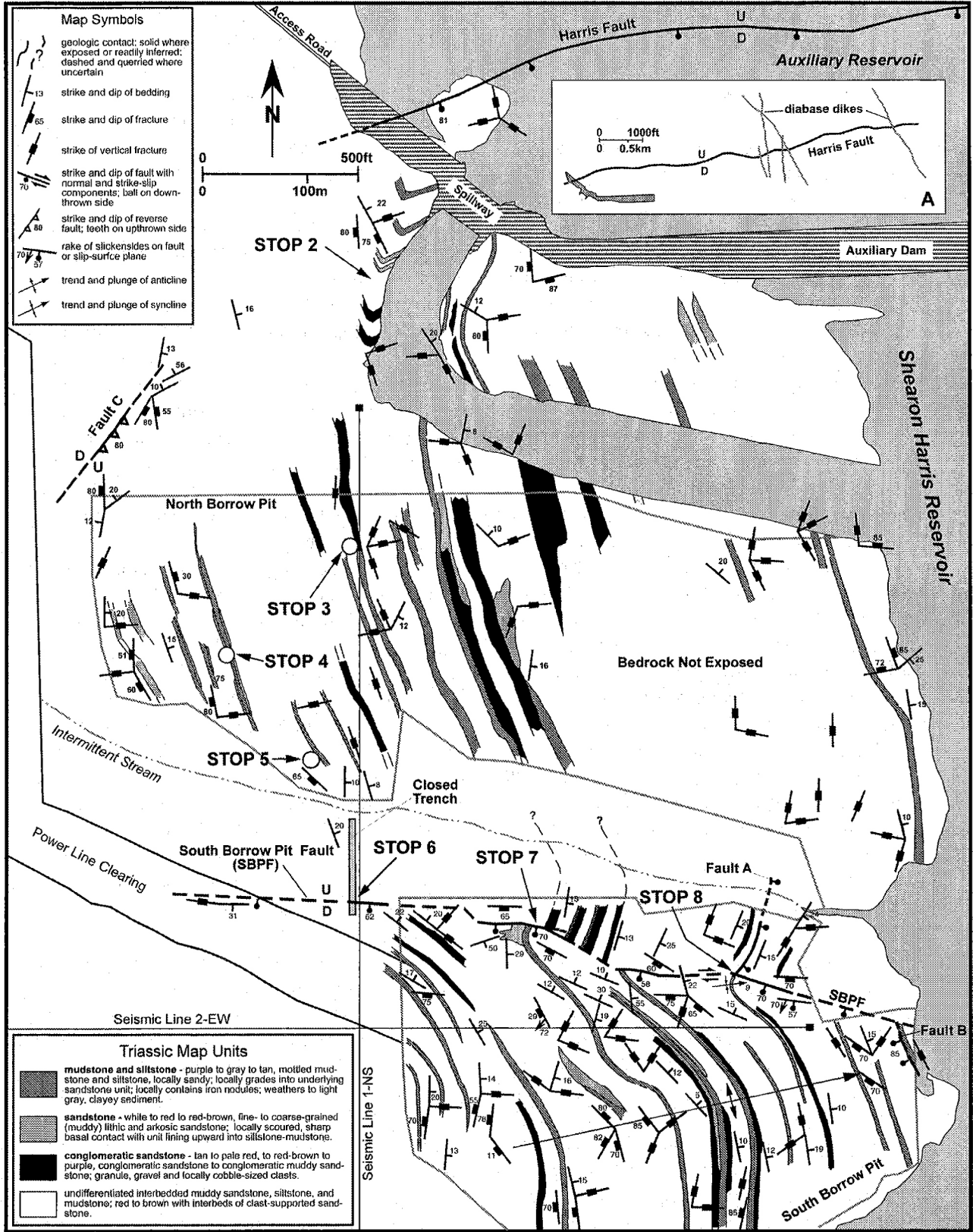
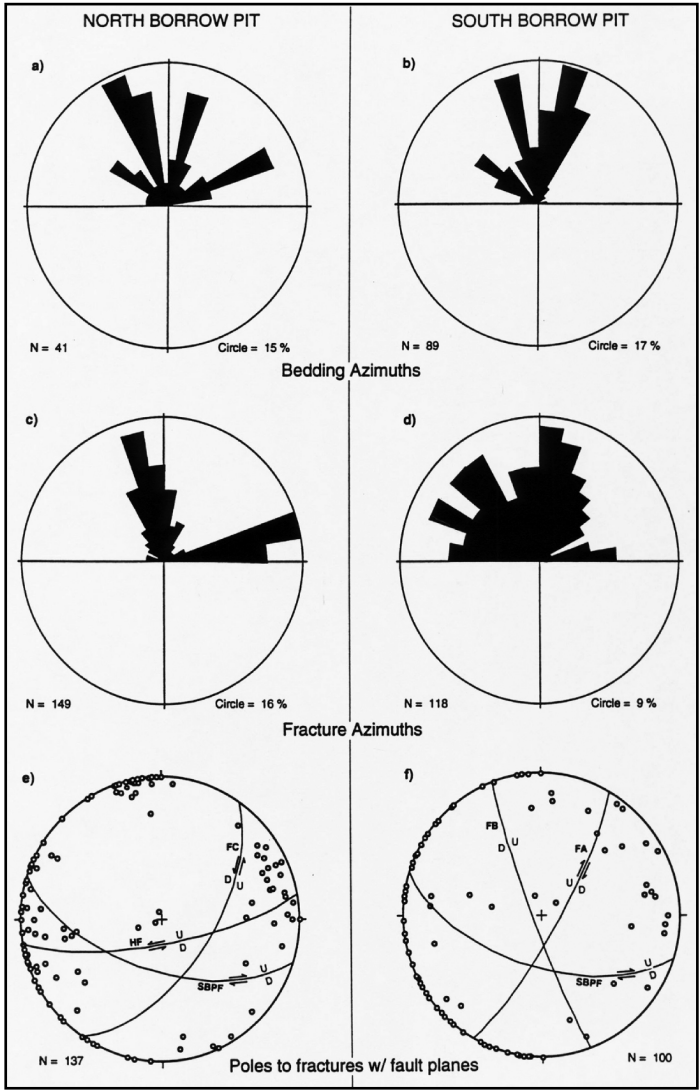




