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**Fault Capability Decision using a Methodical Data Collection related to NPP Siting**

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Database Database  
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**Abstract**

Korean peninsular has been considered as reasonably stable and safe tectonic region from earthquake, unlike the western US and Japan, however recently occurred earthquakes recording moderate magnitudes near Korean NPP sites have been raising national concerns for the safety of the power plants. Therefore, this paper suggests using a methodical, and/or systematic data collection for surface fault capability decision related to NPP Site. This includes location and distance from the site, nature of country rocks, detected and/or calculated fault extension (length), photos and illustration of the fault outcrop(s) with sampling points for the age dating on, orientations (fault planes and striations) and sense of movement, size of displacement and width of the fault zone (e.g., gouge, fractured zone), micro-structural analysis results of the fault gouge, and geologic ages. This also turned out to be applicable from the test on the Ipsil fault near Kyungju, Korea.

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(1996. 12), (1997. 6), (1998. 1)

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2.

2000-8  
10CFR part100 “Reactor Site Criteria” . 1997 1 10CFR part100  
Regulatory Guide 1.165 “Identification and Characterization of  
Seismic Sources and Determination of Safe Shutdown Earthquake Ground Motions” (US NRC, 1997)  
(Capable Fault) (Capable Tectonic  
Source)

**Capable Tectonic Source** - A capable tectonic source is a tectonic structure that can generate both vibratory ground motion and tectonic surface deformation such as faulting or folding at or near the earth's surface in the present seismotectonic regime. It is described by at least one of the following characteristics:

- a. Presence of surface or near-surface deformation of landforms or geologic deposits of a recurring nature within the last approximately 500,000 years or at least once in the last approximately 50,000 years.
- b. A reasonable association with one or more moderate to large earthquake activity that are usually accompanied by significant surface deformation.
- c. A structural association with a capable tectonic source having characteristics of either section a or b in this paragraph such that movement on one could be reasonably expected to be accompanied by movement on the other.

3.

가 **methodological data collection**

location and distance from the site, country rocks, detected and/or calculated extension (length), photos and illustration of the fault outcrop(s) with sampling points for the age dating on, orientations (fault planes and striations) and sense of movement, size of displacement and width of the

fault zone (e.g., gouge, fractured zone), micro-structural analysis of the fault gouge, and geologic ages

( b)

a. Location and distance from the site.

GPS 가

GPS  
GIS /

GPS

가 ,

가 (fault system)

b. Nature of country rocks.

가 ,

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( )

(bedding)

(strike & dip)

c. Detected and/or calculated extension (length).

( )

(seismic)

가 가 ,

Trench

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(Peacock and Sanderson, 1996).

2

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가 ,

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가,

가 0

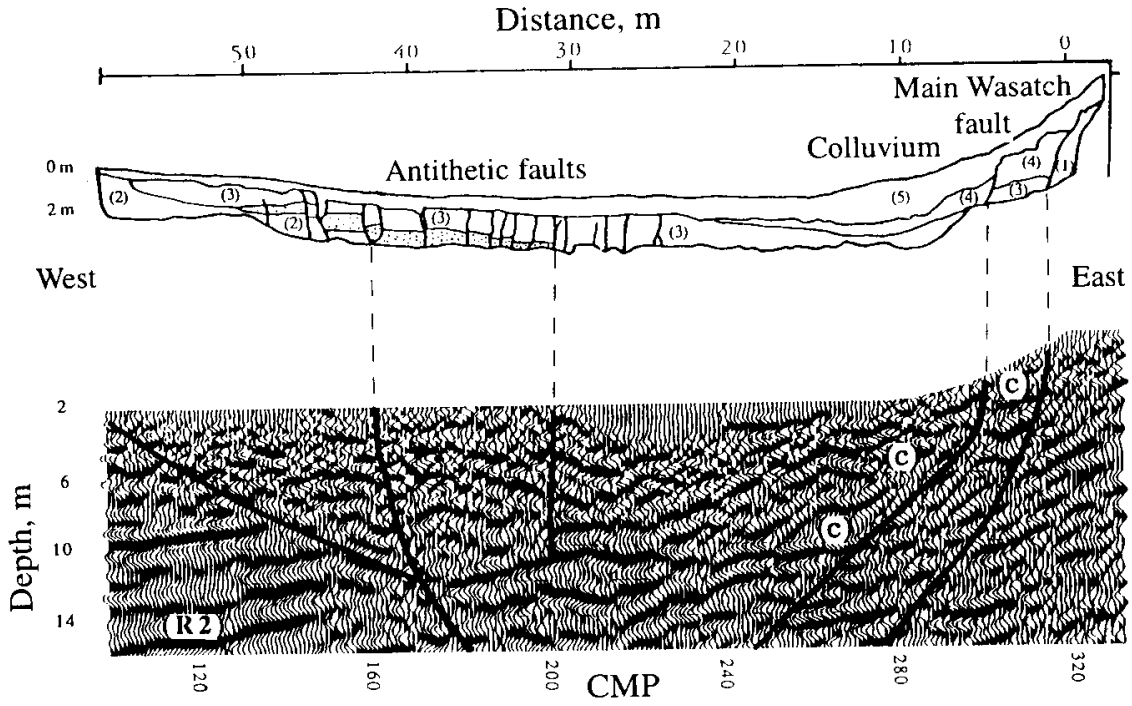
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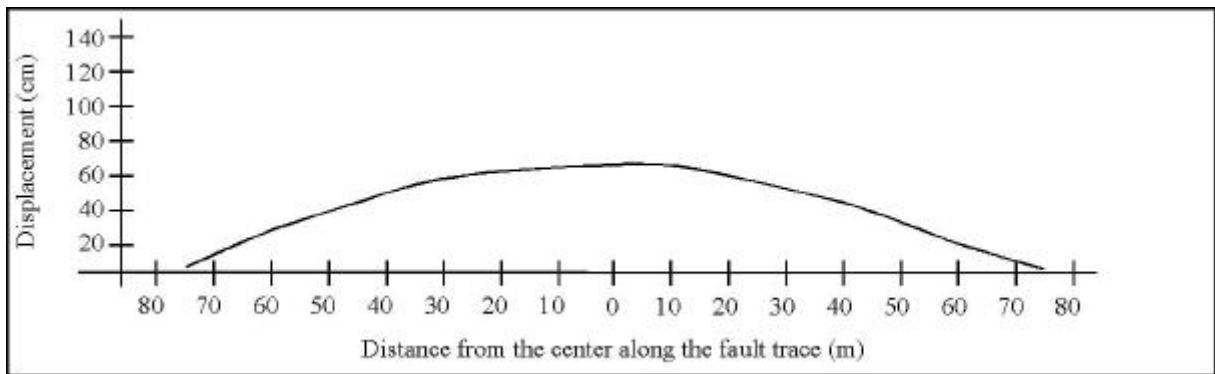
2

