

•
•
•
•
•

Characterization of Fermi Region Geology



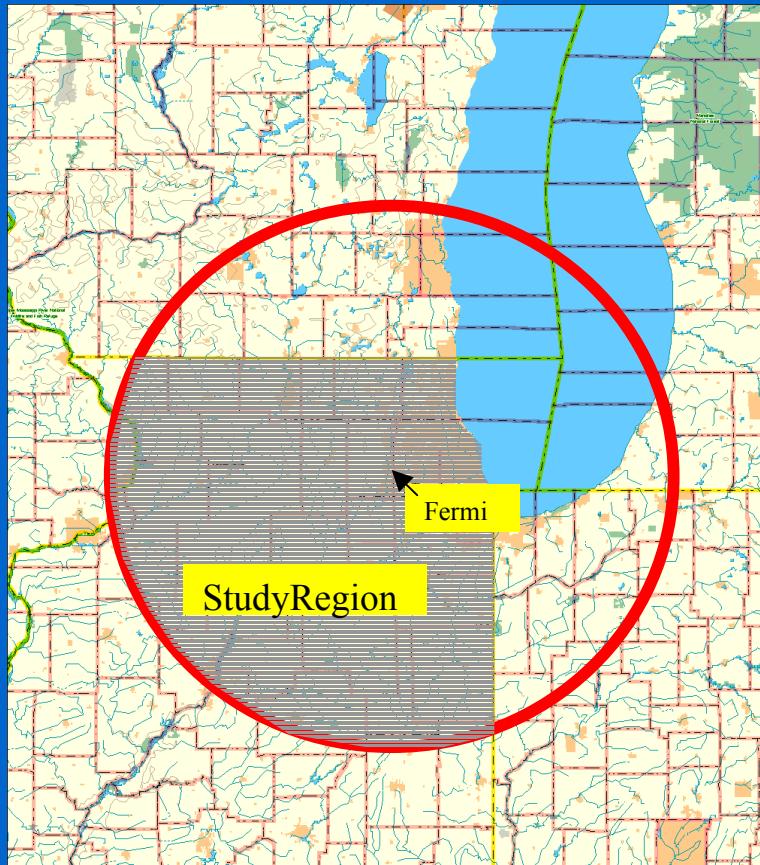
Second Annual VLHC Meeting
Port Jefferson, Long Island, NY
October, 2000

Peter Conroy

-
-
-

Study Criteria

- Center on Fermi
- Locate in Illinois
- Avoid Lake Michigan



•
•
•

Presentation Outline

- Regional Geology
- Tunneling Considerations
- Estimated Tunneling Cost

•
•
•

Regional Geology

- Surficial Deposits
- Bedrock
- Groundwater
- Seismicity



-
-
-

Surficial Deposits Description

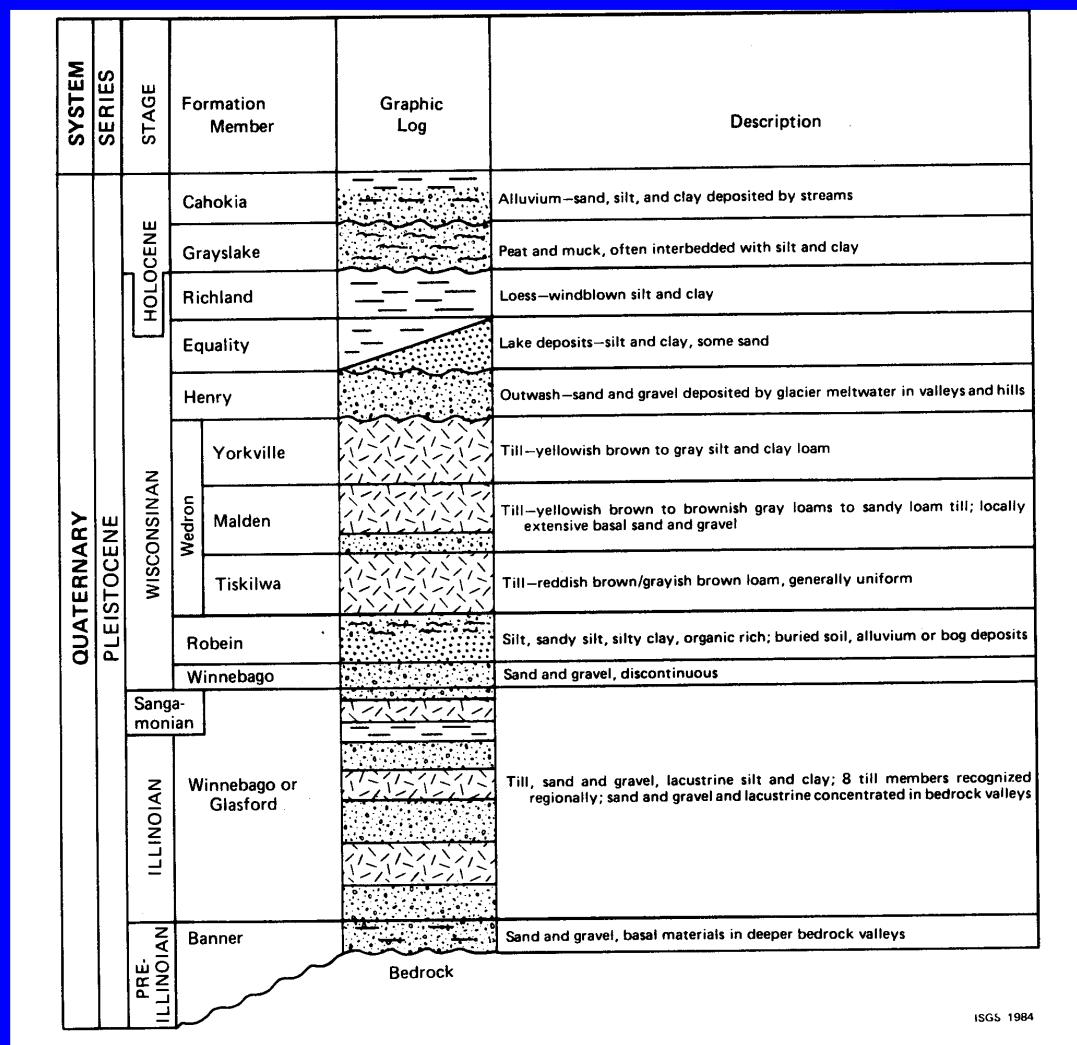
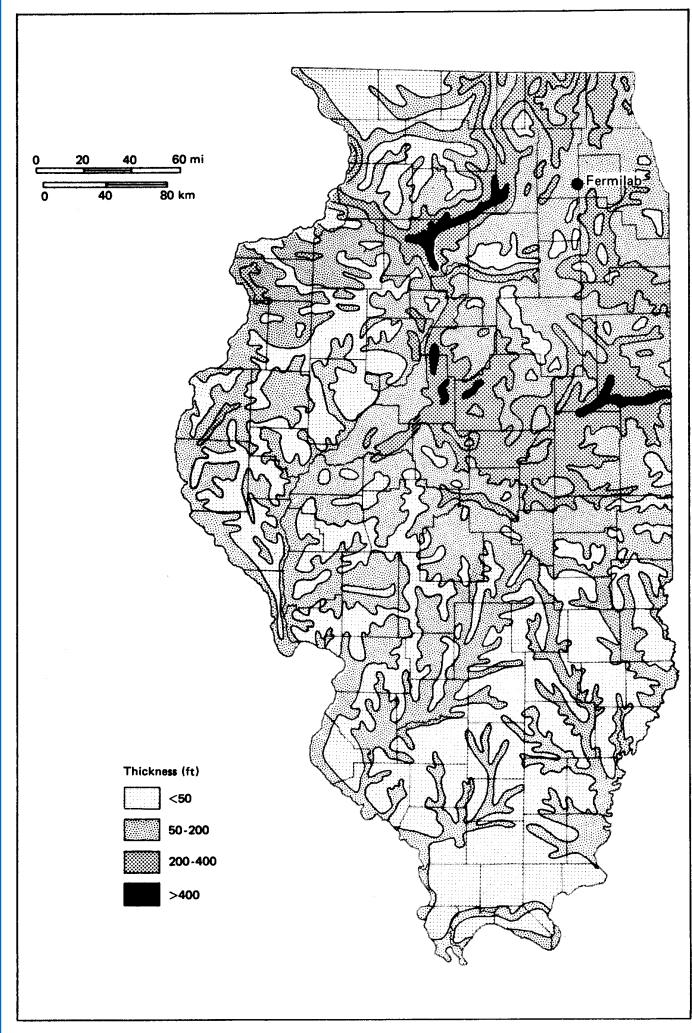


