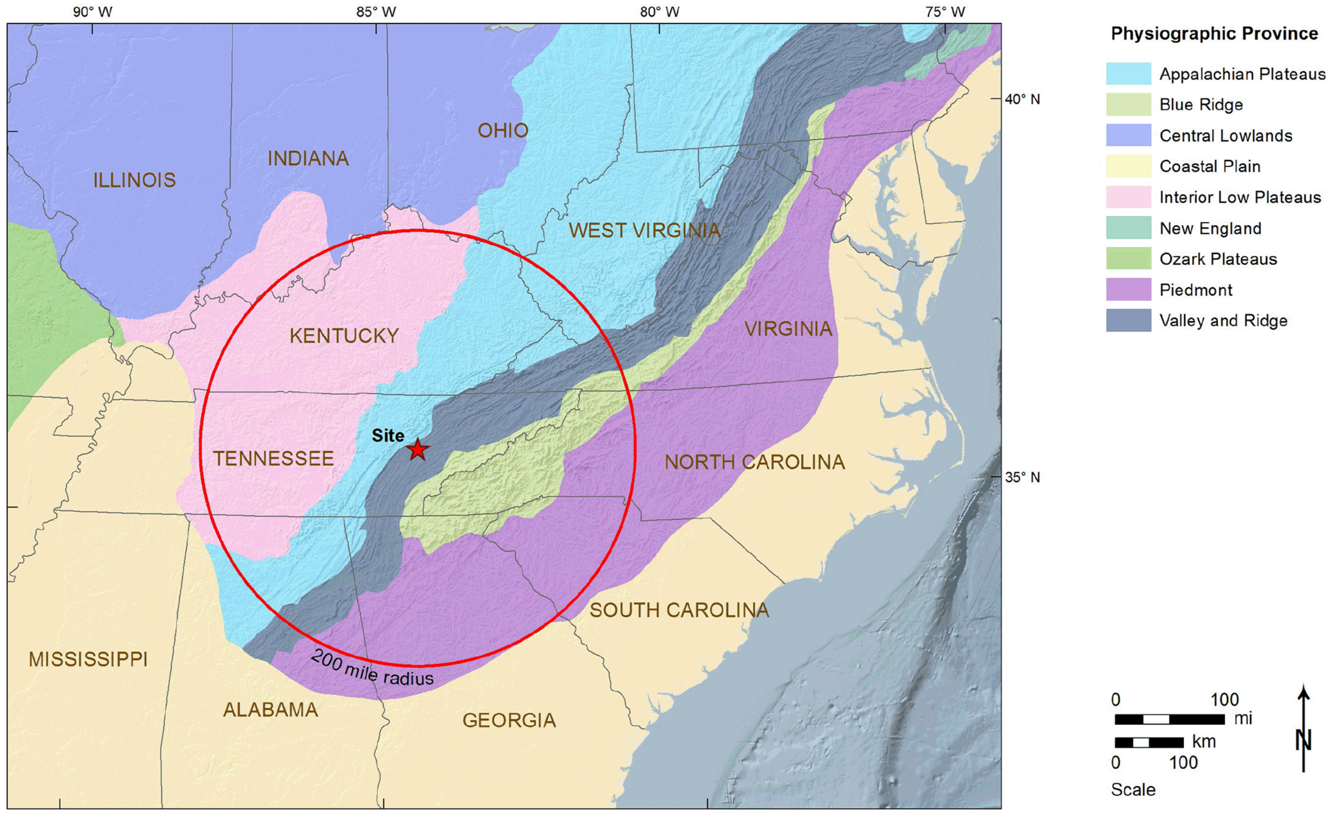
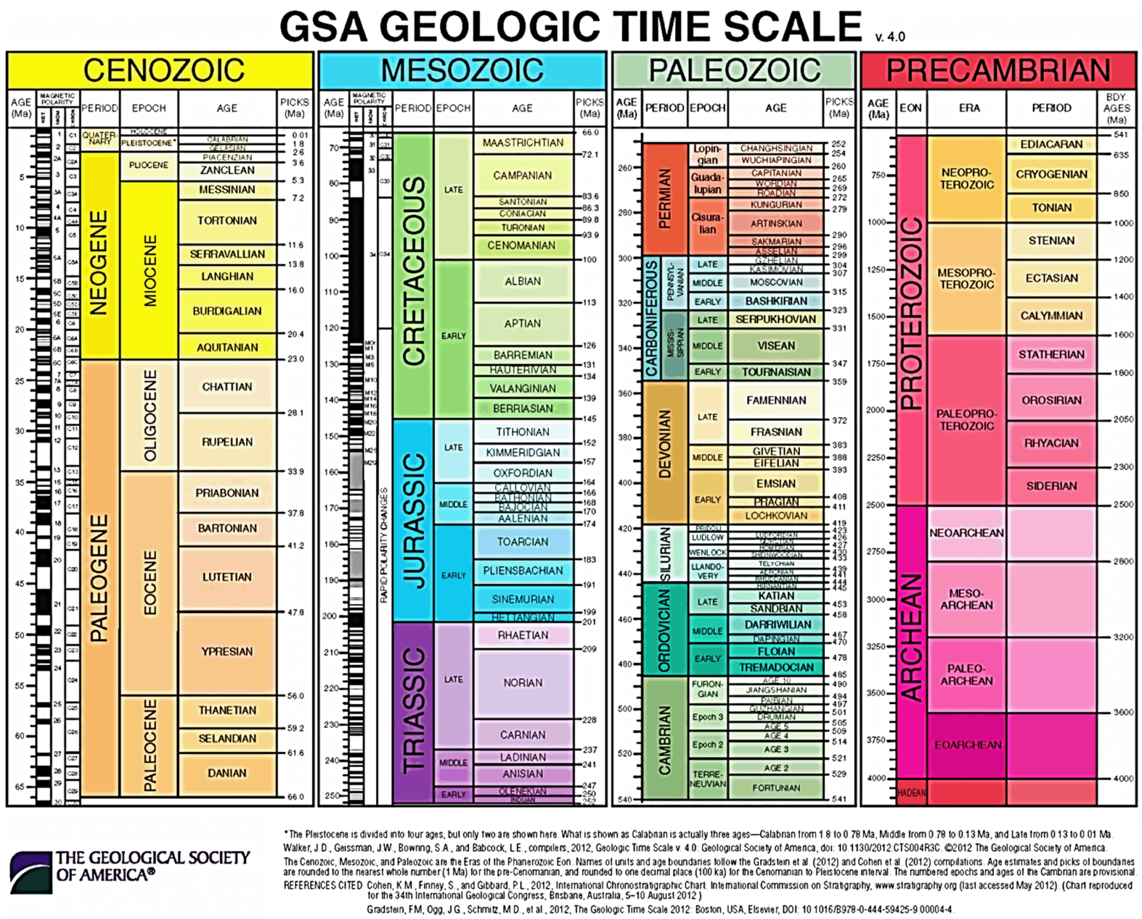
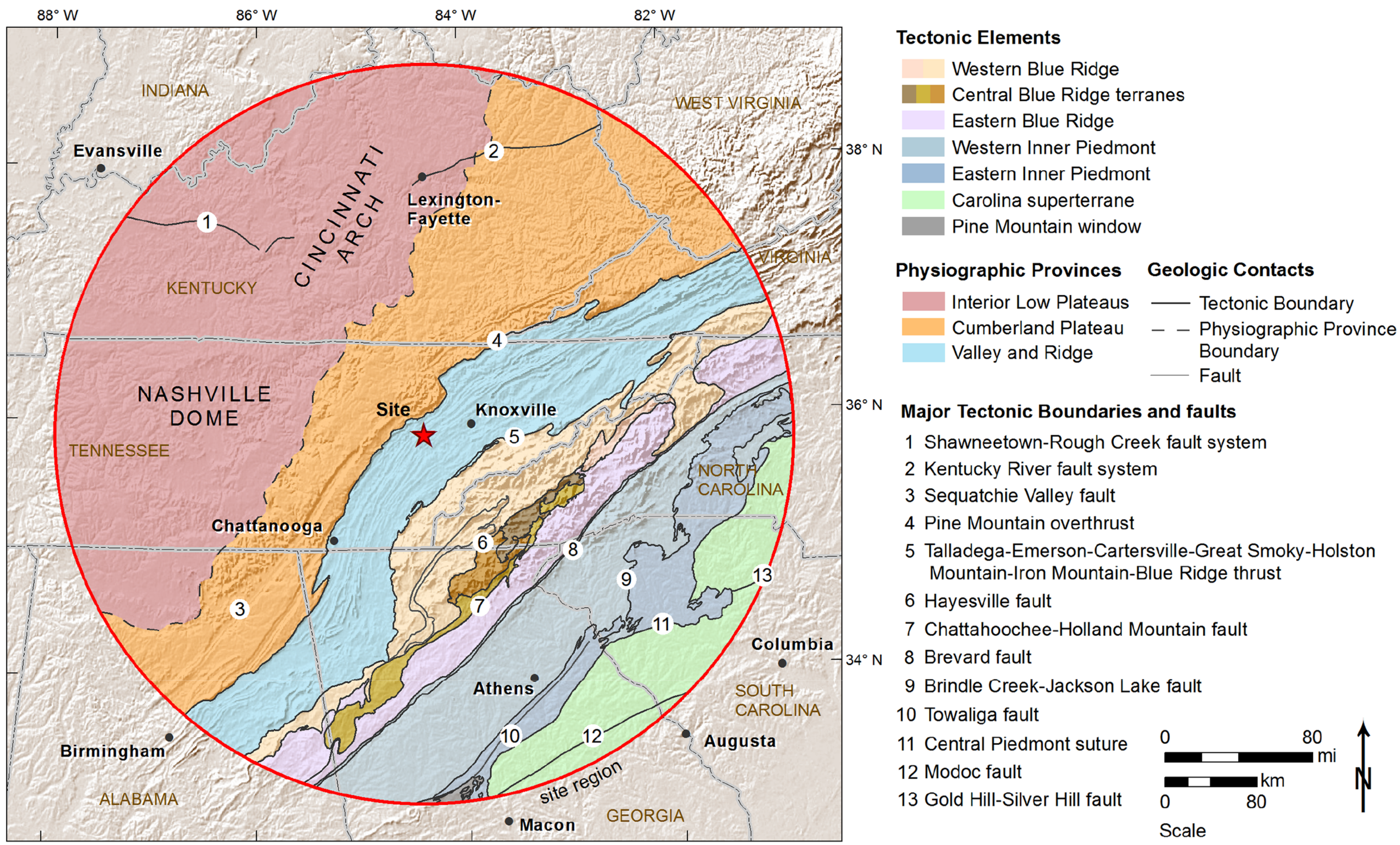


Figure 2.5.1-1. Map of Physiographic Provinces



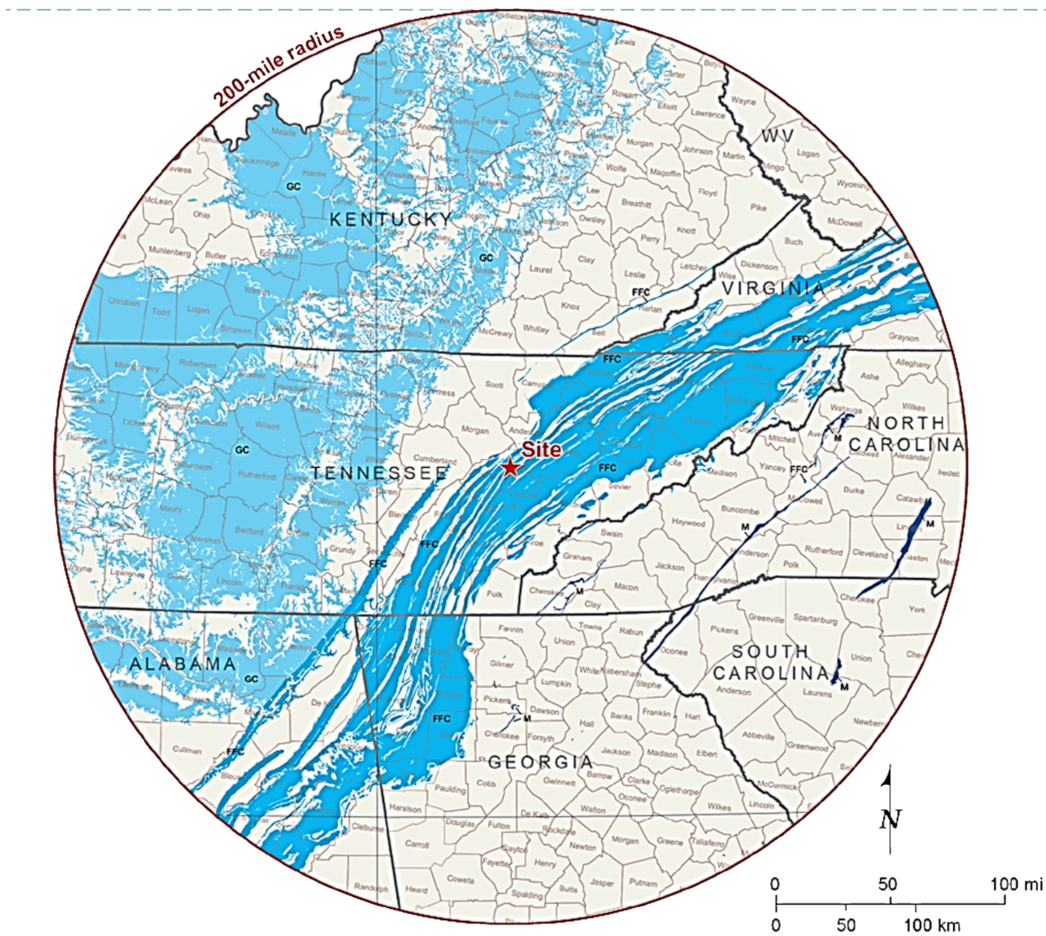
Source: Reference 2.5.1-33

Figure 2.5.1-2. Geologic Time Scale



Note: Modified from References 2.5.1-5, 2.5.1-24, and 2.5.1-34

Figure 2.5.1-3. Map of Lithotectonic Tectonic Terranes, Provinces and Major Tectonic Boundaries



Source: Modified from Reference 2.5.1-26

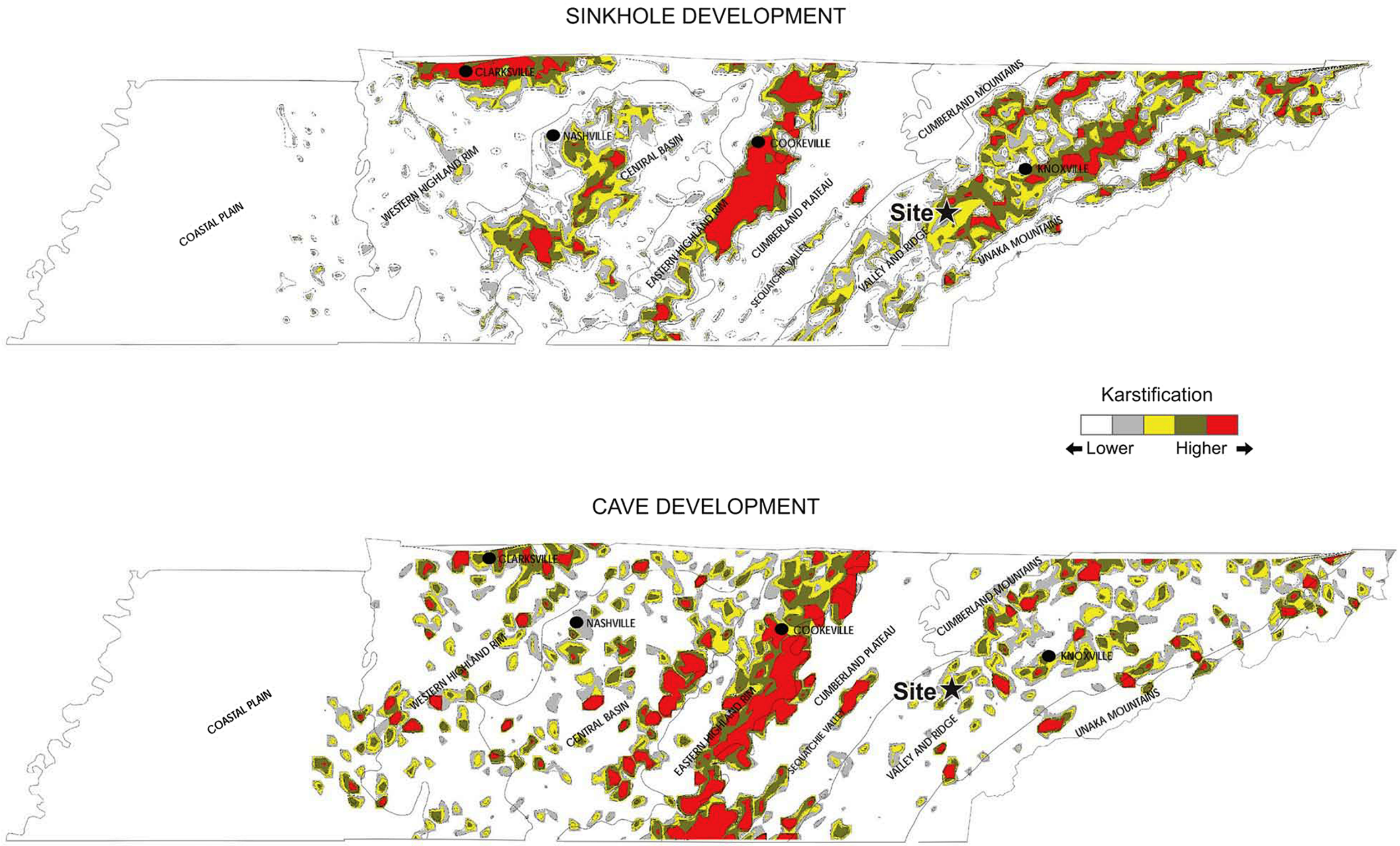
Description of Map Units

GC — Gently folded and flat-lying carbonates rocks: indurated limestone and dolomite that has not been strongly deformed. Predominantly found in interior plateaus and lowlands. Dissolution may produce solution, collapse, and cover-collapse sinkholes. Where carbonates are thick and extensive, cave systems may be long and complex. Where thin and interbedded with non-carbonates, caves are small and short. Geometry of cave passage patterns often shows stratigraphic and bedding-plane control often resulting in branchwork caves. (Reference 2.5.1-35)

FFC — Folded, faulted carbonate rocks: limestone and dolomite in areas flanking and in orogenic zones. May be intensely folded and faulted, commonly well jointed, commonly with cleavage. These rocks are located in the Valley and Ridge Province on this map and most are Paleozoic in age. Dissolution may produce solution, collapse, and cover-collapse sinkholes. Caves range from small and simple to long and complex systems. Geometry of cave passage patterns tend to show at least some structural control producing network caves. (Reference 2.5.1-35)

