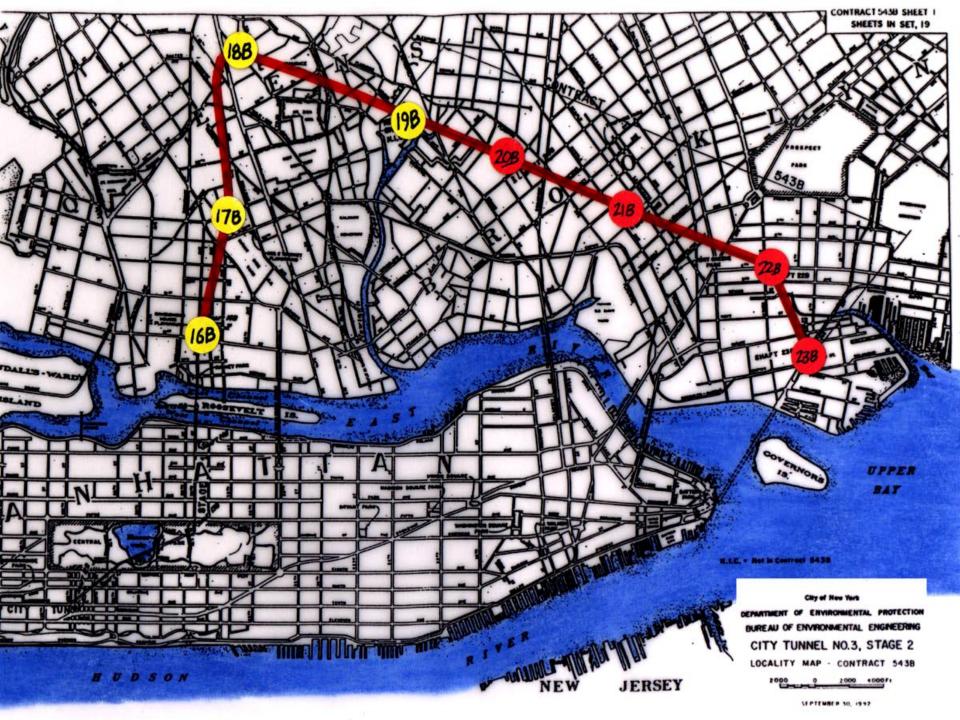
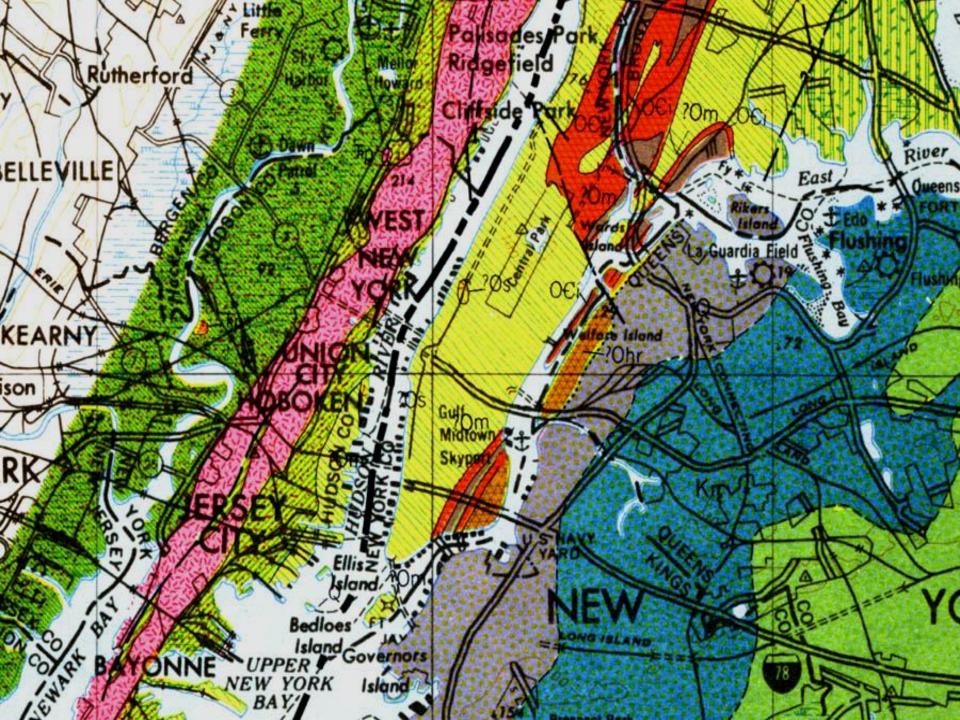
Brittle Faults of the Queens Tunnel Complex, NYC Water Tunnel #3

