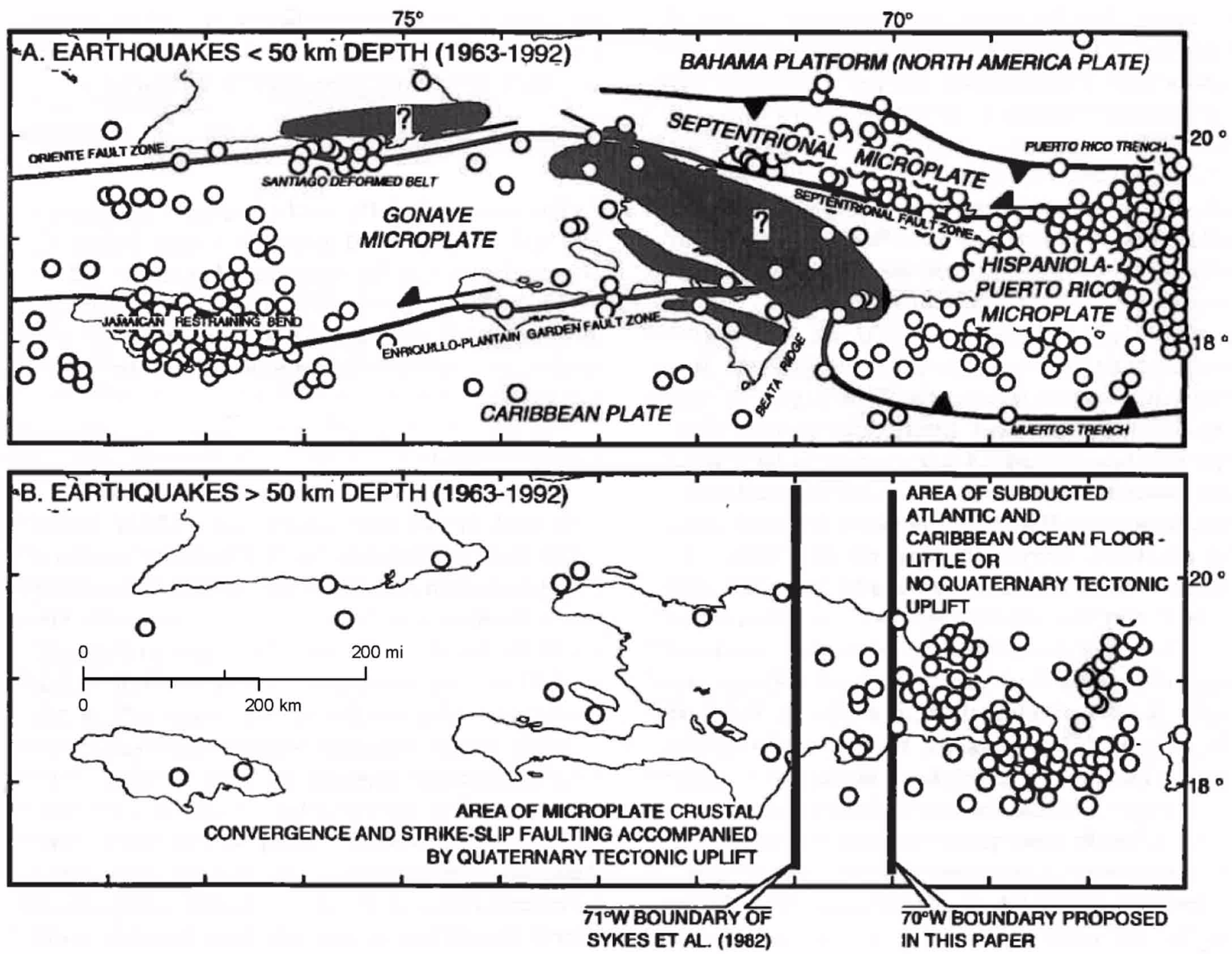
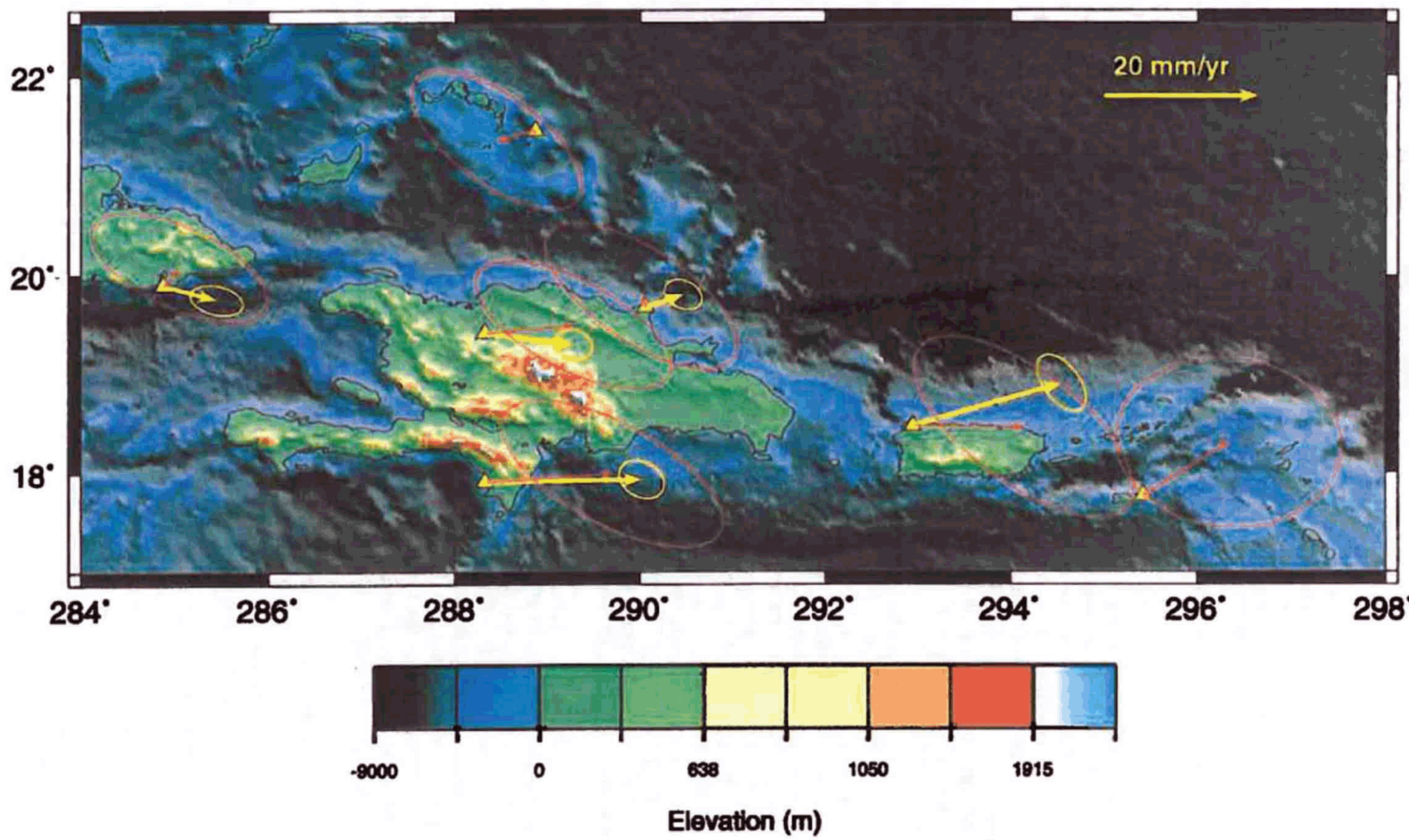
Figure 2.5.1-323 Earthquakes by Depth and Major Plate Boundary Structures in the Northeastern Area of the North America-Caribbean Plate Boundary



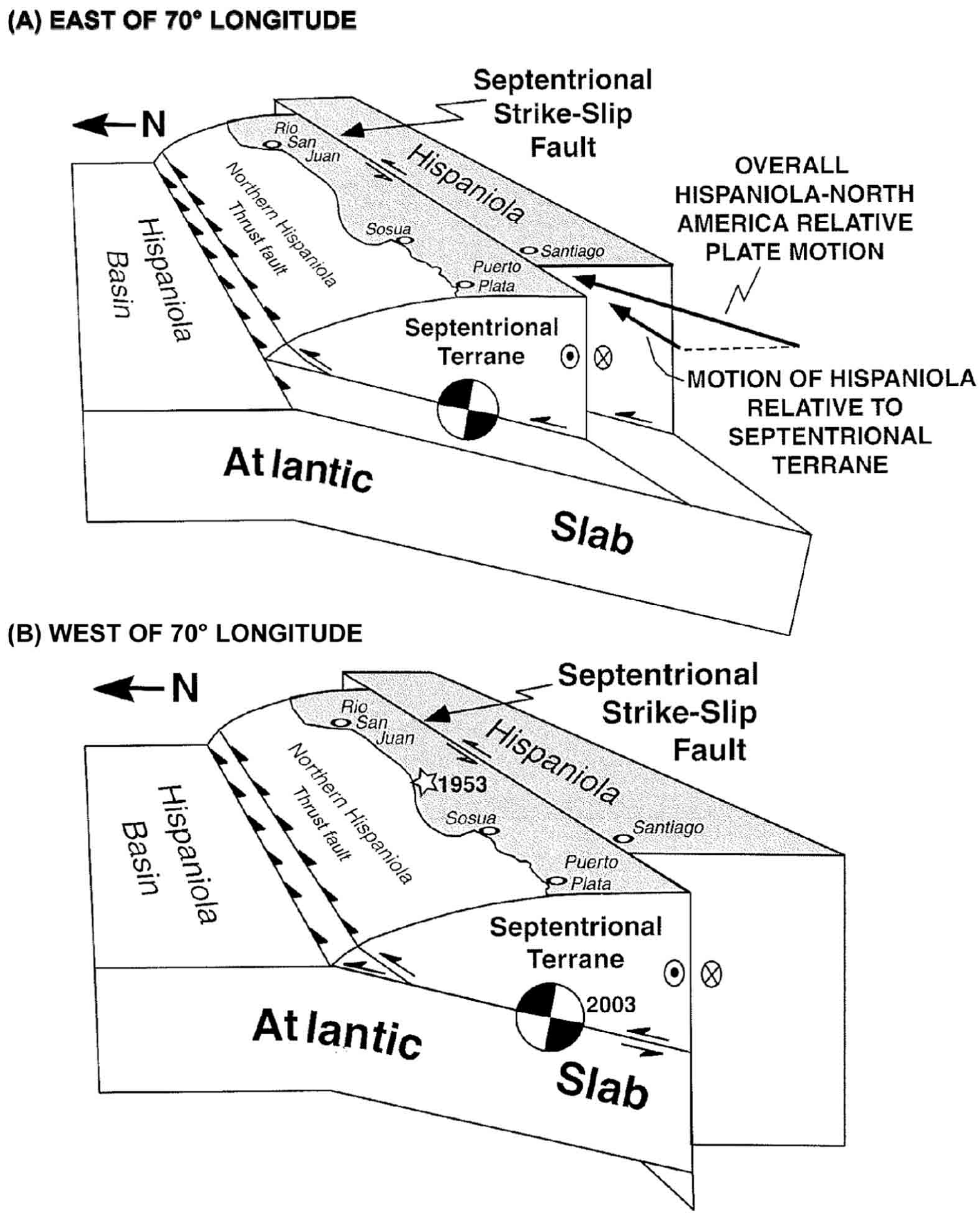
Source: Reference 639

Figure 2.5.1-324 GPS Site Velocities with Respect to North America



Source: Reference 780

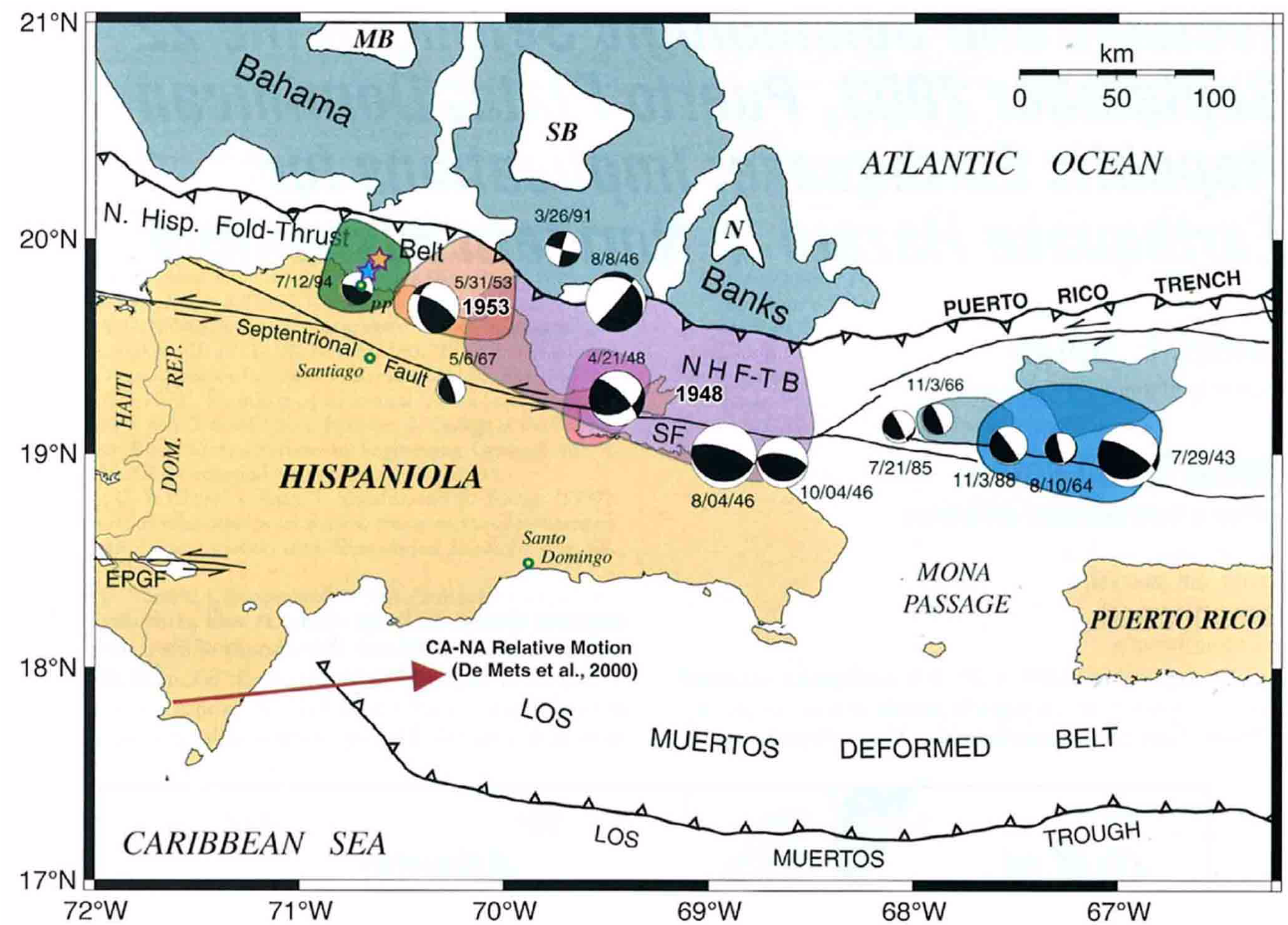
Figure 2.5.1-325 Kinematic Illustrations Showing Interactions of Septentrional and Northern Hispaniola Faults at Depth



Note: Northern Hispaniola Thrust fault is equivalent to North Hispaniola Subduction Zone.

Source: Reference 638

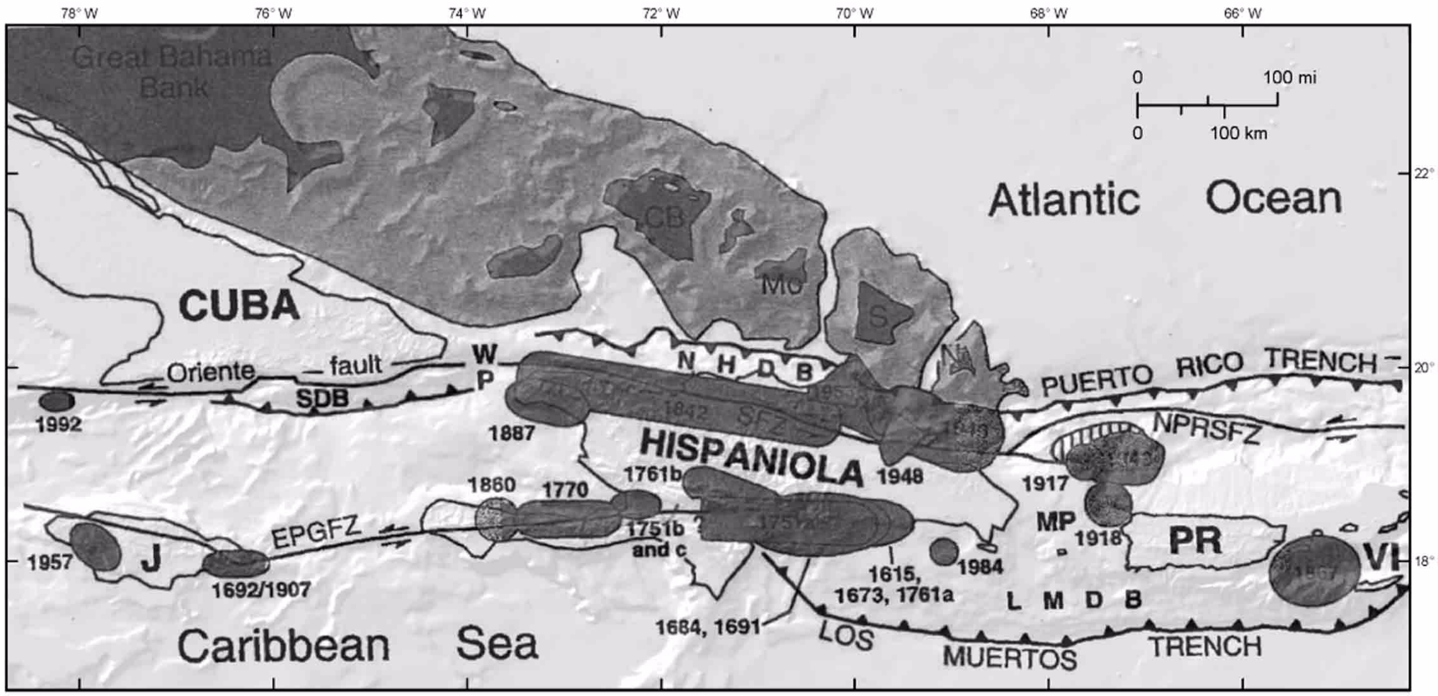
Figure 2.5.1-326 Focal Mechanisms for Major Earthquakes in the North Hispaniola Subduction Zone



Notes:
EPGF = Enriquillo-Plantain Garden fault zone
NHF-TB = Northern Hispaniola fold-thrust belt
SF = Septentrional fault

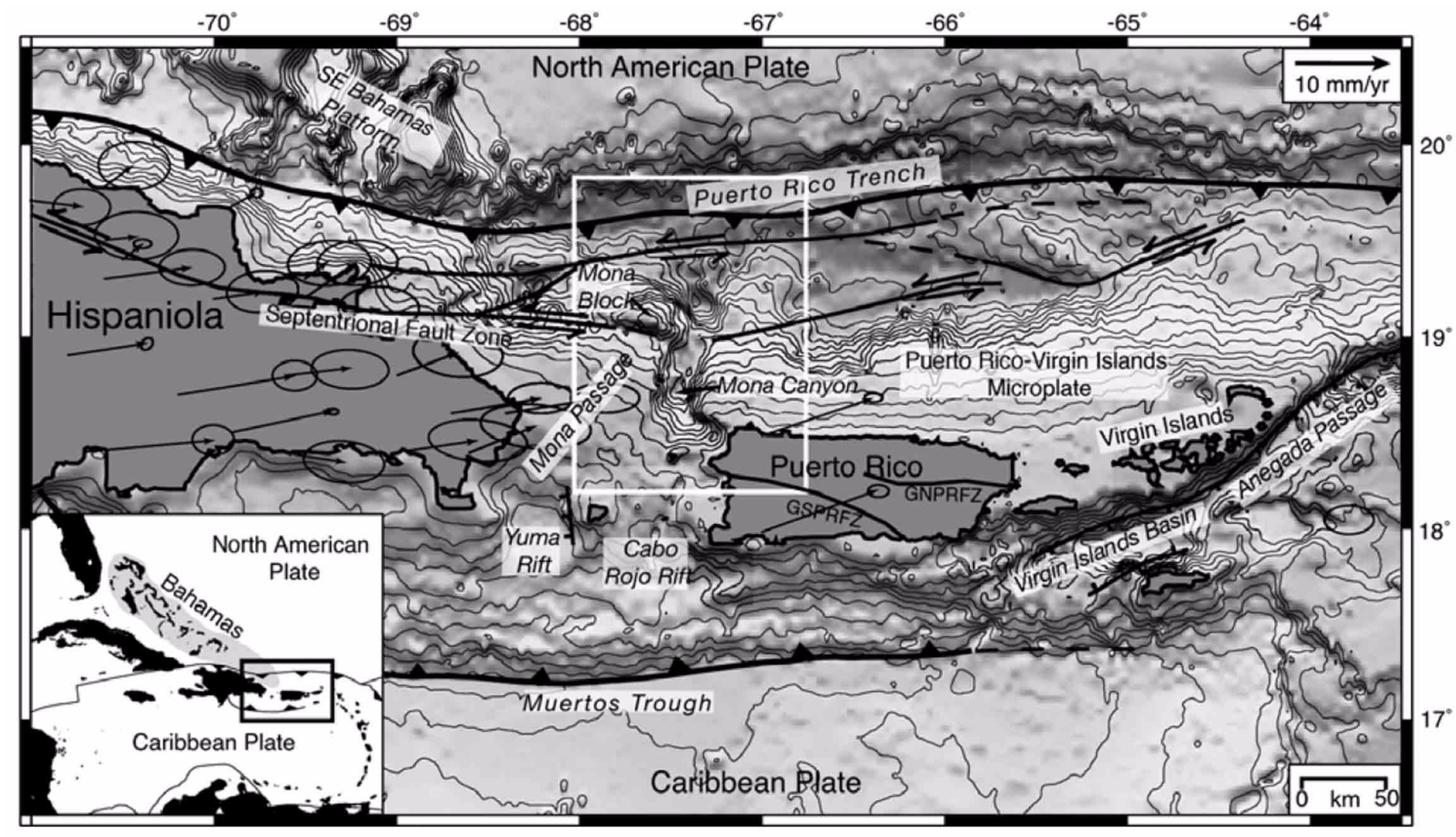
Source: Reference 638

Figure 2.5.1-327 Damage Zones for Major Earthquakes in the Northeastern Caribbean, 1615-1992



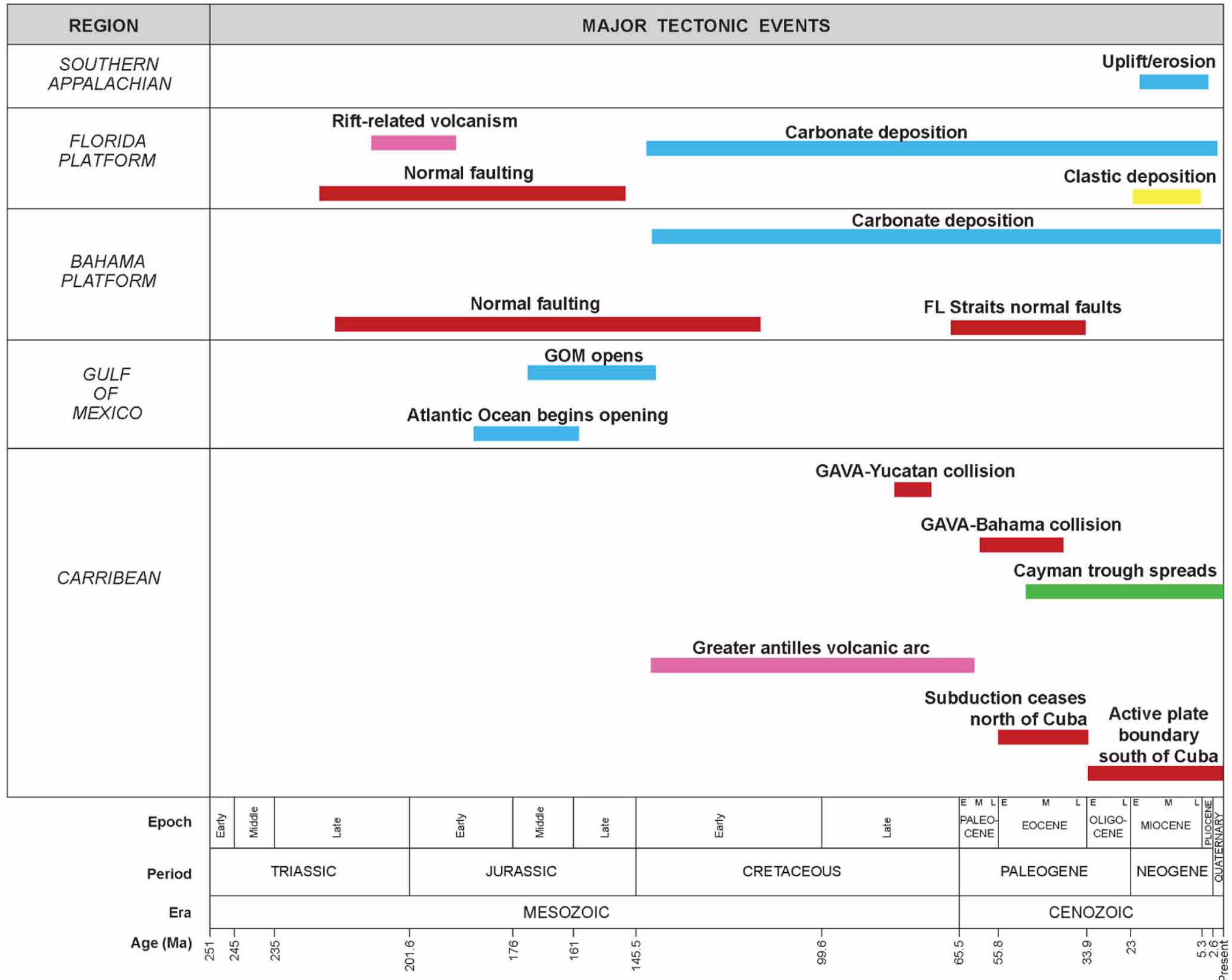
Source: Reference 591

Figure 2.5.1-328 Bathymetry, Structural Features, and GPS Vectors relative to North America, Northeastern Caribbean