Figure 9b

Surficial Deposits Thickness



-
-
-

Bedrock Surface

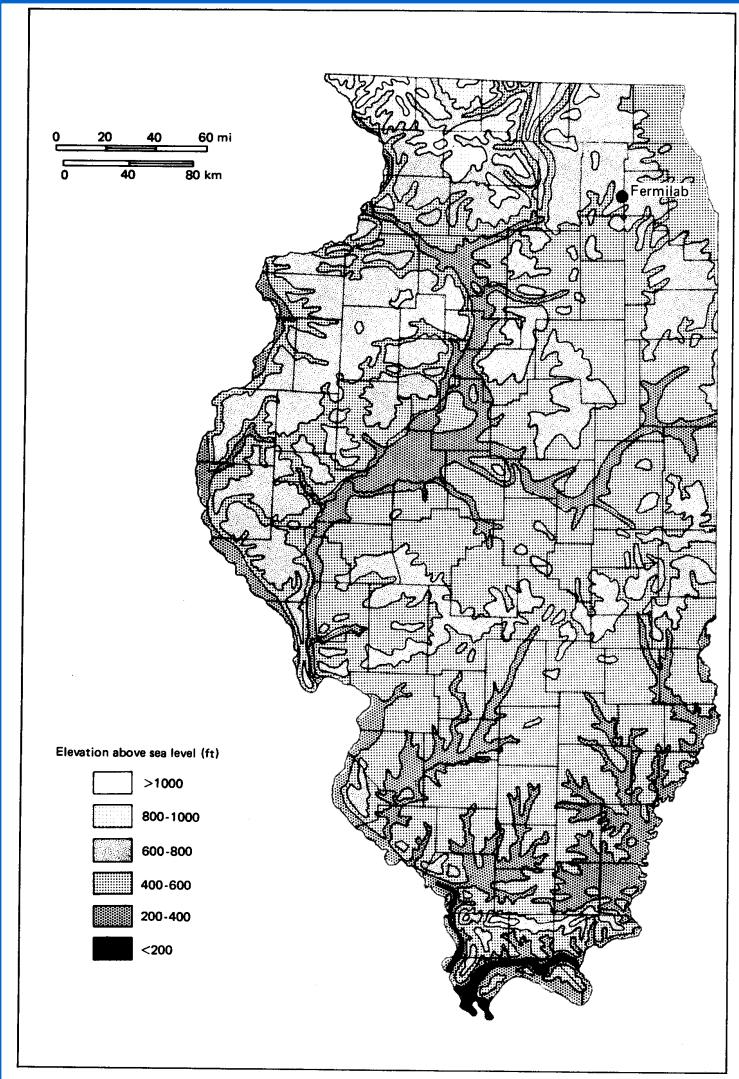
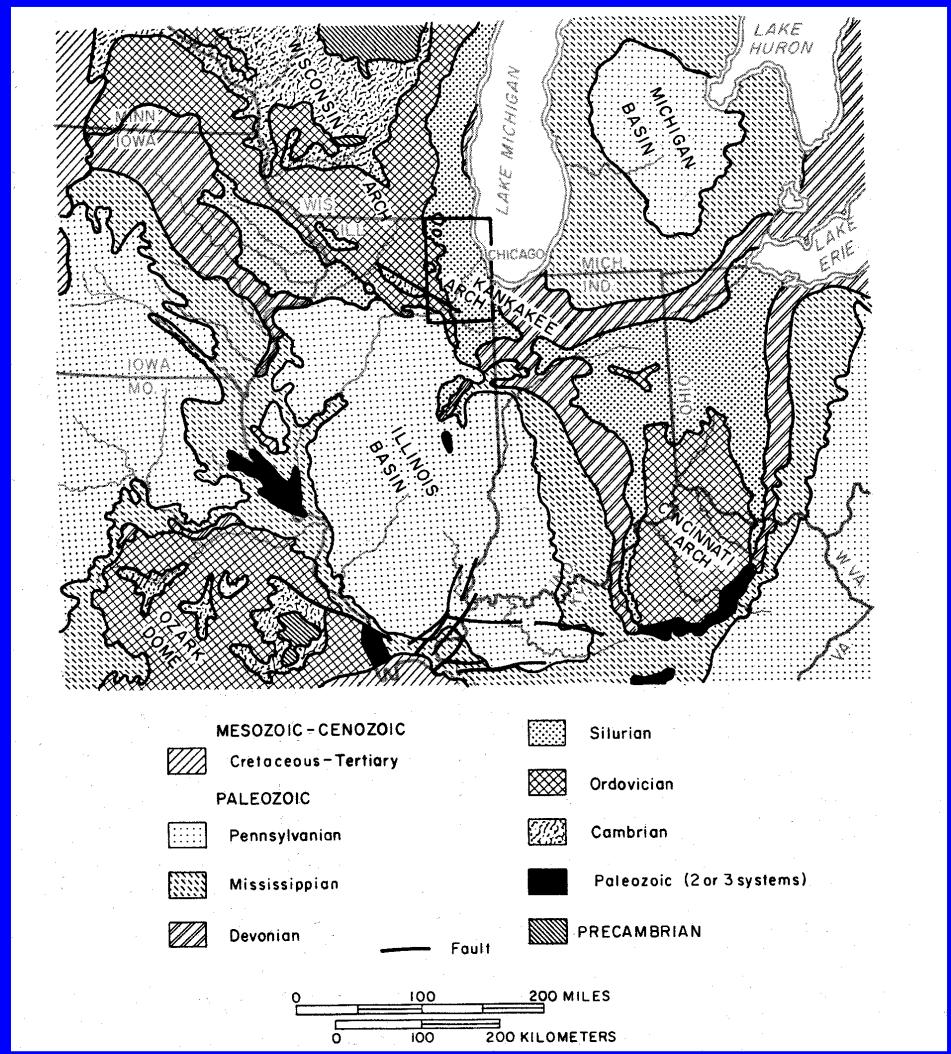
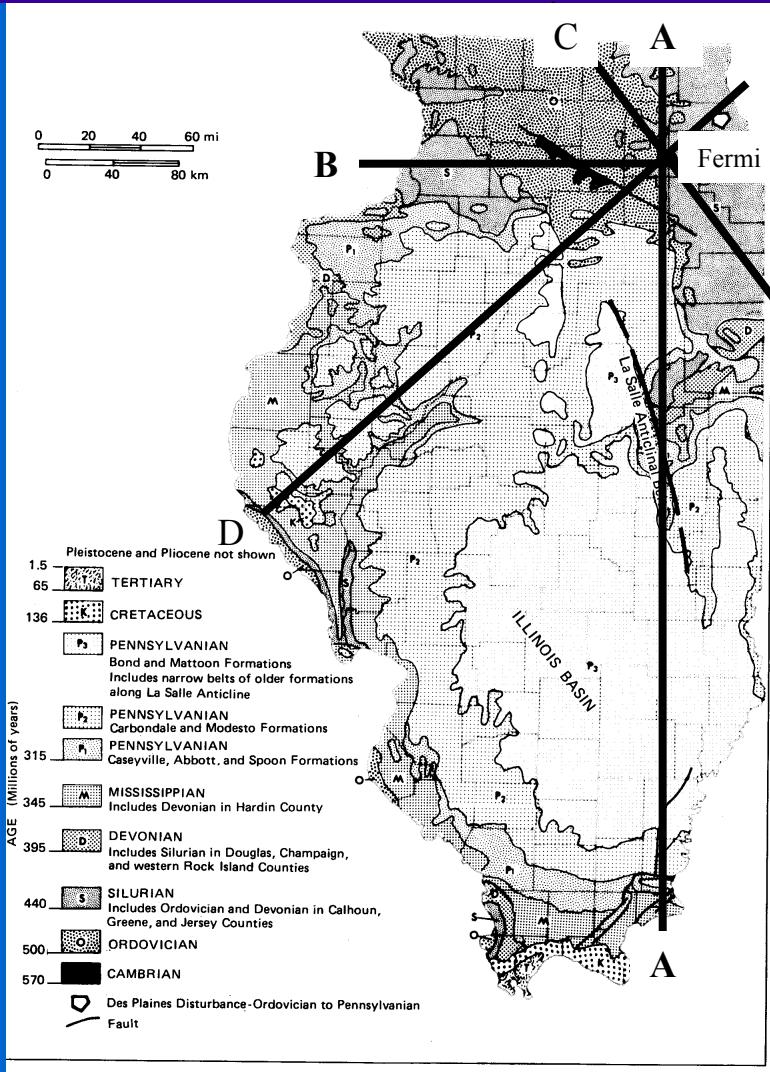


Figure 5.

