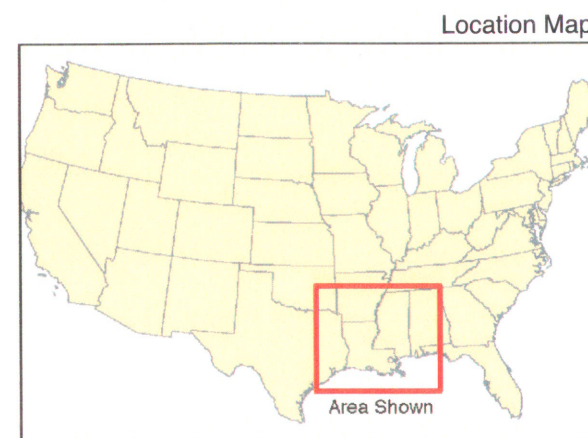
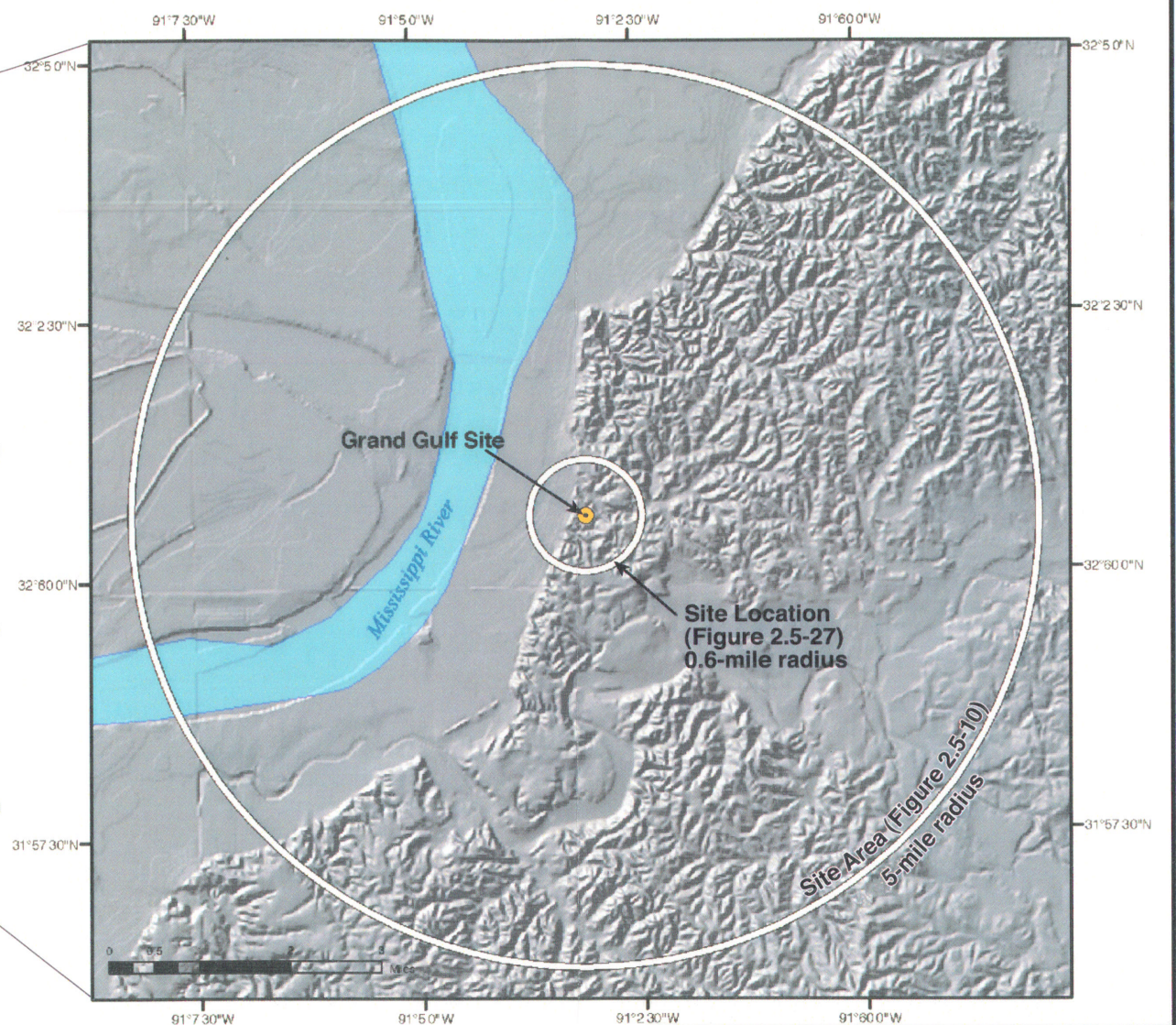
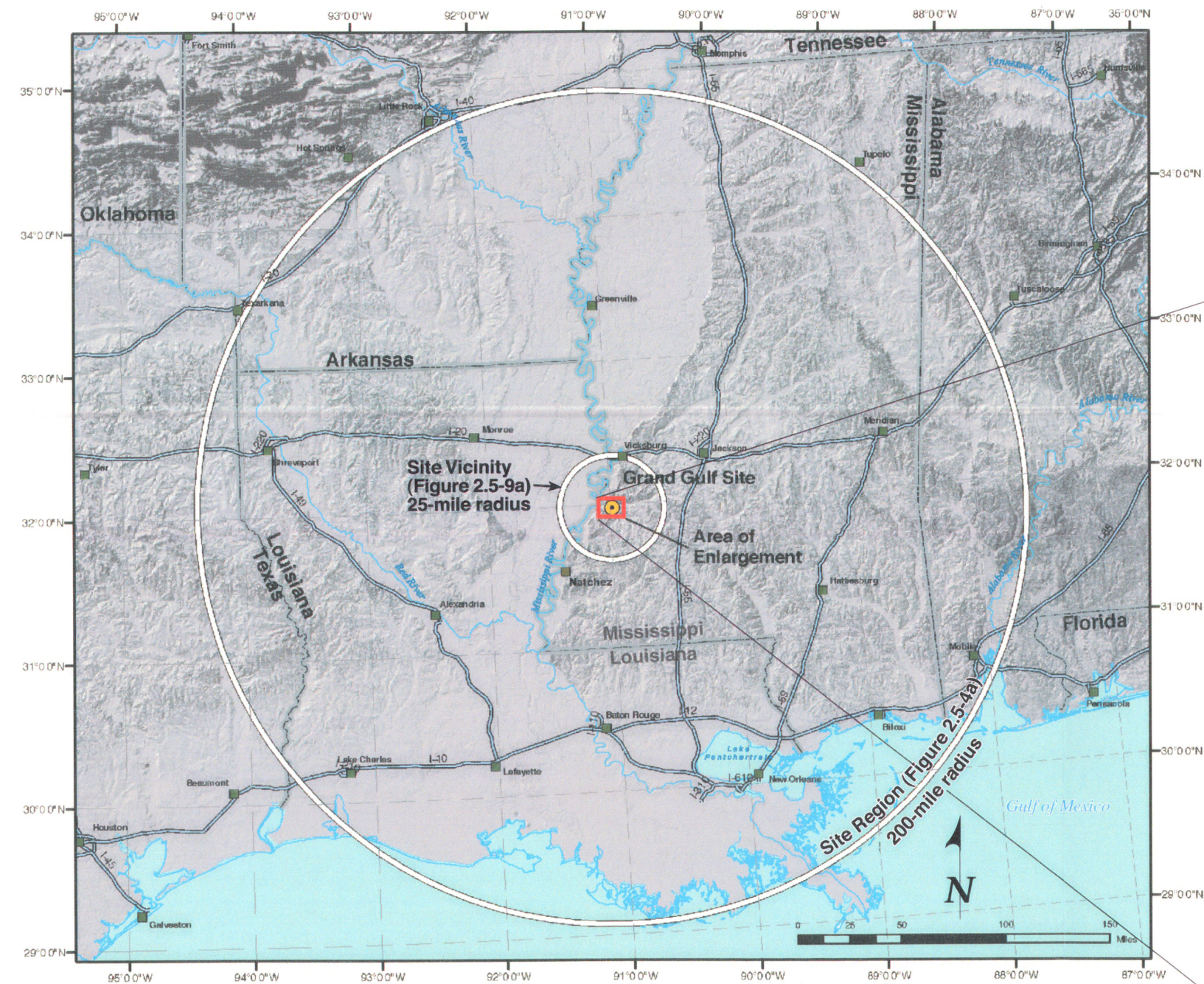


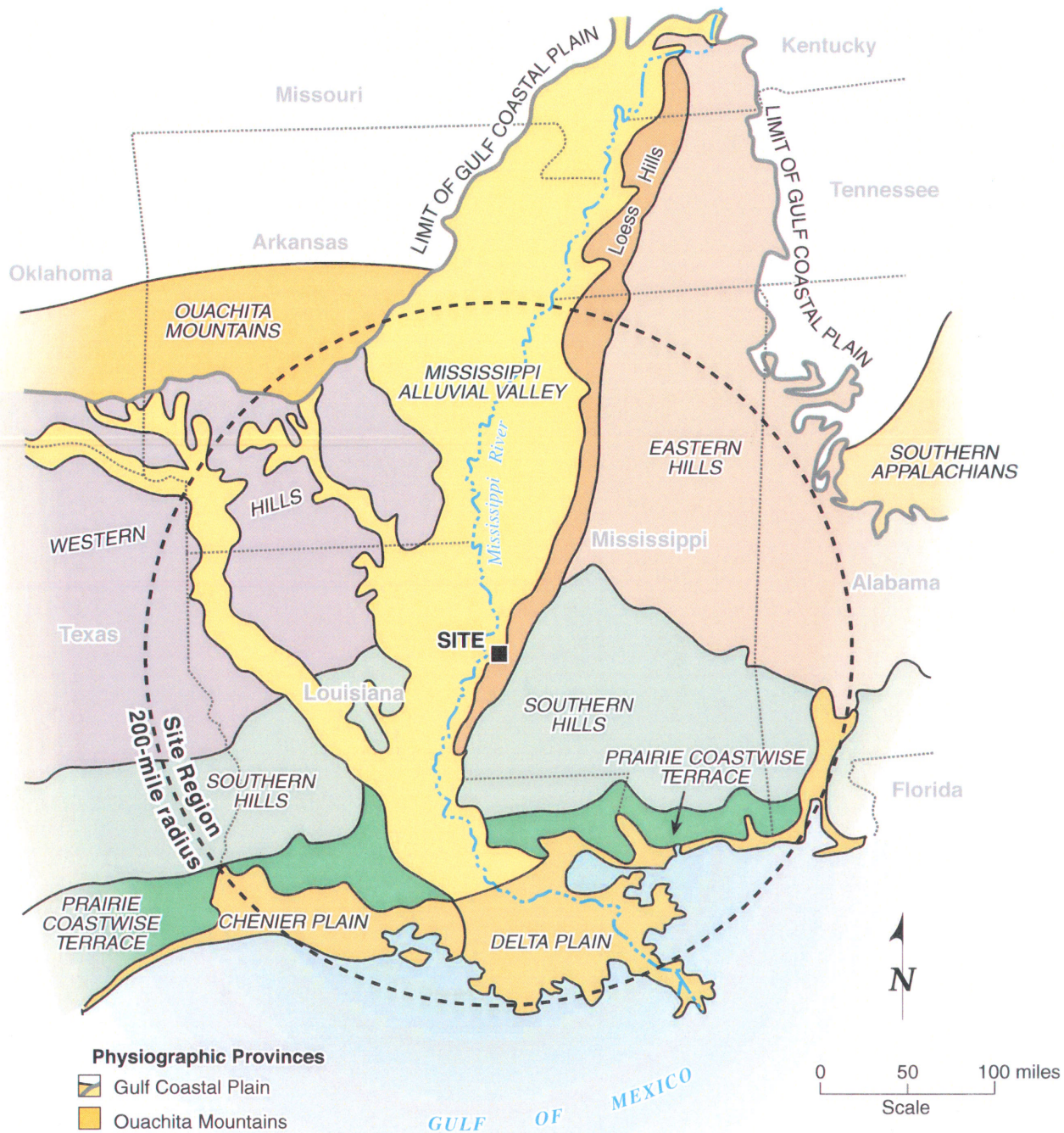


Explanation

- ★ Grand Gulf Site
- Major city
- Major river
- Interstate highway
- State boundary

