



**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

**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 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?, Kjf/m, Kjf/m?, Kjf/mv, Kjf/mv?)
  - 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

**Note:**  
 1) Sources of traces in project fault compilation are discussed in Section 3.  
 2) Emergent marine terrace strandlines compiled using data from DCP/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.