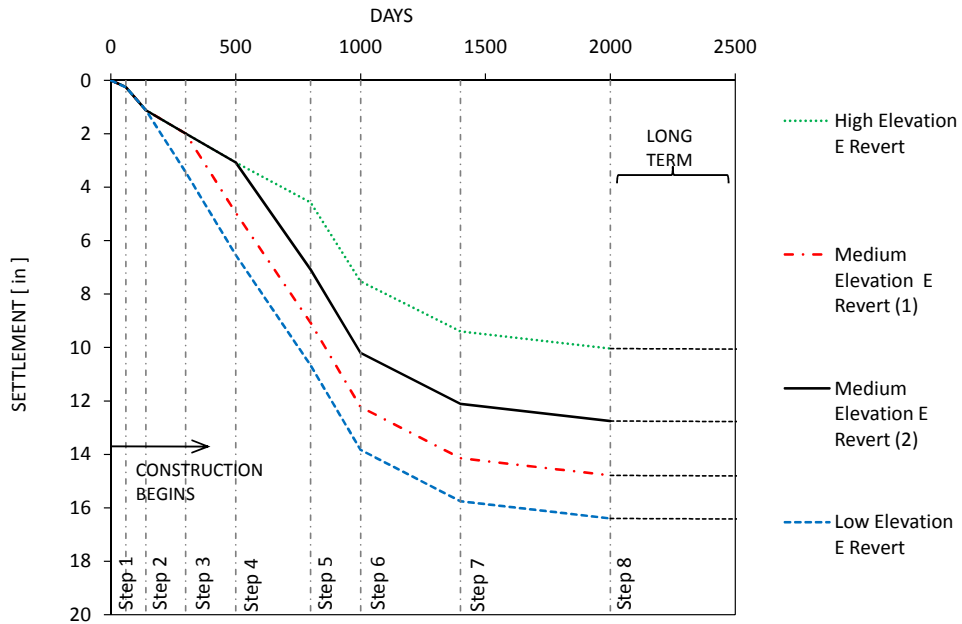


Figure 2.5-179— {NI Settlement Estimate}



Notes:

- Low Elevation: revert to loading modulus at the end of the 2nd load step (140 days)
- Medium Elevation (1): revert to loading modulus at the end of the 3rd load step (300 days)
- Medium Elevation (2): revert to loading modulus at the end of the 4th load step (500 days)
- High Elevation: revert to loading modulus at the end of the 5th load step (800 days)
- Long term settlement estimate due to creep and rewatering offset each other and are not significant

Figure 2.5-180— {Settlement at Center Point of Safety Related Buildings}

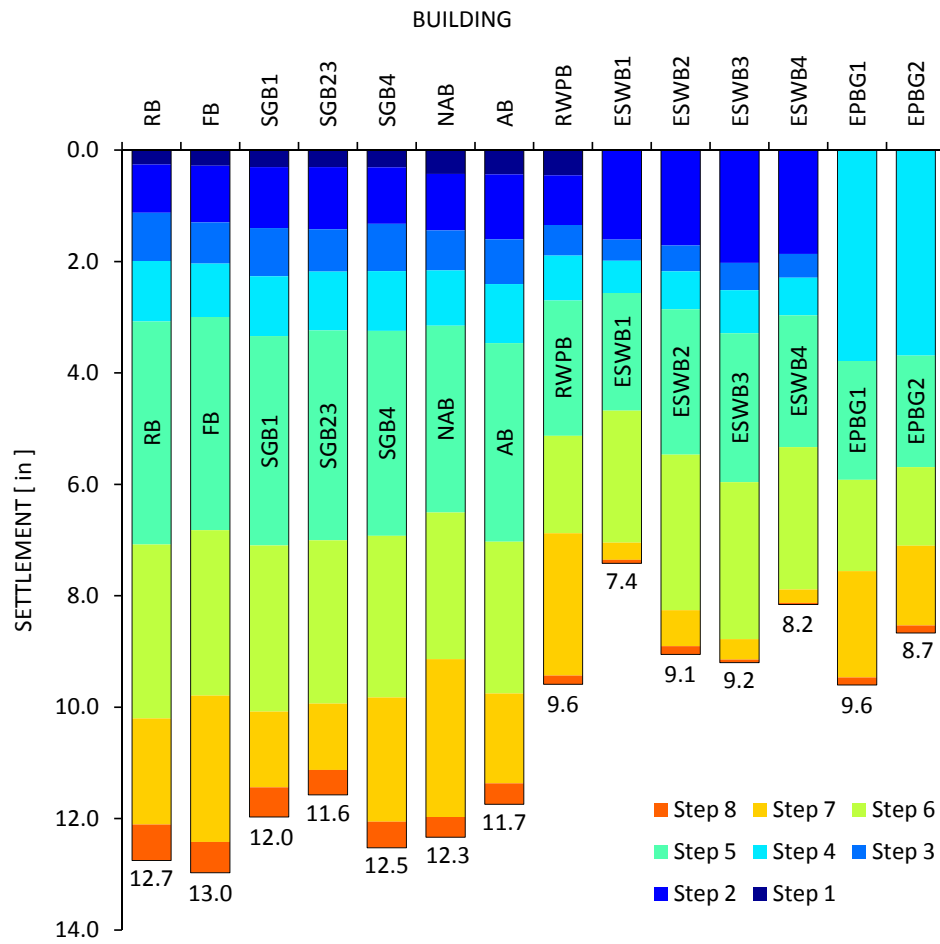


Figure 2.5-181— {Settlement Tracking Cross Sections}

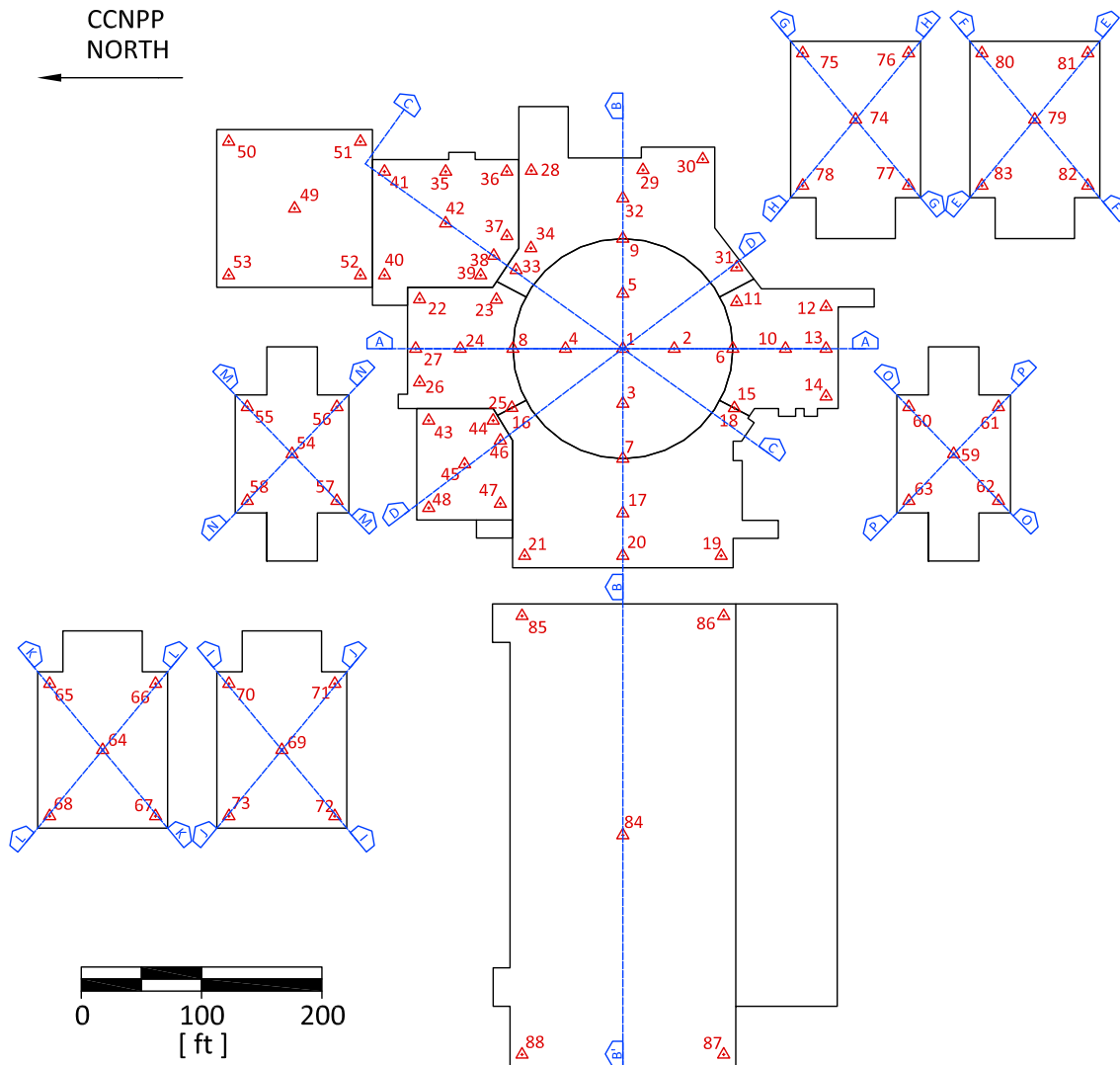


Figure 2.5-182— {Foundation Settlement across NI and TB Footprint}

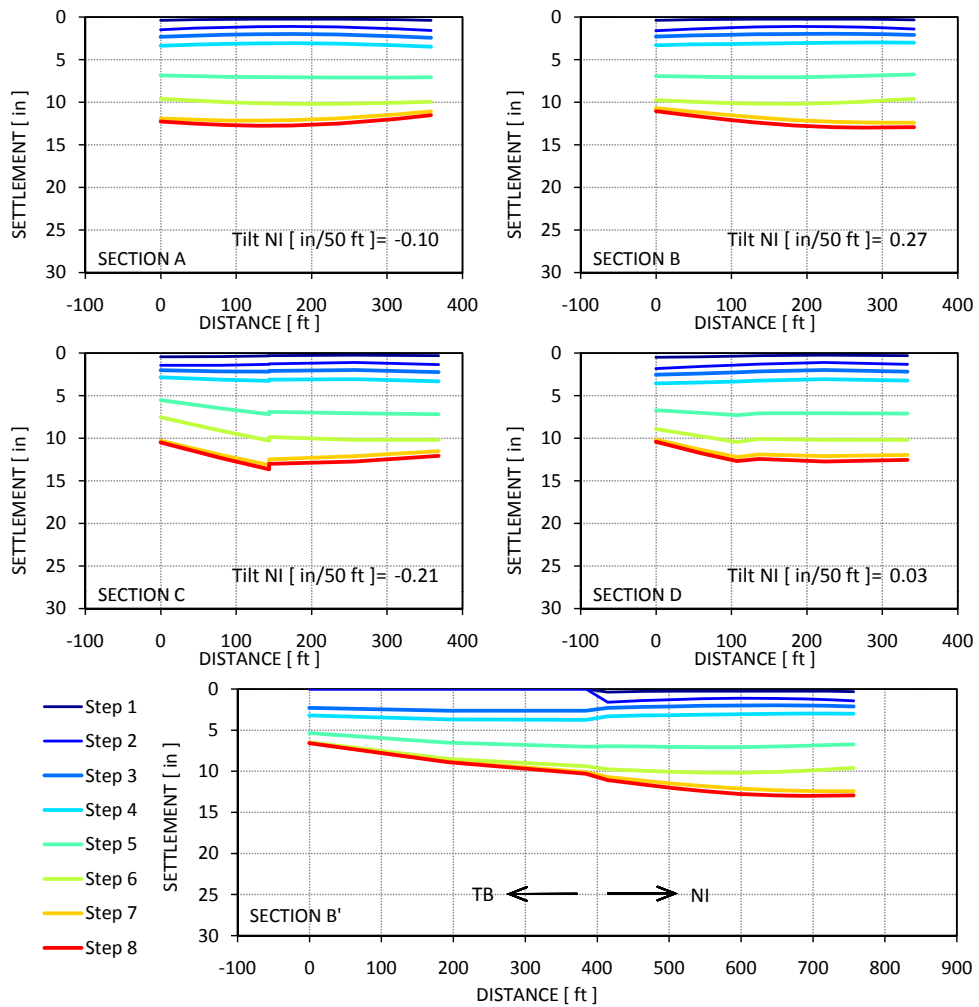


Figure 2.5-183— {Settlement at Center of Facilities After Adjustment for Topography}

