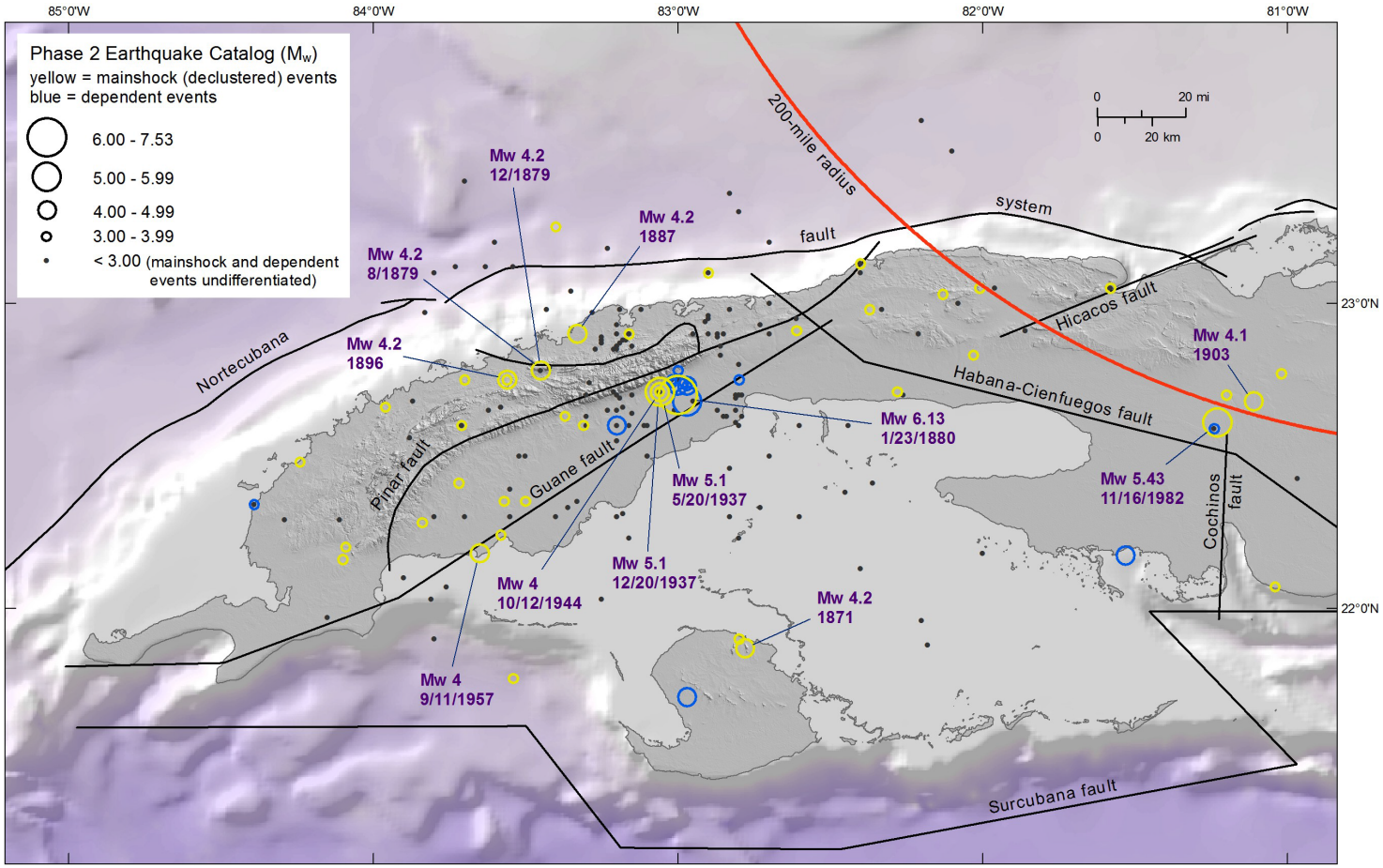
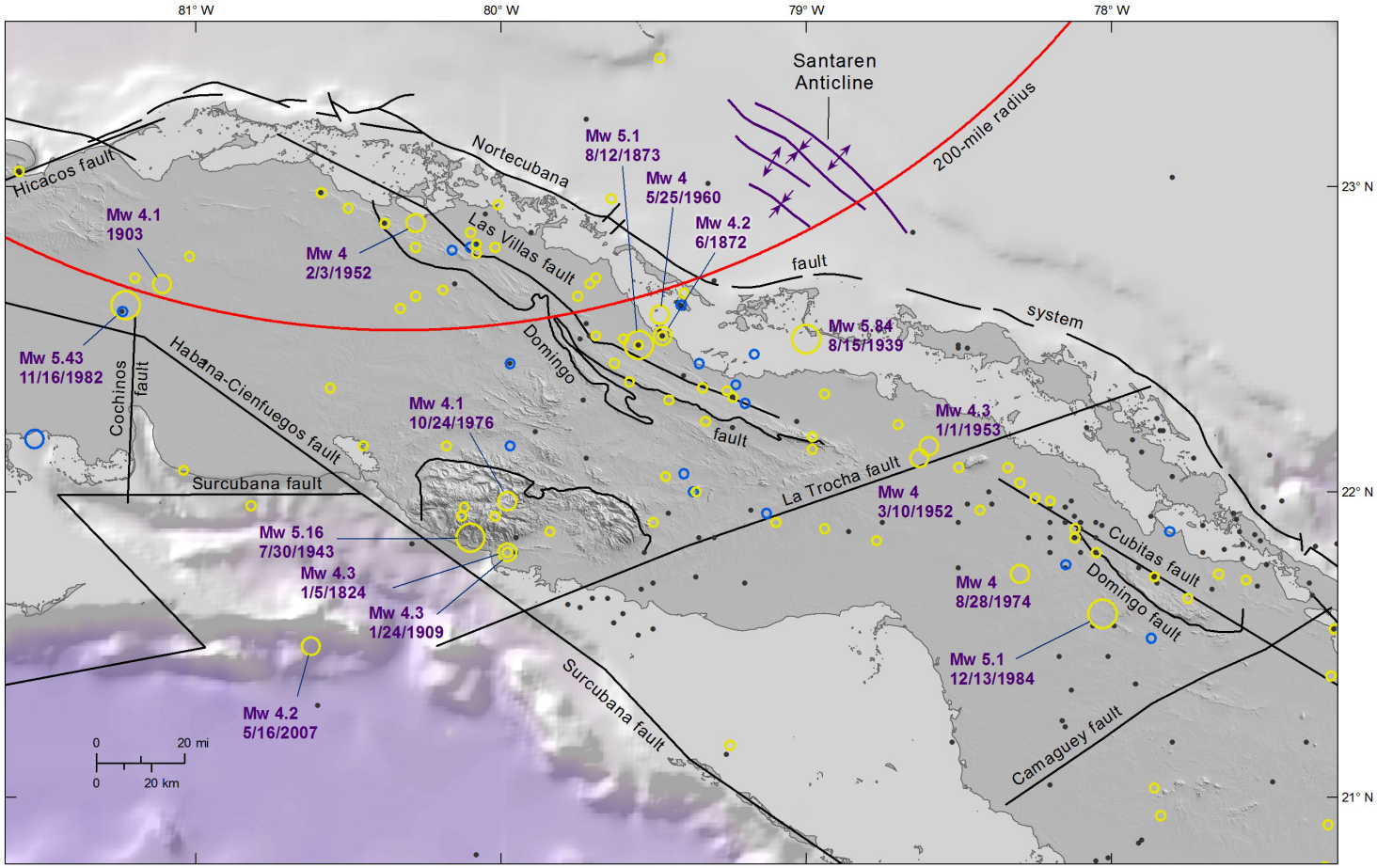


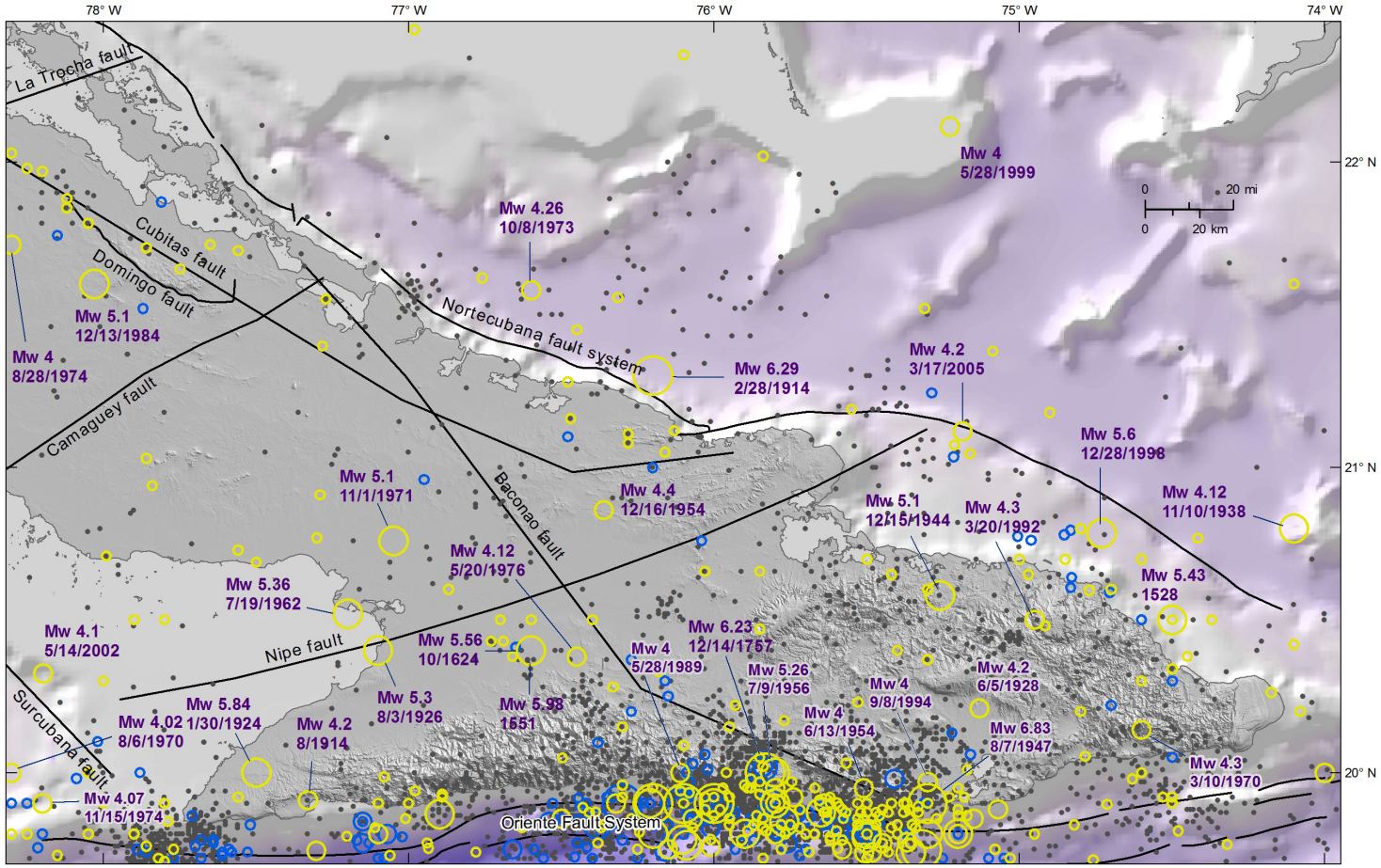
Multiple sources were used to compile this map, including References 439, 448, 492, and 494.

