have an annual probability of exceedance of less than  $10^{-8}$  and are not shown.

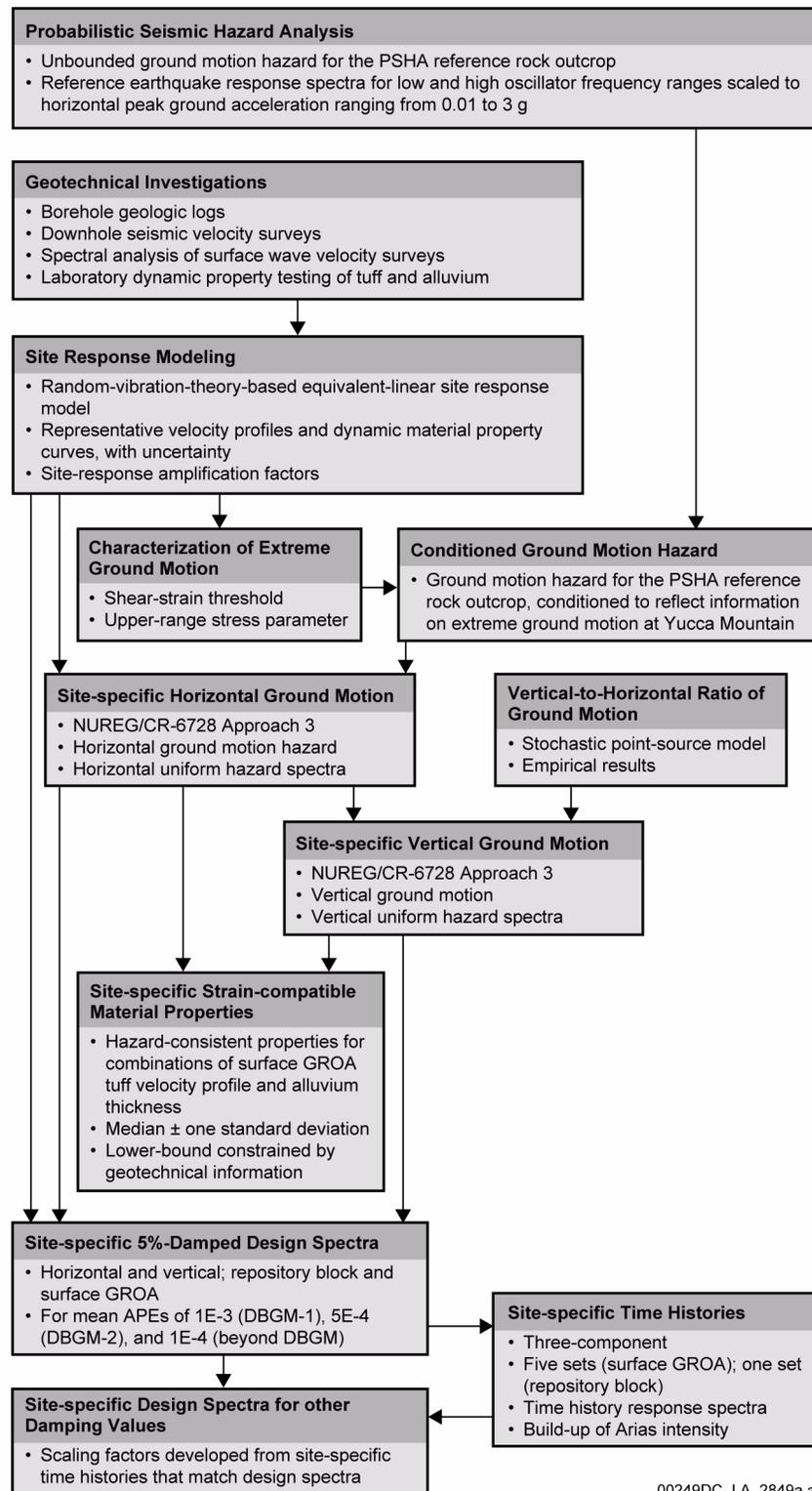


Figure 1.1-77. Schematic Representation of Development of Supplemental Ground Motions

NOTE: APEs = annual probabilities of exceedance

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.1-1.

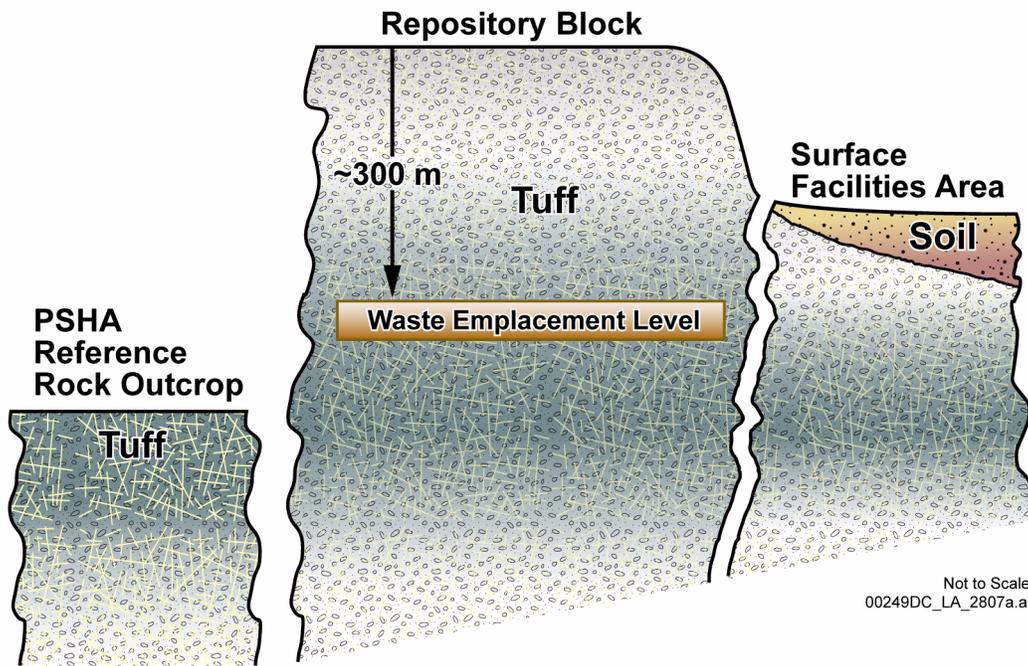


Figure 1.1-78. Schematic Representation of the Locations for Which Seismic Input Ground Motions are Developed

NOTE: Vertically exaggerated.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 1-1

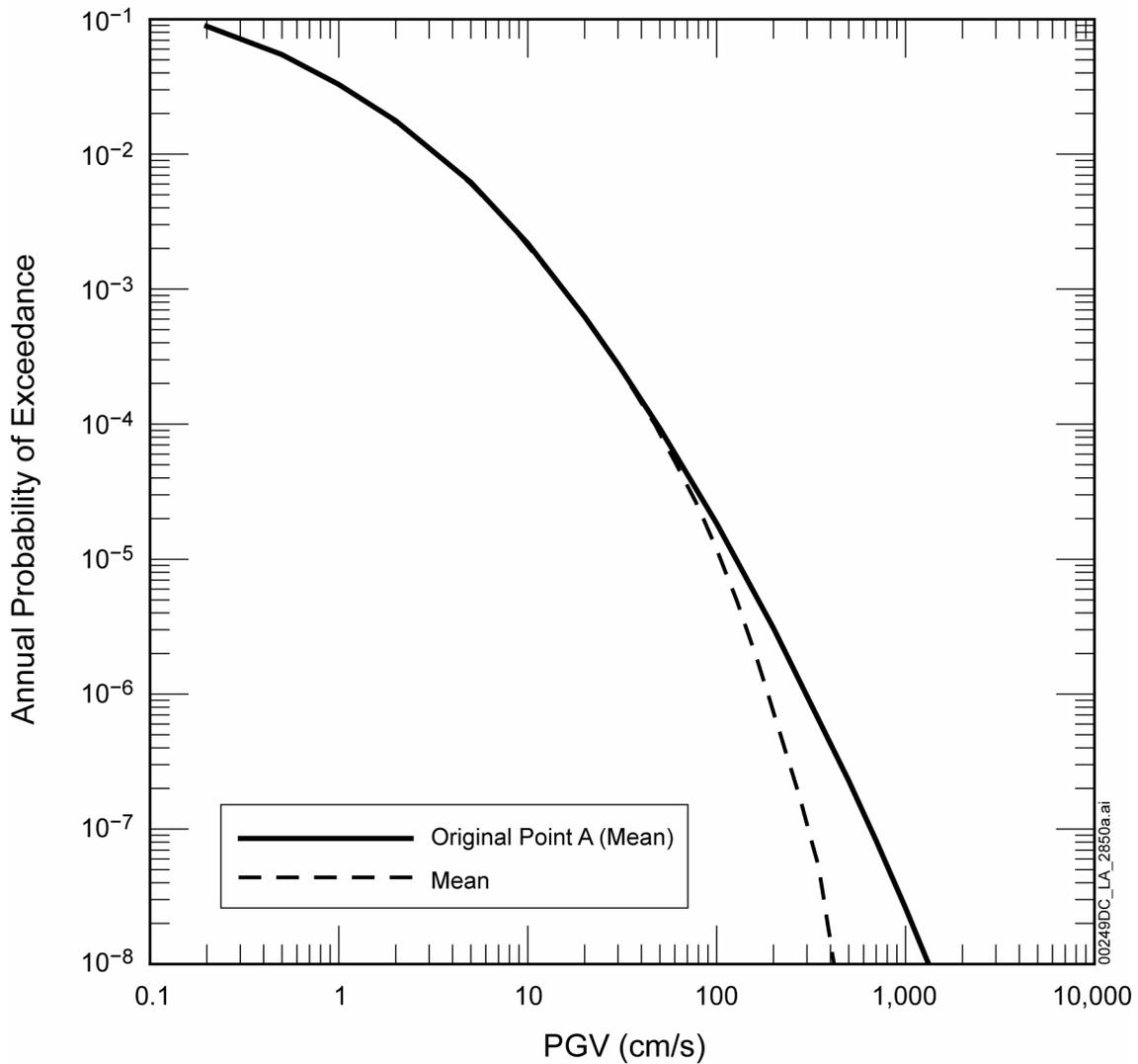


Figure 1.1-79. Conditioned and Unconditioned Reference Rock Outcrop Mean Horizontal Peak Ground Velocity Hazard Curves

NOTE: Point A = reference rock outcrop (see Figure 1.1-78); solid line = unconditioned peak ground velocity hazard curve; dashed line = conditioned peak ground velocity hazard curve.  
PGV = peak ground velocity.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-7.

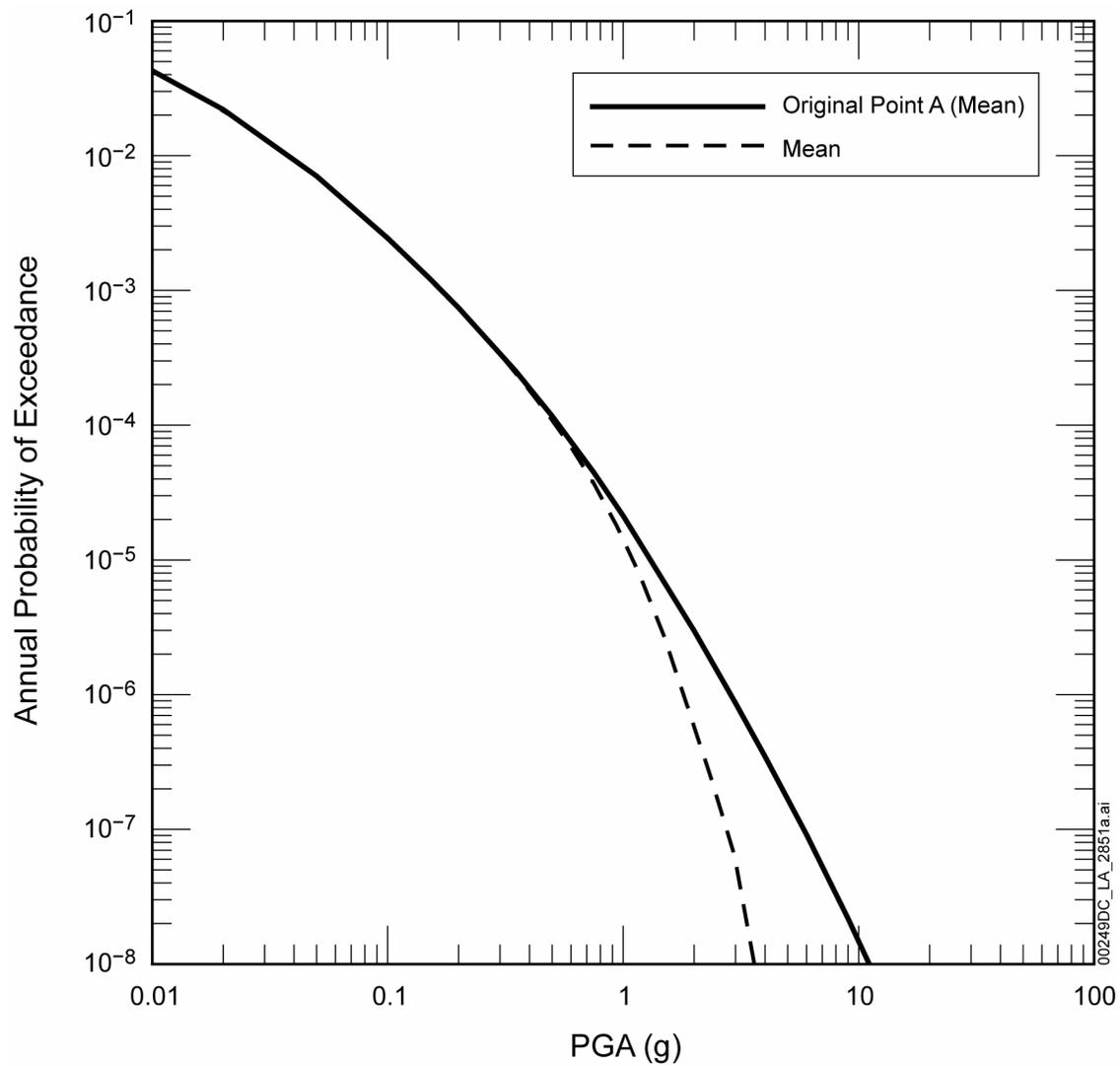


Figure 1.1-80. Conditioned and Unconditioned Reference Rock Outcrop Mean Horizontal Peak Ground Acceleration Hazard Curves

NOTE: Point A = reference rock outcrop (see [Figure 1.1-78](#)); solid line = unconditioned peak ground acceleration hazard curve; dashed line = conditioned peak ground acceleration hazard curve.  
PGA = peak ground acceleration.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-8.

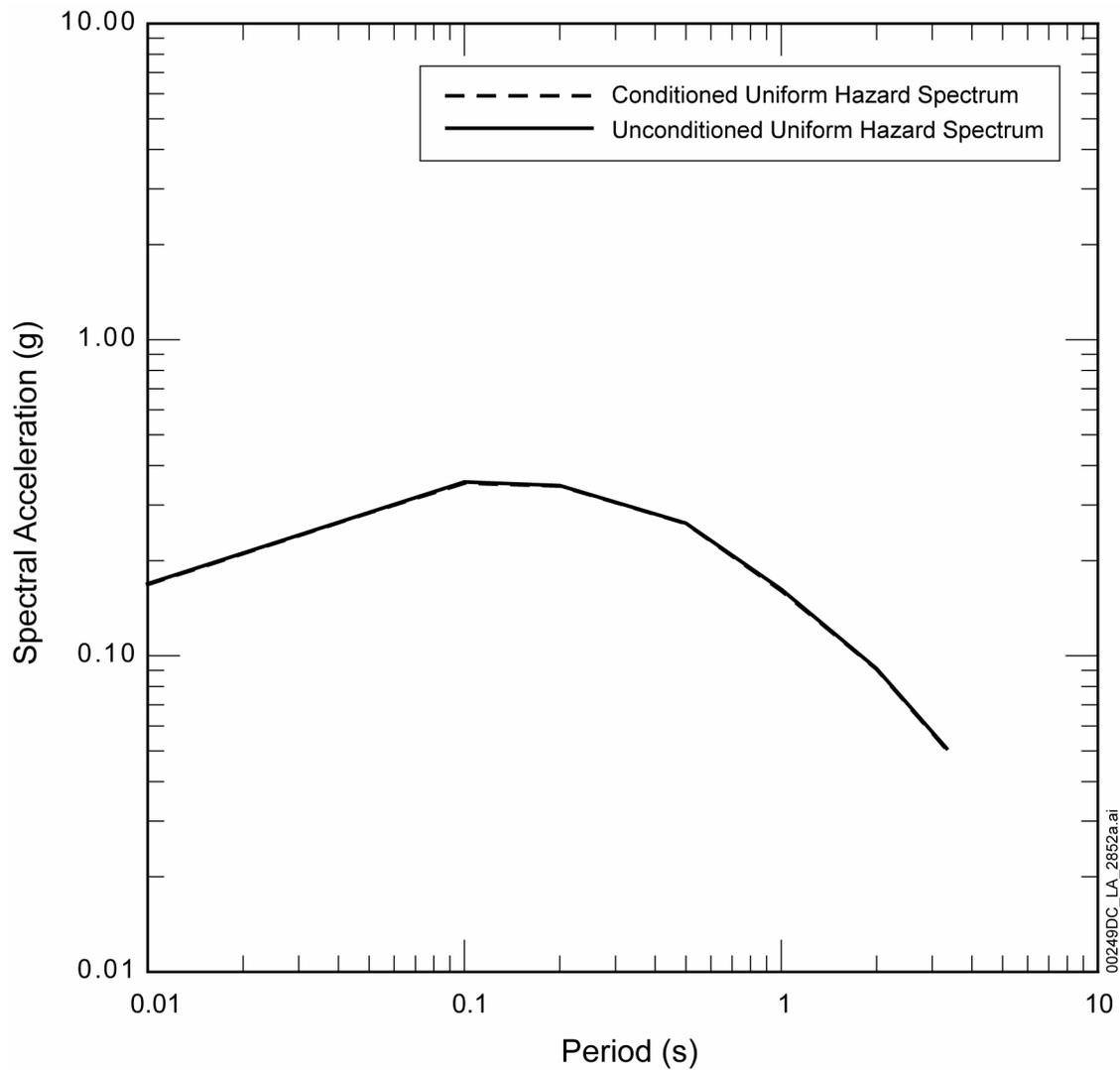


Figure 1.1-81. Reference Rock Outcrop Uniform Hazard Spectra Based on the Extreme-Stress-Drop and Shear-Strain-Threshold Conditioned and Unconditioned Hazard for an Annual Probability of Exceedance of  $10^{-3}$

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-10.

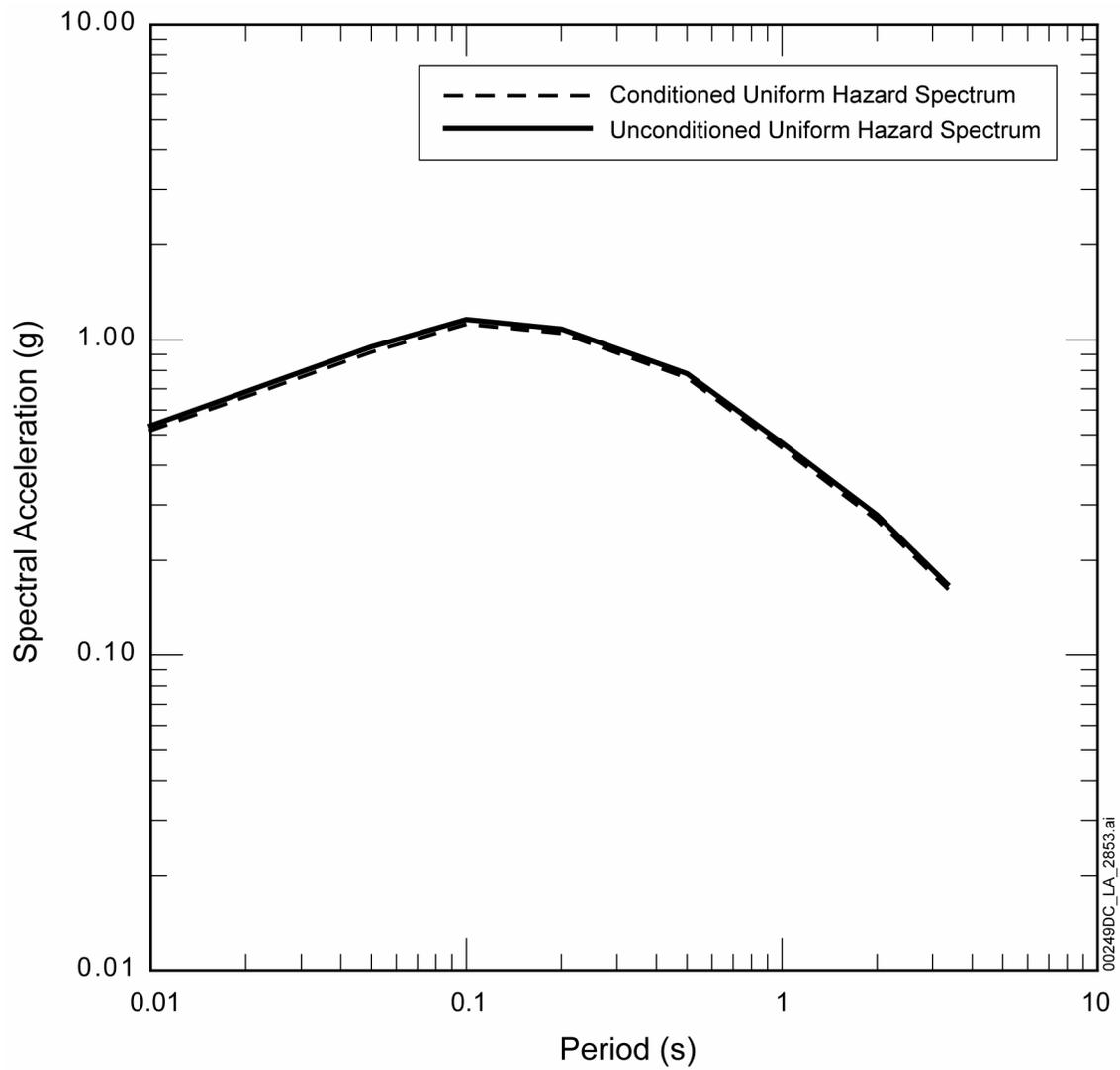


Figure 1.1-82. Reference Rock Outcrop Uniform Hazard Spectra Based on the Extreme-Stress-Drop and Shear-Strain-Threshold Conditioned and Unconditioned Hazard for an Annual Probability of Exceedance of  $10^{-4}$

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-11.

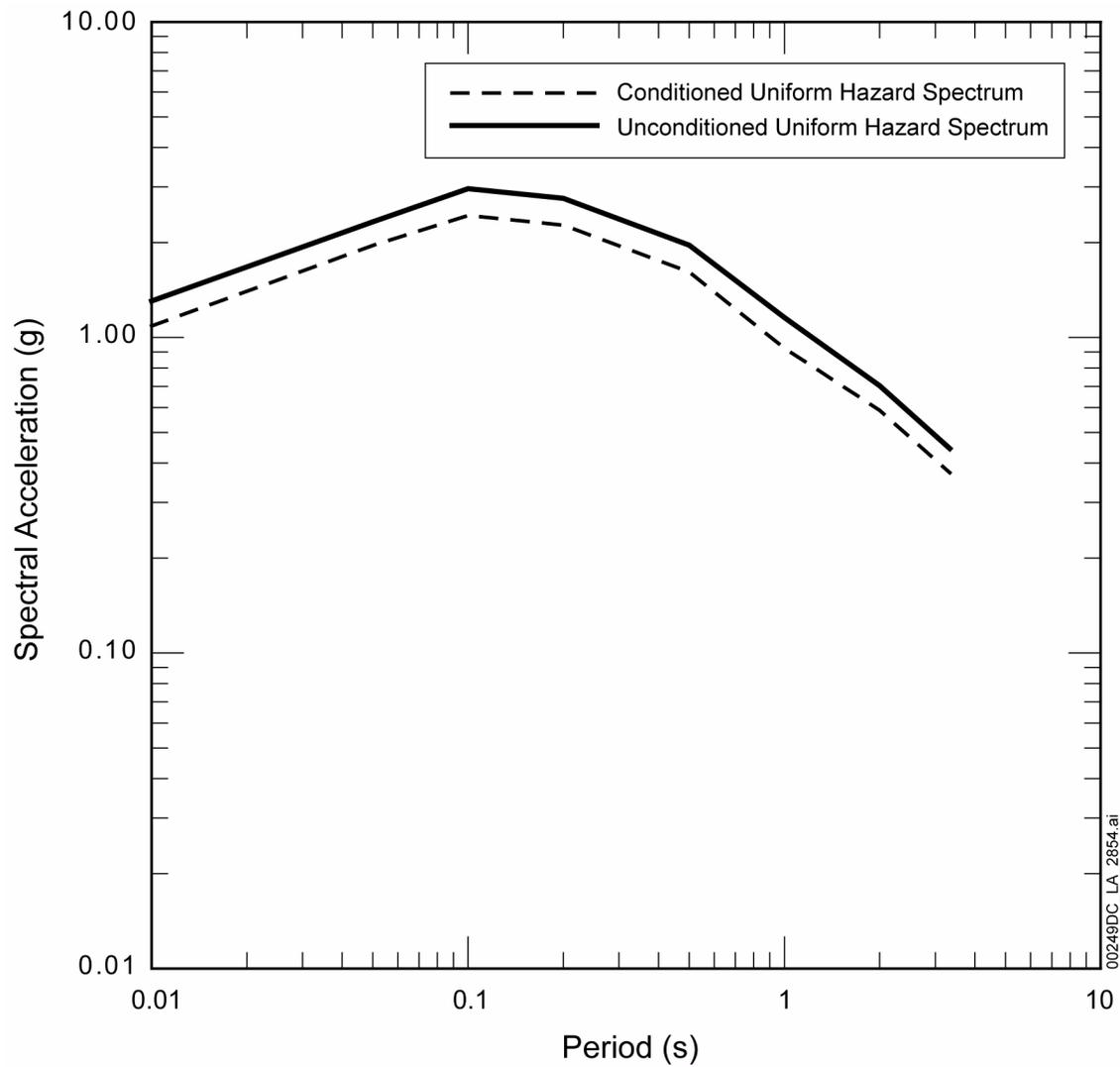


Figure 1.1-83. Reference Rock Outcrop Uniform Hazard Spectra Based on the Extreme-Stress-Drop and Shear-Strain-Threshold Conditioned and Unconditioned Hazard for an Annual Probability of Exceedance of  $10^{-5}$

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-12.

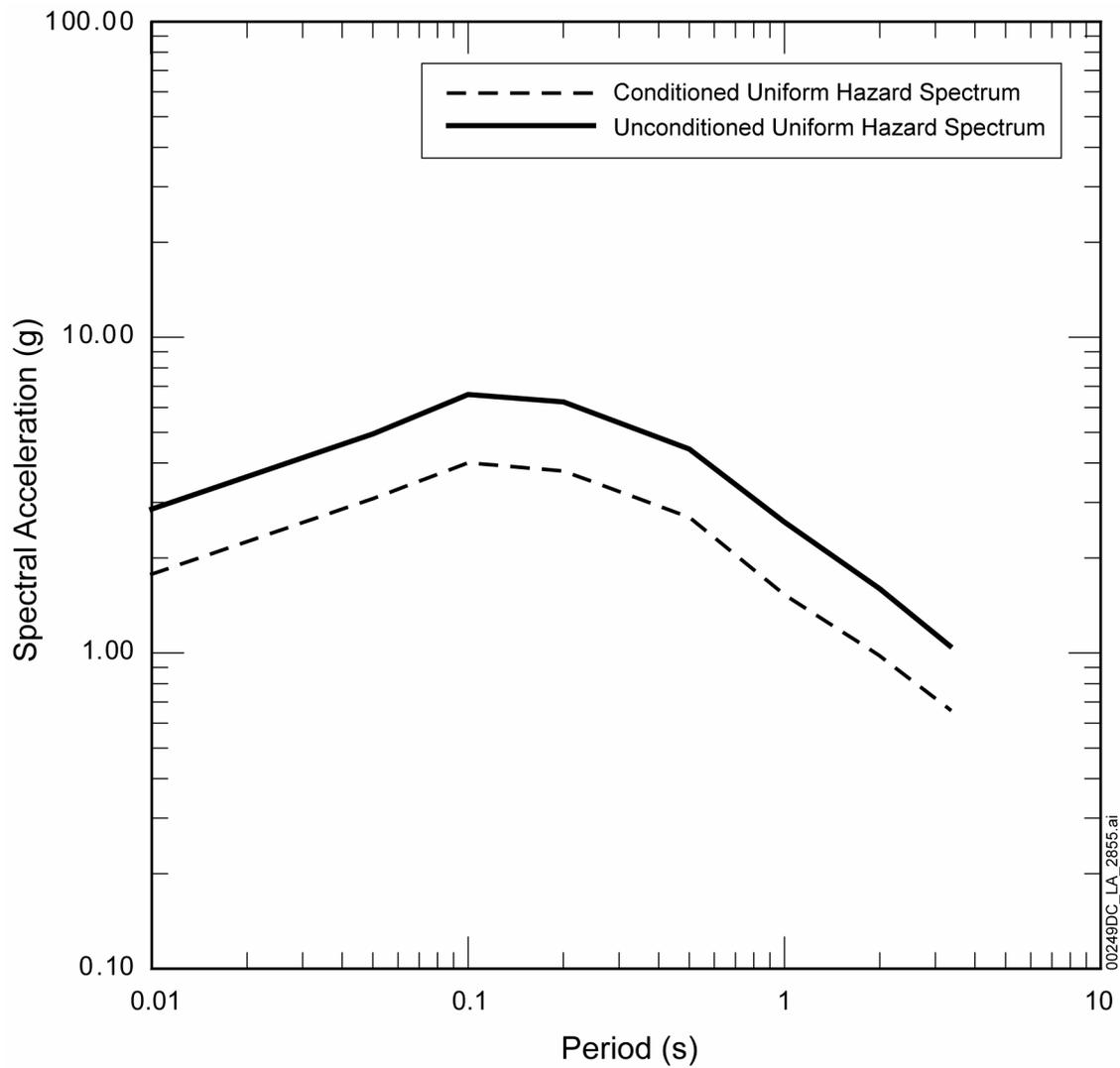


Figure 1.1-84. Reference Rock Outcrop Uniform Hazard Spectra Based on the Extreme-Stress-Drop and Shear-Strain-Threshold Conditioned and Unconditioned Hazard for an Annual Probability of Exceedance of  $10^{-6}$

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-13.

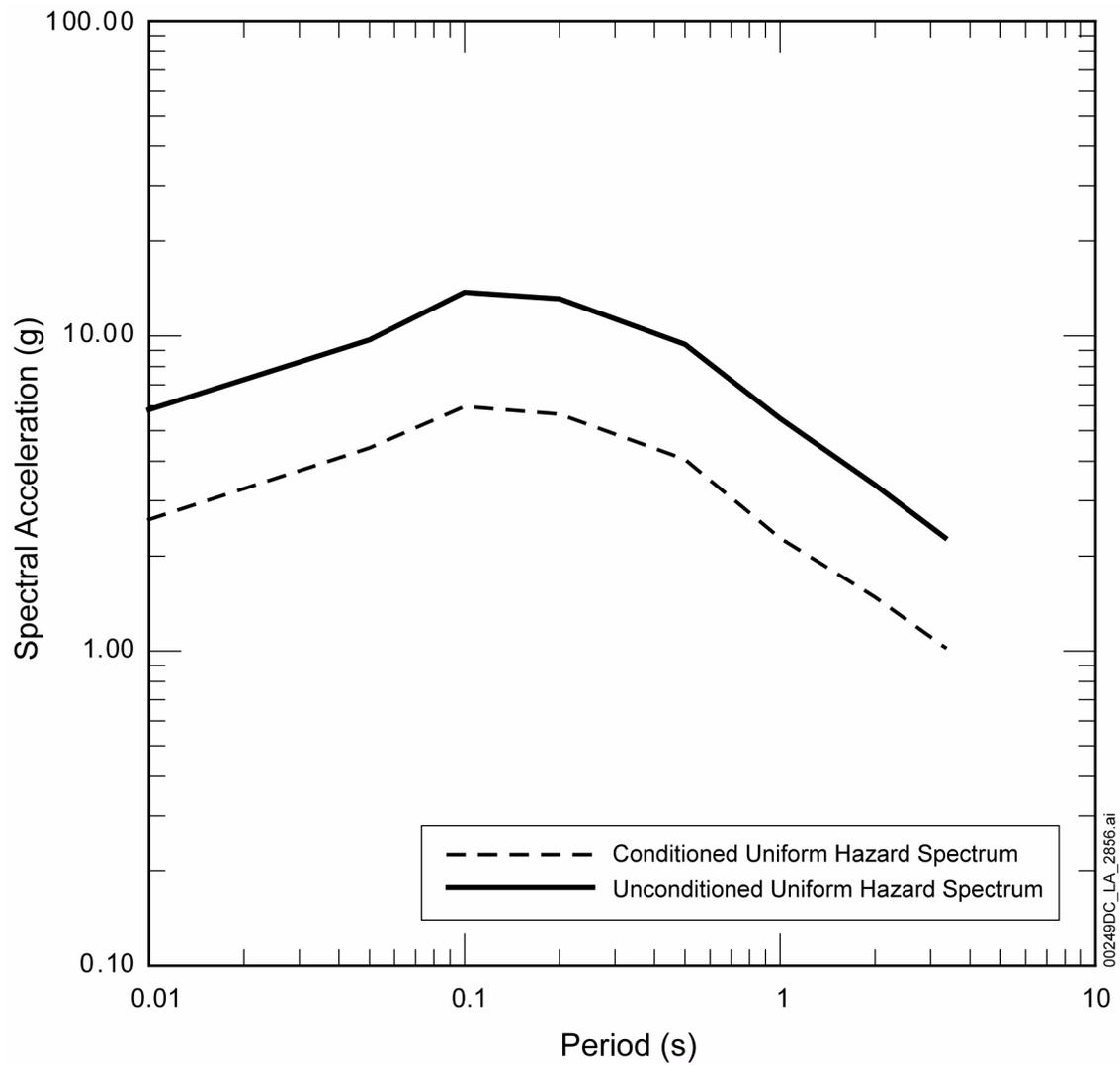


Figure 1.1-85. Reference Rock Outcrop Uniform Hazard Spectra Based on the Extreme-Stress-Drop and Shear-Strain-Threshold Conditioned and Unconditioned Hazard for an Annual Probability of Exceedance of  $10^{-7}$

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-14.

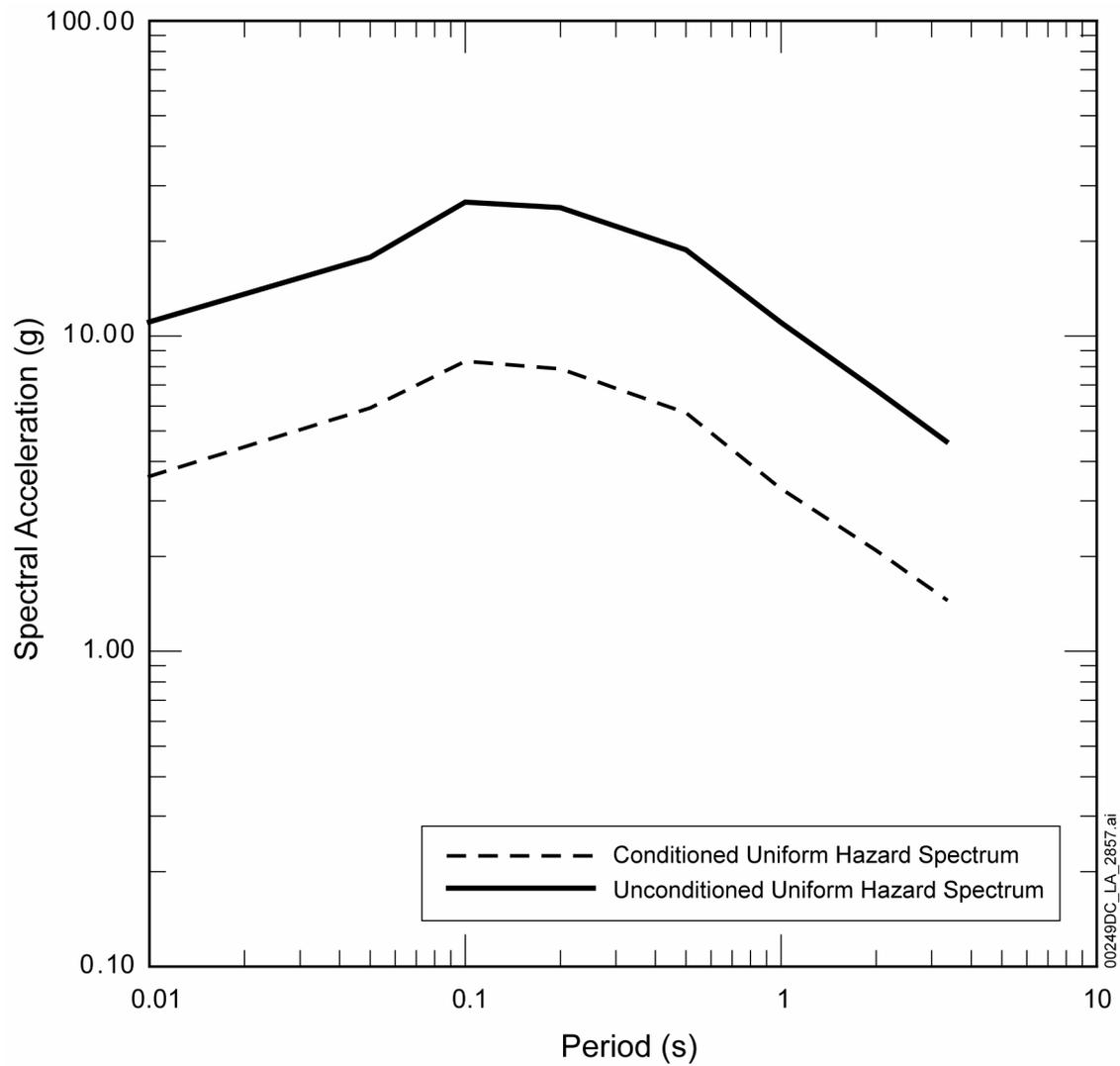


Figure 1.1-86. Reference Rock Outcrop Uniform Hazard Spectra Based on the Extreme-Stress-Drop and Shear-Strain-Threshold Conditioned and Unconditioned Hazard for an Annual Probability of Exceedance of  $10^{-8}$

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.1-15.

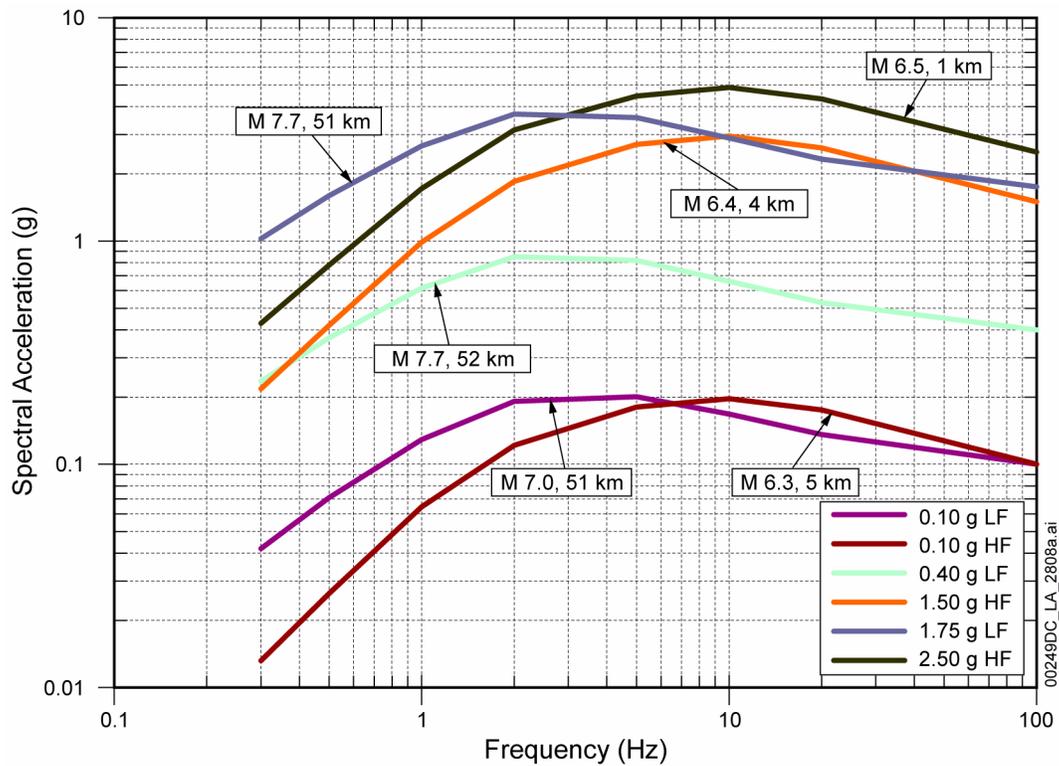


Figure 1.1-87. Representative Control Motion Response Spectra for Site Response Modeling

NOTE: 1. Labels indicate the magnitude and distance of the reference earthquake providing the response spectral shape that is scaled to the peak ground acceleration level of interest. 2. LF = low frequency (1 to 2 Hz) response spectrum; HF = high frequency (5 to 10 Hz) response spectrum.

Source: 2008c, Figure 6.4.1-17.

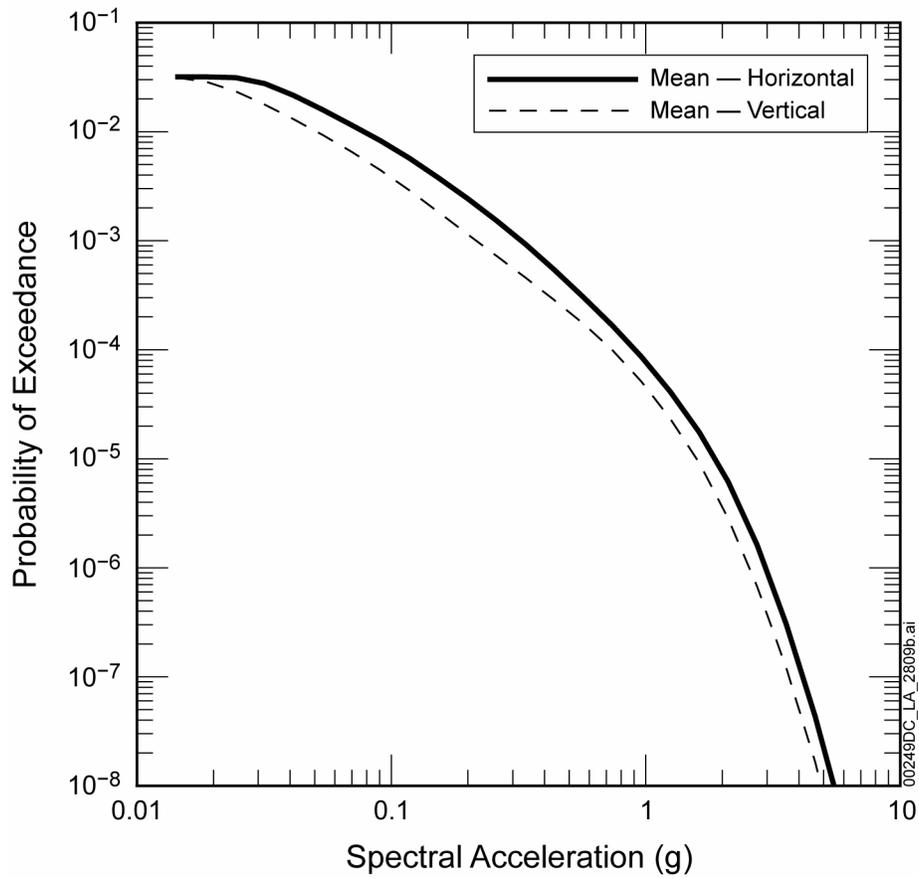


Figure 1.1-88. Mean Horizontal and Vertical Seismic Hazard Curves for Peak Ground Acceleration at the Surface Geologic Repository Operations Area

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.2-34.

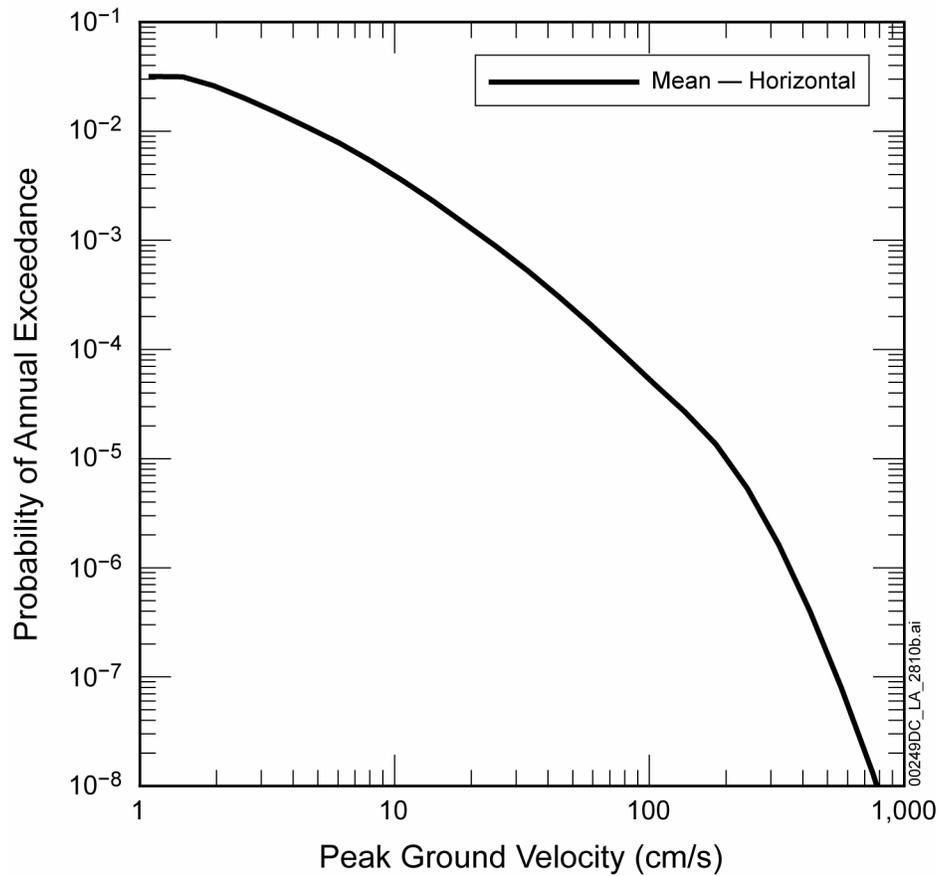


Figure 1.1-89. Mean Horizontal Seismic Hazard Curve for Peak Ground Velocity at the Surface Geologic Repository Operations Area

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.2-42.

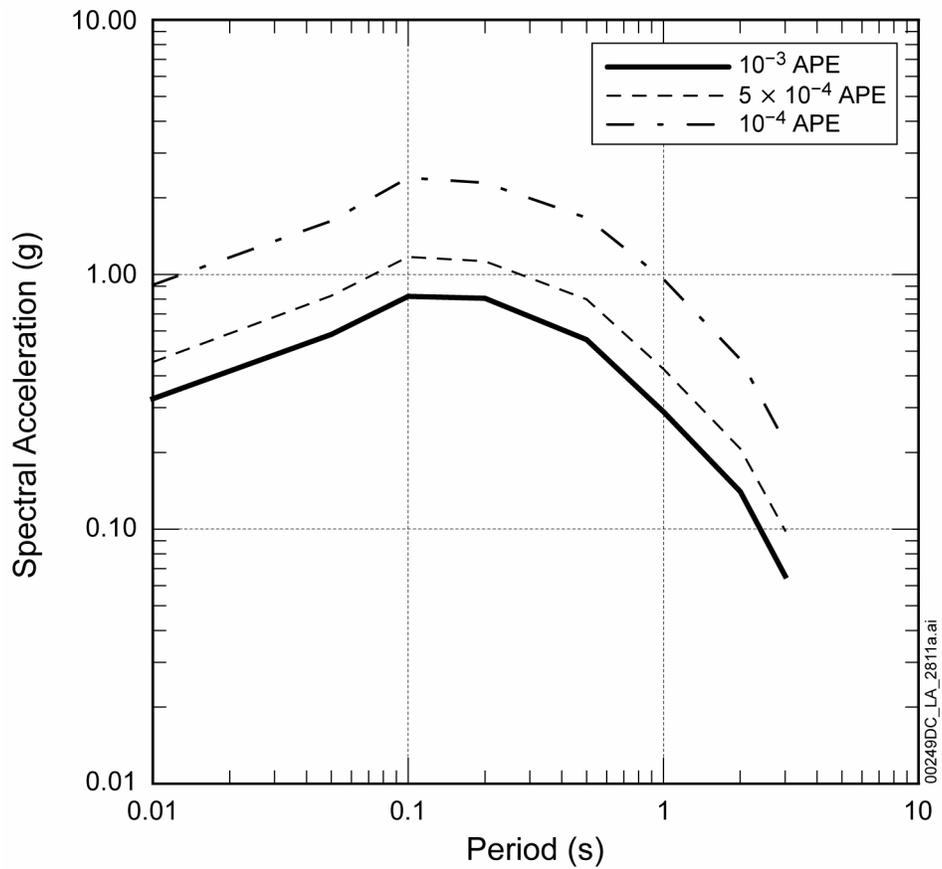


Figure 1.1-90. Surface Geologic Repository Operations Area 5%-Damped Horizontal Design Spectra for  $10^{-3}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , and  $10^{-4}$  Annual Probabilities of Exceedance

NOTE: APE = annual probability of exceedance.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.2-56.



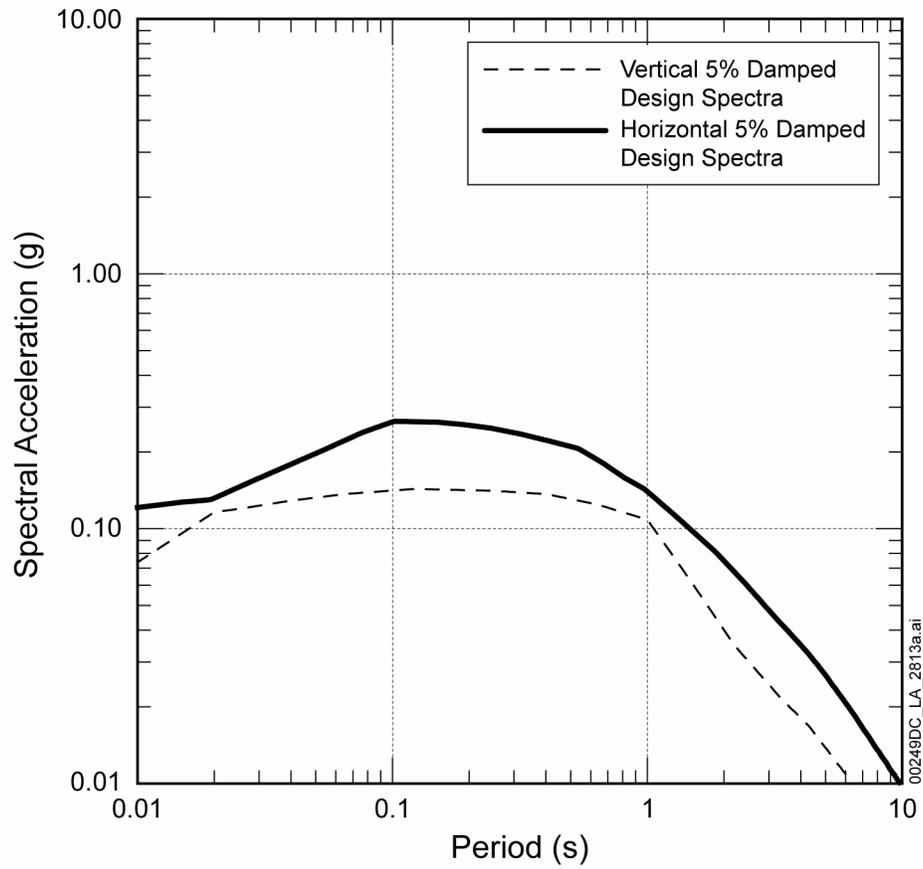


Figure 1.1-92. Horizontal and Vertical 5%-Damped Design Spectra at  $10^{-3}$  Annual Probability of Exceedance at the Repository Block

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.3-26.

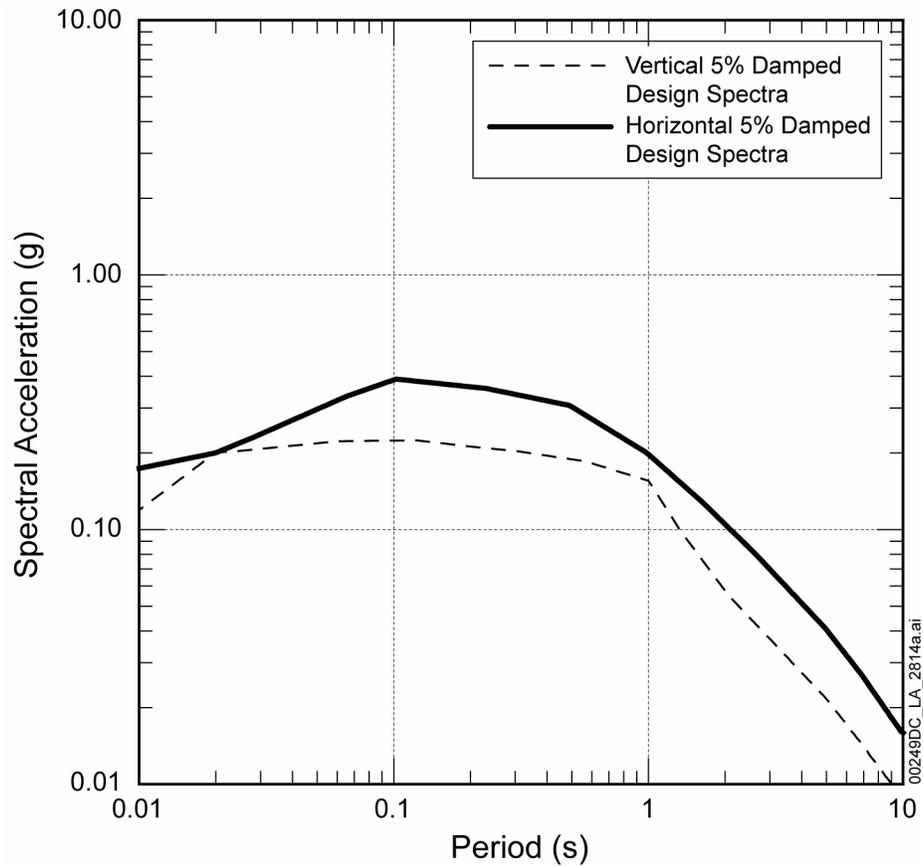


Figure 1.1-93. Horizontal and Vertical 5%-Damped Design Spectra at  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  Annual Probability of Exceedance at the Repository Block

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.3-27.

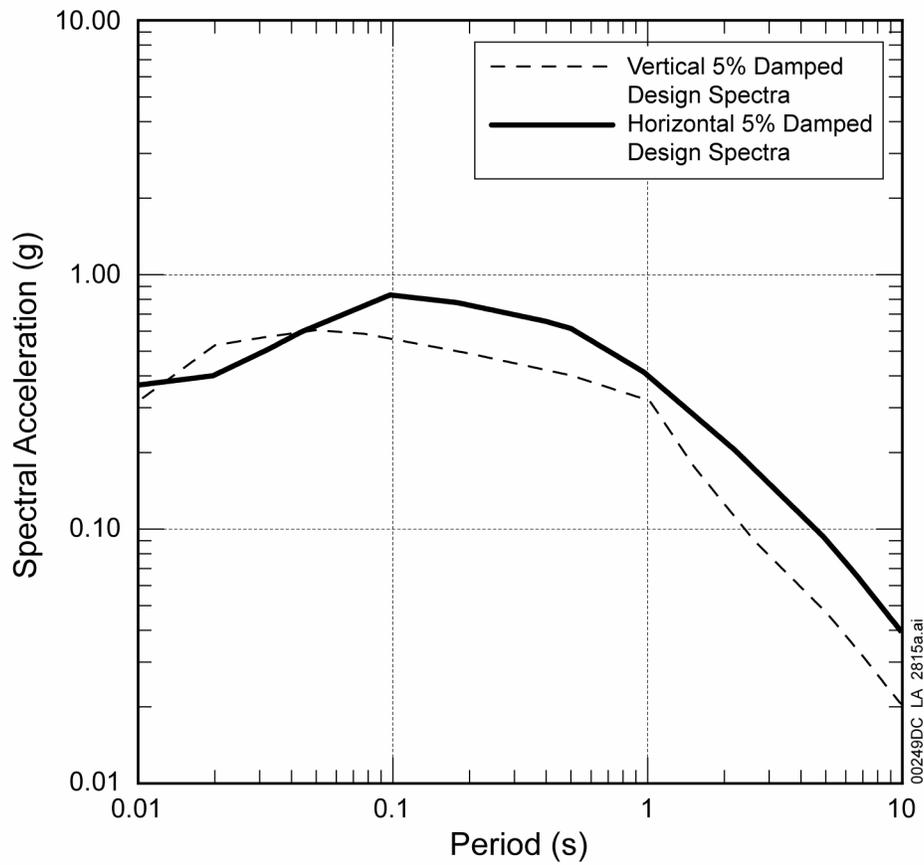


Figure 1.1-94. Horizontal and Vertical 5%-Damped Design Spectra at  $10^{-4}$  Annual Probability of Exceedance at the Repository Block

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.5.3-28.

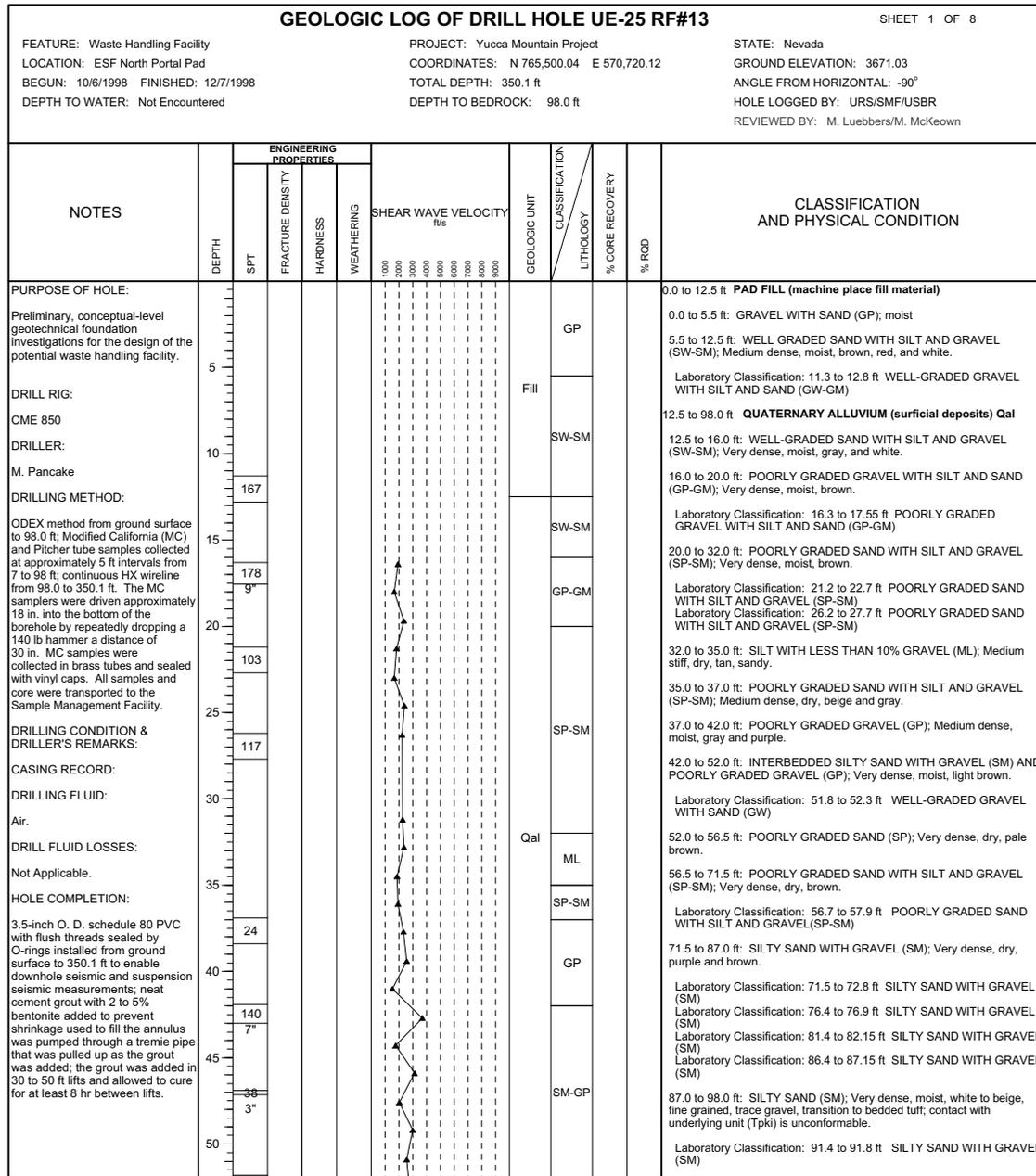


Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 1 of 8)

NOTE: Based on measurements by the drilling engineer, 12 in. of slough material was in the bottom of the borehole when Sample MC-1 was driven. A blow count of 7 was recorded for these 12 in. and a blow count of 15 was recorded for the final 4 in. of the drive. ODEX 165 pipe was used as the rod, rather than the AW rod that was used in the remaining drive samples in this boring. The sampler was not driven the full 18 in. The blow count is not to be used. In driving MC-3 from 15 to 18 in., the hammer drop exceeded a 30-in. drop. The recorded blow count of 167 is consequently too low. All of the samples on which a sieve analysis was performed were tested for reaction with dilute hydrochloric acid. A reaction was noted in all of the samples. The reaction was moderate for the two samples from 76.4 to 76.7 ft and 81.5 to 81.8 ft. The reaction was strong for the remaining samples. Two Pitcher tube samples were attempted from 7 to 9 ft and 13 to 14 ft.  
RQD = rock quality designation; SPT = standard penetration test.

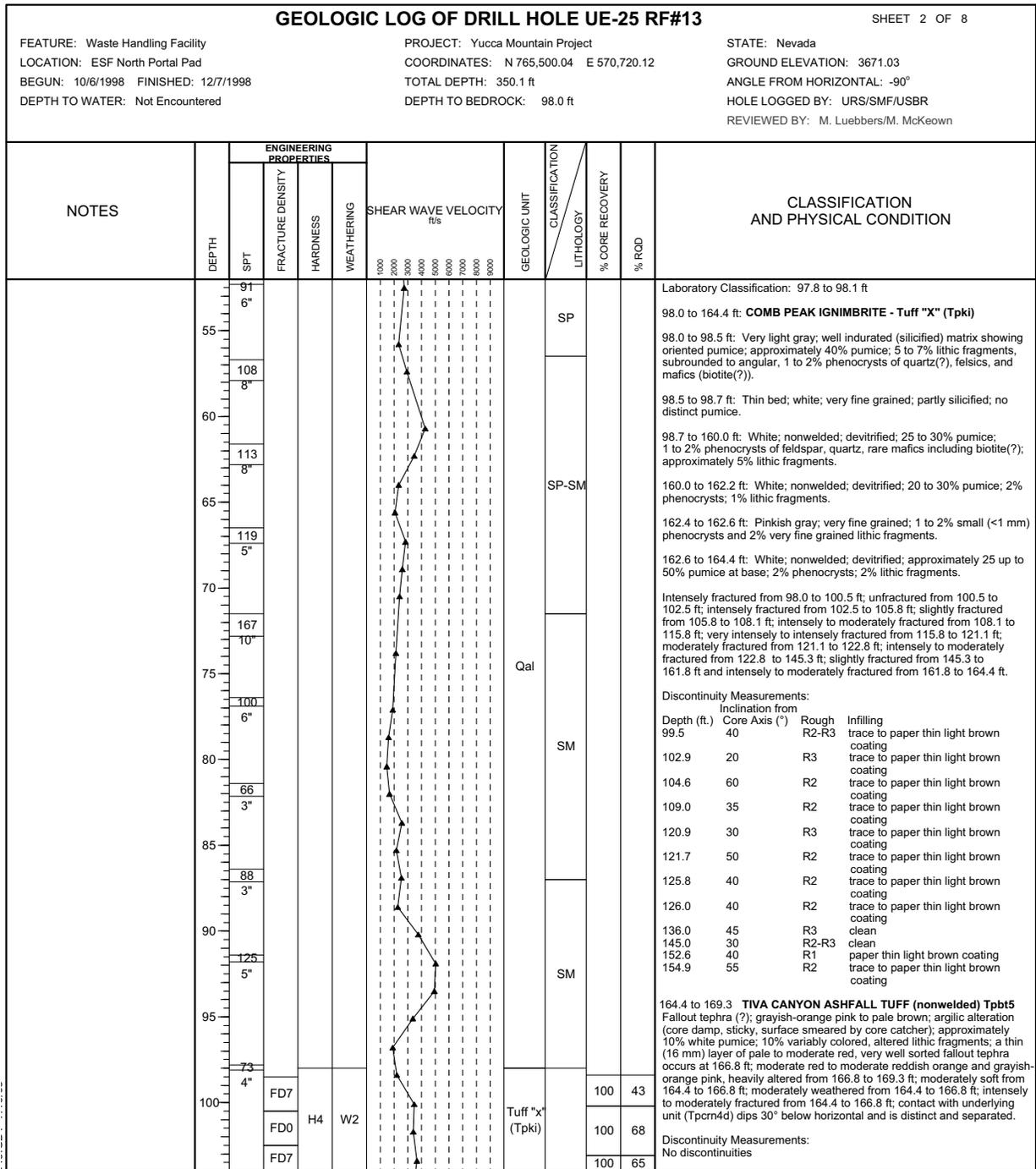


Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 2 of 8)

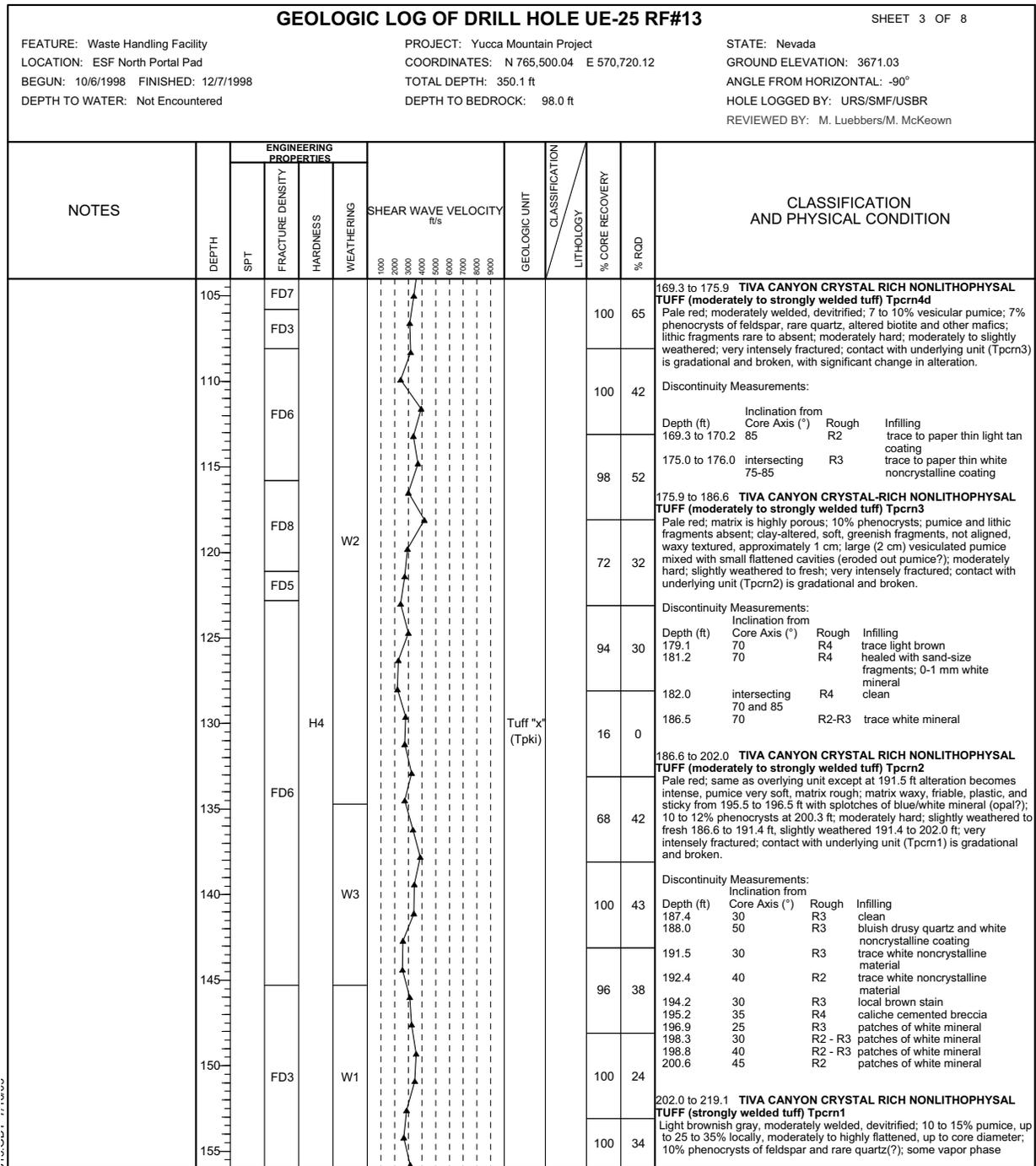


Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 3 of 8)

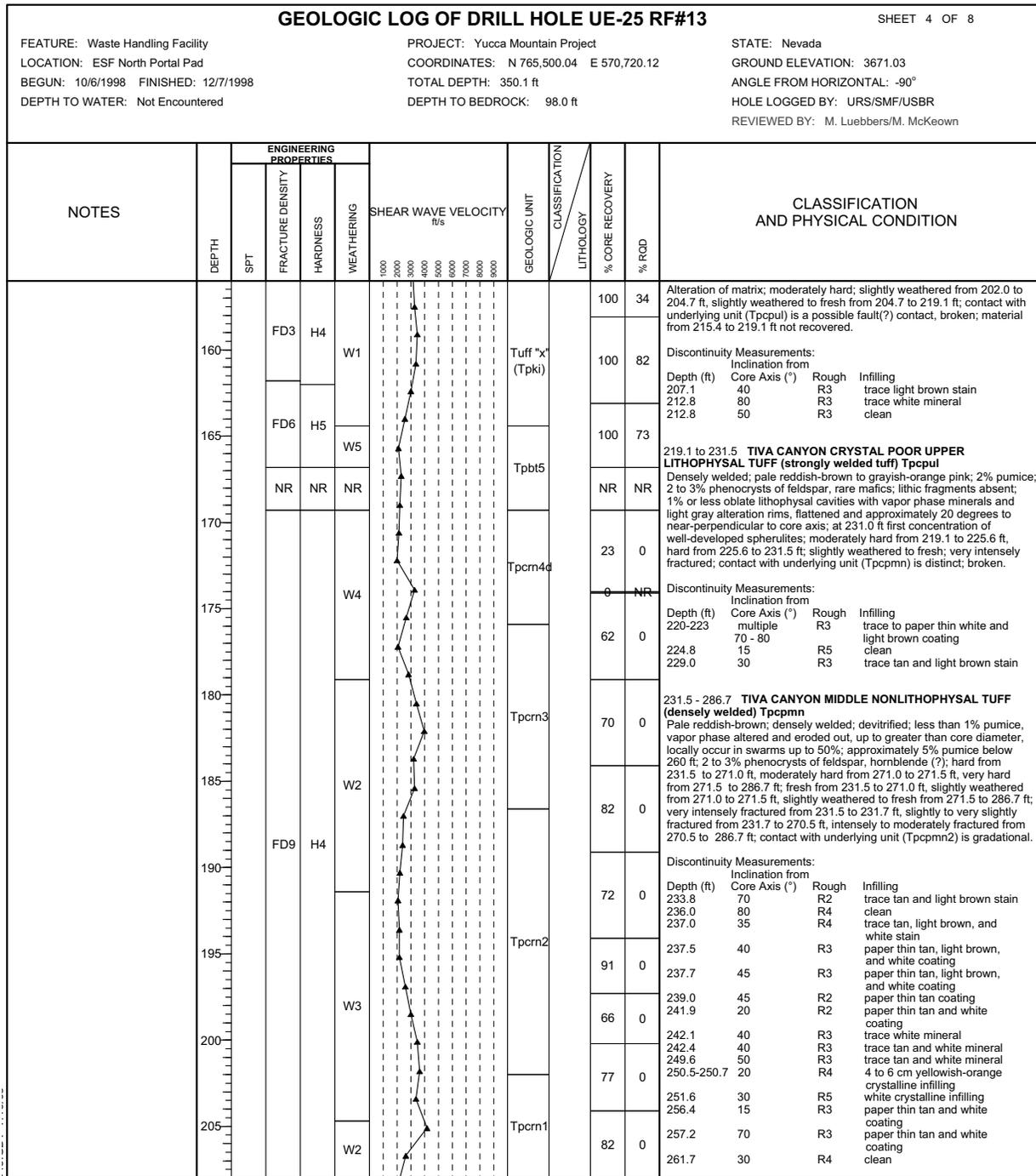


Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 4 of 8)

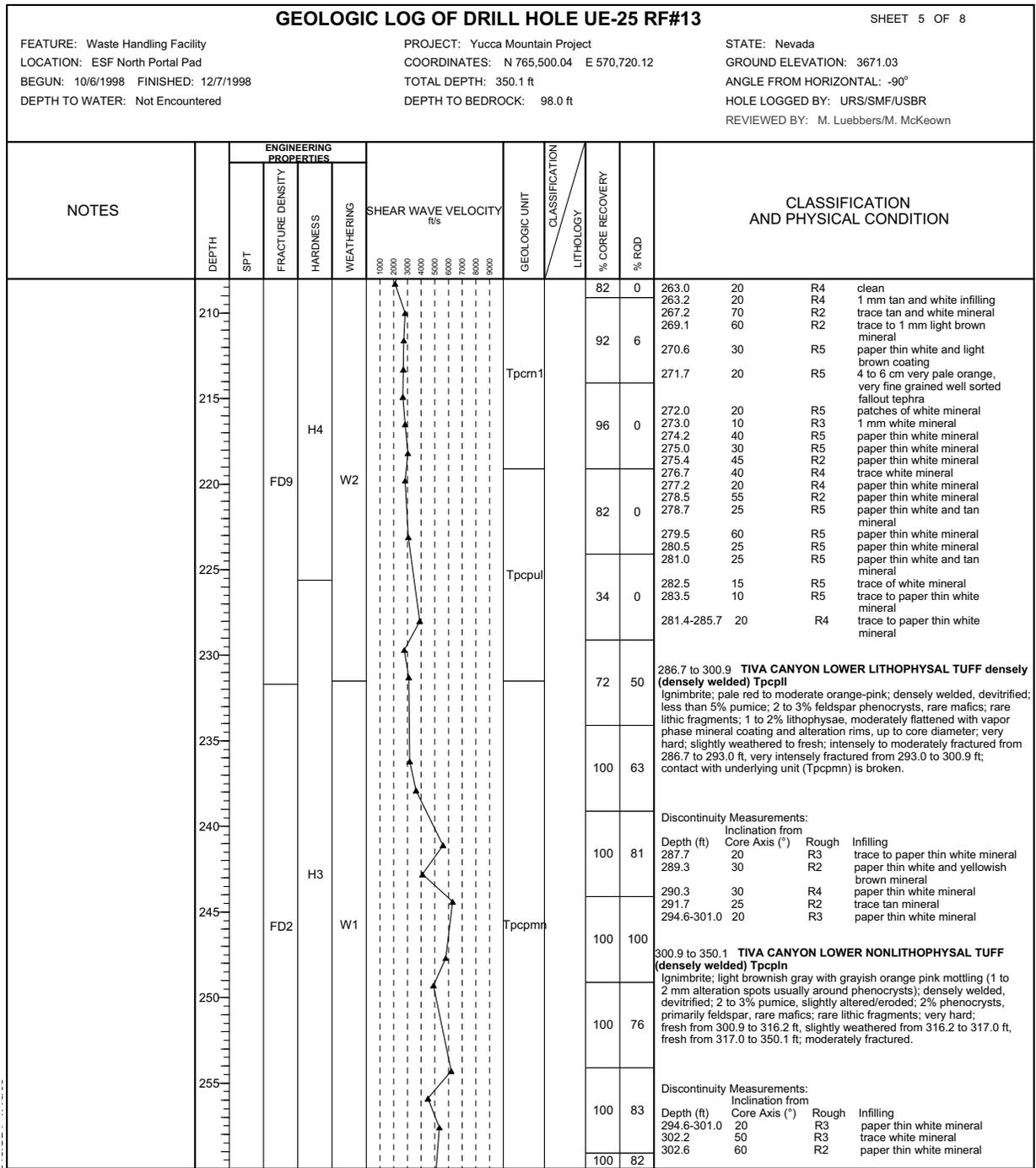


Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 5 of 8)



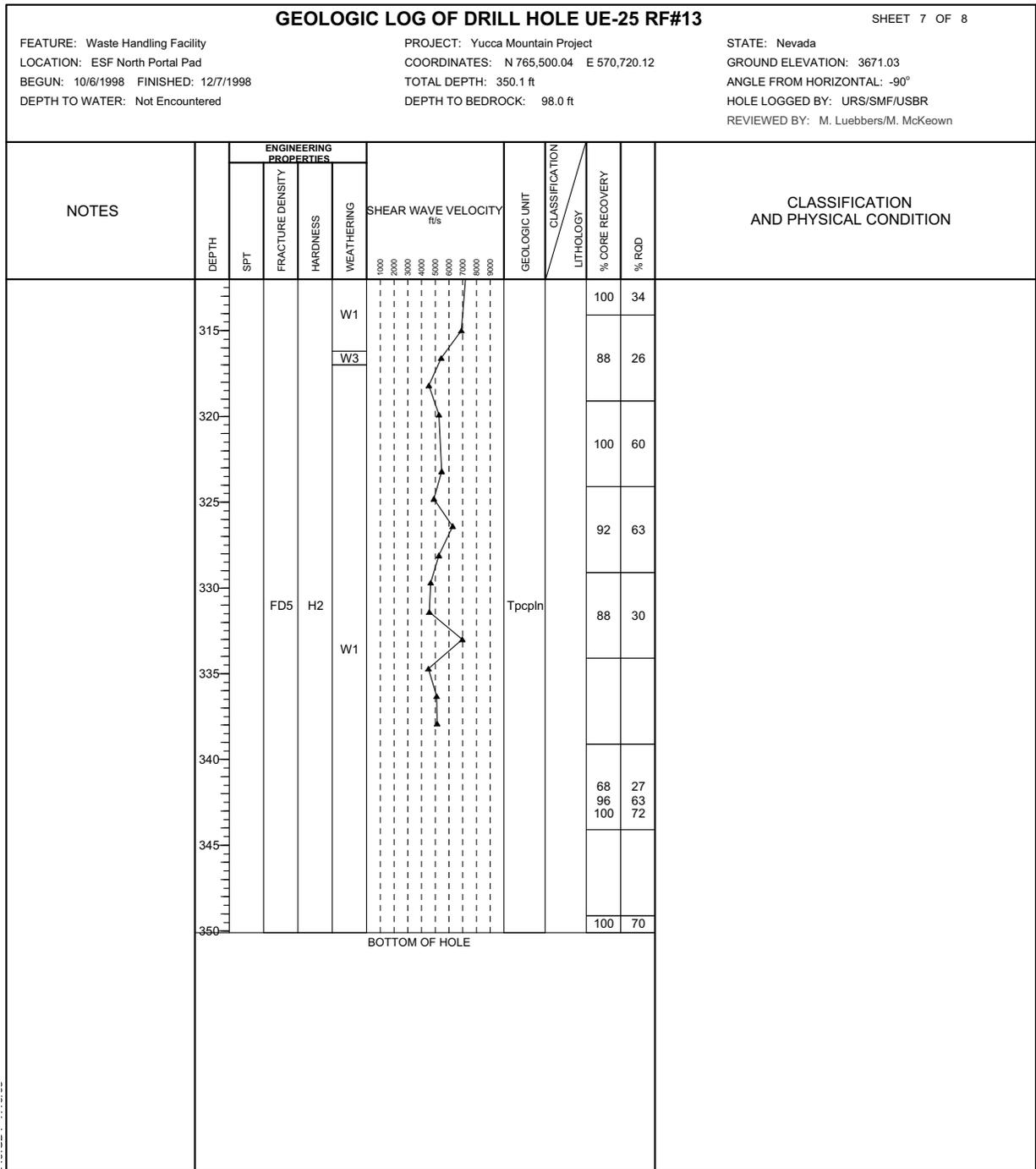


Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 7 of 8)

<b>GEOLOGIC LOG OF DRILL HOLE UE-25 RF#13</b>						SHEET 8 OF 8
FEATURE: Waste Handling Facility		PROJECT: Yucca Mountain Project		STATE: Nevada		
LOCATION: ESF North Portal Pad		COORDINATES: N 765,500.04 E 570,720.12		GROUND ELEVATION: 3671.03		
BEGUN: 10/6/1998 FINISHED: 12/7/1998		TOTAL DEPTH: 350.1 ft		ANGLE FROM HORIZONTAL: -90°		
DEPTH TO WATER: Not Encountered		DEPTH TO BEDROCK: 98.0 ft		HOLE LOGGED BY: URS/SMF/USBR		
				REVIEWED BY: M. Luebbbers/M. McKeown		
<b>HARDNESS</b>			<b>WEATHERING</b>			
Alphanumeric descriptor	Descriptor	Criteria	Alphanumeric descriptor	Descriptor	General characteristics (strength, excavation, etc.)	
H1	Extremely	Core, fragment, or exposure cannot be scratched with knife or sharp pick; can only be chipped with repeated heavy hammer blows.	W1	Fresh	Hammer rings when crystalline rocks are struck. Almost always rock excavation except for naturally weak or weakly cemented rocks such as siltstones or shales.	
H2	Very Hard	Cannot be scratched with knife or sharp pick. Core or fragment breaks with repeated heavy hammer blows.	W2	Slightly weathered to Fresh		
H3	Hard	Can be scratched with knife or sharp pick with difficulty (heavy pressure). Heavy hammer blow required to break specimen.	W3	Slightly weathered	Hammer rings when crystalline rocks are struck. Body of rock not weakened. With few exceptions, such as siltstones or shales, classified as rock excavation.	
H4	Moderately Hard	Can be scratched with knife or sharp pick with light pressure. Core or fragment breaks with moderate hammer blow.	W4	Moderately to slightly weathered		
H5	Moderately Soft	Can be grooved 1/16 in. (2 mm) deep by sharp pick with moderate or heavy pressure. Core or fragment breaks with light hammer blow or heavy manual pressure.	W5	Moderately weathered	Hammer does not ring when rock is struck. Body of rock is slightly weakened. Depending on fracturing, usually is rock excavation except in naturally weak rocks such as siltstones or shales.	
H6	Soft	Can be grooved or gouged easily by knife or sharp pick with light pressure. Breaks with light to moderate manual pressure.	W6	Intensely to moderately weathered		
H7	Very Soft	Can be readily indented, grooved or gouged with fingernail, or carved with a knife. Breaks with light manual pressure.	W7	Intensely weathered	Dull sound when struck with hammer, usually can be broken with moderate to heavy manual pressure or by light hammer blow without reference to planes of weakness such as incipient or hairline fractures, or veinlets. Rock is significantly weakened. Usually common excavation.	
			W8	Very intensely weathered		
			W9	Decomposed	Can be granulated by hand. Always common excavation. Resistant minerals such as quartz may be present as "stringers" or "dikes."	
<b>FRACTURE DENSITY</b>						
Alphanumeric descriptor	Descriptor	Criteria (Excludes mechanical breaks)				
FD0	Unfractured	No observed fractures.				
FD1	Very slightly fractured	Core recovered mostly in lengths greater than 3 ft (1 m).				
FD2	Slightly to very slightly fractured					
FD3	Slightly fractured	Core recovered mostly in lengths from 1 to 3 ft (300 to 1,000 mm) with few scattered lengths less than 1 ft (300 mm) or greater than 3 ft (1,000 mm).				
FD4	Moderately to slightly fractured					
FD5	Moderately fractured	Core recovered mostly in lengths from 0.33 to 1.0 ft (100 to 300 mm) with most lengths about 0.67 ft (200 mm).				
FD6	Moderately to intensely fractured					
FD7	Intensely fractured	Lengths average from 0.1 to 0.33 ft (30 to 100 mm) with fragmented intervals. Core recovered mostly in lengths less than 0.33 ft (100 mm).				
FD8	Very intensely to intensely fractured					
FD9	Very intensely fractured	Core recovered mostly as chips and fragments with a few scattered short core lengths.				