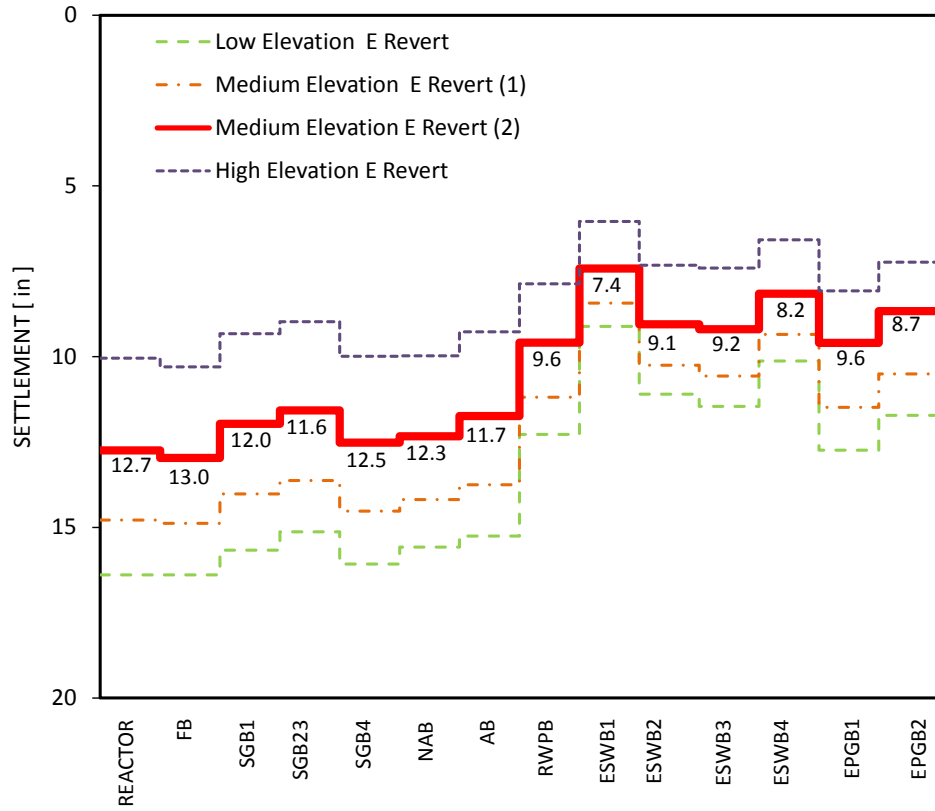
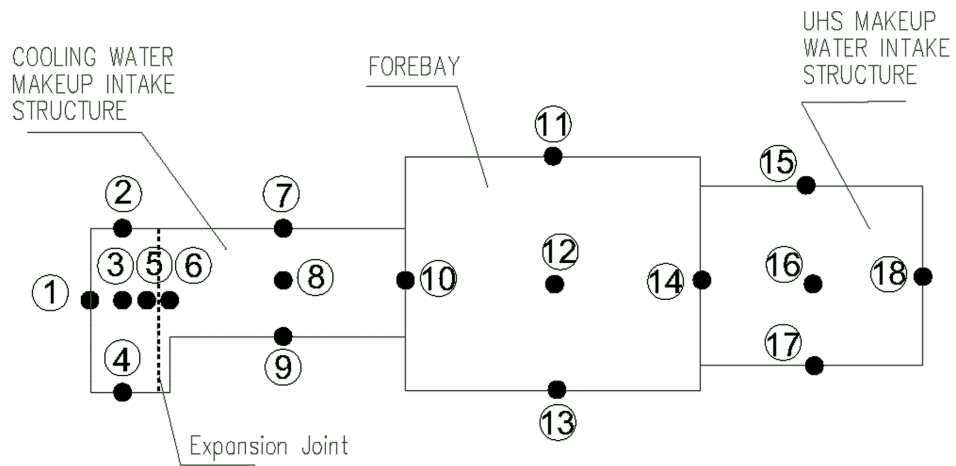
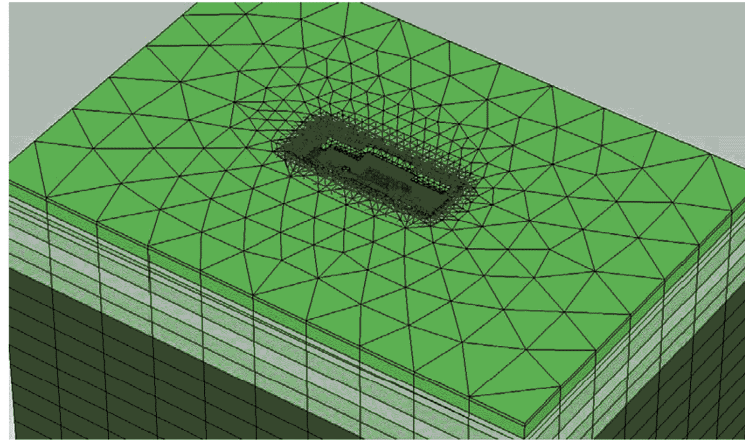


Figure 2.5-184— {UHS FEM Model}



Note: Numbers correspond to the settlement and tilt calculation points in the settlement analysis model.