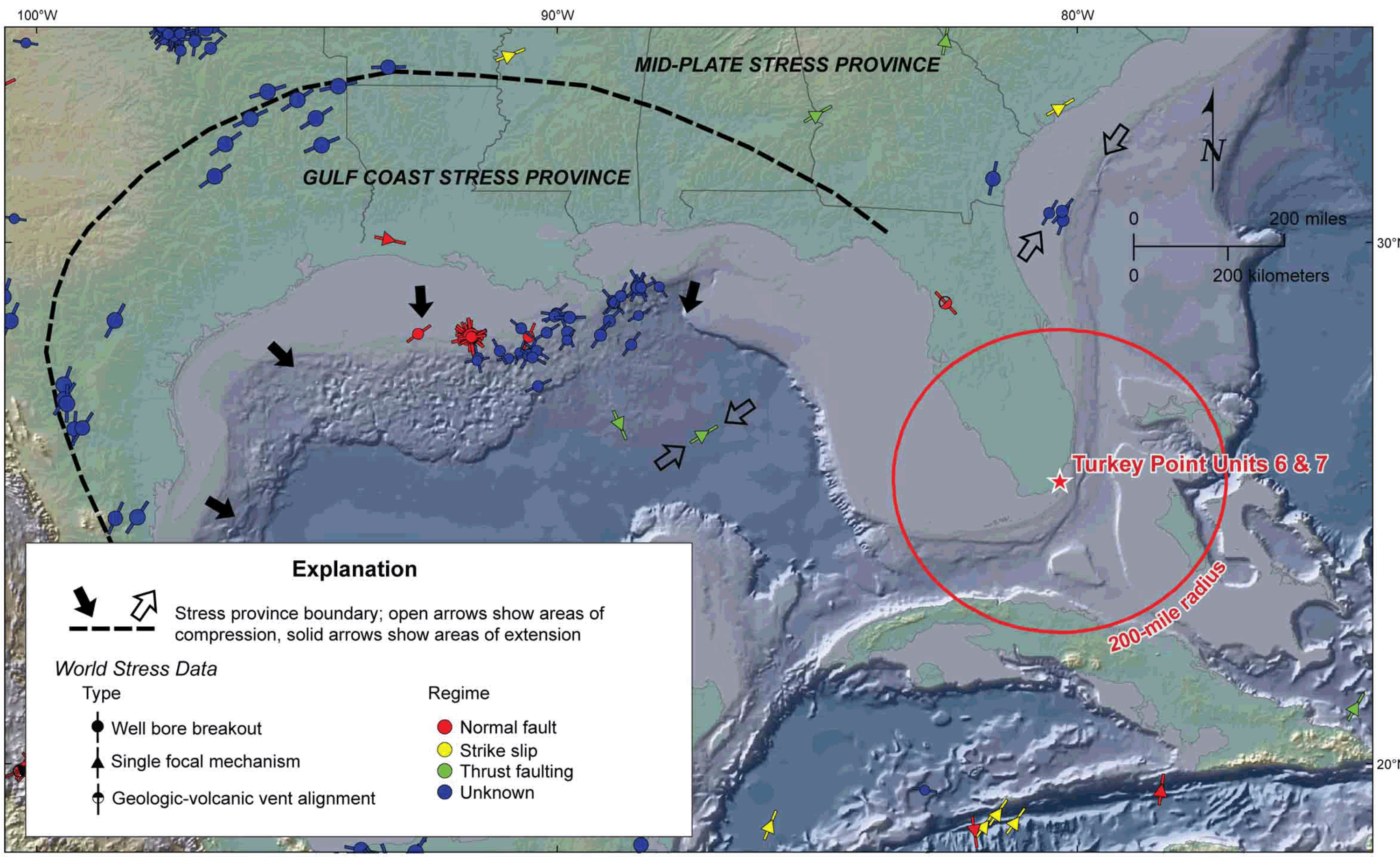
Source: Reference 585

Figure 2.5.1-329 Timeline of Regional Tectonic and Geologic Events



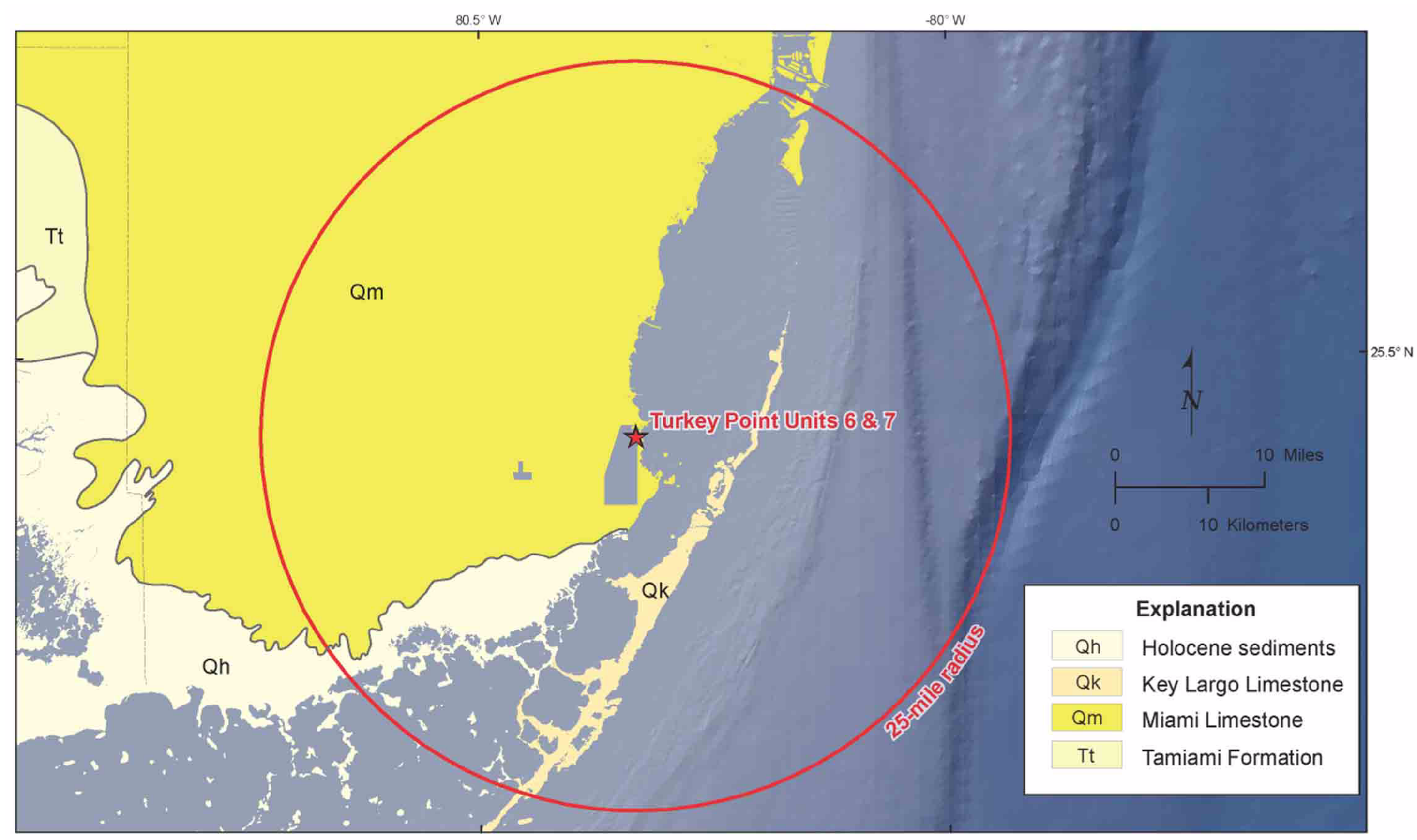
Sources: References 307, 368, and 639

Figure 2.5.1-330 North America Stress Provinces



Base Source: Reference 822
Source of world stress data: Reference 731

Figure 2.5.1-331 Site Vicinity Geologic Map



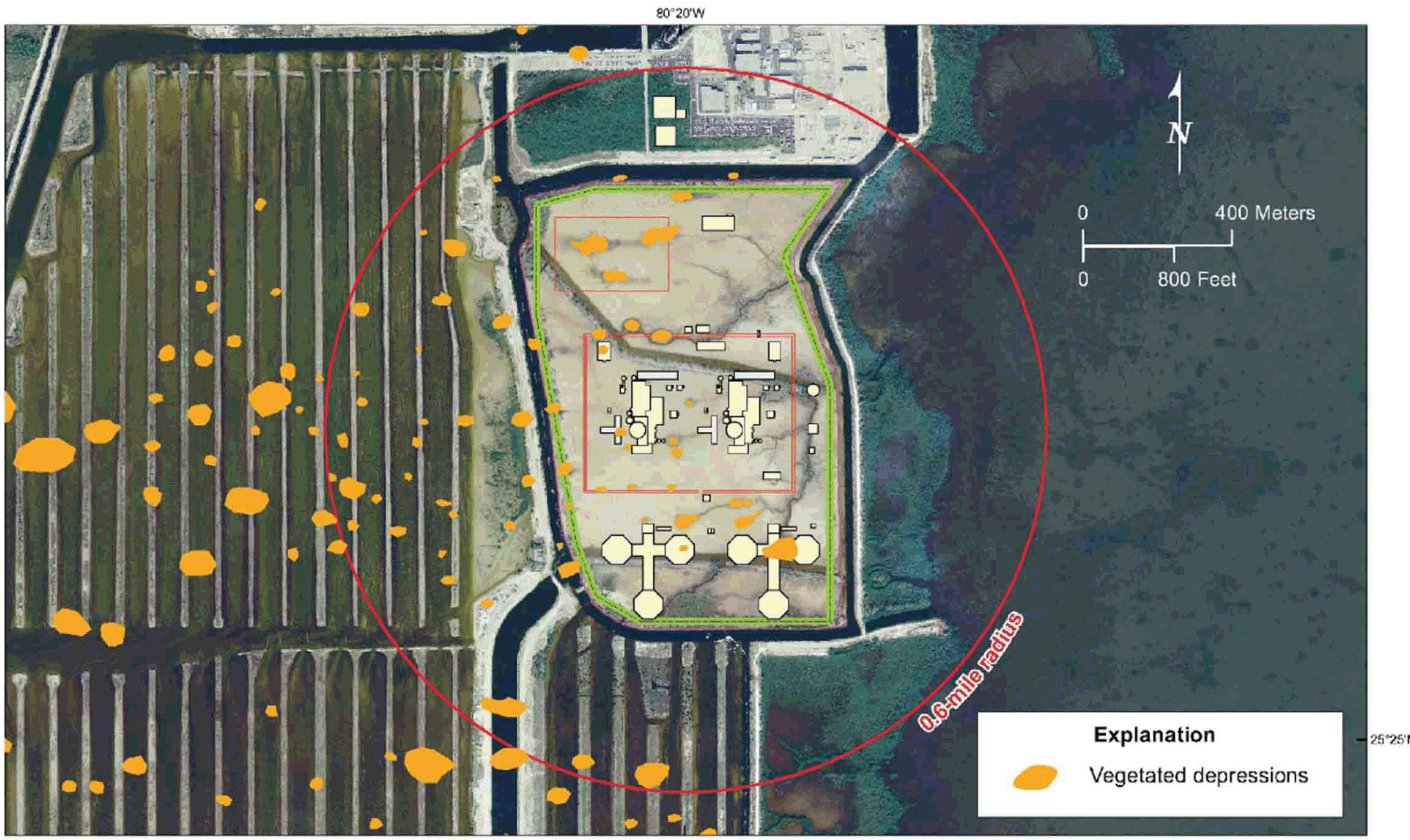
Base sources: Reference 435
Source of geologic information: Reference 827

Figure 2.5.1-332 Site Stratigraphy

ERATHEM	SYSTEM	SERIES	HYDRO-GEOLOGIC UNIT		STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT		LITHOLOGY	APPROXIMATE TOP ELEVATION (ft NAVD 88)	APPROXIMATE THICKNESS (ft)
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	HOLOCENE			organic muck		organic soil and silt	0	3
		PLEISTOCENE	Surficial aquifer system	Biscayne aquifer	Miami Limestone		sandy, oolitic limestone	-3	25
					Key Largo Limestone		well indurated, vuggy, coralline limestone	-28	22
					Fort Thompson Formation		poor/well indurated fossiliferous limestone	-50	65
	TERTIARY	PLIOCENE		Semi-confining unit	Tamiami Formation		sand and silt with calcarenitic limestone	-115	105
		MIOCENE	Intermediate confining unit		Hawthorn Group			*formation contact based on natural gamma signature*	
						Peace River Formation	silty calcareous sand and silt	-220	235
						Arcadia Formation	calcareous wackestone with indurated limestones, sandstone, and sand	-455	>160
								drilling ended at -616.5 ft	

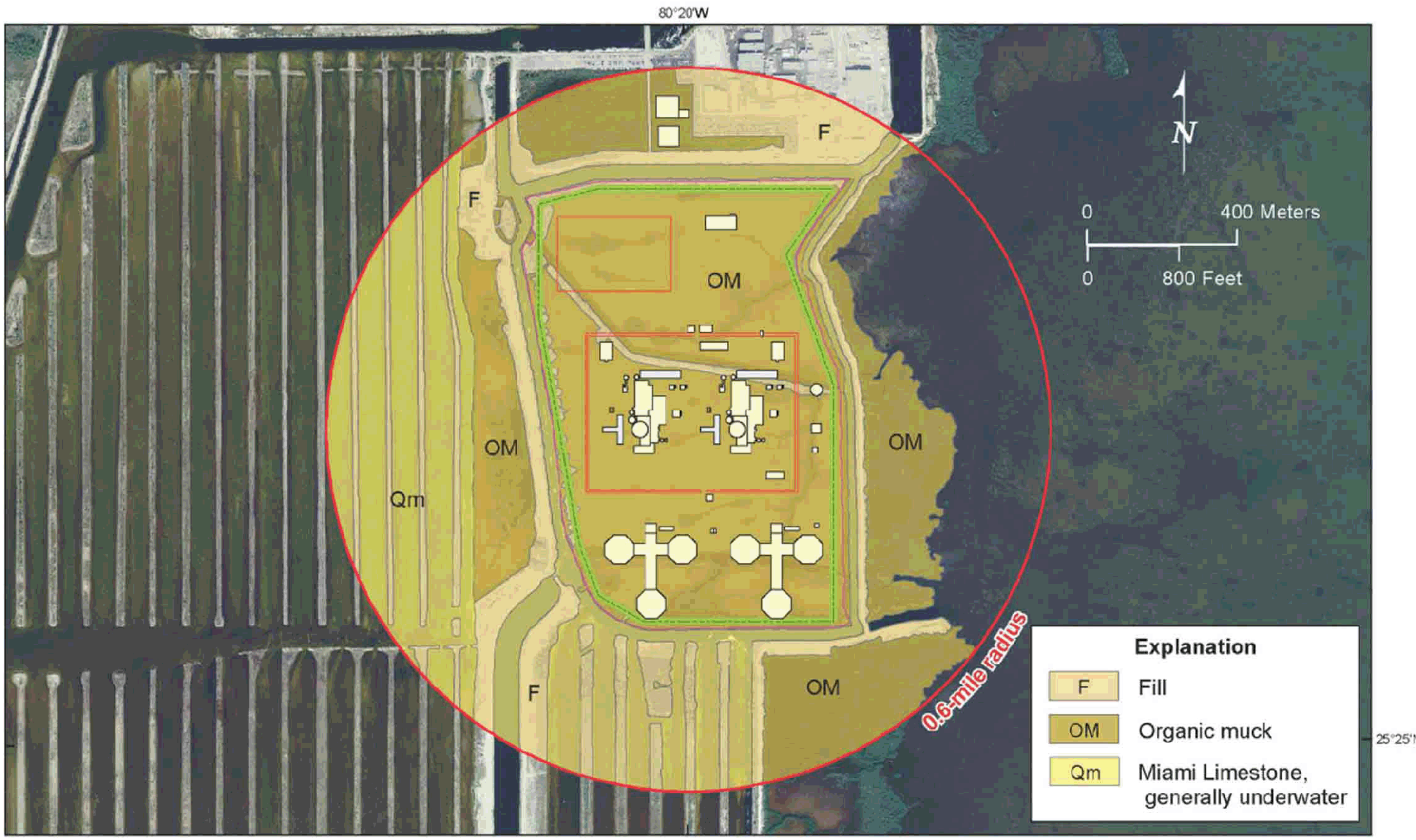
Note: see Figures 2.5.1-338, 2.5.1-339, 2.5.1-340, and 2.5.1-341 for site geologic cross sections.

Figure 2.5.1-333 Vegetated Depressions Identified Within Site from Photographs Taken Before Construction of the Cooling Canal System



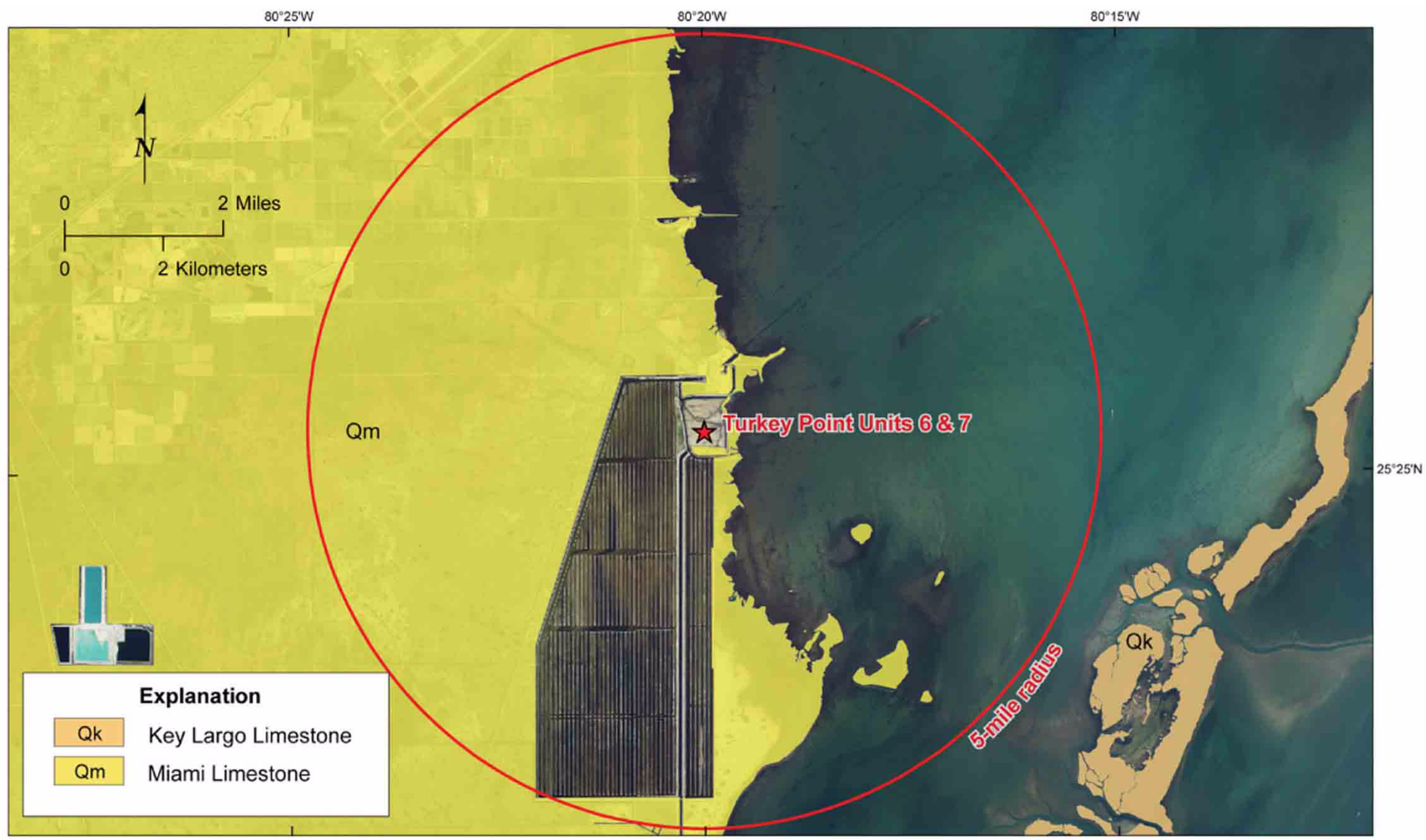
Note: Reconnaissance mapping performed using 1940s 1:40,000 scale panchromatic stereo aerial photography (Reference 386), but shown on 2004 imagery (Reference 435) of the Units 6 & 7 site for reference.

Figure 2.5.1-334 Site Geologic Map



Base sources: References 829, and 435
Source of geologic information: Reference 827

Figure 2.5.1-335 Site Area Geologic Map



Base sources: Reference 435
Source of geologic information: Reference 219

Figure 2.5.1-336 Locations of Geologic Cross Sections

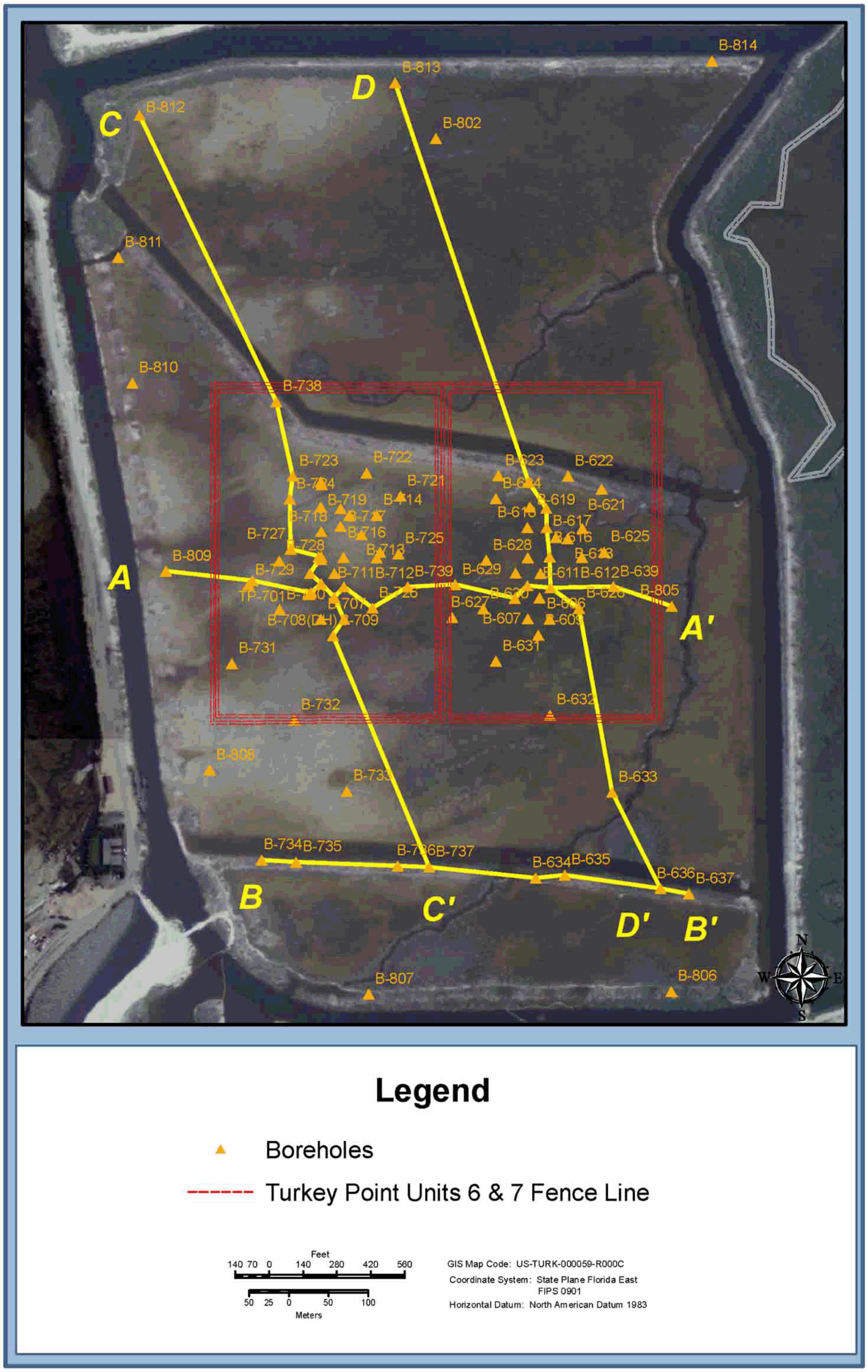
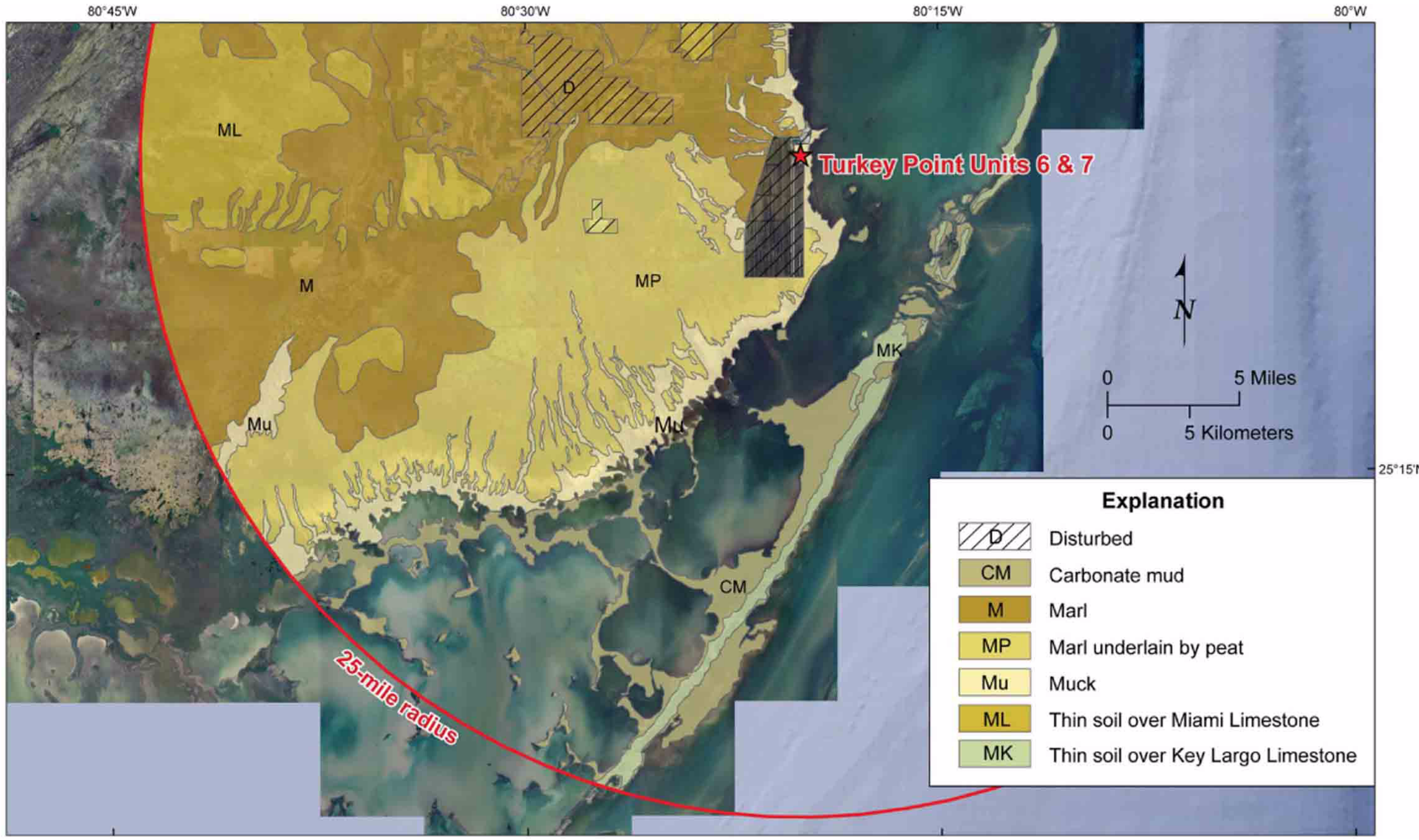


Figure 2.5.1-337 Surficial Deposits Map



Base sources: Reference 829
Source of geologic information: References 715 and 830

Figure 2.5.1-338 Cross-Section A-A' Truncated (Vertical Exaggeration = 12:1)

This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-211

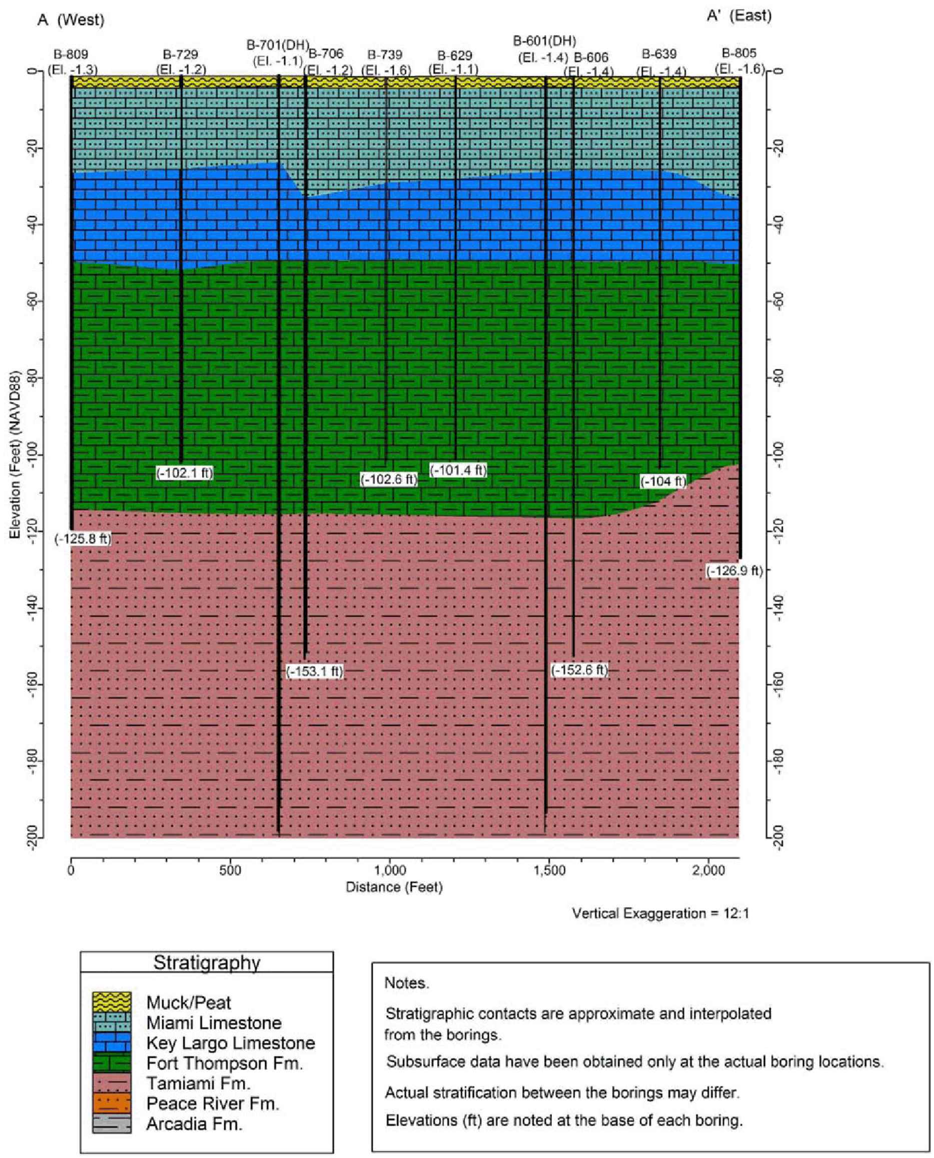


Figure 2.5.1-339 Cross-Section B-B' Truncated (Vertical Exaggeration = 12:1)

This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-212

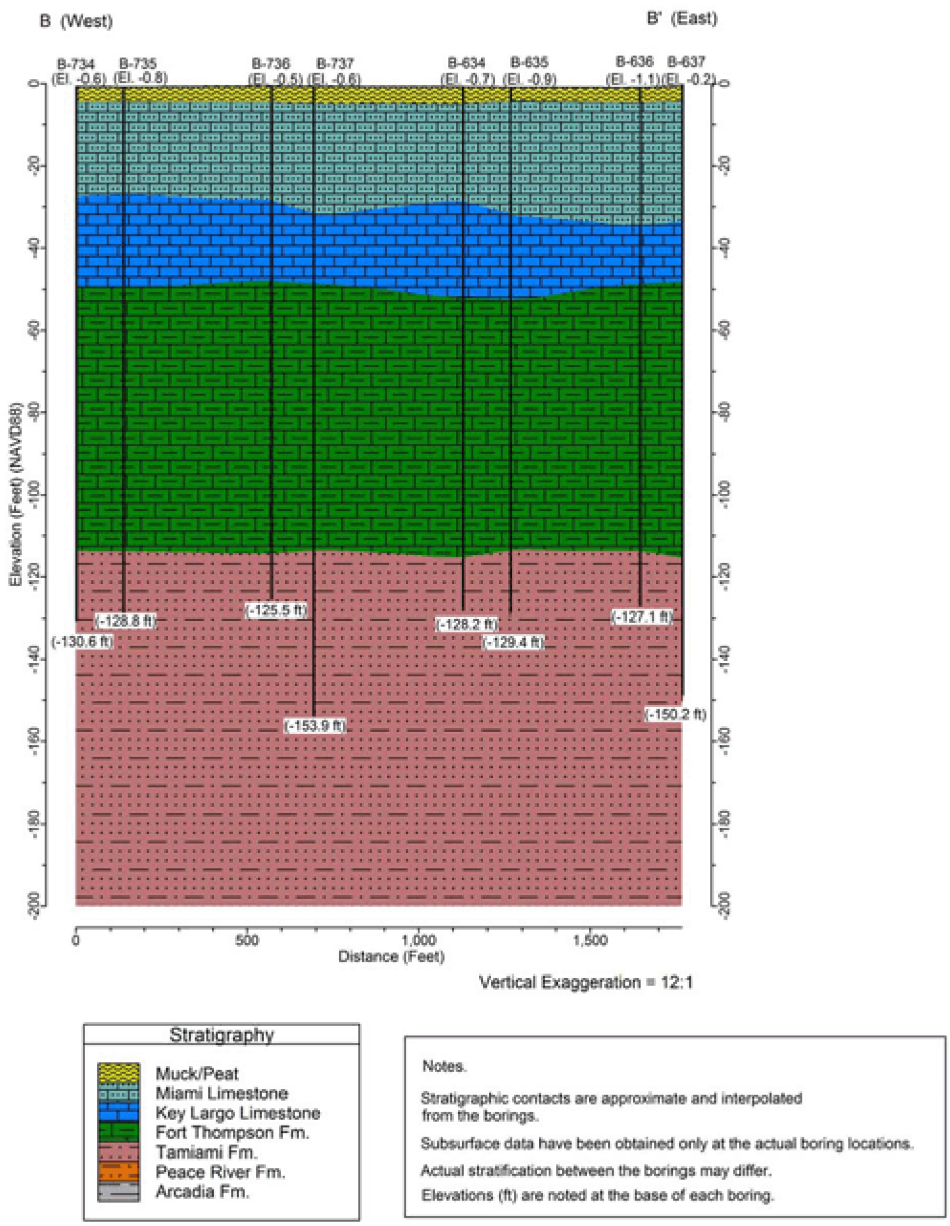


Figure 2.5.1-340 Cross-Section C-C' Truncated (Vertical Exaggeration = (12:1)

