

# **Update on Volcanism Investigations**

Nuclear Waste Technical Review Board  
Structural Geology and Geoengineering Panel

March 8-9, 1994  
San Francisco, CA

Presented by:

Frank Perry  
Los Alamos National Laboratory

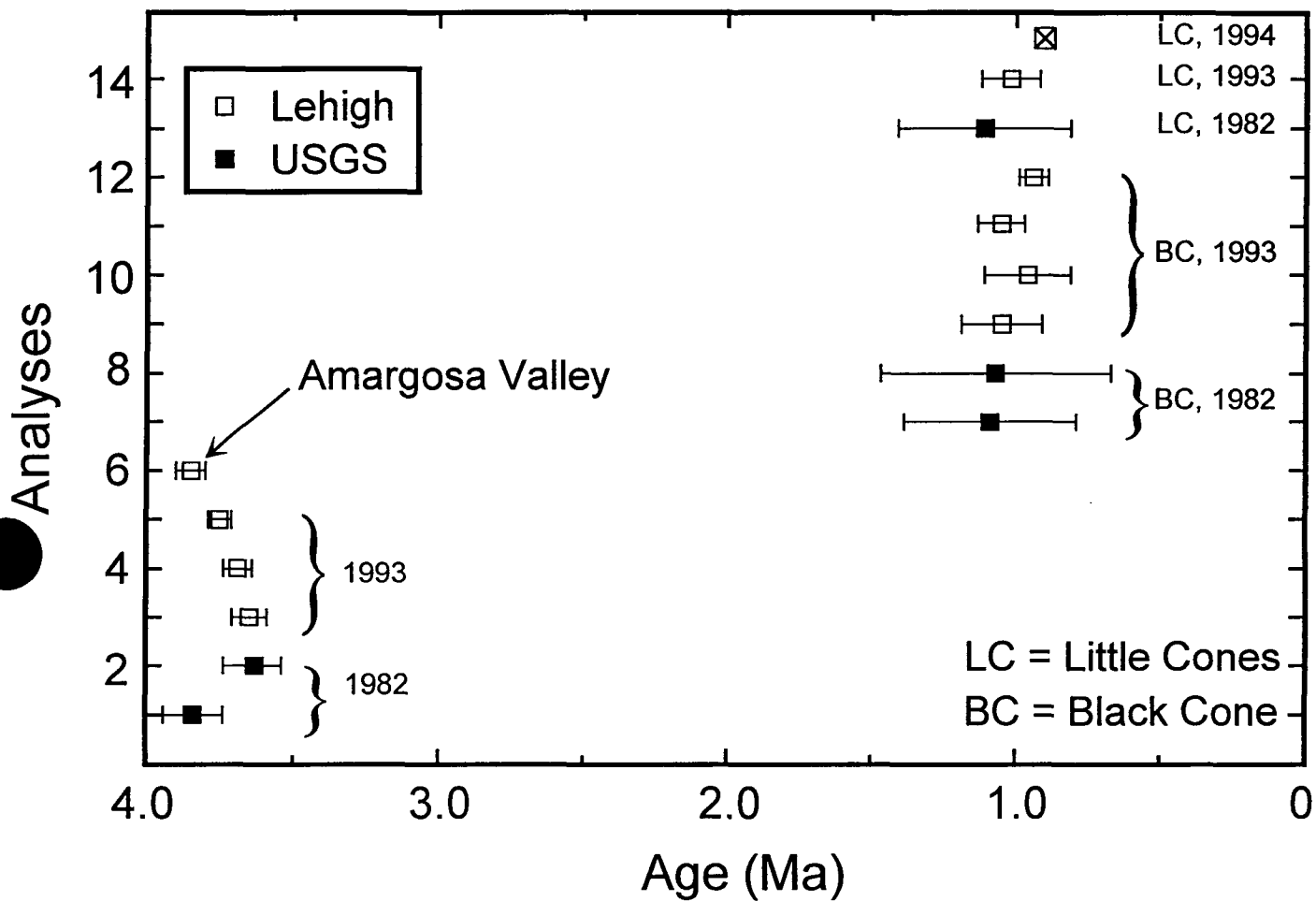
## **Volcanism Studies**

- **Characterization of Volcanic Features**  
(Frank Perry, PI)
  1. Geochronology studies
  2. Field Geologic studies
  3. Geochemistry studies
  4. Evolution of volcanic fields
  5. Volcanism drill holes
  
- **Probability of Magmatic Disruption of the Repository** (Bruce Crowe, PI)
  1. Location and timing of volcanic events
  2. Structural controls of basaltic volcanism
  3. Presence of magma bodies
  4. Probability calculations
  
- **Physical Processes and Effects of Magmatism**  
(Greg Valentine, PI)
  1. Eruptive effects
  2. Subsurface effects
  3. Dynamics of basaltic volcanism

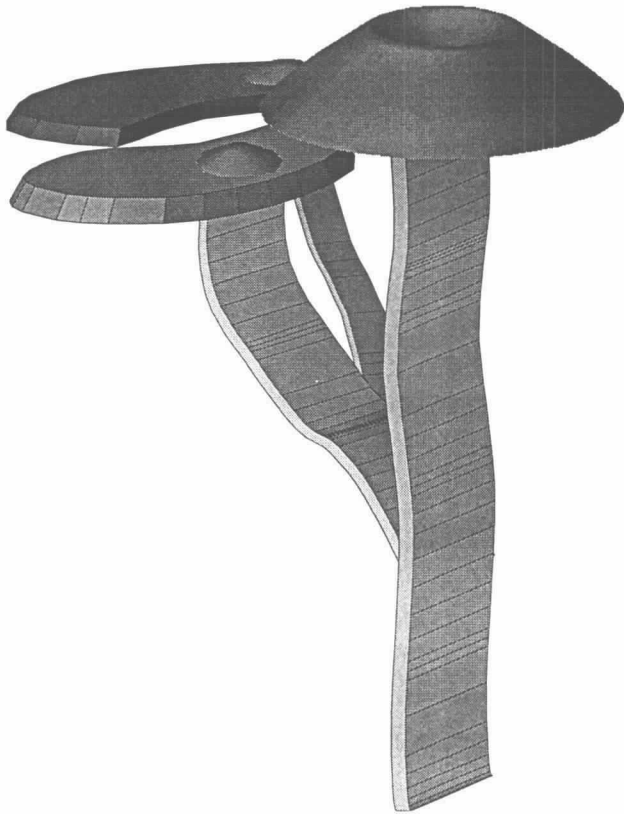
## **Recent progress:**

- **Regional geochronology well under way**
  1. Lehigh University and NM Bureau of Mines under contract for  $^{40}\text{Ar}/^{39}\text{Ar}$
  2. 50% of post-Miocene centers and 1 aeromagnetic anomaly have been dated
- **Geochemical, geochronologic sampling continuing for rest of CFVZ, Buckboard Mesa**
- **Work at Lathrop Wells in wrap-up phase**
  1. Four-episode polycyclic model established
  2. Minimum of 6-8 magma batches indicated by geochemistry
  3. Tuff sanidine separates being used to refine chronology
- **Magmatic effects studies underway**
  1. Field studies of analog centers at Paiute Ridge and Alkali Buttes complete
  2. Sensitivity studies begun for modeling liquid and vapor flow in the unsaturated zone in response to magmatic intrusion

Crater Flat ages, comparison of Vaniman et al., 1982 dates (USGS), 1993 Lehigh dates, 1994 NMBM sanidine date



