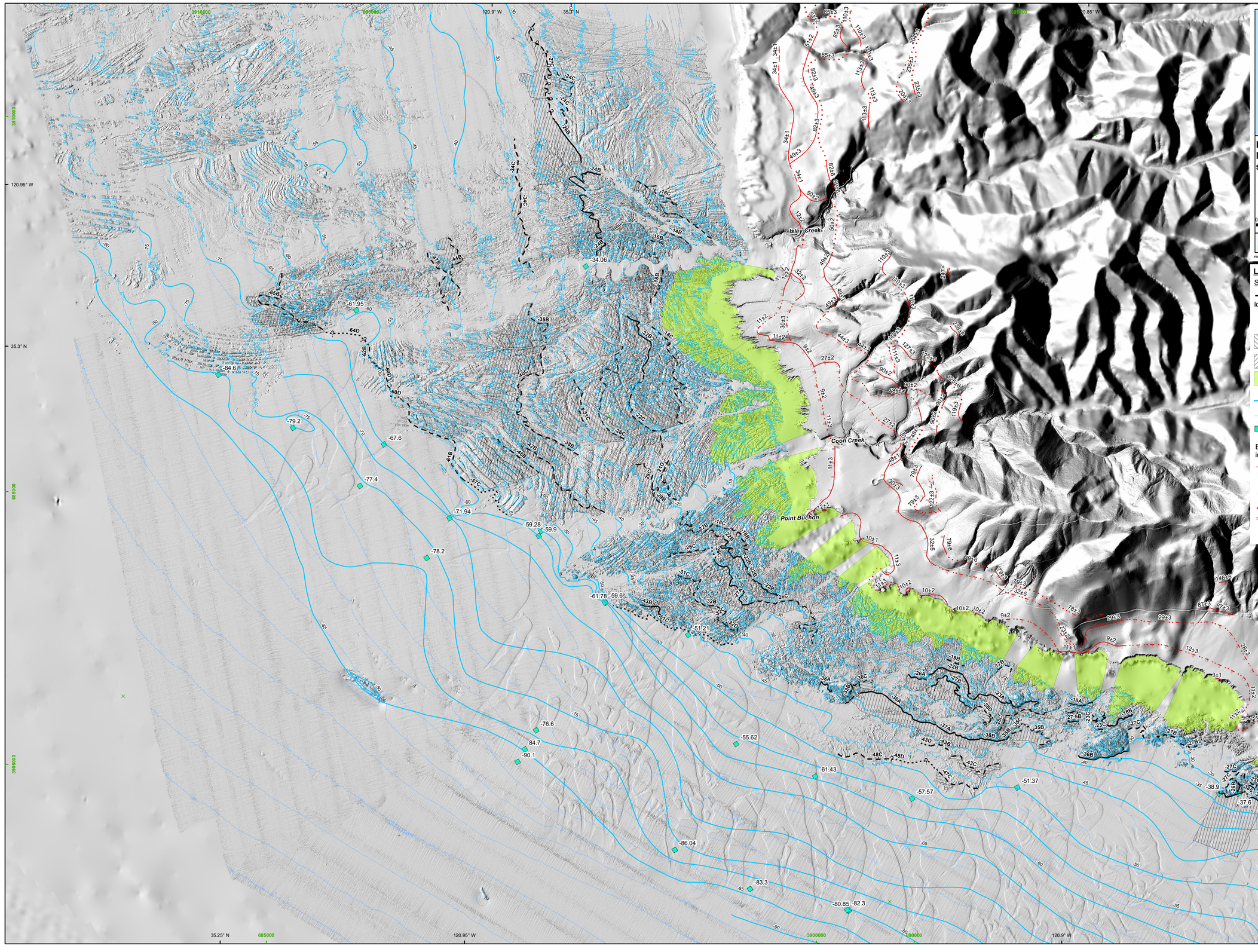


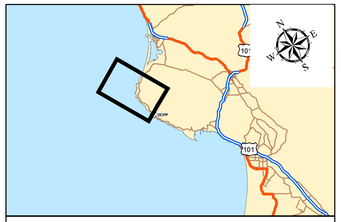


PLATE I-1a
Map of submerged wave-cut platforms and strandlines with top of bedrock contours

Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LIDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)

Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale:1:15,000

0 0.1 0.2 Nautical Miles | 0 0.1 0.2 Miles | 0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

File path: S:\13800\13838\13838.002\figures\20101112_Report\Appendix_I\Plate_I_1a.mxd

LEGEND

SUBMERGED STRANDLINES

Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.

Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).

Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)

Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)

Holocene Platform

5 m bedrock contours (top of bedrock)

5 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)

-57.7 Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters

Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines (elevation labeled in meters)

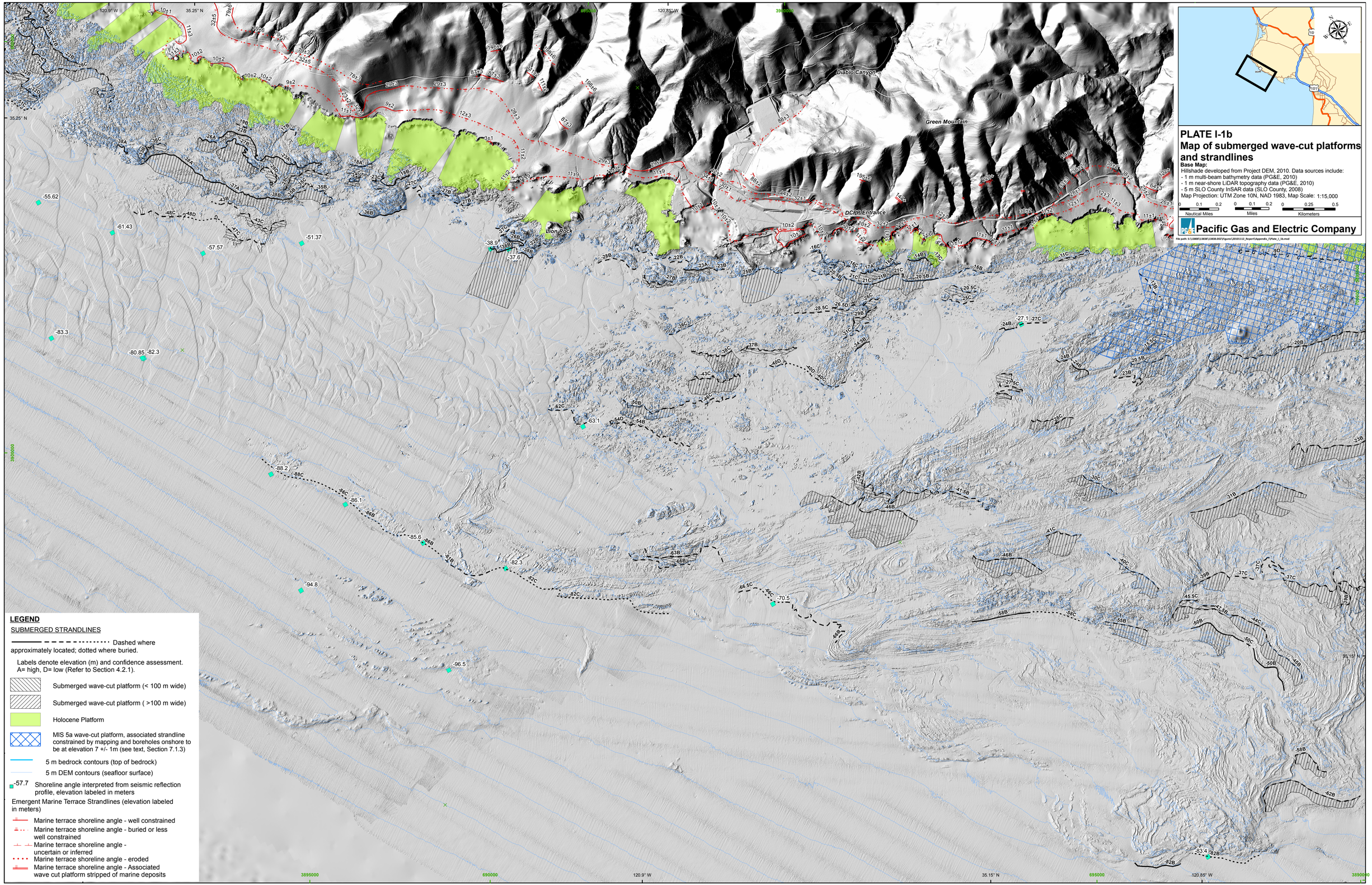
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained

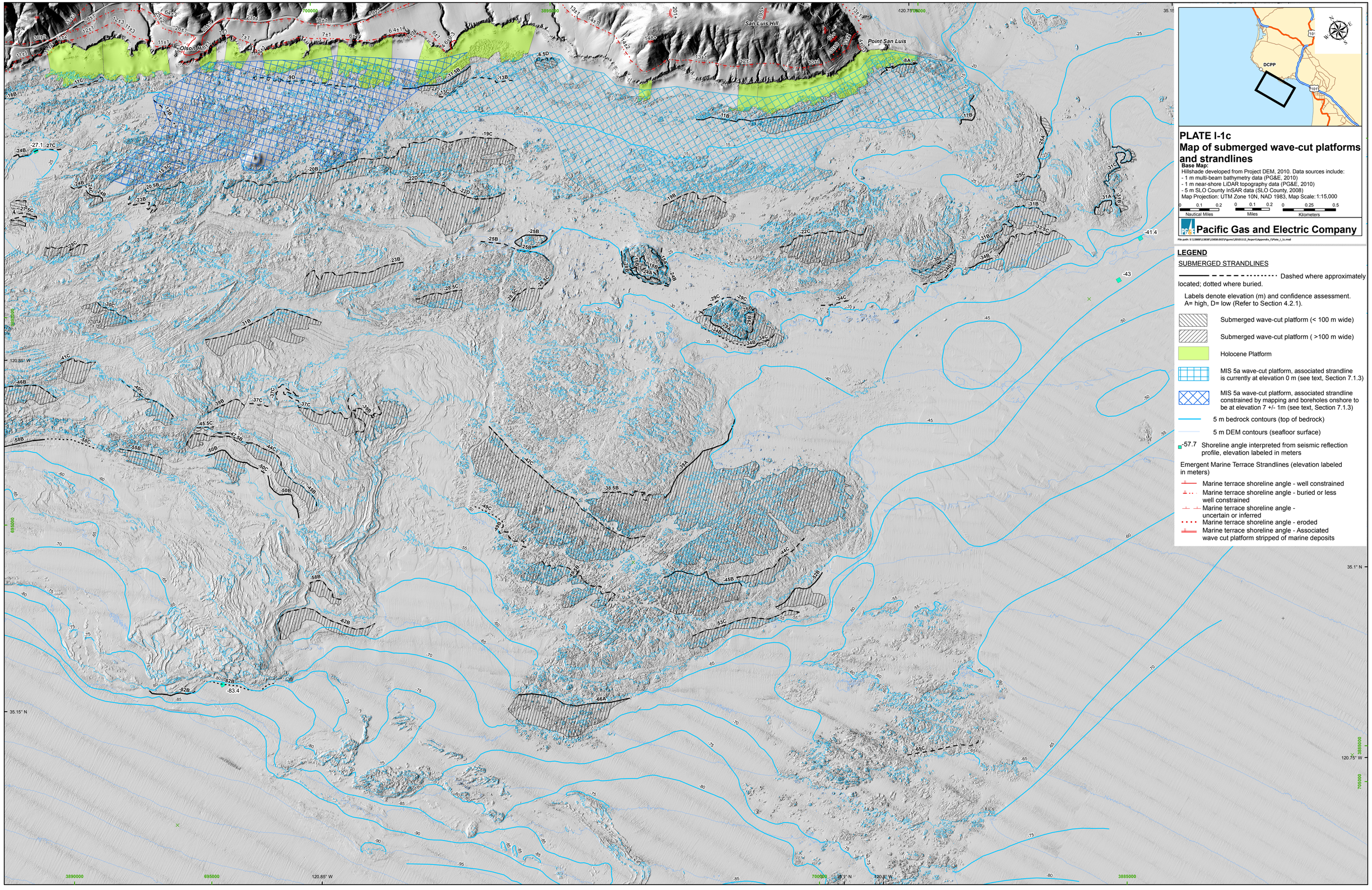
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained

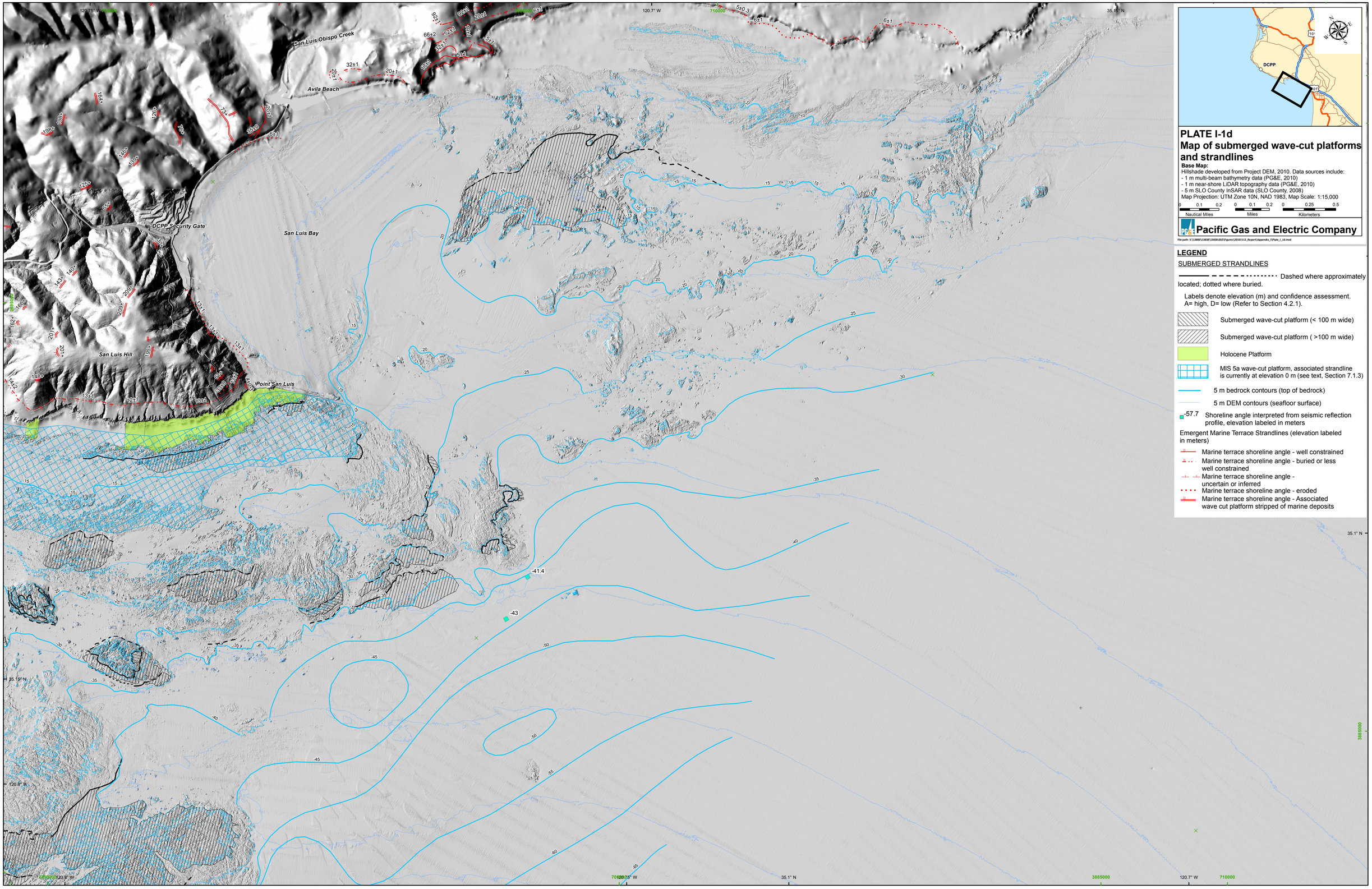
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred

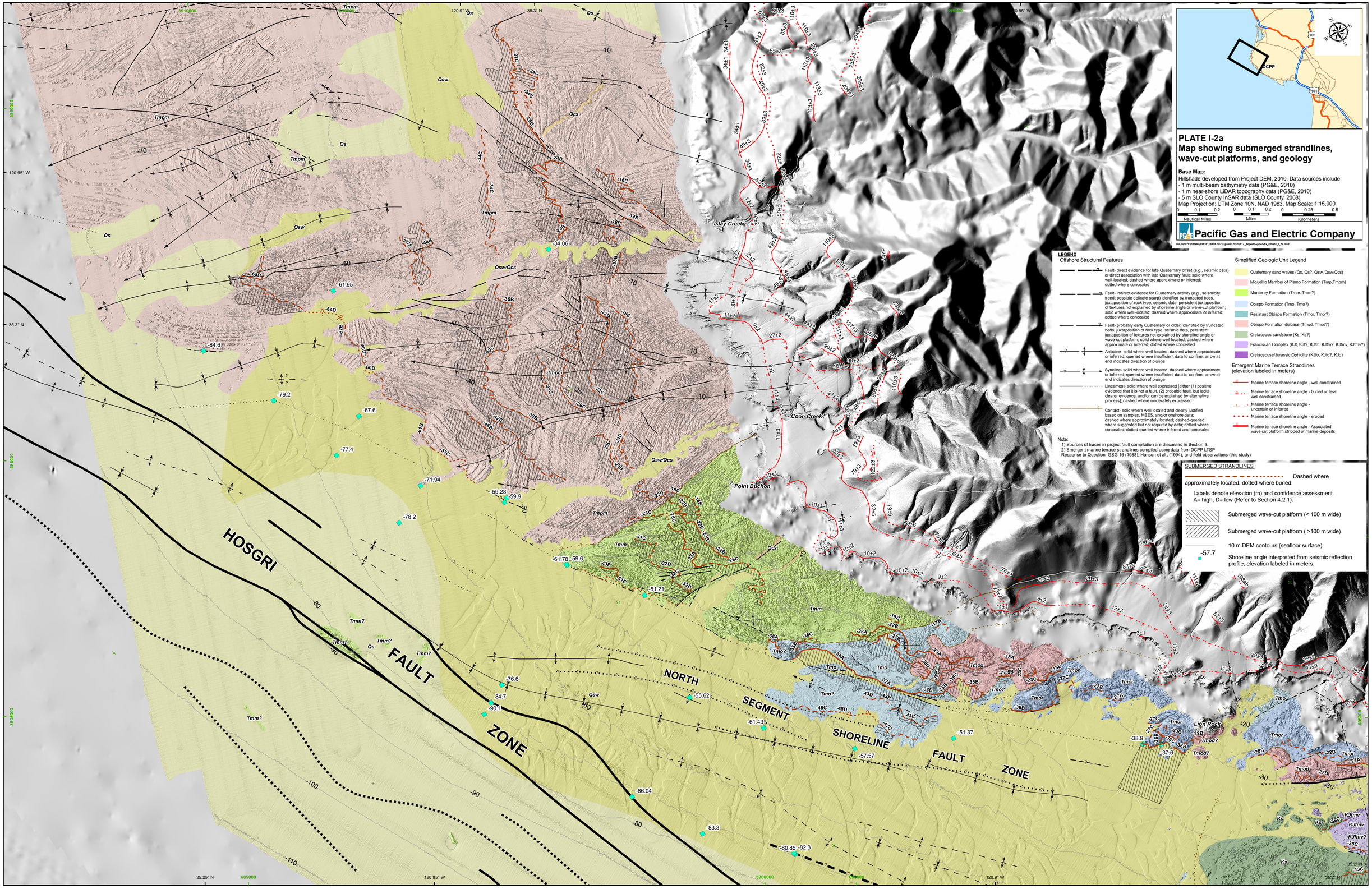
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded

Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits


Diablo Canyon
Green Mountain
DCPP Entrance
Lion Rock
120.9° W
120.85° W
35.25° N
35.15° N
3895000
3890000
690000
695000
LEGEND
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
Holocene Platform
MIS 5a wave-cut platform, associated strandline constrained by mapping and boreholes onshore to be at elevation 7 +/- 1m (see text, Section 7.1.3)
5 m bedrock contours (top of bedrock)
5 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7 Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines (elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits
PLATE I-1b
Map of submerged wave-cut platforms and strandlines
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale: 1:15,000
0 0.1 0.2 Nautical Miles
0 0.1 0.2 Miles
0 0.25 0.5 Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company


Olson Hill
San Luis Hill
Point San Luis
DCPP
101
PLATE I-1c
Map of submerged wave-cut platforms and strandlines
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale: 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
Miles
Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
LEGEND
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
Holocene Platform
MIS 5a wave-cut platform, associated strandline is currently at elevation 0 m (see text, Section 7.1.3)
MIS 5a wave-cut platform, associated strandline constrained by mapping and boreholes onshore to be at elevation 7 +/- 1m (see text, Section 7.1.3)
5 m bedrock contours (top of bedrock)
5 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7 Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines (elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits
35.15° N
120.85° W
120.75° W
35.1° N
3890000
695000
700000
3885000
705000


San Luis Obispo Creek
Avila Beach
DCPP Security Gate
San Luis Bay
San Luis Hill
Point San Luis
-41.4
-43
DCPP
PLATE I-1d
Map of submerged wave-cut platforms and strandlines
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale: 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
Miles
Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
LEGEND
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
Holocene Platform
MIS 5a wave-cut platform, associated strandline is currently at elevation 0 m (see text, Section 7.1.3)
5 m bedrock contours (top of bedrock)
5 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7 Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines (elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits


HOSGRI
FAULT
ZONE
NORTH
SEGMENT
SHORELINE
FAULT
ZONE
Islay Creek
Coon Creek
Point Buchon
Lion Rock
DCPP
PLATE I-2a
Map showing submerged strandlines, wave-cut platforms, and geology
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale: 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
Miles
Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
LEGEND
Offshore Structural Features
Fault- direct evidence for late Quaternary offset (e.g., seismic data) or direct association with late Quaternary fault; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- indirect evidence for Quaternary activity (e.g., seismicity trend; possible delicate scarp) identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- probably early Quaternary or older, identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Anticline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Syncline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Lineament- solid where well expressed [either (1) positive evidence that it is not a fault, (2) probable fault, but lacks clearer evidence, and/or can be explained by alternative process]; dashed where moderately expressed
Contact- solid where well located and clearly justified based on samples, MBES, and/or onshore data; dashed where approximately located; dashed-queried where suggested but not required by data; dotted where concealed; dotted-queried where inferred and concealed
Simplified Geologic Unit Legend
Quaternary sand waves (Qs, Qs?, Qsw, Qsw/Qcs)
Miguelito Member of Pismo Formation (Tmp,Tmpm)
Monterey Formation (Tmm, Tmm?)
Obispo Formation (Tmo, Tmo?)
Resistant Obispo Formation (Tmor, Tmor?)
Obispo Formation diabase (Tmod, Tmod?)
Cretaceous sandstone (Ks, Ks?)
Franciscan Complex (KJf, KJf?, KJfm, KJfm?, KJfmv, KJfmv?)
Cretaceouse/Jurassic Ophiolite (KJfo, KJfo?, KJo)
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines
(elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits
Note:
1) Sources of traces in project fault compilation are discussed in Section 3.
2) Emergent marine terrace strandlines compiled using data from DCPP LTSP Response to Question GSG 16 (1988), Hanson et al., (1994), and field observations (this study)
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
10 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7
Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters.