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



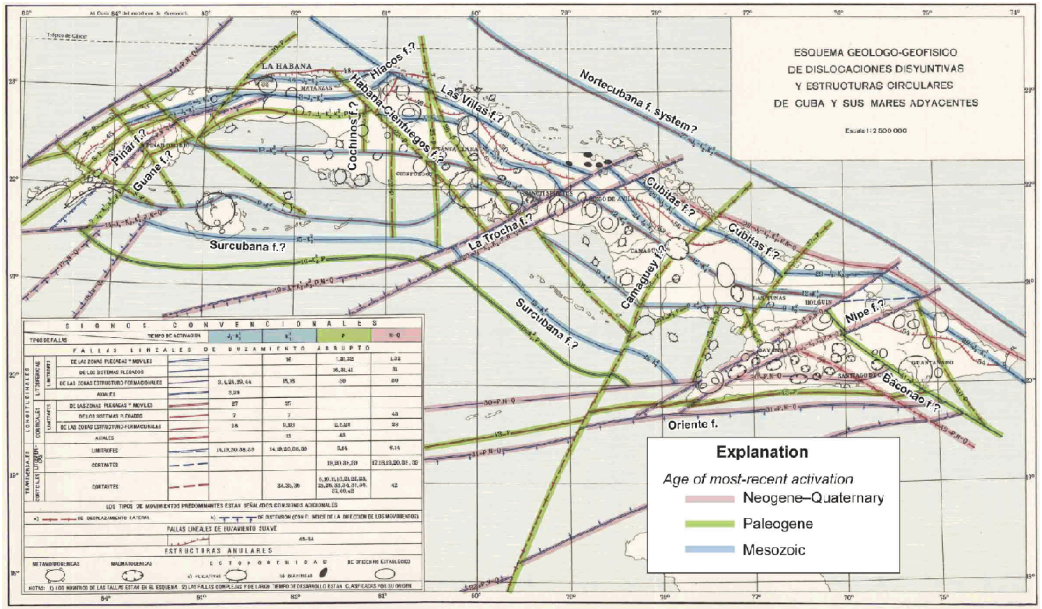
Note: Legend shown in Figure 2.5.1-368 Sheet 1
Multiple sources were used to compile this map, including References 439, 448, 492, and 494.

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



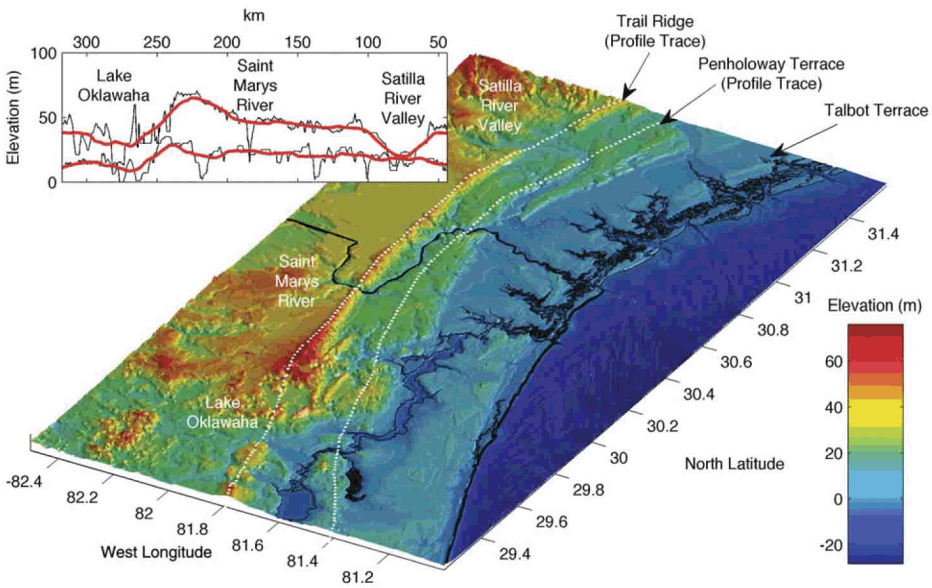
Note: Legend shown in Figure 2.5.1-368 Sheet 1
Multiple sources were used to compile this map, including References 439, 448, 492, and 494.

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



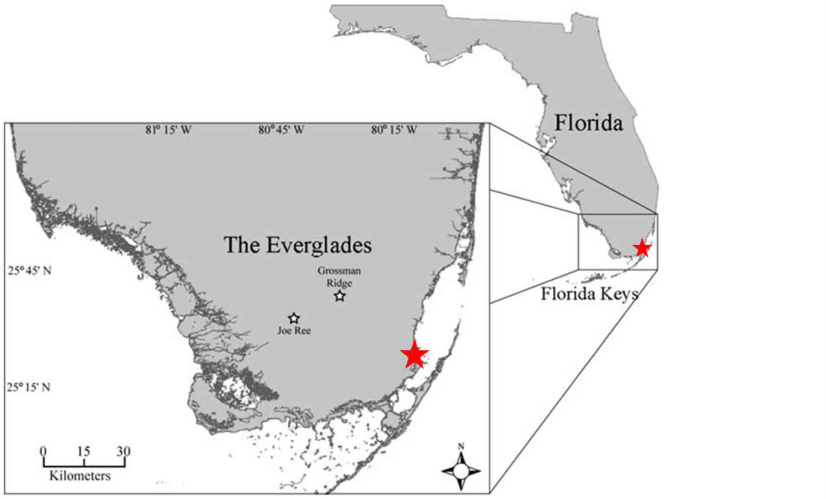
Note: Modified after Reference 848.

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



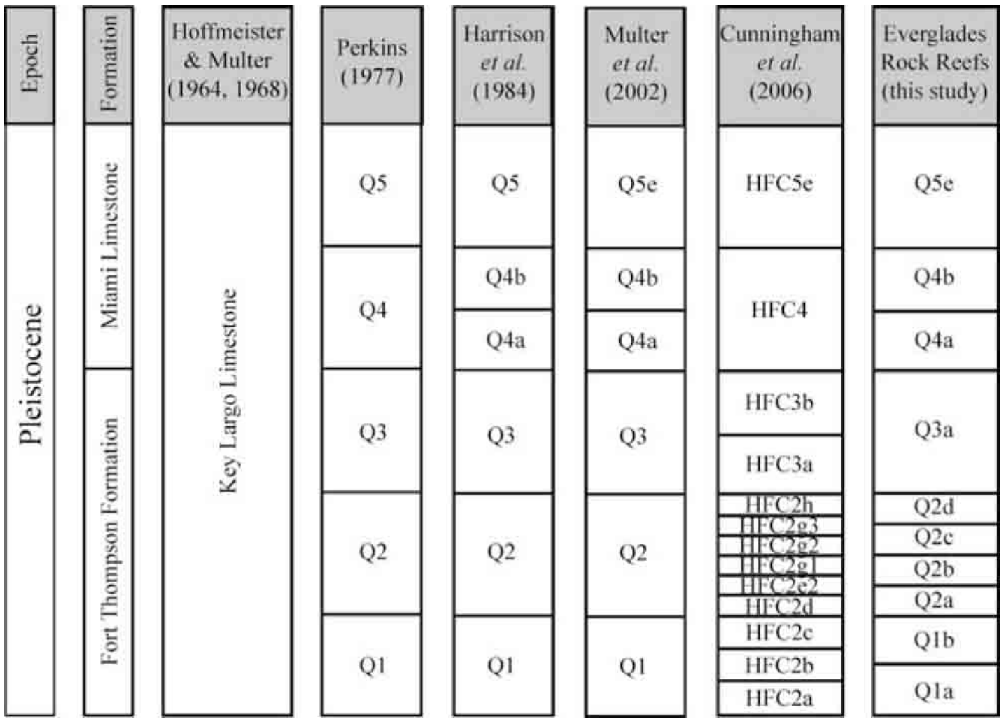
Note: Oblique hill shade image of northern Florida and southern Georgia showing Trail Ridge, modern shoreline, and karstified central Florida. The inset is a profile along Trail Ridge axis showing spatial variation in uplift, which agrees with spatial variation in karstification and/or lithology (Reference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