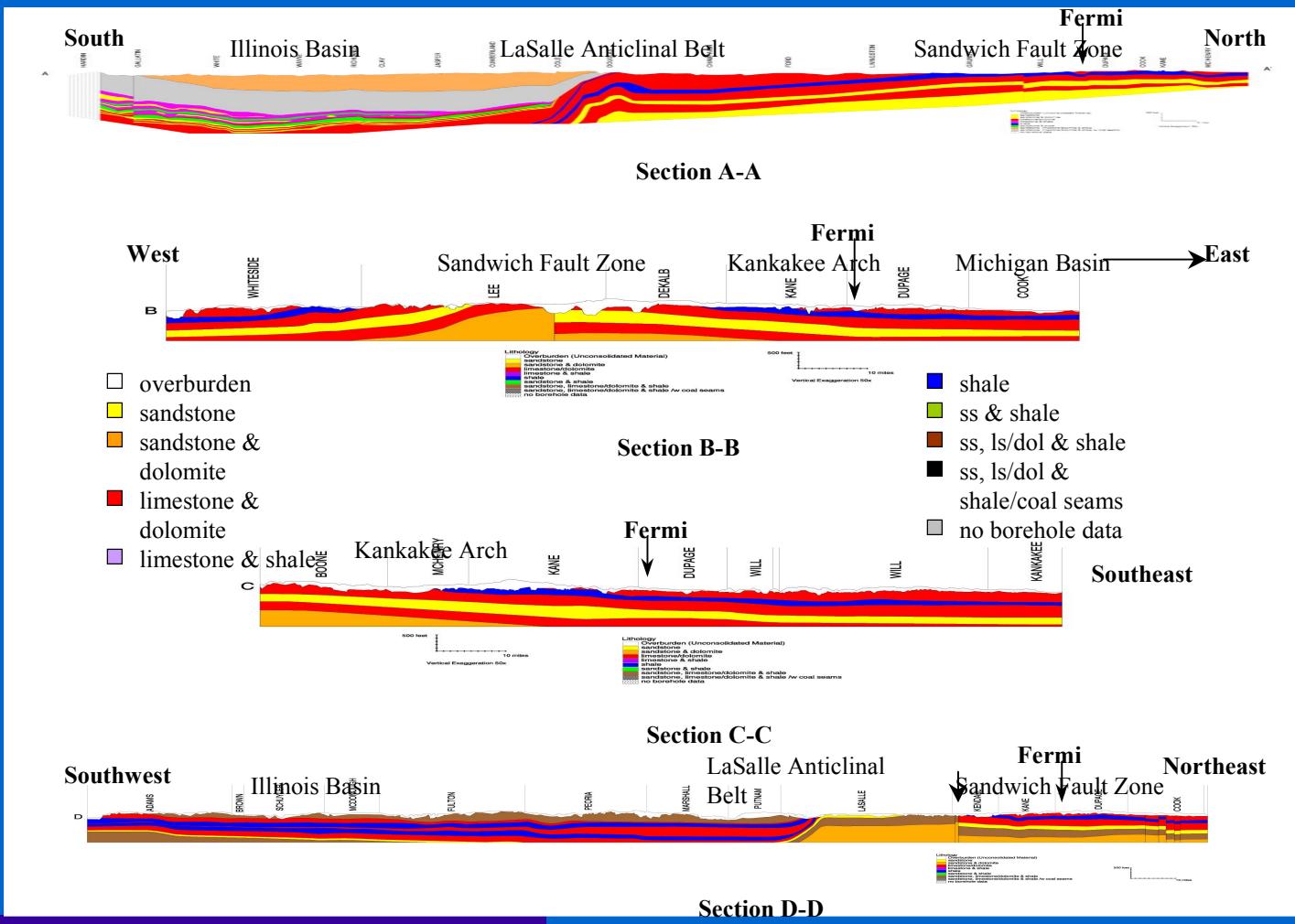
Regional Geologic Map



Illinois Geologic Map



Illinois Geologic Sections



Bedrock Stratigraphy

SYSTEM	SERIES AND MEGAGROUP	GROUP AND FORMATION	HYDROSTRATIGRAPHIC UNITS		LOG	THICKNESS (ft)	DESCRIPTION
			Aquigroup	aquifer/aquitard			
Quaternary	Pleistocene	Undifferentiated	Prairie	Pleistocene		0 – 600	Unconsolidated glacial deposits – pebbly clay (till) silt, and gravel. Loess (windblown silt), and alluvial silts, sands and gravels.
Tertiary & Cretaceous		Undifferentiated				0 – 100	Sand and silt.
Carboniferous	Pennsylvanian	Undifferentiated	Mississippi Valley	Pennsylvanian		0 – 500	Mainly shale with thin sandstone, limestone and coal beds.
	Mississippian	Valmeyeran		St. Louis – Salem aquifer		0 – 600	Limestone, cherty limestone, green, brown and black shale, silty dolomite.
Devonian	Kinderhookian	Undifferentiated	Upper Bedrock	Keokuk – Burlington aquifer		0 – 400	Shale, calcareous; limestone beds, thin.
		Undifferentiated		Devonian		0 – 465	Dolomite, silty at base, locally cherty.
Silurian	Niagaran	Port Byron Fm Racine Fm Waukesha Ls Joliet Ls	Midwest Bedrock	Mequoketa confining unit		0 – 250	Shale, gray or brown; locally dolomite and/or limestone, argillaceous.
	Alexandrian	Kankakee Ls Edgewood Ls		Galena-Platteville unit		0 – 450	Dolomite and/or limestone, cherty. Dolomite, shale partings, speckled. Dolomite and/or limestone, cherty, sandy at base.
Ordovician	Cincinnatian	Maquoketa Shale Group	Middle Bedrock	Ancell aquifer		100 – 650	Sandstone, fine- and coarse-grained; little dolomite; shale at top. Sandstone, fine- to medium-grained; locally cherty red shale at base.
	Mohawkian	Ottawa Ls Megagroup		Prairie du Chien		100 – 1300	Dolomite, sandy, cherty (oolitic), sandstone. Sandstone, interbedded with dolomite. Dolomite, white to pink, coarse-grained, cherty (oolitic), sandy at base.
Cambrian	Chazyan	Anceil Gr	Basal Bedrock	Eminence-Potosi			Dolomite, white, fine-grained, geodic quartz, sandy at base.
	Canadian	Glenwood Fm St. Peter Ss		Franconia			Dolomite, sandstone, and shale, glauconitic, green to red, micaceous.
St. Croixian	Knox Megagroup	Prairie du Chien Group		Ironton-Galesville aquifer		0 – 270	Sandstone, fine- to medium-grained, well sorted, upper part dolomitic.
	Jordan Ss	Shakopee Dol New Richmond Ss Oneota Dol Gunter Ss		Eau Claire		0 – 450	Shale and siltstone; dolomite, glauconitic; sandstone, dolomitic, glauconitic.
	Franconia Fm	Eau Claire Fm		Elmhurst-Mt. Simon aquifer		0 – 2600	Sandstone, coarse-grained, white, red in lower half; lenses of shale and siltstone, red, micaceous.
	Ironton Ss	Mt. Simon Fm					No aquifers in Illinois
Pre-Cambrian			Crystalline				

Note: The rock-stratigraphic and hydrostratigraphic-unit classifications follow the usage of the Illinois State Geological Survey.

•
•
•

Bedrock Properties

- Dolomites/Limestones
 - Competent
- Shales
 - Slaking horizons require protective coating
- Sandstones
 - Friable horizons, some are aquifers
- Carboniferous
 - Horizons may contain methane