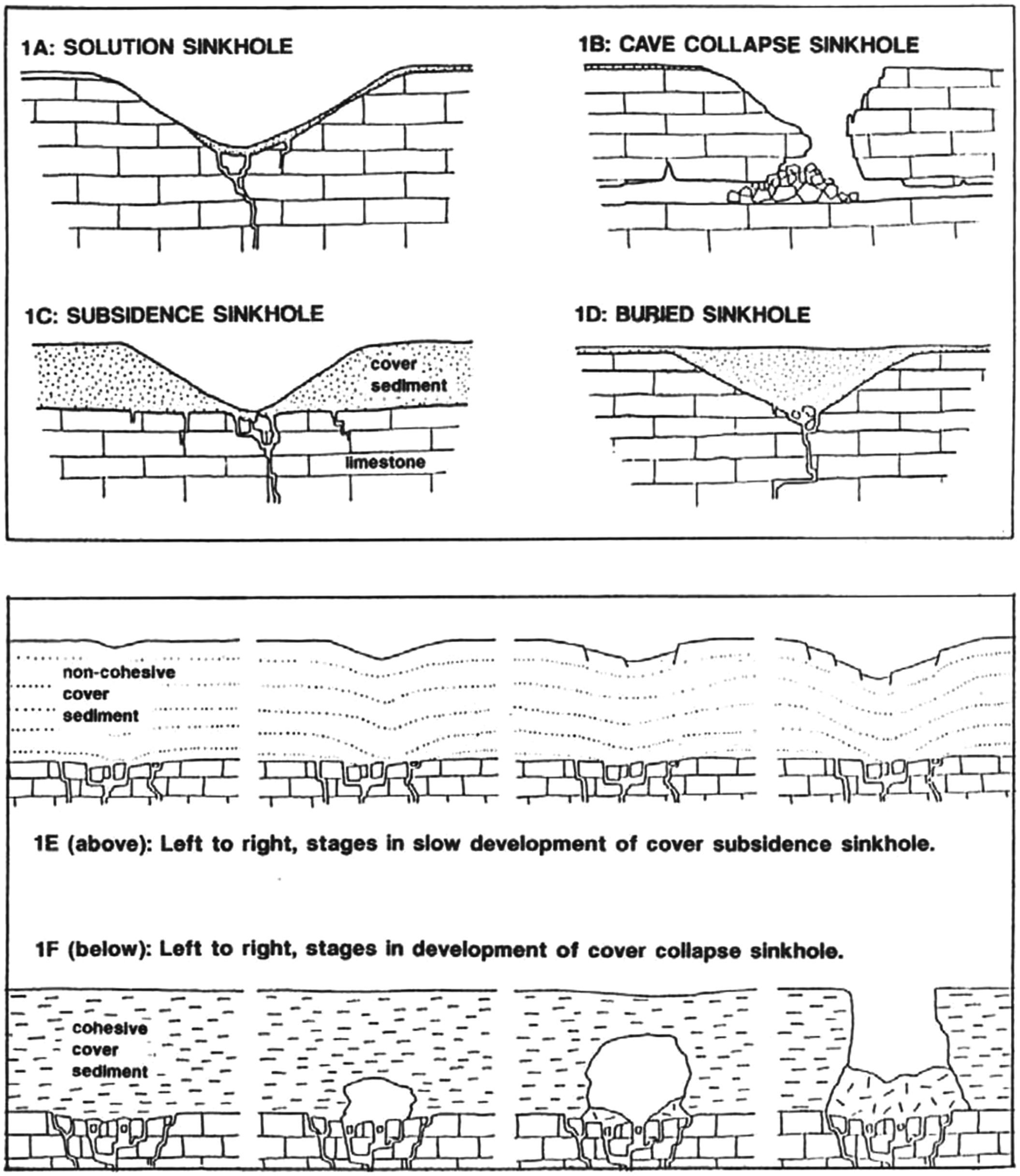
M — Marbles and metalimestones: highly deformed carbonate rocks, usually found in long, thin, linear belts or pods. Mapped areas are often exaggerated as these rocks are usually mapped with associated, non-soluble metamorphic rocks. Dissolution may result in solution, collapse, and cover-collapse sinkholes and small, short caves.

Figure 2.5.1-4. Regional Distribution of Carbonate Rocks



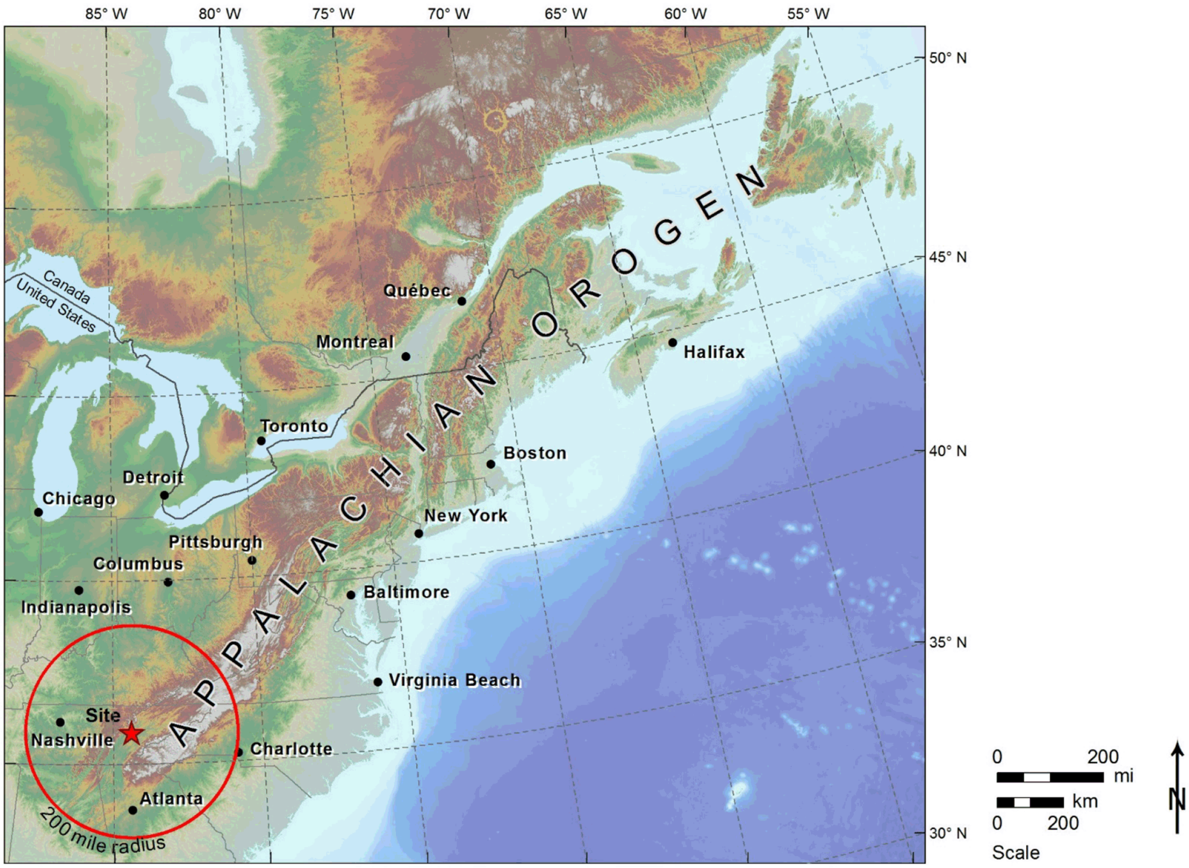
Source: Reference 2.5.1-25

Figure 2.5.1-5. Map of Sinkhole and Cave Development for the State of Tennessee



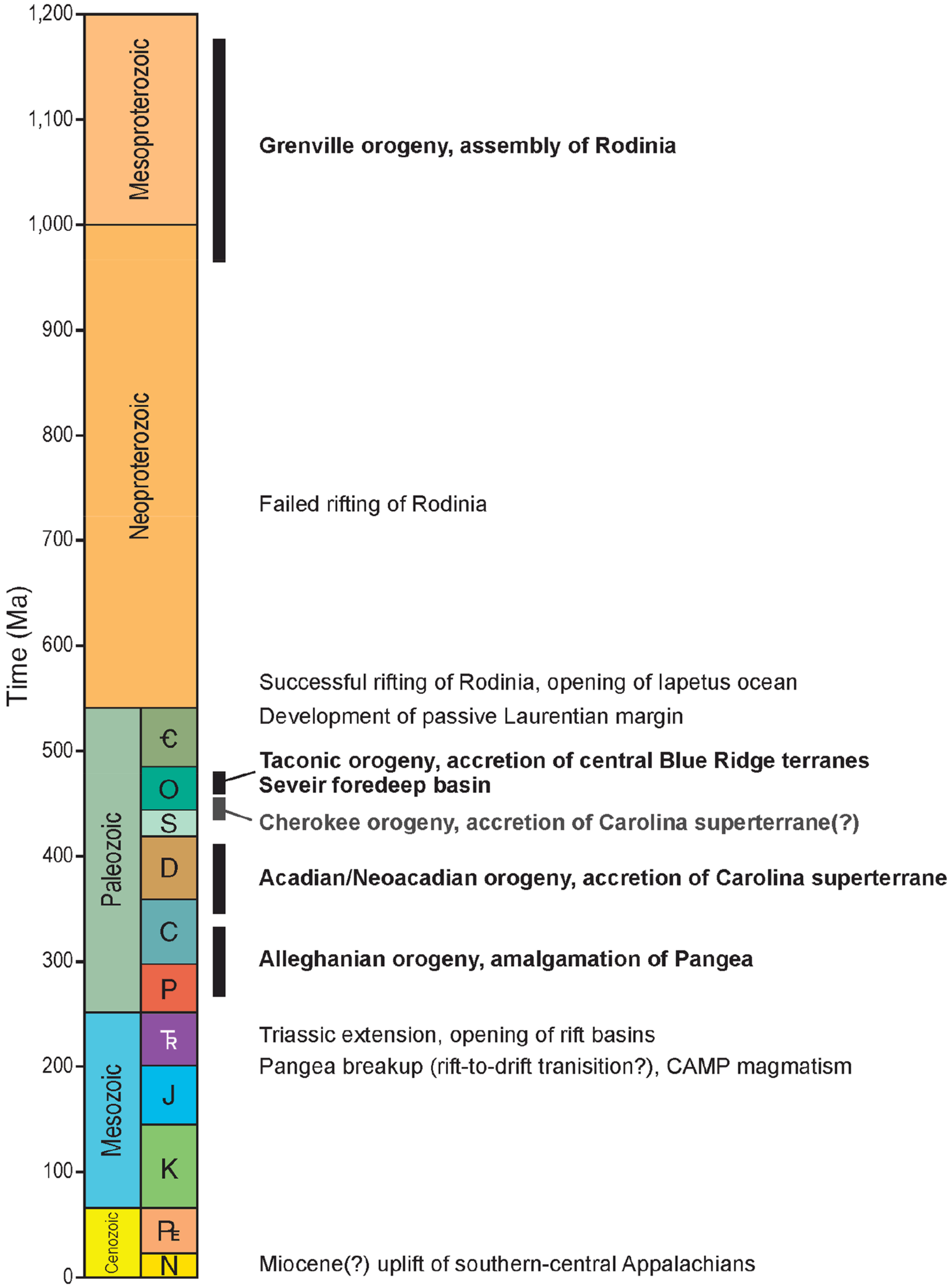
Note: Reference 2.5.1-27

Figure 2.5.1-6. Sinkhole Types



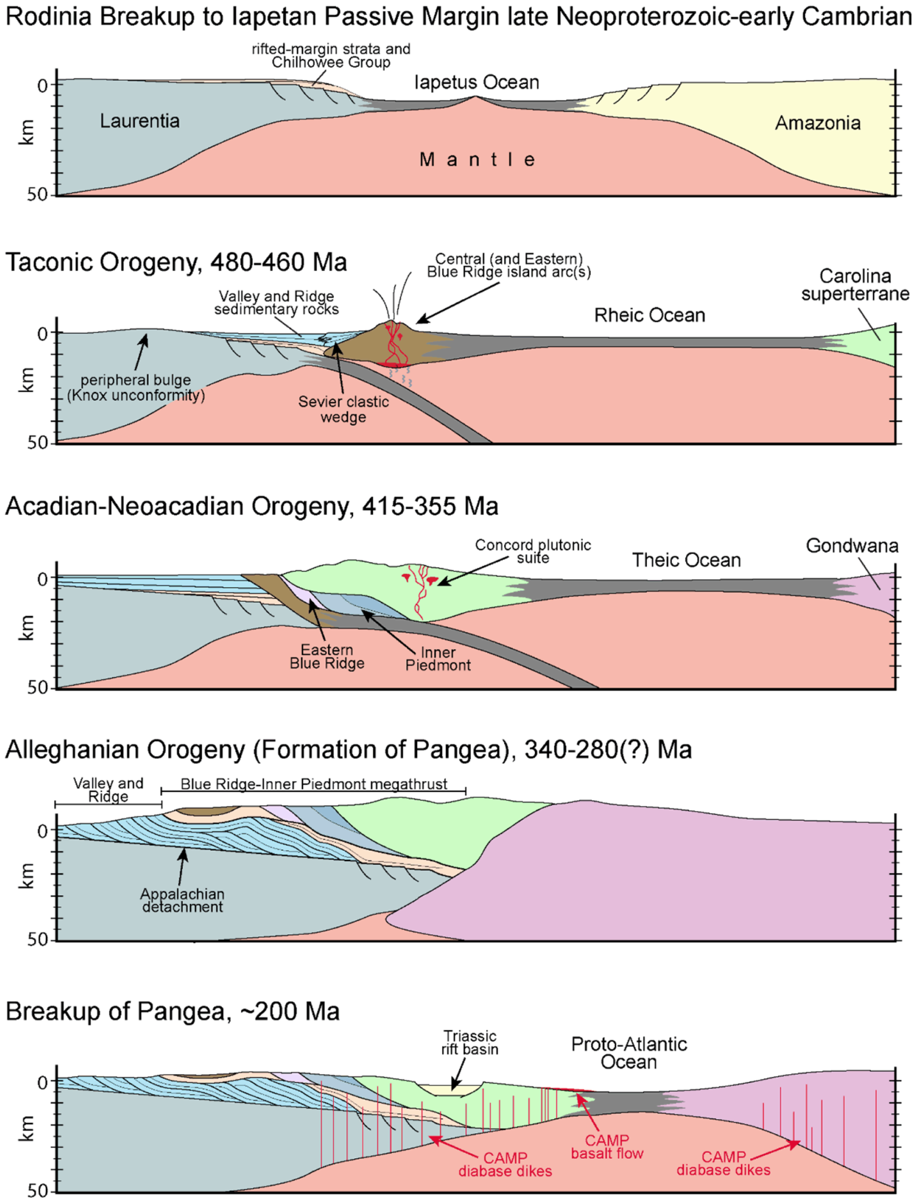
Note: Elevation and bathymetric data from Reference 2.5.1-190, Sheet A-1.

Figure 2.5.1-7. Shaded Relief Map of Eastern North America Demonstrating the Extent of the Appalachian Orogenic Belt



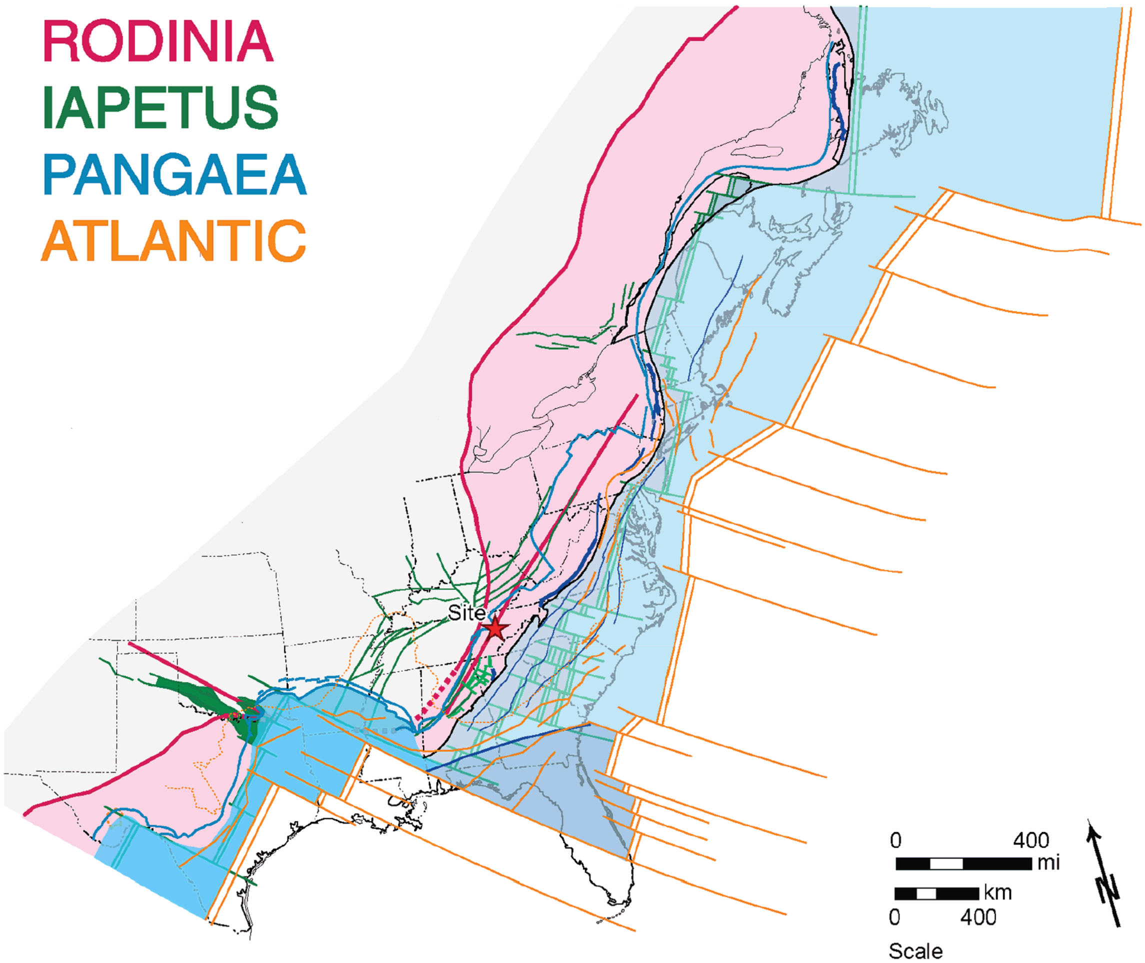
Note: Geologic time scale (Reference 2.5.1-33) with tectonic events that have affected the Appalachian orogenic belt (References 2.5.1-34 and 2.5.1-65).