Figure 1.1-95. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#13 (Sheet 8 of 8)

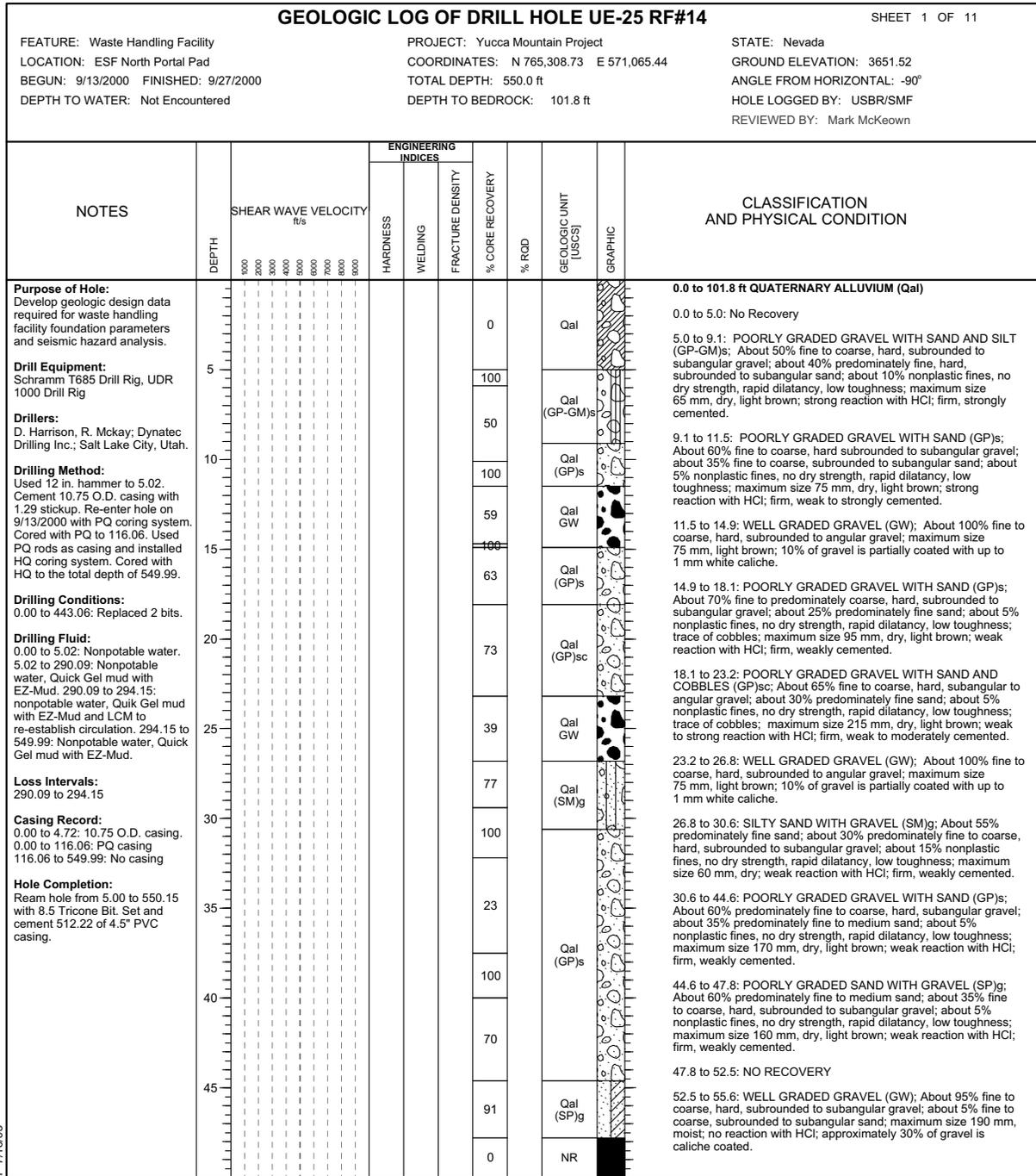


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 1 of 11)

NOTE: All measurements are in feet unless noted otherwise. LCM (Lost Circulation Material) consists of cellophane cuttings. USCS classifications were determined in the field, with limited access to samples to keep samples intact for future tests. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed. USCS soil classifications are based on USBR 5005-86, *Procedure for Determining Unified Soil Classification (Visual Method)*. RQD = rock quality designation; USCS = Unified Soil Classification System.



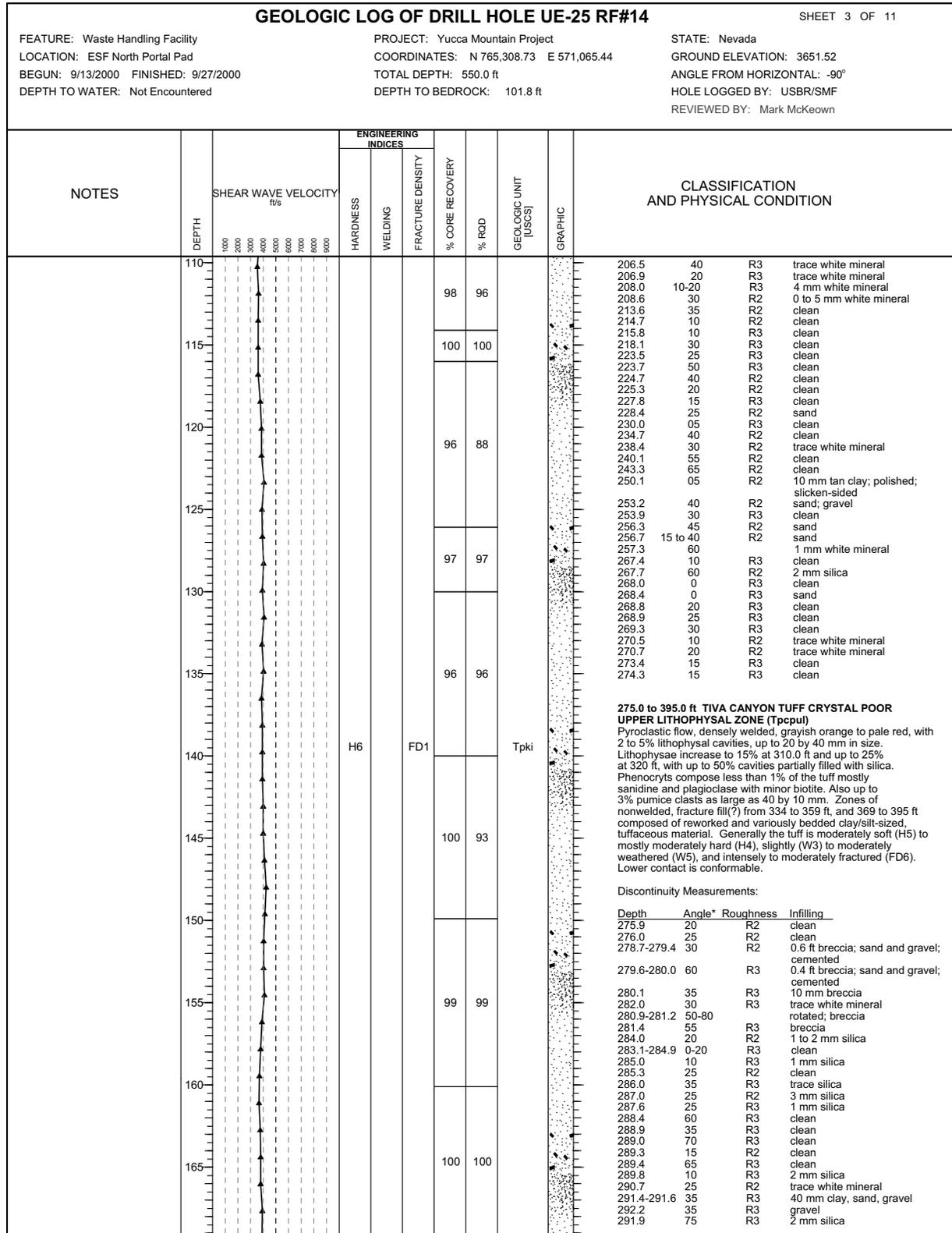


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 3 of 11)

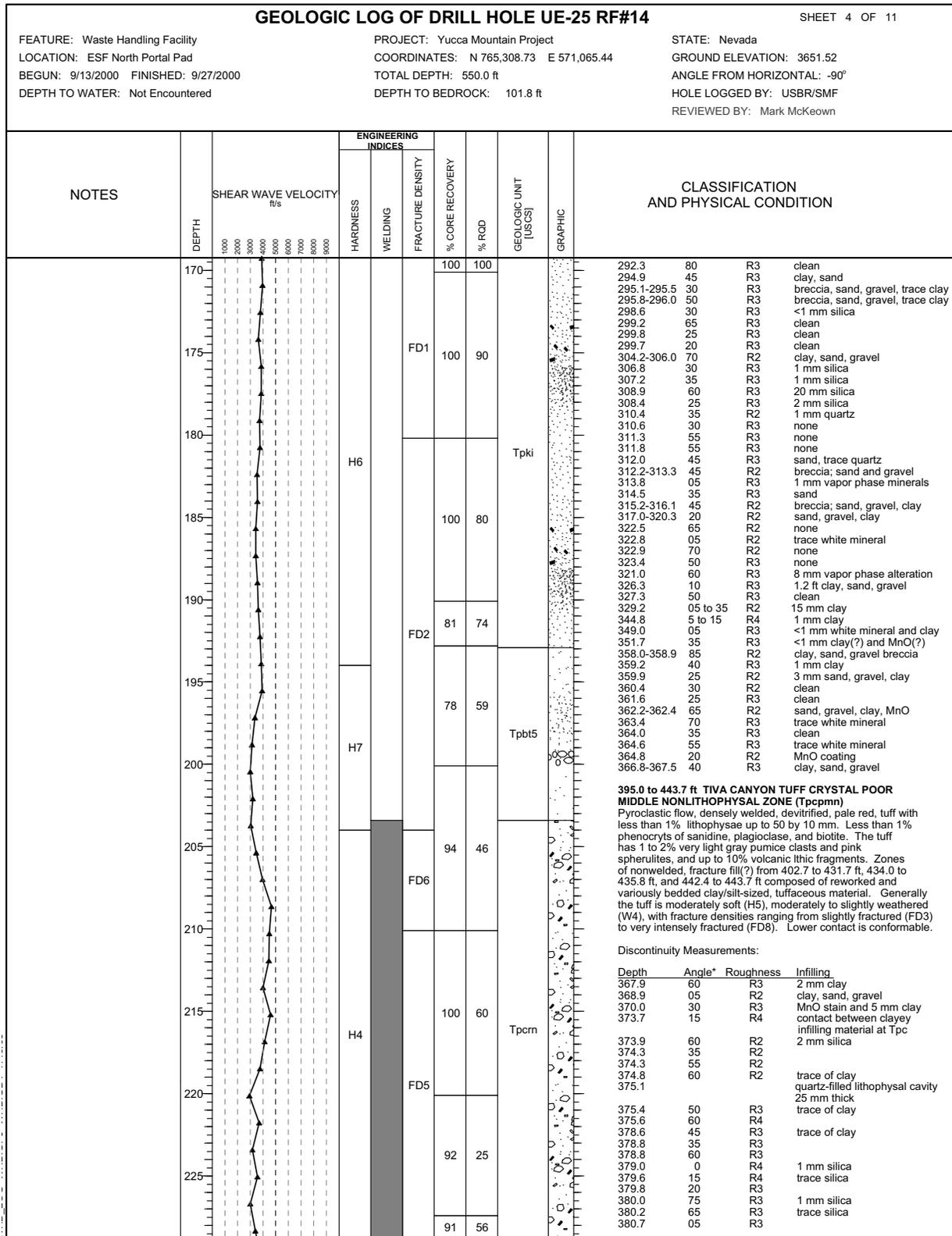


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 4 of 11)

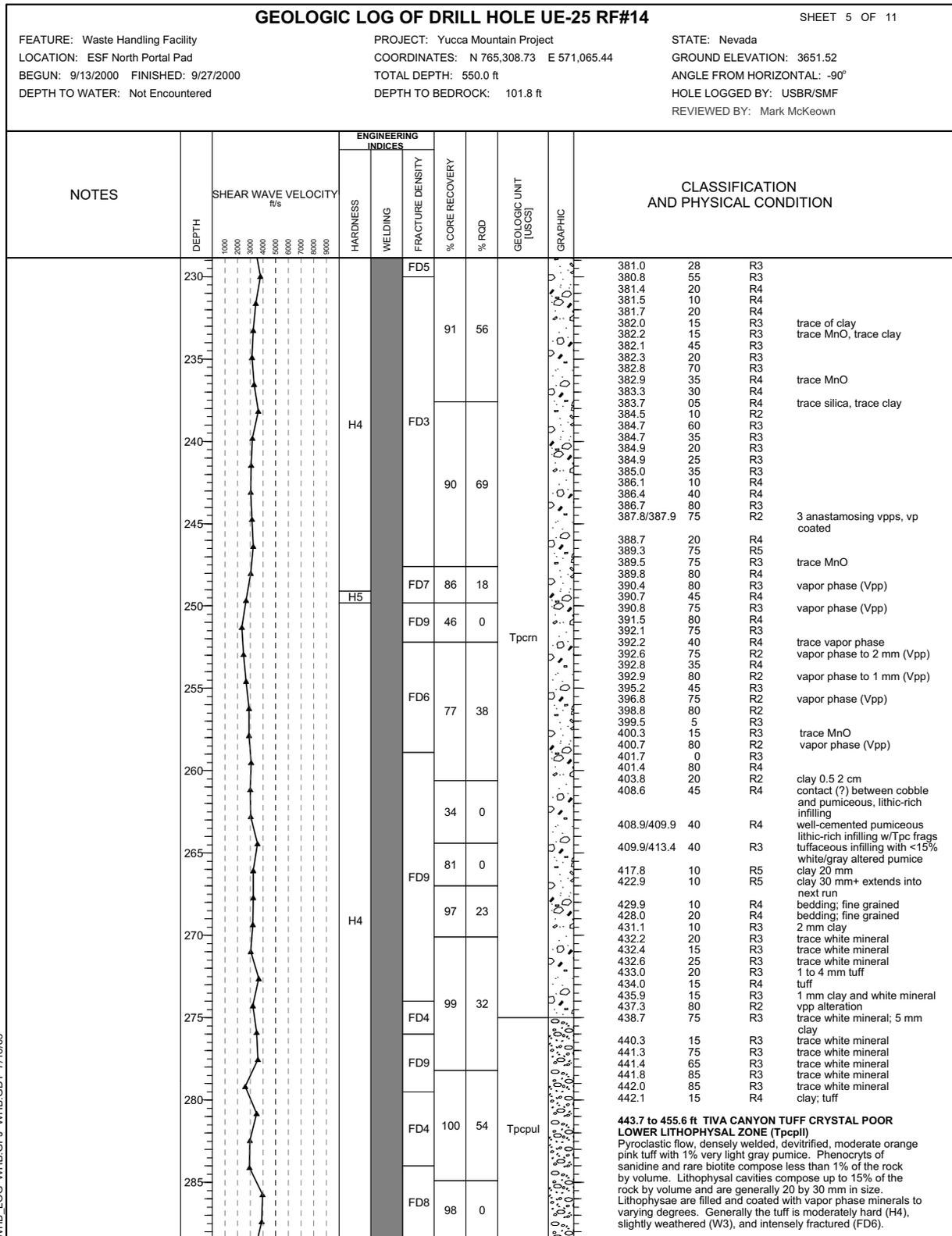
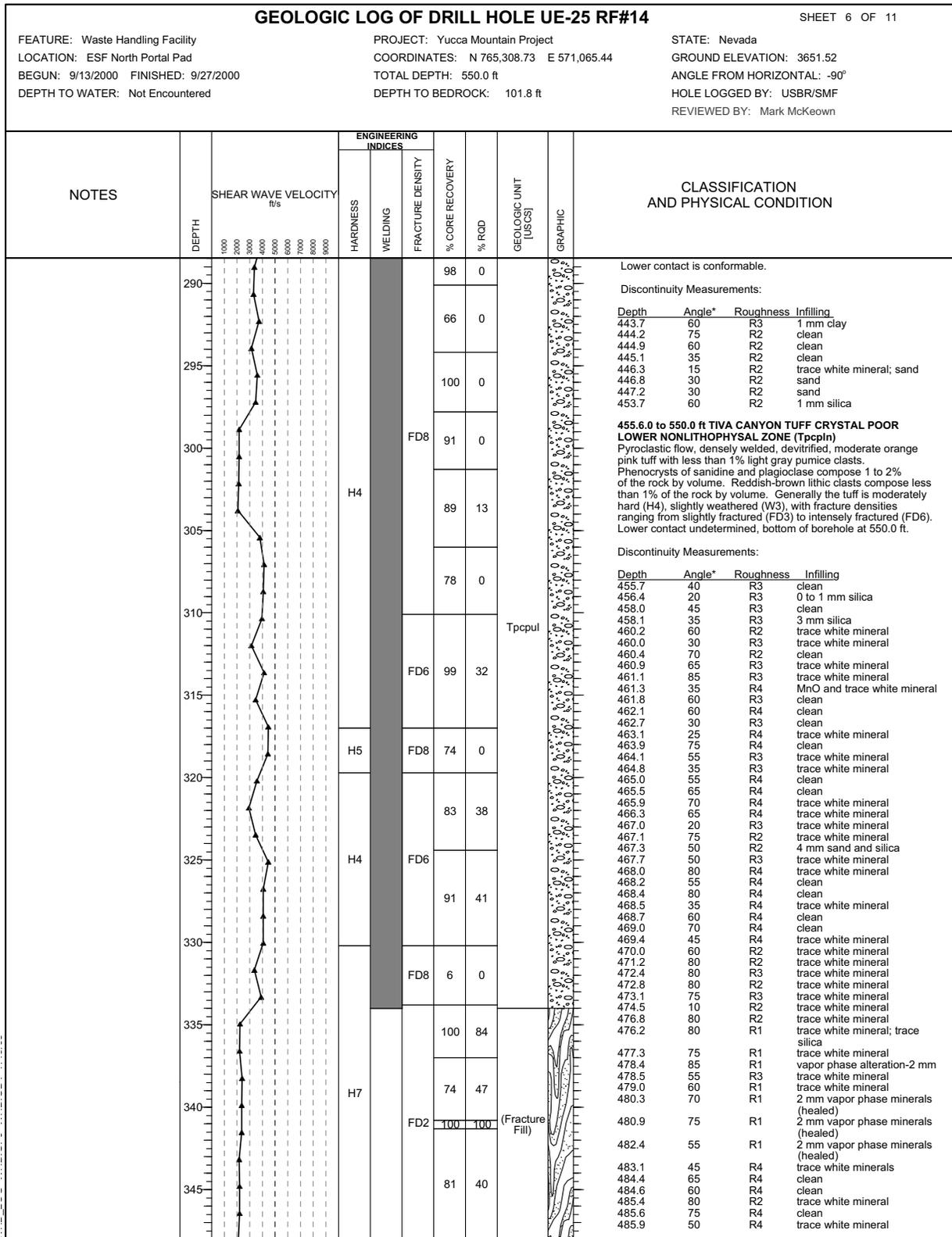


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 5 of 11)



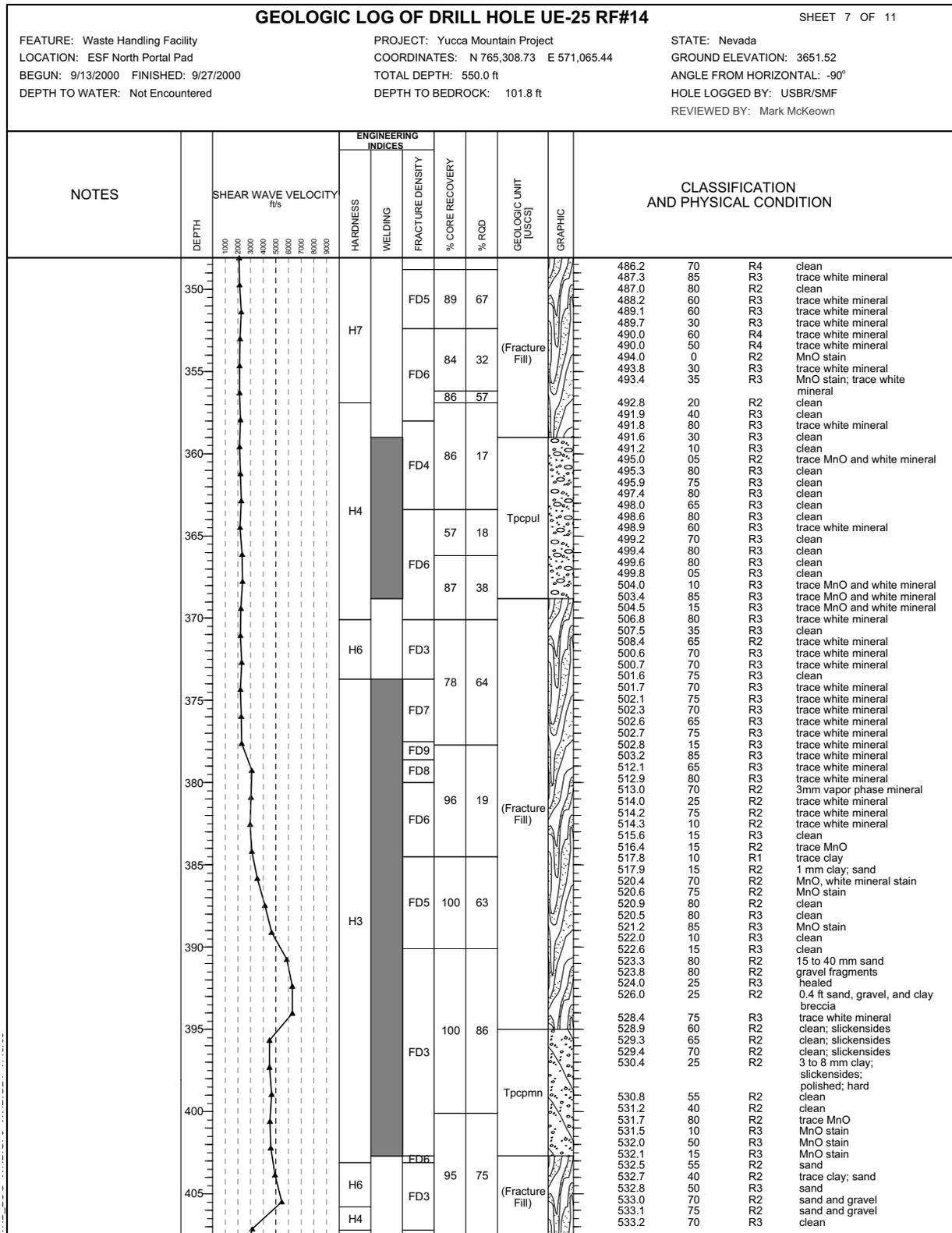


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 7 of 11)



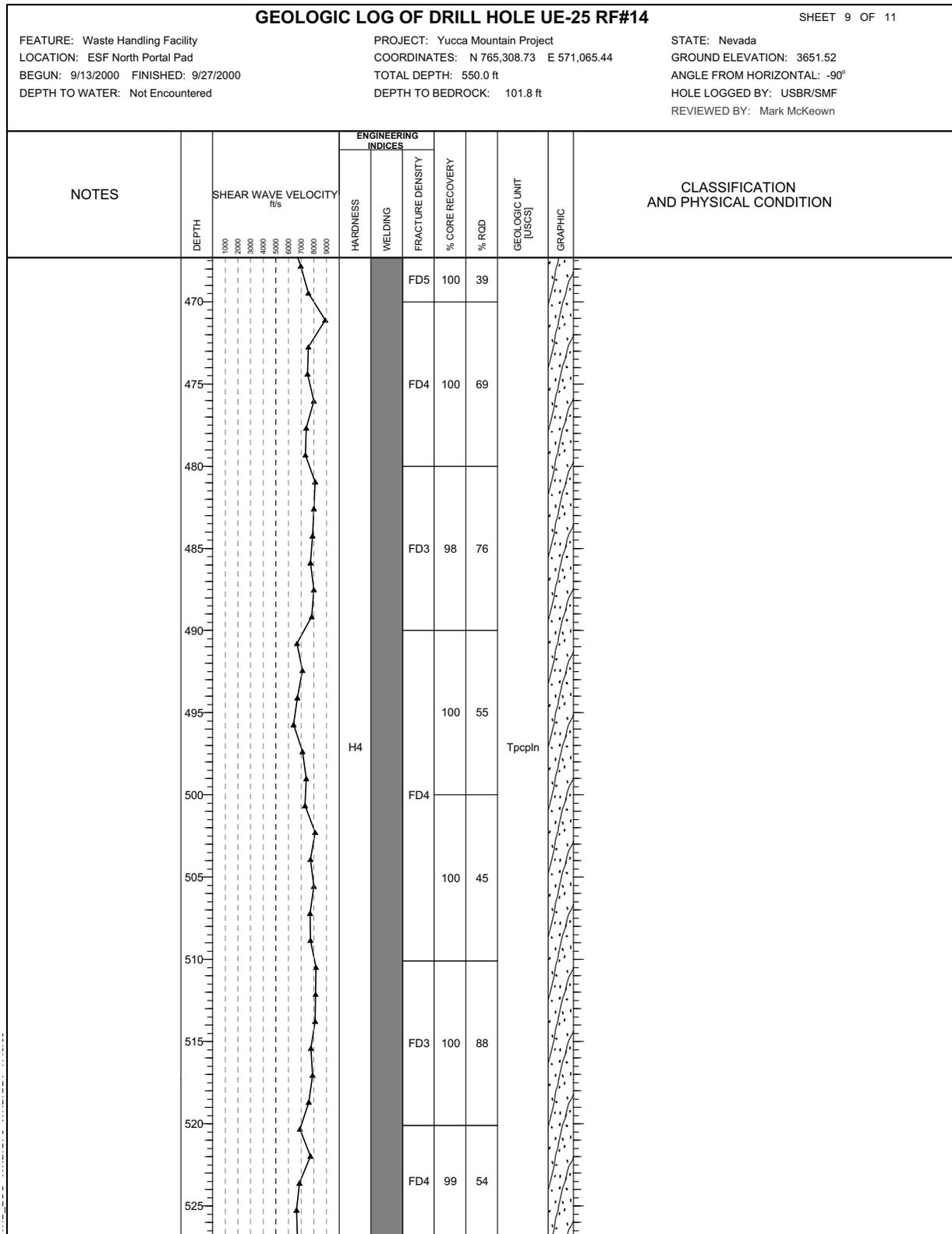


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 9 of 11)

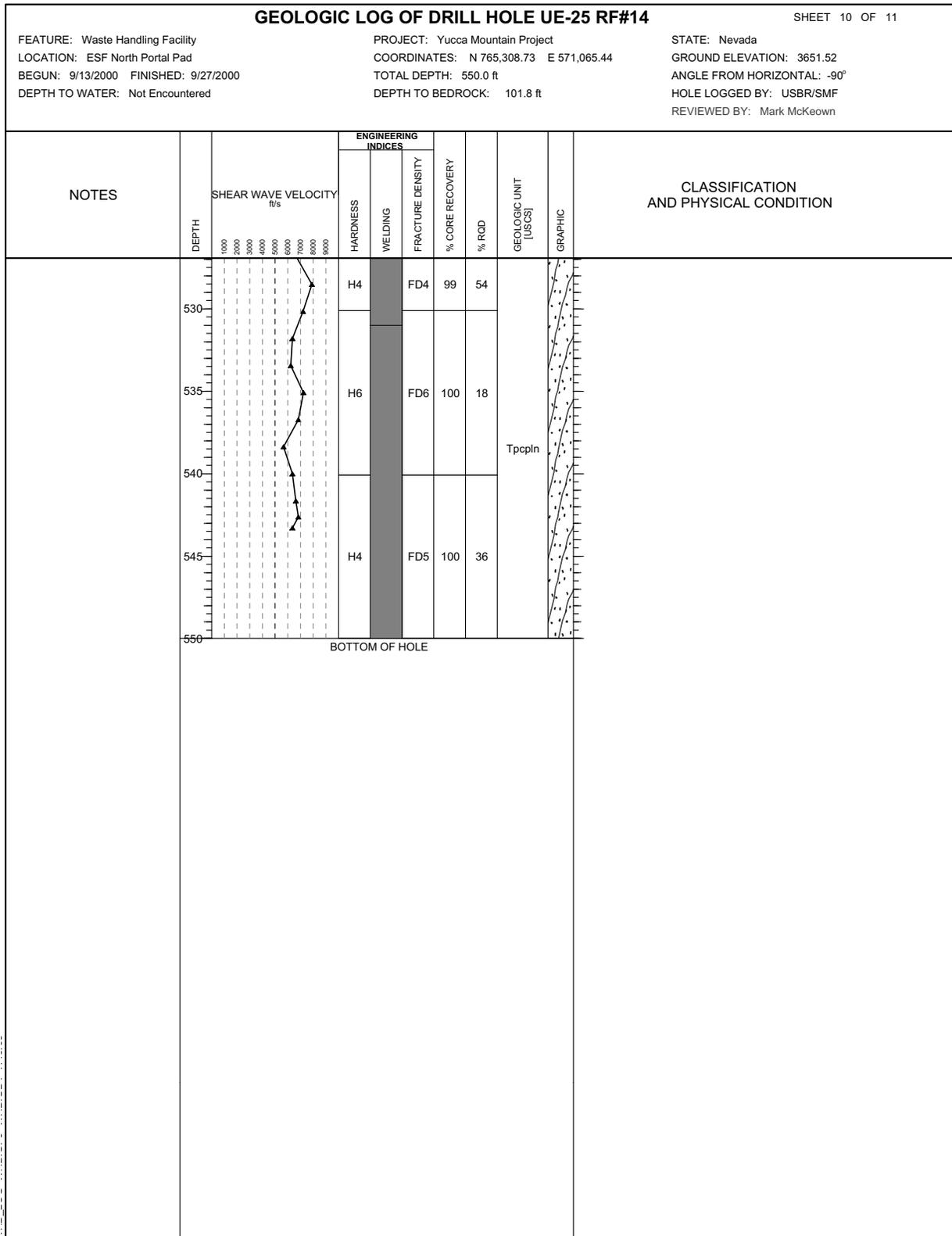


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 10 of 11)

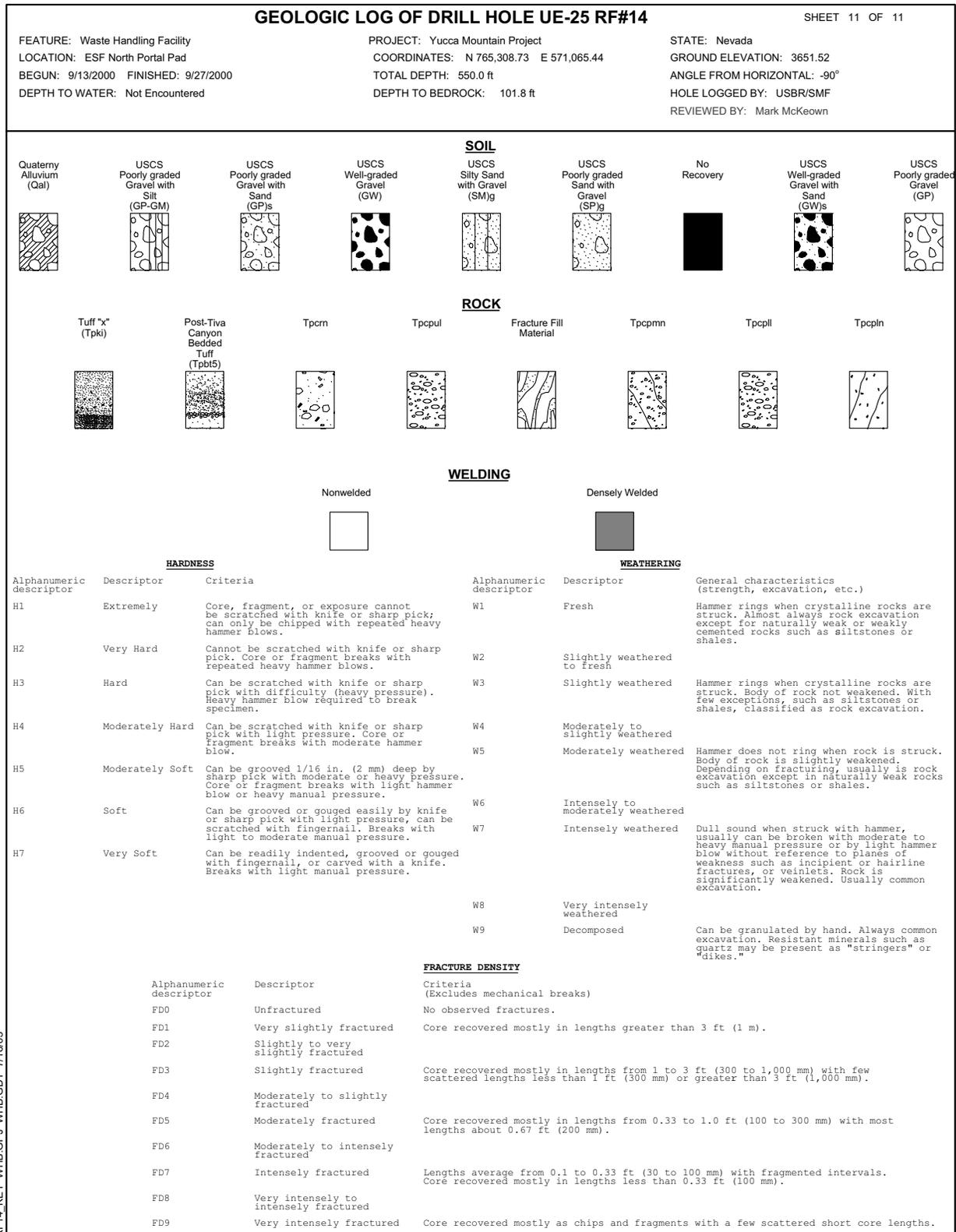


Figure 1.1-96. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#14 (Sheet 11 of 11)

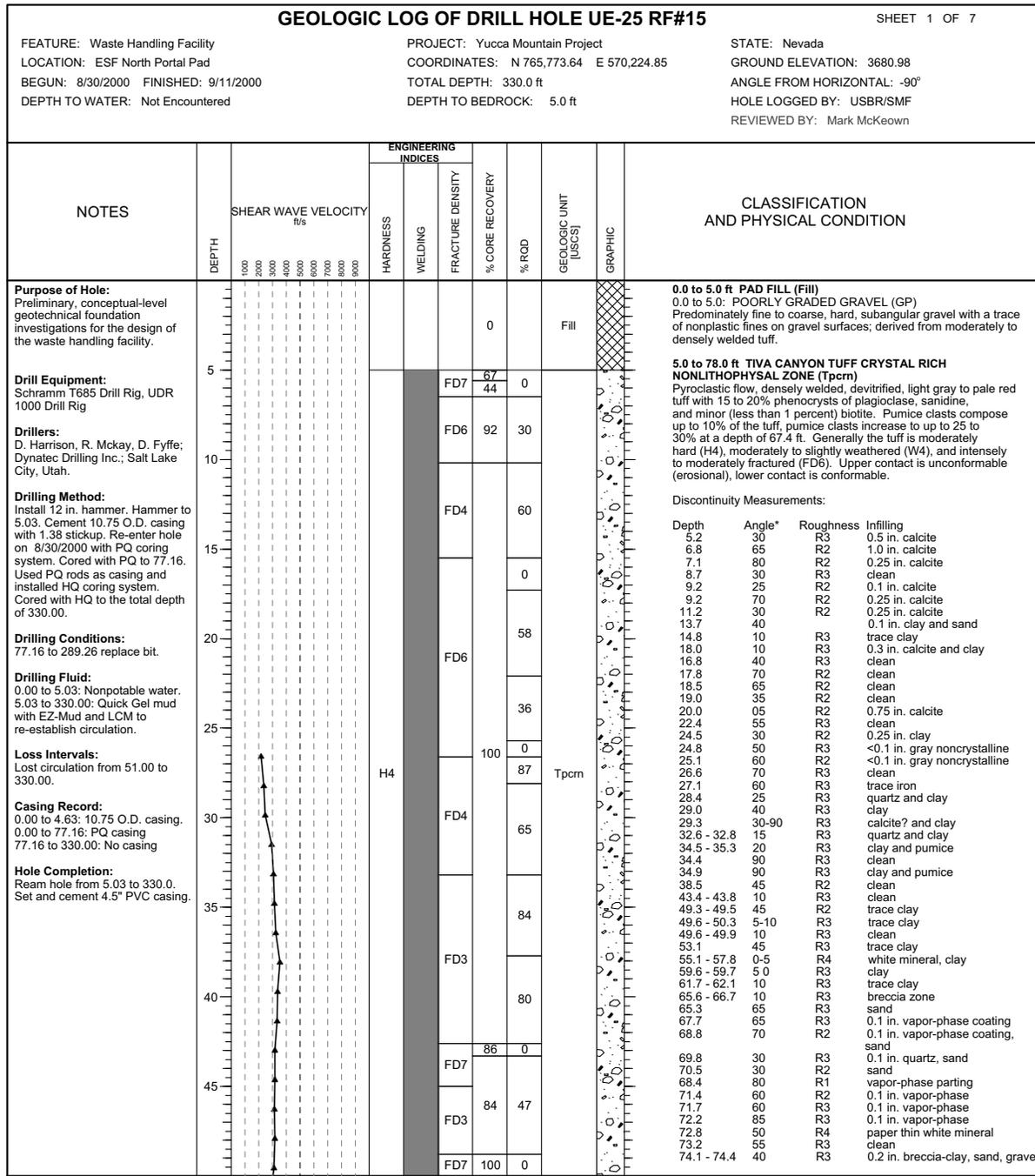


Figure 1.1-97. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#15 (Sheet 1 of 7)

NOTE: All measurements are in feet unless noted otherwise. No attempts to re-establish circulation were made below 278 ft. LCM (Lost Circulation Material) consists of cellophane cuttings. USCS classifications were determined in the field, with limited access to samples to keep samples intact for future tests. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed. USCS soil classifications are based on USBR 5005-86, *Procedure for Determining Unified Soil Classification (Visual Method)*. RQD = rock quality designation; USCS = Unified Soil Classification System.





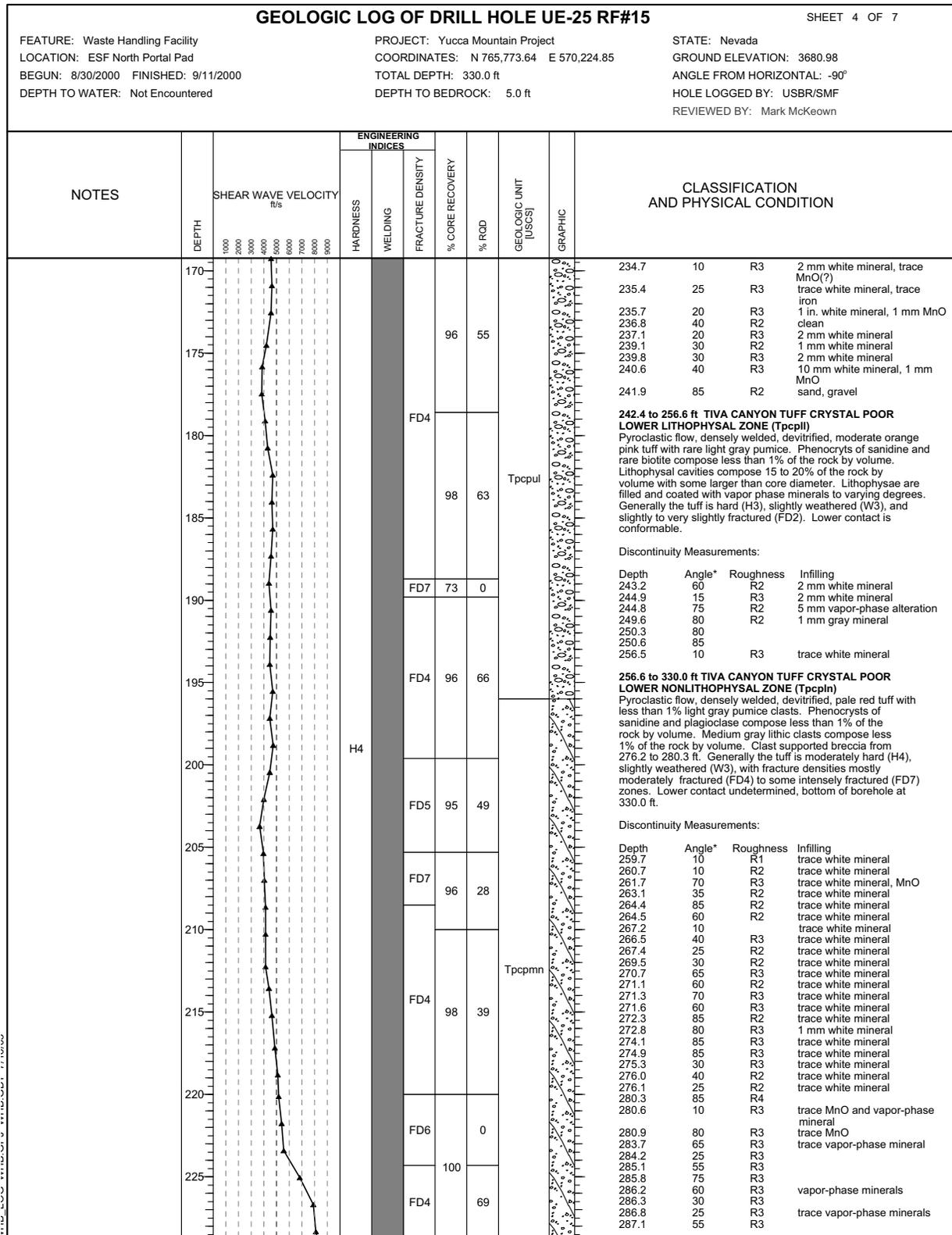


Figure 1.1-97. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#15 (Sheet 4 of 7)



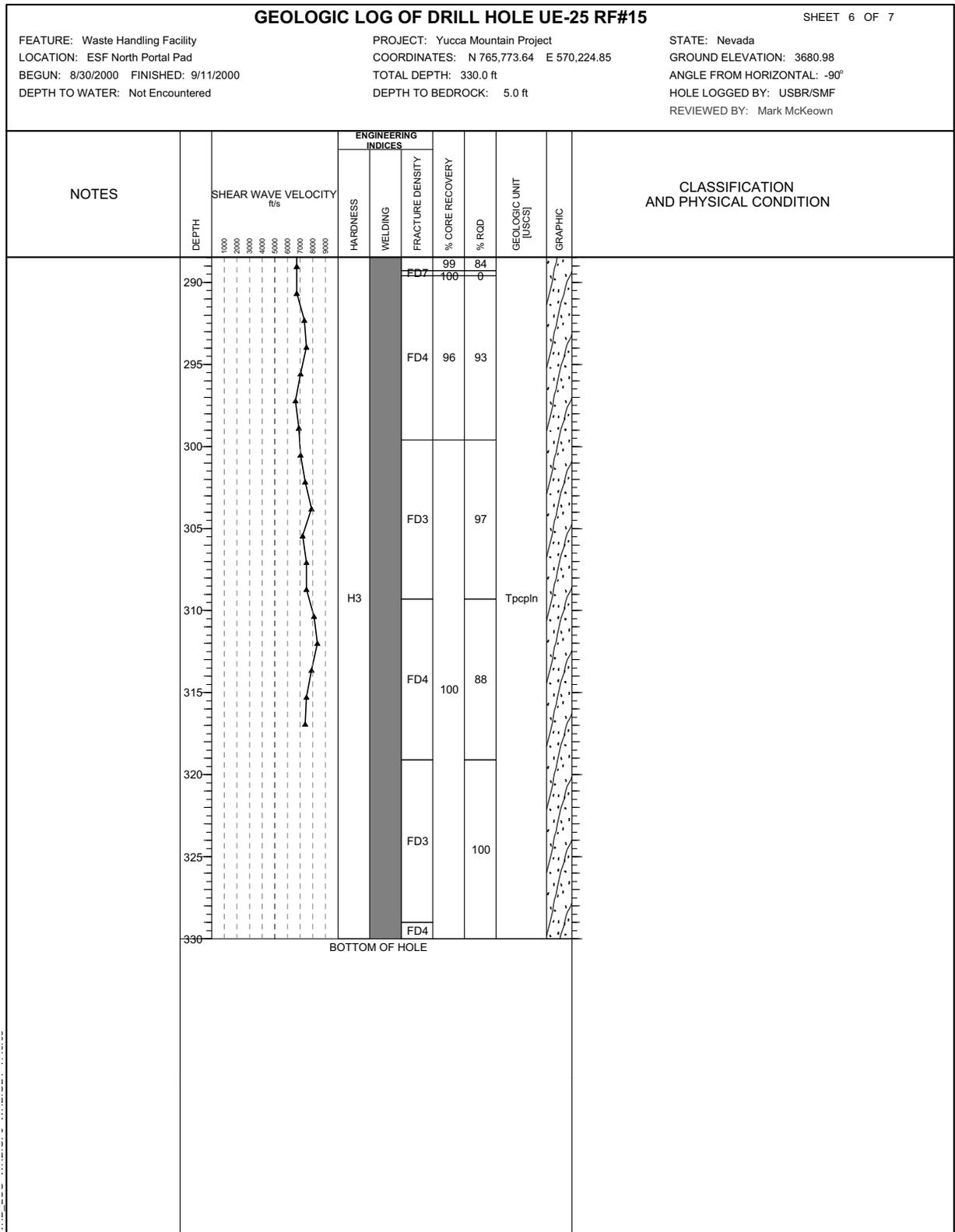


Figure 1.1-97. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#15 (Sheet 6 of 7)

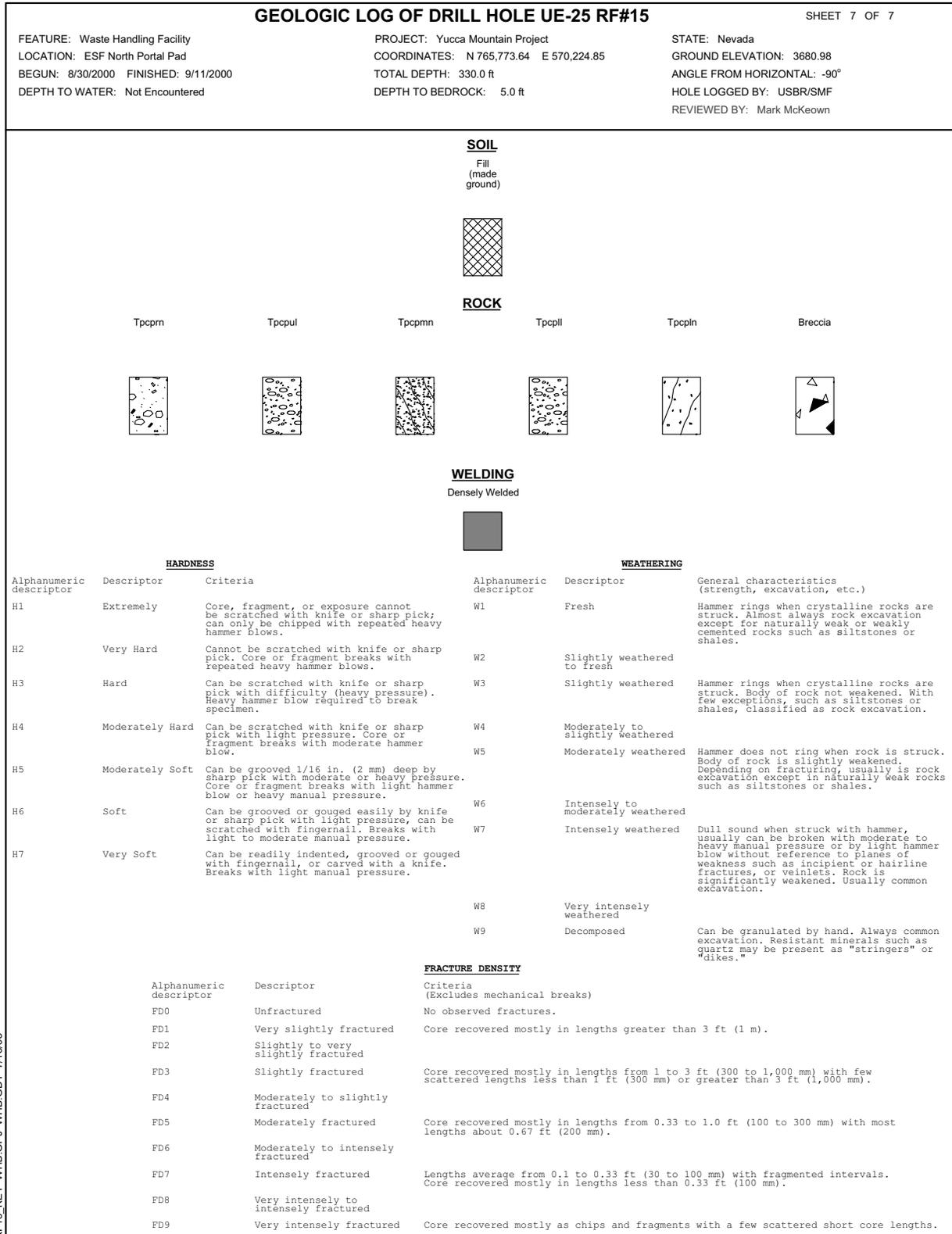


Figure 1.1-97. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#15 (Sheet 7 of 7)

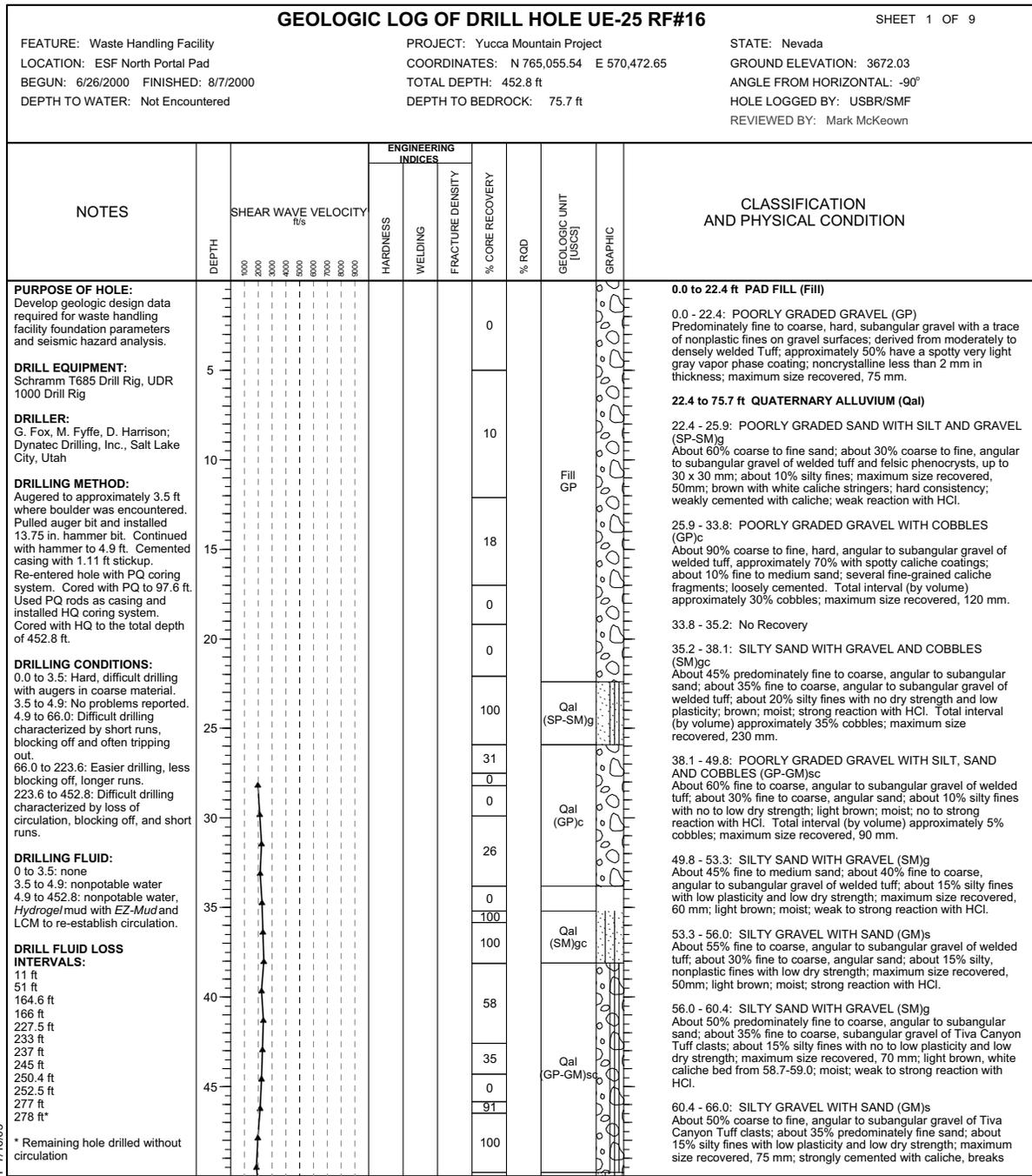


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 1 of 9)

NOTE: All measurements are in feet unless noted otherwise. No attempts to re-establish circulation were made below 278 ft. LCM (Lost Circulation Material) consists of cellophane cuttings. USCS classifications were determined in the field, with limited access to samples to keep samples intact for future tests. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed. USCS soil classifications are based on USBR 5005-86, *Procedure for Determining Unified Soil Classification (Visual Method)*.  
 RQD = rock quality designation; USCS = Unified Soil Classification System.





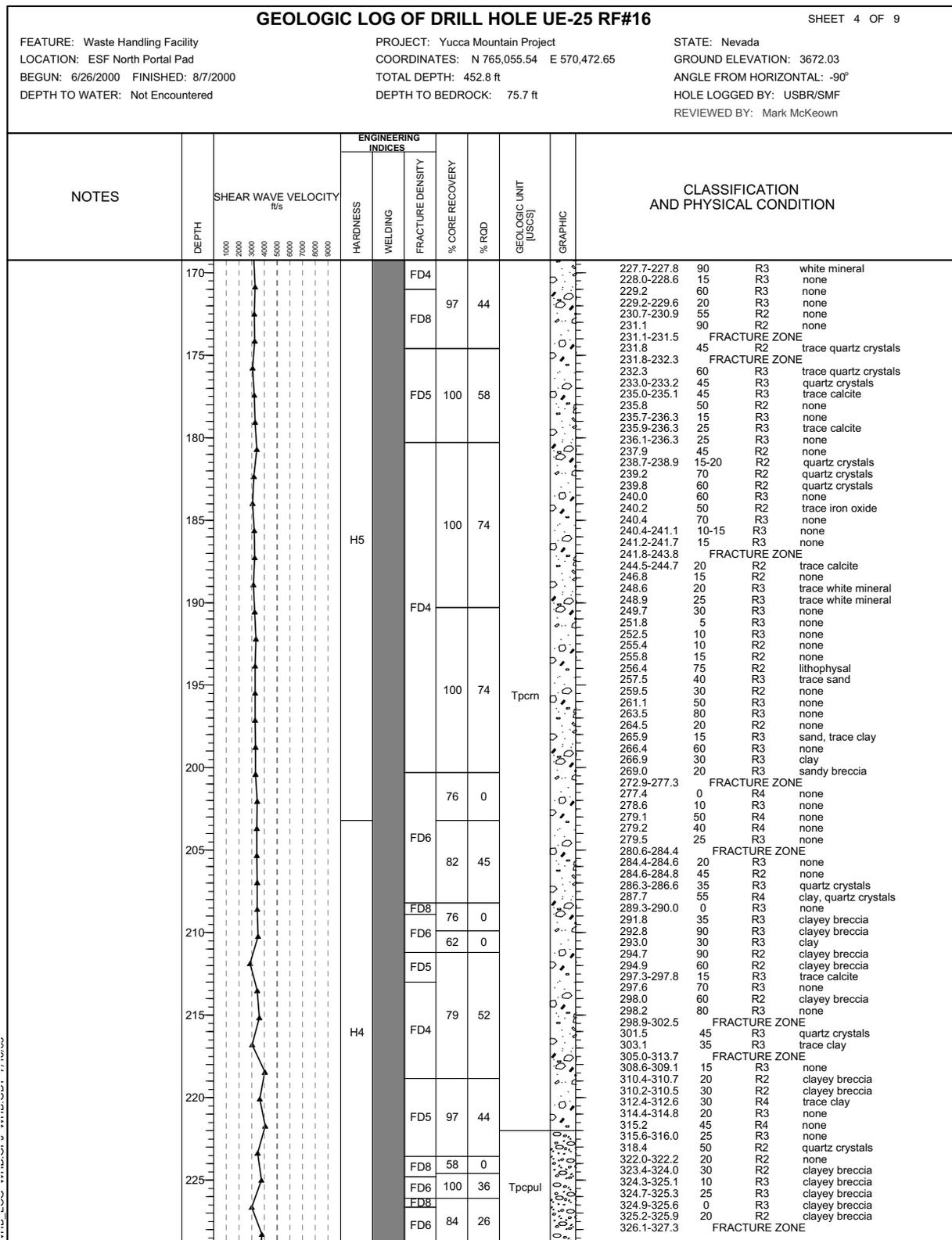


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 4 of 9)

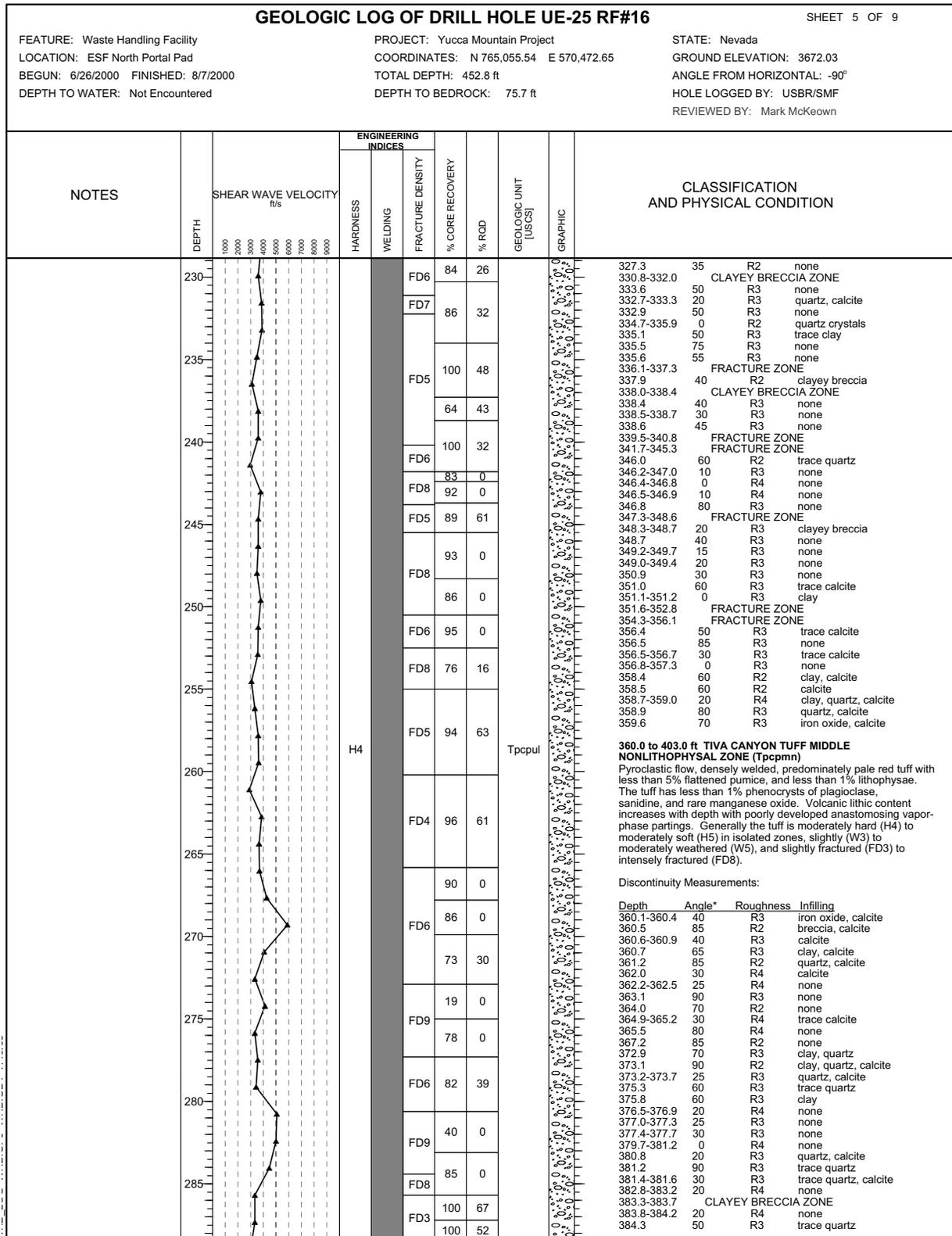


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 5 of 9)

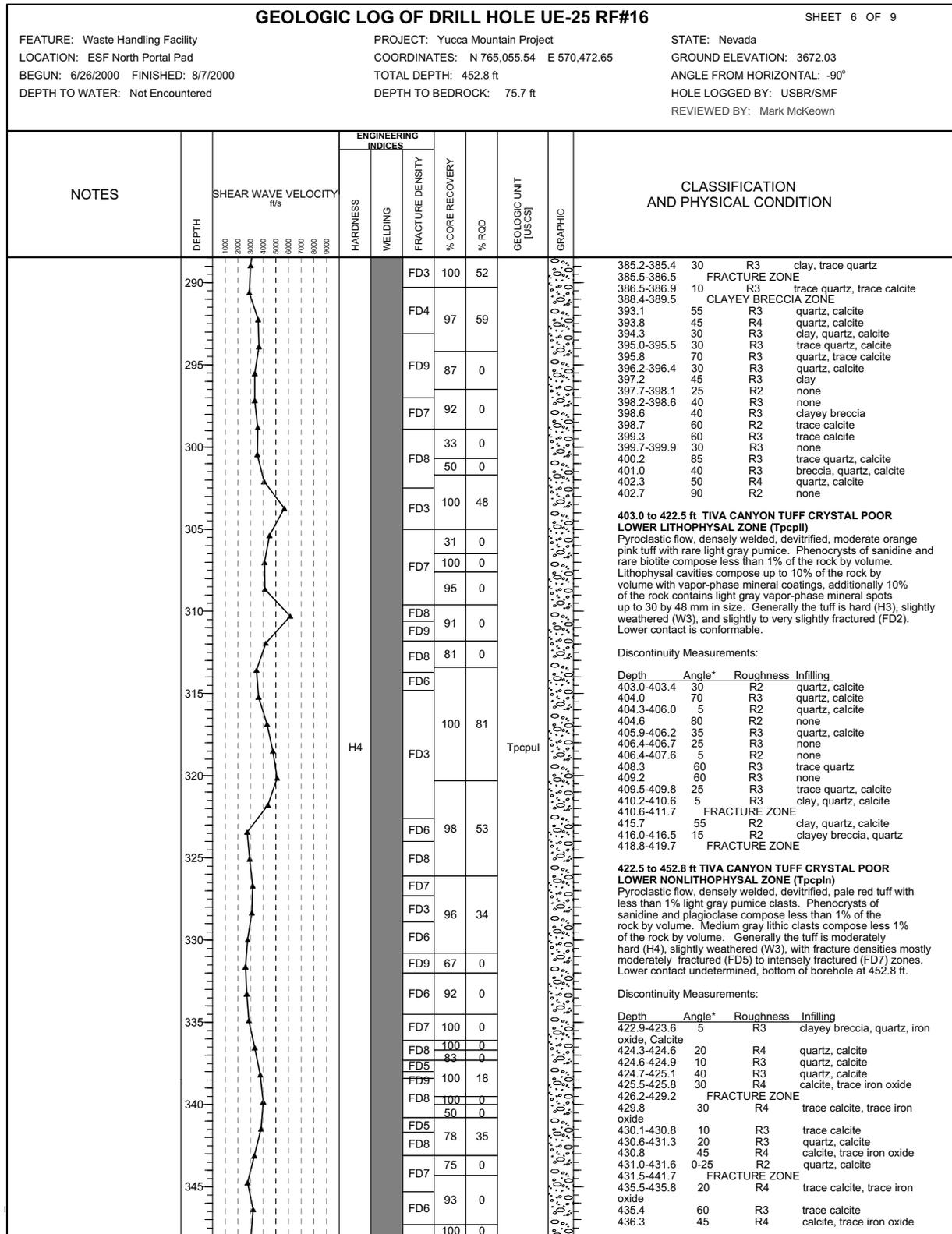


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 6 of 9)

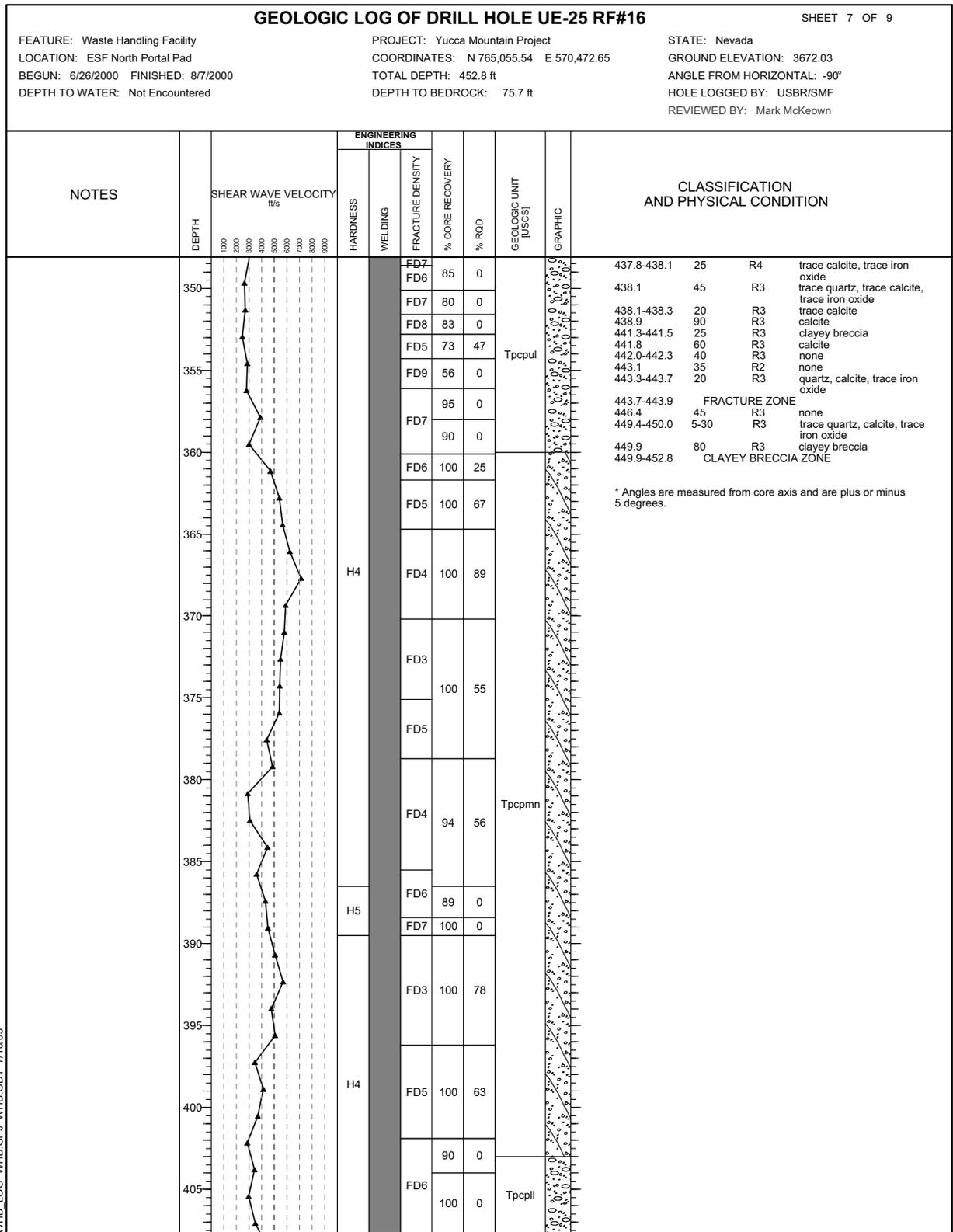


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 7 of 9)

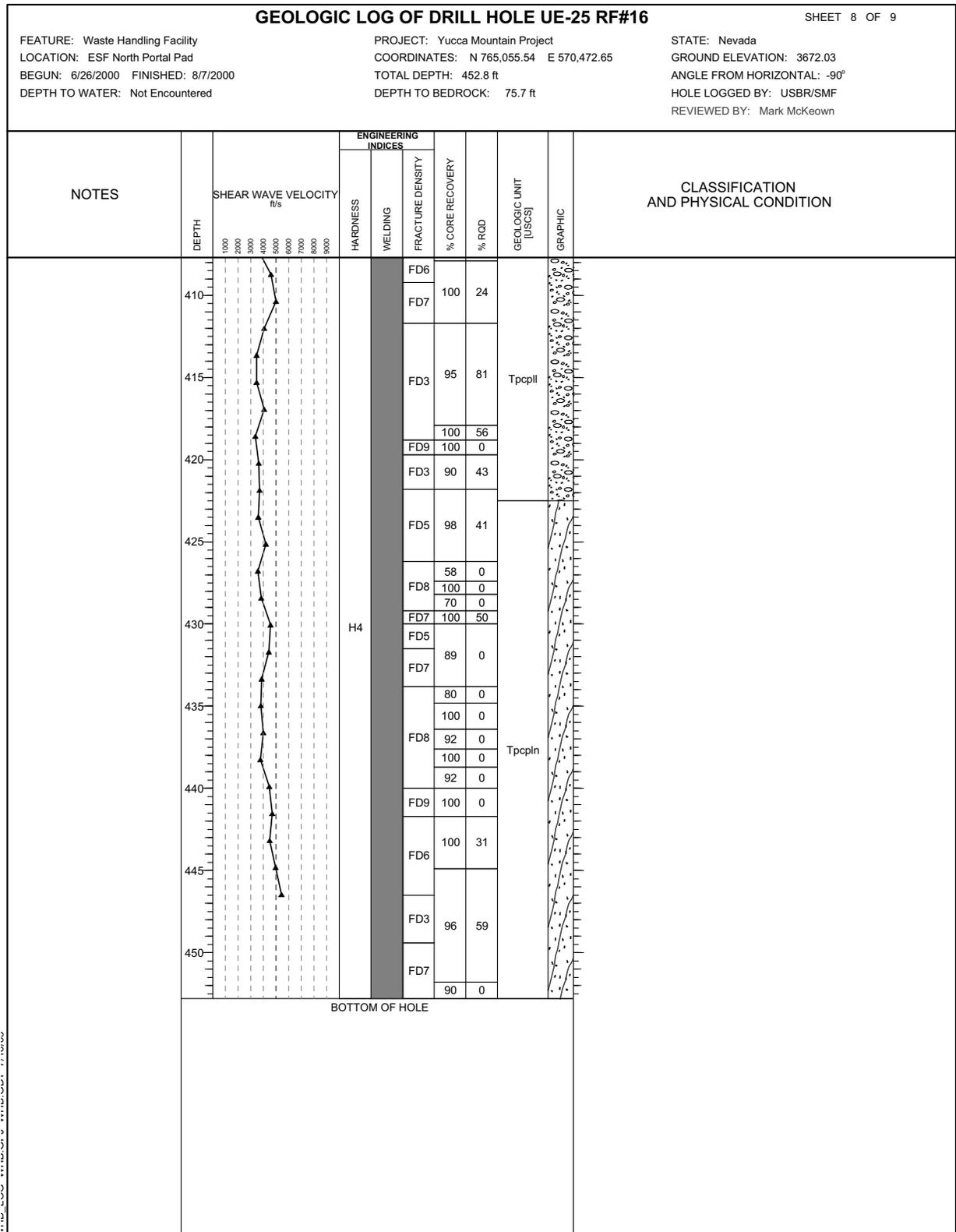


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 8 of 9)

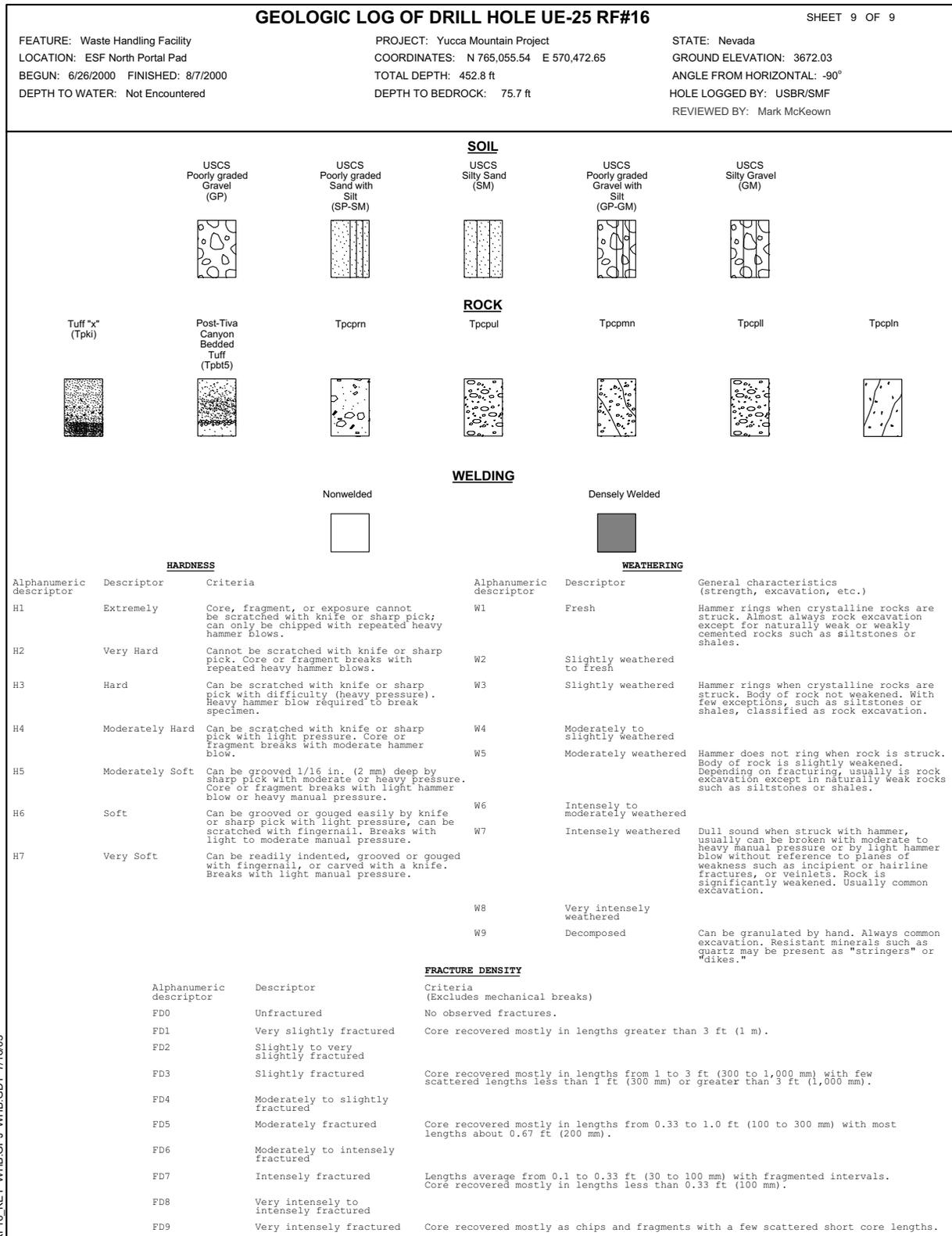


Figure 1.1-98. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#16 (Sheet 9 of 9)

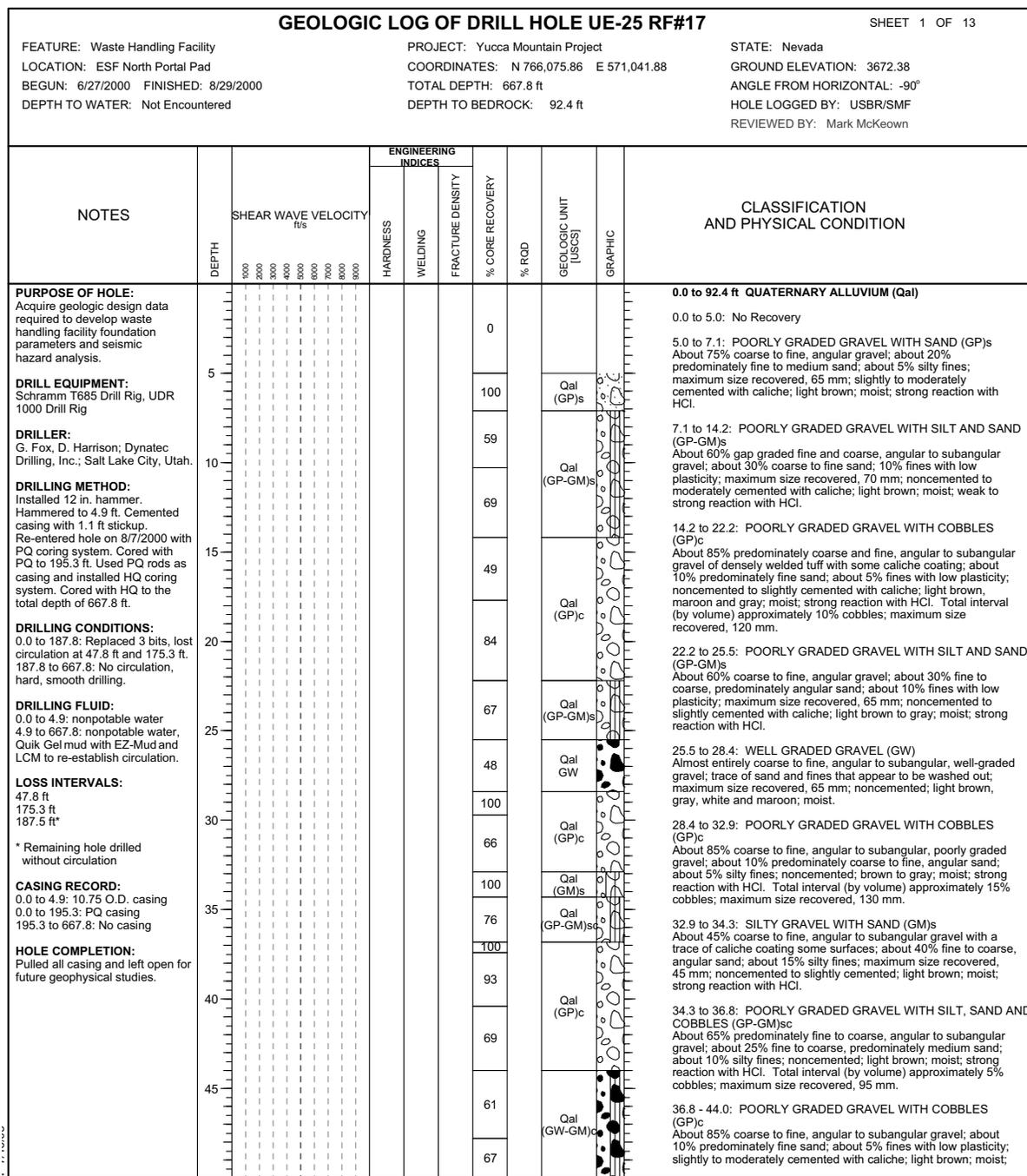


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 1 of 13)

NOTE: All measurements are in feet unless noted otherwise. No attempts to re-establish circulation were made below 187.5 ft. LCM (Lost Circulation Material) consists of cellophane cuttings. USCS classifications were determined in the field, with limited access to samples to keep samples intact for future tests. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed. USCS soil classifications are based on USBR 5005-86, *Procedure for Determining Unified Soil Classification (Visual Method)*.  
RQD = rock quality designation; USCS = Unified Soil Classification System.