•
•
•

Groundwater

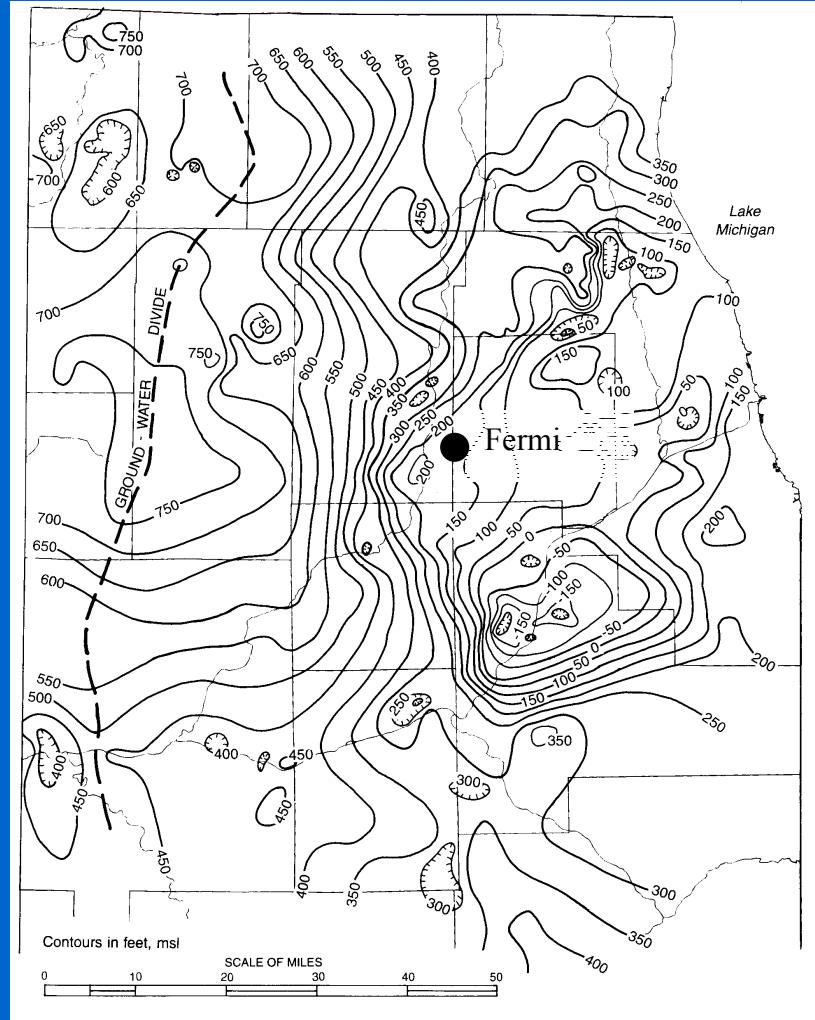
- Shallow Aquifer
- Aquitard
- Deep Aquifer