Figure 2.5.1-8. Geologic Time Scale with Orogenic Events



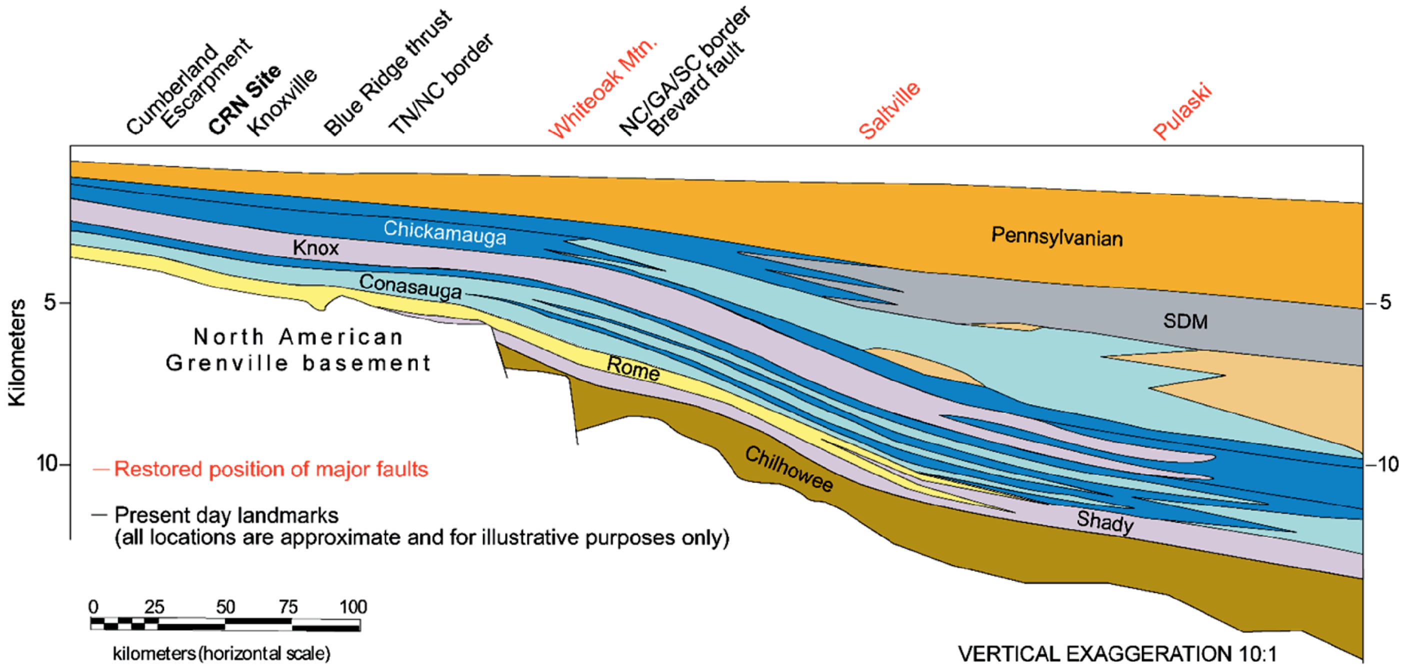
Notes:
Sequential development of the Appalachian orogen from the breakup of Rodinia to the breakup of Pangea, from Reference 2.5.1-73.
Deep crustal structure from Reference 2.5.1-277.
See Figure 2.5.1-3 for map of lithotectonic terranes.

Figure 2.5.1-9. Sequential Development of Appalachians Profiles



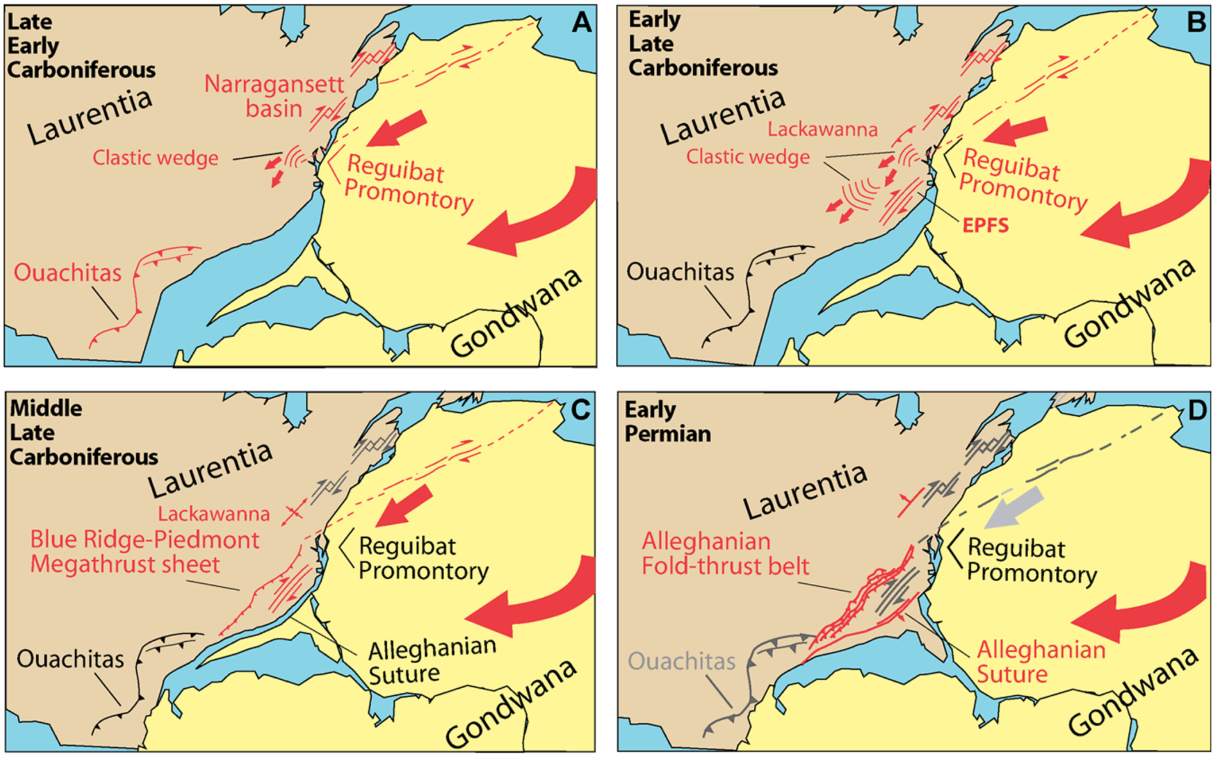
Notes:
Map of eastern North America, illustrating tectonic inheritance through the amalgamation and breakup of two supercontinents.
Features formed during the Grenville orogeny (formation of Rodinia) shown in red; those formed during the Appalachian orogenies (formation of Pangea) shown in blue.
Rifted margins that formed from supercontinent breakup are shown in green (Iapetus ocean) and orange (Atlantic Ocean).
Modified from Thomas, 2006 Reference 2.5.1-38.

Figure 2.5.1-10. North American Rifted Margin



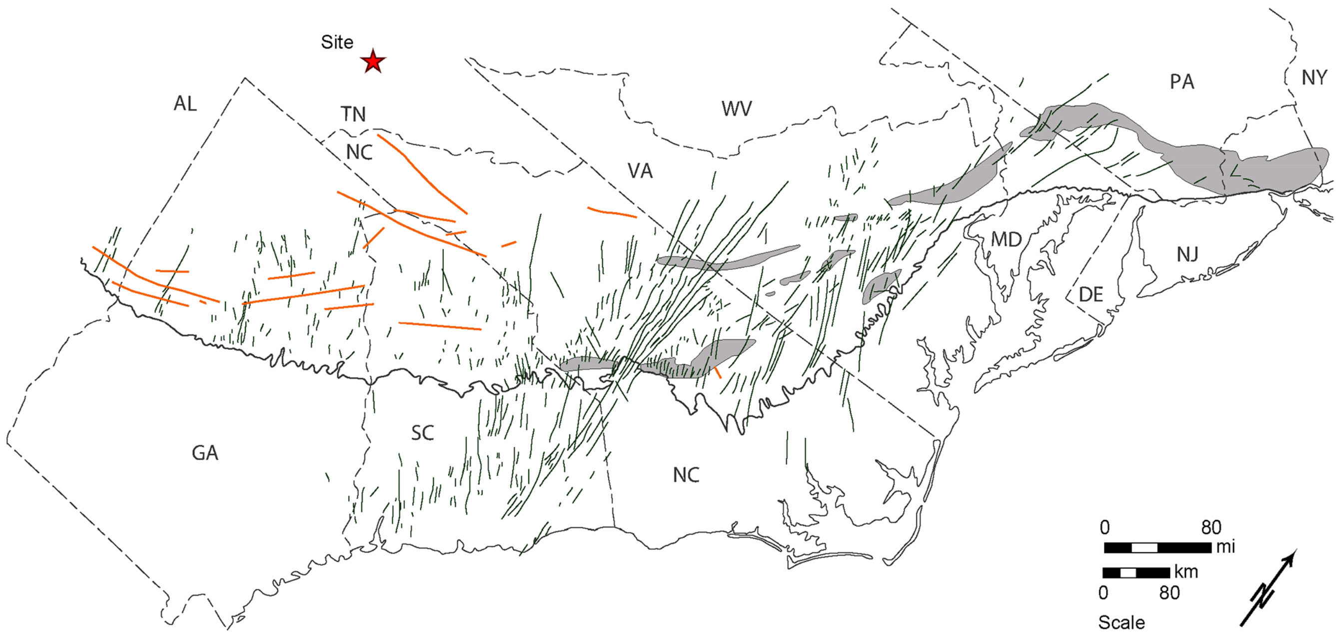
Notes:
Facies diagram of passive margin to stable shelf strata of the western Blue Ridge and Valley and Ridge (from Reference 2.5.1-13).
Units have been palinspastically restored along major Valley and Ridge thrust faults.
Blue — limestone facies; Lavender — dolomite facies; Light blue — shale facies; Beige and medium brown — coarse clastics and turbidites; Gray — siltstone facies; Light yellow — sandstone, shale, and dolomite intertidal facies.

Figure 2.5.1-11. Facies Diagram of Stable Shelf Strata



Notes:
Collision model for the Alleghanian orogeny (From Reference 2.5.1-74).
Red lines and symbols indicate the feature is active in the time interval shown.
A) Initial contact between Gondwana and Laurentia produced step-over basins in New England and deposition in the Appalachian basin.
B) Continued collision resulted in greater clastic input in the foreland, with the development of dextral strike-slip faults in the interior of the orogen.
C) Clockwise rotation of Gondwana begins to dominate the collision, resulting in a more head-on collision in the southern Appalachians.
D) Head-on collision in the southern Appalachians results in thrusting of the Blue Ridge-Piedmont megathrust sheet and foreland fold-thrust belt development.
EPFS — Eastern Piedmont Fault System.

Figure 2.5.1-12. Alleghanian Zipper Tectonics



Notes:
Distribution of Mesozoic features in the southern and central Appalachians.
Central Atlantic Magmatic Province (CAMP) diabase dikes shown as thin green lines, with silicified faults shown as heavy orange lines.
Dark shaded areas represent exposed Triassic rift basins.
From Reference 2.5.1-87.

Figure 2.5.1-13.   Mesozoic Features Map

Geologic Units

Pennsylvanian Middle
- Pmu – Middle Pennsylvanian - undivided

Pennsylvanian Lower
- Pcf – Crooked Fork Group - undivided
- Pcg – Crab Orchard Mountains Group & Gizzard Group - undivided
- Pco – Crab Orchard Mountains Group - undivided
- Pg – Gizzard Group - undivided

Mississippian Upper
- Mp – Pennington Formation
- Mn – Newman Limestone

Mississippian Lower - Devonian Upper
- Mfp – Fort Payne Fm.
- MDc – Chattanooga Shale

MDSO – Mississippian, Silurian, Devonian and Ordivician - undivided

Silurian Lower
- Sr – Rockwood Fm.

Ordovician Upper
- Os – Sequatchie Fm.
- Or – Reedsville Shale

Ordovician Middle

Chickamauga Group
- Och – Chickamauga Group - undivided
- Omc – Moccasin Fm.
- Owi – Witten Fm.
- Obw – Bowen Fm.
- Obe – Benbolt Fm.
- Ork – Rockdell Fm.
- Ofl – Fleanor Shale
- Obl – Blackford Fm. (includes Eidsen mbr.)

Nashville Group
- Ocn – Cannon Ls.
- Ocyl – Catheys and Leipers Fm. - undivided
- Oh – Hermitage Fm.

Stones River Group
- Osr – Stones River Group - undivided
- Oca – Carters Ls.
- Olb – Lebanon Ls.
- Omp – Pierce Ls. and Murfreeboro Ls. - undivided
- Ops – Pong Spring Fm.
- Ord – Ridley Ls.

- Obs – Bays formation
- Oo – Ottosee Shale
- Ocr – Chapman Ridge Sandstone
- Oho – Holston Formation
- Ole – Lebanon Ls.
- Oa – Athens Shale

Knox Group
- OCk – Knox Group - undivided

Ordovician Lower
- Oma – Mascot Dolomite
- Ok – Kingsport Fm.
- Olv – Longview Dolomite
- Oc – Chepultepec Dolomite
- Ccr – Copper Ridge Dolomite

Cambrian Middle

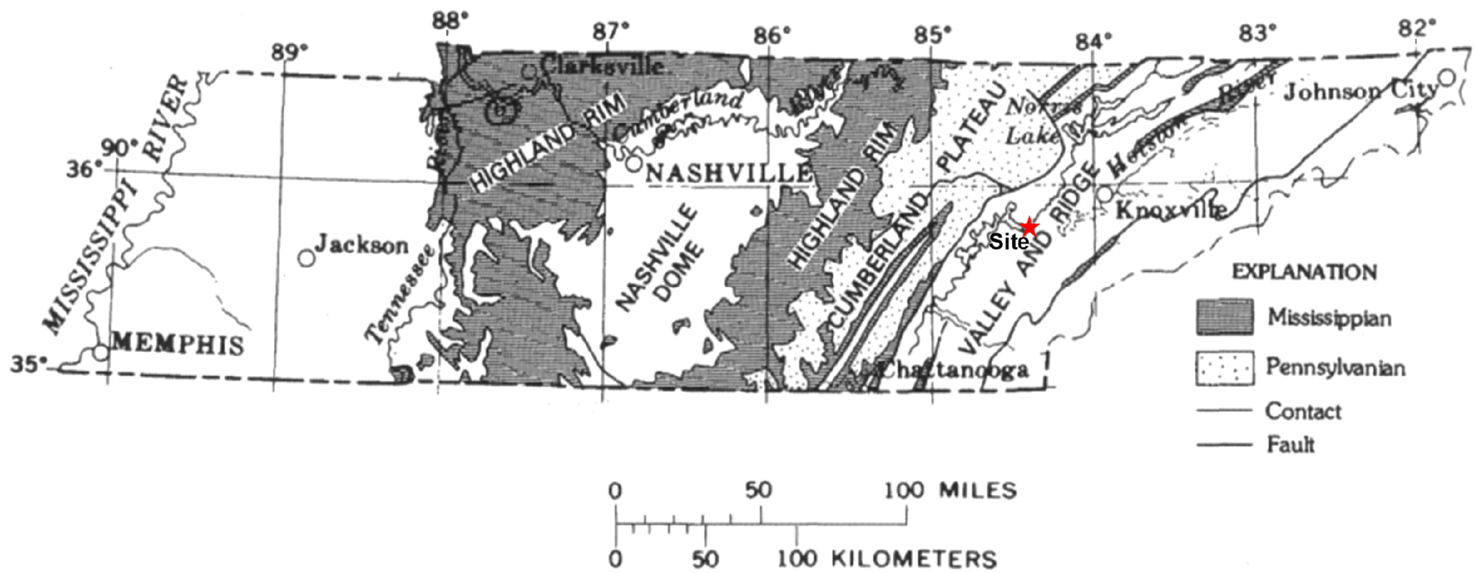
Conasauga Group
- Cc – Conasauga Group - undivided
- Cmn – Marynardville Ls.
- Cn – Nolichucky Shale
- Cdg – Dismal Gap Fm. (Maryville Ls.)
- Crg – Rogersville Shale
- Cf – Friendship Fm. (Rutledge Ls.)
- Cpv – Pumpkin Valley Shale

Cambrian Lower
- Cr – Rome Fm. - undivided

Geologic Structures

- Syncline — *dashed where approximate*
- Anticline — *dashed where approximate*
- Overturned Syncline — *dashed where approximate*
- Major Fault
- Minor Fault
- Contact — *dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed*
- Source map boundary