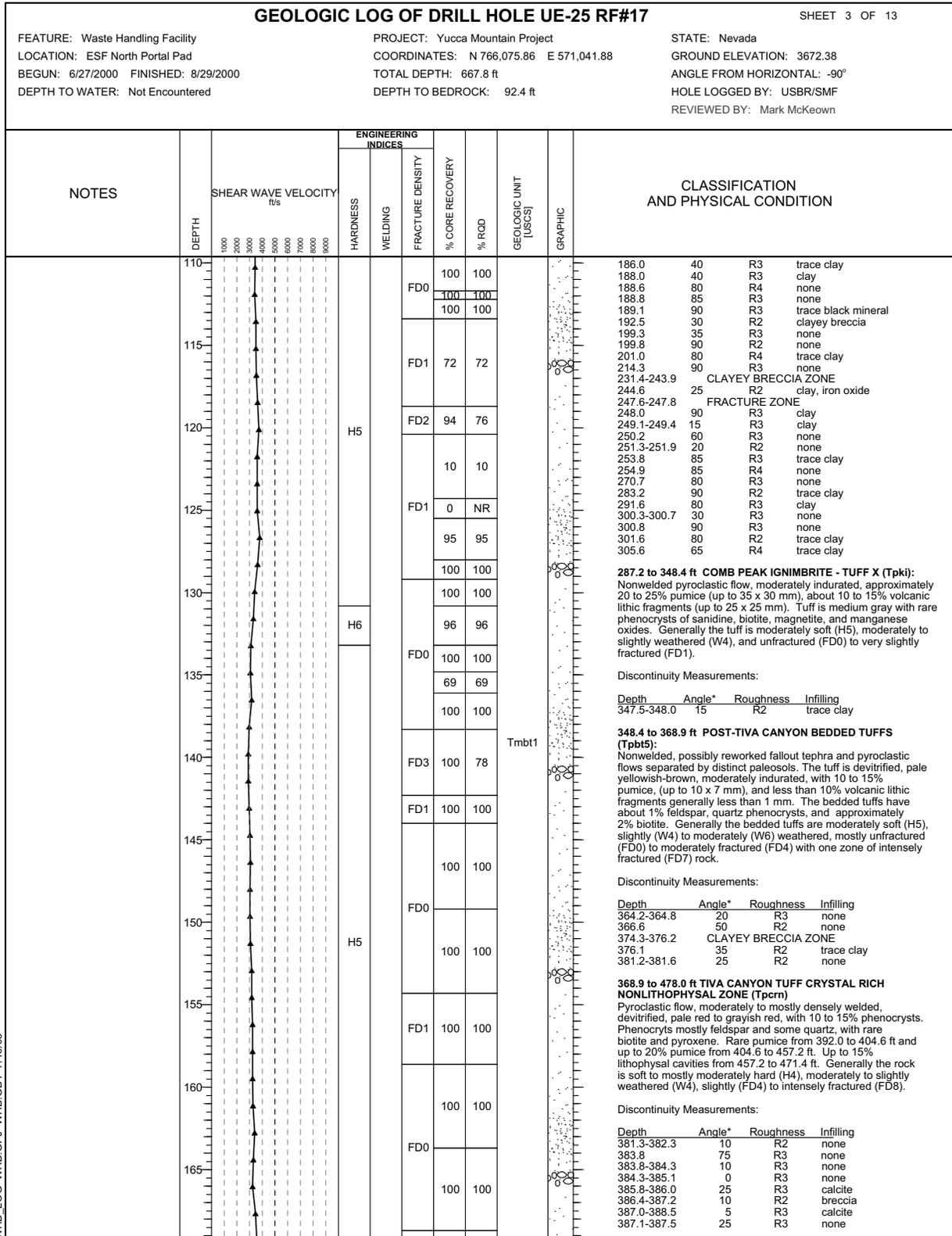


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 3 of 13)



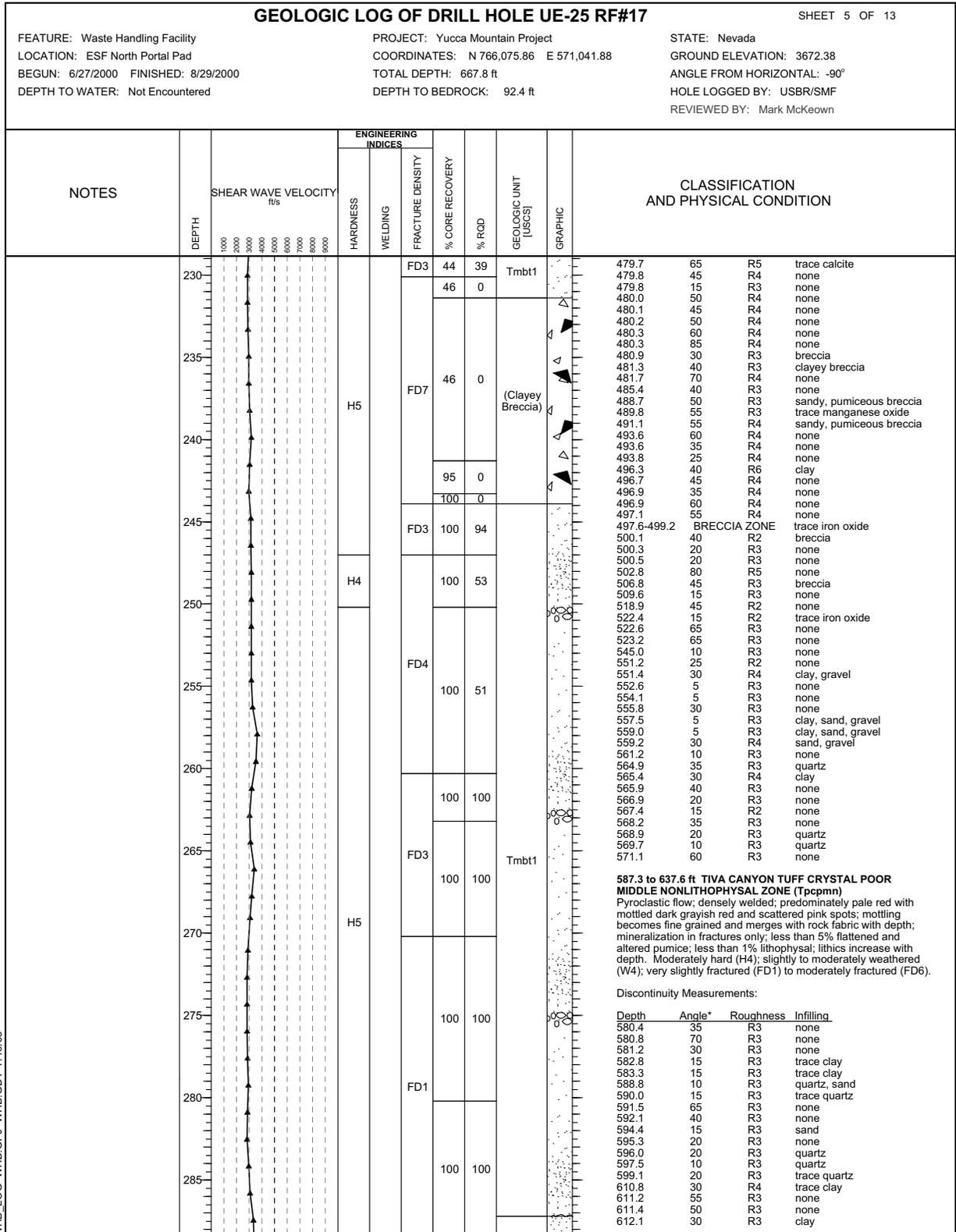


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 5 of 13)



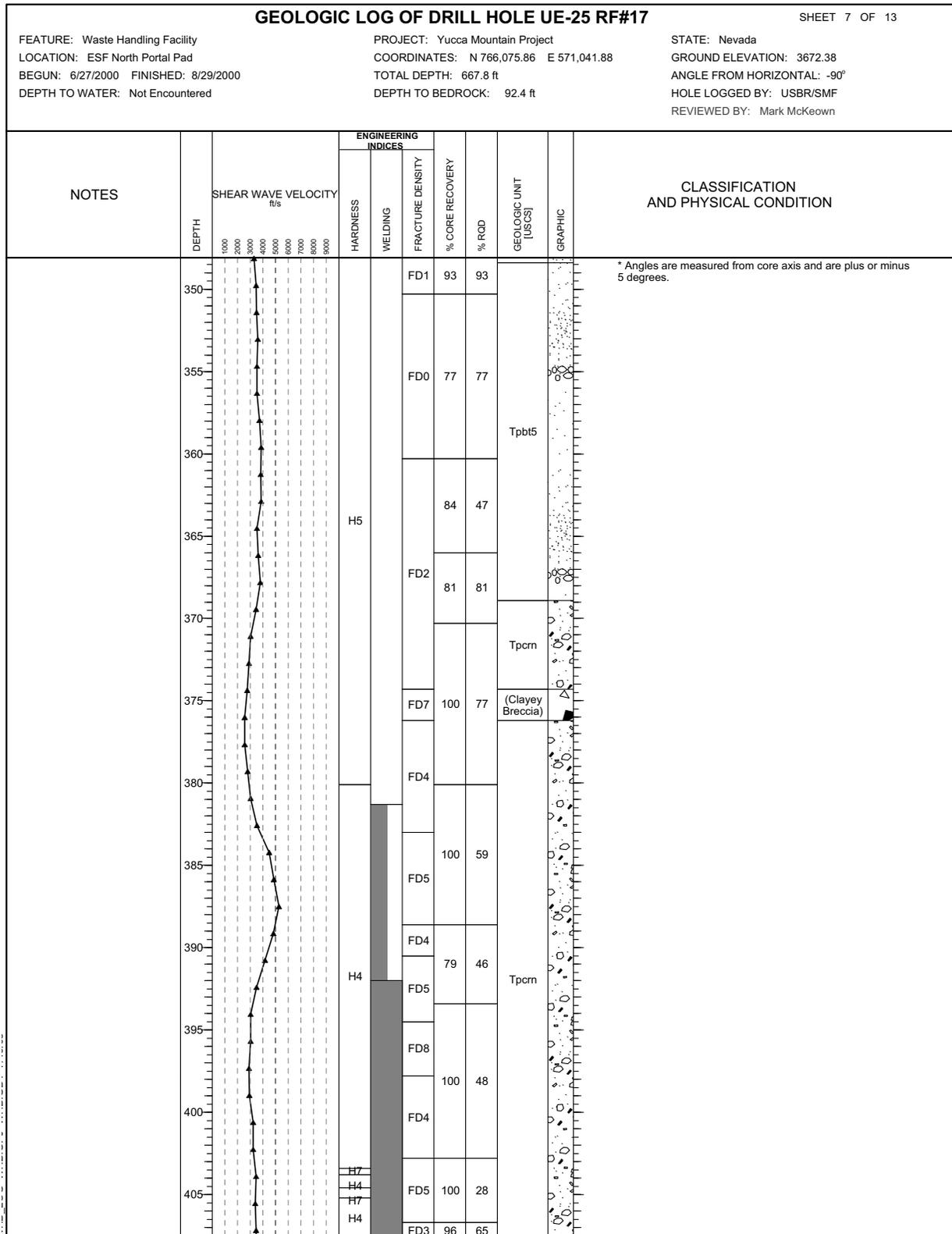


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 7 of 13)

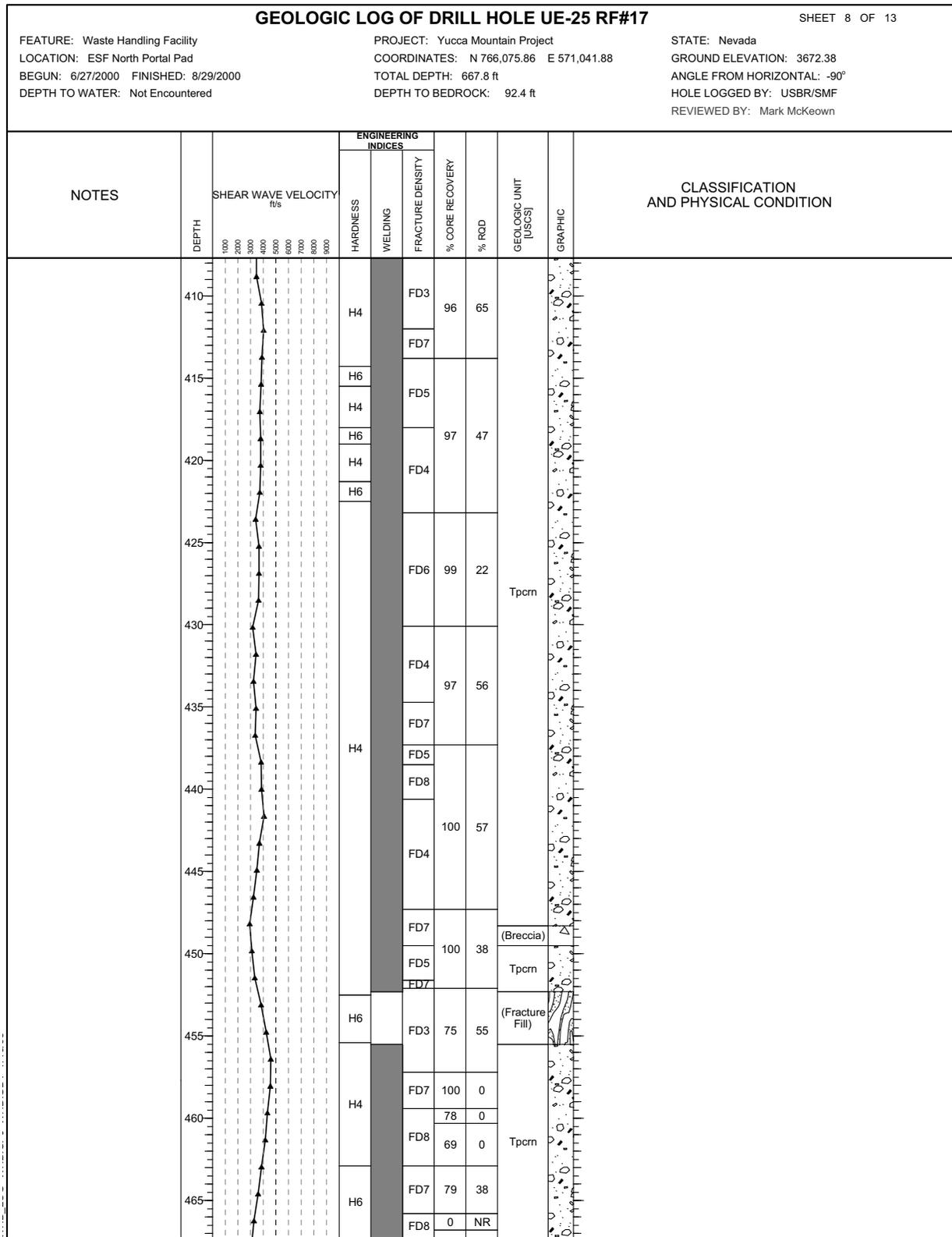


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 8 of 13)

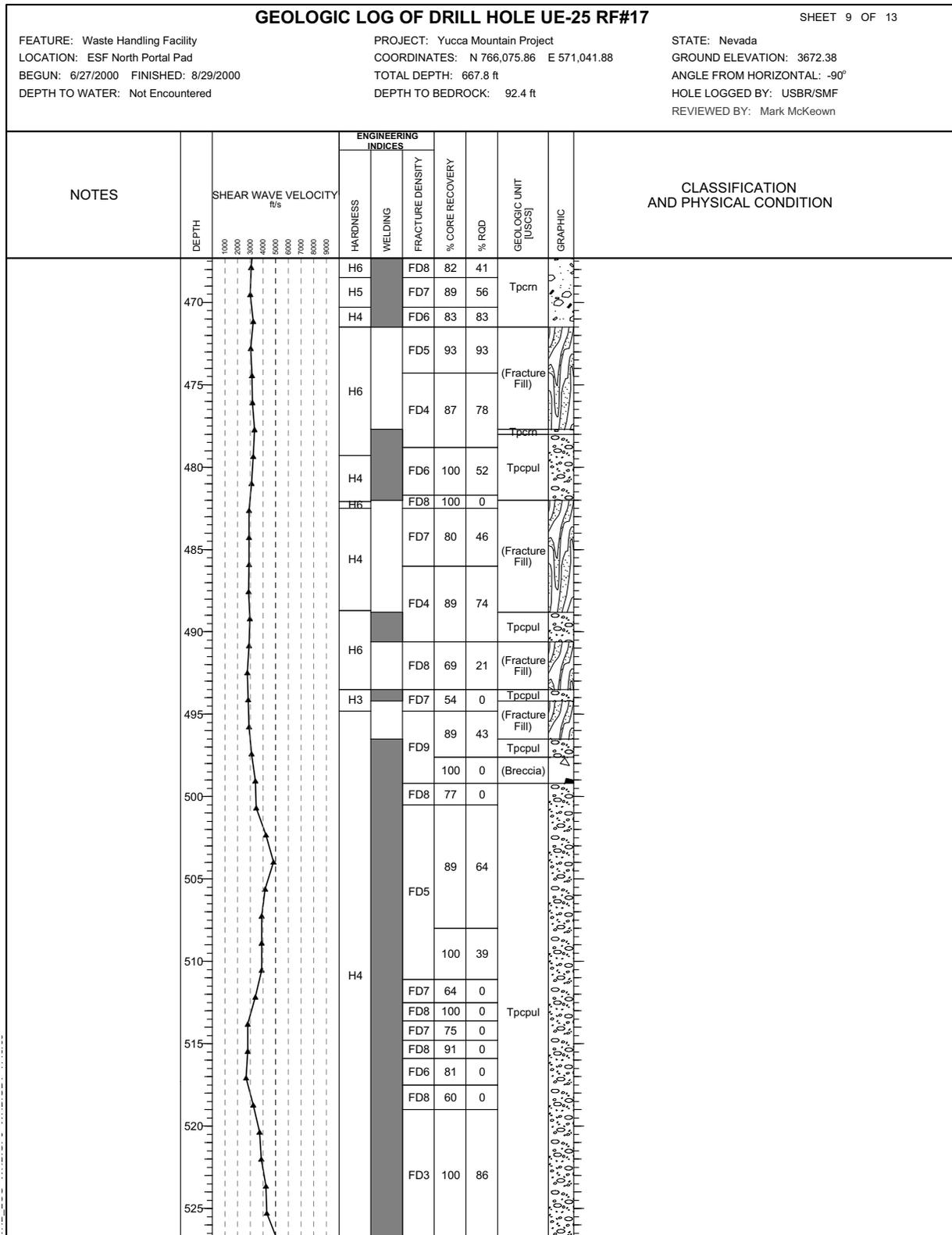


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 9 of 13)

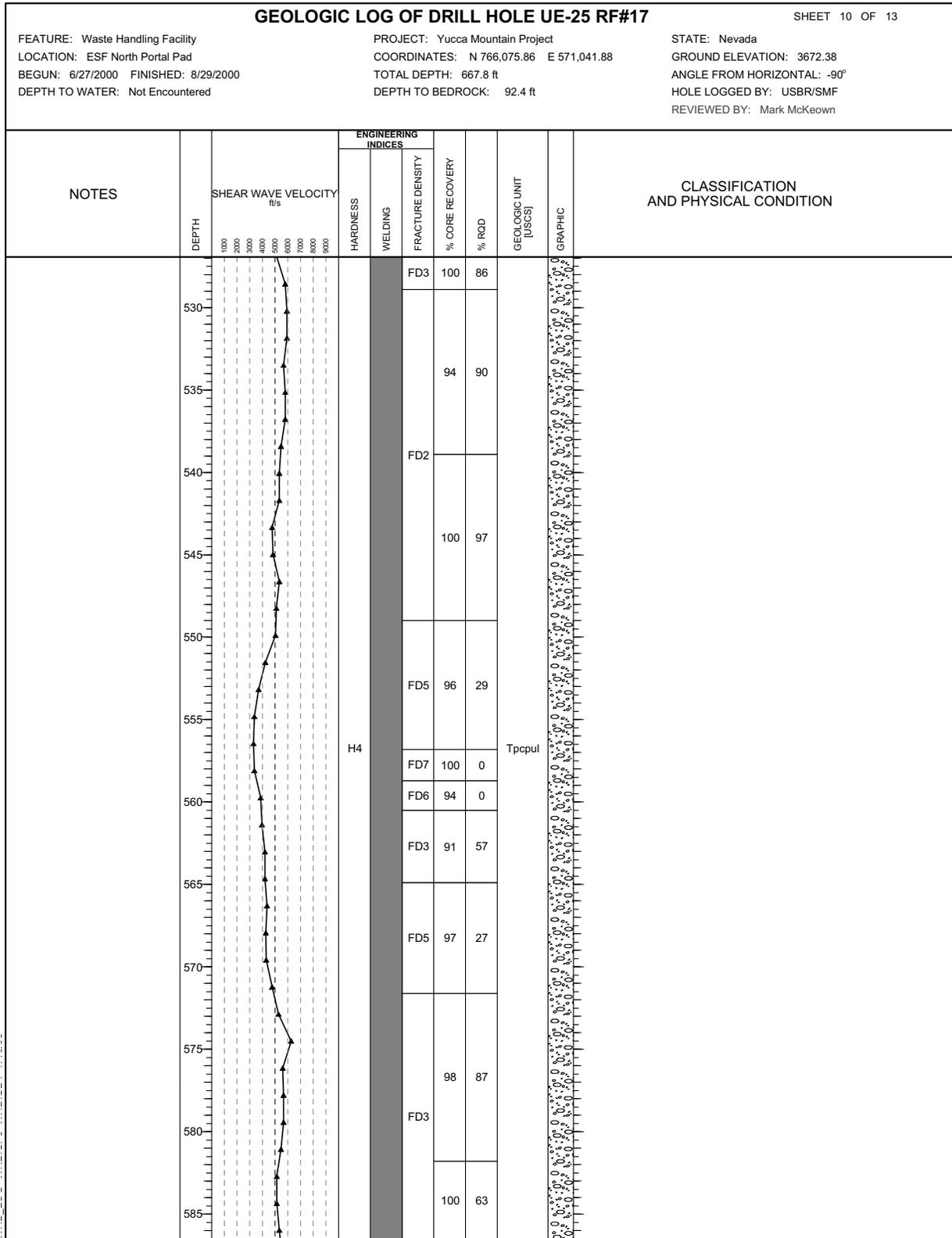


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 10 of 13)

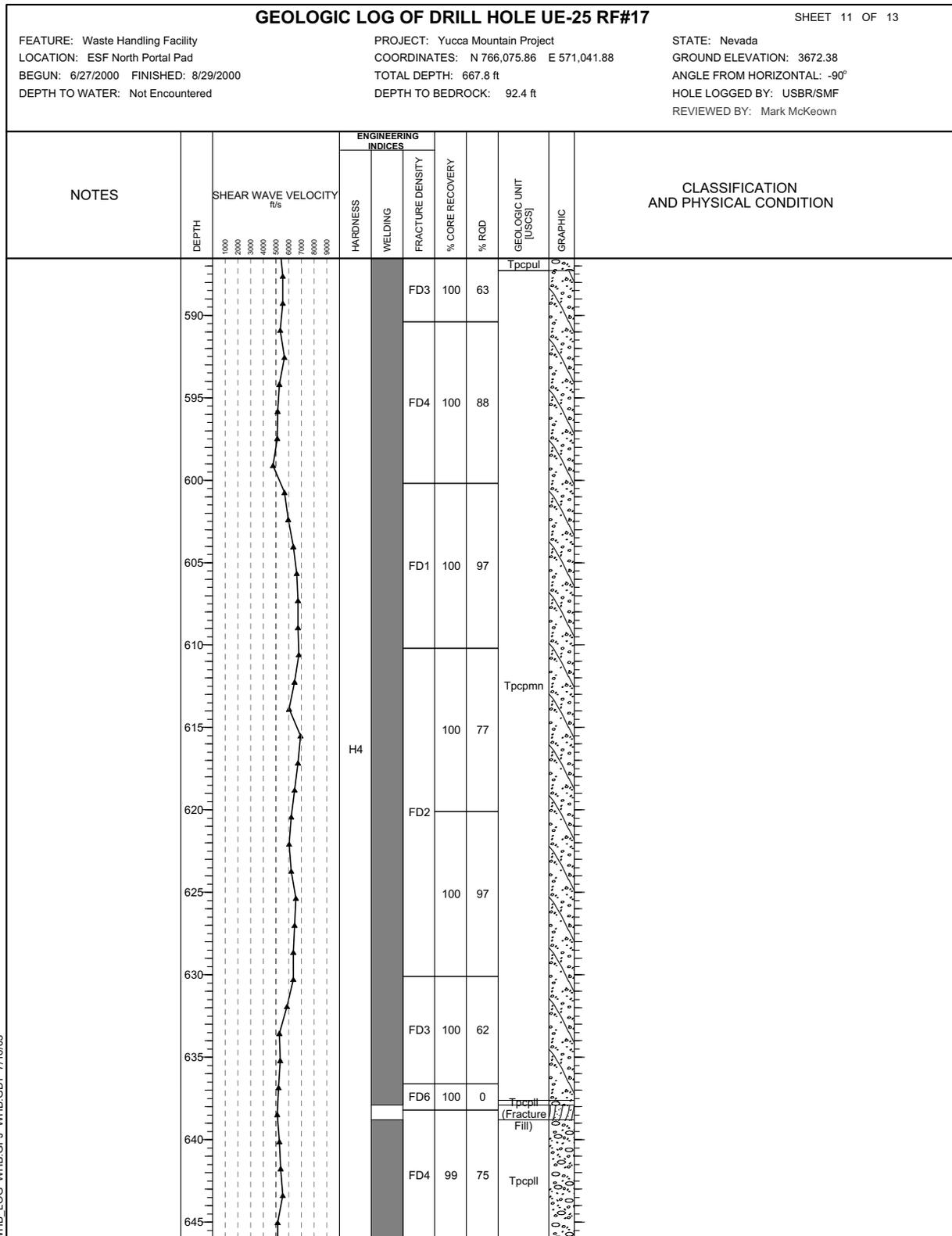


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 11 of 13)

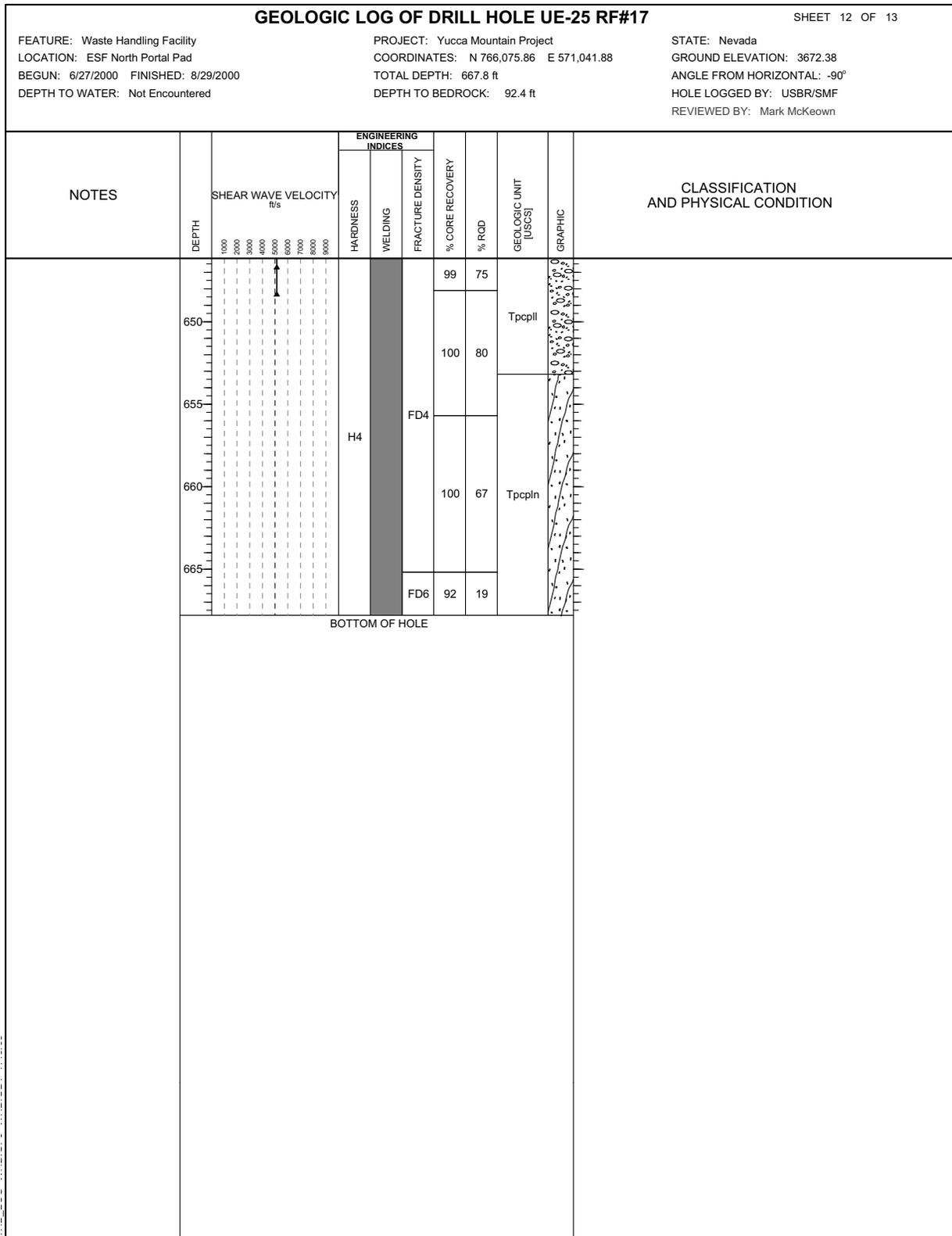


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 12 of 13)

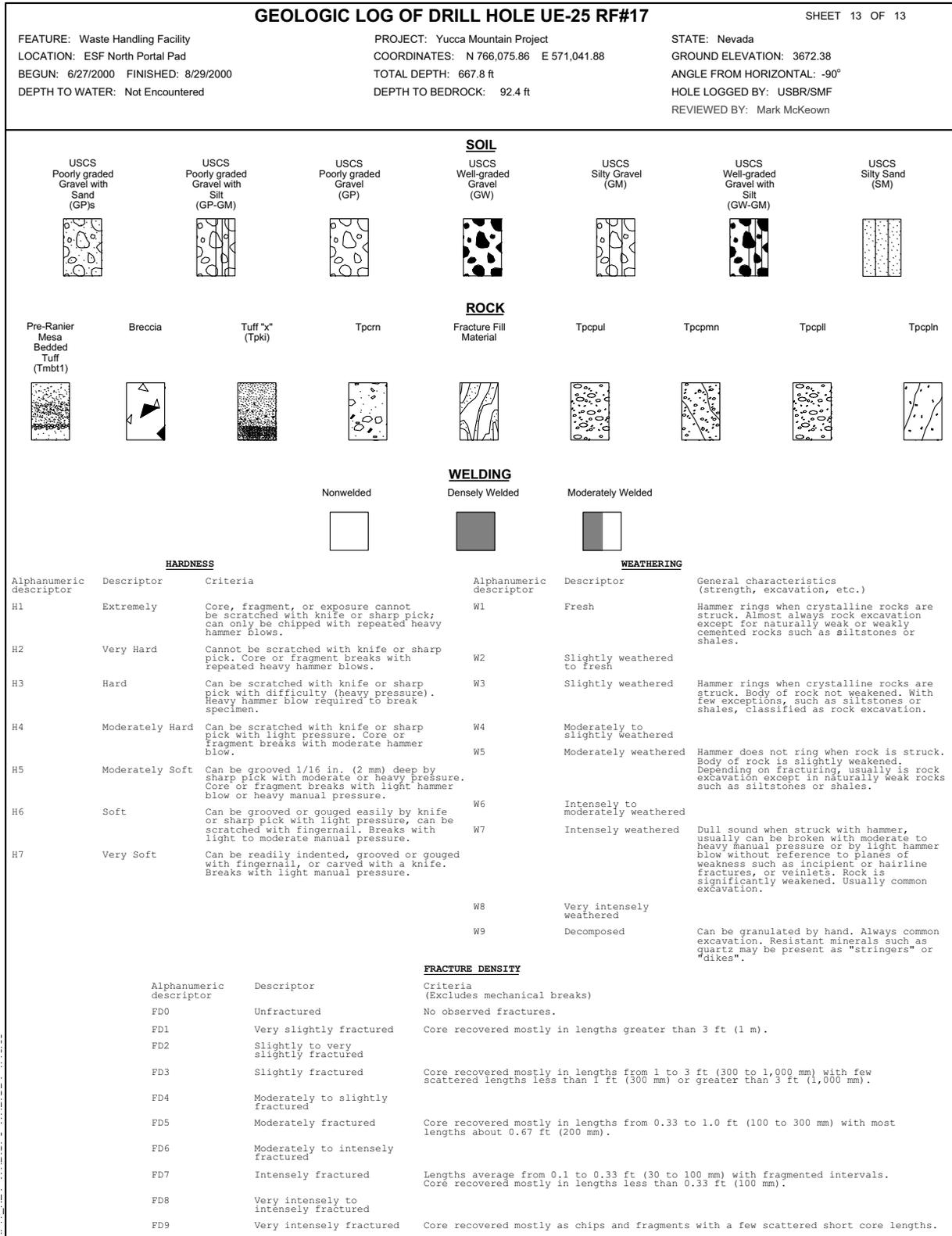


Figure 1.1-99. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#17 (Sheet 13 of 13)



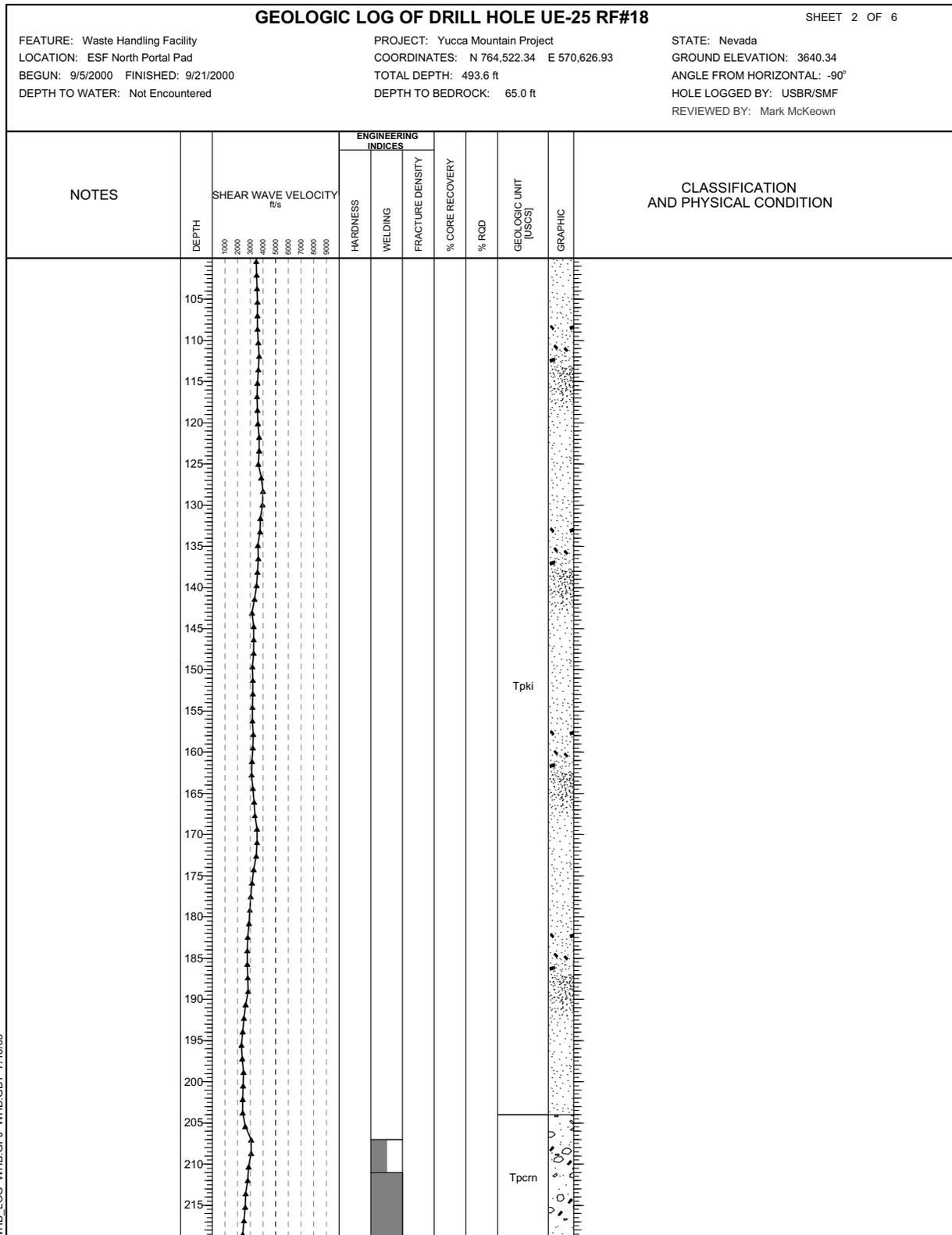


Figure 1.1-100. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#18 (Sheet 2 of 6)

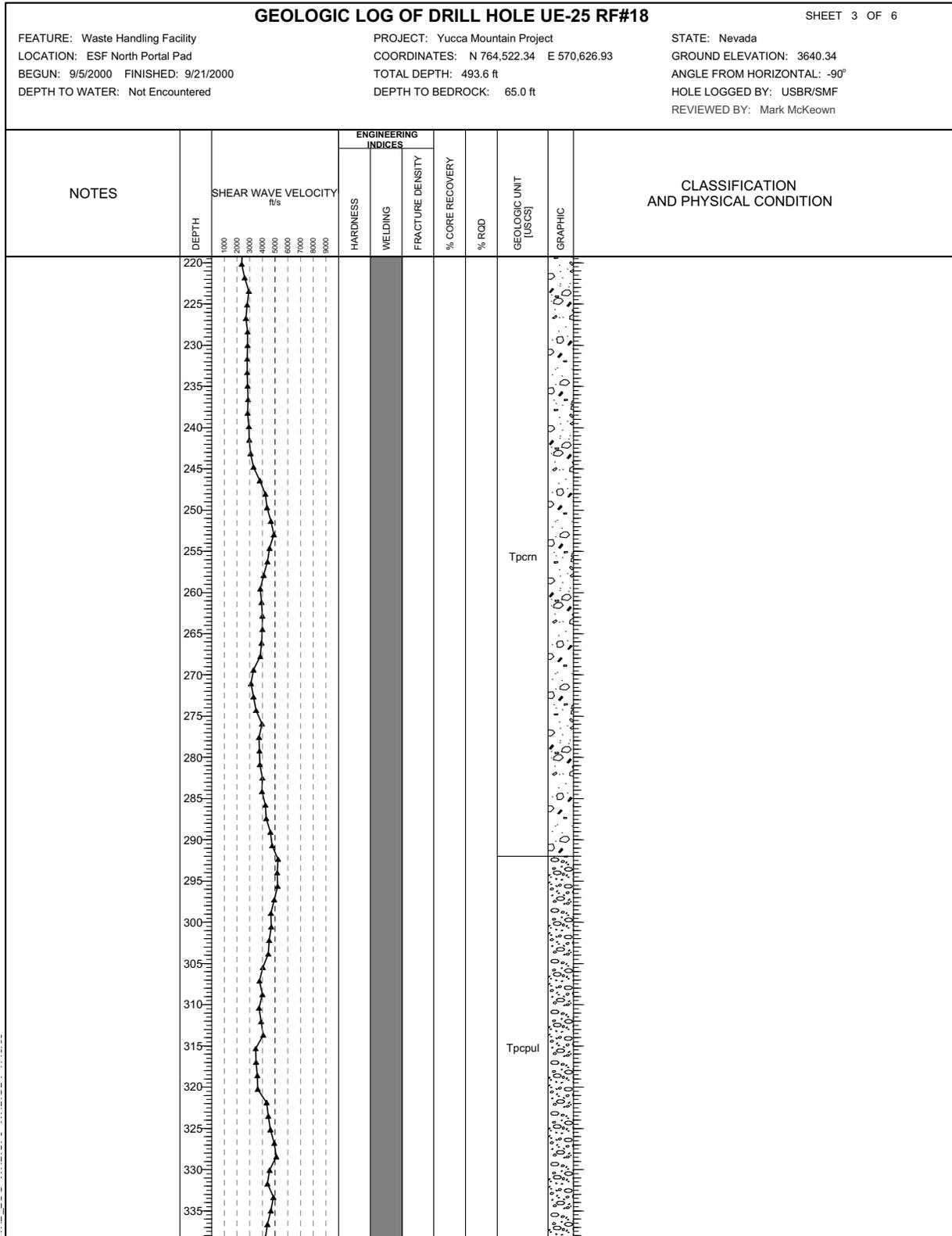


Figure 1.1-100. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#18 (Sheet 3 of 6)

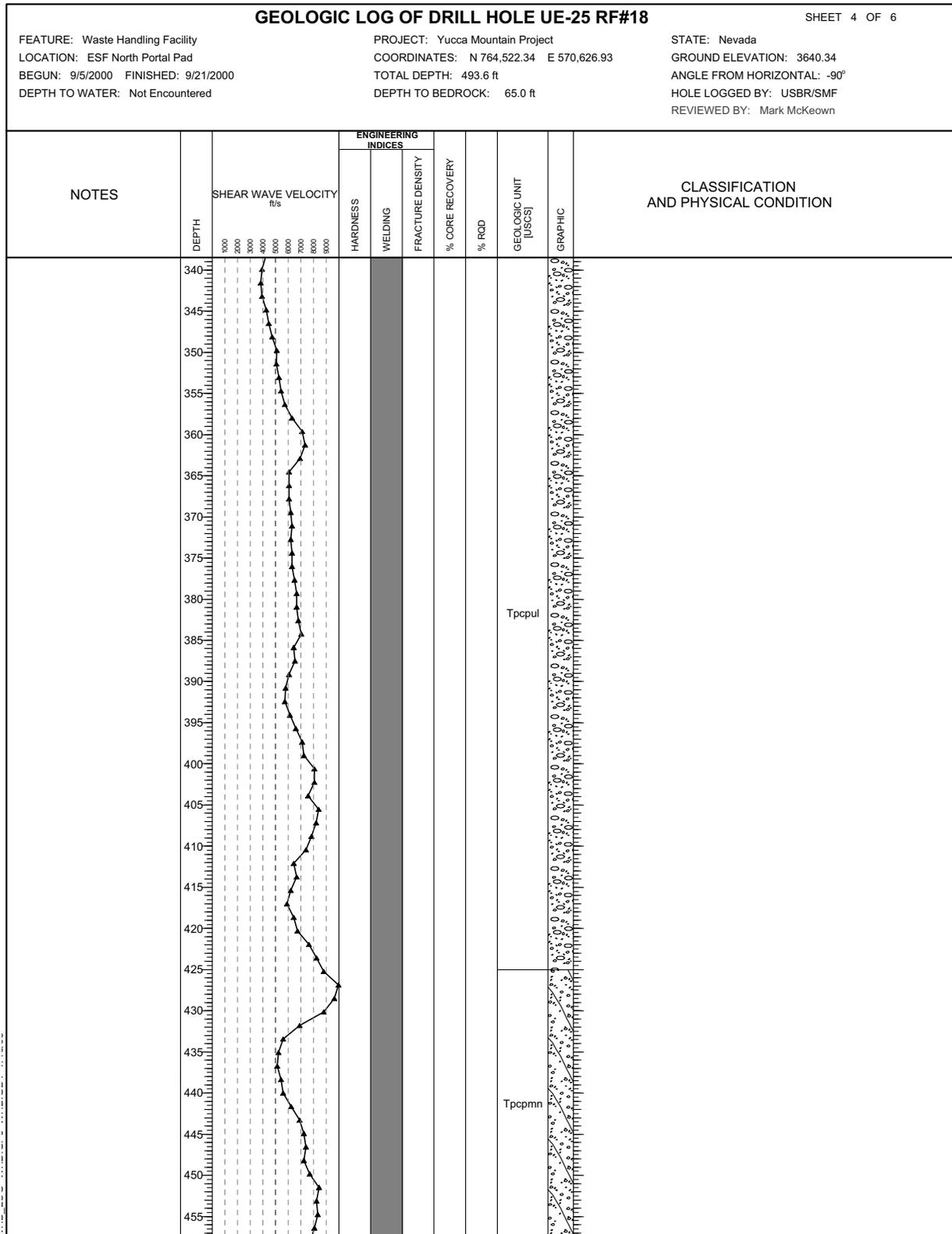


Figure 1.1-100. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#18 (Sheet 4 of 6)

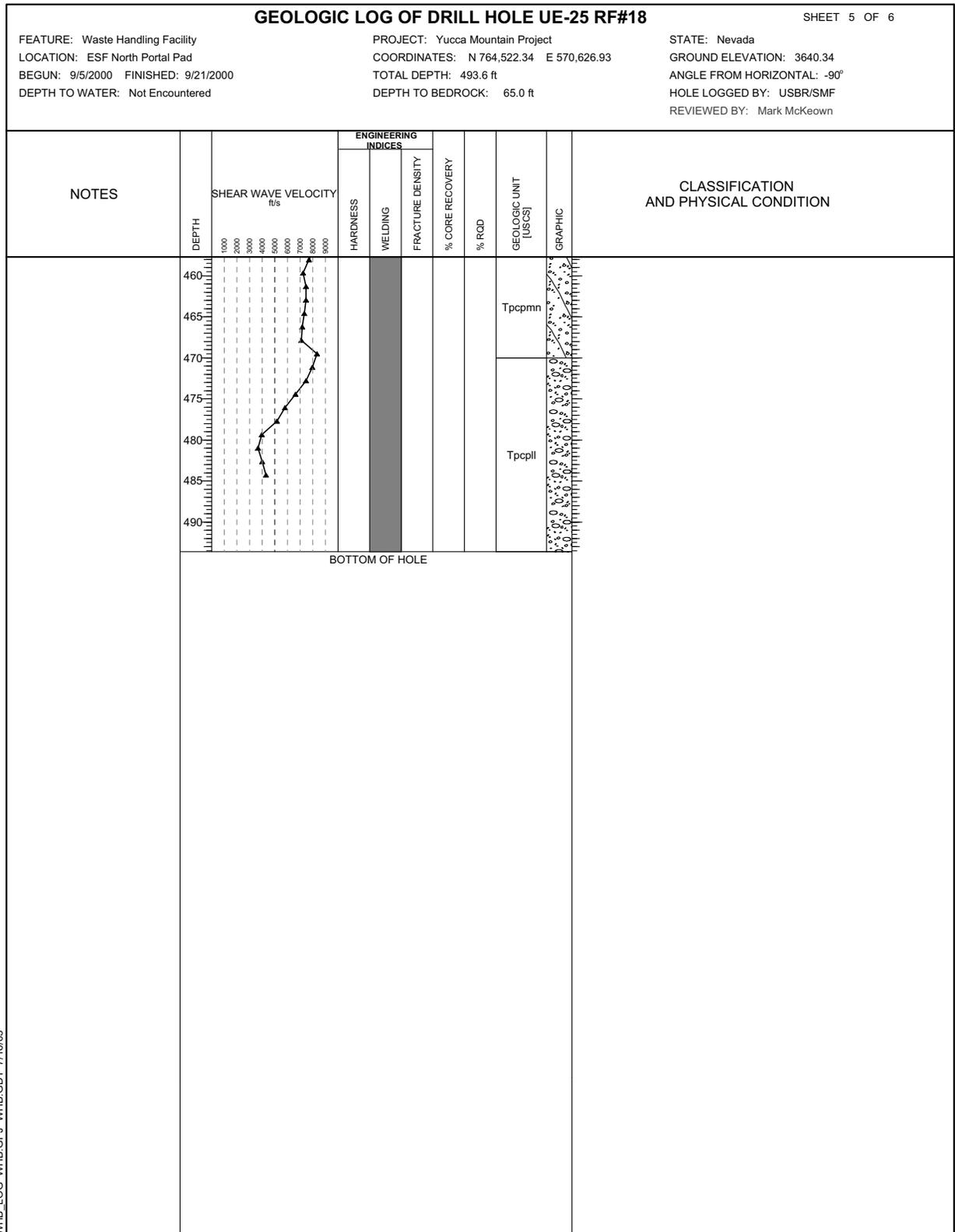


Figure 1.1-100. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#18 (Sheet 5 of 6)

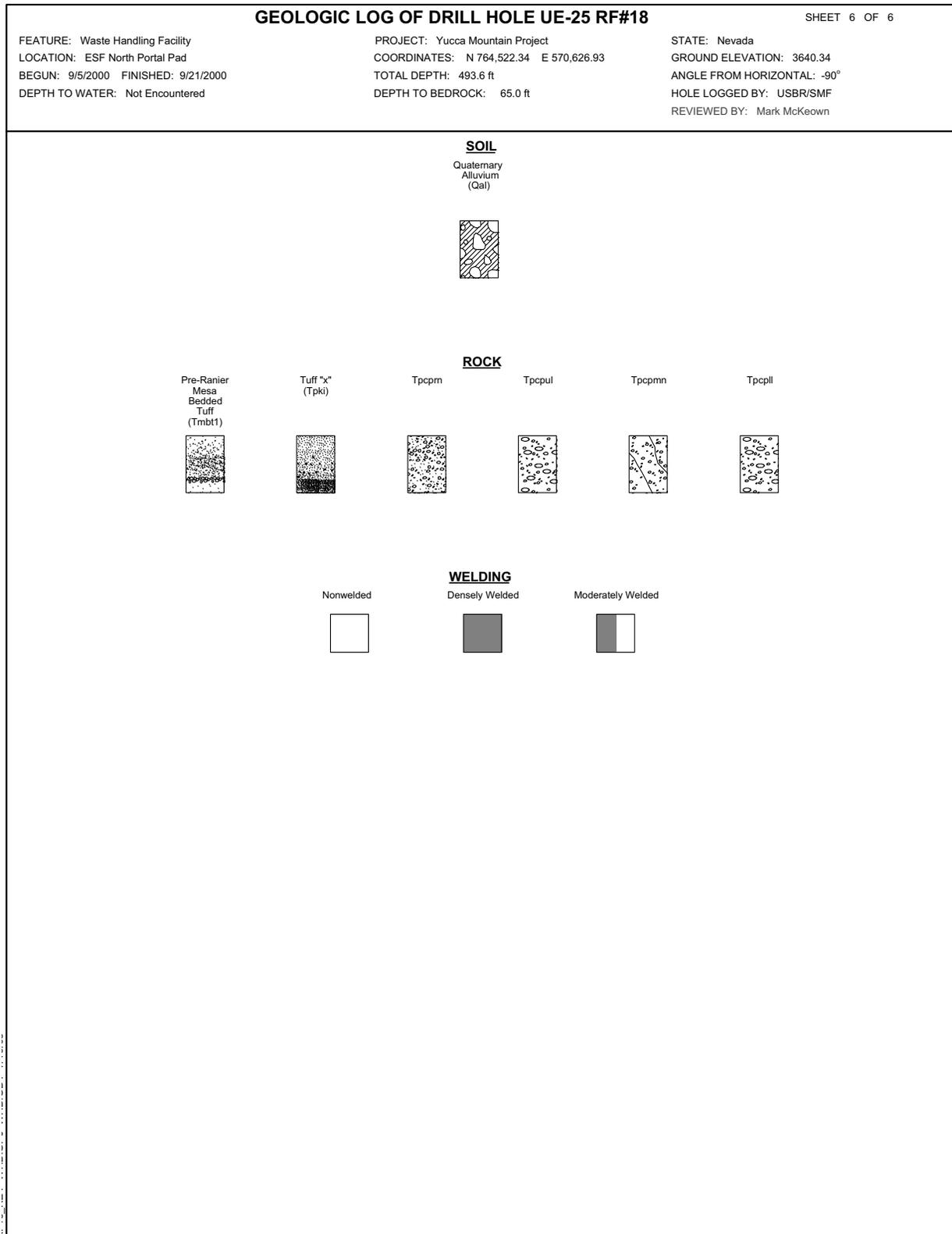


Figure 1.1-100. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#18 (Sheet 6 of 6)

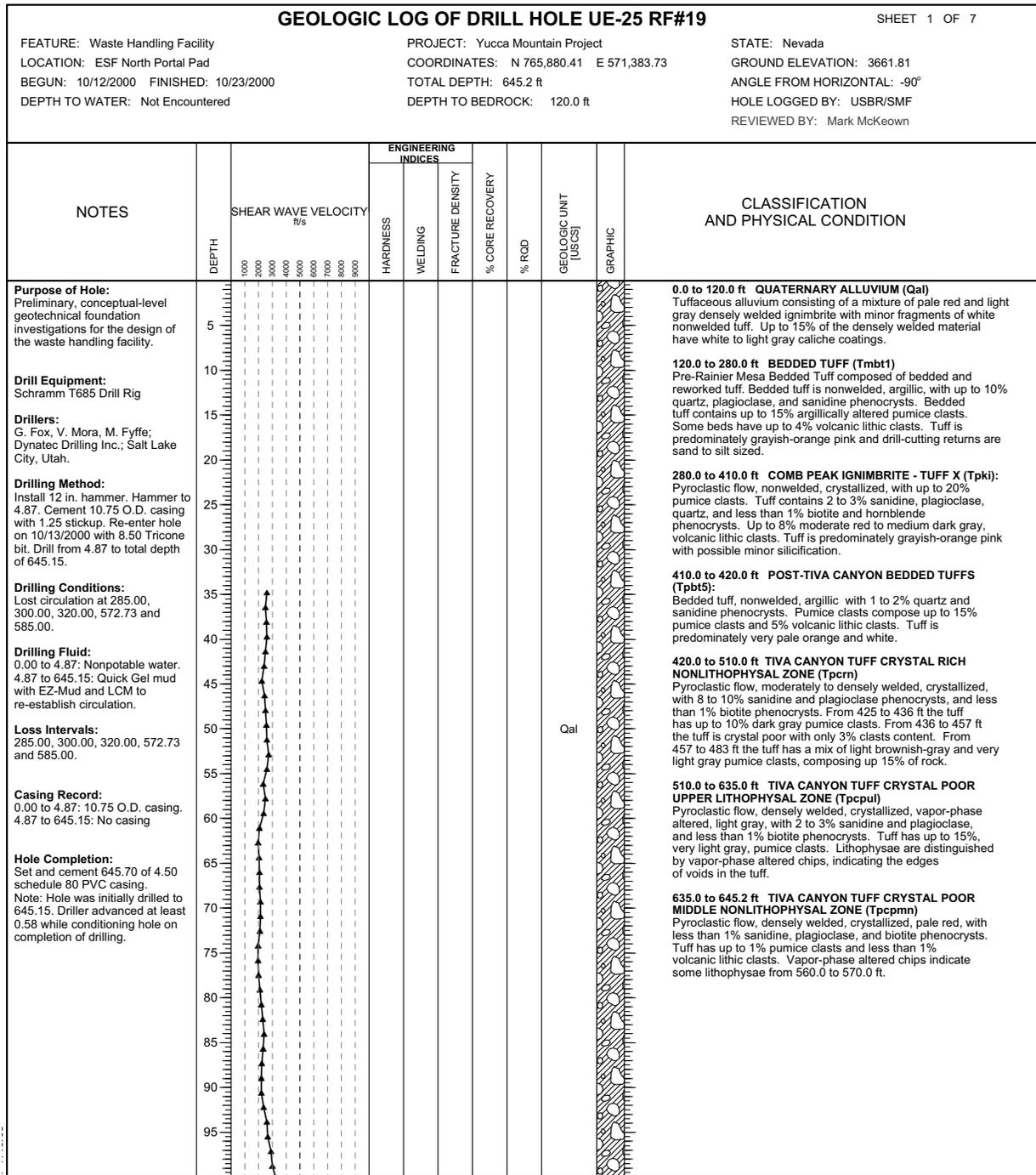


Figure 1.1-101. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#19 (Sheet 1 of 7)

NOTE: Hole logged from cuttings. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed.  
RQD = rock quality designation.

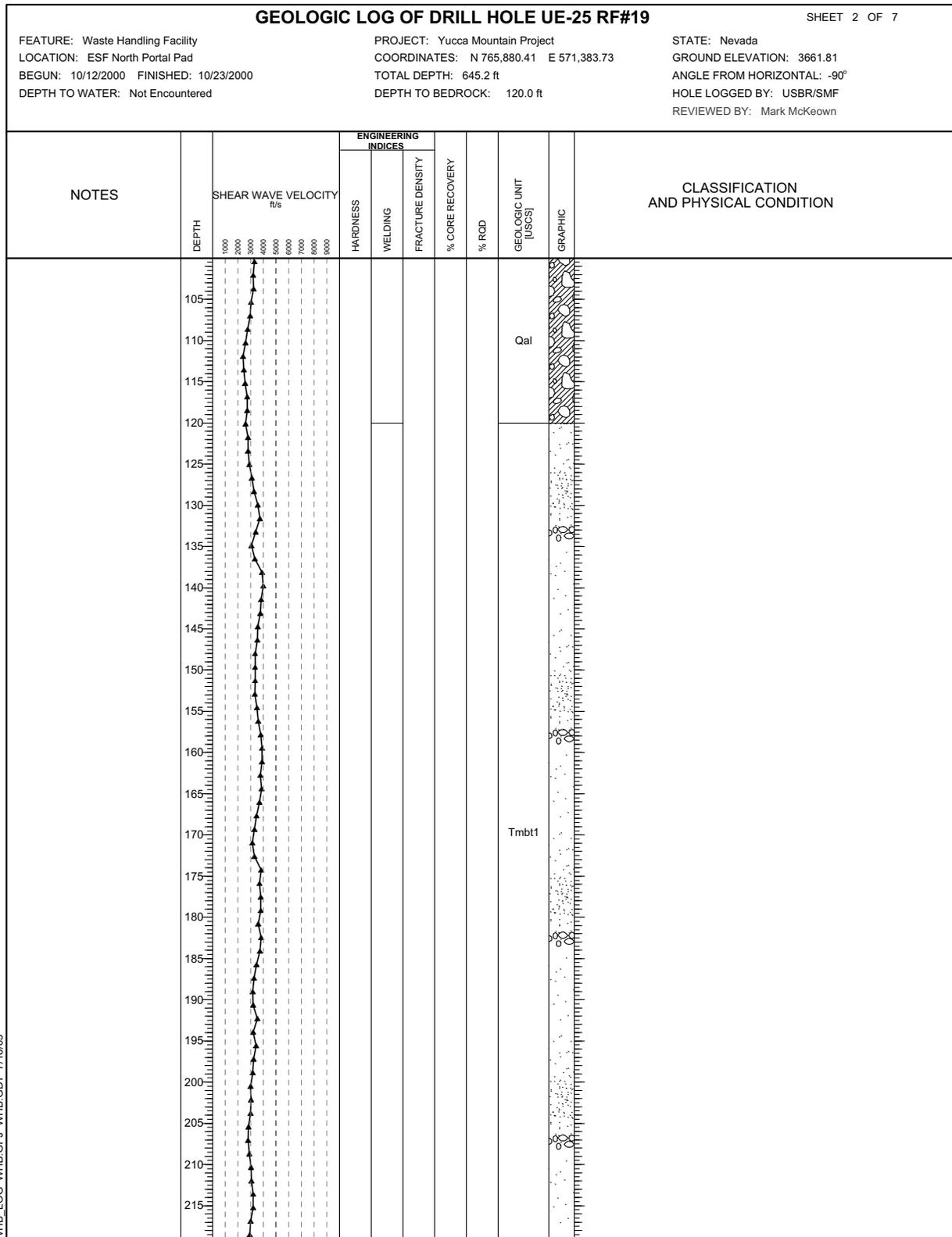


Figure 1.1-101. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#19 (Sheet 2 of 7)







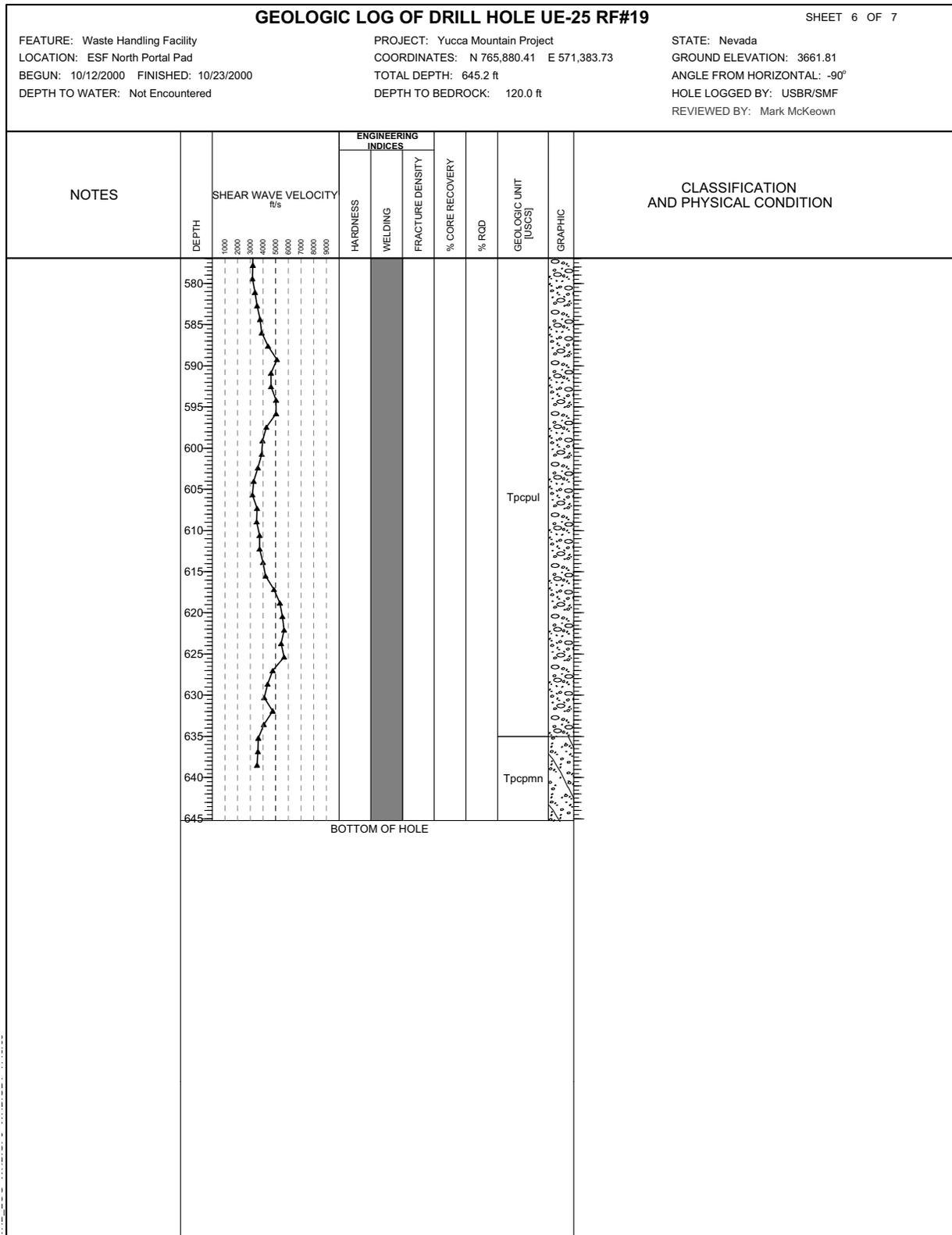


Figure 1.1-101. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#19 (Sheet 6 of 7)

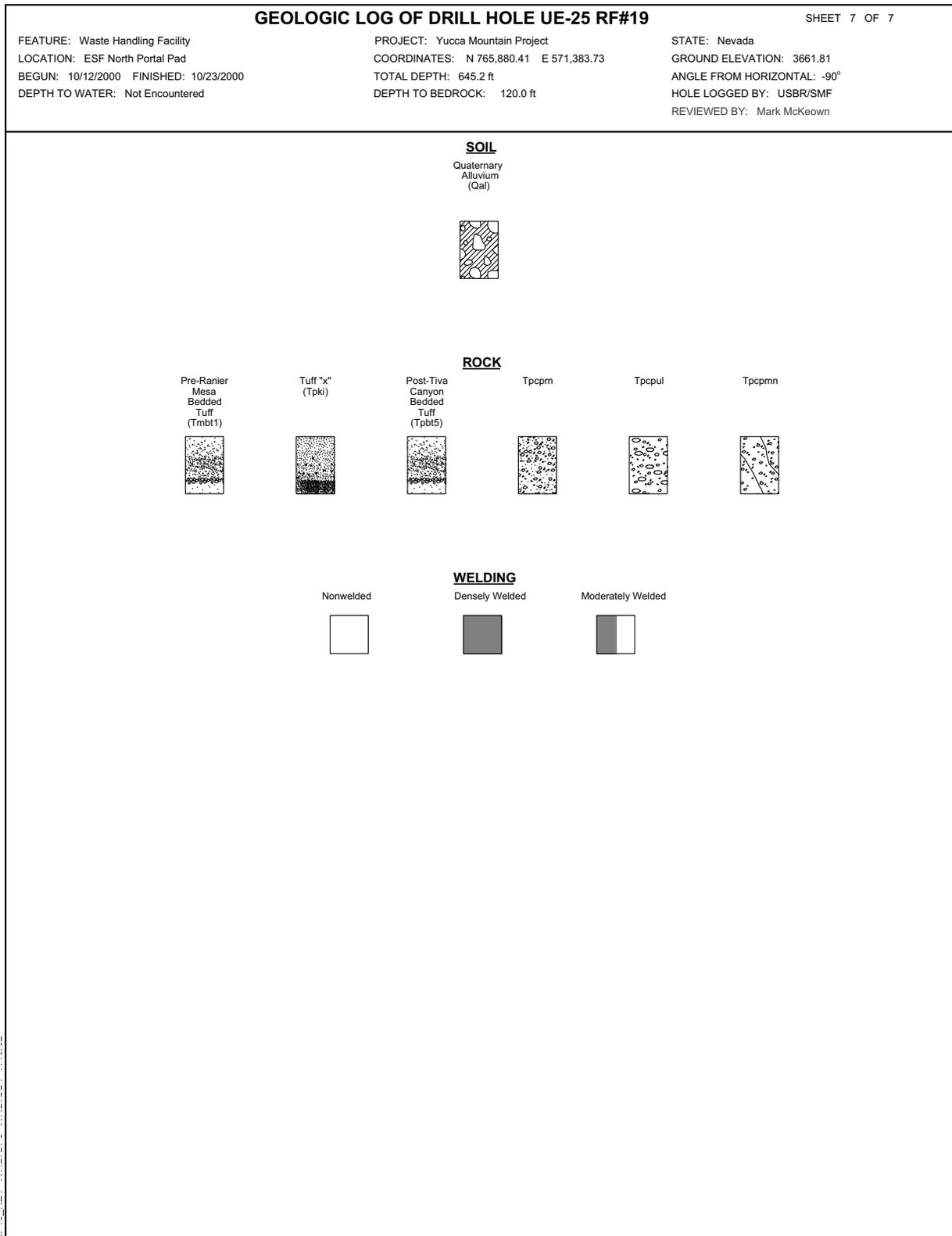


Figure 1.1-101. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#19 (Sheet 7 of 7)



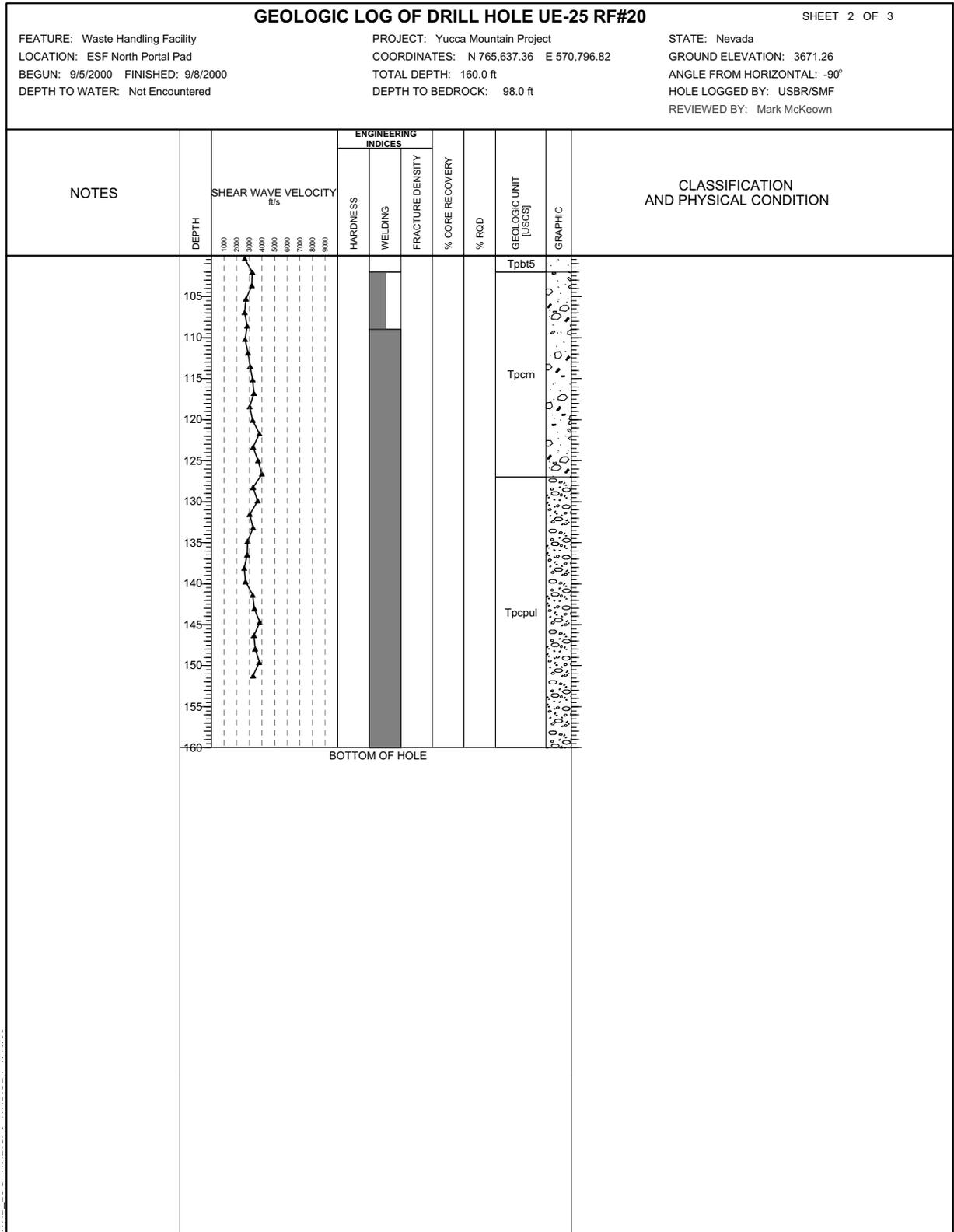


Figure 1.1-102. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#20 (Sheet 2 of 3)

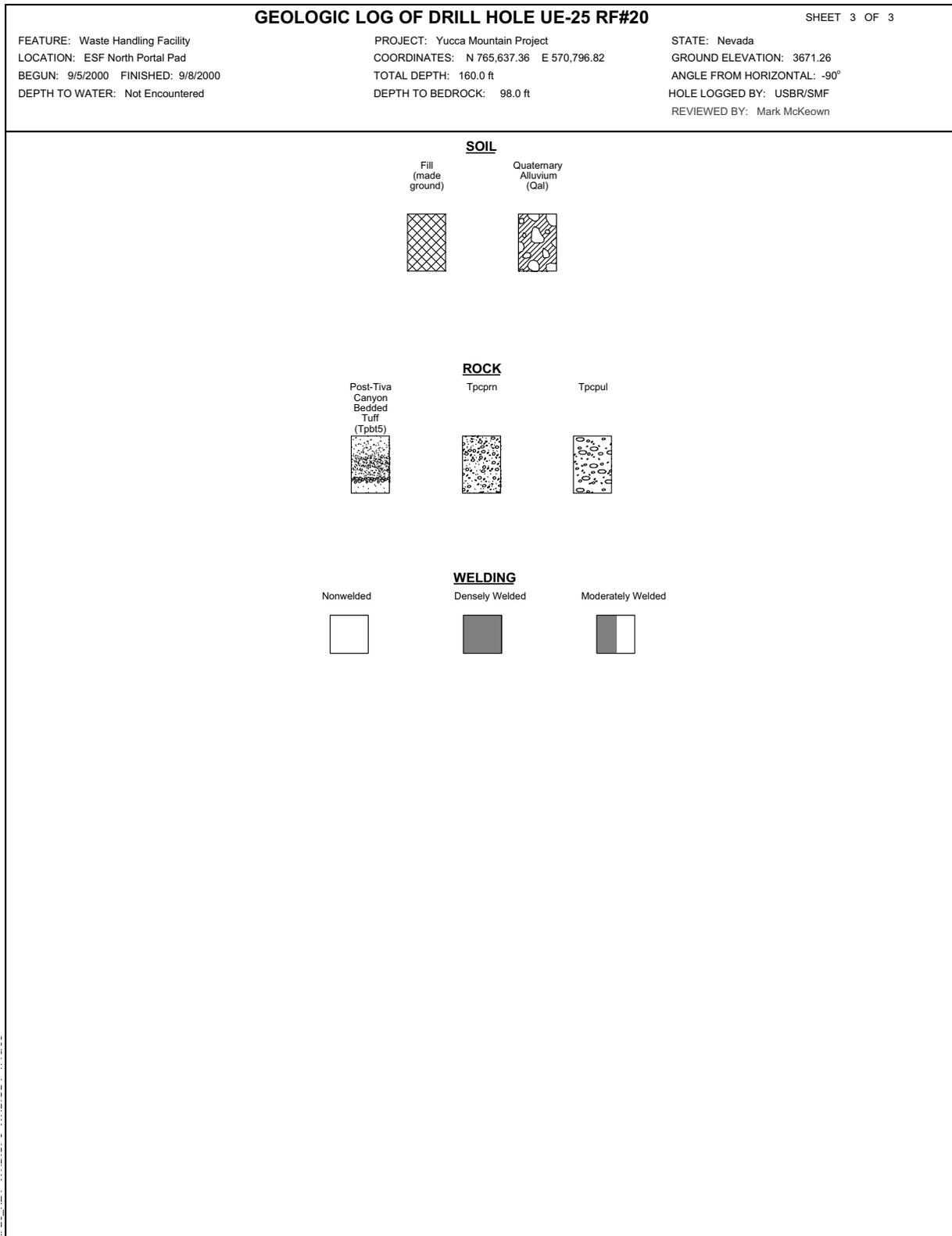


Figure 1.1-102. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#20 (Sheet 3 of 3)