Monogenetic



Polycyclic



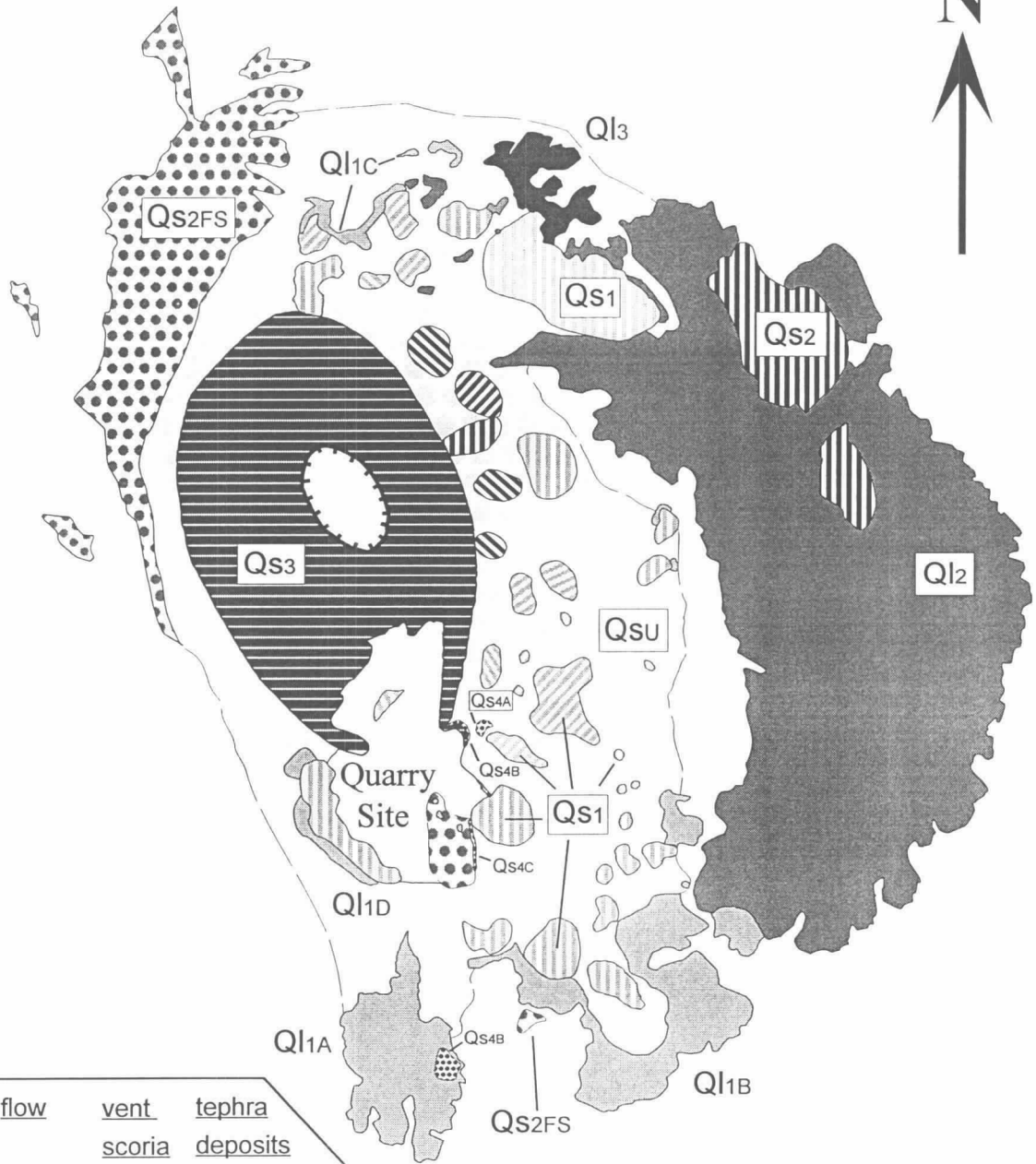
## Polycyclic Volcanism at Lathrop Wells

- Previously unrecognized class of volcano
- Field and geochronology studies indicate multiple, time-separate eruptive episodes
- Geochemistry indicates multiple, independent magma batches
- Holocene eruptions indicate center is probably still within a polycyclic period

### **• Implications for volcanic risk assessment**

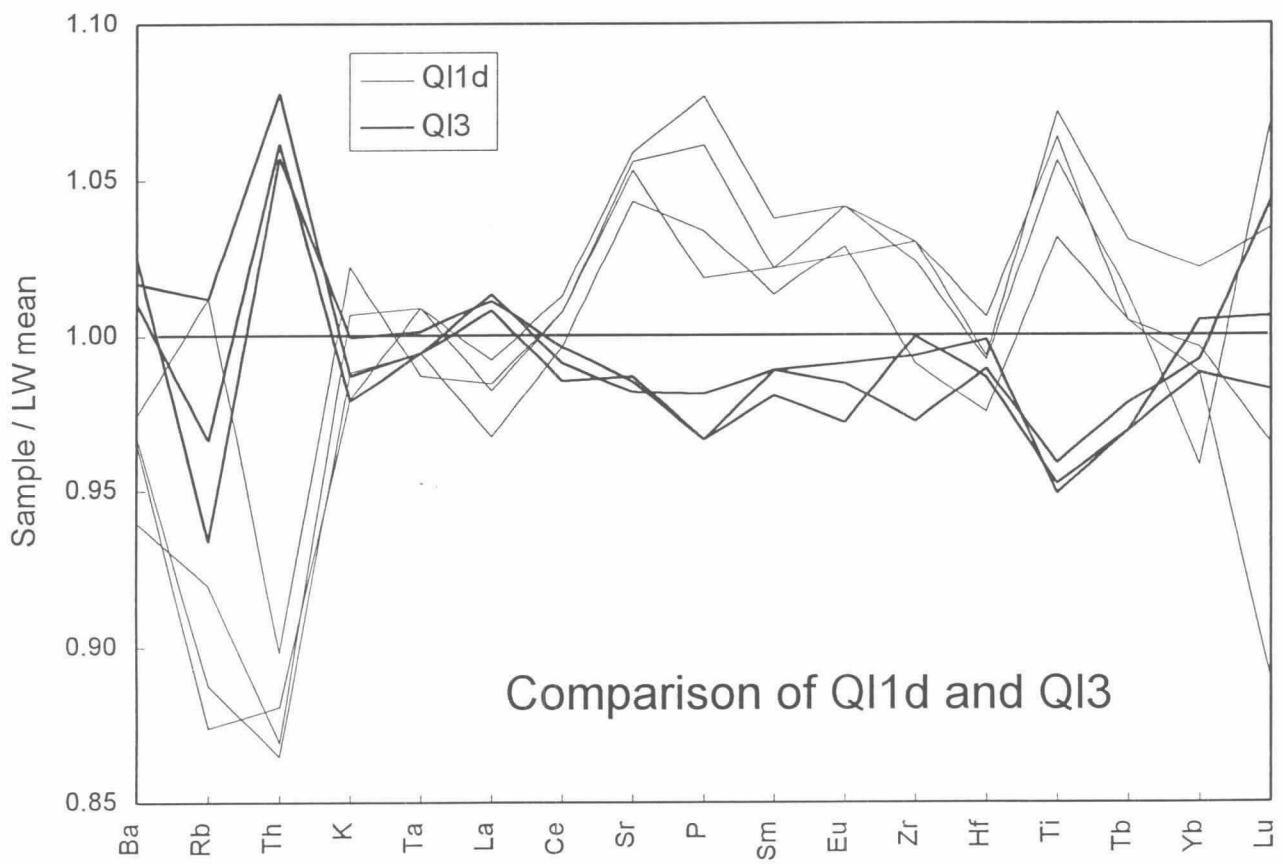
1. Effects studies must consider multiple intrusive episodes
2. Provides constraint on location of future volcanism (monogenetic volcanism: future eruption forms new volcano at unconstrained location)
3. Disruption probability calculations that assume random distribution within event zones are conservative
4. *The most likely volcanic event in the Yucca Mountain region during the next 10,000 years is another eruption at the Lathrop Wells center*