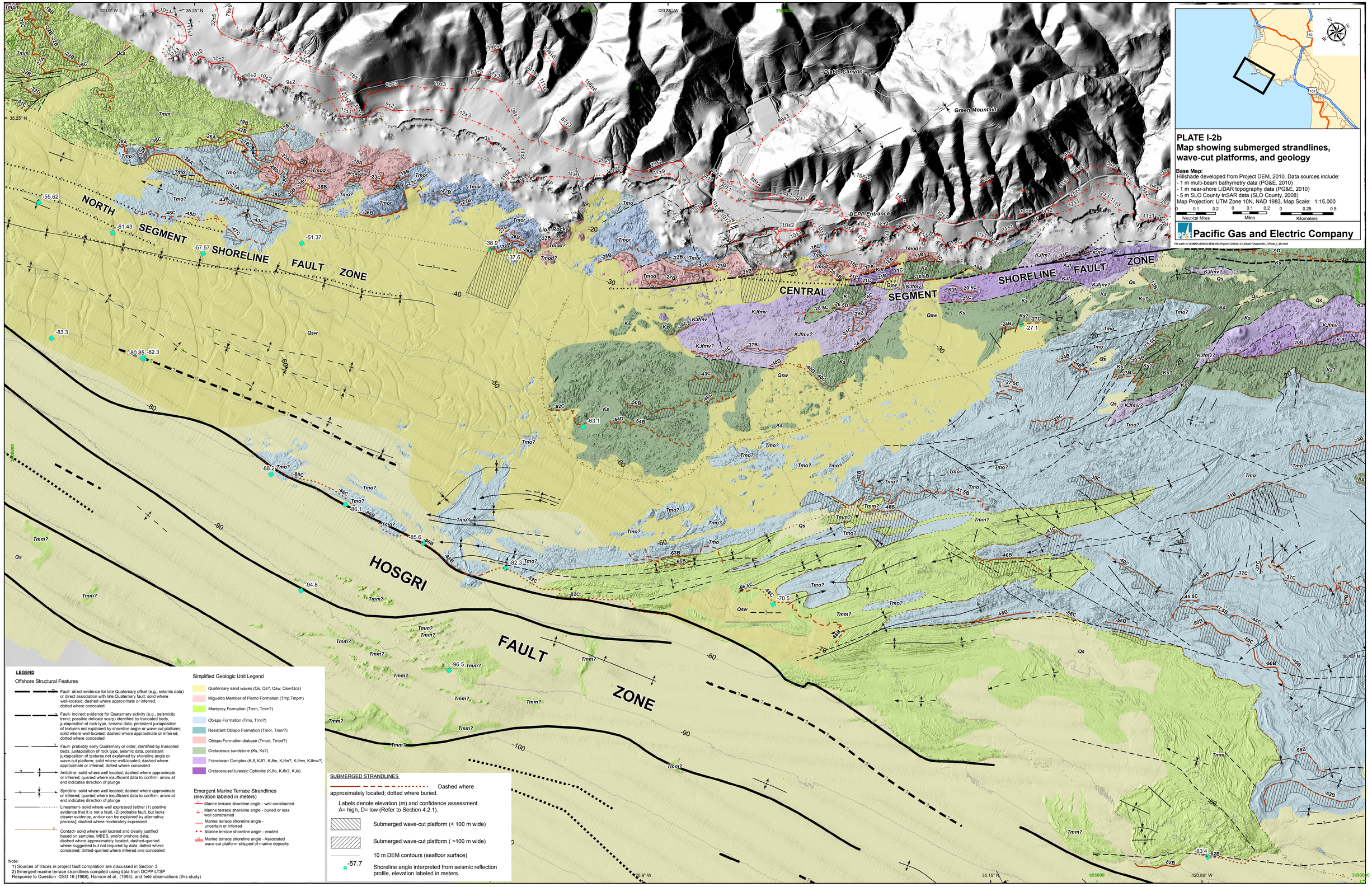
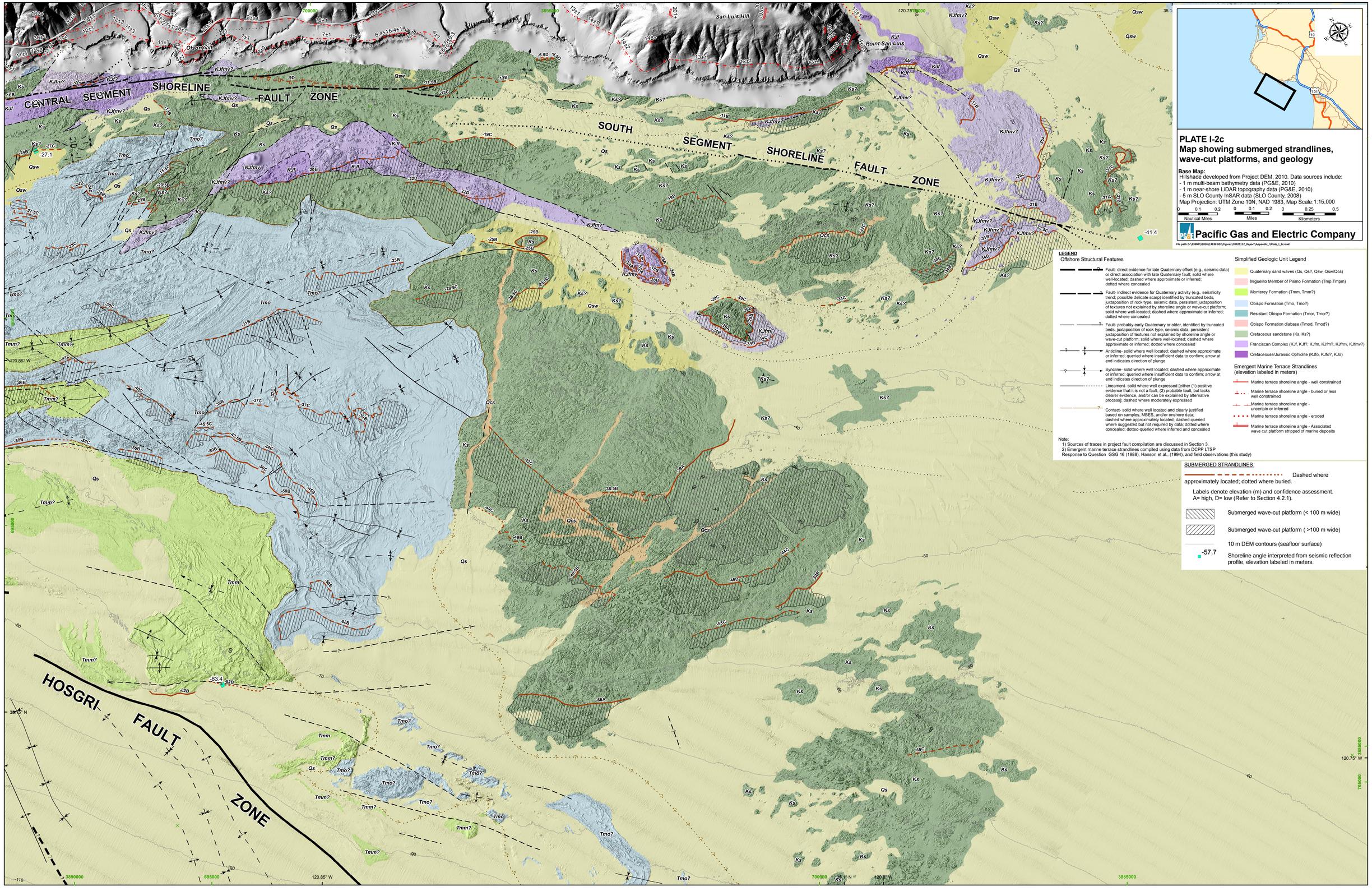
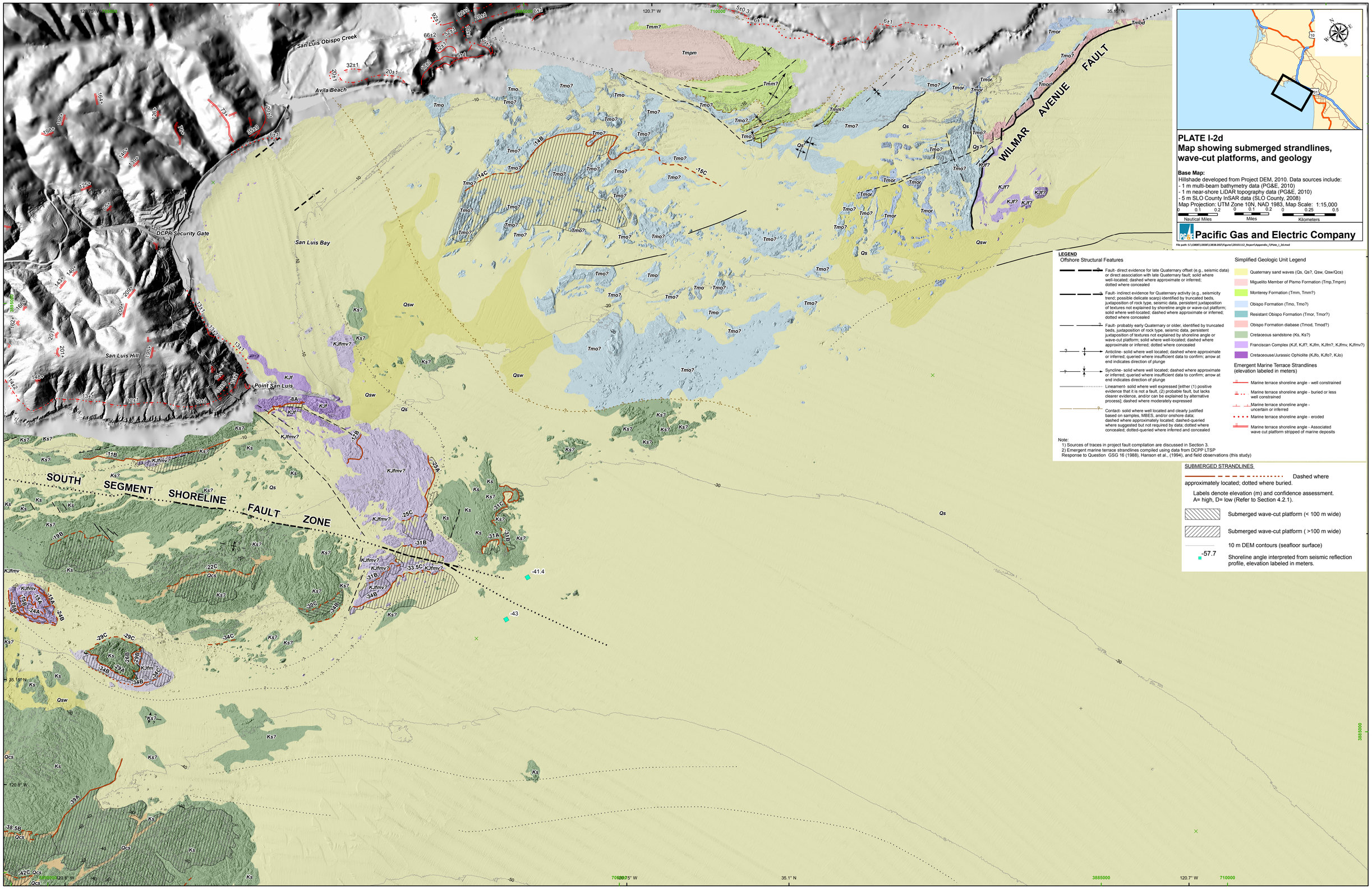
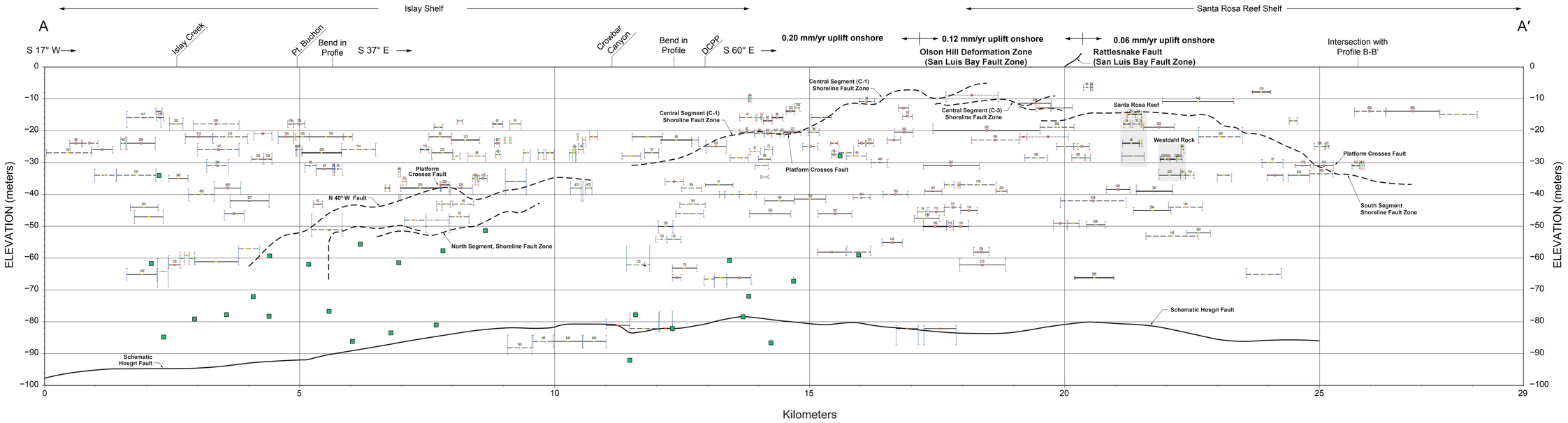
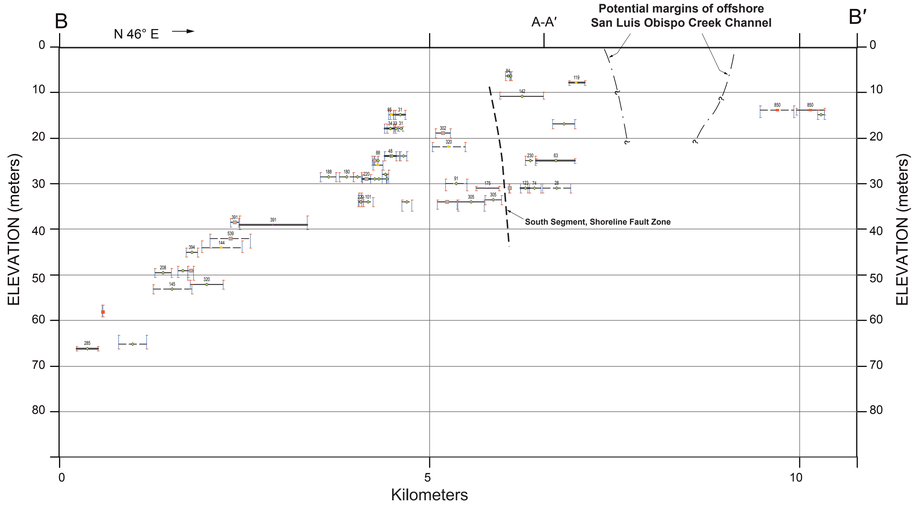