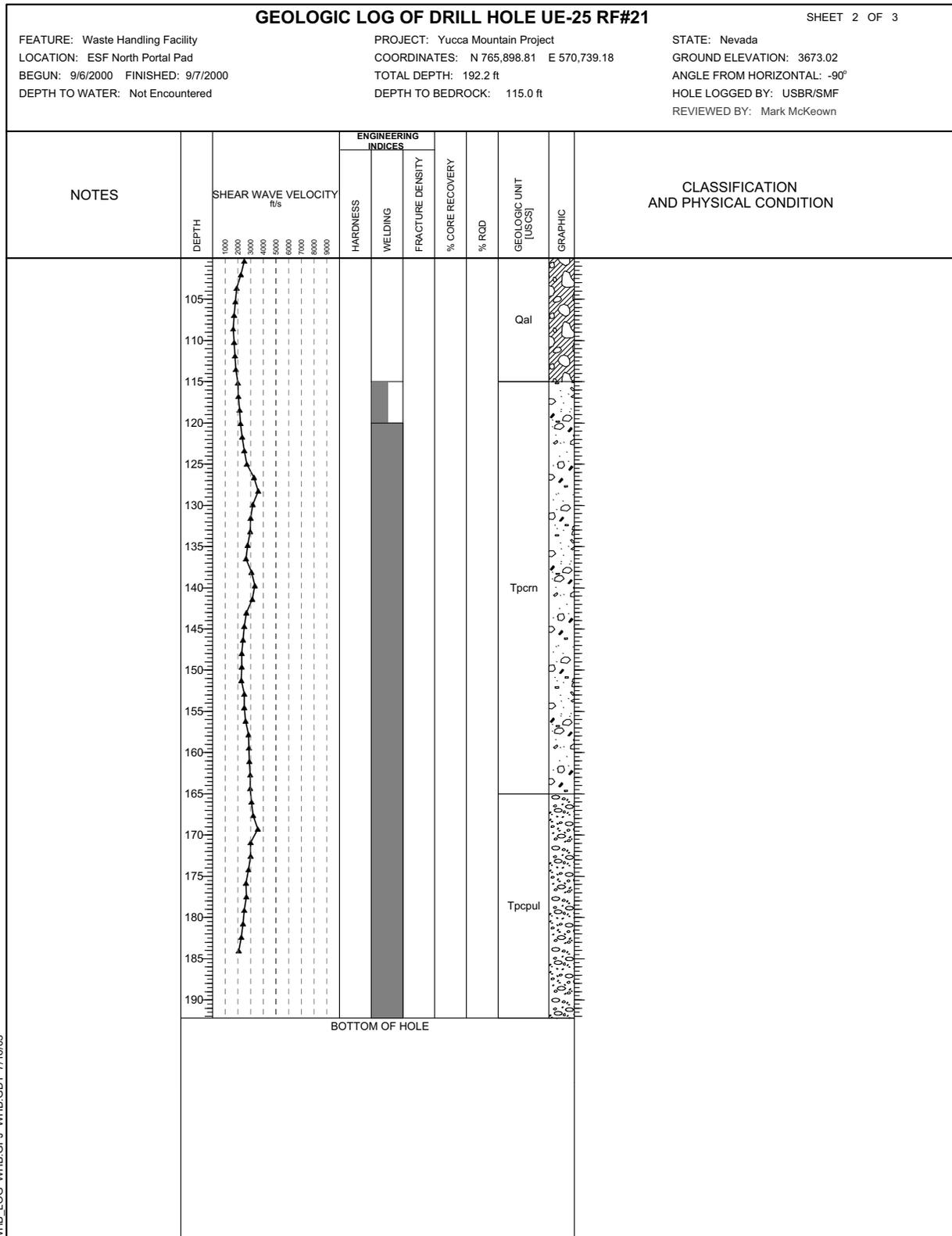


Figure 1.1-103. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#21 (Sheet 2 of 3)

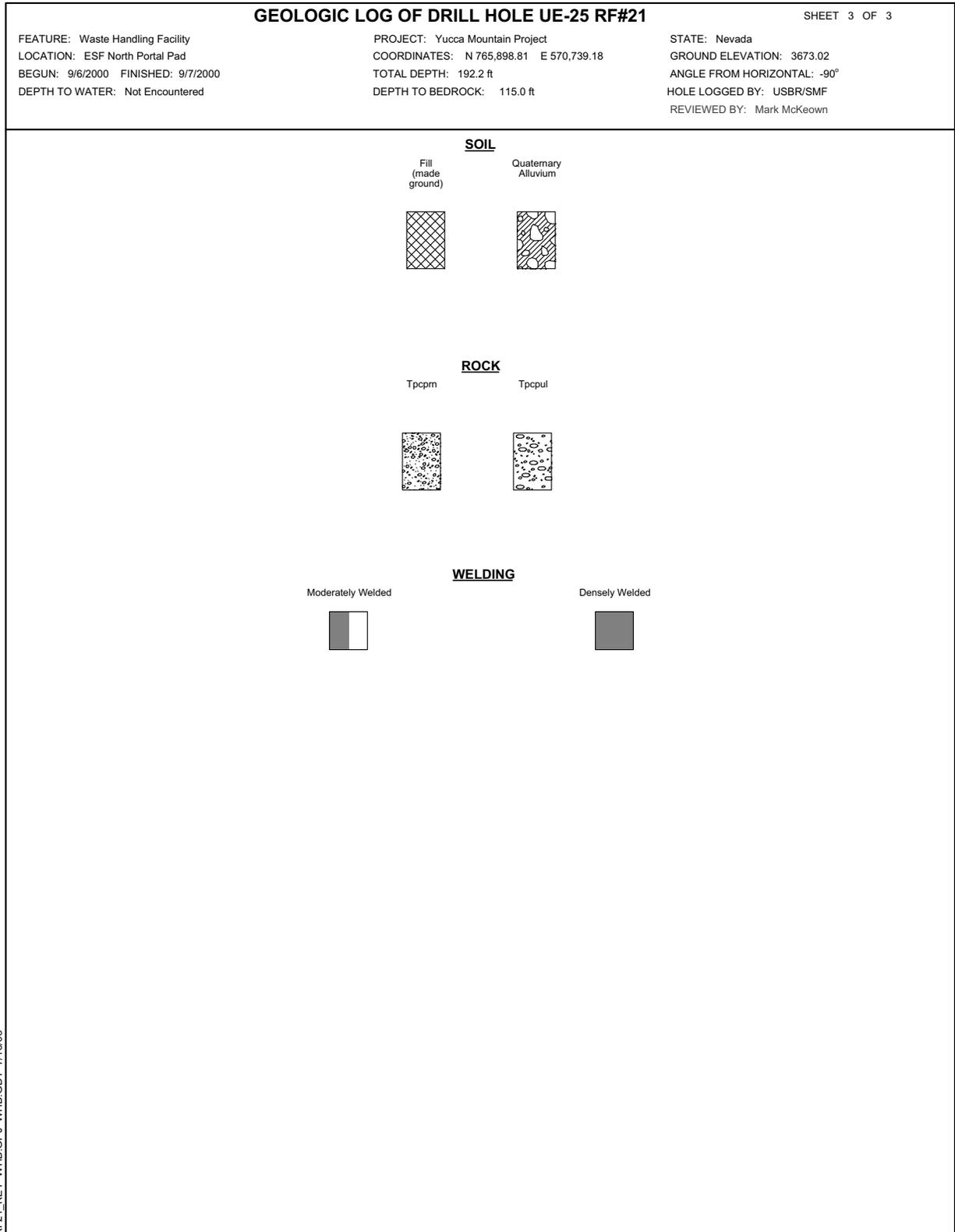


Figure 1.1-103. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#21 (Sheet 3 of 3)

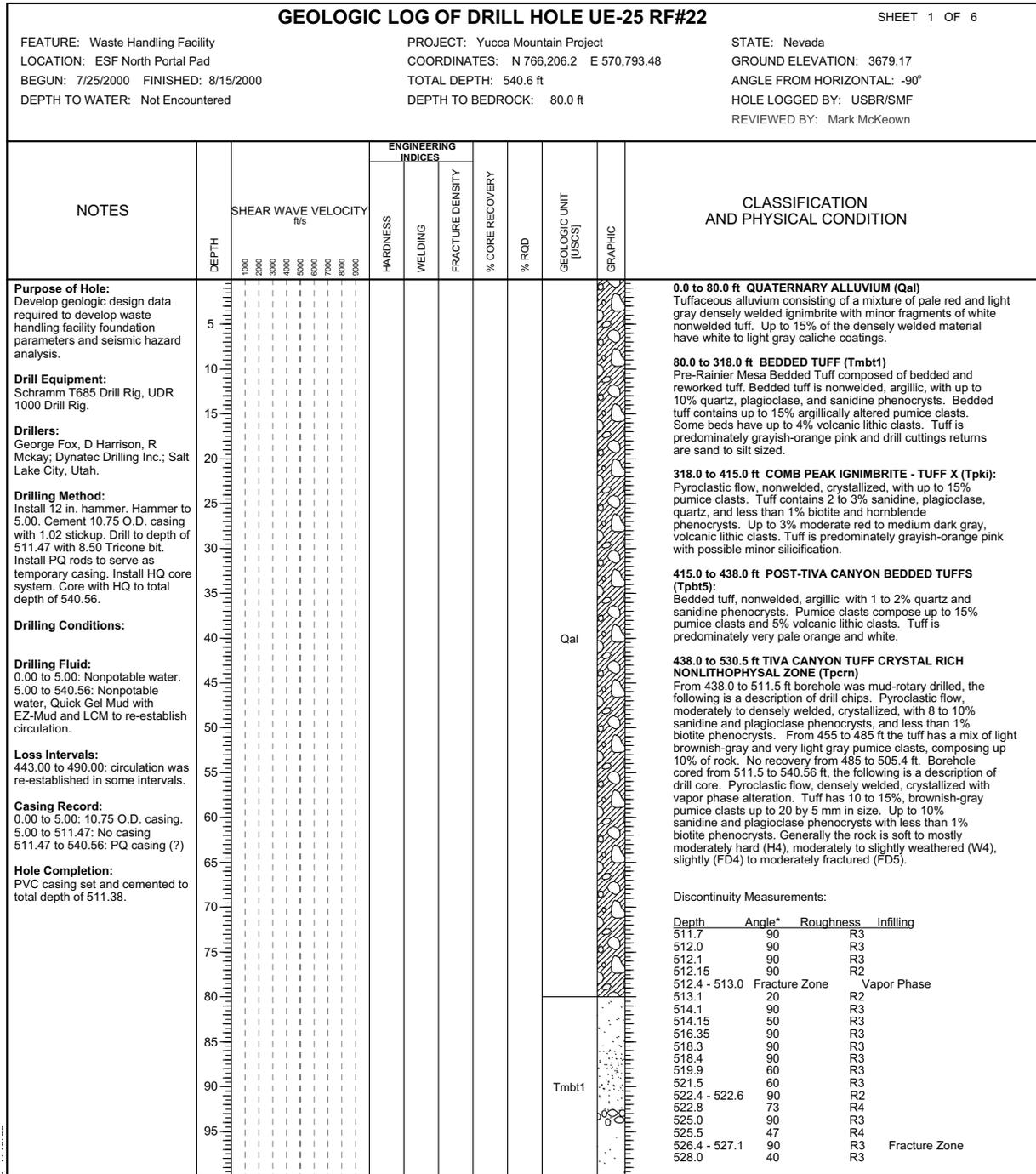


Figure 1.1-104. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#22 (Sheet 1 of 6)

NOTE: Hole logged from cuttings to 511.47 ft and core from 511.47 to 540.56 ft. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed. No usable velocity data acquired above 229 ft. RQD = rock quality designation; SPT = standard penetration test.

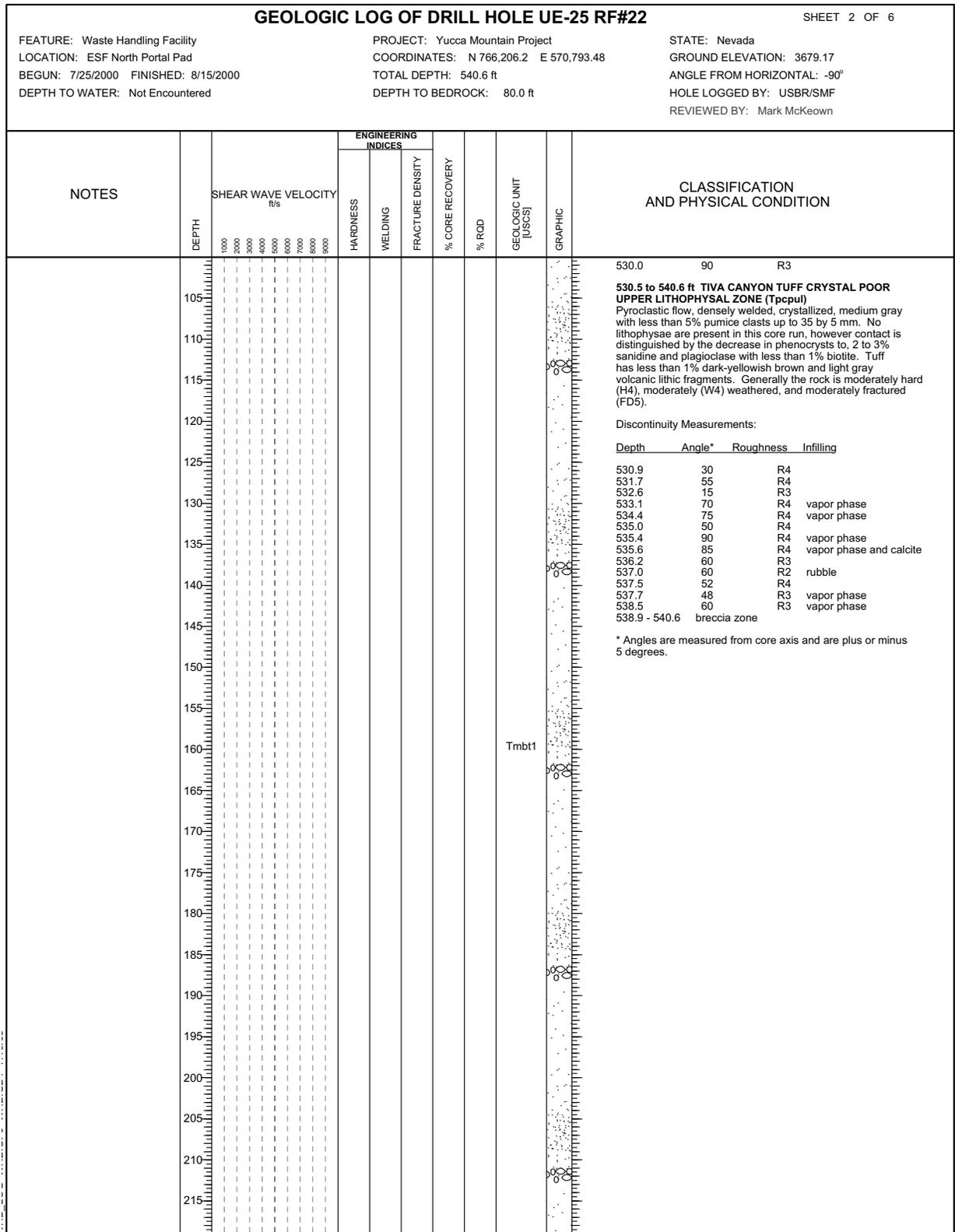


Figure 1.1-104. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#22 (Sheet 2 of 6)



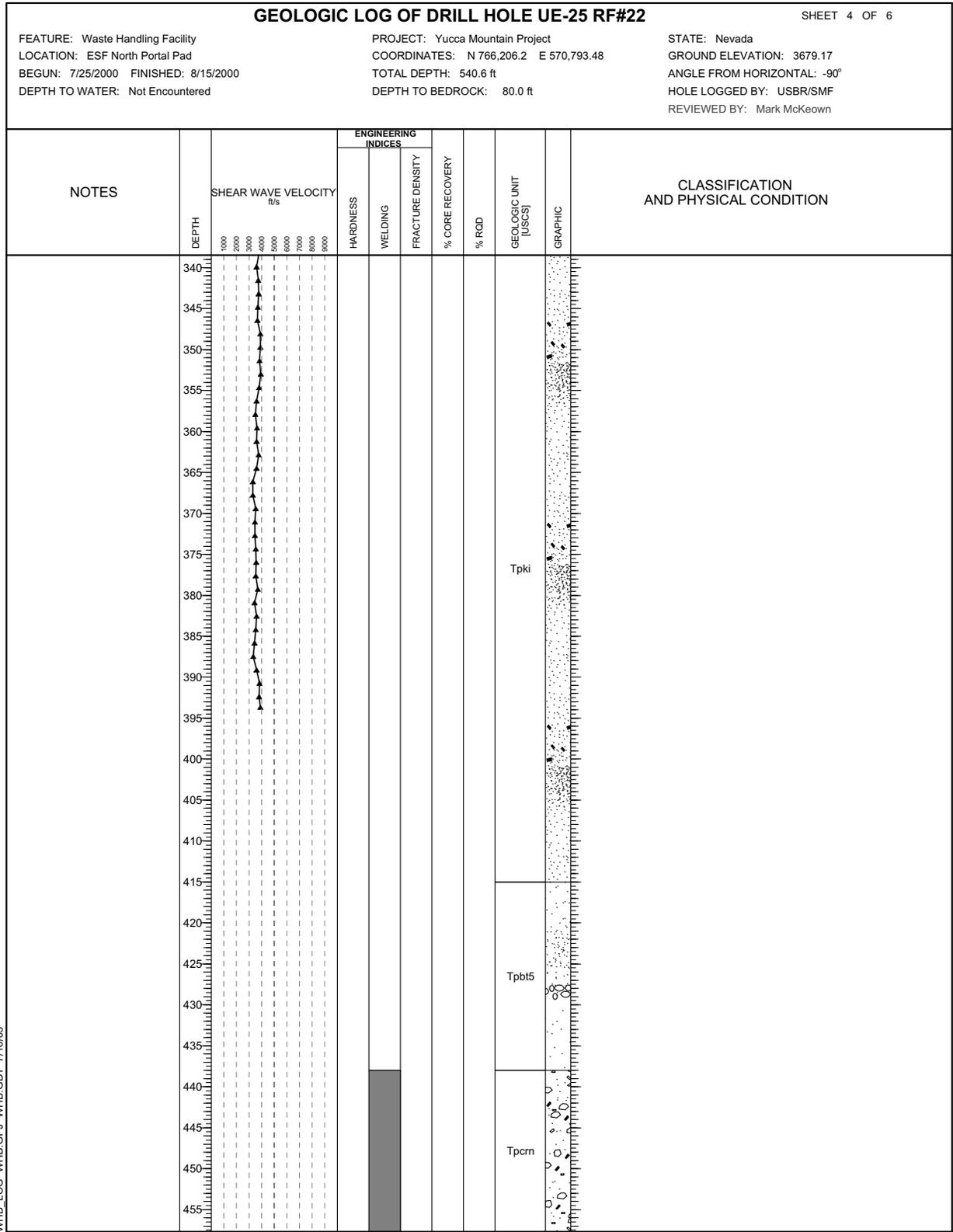


Figure 1.1-104. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#22 (Sheet 4 of 6)

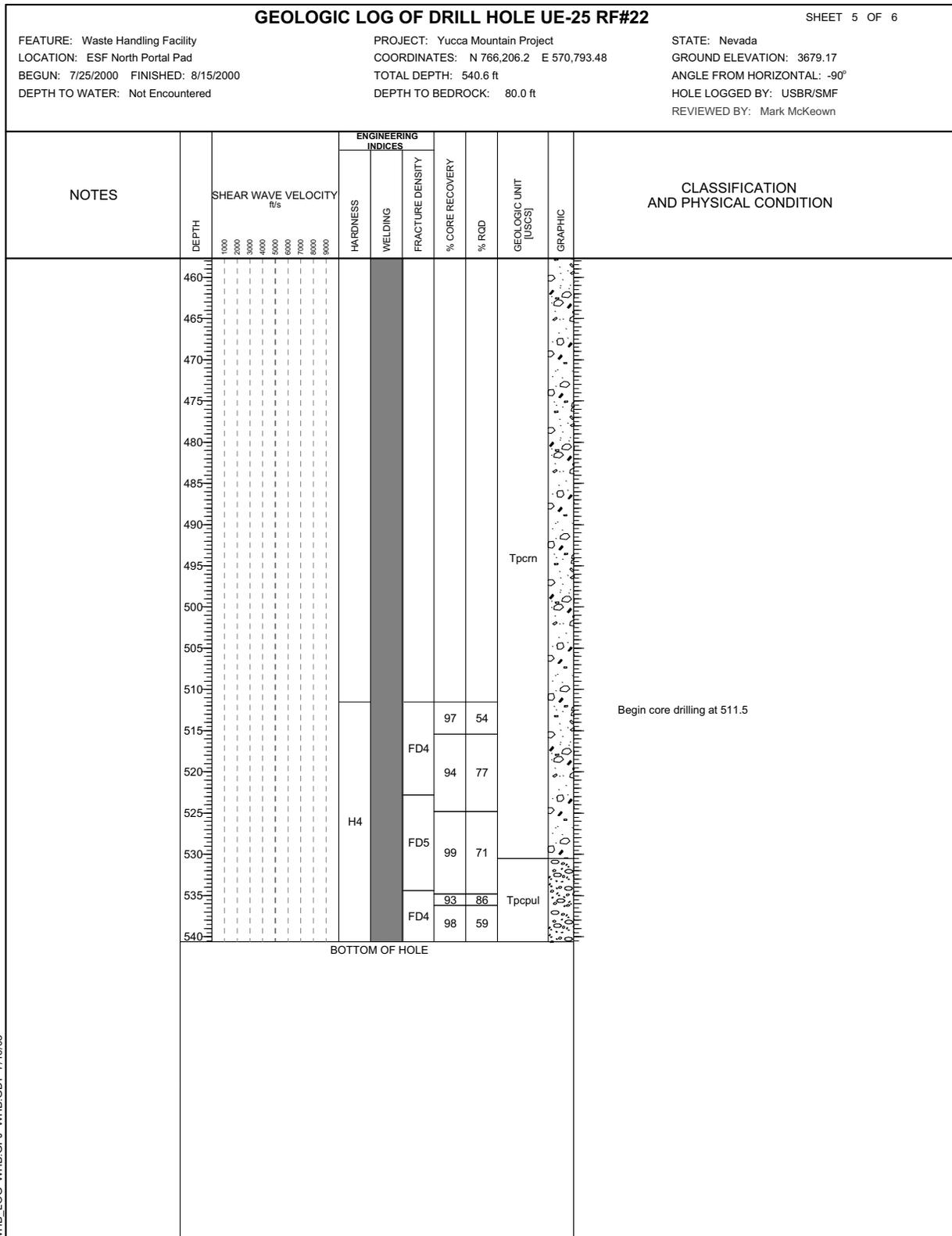


Figure 1.1-104. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#22 (Sheet 5 of 6)

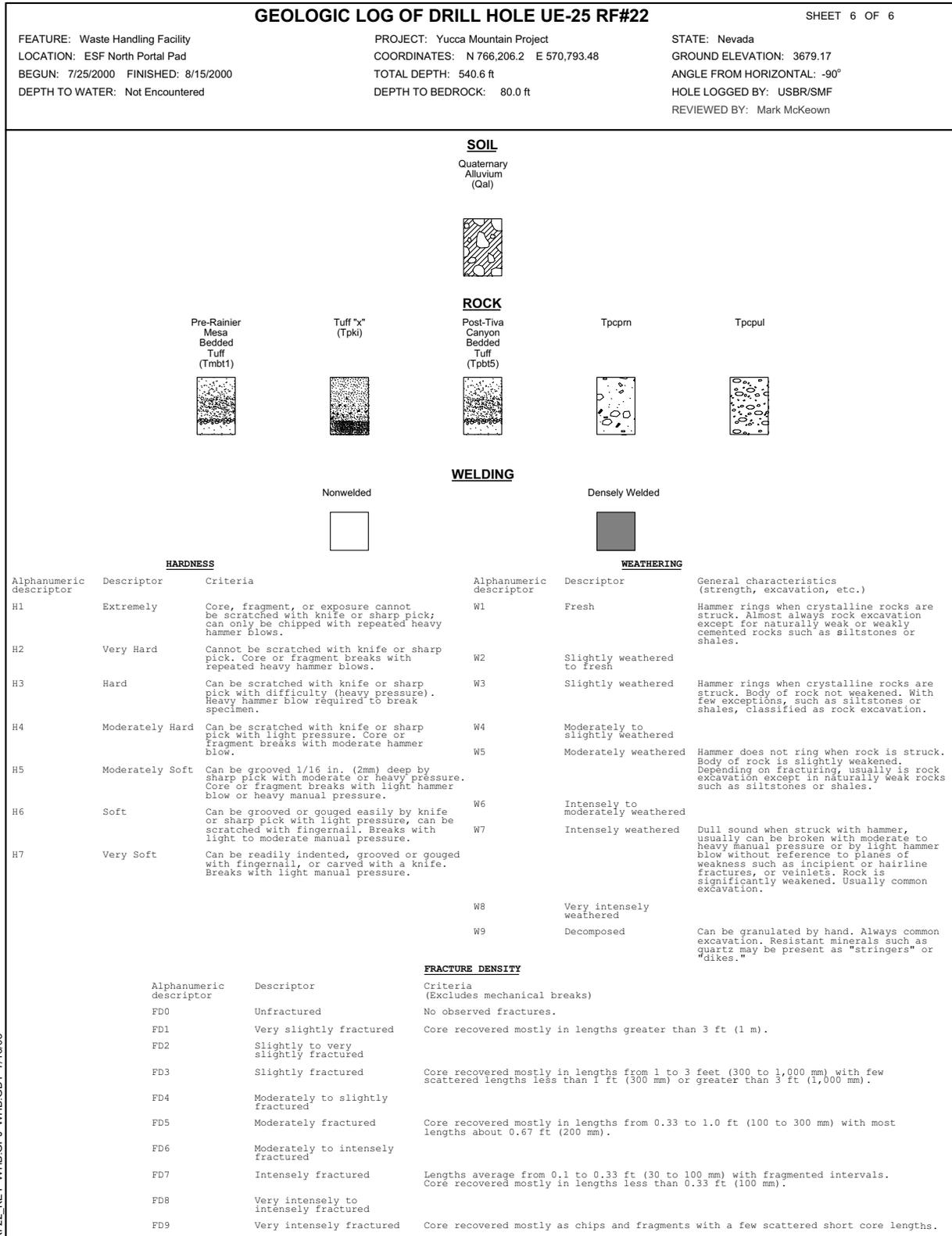


Figure 1.1-104. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#22 (Sheet 6 of 6)



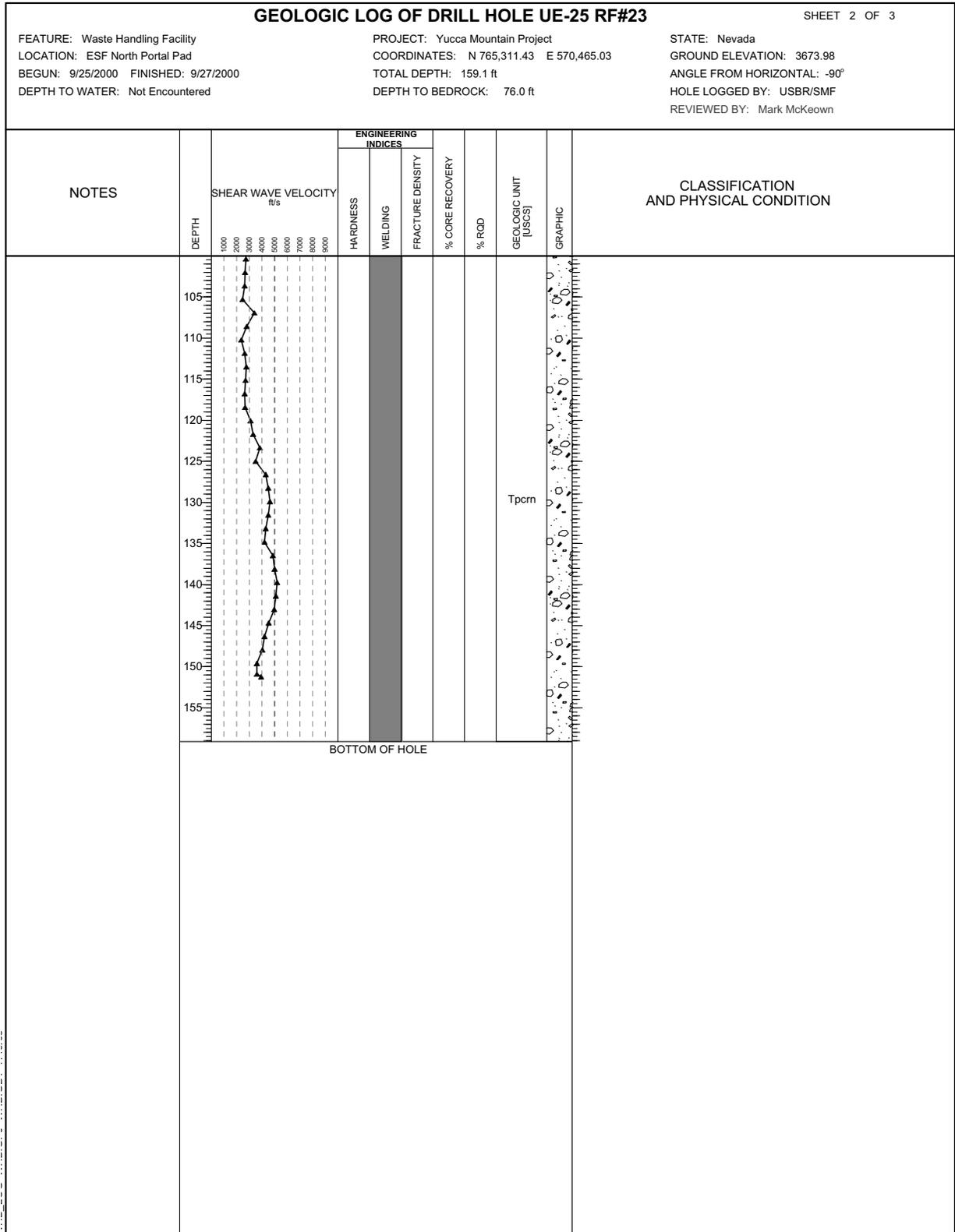


Figure 1.1-105. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#23 (Sheet 2 of 3)

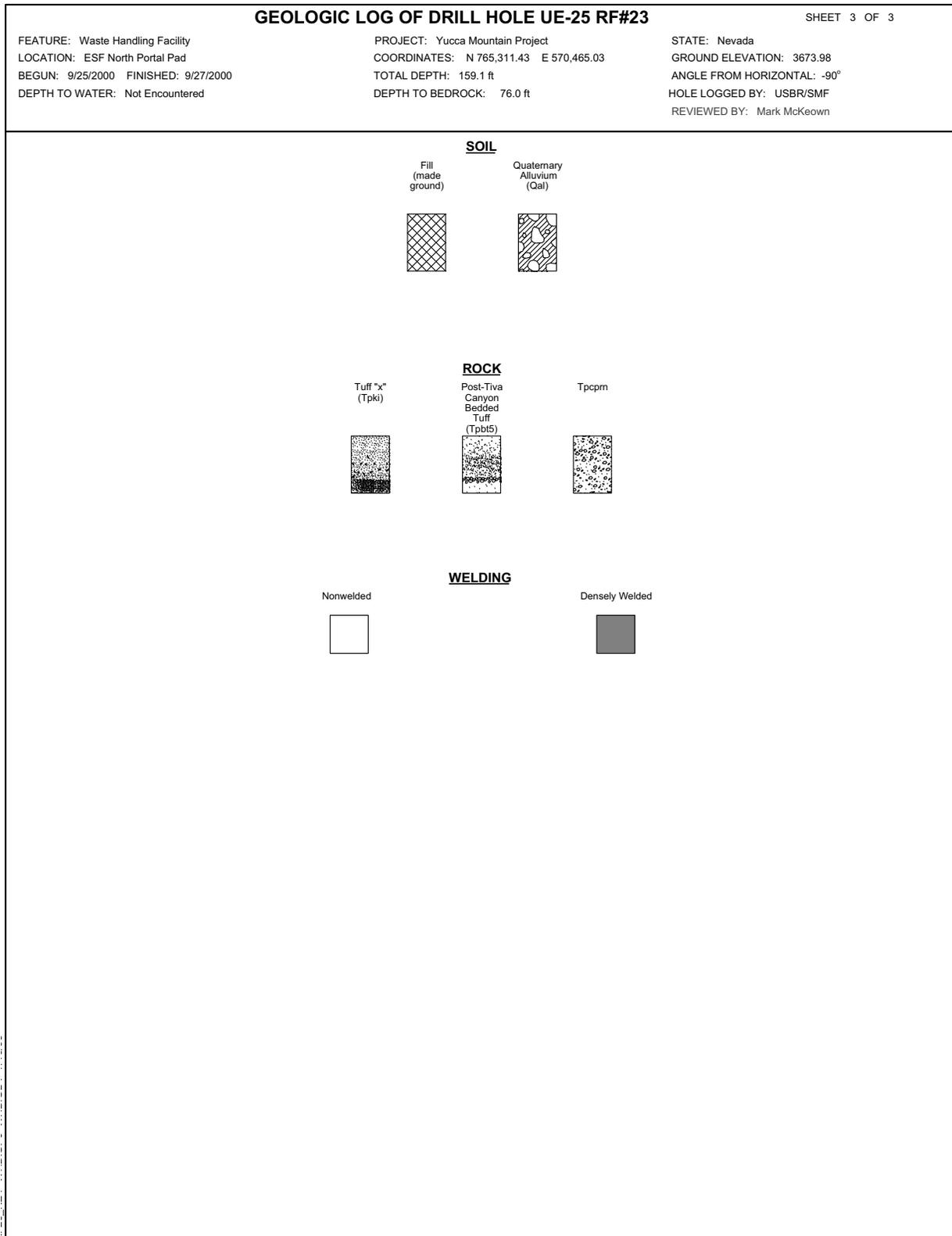


Figure 1.1-105. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#23 (Sheet 3 of 3)

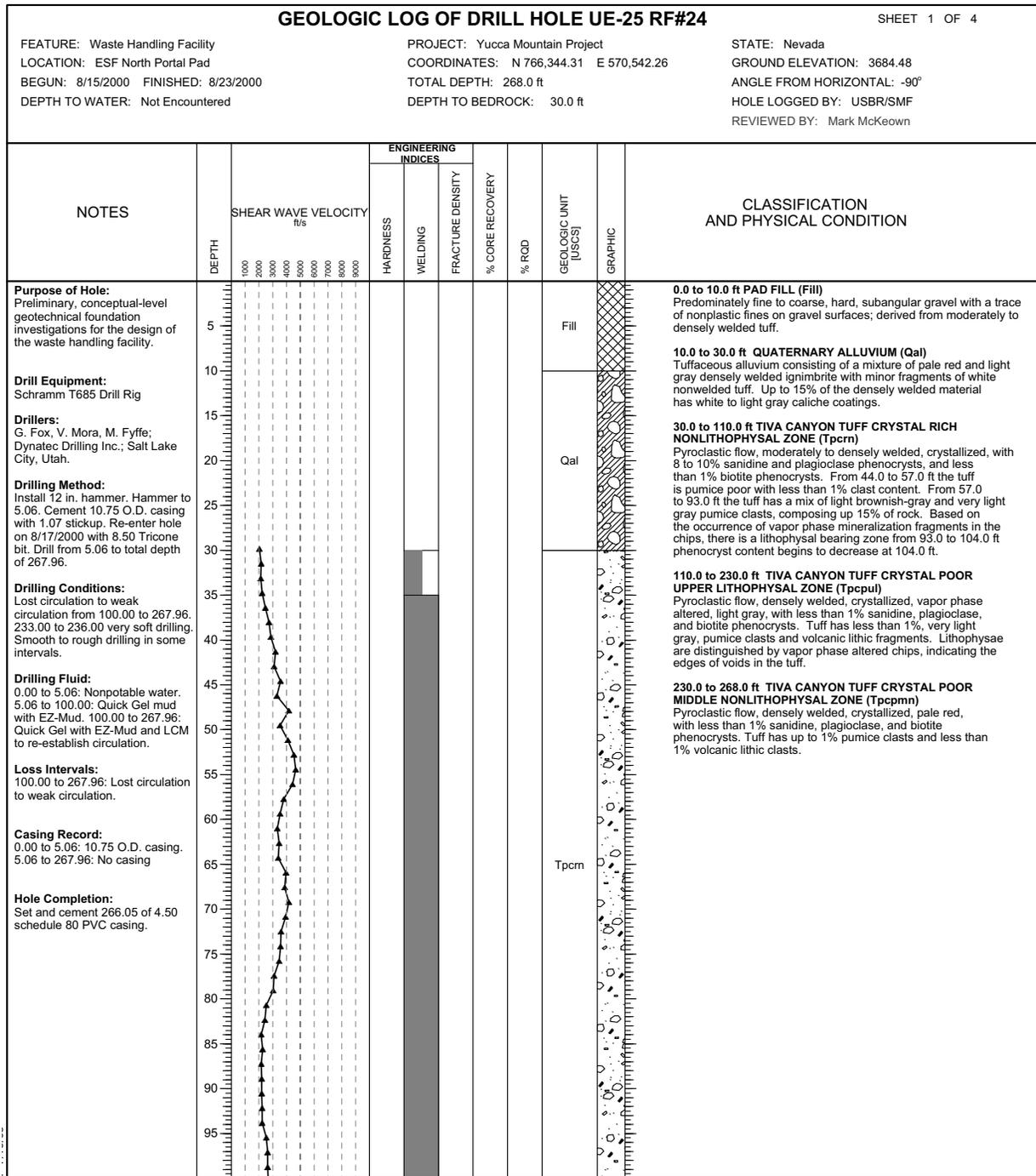


Figure 1.1-106. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#24 (Sheet 1 of 4)

NOTE: Hole logged from cuttings. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed.  
RQD = rock quality designation.

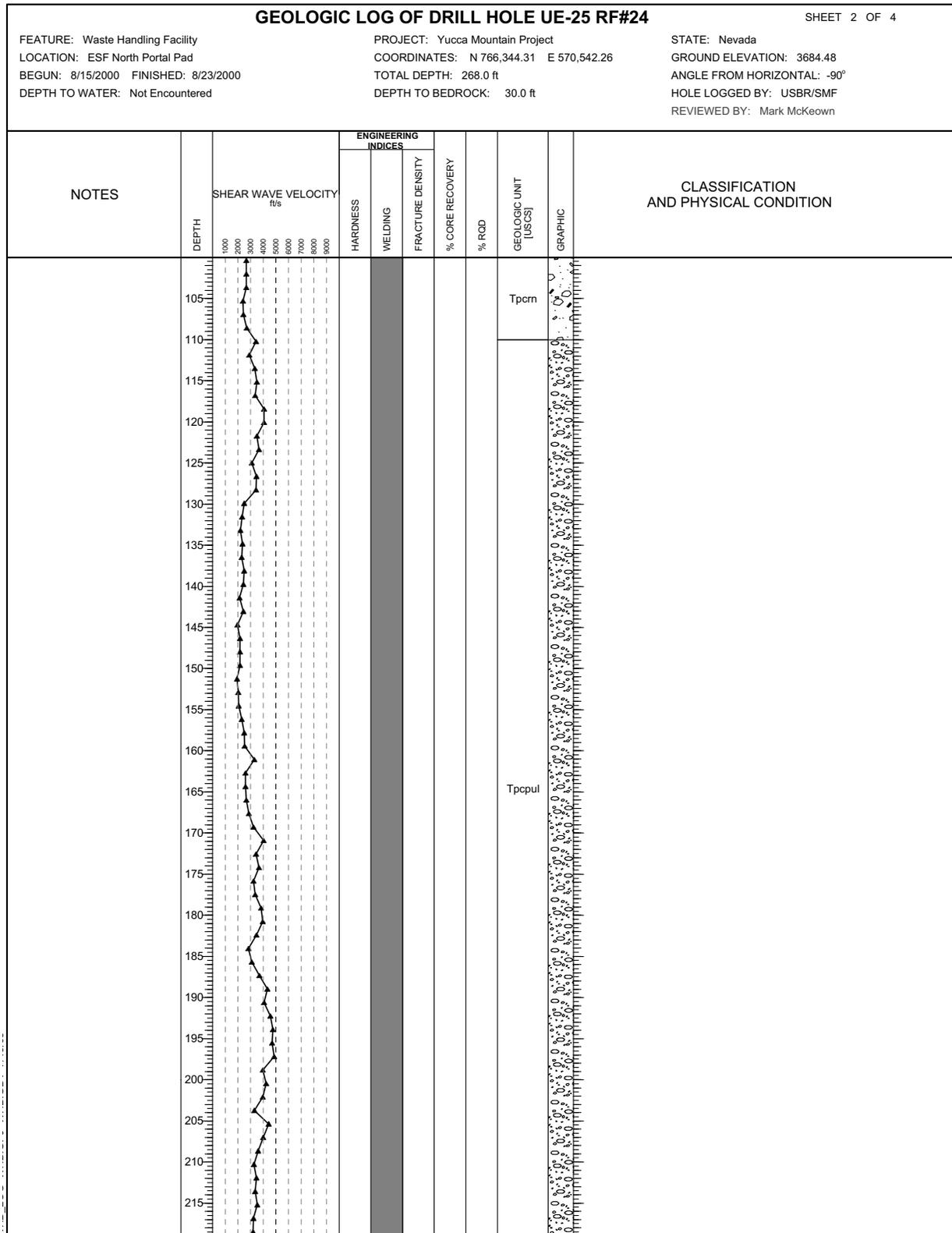


Figure 1.1-106. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#24 (Sheet 2 of 4)

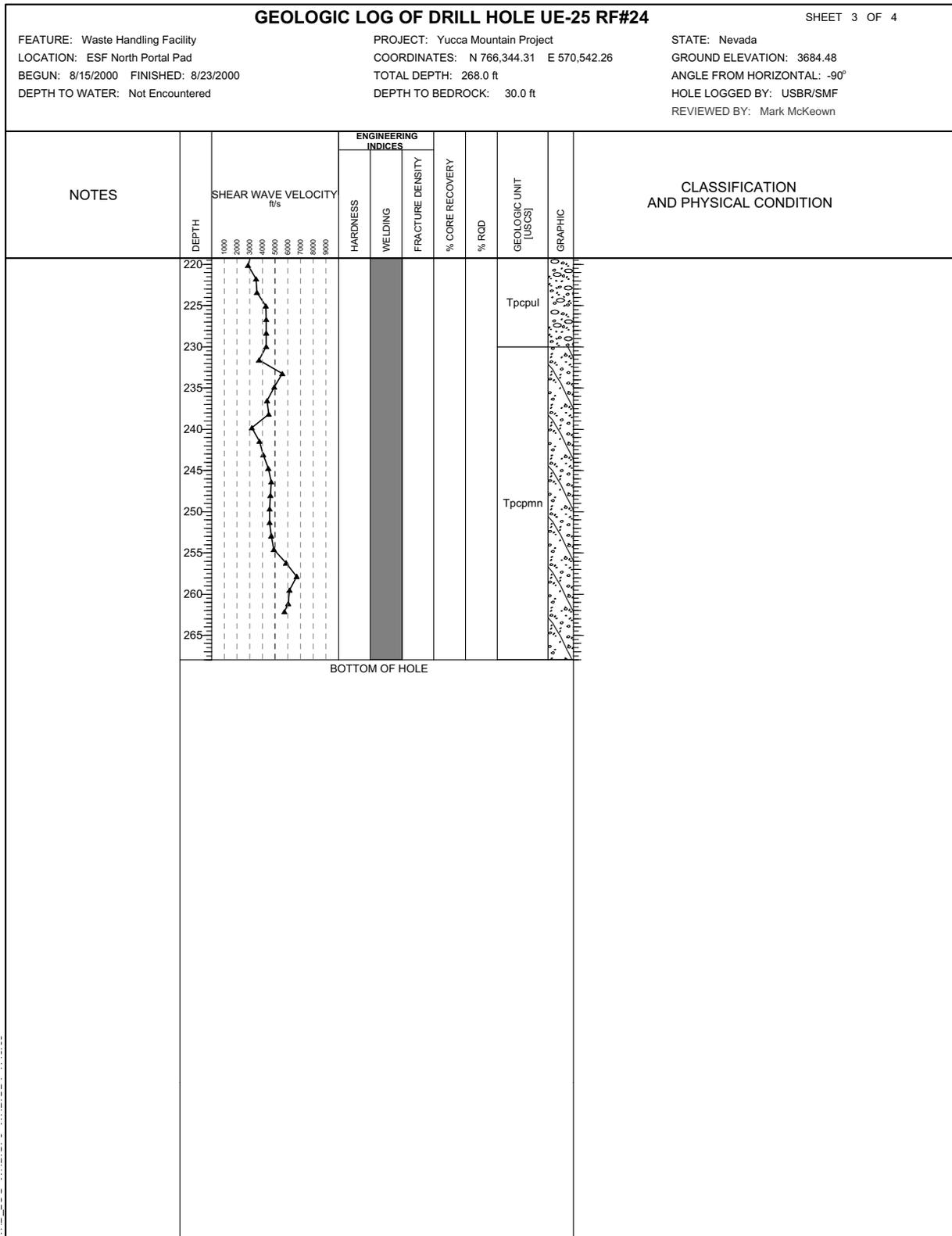


Figure 1.1-106. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#24 (Sheet 3 of 4)

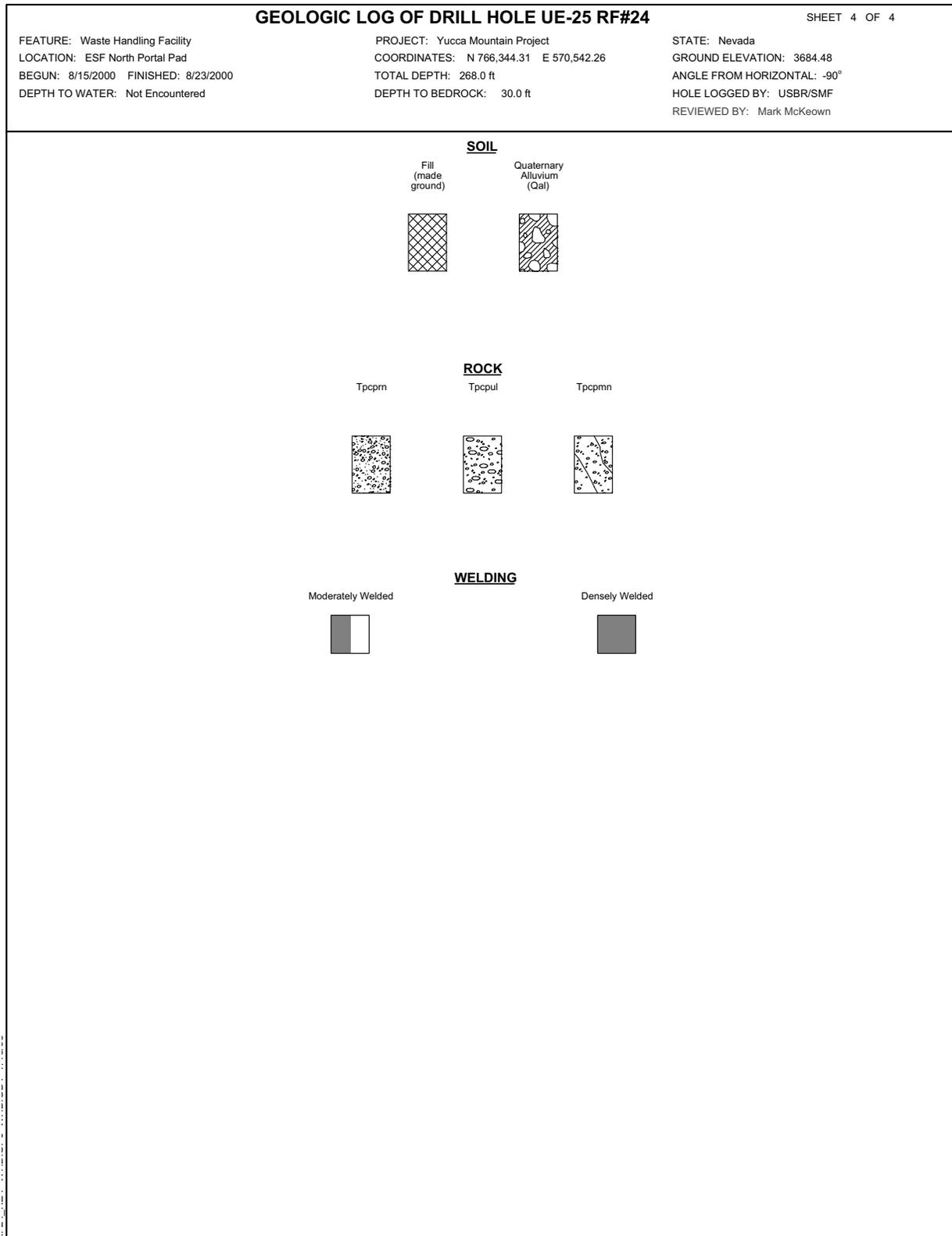


Figure 1.1-106. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#24 (Sheet 4 of 4)

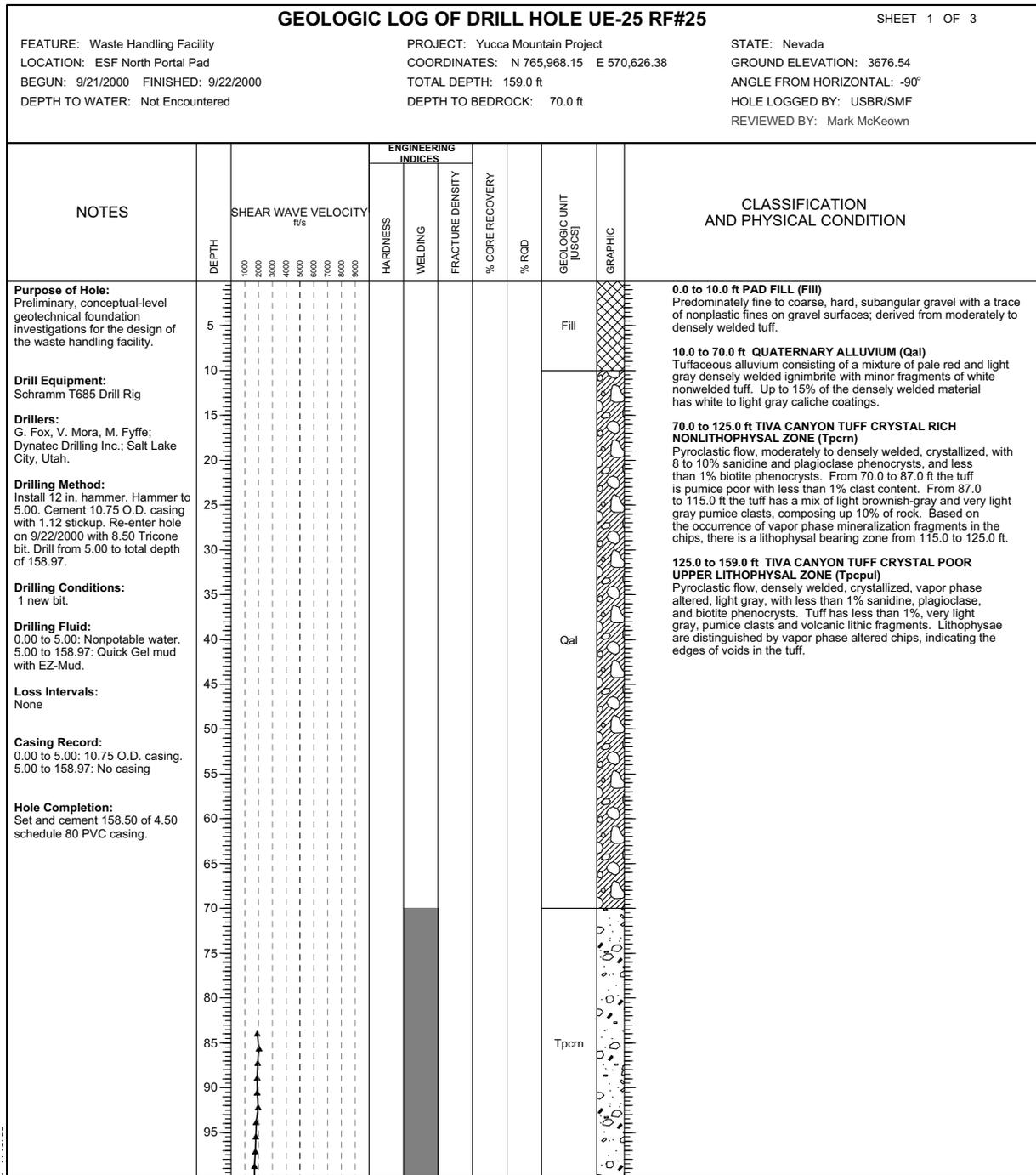


Figure 1.1-107. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#25 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Hole logged from cuttings. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed.  
RQD = rock quality designation.

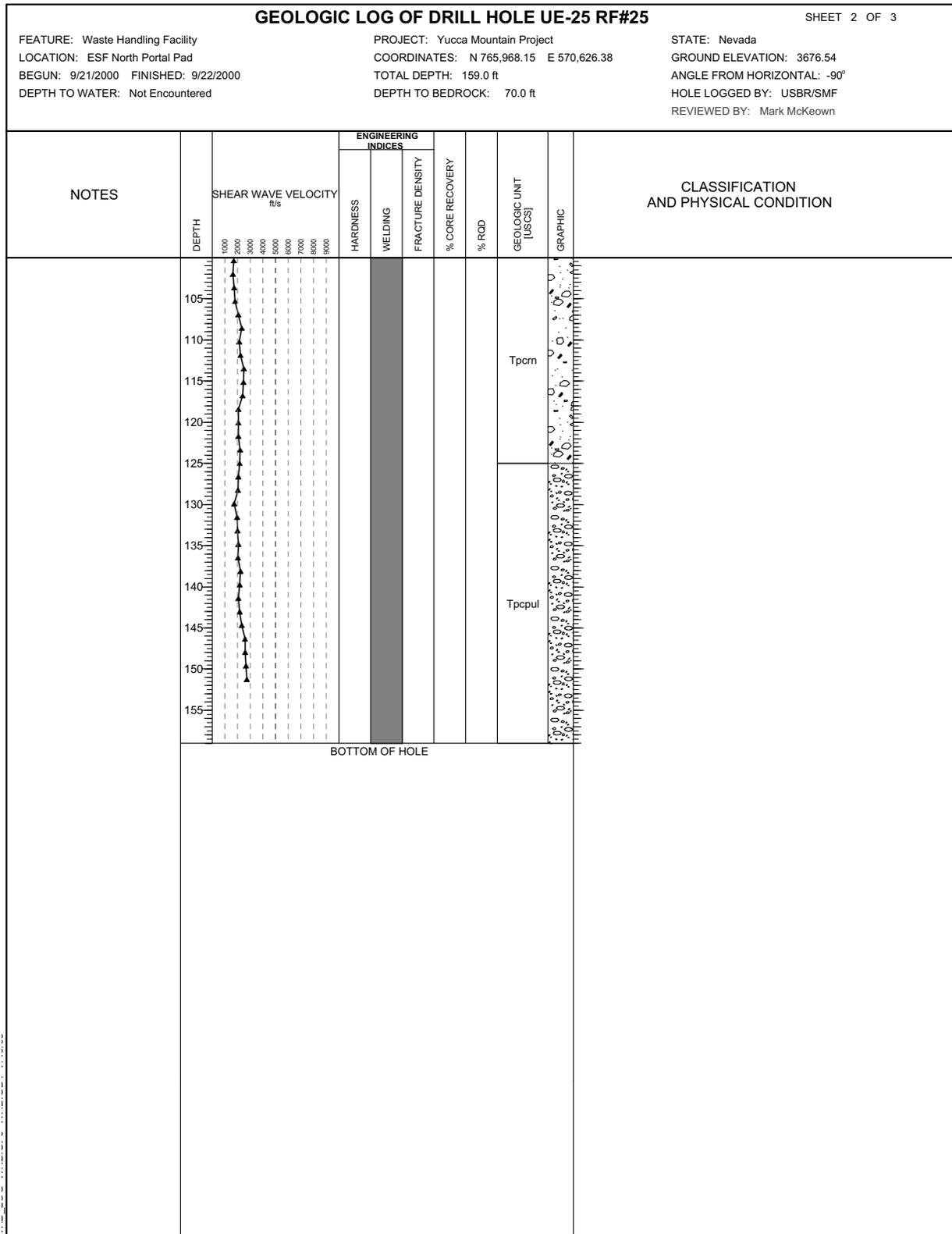


Figure 1.1-107. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#25 (Sheet 2 of 3)

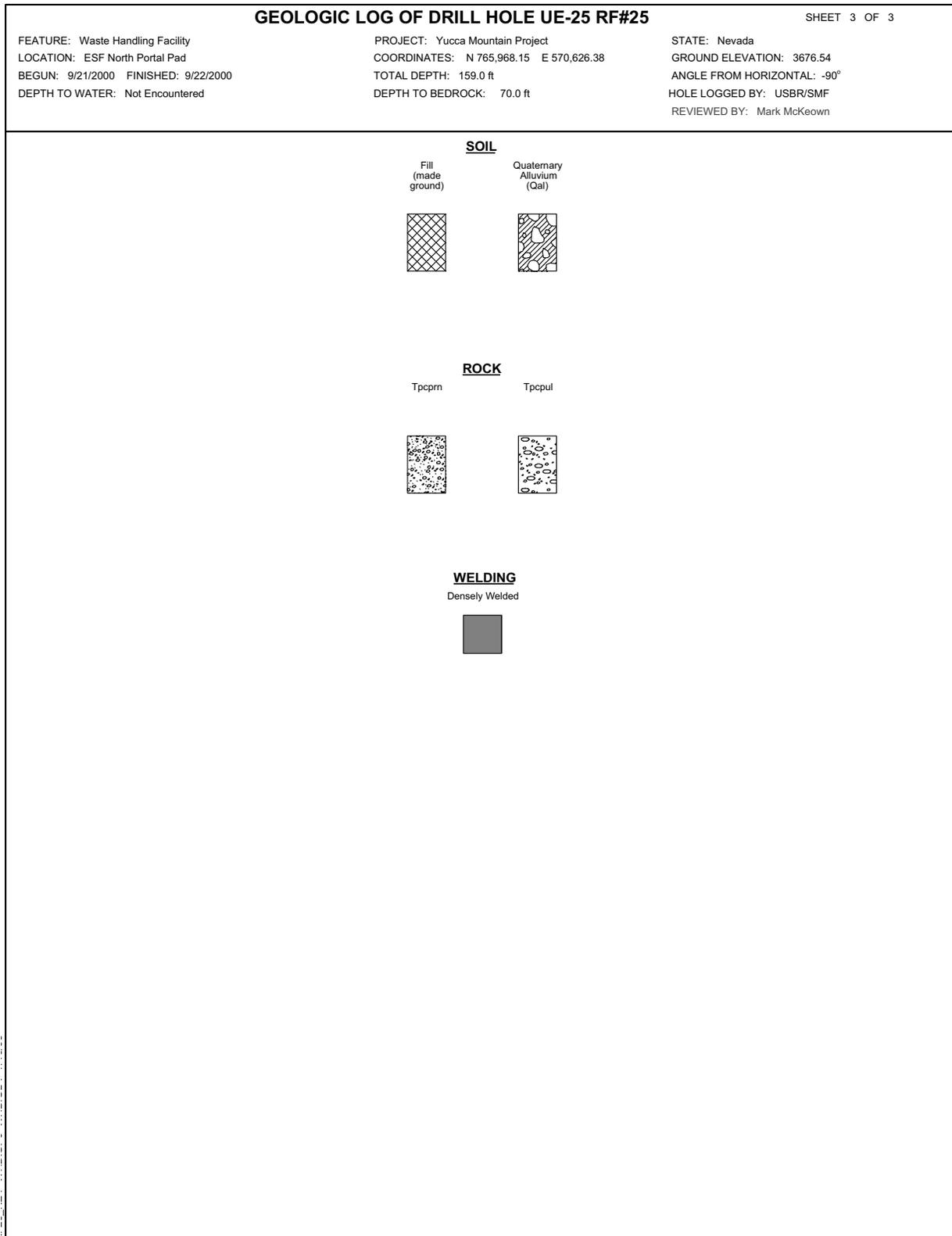


Figure 1.1-107. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#25 (Sheet 3 of 3)

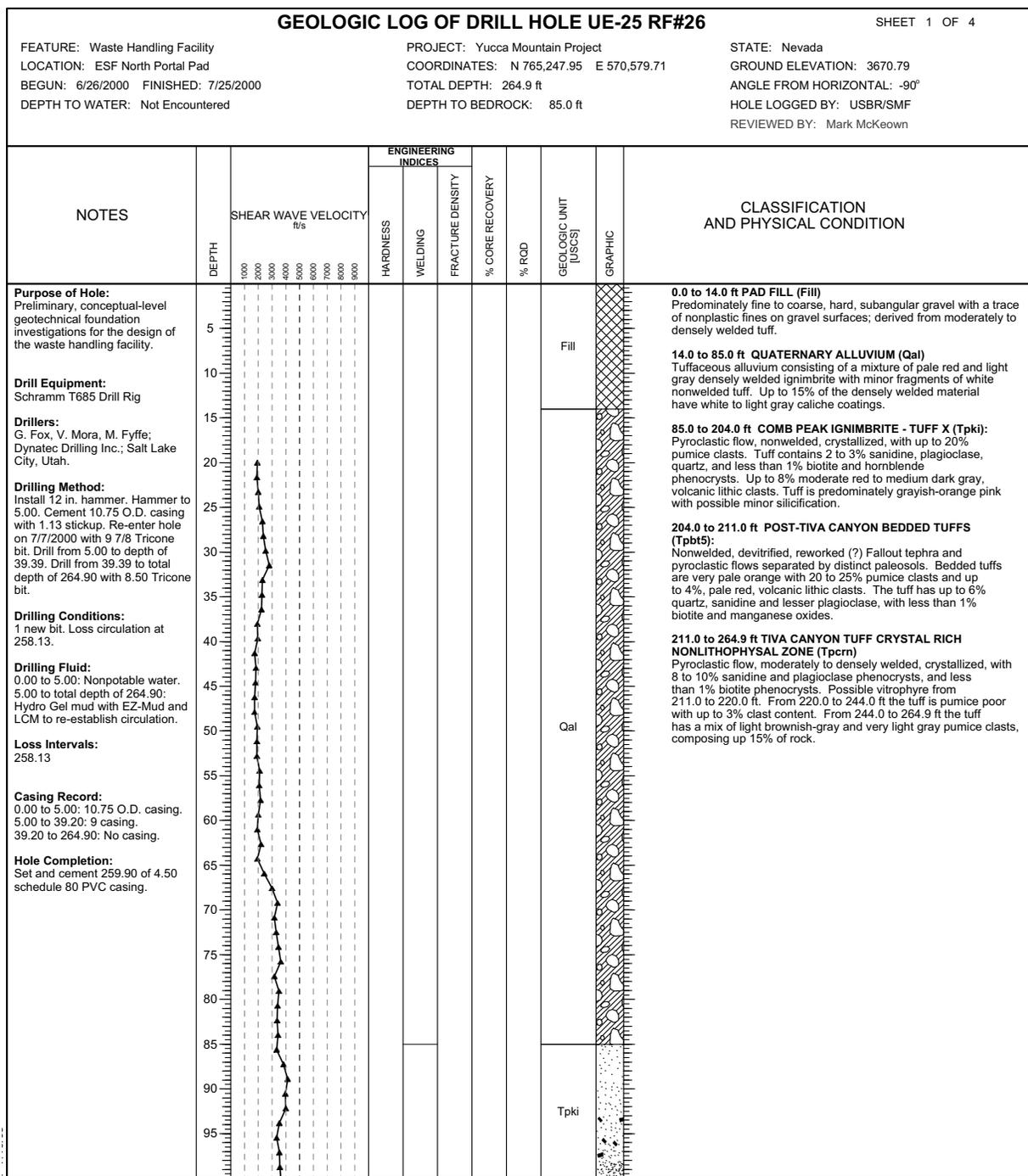


Figure 1.1-108. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#26 (Sheet 1 of 4)

NOTE: Hole logged from cuttings. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed.  
RQD = rock quality designation.

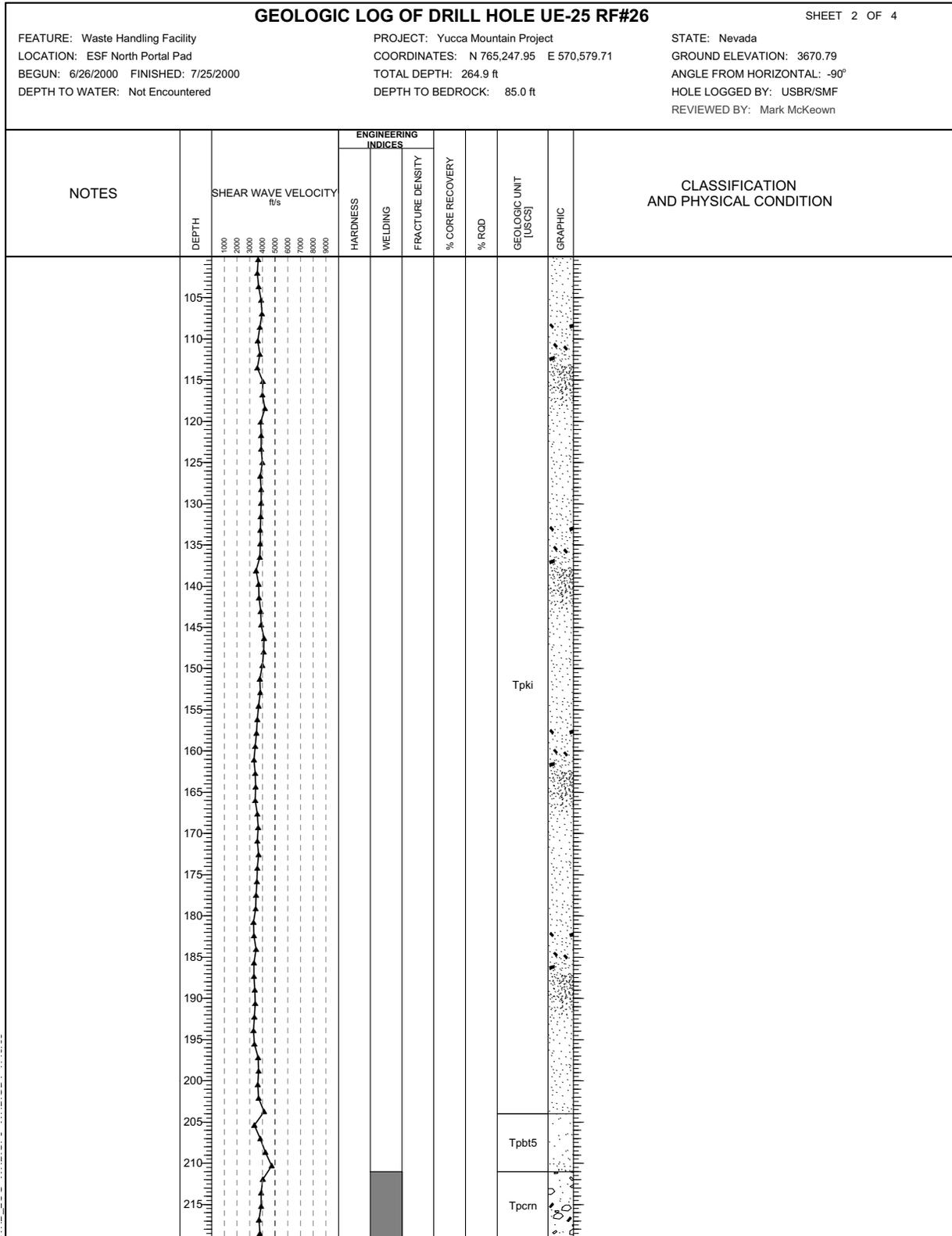


Figure 1.1-108. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#26 (Sheet 2 of 4)

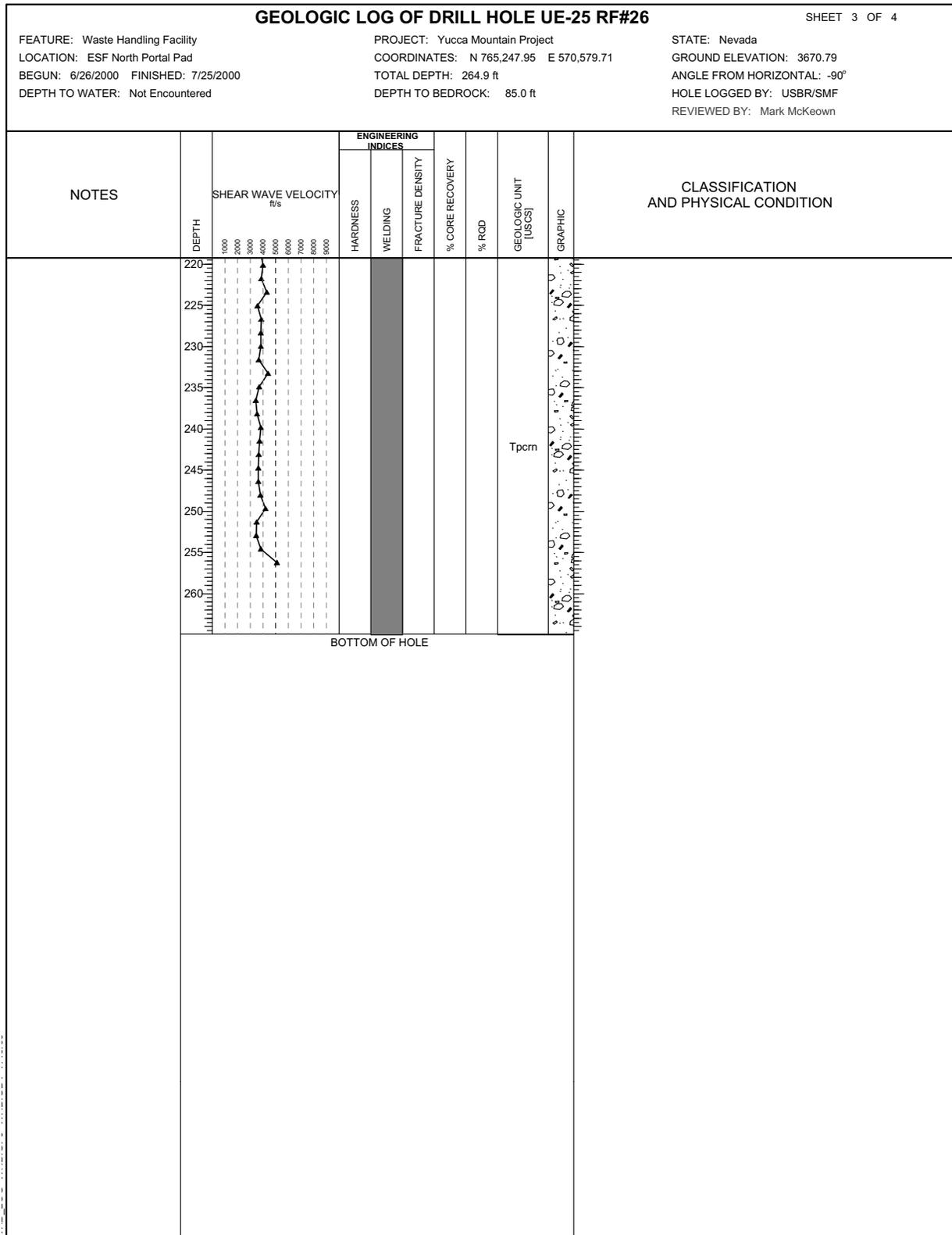


Figure 1.1-108. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#26 (Sheet 3 of 4)

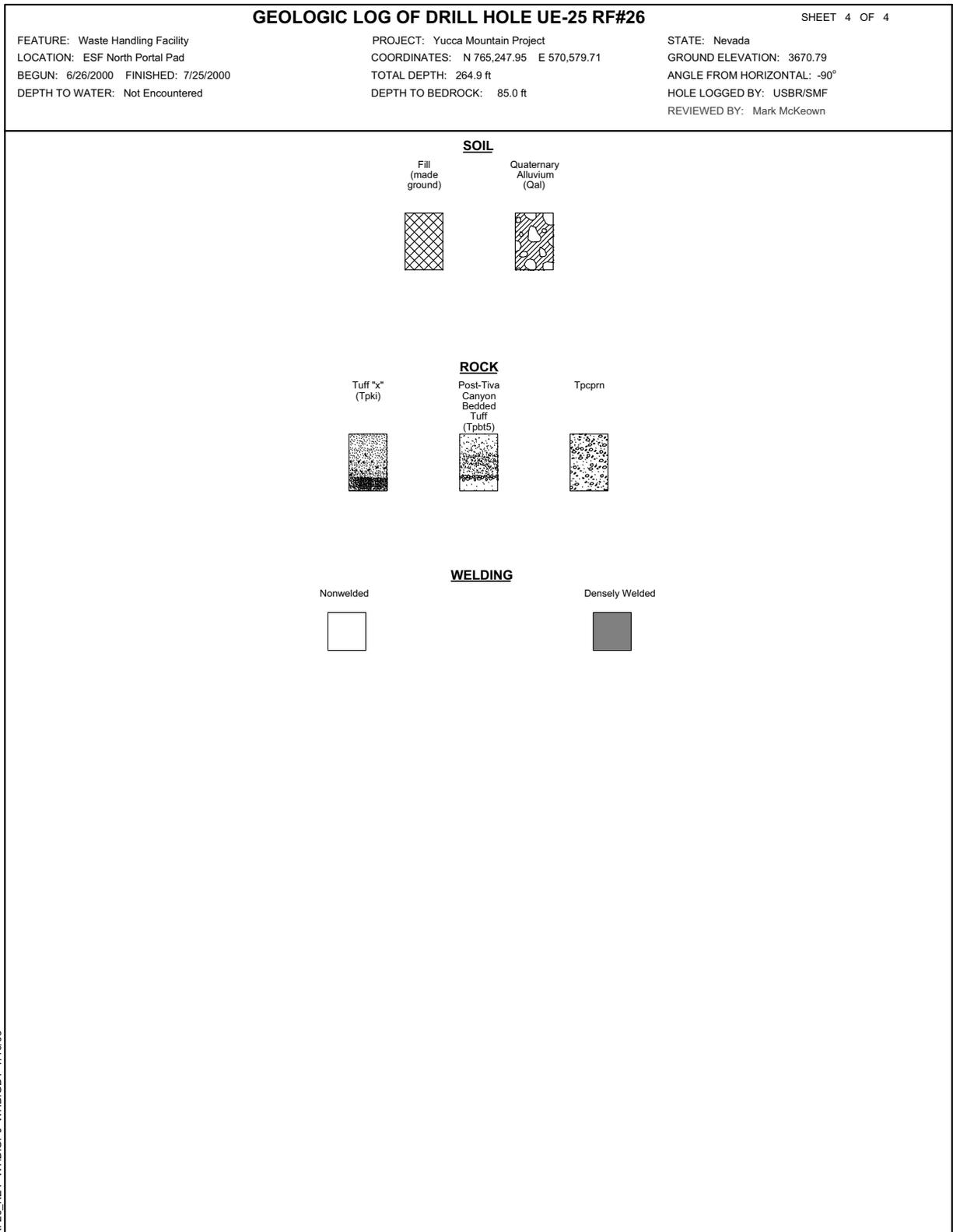


Figure 1.1-108. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#26 (Sheet 4 of 4)

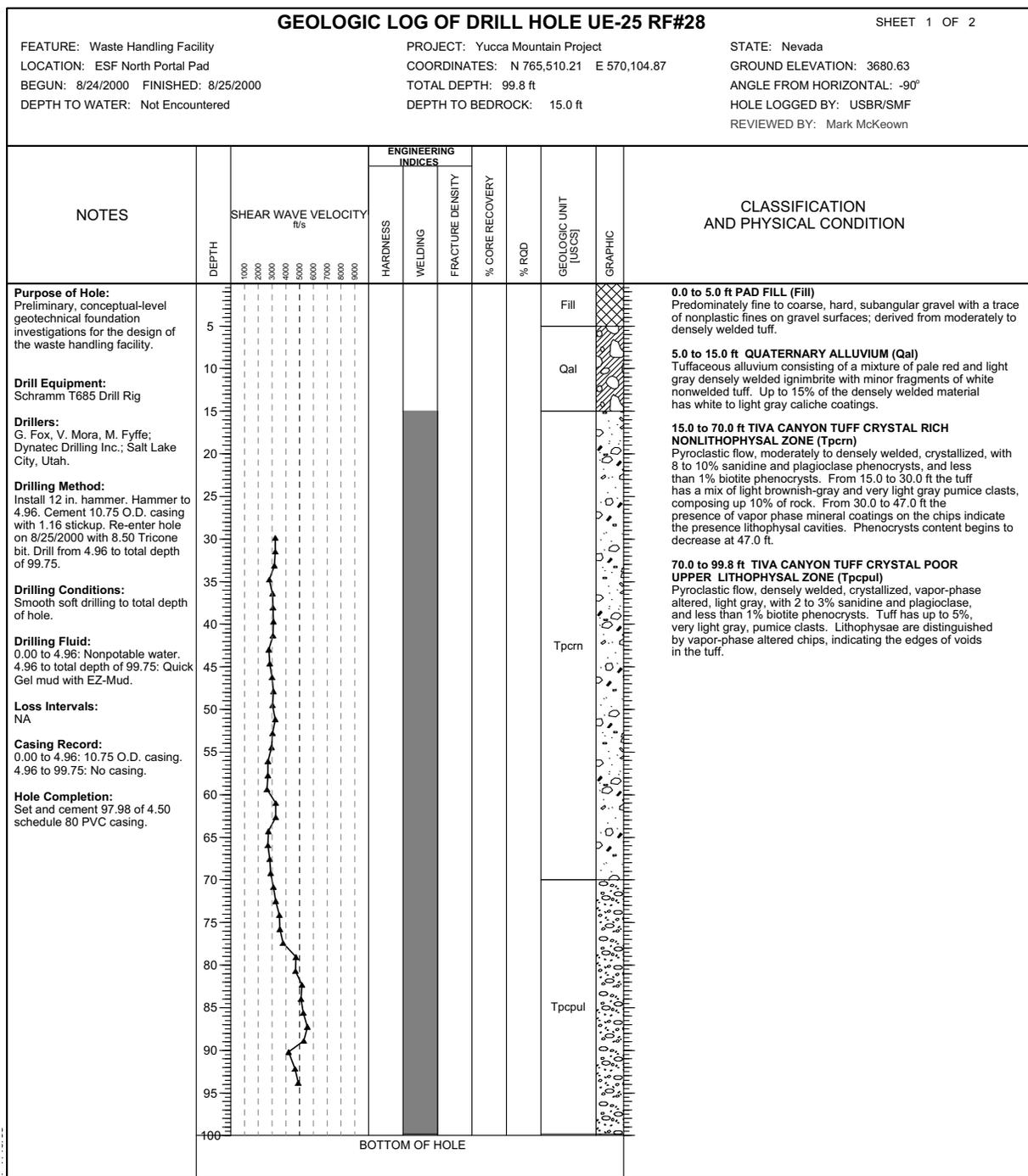


Figure 1.1-109. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#28 (Sheet 1 of 2)

NOTE: Hole logged from cuttings. Shear Wave Velocity data from GeoVision suspension logging. Data acquired from downhole survey conducted after PVC casing installed.  
RQD = rock quality designation.