Figure 2.5.1-14. Site Vicinity Stratigraphic Columns



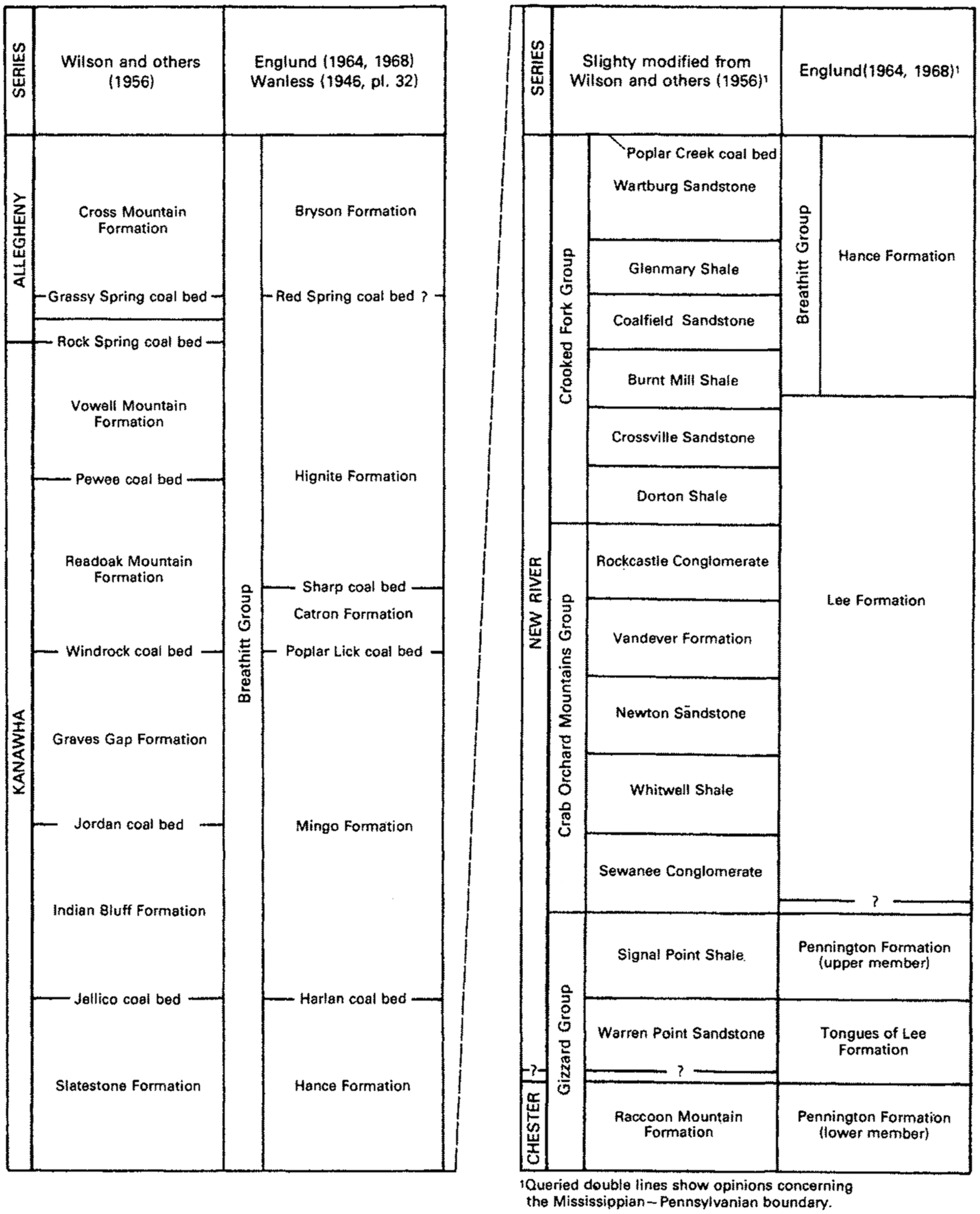
Note: After Reference 2.5.1-112

Figure 2.5.1-15. The Cumberland Plateau and Interior Low Plateaus in Tennessee

SERIES	WESTERN HIGHLAND RIM	CUMBERLAND PLATEAU AND EASTERN HIGHLAND RIM	PINE MOUNTAIN BLOCK (Englund, 1964, 1968)	NEWMAN RIDGE (Mixon and Harris, 1971)	BELT EAST OF CLINCH MOUNTAIN (Sanders, 1952, unpub. data; Hasson, 1973)	CHILHOWEE MOUNTAIN (Newman and Nelson, 1965)
CHESTERIAN		Gizzard Group (lower part) Pennington Formation Bangor Limestone Hartselle Sandstone	Pennington Foramtion	Pennington Formation	Pennington Formation Newman Limestone: Cove Creek Formation Fido Sandstone	
MERAMECIAN	Ste. Genevieve Limestone St. Louis Limestone Warsaw Limestone	Monteagle Limestone St. Louis Limestone Warsaw Limestone	Newman Limestone	Newman Limestone	Fisher Creek Limestone Gilliam Creek Limestone Clifton Creek Limestone Snowflake Formation Laurel Branch Limestone Pressmens Home Formation	Greasy Cove Formation
OSAGEAN	Fort Payne Formation	Fort Payne Formation	Fort Payne Chert Grainger Formation	Grainger Formation	Maccrady Formation Grainger Formation	Grainger Formation
KINDERHOOKIAN	Maury Shale	Maury Shale	Maury Shale	? Chattanooga Shale (upper part)	? Chattanooga Shale (upper part)	? Chattanooga Shale (upper part)

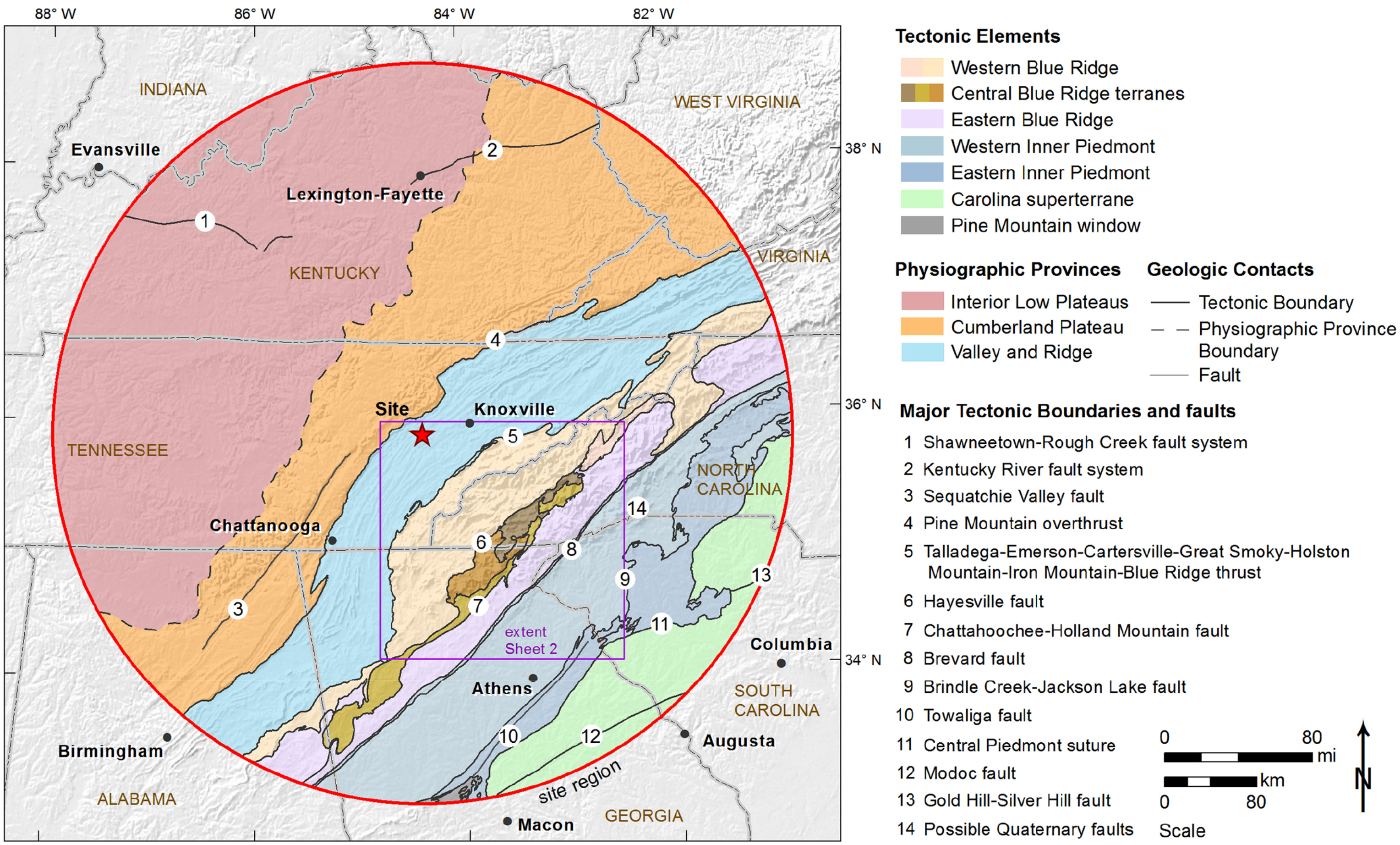
Notes:
From Reference 2.5.1-112

Figure 2.5.1-16. Mississippian Stratigraphic Units in Tennessee



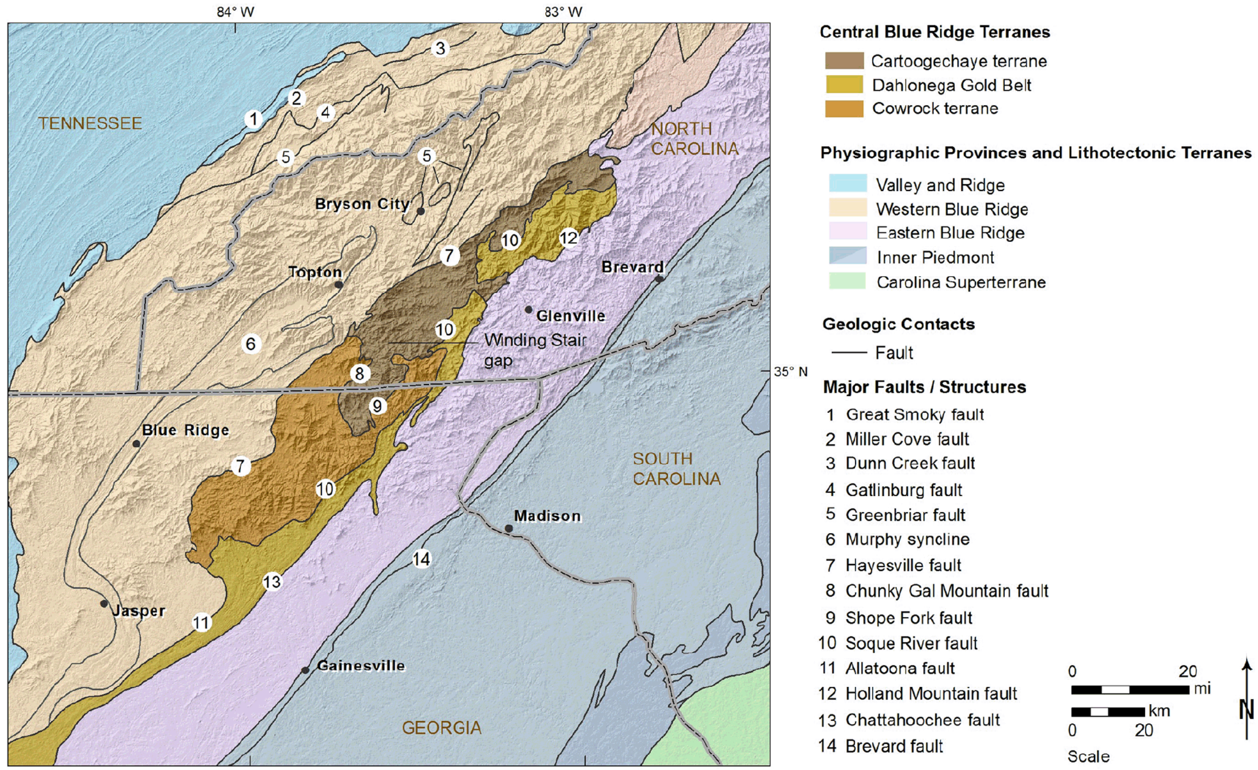
Note: Reference 2.5.1-112

Figure 2.5.1-17. Pennsylvanian System in Tennessee



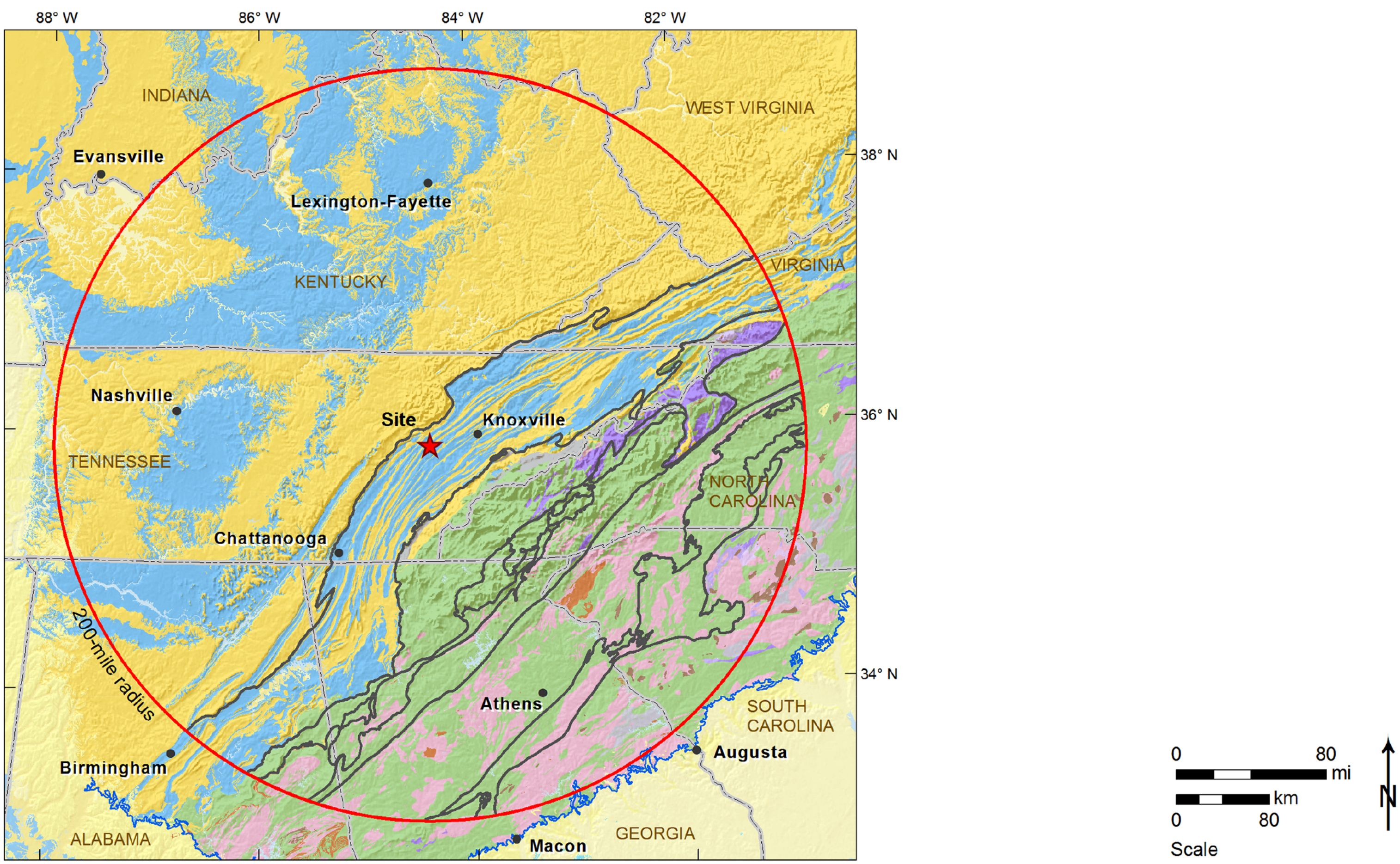
Notes:
Lithotectonic terranes, provinces, and major tectonic boundaries (after References 2.5.1-24, 2.5.1-34, and 2.5.1-137)

Figure 2.5.1-18. (Sheet 1 of 2) Lithotectonic Terrane Map



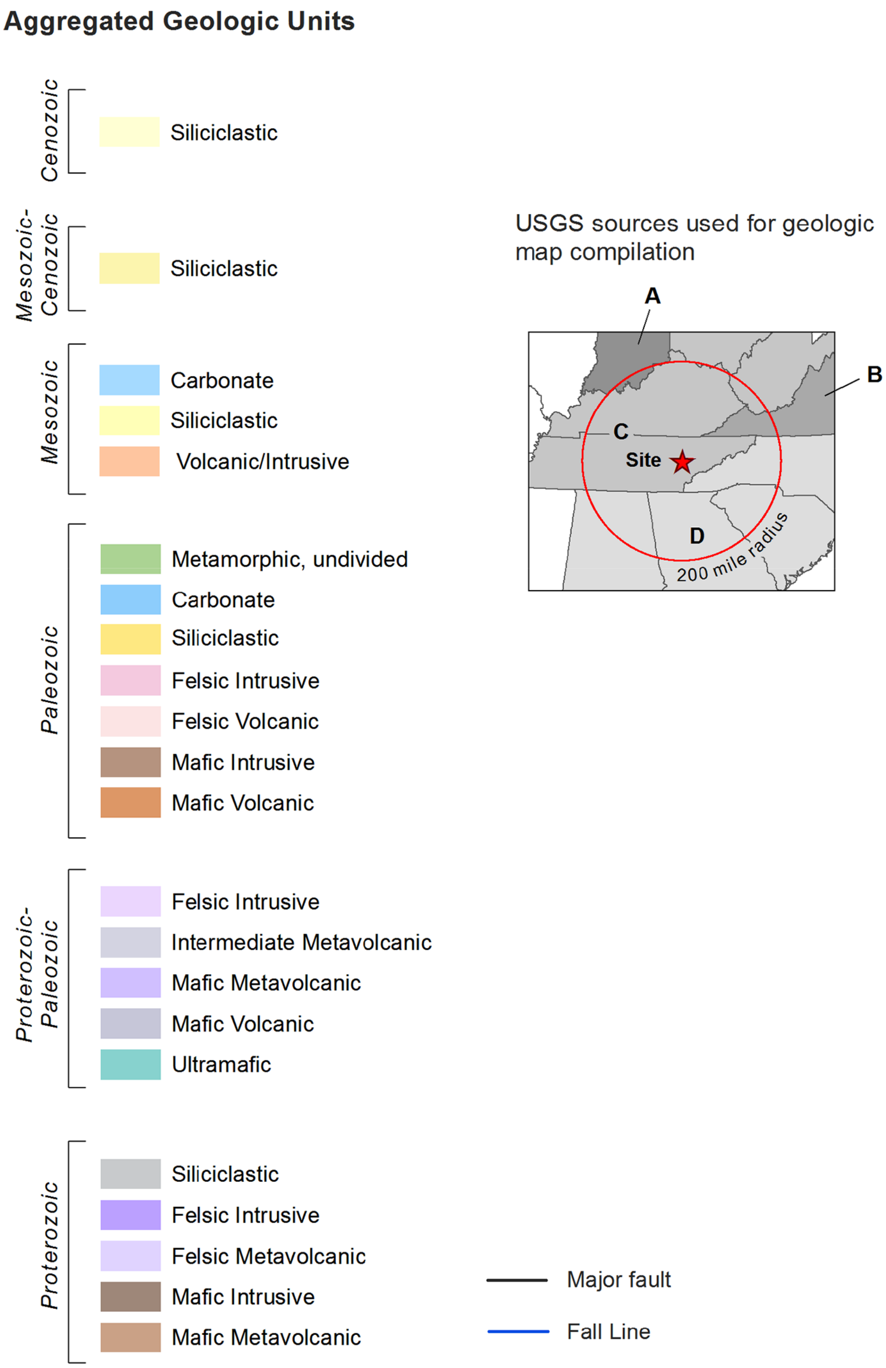
Note:
Simplified tectonic map of the Central Blue Ridge terranes.

