

# Preliminary Geologic Results and Observations

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- Mapping Products

Geographic Information System (GIS) and Final Geologic Maps

- Lithologic and Structural Age Relationships

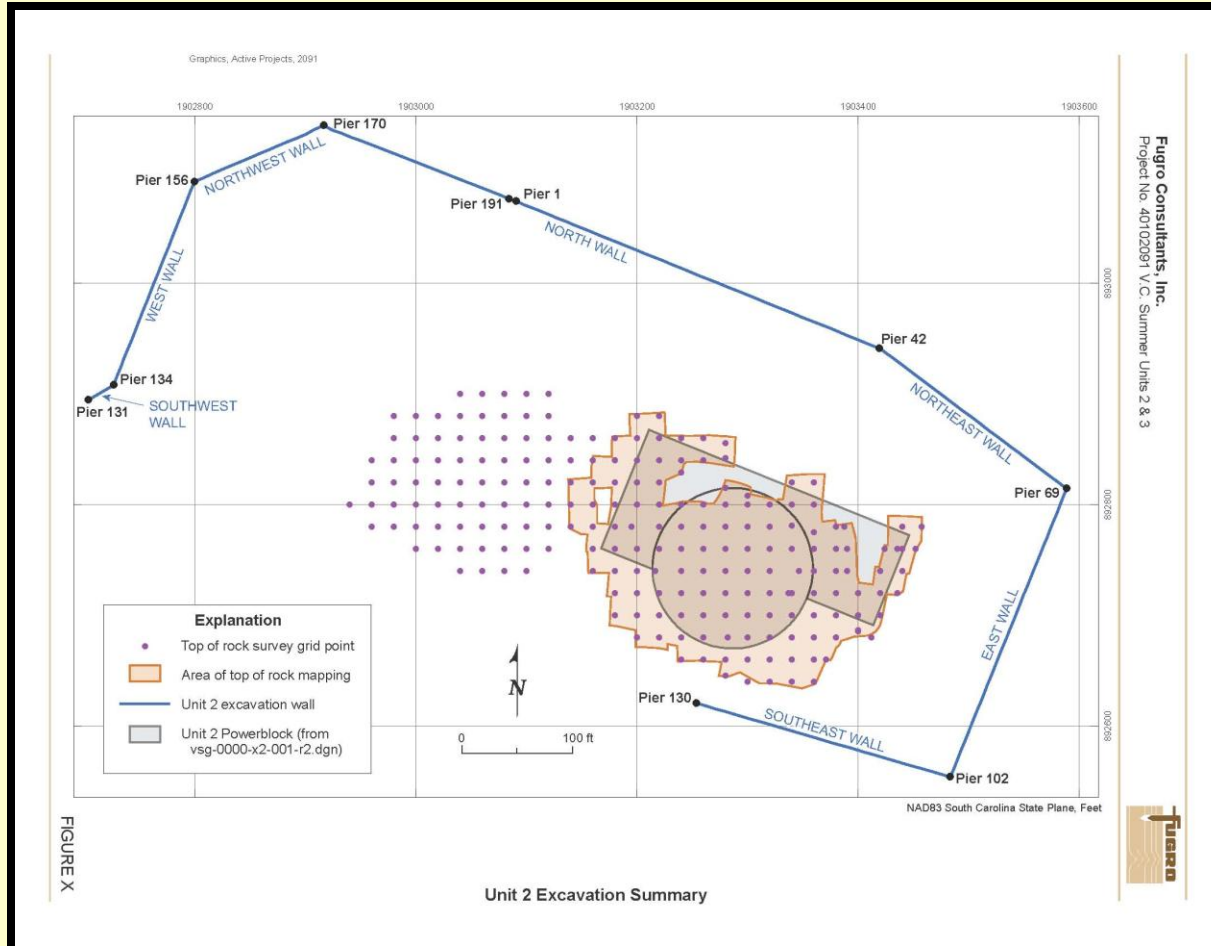
Geologic characteristics of youngest fracture zones

- Regional Geologic Setting

Geologic characteristics of similar features as those discussed above  
documented in the surrounding region