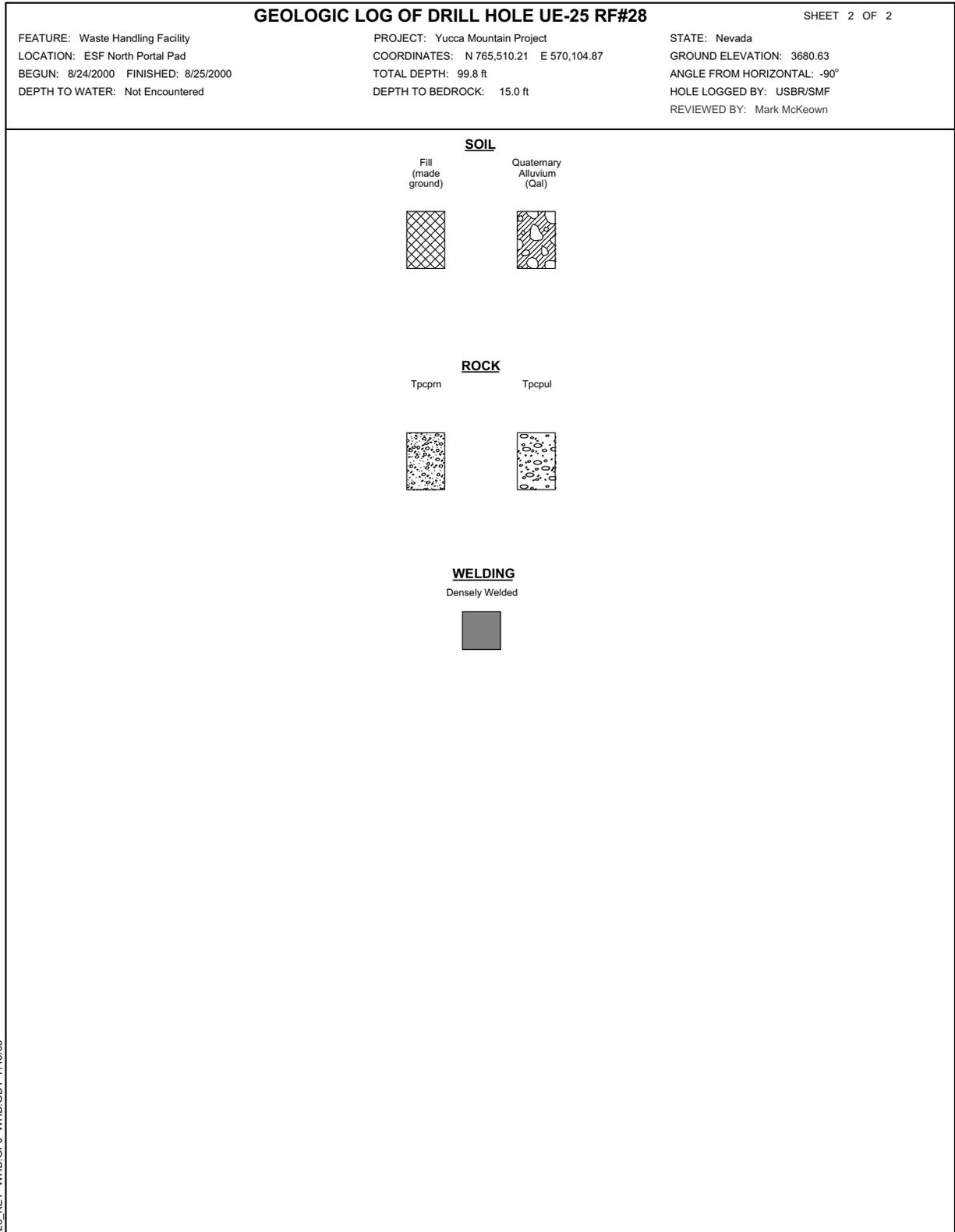


Figure 1.1-109. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#28 (Sheet 2 of 2)



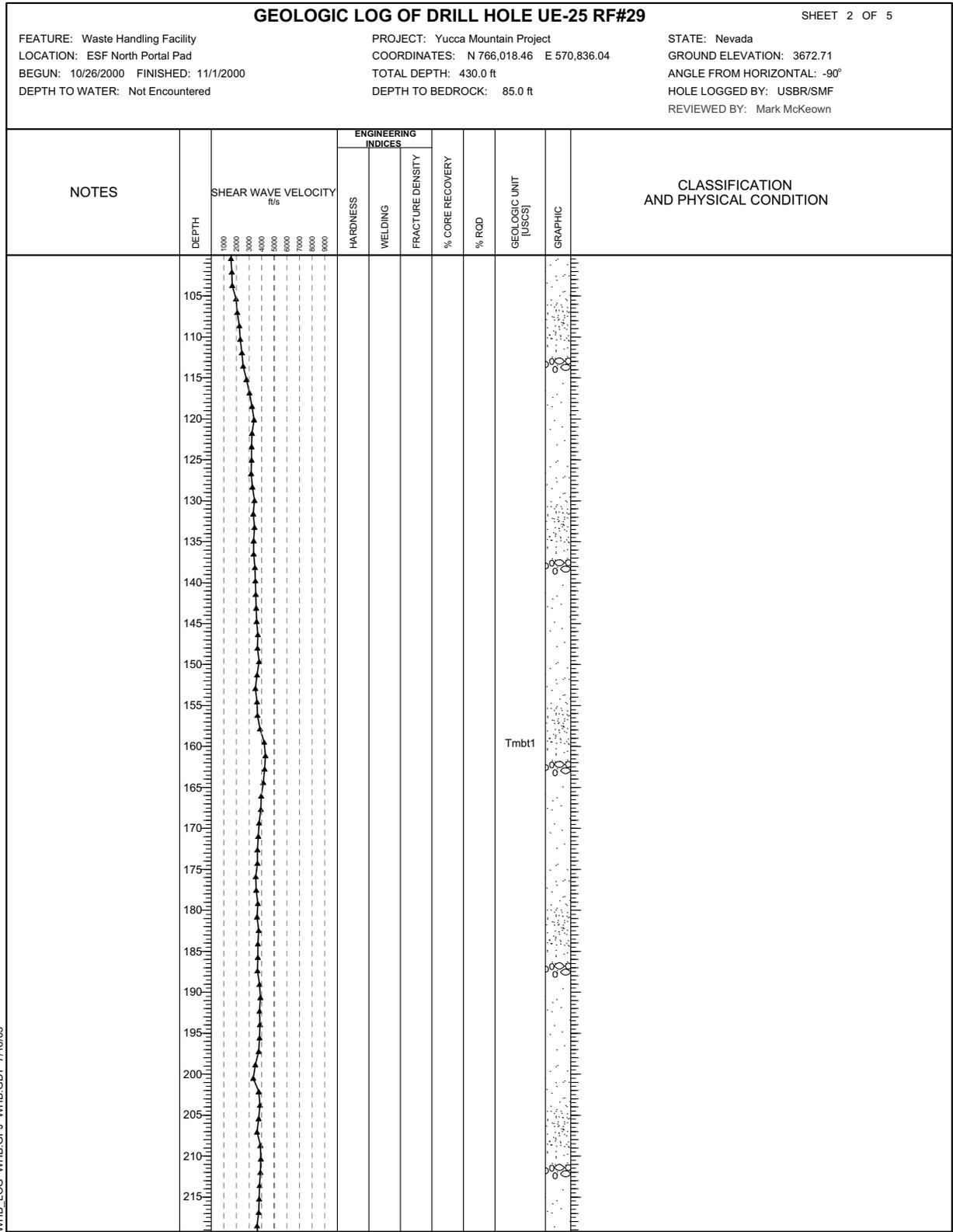


Figure 1.1-110. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#29 (Sheet 2 of 5)

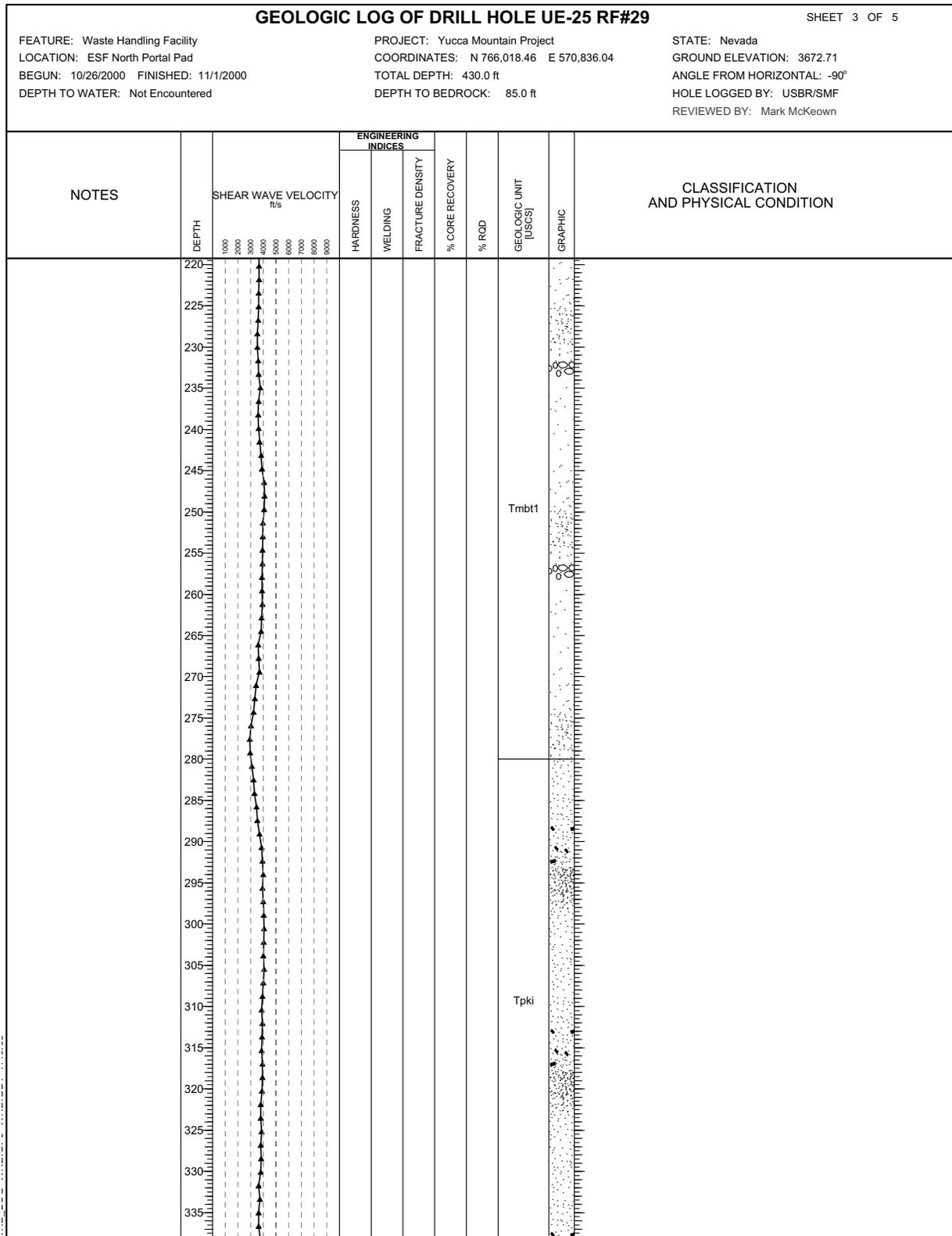


Figure 1.1-110. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#29 (Sheet 3 of 5)



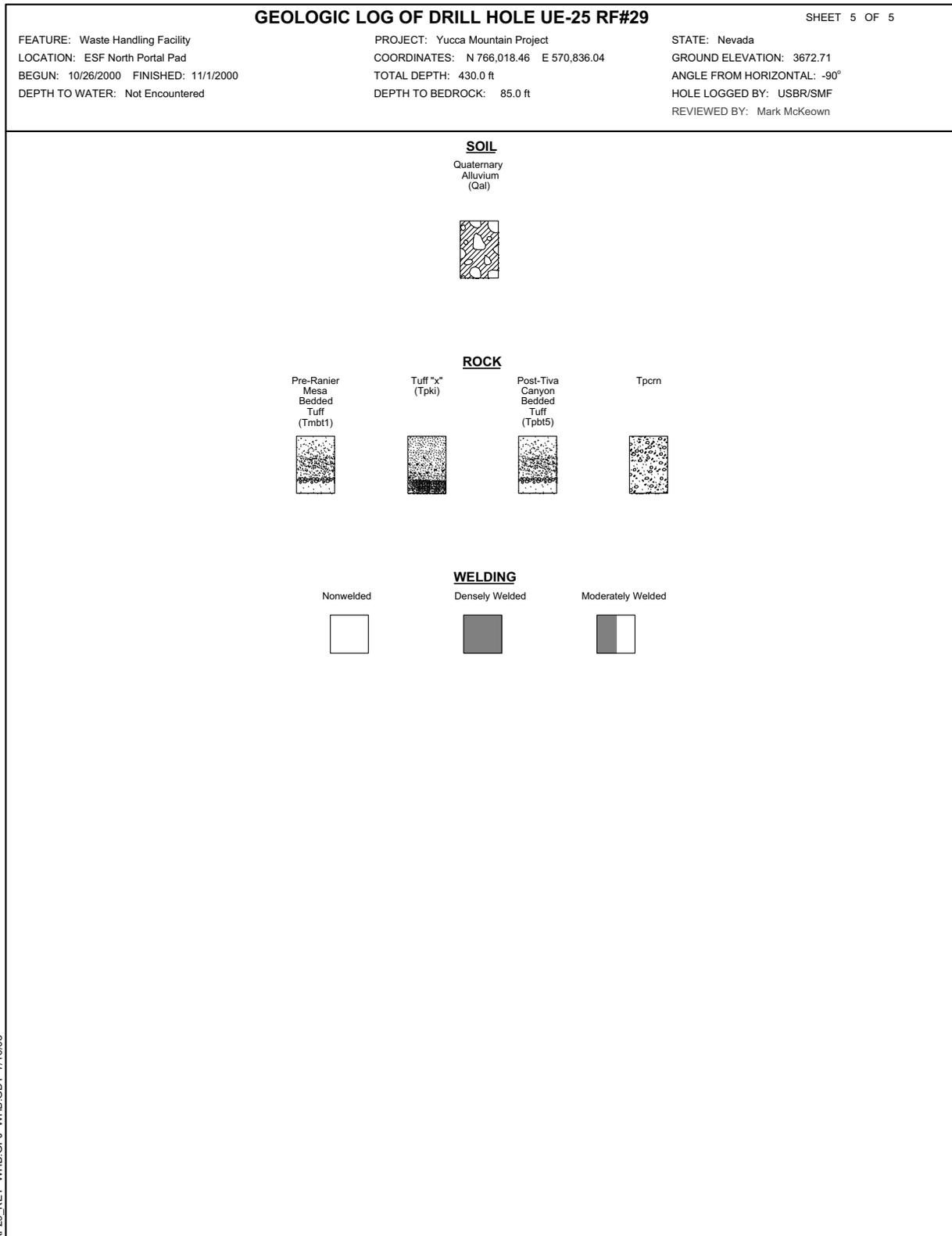


Figure 1.1-110. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#29 (Sheet 5 of 5)

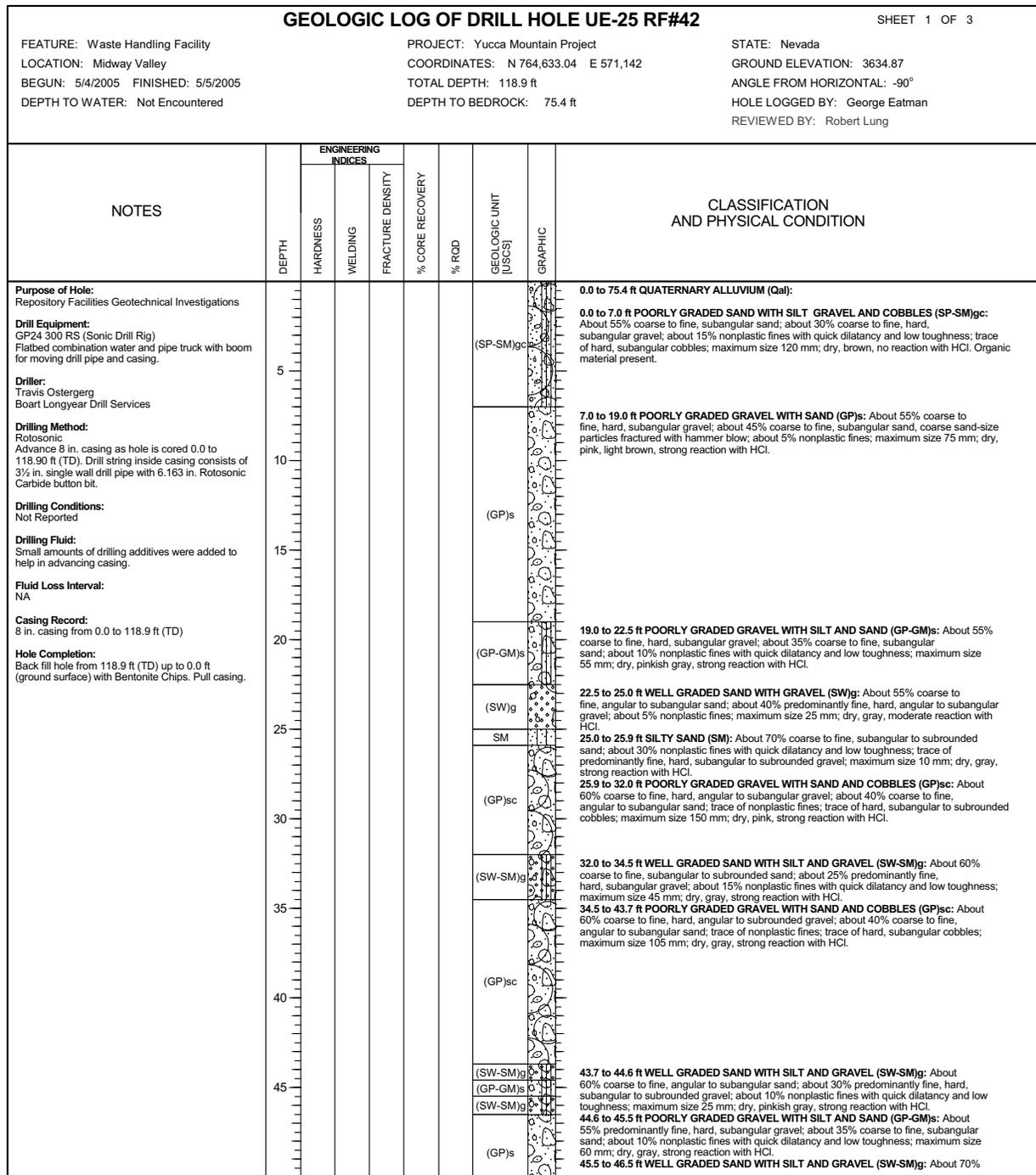


Figure 1.1-111. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#42 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

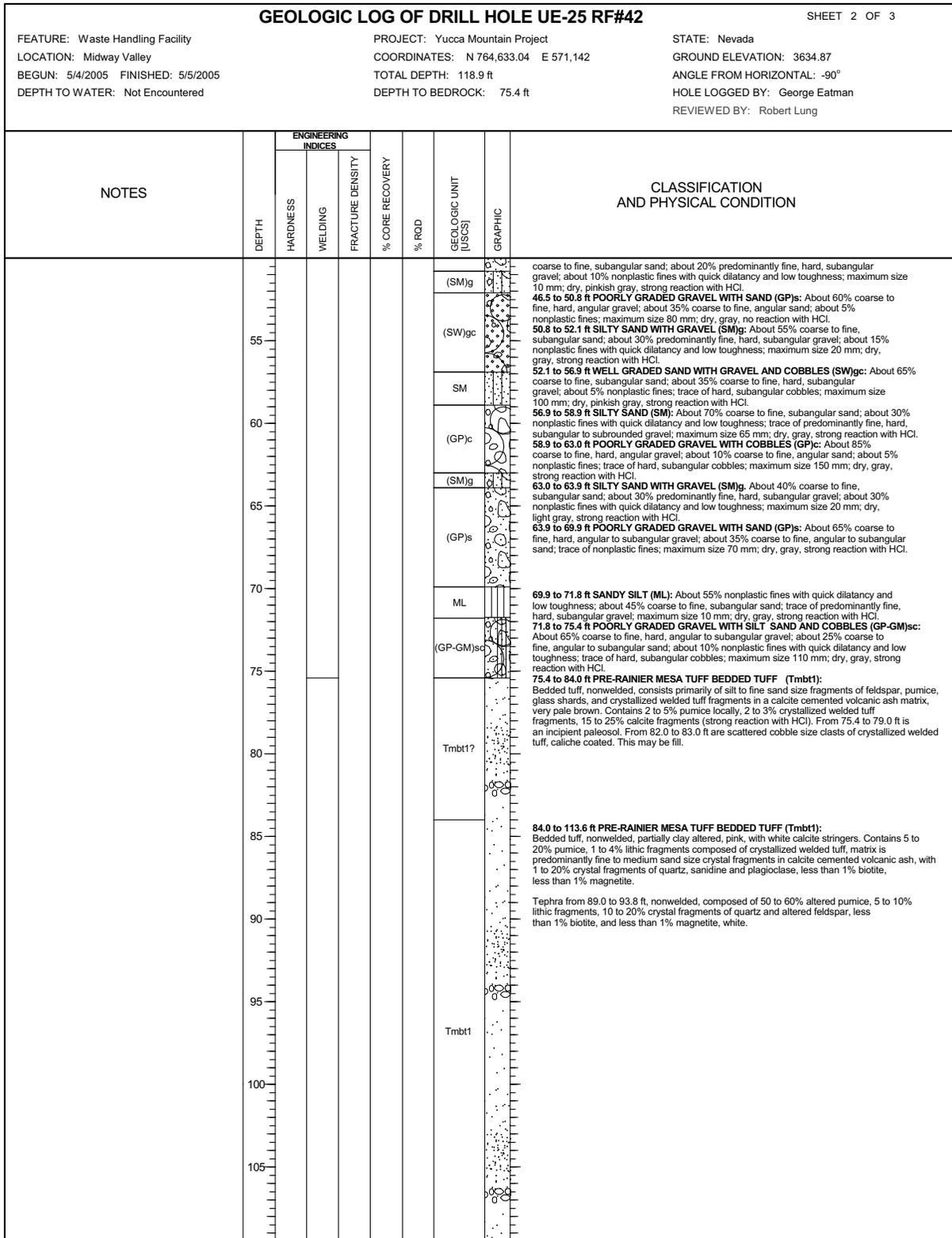


Figure 1.1-111. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#42 (Sheet 2 of 3)

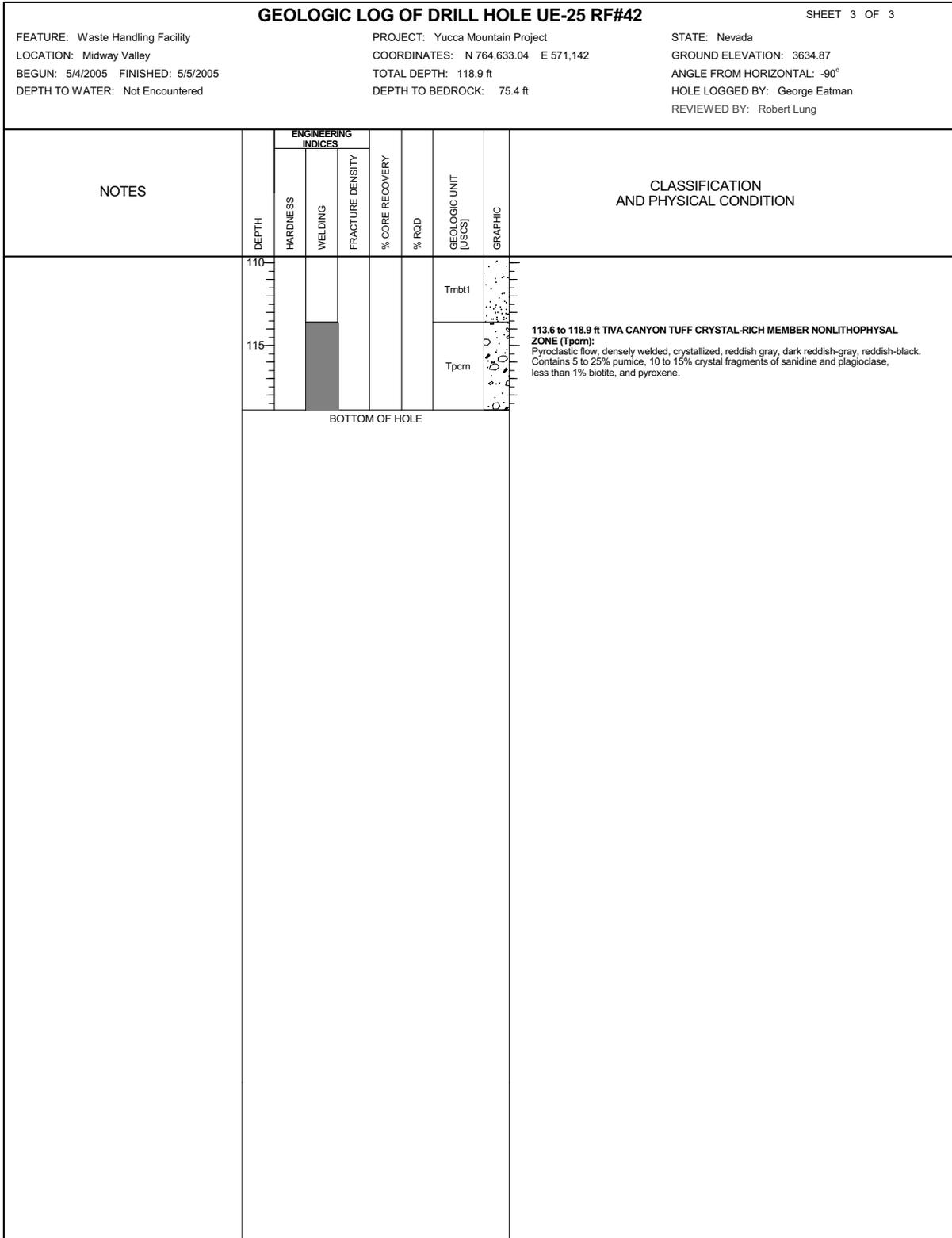


Figure 1.1-111. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#42 (Sheet 3 of 3)

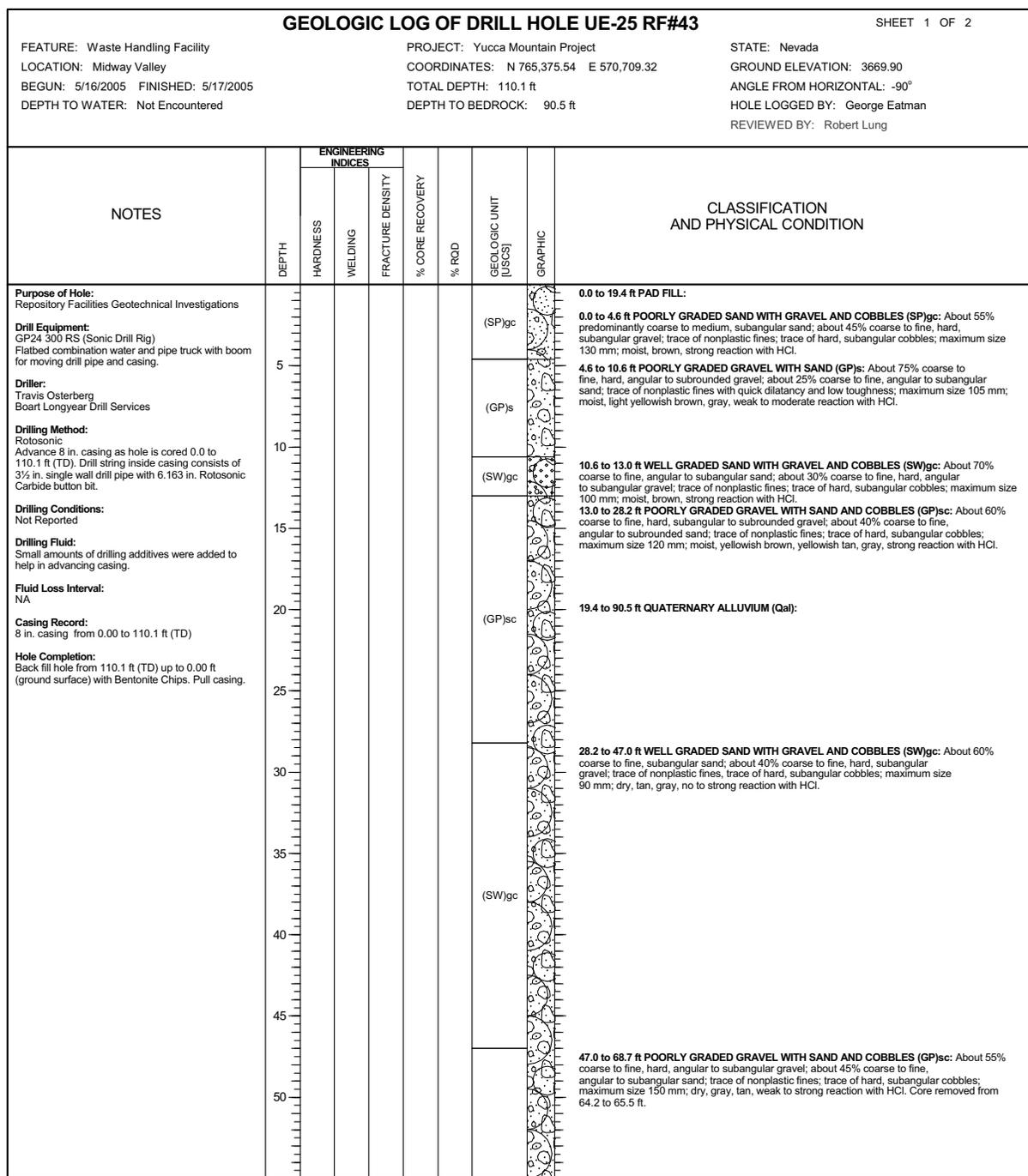


Figure 1.1-112. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#43 (Sheet 1 of 2)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

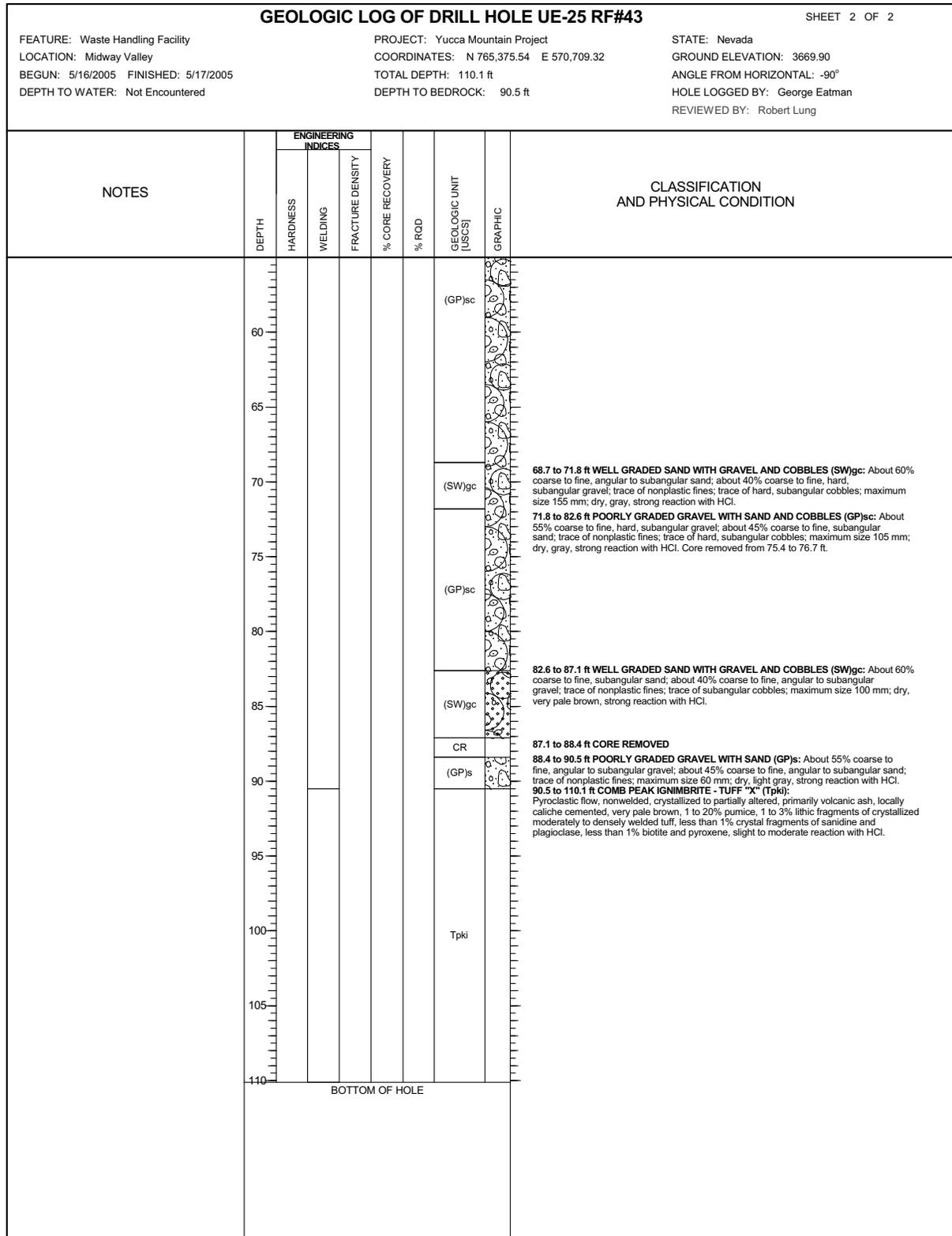


Figure 1.1-112. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#43 (Sheet 2 of 2)

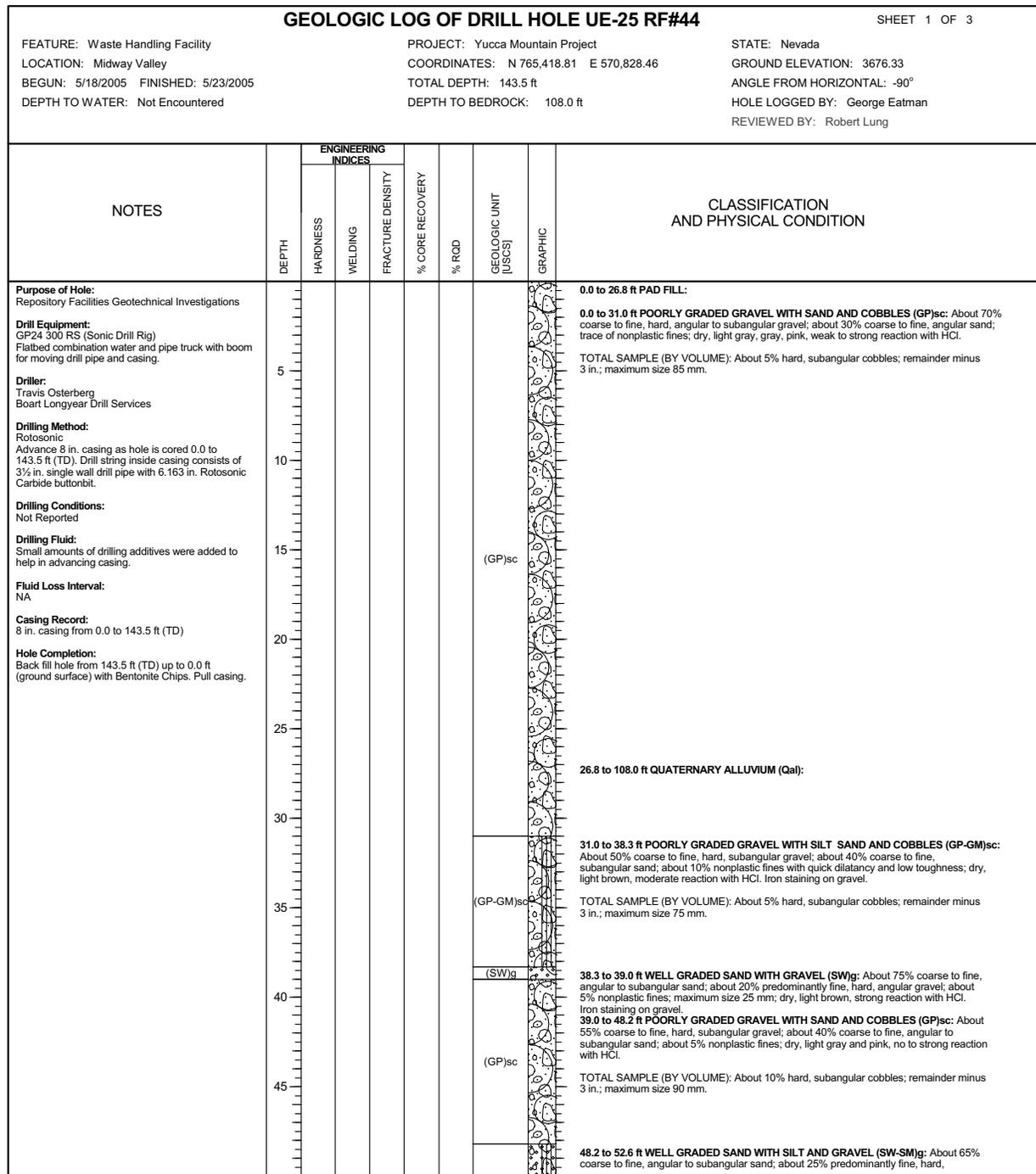


Figure 1.1-113. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#44 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

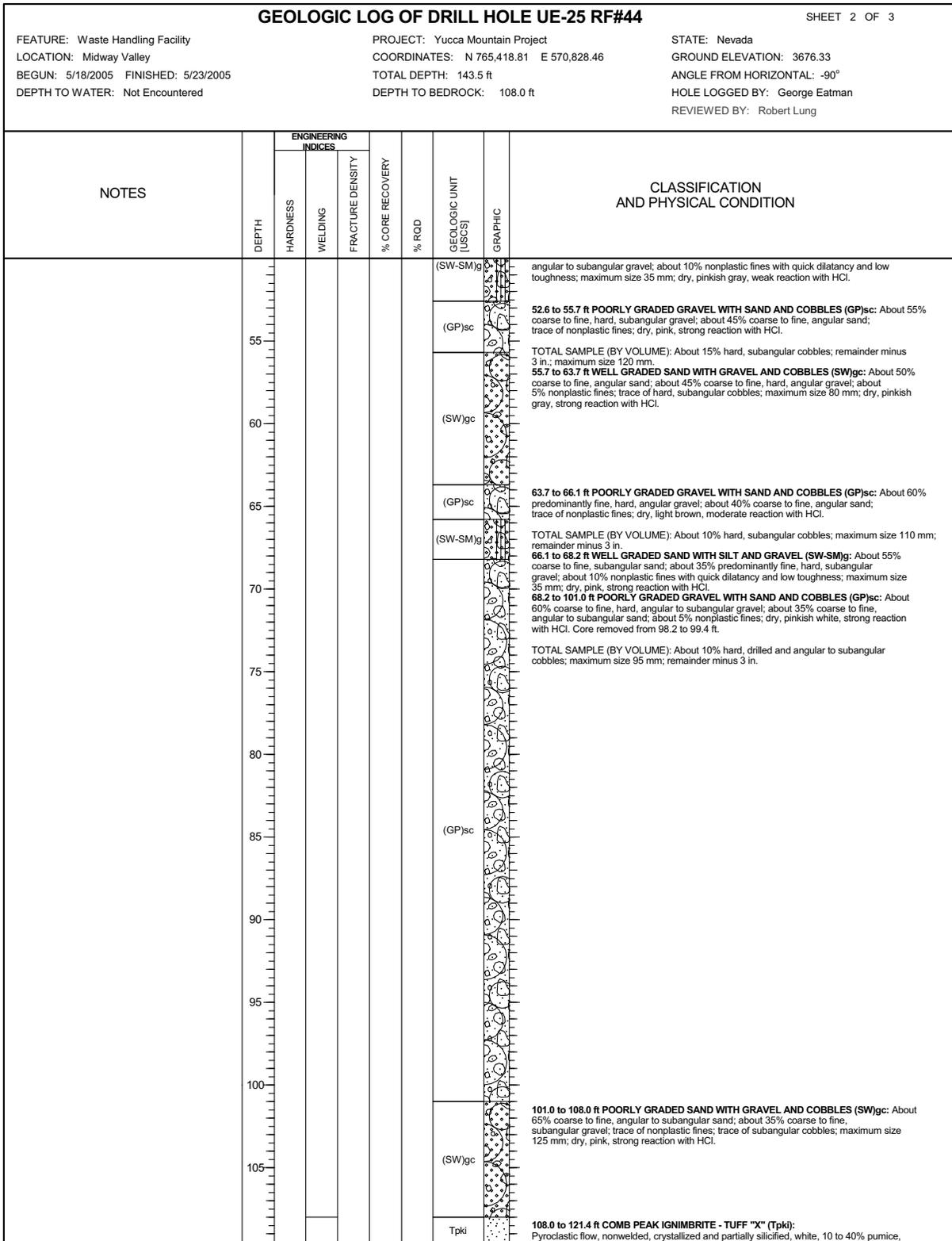


Figure 1.1-113. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#44 (Sheet 2 of 3)

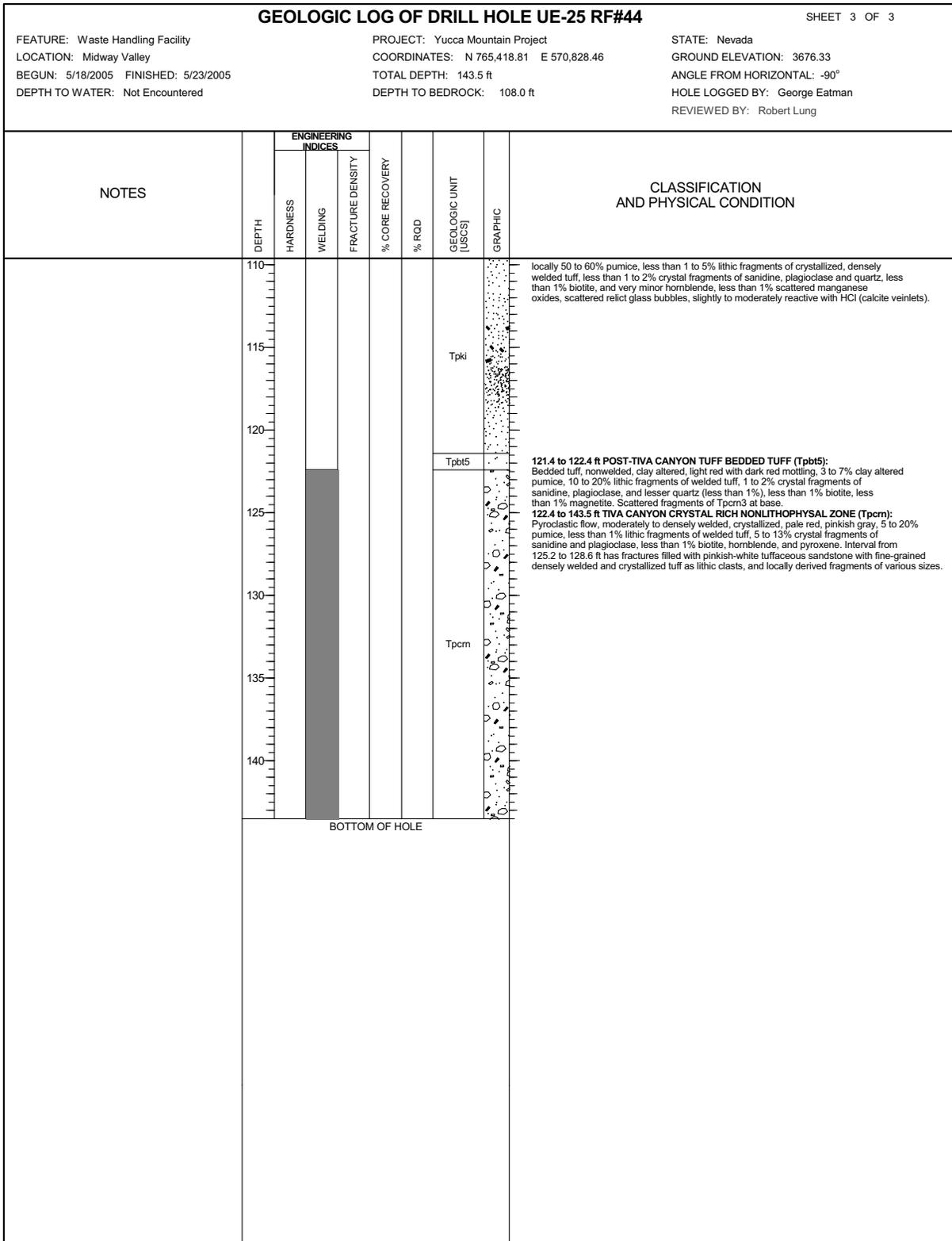
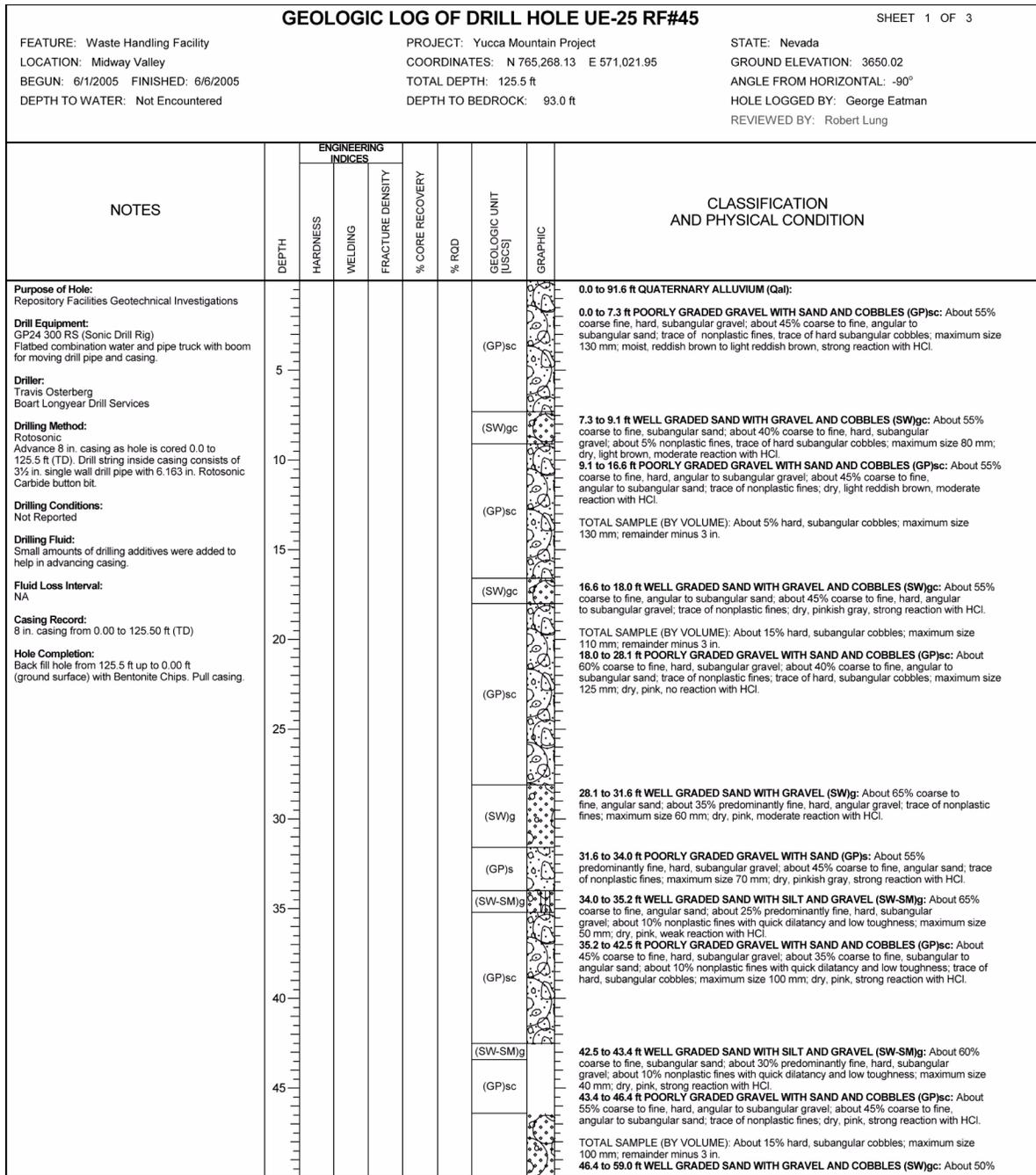


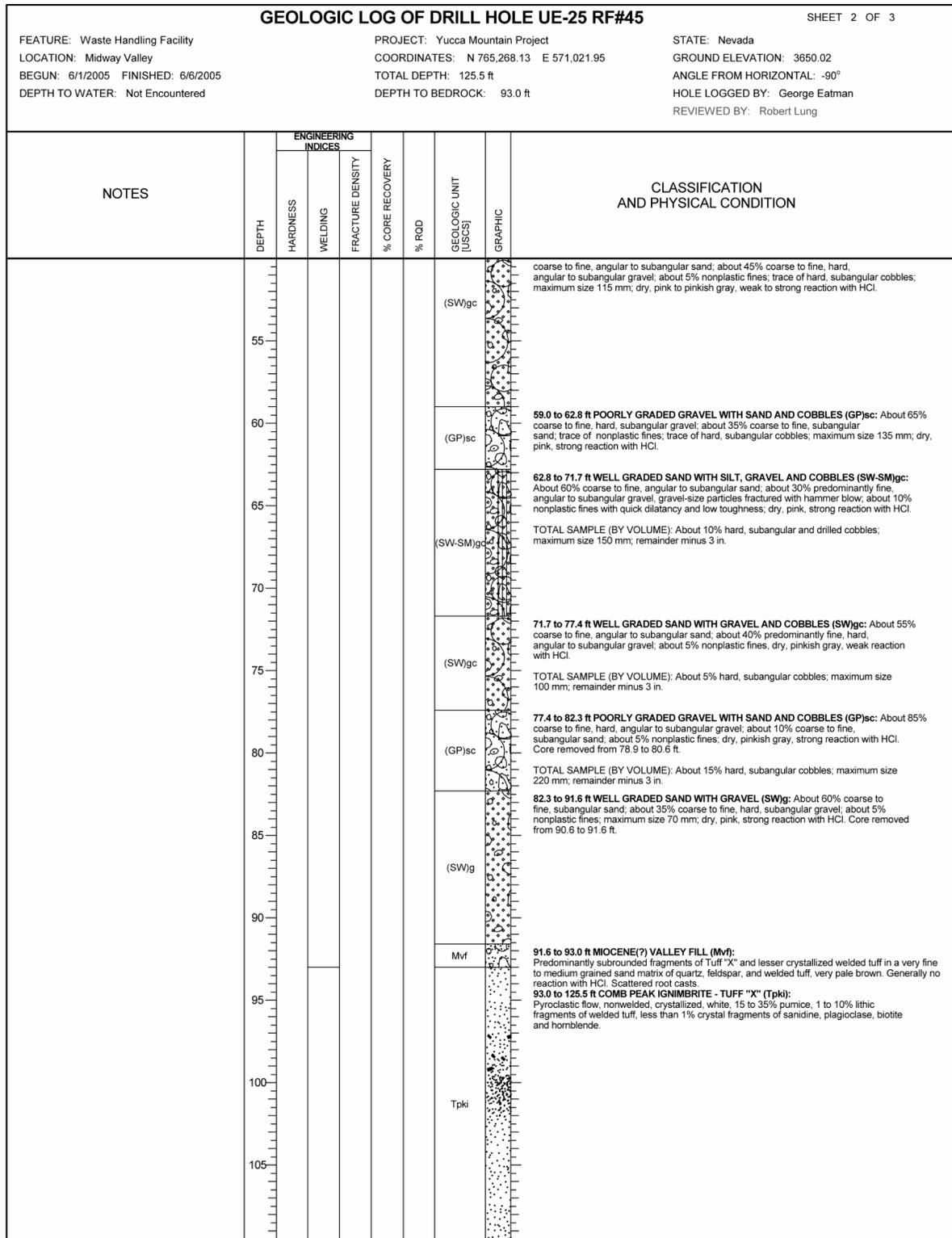
Figure 1.1-113. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#44 (Sheet 3 of 3)



00249DC\_LA\_2862.ai

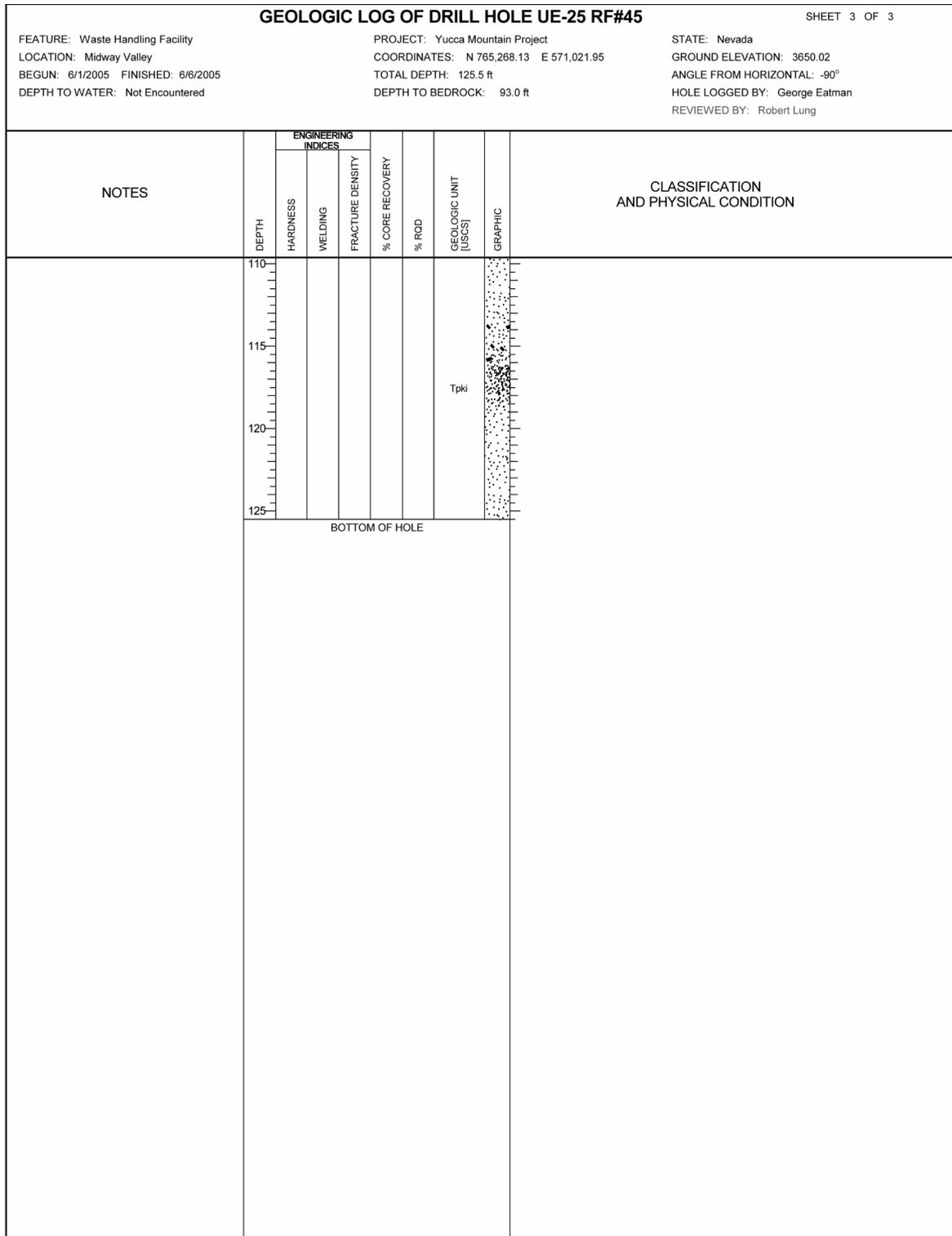
Figure 1.1-114. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#45 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.



00249DC\_LA\_2863.ai

Figure 1.1-114. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#45 (Sheet 2 of 3)



00249DC\_LA\_2864.at

Figure 1.1-114. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#45 (Sheet 3 of 3)

<b>GEOLOGIC LOG OF DRILL HOLE UE-25 RF#46</b>							SHEET 1 OF 2		
FEATURE: Waste Handling Facility LOCATION: Midway Valley BEGUN: 5/12/2005 FINISHED: 5/16/2005 DEPTH TO WATER: Not Encountered	PROJECT: Yucca Mountain Project COORDINATES: N 764,889.91 E 570,602.74 TOTAL DEPTH: 103.5 ft DEPTH TO BEDROCK: 84.2 ft			STATE: Nevada GROUND ELEVATION: 3669.22 ANGLE FROM HORIZONTAL: -90° HOLE LOGGED BY: George Eatman REVIEWED BY: Robert Lung					
NOTES	DEPTH	ENGINEERING INDICES			% CORE RECOVERY	% ROD	GEOLOGIC UNIT [USCS]	GRAPHIC	CLASSIFICATION AND PHYSICAL CONDITION
		HARDNESS	WELDING	FRACTURE DENSITY					
<p><b>Purpose of Hole:</b> Repository Facilities Geotechnical Investigations</p> <p><b>Drill Equipment:</b> GP24 300 RS (Sonic Drill Rig) Flatbed combination water and pipe truck with boom for moving drill pipe and casing.</p> <p><b>Driller:</b> Travis Osterberg Boart Longyear Drill Services</p> <p><b>Drilling Method:</b> Rotasonic Advance 8 in. casing as hole is cored 0.0 to 103.5 ft (TD). Drill string inside casing consists of 3½ in. single wall drill pipe with 6.163 in. Rotasonic Carbide button bit.</p> <p><b>Drilling Conditions:</b> Not Reported</p> <p><b>Drilling Fluid:</b> Small amounts of drilling additives were added to help in advancing casing.</p> <p><b>Fluid Loss Interval:</b> NA</p> <p><b>Casing Record:</b> 8 in. casing from 0.00 to 103.5 ft (TD)</p> <p><b>Hole Completion:</b> Back fill hole from 103.5 ft (TD) up to 0.0 ft (ground surface) with Bentonite Chips. Pull casing.</p>	0.0					(GP)sc		<b>0.0 to 27.2 ft PAD FILL</b>	
	5						(GP-GM)sc		<b>0.0 to 1.5 ft POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SAND AND COBBLES (GP)sc:</b> About 55% predominantly fine, hard, angular to subangular gravel; about 40% coarse to fine, subangular sand; about 5% nonplastic fines; trace of hard subangular cobbles; maximum size 110 mm; dry, gray, strong reaction with HCl. Pad fill. <b>1.5 to 7.7 ft POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SILT SAND AND COBBLES (GP-GM)sc:</b> About 55% predominantly fine, hard, angular to subangular gravel; about 30% coarse to fine, angular sand; about 10% nonplastic fines with quick dilatancy and low toughness, trace of hard, subangular cobbles; maximum size 100 mm; dry, gray, no reaction with HCl. Pad fill. <b>7.7 to 20.3 ft POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SAND AND COBBLES (GP)sc:</b> About 55% predominantly fine, hard, angular to subangular gravel; about 40 to 45% coarse to fine, angular to subangular sand; trace to 5% nonplastic fines; trace of hard, subangular cobbles; maximum size 90 mm; moist, light gray to light reddish brown, no to strong reaction with HCl. Pad fill.
	10						(GP)sc		<b>20.3 to 21.9 ft WELL GRADED SAND WITH GRAVEL (SW)g:</b> About 70% coarse to fine, subangular sand; about 25% predominantly fine, hard, subangular gravel; about 5% nonplastic fines; maximum size 60 mm; moist, gray, no reaction with HCl. Pad fill.
	15						(SW)g		<b>21.9 to 27.2 ft POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SAND AND COBBLES (GP)sc:</b> About 55% coarse to fine, hard, subangular gravel; about 40% coarse to fine, angular to subangular sand; about 5% nonplastic fines; trace of hard subangular cobbles; maximum size 100 mm; moist, gray, no reaction with HCl. Pad fill.
	20						(GP)sc		<b>27.2 to 84.2 ft QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM (Qal)</b>
	25						(GP)sc		<b>27.2 to 49.0 ft POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SAND AND COBBLES (GP)sc:</b> About 55% coarse to fine, hard, subangular, gravel; about 40% coarse to fine, angular to subangular sand; about 5% nonplastic fines; trace of hard, subangular cobbles; maximum size 120 mm; moist, pink, light reddish brown, strong reaction with HCl.
	30						(GP)sc		
	35						(GP)sc		
	40						(GP)sc		
	45						(GP)sc		
50						(SW)gc		<b>49.0 to 55.8 ft WELL GRADED SAND WITH GRAVEL AND COBBLES (SW)gc:</b> About 80% coarse to fine, angular to subangular sand; about 15% predominantly fine, hard, angular to subangular gravel; about 5% nonplastic fines; trace of hard, subangular cobbles; maximum size 120 mm; dry, pink, no reaction with HCl.	
55						(GP)s		<b>55.8 to 58.4 ft POORLY GRADED GRAVEL WITH SAND (GP)s:</b> About 65% predominantly fine, hard, angular gravel; about 35% coarse to fine, subangular sand; trace of nonplastic fines; maximum size 75 mm; dry, pink, strong reaction with HCl.	
						CR		<b>58.4 to 59.8 ft CORE REMOVED</b>	

Figure 1.1-115. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#46 (Sheet 1 of 2)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

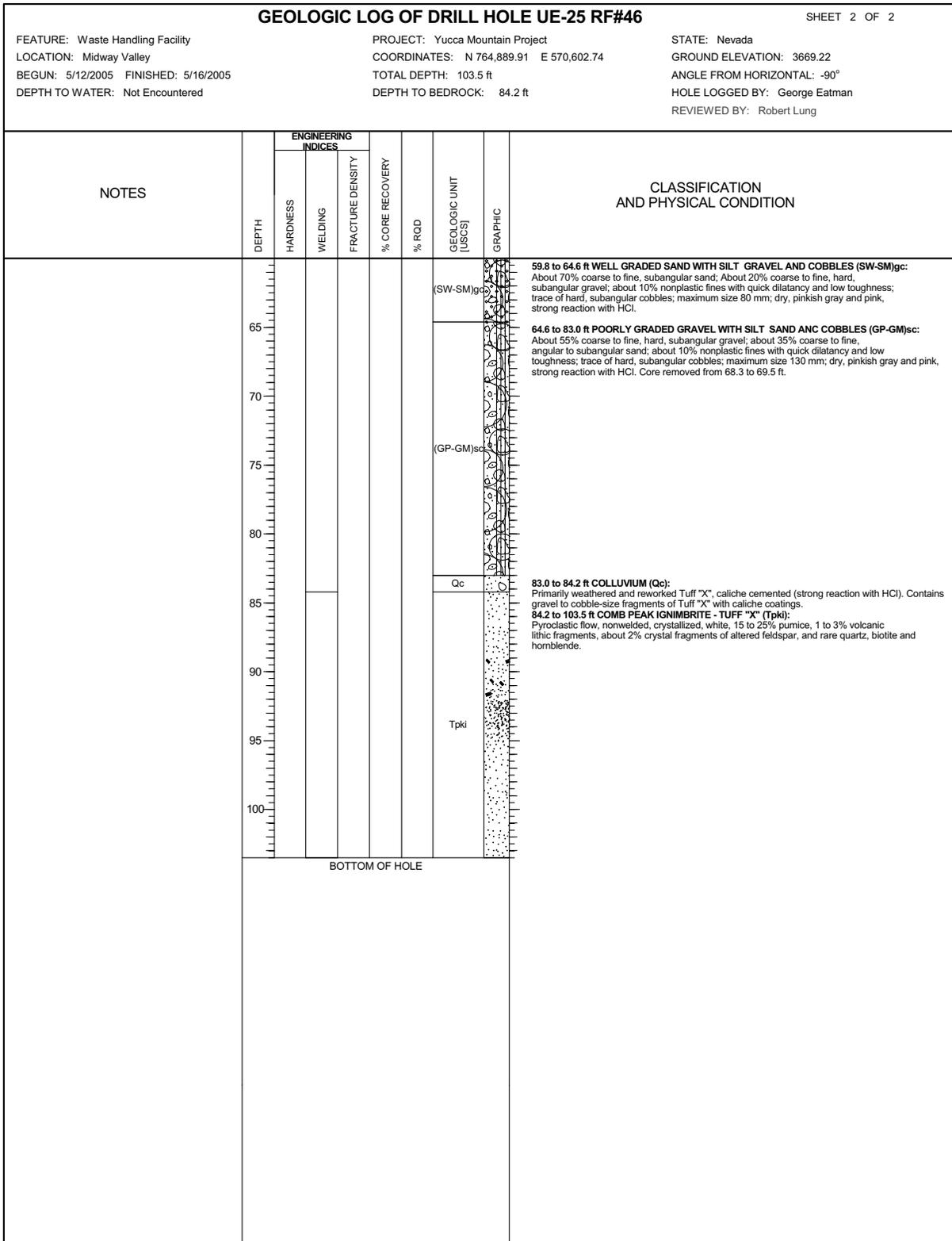


Figure 1.1-115. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#46 (Sheet 2 of 2)

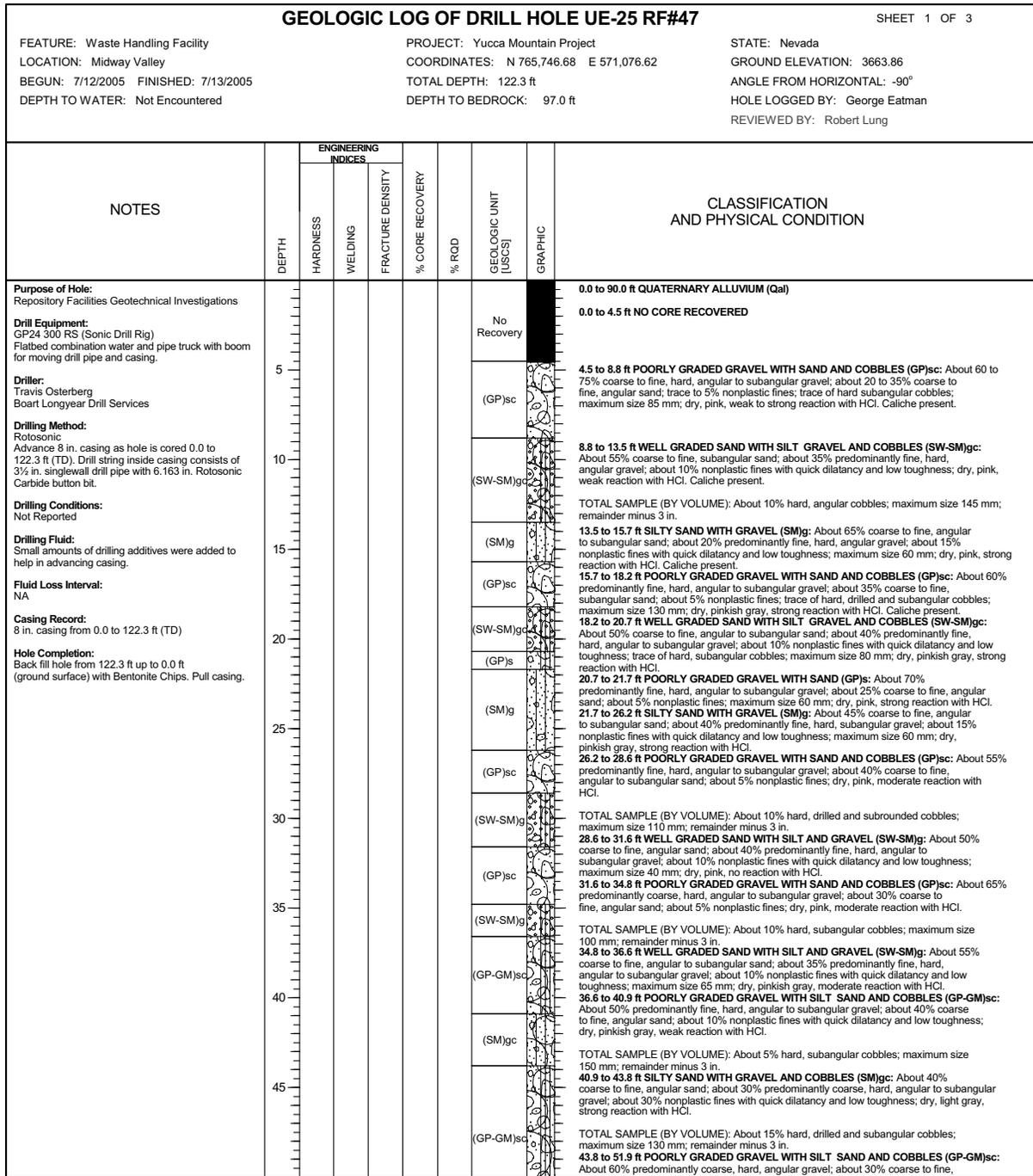


Figure 1.1-116. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#47 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

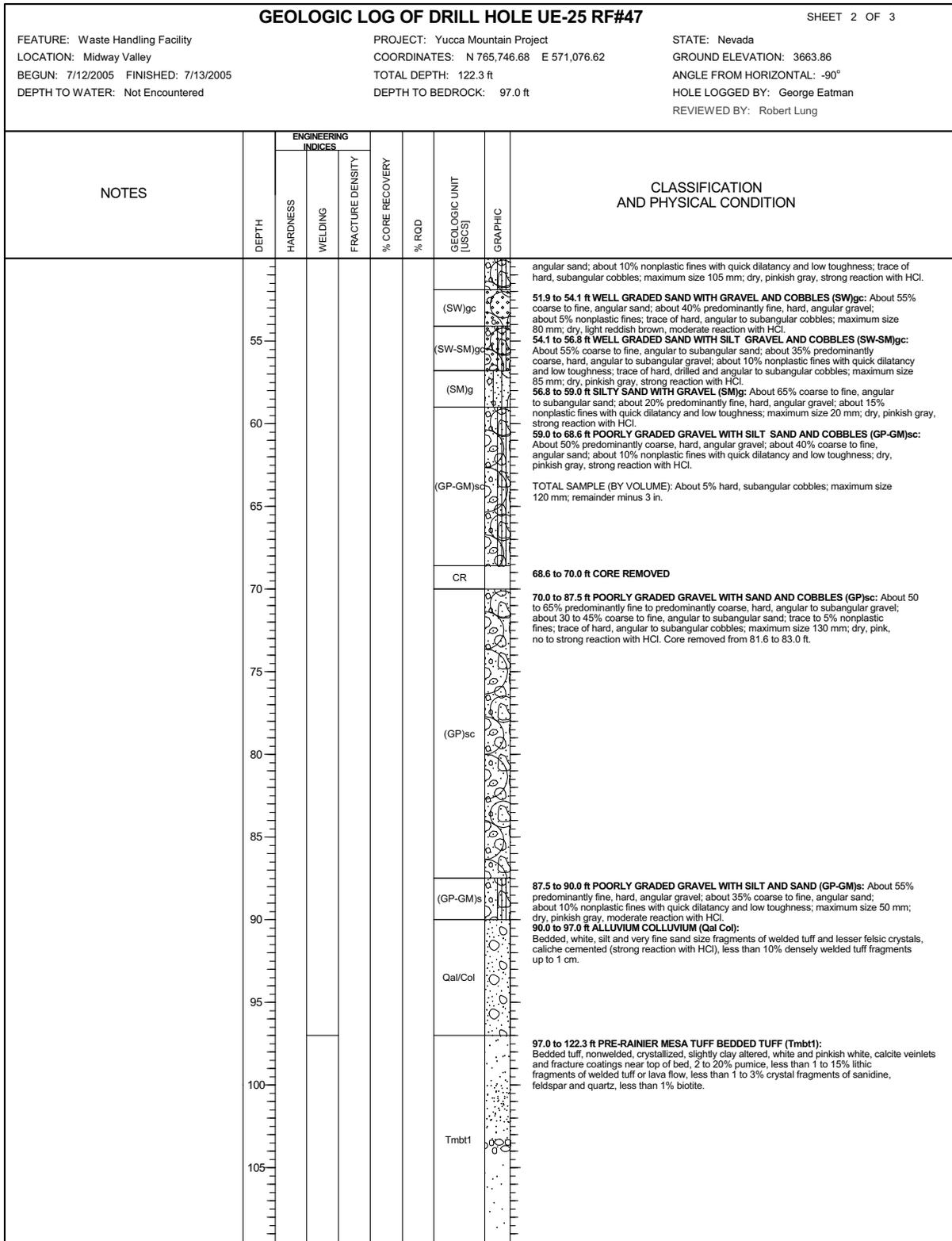


Figure 1.1-116. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#47 (Sheet 2 of 3)

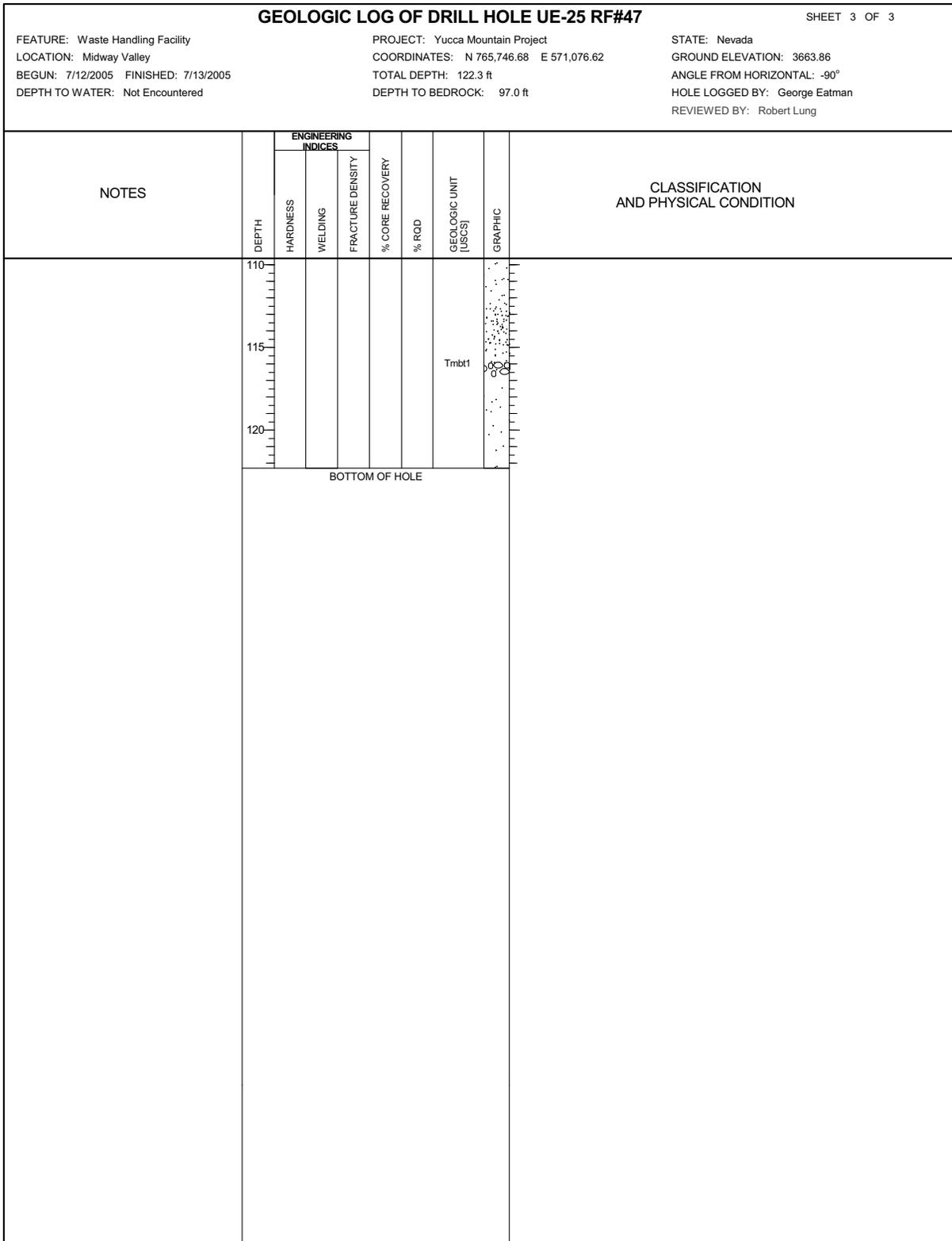


Figure 1.1-116. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#47 (Sheet 3 of 3)