Figure 2.5.1-18. (Sheet 2 of 2) Lithotectonic Terrane Map—Blue Ridge Zoom



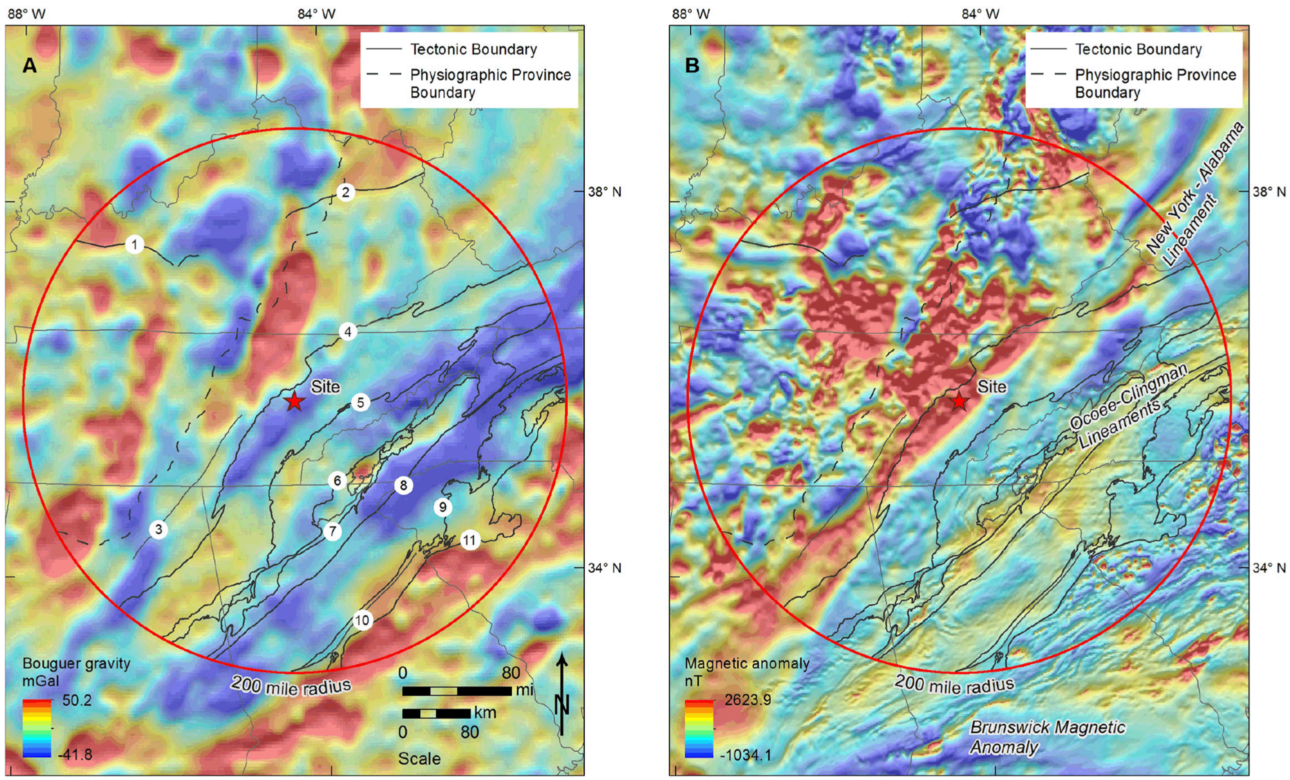
Note:
USGS sources for geologic map: A - OFR-04-1355, Reference 2.5.1-116; B - OFR-05-1325, Reference 2.5.1-115; C - OFR-05-1323, Reference 2.5.1-114; D - OFR-05-1324, Reference 2.5.1-117. Major faults from References 2.5.1-24 and 2.5.1-34. Fall Line from Reference 2.5.1-20.

Figure 2.5.1-19. (Sheet 1 of 2) Site Region Geologic Map



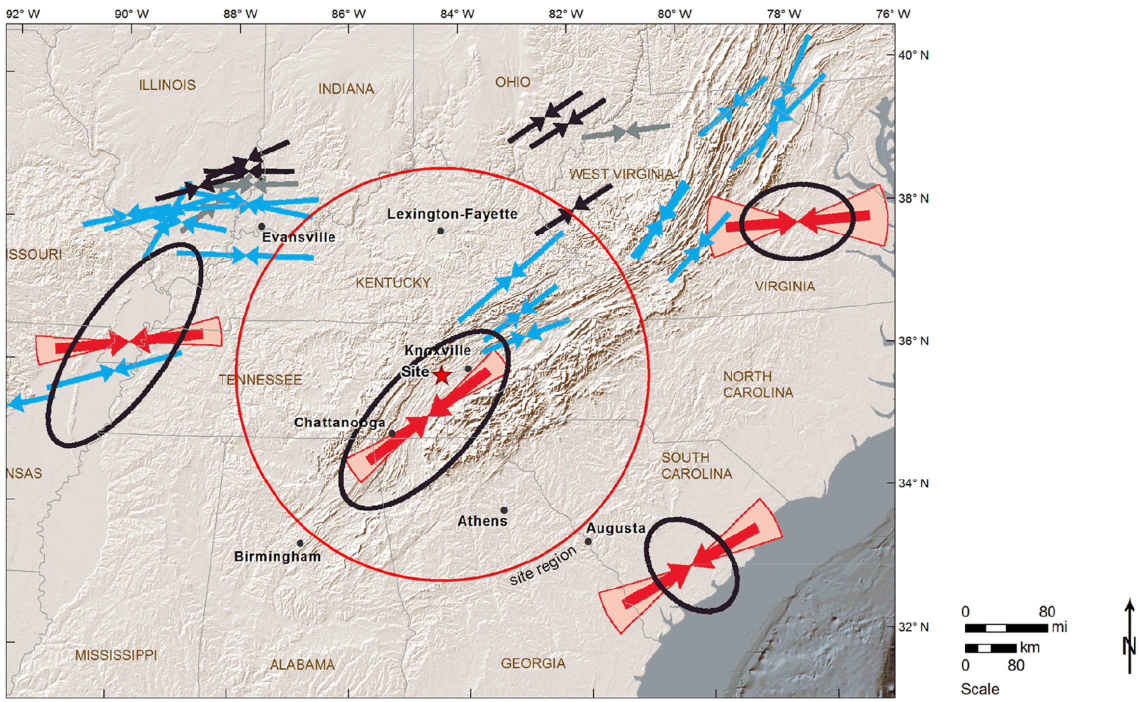
Note:
USGS sources for geologic map: A - OFR-04-1355, Reference 2.5.1-116; B - OFR-05-1325, Reference 2.5.1-115; C - OFR-05-1323, Reference 2.5.1-114; D - OFR-05-1324, Reference 2.5.1-117. Major faults from References 2.5.1-24 and 2.5.1-34. Fall Line from Reference 2.5.1-20.

Figure 2.5.1-19. (Sheet 2 of 2) Site Region Geologic Map



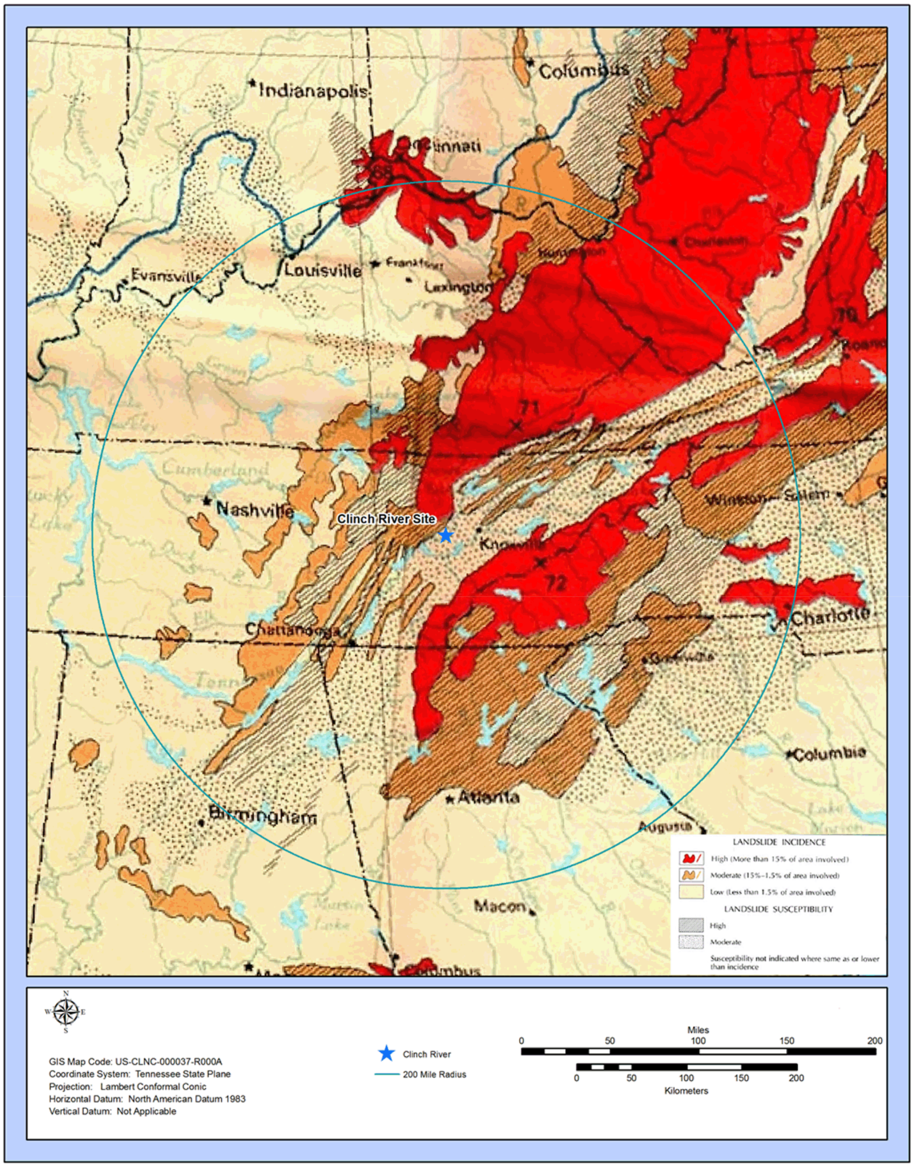
Notes:
Gravity anomaly (A) and aeromagnetic residual data (B) from CEUS SSC (Reference 2.5.1-190).
See Figure 2.5.1-18, Sheet 1 for numbered fault references.

Figure 2.5.1-20. Aeromagnetic and Gravity Maps



Notes:
Map of current stresses in the central and eastern U.S. (after Reference 2.5.1-185).
Black and gray arrows – orientation from borehole observations;
Blue arrows – borehole observations used in calculating the regional average within 250 km (155 mi) of the seismic zones (solid ellipses);
Red arrows and angular sectors – orientation from focal mechanism inversion.

Figure 2.5.1-21. Current Compressive Stress—Eastern United States



Note: Modified from Reference 2.5.1-202

Figure 2.5.1-22. Landslide Hazard Map for the Clinch River Nuclear Site Region

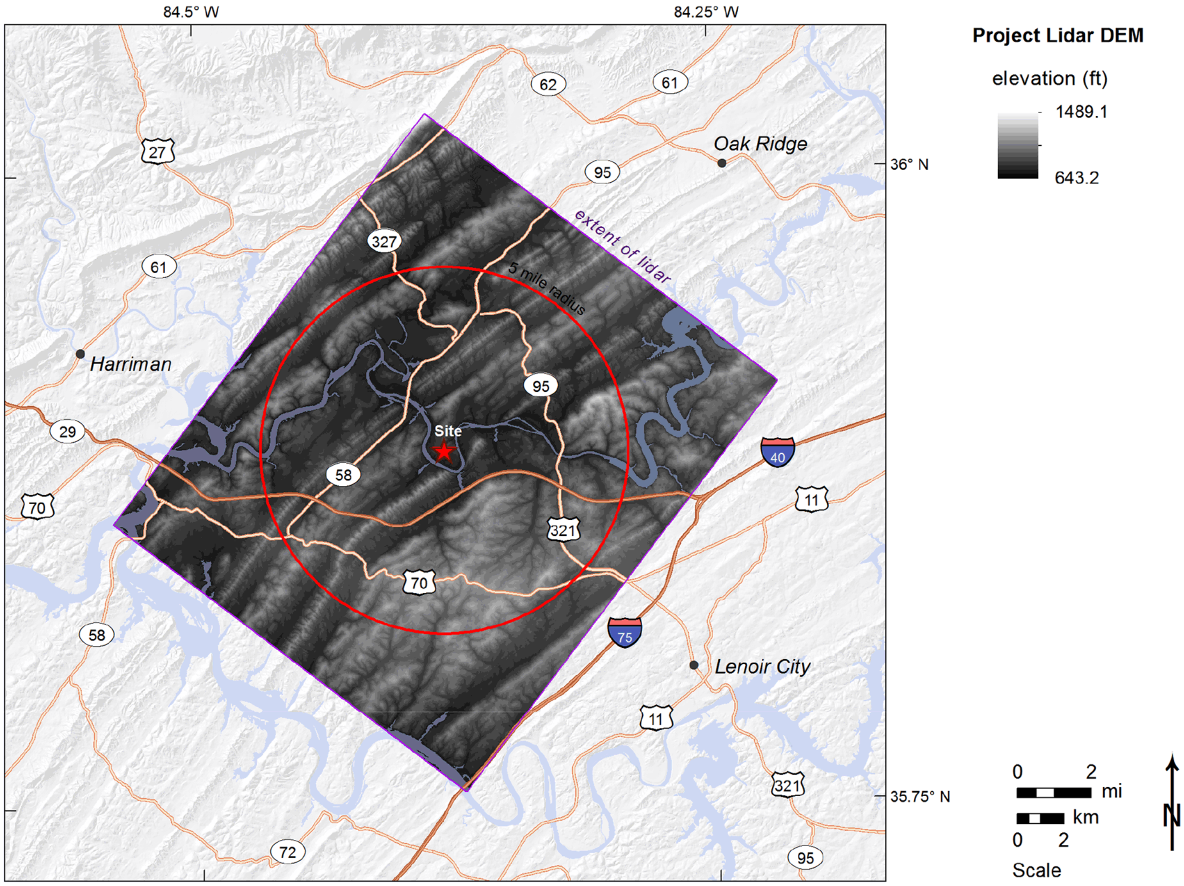
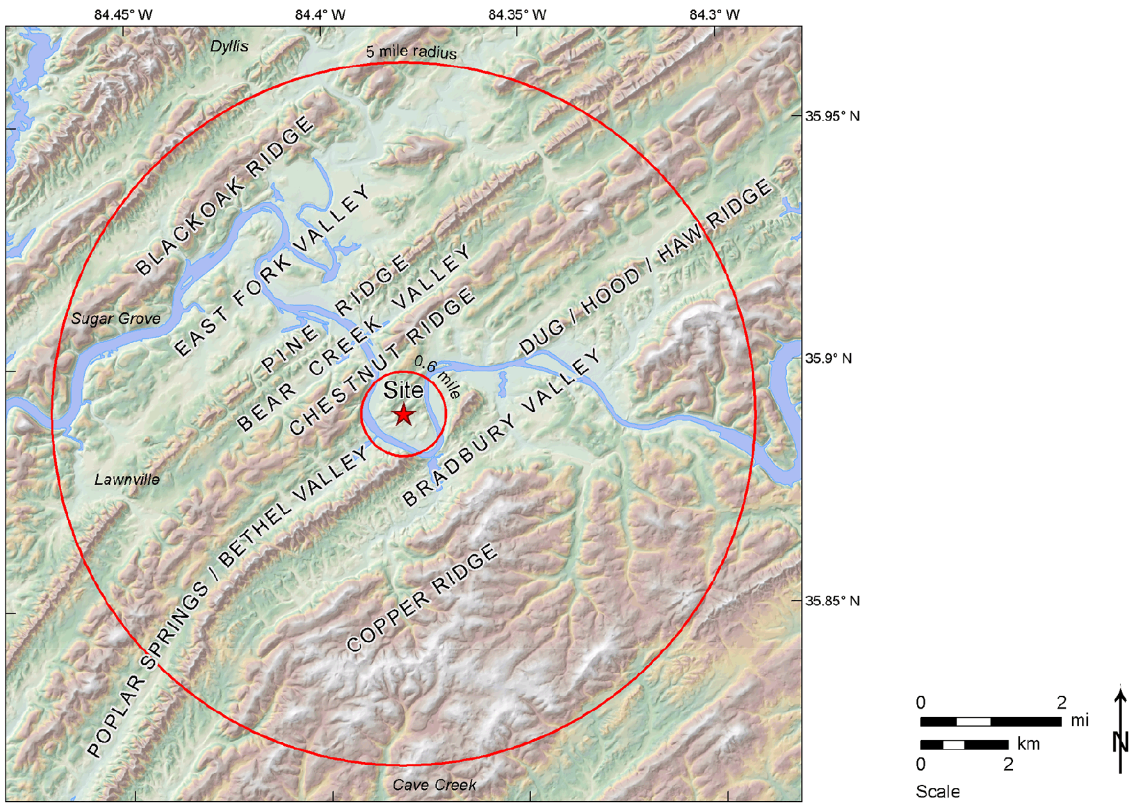


Figure 2.5.1-23. LiDAR Digital Elevation Model Coverage



Note: Local geographic nomenclature from Lemiszki (Reference 2.5.1-215)

Figure 2.5.1-24. Local Physiography with Local Nomenclature for Valleys and Ridges

