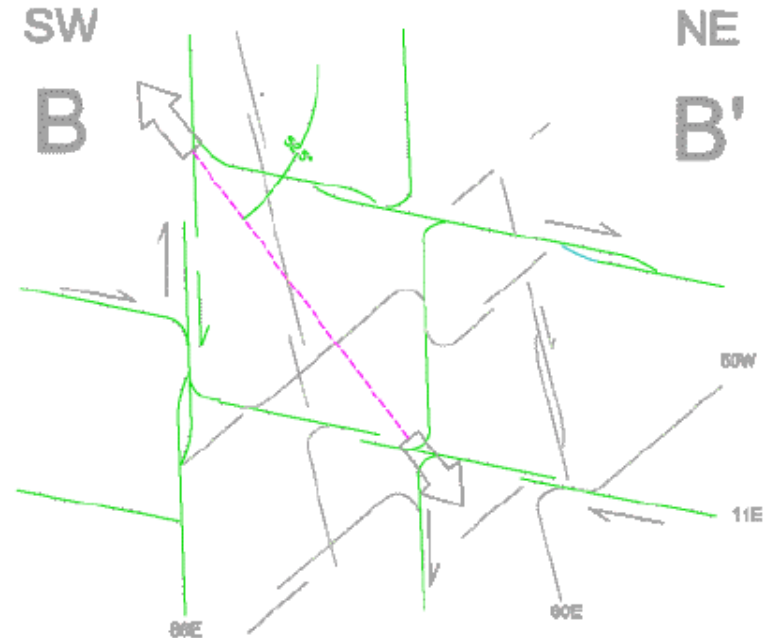


STRUCTURAL PROFILES USING FEATURE DENSITIES AND APPARENT DIPS

primary and secondary structural features profiled using apparent dips of statistical maximums based on outcrop data and stereonet analyses diagrams

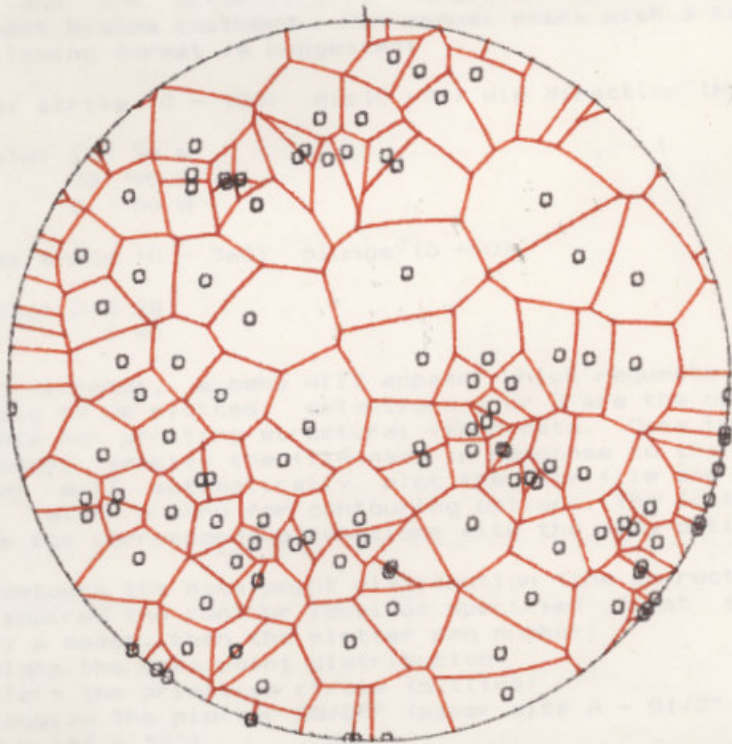


Svoronoi contouring

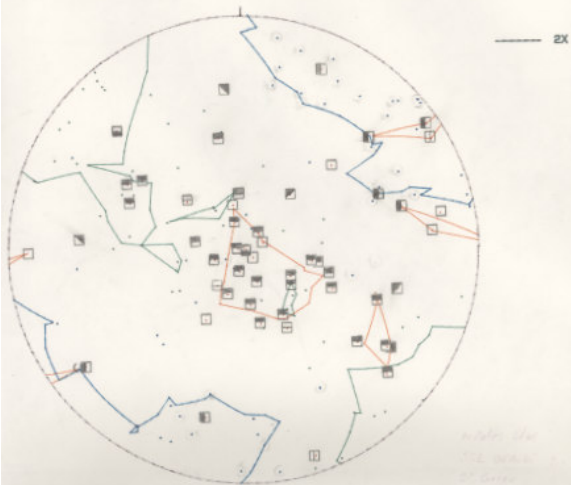
The network of polygons that partitions a plane into regions lying closest to individual members of a given set of points is commonly referred to as a Voronoi tessellation. Similarly, a network of polygons that partitions a spherical surface into regions lying closest to individual members of a given set can be referred to as a Voronoi net.

The Voronoi net can be used to delineate those regions having relative maximum point density values for a given set of points on a spherical surface. The relative density of each voronoi polygon is the inverse area of that polygon in relation to the total spherical surface area. Relative density contour values result by interpolating between the assigned relative density point values in multiples of the average (1X) density value determined from the entire set of points.

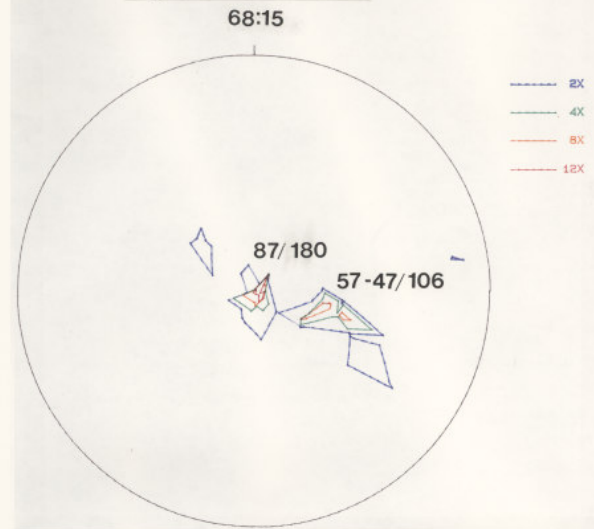
Svoronoi contouring was developed by Dr. Norman Gray and Catherine Lewis from the University of Connecticut, 1986, and is distributed for geologic applications.