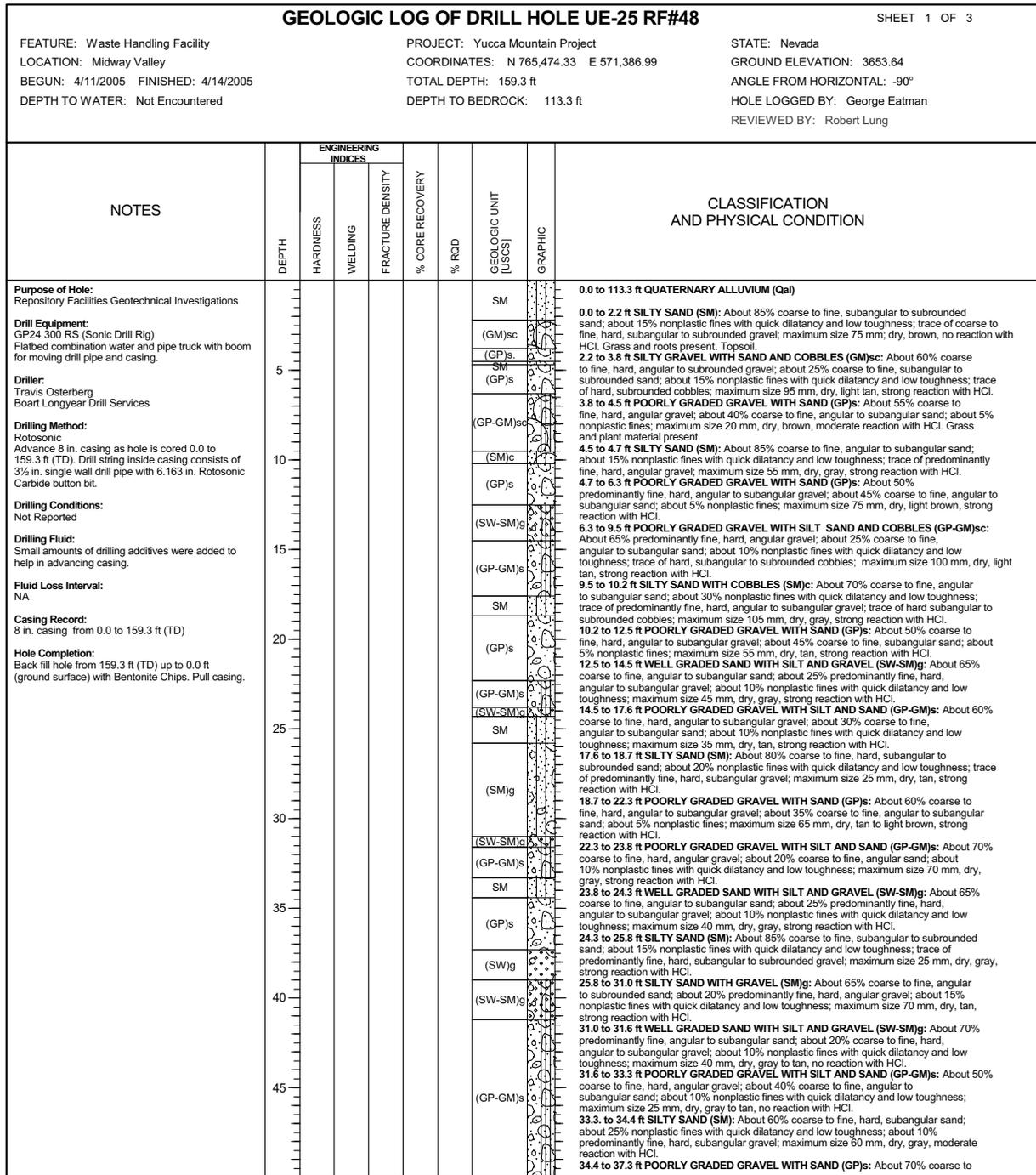


Figure 1.1-117. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#48 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

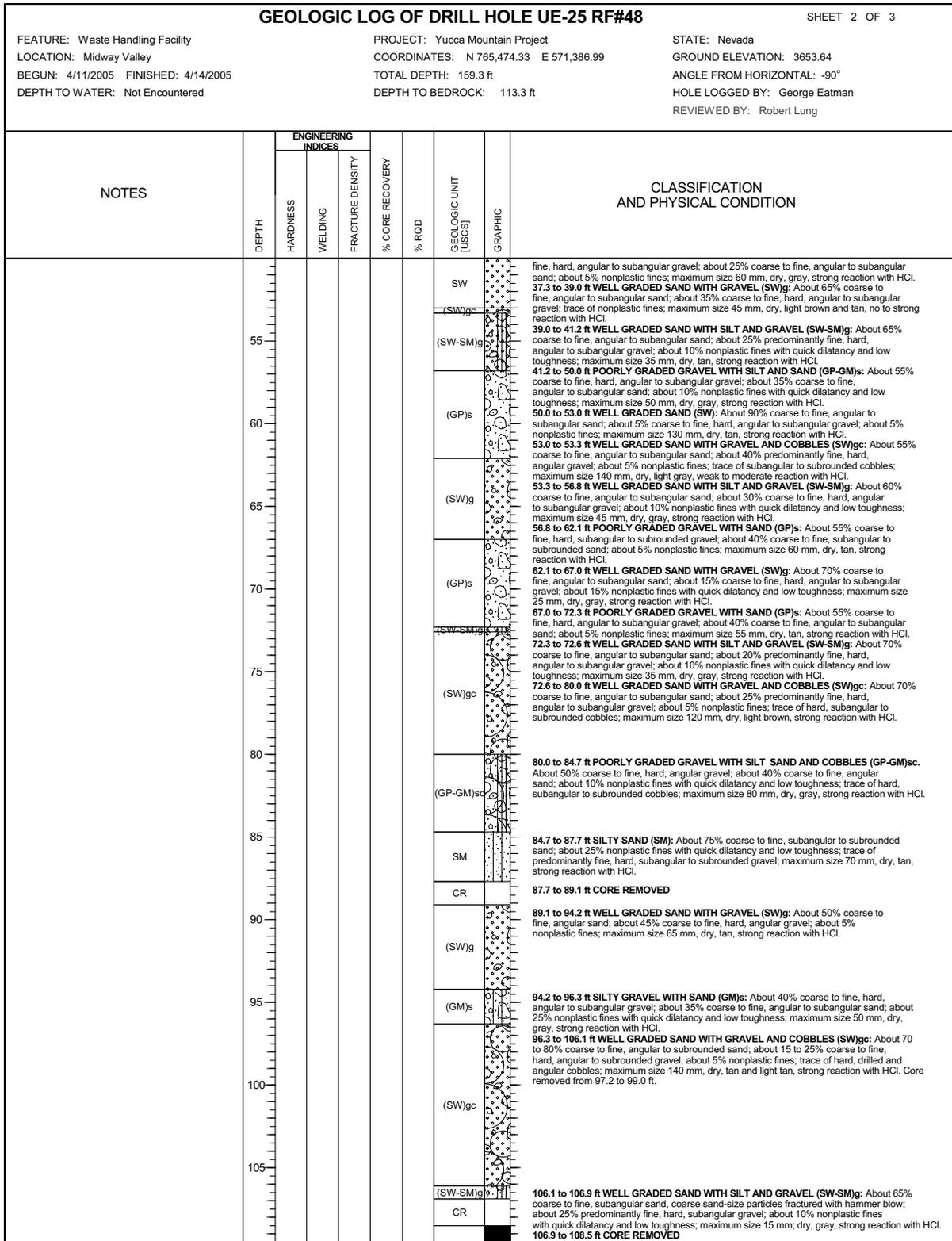


Figure 1.1-117. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#48 (Sheet 2 of 3)

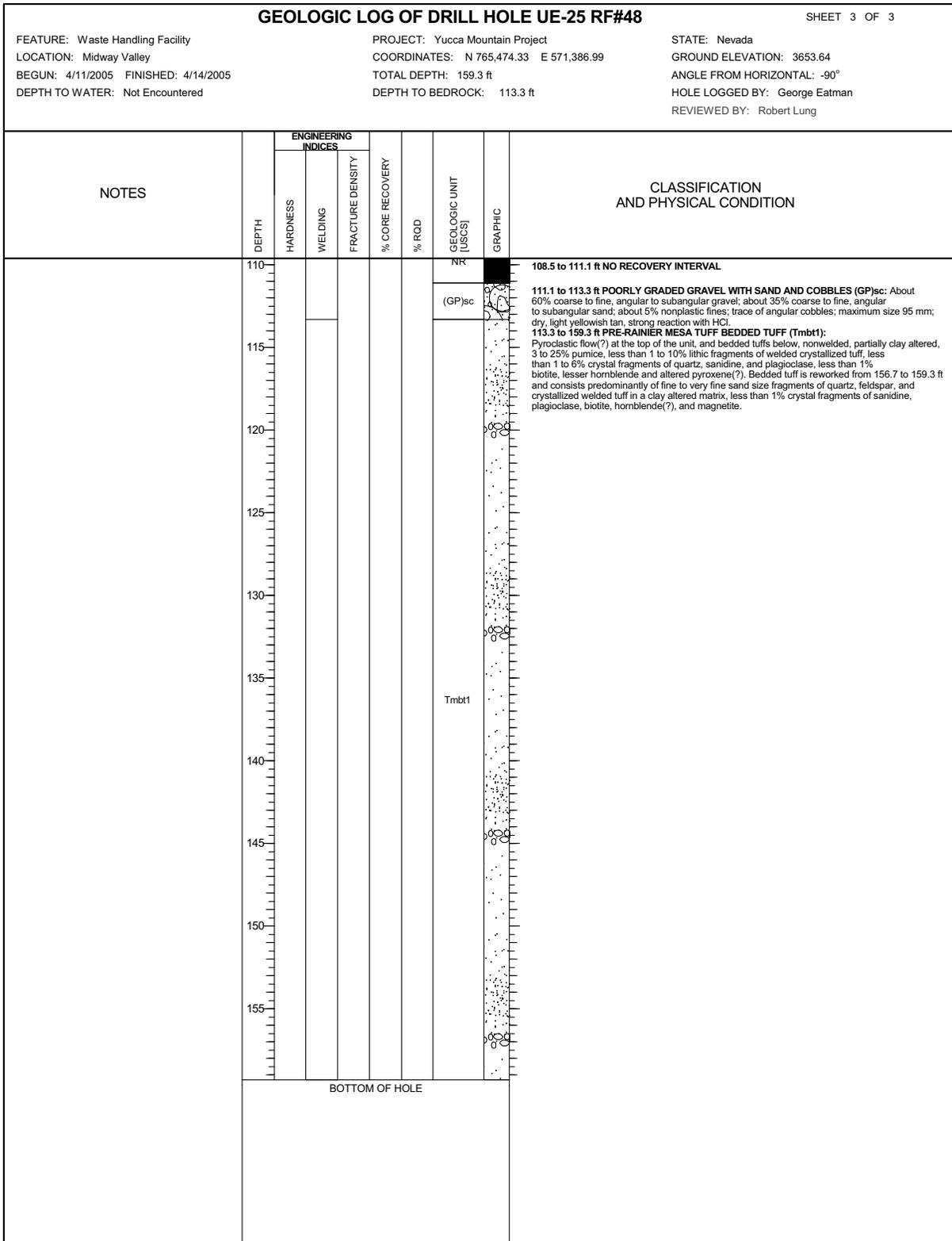


Figure 1.1-117. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#48 (Sheet 3 of 3)

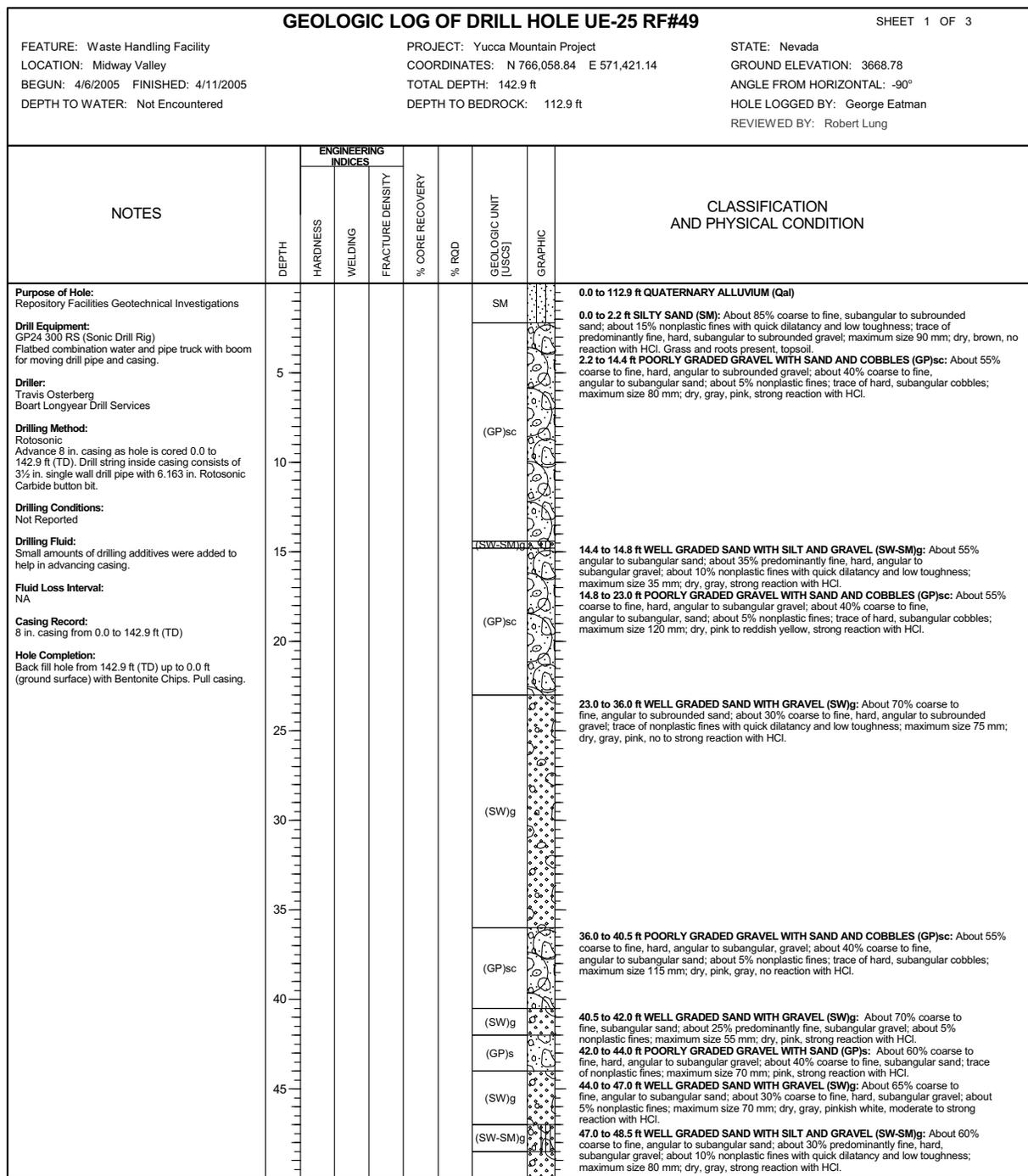


Figure 1.1-118. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#49 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

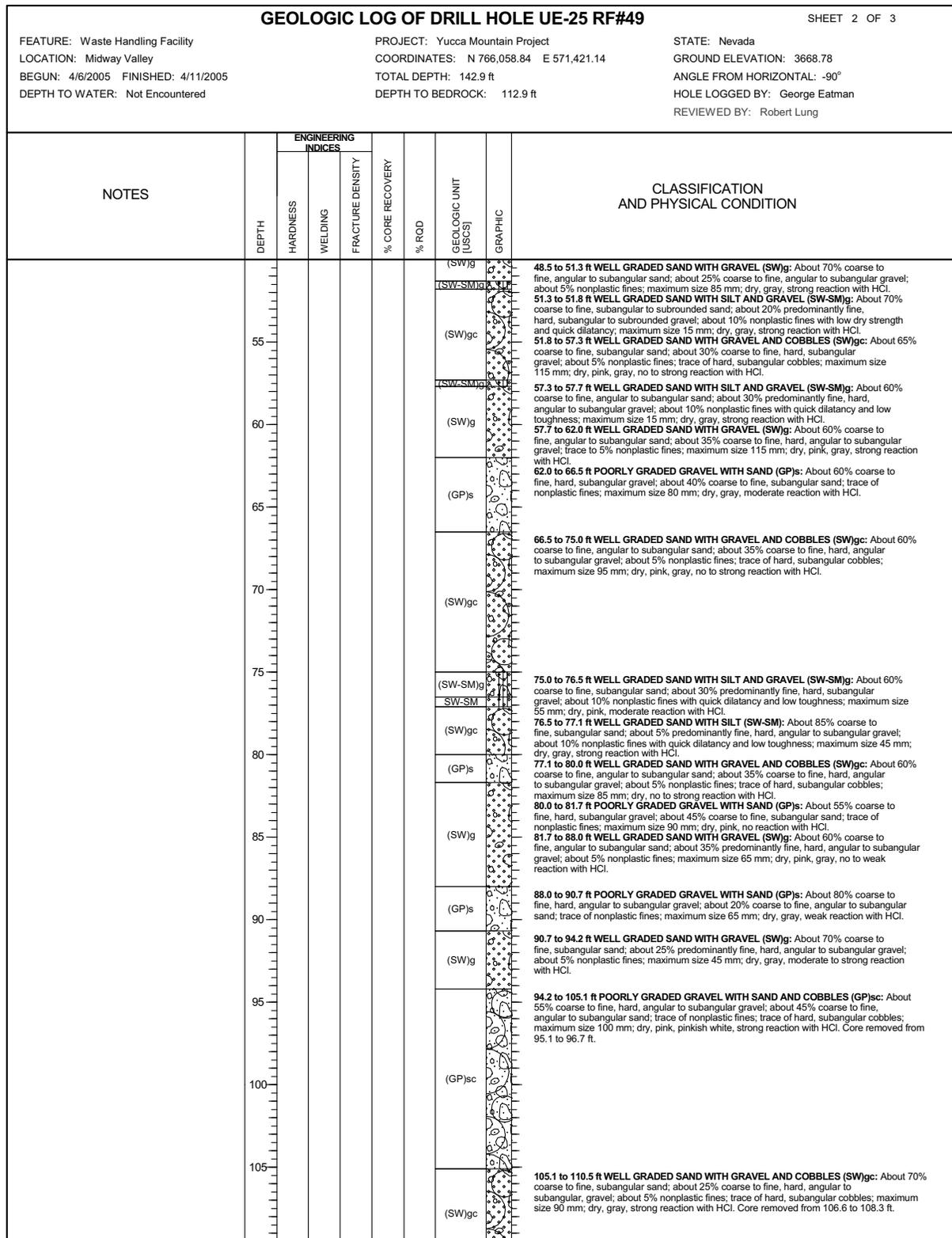


Figure 1.1-118. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#49 (Sheet 2 of 3)

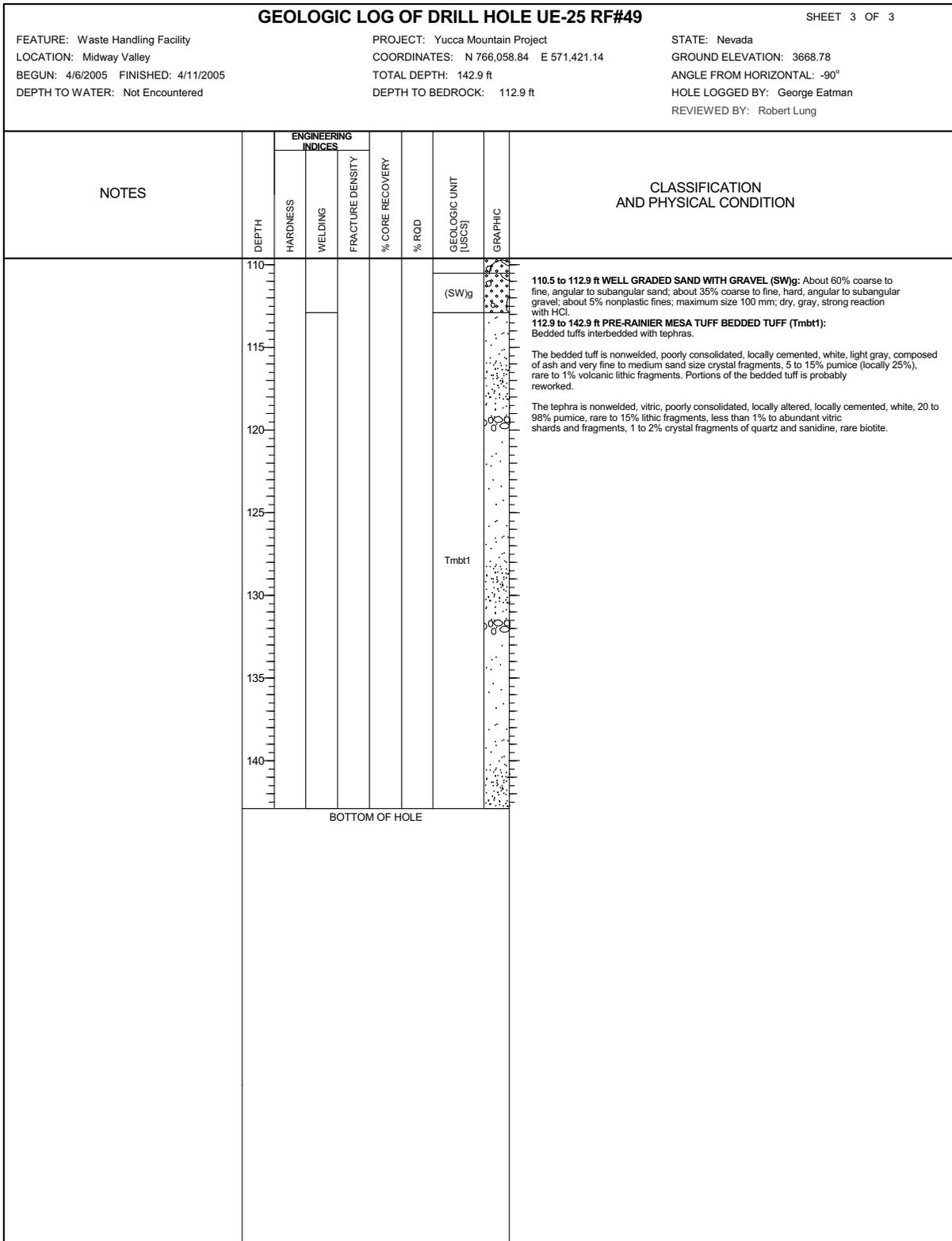


Figure 1.1-118. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#49 (Sheet 3 of 3)

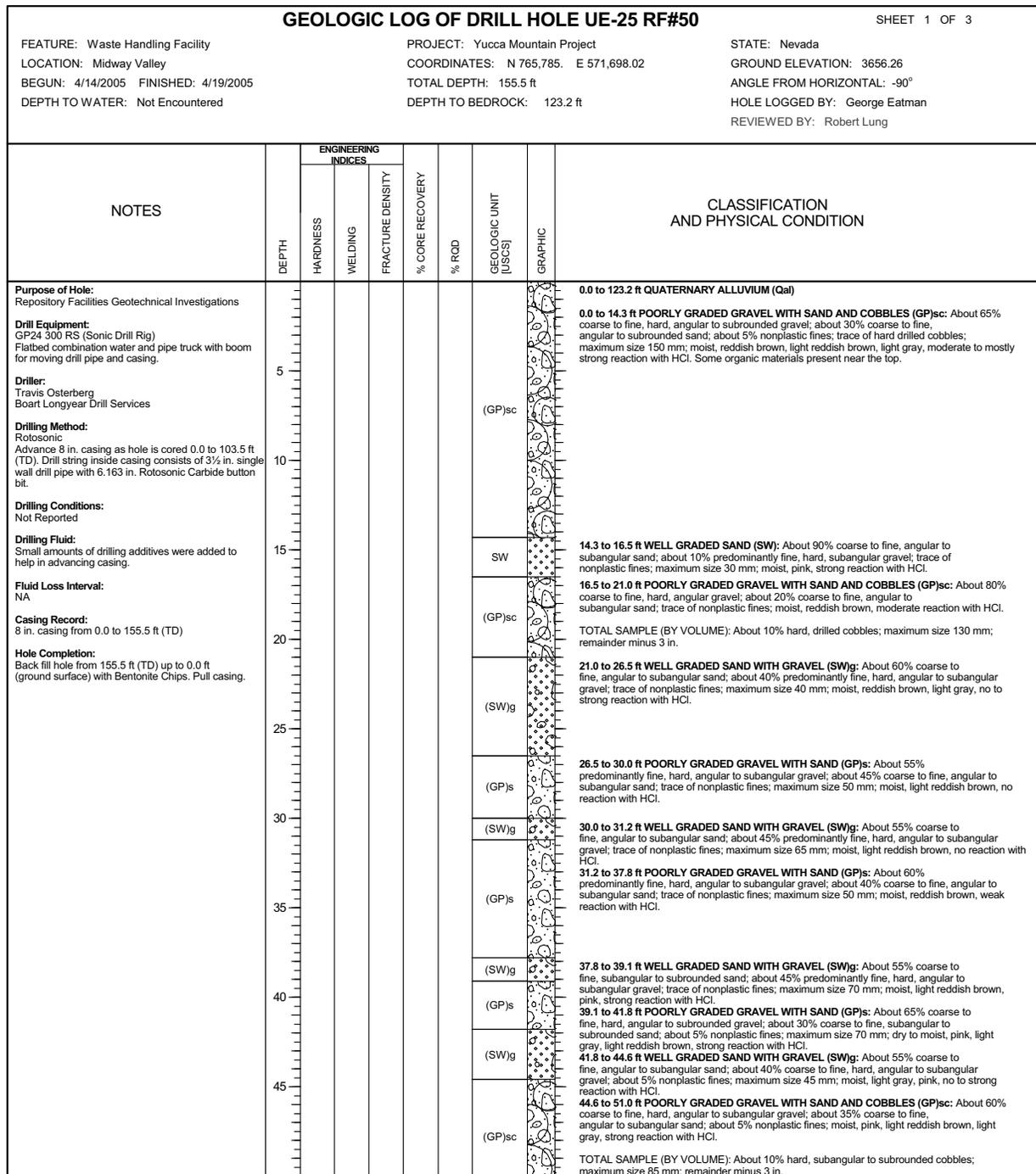


Figure 1.1-119. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#50 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

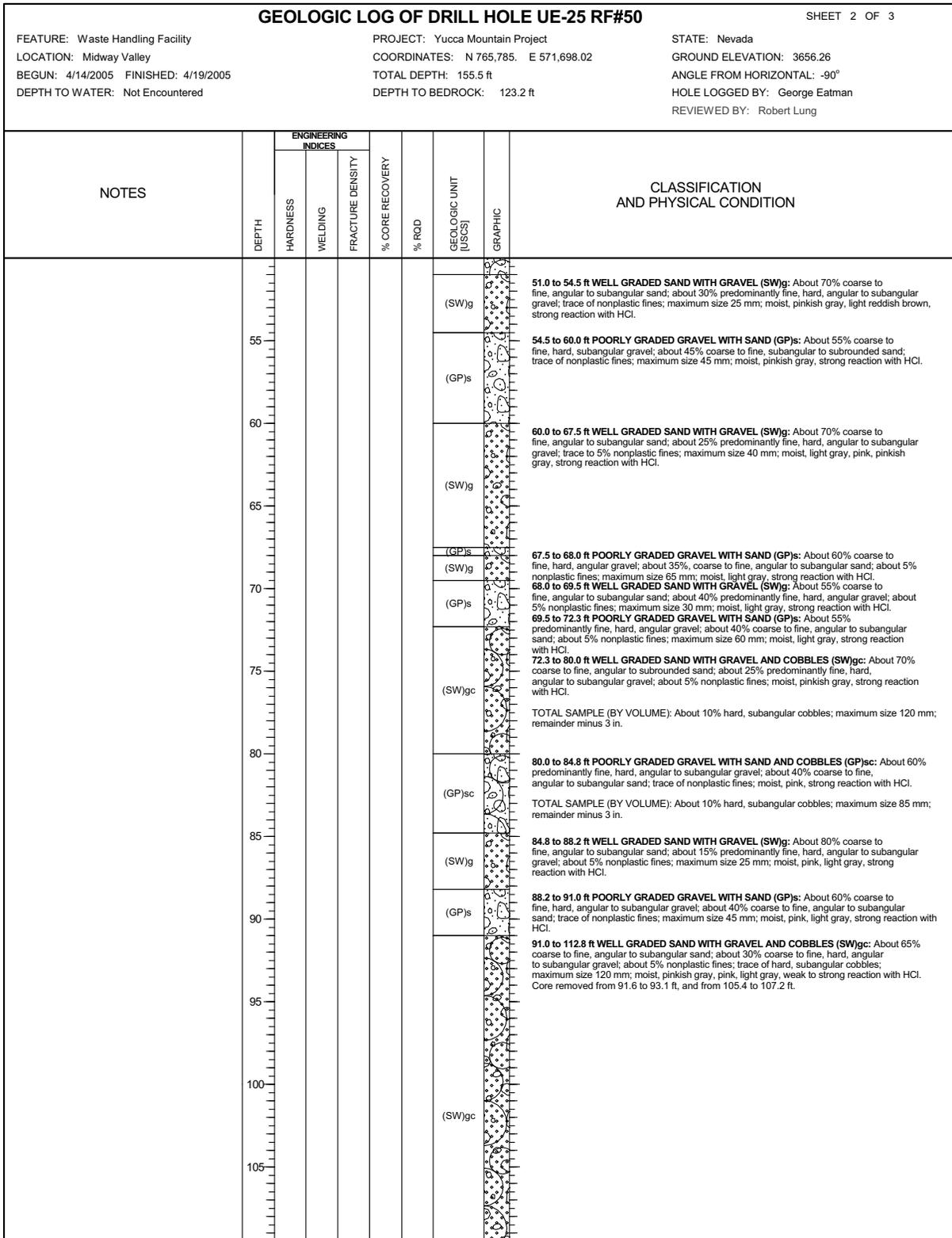


Figure 1.1-119. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#50 (Sheet 2 of 3)

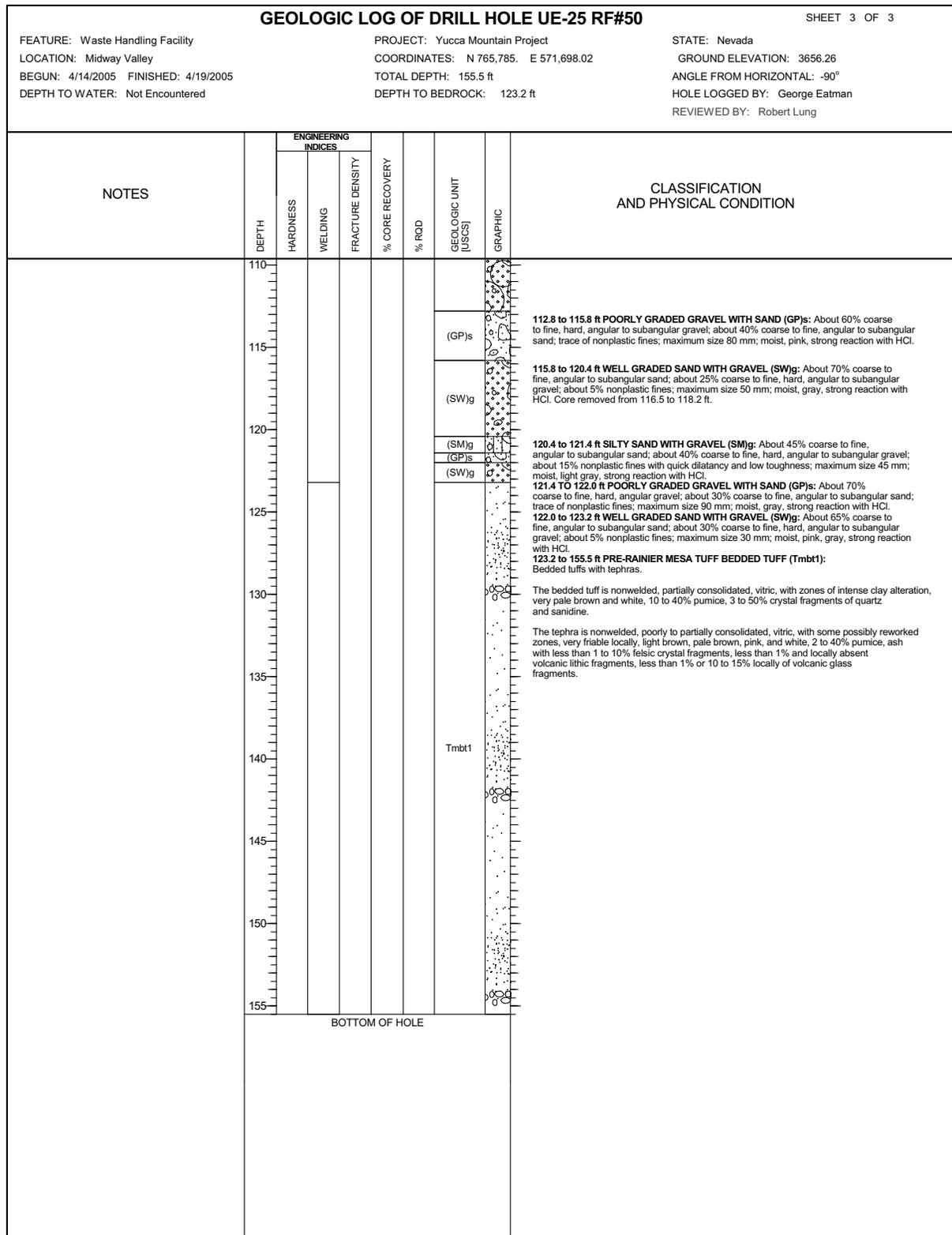


Figure 1.1-119. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#50 (Sheet 3 of 3)

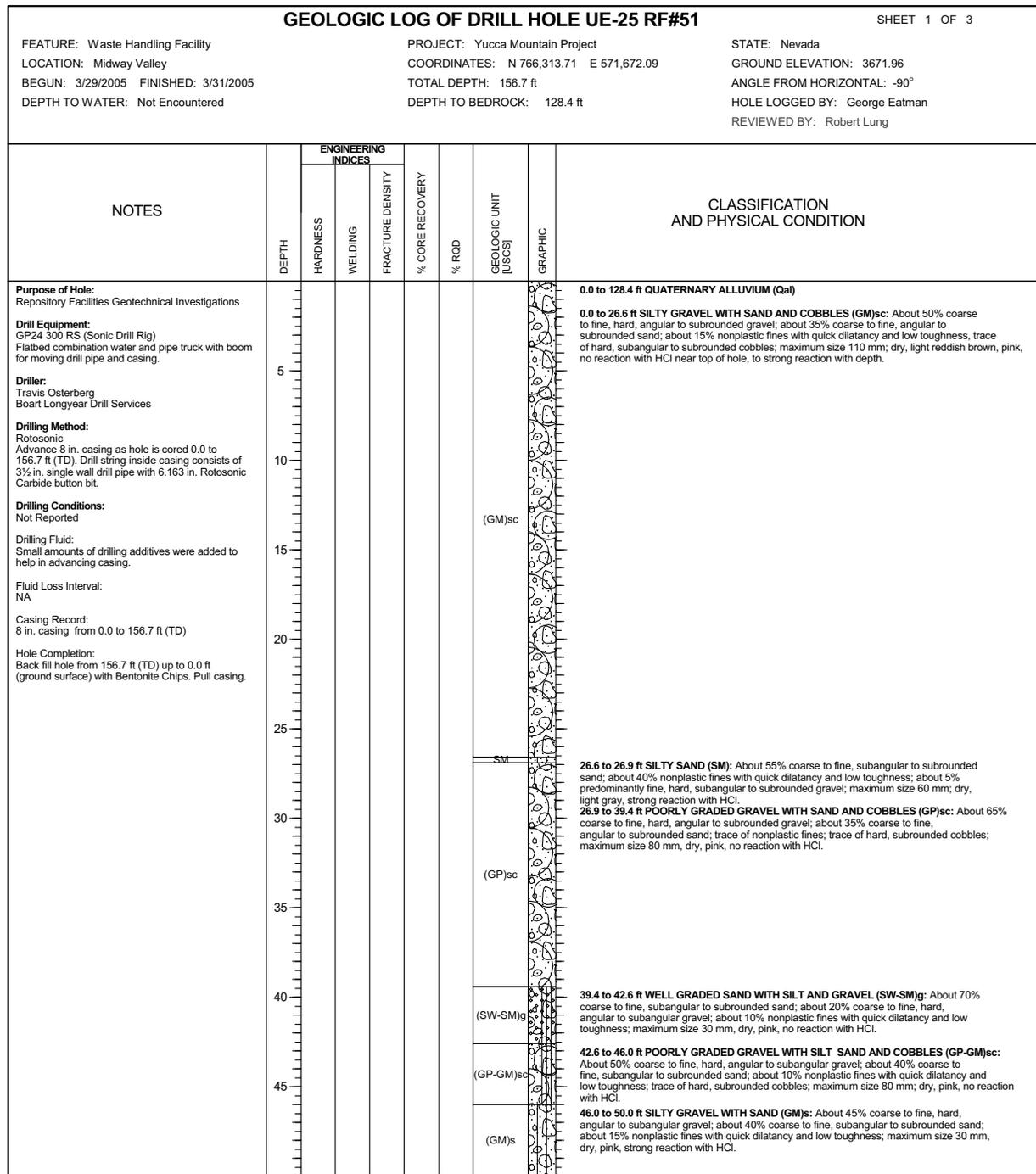


Figure 1.1-120. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#51 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

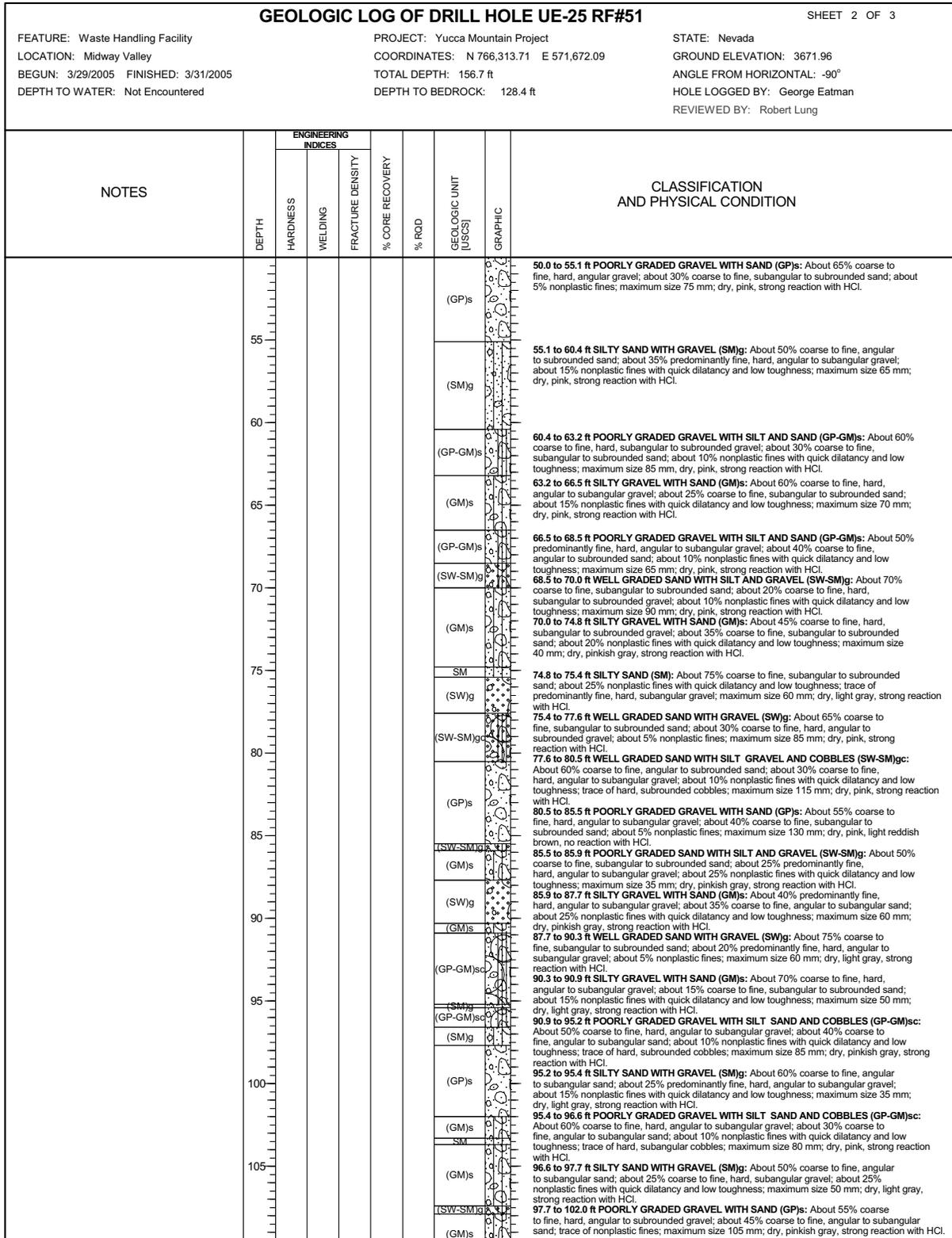


Figure 1.1-120. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#51 (Sheet 2 of 3)

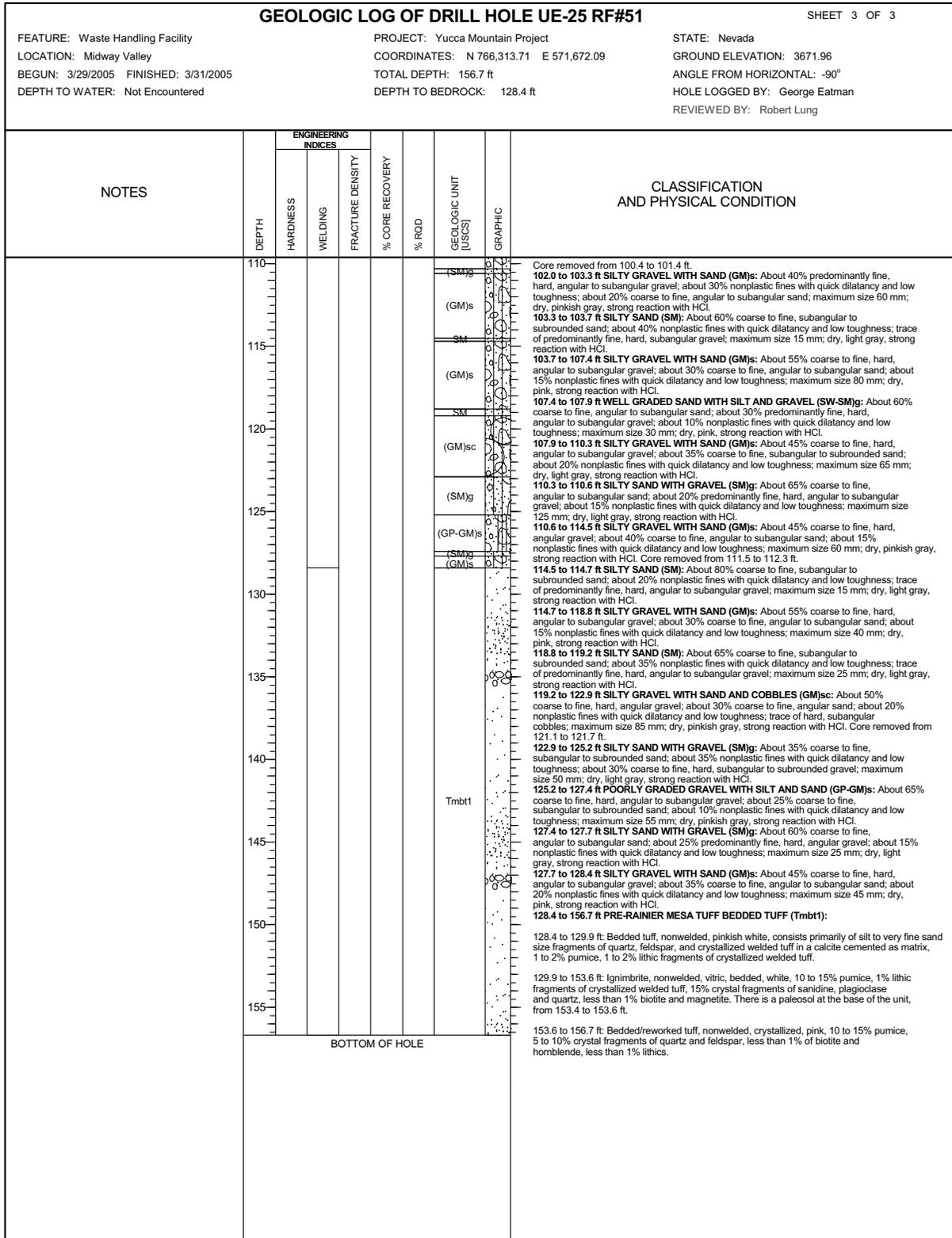


Figure 1.1-120. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#51 (Sheet 3 of 3)

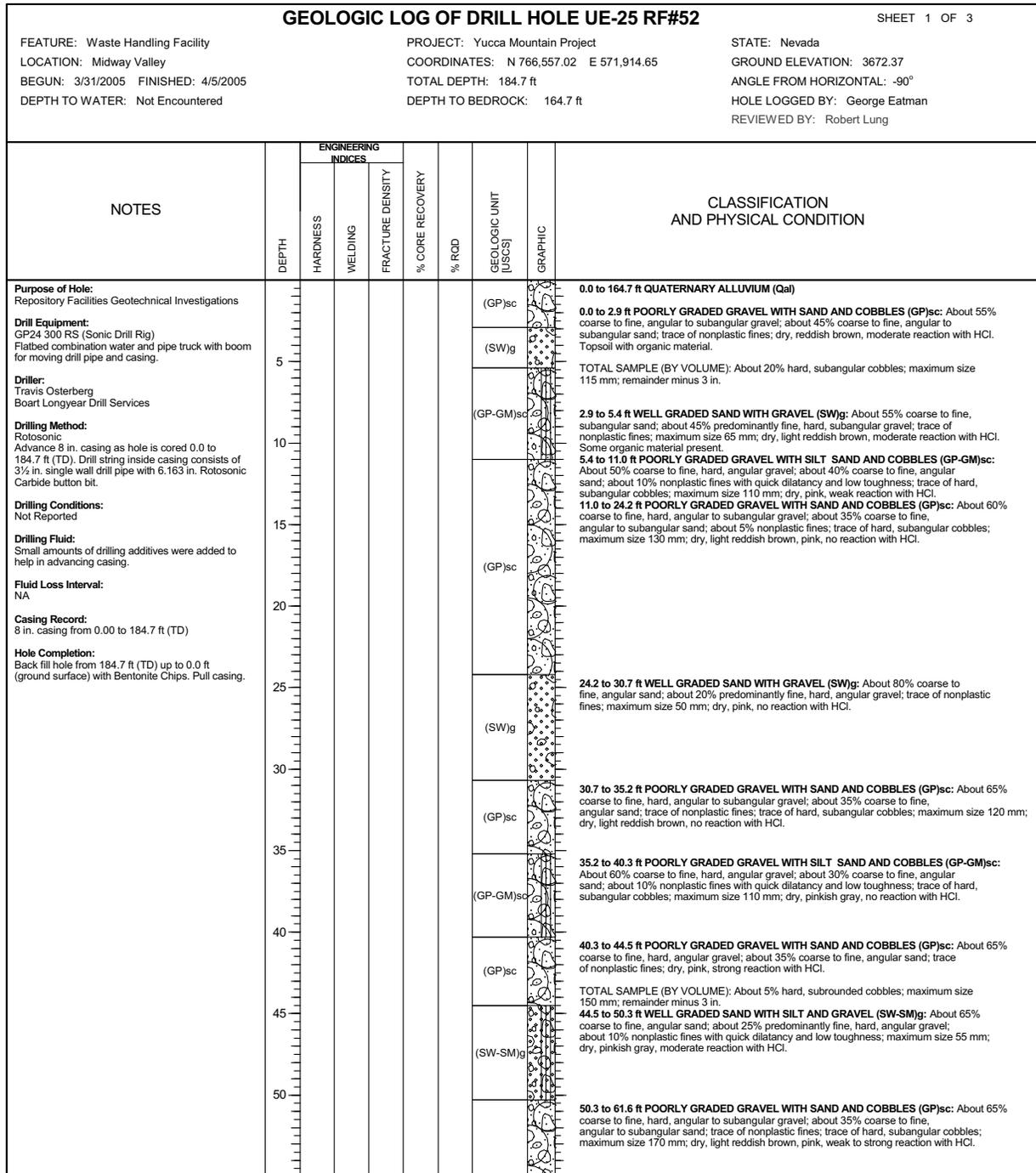


Figure 1.1-121. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#52 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

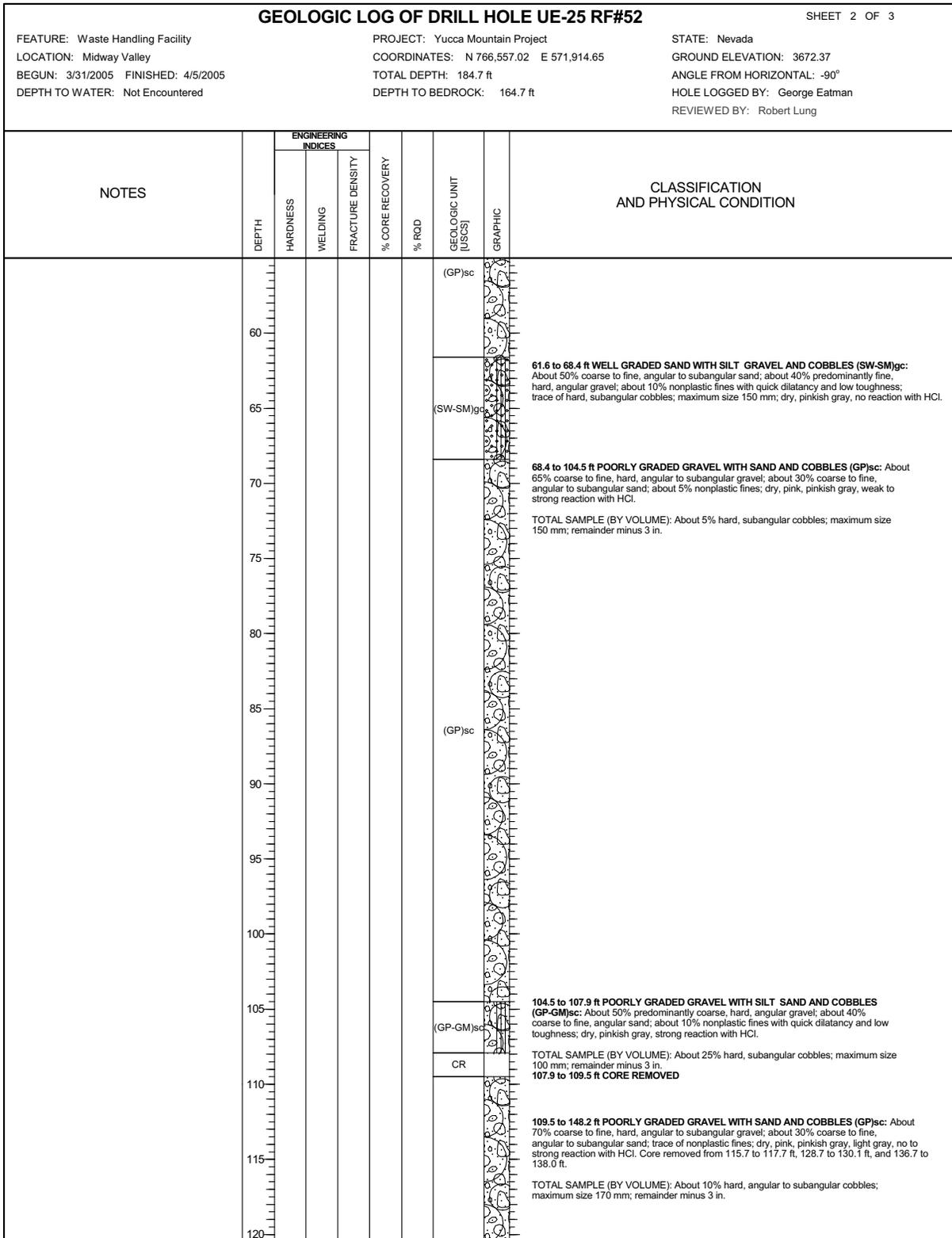


Figure 1.1-121. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#52 (Sheet 2 of 3)

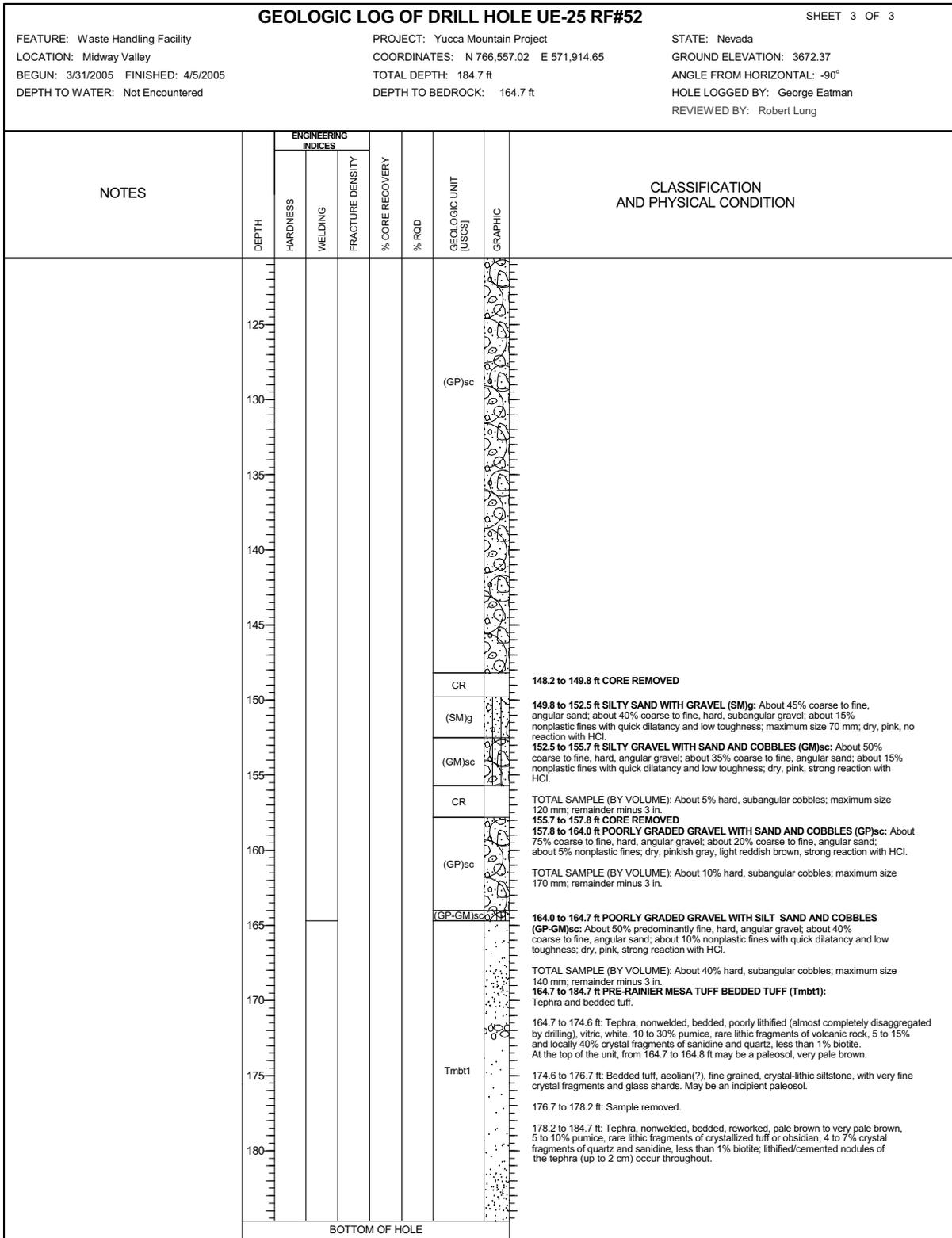


Figure 1.1-121. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#52 (Sheet 3 of 3)

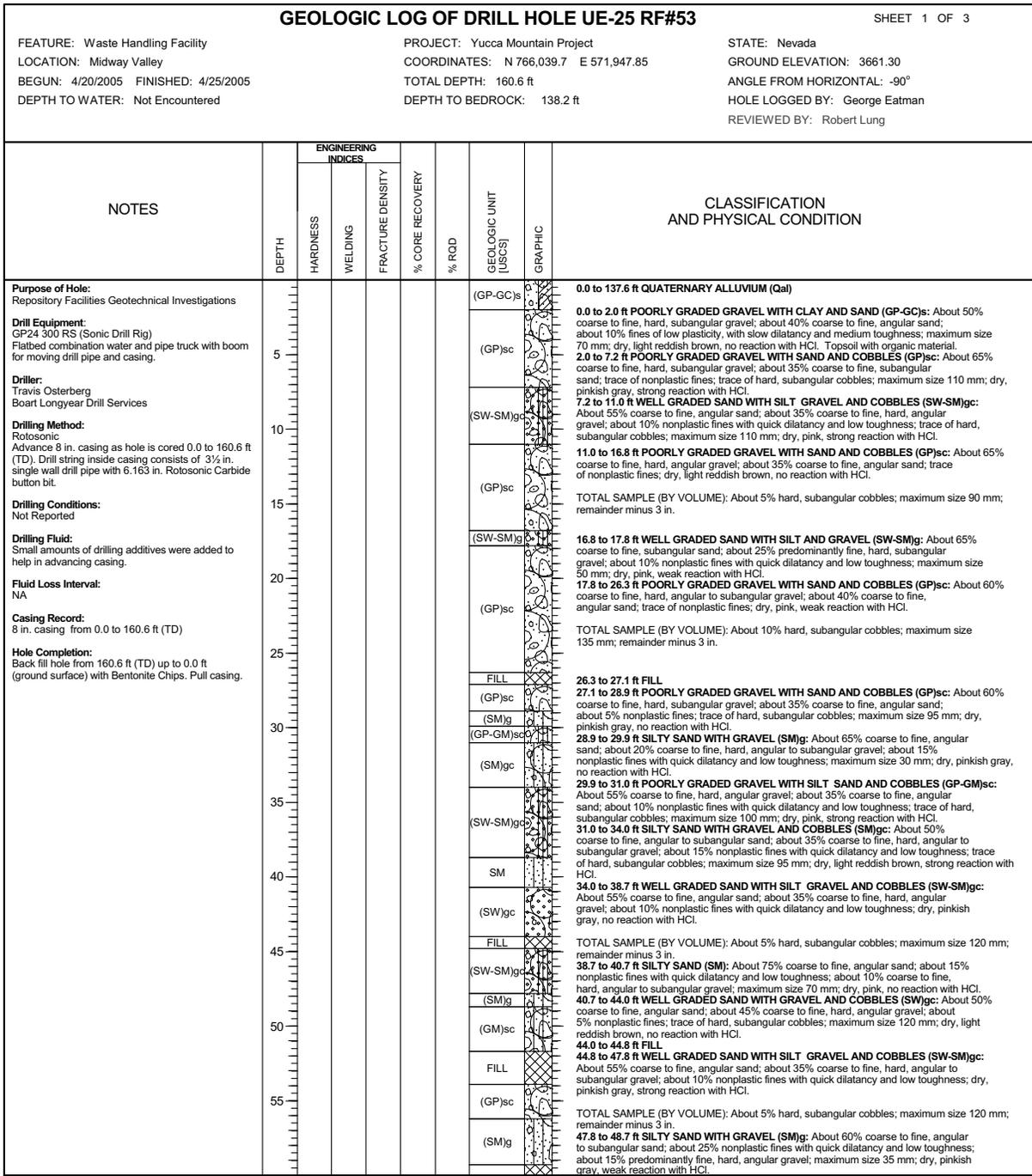


Figure 1.1-122. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#53 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

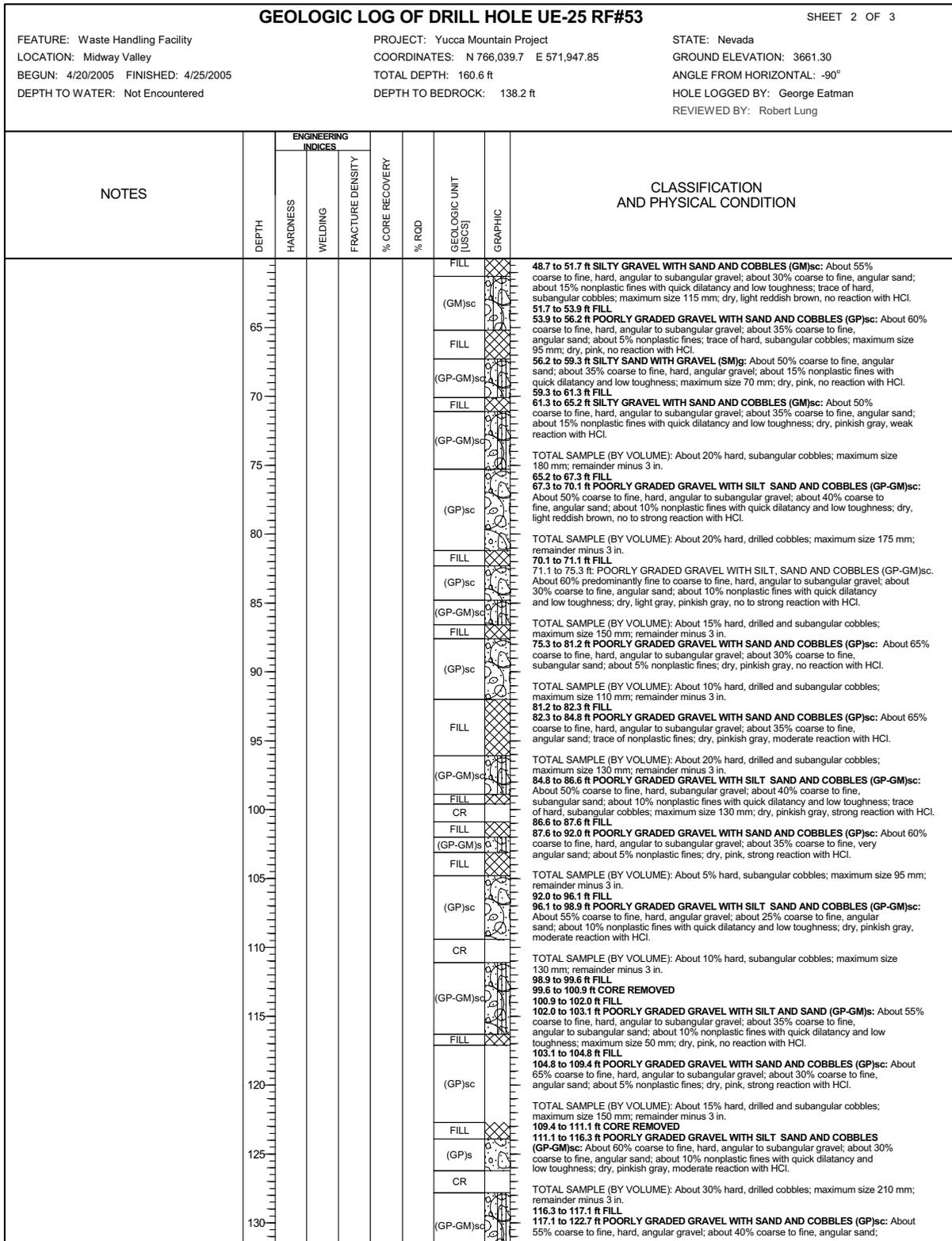


Figure 1.1-122. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#53 (Sheet 2 of 3)

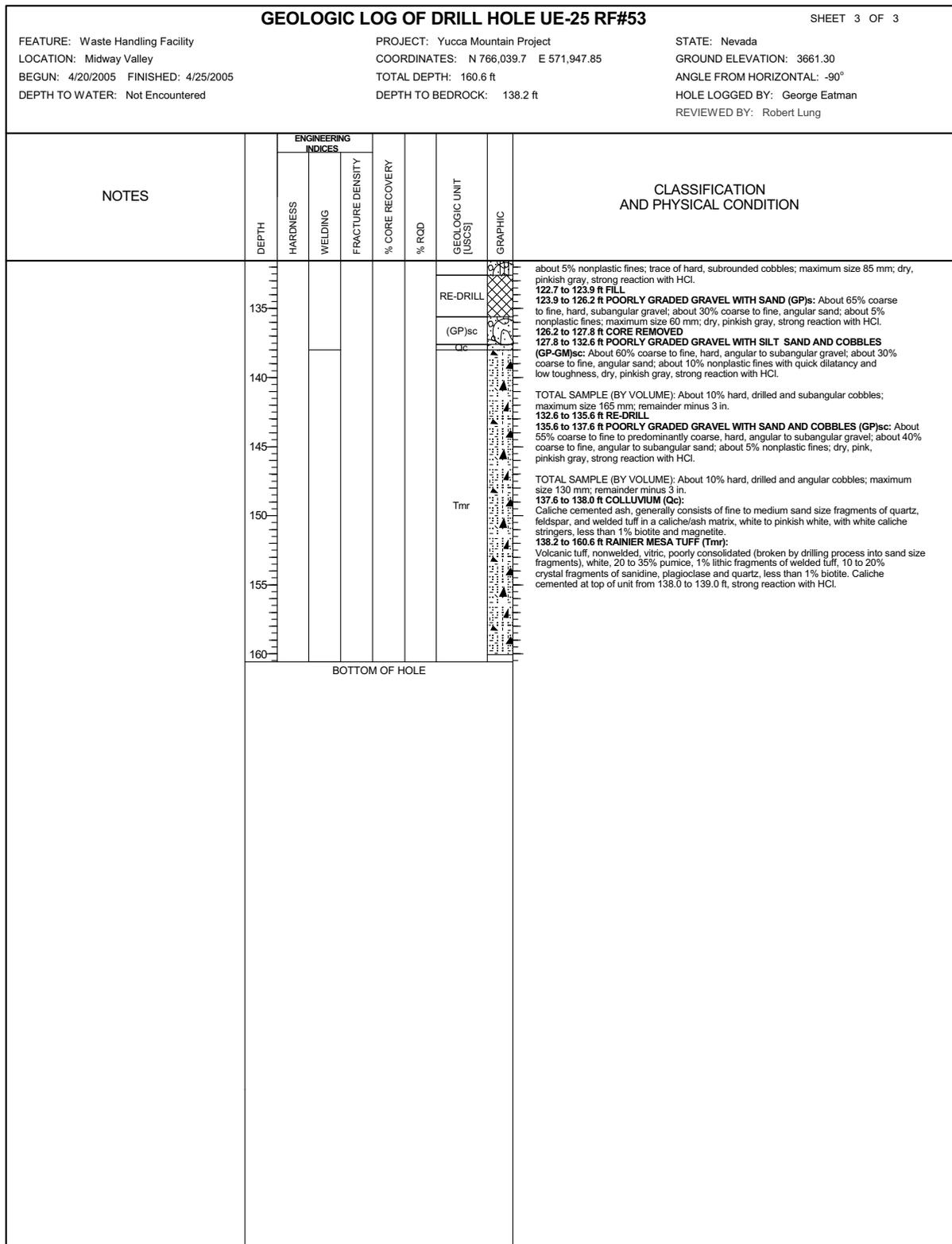


Figure 1.1-122. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#53 (Sheet 3 of 3)

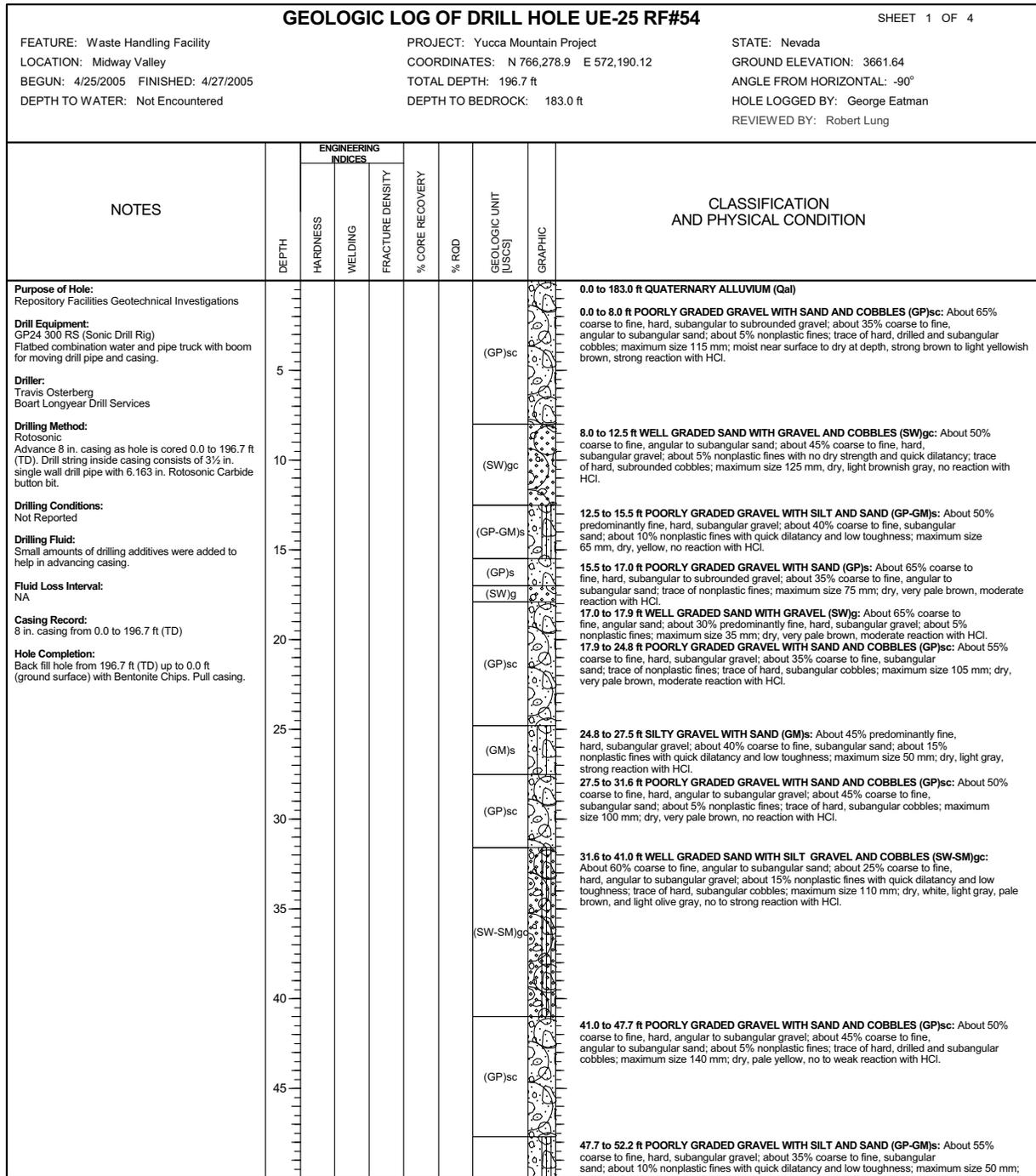


Figure 1.1-123. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#54 (Sheet 1 of 4)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

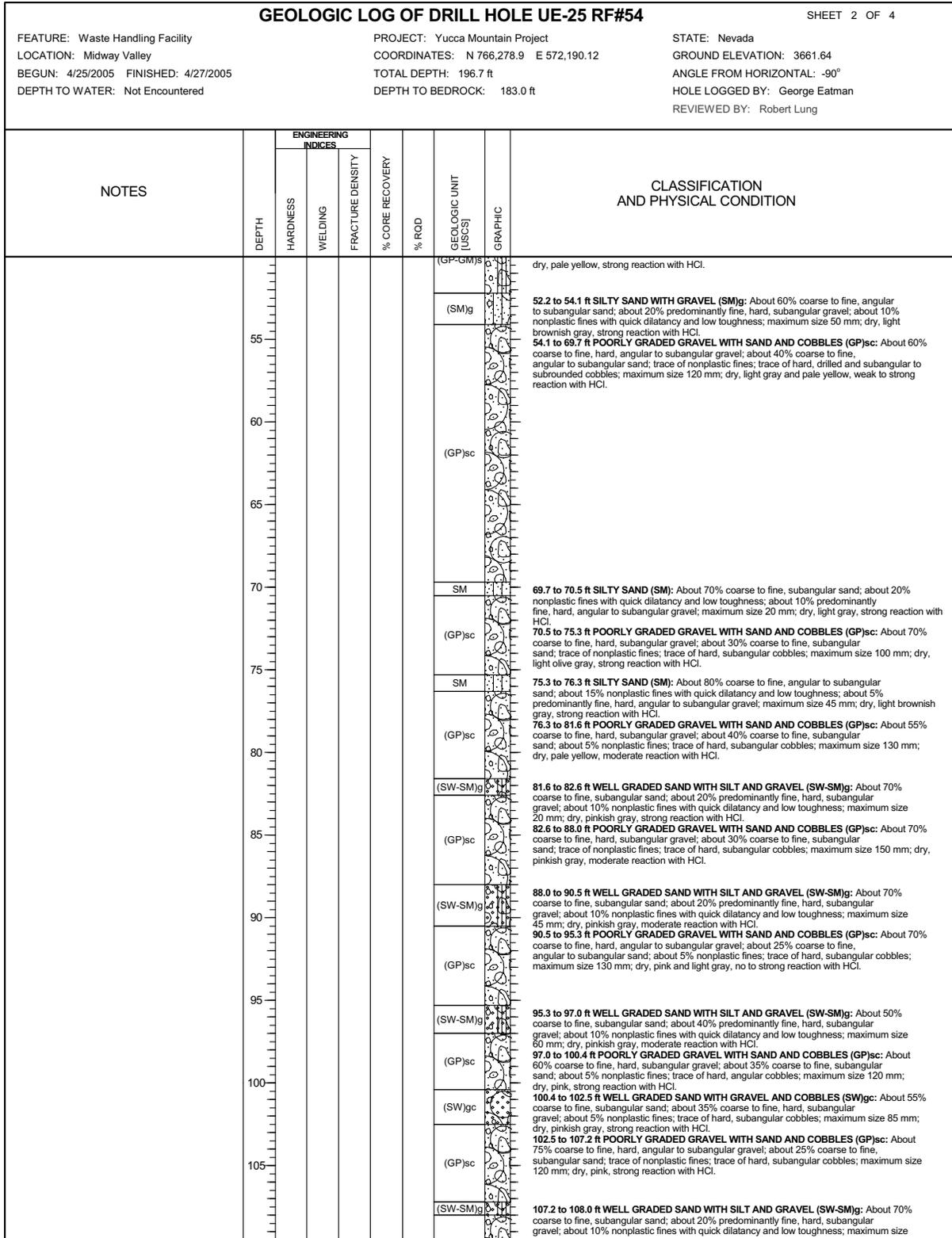


Figure 1.1-123. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#54 (Sheet 2 of 4)

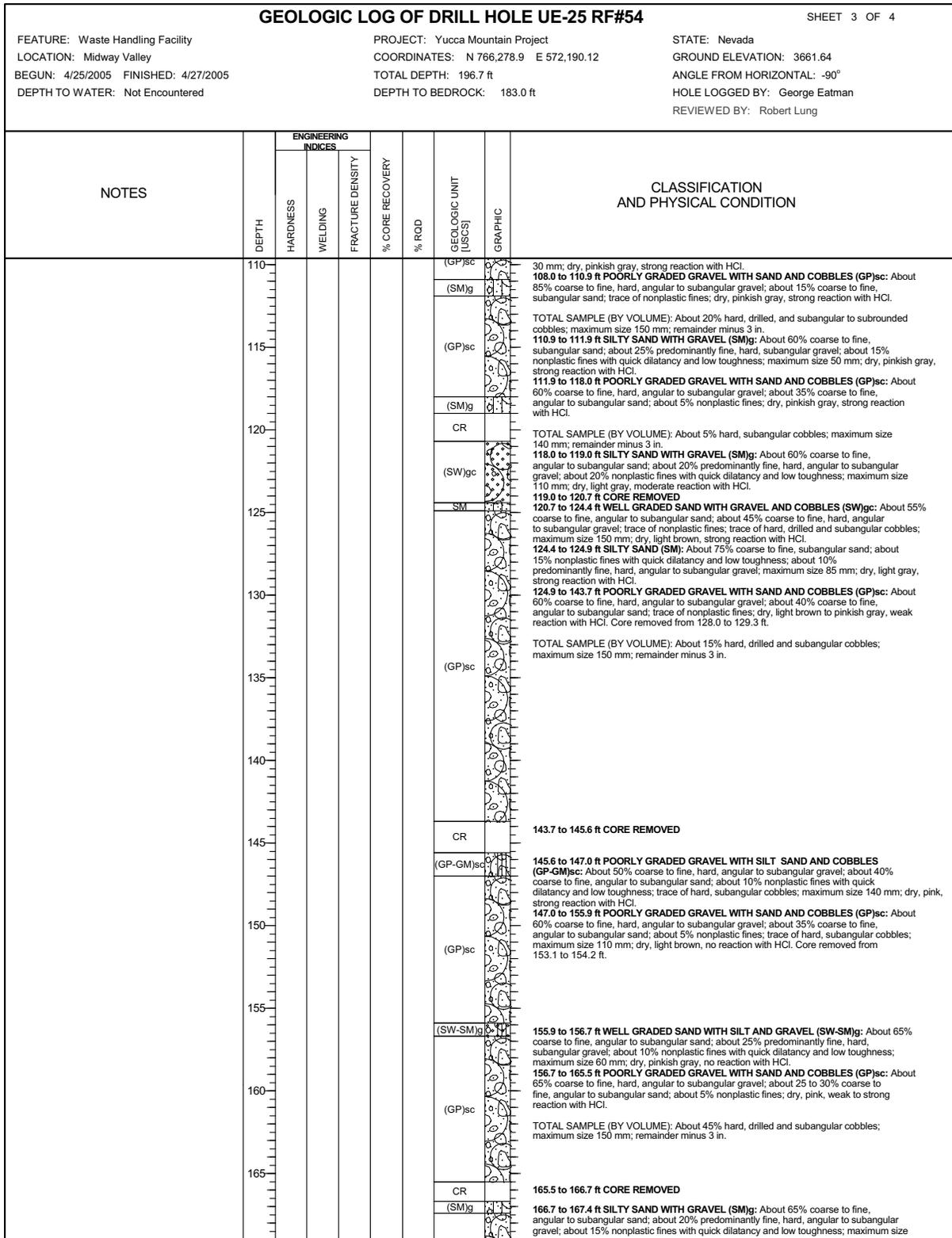


Figure 1.1-123. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#54 (Sheet 3 of 4)