This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-213

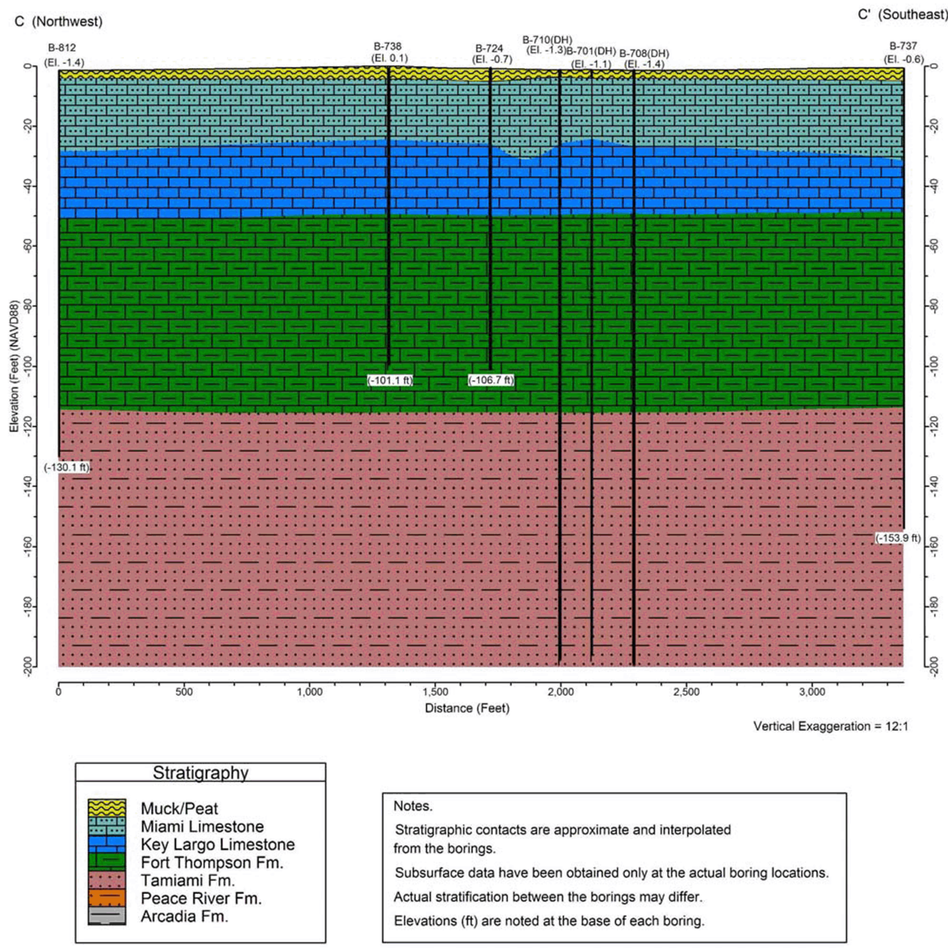


Figure 2.5.1-341 Cross-Section D-D' Truncated (Vertical Exaggeration = 12:1)

This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-214

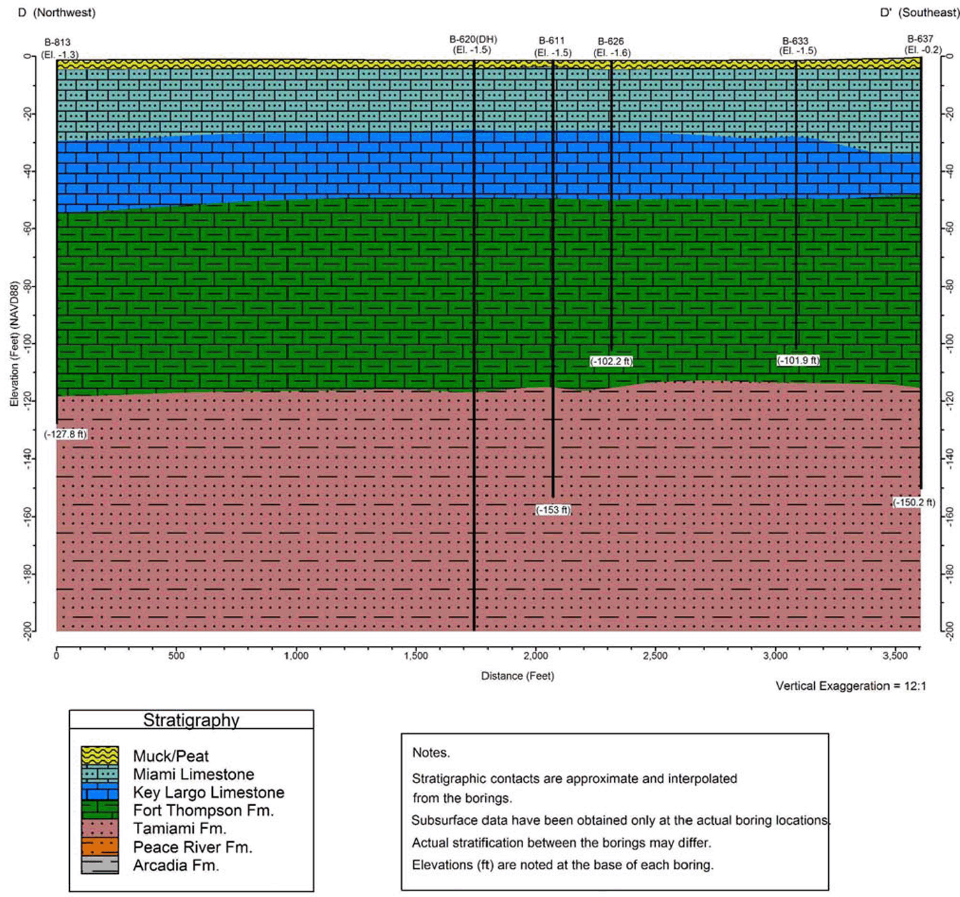


Figure 2.5.1-342 Isopach Map of the Key Largo Limestone
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-207

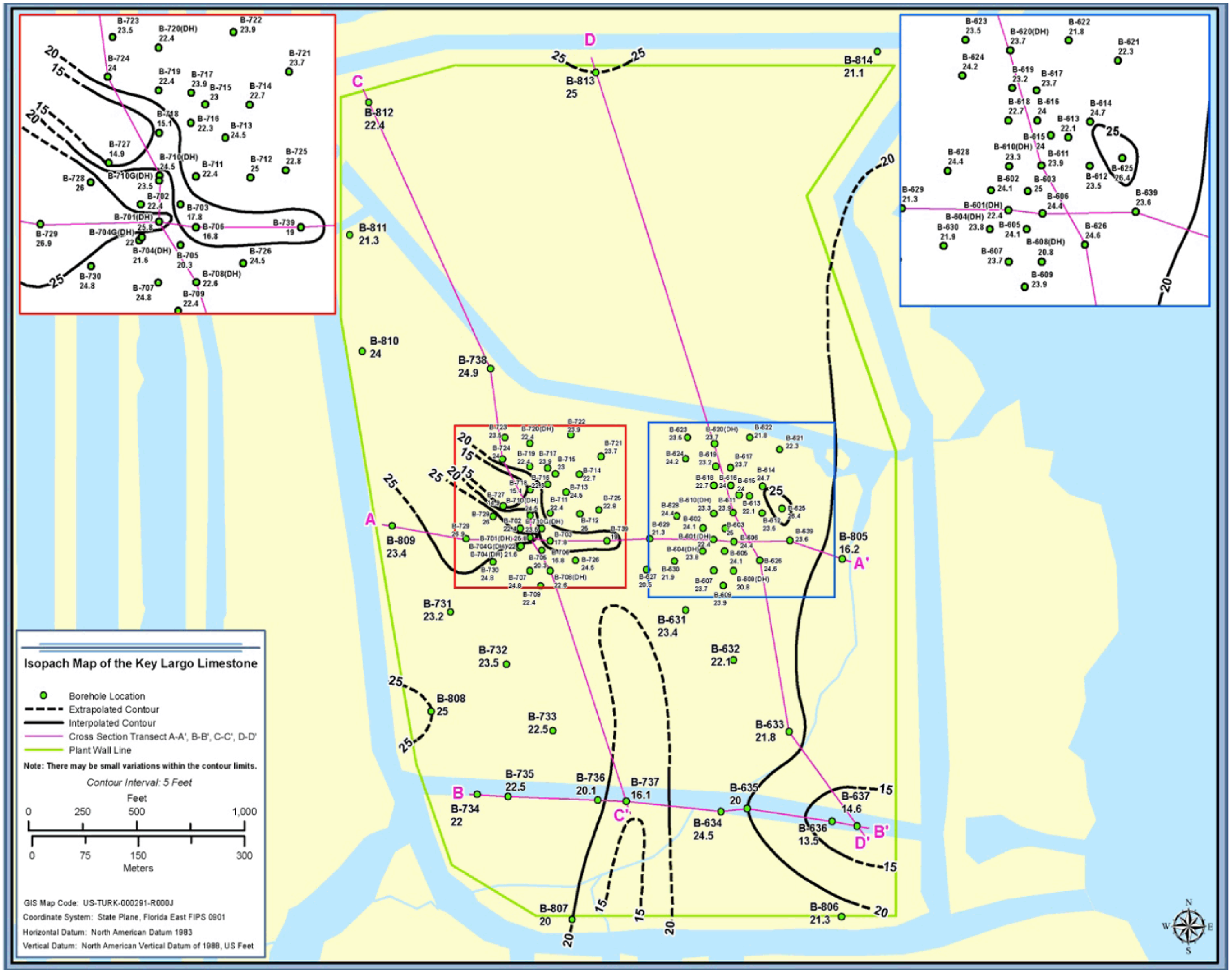


Figure 2.5.1-343 Structure Contour Map of the Top of the Fort Thompson Formation
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-208

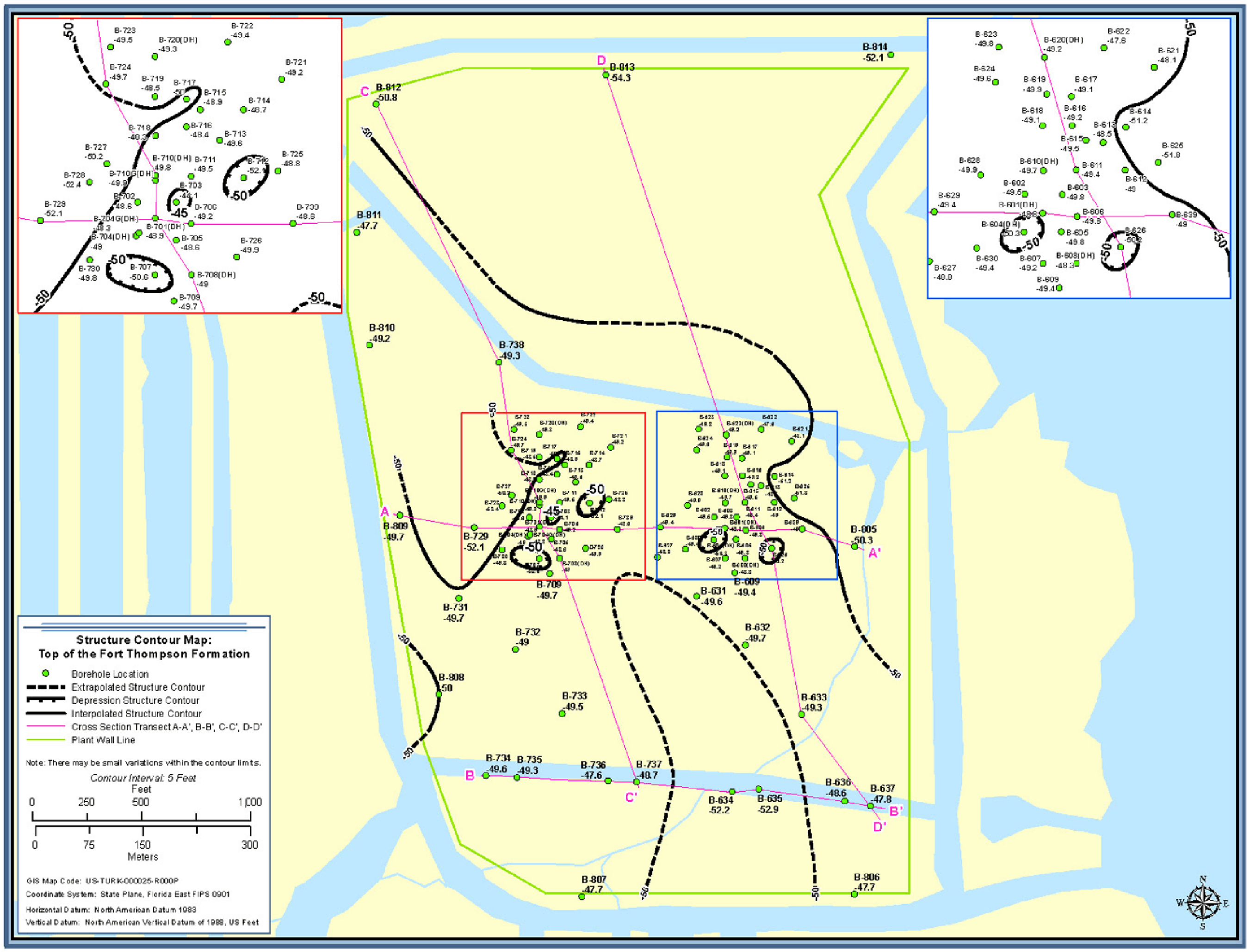


Figure 2.5.1-344 Isopach Map of the Fort Thompson Formation
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-210

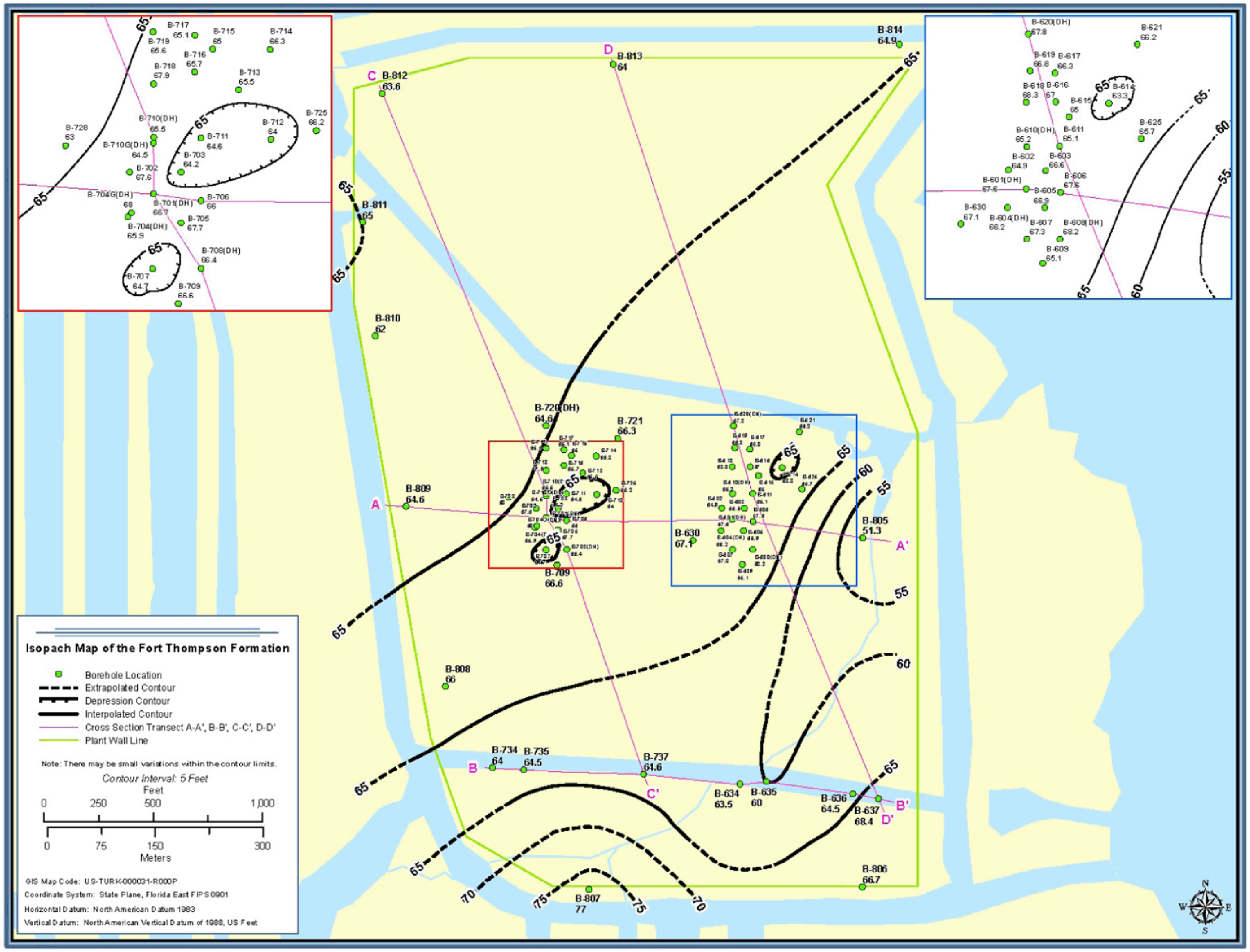
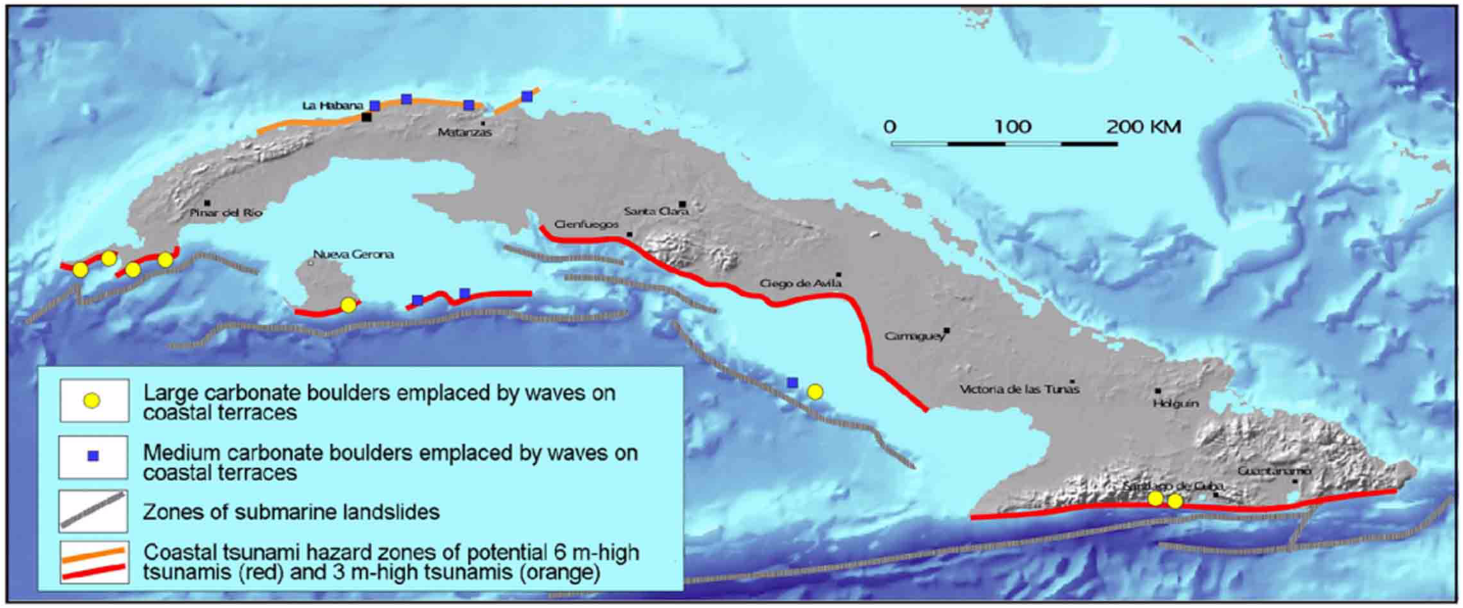
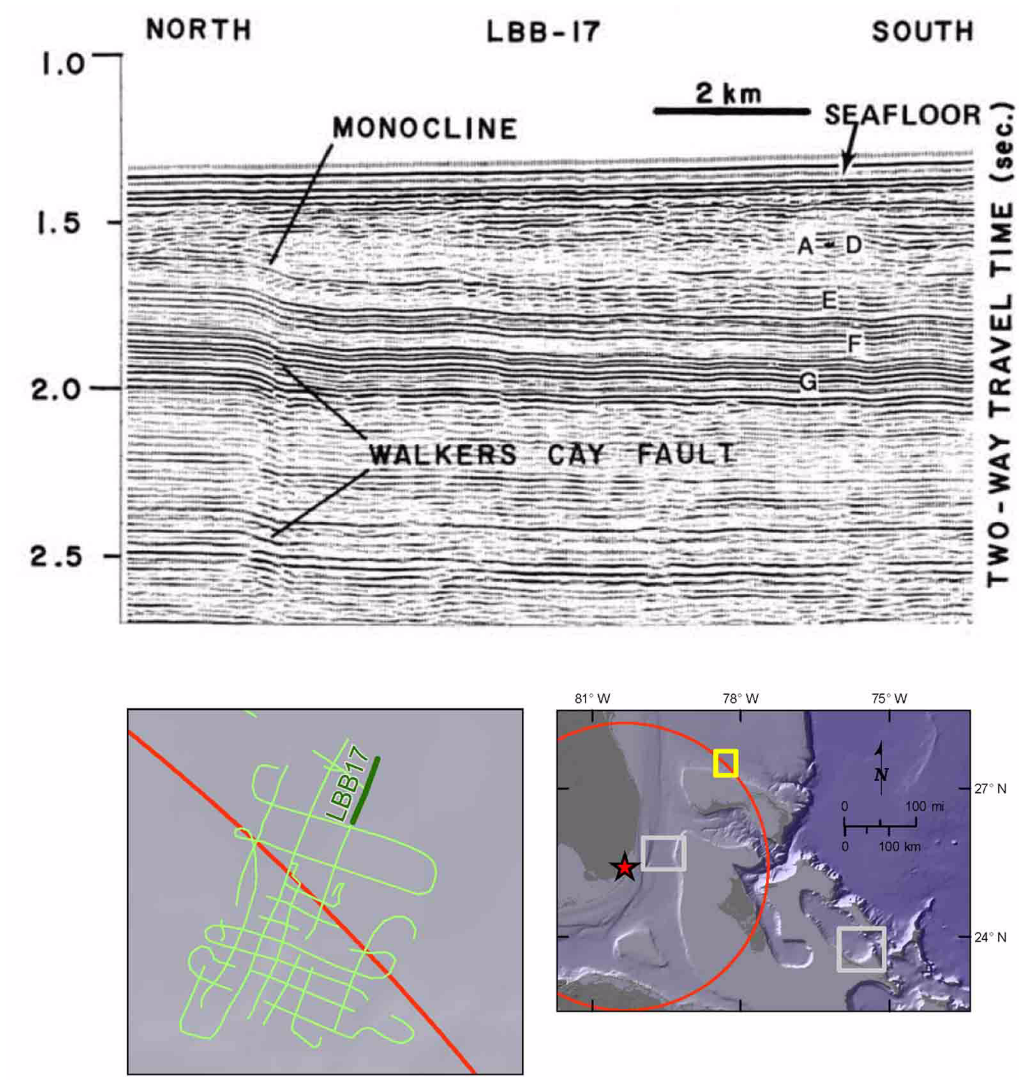


Figure 2.5.1-345 Geologic Hazards for Coastal Zones of Cuba



Modified from: Reference 742

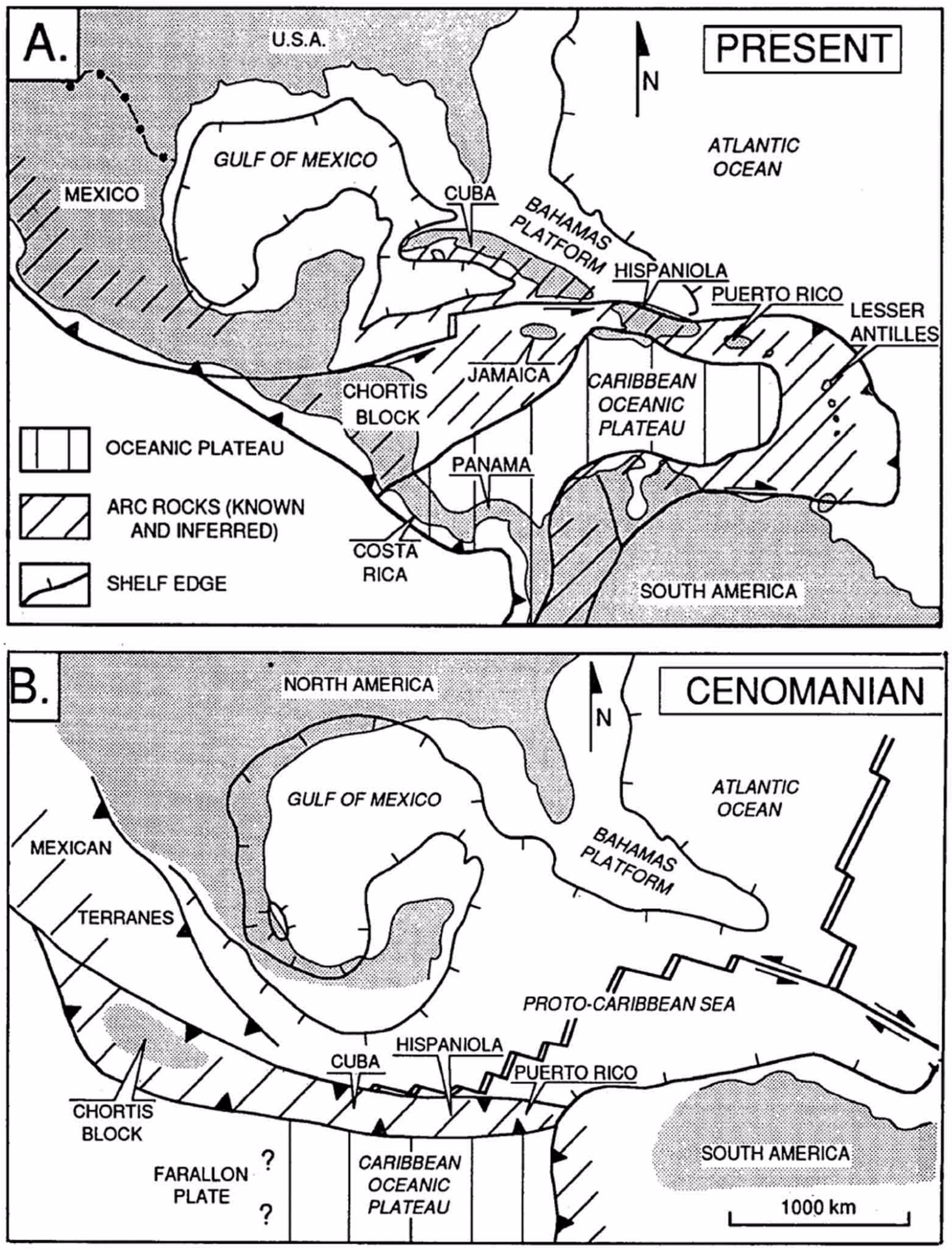
Figure 2.5.1-346 Interpreted Seismic Line across the Edge of the Little Bahama Bank



Note: Sequence G (the shallow-water carbonate platform sampled at Site 627) is offset, while sequences A-F thicken across the fault trace, suggesting syn-sedimentary movement.

Modified from: Reference 785

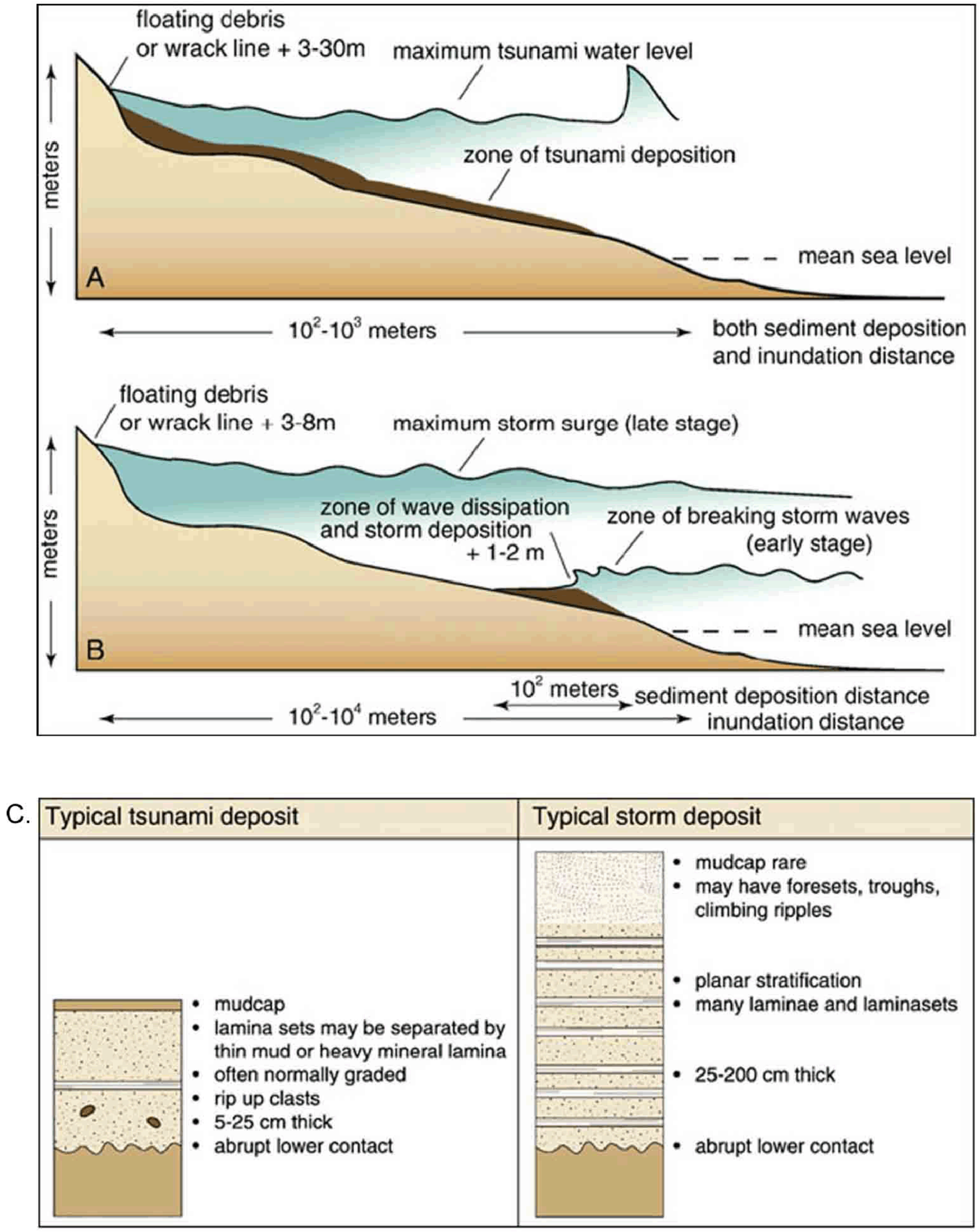
Figure 2.5.1-347 Initiation of the Greater Antilles Arc and Collision with the Caribbean Oceanic Plateau



Notes:
A. Present-day distribution of Cretaceous to Recent island arc and late Cretaceous oceanic plateau crust in the Caribbean.
B. Mid-Cretaceous (Cenomanian) reconstruction of the Caribbean island arc and oceanic plateau

Source: Reference 833

Figure 2.5.1-348 Tsunami Sediments



Notes:
A and B. Comparison of typical inundation distances, sediment-transport distances, and maximum water levels (indicated by height of wrack line) for deposition by tsunamis (A) and coastal storms (B)
C. Composite characteristics of typical sandy tsunami and storm deposits

