



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
 0 0.1 0.2 0 0.1 0.2 0 0.25 0.5
 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, MRE's, 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 Plomo 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?)
- Cretaceous/Jurassic Ophiolite (KJo, KJo?, 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)
- 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 DCPPI LTSP Response to Question GSC-16 (1988), Hanson et al., (1994), and field observations (this study)

HOSGRI

FAULT

NORTH

SEGMENT

SHORELINE

FAULT

ZONE

Lion Rock

Point Buchon

Coon Creek

Point Buchon

Point Buchon