# Lathrop Wells Volcanic Center

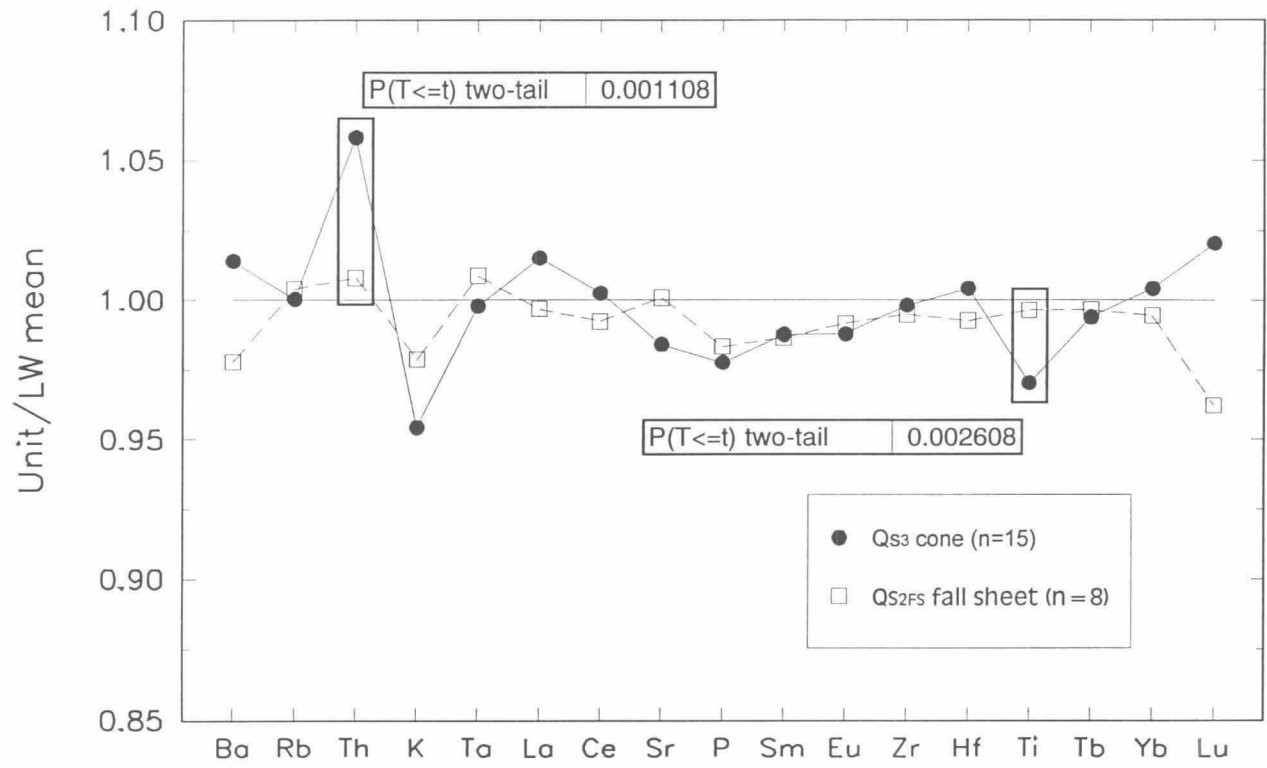


Episode	flow	vent scoria	tephra deposits	
IV				Qs4
III				Ql3, Qs3
II				Ql2, Qs2, Qs2FS
I				Ql1, Qs1

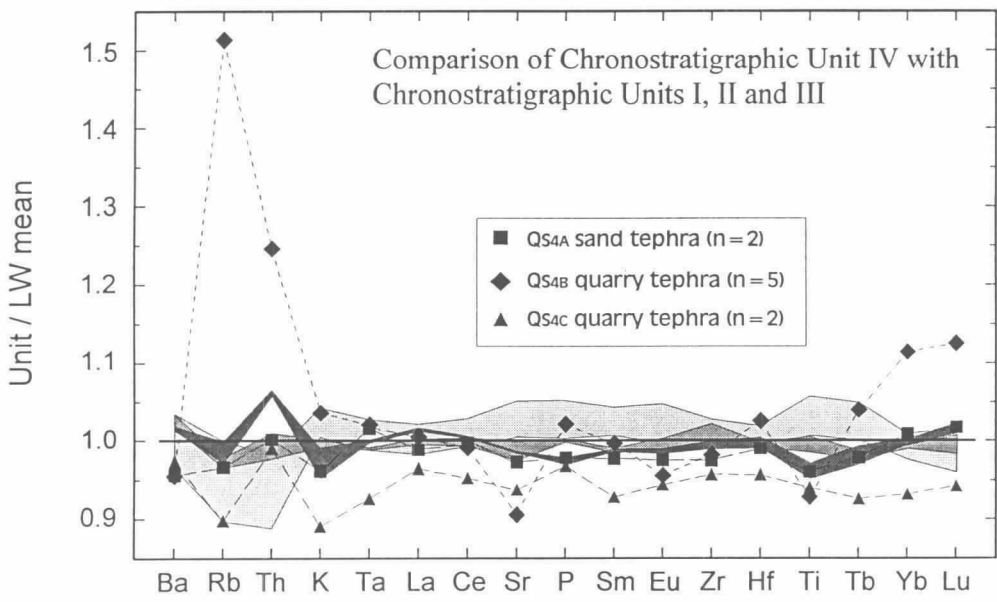
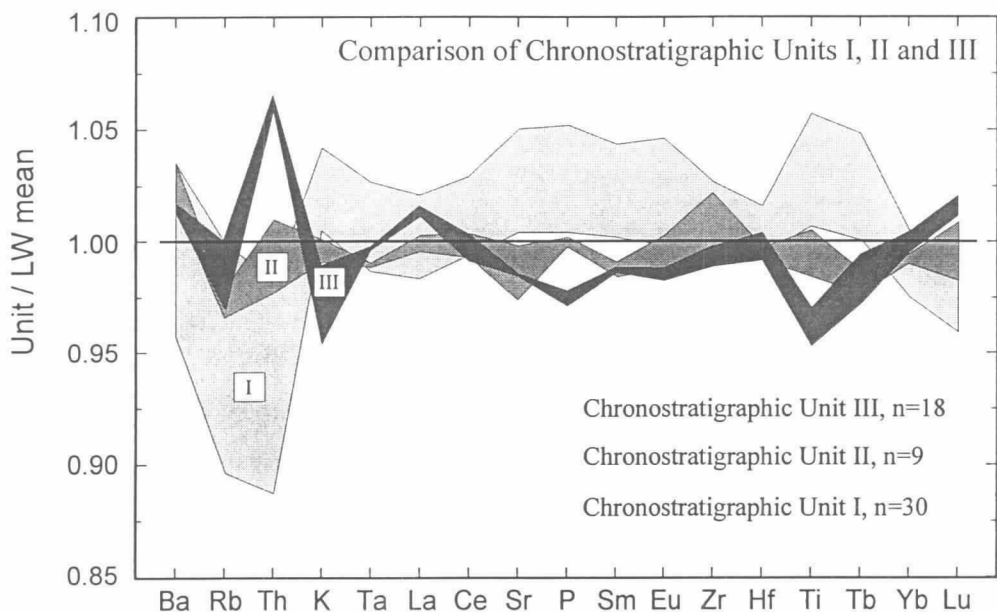