Source: Reference 890

Figure 2.5.1-349 Structure Contour Map of the Top of the Key Largo Limestone

This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-209

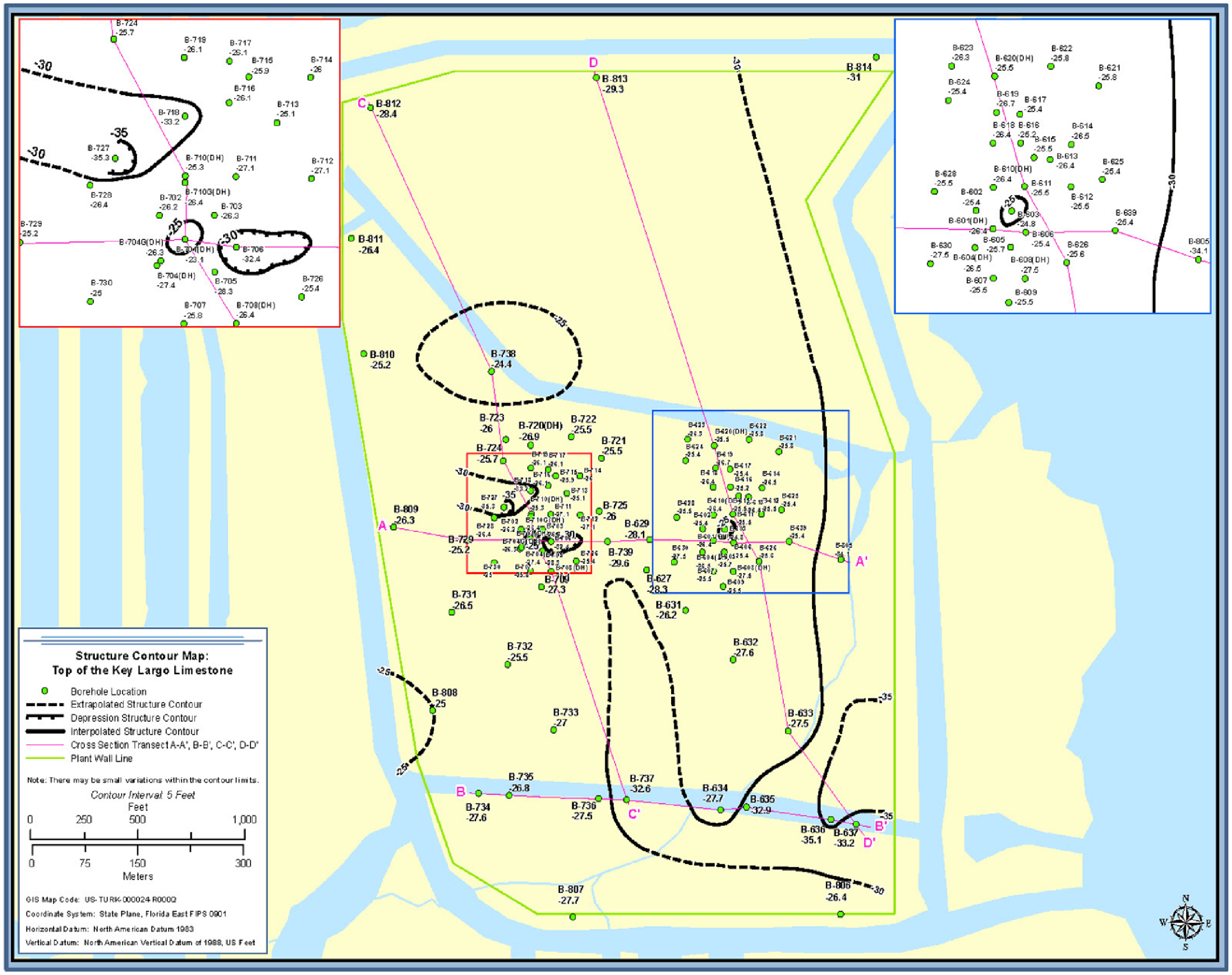
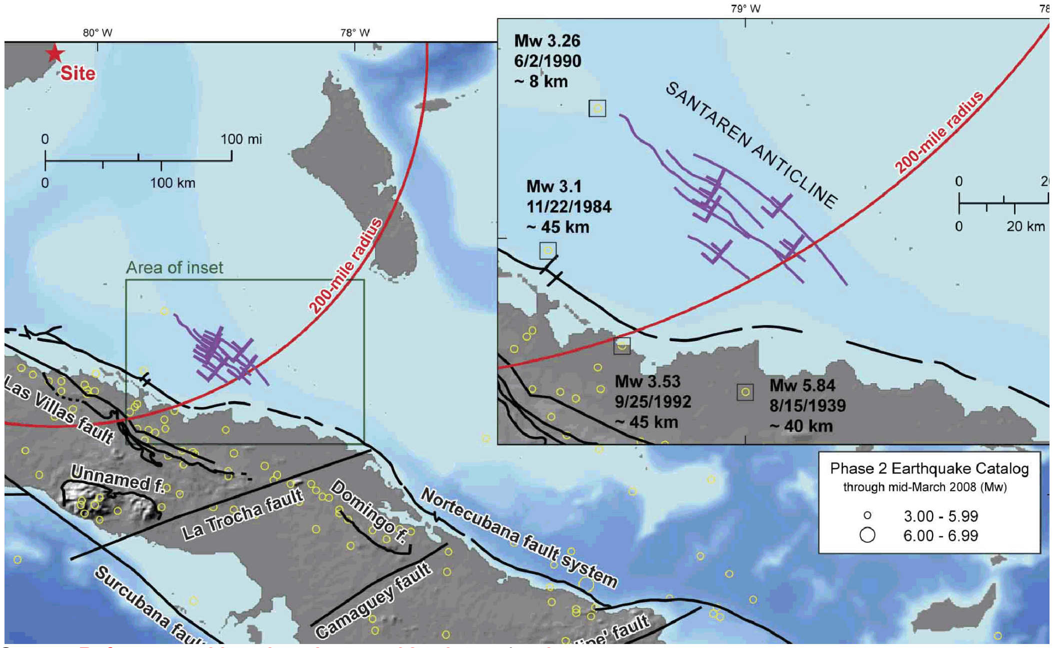


Figure 2.5.1-350 Regional Seismicity Plotted on a Map of the Nortecubana Fault and Santaren Anticline



Source: References 439, 443, 448, 477, 492, 494, and 770

Figure 2.5.1-351 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-604 (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*) and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 1 of 3)

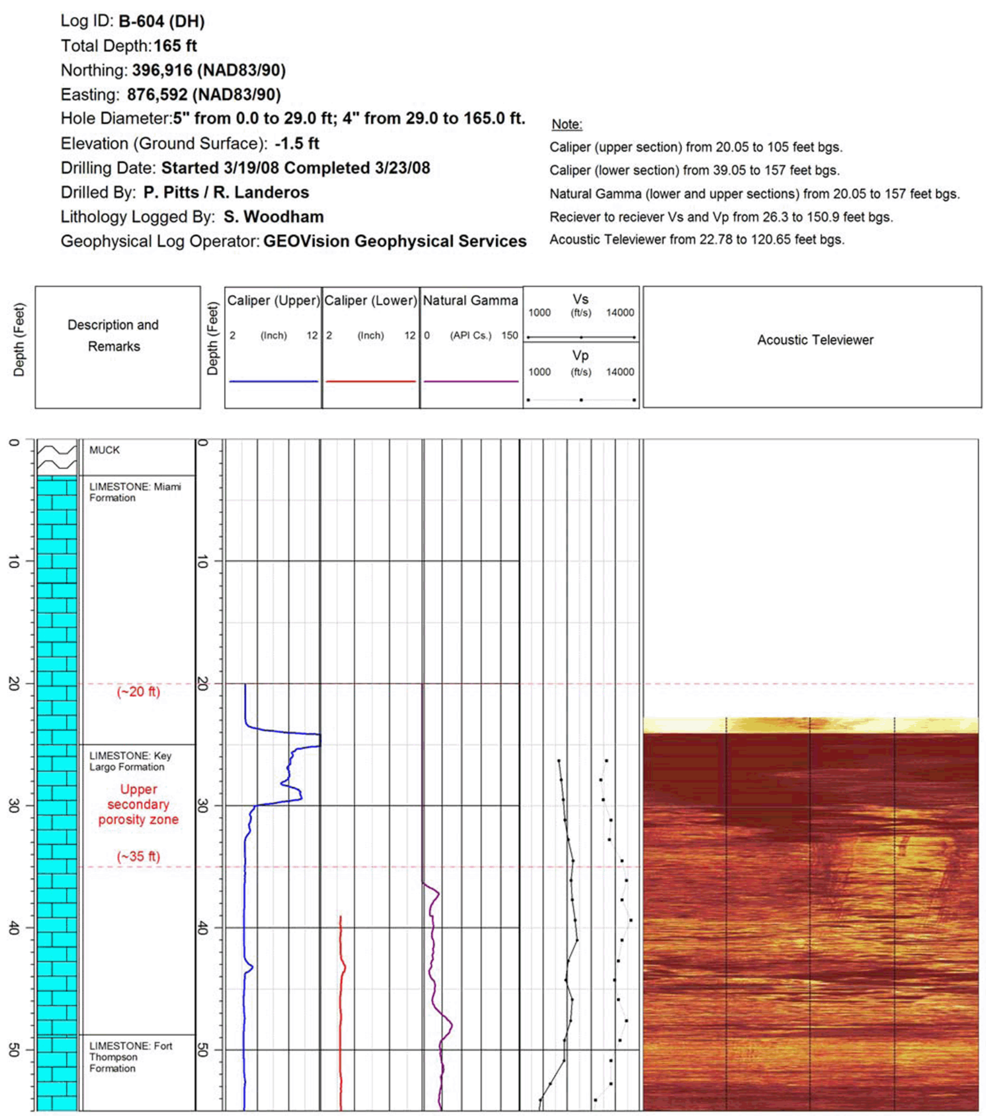


Figure 2.5.1-351 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-604 (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*) and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 2 of 3)

Log ID: **B-604 (DH)**
Total Depth: **165 ft**
Northing: **396,916 (NAD83/90)**
Easting: **876,592 (NAD83/90)**
Hole Diameter: **5" from 0.0 to 29.0 ft; 4" from 29.0 to 165.0 ft.**
Elevation (Ground Surface): **-1.5 ft**
Drilling Date: **Started 3/19/08 Completed 3/23/08**
Drilled By: **P. Pitts / R. Landeros**
Lithology Logged By: **S. Woodham**
Geophysical Log Operator: **GEOVision Geophysical Services**

Note:
Caliper (upper section) from 20.05 to 105 feet bgs.
Caliper (lower section) from 39.05 to 157 feet bgs.
Natural Gamma (lower and upper sections) from 20.05 to 157 feet bgs.
Reciever to reciever Vs and Vp from 26.3 to 150.9 feet bgs.
Acoustic Televiewer from 22.78 to 120.65 feet bgs.

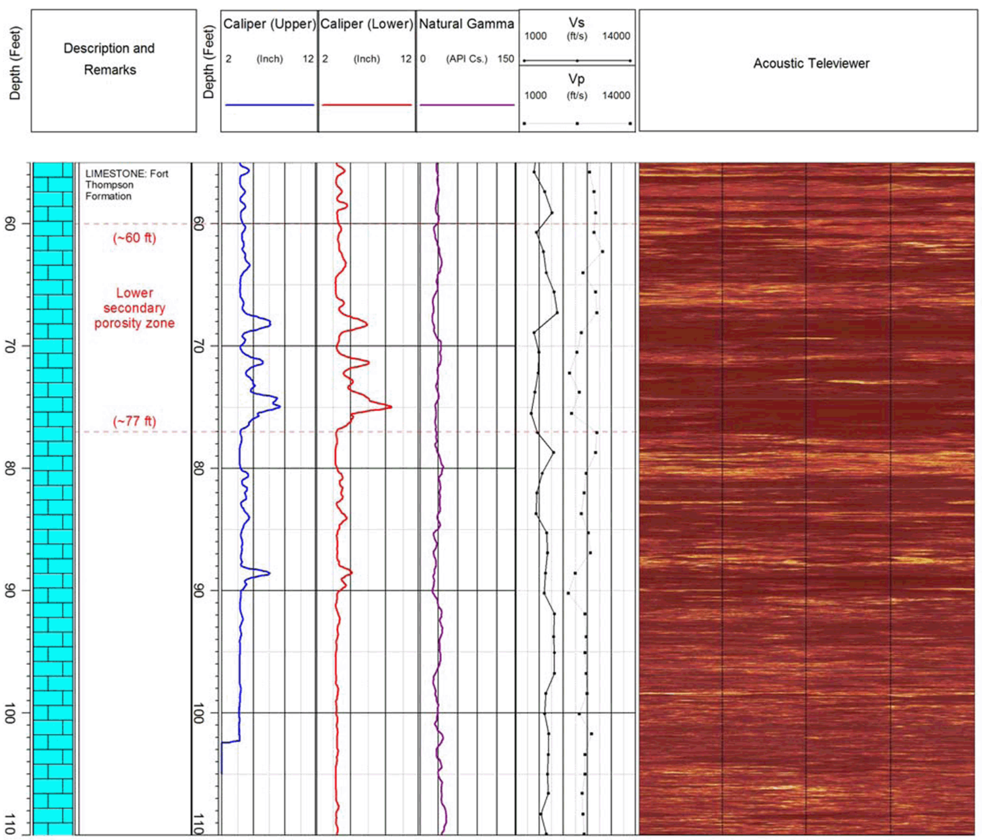


Figure 2.5.1-351 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-604 (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*) and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 3 of 3)

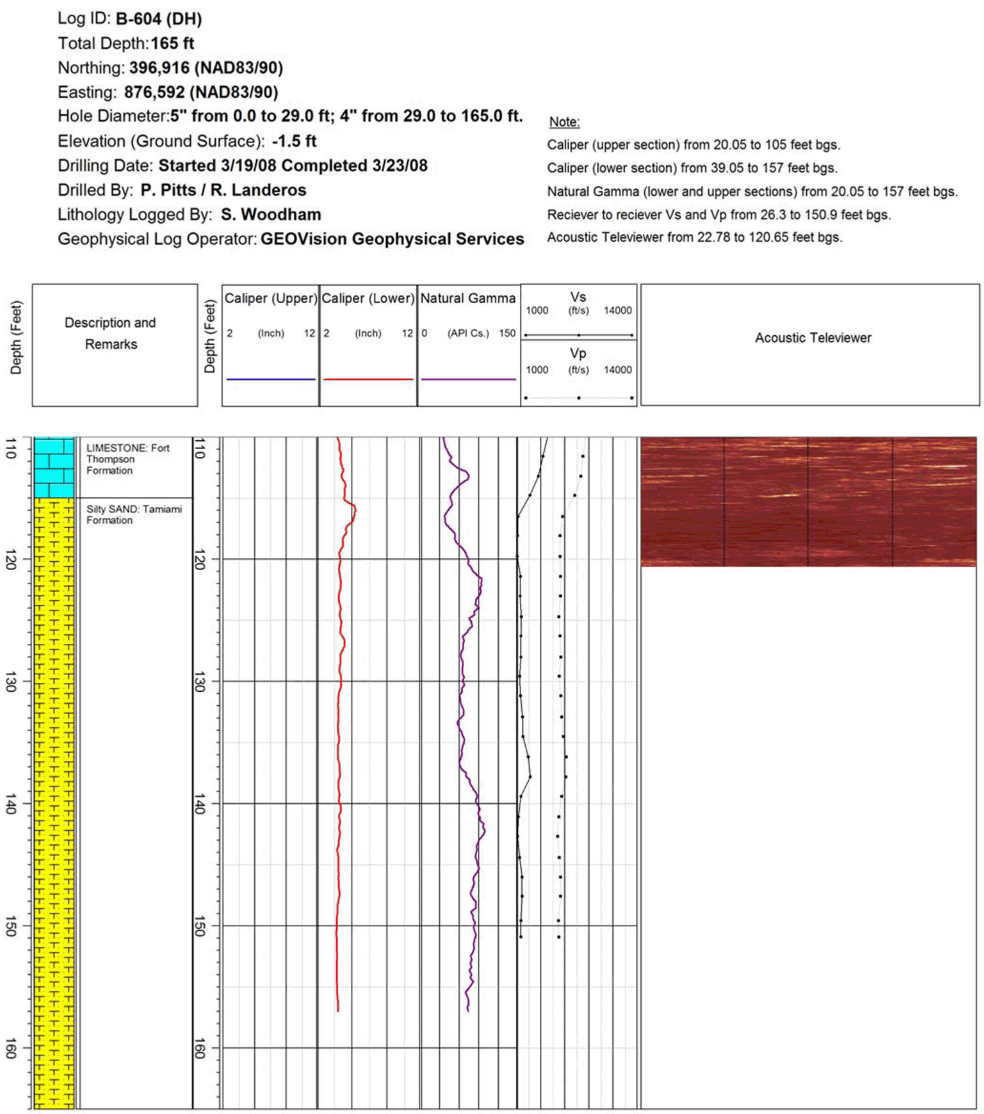


Figure 2.5.1-352 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-608 (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*V*s and *V*p), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 1 of 5)

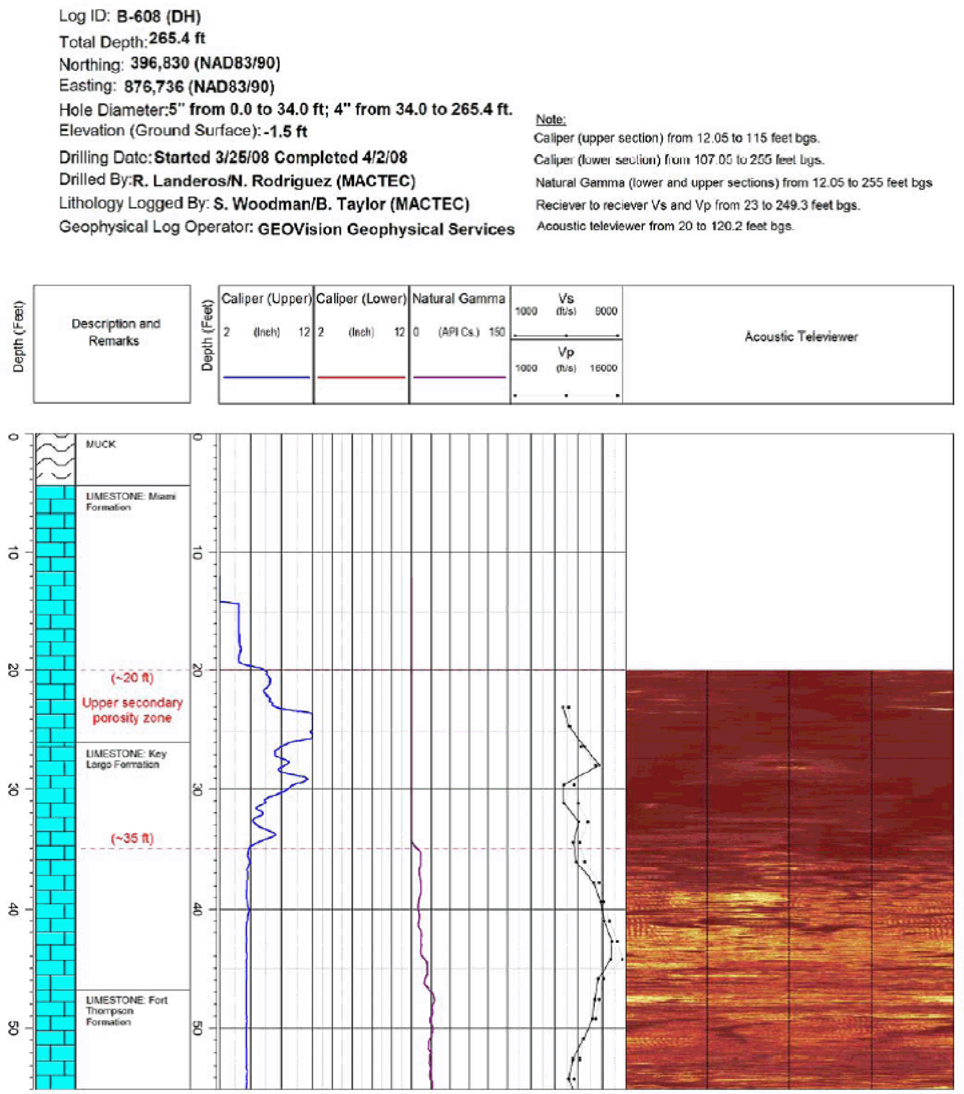


Figure 2.5.1-352 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-608 (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 2 of 5)

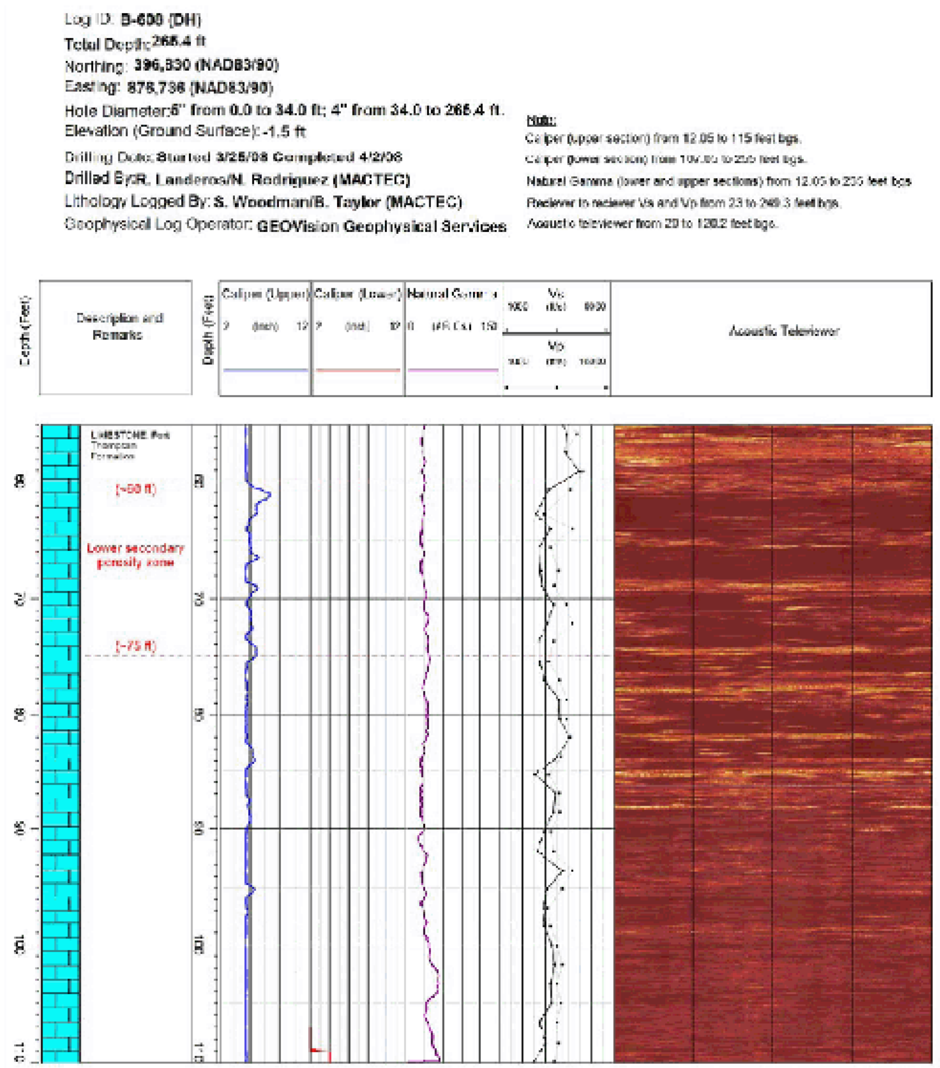


Figure 2.5.1-352 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-608 (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*V*s and *V*p), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 3 of 5)

Log ID: **B-608 (DH)**
Total Depth: **265.4 ft**
Northing: **396,830 (NAD83/90)**
Easting: **876,736 (NAD83/90)**
Hole Diameter: **5" from 0.0 to 34.0 ft; 4" from 34.0 to 265.4 ft.**
Elevation (Ground Surface): **-1.5 ft**
Drilling Date: **Started 3/25/08 Completed 4/2/08**
Drilled By: **R. Landeros/N. Rodriguez (MACTEC)**
Lithology Logged By: **S. Woodman/B. Taylor (MACTEC)**
Geophysical Log Operator: **GEOVision Geophysical Services**

Note:
Caliper (upper section) from 12.05 to 115 feet bgs.
Caliper (lower section) from 107.05 to 255 feet bgs.
Natural Gamma (lower and upper sections) from 12.05 to 255 feet bgs
Reciever to reciever Vs and Vp from 23 to 249.3 feet bgs.
Acoustic televiewer from 20 to 120.2 feet bgs.

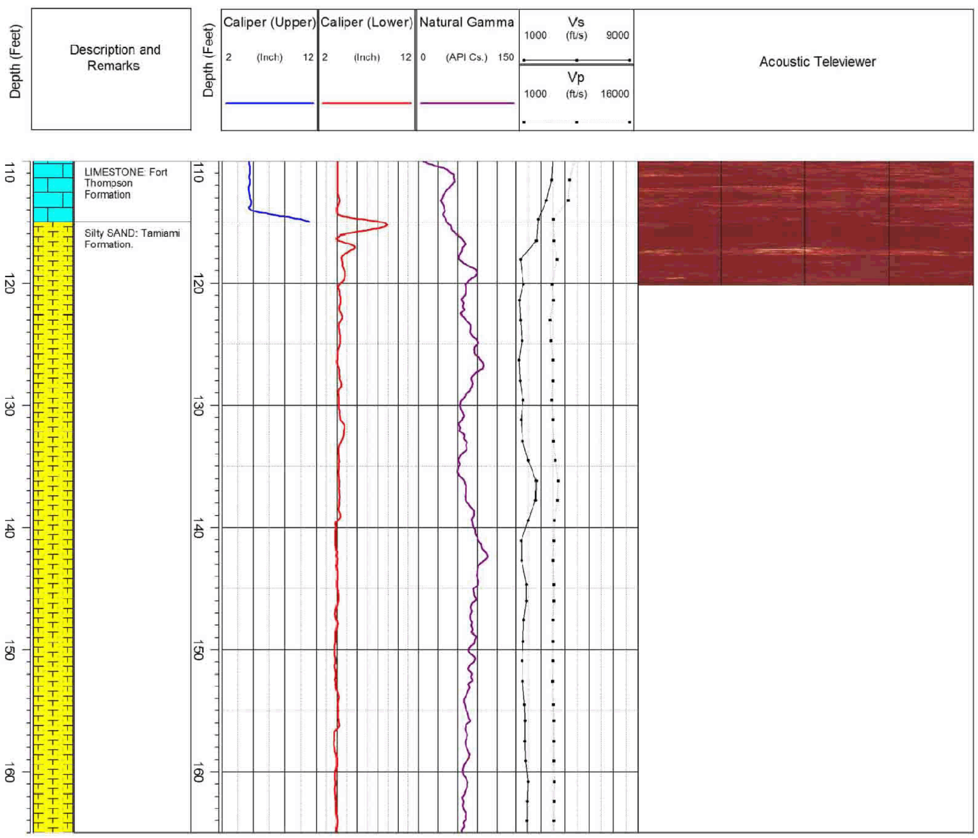


Figure 2.5.1-352 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-608 (DH) Showing the Lithology Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*) and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 4 of 5)

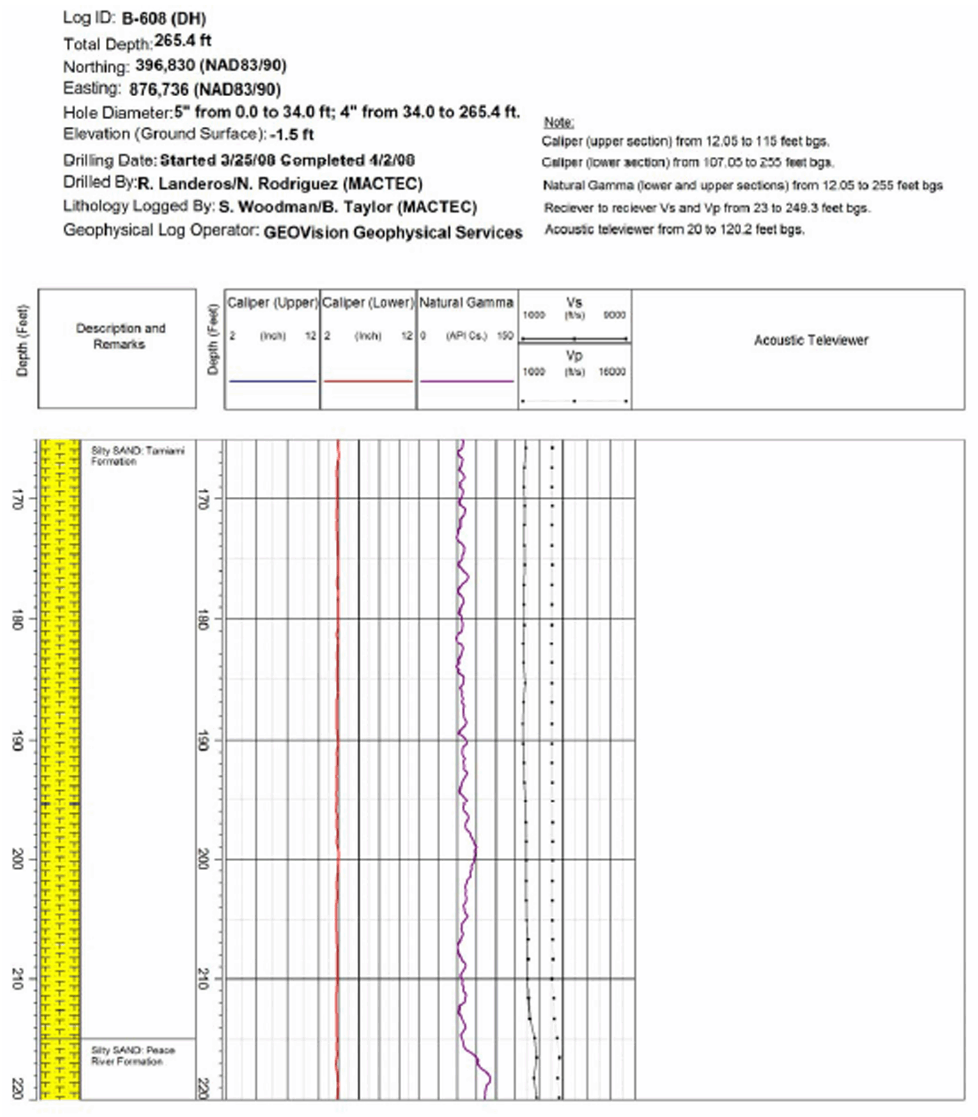


Figure 2.5.1-352 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-608 (DH) Showing the Lithology Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*) and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 5 of 5)

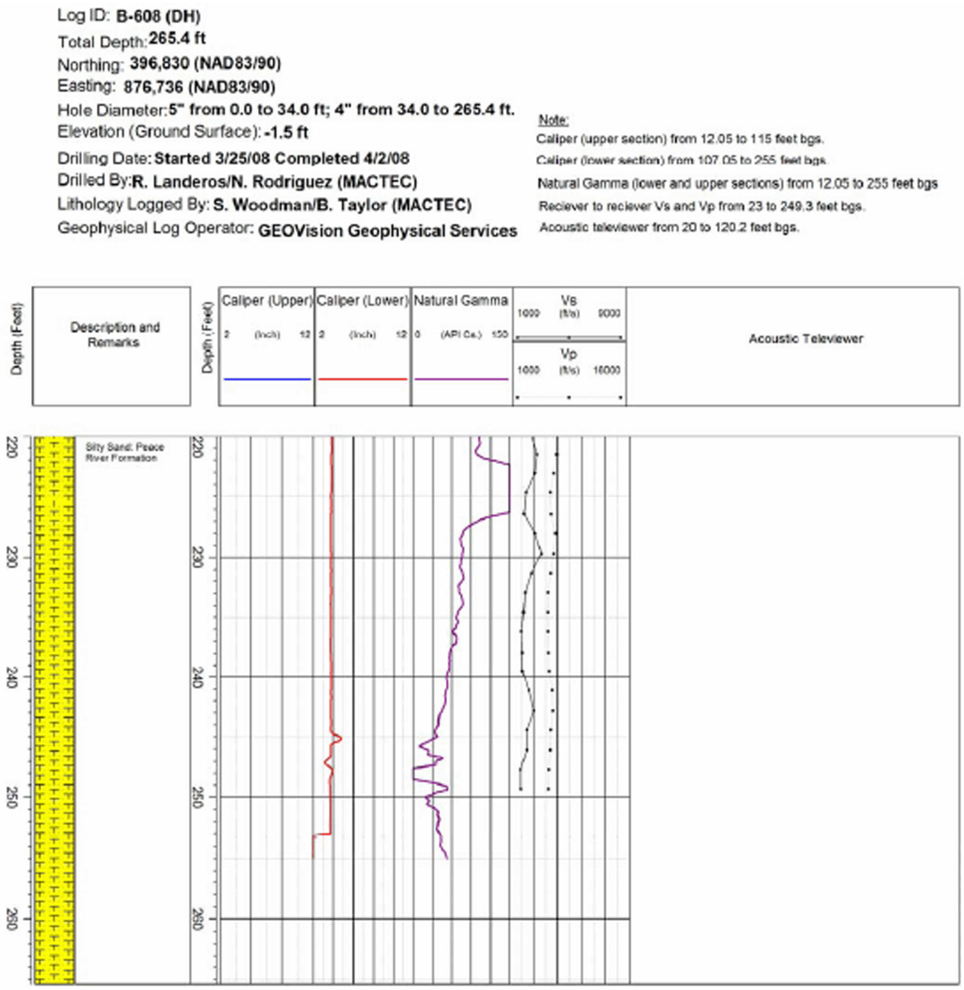


Figure 2.5.1-353 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-710 G (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 1 of 5)