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GRAND GULF NUCLEAR STATION SITE
EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

DEFINITION OF SITE INVESTIGATION AREAS



Physiographic Provinces

- Gulf Coastal Plain
- Ouachita Mountains
- Southern Appalachians

Physiographic Subprovinces

- Mississippi Alluvial Valley
- Chenier/Delta Plain
- Loess Hills
- Prairie Coastwise Terraces
- Southern Hills
- Eastern Hills
- Western Hills

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REGIONAL PHYSIOGRAPHIC SUBPROVINCES
WITHIN THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN PROVINCE

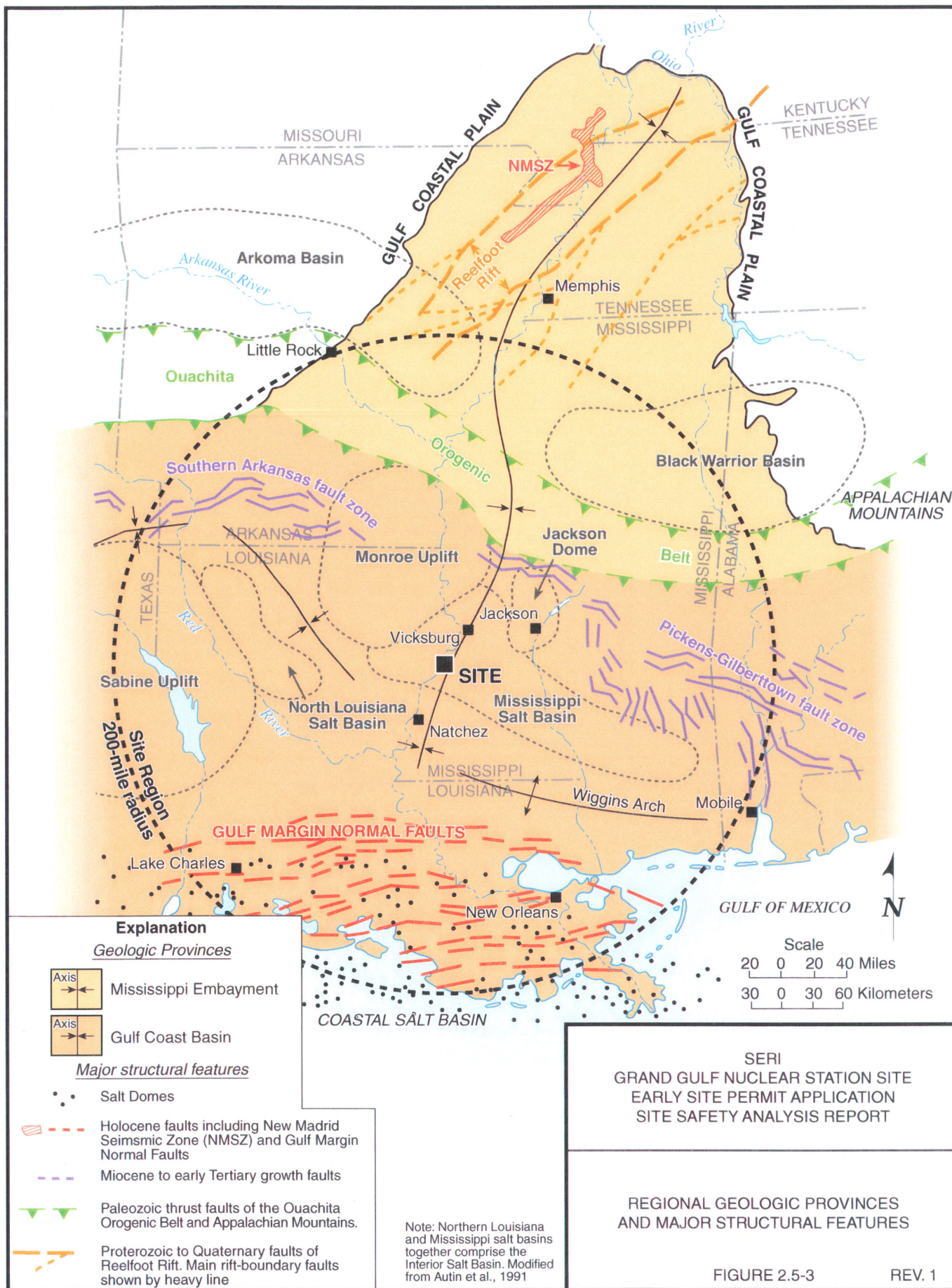


FIGURE 2.5-3

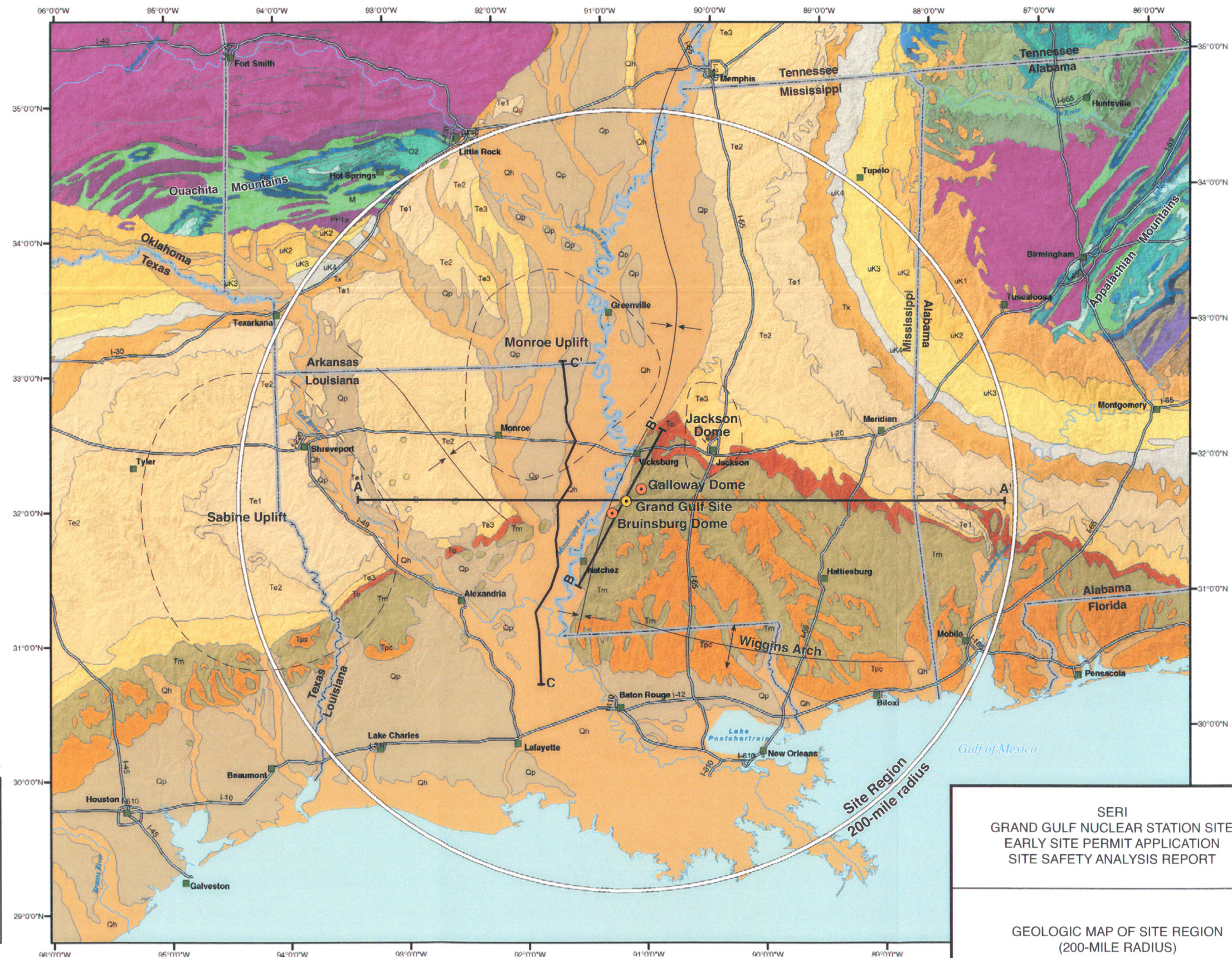
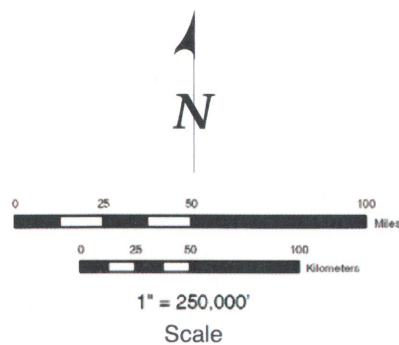
REV. 1

- Explanation**
- Salt dome
 - Grand Gulf Site
 - Major city
 - Major river
 - Interstate highway
 - State boundary
 - ↕ Syncline
 - ↗ Anticline
 - A A' Cross section

Map units are described on Figure 2.5-4b

Geology from Schruben, P.G., Arndt, R.E., Bawiec, W.J., digital representation of King, P.B., and Beikman, H.M., 1974, Geology of the conterminous United States at 1:2,500,000 scale, Digital Data Series II, release 2.

Cross-sections are plotted to show respective locations only. Cross-sections A and B are from Reference 16. Cross-section C is from Louisiana Geological Survey (1984).