-
-
-

Groundwater Surface

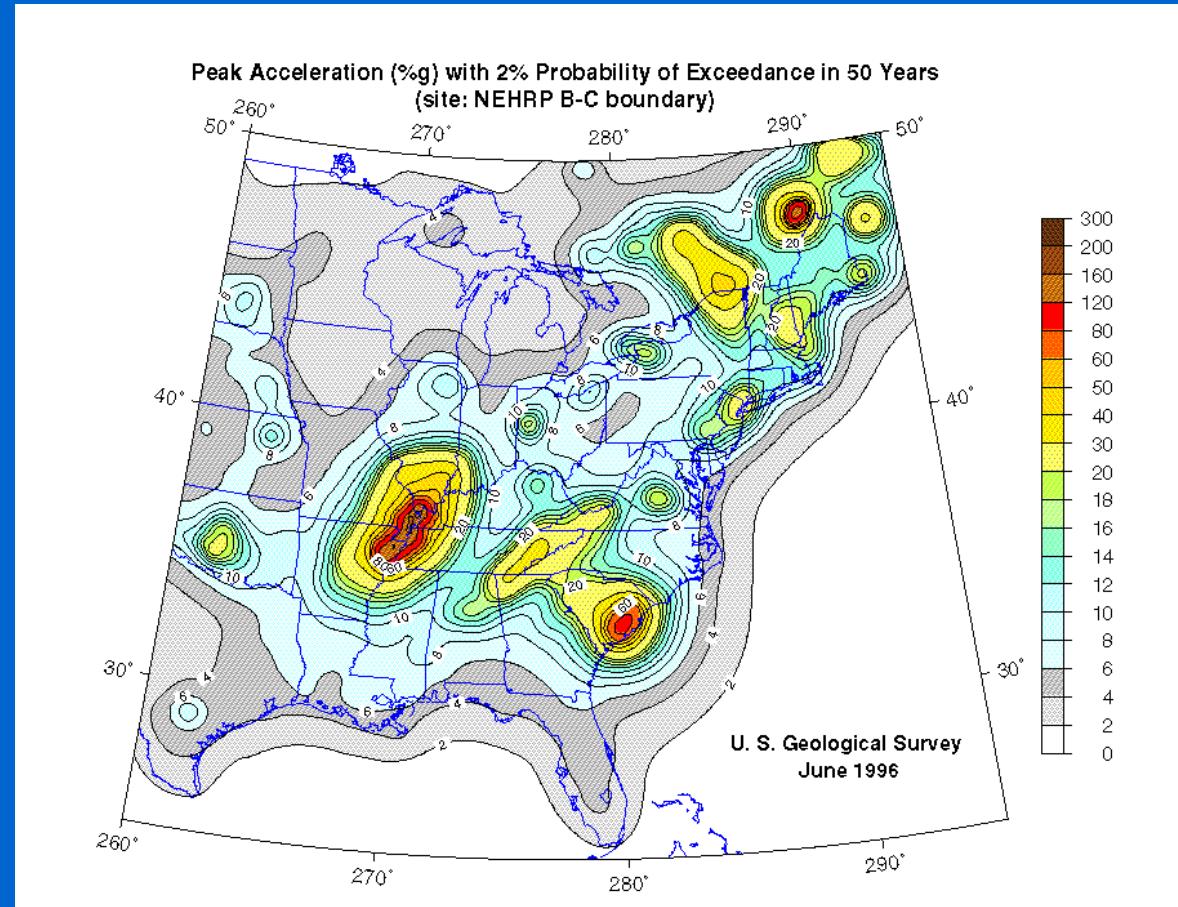
- Deep Aquifer



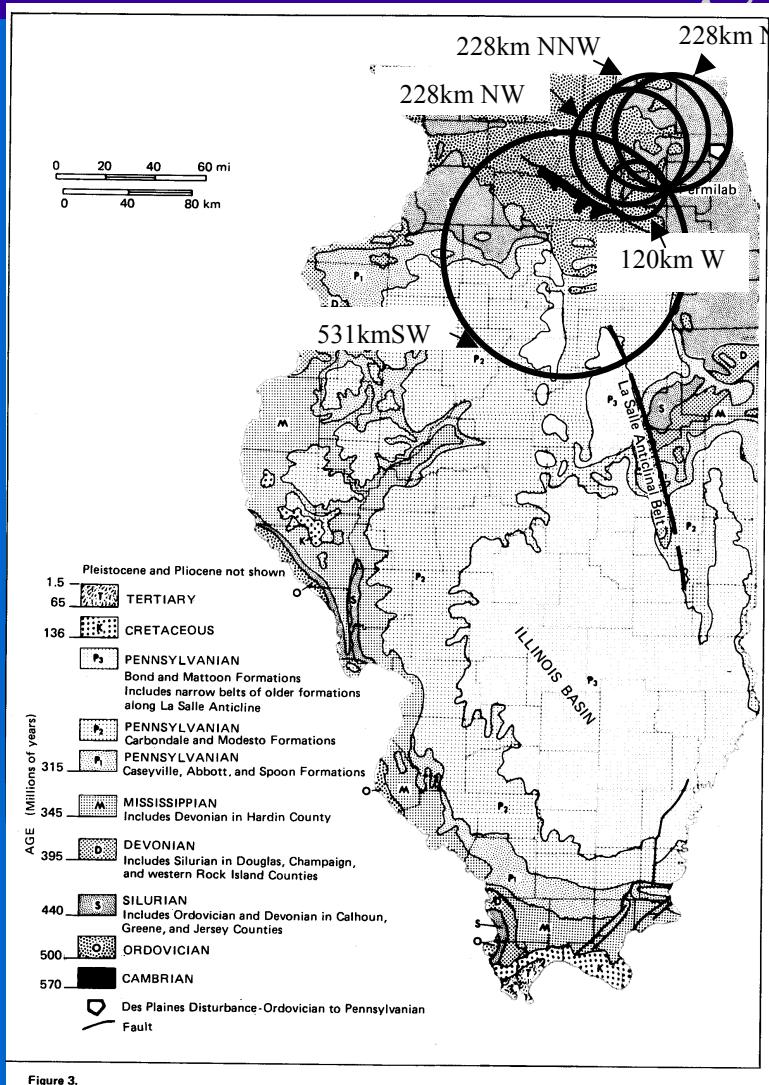
-
-
-

Seismicity

- Seismic Hazard Map



Possible VLHC Alignments



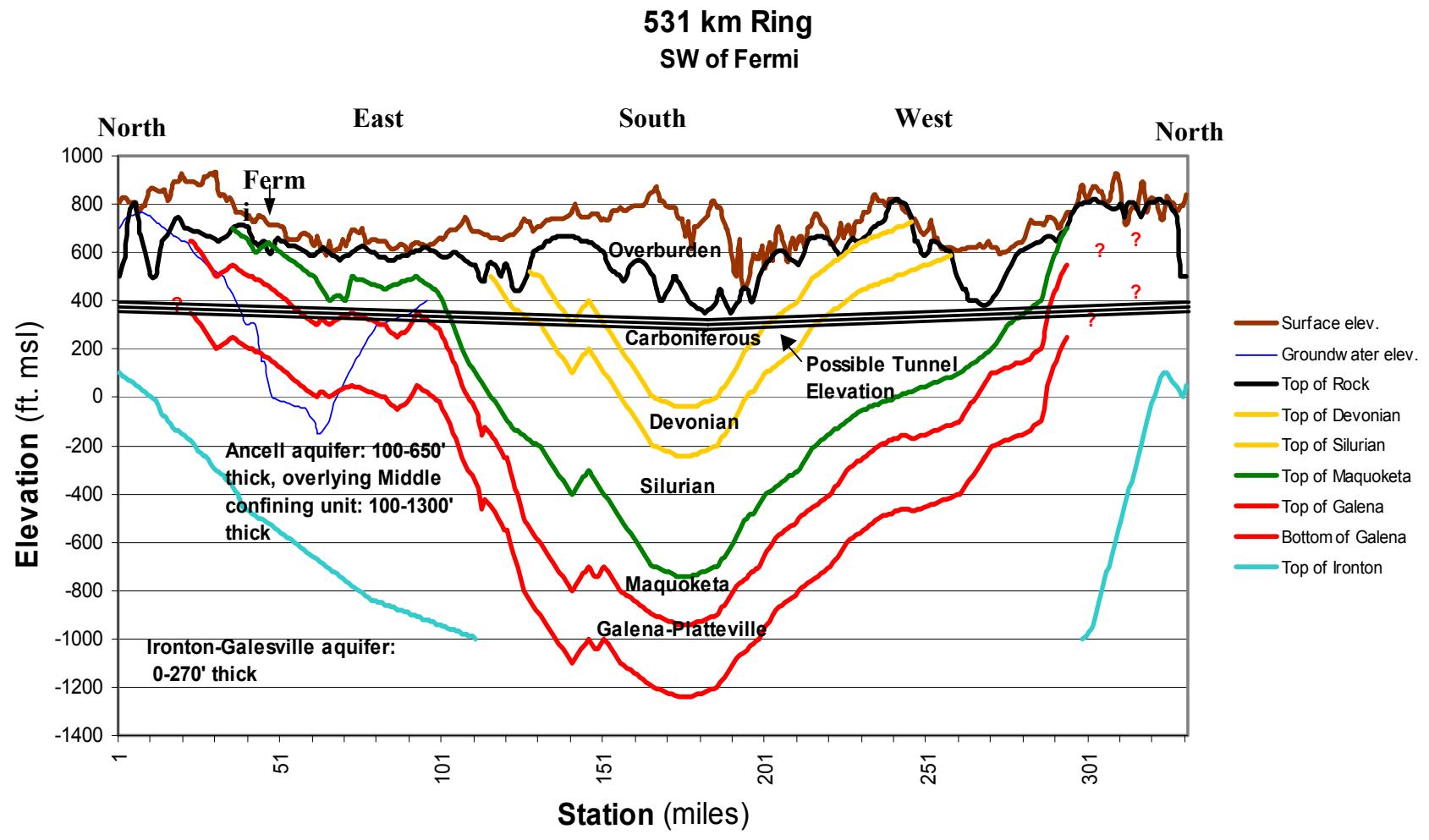
•
•
•

VLHC Geologic Sections

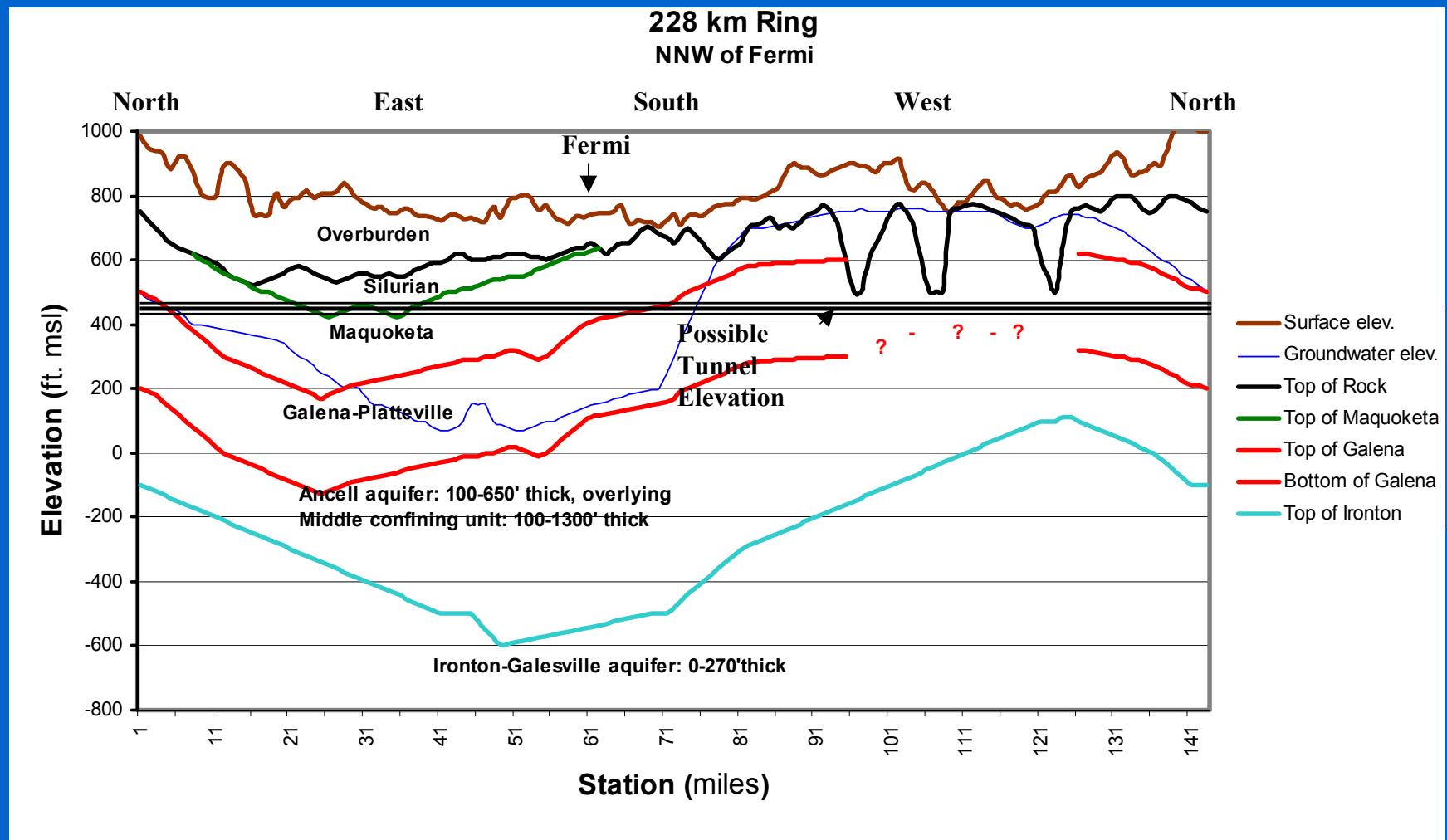