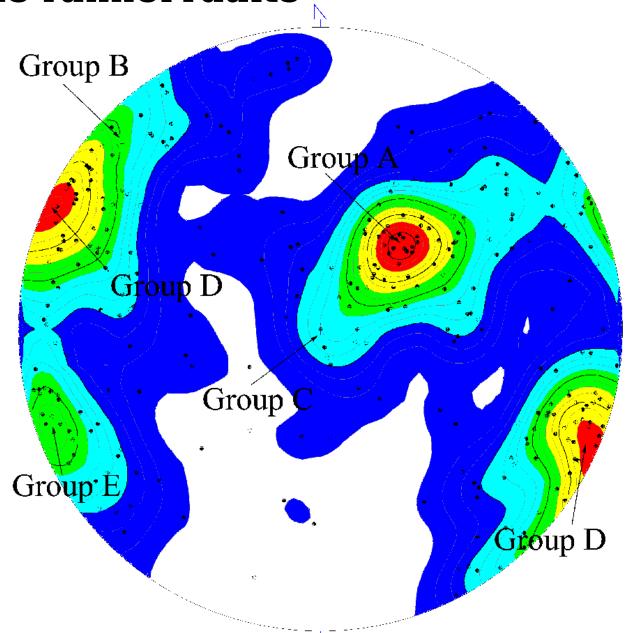
Charles Merguerian





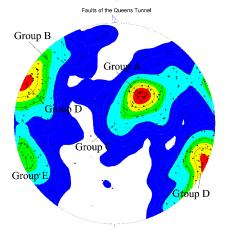


Queens Tunnel Faults



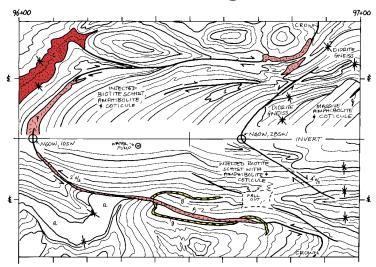
Faults

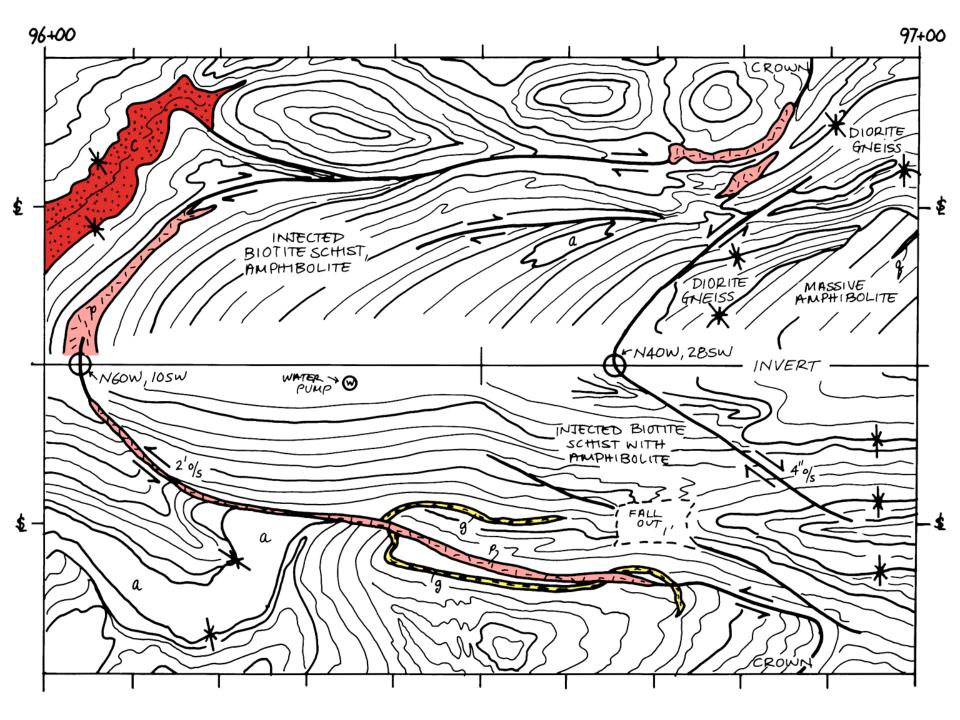
- Hundreds of faults mapped in five major groups
- From oldest to youngest:
- Group A = NW strike and gentle SW dip
- **Group B = ENE strike and steep dips**
- **Group C = Subhorizontal fractures, faults, and shears**
- **Group D = NNE-trending fault system (hitherto unknown)**
- Group E = NNW-trending "Manhattanville" fault system