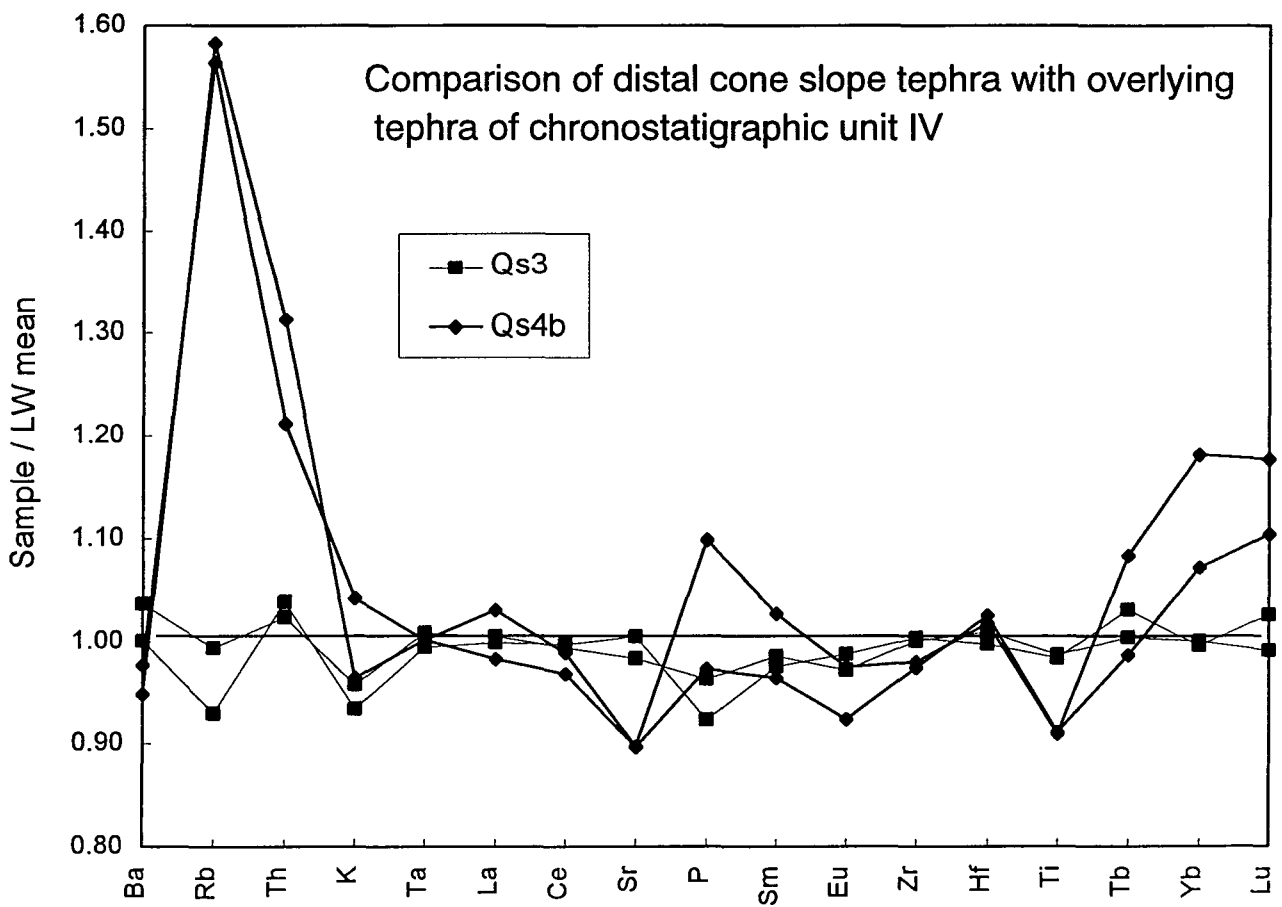




# Geochemical Variations at the Lathrop Wells Volcanic Center

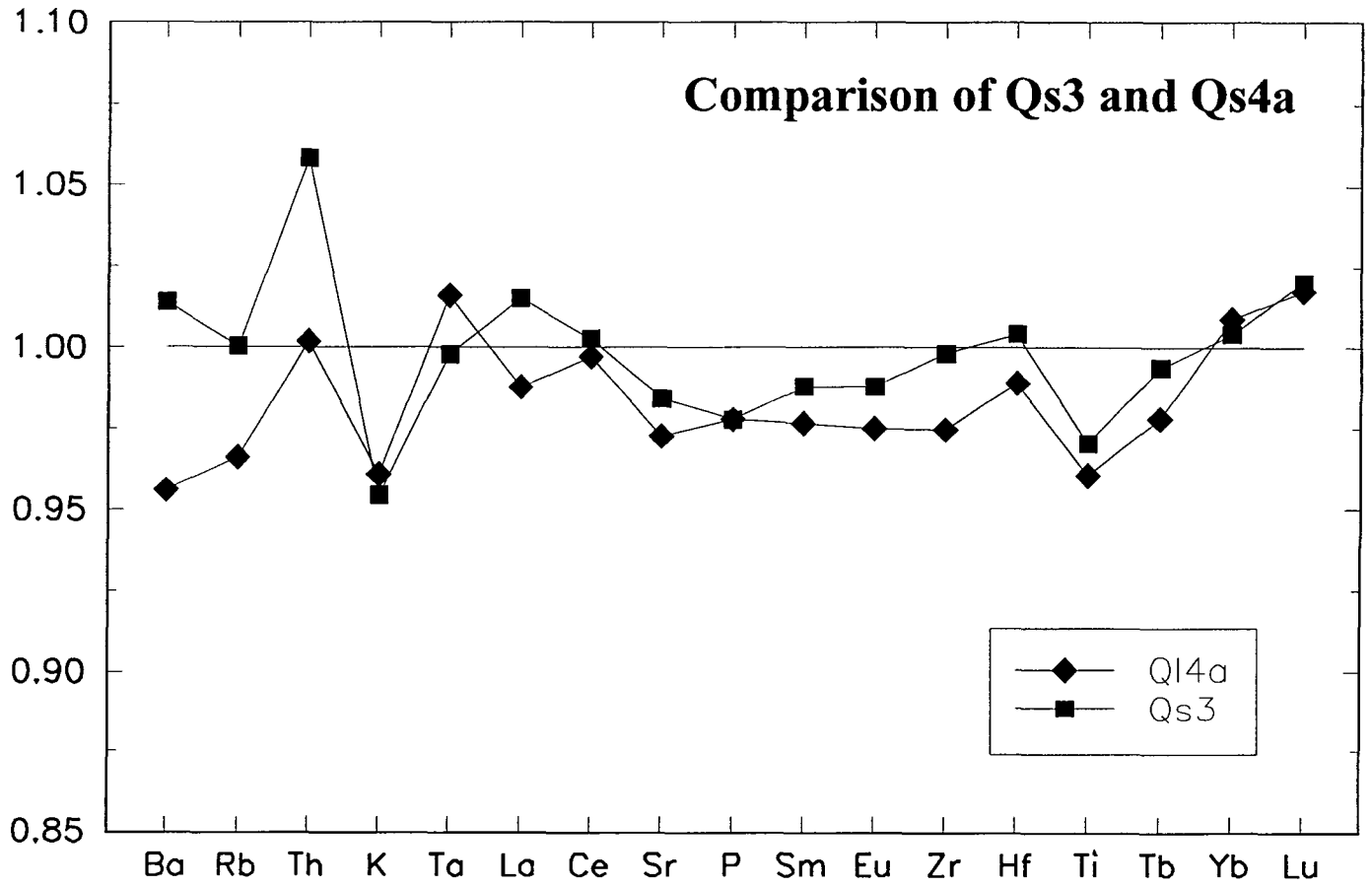


- Four field photographs showing evidence of Holocene eruptions at the Lathrop Wells volcanic center.