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SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

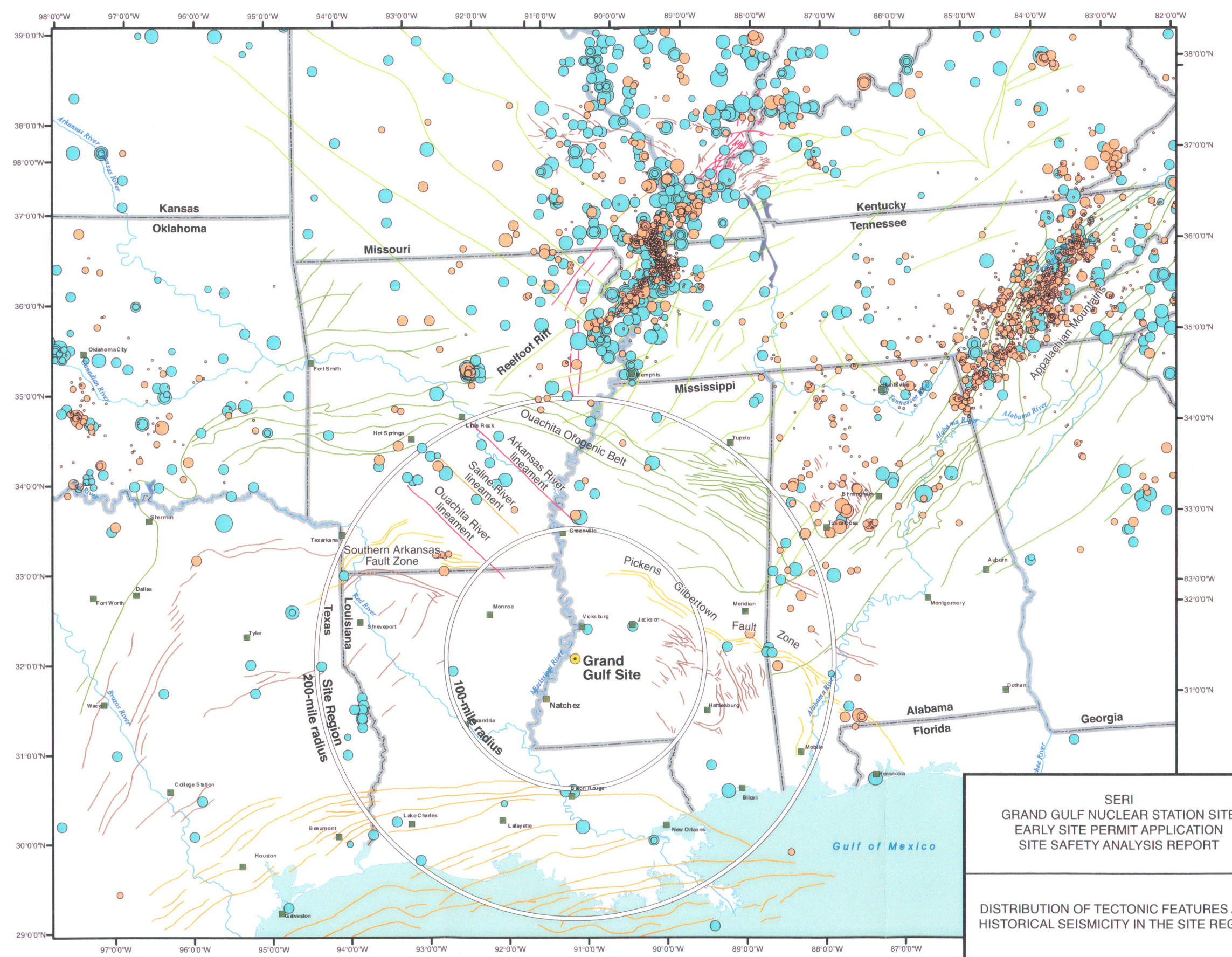
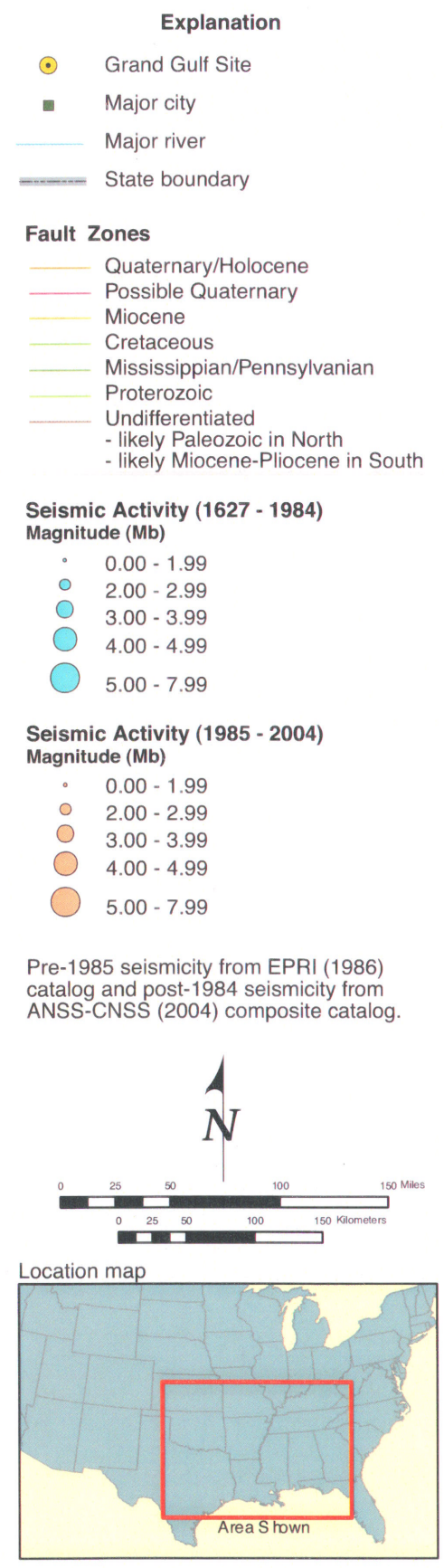
GEOLOGIC MAP OF SITE REGION
(200-MILE RADIUS)

Explanation

	Qh, Holocene; includes loess, alluvial, deltaic, beach, backswamp, and Mississippi River meander belt deposits.
	Qp, Pleistocene; includes loess, terrace, Praire Complex, Intermediate Complex, Upland Complex (Lafayette and Citronelle gravels), and Deweyville Terrace deposits.
	Tpc, Pliocene; Upland Complex (Lafayette and Citronelle gravels).
	Tm, Miocene; includes Catahoula, Pascagoula, Hattiesburg, and Flemming Formations.
	To, Oligocene; includes Forest Hill formation and Vicksburg Group (Bucatanua, Byram Marl, Glendon Limestone, and Mint Springs formations).
	Te3, Eocene; Jackson Group (Yazoo Clay and Moody's Branch formations).
	Te2, Eocene; Claiborne Group (undifferentiated).
	Te1, Eocene; Wilcox Group.
	Tx, Paleocene; Midway Group (Porters Creek Clay and Clayton formation).
	Uk4, Upper Cretaceous; Navarro Group, Arkadelphia Marl, and Nacatoch Sand.
	Uk3, Upper Cretaceous; Taylor Group, and Selma Group
	Uk2, Upper Cretaceous; Austin and Eagle Ford Groups, Tuscaloosa Formation, and Eutaw Formation.
	Uk1, Upper Cretaceous; undifferentiated.
	Ki, Cretaceous; intrusive rocks.
	PP1a, Pennsylvanian; undifferentiated.
	M, Mississippian; undifferentiated.
	DS, Devonian and Silurian; undifferentiated.

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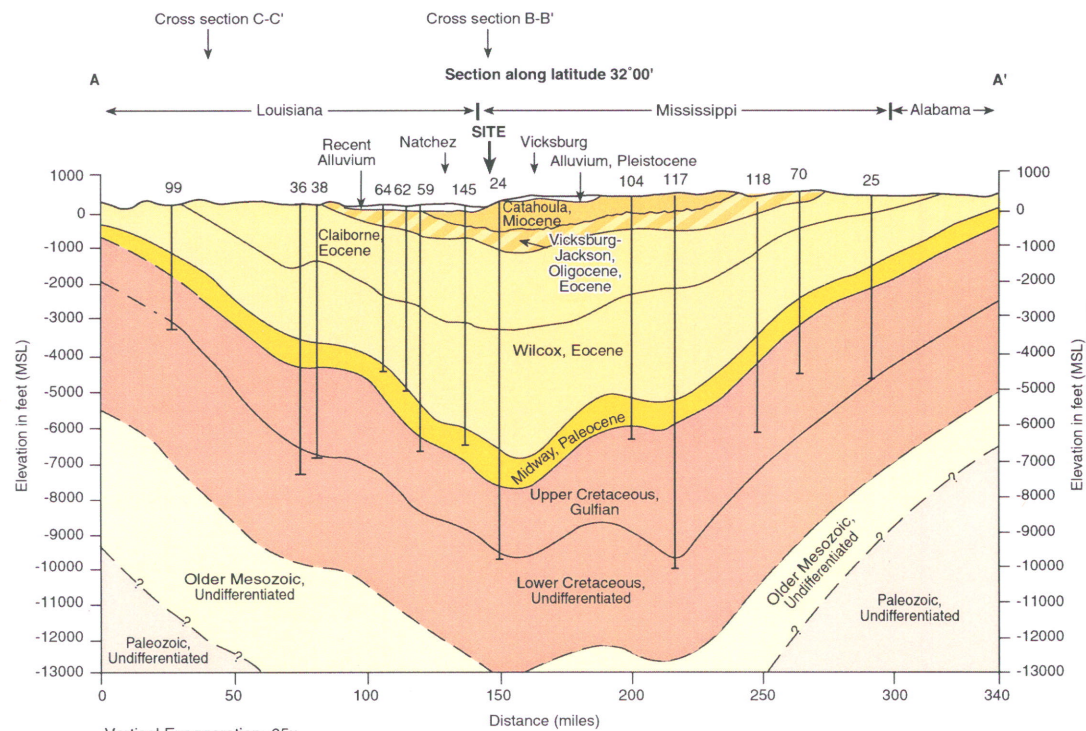
GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS
FOR GEOLOGIC MAP OF SITE REGION



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GRAND GULF NUCLEAR STATION SITE
EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

DISTRIBUTION OF TECTONIC FEATURES AND
HISTORICAL SEISMICITY IN THE SITE REGION

FIGURE 2.5-5 REV. 1

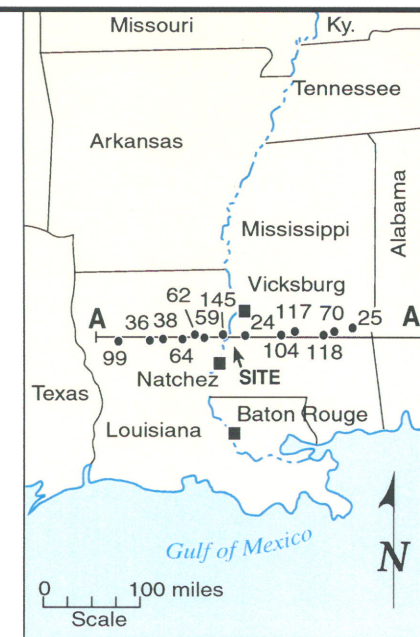


Explanation	
Geology	
	Recent Alluvium
	Miocene
	Oligocene/Eocene
	Eocene
	Paleocene
	Cretaceous
	Older Mesozoic
	Paleozoic undifferentiated

Symbols	
	Previous boring
	Geologic contact
	Inferred geologic contact
	Queried geologic contact
	Unconformity

References: Fisk, H.N., 1944, Geological investigations of the lower Mississippi River, Mississippi River Commission, Vicksburg Mississippi.

From Figure 2.5-19 of Ref. 16.