- Preliminary Observations and Conclusions

Nothing anomalous in Unit 2



3D Model (.sxd) of major elements

GIS (.mxd) and Geologic Maps (.pdf – “layered”) for:

**Walls:**

- Southwest Wall
- West Wall
- Northwest Wall
- North Wall
- Northeast Wall
- East Wall
- Southeast Wall

**Top of Rock**

**Final Foundation**

# Mapping Products - GIS Functionality

- .mxd for each of the maps listed previously
- .mxd compiled by digitizing basemaps produced in the field
  - Photographic distortion corrected by registering the photographs to surveyed fiducial marks
- Composed of polygons and lines representing geologic features on final maps in addition to observed offsets and structural data
- Used to manage the photographic database
  - Base maps – Annotated photos (index, .jpg)
  - High Resolution unannotated photographs (.jpg)
  - Subject specific detailed photographs taken of important features during mapping (.jpg)

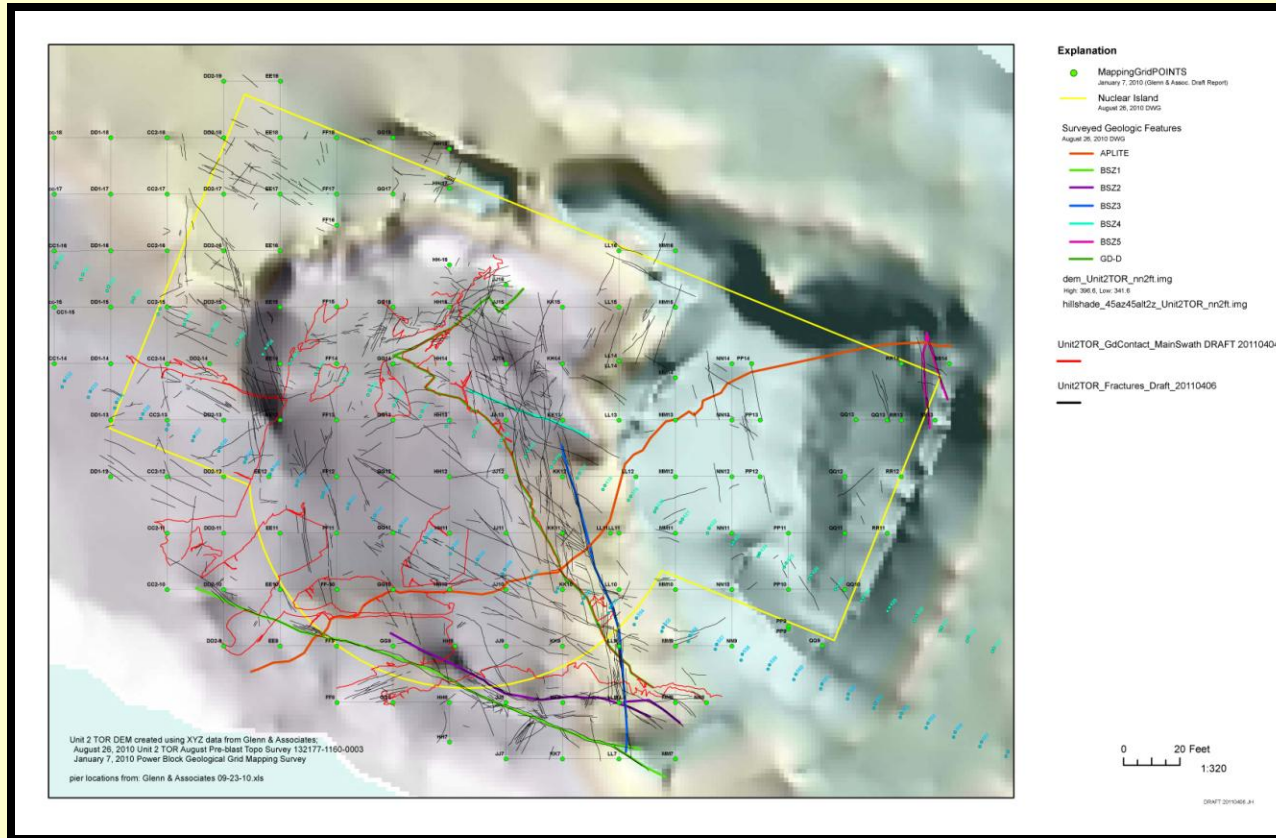


# Mapping Products – “Layered” .pdf



- Geologic maps listed previously in .pdf format for final report
- “Layered” .pdf functionality