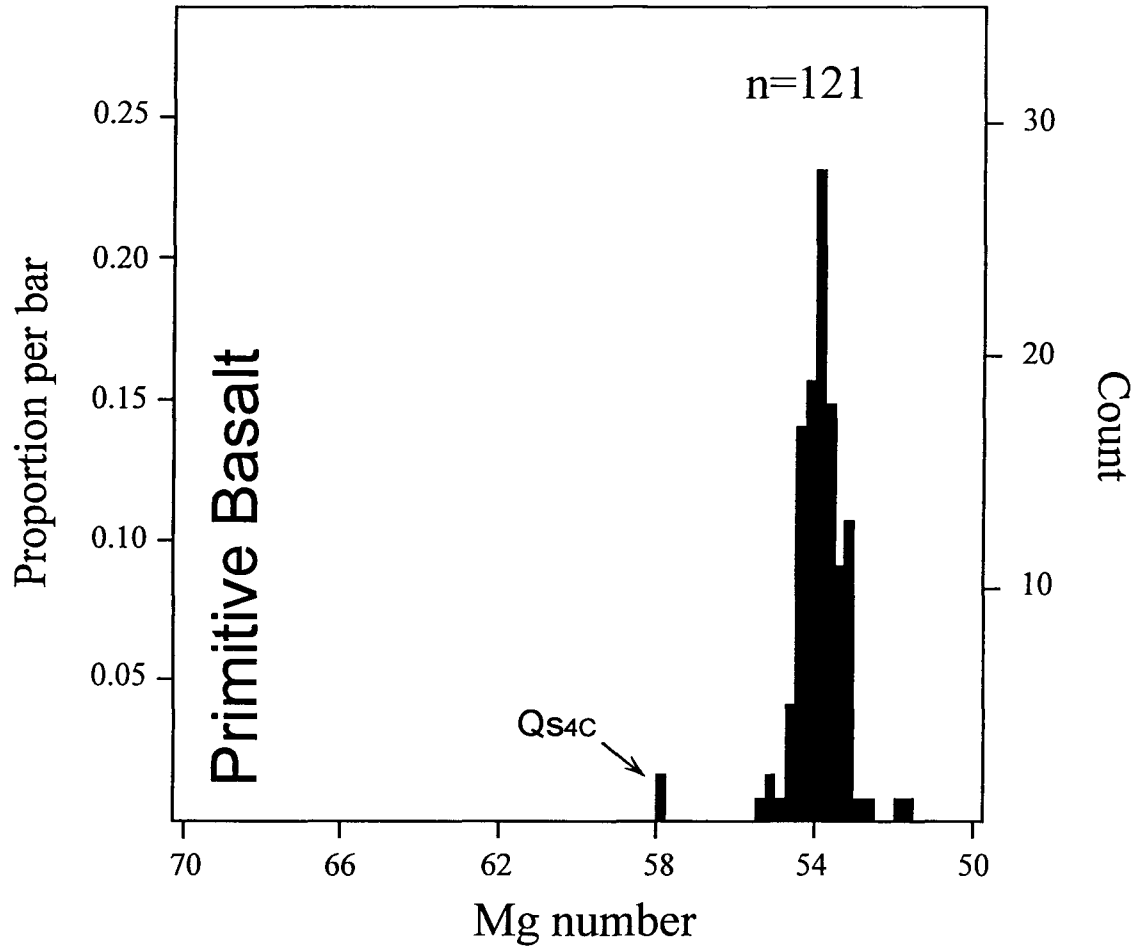


Unit/LW mean

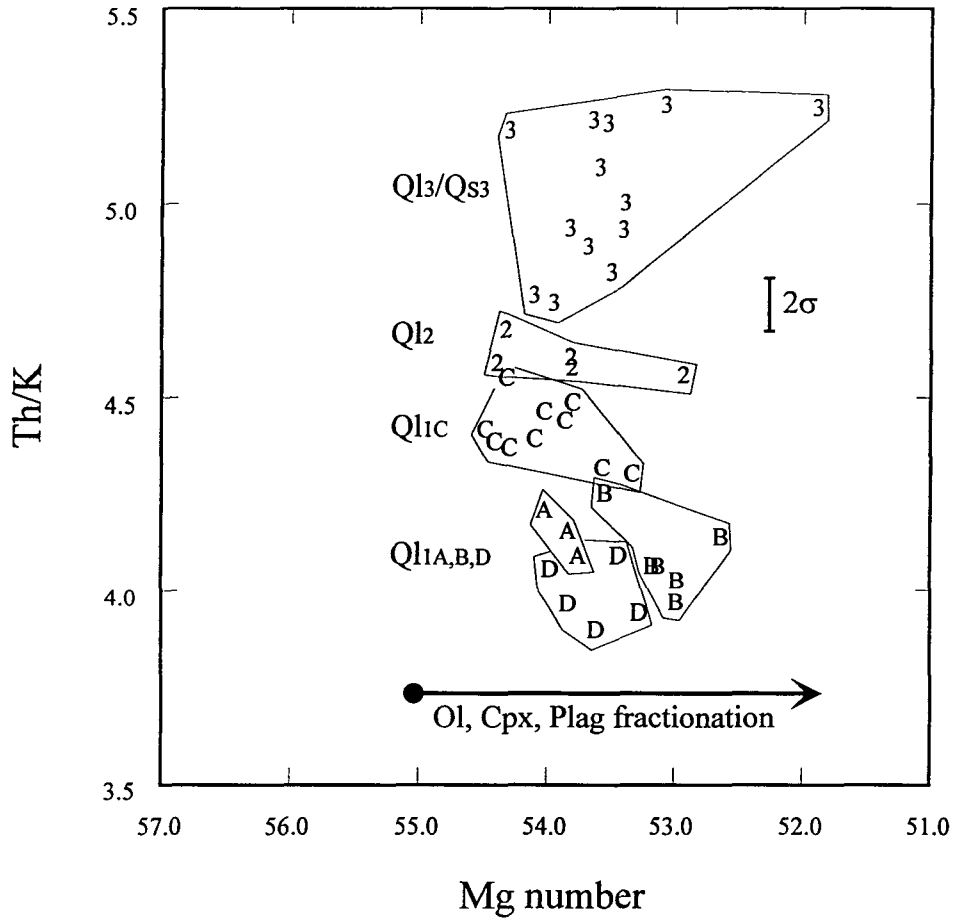
### Comparison of Qs3 and Qs4a



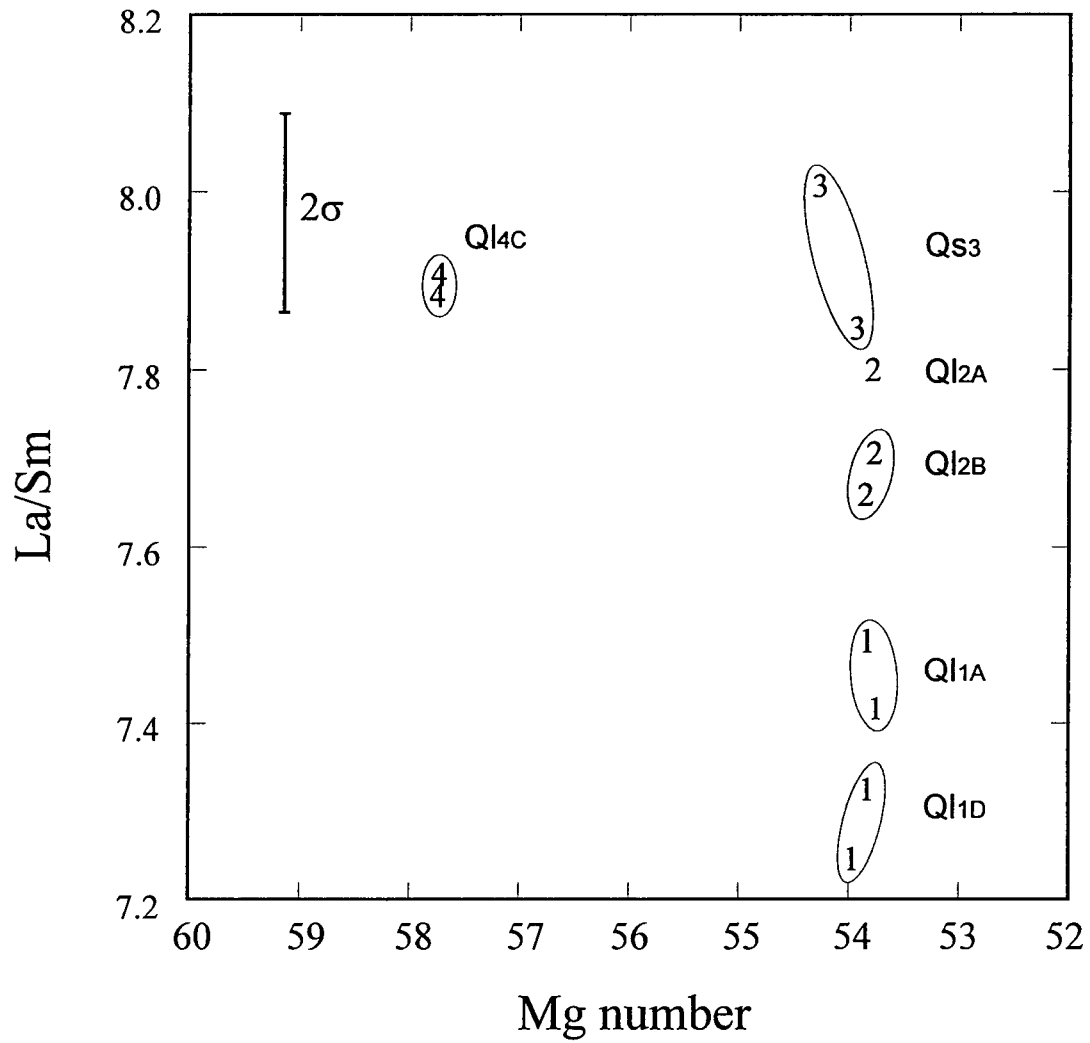
# Lathrop Wells



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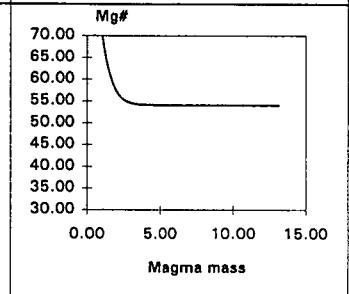
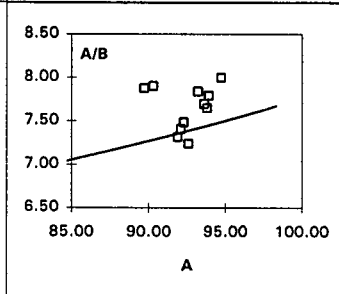
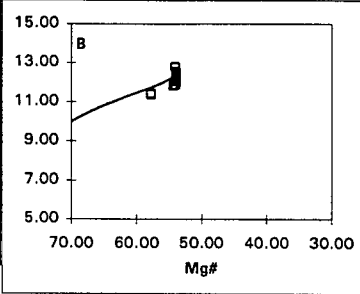
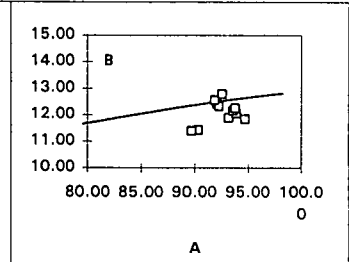
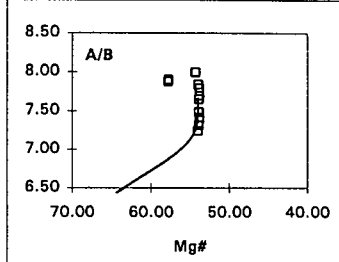
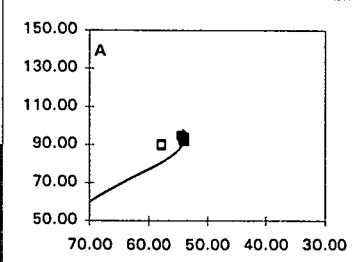
# Lathrop Wells