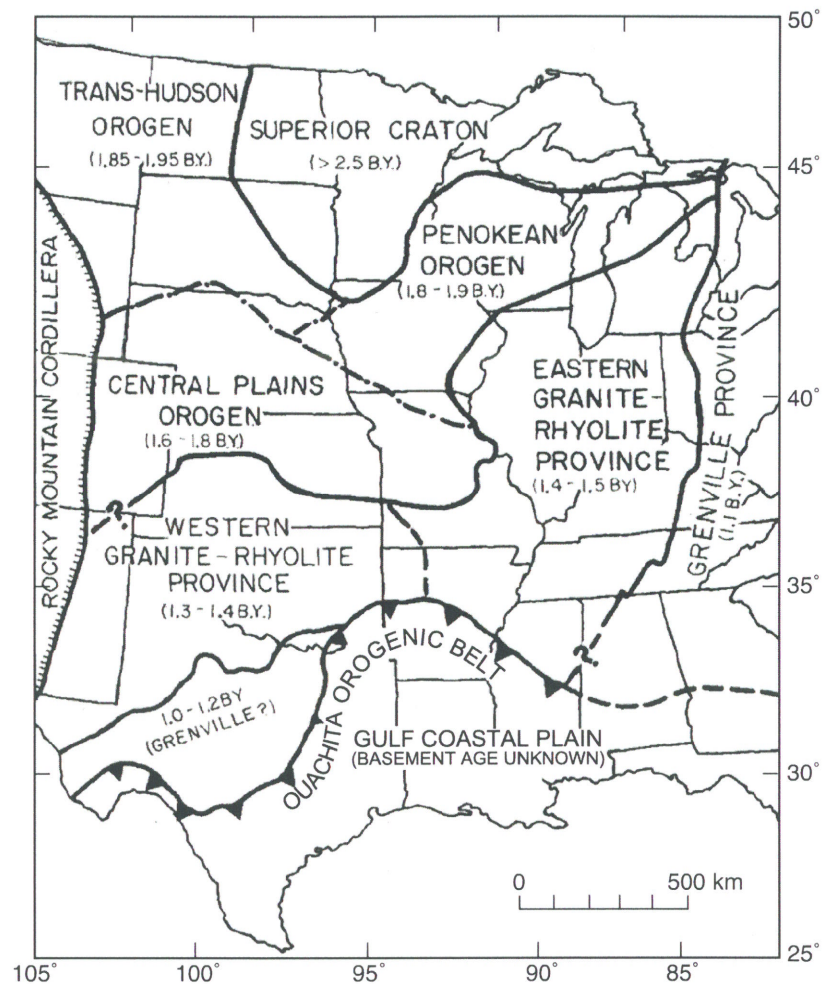
Location Map

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EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

GEOLOGIC SECTION A-A' OF SITE REGION

FIGURE 2.5-6

REV. 1

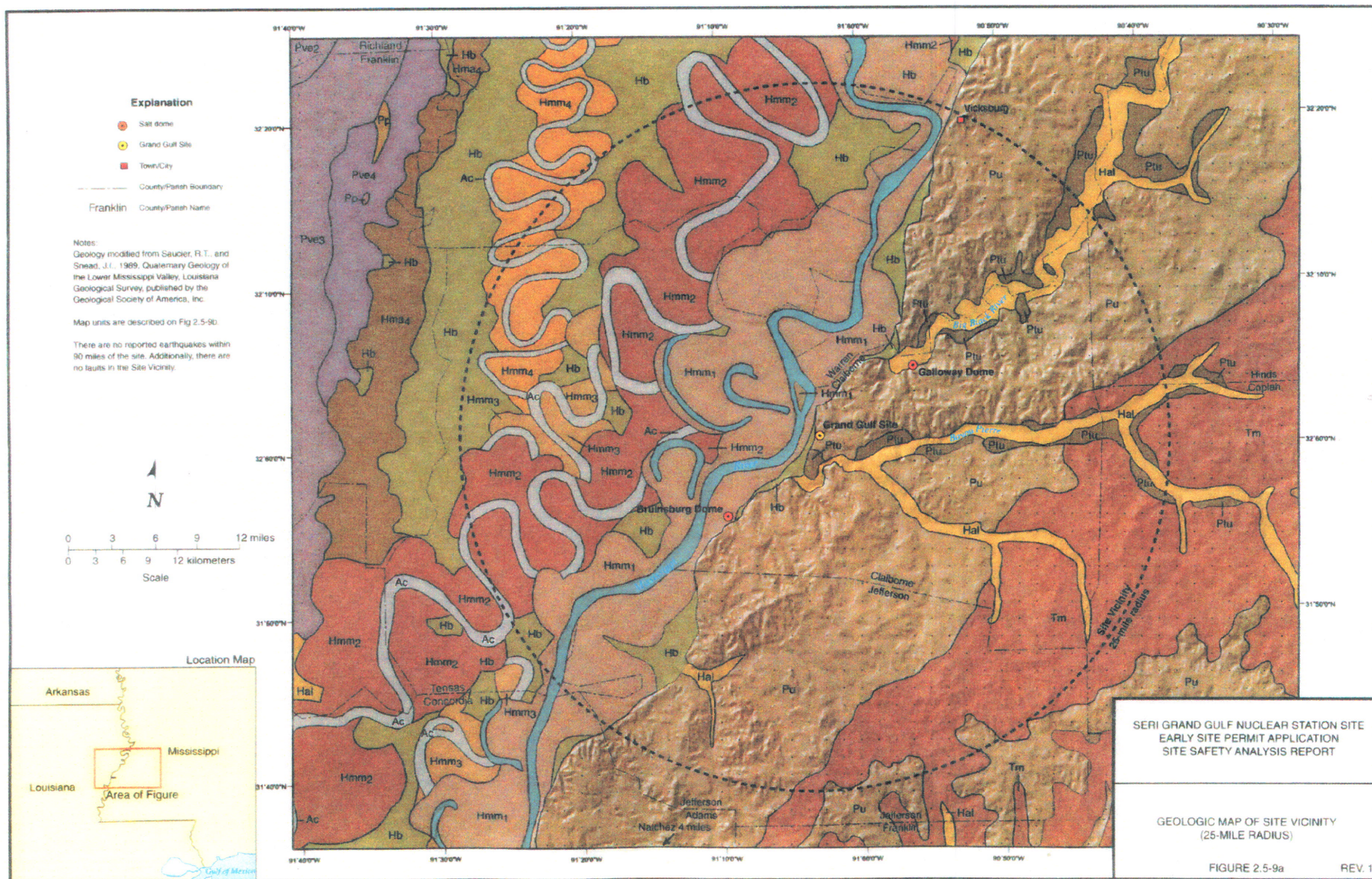


Age subdivisions of crust in the central U.S. The ages apply to the crystalline basement that is covered by Paleozoic strata over most of the region north of the Ouachita Orogenic Belt and are derived mainly from U-Pb dates on zircon from drill hole samples.

Modified from Johnston and Nava, 1990.

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MAJOR CRATONIC FEATURES OF
CENTRAL UNITED STATES



Geologic
Map Units

Descriptions

Hal

Alluvium: Undifferentiated on smaller streams.

Hmm1

Hmm2

Hmm3

Hmm4

Mississippi River meander belts: Areas of channel deposition related to lateral migration of past and present river. Final course positions are indicated but abandoned channels (cutoffs) are not delineated.

Ac

Abandoned river course: Last course within each meander belt.

Hma4

Arkansas River meander belts: Areas of channel deposition related to lateral migration of past Arkansas River courses.

Hb

Backswamp: Areas of overbank deposition not directly affected by meandering channels.

Pve2-4

Valley train of early Wisconsin glaciation: Terraced outwash deposits of braided streams; five levels are recognized. Stippled pattern indicates surficial loess deposits.

Pp

Prairie Complex: A diverse depositional sequence of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and costal plain streams; includes terraces, fluvial (meander belt and braided stream), colluvial, estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited over a considerable part of the late Pleistocene (Wisconsin to Sangamon); three levels are recognized but not mapped.

Ptu

Pleistocene Terrace: Undifferentiated, probably Prairie Complex (Pp) stippled pattern indicates surficial loess deposits.

Pu

Upland complex: Fluvial deposits from both glacial and non-glacial sources. Stippled pattern indicates surficial loess deposits.

Tm

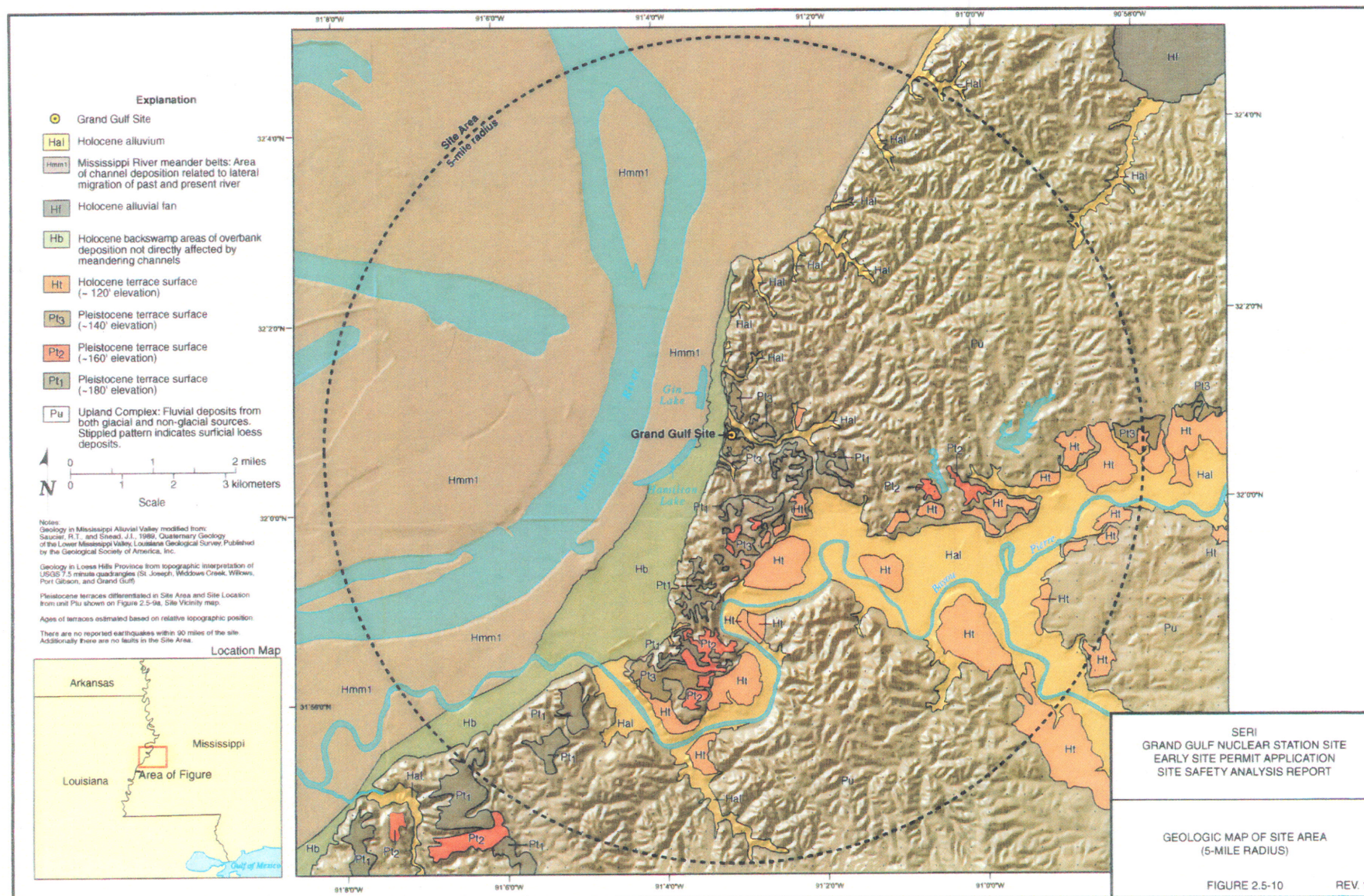
Tertiary and older formations: Undifferentiated. Stippled pattern indicates surficial loess deposits.