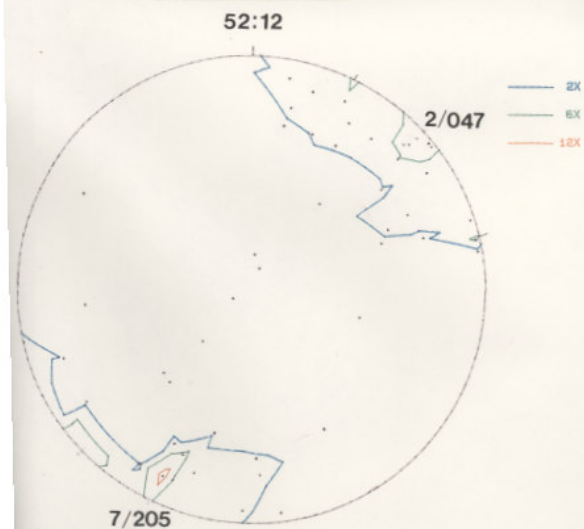
PAL. Composite Population Analysis



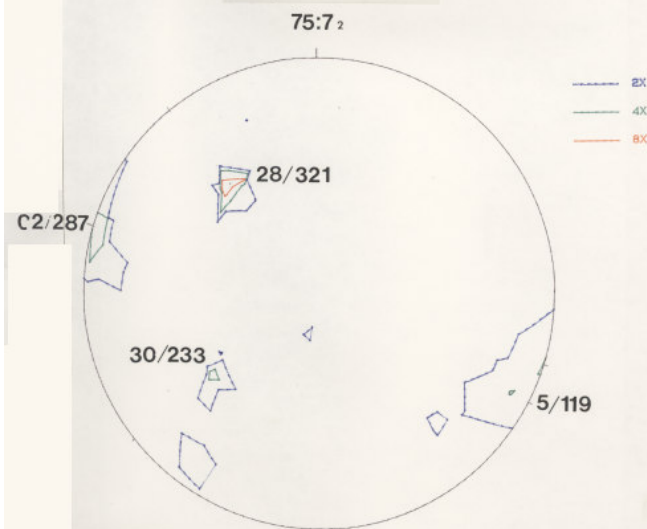
PAL. Slickenlines

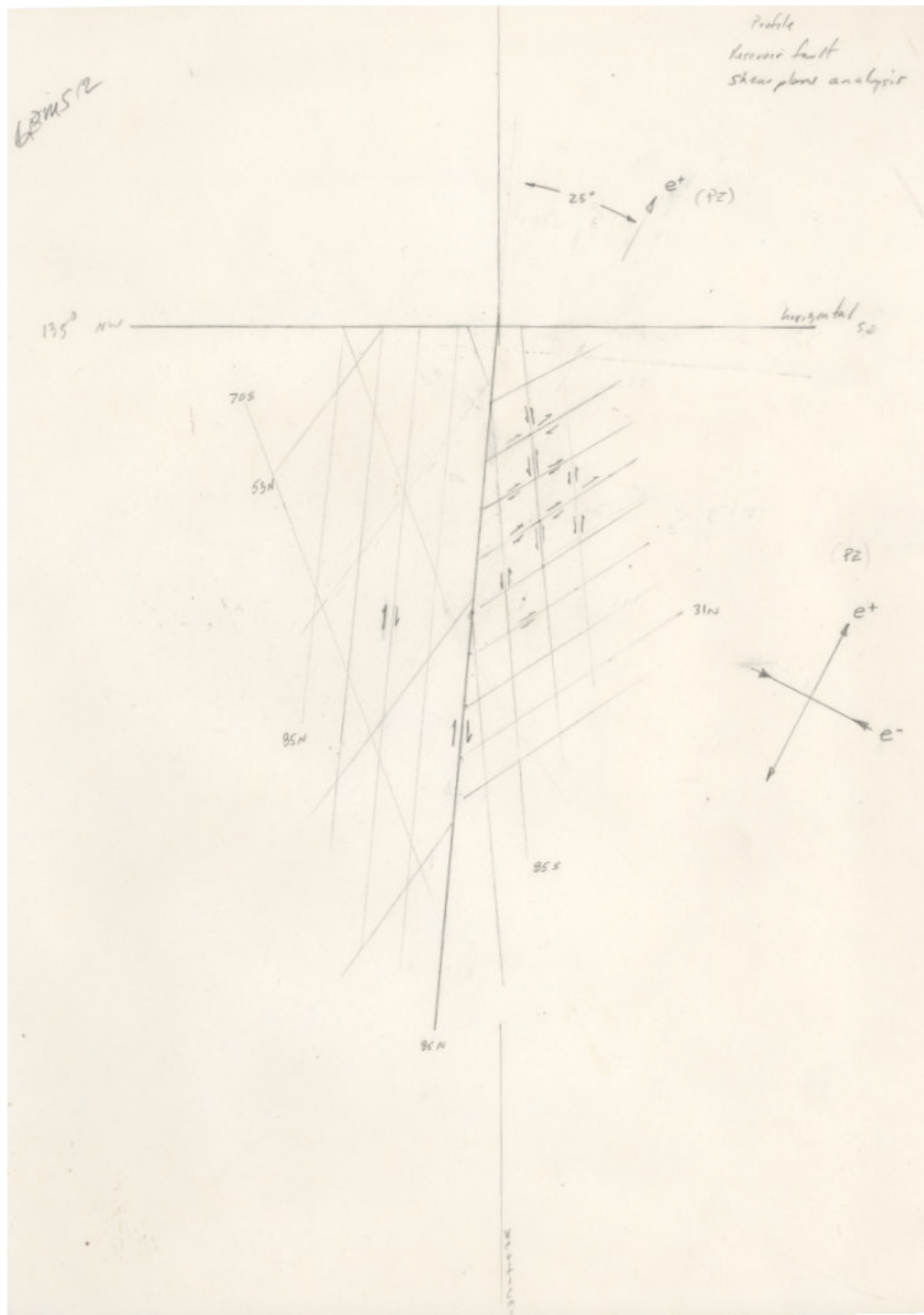


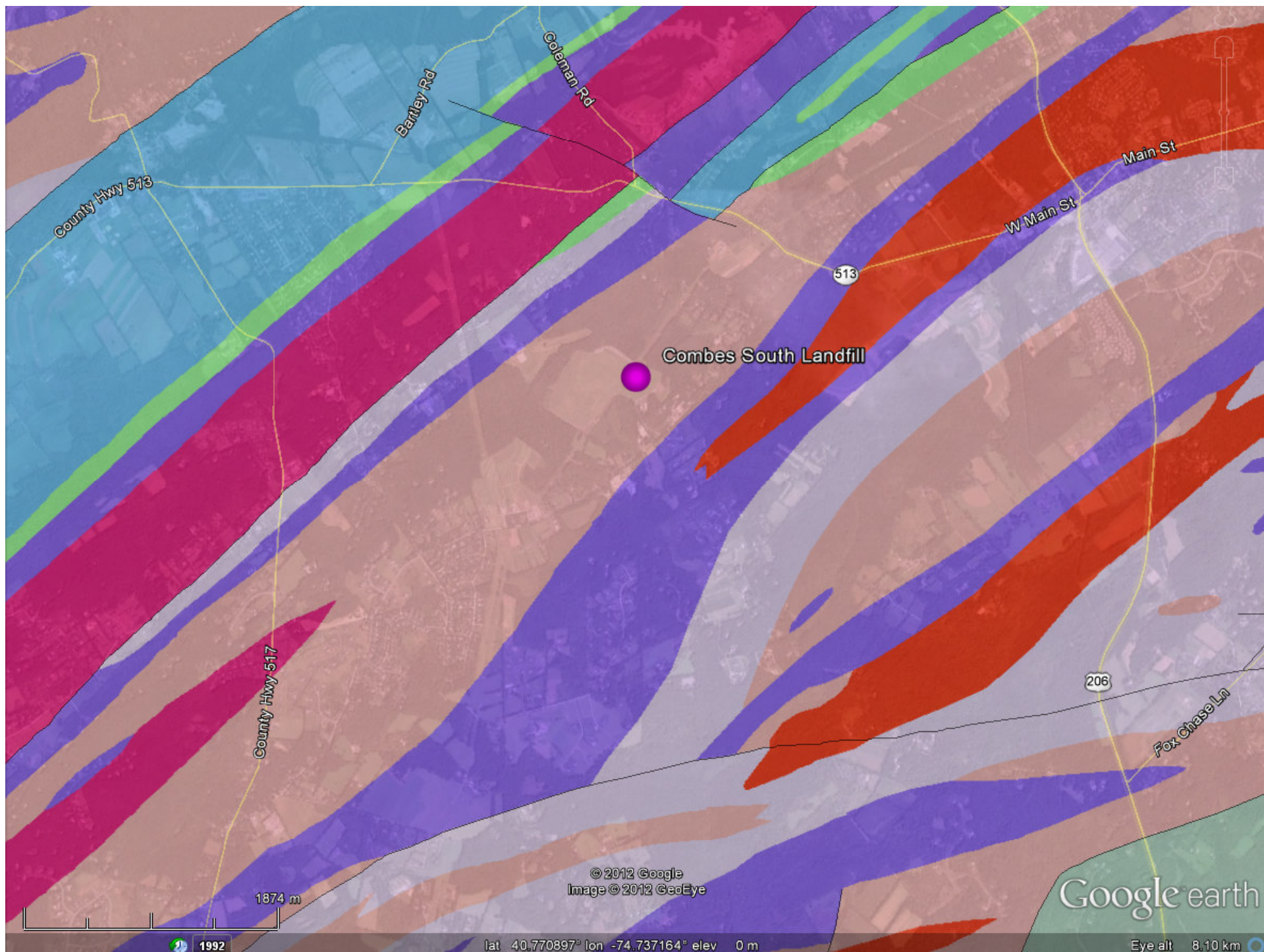
PAL. M-Poles



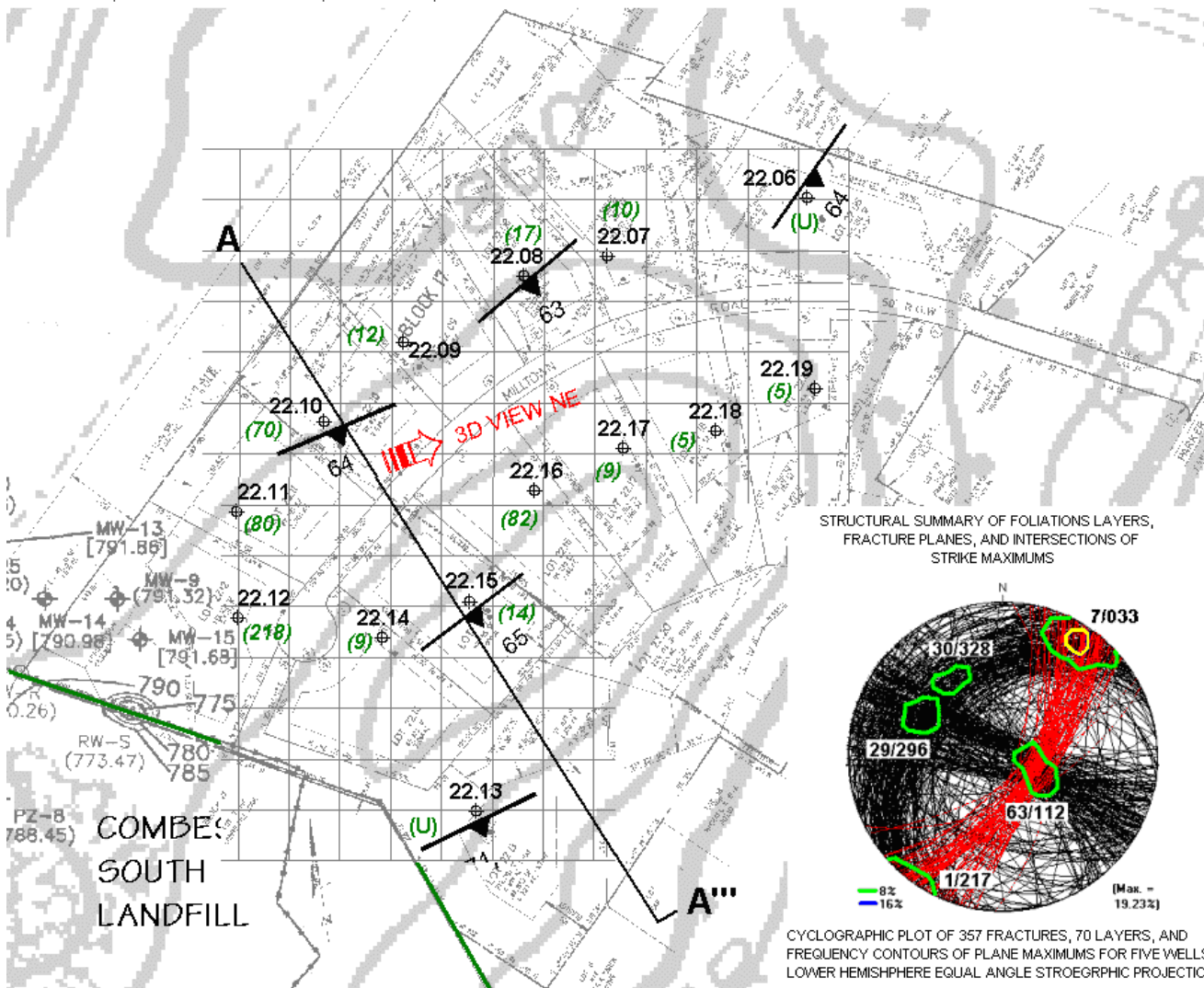
PC Slickenlines

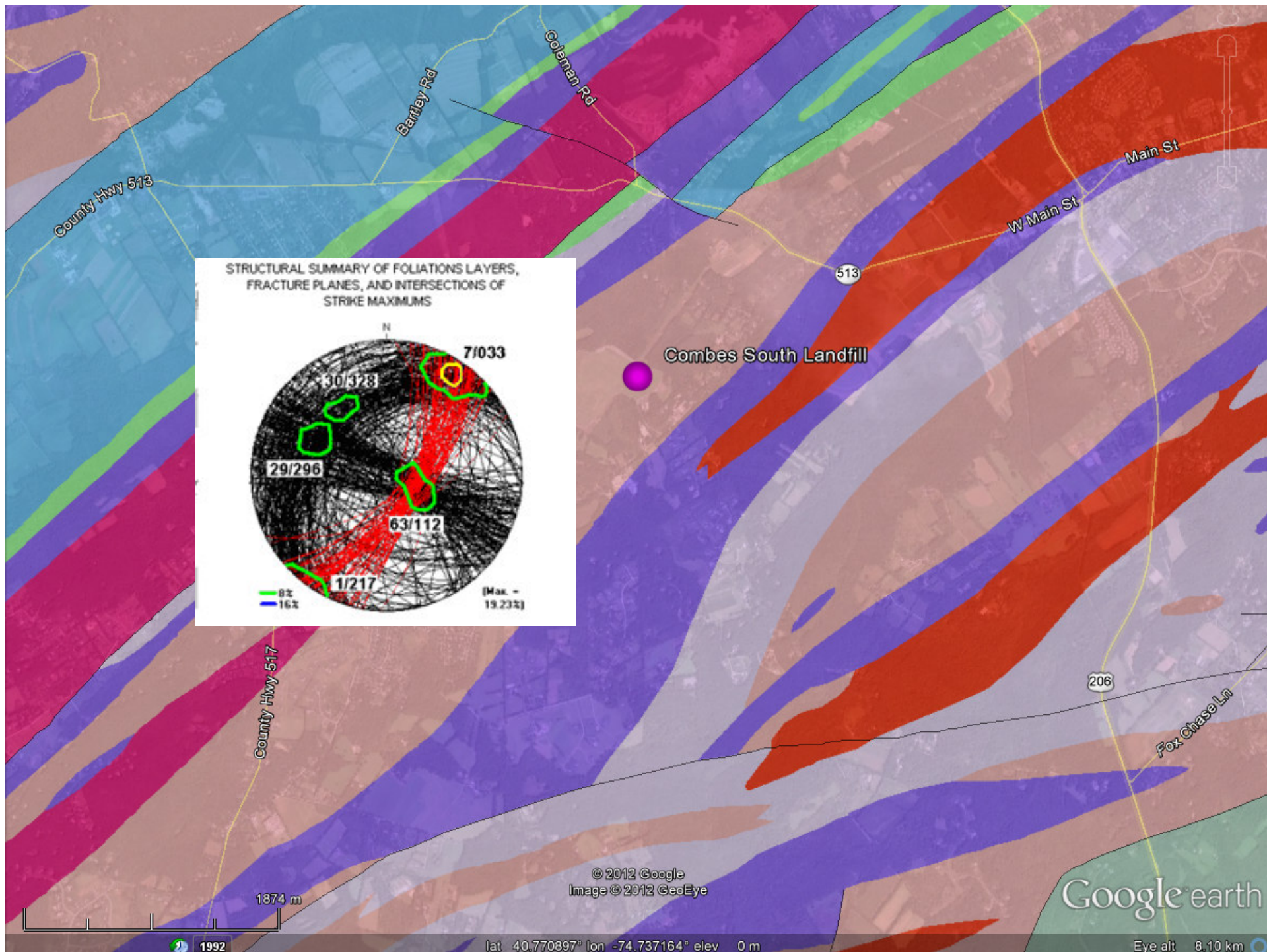




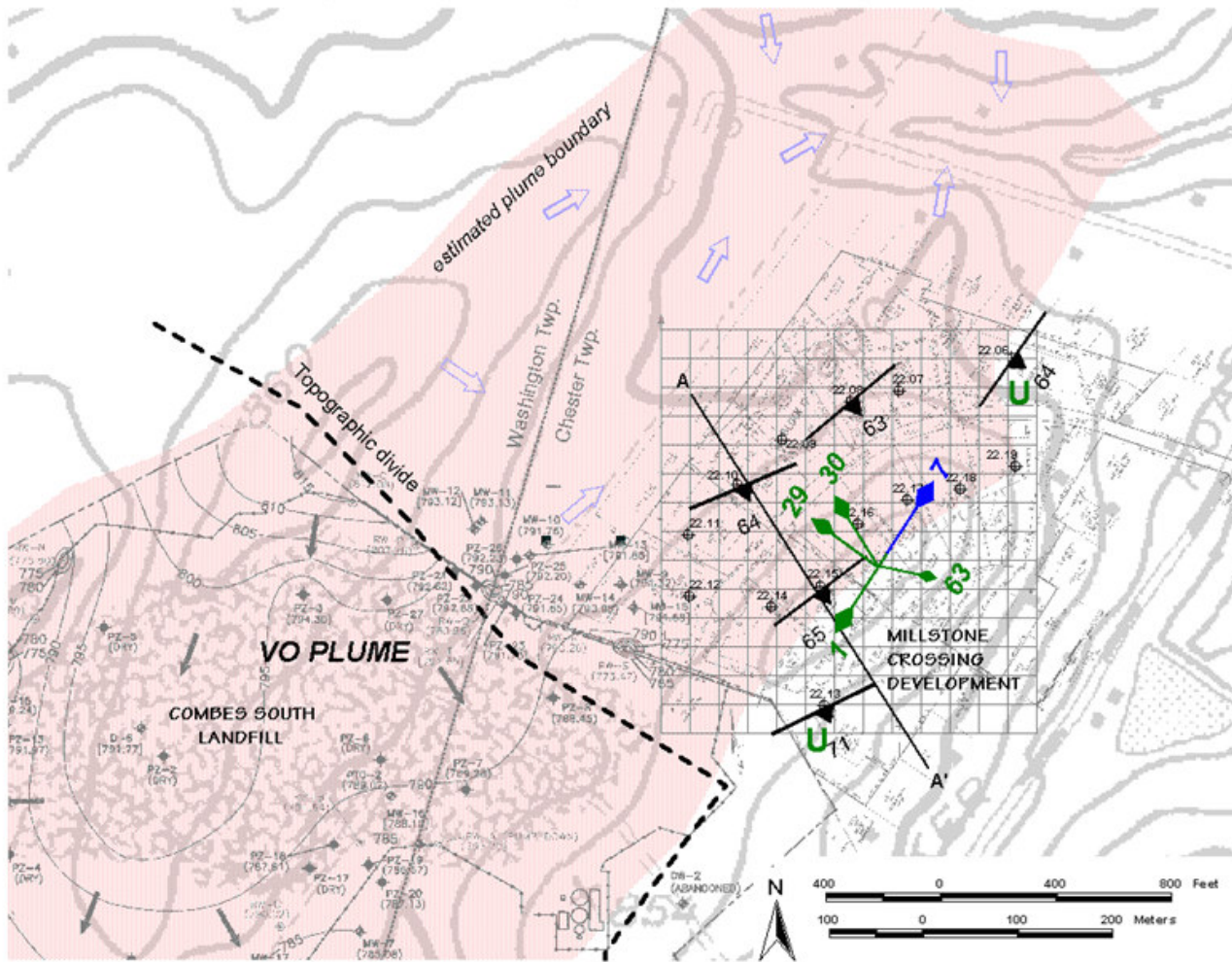


MAP LOCATION OF THE MILLSTONE CROSSING DEVELOPMENT AND EASTERN PART OF THE COMBES SOUTH LANDFILL SHOWING DOMESTIC WELL LOCATIONS, ORIENTATIONS OF GNEISSIC FOLIATION INTERPRETED FROM OPTICAL TELEVIEWER DATA, PROFILE LINE A"-A'", AND GEOREFERENCED BASE MAPS, PARKER RD., CHESTER TWP., MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, G.C. HERMAN, 2004 DECEMBER 29