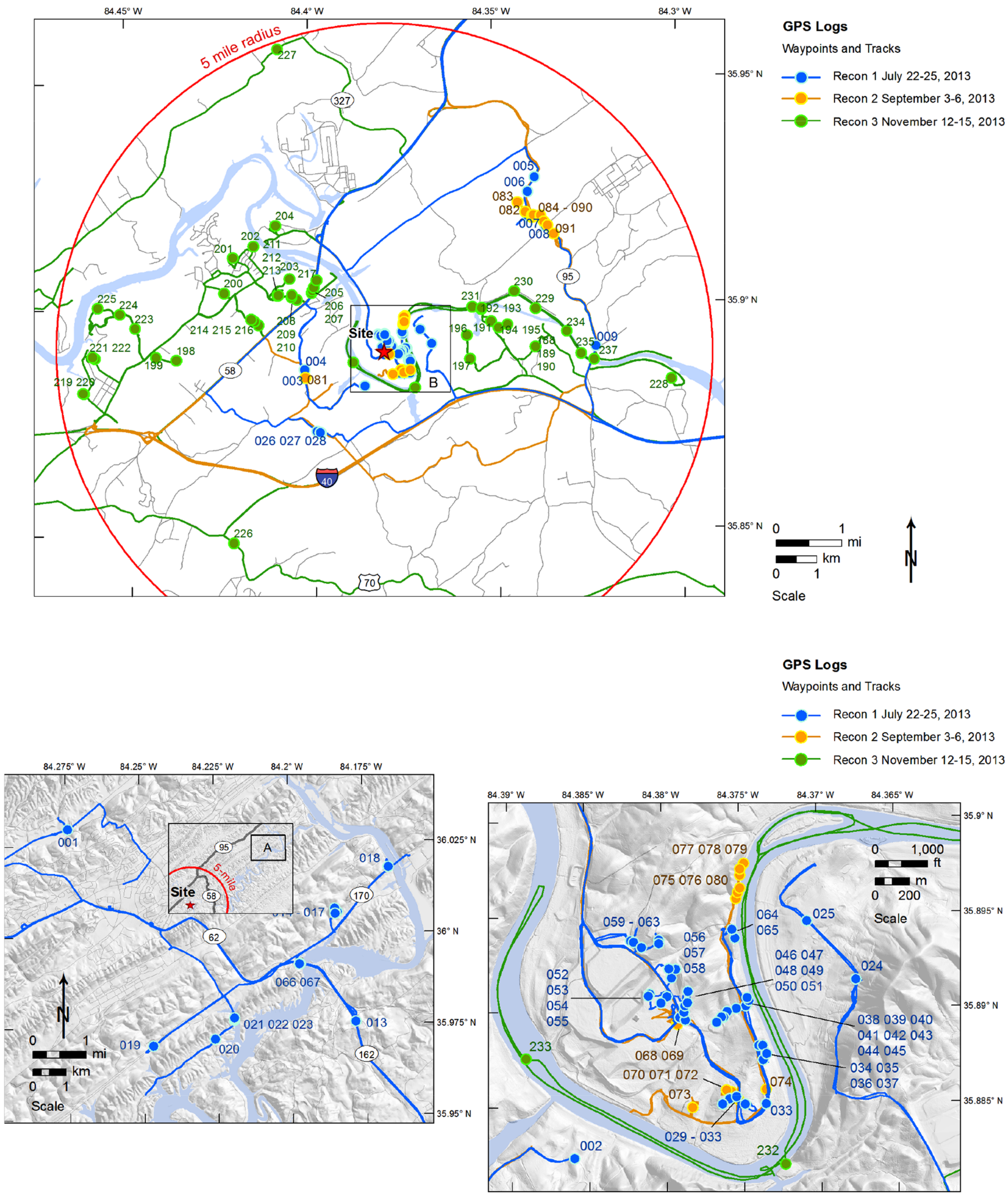


Figure 2.5.1-25. Field Reconnaissance Way Points

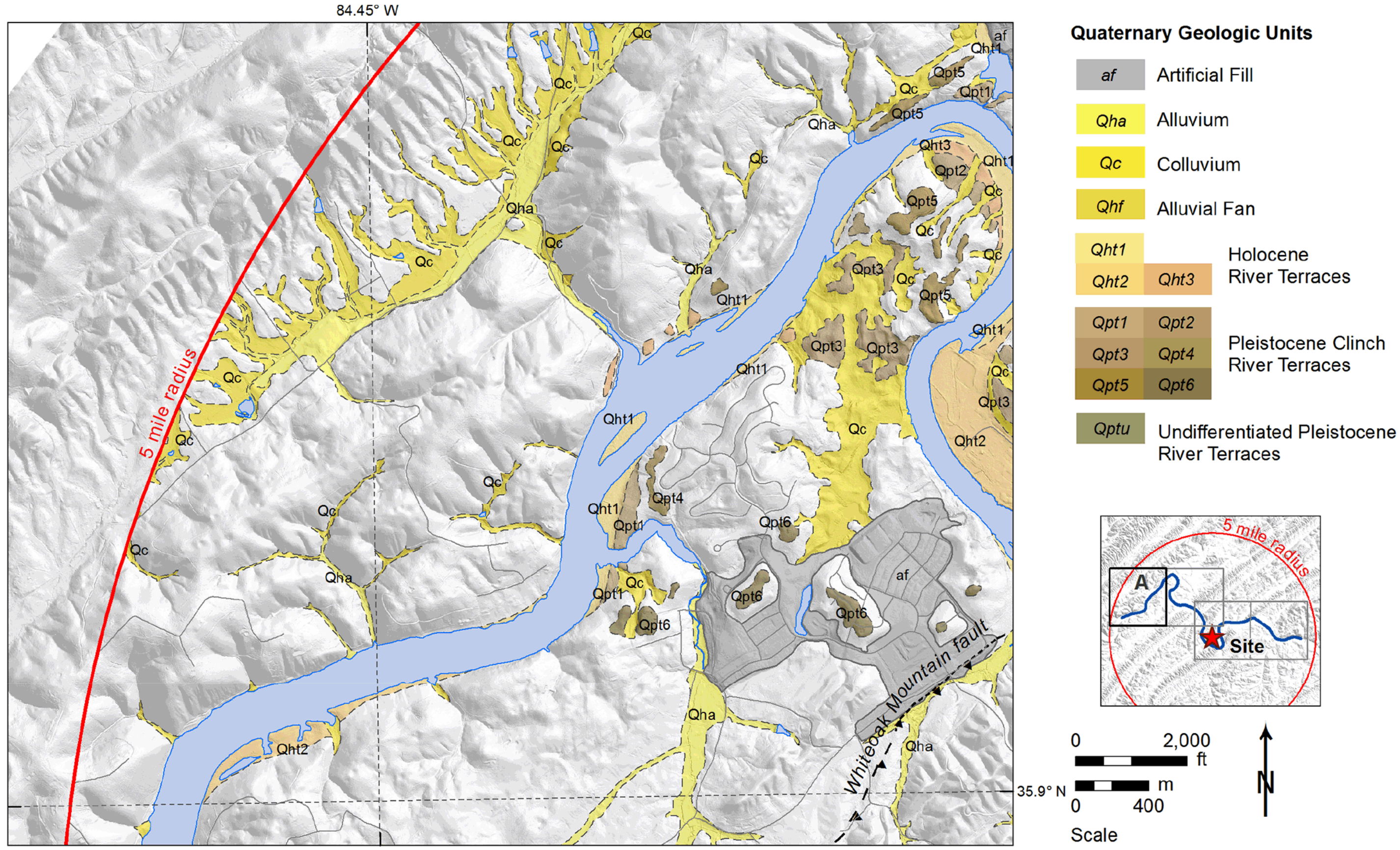


Figure 2.5.1-26. (Sheet 1 of 4) Clinch River Terraces Within the Site Area (Inset A)

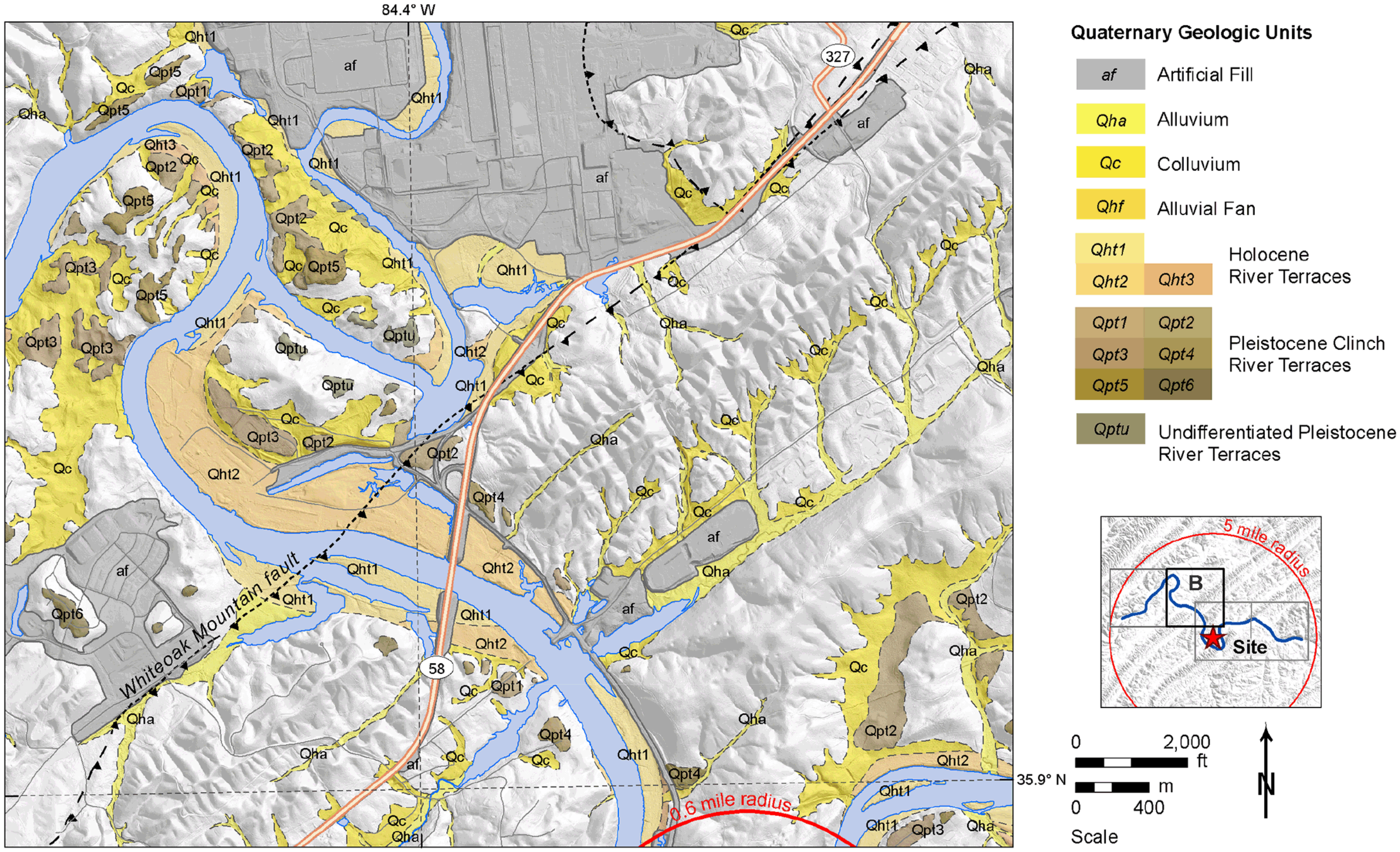


Figure 2.5.1-26. (Sheet 2 of 4) Clinch River Terraces Within the Site Area (Inset B)

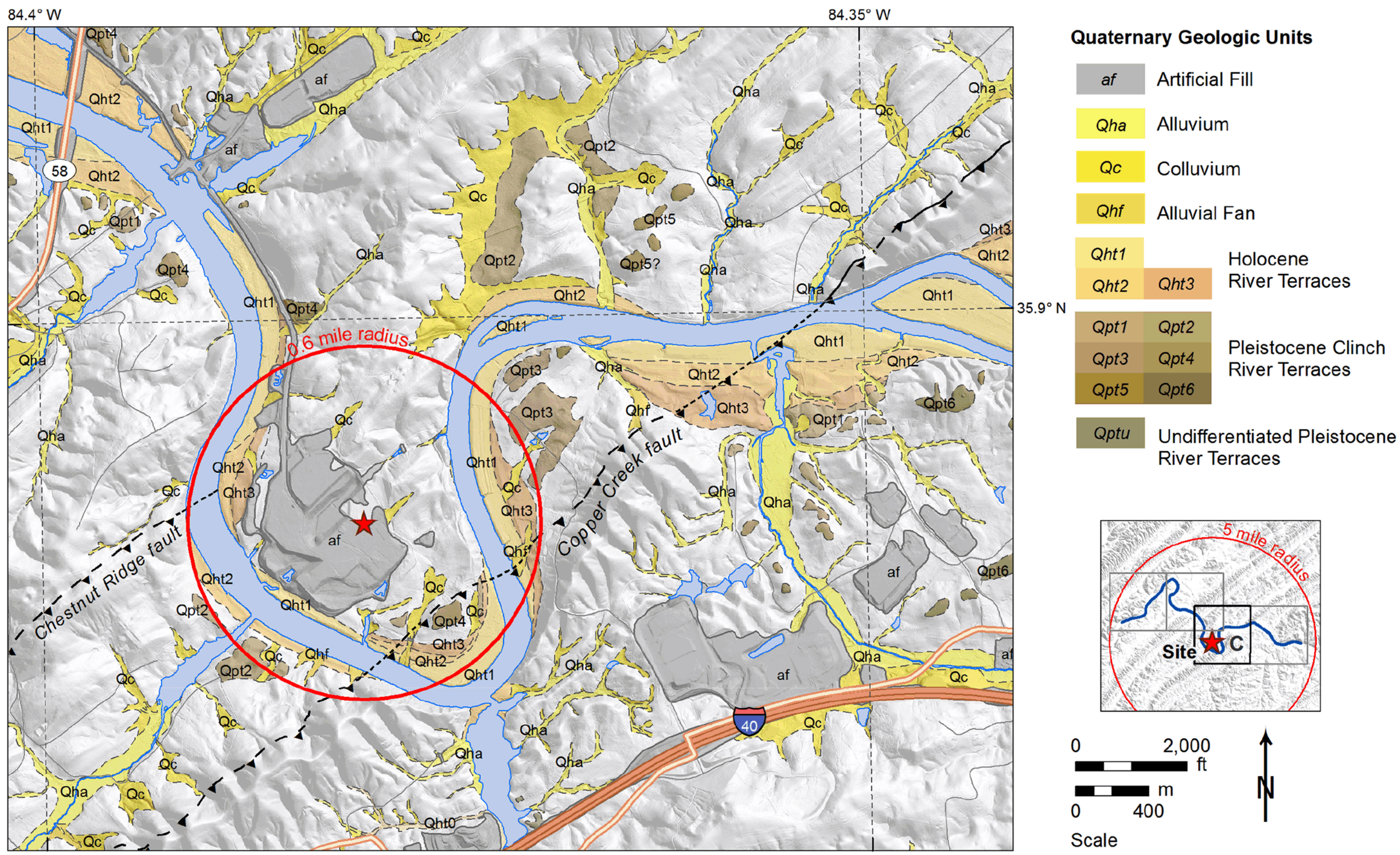


Figure 2.5.1-26. (Sheet 3 of 4) Clinch River Terraces Within the Site Area (Inset C)

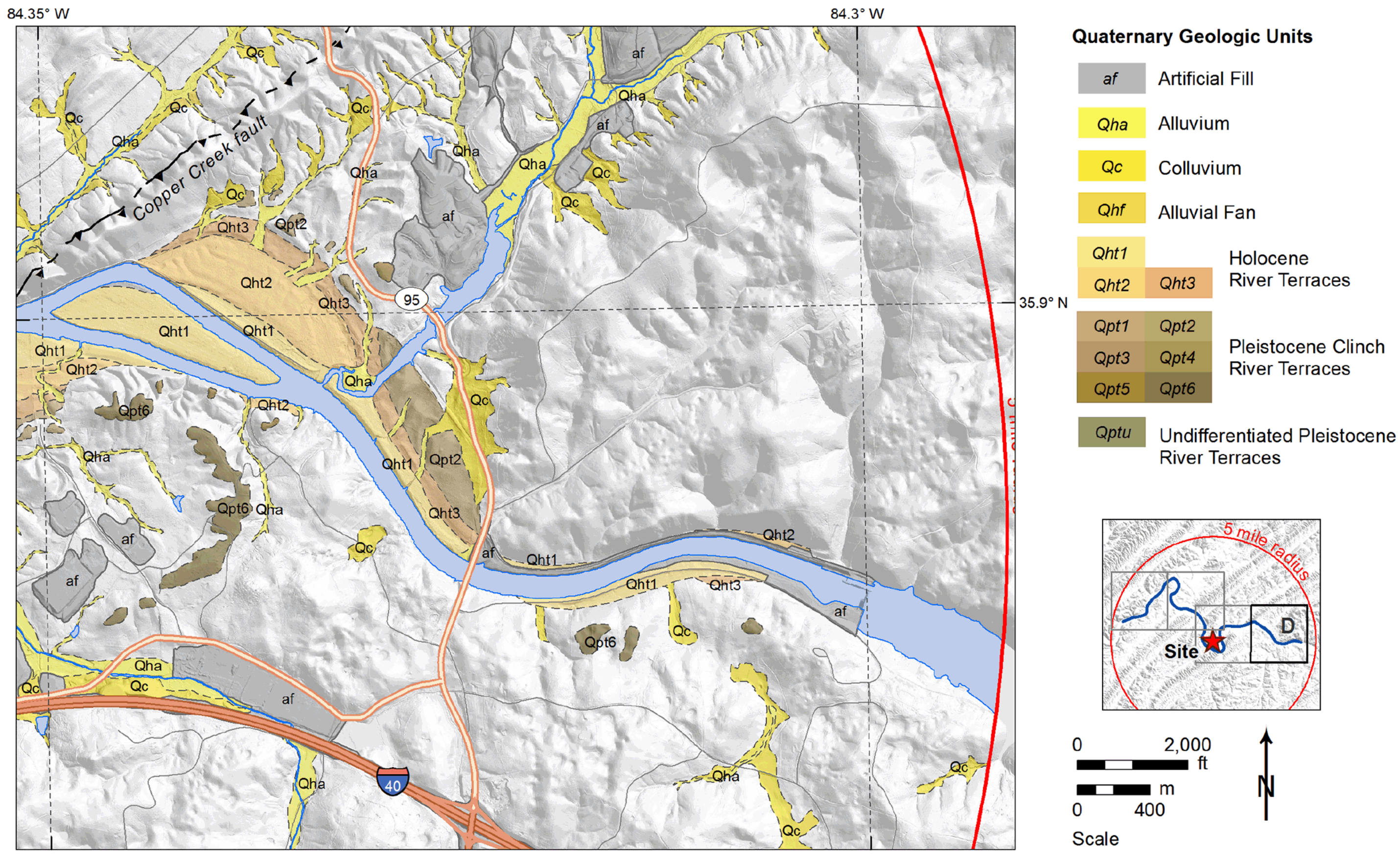
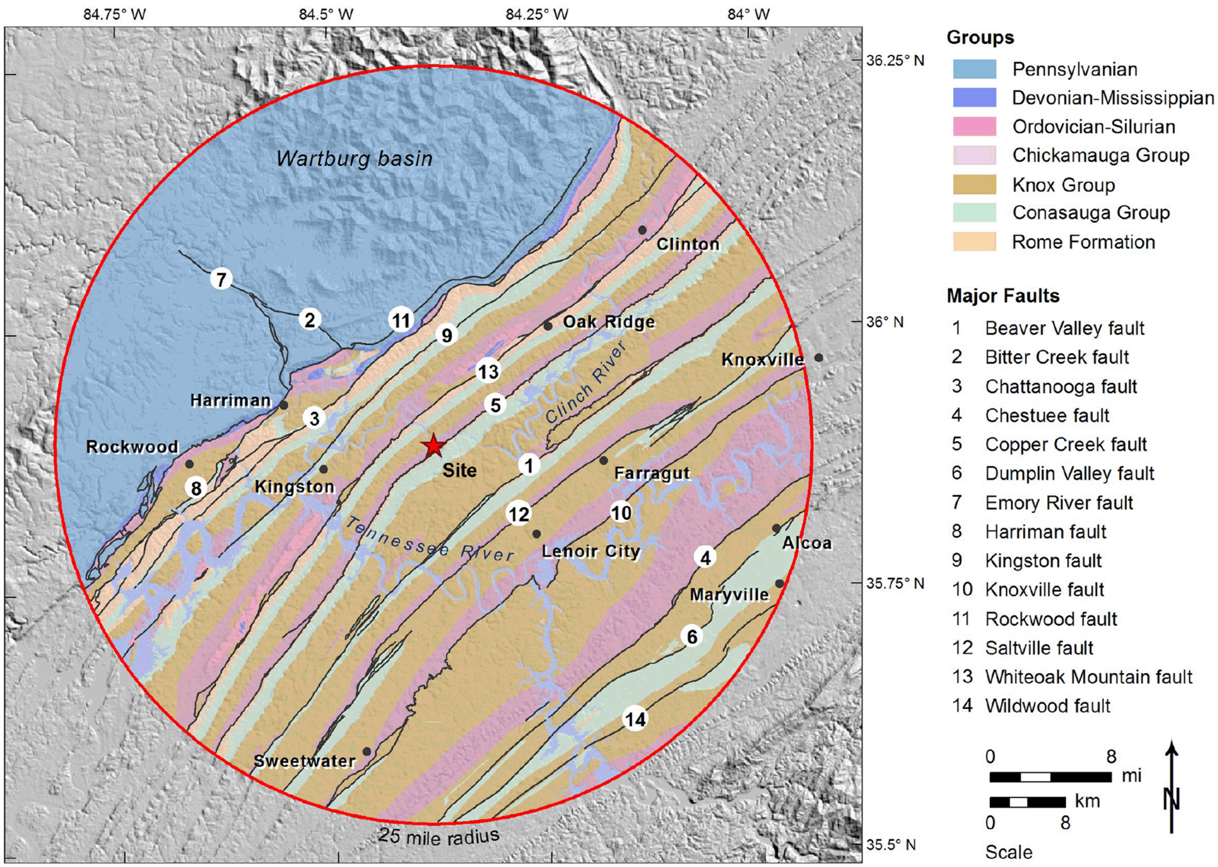
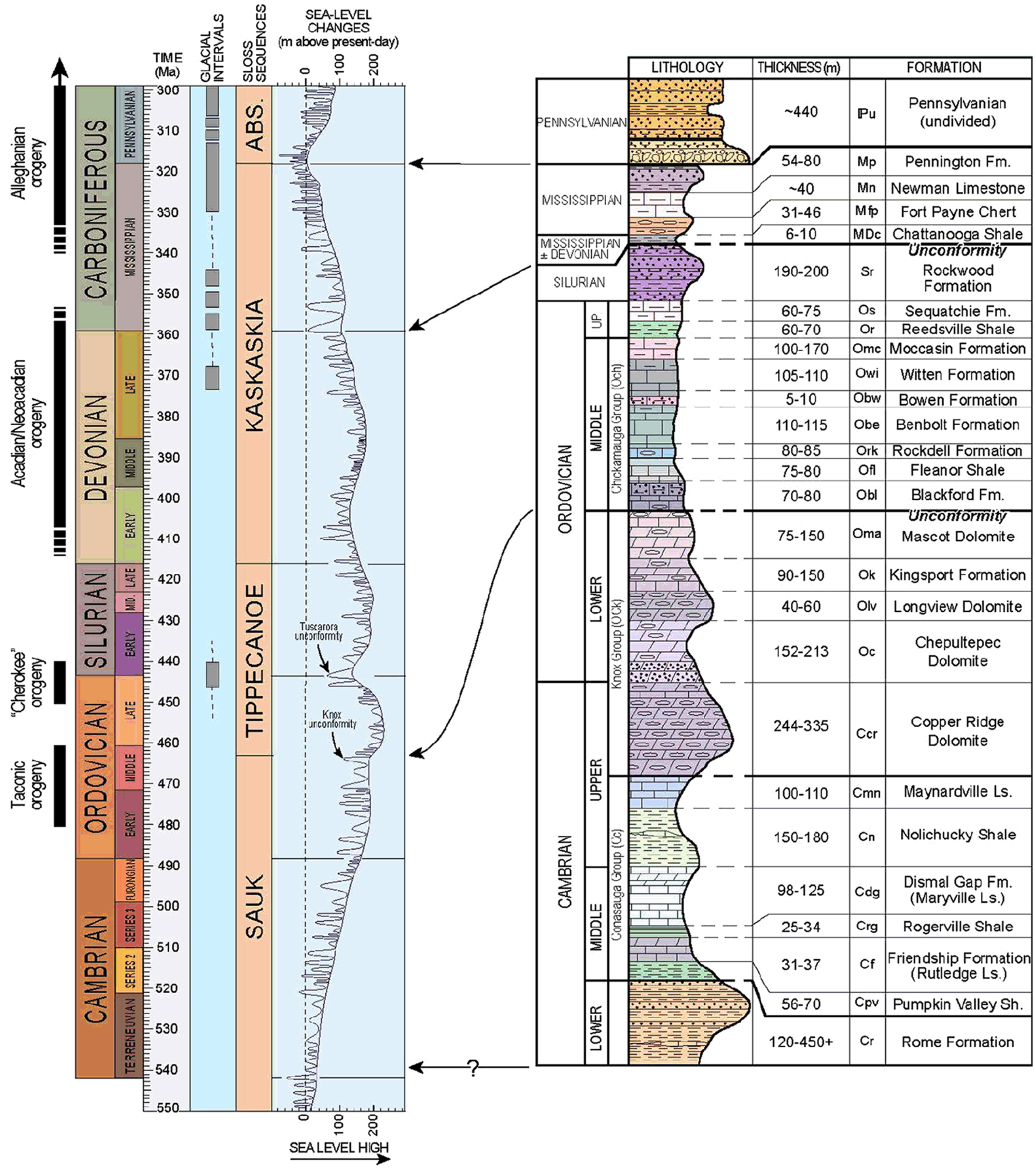