Figure 2.5-185 — {Earth Pressure Representative Diagrams}

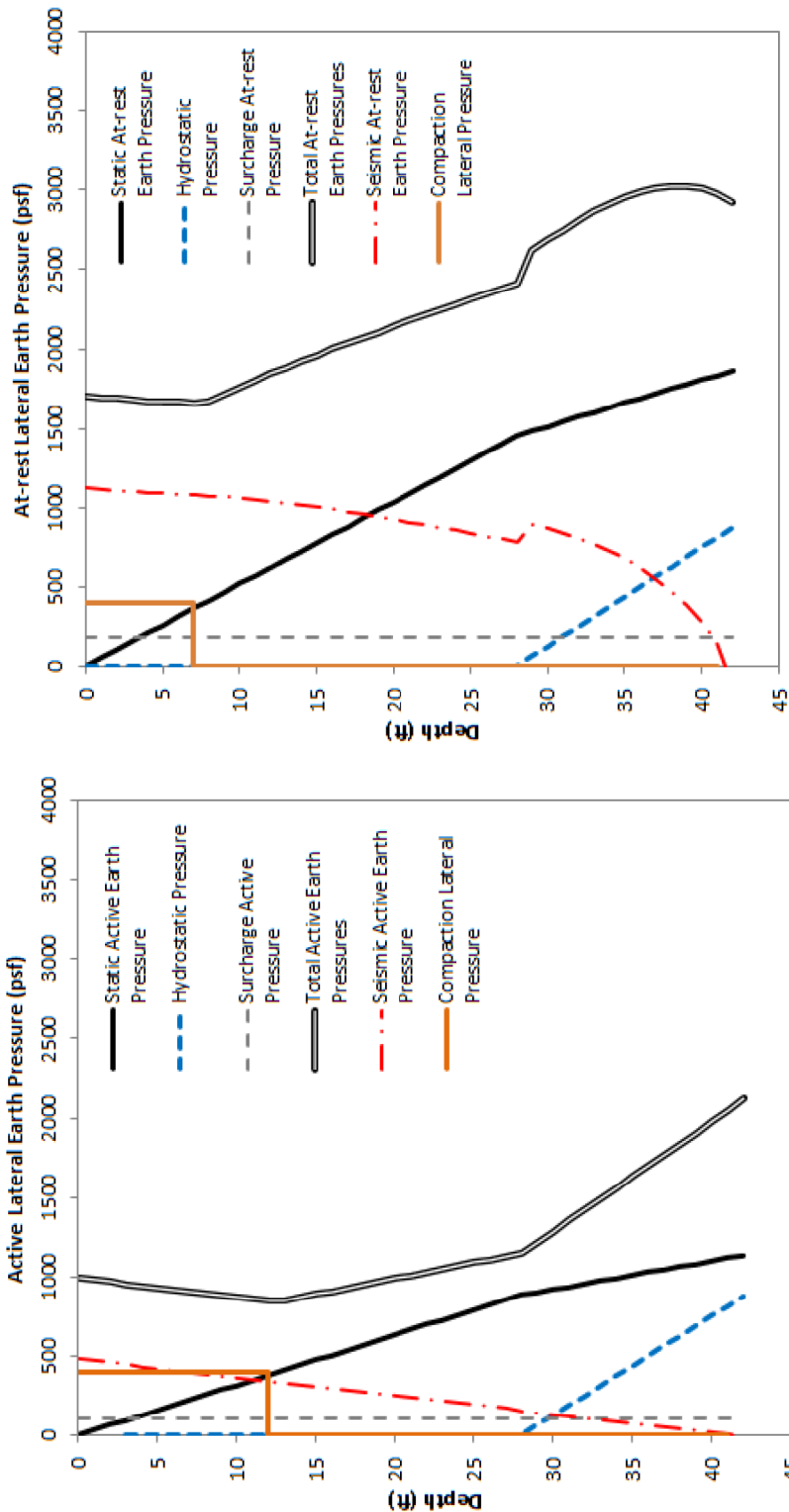


Figure 2.5-186 — {Site Grading Plan with Slope Cross-Sections}



See Figure 1.2-1 for Powerblock layout

Figure 2.5-187— {Cross-sections in Powerblock Area}

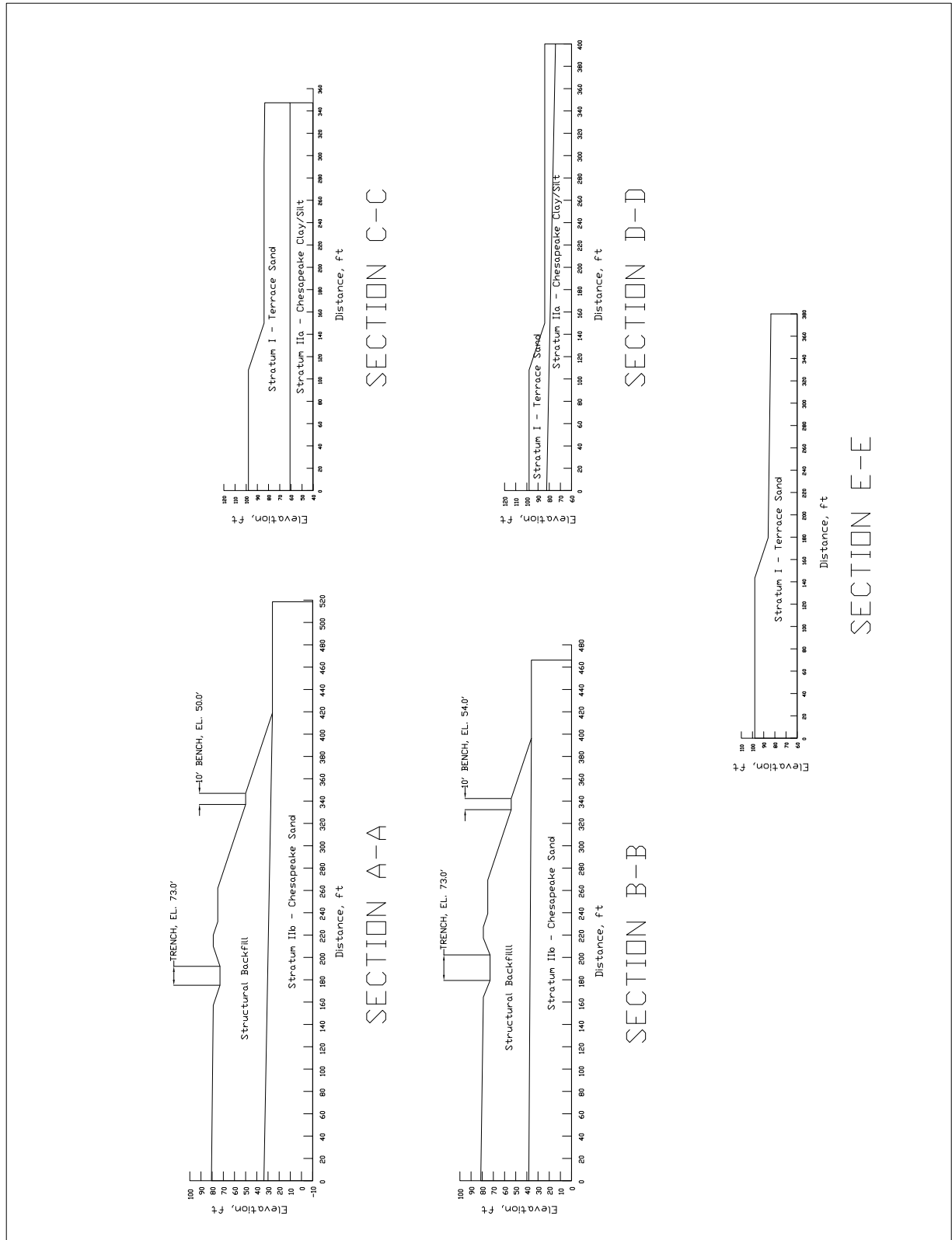


Figure 2.5-188— {Cross-sections in Intake Area and Utility Corridor}

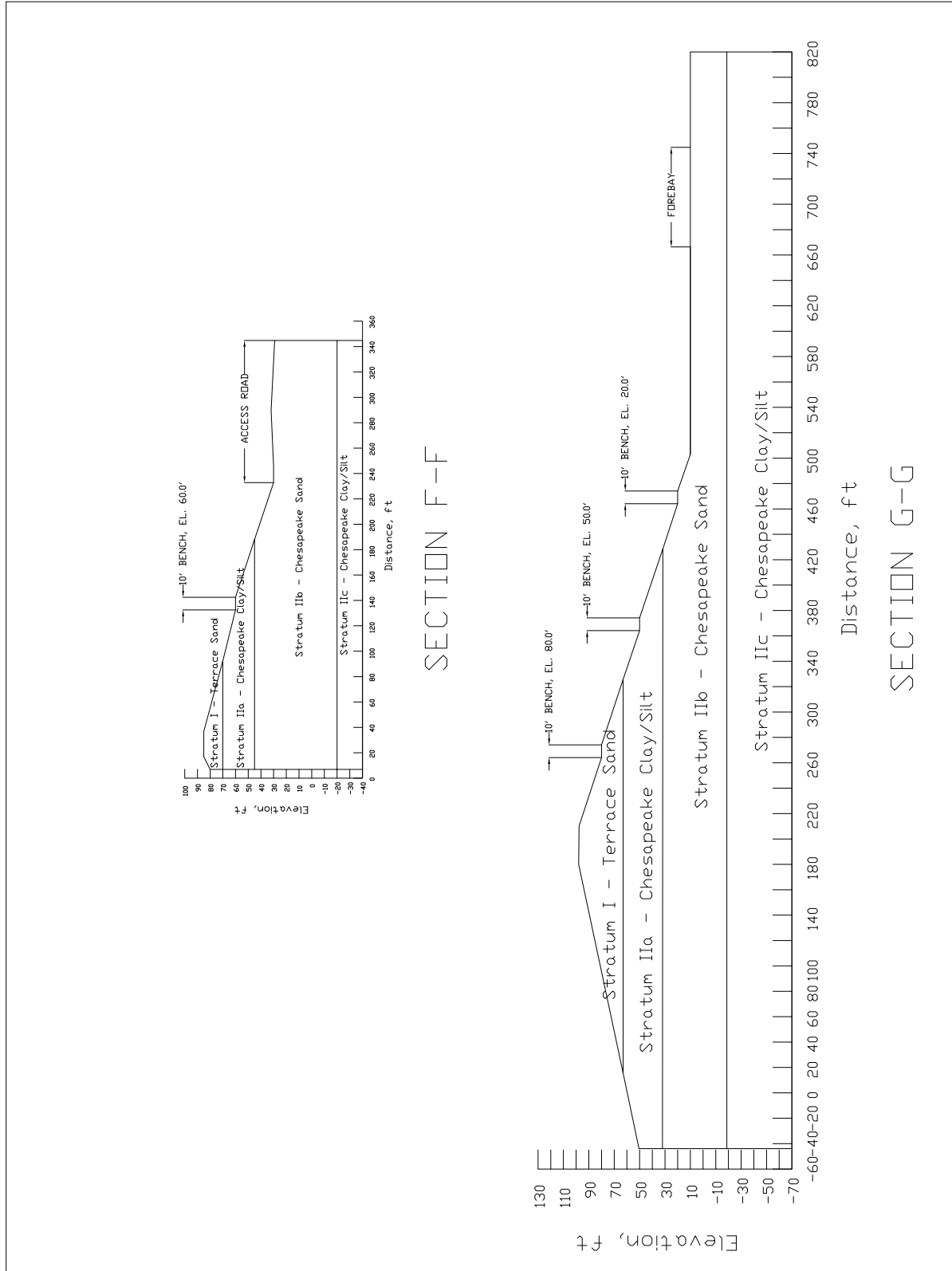


Figure 2.5-190— {Excavation Cross-sections in CCNPP Unit 3}

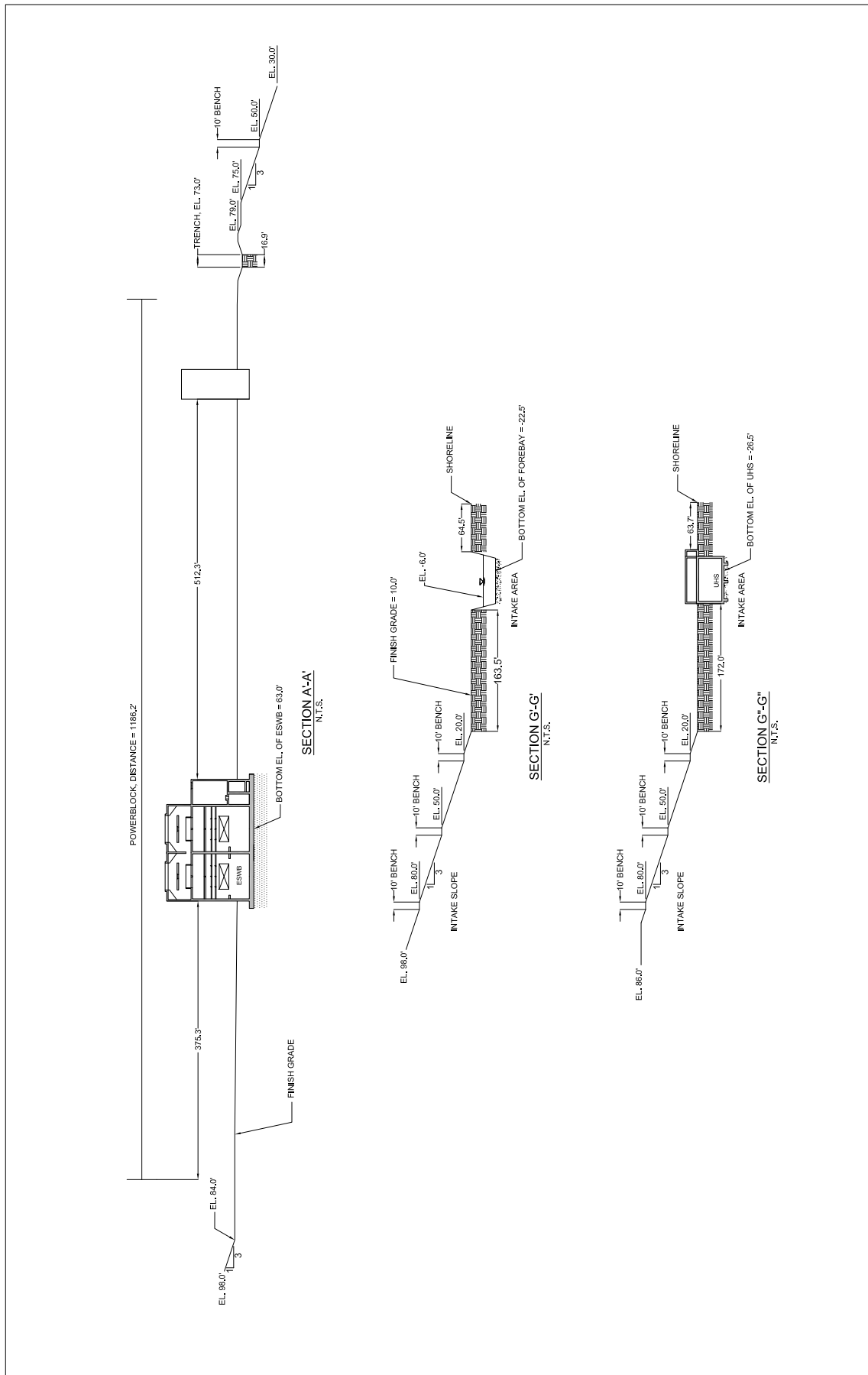


Figure 2.5-191— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section A - Case a}

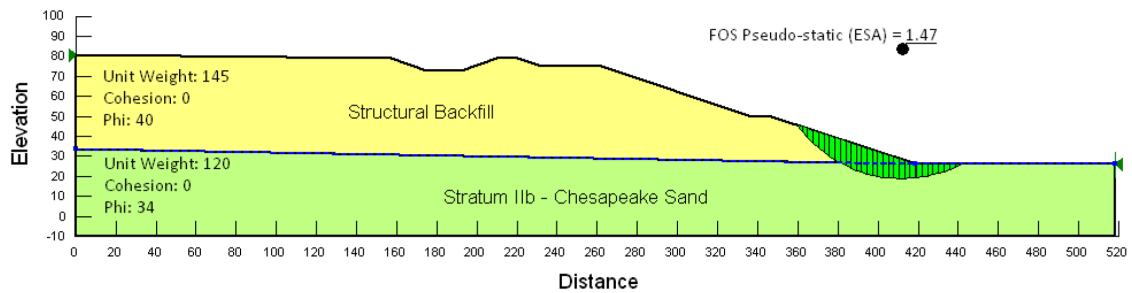
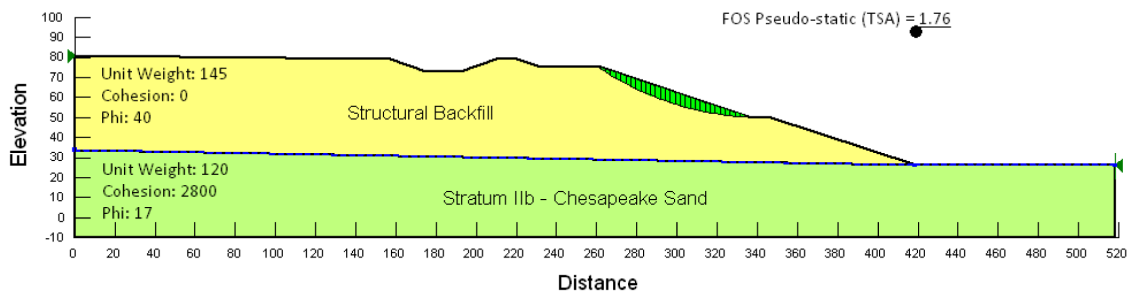
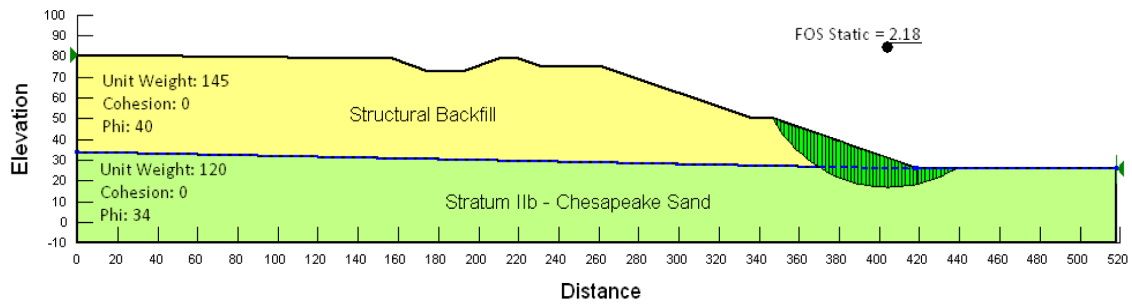
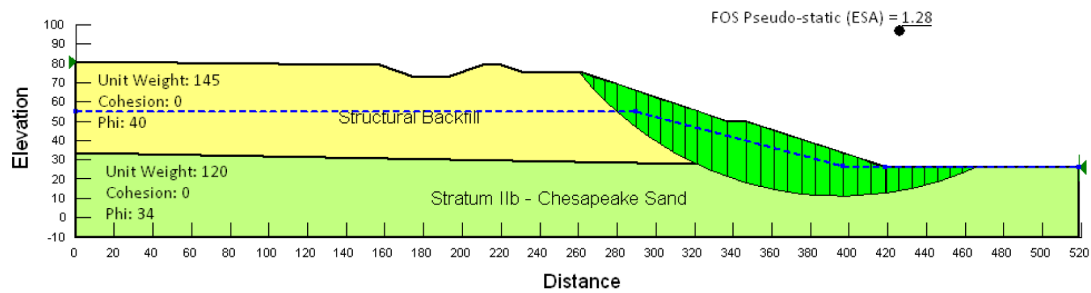
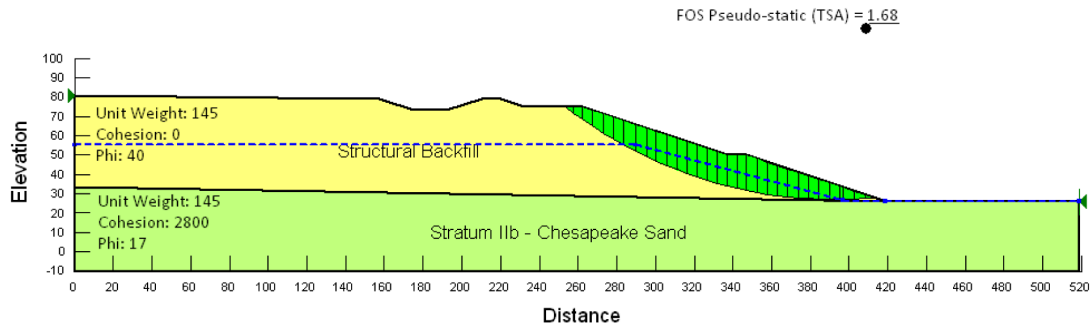
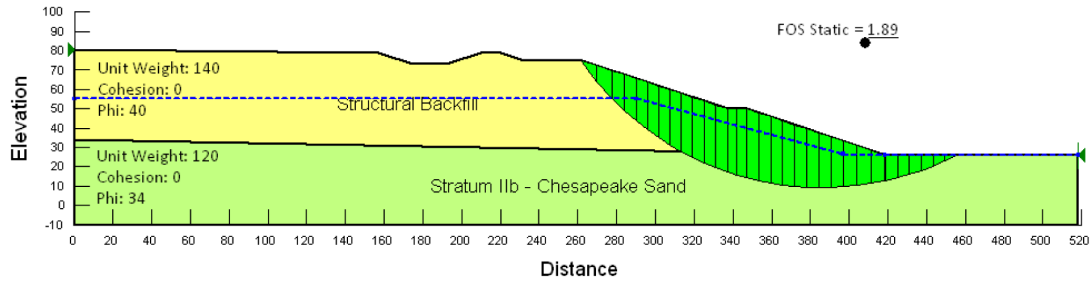
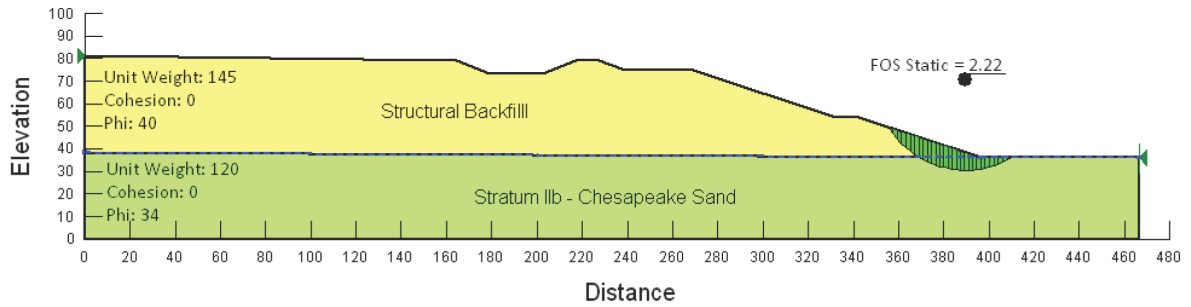


Figure 2.5-192— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section A - Case b}



{ Static and Pseudo-Static Analyses of Slope Section A - Case b }

Figure 2.5-193— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section B - Case a}