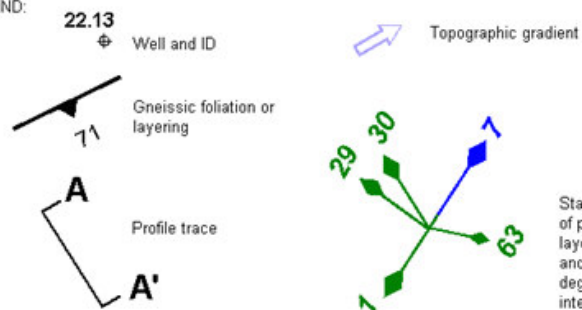
MAP LOCATION OF THE MILLSTONE CROSSING DEVELOPMENT AND EASTERN PART OF THE COMBES SOUTH LANDFILL SHOWING DOMESTIC WELL LOCATIONS, ORIENTATIONS OF GNEISSIC FOLIATION INTERPRETED FROM OPTICAL TELEVIEWER DATA, PROFILE LINE A-A', GEOREFERENCED BASE, WELLFIELD GRID, AND STRUCTURAL LINEATIONS, PARKER RD., CHESTER TWP., MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, G.C. HERMAN, 2004 DECEMBER 29



TOPOGRAPHIC BASE MAP FROM THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CHESTER 7-1/2' QUADRANGLE

SCALE 1:4800

LEGEND:



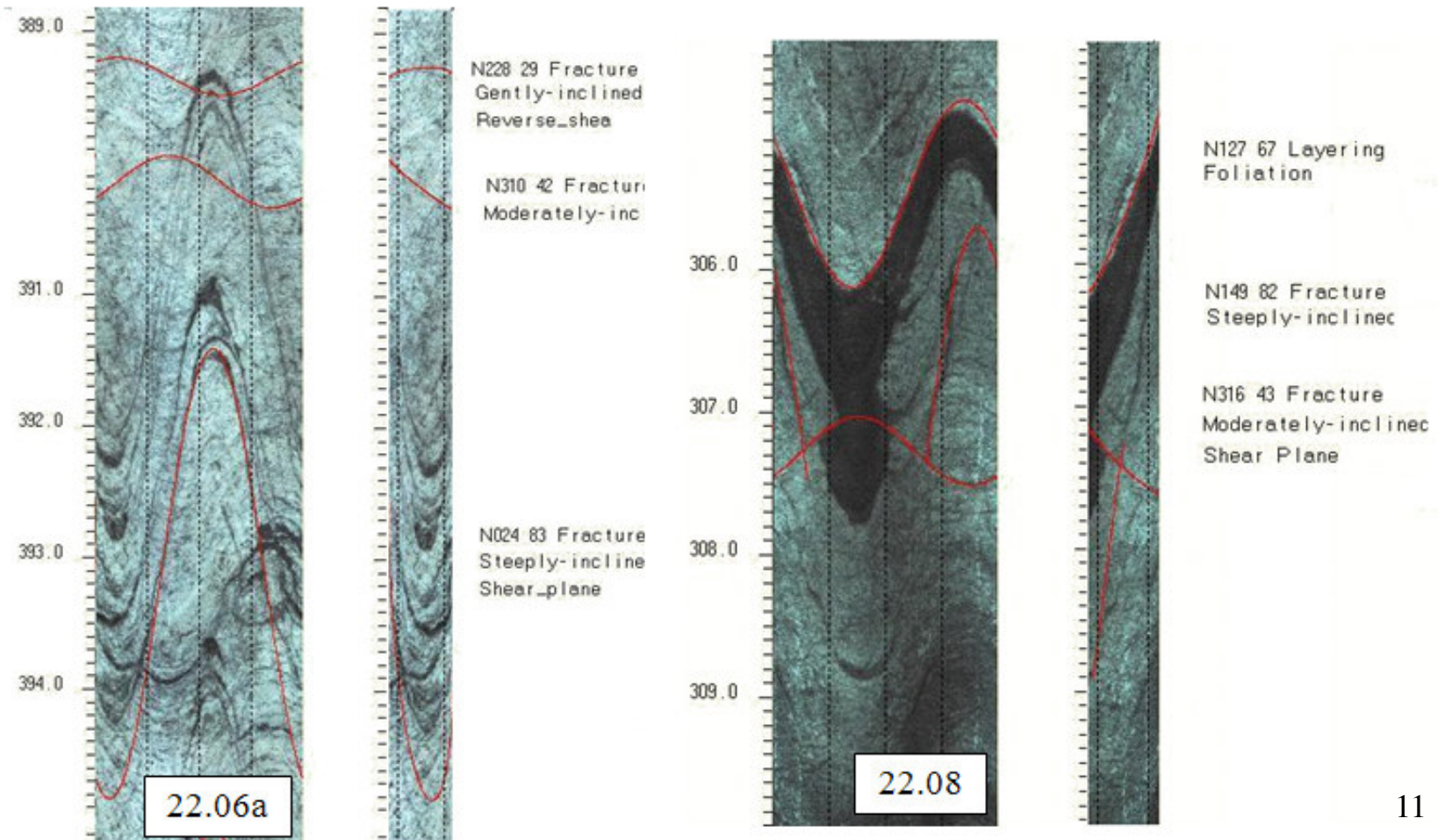
NOTES:

- 1) BASE MAP FOR MILLSTONE CROSSING ADAPTED FROM: FINAL PLAN OF MILLSTONE CROSSING, JAN. 9, 2002, PREPARED BY ASSOCIATED CONSULTANTS, 530 EAST MAIN ST., CHESTER, N.J. 07930-0383, SCALE 1"=100'
- 2) BASE MAP FOR COMBES SOUTH LANDFILL ADAPTED FROM: SHALLOW GROUND WATER ELEVATION CONTOUR MAP, SEPTEMBER 2001, BY O'BRIEN AND GERE ENGINEERS, INC., 1/18/02, SCALE 1"=300'
- 3) WELLFIELD GRID GENERATED WITH 100' CELLS

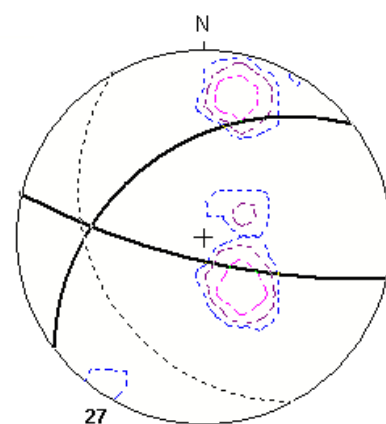
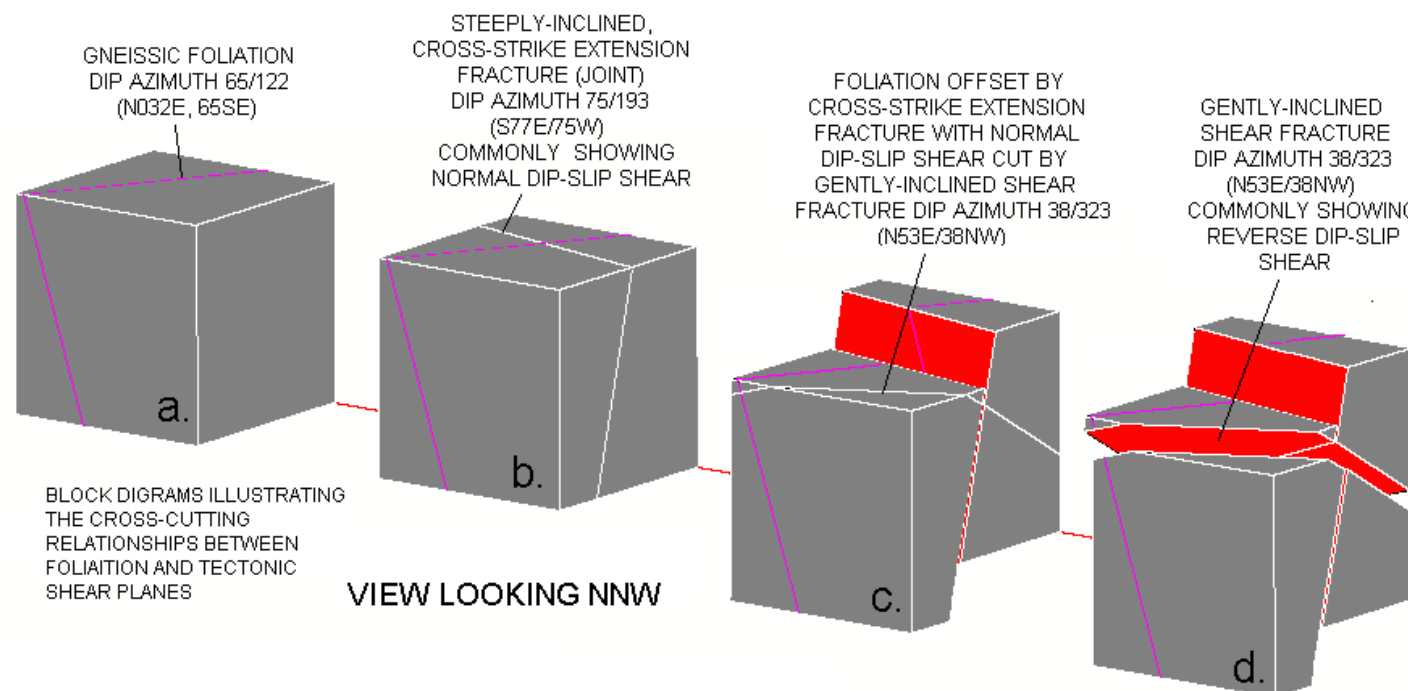
Statistical maximum trend and plunge of planar intersections of foliation layering (S0), and brittle extension (S1) and shear (S2) fractures. Marker with 7 degree plunge occurs with 16% contour interval and the rest are the others are 8 percent

Table 2. Index of geological structures measured from OPTV records.

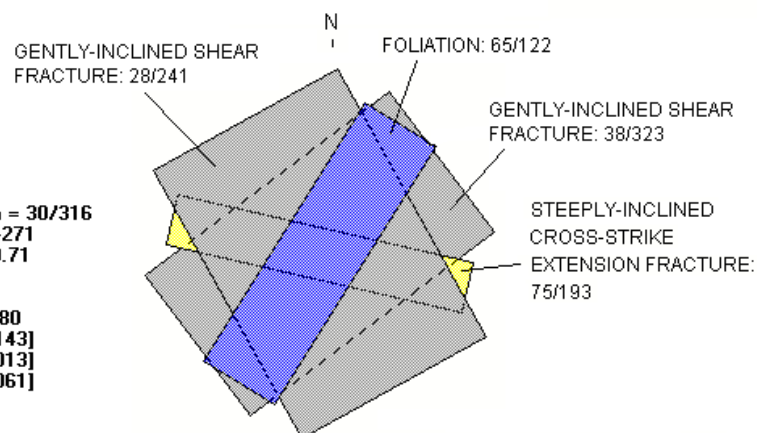
Well block.lot	Number of foliation measured	S0 (foliation) mean dip/dip azimuth	Number of fractures measured	S1 extension fracture maximums dip/dip azimuth	S2 shear-fracture maximums reverse dip-slip dip/dip azimuth
22.06	17	64/125	123	81/026	39/315, 32/226
22.08	9	53/130	76	82/041, 78/211	32/309
22.10	19	64/113	77	74/051, 80/194	34/300
22.13	7	71/116	62	90/026, 72/056	31/320
22.15	14	65/127	75	84/037	31/322

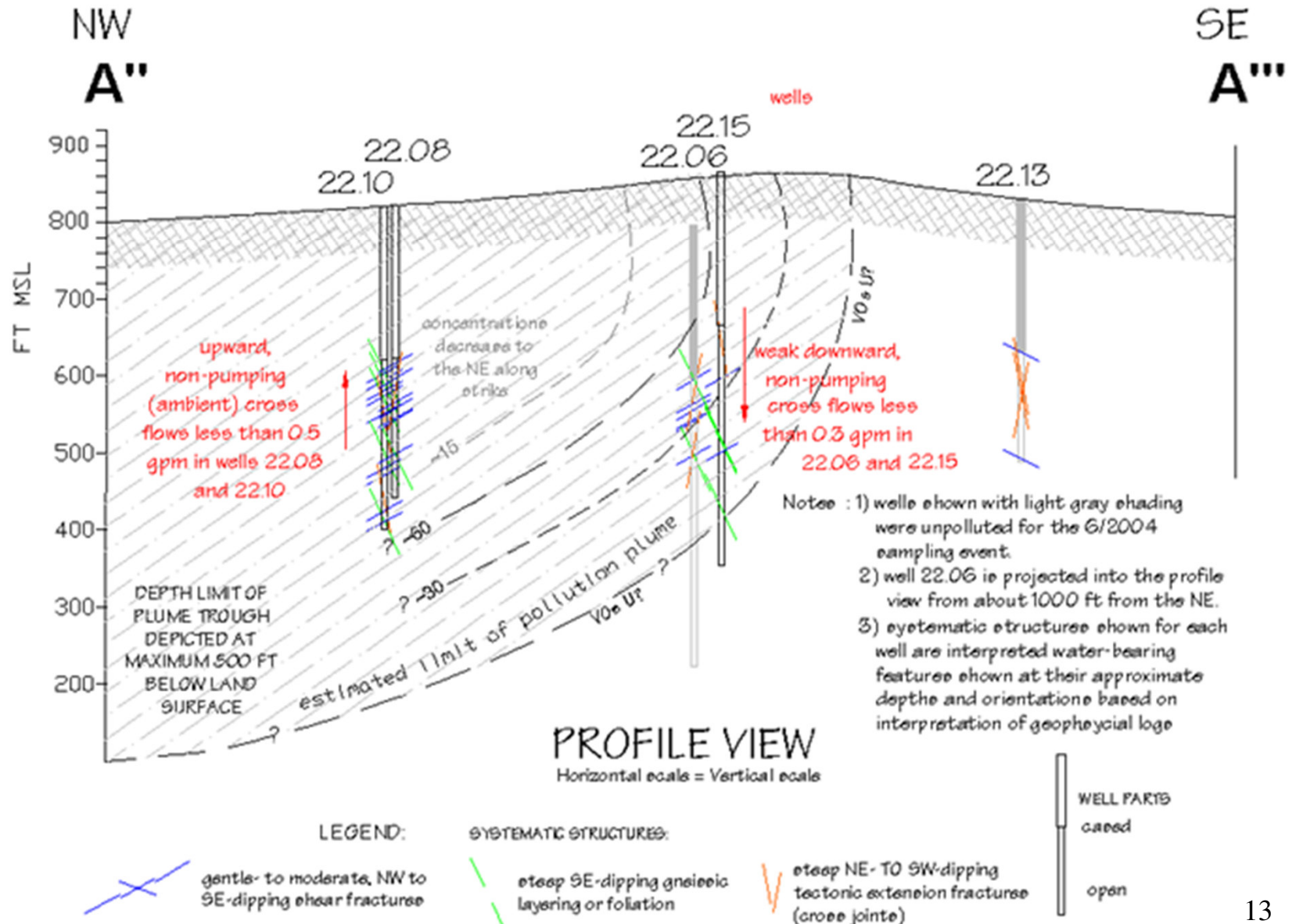


STRUCTURAL INTERPRETATION OF GEOMETRIC RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GNEISSIC FOLIATION AND CROSS-CUTTING SHEAR PLANES OBSERVED IN OPTICAL TELEVIEWER DATA FROM FIVE 6-INCH BEDROCK WELLS AT THE MILLSTONE CROSSING DEVELOPMENT, PARKER RD., CHESTER TWP., MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, G.C. HERMAN, 2005 JANUARY 3