Figure 2.5.1-26. (Sheet 4 of 4) Clinch River Terraces Within the Site Area (Inset D)



Note: Simplified geologic map of the Clinch River Nuclear site vicinity.

Figure 2.5.1-27. Simplified Site Vicinity Geologic Map



Notes:
Generalized stratigraphic column of the geology of the CRN site vicinity (right) with Paleozoic sea level curves, Reference 2.5.1-49 cratonic sequences, glacial intervals, and tectonic events (left; modified from Reference 2.5.1-206) that correspond to the time interval represented by the stratigraphic section (modified from Reference 2.5.1-9).
ABS-Absaroka

Figure 2.5.1-28. Stratigraphic Column with Sea Level Curve

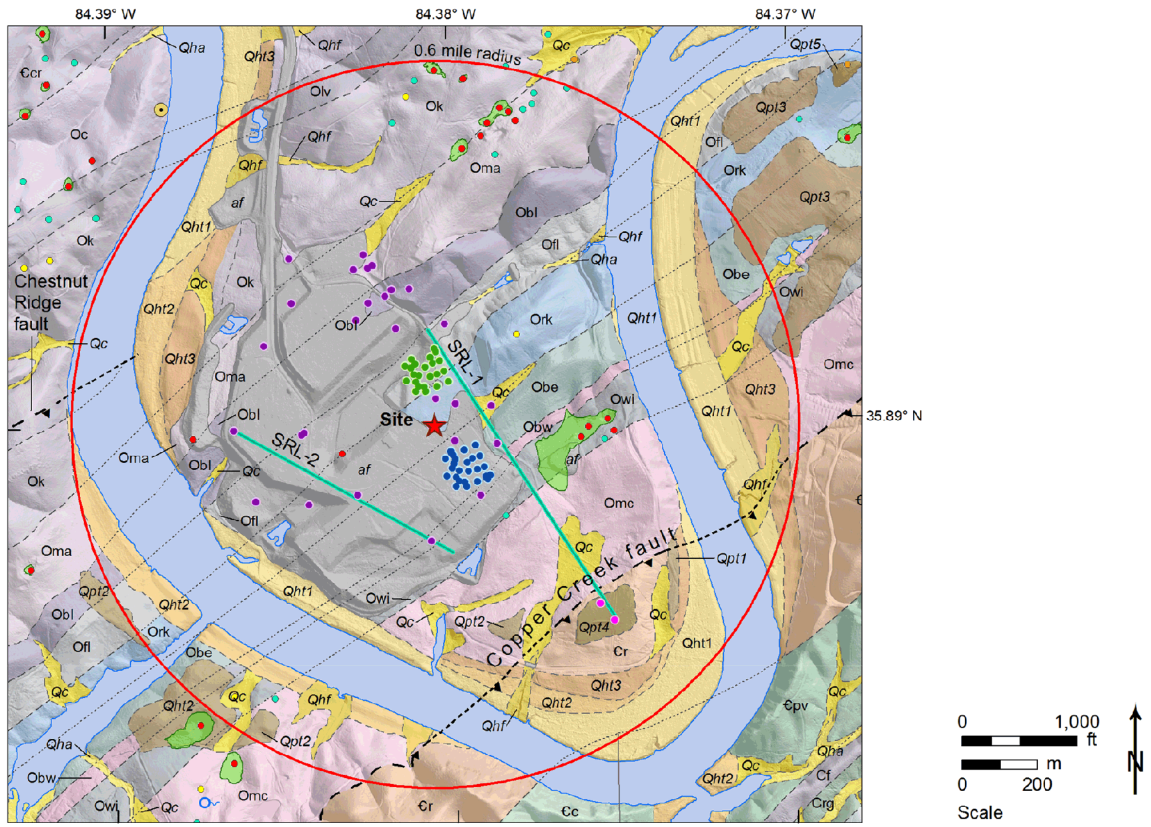


Figure 2.5.1-29. (Sheet 1 of 2) Site Location Geologic Map Showing Borings

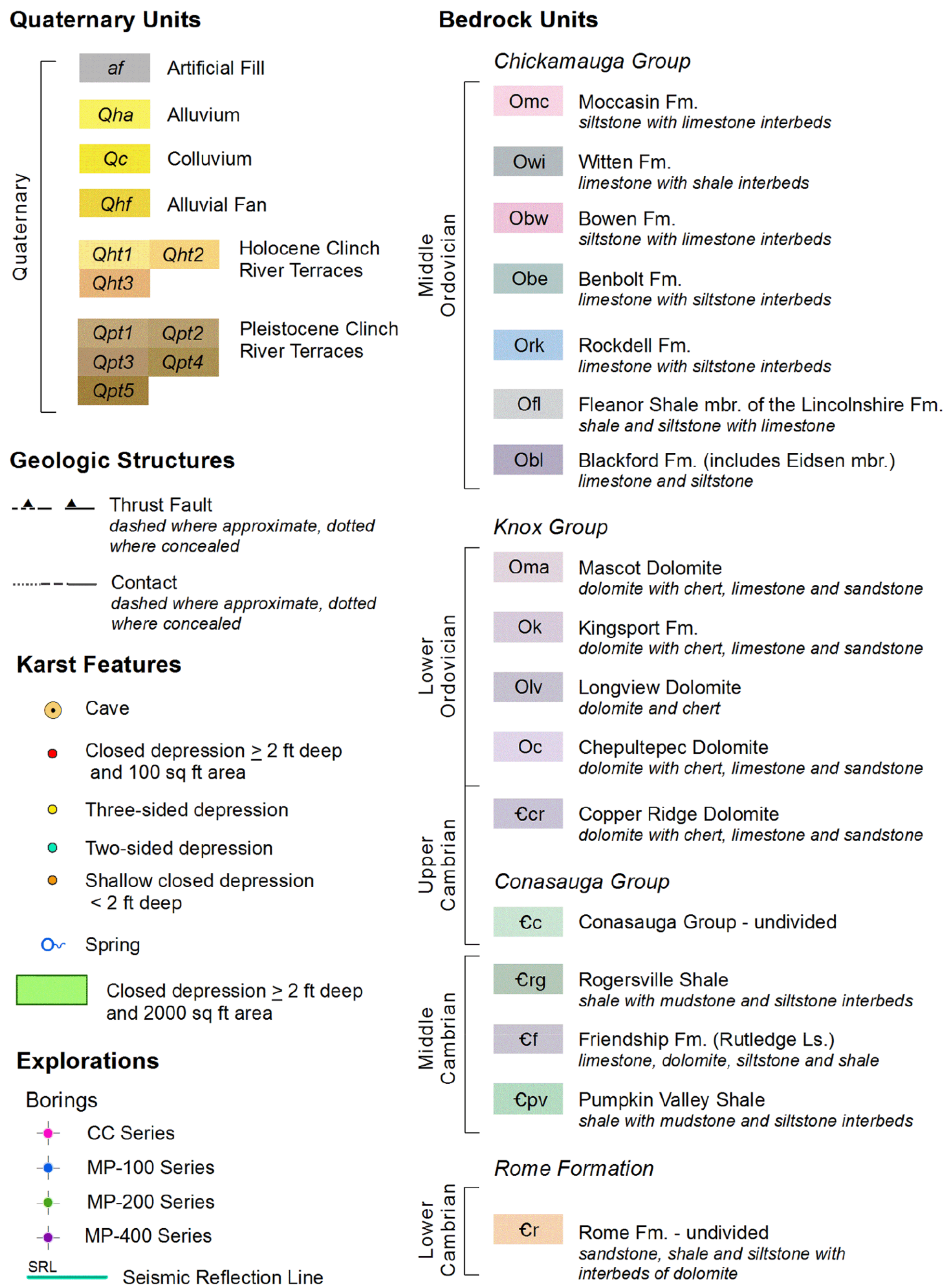


Figure 2.5.1-29. (Sheet 2 of 2) Site Location Geologic Map Showing Borings

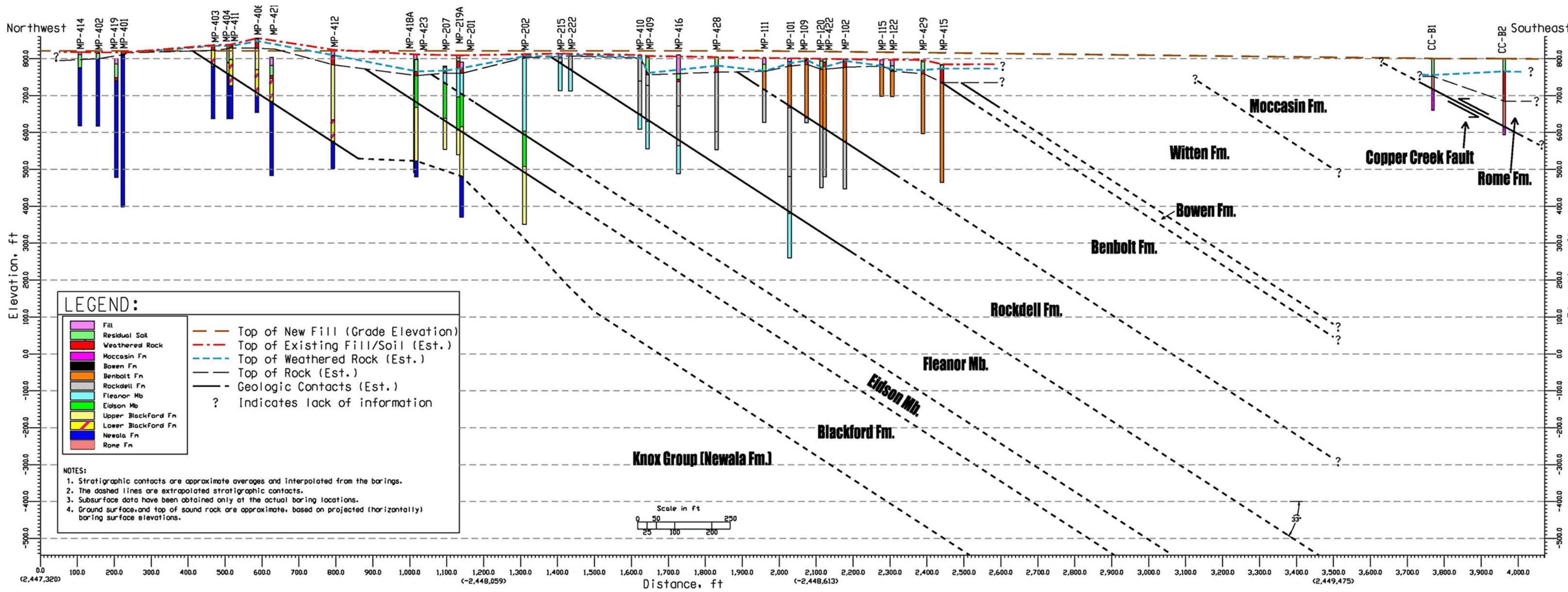


Figure 2.5.1-30. Geologic Cross-Section K–K′ of the Clinch River Nuclear Site

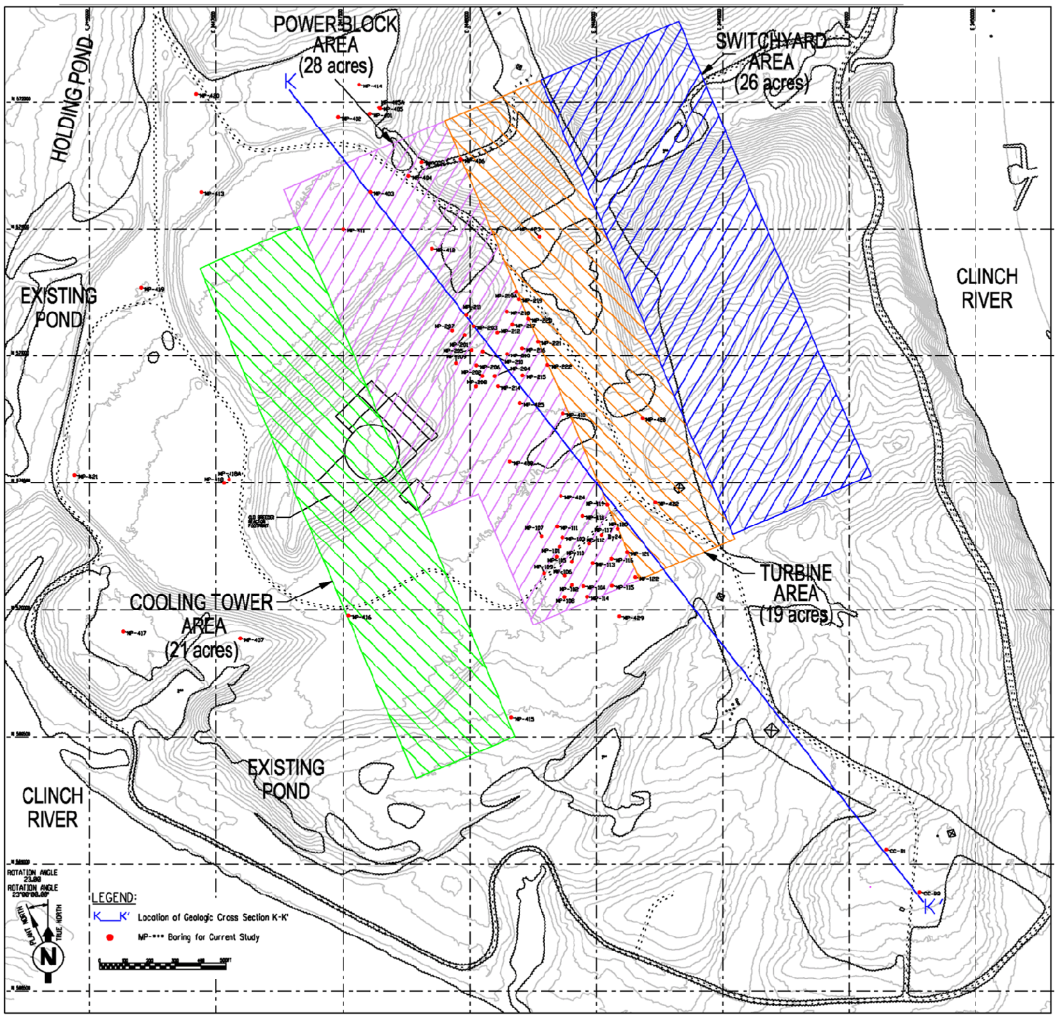
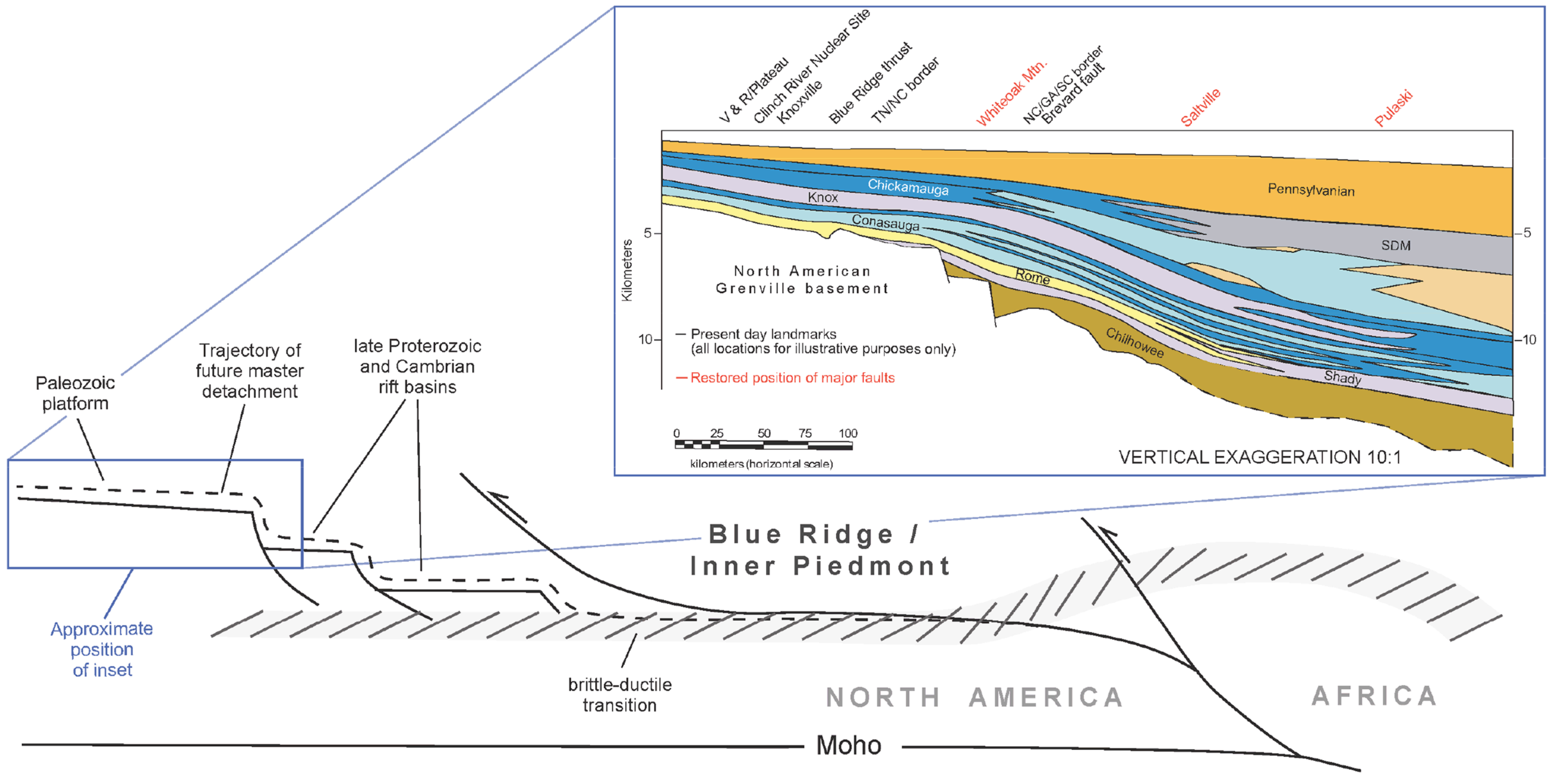
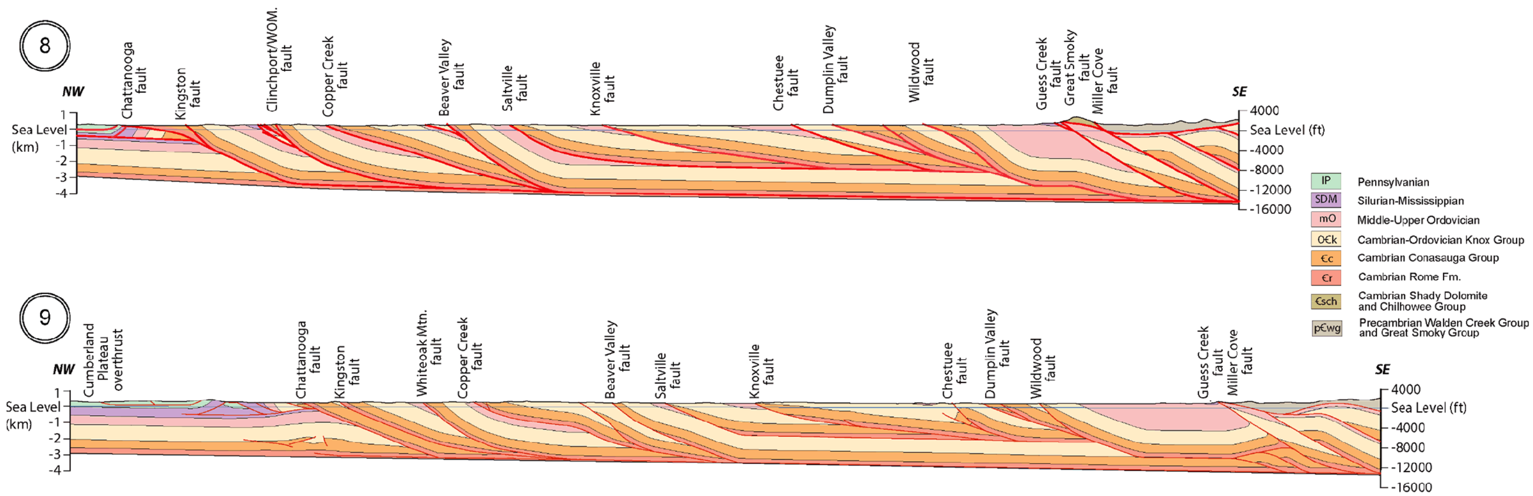


Figure 2.5.1-31. Subsurface Investigation Borehole and Geologic Cross-Section K–K′ Locations



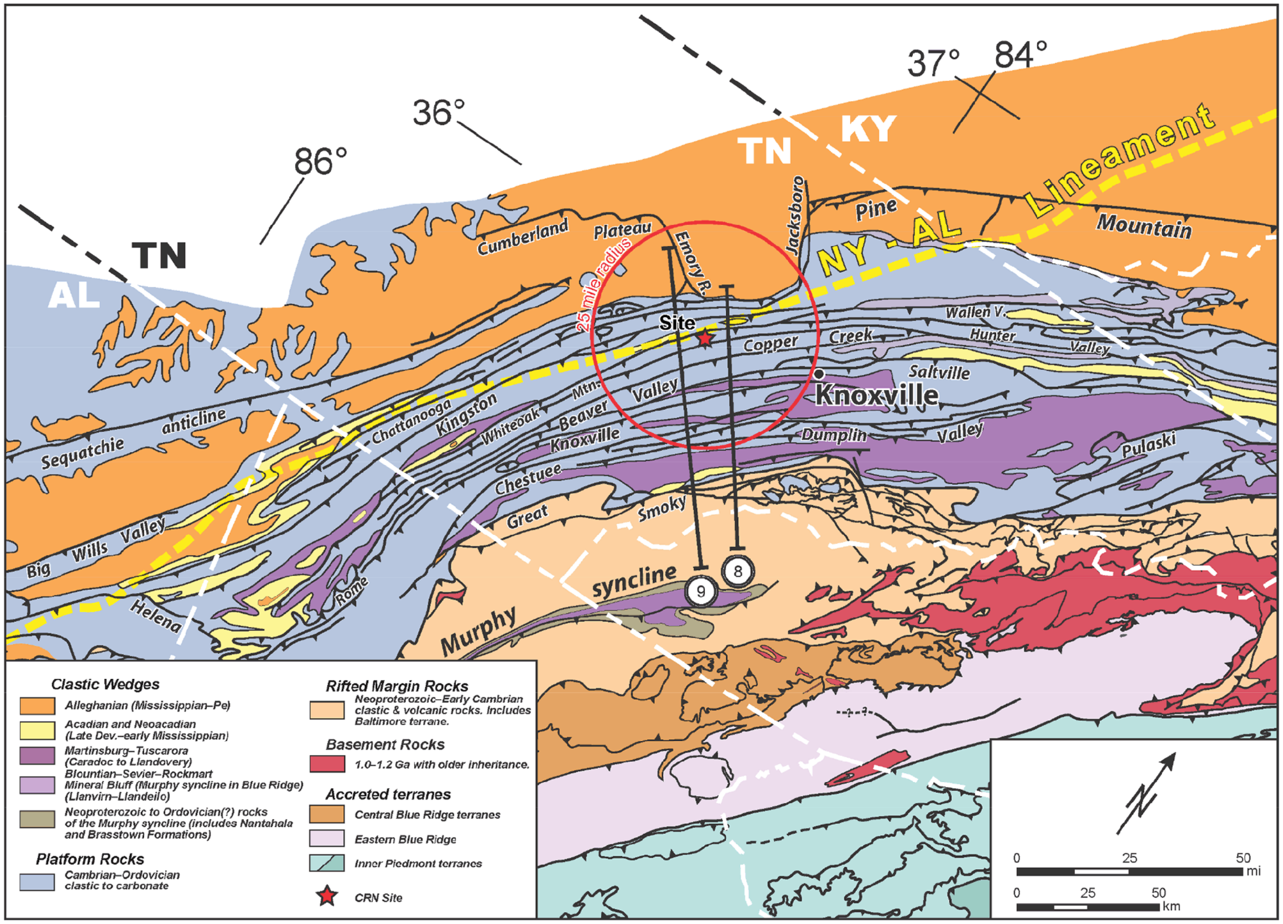