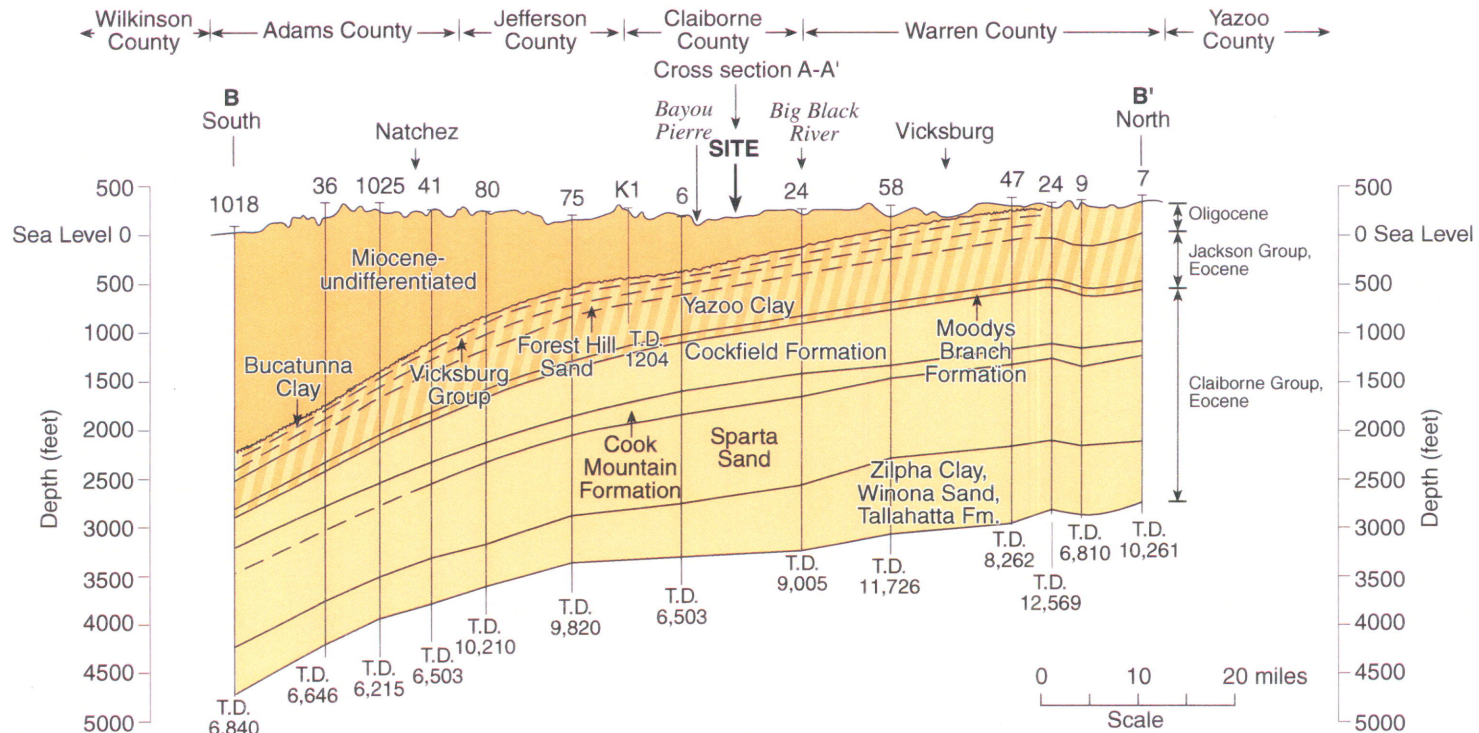
SERI
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EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

GEOLOGIC MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS
FOR GEOLOGIC MAP OF SITE VICINITY

FIGURE 2.5-9b

REV. 1





Reference
Callahan, J.A., Skelton, J., Everett, D.R., Harvey, E.J., water Resources
of Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson, and Warren Counties, Mississippi, Water
Resources Bulletin, 63-1, 1963.

From Figure 2.5-35 of Ref 16.

Key to Electric Logs

- 1018 Serio-Punches Oil Co., No. 1 Booze-Fort
- 36 Callon and Tischener, No. 1 Gousett
- 1025 Duncan-Taylor and Schumacher, No. 1-A Stanton
- 41 S.C. and J.S. Callon, No. 1 Abbott
- 80 Ohio Oil Co., No. 1 Hardtimes Plantation
- 75 Union Oil Co., of California, No. 1 Wagner
- K1 Alcorn College, test hole
- 6 Serio, Justiss-Mears and Clements, No. 1 Wilson
- 24 Danciger Oil and Refining Co., No 1 Taylor
- 58 Union Producing Co., No. 1 Harlin
- 47 Magnolia Petroleum Co., No. 1 Field Estate
- 24 California Co., No.1S-1 Anderson-Tully
- 9 Roy Lee, Trustee, No. 1 Anderson-Tully
- 7 D.T. Dougherty, No. 1 Hinton

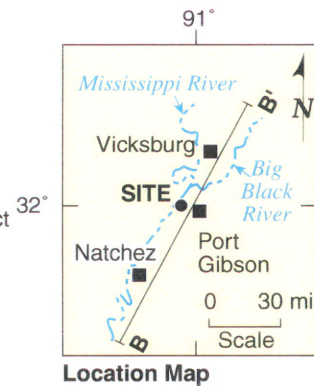
Explanation

Symbols

- 36 Previous boring
- Geologic contact
- ~ Unconformity
- - Inferred geologic contact

Geology

- M Miocene
- O/E Oligocene/Eocene
- E Eocene

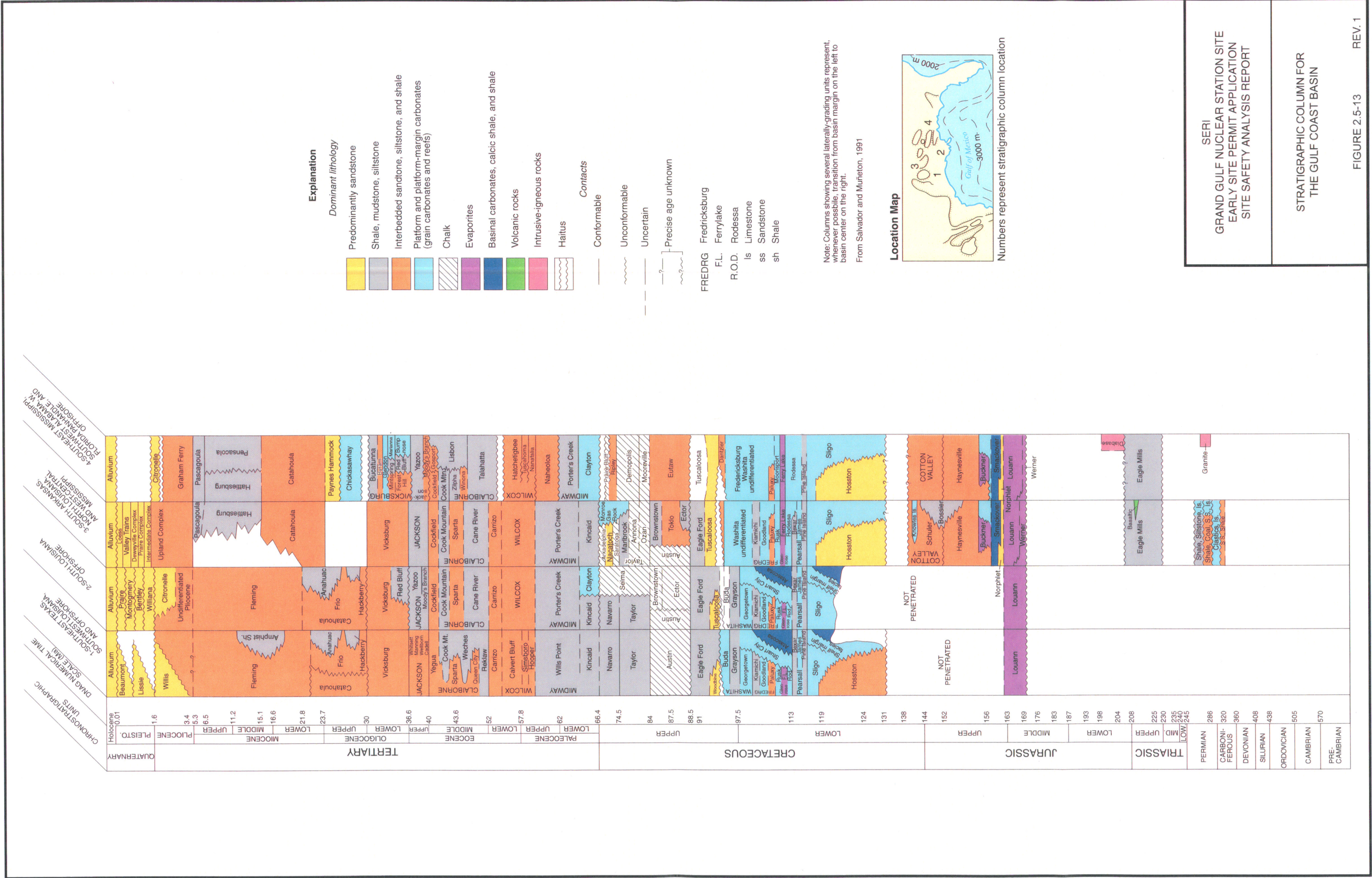


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SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

CROSS SECTION B-B' OF SITE VICINITY

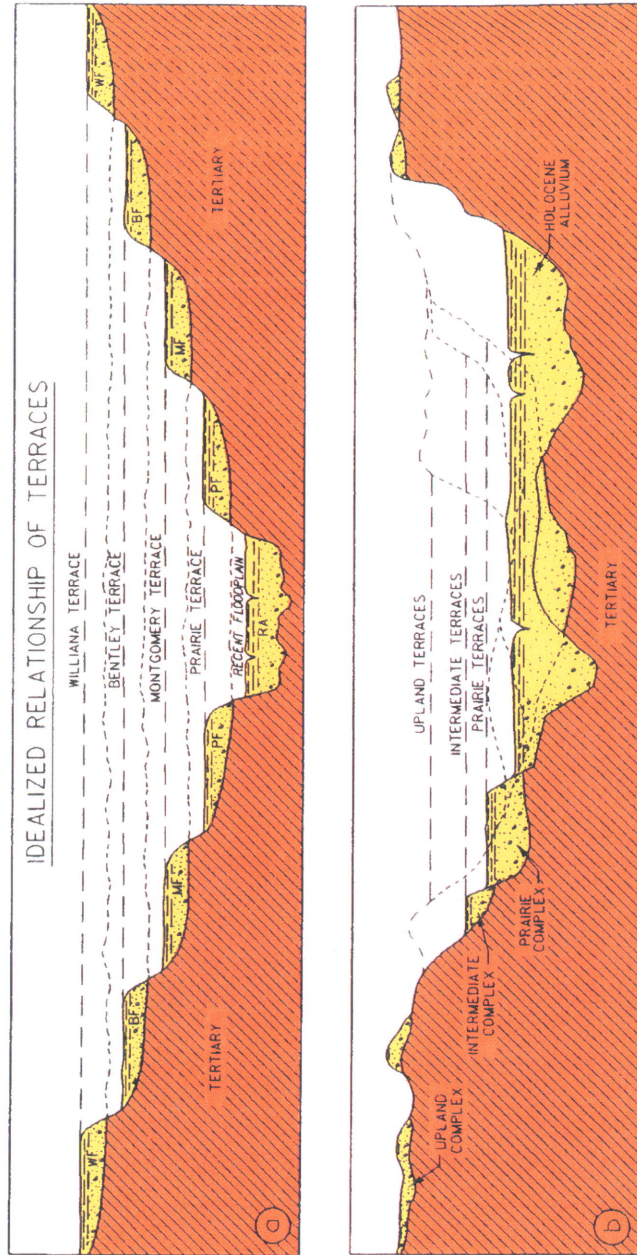
FIGURE 2.5-11

REV. 1



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SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

STRATIGRAPHIC COLUMN FOR
THE GULF COAST BASIN



Idealized cross section of the southern Mississippi Alluvial Valley comparing: (a) relationships of terraces from Fisk (1944);
 and (b) relationships of terraces from Autin et al. (1991).