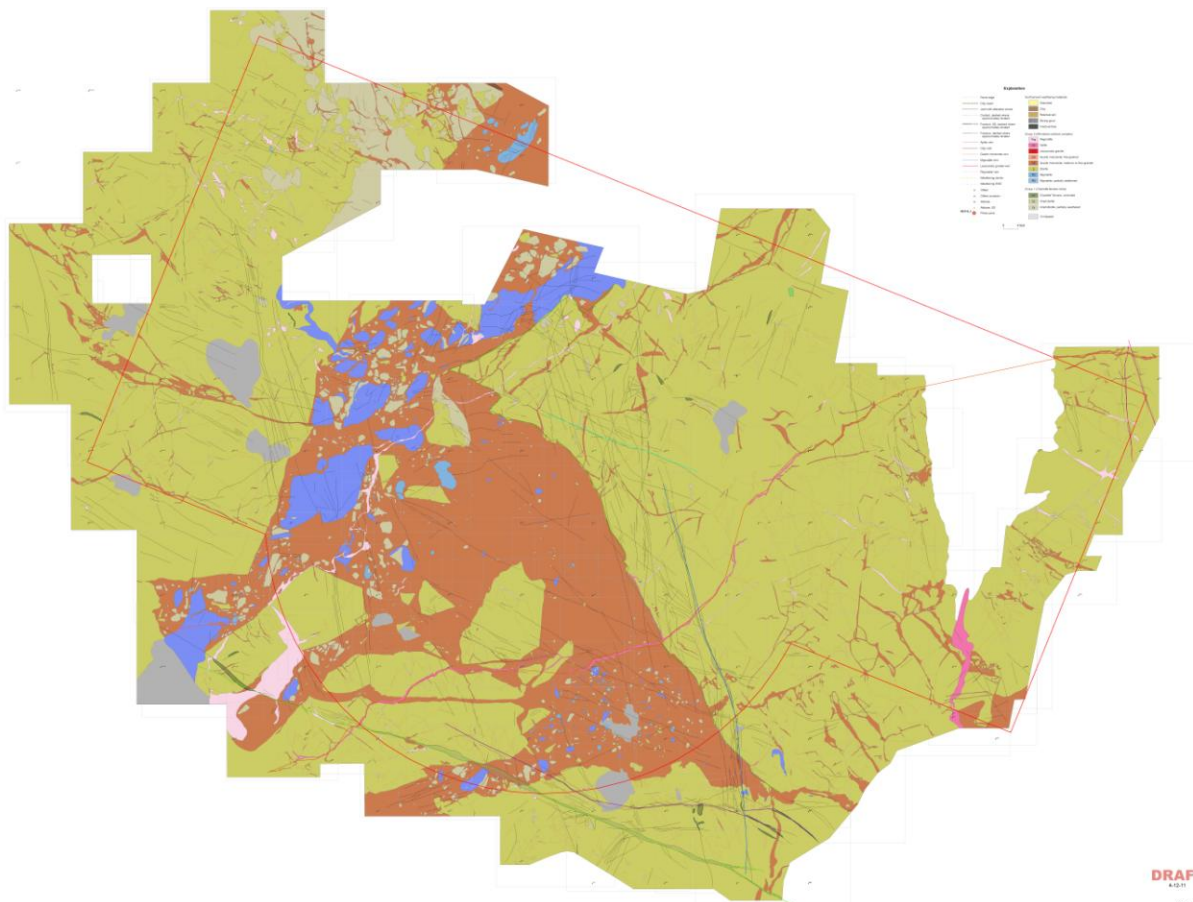
# Lithologic and Structural Age Relationships



- Most offsets observed are “old” and related to intrusion
- Some fractures maybe younger and appear to cross cut all lithologies.