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



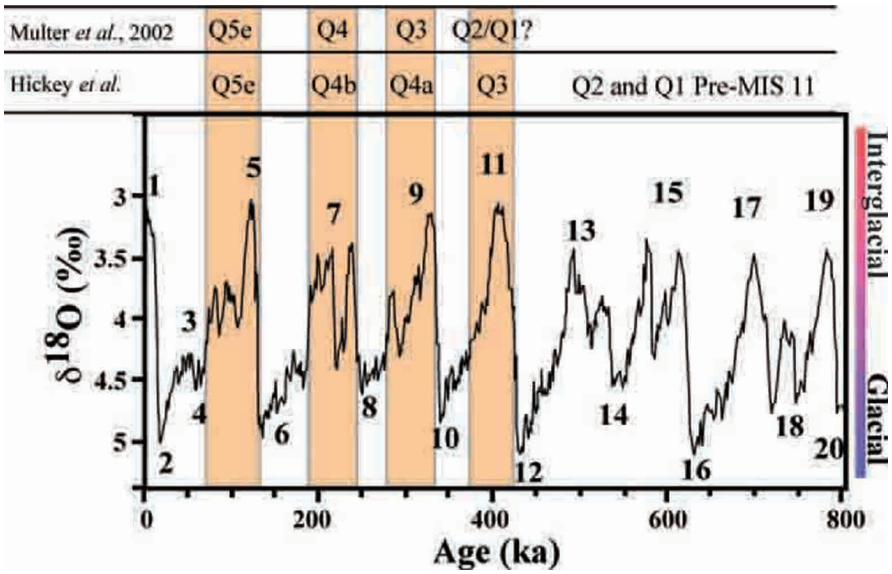
Source: Modified from Reference 928

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



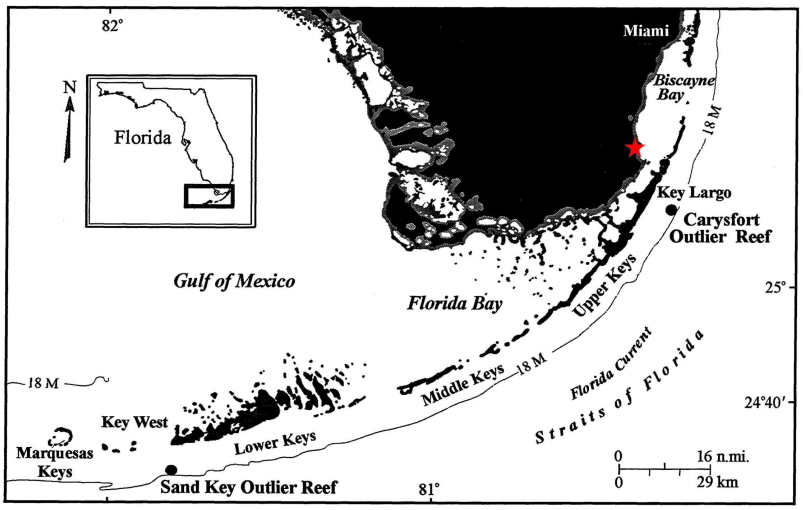
Source: Reference 928

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



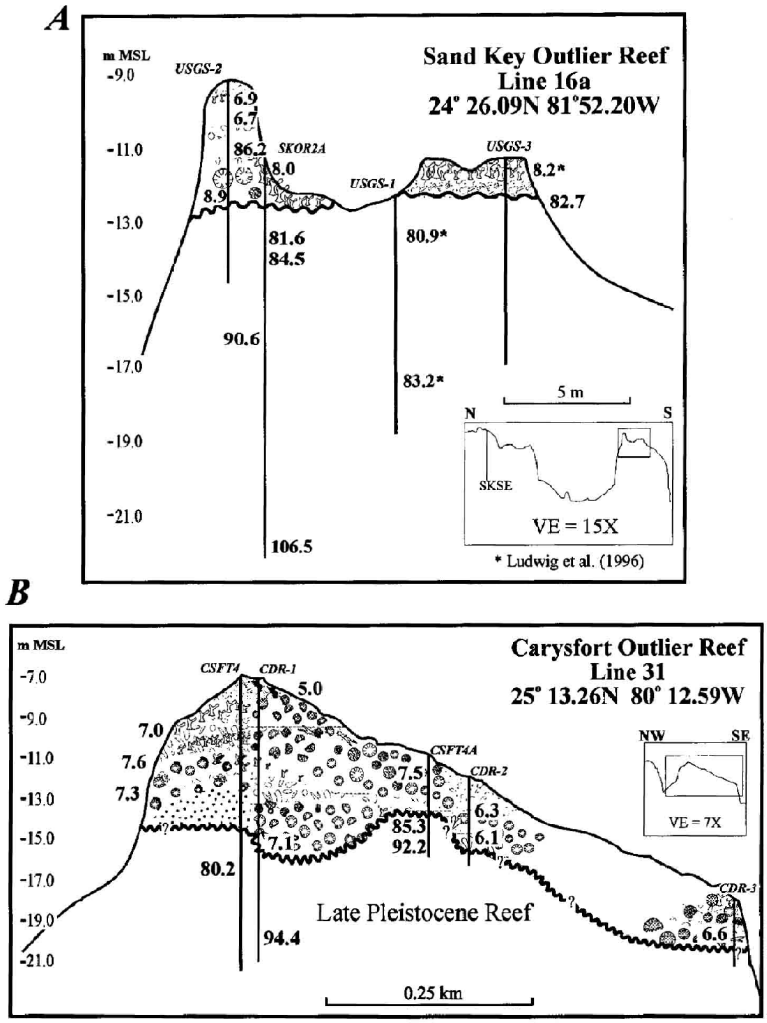
Source: Reference 928

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



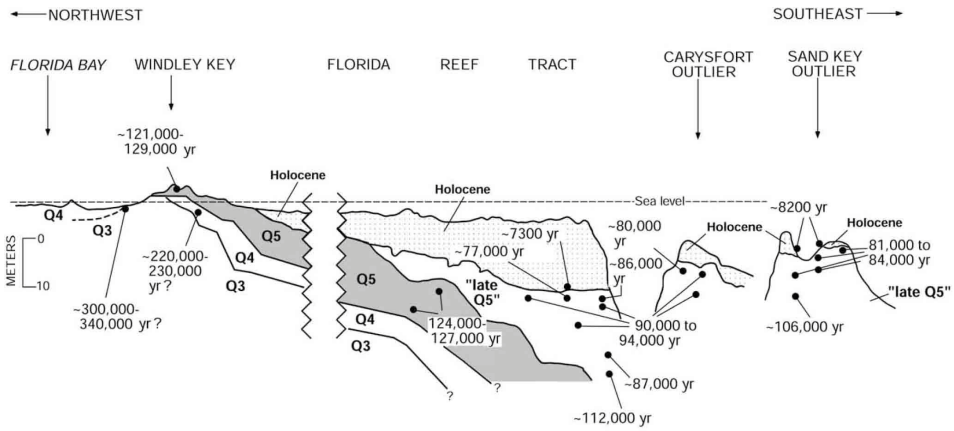
Source: Modified from Reference 931

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



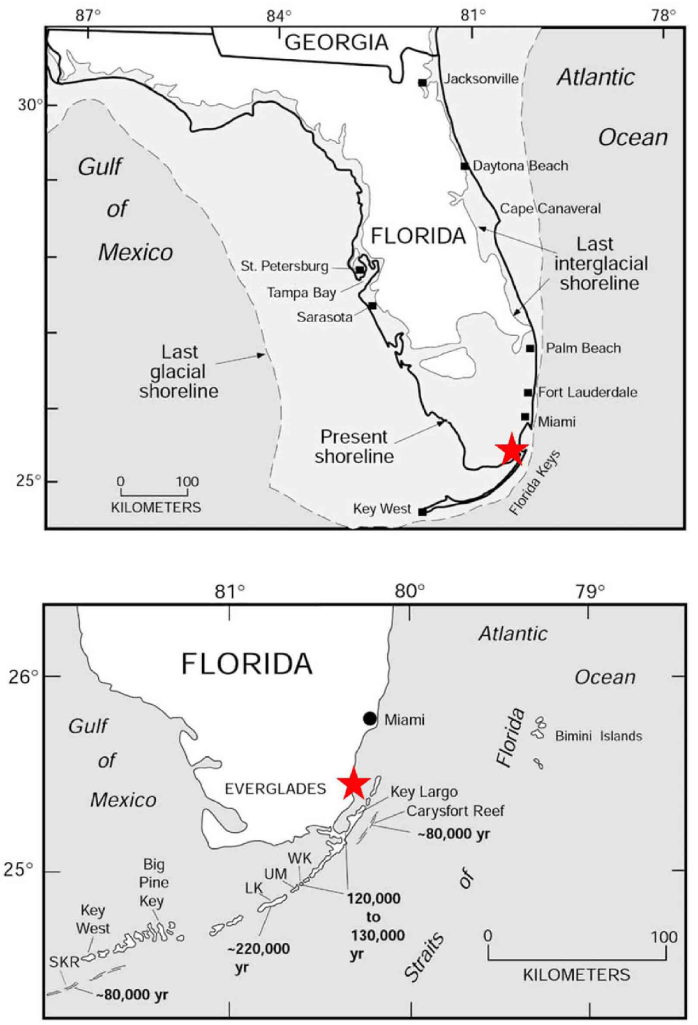
Note: Interpreted cross sections for Sand Key (main outlier reef) and Carysfort Outlier Reef. All dates were determined via the high-precision TIMS U-Th technique. Unconformities were placed using the U-Th dates and stable isotope data differentiating marine units from subaerial exposure horizons (Reference 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 occurts in core CSFT4A (Reference 932).

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



Source: Reference 933

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



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 2.5.1-377 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

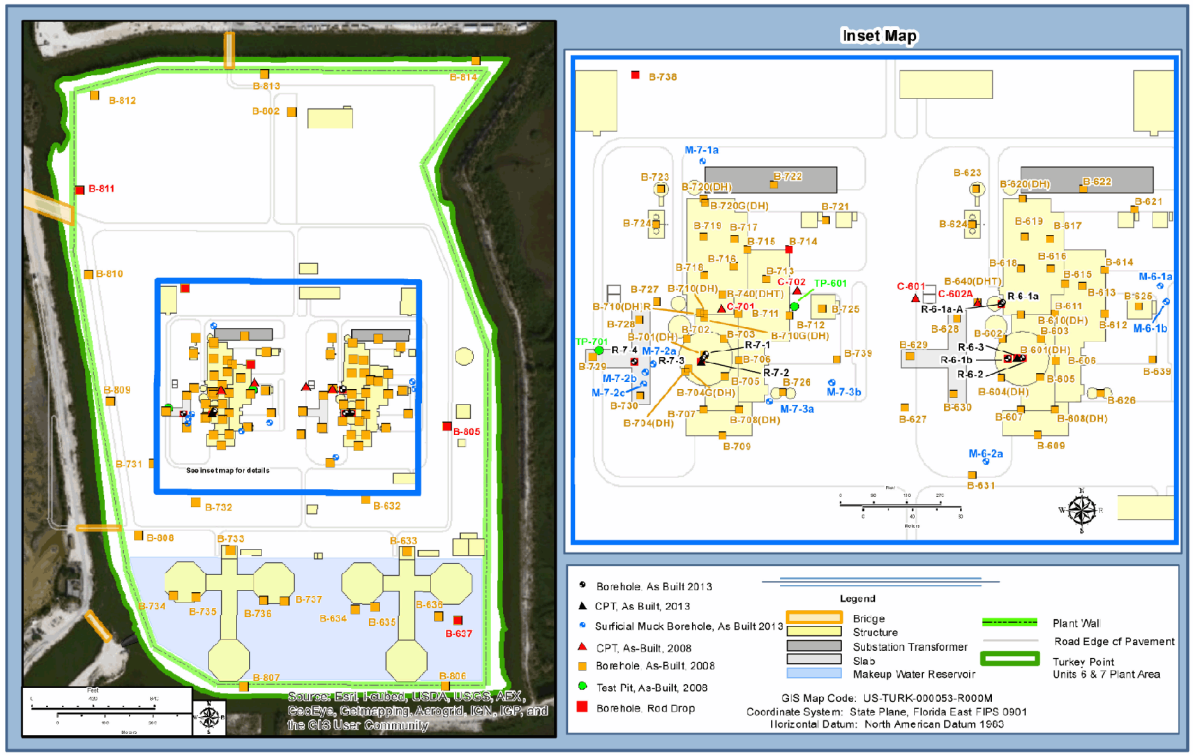


Figure 2.5.1-378 Locations of Borings With Rod Drops at the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7