From Autin et al., 1991 and Saucier, 1994.

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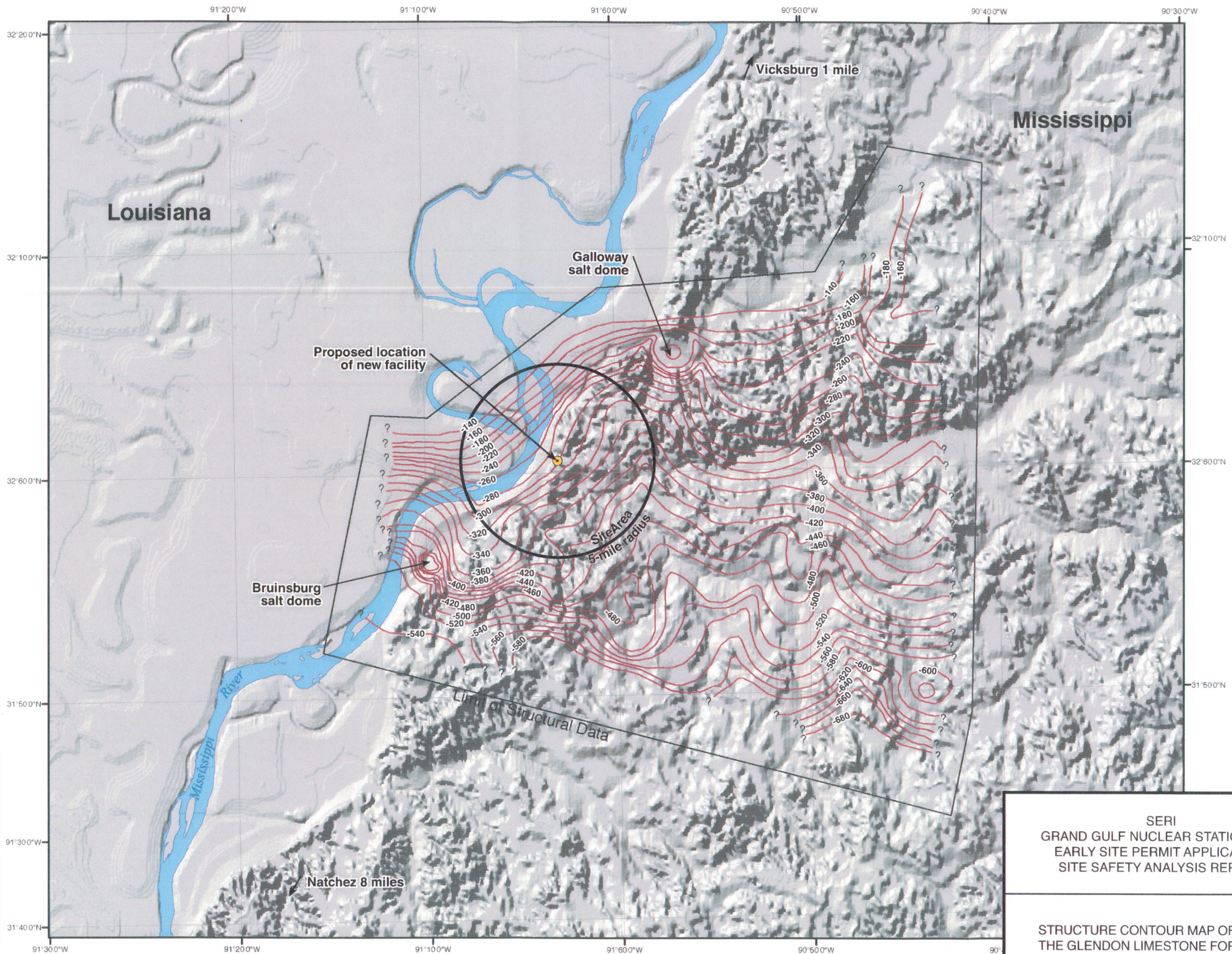
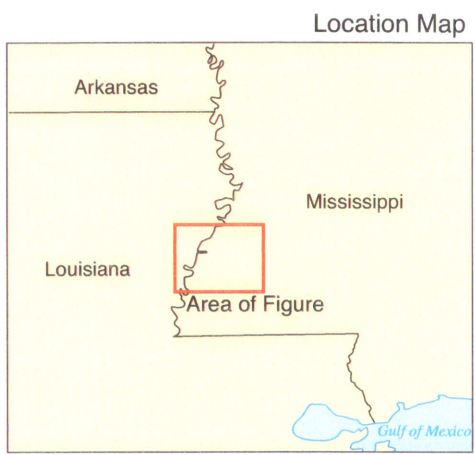
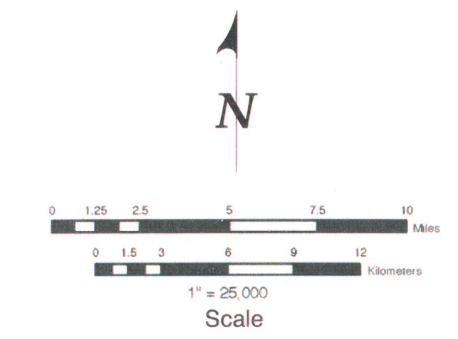
COMPARISON OF TERRACE MODELS
 ALONG THE MISSISSIPPI ALLUVIAL VALLEY

Explanation

● Grand Gulf Site

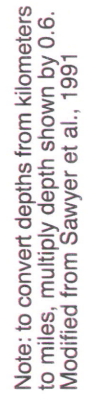
— Contour of top of Glendon Limestone; contour interval = 20 feet

Data source: Figure 2.5-32 of Ref 16.



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EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

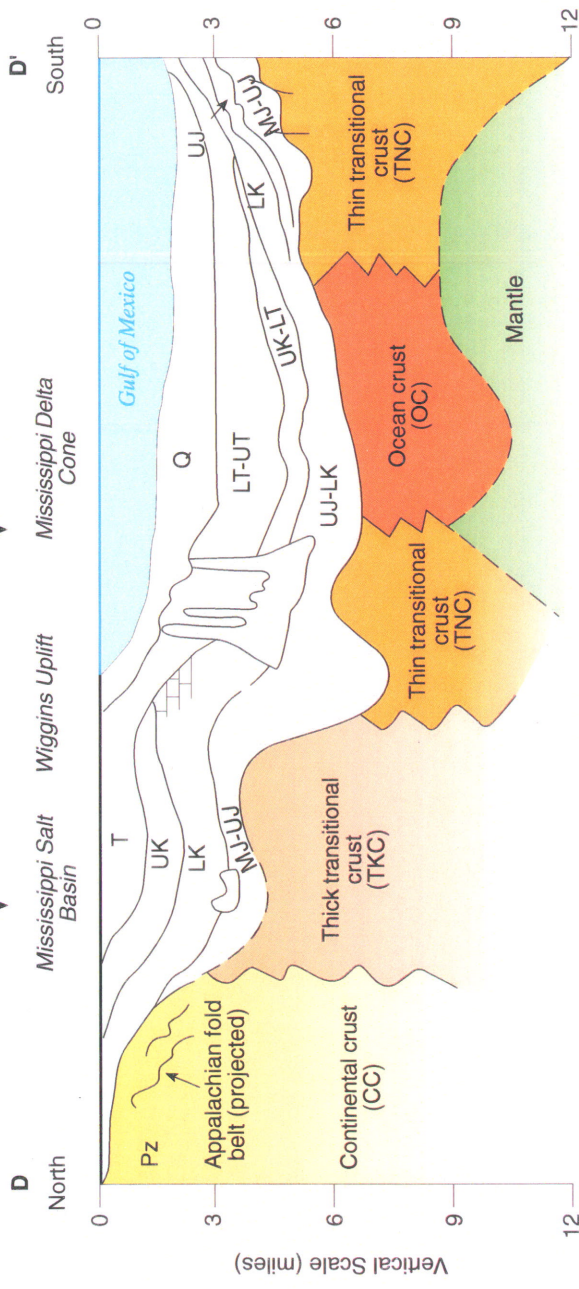
STRUCTURE CONTOUR MAP OF TOP OF
THE GLENDON LIMESTONE FORMATION



REV. 1

**Grand Gulf Site
(projected)**

Bend in section
↓



Explanation

- Q Quaternary
- T Tertiary
- UT Upper Tertiary
- LT Lower Tertiary
- UK Upper Cretaceous
- LK Lower Cretaceous
- UJ Upper Jurassic
- MJ Middle Jurassic
- PZ Paleozoic



Note:
Modified from Sawyer et al., 1991
Depth to basement beneath Grand Gulf Site Location
is 5.4 miles (9.0km)

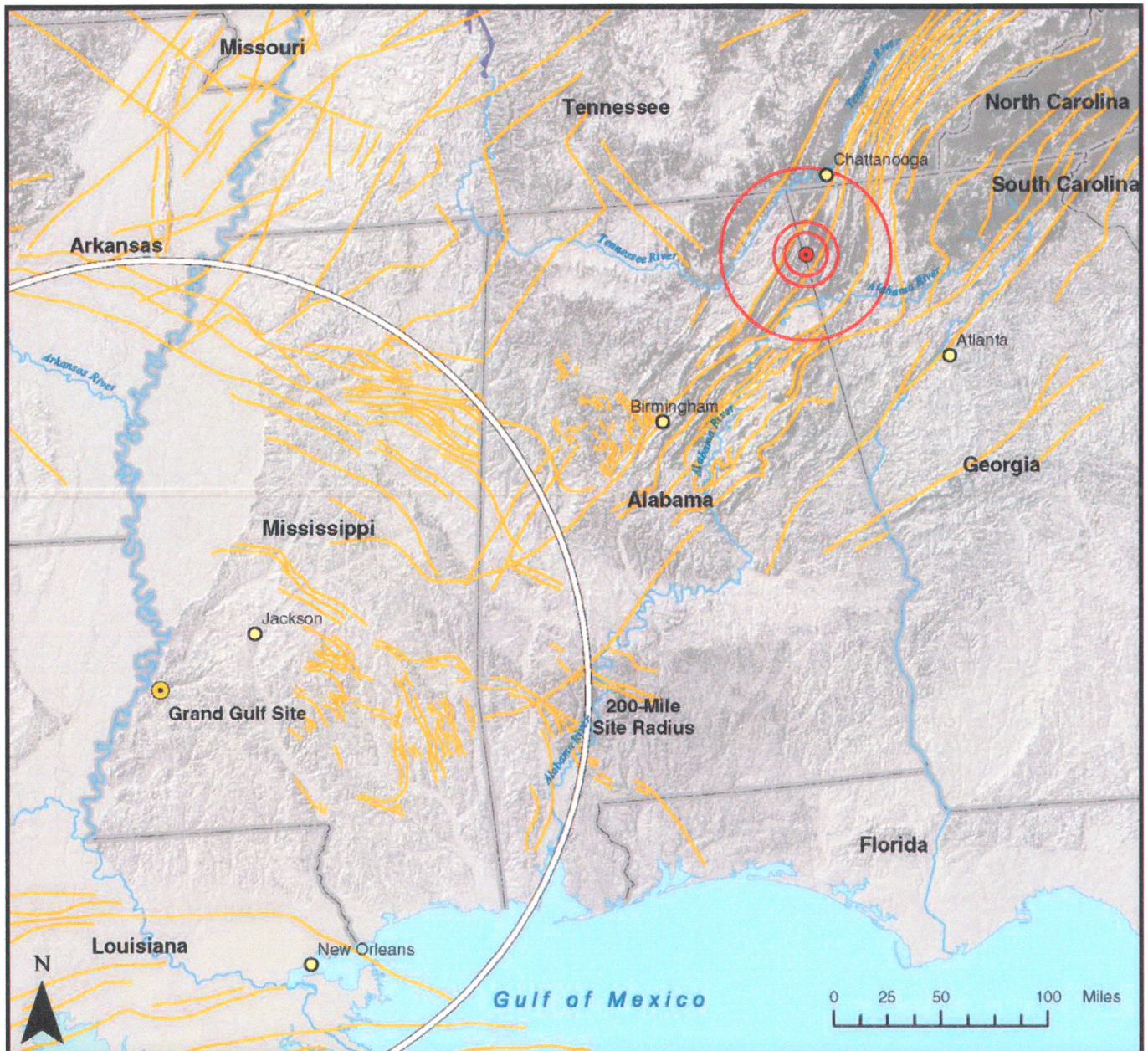
See Figure 2.5-16a for cross-section location