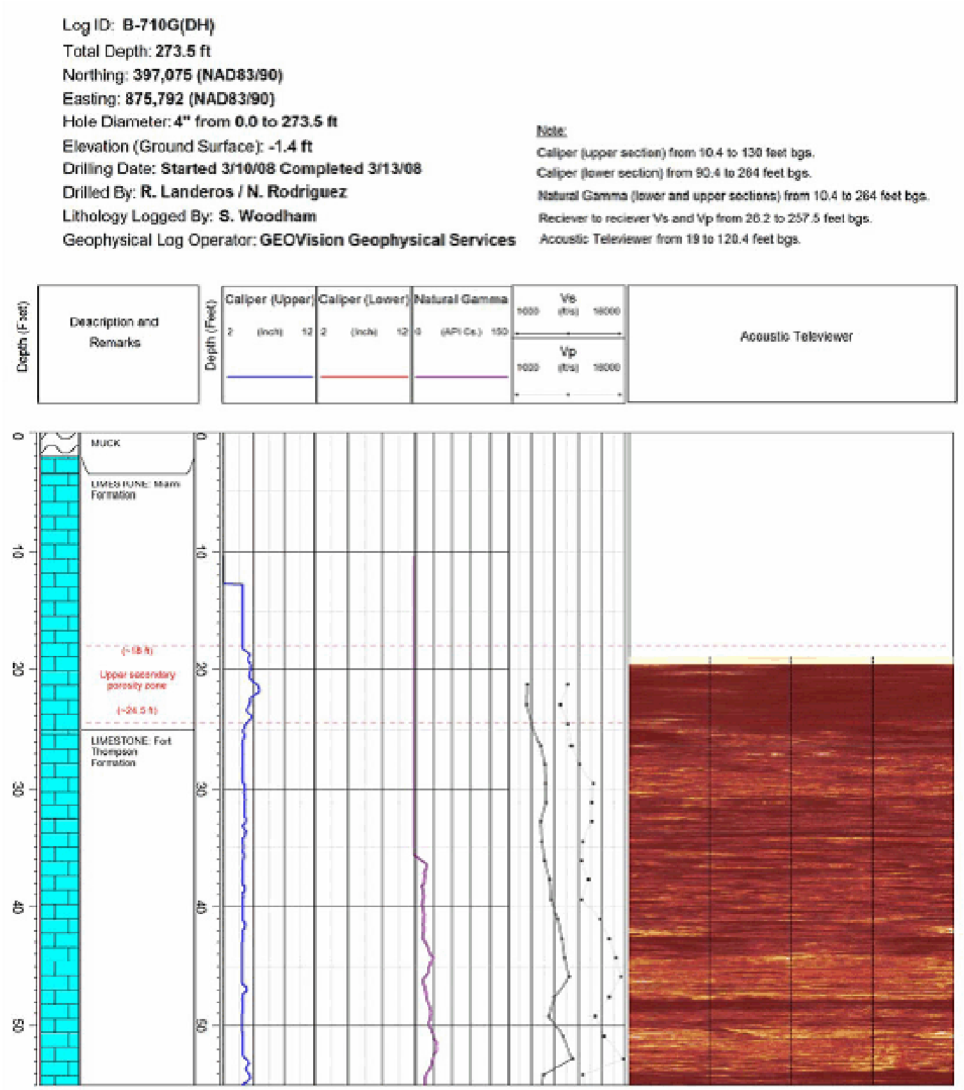


Figure 2.5.1-353 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-710 G (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 2 of 5)

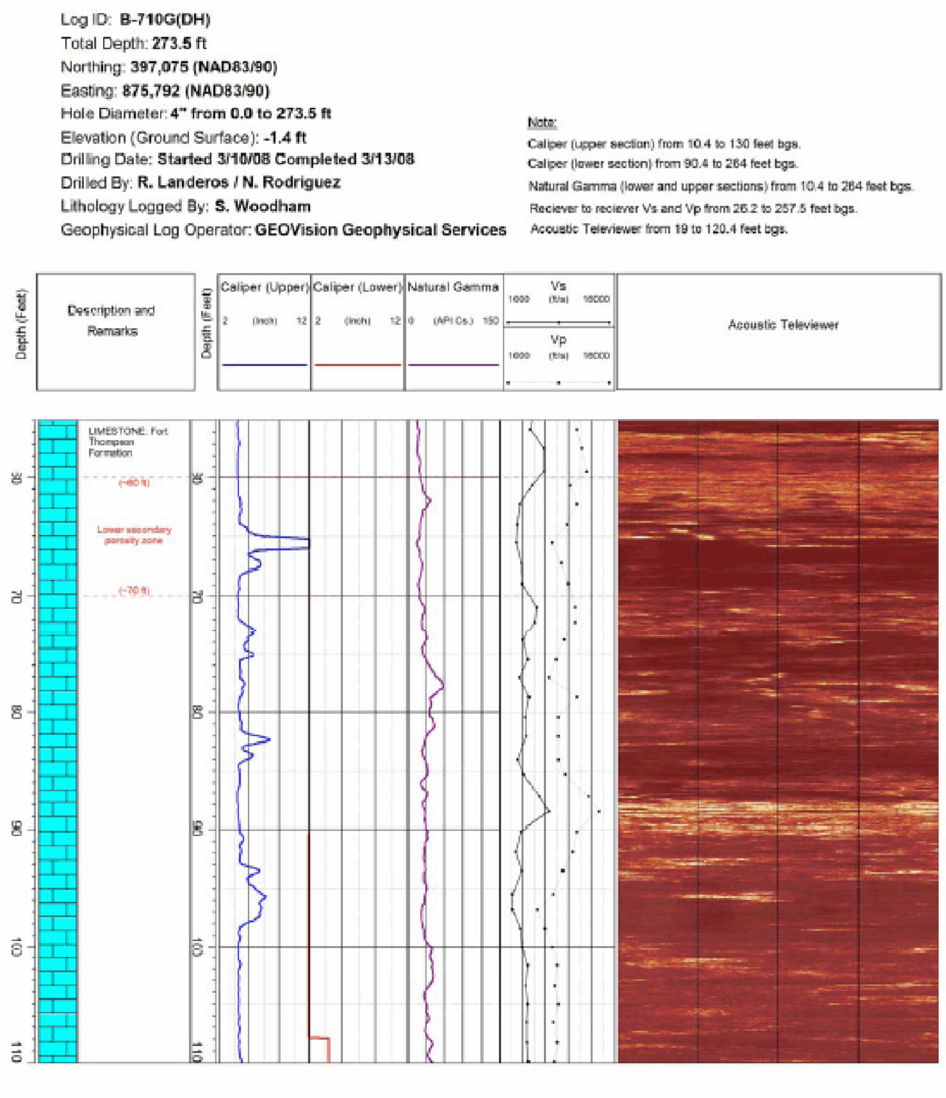


Figure 2.5.1-353 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-710 G (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 3 of 5)

Log ID: **B-710G(DH)**
Total Depth: **273.5 ft**
Northing: **397,075 (NAD83/90)**
Easting: **875,792 (NAD83/90)**
Hole Diameter: **4" from 0.0 to 273.5 ft**
Elevation (Ground Surface): **-1.4 ft**
Drilling Date: **Started 3/10/08 Completed 3/13/08**
Drilled By: **R. Landeros / N. Rodriguez**
Lithology Logged By: **S. Woodham**
Geophysical Log Operator: **GEOVision Geophysical Services**

Note:
Caliper (upper section) from 10.4 to 130 feet bgs.
Caliper (lower section) from 90.4 to 264 feet bgs.
Natural Gamma (lower and upper sections) from 10.4 to 264 feet bgs.
Reciever to reciever Vs and Vp from 26.2 to 257.5 feet bgs.
Acoustic Televiewer from 19 to 120.4 feet bgs.

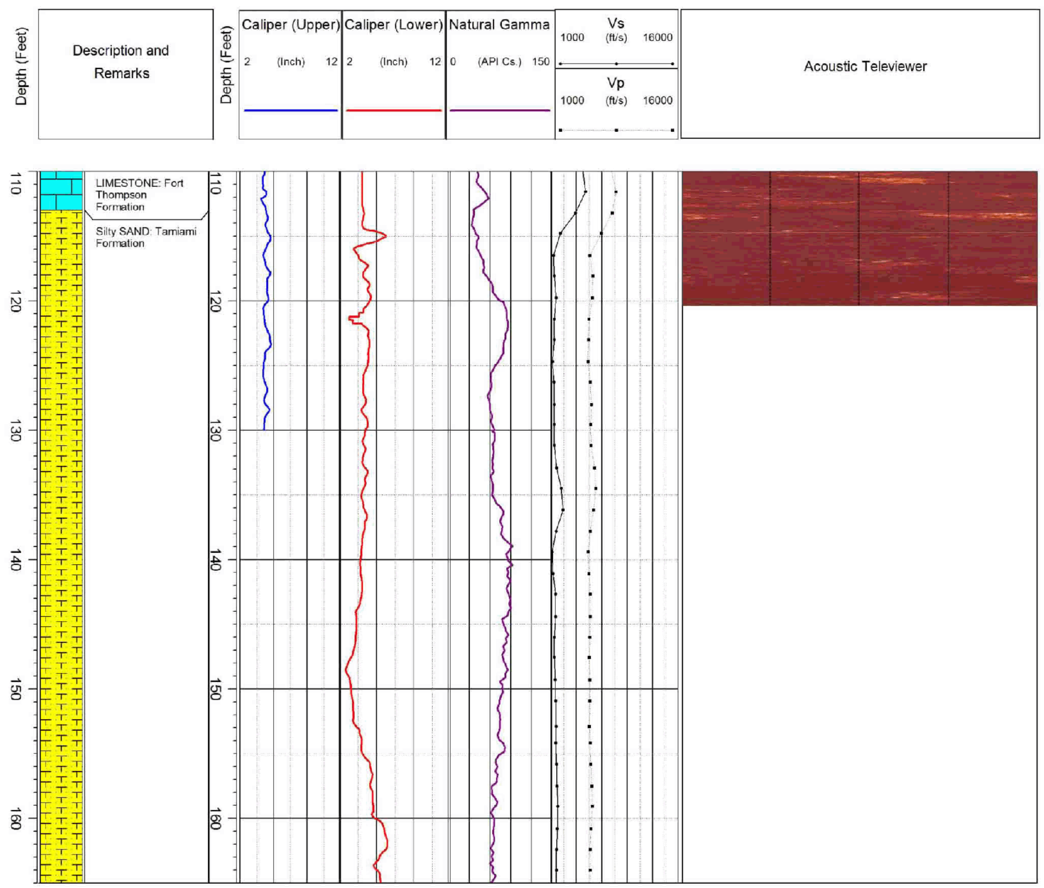


Figure 2.5.1-353 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-710 G (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 4 of 5)

Log ID: **B-710G(DH)**
Total Depth: **273.5 ft**
Northing: **397,075 (NAD83/90)**
Easting: **875,792 (NAD83/90)**
Hole Diameter: **4" from 0.0 to 273.5 ft**
Elevation (Ground Surface): **-1.4 ft**
Drilling Date: **Started 3/10/08 Completed 3/13/08**
Drilled By: **R. Landeros / N. Rodriguez**
Lithology Logged By: **S. Woodham**
Geophysical Log Operator: **GEOVision Geophysical Services**

Note:
Caliper (upper section) from 10.4 to 130 feet bgs.
Caliper (lower section) from 90.4 to 264 feet bgs.
Natural Gamma (lower and upper sections) from 10.4 to 264 feet bgs.
Reciever to reciever Vs and Vp from 26.2 to 257.5 feet bgs.
Acoustic Televiewer from 19 to 120.4 feet bgs.

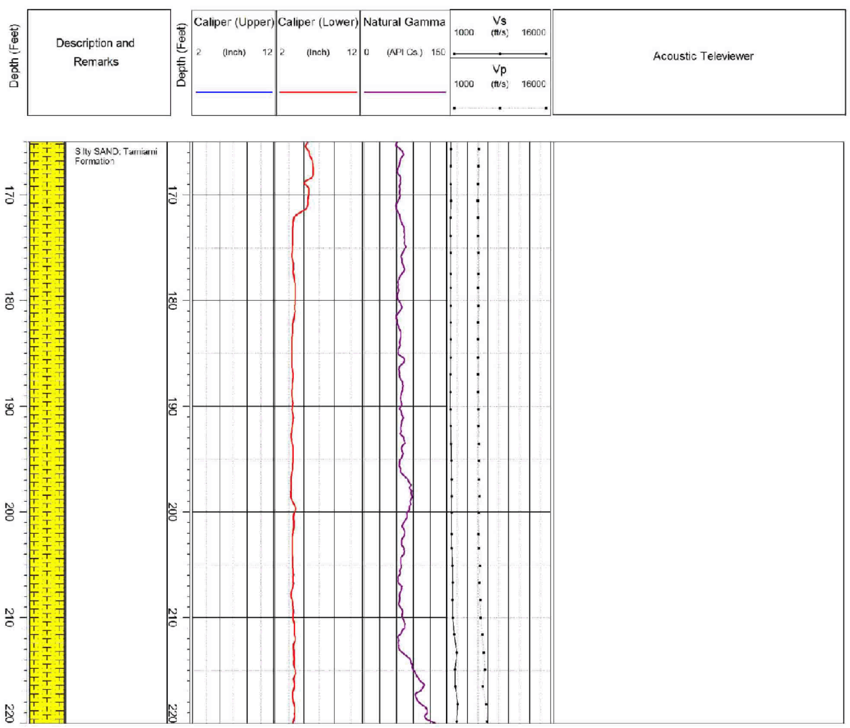
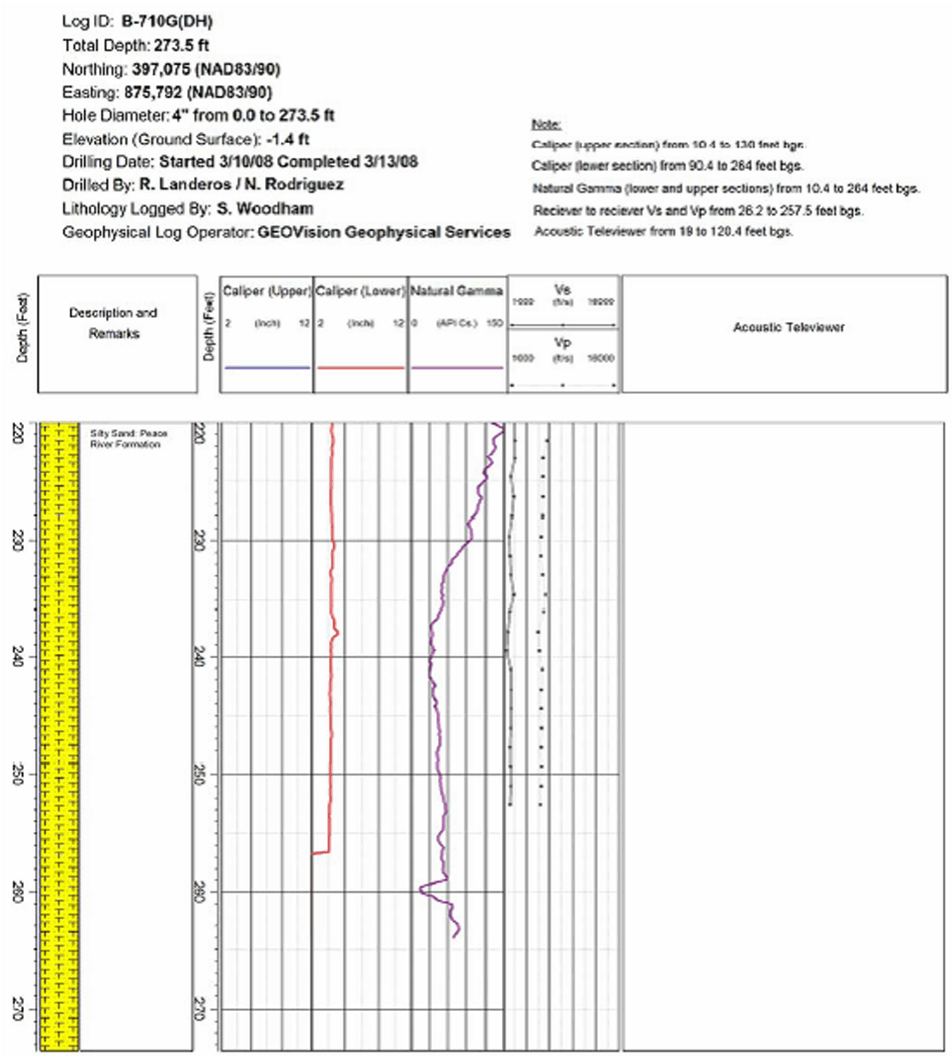
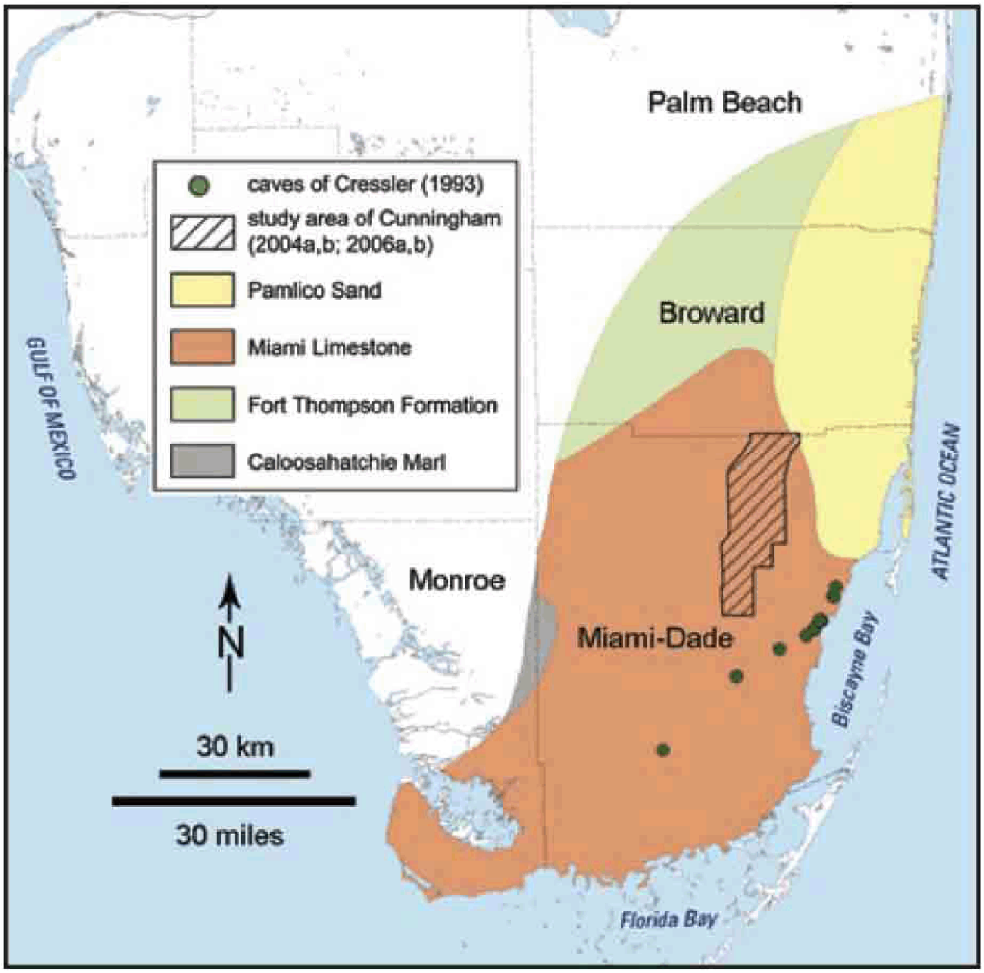


Figure 2.5.1-353 The Two Zones of Secondary Porosity on B-710 G (DH) Showing the Lithology, Caliper, Natural Gamma, Velocity (*Vs* and *Vp*), and Acoustic Televiewer Logs (Sheet 5 of 5)



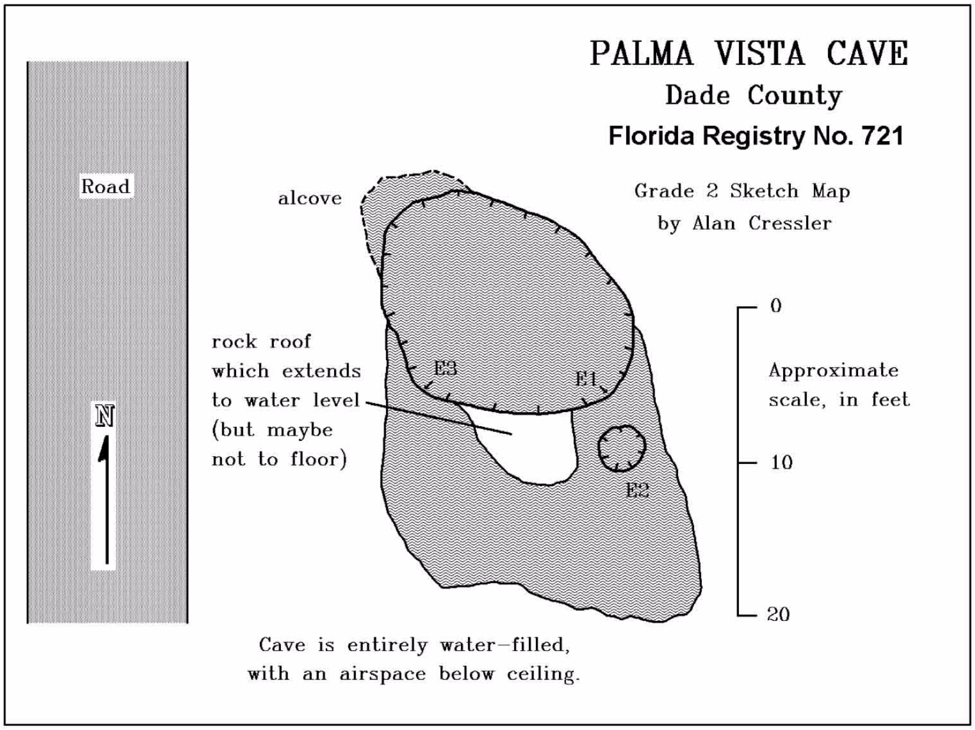
Source: Reference 708

Figure 2.5.1-354 Map of Southern Florida Showing the Locations of Caves Identified by Cressler



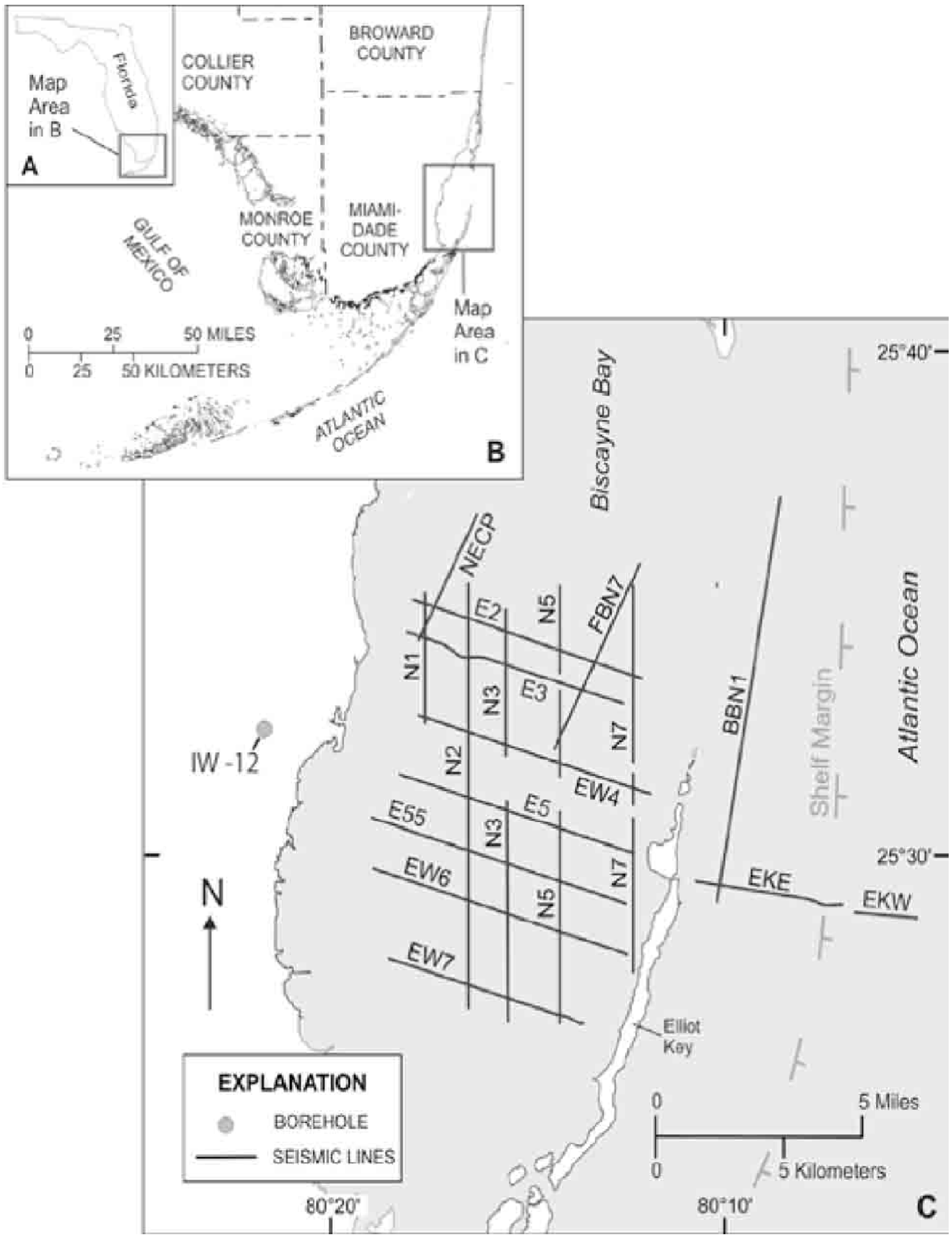
Source: Reference 954

Figure 2.5.1-355 Palma Vista Cave



Source: Reference 955

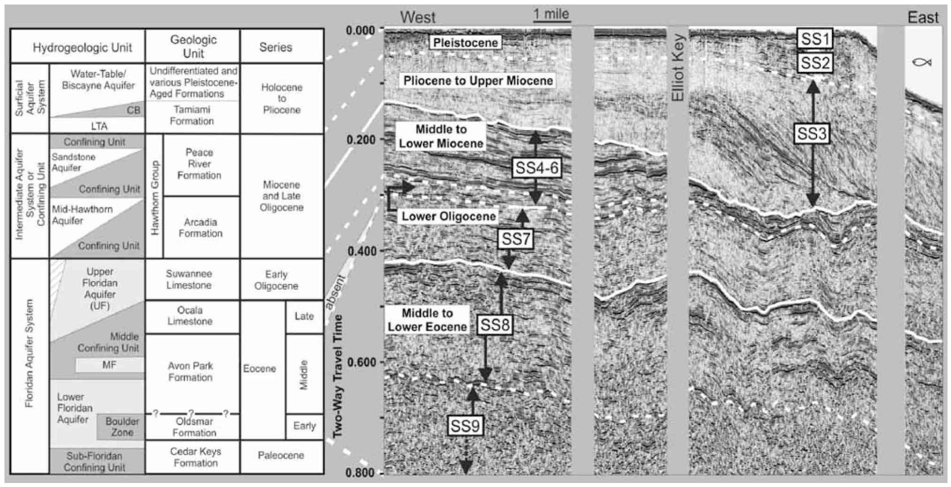
Figure 2.5.1-356 Cunningham and Walker Study Area in Biscayne Bay, Southeast Florida



Notes:
(a) Location map of area delimited in B.
(b) Outline of study area shown in C.
(c) Location map of seismic profiles in Biscayne Bay.