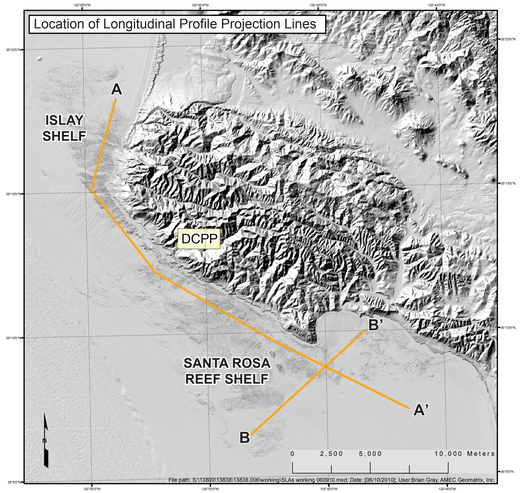
PLATE I-2b
Map showing submerged strandlines, wave-cut platforms, and geology
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale: 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
Miles
Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
NORTH SEGMENT SHORELINE FAULT ZONE
CENTRAL SEGMENT SHORELINE FAULT ZONE
HOSGRI FAULT ZONE
Diablo Canyon
Green Mountain
DCPP Entrance
Lion Rock
LEGEND
Offshore Structural Features
Fault- direct evidence for late Quaternary offset (e.g., seismic data) or direct association with late Quaternary fault; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- indirect evidence for Quaternary activity (e.g., seismicity trend; possible delicate scarp) identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- probably early Quaternary or older, identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Anticline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Syncline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Lineament- solid where well expressed [either (1) positive evidence that it is not a fault, (2) probable fault, but lacks clearer evidence, and/or can be explained by alternative process]; dashed where moderately expressed
Contact- solid where well located and clearly justified based on samples, MBES, and/or onshore data; dashed where approximately located; dashed-queried where suggested but not required by data; dotted where concealed; dotted-queried where inferred and concealed
Simplified Geologic Unit Legend
Quaternary sand waves (Qs, Qs?, Qsw, Qsw/Qcs)
Miguelito Member of Pismo Formation (Tmp,Tmpm)
Monterey Formation (Tmm, Tmm?)
Obispo Formation (Tmo, Tmo?)
Resistant Obispo Formation (Tmor, Tmor?)
Obispo Formation diabase (Tmod, Tmod?)
Cretaceous sandstone (Ks, Ks?)
Franciscan Complex (KJf, KJf?, KJfm, KJfm?, KJfmv, KJfmv?)
Cretaceouse/Jurassic Ophiolite (KJfo, KJfo?, KJo)
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines
(elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
10 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7
Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters.
Note:
1) Sources of traces in project fault compilation are discussed in Section 3.
2) Emergent marine terrace strandlines compiled using data from DCPP LTSP Response to Question GSG 16 (1988), Hanson et al., (1994), and field observations (this study)