FOS Pseudo-static (TSA) = 1.81

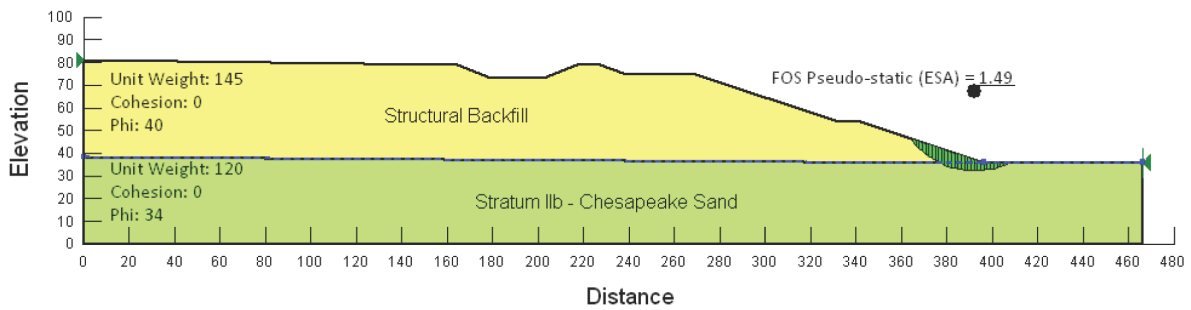
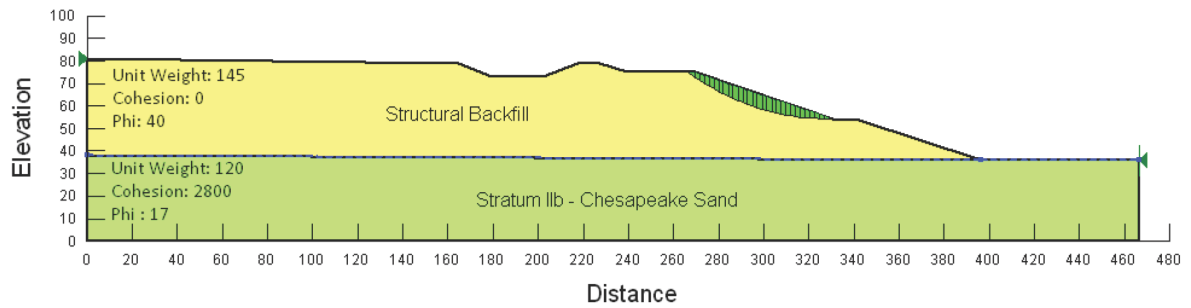


Figure 2.5-194— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section B - Case b}

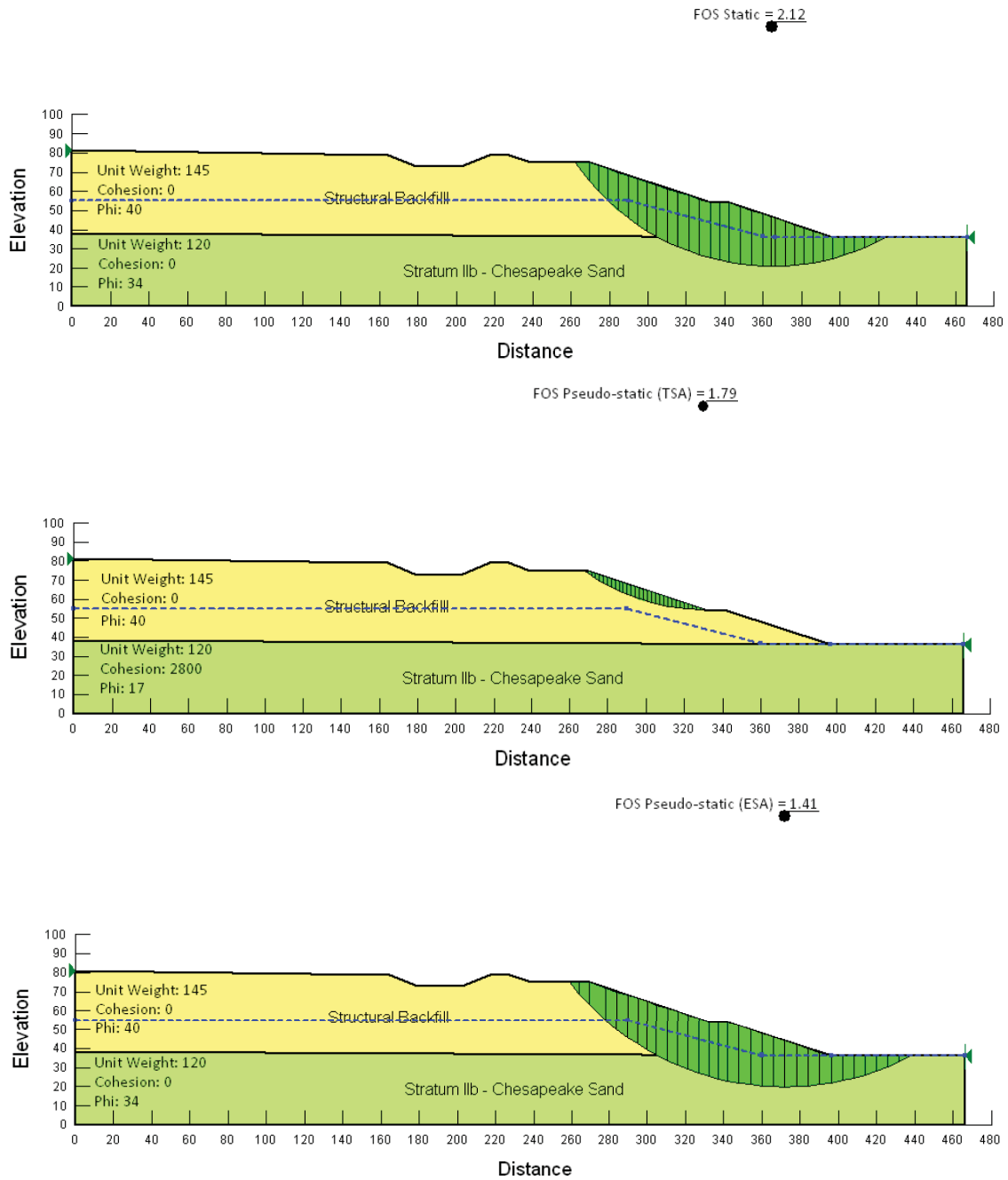


Figure 2.5-195— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section C}

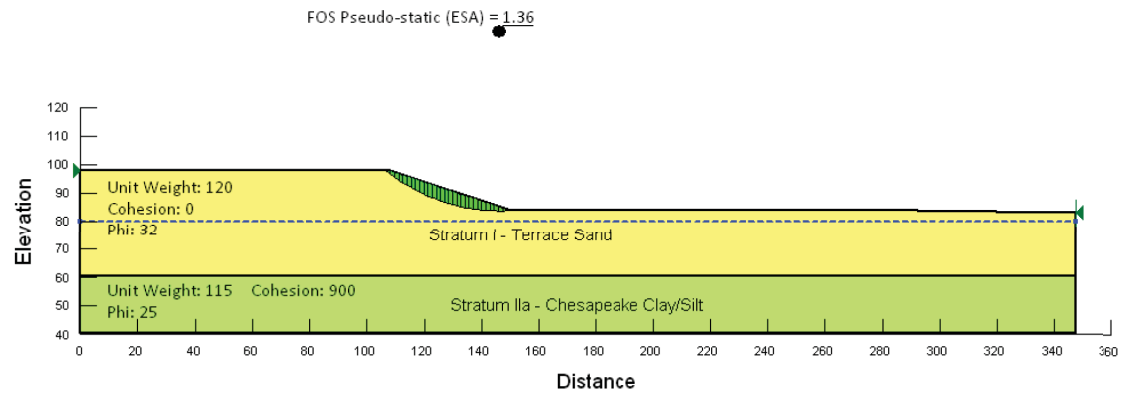
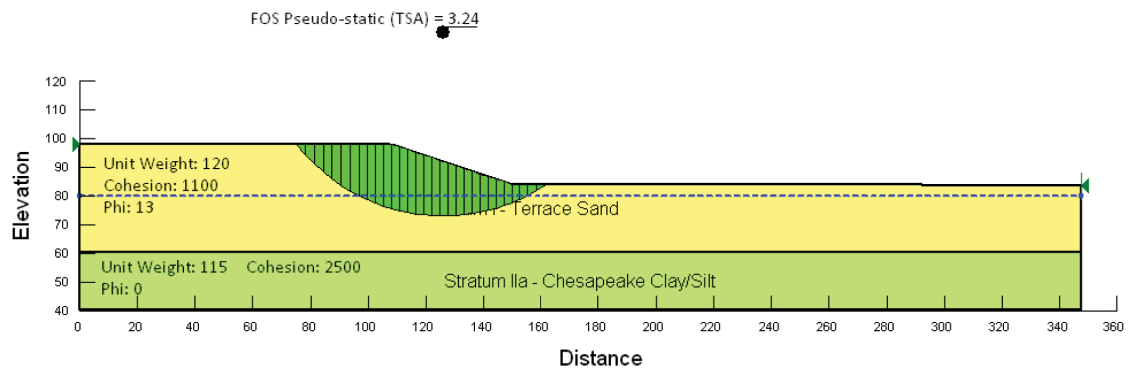
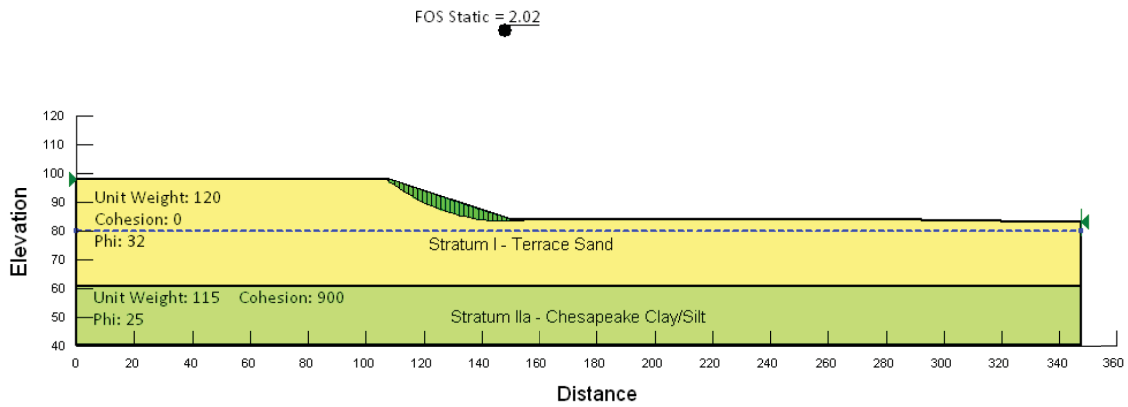


Figure 2.5-196— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section D}

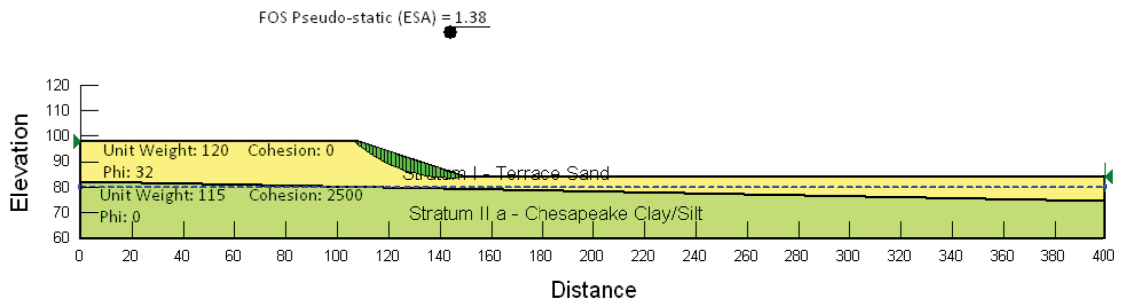
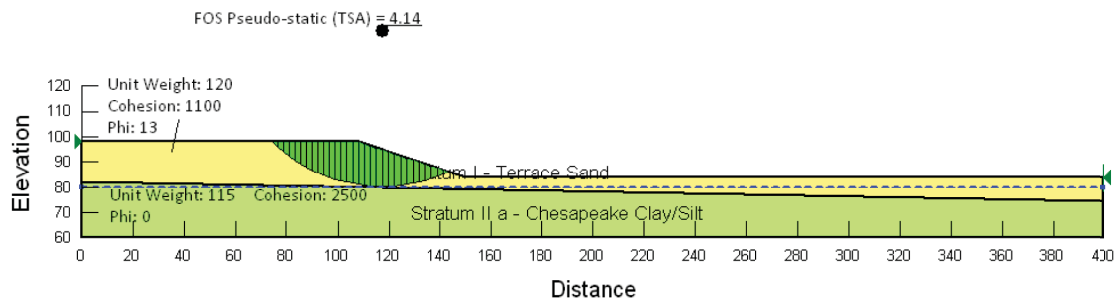
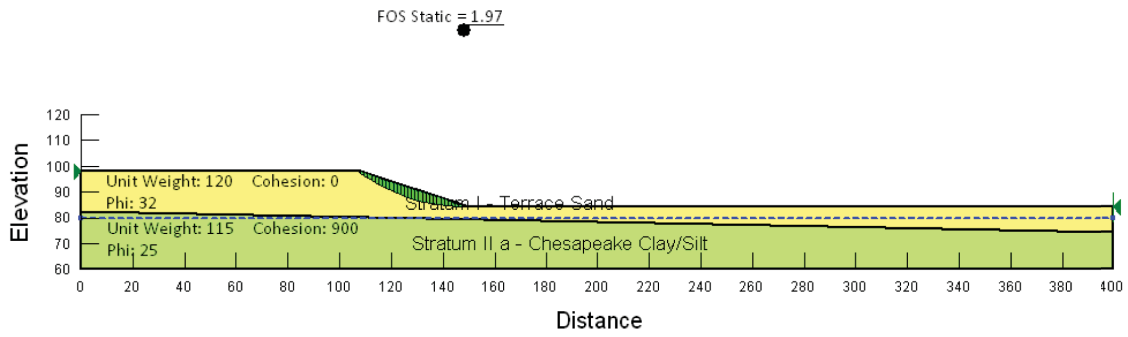