Generalized bedrock geologic map of the north and south borrow pits. Inset A shows the trace of the Harris fault to the east of the map area (from Ebasco Services, Inc., 1975).

Source: Wooten et al. (2001).



Rose diagrams and lower-hemisphere equal-area stereonet projections of structure data from the north and south borrow pits: a) bedding azimuths, north borrow pit; b) bedding azimuths, south borrow pit; c) fracture azimuths, north borrow pit; d) fracture azimuths, South Borrow Pit; e) fracture (poles) and fault planes (great circle), north borrow pit; f) fractures (poles) and fault planes (great circles), south borrow pit. SBPF = South Borrow Pit fault.

Source: Wooten et al. (1996).

	FRACTURE SET A	FRACTURE SET B
Strike	WNW. - uniform	NNW.-NE. - variable
Dip	>80° - mainly S.	>80° - variable
Surface Trace	linear	undulatory
Trace Length	<0.5 ft to ~ 6.0 feet	<0.5 ft to ~10.0 feet
Spacing	4 to 12 inches	12 to 24 inches
Infilling	clayey, green-gray	clayey, green-gray (more common)
Wall Bleaching	white to green	white to green
Structures	pinnate and feather	not observed
Terminations	mainly A against B	few B against A
Offsets	A offsets B	----
Mode	opening and shearing	opening and shearing (?)
Relative Age	A mainly younger than B	some B coeval with A

Summary table of fracture properties for fracture sets A and B in the hanging wall of the SBPF.

Source: Wooten et al. (1996).

Progress Energy Carolinas
Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant
Units 2 and 3
Part 2, Final Safety Analysis Report
New Hill, North Carolina

Geologic Map and Structural Data for the
North and South Borrow Pits

FIGURE 2.5.1-262