CENTRAL SEGMENT SHORELINE FAULT ZONE
SOUTH SEGMENT SHORELINE FAULT ZONE
HOSGRI FAULT ZONE
San Luis Hill
Olson Hill
Point San Luis
PLATE I-2c
Map showing submerged strandlines, wave-cut platforms, and geology
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale:1:15,000
Nautical Miles
Miles
Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
LEGEND
Offshore Structural Features
Fault- direct evidence for late Quaternary offset (e.g., seismic data) or direct association with late Quaternary fault; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- indirect evidence for Quaternary activity (e.g., seismicity trend; possible delicate scarp) identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- probably early Quaternary or older, identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Anticline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Syncline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Lineament- solid where well expressed [either (1) positive evidence that it is not a fault, (2) probable fault, but lacks clearer evidence, and/or can be explained by alternative process]; dashed where moderately expressed
Contact- solid where well located and clearly justified based on samples, MBES, and/or onshore data; dashed where approximately located; dashed-queried where suggested but not required by data; dotted where concealed; dotted-queried where inferred and concealed
Note:
1) Sources of traces in project fault compilation are discussed in Section 3.
2) Emergent marine terrace strandlines compiled using data from DCPP LTSP Response to Question GSG 16 (1988), Hanson et al., (1994), and field observations (this study)
Simplified Geologic Unit Legend
Quaternary sand waves (Qs, Qs?, Qsw, Qsw/Qcs)
Miguelito Member of Pismo Formation (Tmp,Tmpm)
Monterey Formation (Tmm, Tmm?)
Obispo Formation (Tmo, Tmo?)
Resistant Obispo Formation (Tmor, Tmor?)
Obispo Formation diabase (Tmod, Tmod?)
Cretaceous sandstone (Ks, Ks?)
Franciscan Complex (KJf, KJf?, KJfm, KJfm?, KJfmv, KJfmv?)
Cretaceouse/Jurassic Ophiolite (KJfo, KJfo?, KJo)
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines
(elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment.
A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
10 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7
Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters.


San Luis Obispo Creek
Avila Beach
DCPP Security Gate
San Luis Bay
San Luis Hill
Point San Luis
SOUTH SEGMENT SHORELINE FAULT ZONE
WILMAR AVENUE FAULT
Tmm?
Tmpm
Tmo
Tmo?
Tmor
Tmod
Qs
Qsw
Qcs
Ks
Ks?
KJf
KJfmv
KJfmv?
KJf?
-14B
-14C
-15C
-8A
-11B
-17B
-25A
-25C
-31B
-31C
-31A
-34B
-33.5C
-19B
-22C
-30C
-29C
-34C
-39A
-38.5B
-41.4
-43
PLATE I-2d
Map showing submerged strandlines, wave-cut platforms, and geology
Base Map:
Hillshade developed from Project DEM, 2010. Data sources include:
- 1 m multi-beam bathymetry data (PG&E, 2010)
- 1 m near-shore LiDAR topography data (PG&E, 2010)
- 5 m SLO County InSAR data (SLO County, 2008)
Map Projection: UTM Zone 10N, NAD 1983, Map Scale: 1:15,000
Nautical Miles
Miles
Kilometers
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
LEGEND
Offshore Structural Features
Fault- direct evidence for late Quaternary offset (e.g., seismic data) or direct association with late Quaternary fault; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- indirect evidence for Quaternary activity (e.g., seismicity trend; possible delicate scarp) identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Fault- probably early Quaternary or older, identified by truncated beds, juxtaposition of rock type, seismic data, persistent juxtaposition of textures not explained by shoreline angle or wave-cut platform; solid where well-located; dashed where approximate or inferred; dotted where concealed
Anticline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Syncline- solid where well located; dashed where approximate or inferred; queried where insufficient data to confirm; arrow at end indicates direction of plunge
Lineament- solid where well expressed [either (1) positive evidence that it is not a fault, (2) probable fault, but lacks clearer evidence, and/or can be explained by alternative process]; dashed where moderately expressed
Contact- solid where well located and clearly justified based on samples, MBES, and/or onshore data; dashed where approximately located; dashed-queried where suggested but not required by data; dotted where concealed; dotted-queried where inferred and concealed
Simplified Geologic Unit Legend
Quaternary sand waves (Qs, Qs?, Qsw, Qsw/Qcs)
Miguelito Member of Pismo Formation (Tmp,Tmpm)
Monterey Formation (Tmm, Tmm?)
Obispo Formation (Tmo, Tmo?)
Resistant Obispo Formation (Tmor, Tmor?)
Obispo Formation diabase (Tmod, Tmod?)
Cretaceous sandstone (Ks, Ks?)
Franciscan Complex (KJf, KJf?, KJfm, KJfm?, KJfmv, KJfmv?)
Cretaceouse/Jurassic Ophiolite (KJfo, KJfo?, KJo)
Emergent Marine Terrace Strandlines (elevation labeled in meters)
Marine terrace shoreline angle - well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - buried or less well constrained
Marine terrace shoreline angle - uncertain or inferred
Marine terrace shoreline angle - eroded
Marine terrace shoreline angle - Associated wave cut platform stripped of marine deposits
Note:
1) Sources of traces in project fault compilation are discussed in Section 3.
2) Emergent marine terrace strandlines compiled using data from DCPP LTSP Response to Question GSG 16 (1988), Hanson et al., (1994), and field observations (this study)
SUBMERGED STRANDLINES
Dashed where approximately located; dotted where buried.
Labels denote elevation (m) and confidence assessment. A= high, D= low (Refer to Section 4.2.1).
Submerged wave-cut platform (< 100 m wide)
Submerged wave-cut platform (>100 m wide)
10 m DEM contours (seafloor surface)
-57.7
Shoreline angle interpreted from seismic reflection profile, elevation labeled in meters.







LEGEND

Shoreline Angles interpreted from seismic reflection profiles

Submerged Strandlines:

Level A — Solid lines represent strandlines interpreted based on strong geomorphic evidence in rock (confidence levels A and B).

Level B

Level C — Dashed lines represent strandlines interpreted based on weaker geomorphic evidence, or inferred based on correlation with stronger evidence at similar elevations nearby (Level C).

Level D — Dotted lines represent strandlines interpreted to be buried or inferred (Level D).

Refer to Table 4-1 "Submerged Strandline Confidence Assessment" for complete descriptions of confidence levels.

Bars indicate uncertainty in the elevations (m) of the strandline; numbers indicate width (m), of associated wave-cut platforms.

Relationships between the strandline and bedrock structure are designated by colored symbols.