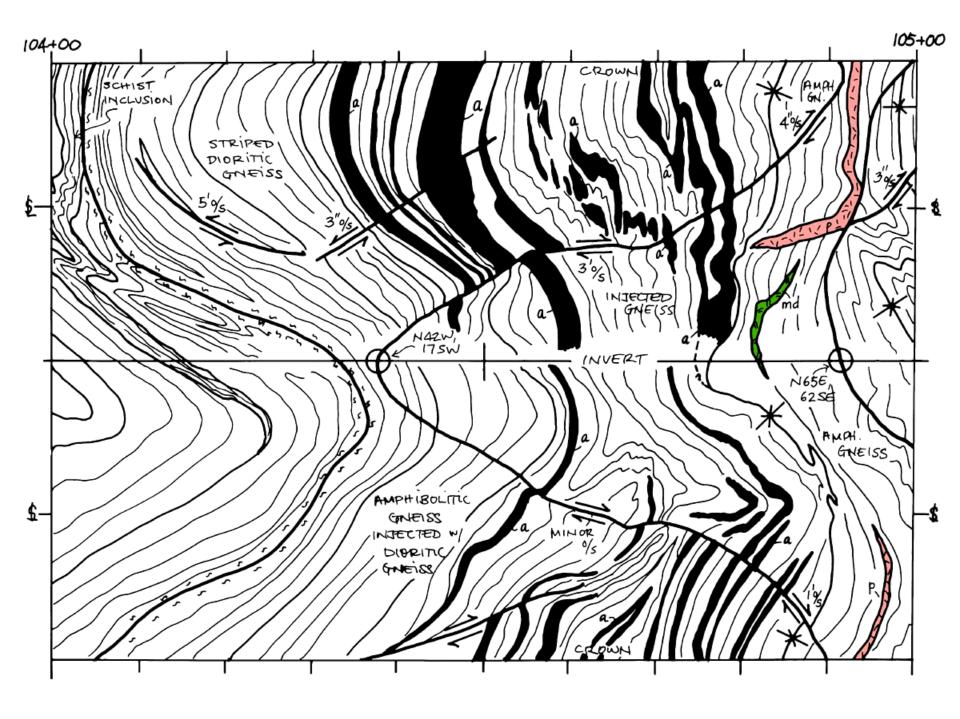


Gently-dipping Shear Zones of Group A

- NW strike and gentle SW dip
- Typically reactivate older ductile shears
- Thin zones of fault breccia and crush zones
- Commonly associated with sheared pegmatite intrusives
- Laterally extensive features that persist for 100s of feet
- Abruptly terminate by ramping steeply into crown and invert
- Wet features that resulted in collapsed tunnel heading