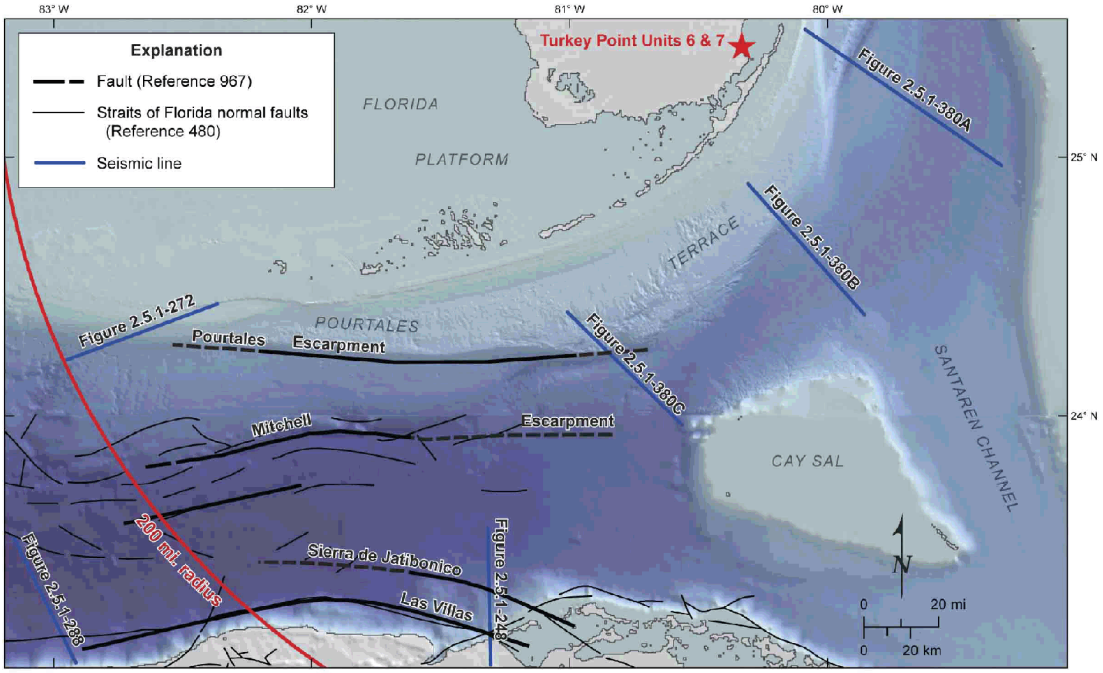


Figure 2.5.1-379 Map of Selected Seismic Lines in the Straits of Florida

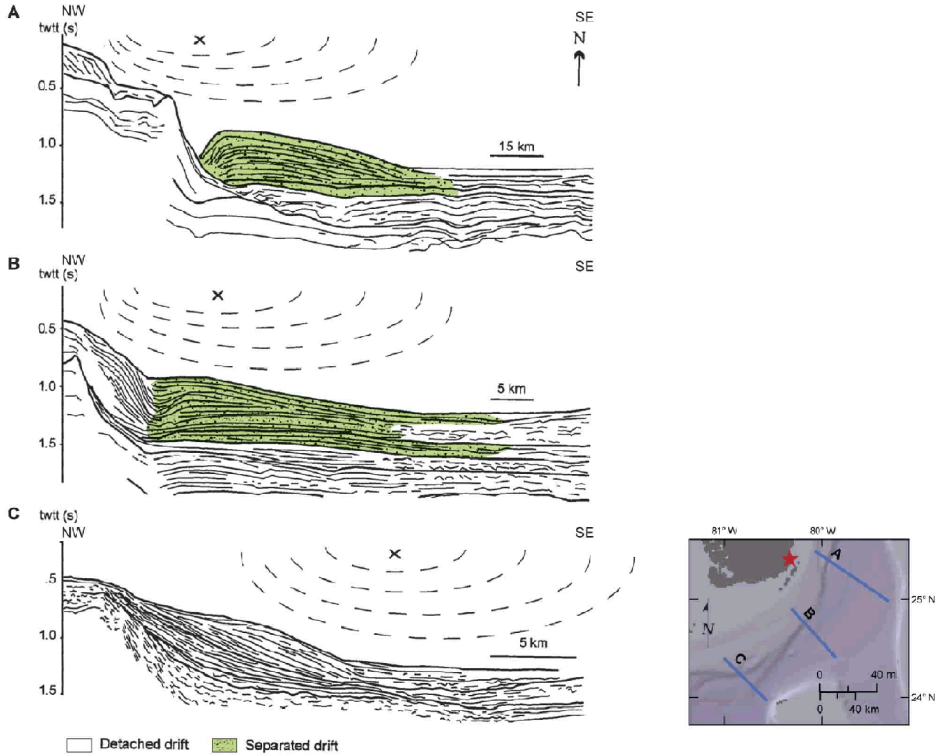


Figure 2.5.1-380 Profiles Across the Miami/Pourtales Escarpment Illustrating the Variation in Geomorphology and Stratigraphy

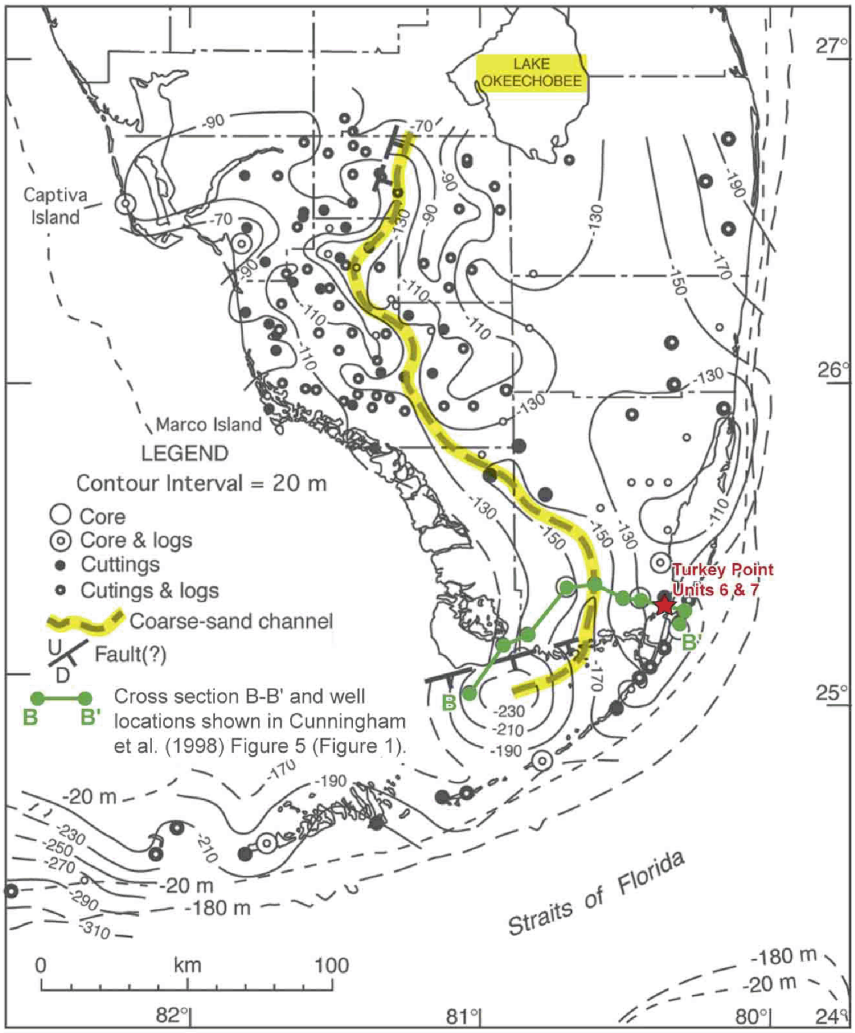
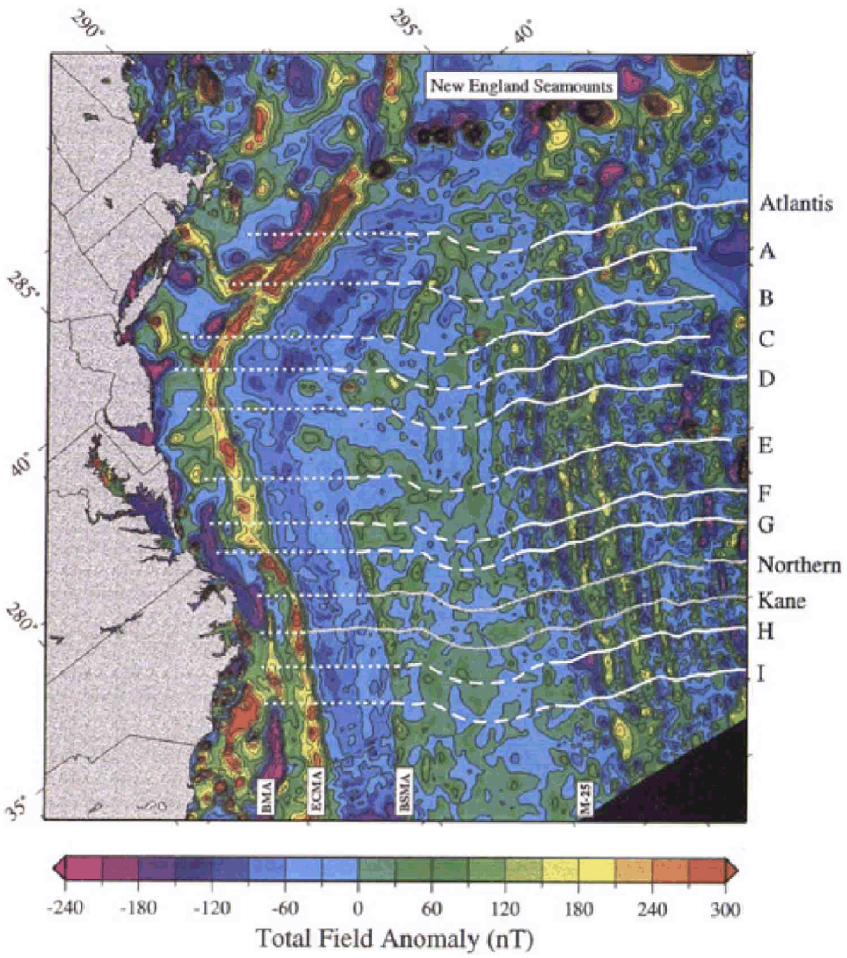
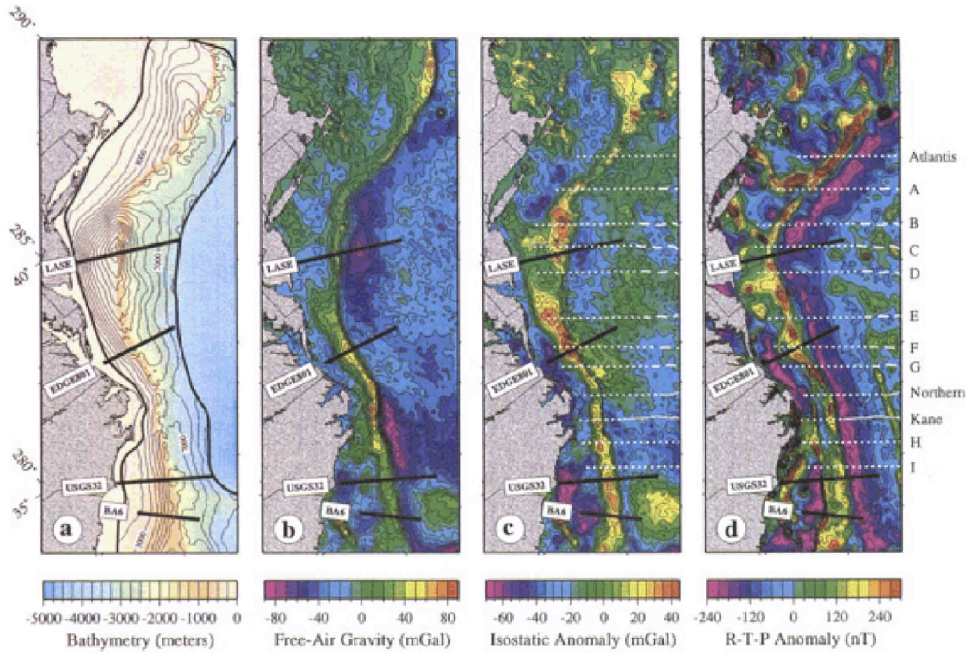