Notes:
Diagrammatic illustration of the propagation of the master Appalachian detachment (modified from Reference 2.5.1-159).
Inset shows palinspastically restored facies diagram of Neoproterozoic to late Paleozoic passive margin strata that was deposited along the Iapetan margin (modified from Reference 2.5.1-13).
Blue box indicates the approximate location of area depicted in inset.

Figure 2.5.1-32. Schematic Appalachian Detachment



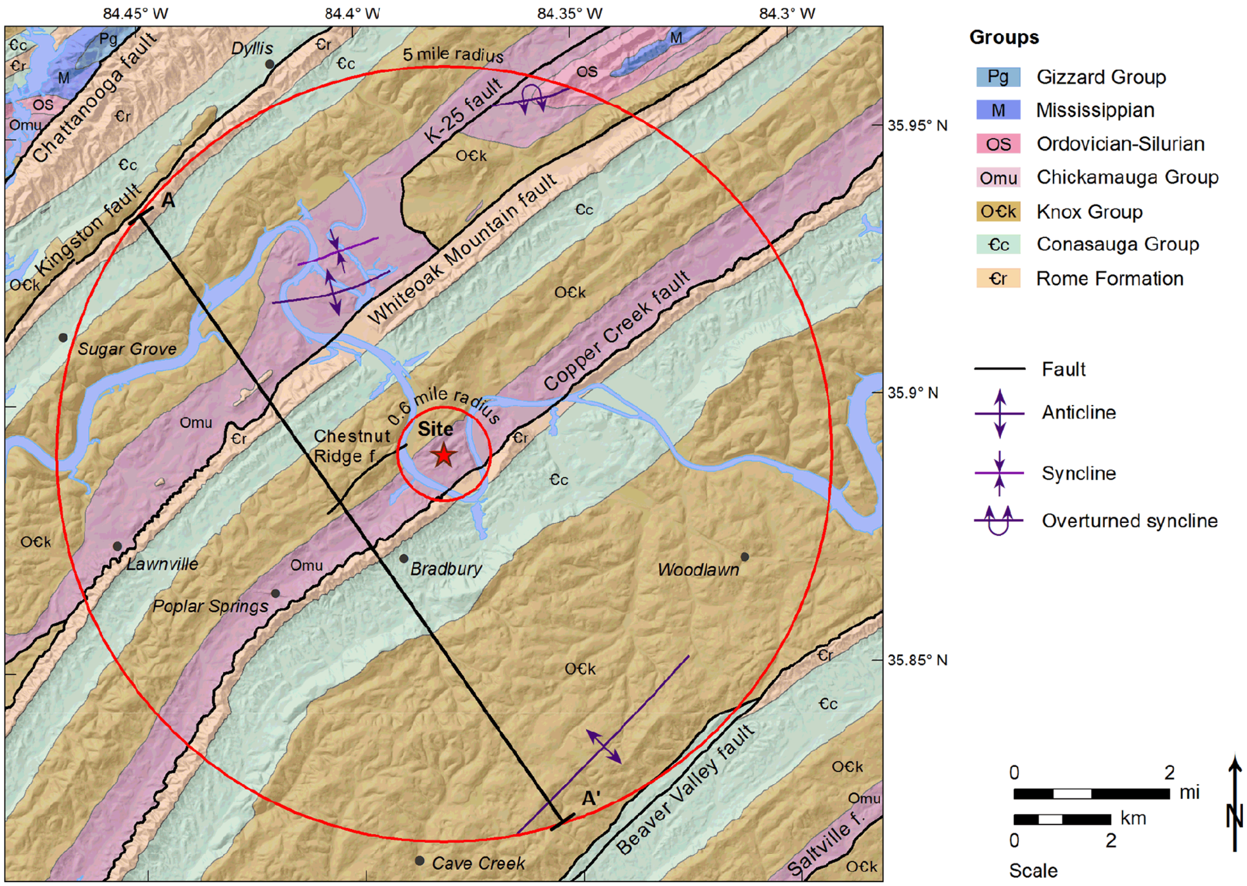
Note: Balanced cross-sections through the Valley and Ridge province from Reference 2.5.1-230 that intersect the Clinch River Nuclear site vicinity.

Figure 2.5.1-33. (Sheet 1 of 2) Tectonic Map Cross-Sections—Valley and Ridge



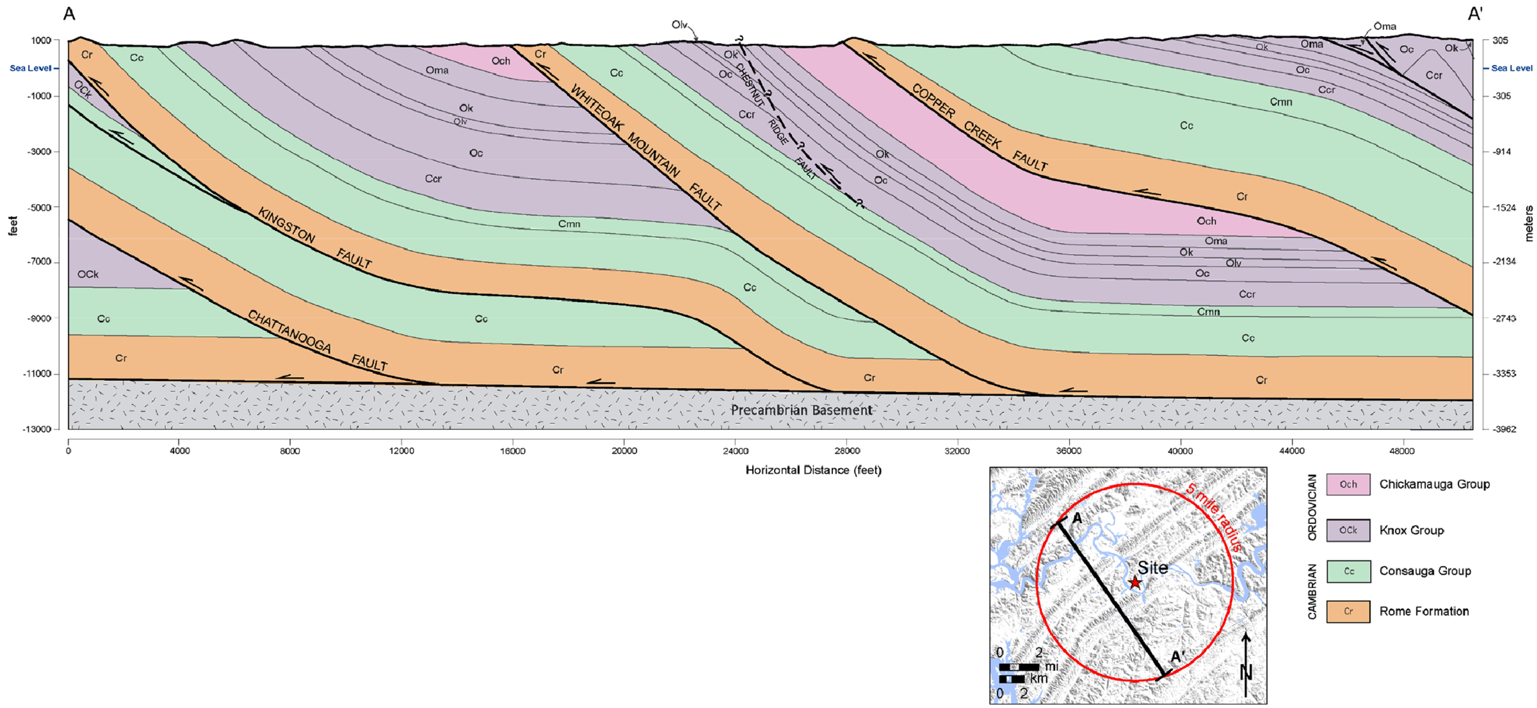
Notes:
Location of cross-sections shown in (A).
Tectonic map modified from Reference 2.5.1-102.

Figure 2.5.1-33. (Sheet 2 of 2) Tectonic Map Cross-Sections—Locations



Note: Simplified geologic map of the Clinch River Nuclear site area.

Figure 2.5.1-34. Site Area Geologic Map



Notes:
See site area geologic map for cross-section location.
No vertical exaggeration.
Geologic cross-section through the site area projected to Precambrian basement.

Figure 2.5.1-35. Site Area Cross-Section