Figure 2.5-197— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section E}

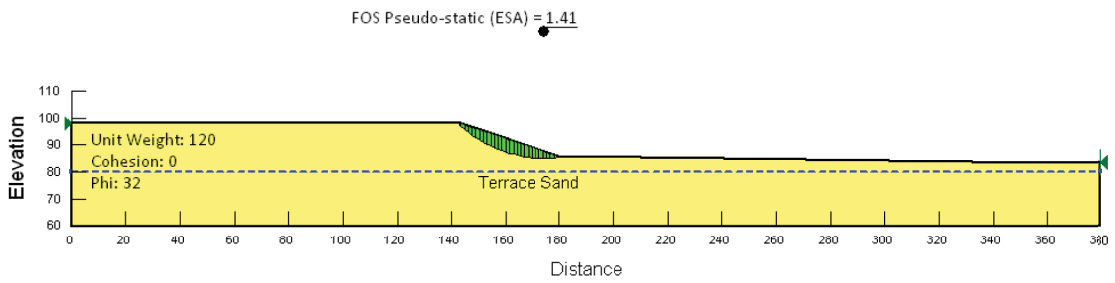
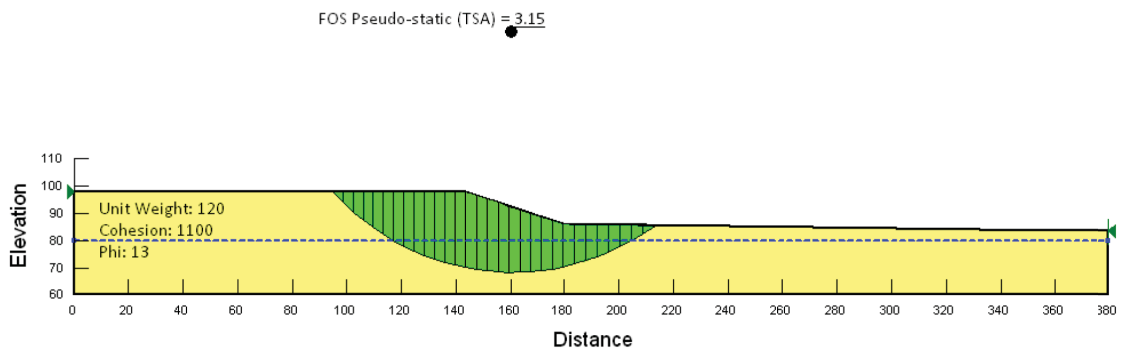
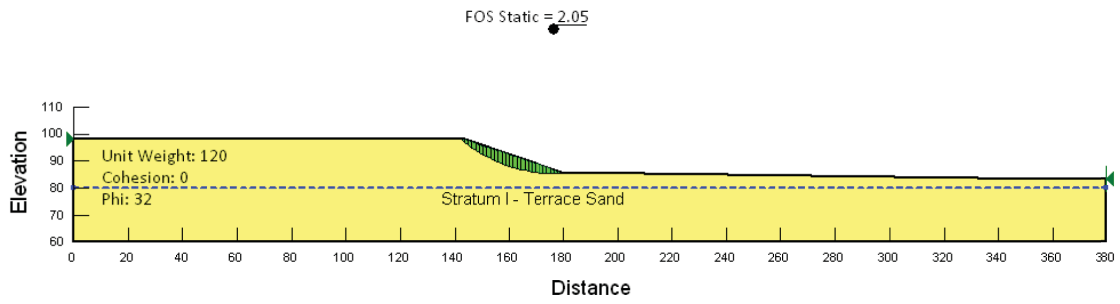


Figure 2.5-198— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section F (Utility Corridor)}

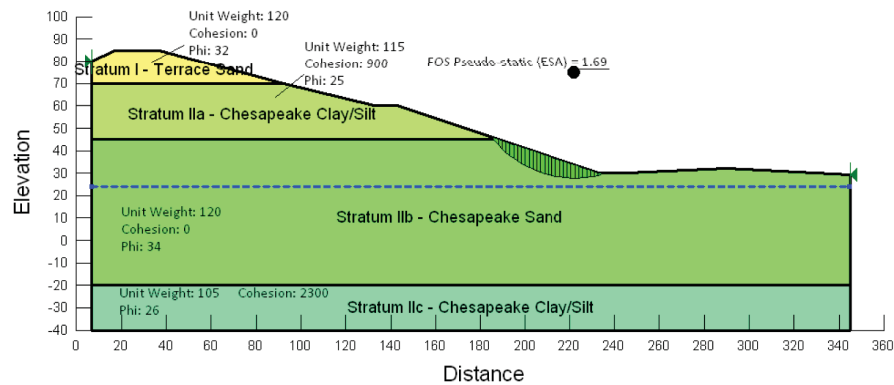
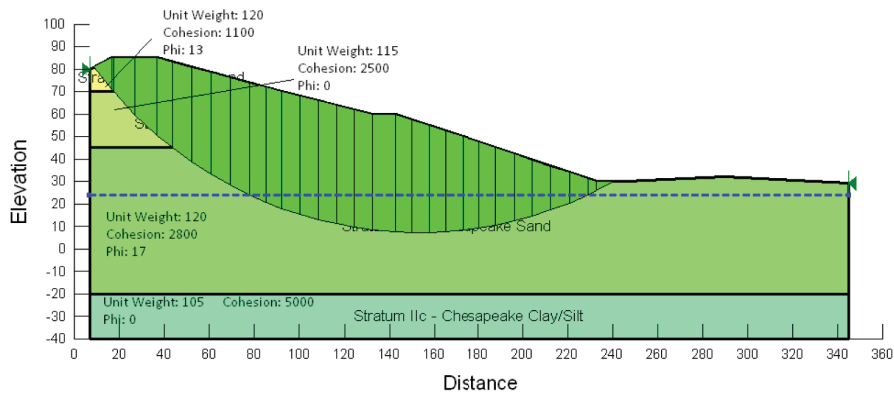
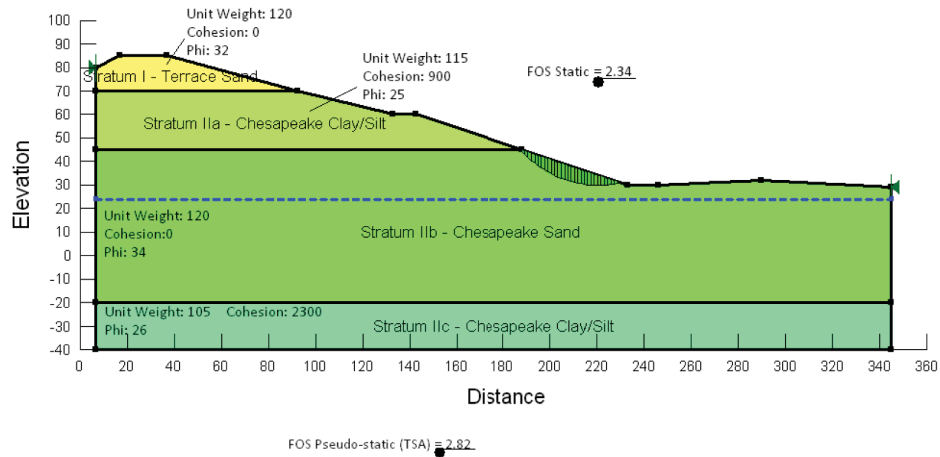


Figure 2.5-199— {Static and Pseudo-Static Stability Analyses of Slope Section G (Intake Area)}

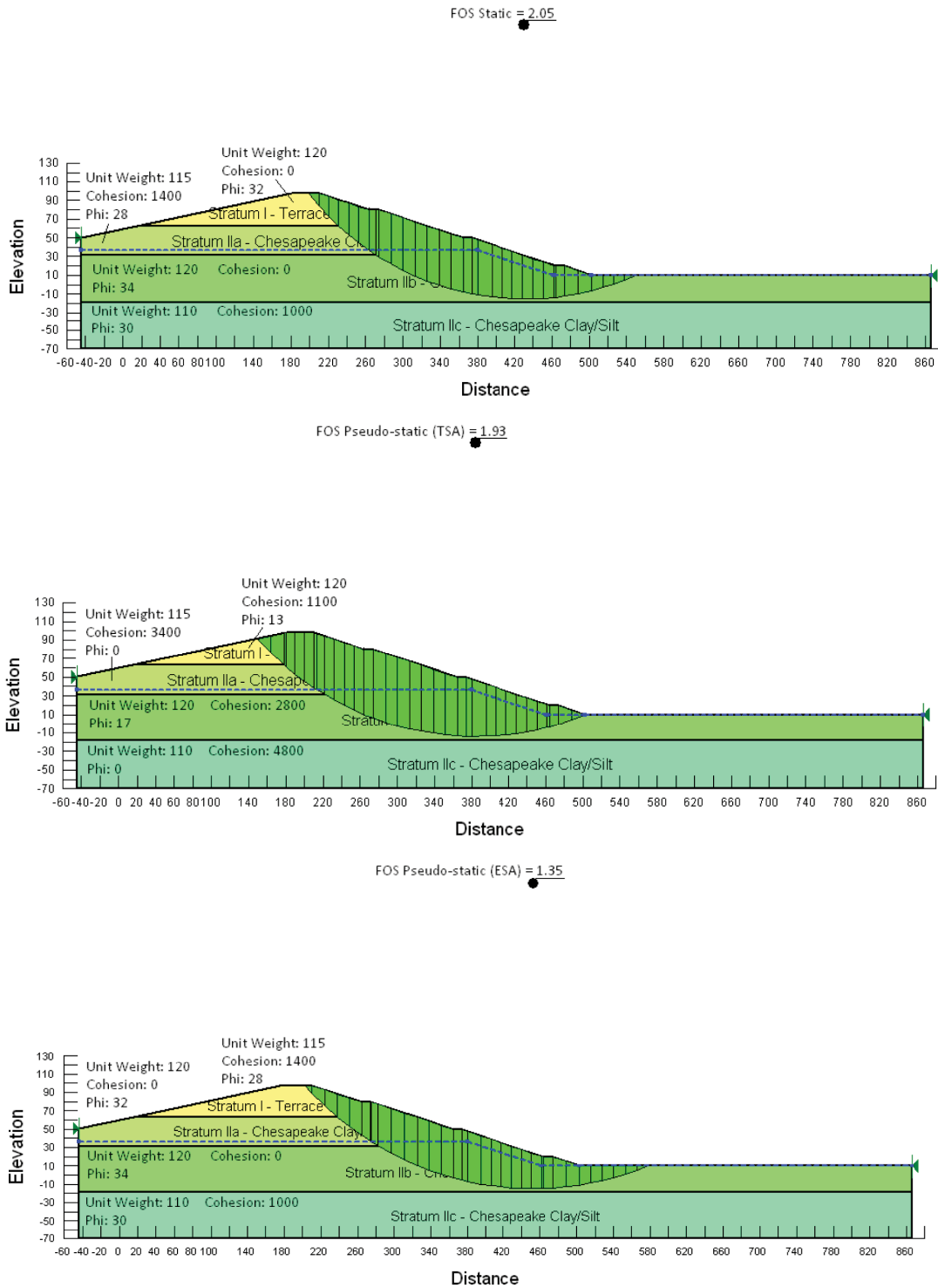


Figure 2.5-200—{Outline of the Appalachian Orogen and its Major Subdivisions along the Eastern North American Continent}