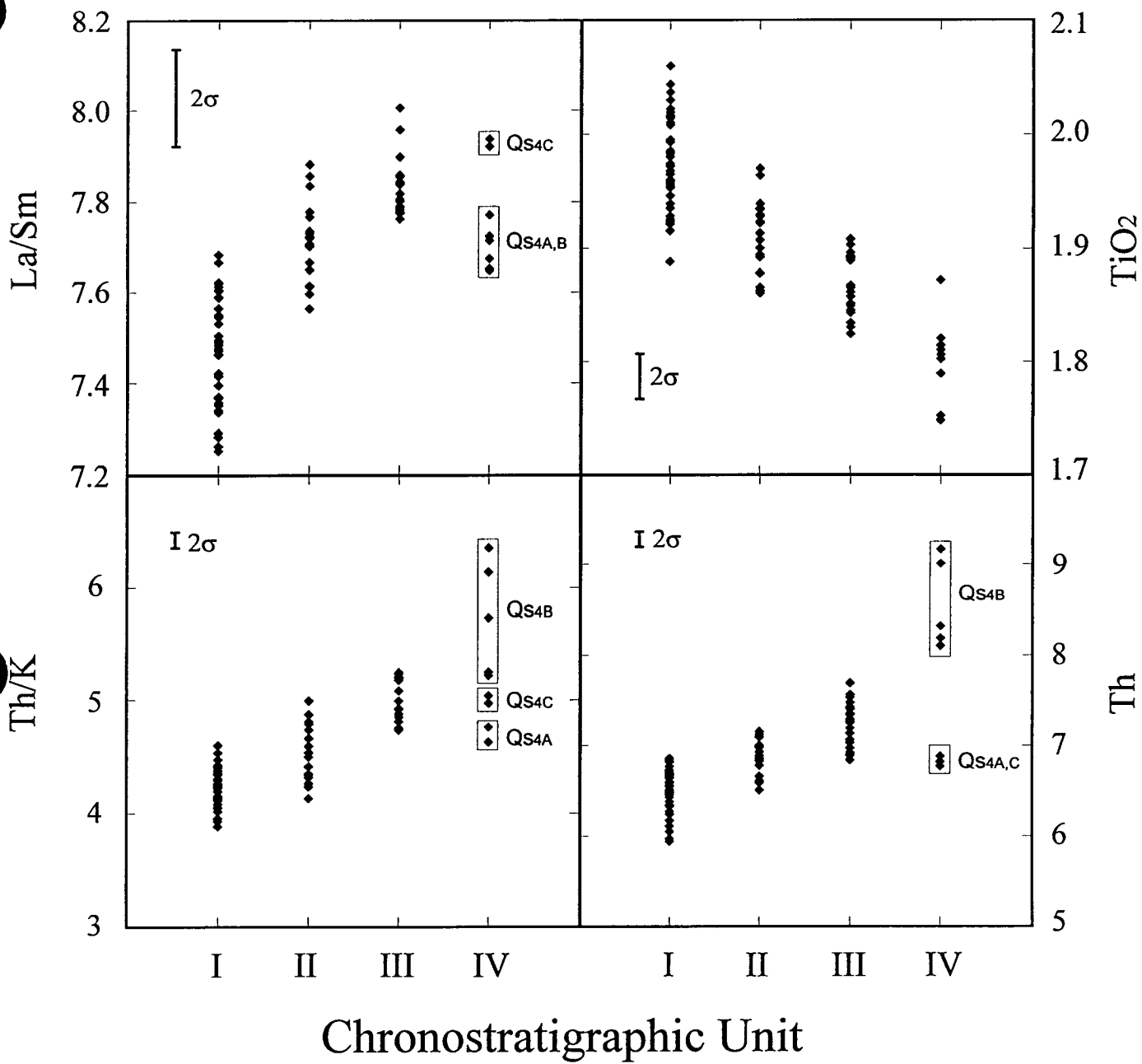


**FEAR model to calculate Mg# and trace-element composition of a basaltic magma**

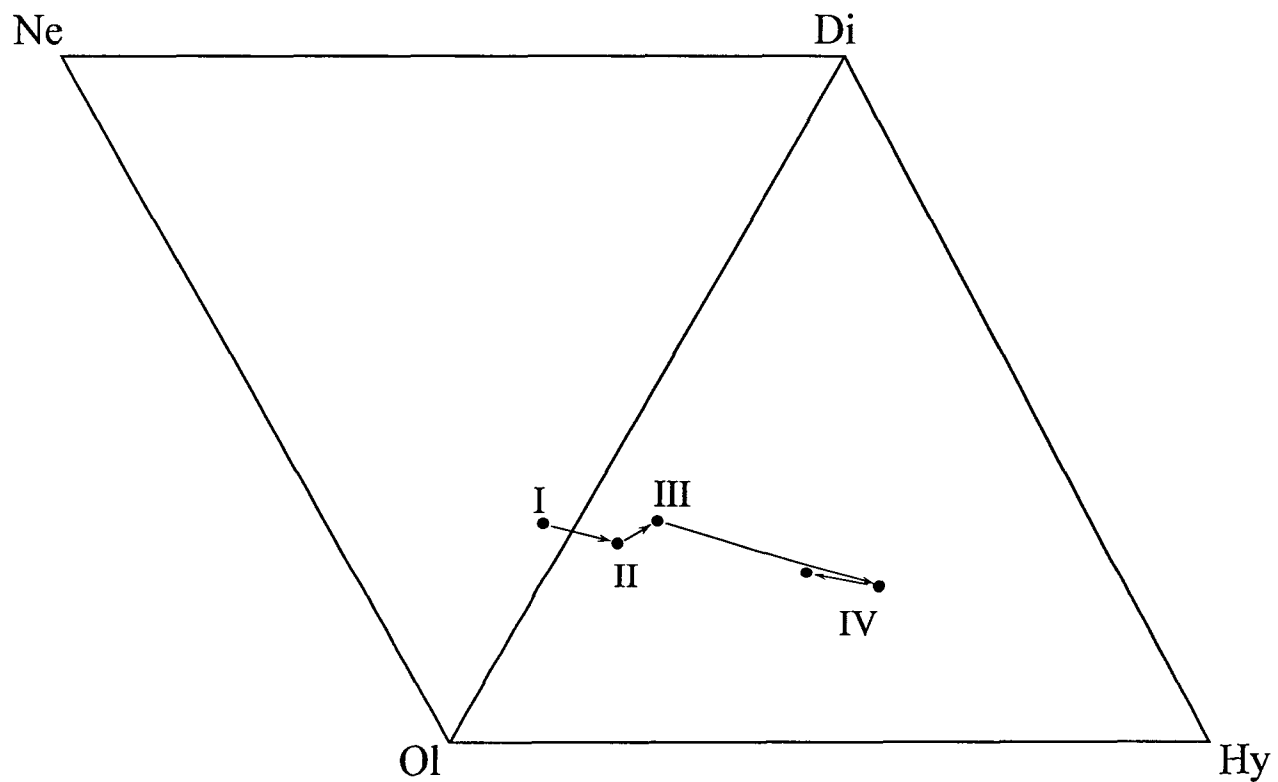
Element A is:		La	Element B is:		Sm
Assimilation rate					0.00
Recharge rate					2.22
Eruption rate					0.00
Initial mass of magma					1.00
Crystallization increment					0.0050
Mg# of magma	70.00		Magma	Recharge	Assim
MgO content of magma	14.00	FeO	10.70	10.70	2.00
Mg# of recharging magma	70.00	MgO	14.00	14.00	0.02
MgO content of recharging magma	14.00	Fe	0.1489	0.1489	0.0278
Mg# of assimilate	2.00	Mg	0.3474	0.3474	0.0006
FeO content of assimilate	2.00	Mg#	70.00	70.00	2.00
Conc. of element A in magma	60.00	Partition coefficients			
Conc. of element B in magma	10.00		OI	Cpx	
Conc. of element A in recharge	60.00	La	0.0001	0.1346	
Conc. of element B in recharge	10.00	Nd	0.0002	0.4874	
Conc. of element A in assimilate	60.00	Sm	0.0015	0.6693	
Conc. of element B in assimilate	10.00	Pb	0.0010	0.0500	
Prop. of OI in xl assemblage	0.25	Rb	0.0006	0.0104	
Prop. of Cpx in xl assemblage	0.75	Th	0.0009	0.0467	
Fe-Mg Kd for Olivine	0.32	Sr	0.0010	0.1199	
Fe-Mg Kd for Cpx	0.25	Ni	21.1200	4.1190	
Fe-Mg Kd for bulk	0.27	Co	1.2542	1.7446	
D (A) for Olivine	0.0001	Sc	0.2457	6.3553	
D (B) for Olivine	0.0015	K	0.0006	0.0104	
D (A) for Cpx	0.1346	Bulk D (A)	0.1010		
D (B) for Cpx	0.6693	Bulk D (B)	0.5024		