(Cowie et al., 1993; Dawers and

Anderson, 1995; Cowie and Sipton, 1998).



1. Utah Wasatch ( , 2000).



2. displacement profile (e.g., Cowie and Shipton, 1998).

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가 가

(e.g., Peacock and Sanderson, 1996). , trench

trench

가

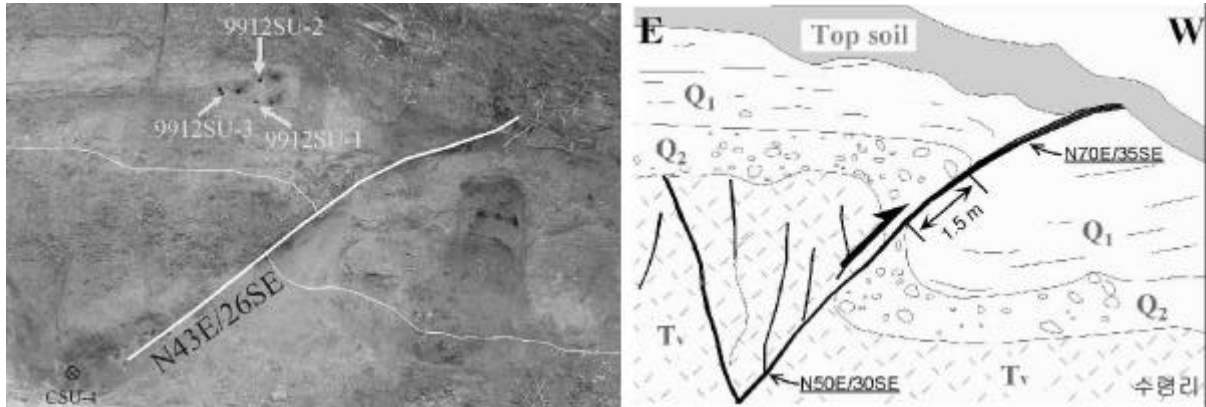
4

trench

d. Photos and illustration of the fault outcrop(s) with sampling points for the age dating on.

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가  
 가  
 가 sampling point  
 가 (e.g., 3).



3.

e. Orientations (fault planes and striations) and sense of movement.

가 /  
 (relative timing)  
 (striations) second order  
 fractures pattern (e.g., Hancock, 1994).

f. Size of displacement and width of the fault zone (e.g., gouge, fractured zone).