- Crosscuts all structure
- Crosscuts bedding but parallels joints of faults
- Parallels bedding/structure
- Indistinct relationship to structure

Longitudinal profile along coastline showing correlation of submerged strandlines

SHORELINE FAULT ZONE STUDY

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Plate I-3a

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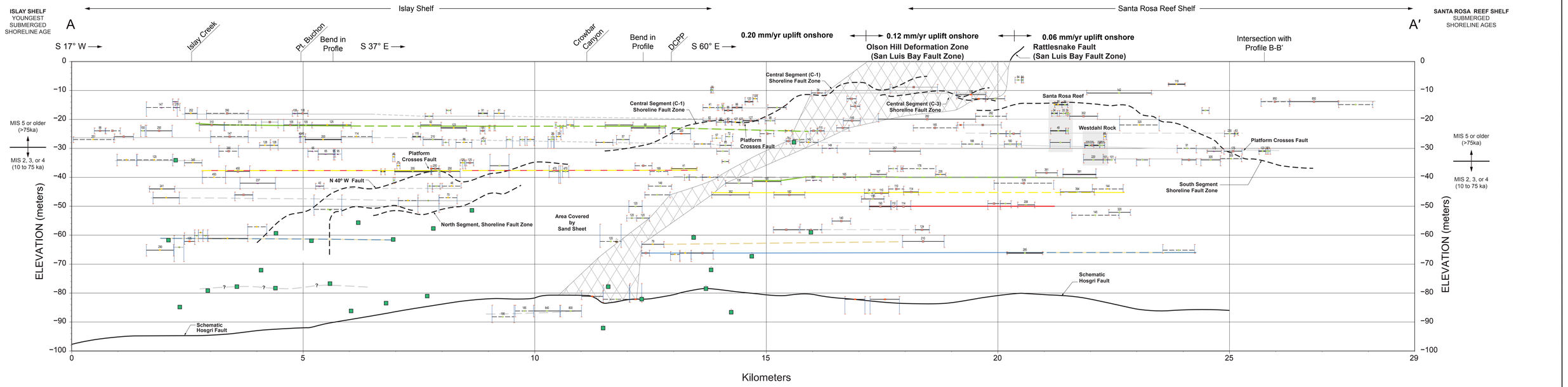

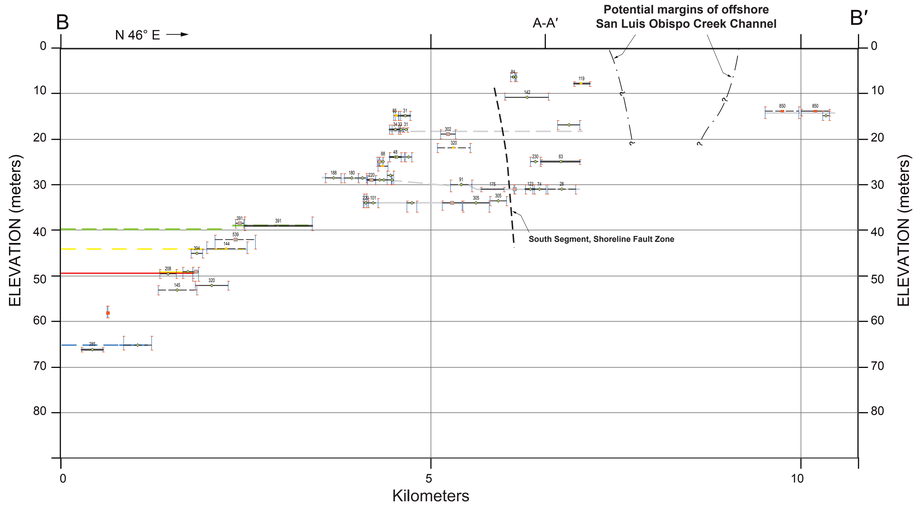

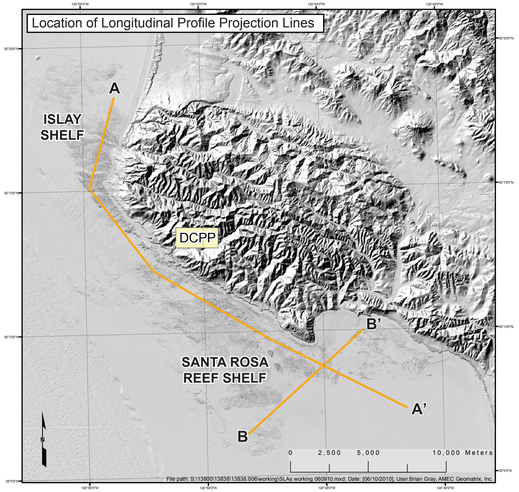

LEGEND

Shoreline Angles interpreted from seismic reflection profiles

Submerged Strandlines:

Level A
Level B
Level C
Level D

Solid lines represent strandlines interpreted based on strong geomorphic evidence in rock (Level A and B). Dashed lines represent strandlines interpreted based on weaker geomorphic evidence, or inferred based on correlation with stronger evidence at similar elevations nearby (Level C). Dotted lines represent strandlines interpreted to be buried or inferred (Level D).

Refer to Table 4-1 "Submerged Strandline Confidence Assessment" for complete descriptions of confidence levels.

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Bars indicate uncertainty in the elevations (m) of the strandline; numbers indicate width (m), of associated wave-cut platforms.

Relationships between the strandline and bedrock structure are designated by colored symbols.

- Crosscuts all structure
- Crosscuts bedding but parallels joints or faults
- Parallels bedding/structure
- Indistinct relationship to structure

Estimated Paleoshoreline Ages:

- Younger Dryas (11.5 - 12.5 ka)
- Late MIS 3 (30 - 40 ka)
- MIS 3 (50 - 60 ka)
- MIS 5b (~95 ka)
- MIS 5d (~110 - 115 ka)
- Unknown

Alternative colors indicate strandlines that are interpreted to have been occupied during more than one stillstand.

Potential location of uplift rate boundary

Vertical exaggeration 400x

Longitudinal profile along coastline showing correlation of submerged strandlines (alternative 1)

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Plate I-3b

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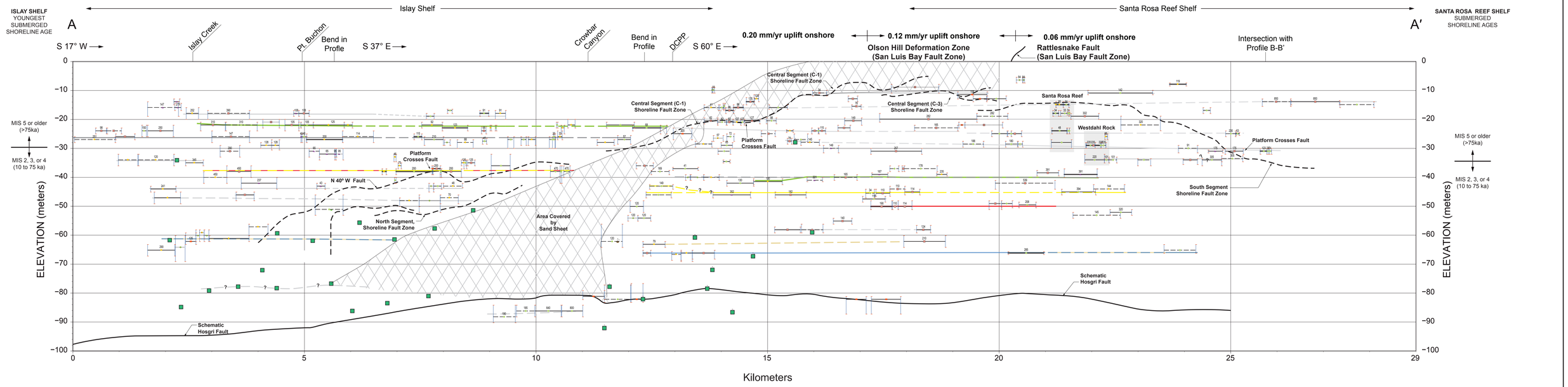

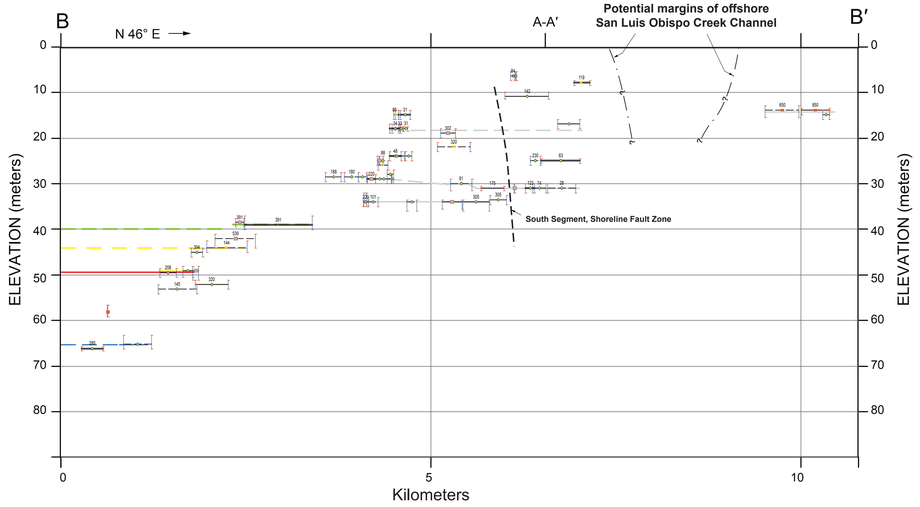

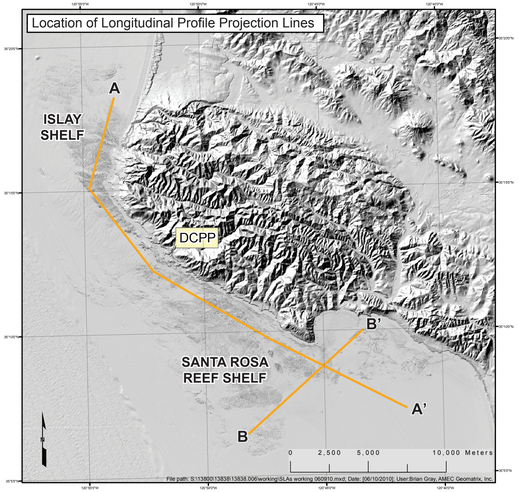

LEGEND

Shoreline Angles interpreted from seismic reflection profiles

Submerged Strandlines:

Level A
Level B
Level C
Level D

Solid lines represent strandlines interpreted based on strong geomorphic evidence in rock (Level A and B). Dashed lines represent strandlines interpreted based on weaker geomorphic evidence, or inferred based on correlation with stronger evidence at similar elevations nearby (Level C). Dotted lines represent strandlines interpreted to be buried or inferred (Level D).

Refer to Table 4-1 "Submerged Strandline Confidence Assessment" for complete descriptions of confidence levels.

Bars indicate uncertainty in the elevations (m) of the strandline; numbers indicate width (m), of associated wave-cut platforms.

Relationships between the strandline and bedrock structure are designated by colored symbols.

- Crosscuts all structure
- Crosscuts bedding but parallels joints of faults
- Parallels bedding/structure
- Indistinct relationship to structure

Estimated Paleoshoreline Ages:

- Younger Dryas (11.5 - 12.5 ka)
- Late MIS 3 (30 - 40 ka)
- MIS 3 (50 - 60 ka)
- MIS 5b (~95 ka)
- MIS 5d (~110 - 115 ka)
- Unknown

Alternative colors indicate strandlines that are interpreted to have been occupied during more than one stillstand.

Potential location of uplift rate boundary

Vertical exaggeration 400x

Longitudinal profile along coastline showing correlation of submerged strandlines (alternative 2)

SHORELINE FAULT ZONE STUDY

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Plate I-3c

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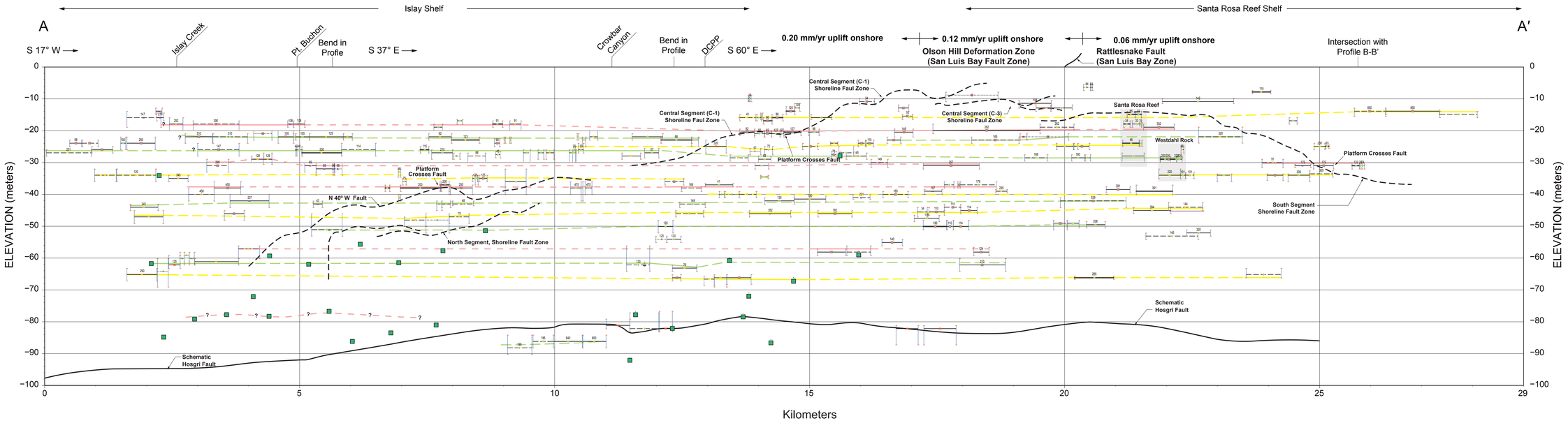

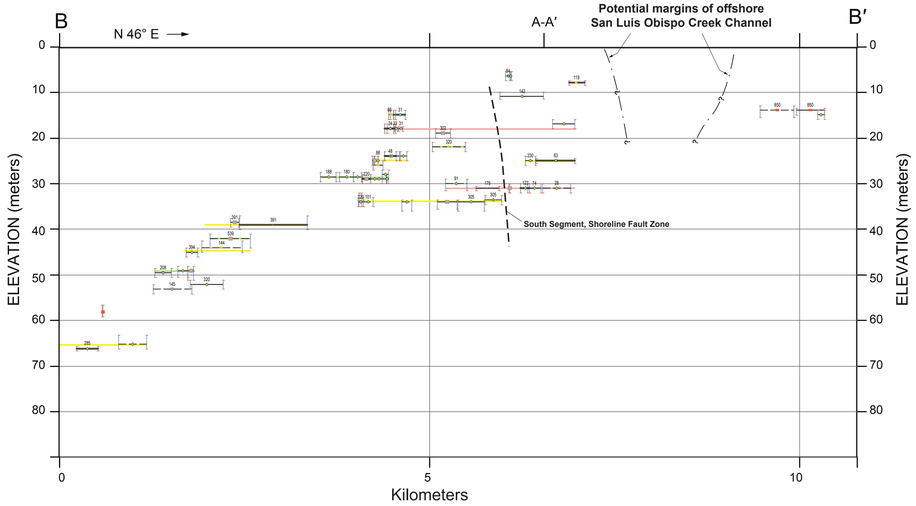

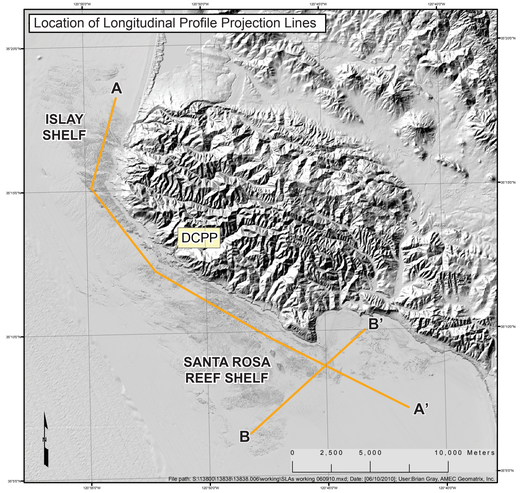

LEGEND

Shoreline Angles interpreted from seismic reflection profiles

Submerged Strandlines:

Level A
Level B
Level C
Level D

Solid lines represent strandlines interpreted based on strong geomorphic evidence in rock (Level A and B). Dashed lines represent strandlines interpreted based on weaker geomorphic evidence, or inferred based on correlation with stronger evidence at similar elevations nearby (Level C). Dotted lines represent strandlines interpreted to be buried or inferred (Level D).

Refer to Table 4-1 "Submerged Strandline Confidence Assessment" for complete descriptions of confidence levels.

Bars indicate uncertainty in the elevations (m) of the strandline; numbers indicate width (m), of associated wave-cut platforms.

Relationships between the strandline and bedrock structure are designated by colored symbols.

Crosscuts all structure

Crosscuts bedding but parallels joints or faults

Parallels bedding/structure

Indistinct relationship to structure

Possible correlations shown in green, yellow, and pink (alternating color bands) assume strandlines formed during the Post-LGM transgression and have not experienced significant differential uplift across the study area.

Longitudinal profile along coastline showing correlation of submerged strandlines (alternative 3)

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Plate I-3d

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