Figure 2.5.1-381 Structure Contour Map of the Top of the Oligiocene-Miocene Arcadia Formation



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).

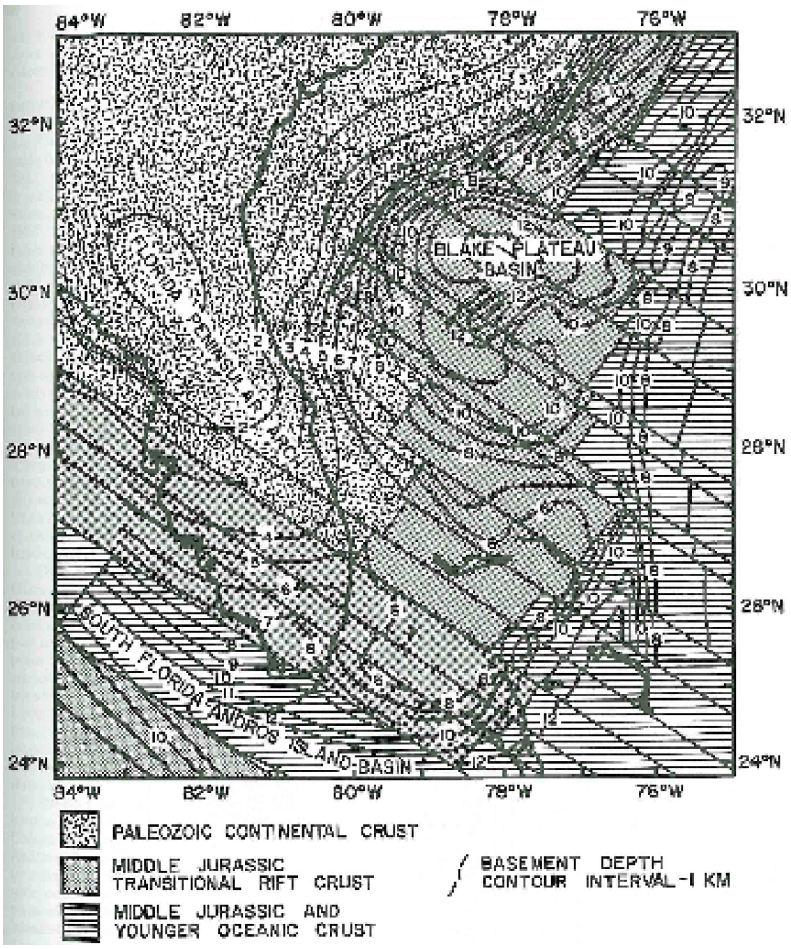
Figure 2.5.1-382 Total Field Magnetic Anomaly From the Geological Survey of Canada



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

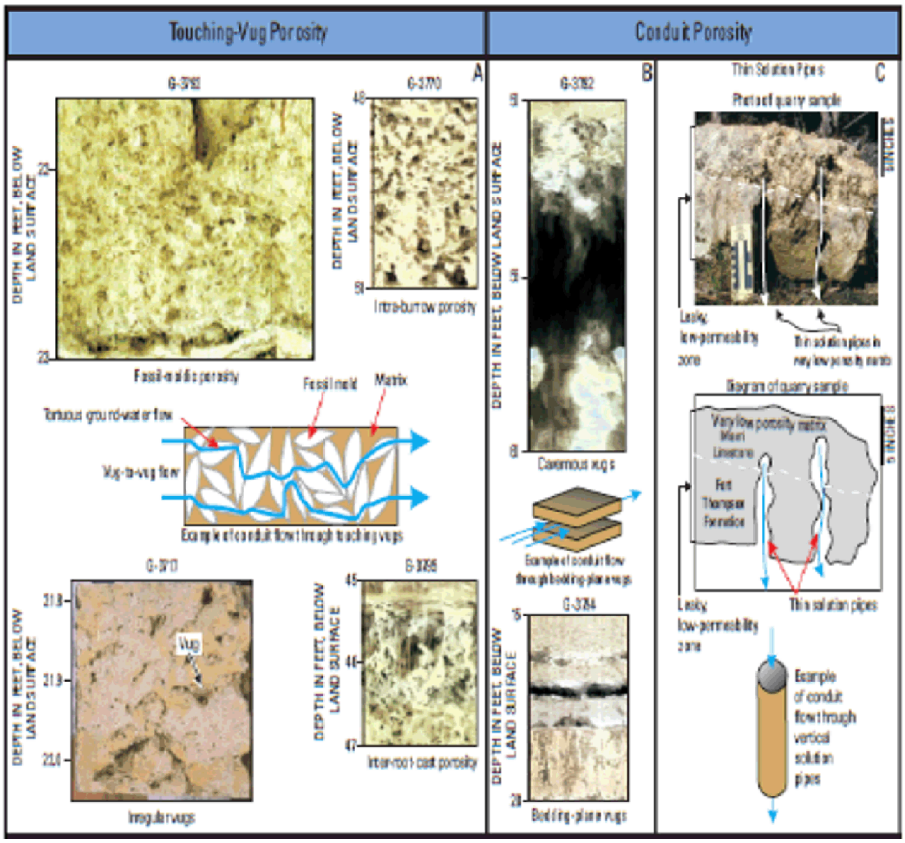
Figure 2.5.1-383 Shaded Bathymetry of the U.S. East Coast, Combining NGDC Ship Track Data and ETOPO5 Digital Bathymetry Data



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



Source: Modified from Reference 404

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

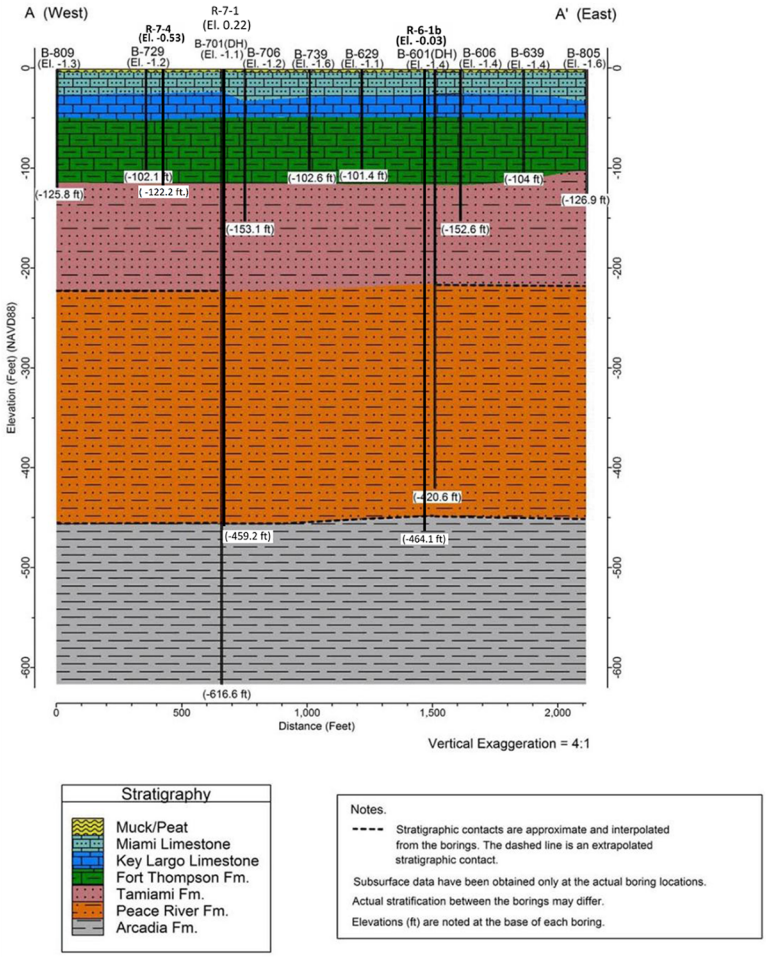


Figure 2.5.1-386 Cross-Section A-A' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-215