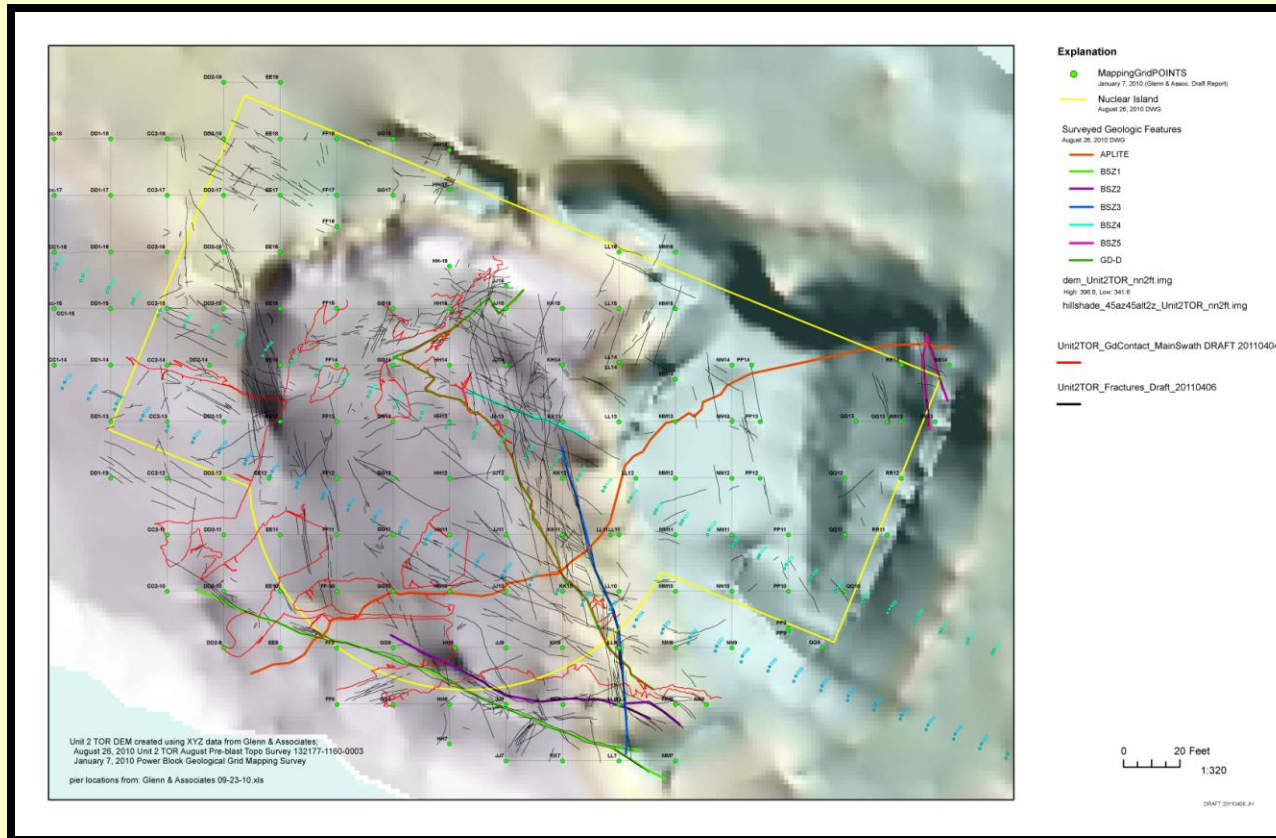
# Lithologic and Structural Age Relationships