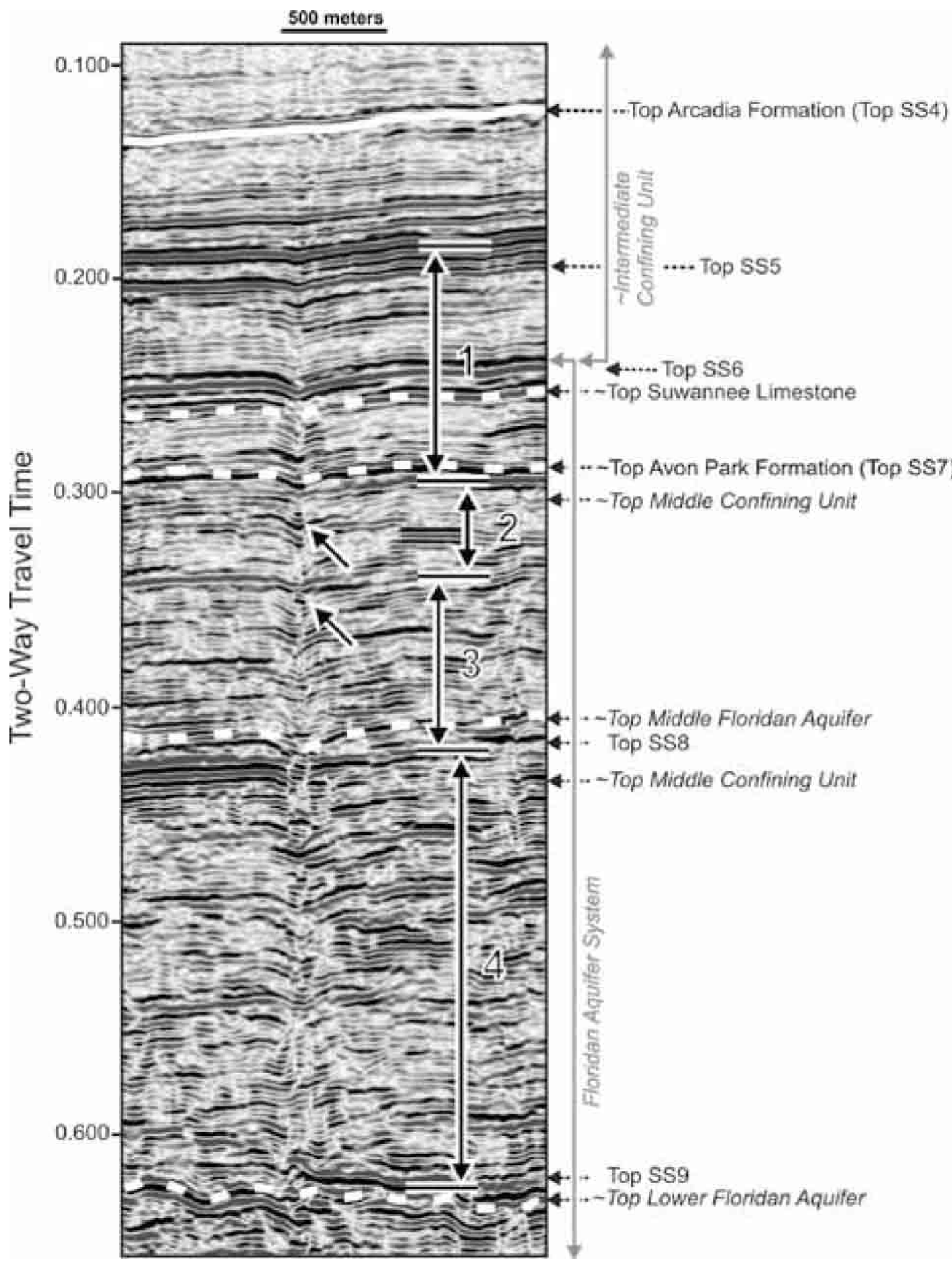
Source: Reference 958

Figure 2.5.1-357 Correlation of Hydrogeologic and Geologic Units to Time Stratigraphic Units of Southern Florida



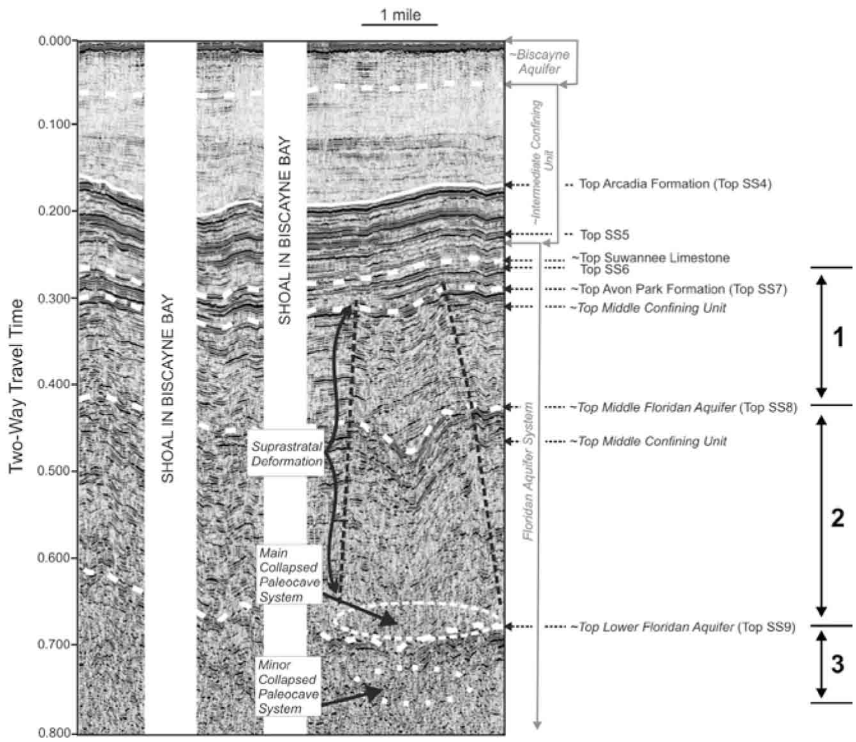
Note: Correlation of hydrogeologic and geologic units, and time stratigraphic units of southern Florida to a provisional seismic-reflection stratigraphy (SS1–SS9) of seismic profiles EW4 in Biscayne Bay, and EKW and EKE east of Elliot Key in the Atlantic Ocean (Reference 958).

Figure 2.5.1-358 A Part of Seismic-Reflection Profile N1 Across Four Vertically Stacked, Narrow Zones (1–4) of Seismic Sags That Combine to Form a Single Seismic-Sag Structural System



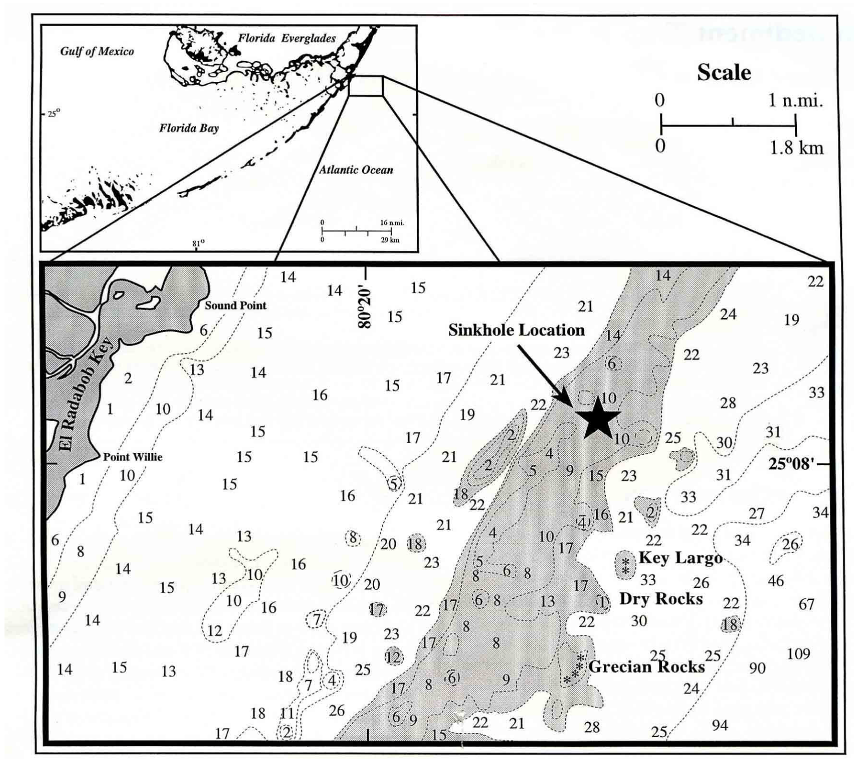
Source: Reference 958

Figure 2.5.1-359 Seismic-Reflection Profile N5 Across a Vertically Stacked Arrangement of Structural Sags



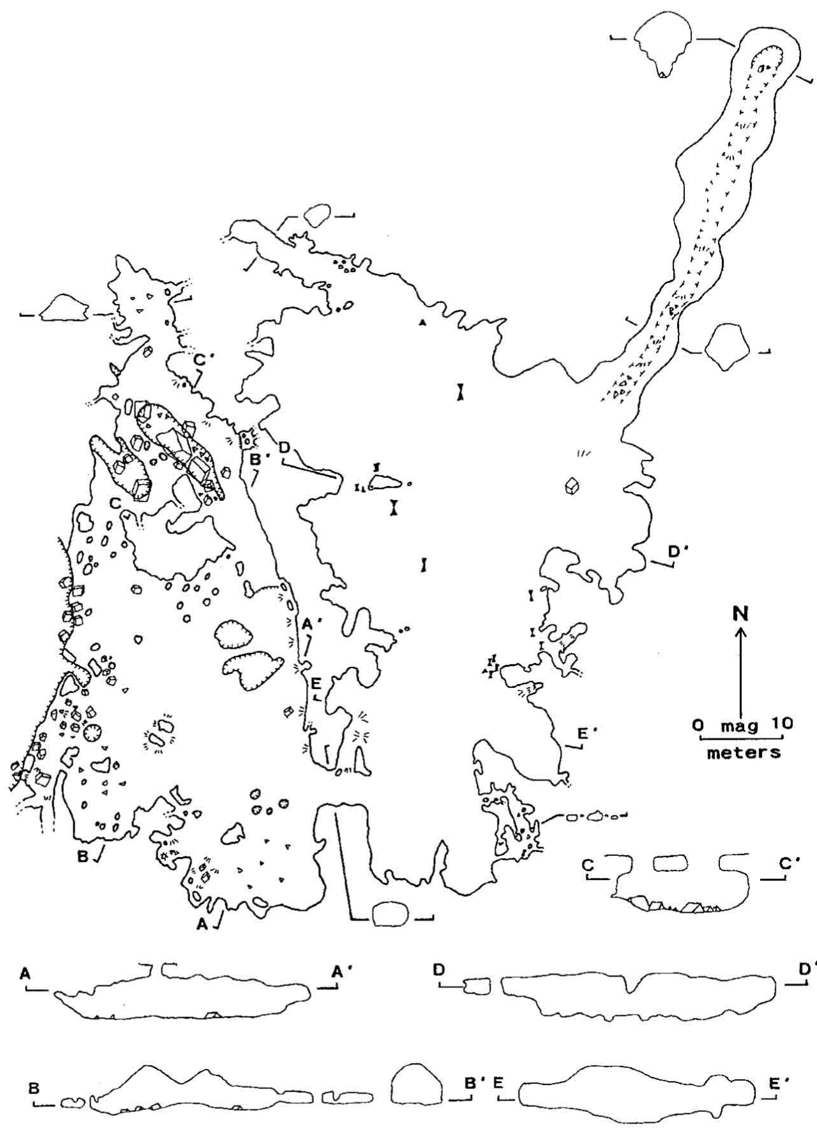
Note: Three zones (1–3) of sags in seismic reflections are shown with each zone of seismic sags having different sag angles. No effects of the collapse are visible above the top of zone 1 (Reference 958).

Figure 2.5.1-360 Sinkhole in the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary About 1 Mile (1.8 km) From Key Largo Dry Rocks Reef



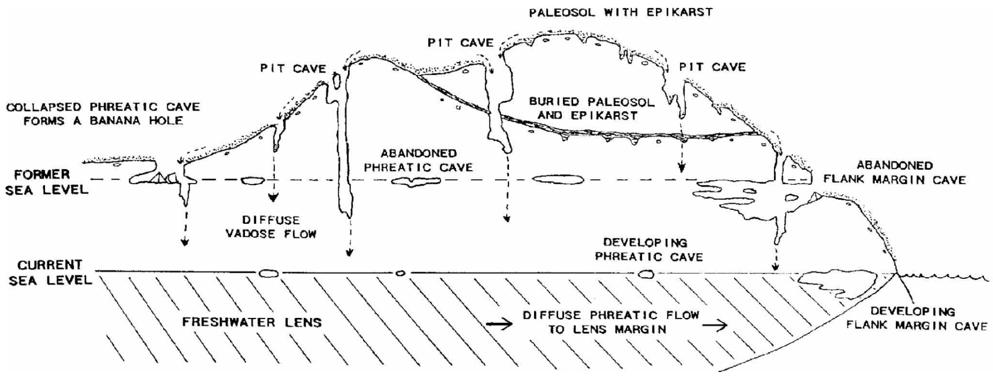
Source: Reference 959

Figure 2.5.1-361 Salt Pond Cave, Long Island, Bahamas, a Flank Margin Cave



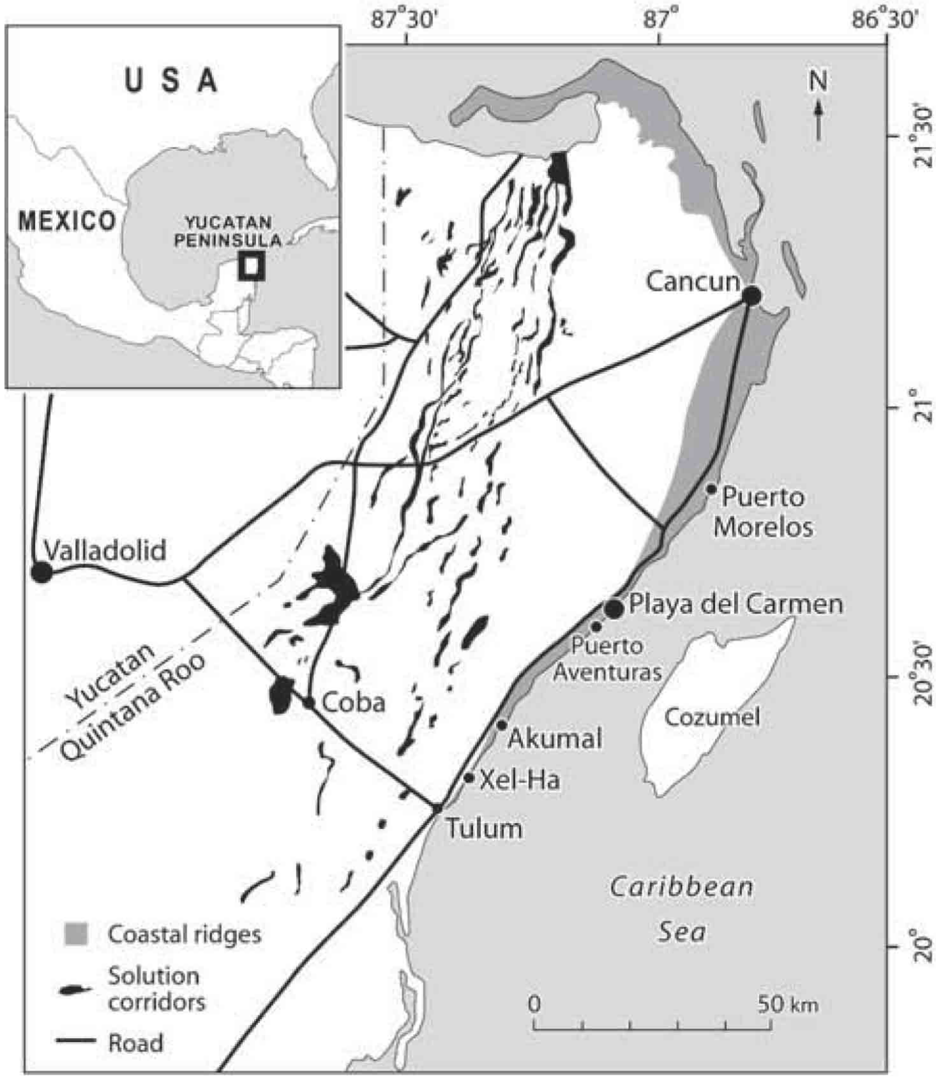
Note: The cave has an irregular phreatic morphology and is horizontally extensive but vertically restricted (Reference 263).

Figure 2.5.1-362 Diagrammatic Representation of the Main Dissolution Features Found on Carbonate Islands



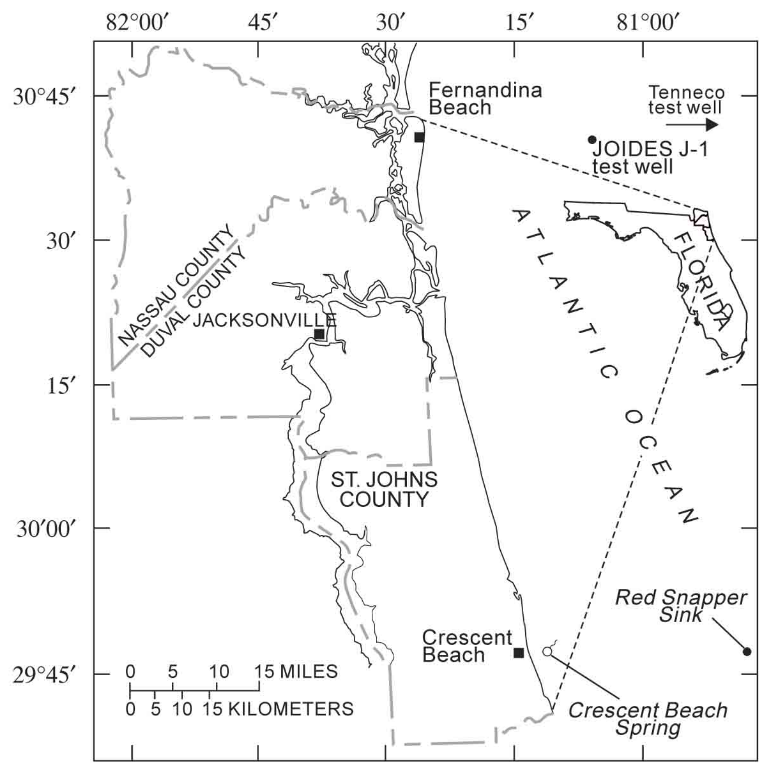
Note: The features shown are epikarst with paleosol, pit caves, banana holes, phreatic caves, and flank margin caves. Changes in sea level move the position of the karst features (Reference 263).

Figure 2.5.1-363 Location of the Quintana Roo Caves



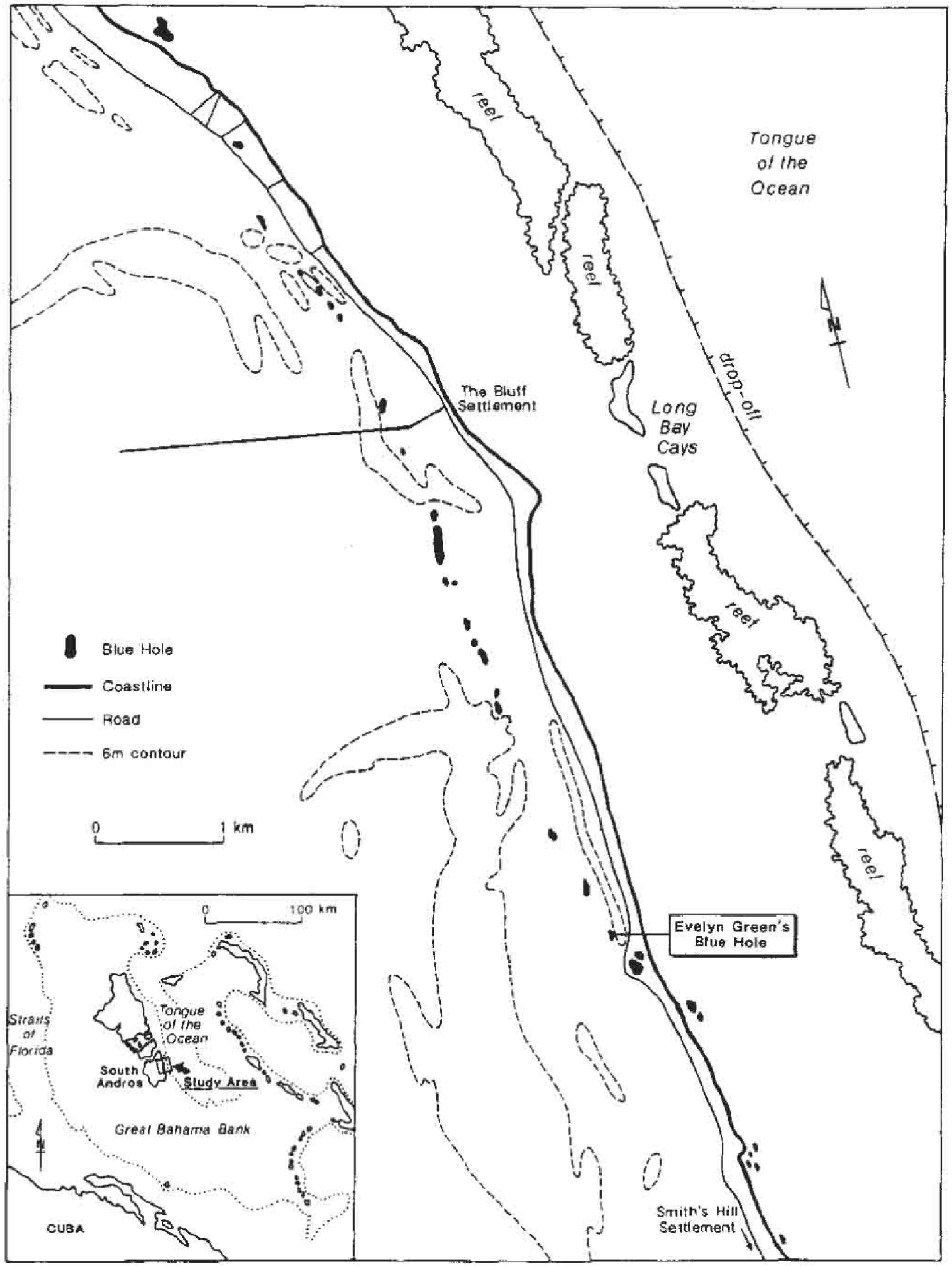
Source: Reference 965

Figure 2.5.1-364 Locations of Crescent Beach Spring and Red Snapper Sink



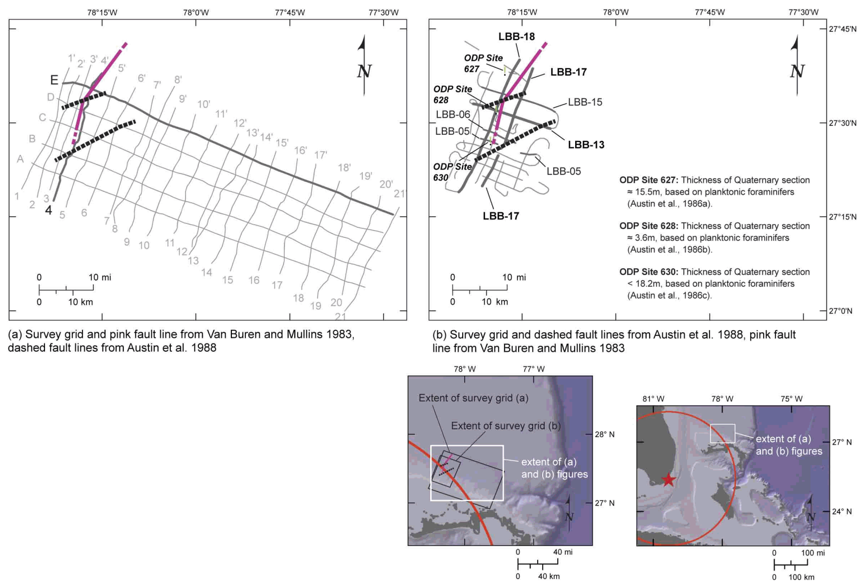
Source: Reference 966

Figure 2.5.1-365 Location Map of the Bahamas Showing a Chain of Fracture-Controlled Blue Holes on South Andros Island



Source: Reference 950

Figure 2.5.1-366 Mapped Depictions of the Walkers Cay Fault Based on Seismic Data

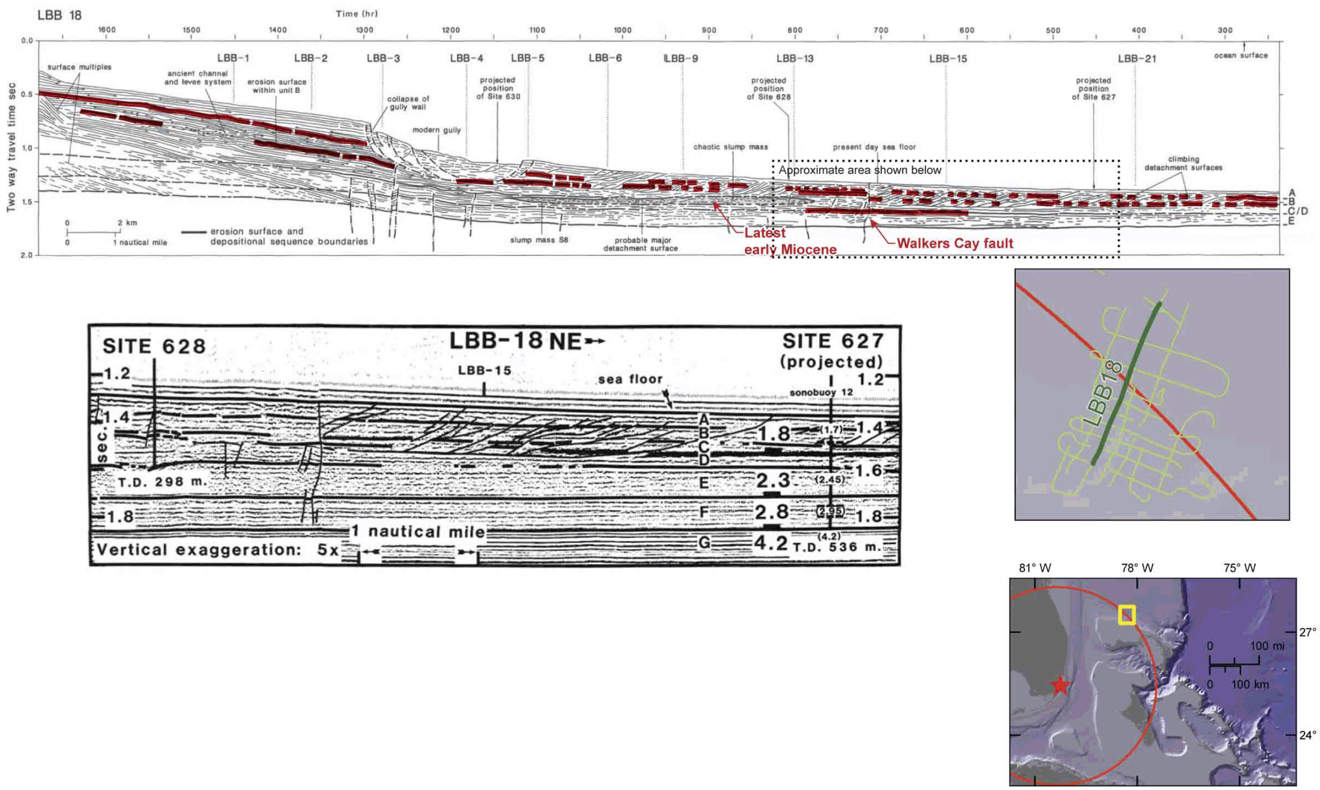


(a) Survey grid and pink fault line from Van Buren and Mullins 1983, dashed fault lines from Austin et al. 1988

(b) Survey grid and dashed fault lines from Austin et al. 1988, pink fault line from Van Buren and Mullins 1983

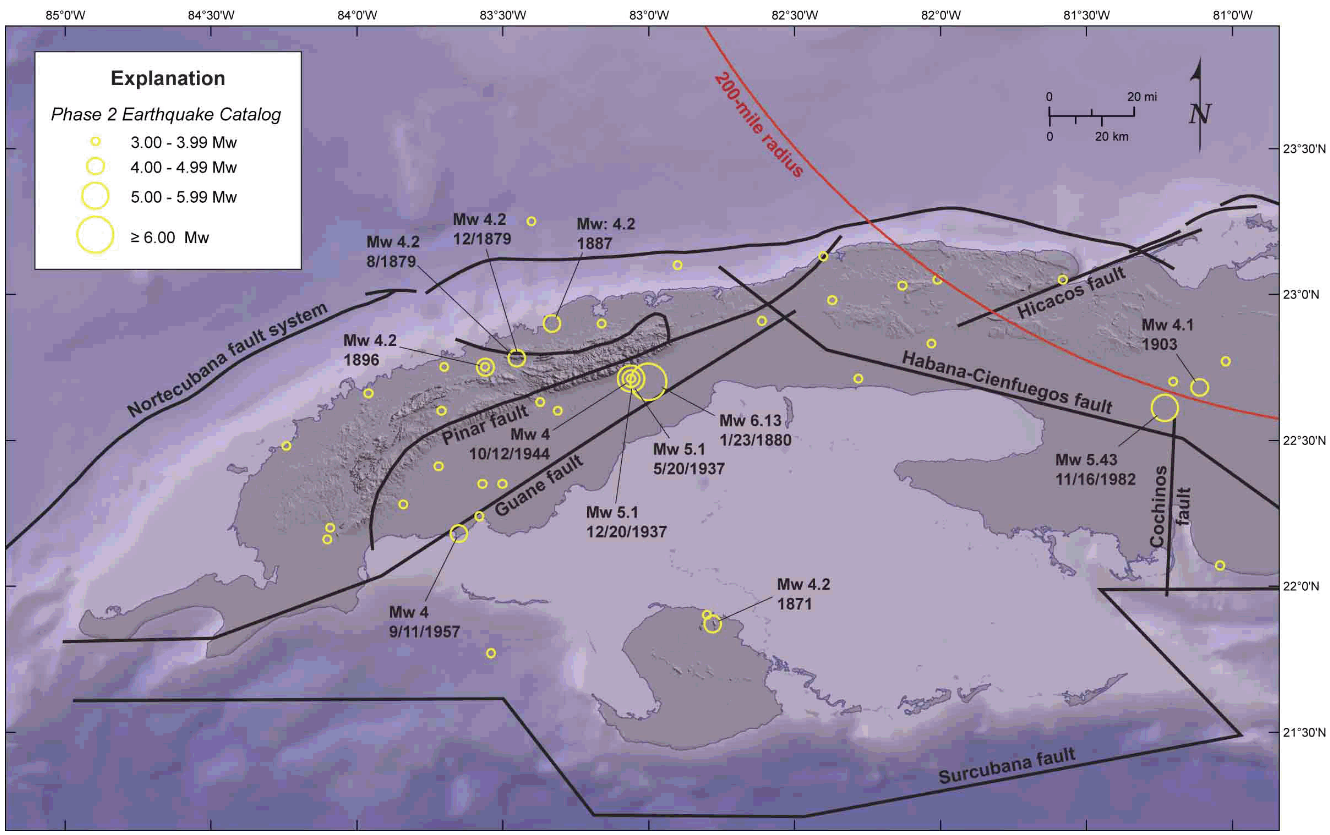
Source: References 474 and 791

Figure 2.5.1-367 Interpretation of the Walkers Cay Fault in Seismic Line LBB-18



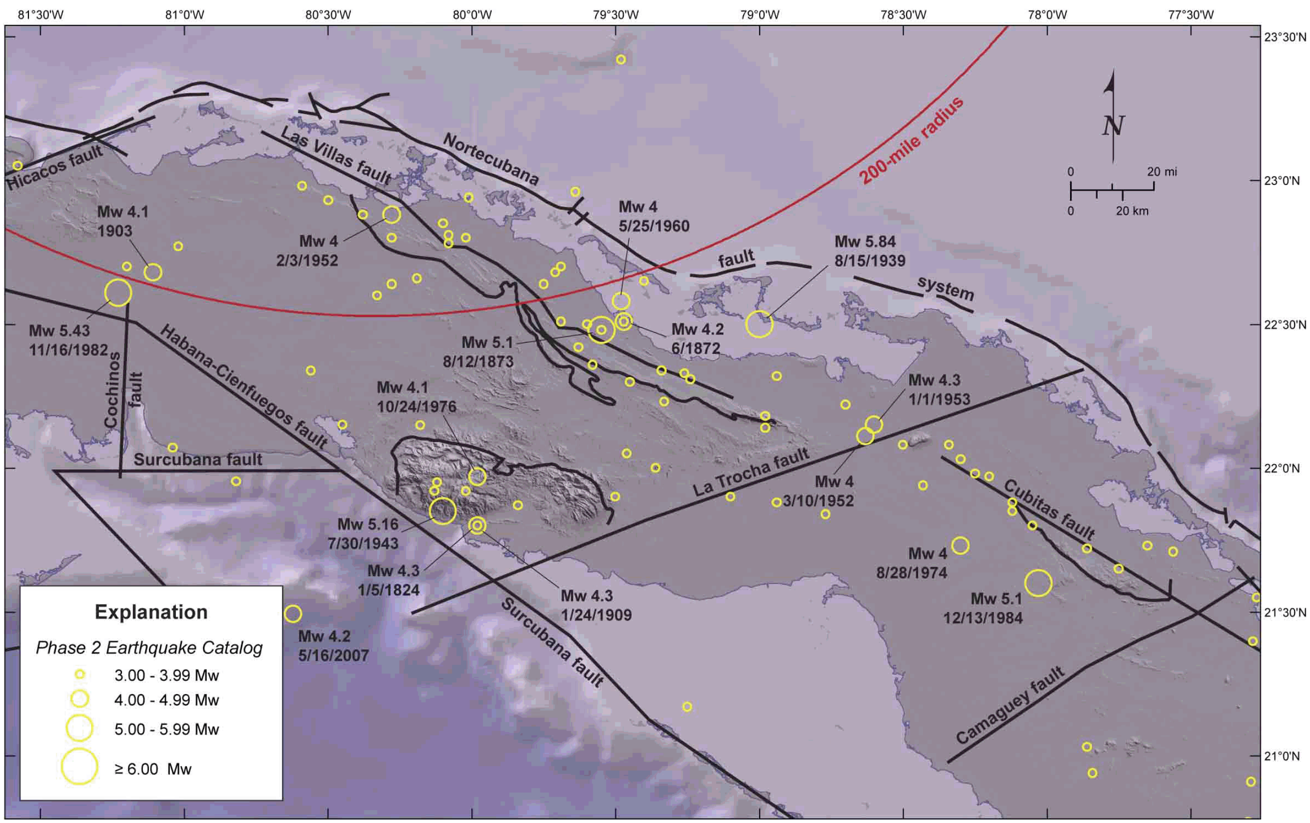
Source: References 476 and 785

Figure 2.5.1-368 Fault Map of Cuba Showing Earthquakes From the Phase 2 Earthquake Catalog (Sheet 1 of 3)



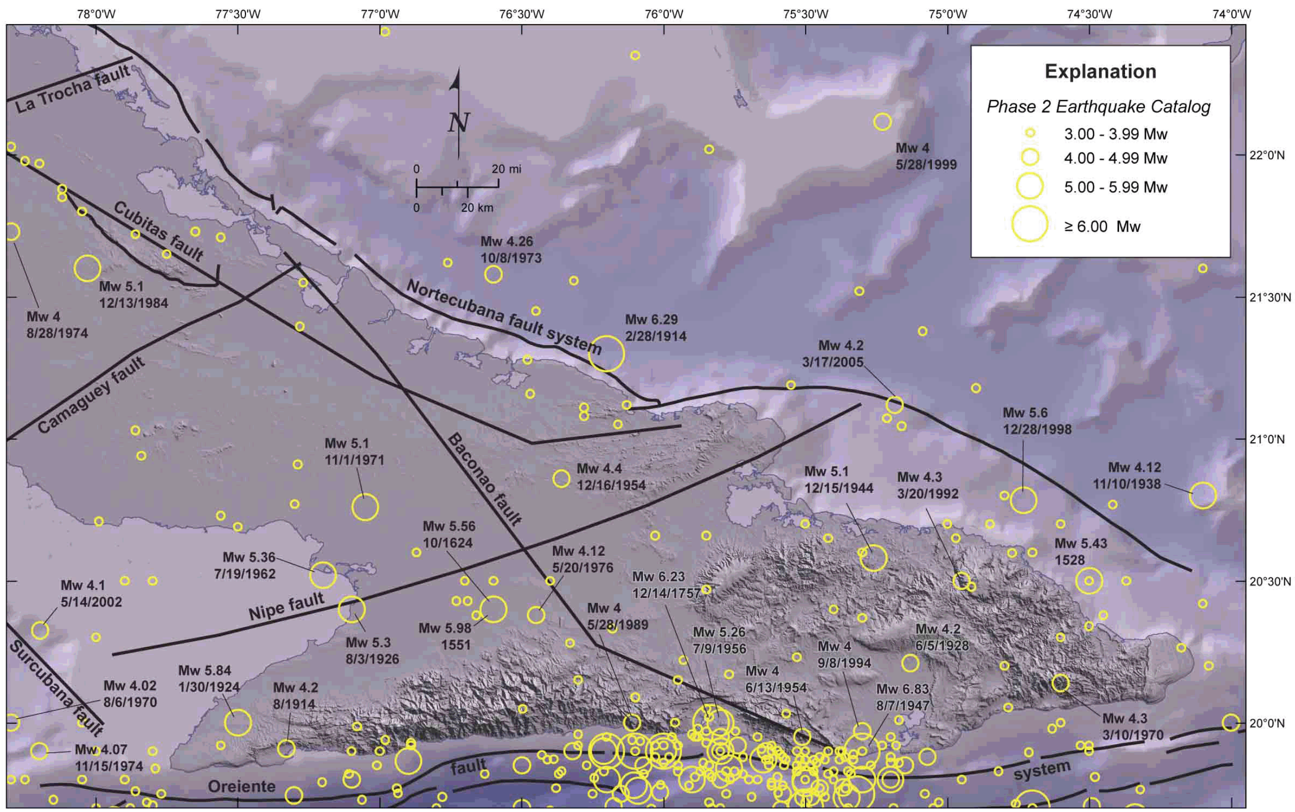
Multiple sources were used to compile this map, including References 439, 448, 492, and 494.