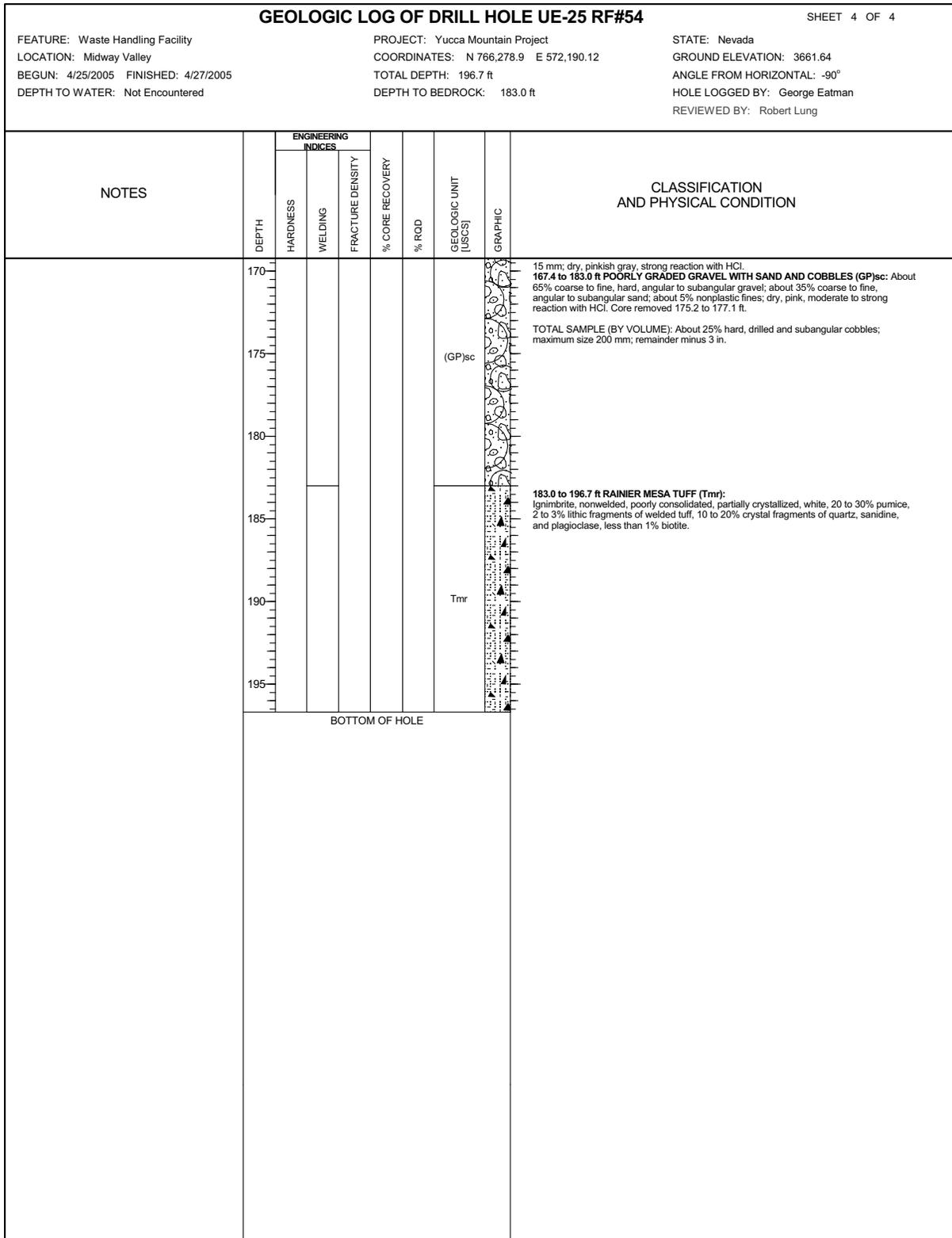


Figure 1.1-123. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#54 (Sheet 4 of 4)

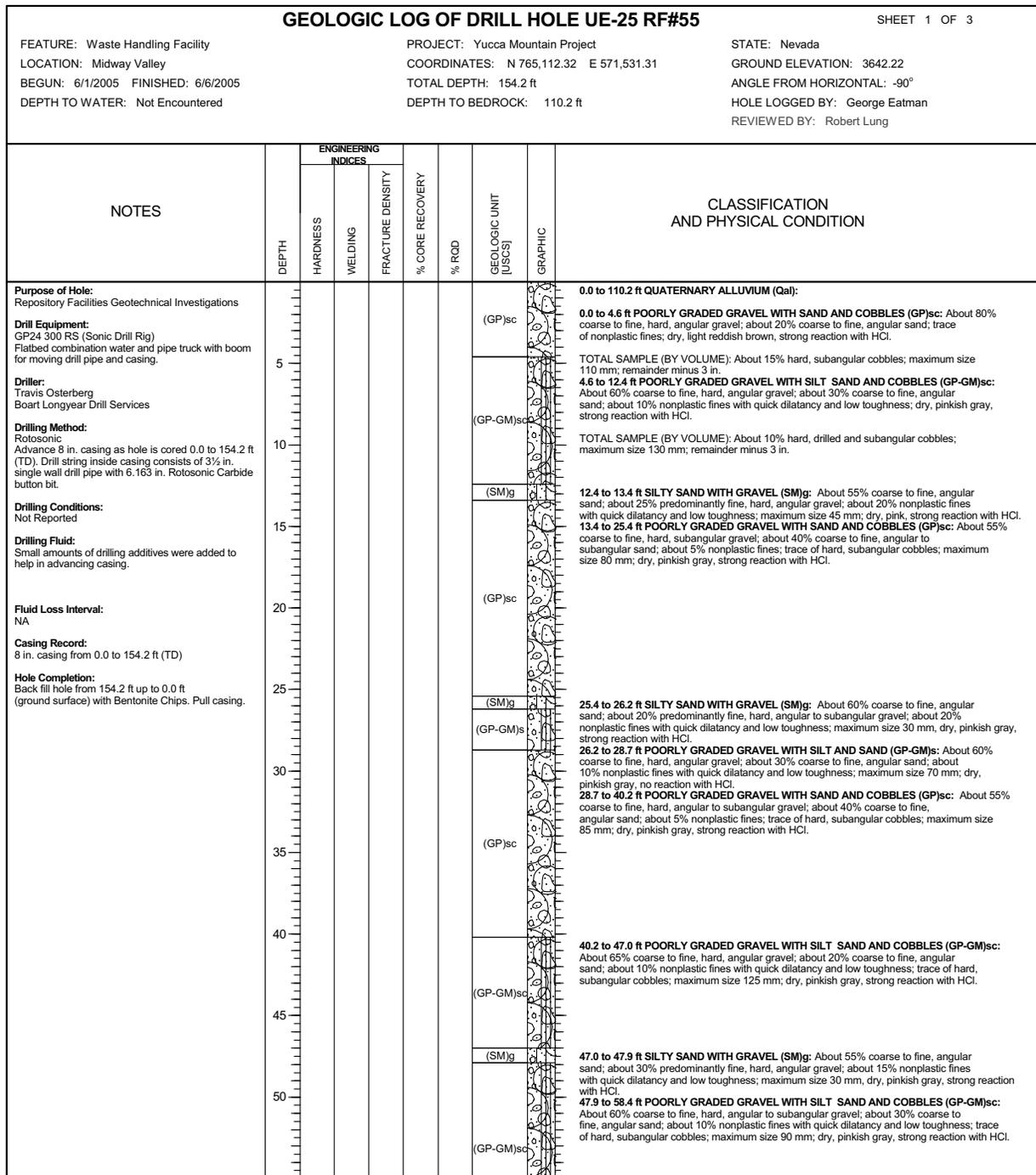


Figure 1.1-124. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#55 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

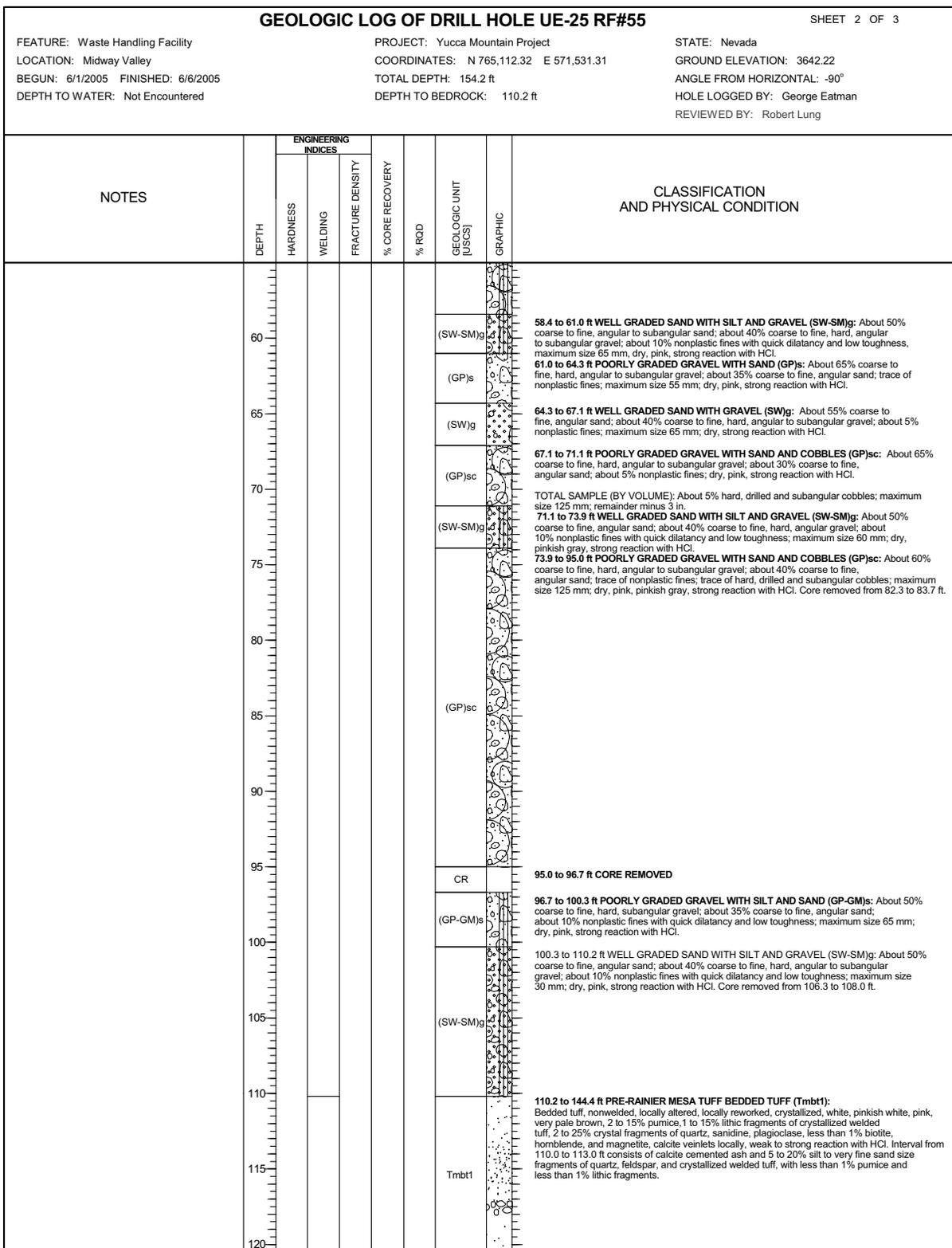


Figure 1.1-124. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#55 (Sheet 2 of 3)

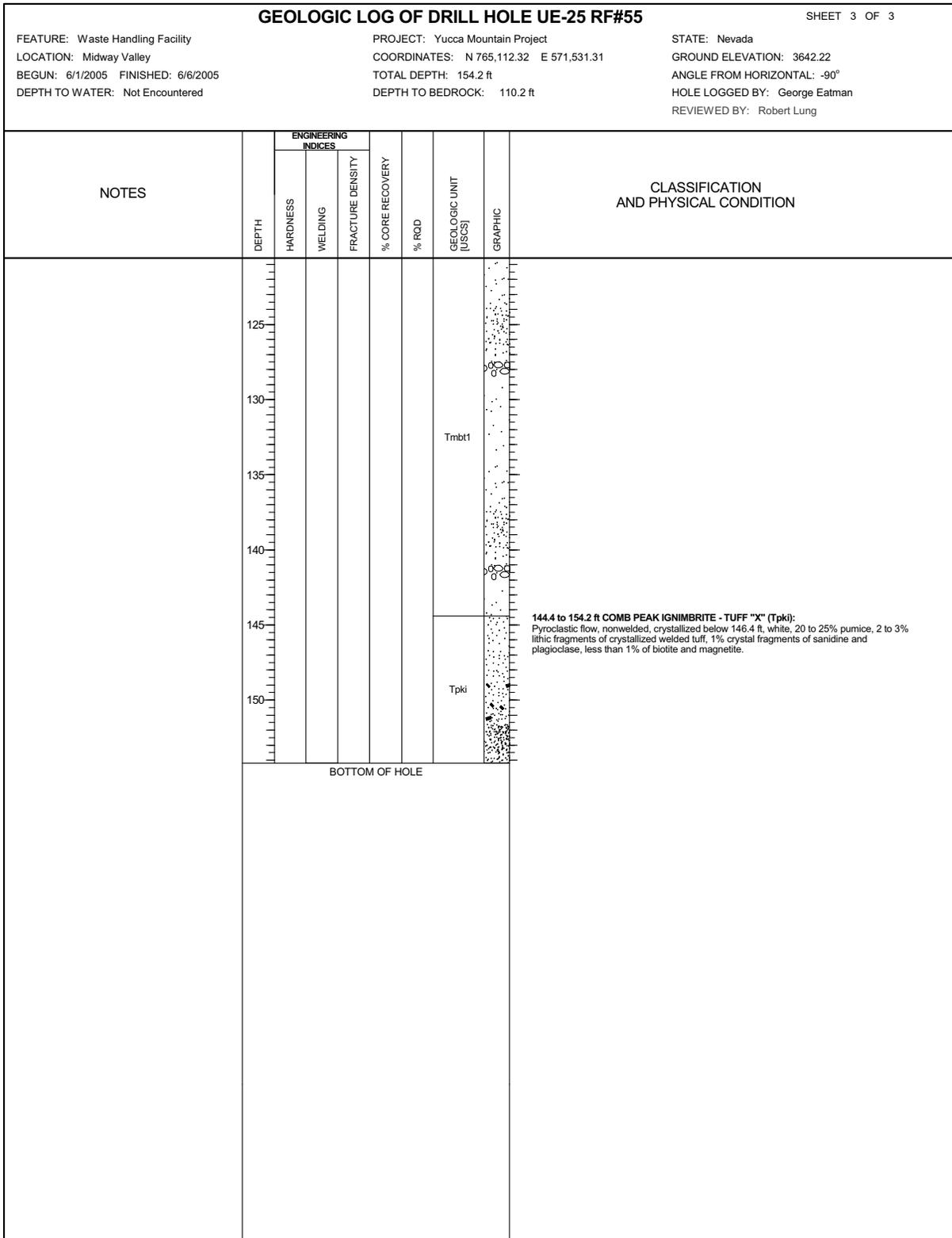


Figure 1.1-124. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#55 (Sheet 3 of 3)

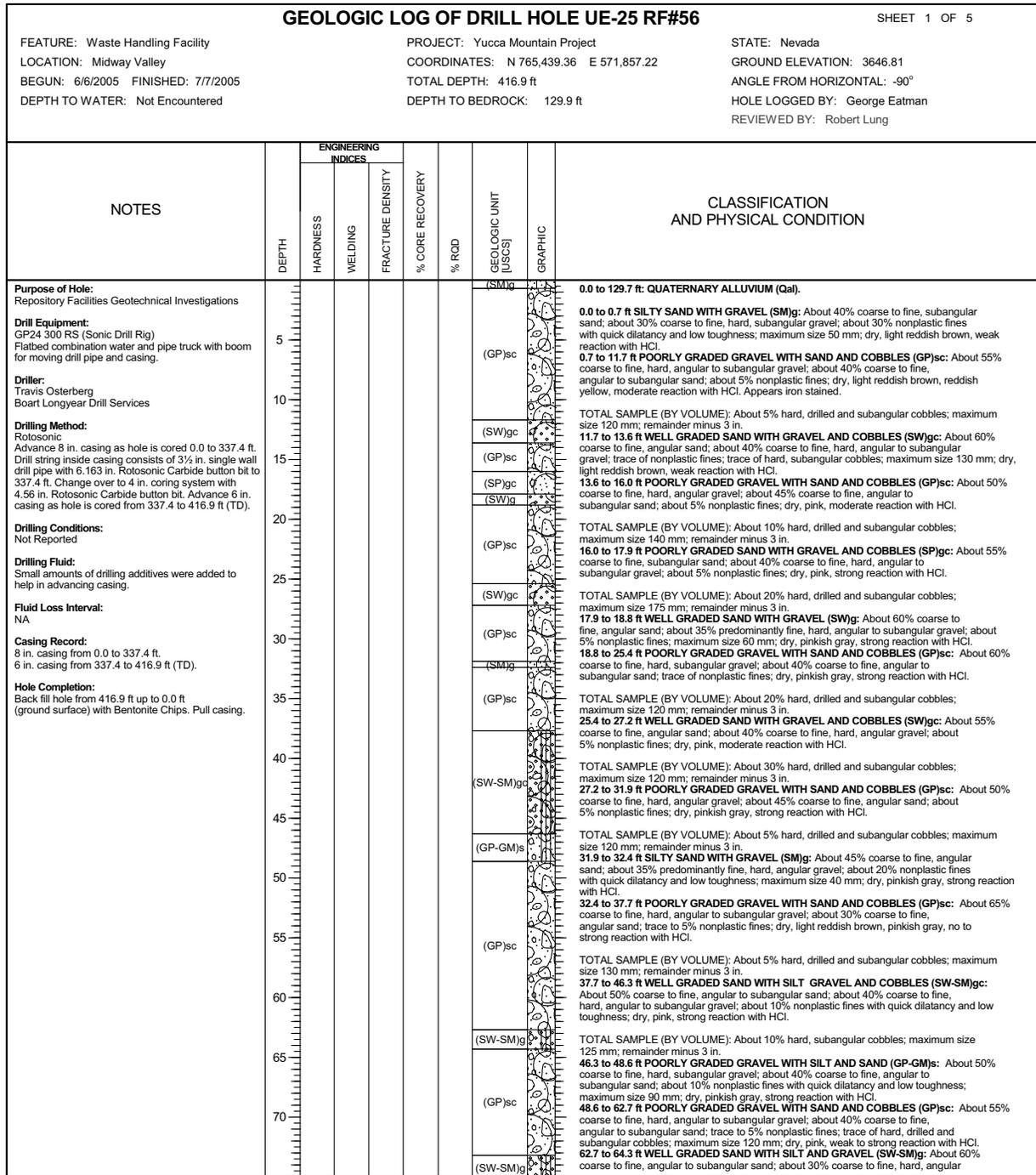


Figure 1.1-125. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#56 (Sheet 1 of 5)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

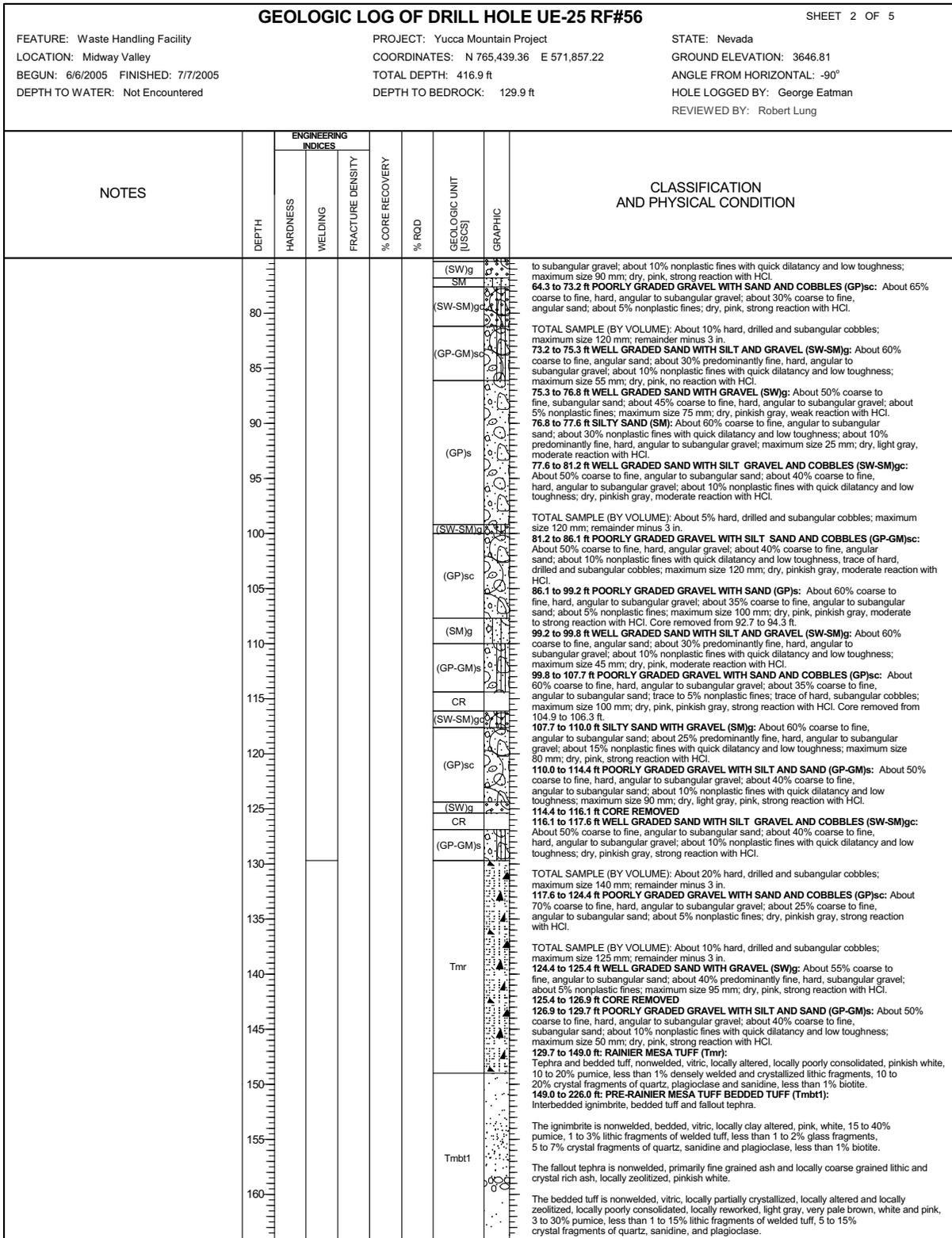


Figure 1.1-125. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#56 (Sheet 2 of 5)



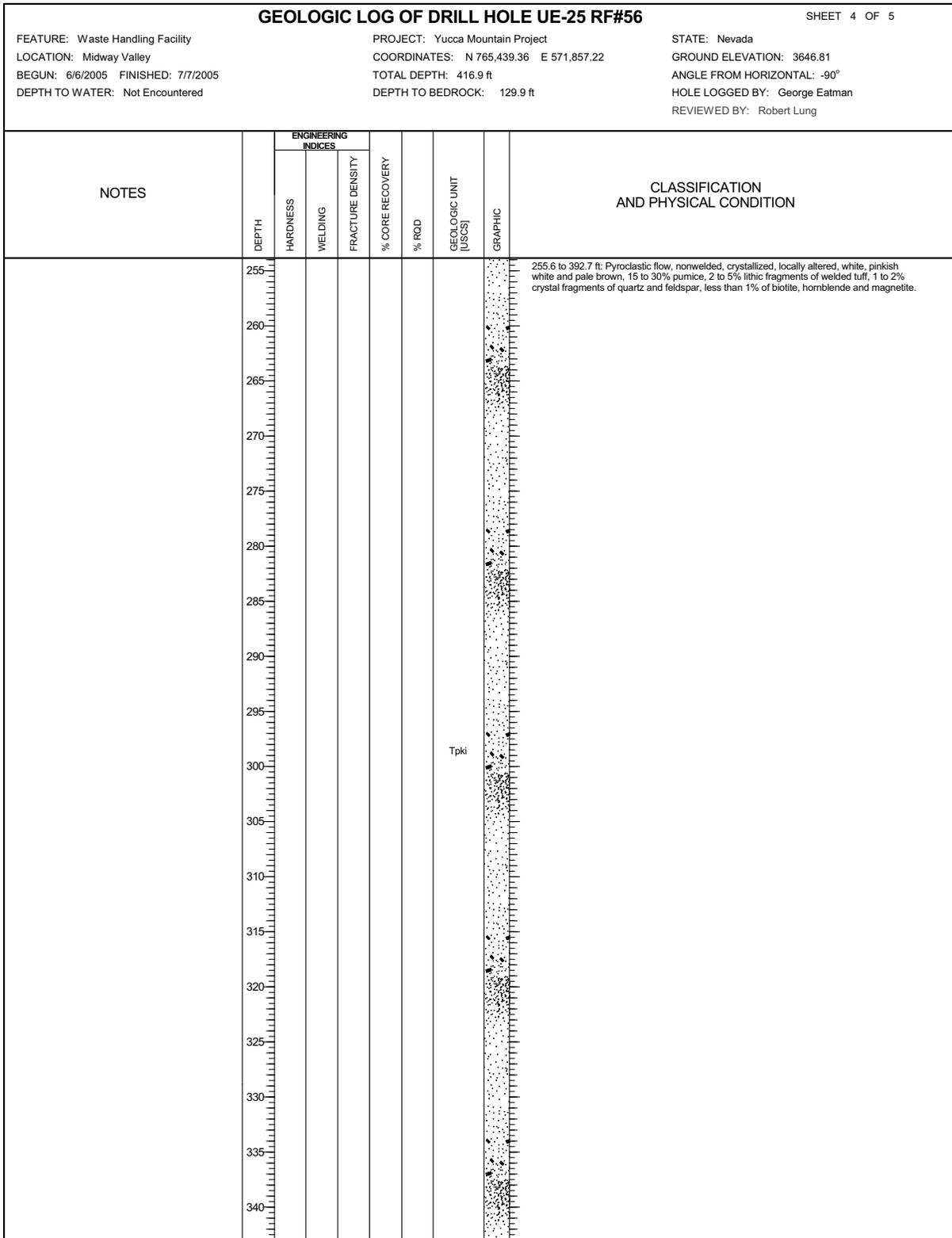


Figure 1.1-125. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#56 (Sheet 4 of 5)



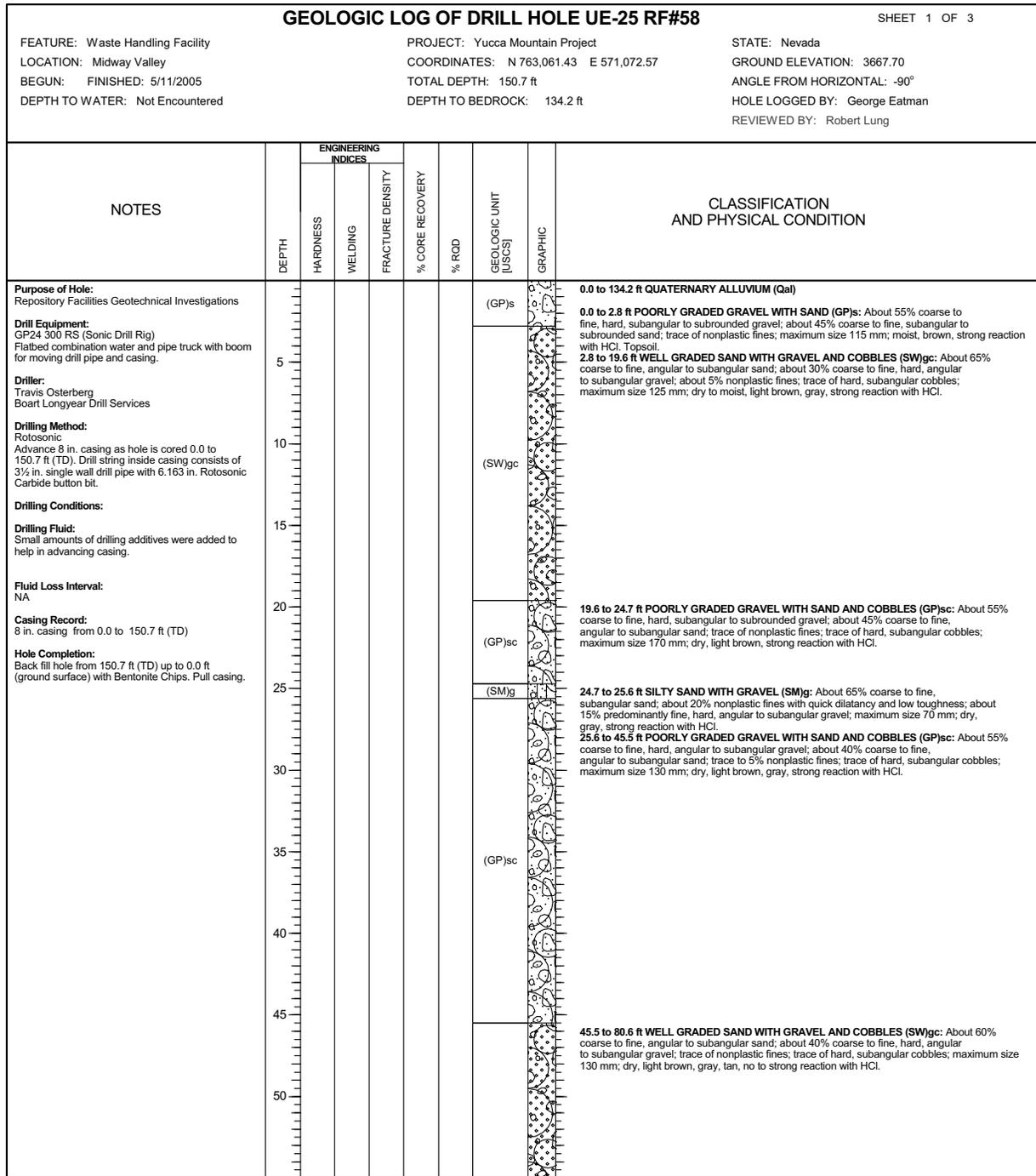


Figure 1.1-126. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#58 (Sheet 1 of 3)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

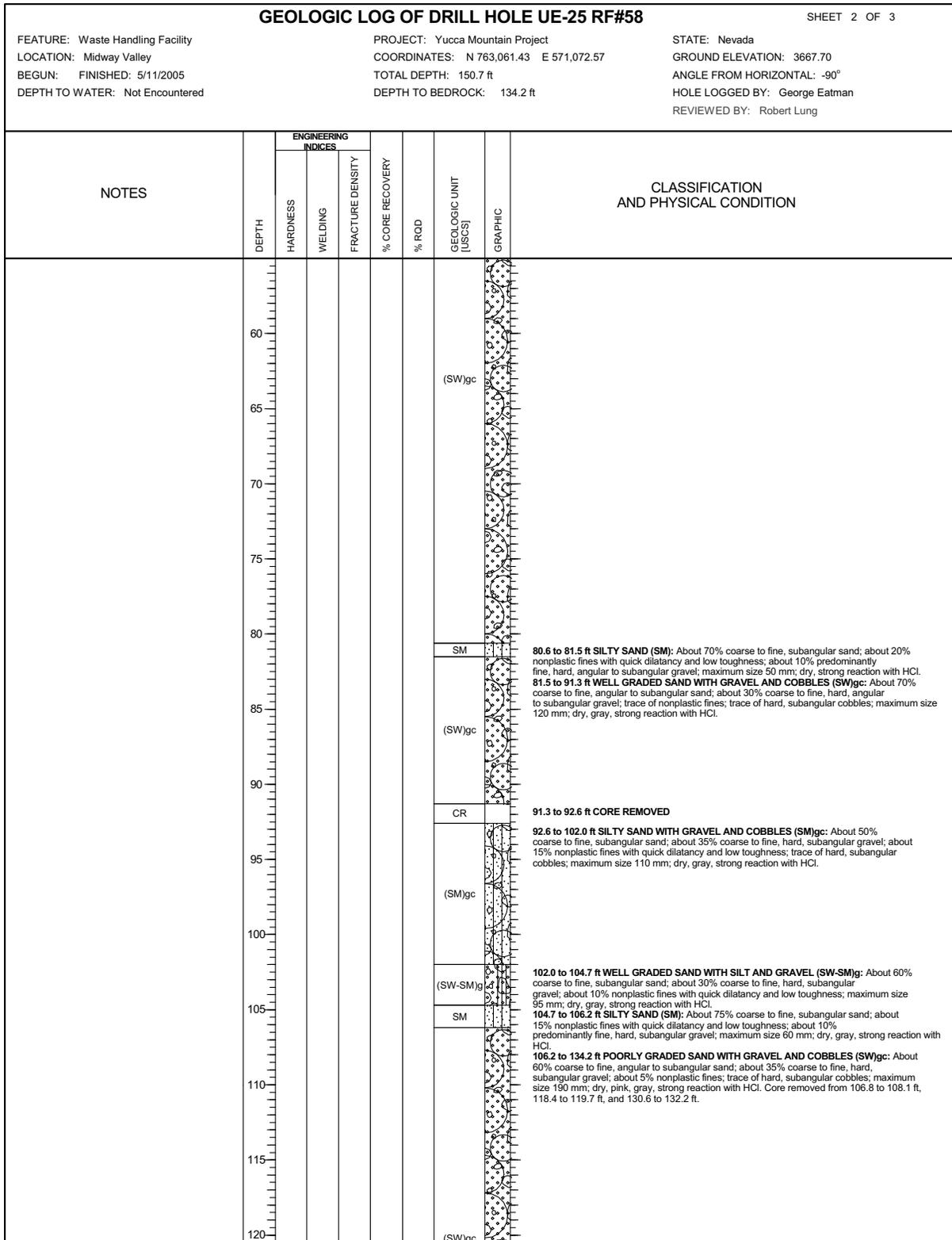


Figure 1.1-126. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#58 (Sheet 2 of 3)

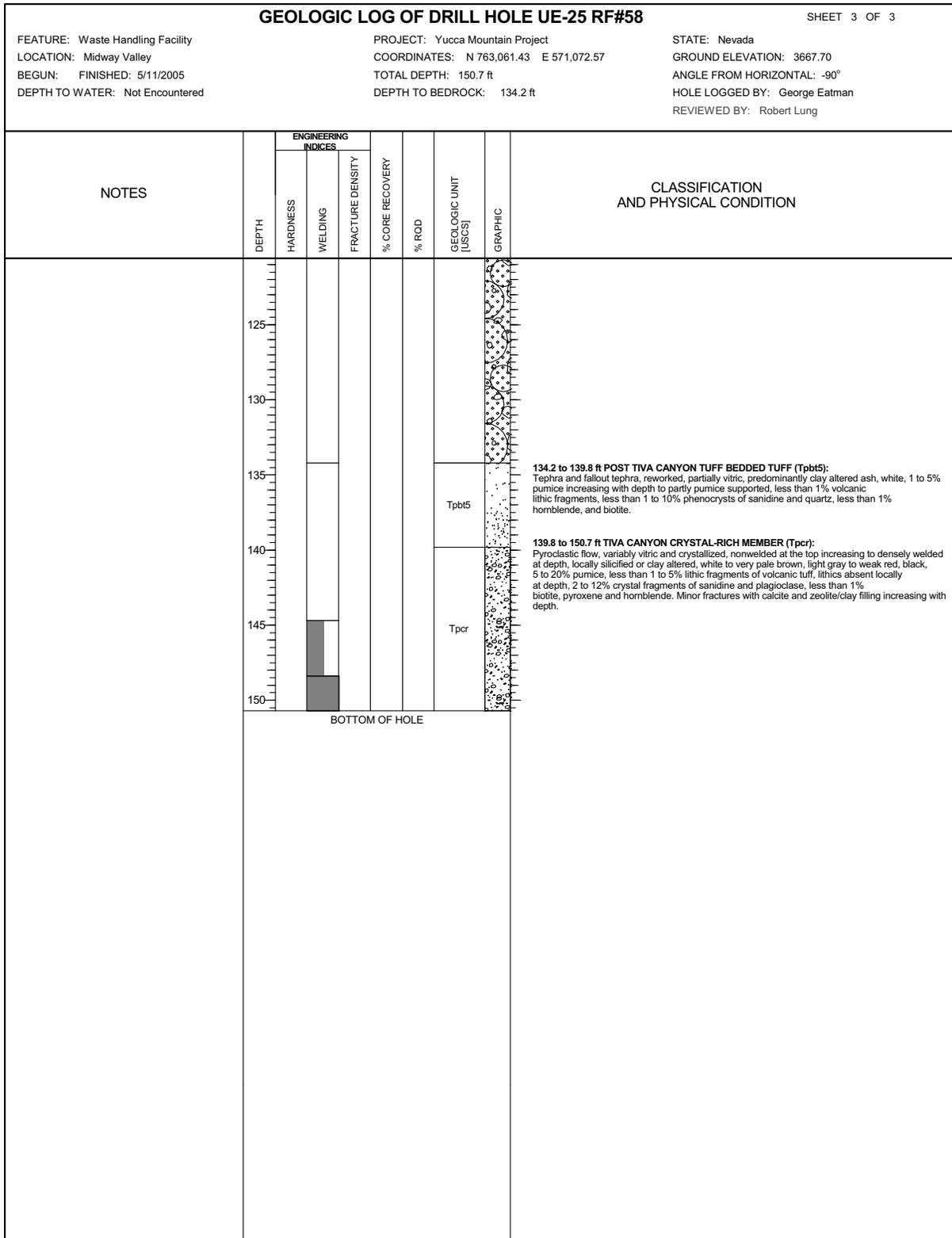


Figure 1.1-126. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#58 (Sheet 3 of 3)

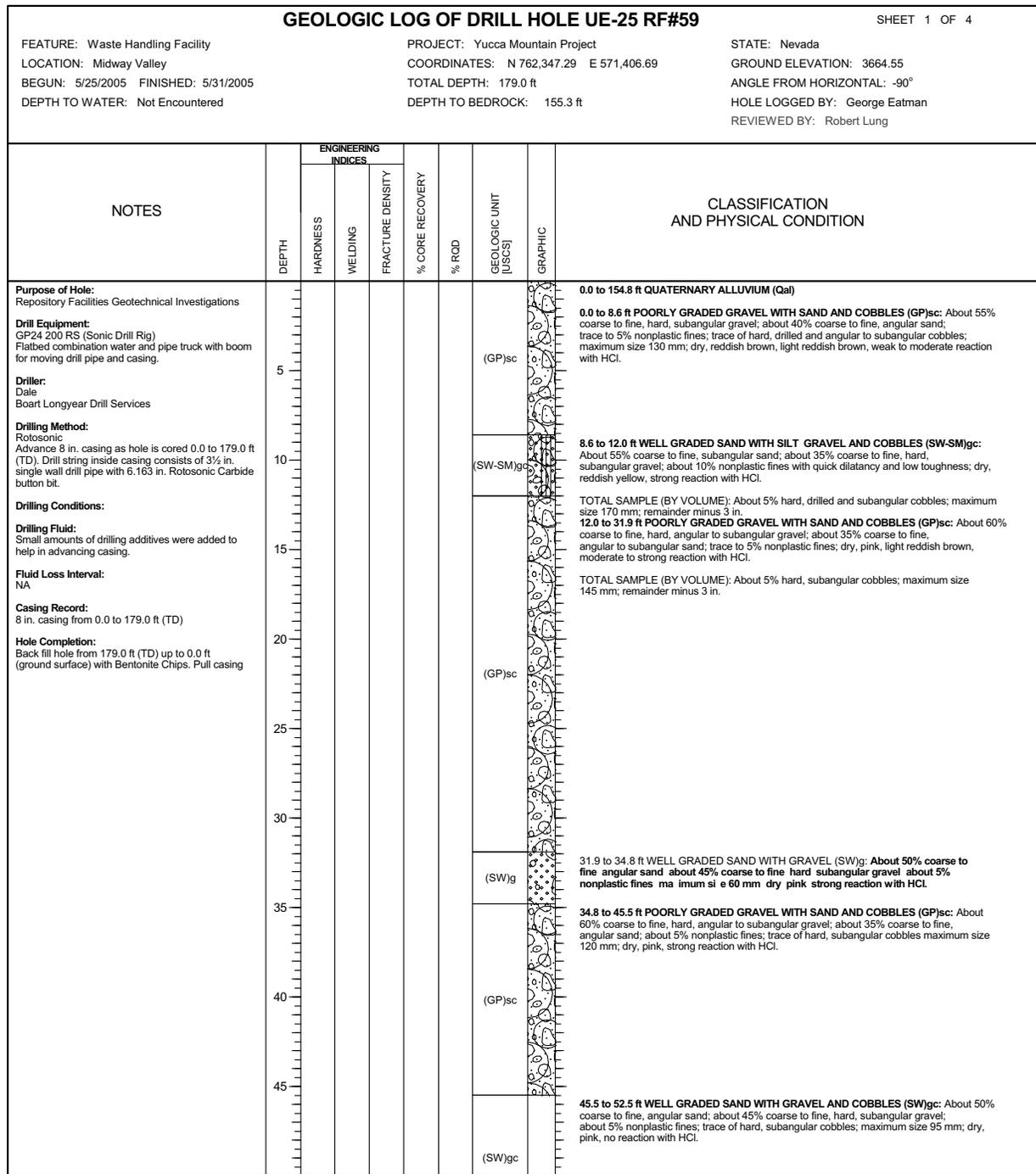


Figure 1.1-127. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#59 (Sheet 1 of 4)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

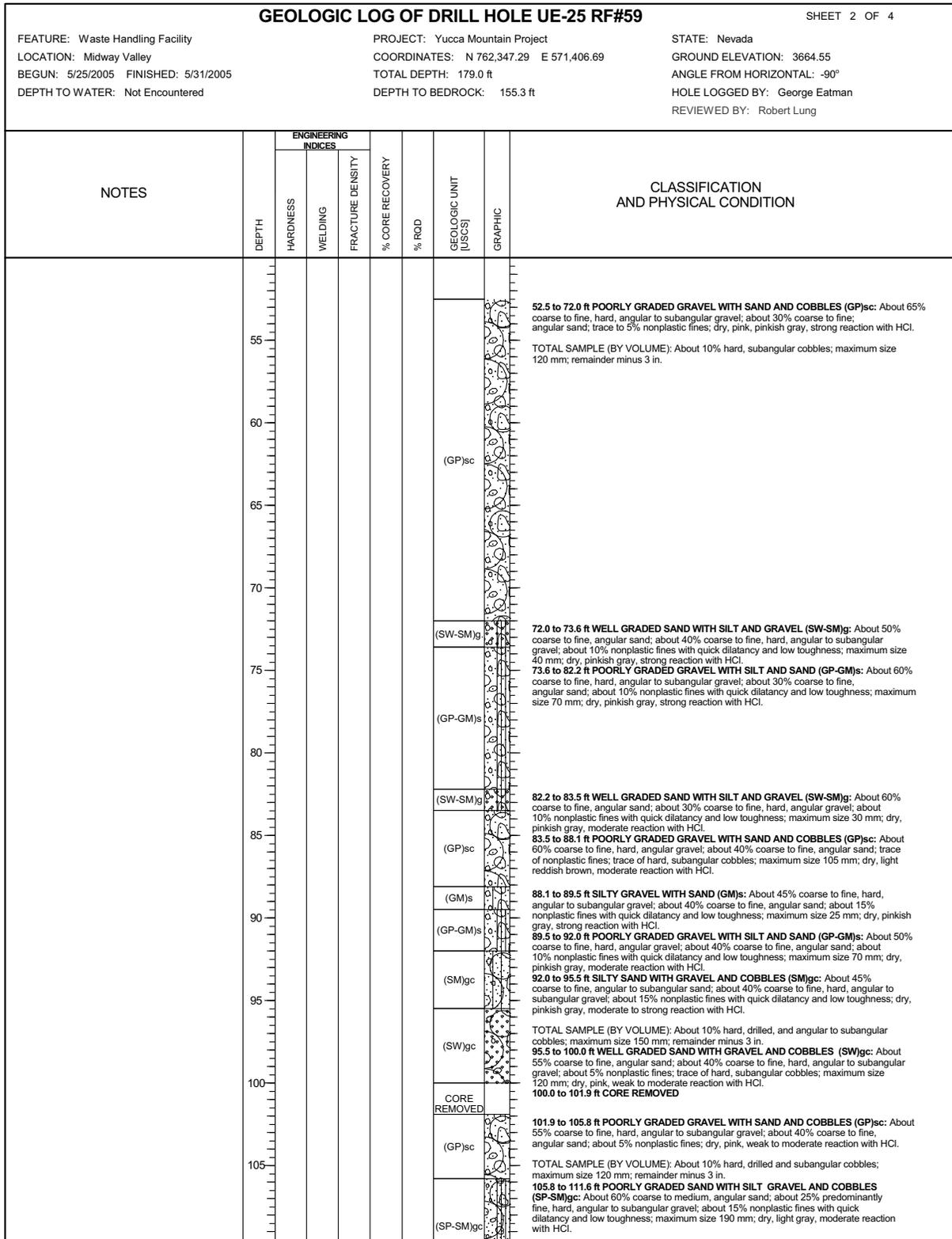


Figure 1.1-127. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#59 (Sheet 2 of 4)

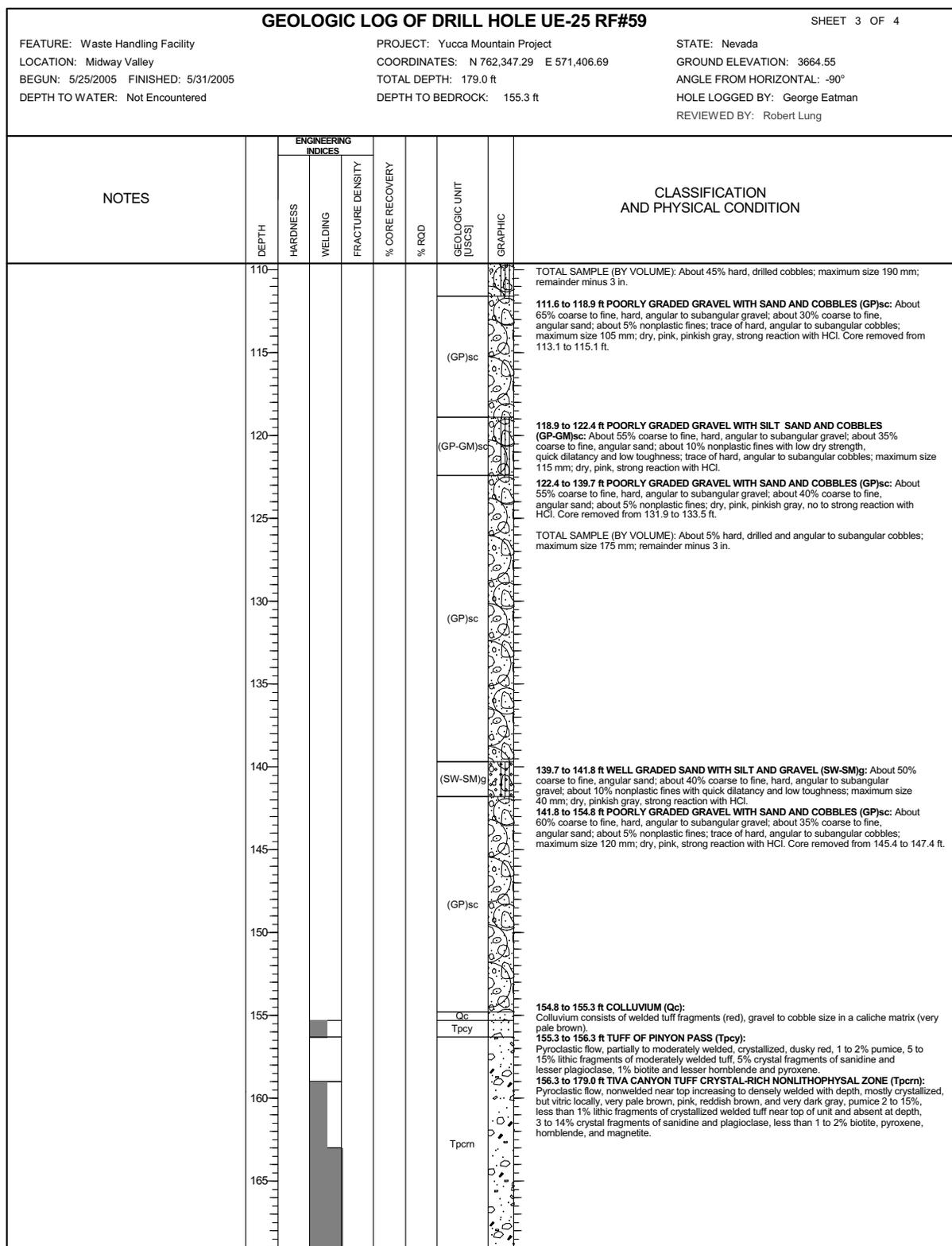


Figure 1.1-127. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#59 (Sheet 3 of 4)

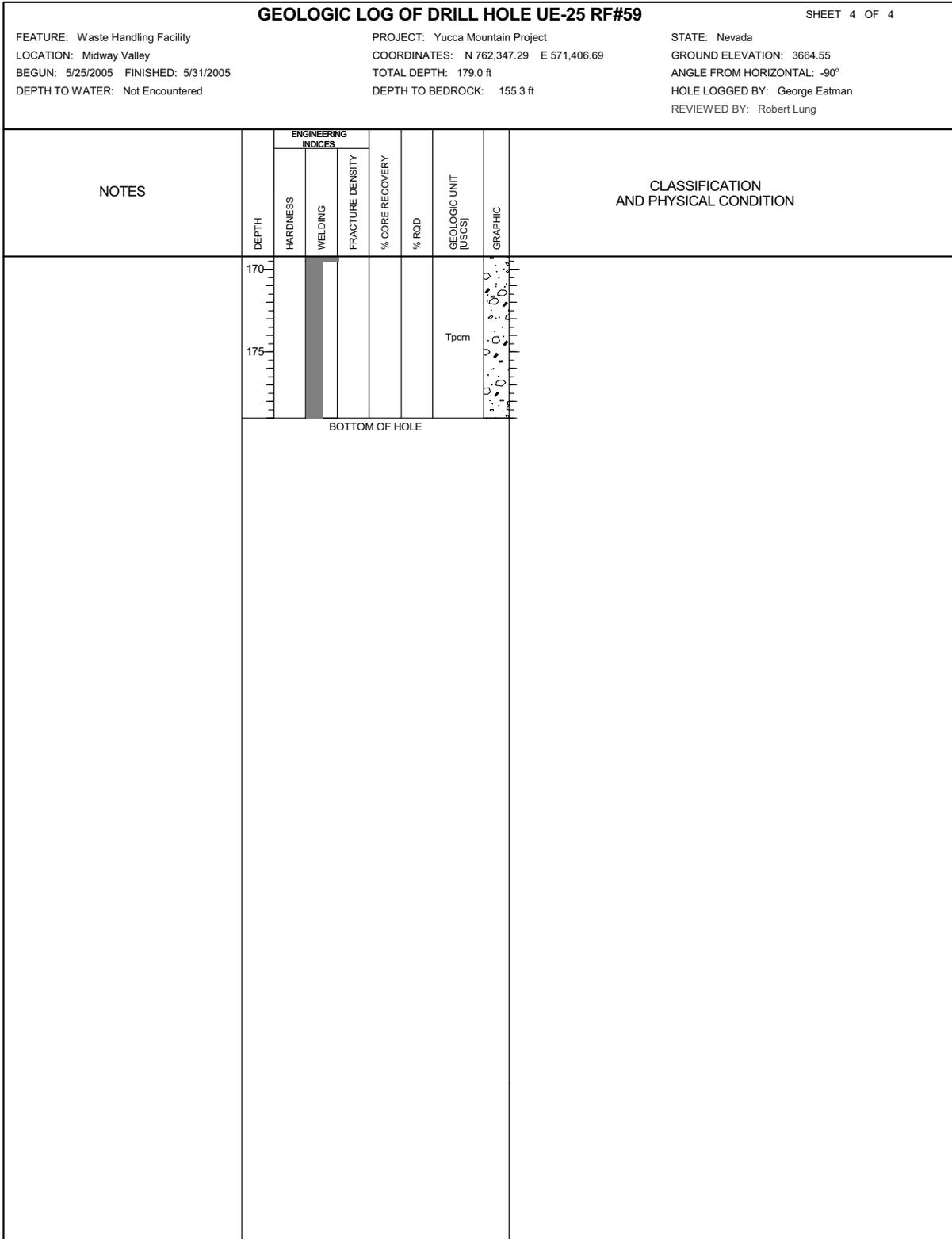


Figure 1.1-127. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#59 (Sheet 4 of 4)

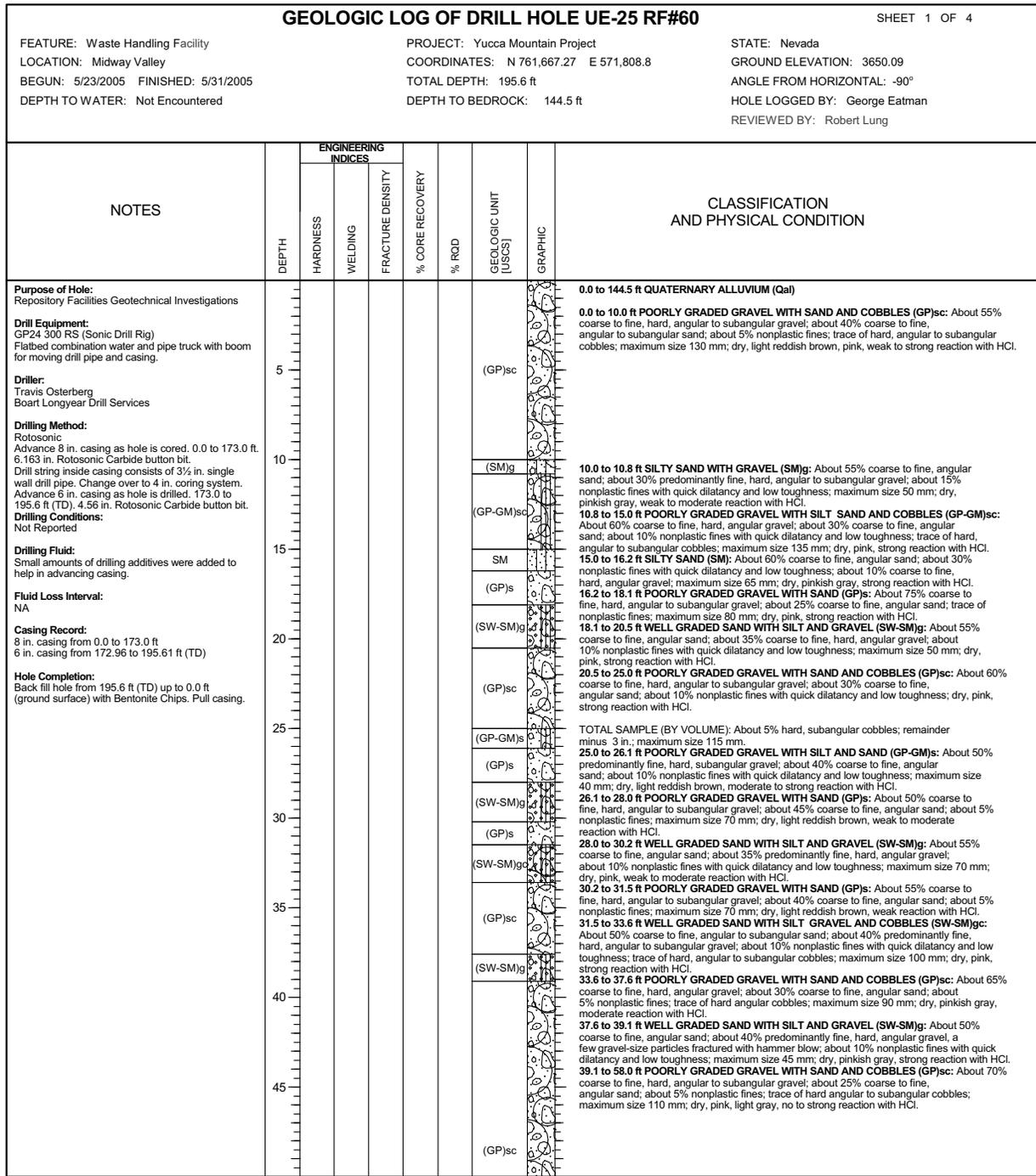


Figure 1.1-128. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#60 (Sheet 1 of 4)

NOTE: Descriptions of the material may not reflect in situ geologic conditions due to mechanical degradation of the sample by the Sonic drilling method; TD = total depth.

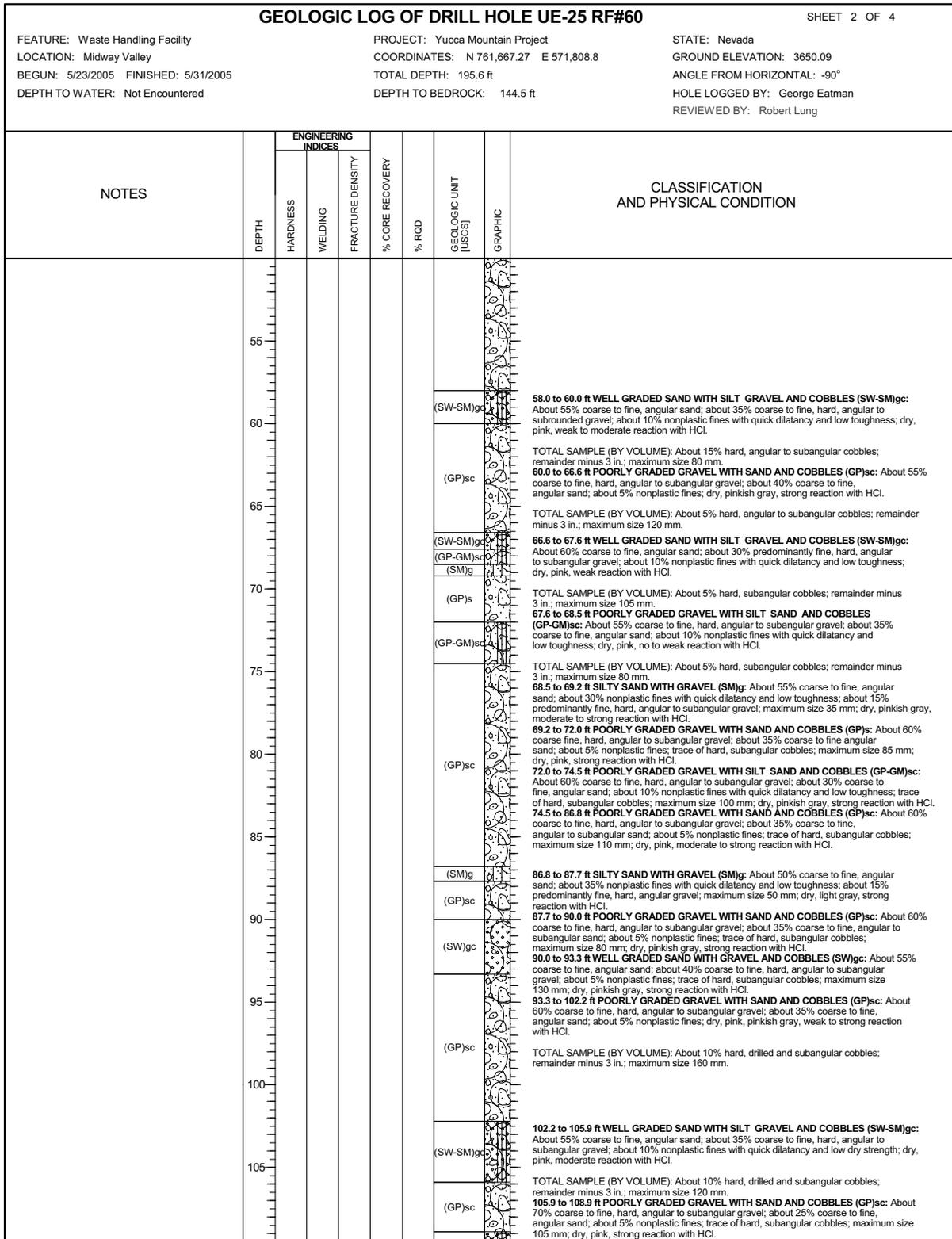


Figure 1.1-128. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#60 (Sheet 2 of 4)

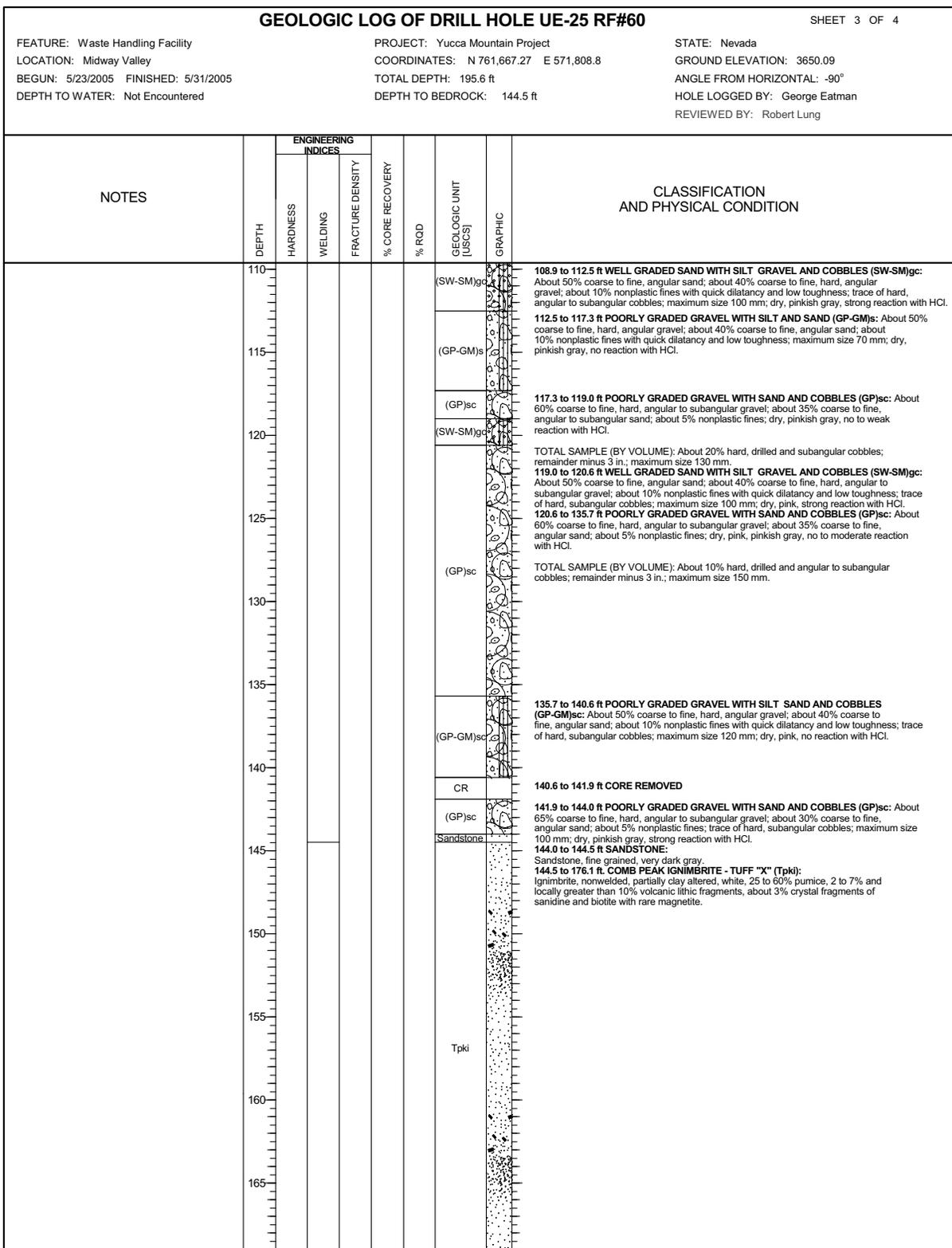


Figure 1.1-128. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#60 (Sheet 3 of 4)

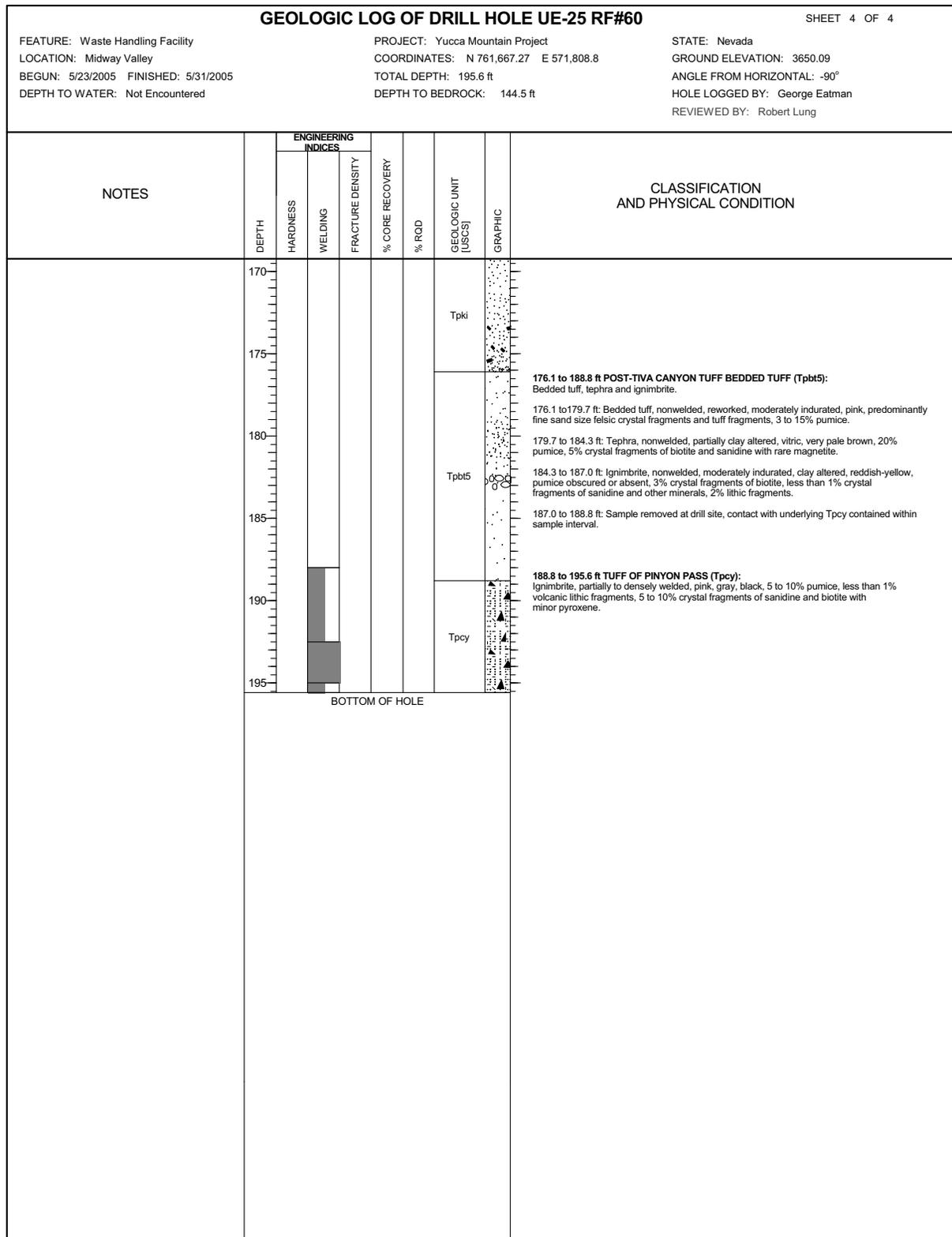


Figure 1.1-128. Geologic Log of Drill Hole UE-25 RF#60 (Sheet 4 of 4)

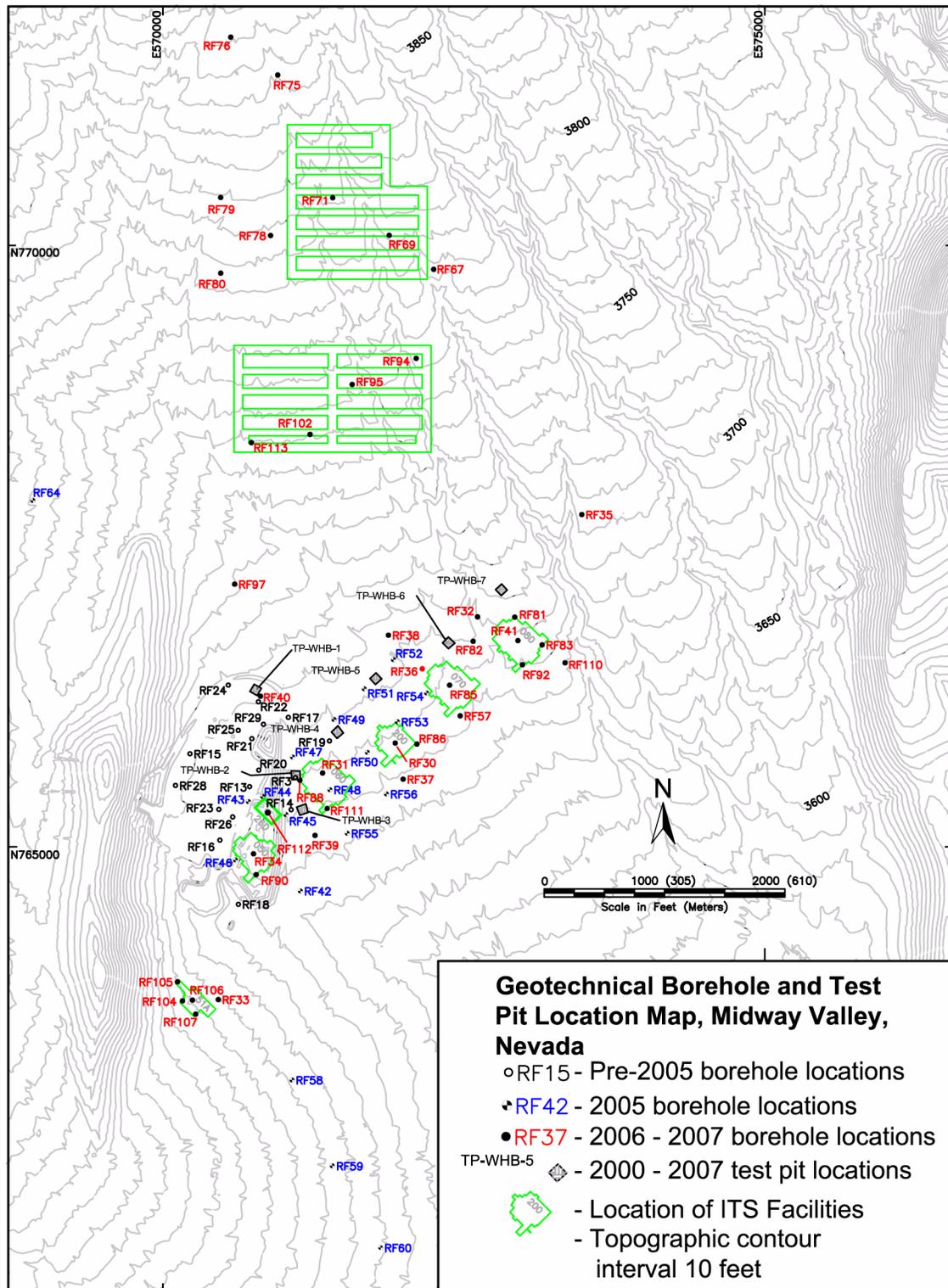


Figure 1.1-129. Repository Facilities Borehole and Test Pit Locations

Source: Buesch and Lung 2008, Figure 1.

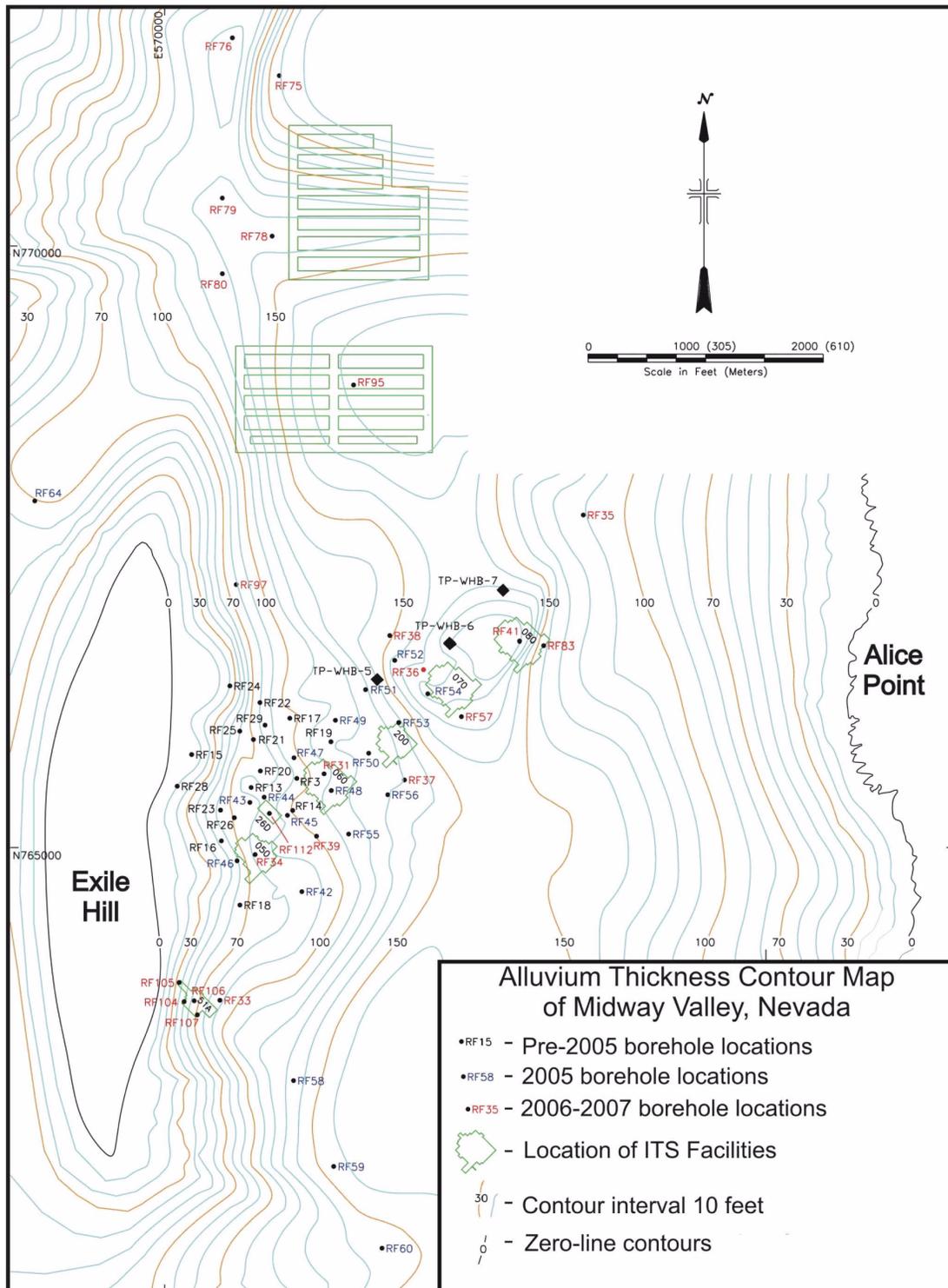


Figure 1.1-130. Alluvium Thickness Contour Map of Midway Valley

NOTE: Not all boreholes from the 2006-2007 drilling program are shown. Figure only shows the 2006-2007 boreholes used to construct the alluvium thickness contour map.

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.2-4.

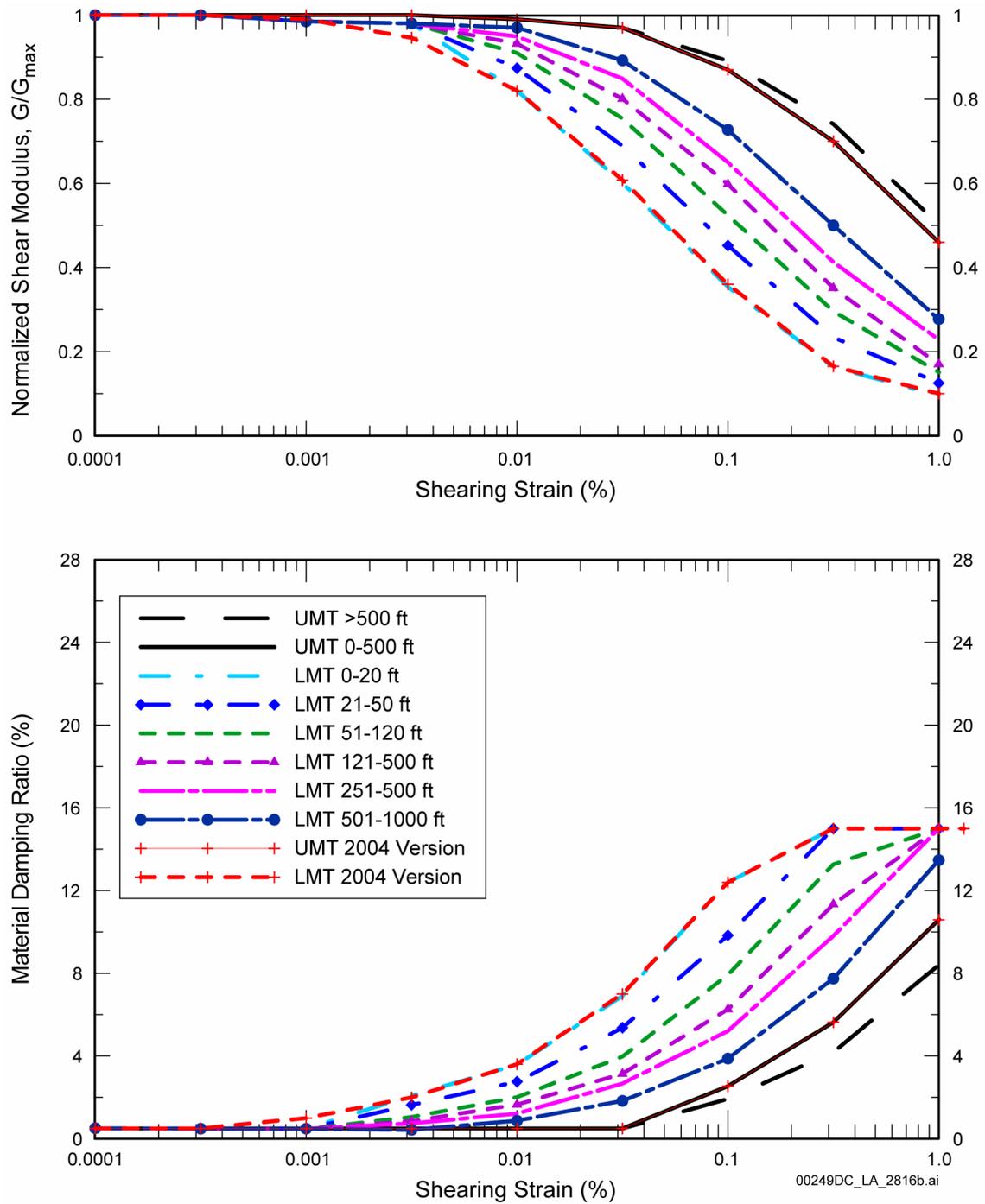


Figure 1.1-131. Comparison of Original and Updated Shear Modulus and Hysteretic Damping Curves for Tuff

NOTE: LMT = lower mean tuff; UMT = upper mean tuff.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.4.4-10.