Fractures subparallel to intrusion and xenolith boundaries

Dikes of quart monzonite subparallel to fracture sets

Fracture density greater in diorite (older unit) than in the quartz monzonite

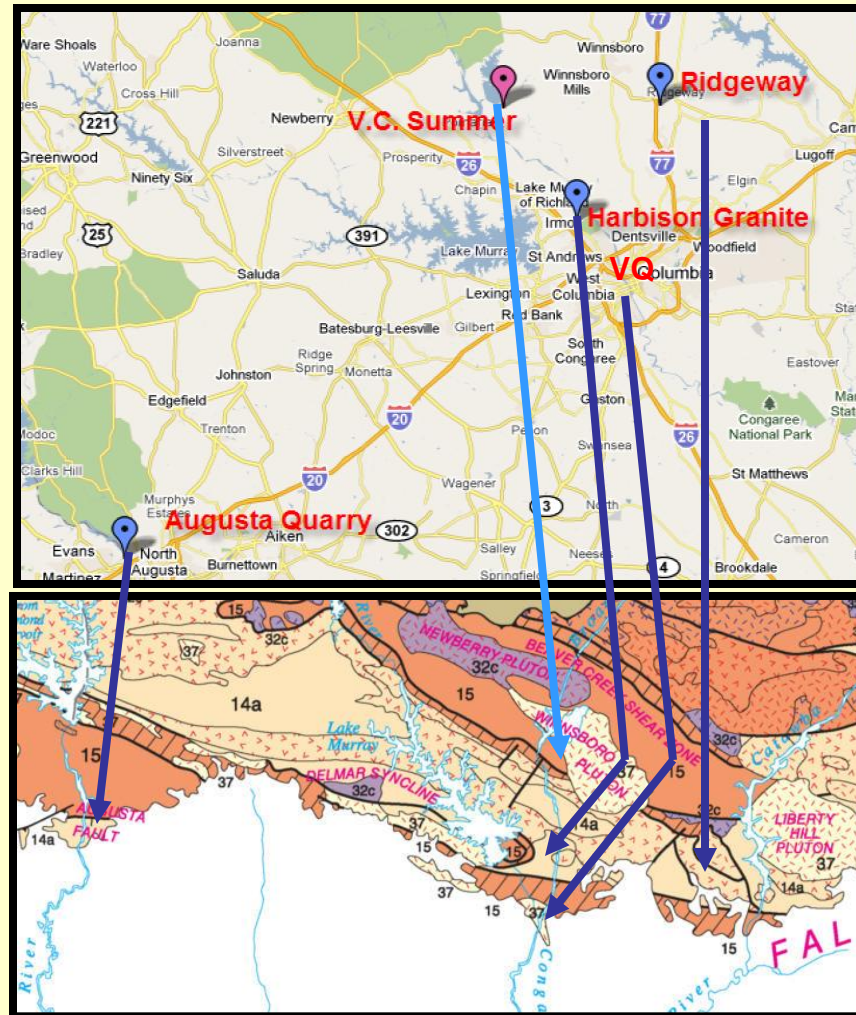


## Younger fracture characteristics:

- Oriented @ 290 and 340 - 350 vertical to subvertical
- Greenschist facies mineralogy (chlorite and epidote)
- Associated with “pink staining”
- No - or very weakly defined lineation on the fracture surfaces
- Little shear displacement; mostly dilational