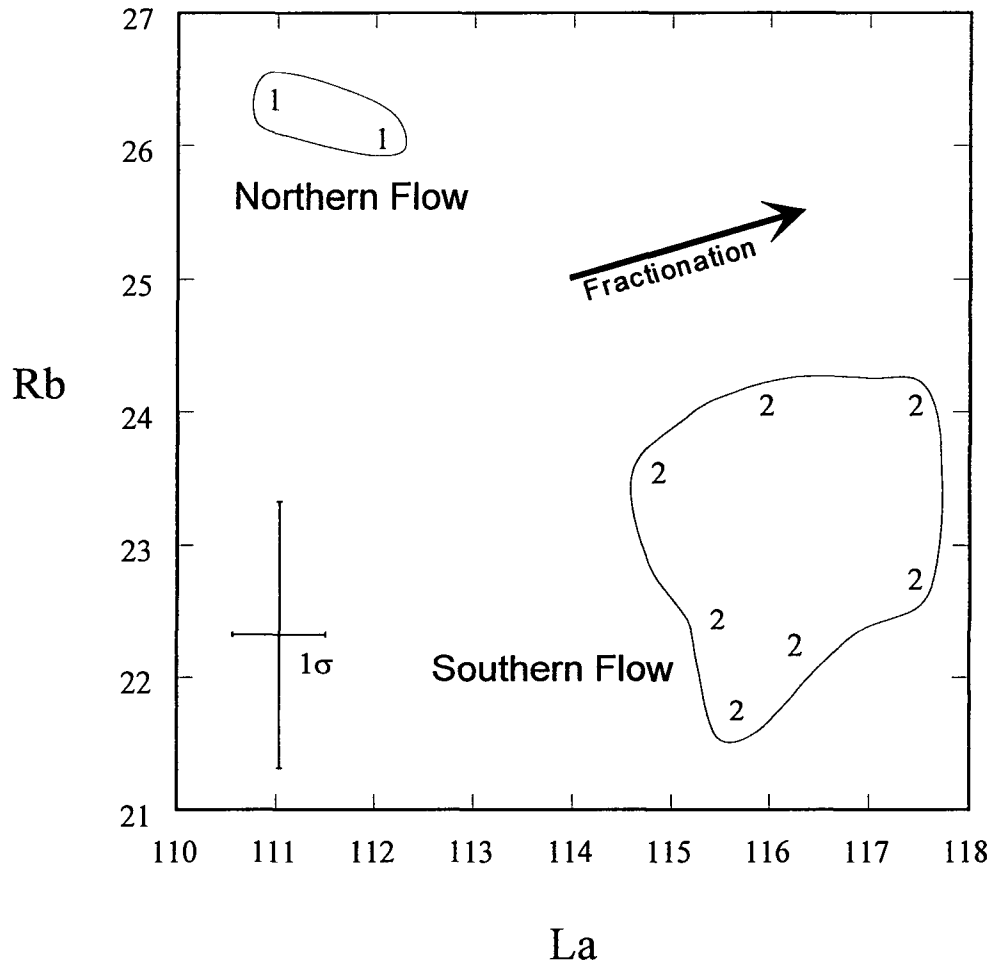
# Lathrop Wells



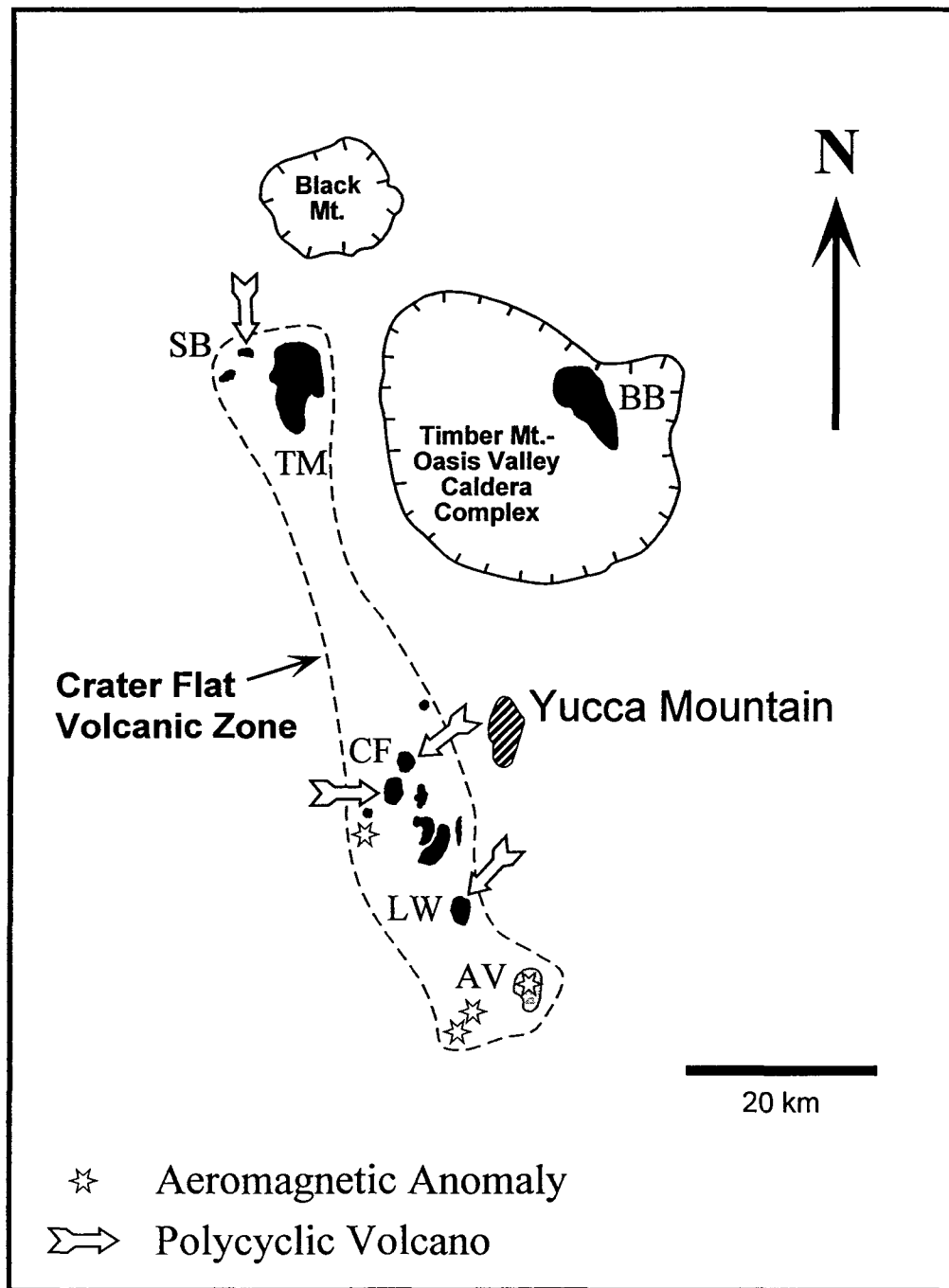
# Lathrop Wells normative compositions



# Black Cone



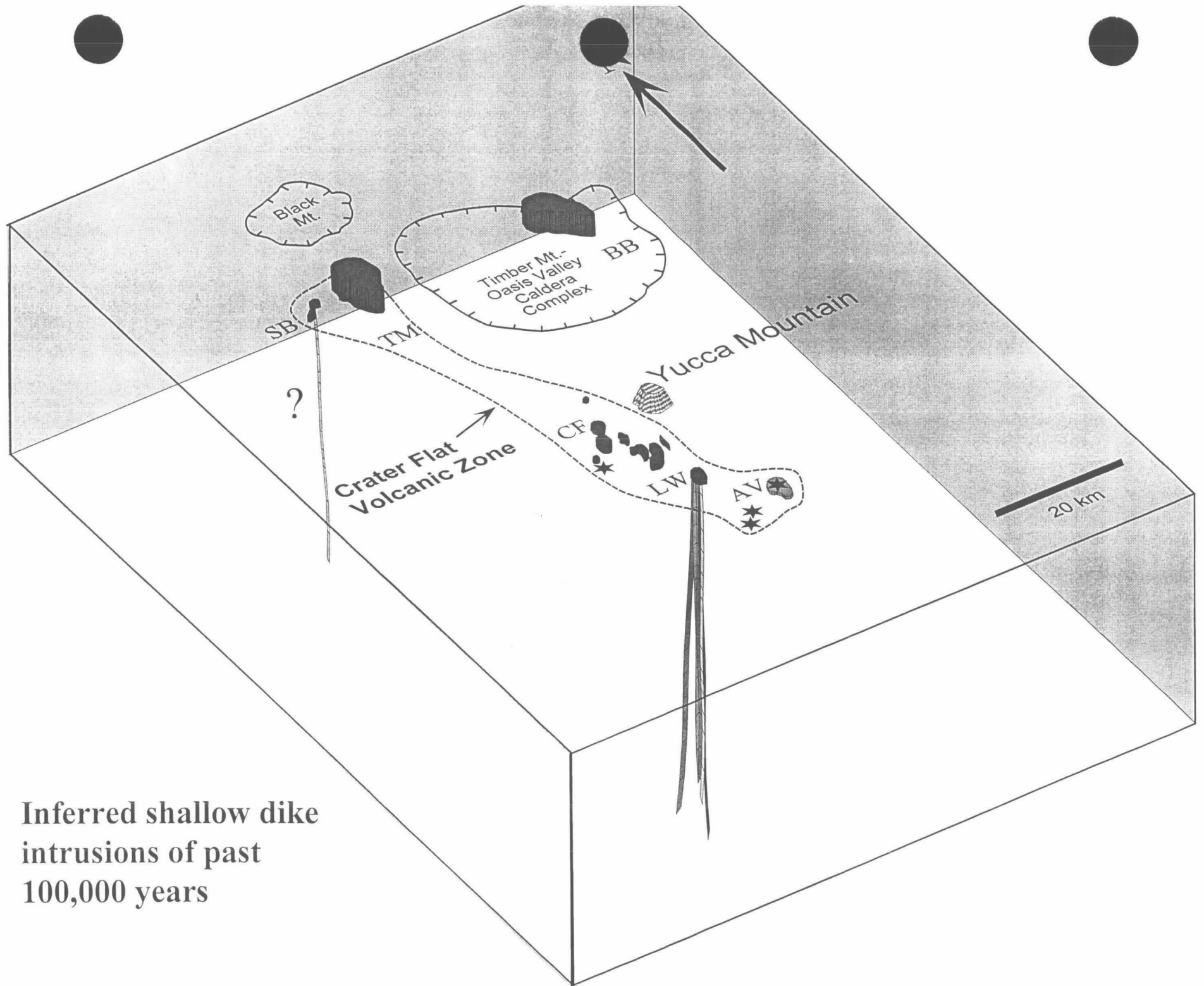
# Post-Miocene Volcanic Centers of the Yucca Mountain Region



## Summary of Quaternary polycyclic activity

- 1 Ma Crater Flat Centers
  - distributed polycyclic center?
  - $\geq 7$  magma batches
- 0.3 Ma Sleeping Butte Centers
  - distributed polycyclic center?
  - chronology?
  - $\geq 2$  magma batches
- $\leq 0.1$  Ma Lathrop Wells Center
  - localized polycyclic center
  - $\geq 6$  magma batches

The  $\sim 100,000$  year pattern of repeated volcanism at Lathrop Wells, which has been maintained into the Holocene, indicates that the next eruption in the region will probably again be at Lathrop Wells.



Inferred shallow dike intrusions of past 100,000 years

## **Necessary future work:**

- **Evolution of Crater Flat volcanic zone**
  1. Geologic/geochemical model of magma production patterns through time
    - is magmatism waxing or waning?
  2. Changes in volatile content, fractionation depth
    - ascent mechanics, eruption styles
  3. Provides physical framework for probability models and effects studies
- **Magmatic effects studies**
- **Refine mechanism/duration of polycyclic volcanism**
- **Wrap up geochronology**
- **Correlate ashes in fault trenches to dated eruptive episodes at Lathrop Wells**
- **Volcanism drill holes**
  1. determine age and nature (intrusion/extrusion) of aeromagnetic anomalies
- **Revised probability studies**
  1. Probability of polycyclic volcanism