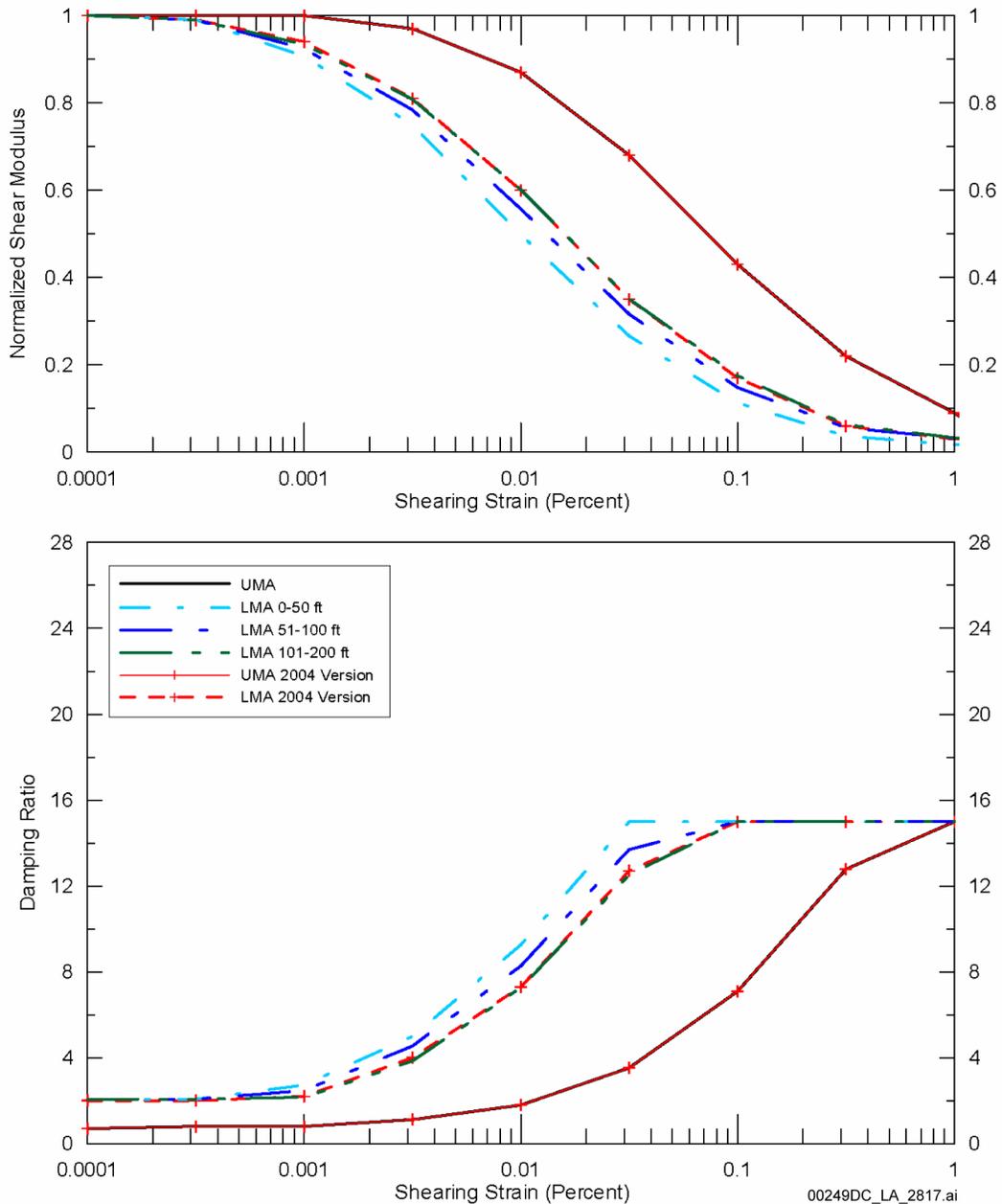


Figure 1.1-132. Comparison of Original and Updated Shear Modulus and Hysteretic Damping Curves for Surface GROA Alluvium

NOTE: LMA = lower mean alluvium; UMA = upper mean alluvium.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.4.4-19.

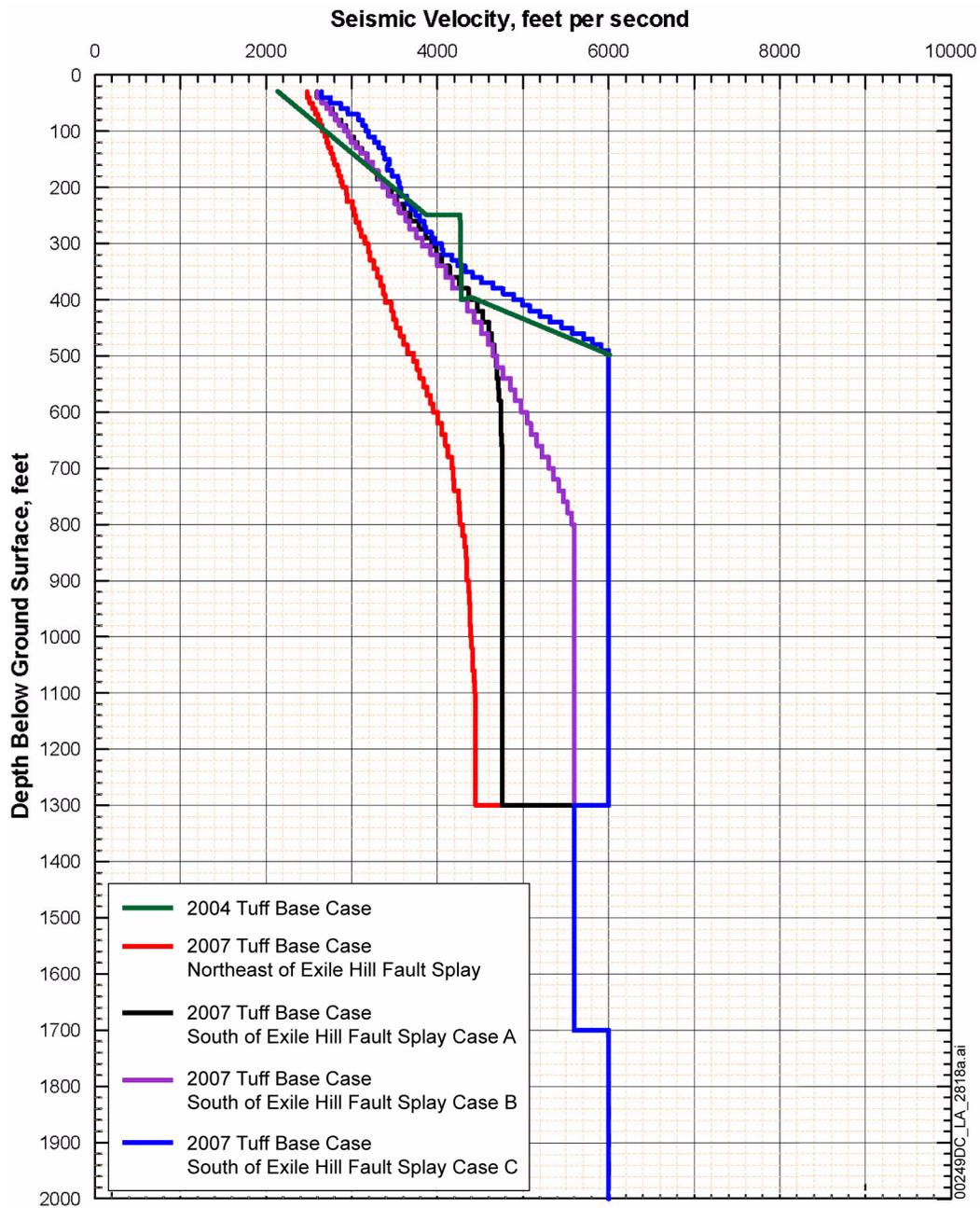


Figure 1.1-133. 2004 and 2007 Smoothed Surface GROA Base Case  $V_s$  Profiles for Tuff

NOTE: Below 1,300 ft all three South of Exile Hill Fault Splay Base Case profiles are shown in blue.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.4.2-94.

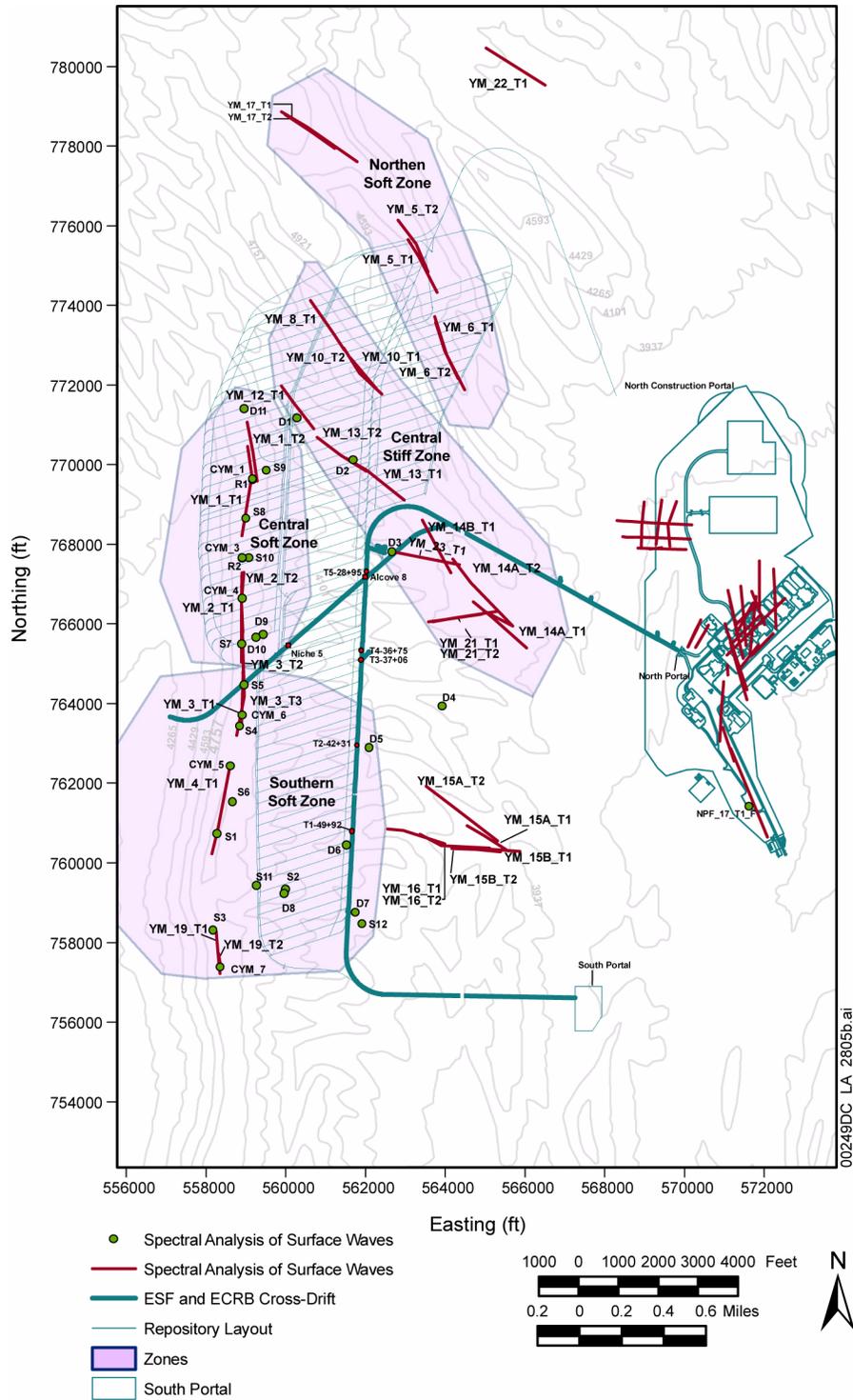


Figure 1.1-134. Spectral Analysis of Surface Waves Surveys in the Vicinity of the Repository Block

NOTE: Nevada State Plane coordinates.

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.4.2-6.

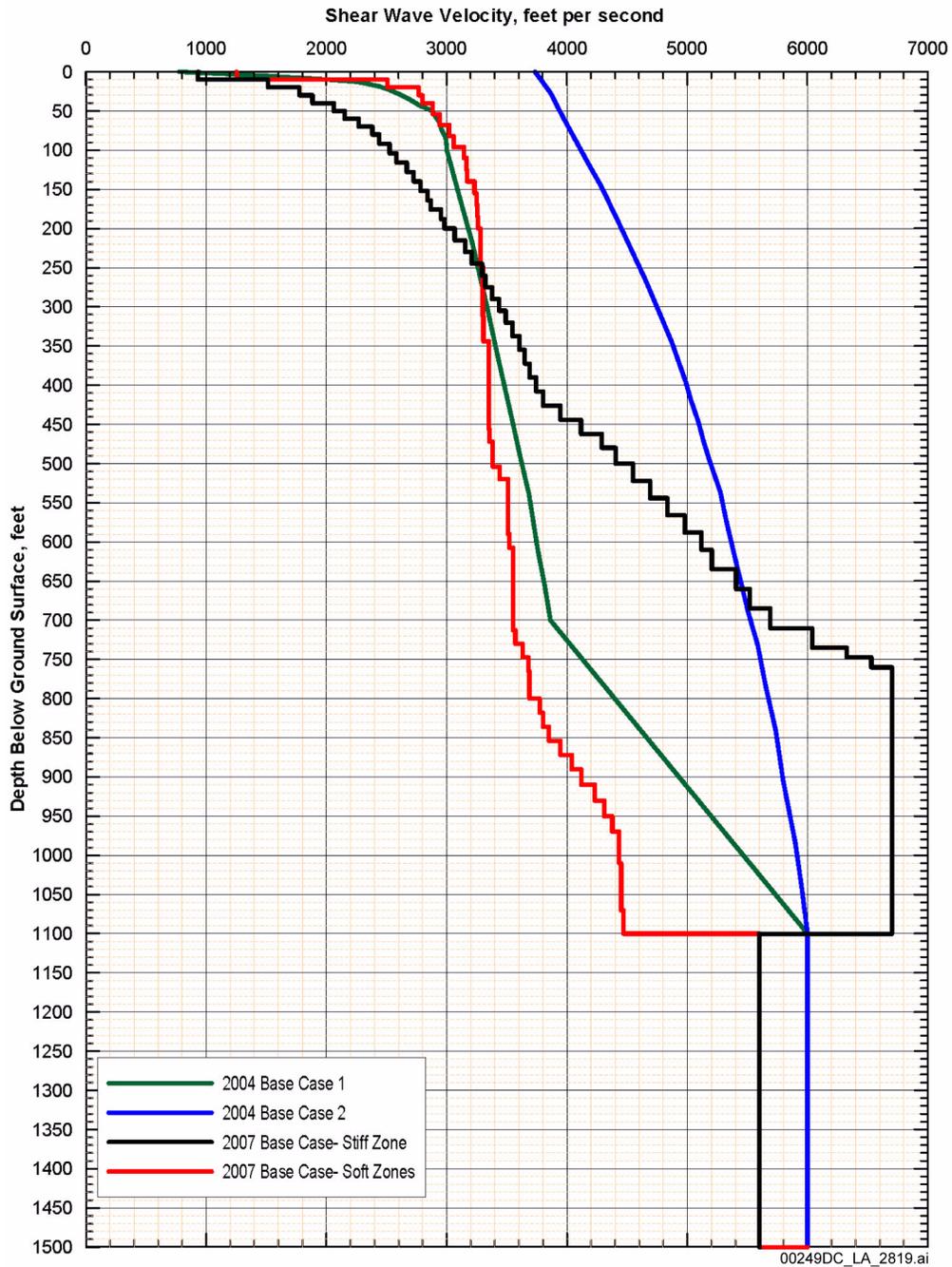


Figure 1.1-135. Comparison of 2004 and 2007 Smoothed Repository Block Base Case  $V_s$  Profiles

Source: BSC 2008c, Figure 6.4.2-93.

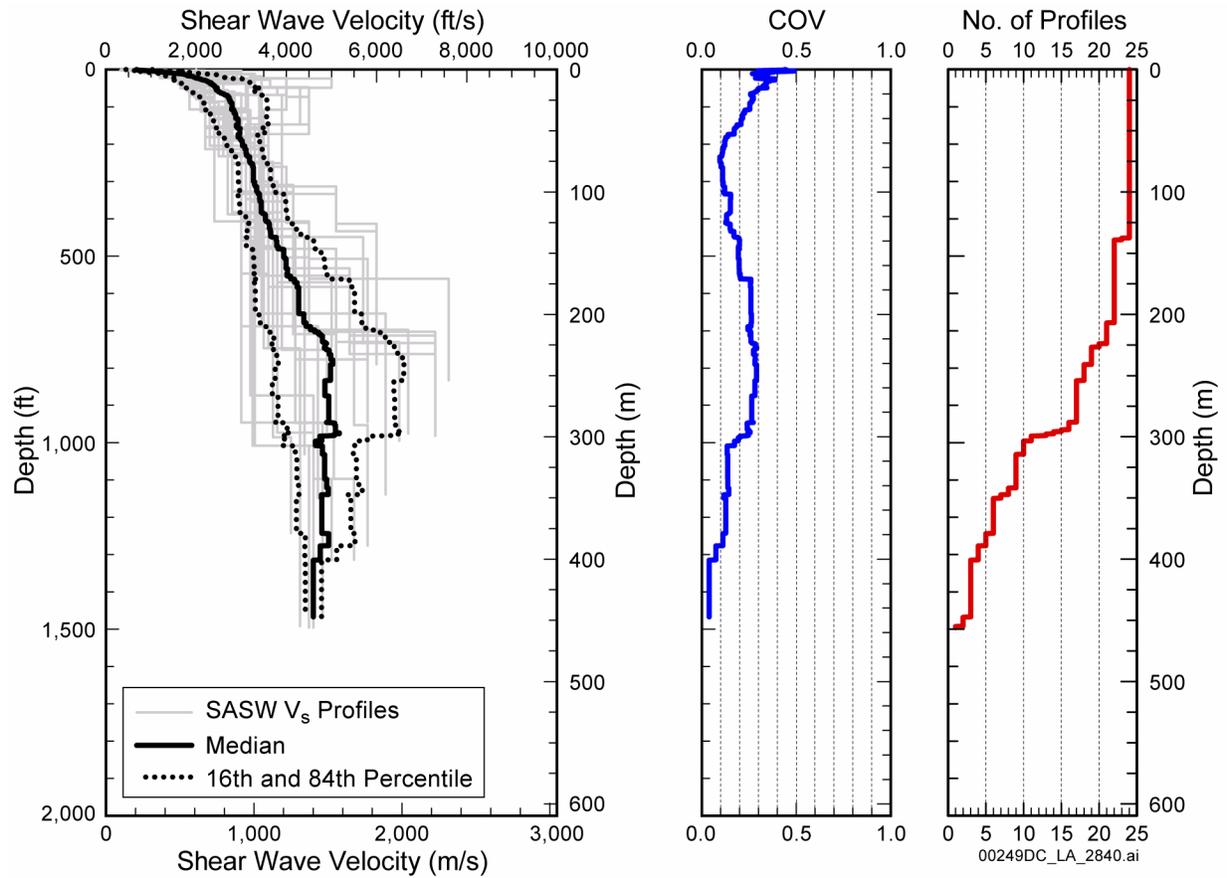


Figure 1.1-136. Individual Profiles and Statistical Analysis of 24 Spectral Analysis of Surface Wave Tests Performed Around the Mountain Area

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.3-2.

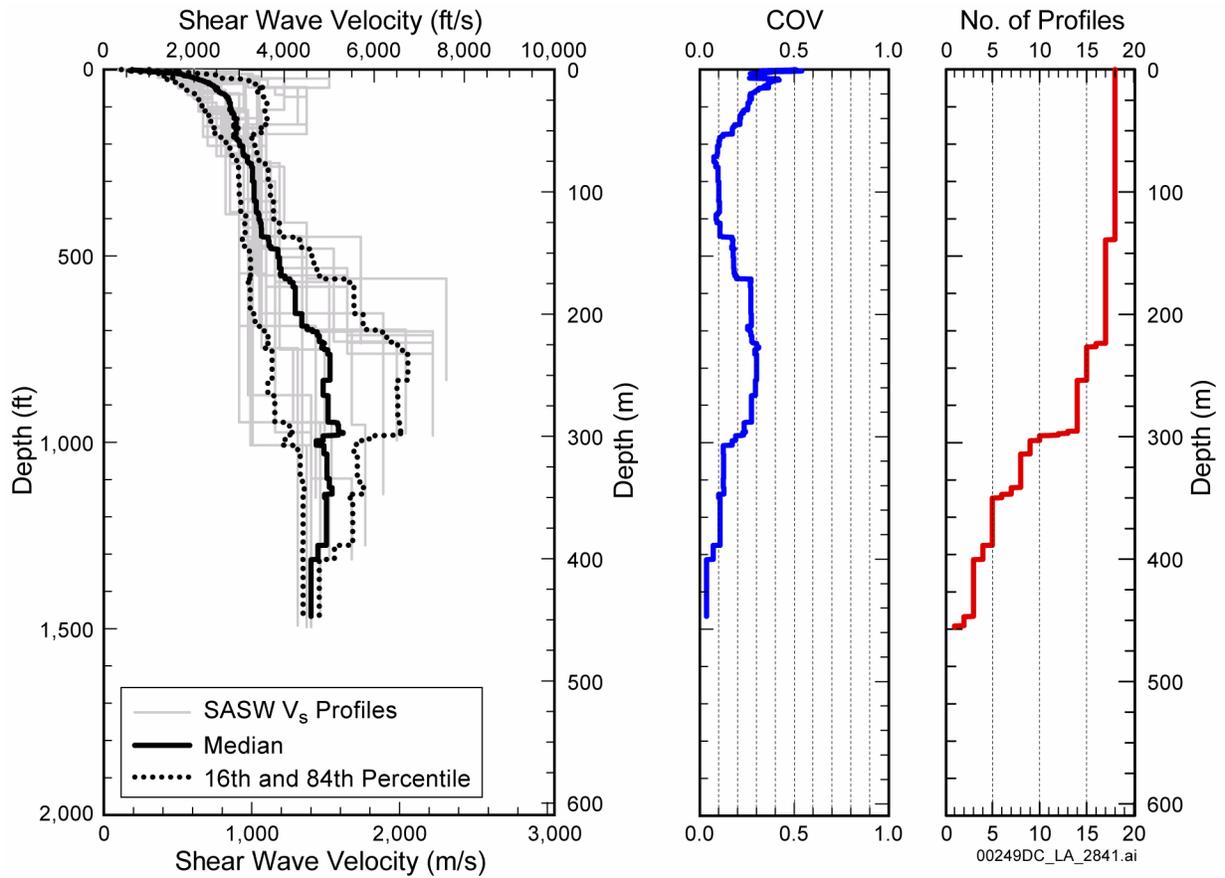


Figure 1.1-137. Individual Profiles and Statistical Analysis of 18 Spectral Analysis of Surface Wave Tests Performed Around the Mountain Area

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.3-3.

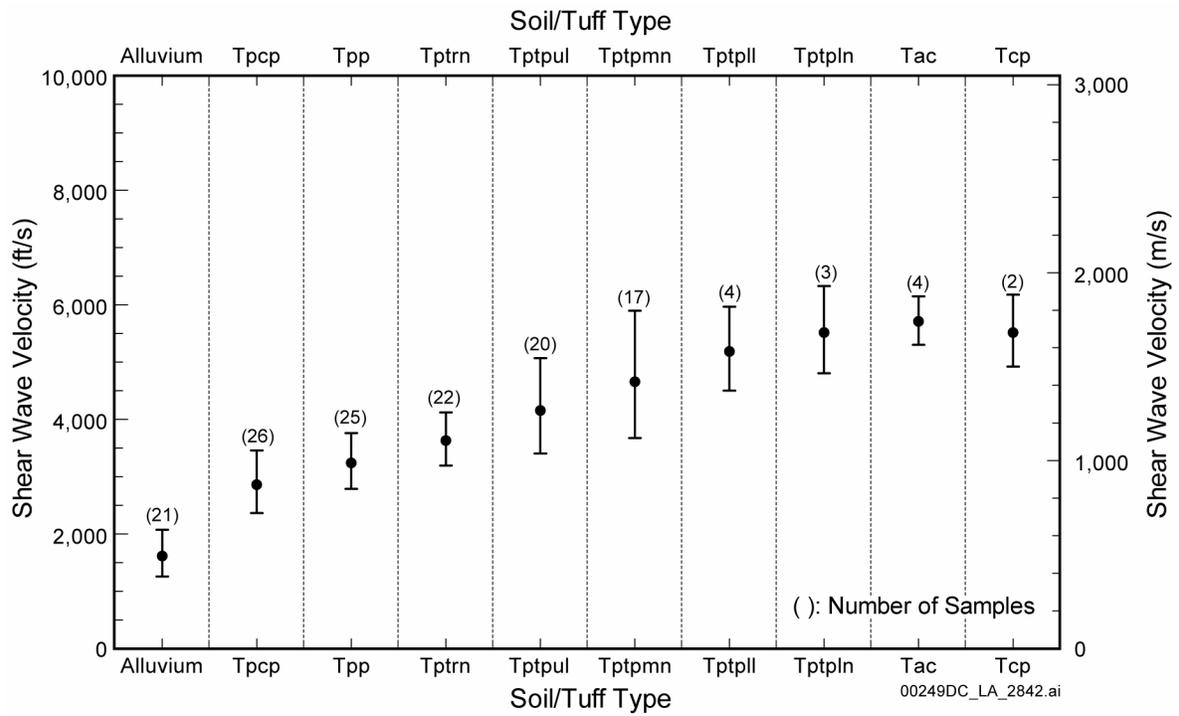


Figure 1.1-138. Distribution of  $V_S$  Velocities from Spectral Analysis of Surface Wave Testing by Geologic Unit

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.3-9.

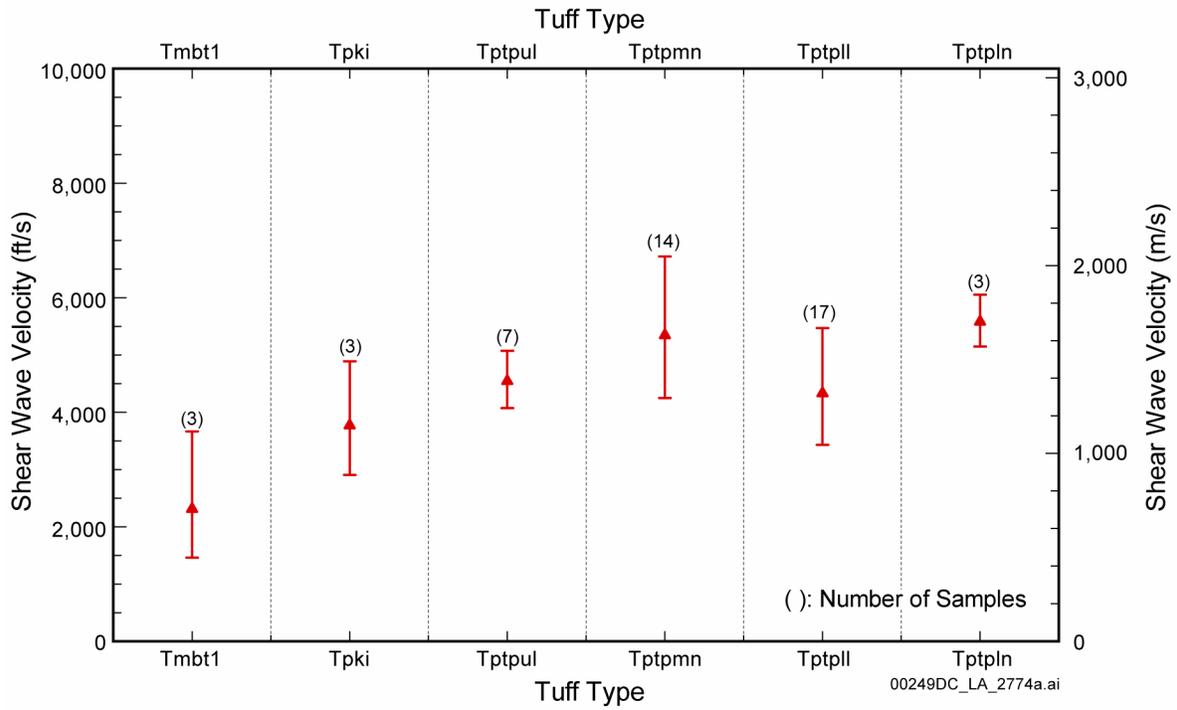


Figure 1.1-139. Distribution of Spectral Analysis Of Surface Wave Velocities by Underground Geologic Units

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.4-14.

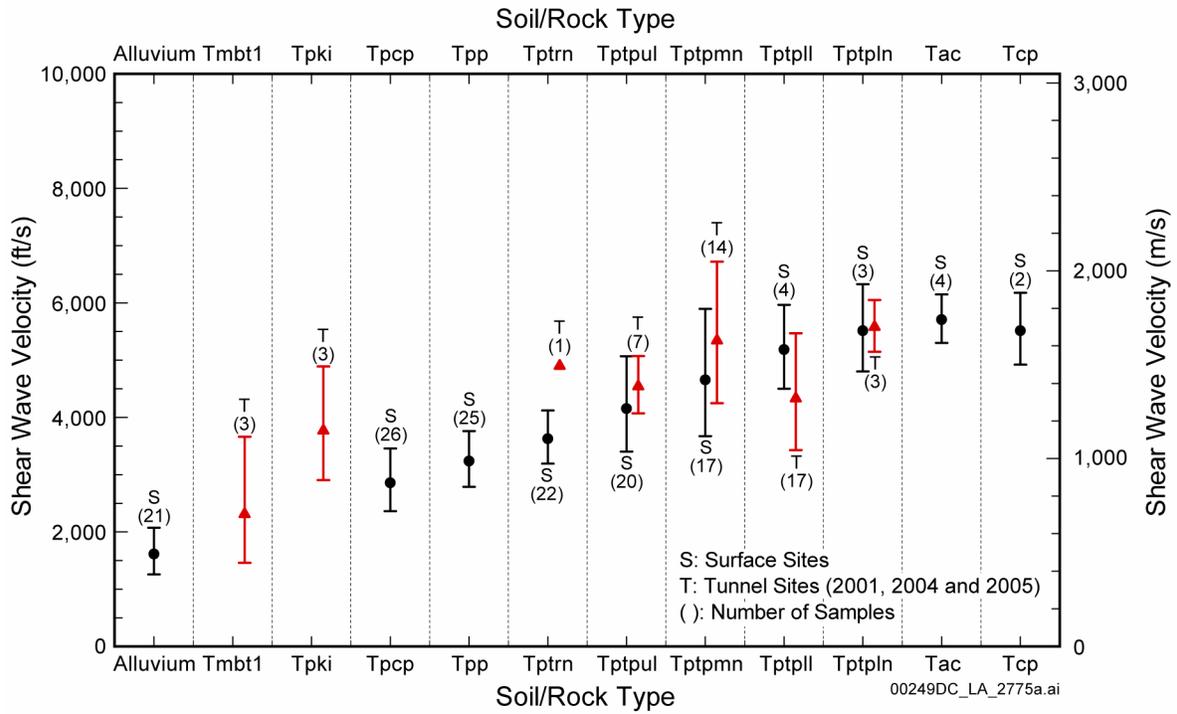
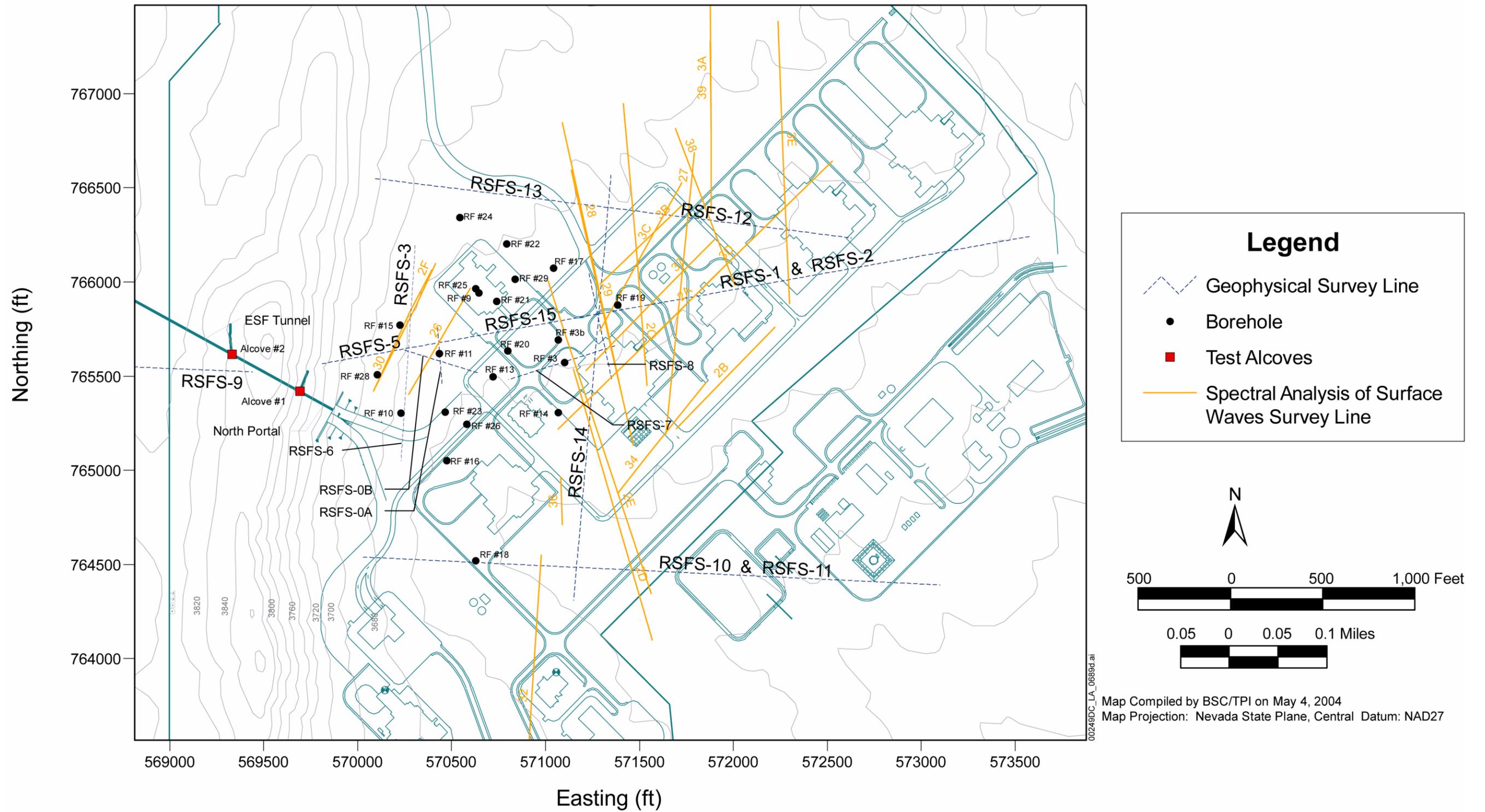


Figure 1.1-140. Comparison of  $V_s$  Ranges between Surface and Tunnel Spectral Analysis of Surface Wave Test Sites Based on Geologic Units

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.4-18.



Source: BSC 2002b, Figure 43; Charles B. Reynolds & Associates 1985, Enclosure 1.

Figure 1.1-141. Location of Pre-2004 Geophysical Surveys Relative to the Surface Geologic Repository Operations Area

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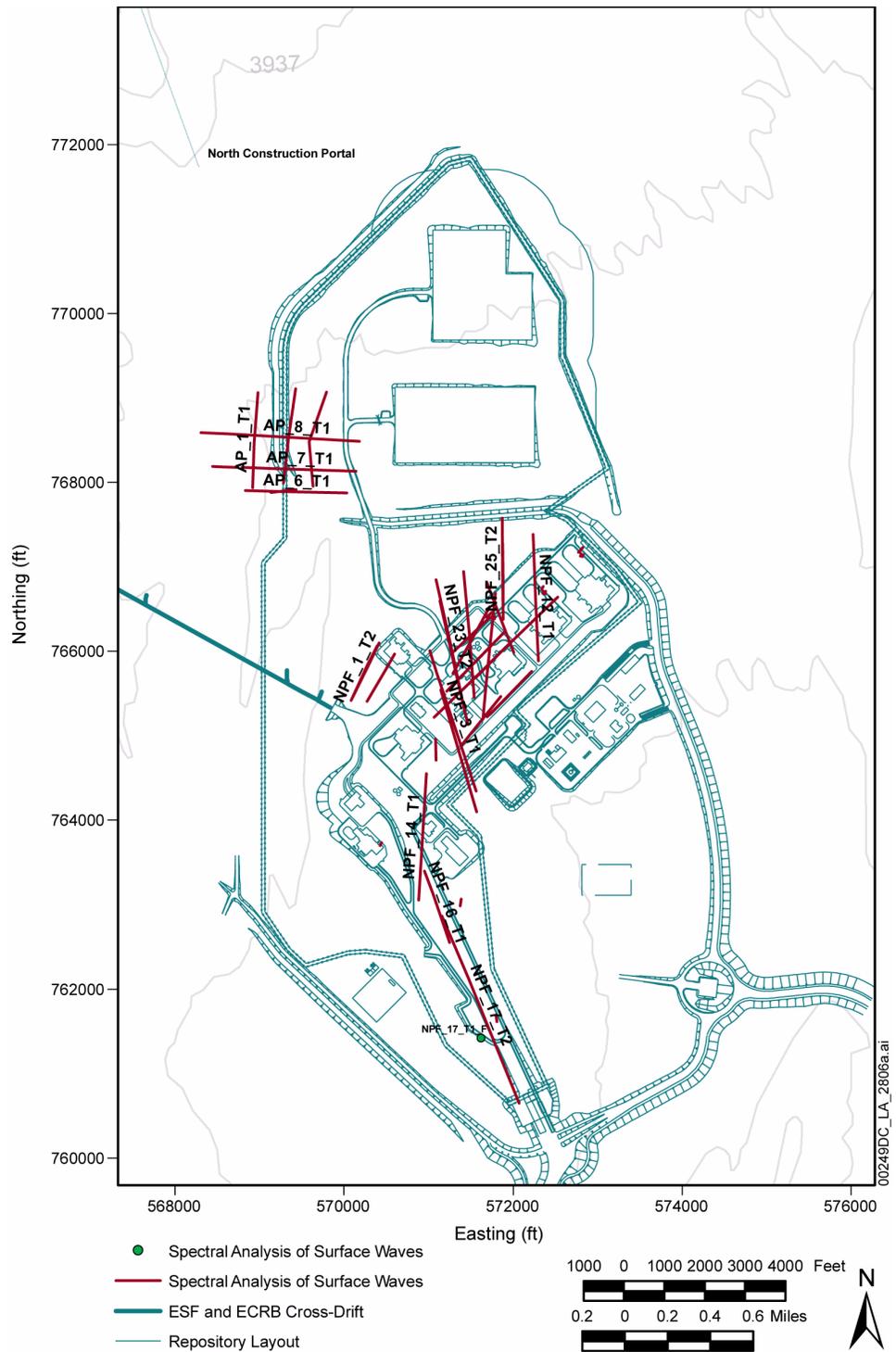


Figure 1.1-142. Spectral Analysis of Surface Waves Testing in the Vicinity of the Surface GROA in 2004 and 2005

NOTE: Nevada State Plane Coordinates

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.2-7.

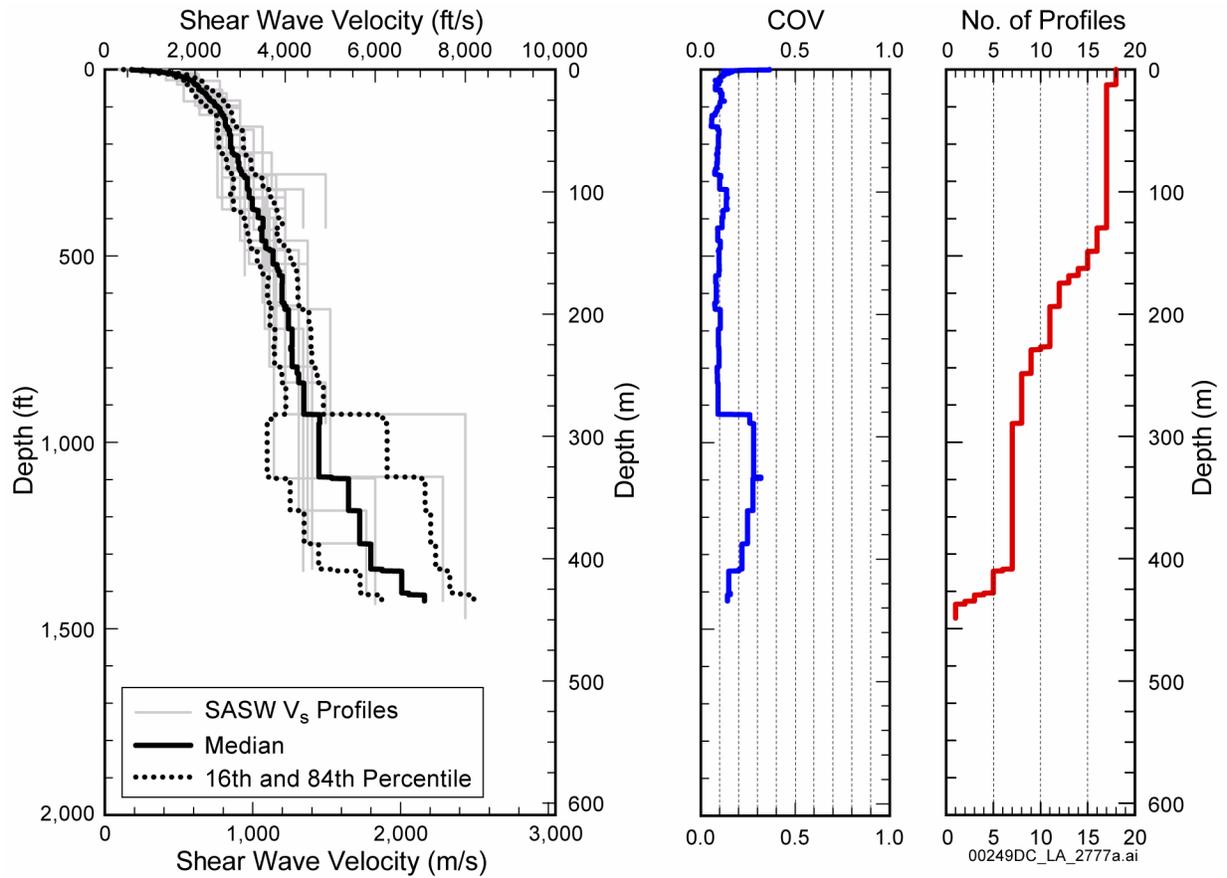


Figure 1.1-143. Individual Profiles and Statistical Analyses of 18 Spectral Analysis of Surface Waves Tests Performed in the Vicinity of the Surface GROA

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.2-15.

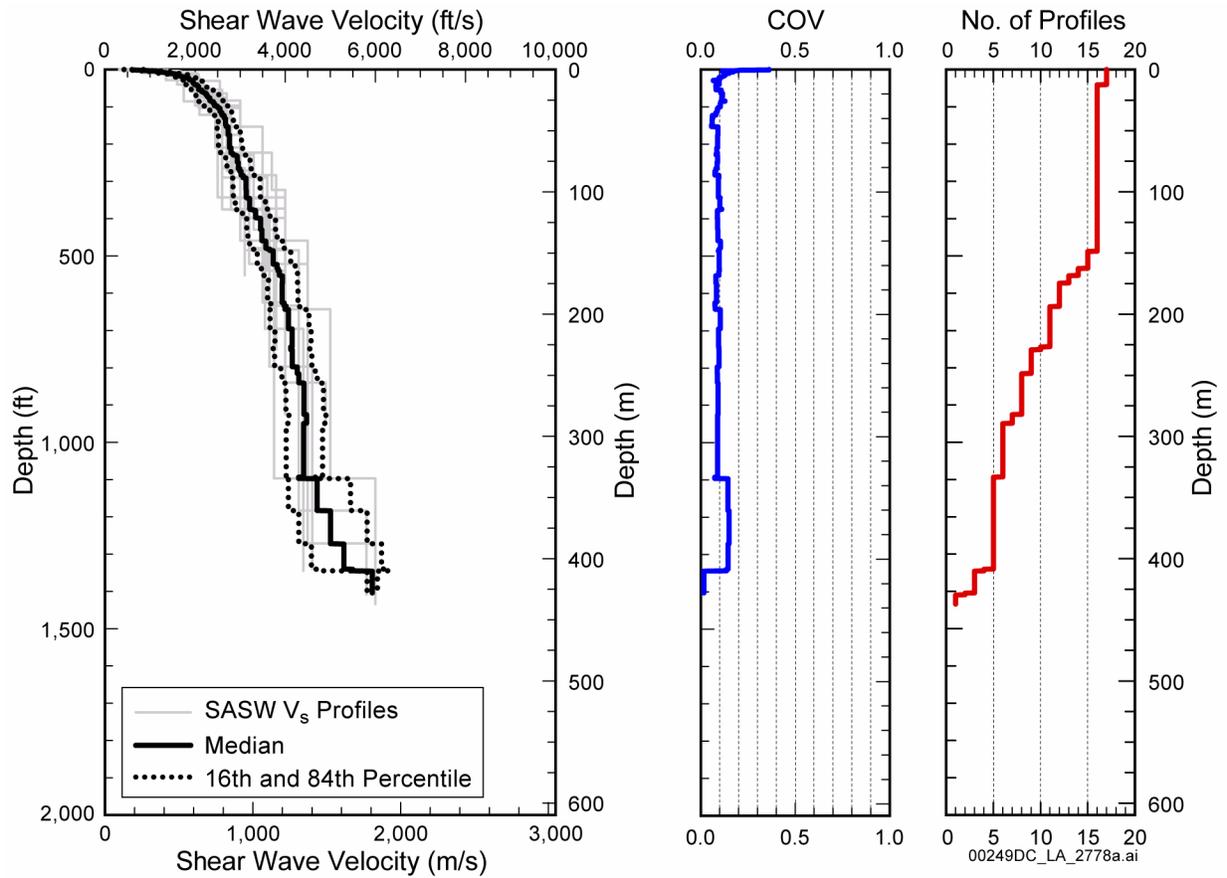


Figure 1.1-144. Individual Profiles and Statistical Analyses of Spectral Analysis of Surface Waves Tests Performed at Surface GROA Without Site NPF 28 and Without Bottom Portions of  $V_s$  profiles for Sites NPF 2 and 14 and NPF 3 and 9 below 900 ft

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.2-17.

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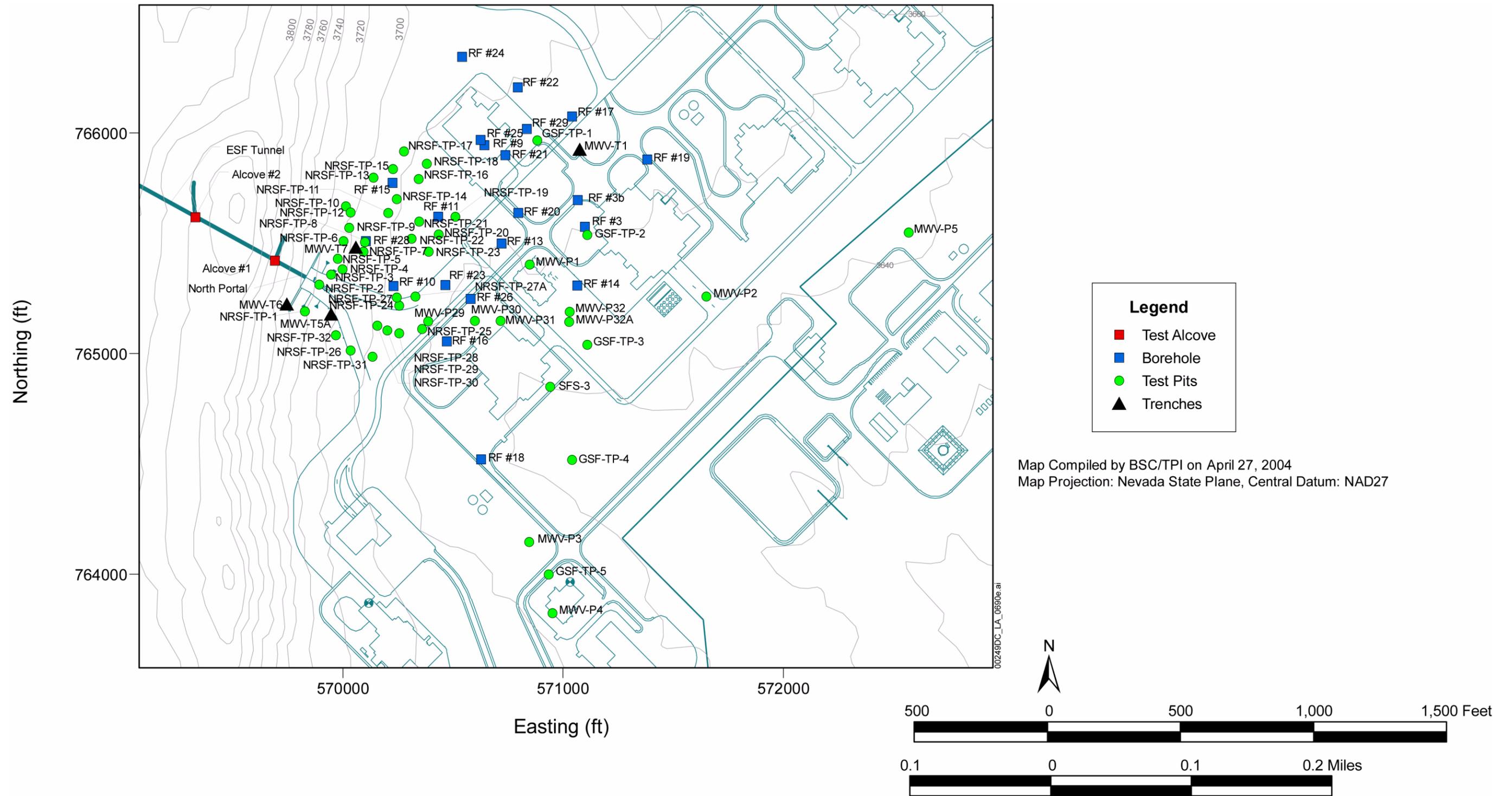


Figure 1.1-145. Locations of Pre-2004 Boreholes and Test Pits Relative to the Surface Geologic Repository Operations Area

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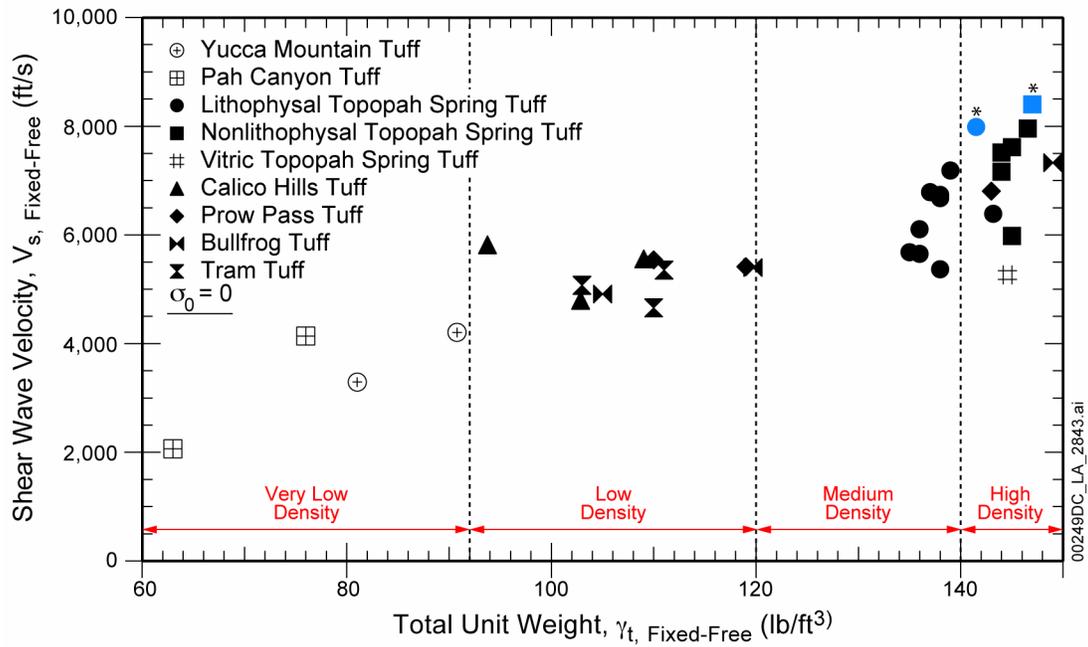


Figure 1.1-146. Variation of Shear Wave Velocity with Total Unit Weight of the Thirty-Three Tuff Specimens from Stratigraphic Units below Tiva Canyon Tuff;  $V_s$  Measured at the Unconfined State in the Resonant Column Test

NOTE: Group 1: Very low density specimens from Yucca Mountain Tuff (Tpy and Tpb3) and Pah Canyon Tuff (Tpp and Tpb2). Group 2: Low density specimens from Calico Hills Formation (Tac), Prow Pass Tuff (Tcp), Bullfrog Tuff (Tcb), and Tram Tuff (Tct). Group 3: Medium density specimens from Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-rich, lithophysal (Tptrl); Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-poor, upper lithophysal (Tptpul); and Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-poor, lower lithophysal (Tptpll). Group 4: High density specimens from Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-rich, nonlithophysal (Tptrn); Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-poor, middle nonlithophysal (Tptpmn); Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-poor, lower nonlithophysal (Tptpln); Topopah Spring Tuff crystal-poor, vitric (Tptpv); Prow Pass Tuff (Tcp); and Bullfrog Tuff (Tcb). Specimens marked with asterisks were cored from larger specimens and had fewer surface lithophysae.

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.5-6.

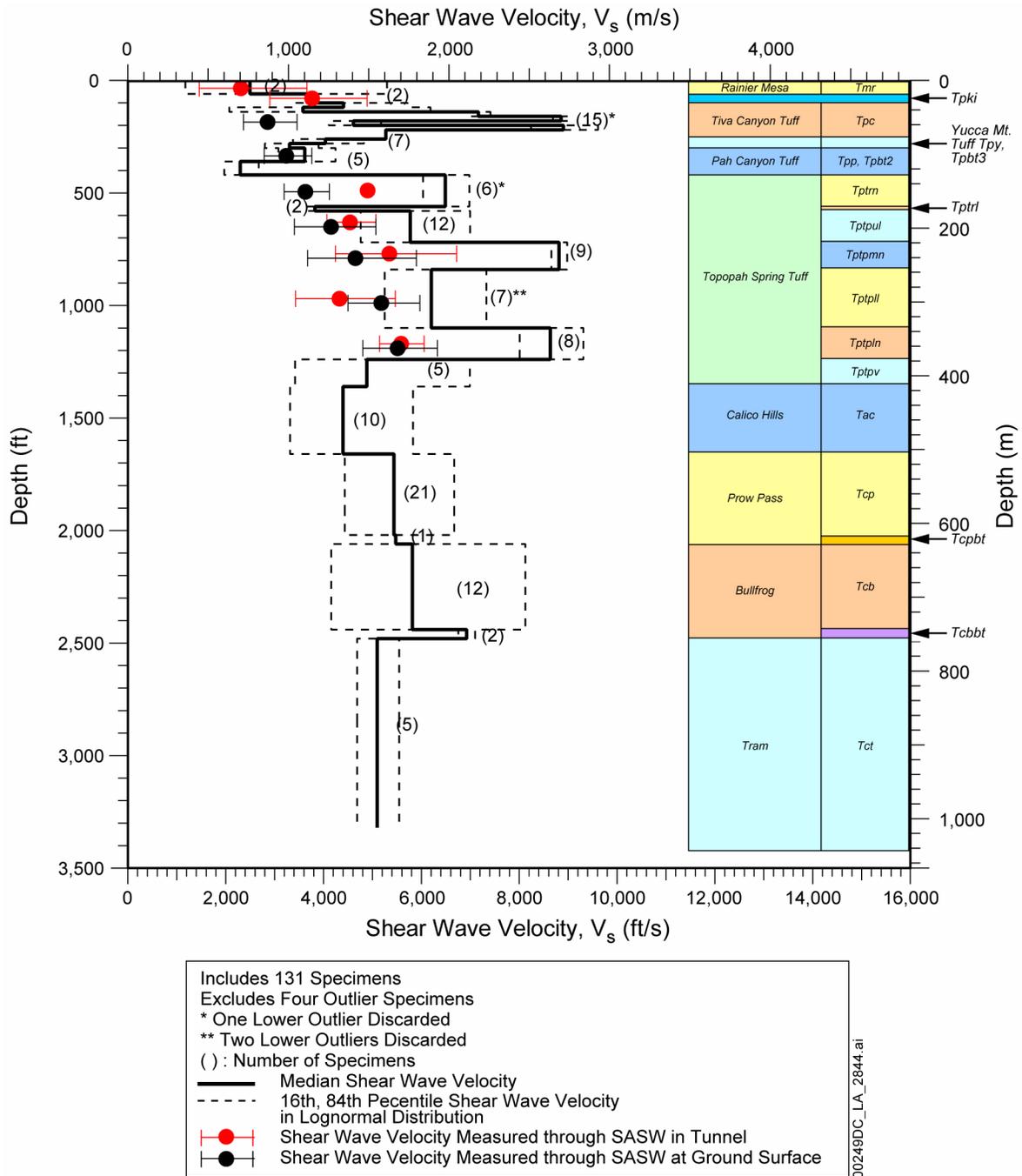


Figure 1.1-147. Summary Profile of Shear Wave Velocity versus Depth from Free-Free Resonant Column Tests

NOTE: SASW = spectral analysis of surface waves.

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.5-60.

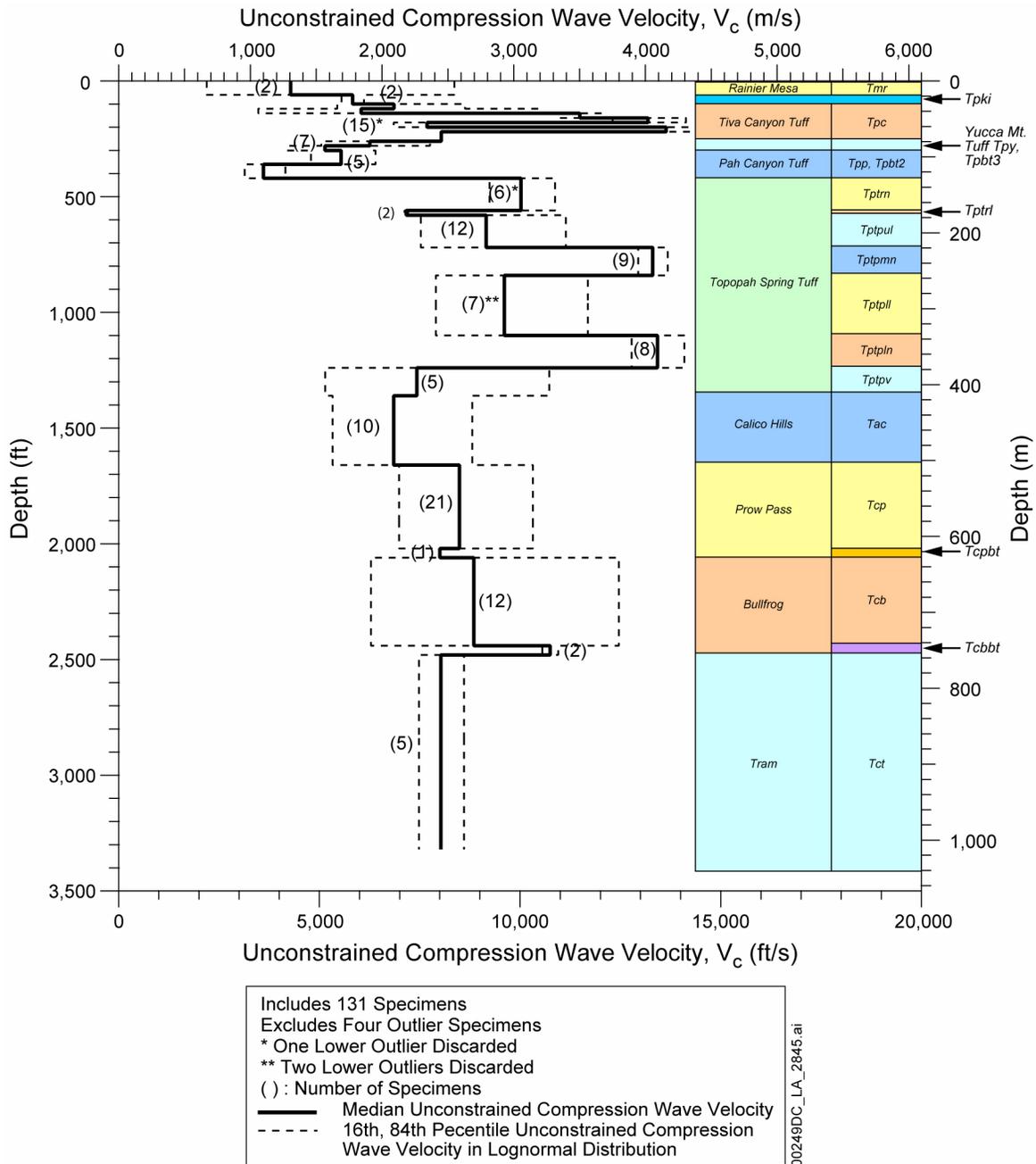


Figure 1.1-148. Summary Profile of Unconstrained Compression Wave Velocity versus Depth from Free-Free Resonant Column Tests

Source: SNL 2008a, Figures 6.5-65.

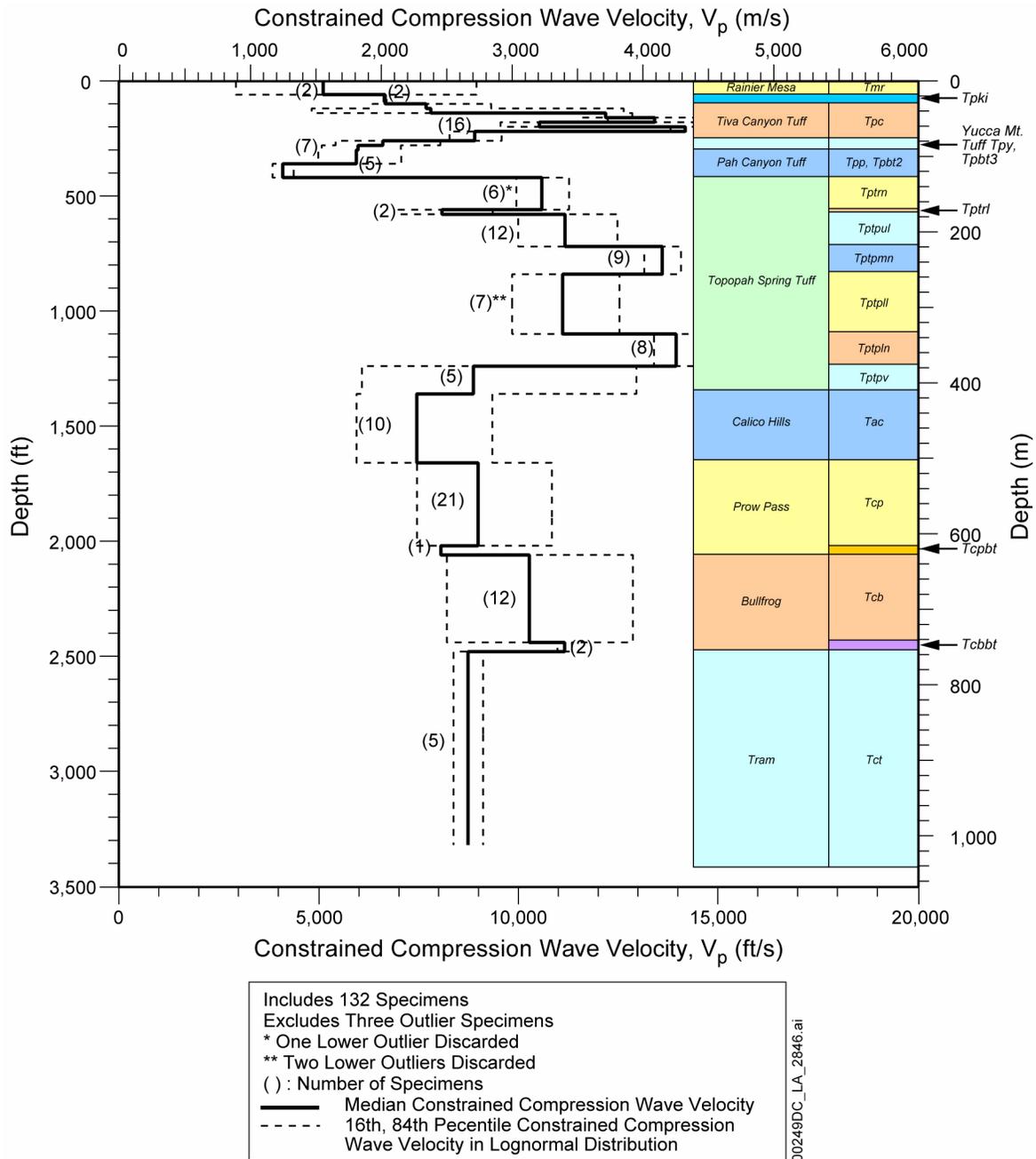


Figure 1.1-149. Summary Profile of Constrained Compression Wave Velocity versus Depth from Free-Free Resonant Column Tests

Source: SNL 2008a, Figure 6.5-69.





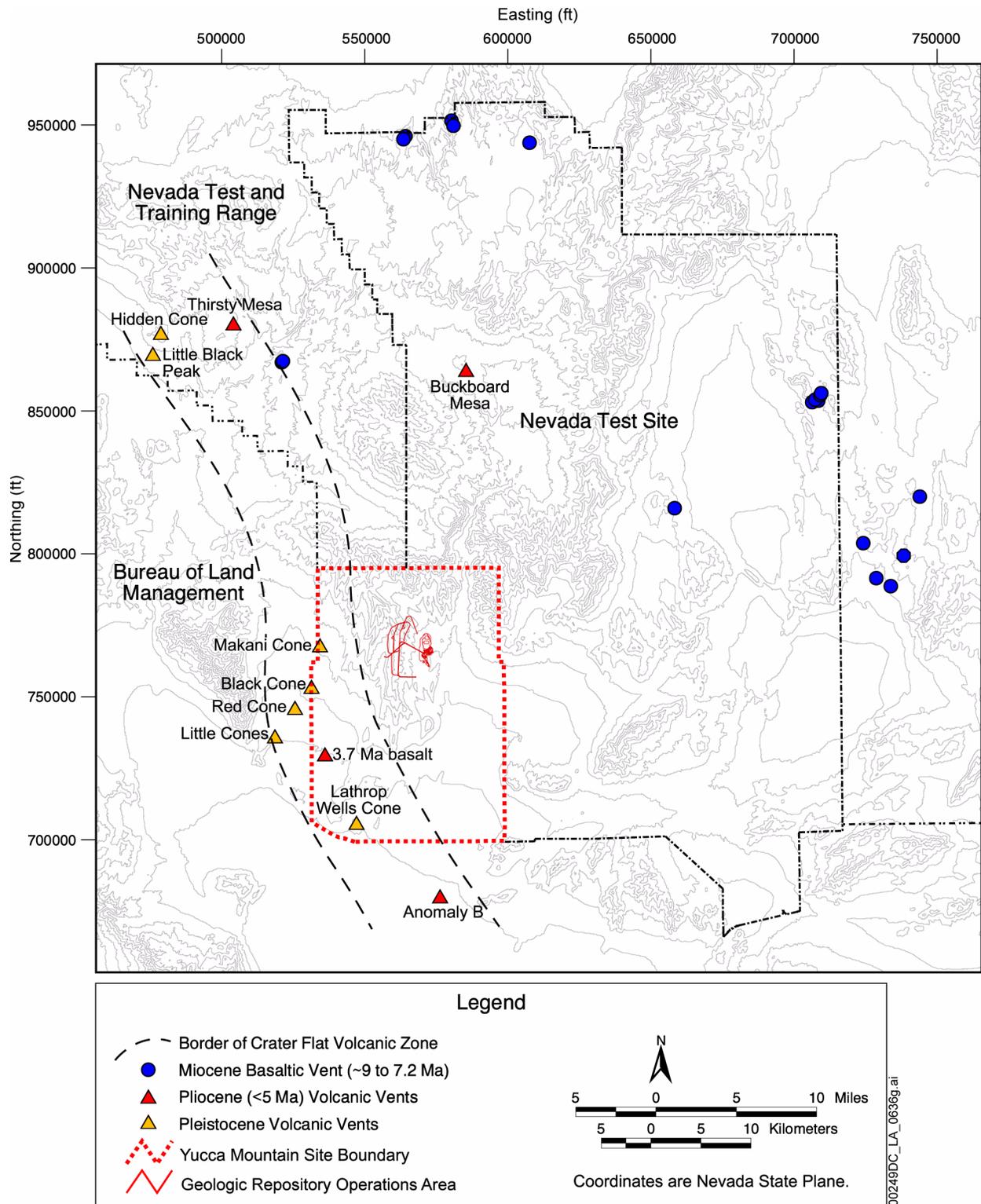


Figure 1.1-152. Miocene and Post-Miocene Basaltic Vent Locations in the Yucca Mountain Region

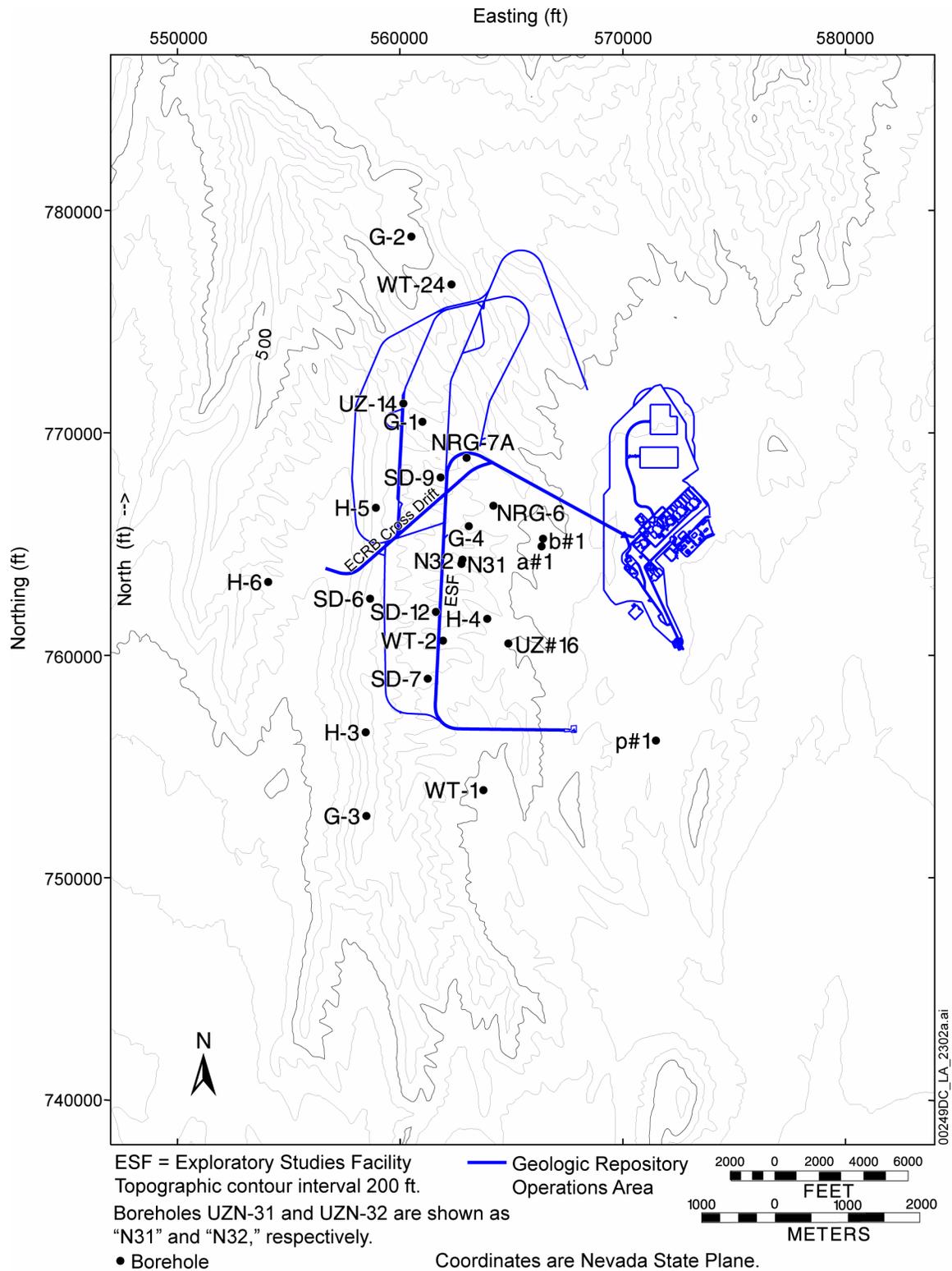


Figure 1.1-153. Locations of Boreholes Used for Characterizing Subsurface Mineralogy

Source: BSC 2004j, Figure 4-1.

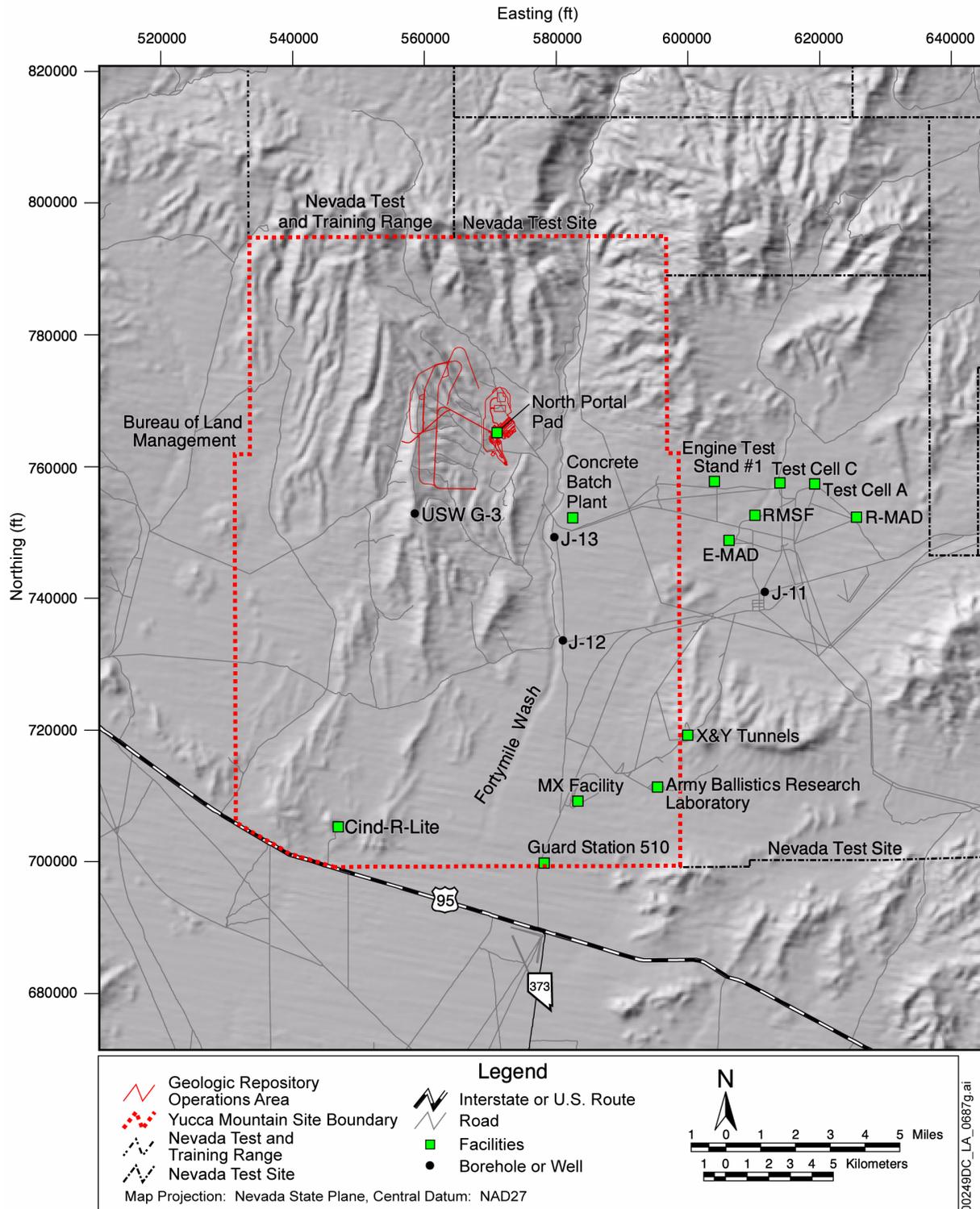


Figure 1.1-154. Yucca Mountain Repository Proposed Land Withdrawal Area

NOTE: E-MAD = Engine Maintenance, Assembly, and Disassembly; R-MAD = Reactor Maintenance, Assembly, and Disassembly; RMSF = Radioactive Material Storage Facility.

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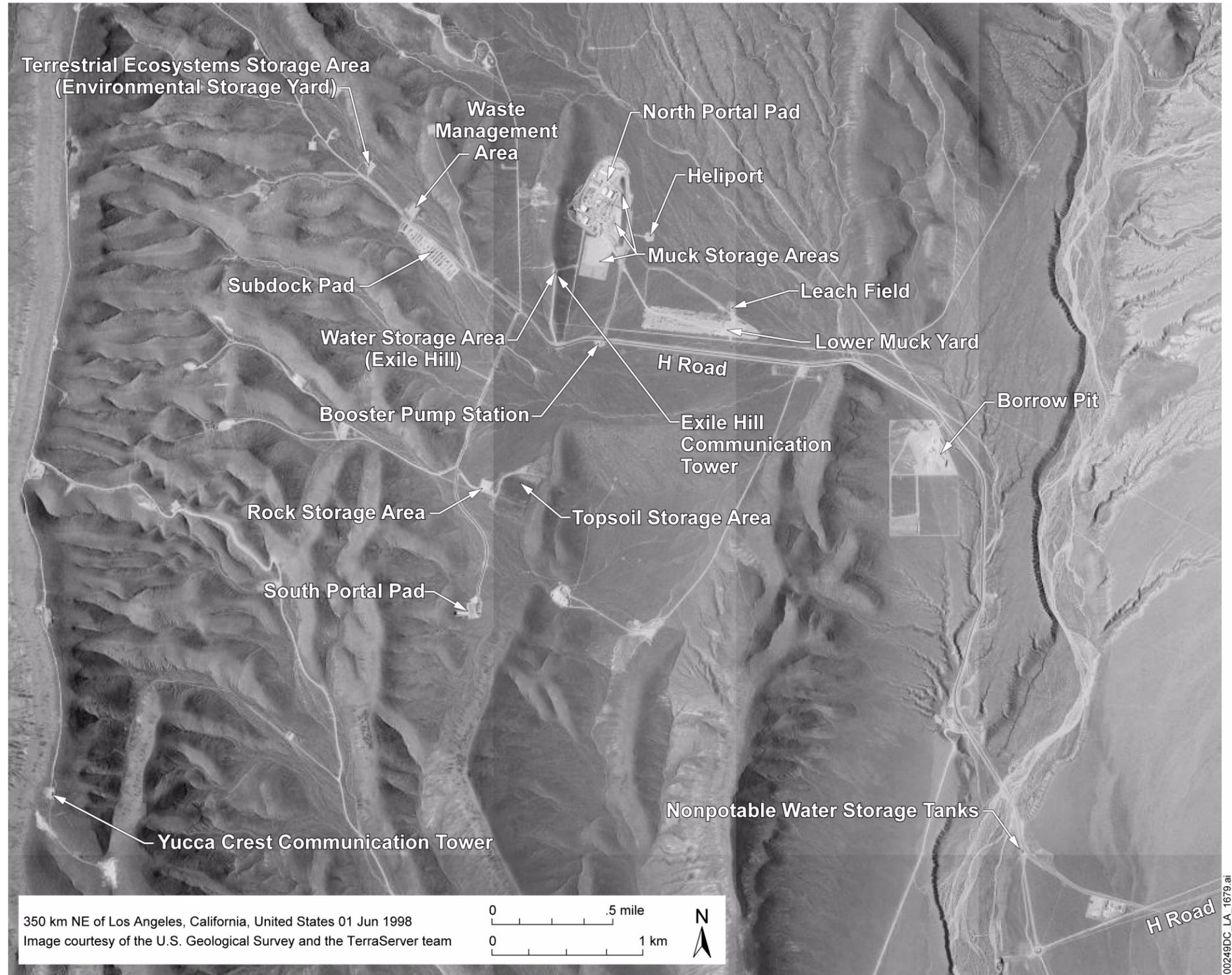


Figure 1.1-155. Yucca Mountain Structures and Facilities

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