# Regional Information about Fractures and Faults (Bartholomew and others)

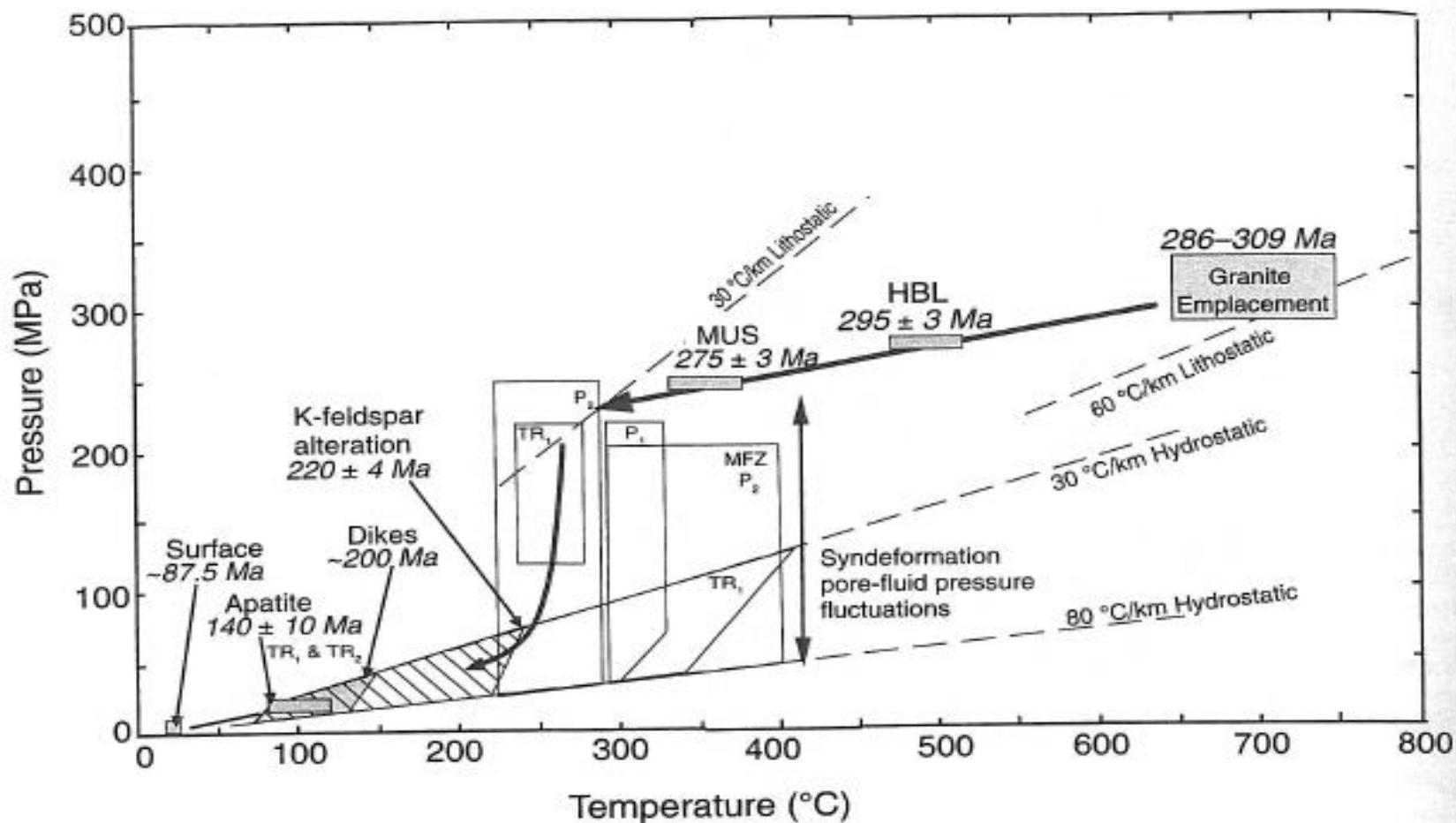


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# Regional Fractures and Faults

Age	Nomenclature	Strike	Associated Metamorphism	Representative Primary Mineralization	Representative Secondary (late) Mineralization	
Cret.	K1	reactivated TR3, JR2 (NW trend) and TR6 (SW)	N/A			
Jurassic	JR2	reactivated TR4 and TR3	Zeolite to subzeolite ?	Overprint hematite + laumontite; calcite during and after JR2; JR2 typically non mineralized	late calcite on JR2	
	JR1	reactivated TR4 and TR5				
TRIASSIC	TR6	~220 and ~40	Zeolite facies	K metasomatism > hematite; hematite < laumontite > hematite	late calcite	
	TR5	~175	Zeolite facies	K metasomatism > hematite; hematite < laumontite > hematite	late calcite	
	TR4	~200				
	TR3	TR3c	~50	Zeolite Facies	calcite ± chlorite ± zeolite; quartz	NA
		TR3b	355 to			
		TR3a	30			
	TR2		253±15 63±10	Greenschist and Zeolite facies	K metasomatism (pink staining) > chlorite ± pyrite ± epidote	zeolite (laumontite) + hematite ± calcite
	TR1	TR1b	080±15			
		TR1a	288±10 <sup>0</sup>			
	late Paleozoic	P2	354±28 <sup>0</sup>	Greenschist facies	quartz ± k-feldspar ± muscovite	calcite ± zeolite
P1		053±10 <sup>0</sup>	quartz ± k-feldspar		N/A	



- Latest fractures were associated with Greenschist facies (deep subsurface) conditions and are Triassic in age.
- Similar features have been documented in several other areas in the surrounding region therefore these features are not “anomalous” for the area.
- The above conclusions are consistent with conditions observed in Unit 1 mapping and those reported in the FSAR which describe Mesozoic age structures.