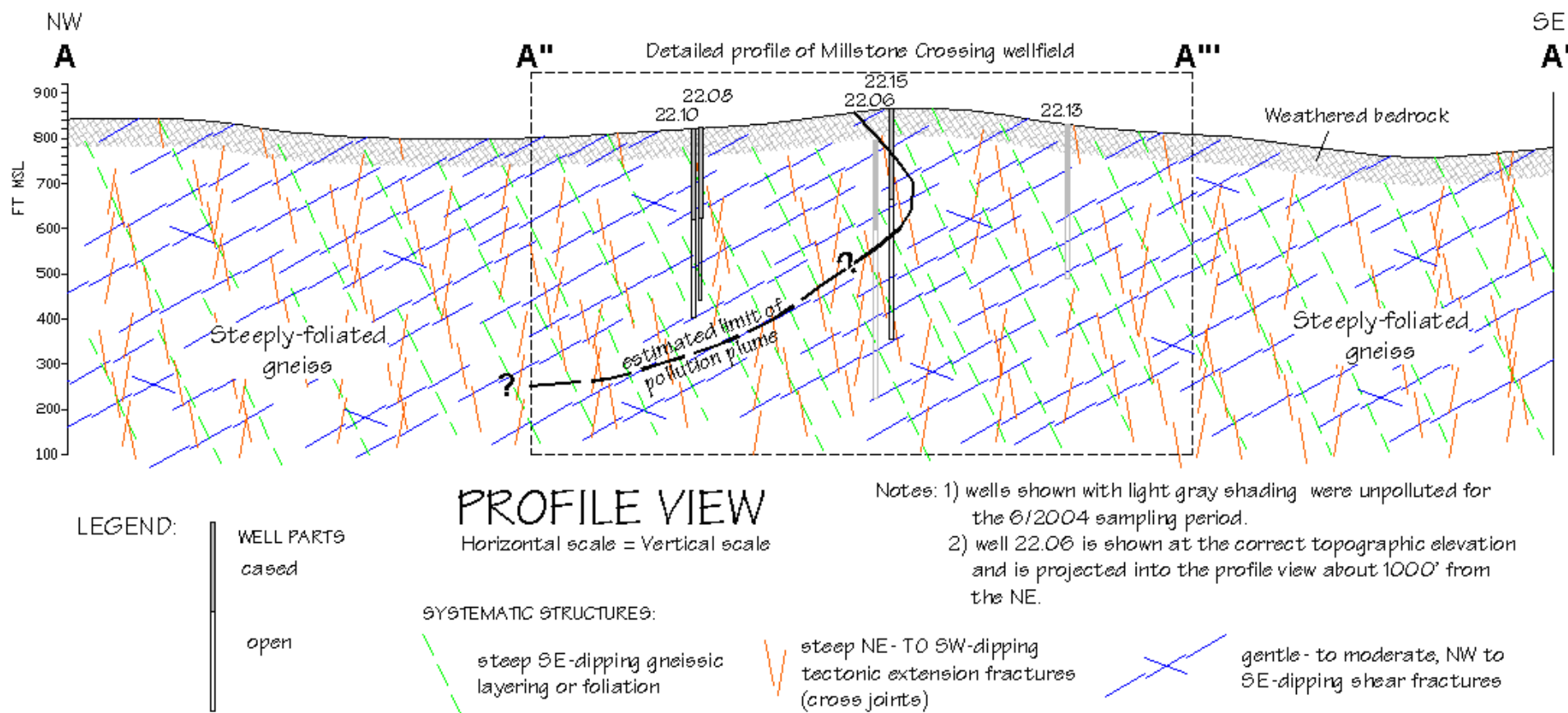


--- 4%
 --- 8%
 --- 16%
 (Max. = 25.93%)
 Mean Principal Orientation = 30/316
 Mean Resultant dir'n = 24-271
 Mean Resultant length = 0.71
 (Variance = 0.29)
 Calculated girdle: 65/100
 Calculated beta axis: 25-280
 Girdle1: 38/323 [axis: 52-143]
 Girdle2: 75/193 [axis: 15-013]
 Girdle3: 28/241 [axis: 62-061]

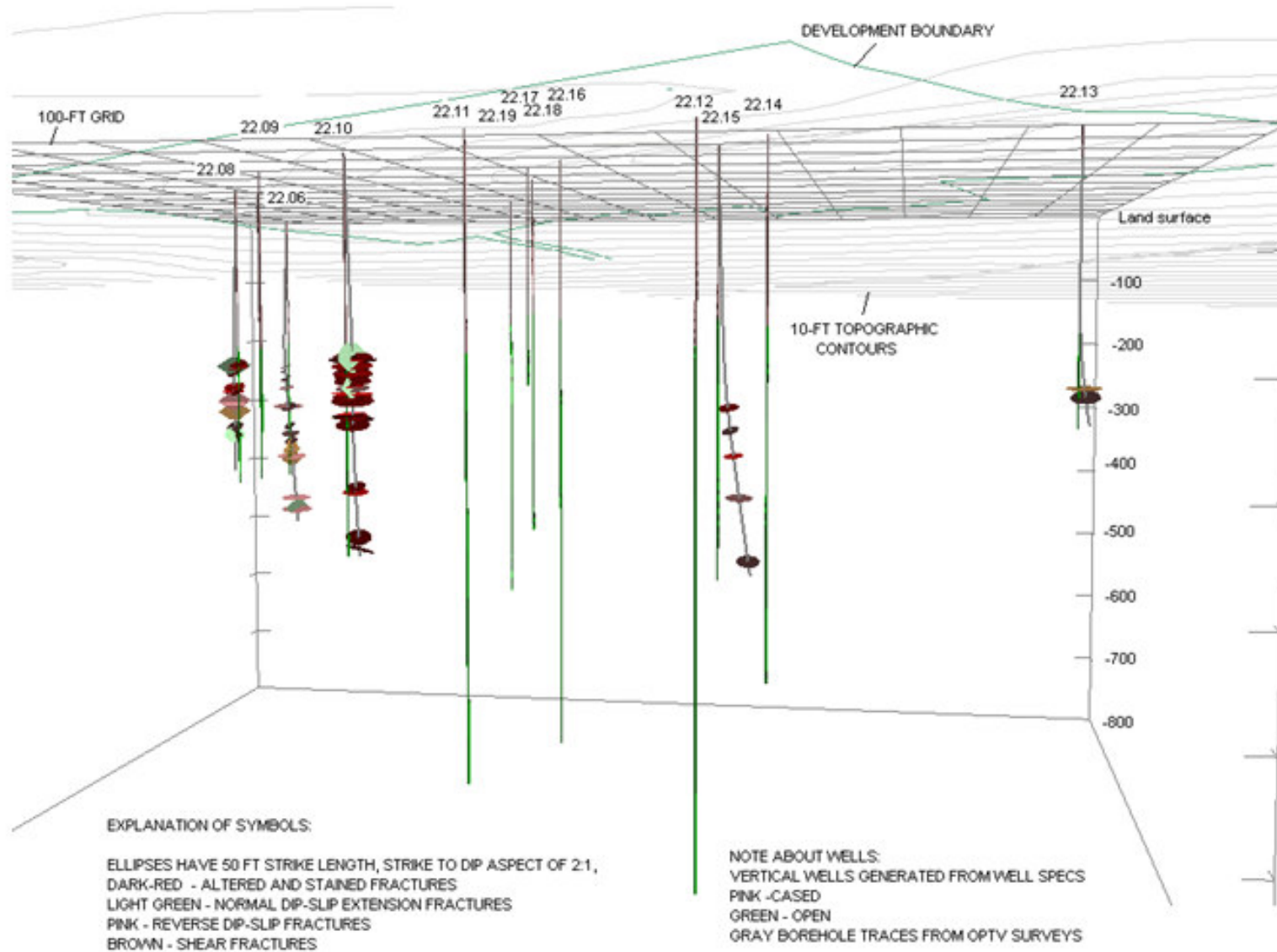


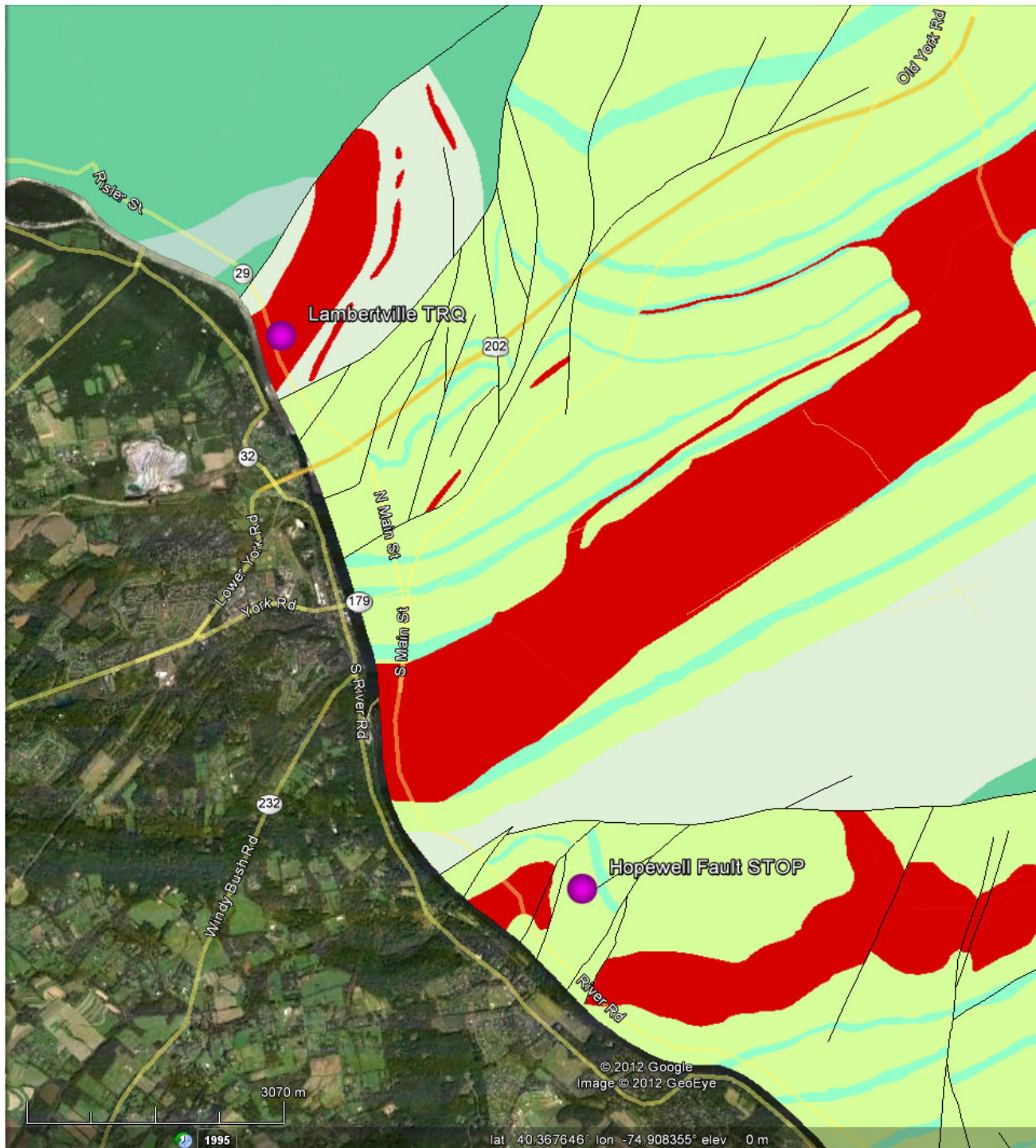


PROFILE HYDROGEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE BEDROCK AQUIFER IN THE VICINITY OF THE MILLSTONE CROSSING DEVELOPMENT, PARKER RD., CHESTER TWP., MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, G.C. HERMAN, 2004 DECEMBER 29