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GEOLOGIC SECTION D-D'

FIGURE 2.5-16b

REV. 1

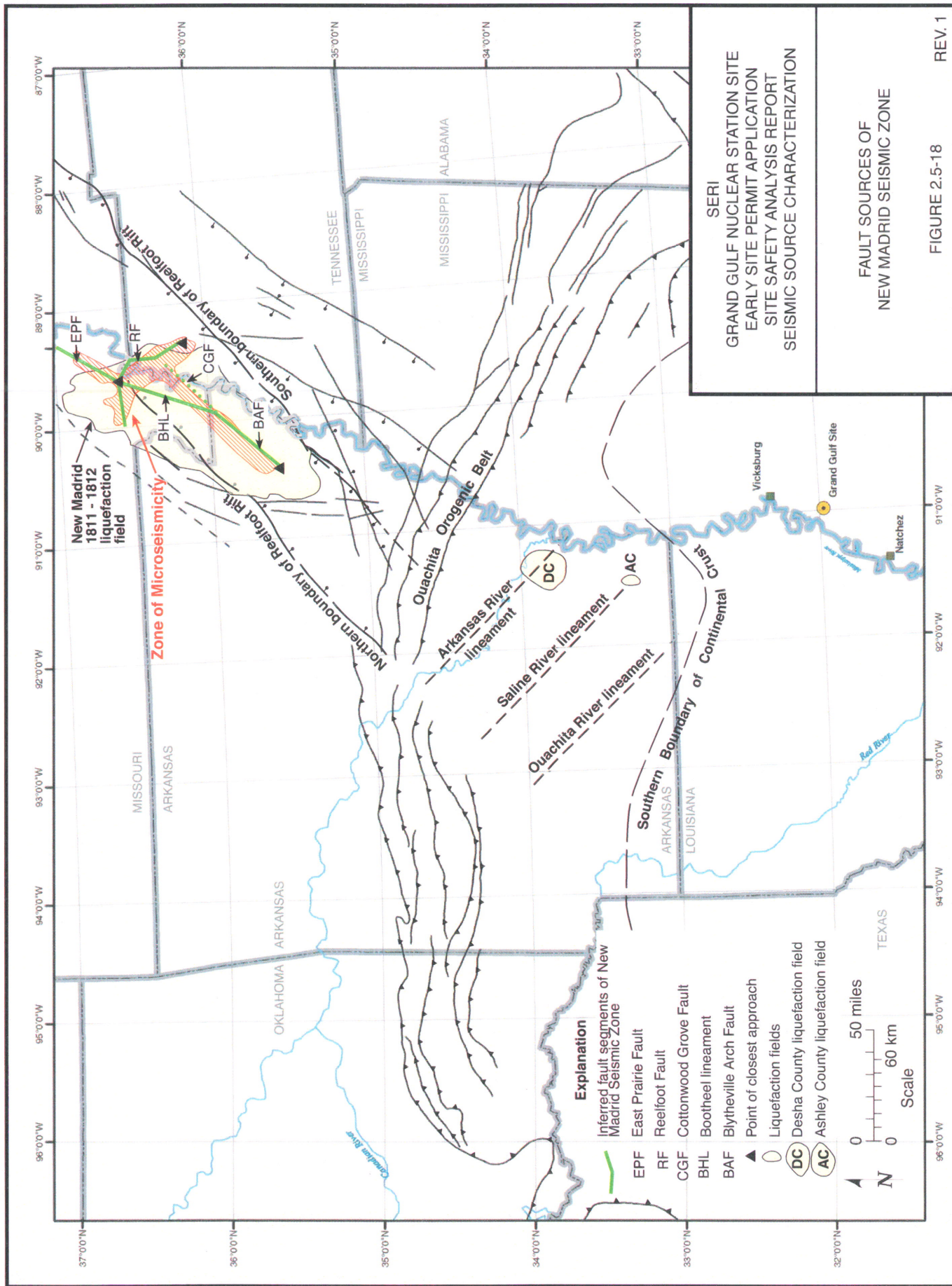


Explanation

- Faults
- Cities
- Fort Payne Alabama earthquake, Tuesday April 29, 2003, 08:59:36. Magnitude = Mw = 4.9. Depth = 5 km. Location 34.55N, 85.50W.

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EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF
FORT PAYNE, ALABAMA
EARTHQUAKE, APRIL 29, 2003

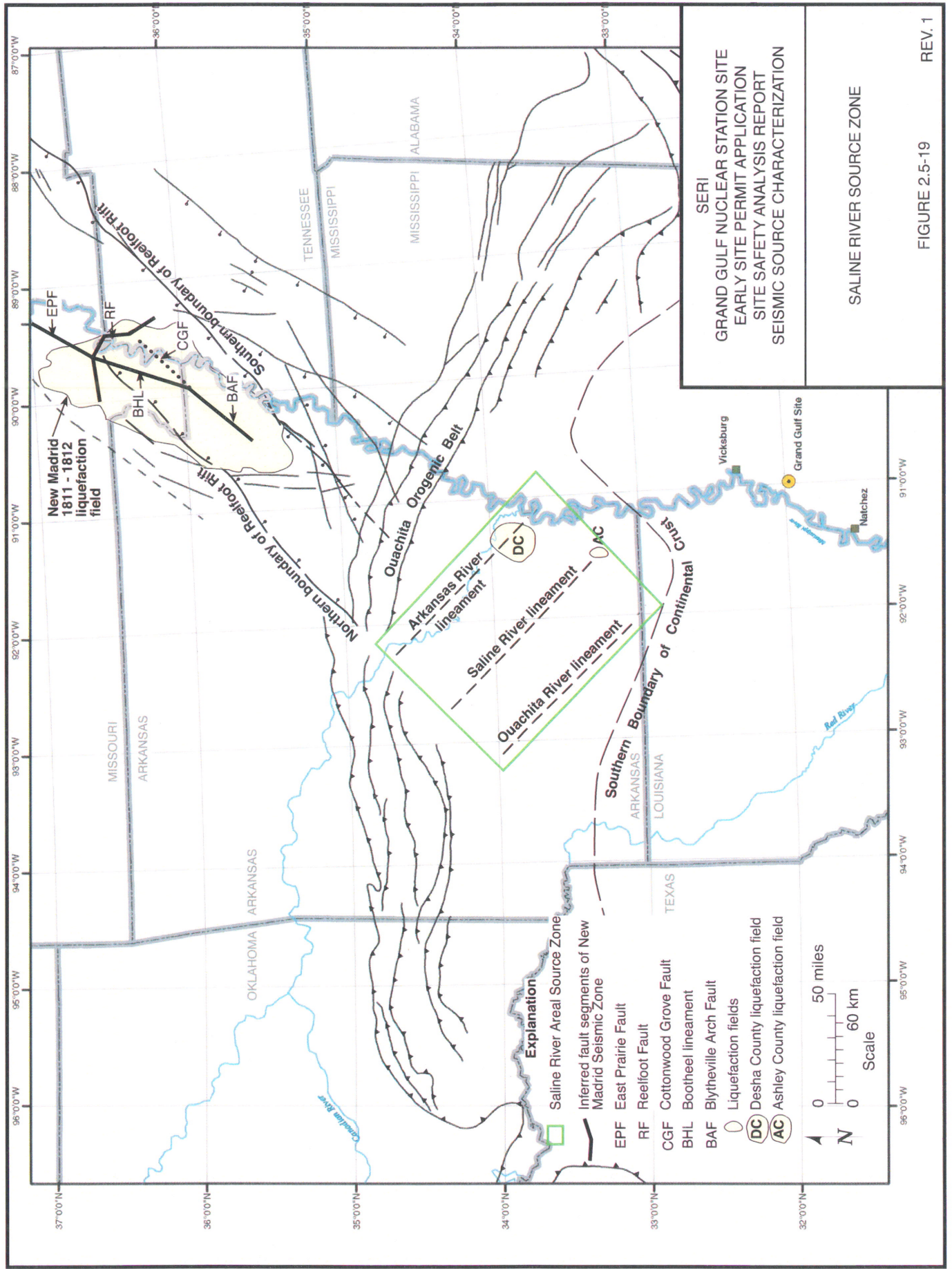


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SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT
SEISMIC SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION

FAULT SOURCES OF
NEW MADRID SEISMIC ZONE

FIGURE 2.5-18

REV. 1

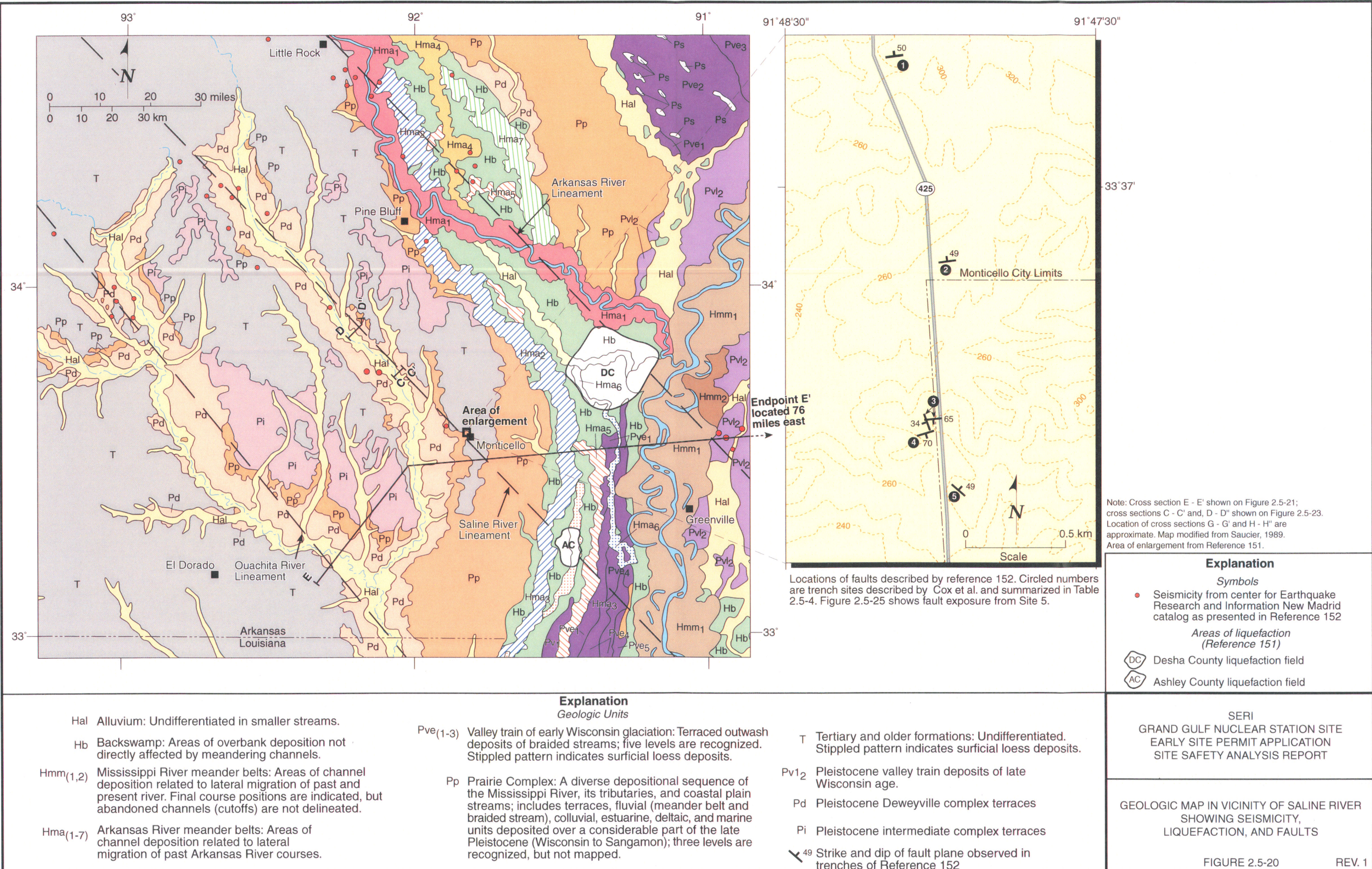


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SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT
SEISMIC SOURCE CHARACTERIZATION