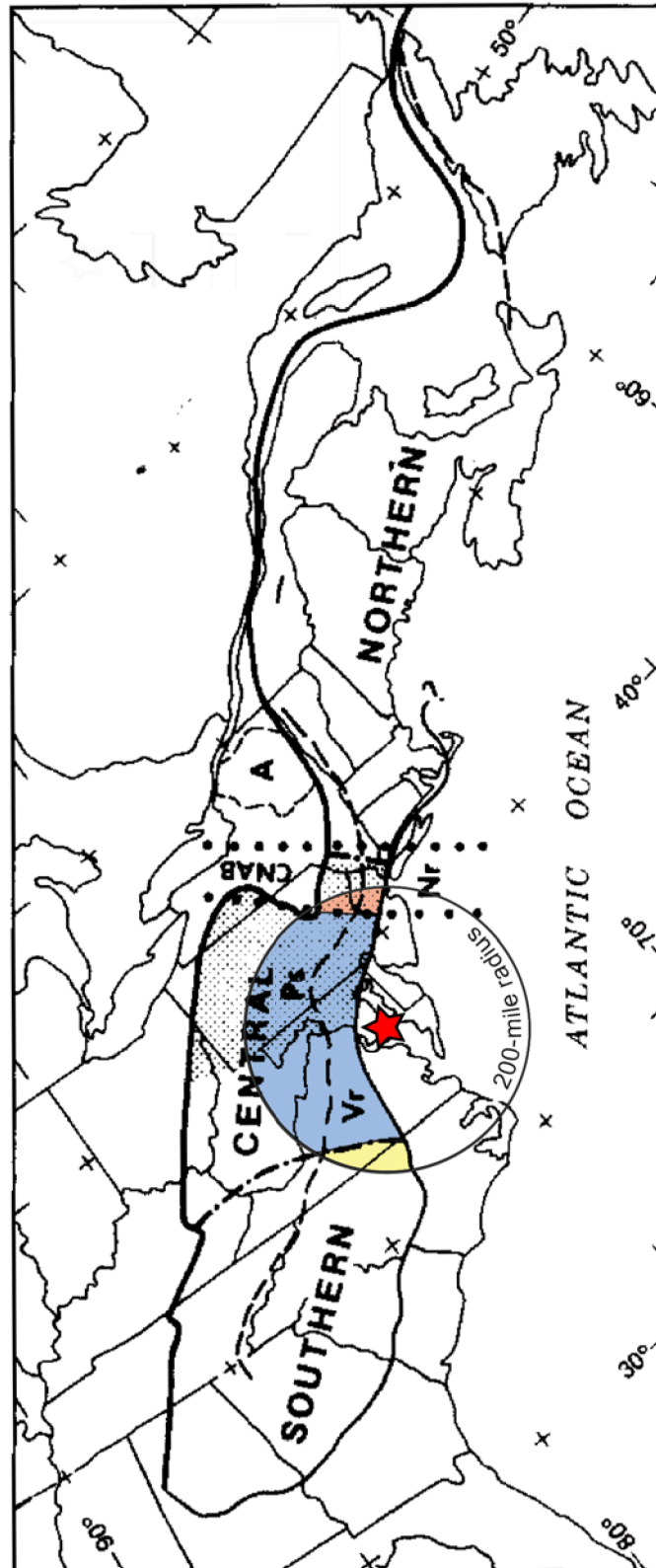
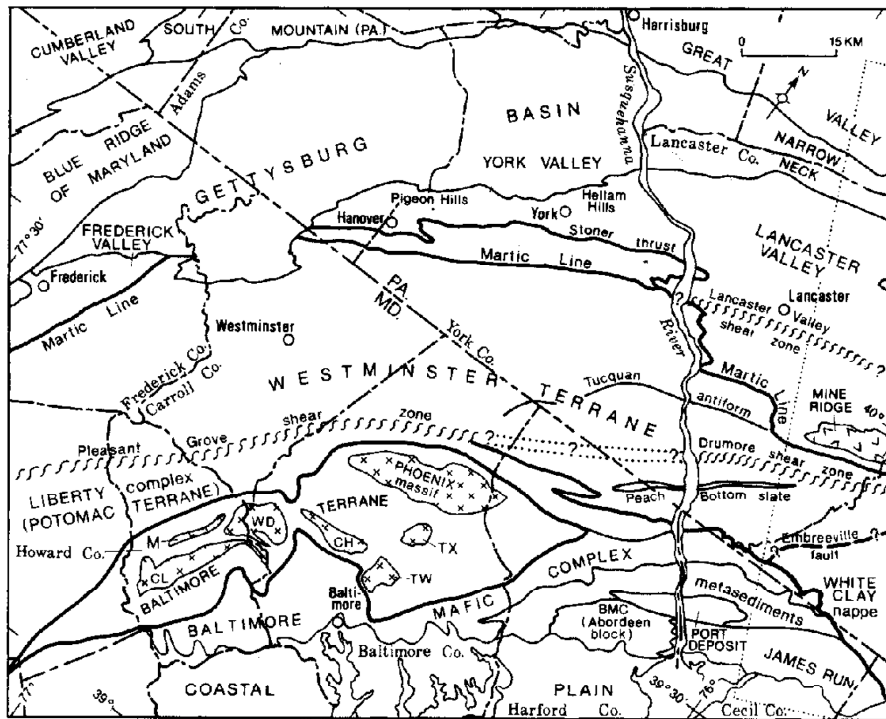
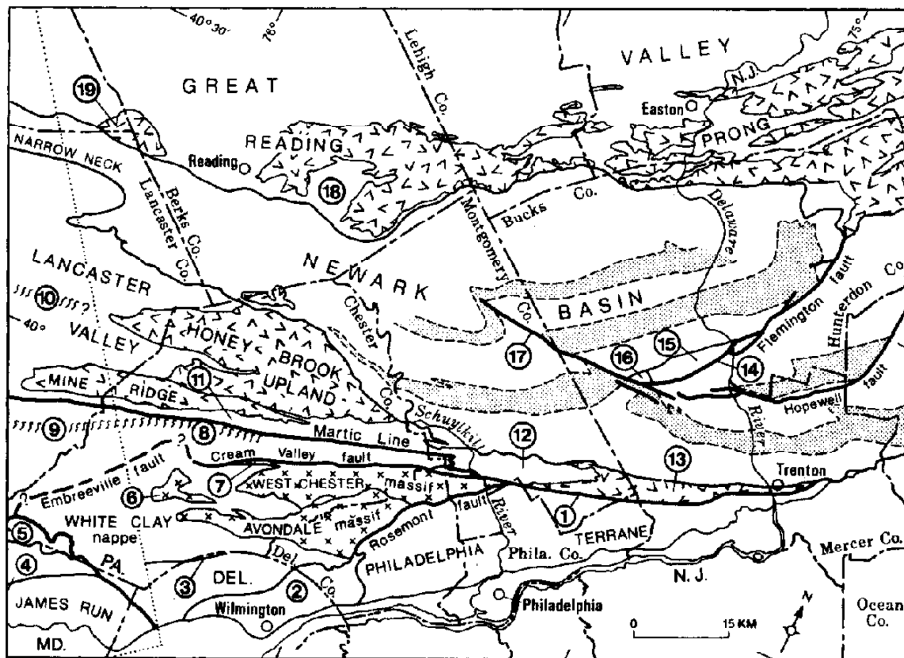


Figure 2.5-201— {Appalachian Orogen}



A.



B.



Figure 2.5-202 — {Laurentian-Margin Subdivision and other Tectonic Elements of the Southeast of the Blue Mountain Front}

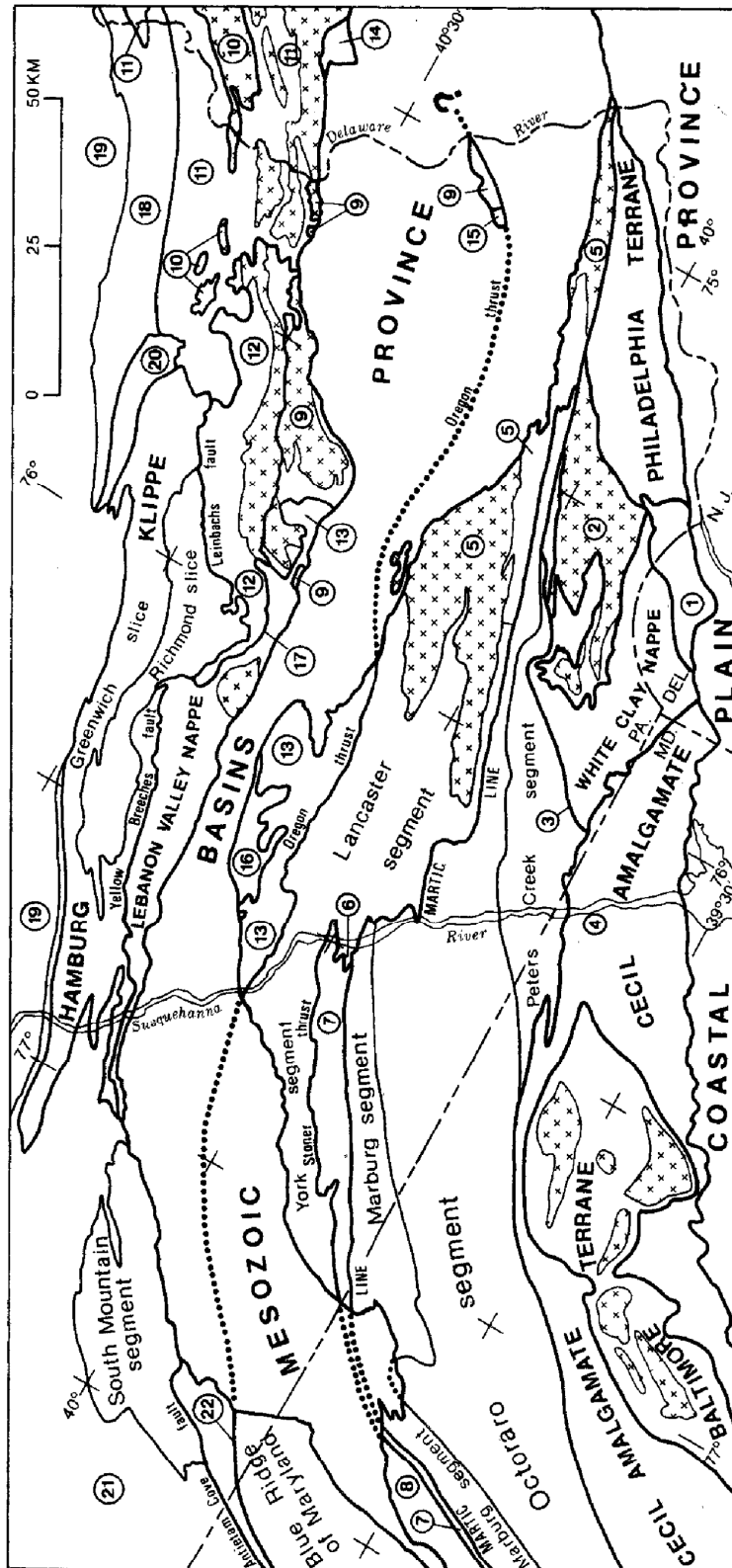


Figure 2.5-203— {Schematic Map Showing the Relative Positions of Exotic Terranes}

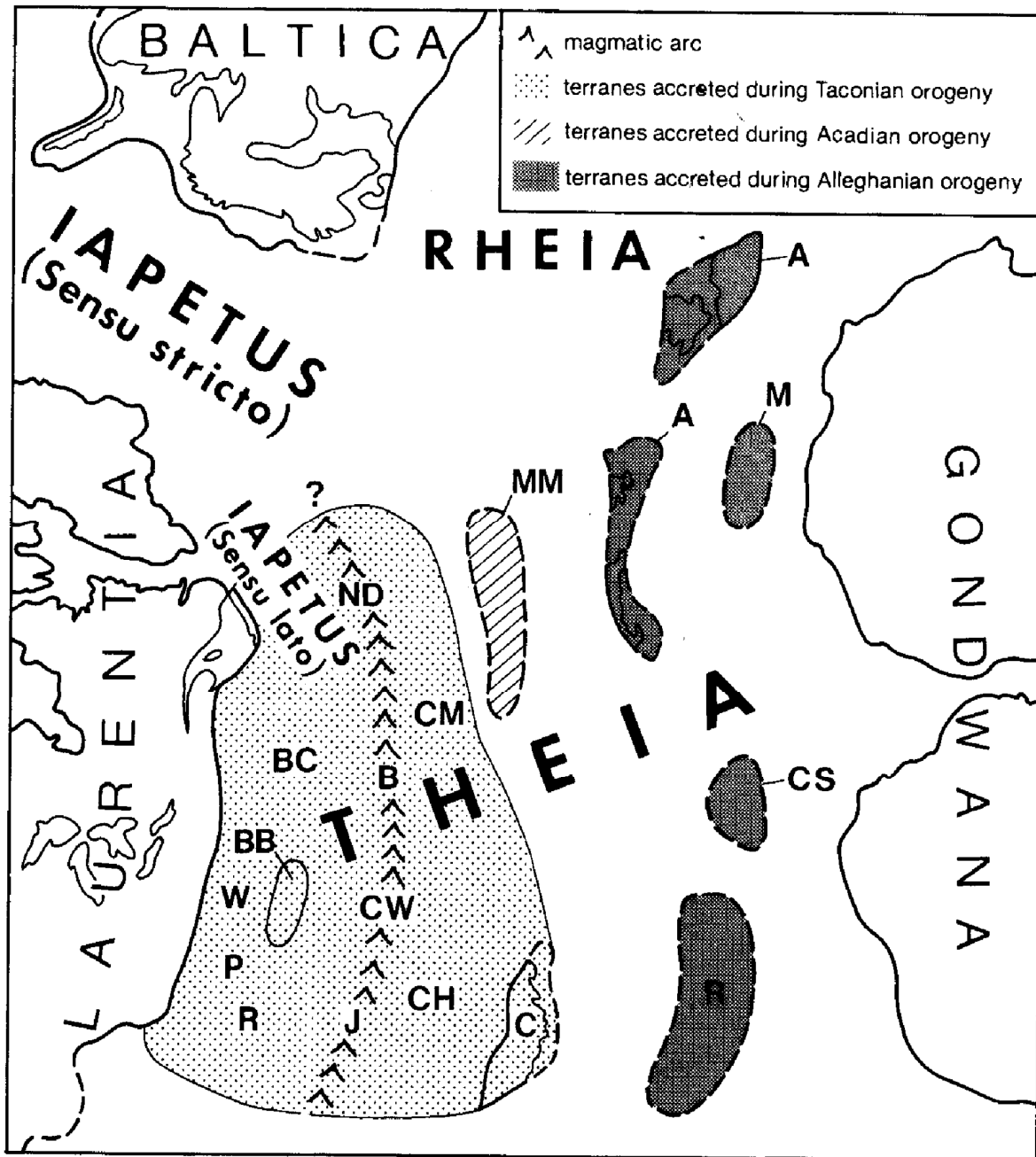


Figure 2.5-204— {Rifts Formed during the Breakup of Rodinia}

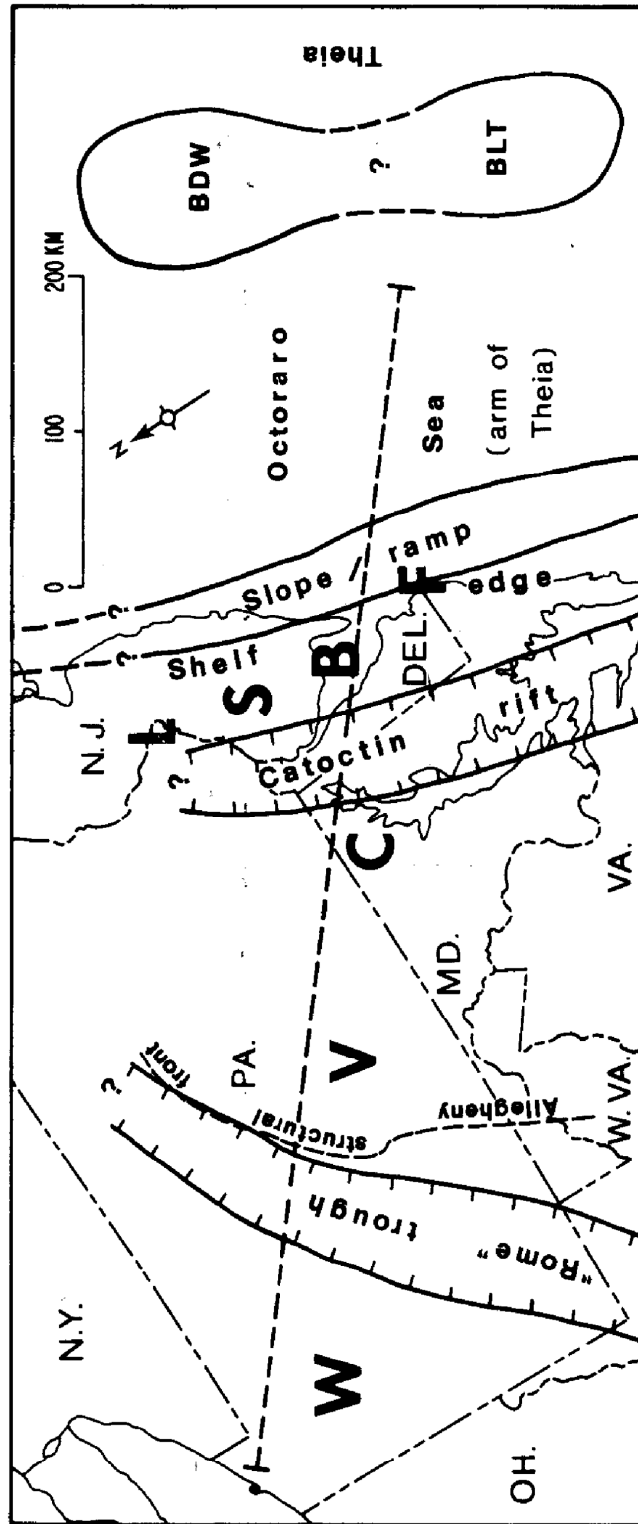


Figure 2.5-205— {Reconstruction of part of Rodinia at the end of the Neoproterozoic, showing the relative positions of Laurentia, Baltica, and West Gondwana}