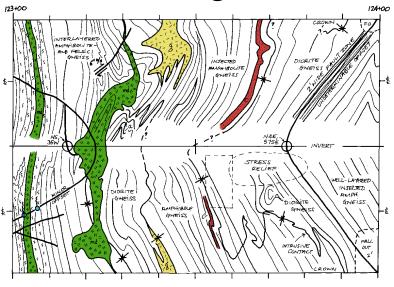


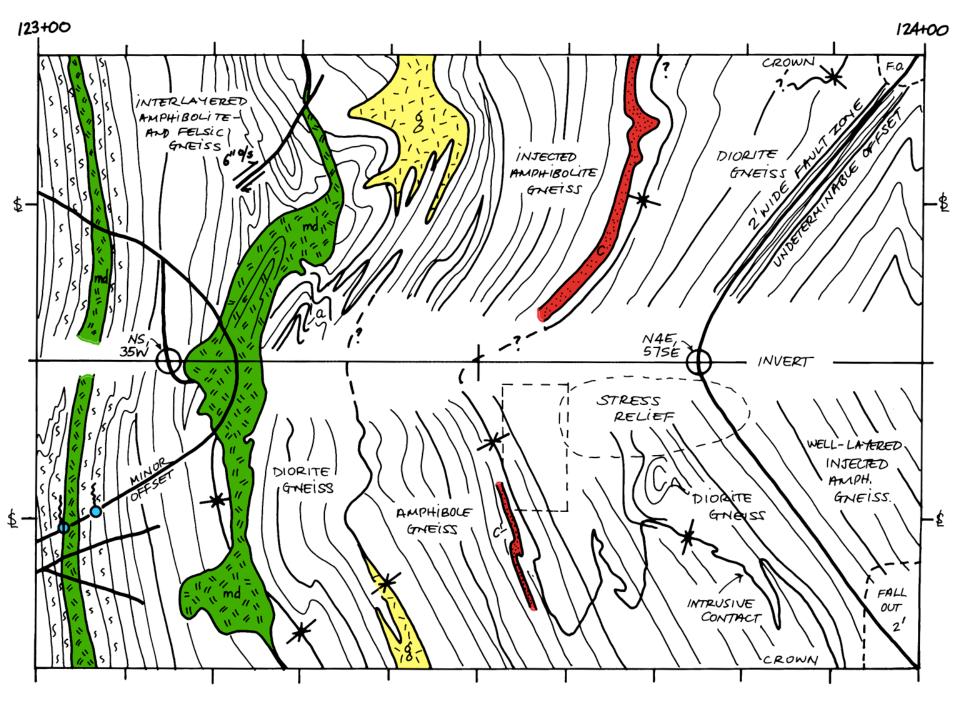


NNE-Trending Fault System of Group D

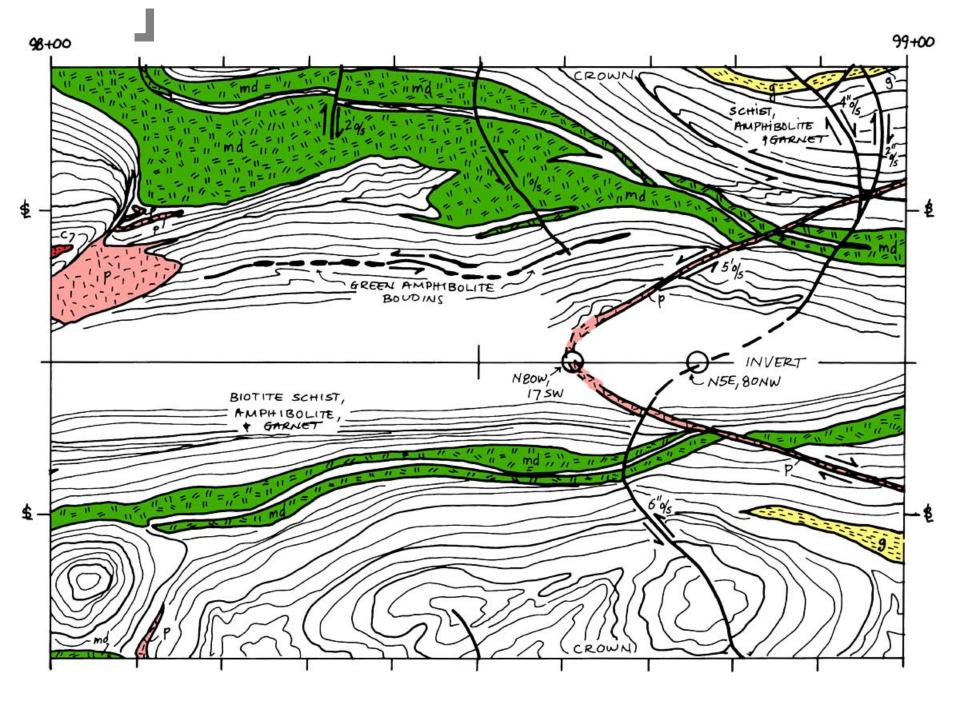
- NNE strike and steep dips; dip-slip mechanisms
- Thick zones of fault gouge and breccia
- Clay- and zeolite-rich gouge zones
- Relatively young they cut 295 Ma rhyodacite dikes
- Reactivated by Group E "Manhattanville" faults
- Locally wet features in zones of fault convergence