SALINE RIVER SOURCE ZONE

FIGURE 2.5-19

REV. 1



Note: Cross section E - E' shown on Figure 2.5-21; cross sections C - C' and D - D' shown on Figure 2.5-23. Location of cross sections G - G' and H - H'' are approximate. Map modified from Saucier, 1989. Area of enlargement from Reference 151.

Explanation

Symbols

- Seismicity from center for Earthquake Research and Information New Madrid catalog as presented in Reference 152

Areas of liquefaction (Reference 151)

- DC Desha County liquefaction field
- AC Ashley County liquefaction field

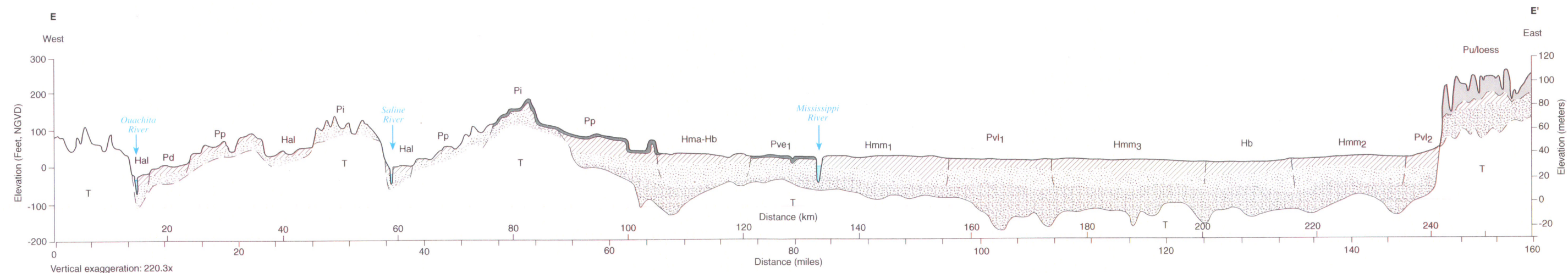
Explanation

Geologic Units

- Hal Alluvium: Undifferentiated in smaller streams.
- Hb Backswamp: Areas of overbank deposition not directly affected by meandering channels.
- Hmm_(1,2) Mississippi River meander belts: Areas of channel deposition related to lateral migration of past and present river. Final course positions are indicated, but abandoned channels (cutoffs) are not delineated.
- Hma₍₁₋₇₎ Arkansas River meander belts: Areas of channel deposition related to lateral migration of past Arkansas River courses.
- Pve₍₁₋₃₎ Valley train of early Wisconsin glaciation: Terraced outwash deposits of braided streams; five levels are recognized. Stippled pattern indicates surficial loess deposits.
- Pp Prairie Complex: A diverse depositional sequence of the Mississippi River, its tributaries, and coastal plain streams; includes terraces, fluvial (meander belt and braided stream), colluvial, estuarine, deltaic, and marine units deposited over a considerable part of the late Pleistocene (Wisconsin to Sangamon); three levels are recognized, but not mapped.
- T Tertiary and older formations: Undifferentiated. Stippled pattern indicates surficial loess deposits.
- Pv₁₂ Pleistocene valley train deposits of late Wisconsin age.
- Pd Pleistocene Deweyville complex terraces
- Pi Pleistocene intermediate complex terraces
- 49 Strike and dip of fault plane observed in trenches of Reference 152

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EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

GEOLOGIC MAP IN VICINITY OF SALINE RIVER
SHOWING SEISMICITY,
LIQUEFACTION, AND FAULTS

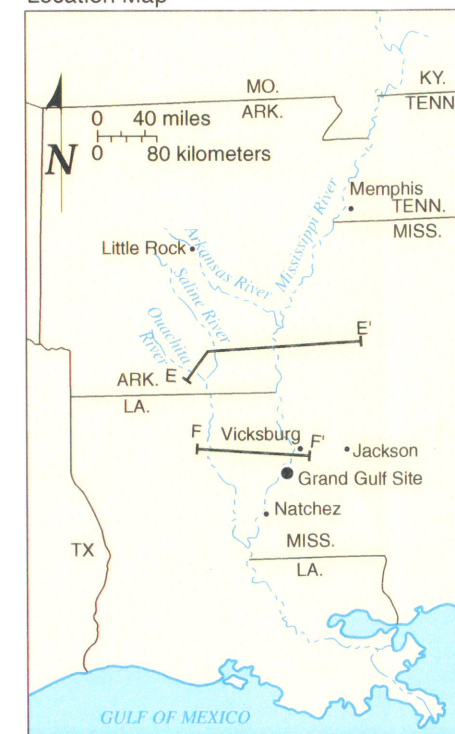


Explanation

	Loess veneer	Hal	Holocene alluvium undifferentiated
	Loess	Hmm(1-3)	Holocene Mississippi River meander belt
	Clay and silt	Hma	Holocene Arkansas River meander belt
	Sand	Hb	Holocene backswamp
	Sand and gravel	Pd	Pleistocene Deweyville Complex
	Tertiary	Pvl (1-2)	Pleistocene Valley train of late Wisconsin age
	Geologic contact	Pp	Pleistocene Praire Complex
	NGVD	Pi	Pleistocene Intermediate Complex
		Pu	Pleistocene Upland Complex
		T	Tertiary undifferentiated

Note:
From Saucier, 1991, Quaternary Nonglacial
Geology: Conterminous United States, The
Geology of North America, Vol. K-2, Geological
Society of America, Plate 7, Lower Mississippi
Valley cross section D-D'.

Location Map

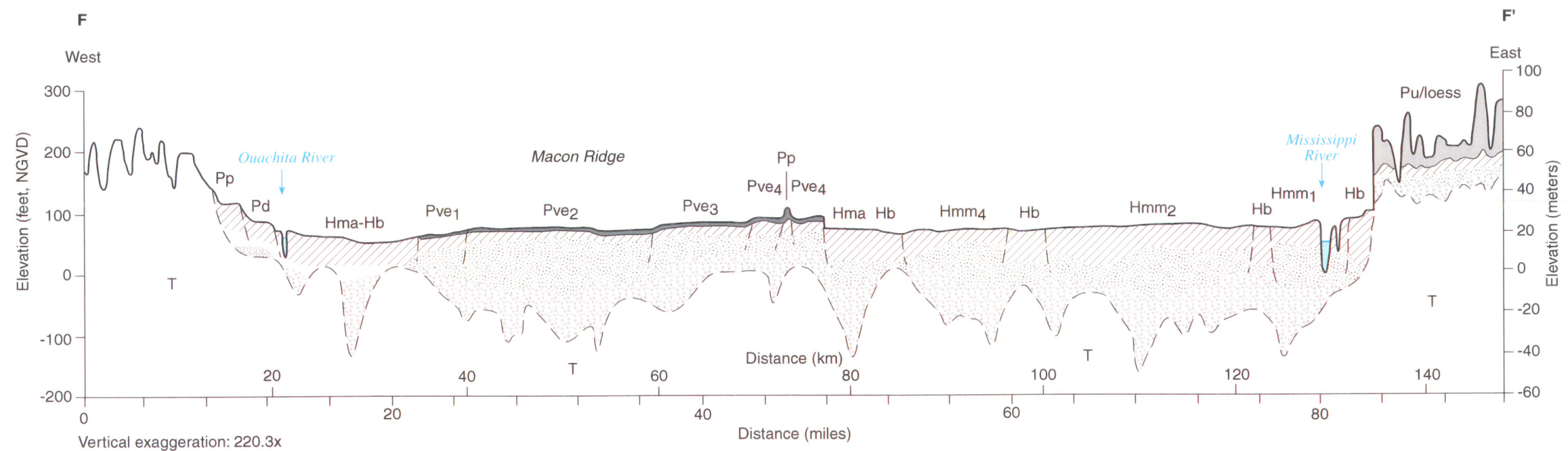


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EARLY SITE PERMIT APPLICATION
SITE SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORT

CROSS SECTION E - E'

FIGURE 2.5-21

REV. 1



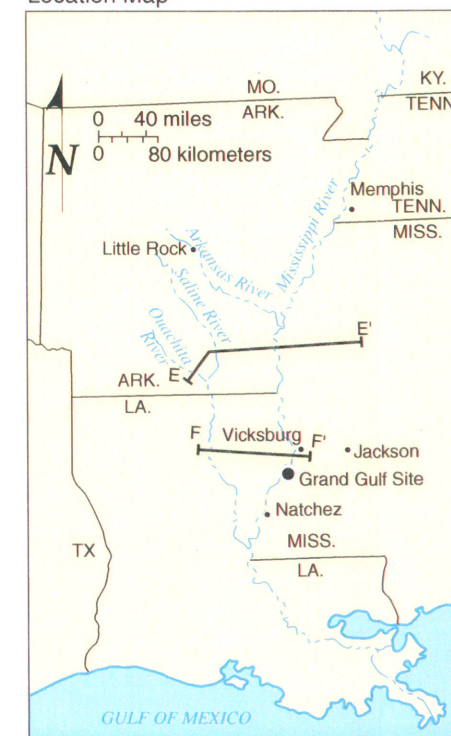
Explanation

	Loess veneer	Hmm(1,2,4)	Holocene Mississippi River meander belt
	Loess	Hma	Holocene Arkansas River meander belt
	Clay and silt	Hb	Holocene backswamp
	Sand	Pd	Pleistocene Dewyeville Complex
	Sand and gravel	Pve(1-4)	Pleistocene Valley train of early Wisconsin age
	Tertiary	Pp	Pleistocene Prairie Complex
	Geologic contact	Pu	Pleistocene Upland Complex
	NGVD	T	Tertiary undifferentiated

Notes:
Ouachita River now occupies the Holocene Arkansas River meander belt. The Arkansas River changed its course through avulsion in late Holocene time.

From Saucier, 1991, Quaternary Nonglacial Geology: Conterminous United States, The Geology of North America, Vol. K-2, Geological Society of America, Plate 7, Lower Mississippi Valley cross section E-E'.

Location Map



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CROSS SECTION F - F'

FIGURE 2.5-22

REV. 1