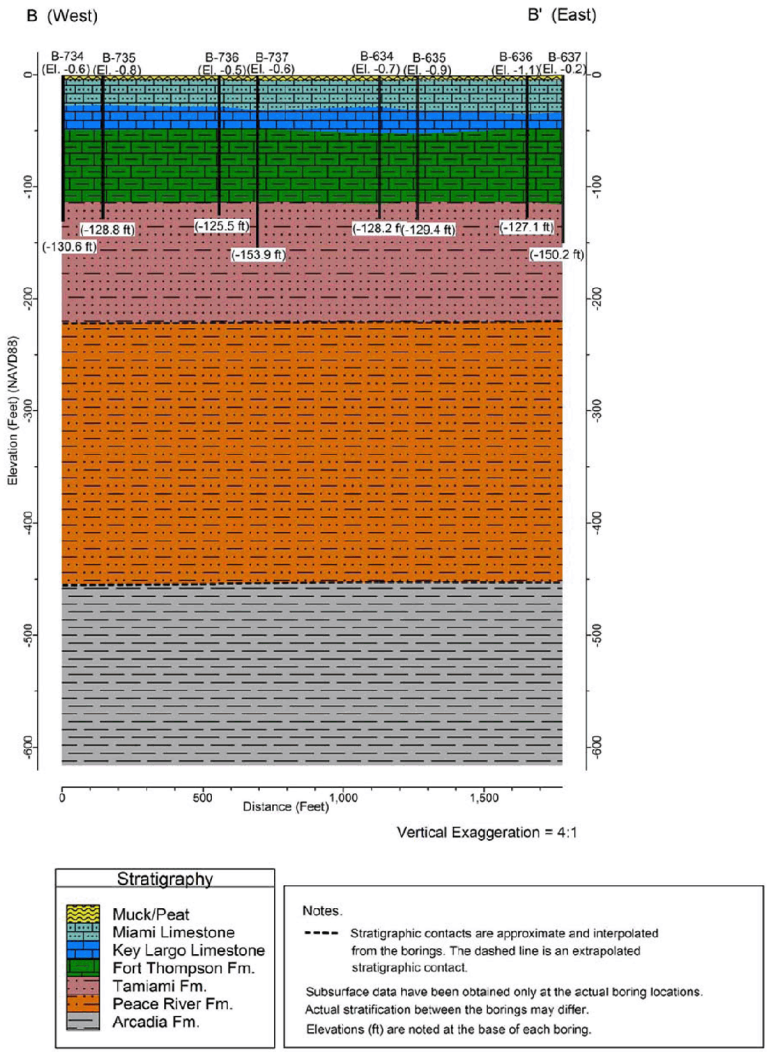


Figure 2.5.1-387 Cross-Section B-B' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-216

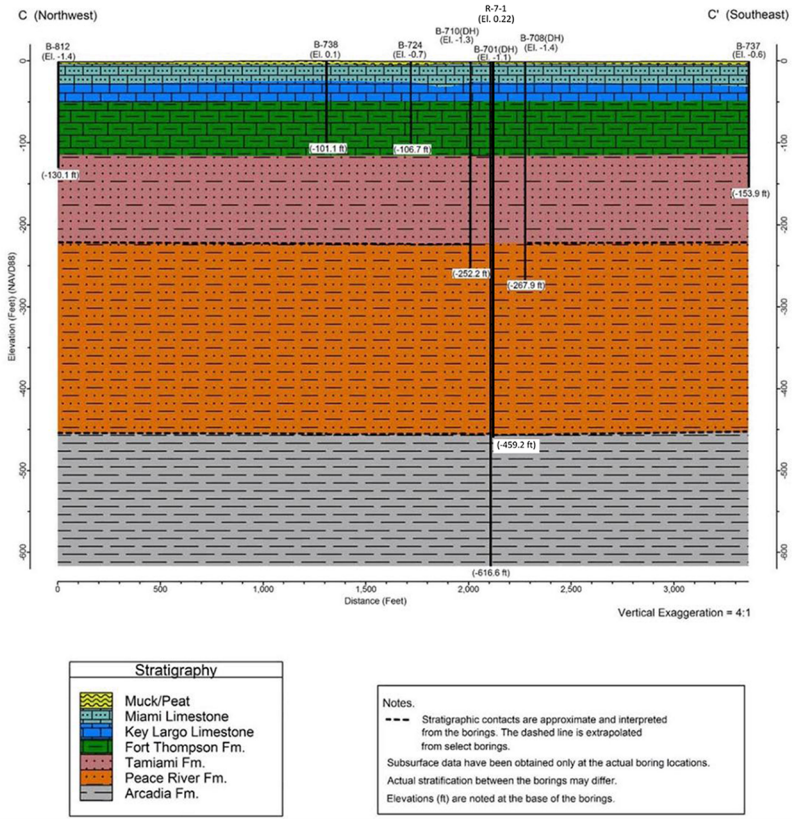


Figure 2.5.1-388 Cross-Section C-C' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-217

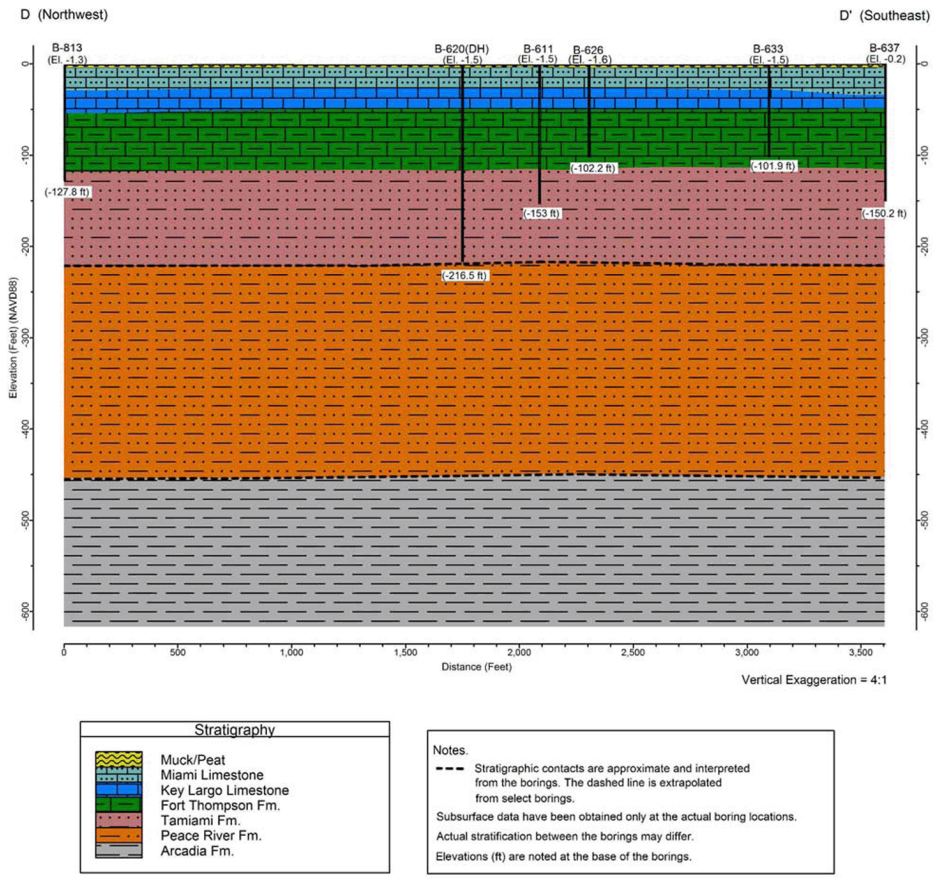
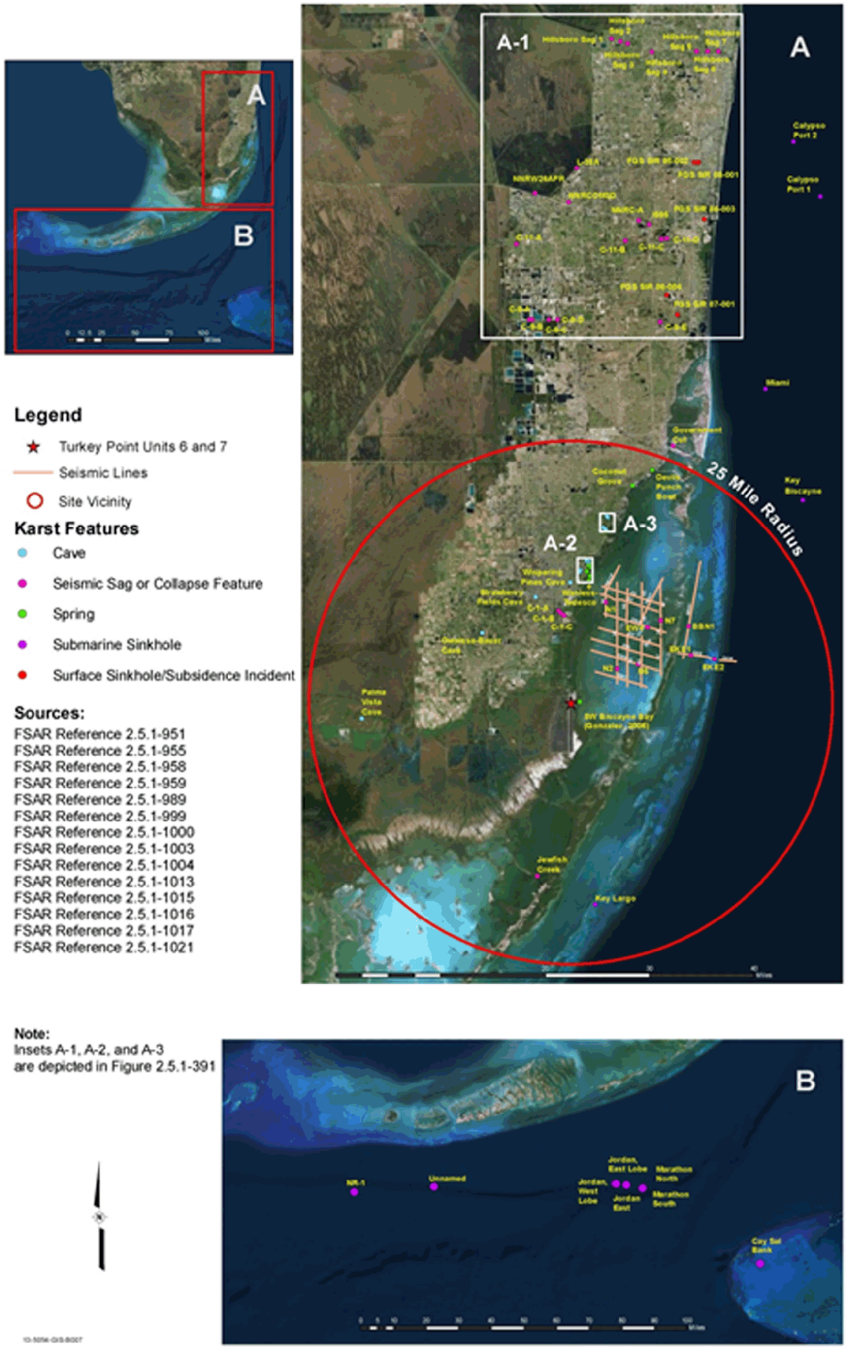
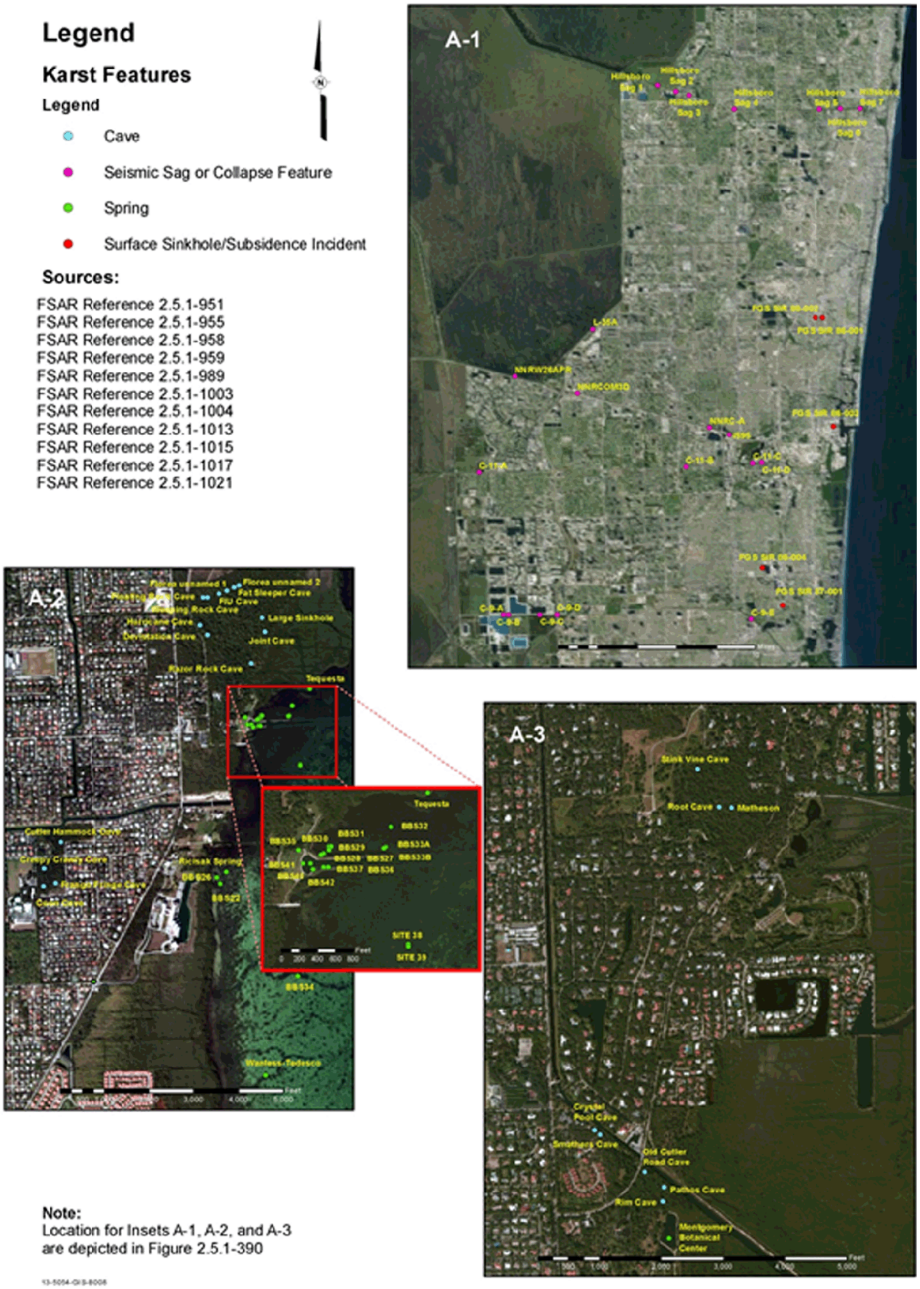