- Input
- Preparation



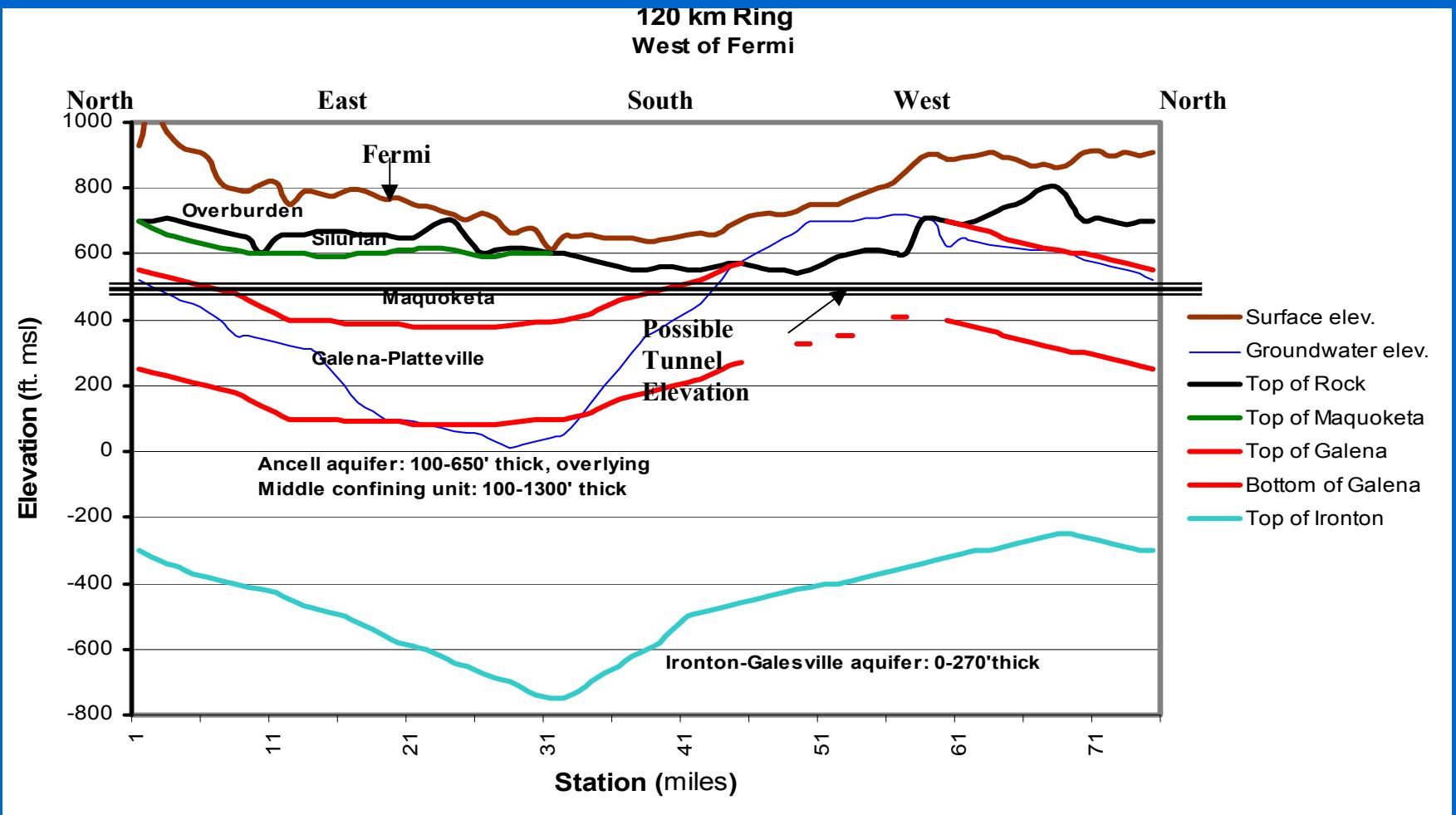
Geologic Section 531km SW



Geologic Section 228km NNW



Geologic Section 120km W



-
-
-

Geology Summary

•VLHC Alternatives

Formation	Tunneling Considerations	531km NNW	228km	120km W
Ancell	Aquifer, Friable horizons	45 miles		
Galena- Platteville	Aquitard, favorable tunneling	50 miles	76 miles	38 miles
Maquoketa	Aquitard, Slaking horizons	50 miles	53 miles	37 miles
Silurian	Favorable tunneling	95 miles	13 miles	
Devonian	Slaking horizons	35 miles		
Carboniferous	Methane horizons, Aquifer horizons	55 miles		