Figure 2.5.1-368 Fault Map of Cuba Showing Earthquakes From the Phase 2 Earthquake Catalog (Sheet 2 of 3)



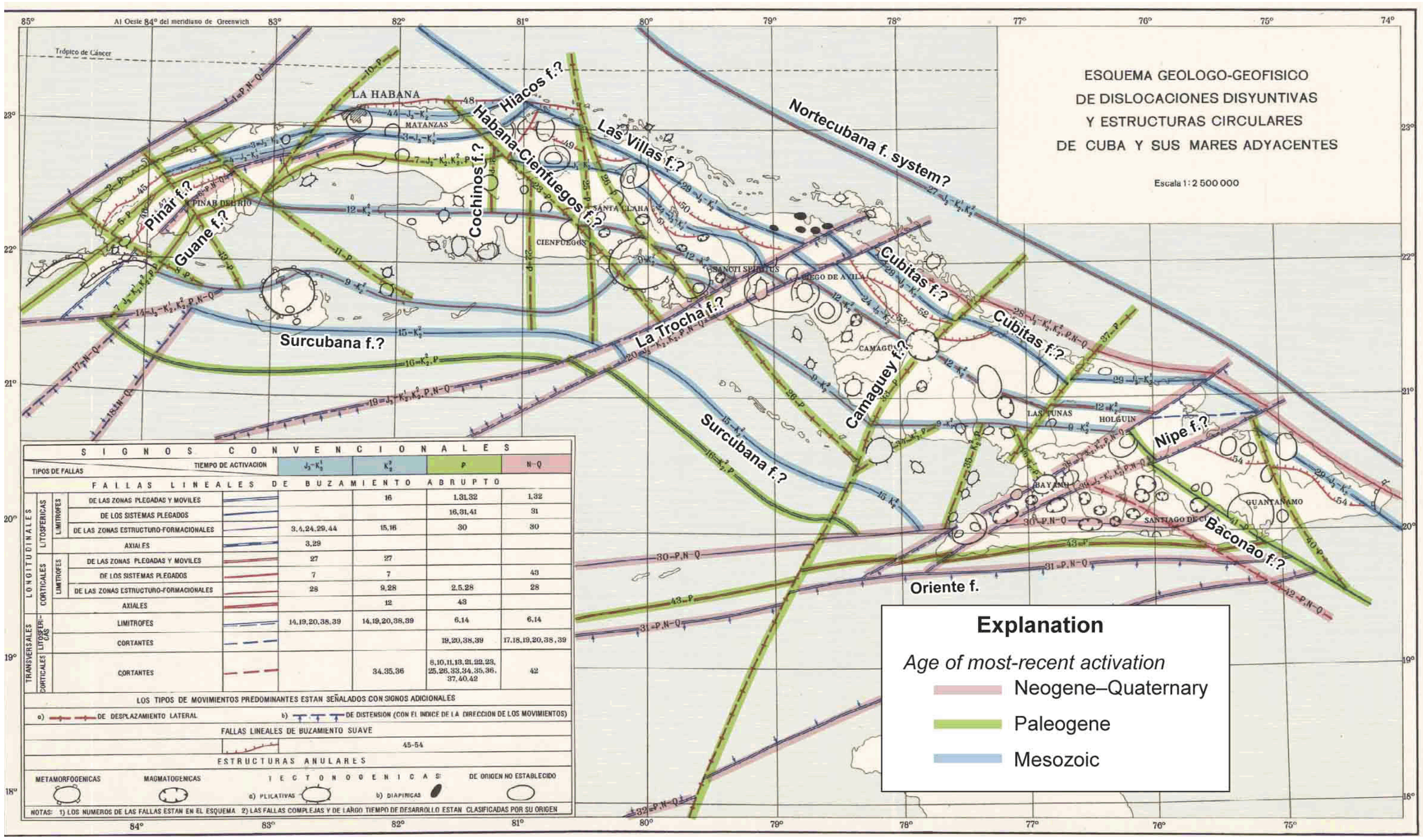
Multiple sources were used to compile this map, including References 439, 448, 492, and 494.

Figure 2.5.1-368 Fault Map of Cuba Showing Earthquakes From the Phase 2 Earthquake Catalog (Sheet 3 of 3)



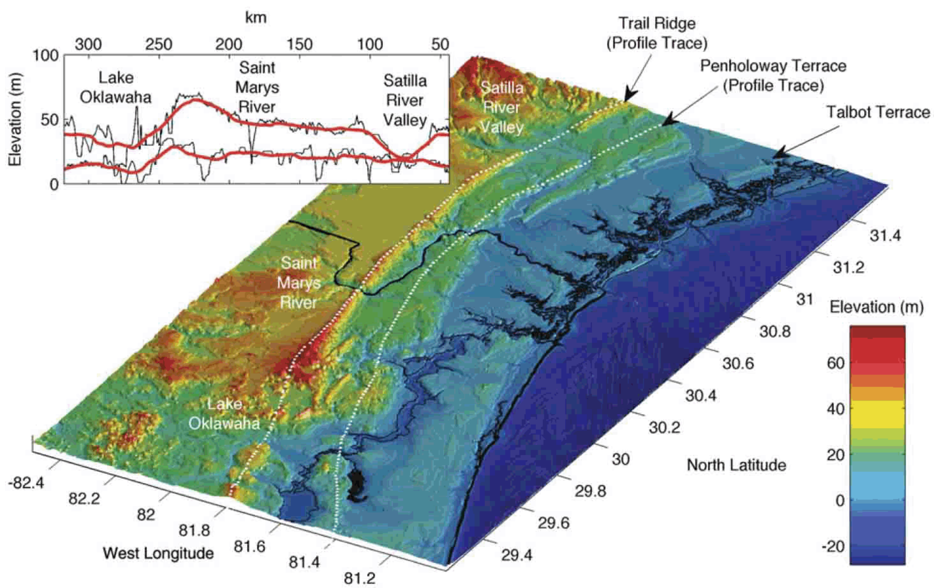
Multiple sources were used to compile this map, including References 439, 448, 492, and 494.

Figure 2.5.1-369 Map of Estimated Ages of Faults in Cuba



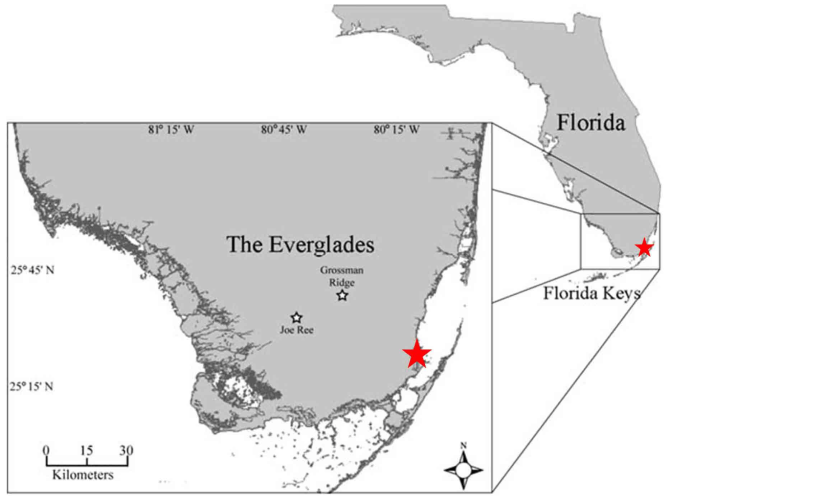
Note: Modified after Reference 848.

Figure 2.5.1-370 Locations of the Trail Ridge, Penholoway Terrace, and Talbot Terrace in Northern Florida and Southern Georgia



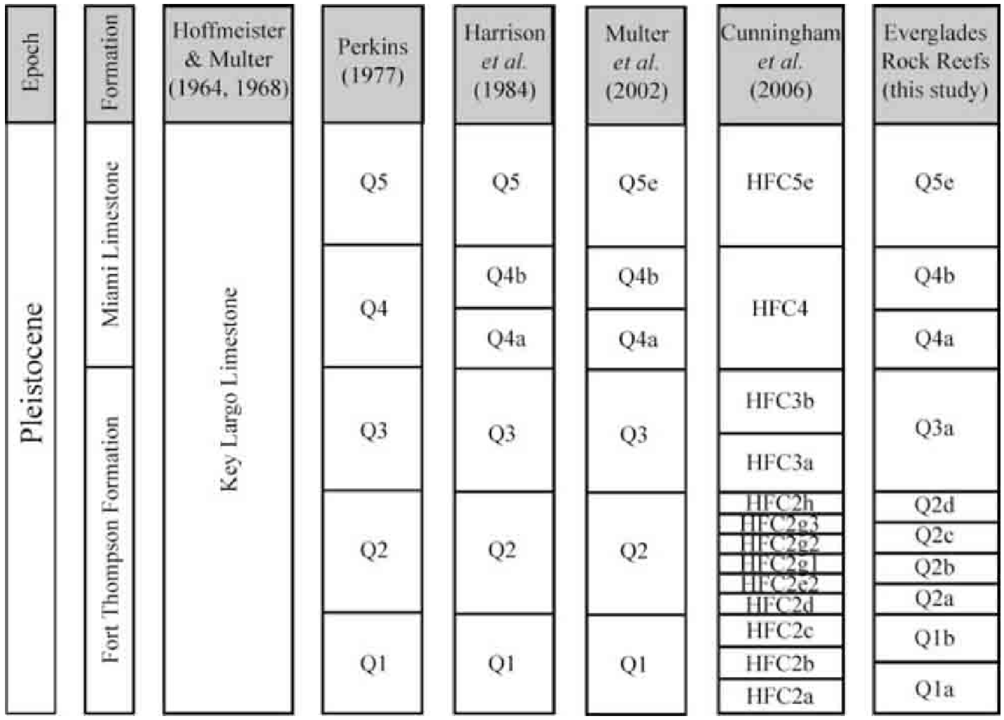
Note: Oblique hill shade image of northern Florida and southern Georgia showing Trail Ridge, modern shoreline, and karstified central Florida. The inset is a profile along Trail Ridge axis showing spatial variation in uplift, which agrees with spatial variation in karstification and/or lithology (Reference 927).

Figure 2.5.1-371 Joe Ree Rock Reef and Grossman Ridge Rock Reef Locations in South Florida in Relation to the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Site



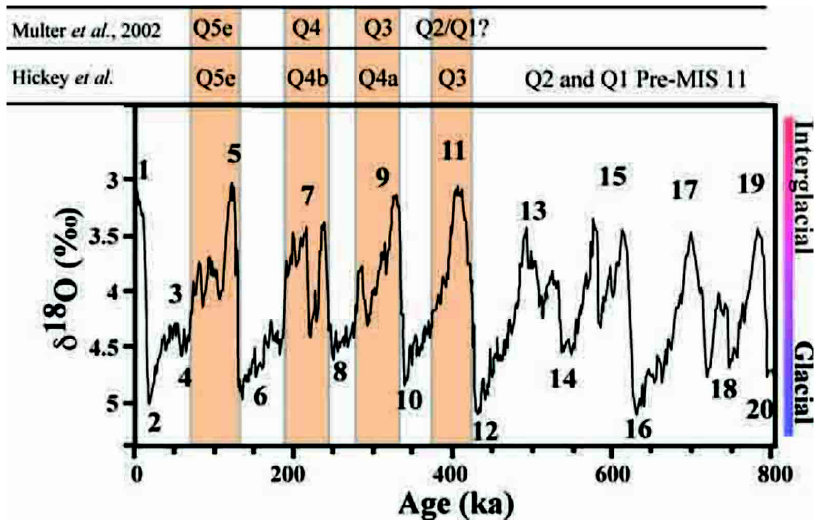
Source: Modified from Reference 928

Figure 2.5.1-372 Correlation of Marine Sequences of the Fort Thompson Formation and Miami Limestone



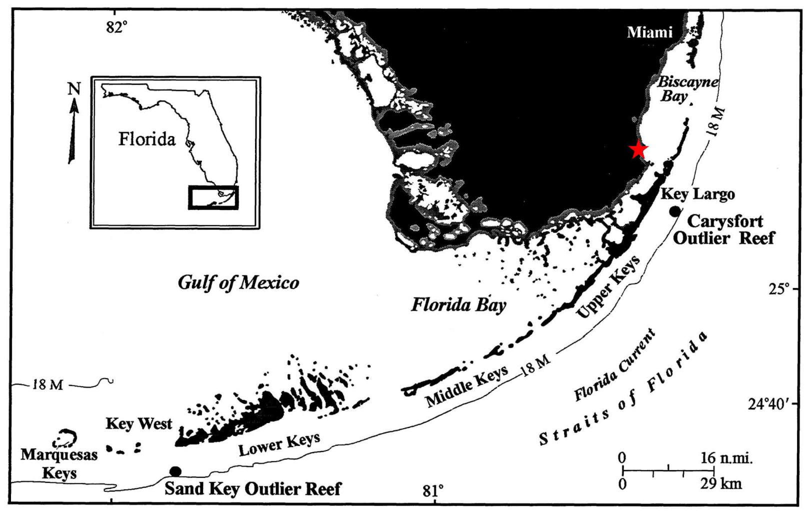
Source: Reference 928

Figure 2.5.1-373 Interpreted Correlation of South Florida Pleistocene Sea Level Record



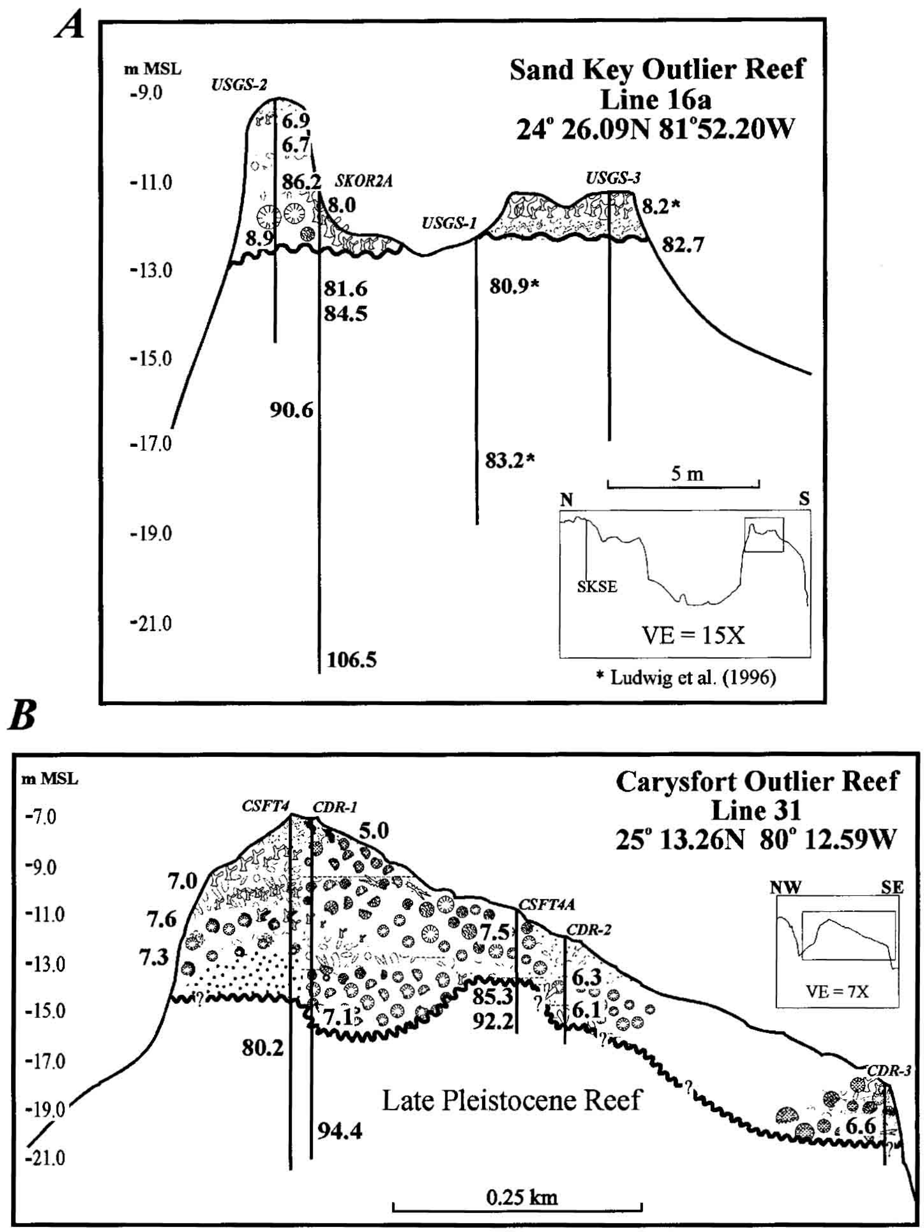
Source: Reference 928

Figure 2.5.1-374 Carysfort Outlier Reef and Sand Key Outlier Reef Locations in South Florida in Relation to the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Site



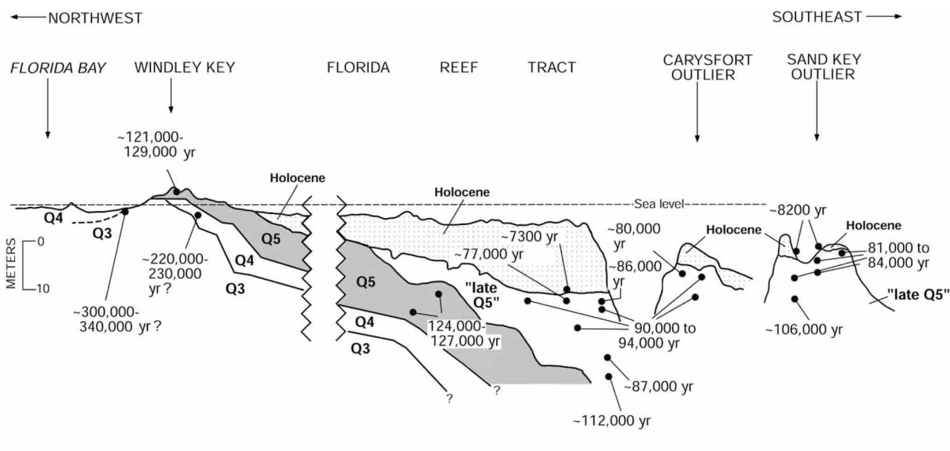
Source: Modified from Reference 931

Figure 2.5.1-375 Schematic Cross Sections of the Sand Key Outlier Reef and the Carysfort Outlier Reef



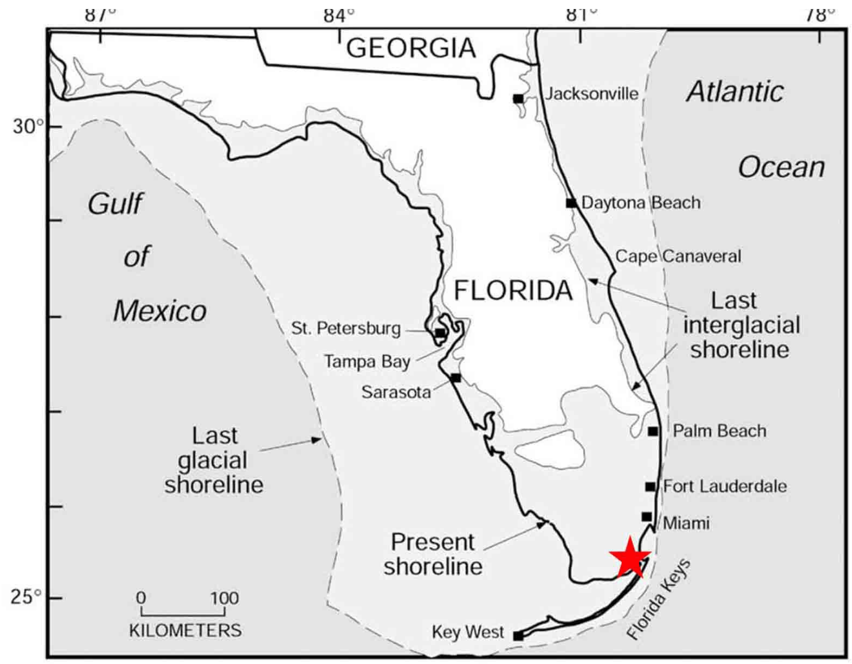
Note: Interpreted cross sections for Sand Key (main outlier reef) and Carysfort Outlier Reef. All dates were determined via the high-precision TIMS U-Th technique. Unconformities were placed using the U-Th dates and stable isotope data differentiating marine units from subaerial exposure horizons (Reference 932). All Pleistocene U-Th dates indicate in situ post-Substage 5e reef growth. A: Sand Key Cross Section — One Pleistocene date of 86.2 ka in cotre SKOR2A is considered to be reworked into the associated rubble-pinnacle feature. B: Carysfort Cross Section — All cores are shown. An A. *palmata* reef crest occurs in core CSFT4A (Reference 932).

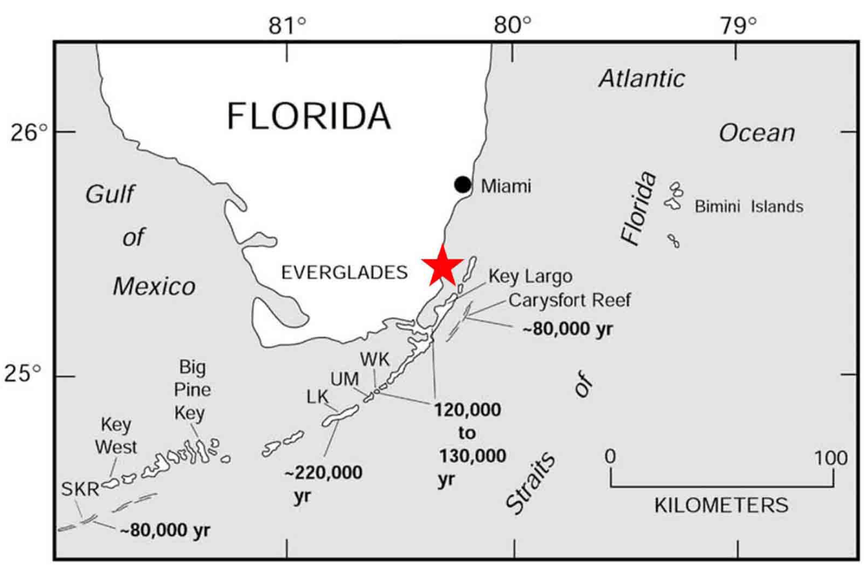
Figure 2.5.1-376 Composite Cross Section of the Florida Keys from Northwest to Southeast and U-Series Ages of Corals From Quaternary Reefs



Source: Reference 933

Figure 2.5.1-377 State of Florida Showing Modern Last Glacial and Last Interglacial Shorelines and Uranium Series Age Dates of Pleistocene Reefs in South Florida in Relation to the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Site





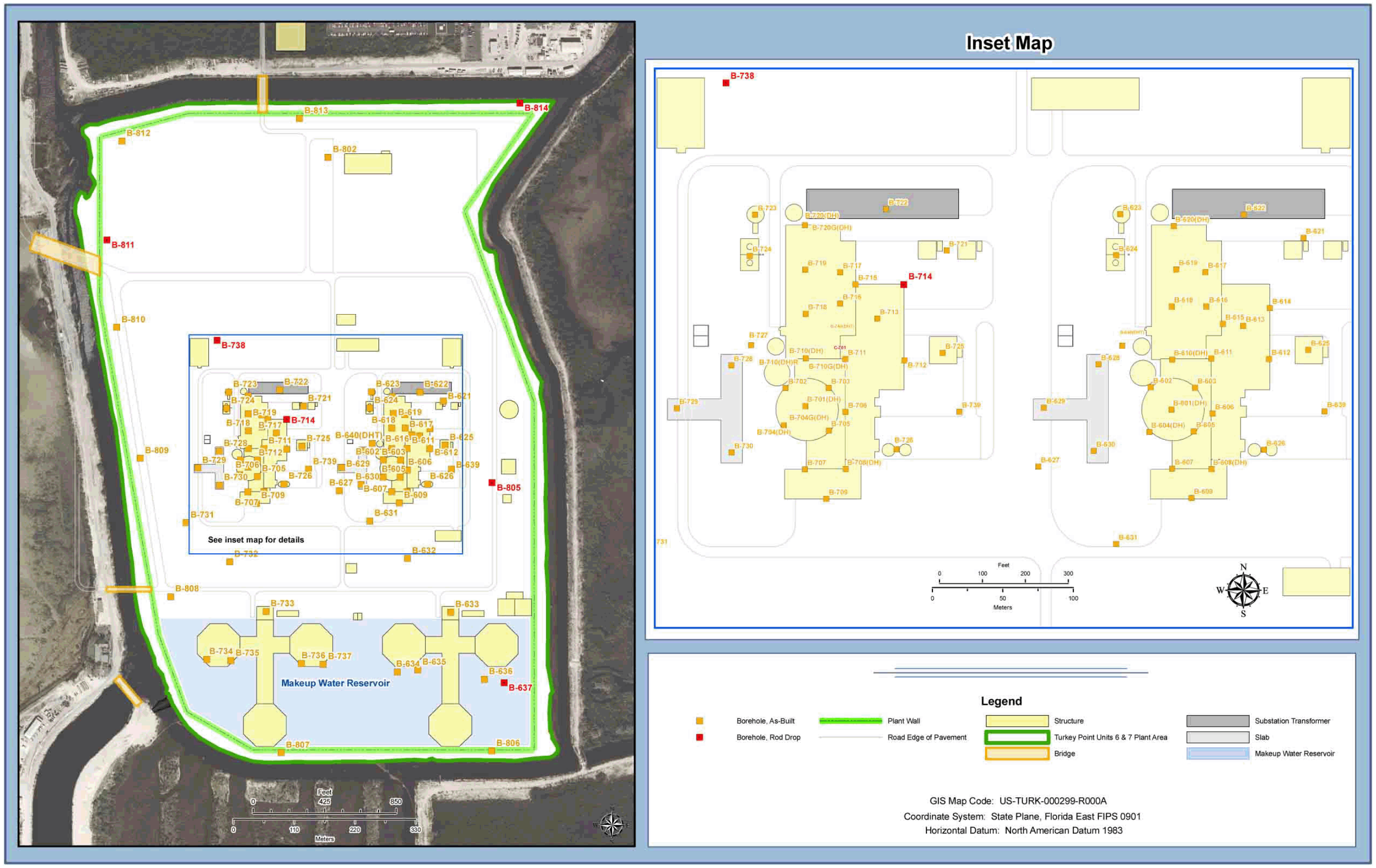
Notes:

(a) Upper: Map of the state of Florida showing the modern, last glacial (~21,000 years), and last interglacial (~120,000 years) shorelines.

(b) Lower: Detail of southern Florida, including the Florida Keys and U-series ages of emergent or shallow-submerged Pleistocene reefs.

(c) Abbreviations: WK–Windley Key, UM–Upper Matecumbe Key, LK–Long Key, SKR–Sand Key Reef (Reference 933).