3D PERSPECTIVE VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST THROUGH THE MILLSTONE CROSSING WELL FIELD, PARKER RD., CHESTER TWP., MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, N.J. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, G.C. HERMAN, 2005 JANUARY 7





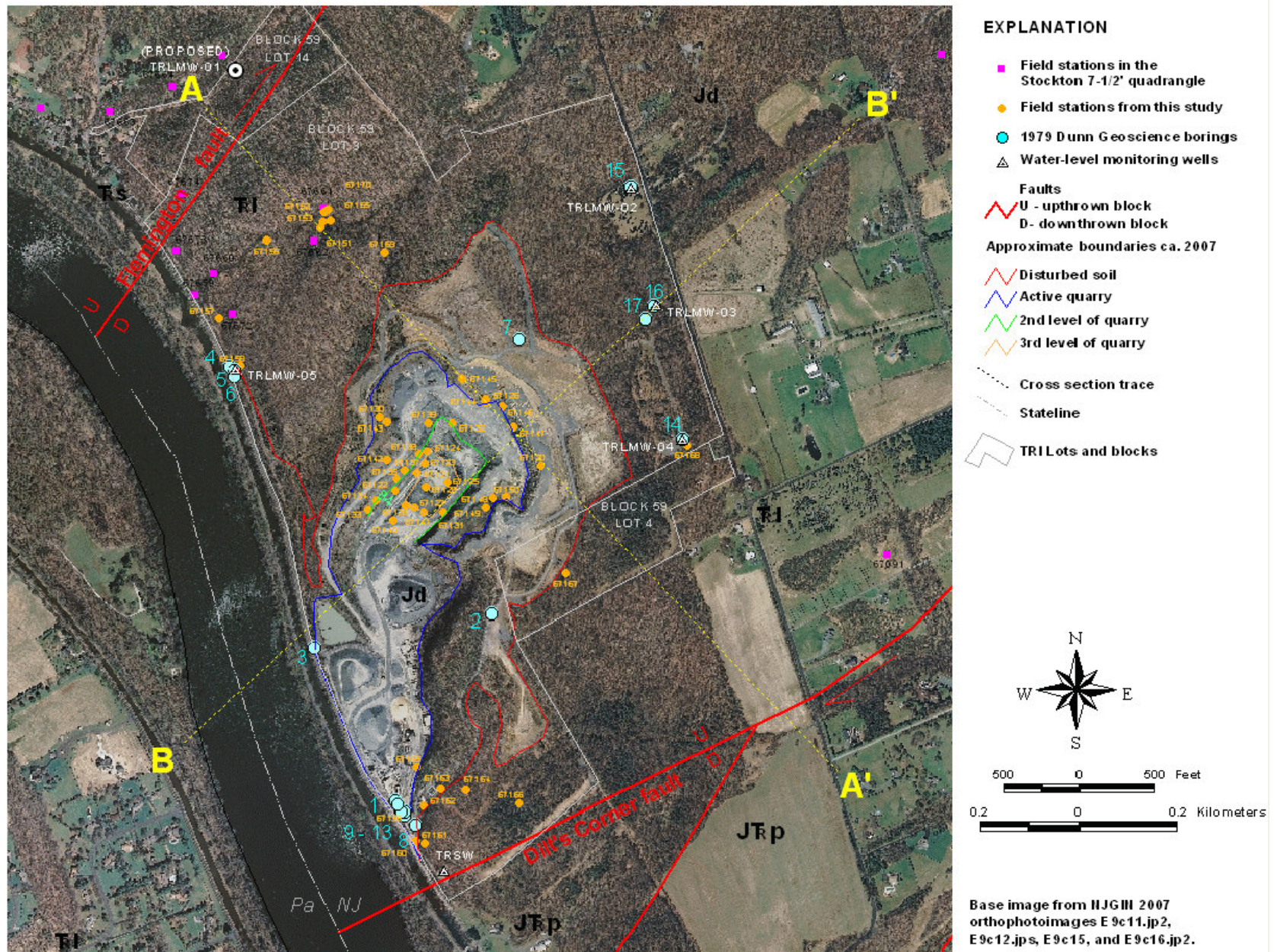
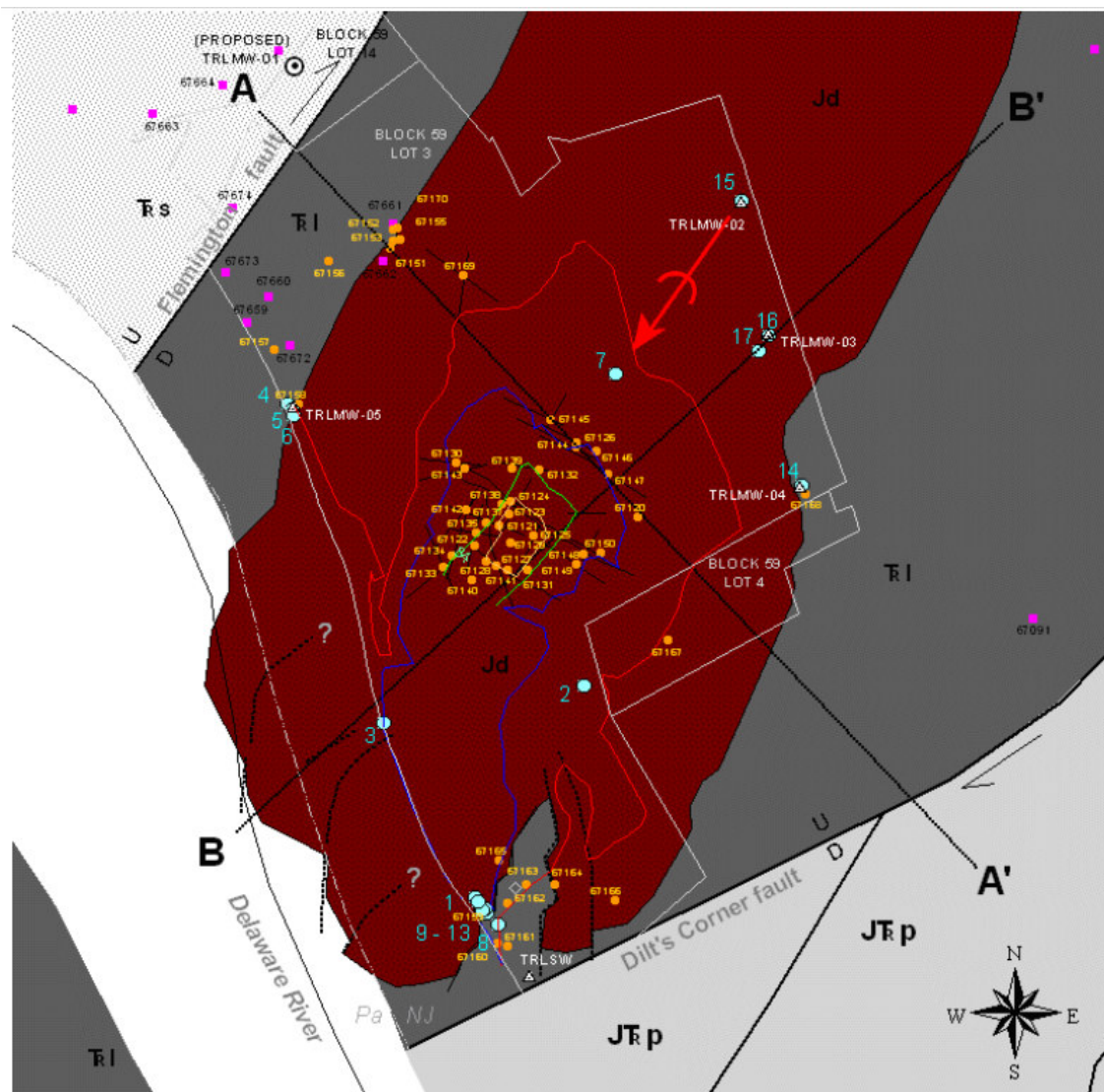


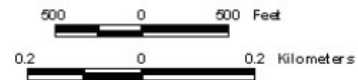
Figure 2. Detailed view of study area showing the quarry in relation to geological faults (Drake and others, 1997), NJGS field stations, Dunn Geoscience borings (1997), water-monitoring wells, 17 and cross-section traces.



EXPLANATION

- Jurassic diabase
- Jurassic-Triassic Passaic Formation
- Triassic Lockatong Formation
- Triassic Stockton Formation
- Field stations in the Stockton 7-1/2' quadrangle
- Field stations from this study

- 1979 Dunn Geoscience borings
- △ Water-level monitoring wells
- Approximate boundaries ca. 2007
- ~ Disturbed soil
- ~ Active quarry
- ~ 2nd level of quarry
- ~ 3rd level of quarry
- Faults
- ↗ U - upthrown block
- ↘ D - downthrown block



- Cross section trace
- Stateline
- TRI Lots and blocks



Figure 5. A. NJGS geologist measuring a small fault plane at station 67144 (slickensided shear plane - table 1). B. Anastomosing shear planes surround pods of less-fractured rock that locally impart a “watermelon seed” texture to the face cuts (station 67124)