-
-
-

Kenny Estimate Input

3 TeV Project Dimensions		
Item	Fermi Requirement	Kenny
Tunnel Length (miles)	21.1	21.1
Tunnel Diameter (ft.)	10 minimum.	12
Construction shafts (ea)	4	4
Construction Shafts diameter (ft.)	20	20
Utility Shafts (ea)	0	20
Utility Shafts diameter (ft.)	0	6
Concrete invert (miles)	21.1	21.1
Water inflow (gpm/mile)	50	50
Elevation (ft. msl)	320	320



•
•
•

Kenny Cost Summary

Item	TotalCost	Cost/Mile
Shafts	12.7m	
Tunnel Excav.	94.4m	4.5m
Invert Lining	13.5m	0.6m
Grouting	23.4m	1.1m
Slopes	23.3m	
TOTAL	167.3m	



-
-
-

Estimated Cost

228km Ring NNW of Fermi

Item	Formation	Units	Quantity	Cost/Unit (rounded)	Total (rounded)
Excavation	All	mile	142	4.5M	635.2M
Invert Lining	All	mile	142	0.6M	91.1M
Concrete Lining	Maquoketa	mile	53	1.6M	84.0M
Grouting	Silurian-Galena	mile	89	1.1M	98.6M
Shafts		each	24	3.2M	76.2M
Slopes		all			23.3M
•TOTAL					1,008.2M



•
•
•

Future Investigations

- Geology
 - Update Regional Data
 - Geologic Contacts
 - Geohydrology
- Tunneling
 - Study Characteristics of Deeper Units
 - Particularly Sandstones and Carboniferous Strata
 - Study increasing TBM productivity



•
•
•
•
•

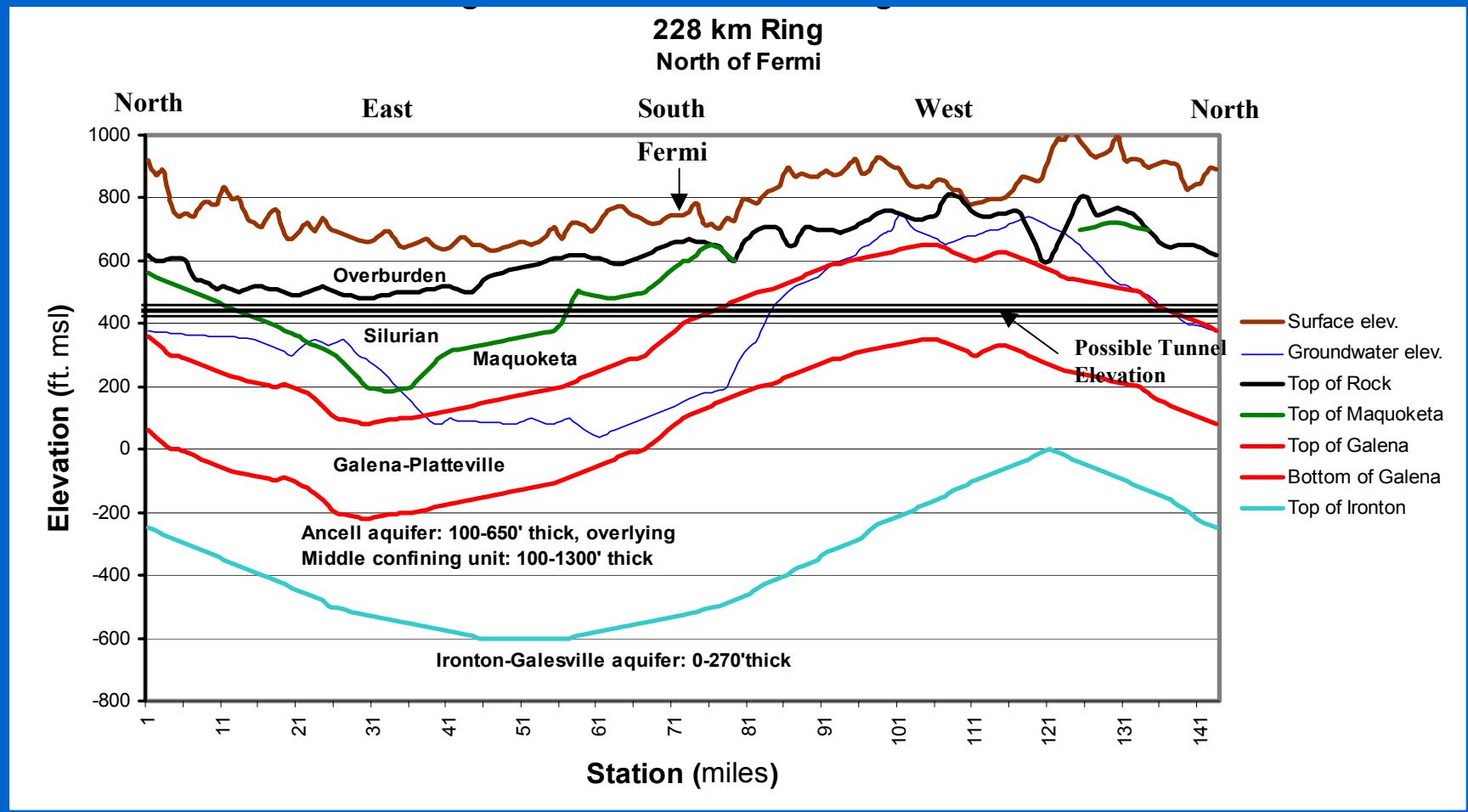
Characterization of Fermi Region Geology



Second Annual VLHC Meeting
Port Jefferson, Long Island, NY
October, 2000

Peter Conroy

Geologic Section 228km N



Geologic Section 228km NW