Figure 2.5.1-389 Cross-Section D-D' (Vertical Exaggeration = 4:1)
This figure appears in Appendix 2.5AA as Figure 2.5AA-201



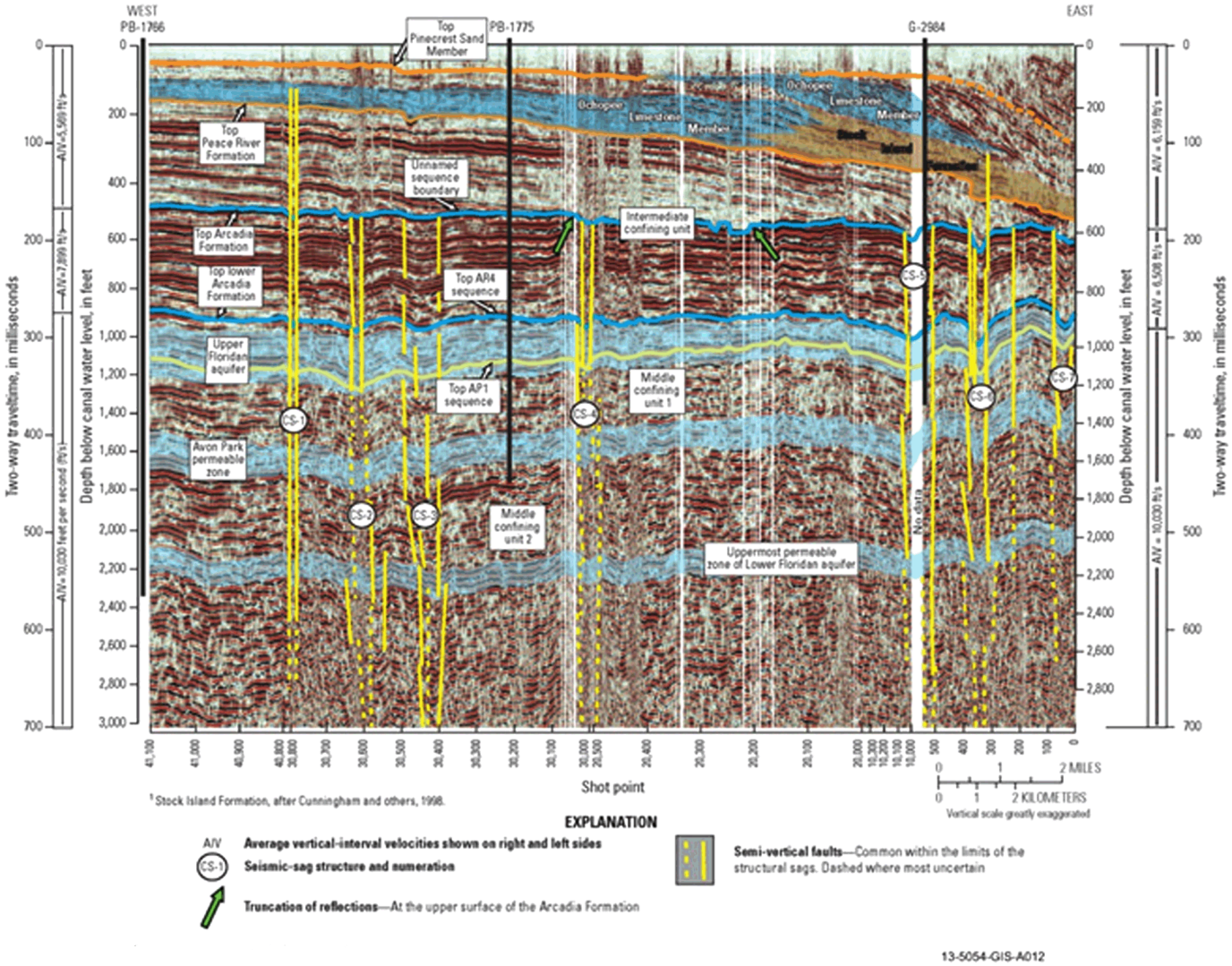
Note: Coordinates for karst features are provided in Table 2.5.1-210 based on information and descriptions obtained from detailed literature review.