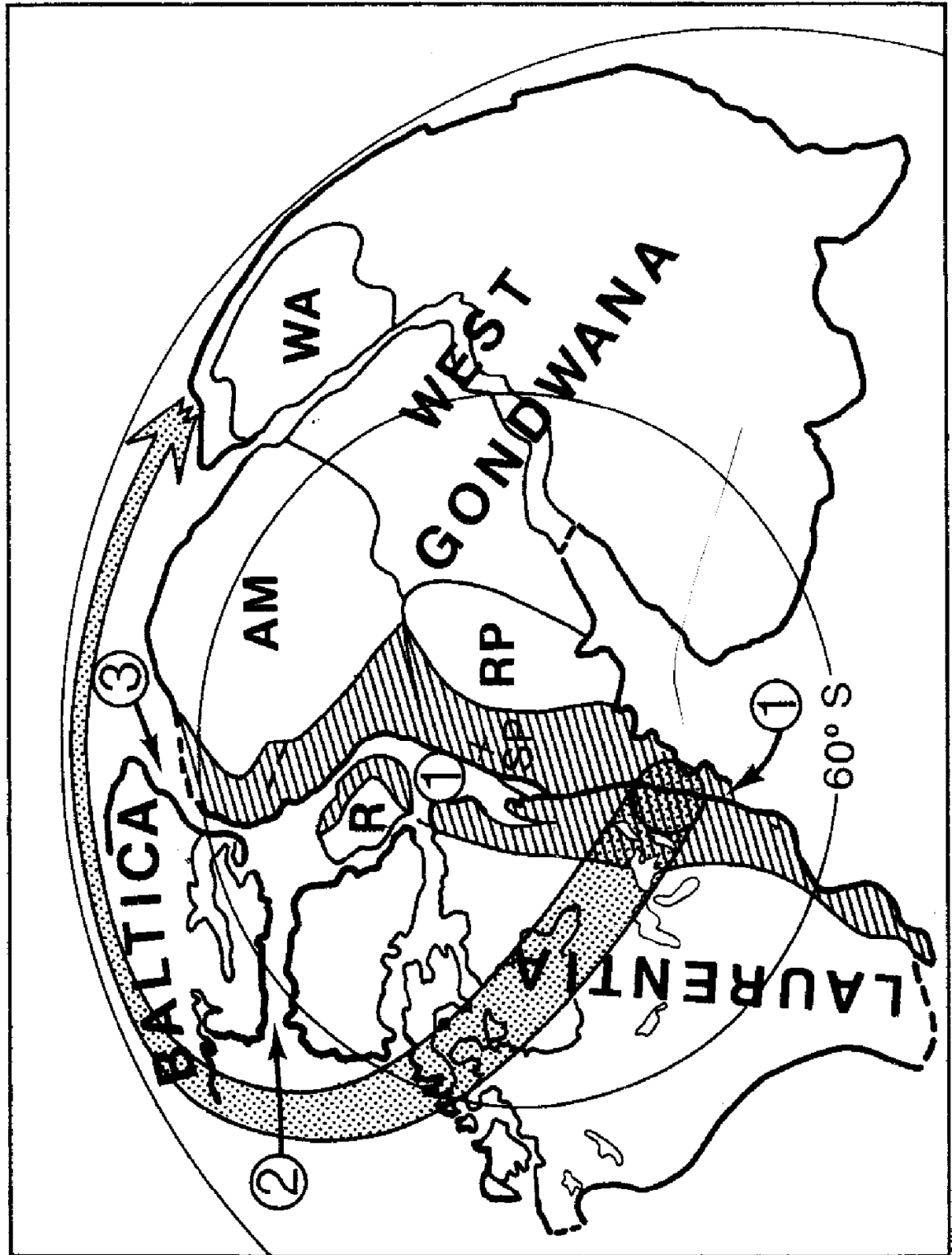


Figure 2.5-206—{Cross section of the carbonate shelf, shelf/slope/basin/transition, and proximal basin (Octorara seaway) during the Middle Ordovician, from Erie (NW) to the present Atlantic coastsline(SE)}

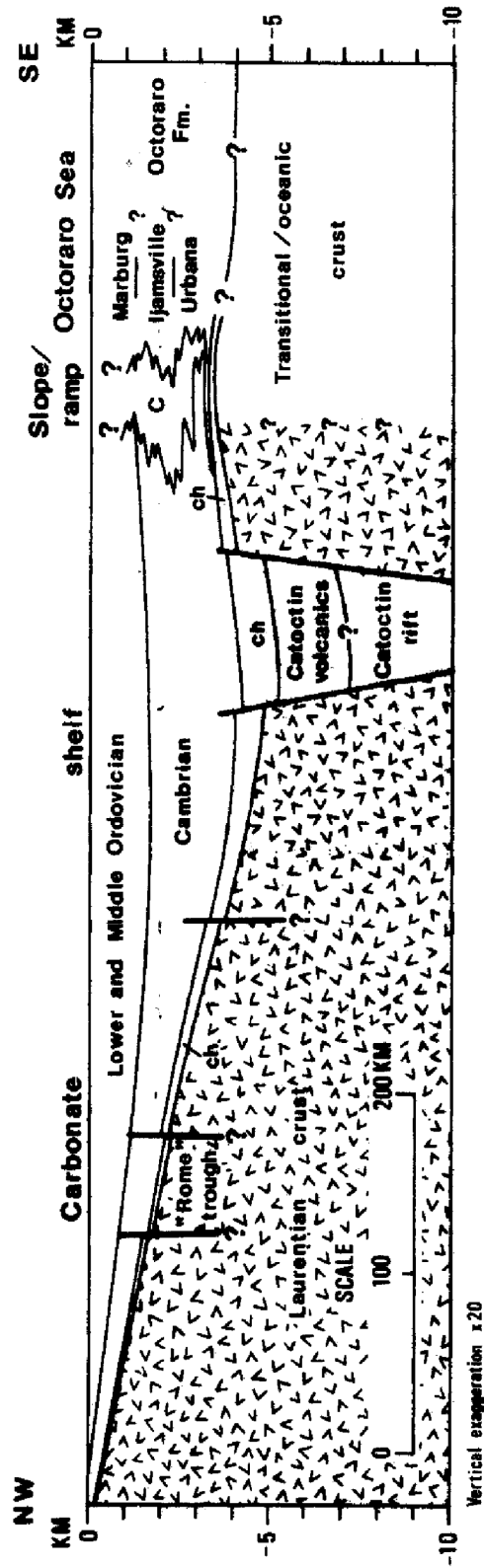


Figure 2.5-207—{Brandywine Microcontinent}

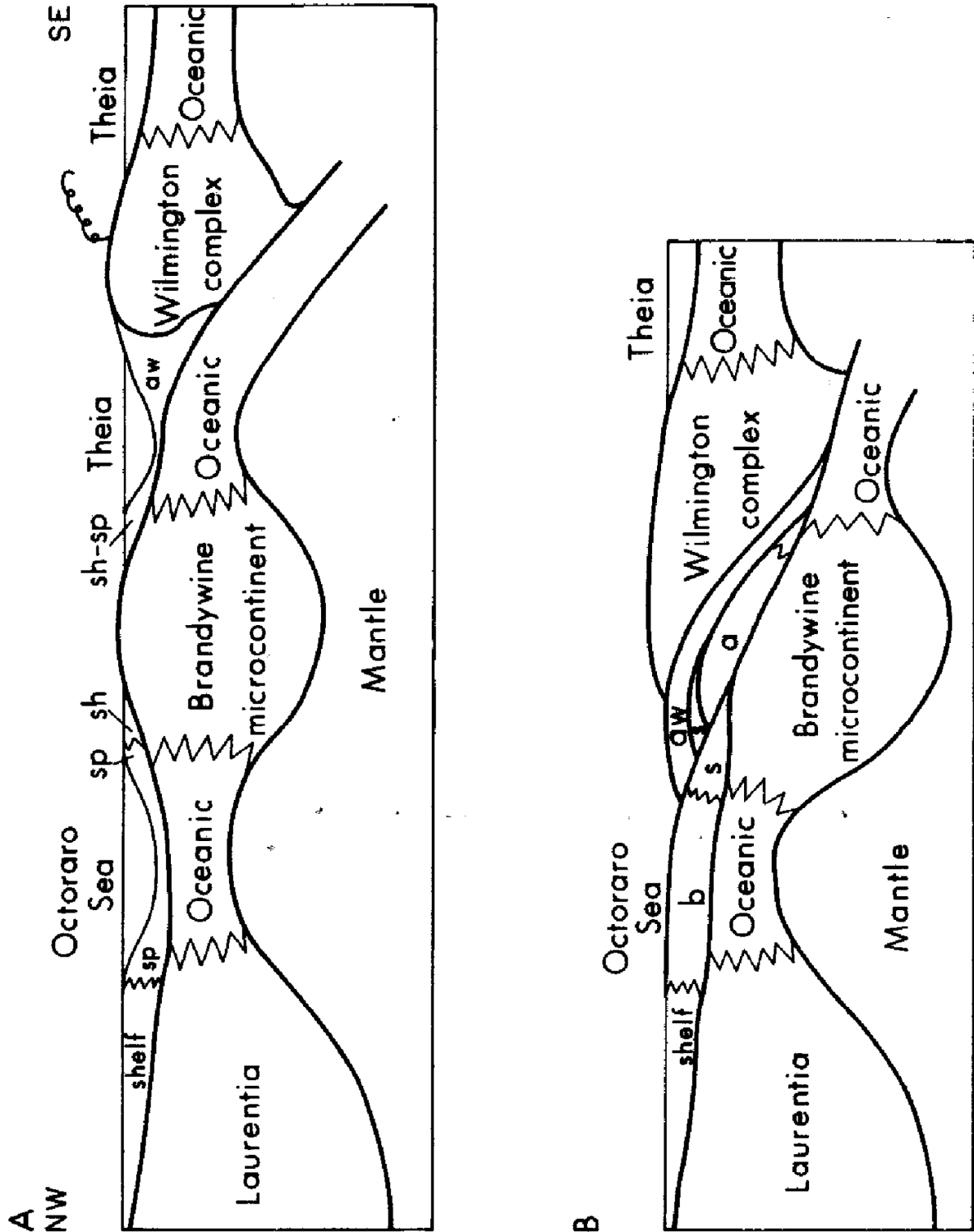


Figure 2.5-208—{Catskill clastic wedge Structure and Stratigraphy during the Acadian Orogeny}