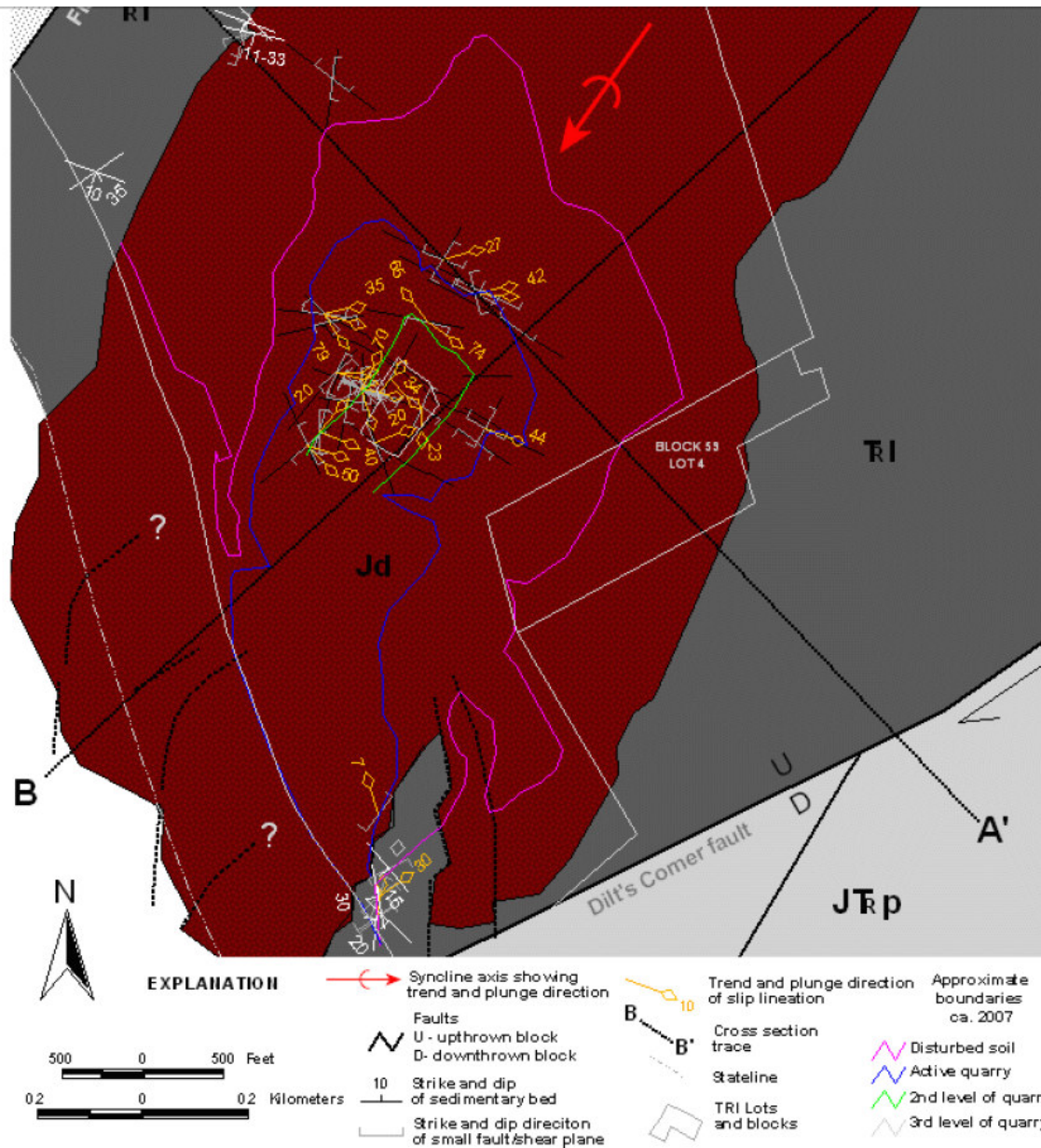
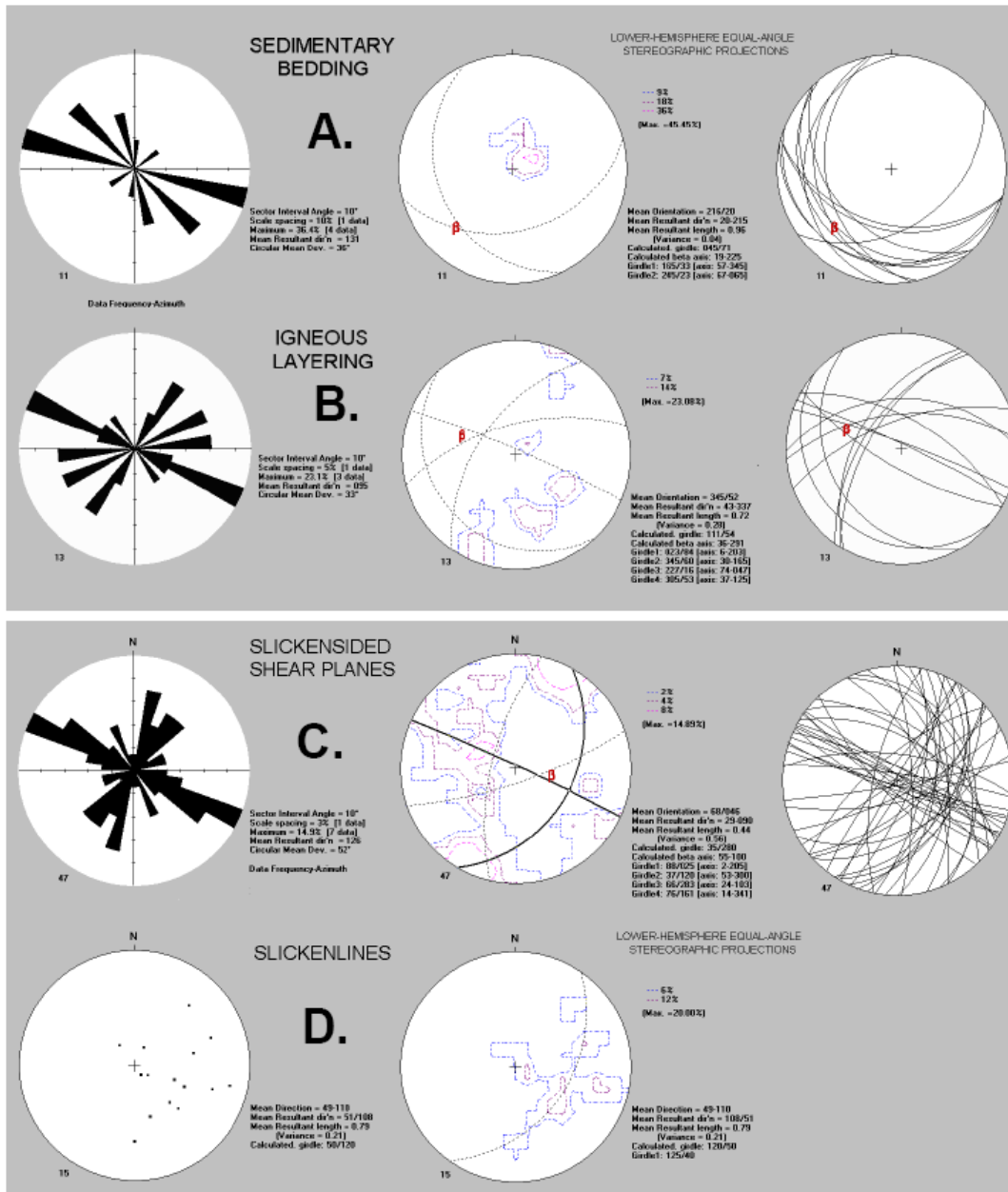


Figure 8. Detailed view of the quarry area showing the orientation of beds in the Lockatong Formation, and small faults (shear planes) and slip lineation (slickenlines) in and around the quarry. The most prominent set of faults mapped in the quarry strike NW-SE which is one of the two primary fault strikes mapped in the area (fig. 7C). Slip on faults is mostly to the East and Southeast (fig. 4D). Inferred fault lines are dashed and queried.



Two primary (P) and two secondary (S) statistical maximums for shear planes:

P 88/025, 37/120
S 66/283, 76/161

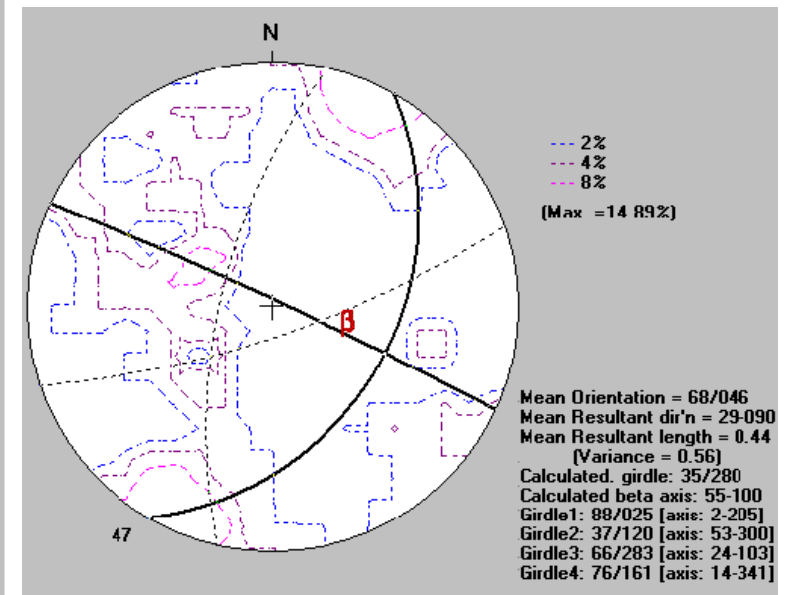
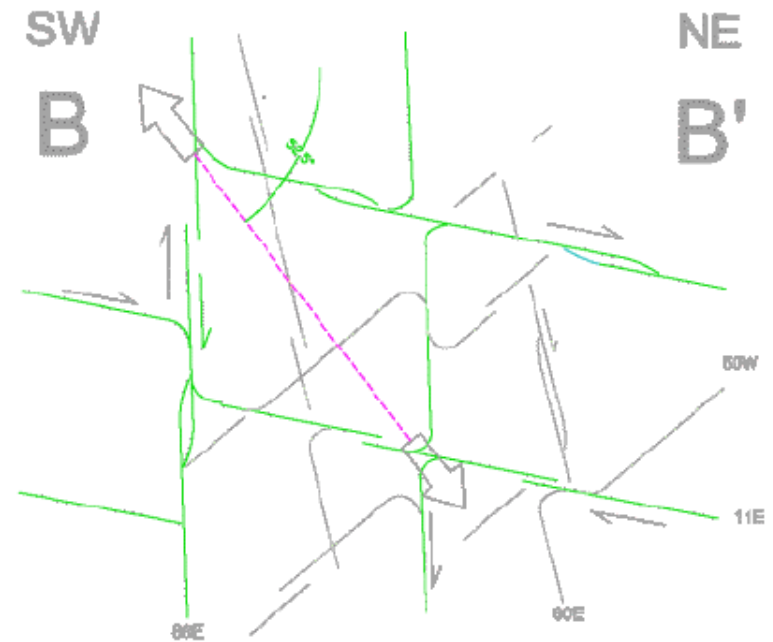


Figure 7. Structural analyses of the sedimentary bedding (A), metamorphic layering (B), slickensided shear planes (C), and slip lineation (D - slickenlines) mapped in the TRI Lambertville trap rock quarry. The Beta axes are lines in space that are parallel to the local fold axis. The fold axis shown on figs. 3 and 8 are taken from A.