Figure 2.5.1-390 Surface and Subsurface Karst Features in Southeastern Florida



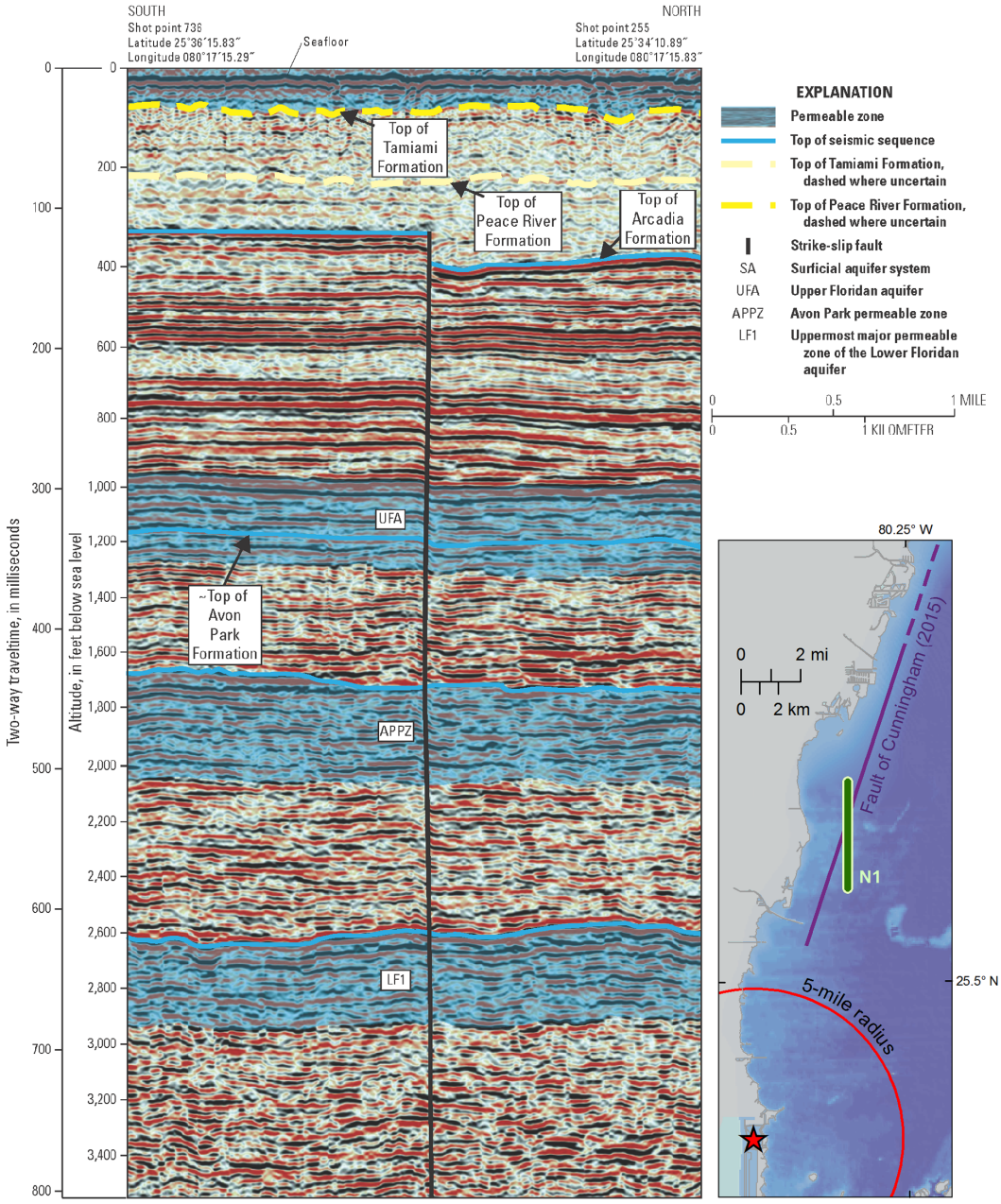
Note: Coordinates for karst features are provided in Table 2.5.1-210 based on information and descriptions obtained from detailed literature review.

Figure 2.5.1-391 Karst Features Near the Turkey Point Units 6 & 7 Site



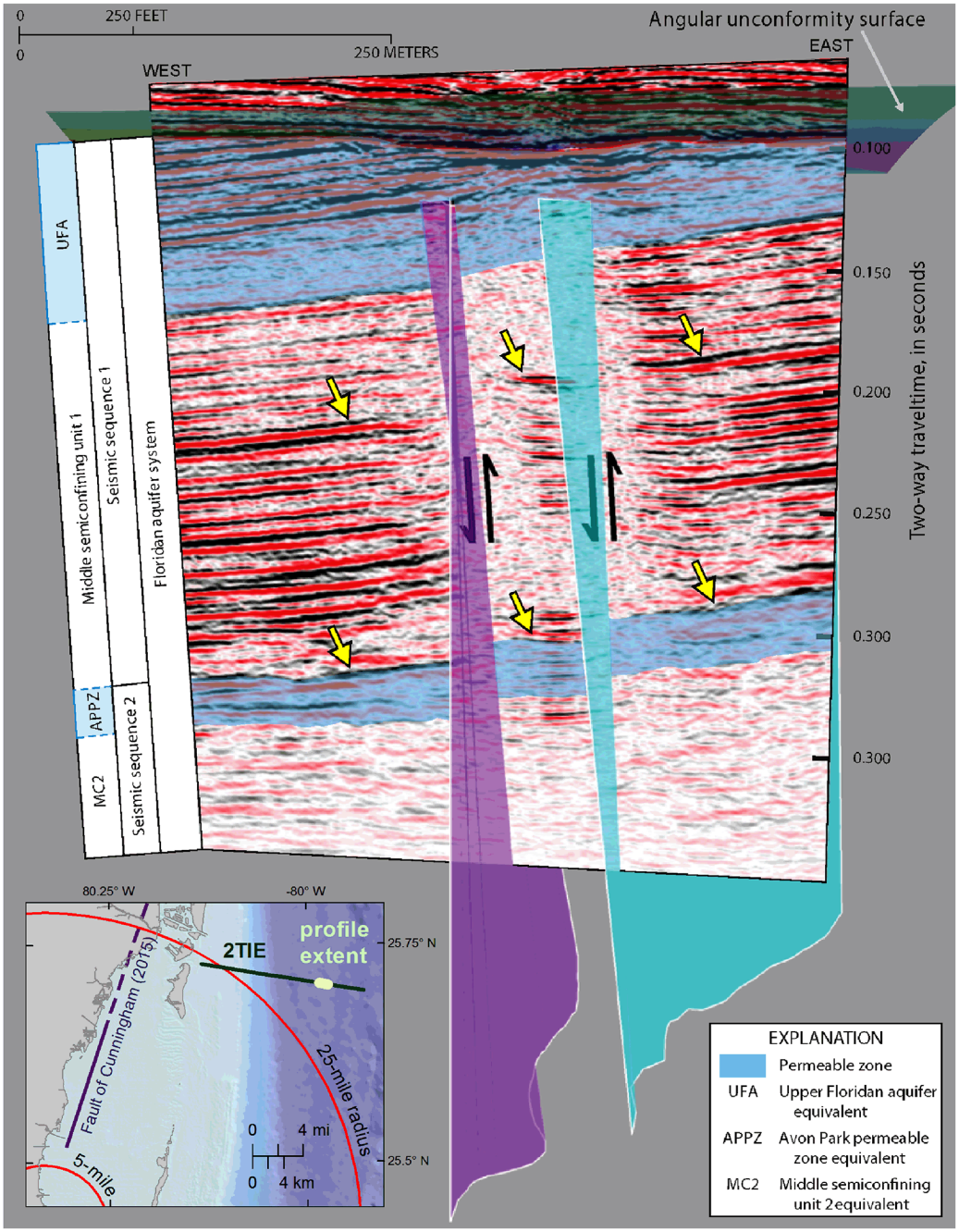
Source: Reference 2.5.1-1013

Figure 2.5.1-392 Seismic Sag Features in Hillsboro Canal, Broward and Palm Beach Counties



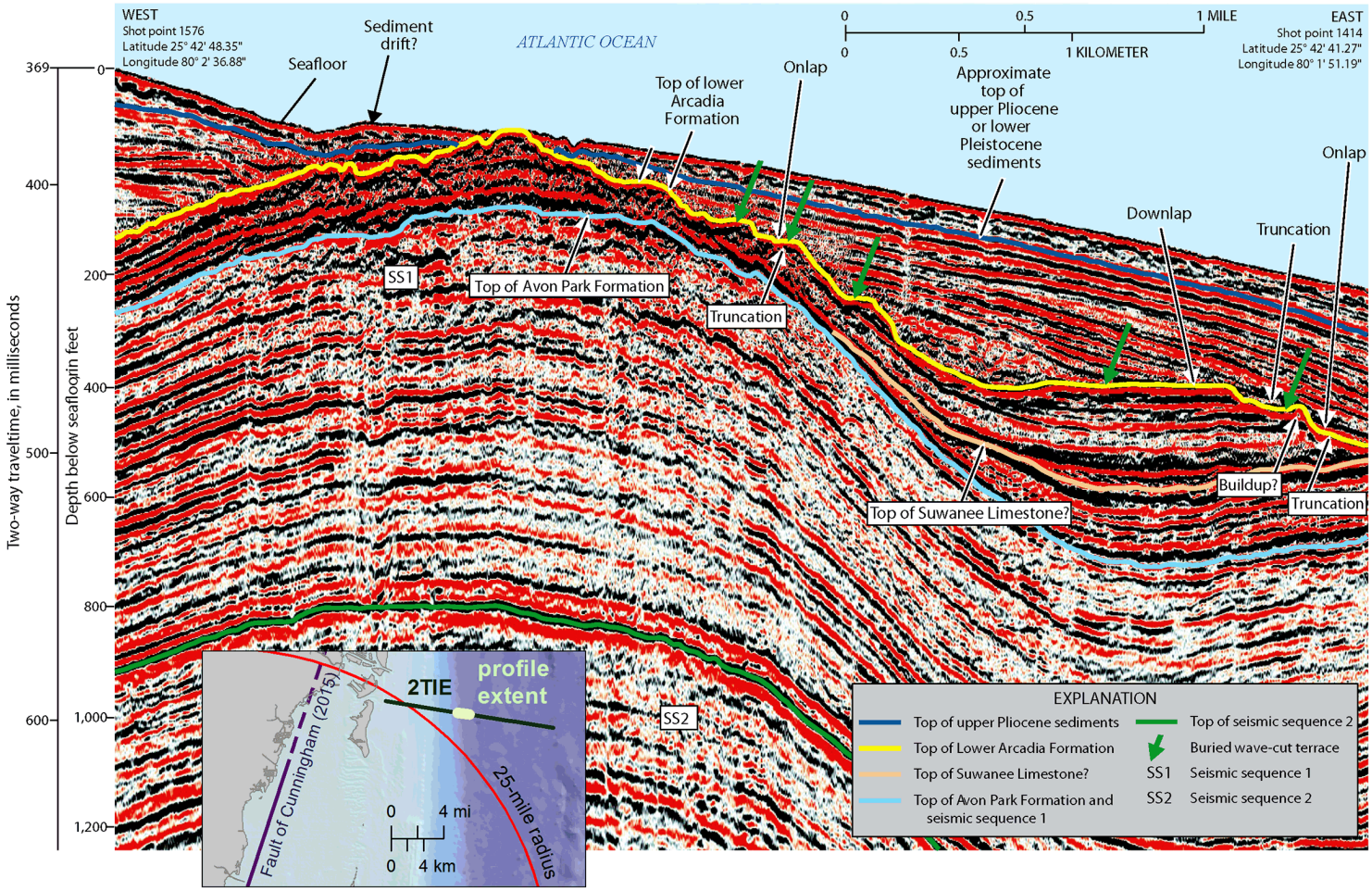
Source: Reference 999

Figure 2.5.1-393 Seismic Reflection Profile N1 from Cunningham (2015)



Source: Reference 999

Figure 2.5.1-394 Seismic Reflection Profile of Reverse Faults from Cunningham (2015)



Source: Reference 999

Figure 2.5.1-395 Seismic Reflection Profile of Anticline from Cunningham (2015)