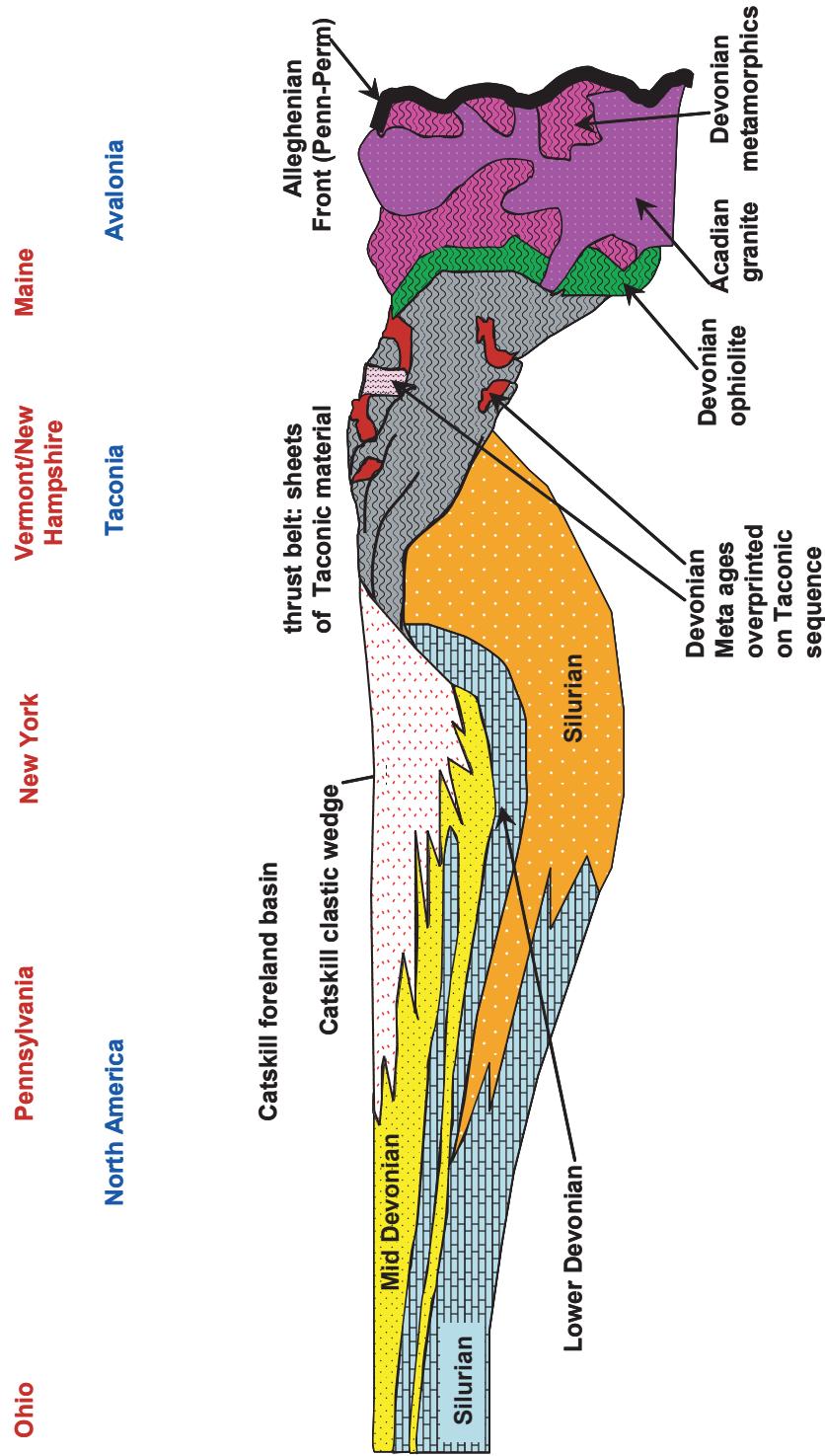
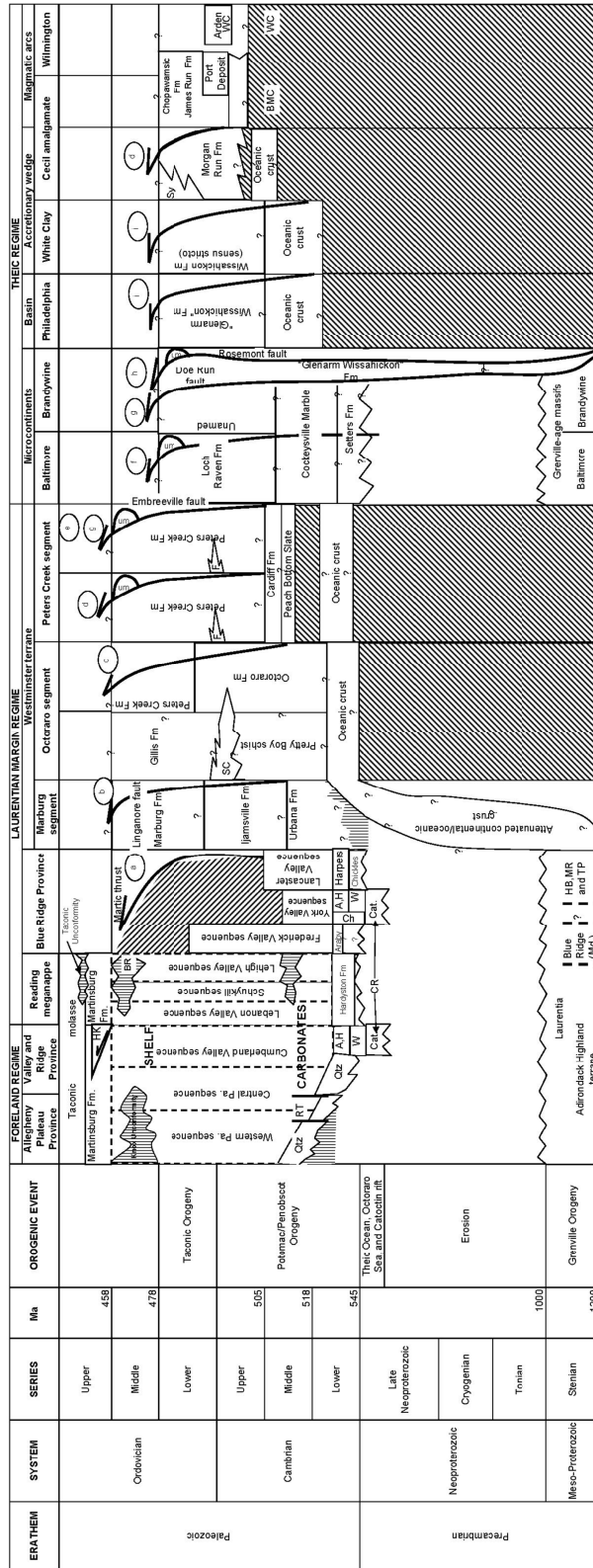


Figure 2.5-209— {Precambrian through Ordovician Regional Stratigraphy}



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE
 modified from Fall 1997, Castle, 2001, Gates, Mulline and Kool, 1989

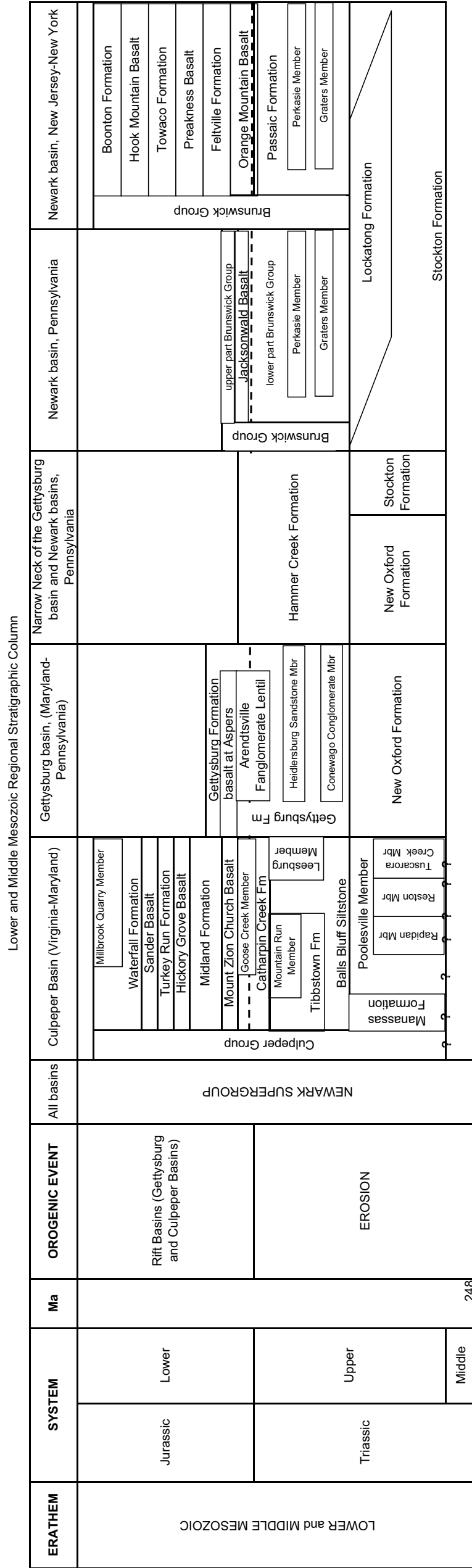
Notes:
 Correlation chart of Neoproterozoic to Upper Ordovician in the Foreland, Laurentian Margin and Thero Regimes, and/or structural entities within the Laurentian Margin and Thero Regimes, and/or structural entities within the Foreland, Laurentian Margin and Thero Regimes (down to right) stratigraphic section since removed by erosion. Curved arrow-thrust faults; question marks-uncertain age.

Figure 2.5-210 — {Legend for Figure 2.5-214 (Precambrian through Ordovician Regional Stratigraphy)}

- A-Antietam Formation
 - BMC-Baltimore Mafic Complex
 - MBR-Black Riveran hiatus
 - Cat.-Catoctin Formation
 - Ch-Chickies Formation
 - CR-Catoctin rift
 - F-Fishing Creek metabasalt
 - H-Harpers Formation
 - HB-Honey Brook Upland
 - HK-Hamburg klippe
 - MR-Mine Ridge
 - Qtz-quartzose siliciclastic rocks
 - RT-Rome trough
 - SC-Sams Creek Formation
 - Sy-Sykesville Formation
 - TP-Trenton prong
 - um-ultramafic body tectonically emplaced by entrainment within a fault
 - W-Weverton (and Loudoun) Formations
 - WC-Wilmington Complex
- Hanging wall identities (in circles):
- a-Westinster terrane
 - b-Linganore nappe
 - c-Westminster terrane ("Peters Creek" segment)
 - d-Baltimore Mafic Complex
 - e-Brandywine terrane
 - f-Liberty Complex or Baltimore Mafic Complex
 - g-White Clay nappe
 - h-Philadelphia terrane
 - i-Wilmington Complex

modified from Fail 1997a

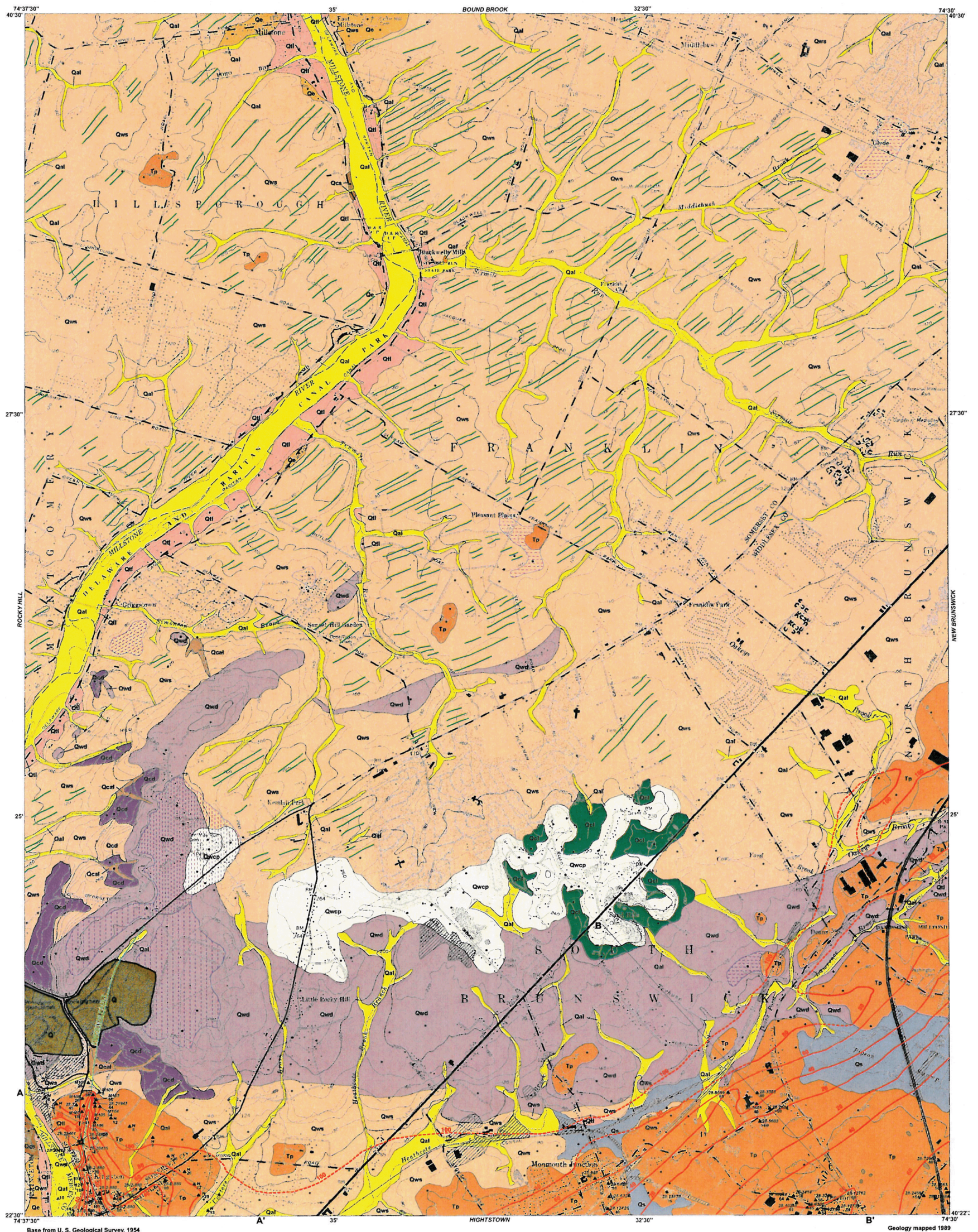
Figure 2.5-212 — {Lower to Middle Mesozoic}



NOT DRAWN TO SCALE

Notes:
 modified from Frolich and Robinson USGS Bulletin 1776, 1988, USGS, 2003, NJDEP, 1990

Figure 2.5-214— [Surficial Geology of the Monmouth Junction Quadrangle, Somerset, Middlesex, and Mercer Counties, New Jersey, Open-File Map OFM 47, Department of Environmental Protection, New Jersey Geological Survey]



Base from U. S. Geological Survey, 1954
Photorevised 1981

Geology mapped 1989