P 88/025, 37/120 and S 66/283, 76/161 corrected for apparent dip based on



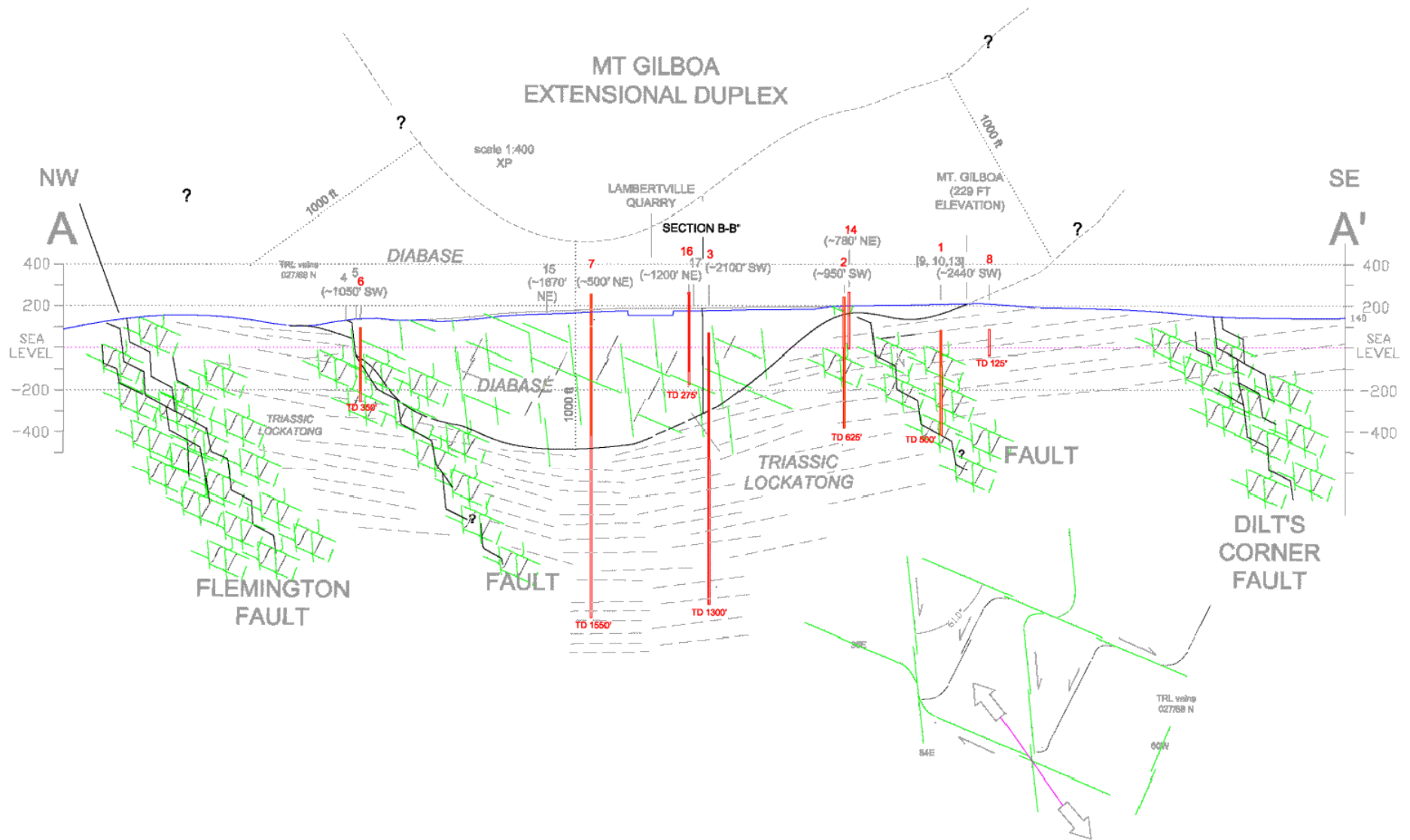


Figure 9. Detailed profile view of the quarry looking northeast, showing the orientation of mapped bedding planes, small faults (shear planes) and slip lineation in and around the quarry.

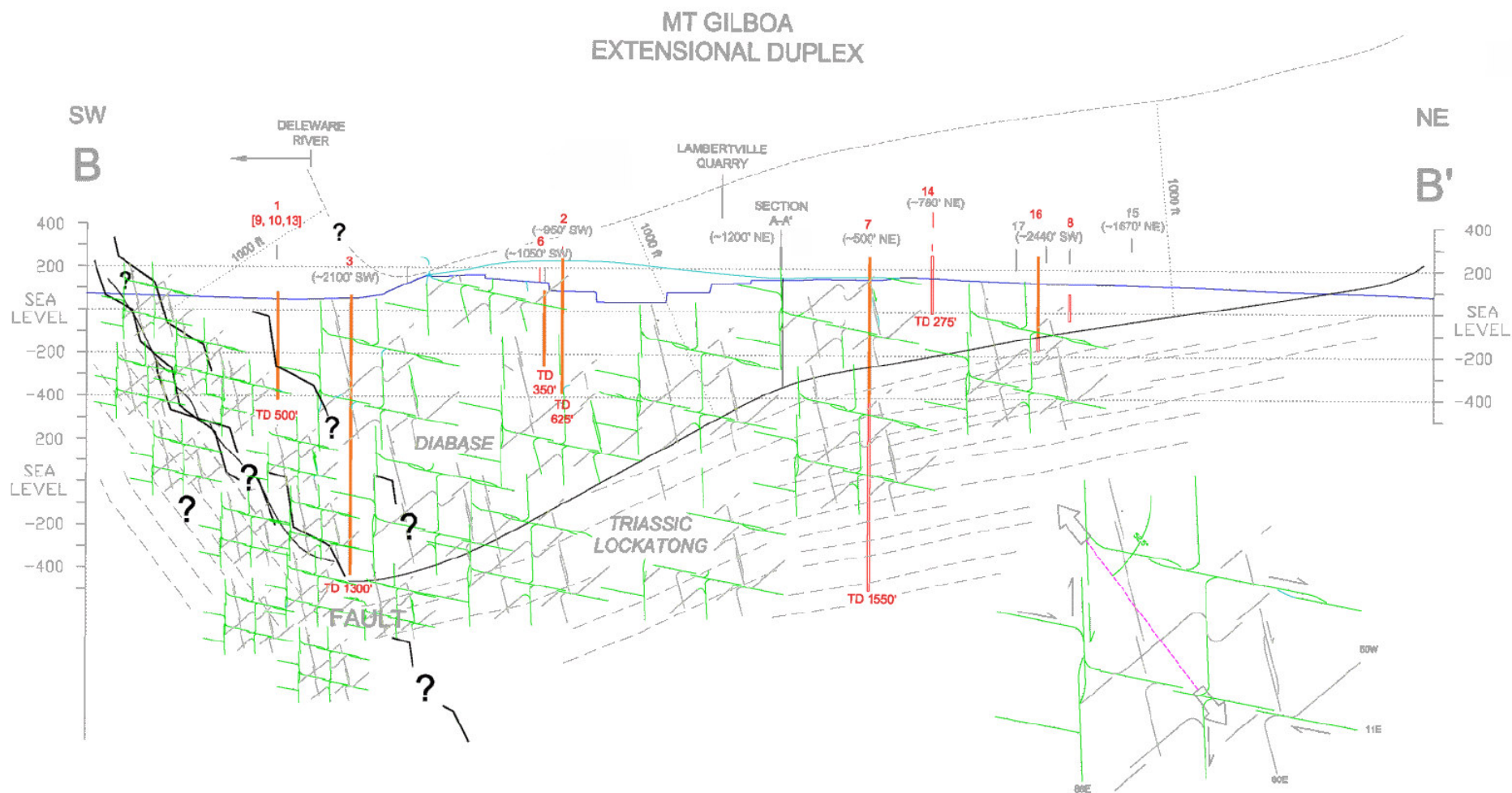


Figure 10. Detailed profile view looking NW of the quarry area showing the orientation of mapped bedding planes, small faults (shear planes) and slip lineation in and around the quarry.

Mt. Gilboa extensional duplex

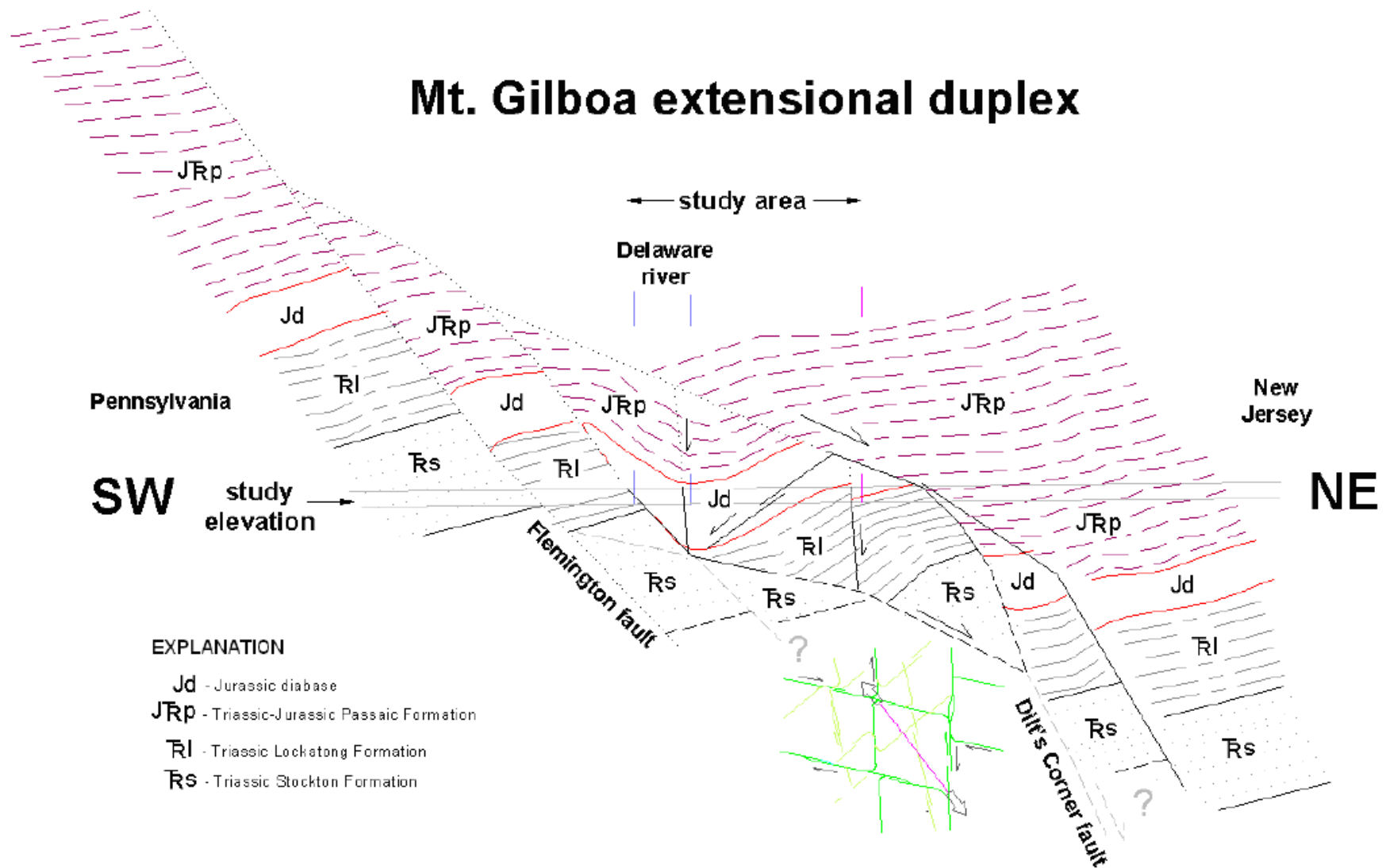


Figure 13. Schematic cross section looking NW of the braided and branching faults within the Flemington – Dilt's Corner fault system at the Lambertville Quarry, Delaware Twp., Hunterdon County, NJ. The fault geometry mapped in the quarry (bottom central) is probably similar to that in the larger fault system.