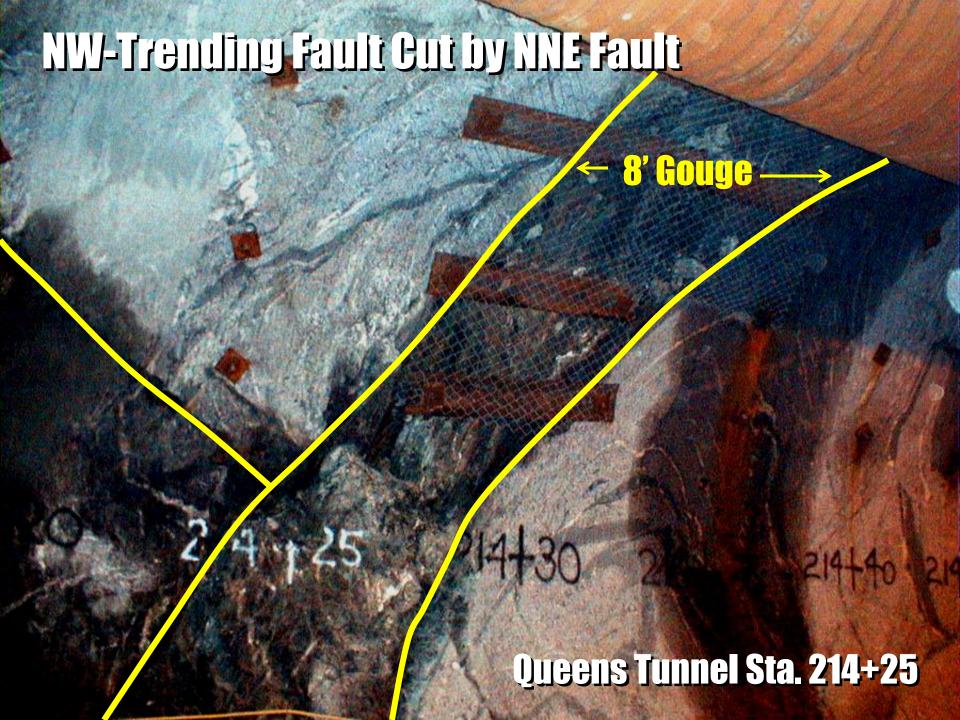


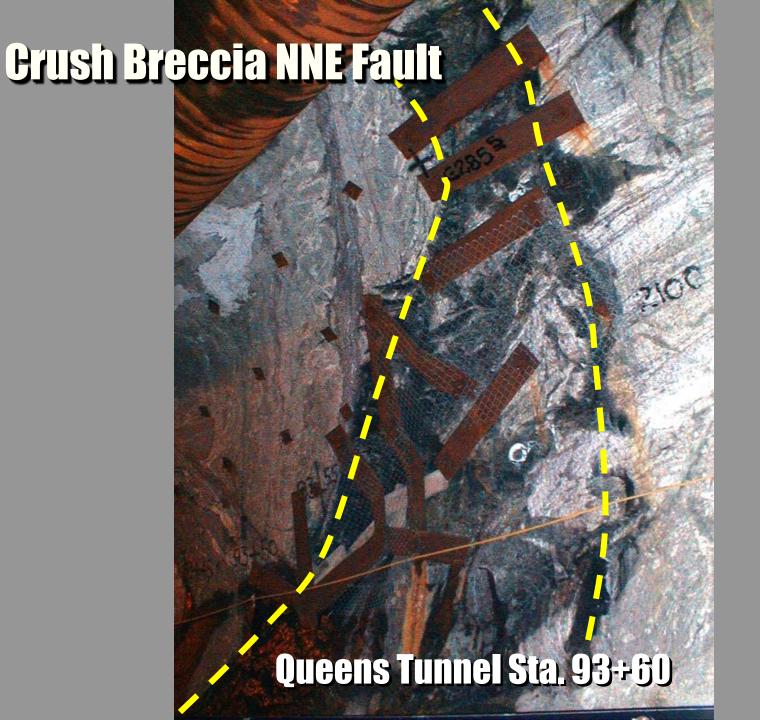




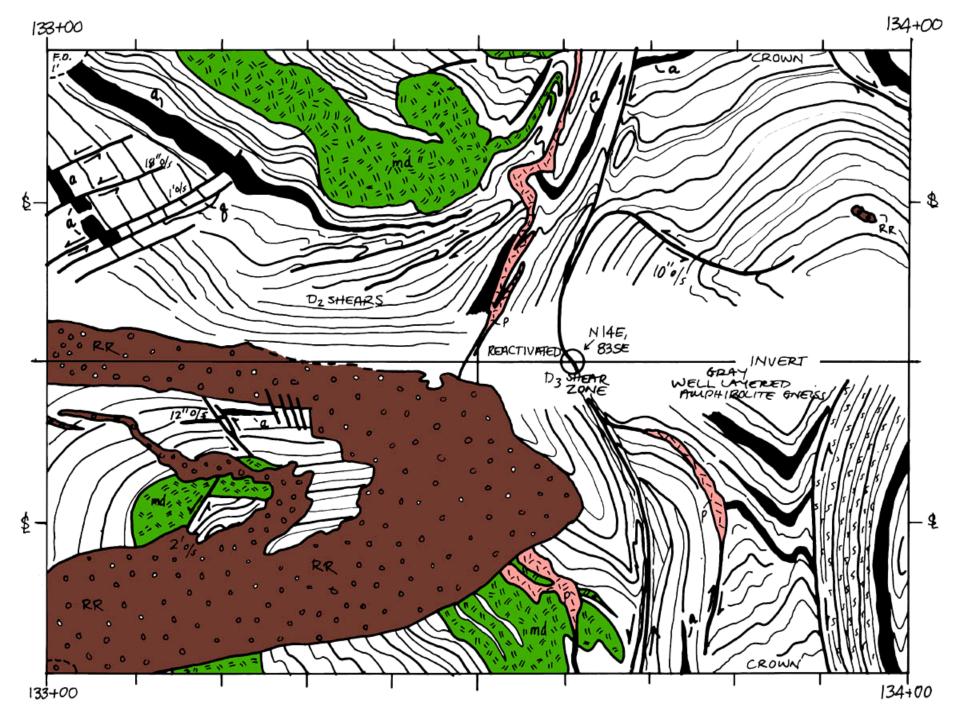


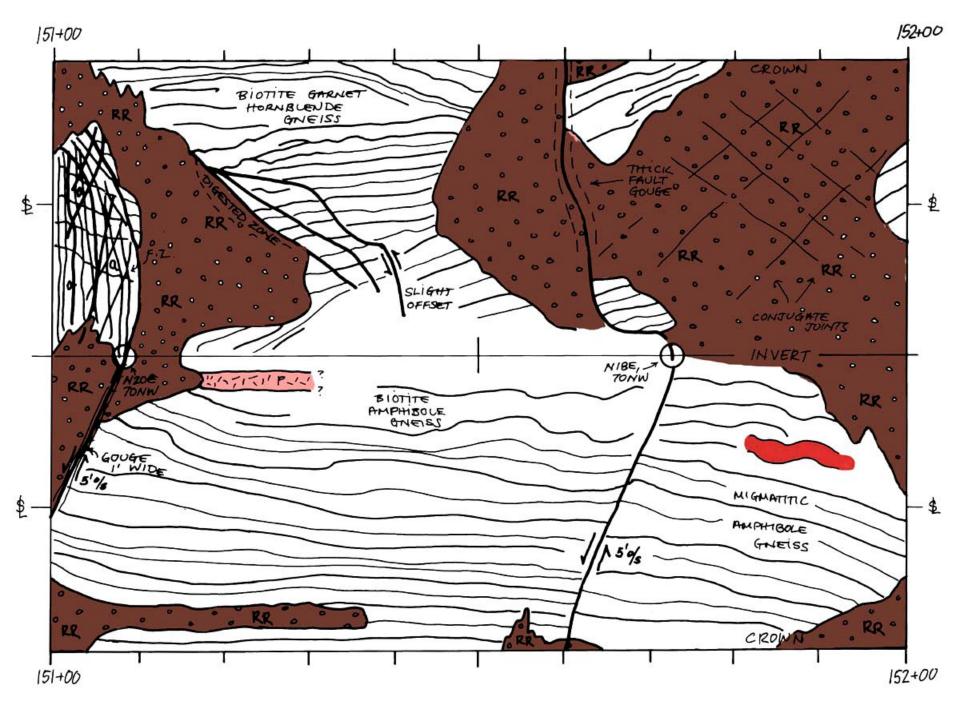












NNW-Trending Fault System of Group E

- NNW strike and steep dips; strike-slip offset
- Highly fractured zones with quartz veining and pyrite
- Youngest fault group they cut all tunnel structures
- Persistent features in NW-leg of tunnel
- Reactivate many older faults
- Overprint dip-slip slickensides
- Associated with areas of stress relief
- Produce wet zones in areas of fault convergence