Figure 2.5.1-378 Locations of Borings With Rod Drops at the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7



Source: Reference 708

Figure 2.5.1-379 Map of Selected Seismic Lines in the Straits of Florida

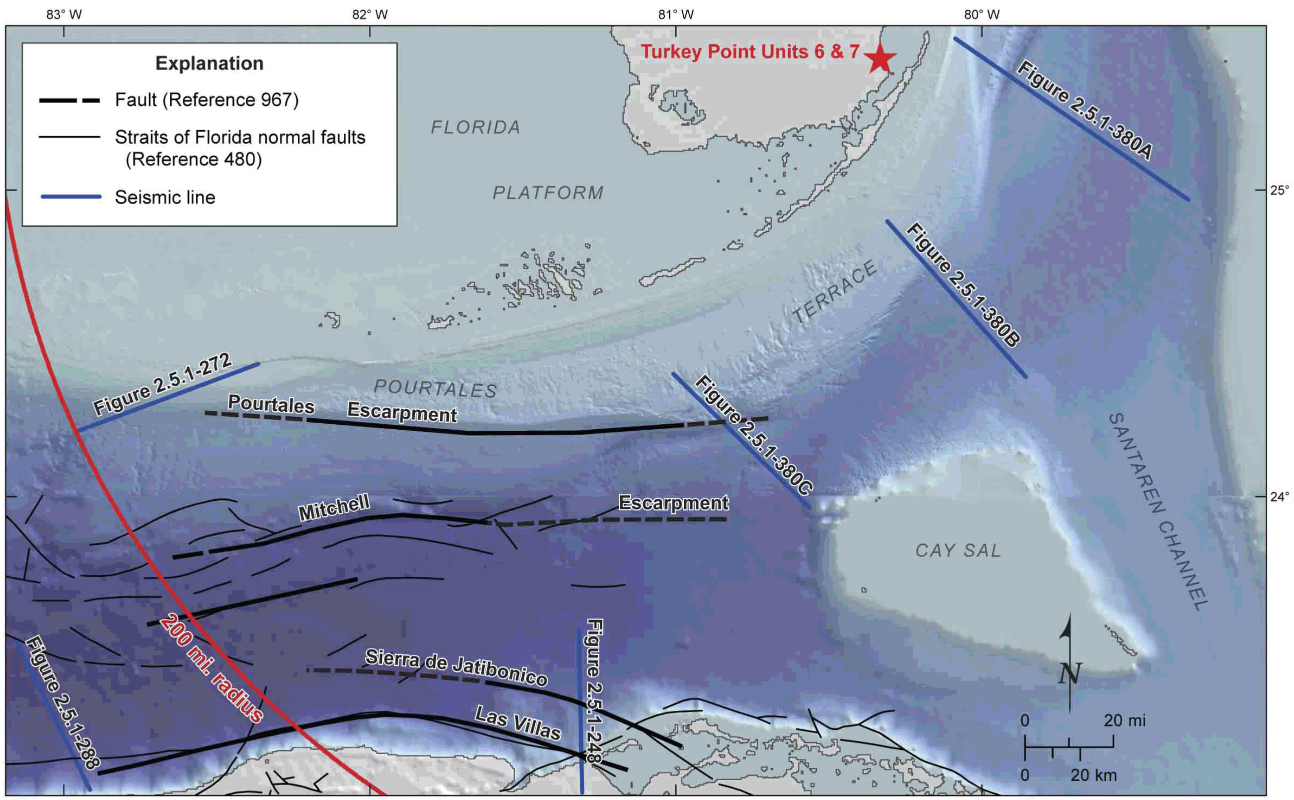


Figure 2.5.1-380 Profiles Across the Miami/Pourtales Escarpment Illustrating the Variation in Geomorphology and Stratigraphy

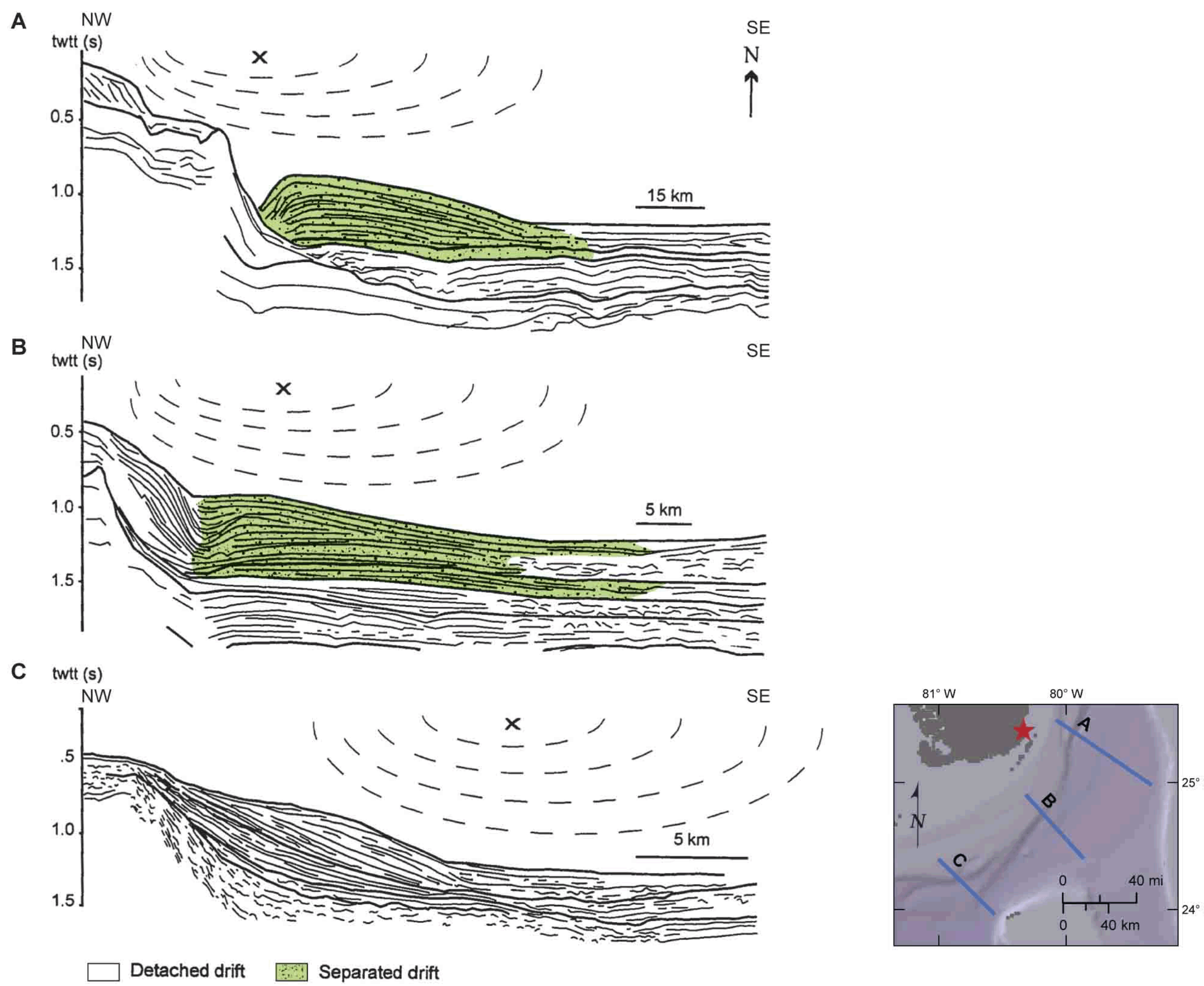


Figure 2.5.1-381 Structure Contour Map of the Top of the Oligiocene-Miocene Arcadia Formation

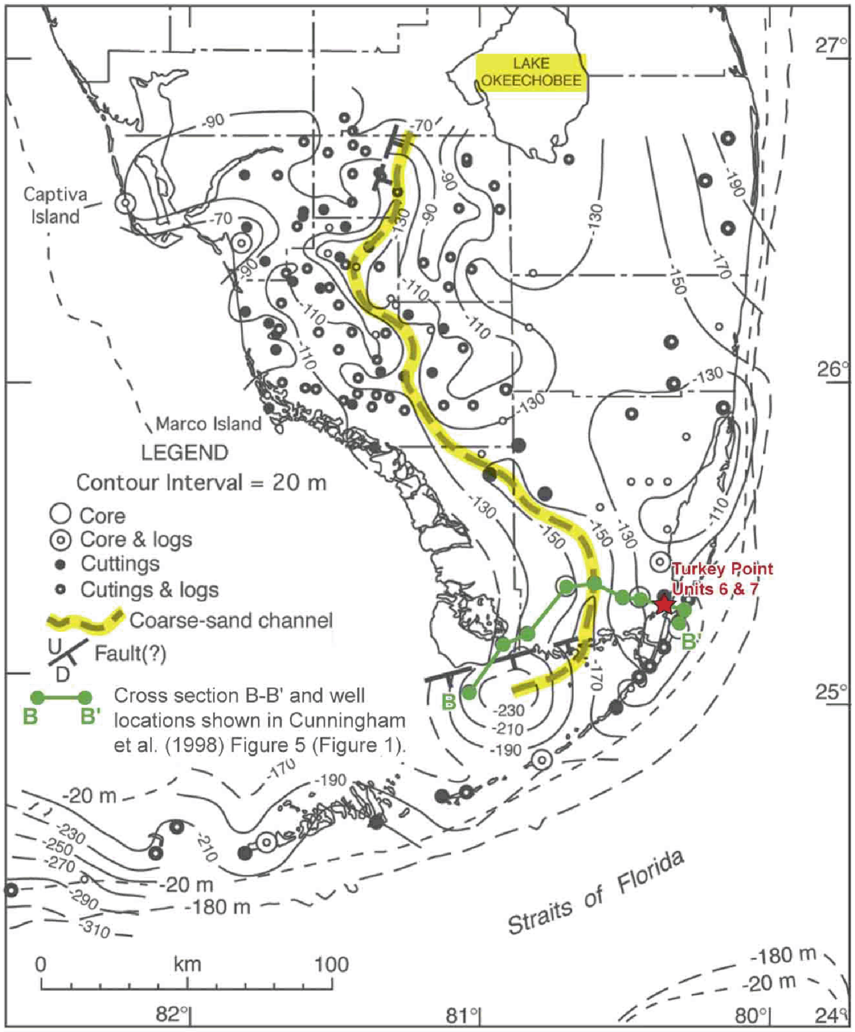
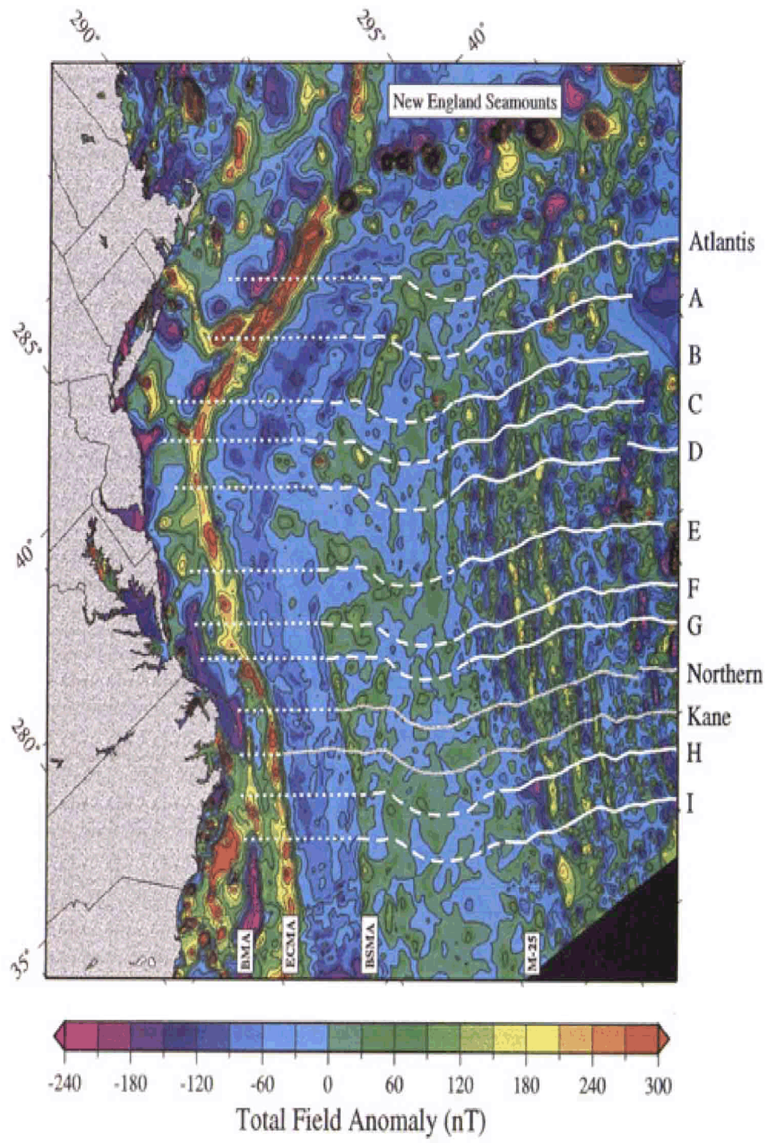
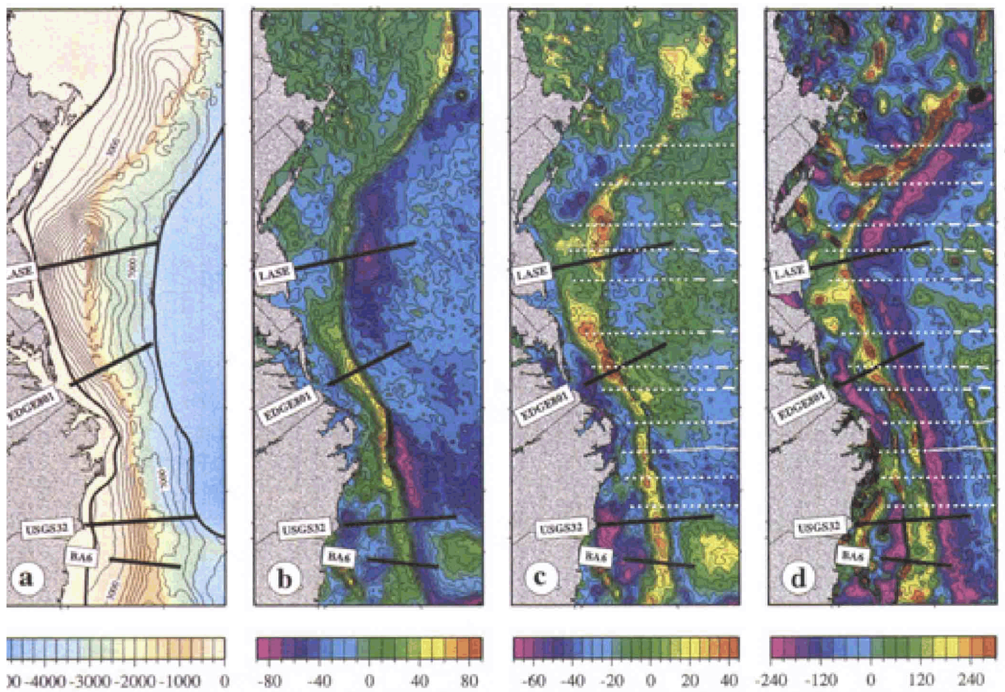


Figure 2.5.1-382 Total Field Magnetic Anomaly From the Geological Survey of Canada



Note: Total field magnetic anomaly from the Geological Survey of Canada modified in Behn and Lin, 2000. Areas without adequate data control are masked in black. The segmented magnetic high running parallel to the margin is the ECMA. Solid gray lines show the location of the Kane and Northern fracture zones, white lines show the location of the offset zone traces identified in Behn and Lin (Reference 972), solid lines represent areas where the offset zone traces are constrained by offsets in magnetic lineations; dashed lines are used where the traces are primarily constrained and the dotted lines are used to represent the high uncertainty in the location of the offset zone traces between the BSMA and the East Coast margin. The right hand margin labels are major offset zones (Atlantis, Kane, Northern, and A-I).

Figure 2.5.1-383 Shaded Bathymetry of the U.S. East Coast, Combining NGDC Ship Track Data and ETOPO5 Digital Bathymetry Data



Notes:

(a) Shaded bathymetry of the U.S. East Coast, combining National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC) ship track data and ETOPO5 (Earth Topography 5-minute) digital bathymetry data. Light black contour lines show sediment thickness from USGS seismic reflection grids and thick black lines show the extent of the USGS data coverage.

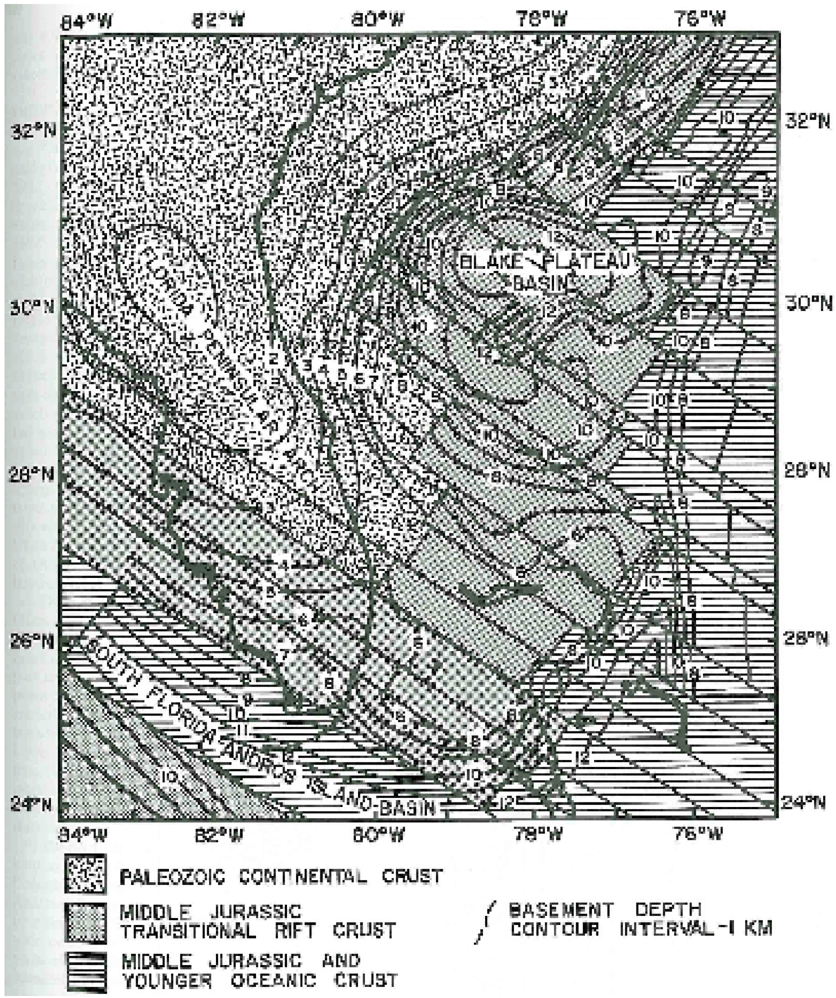
(b) Free-air gravity satellite gravity map.

(c) Isostatic gravity anomaly map.

(d) Reduced-to-the-pole (R-T-P) magnetic anomaly along the East Coast margin. LASE (Large Aperture Seismic Experiment), EDGE-801, USGS32 and BA-6 are seismic transect lines.

Source: Reference 972

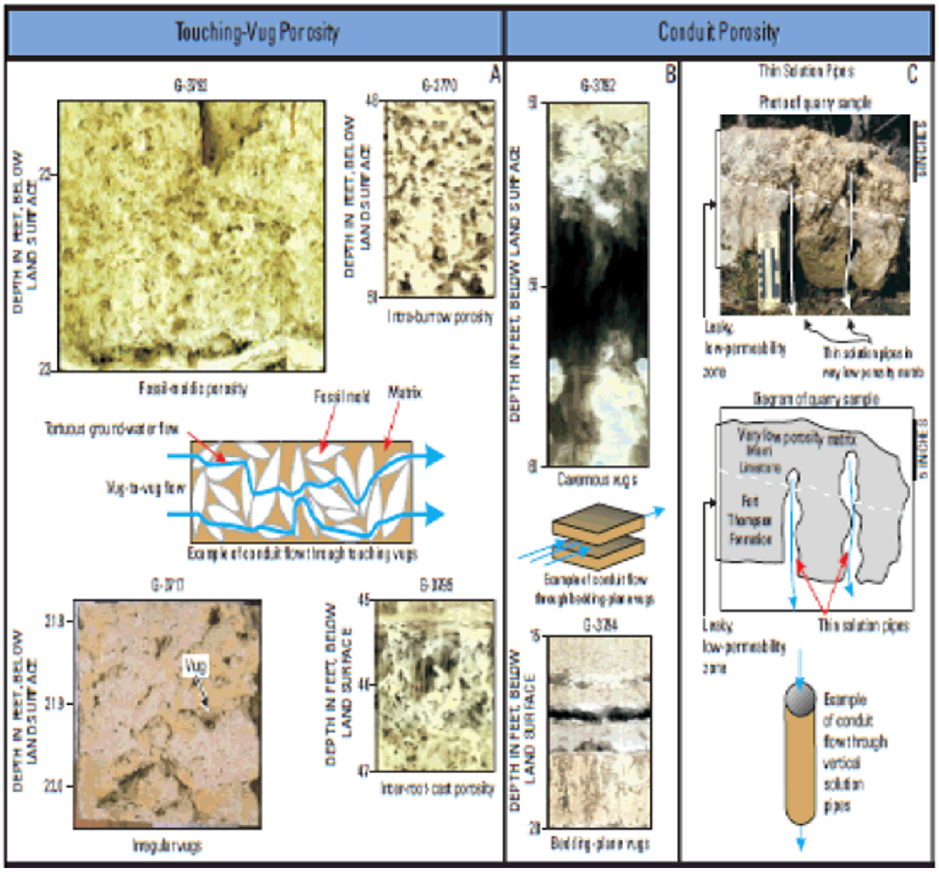
Figure 2.5.1-384 Basement Map of the Florida-Northern Bahamas Region



Note: Basement map of the Florida-northern Bahamas region showing depth in kilometers and basement type (continental, transitional, or oceanic with approximate age ranges).

Source: Modified from Reference 307

Figure 2.5.1-385 Relation Between Touching-Vug Porosity and Conduit Porosity for the Fort Thompson Formation and Miami Limestone of the Biscayne Aquifer in Cunningham et al. Study Area



Source: Modified from Reference 404

Figure 2.5.1-386 Cross-Section A-A' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-215

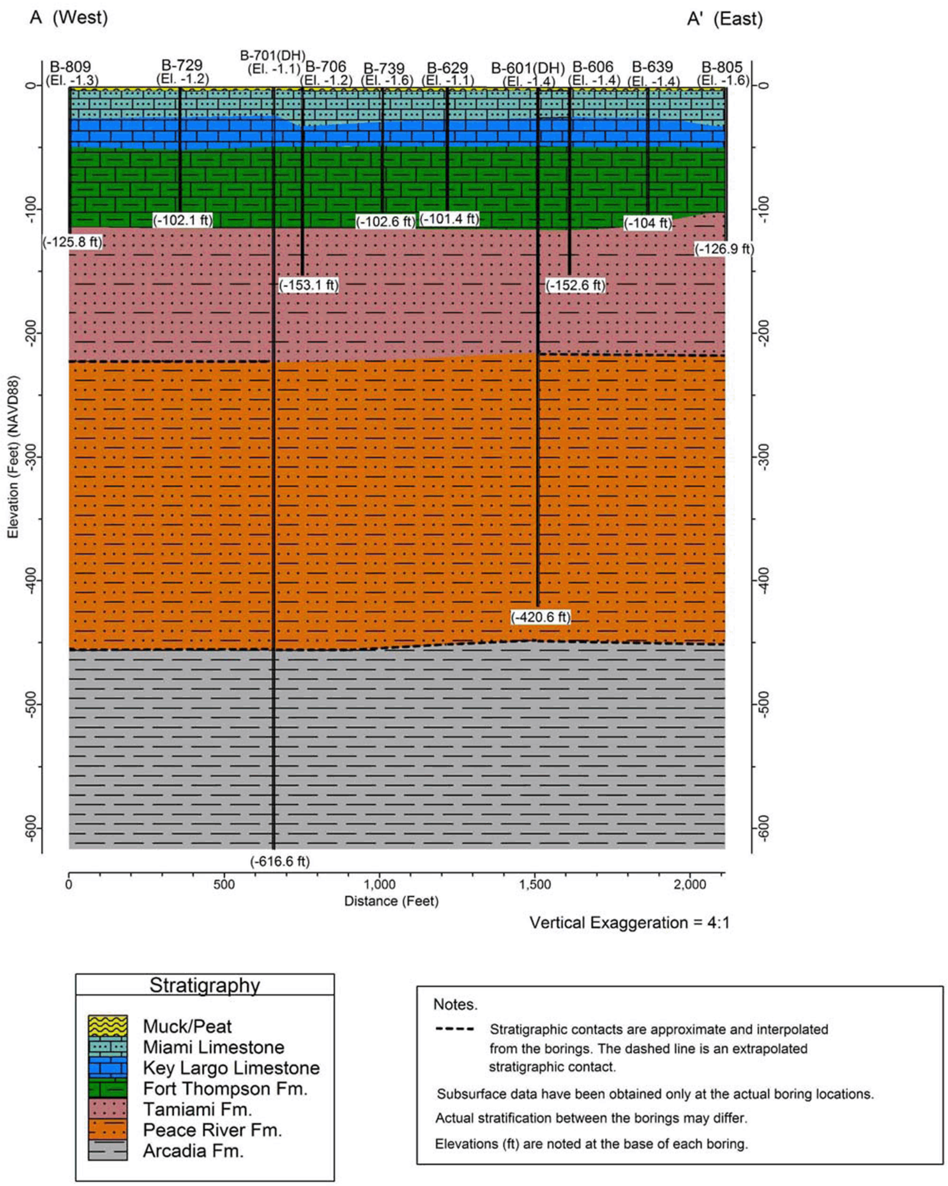


Figure 2.5.1-387 Cross-Section B-B' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-216

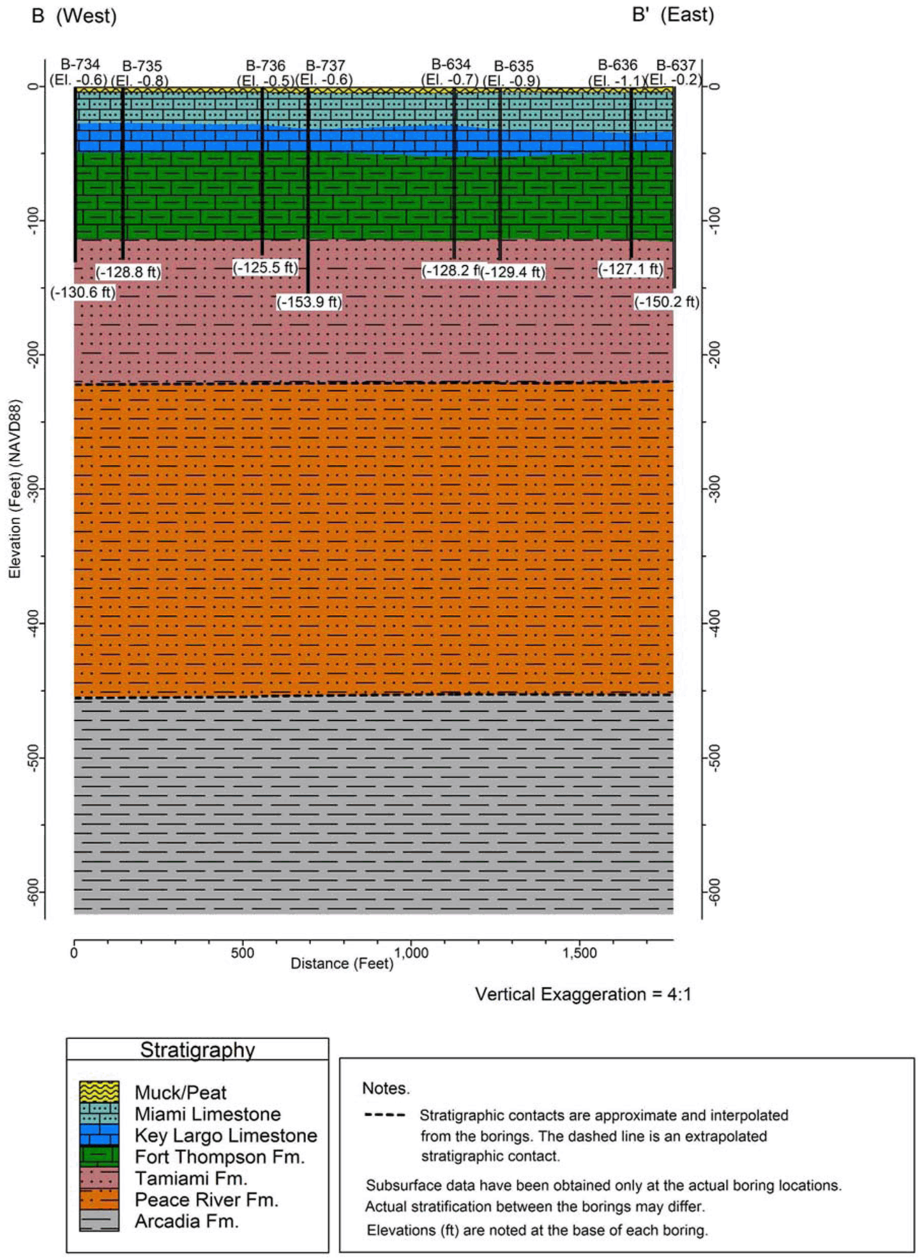


Figure 2.5.1-388 Cross-Section C-C' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)

This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-217

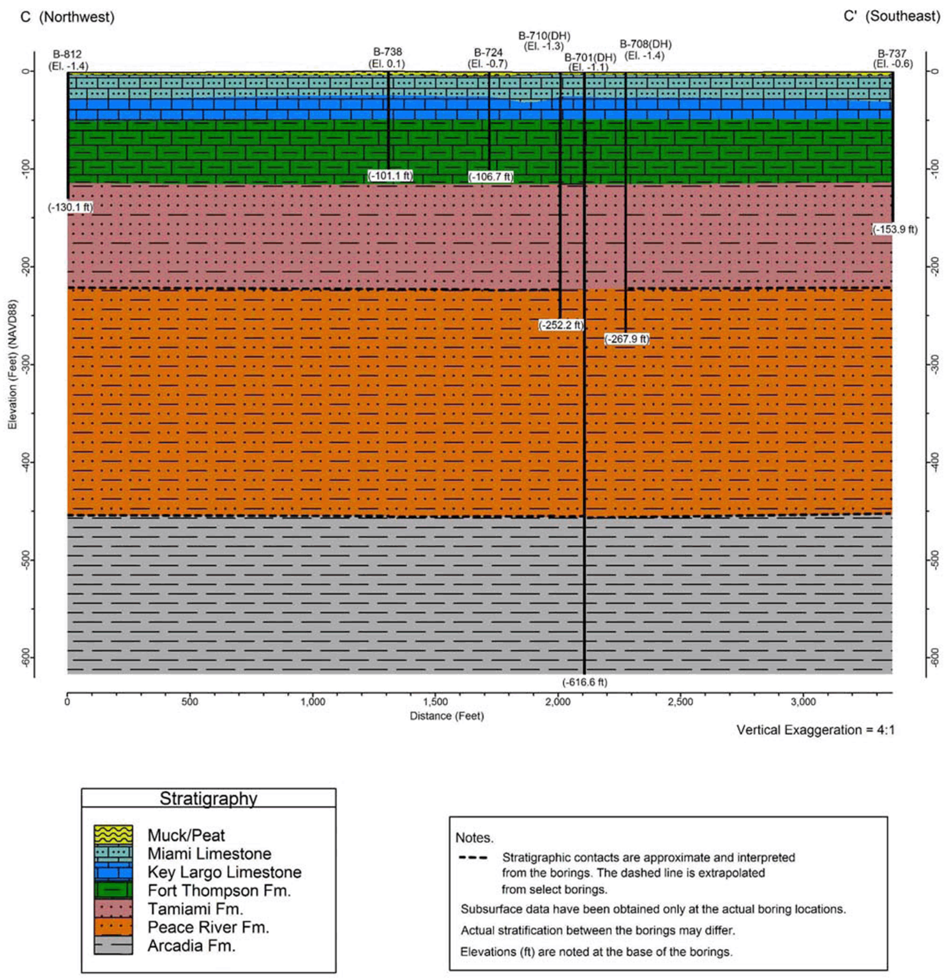


Figure 2.5.1-389 Cross-Section D-D' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-201