가 (fault fracture zone)  
 (fault gouge zone) zone (displacement) (width) ,  
 가 가  
 (plunge & plunge angle)  
 가

가 가 .

g. Micro-structural analysis of the fault gouge. (fault gouge)

가 , 가 (shear sense) , 가  
가 . Takagi, et al.(1996)

h. Geologic age for the youngest geologic unit cut by the fault, the oldest geologic layer covering the fault, and materials interpreted to be generated from the faulting. ( )

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4 가

2737±877ka, 1953±107ka 1375±126ka  
ESR ( , 1998), 30ma, 28ma 23ma Rb-Sr  
( , 2000 3 KINS ), 36 ~ 39ma K-  
Ar ( , 2000 3 KINS ) , 가  
가 / 가

4. 가  
/ /  
(Chronological/structural history)가

( 4).  
/ . ‘2. Capable fault’ 가  
가  
c. 가  
가

Methodical Data Collection

2km 가 ,  
GPS 35 43 19.3  
129 21 08.7 10km

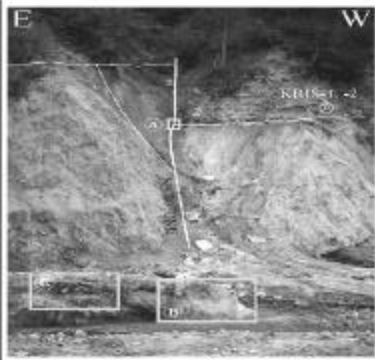
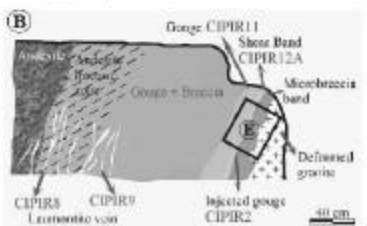
5m (vertical separation)  
 N12° E 82° NW  
 4 65°/046°  
 35/004 가 , 20 ° P  
 7m  
 가 40cm 4  
 20cm, 20cm,  
 20cm 가 ,  
 5km (Personal comm., ). Fault gouge  
 20 ~50 μm , . Gouge  
 80%가 가  
 , 49.7±0.1ma(Rb-Sr , )  
 48.8±1.6ma(K-Ar, ) , 2737±877ka, 1953±107ka  
 1375±126ka( ESR , ), 30ma, 28ma 23ma(Rb-Sr ,  
 ), 36 ~ 39ma(K-Ar , )  
 39ma  
 가 1375±126ka  
 P fracture , ,  
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 가 Database  
 가가 . 4  
 10CFR Part100 Regulatory guide ,  
 가  
 “ 가 ” ,

6.

( : 가 )

FAULT NAME						
<b>Ipsil Fault</b>			<b>FAULT AND GEOLOGY</b>			
GPS			ADDRESS			
N <input type="text" value="35"/> <sup>o</sup> <input type="text" value="43"/> <sup>'</sup> <input type="text" value="19.3"/> <sup>"</sup> E <input type="text" value="129"/> <sup>o</sup> <input type="text" value="21"/> <sup>'</sup> <input type="text" value="08.7"/> <sup>"</sup>			경상북도 경주시 입실리			
GEOLOGY & ABSOLUTE AGES						
	plunge direction	plunge angle	lithology	absolute age (ka)	method	source
Lower-most layer covering the fault			sandy soil			
Fault gouge2			clay minerals, quartz, plazioclase	1,375±126	ESR	KIGAM
Fault gouge1			clay minerals, quartz, plazioclase	39,000	K-Ar	KBSI
Upper-most layer cut by the fault	288	48	pebble-bearing sand			
other layer			andesite	48,800±1.6	K-Ar	KIGAM
other layer			granite	49,700±0.1	Rb-Sr Whole rock	KBSI
map	outcrop1		outcrop2			
Input data						
FAULT DESCRIPTION						
Orientations	PD	PA	sense	Dimensions (cm)		
fault plane	282	82	reverse-dextral	minimum	average	maximum
striation1	046	65	reversal	gouge width	20	40
striation2	004	35	dextral	width of fractured zone	20	40
striation3				displacement	500	
PD = plunge direction PA= plunge angle						
INTERPRETATIONS			Related macro-scale faults			
Fault movements (ka)		Fault extension (m)		Ulsan Fault zone		
1	39,000	minimum				
2	1,375±126	average	5,000			
3		maximum		Fault Capability		
		bigger than		Not capable		
NOTE						



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[1] , 2000, , . pp. 480

[2] , 2000, 가 , , pp. 500.

[3] Cowie, P. A., Vanneste, C. and Sonette, D., 1993, A statistical physics model for the spatio-temporal evolution of faults, *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 98, 21809-21822.

[4] Cowie, P. A. and Sipton, Z. K., 1998, Fault tip displacement gradients and process zone dimensions, *Journal of Structural Geology*, 20, 983-997.

[5] Dawers, N. H. and Anderson, M. H., 1995, Displacement-length scaling and fault linkage, *Journal of Structural Geology*, 17, 607-614.

[6] Hancock, P. L., 1994, *Continental deformation*, Pergamon press, pp. 421.

Peacock, and Sanderson, 1996,