

EXPLANATION

- Symbols**
- Contact: solid where well located, dashed where inferred or approximately located, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably inferred
 - Syncline: solid where well located, dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably inferred
 - Anticline: solid where well located, dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably inferred
 - Fault: Tertiary age or older (inactive), solid where well located, dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably inferred
 - Fault: slip rate < 1 mm/yr, solid where well located, dashed where approximate, dotted where concealed, queried where questionably inferred
 - Hosgri fault: slip rate ≥ 1 mm/yr, generally covered but shown as solid where well located, dashed where approximate, queried where questionably inferred
 - Lineament: solid where well expressed, dashed where moderately expressed
- Measured bedding orientation**
- Picks of faults and fold axes interpreted from shallow seismic survey lines
- Seismicity 1987 to 2008 (Hardebeck, 2010)**
- | Depth (km) | Magnitude |
|--------------|------------|
| 0.0 to 1.9 | 0.0 to 0.9 |
| 2.0 to 3.9 | 1.0 to 1.9 |
| 4.0 to 5.9 | 2.0 to 2.9 |
| 6.0 to 7.9 | 3.0 to 3.5 |
| 8.0 to 9.9 | |
| 10.0 to 11.9 | |
| 12.0 to 13.9 | |
| 14.0 + | |

Geologic Units

- | | |
|-----|---|
| af | Artificial fill |
| Qs | Marine sediments, offshore; includes unconsolidated marine sands and silts on the continental shelf |
| Qsw | Sand wave deposits, offshore dune-like sand deposits typically less than 50 cm thick mobilized by large storm surges |
| Qal | Alluvium; unconsolidated poorly sorted sand, silt, and clay |
| Qc | Colluvium; unconsolidated poorly sorted gravel, sand, silt, and clay produced by hillslope processes |
| Qls | Landslide deposits; arrows show direction of inferred movement |
| Qe | Eolian deposits; active and inactive sand dunes |
| Qf | Fluvial terrace deposits; unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited in stream valleys |
| Qcs | Fluvial channel deposits, offshore; generally overlie by transgressive marine sand and silt |
| Qm | Marine terrace deposits; unconsolidated gravel, sand, silt, and clay commonly overlain by alluvial fan and colluvial deposits |
| Qoa | Older alluvium; poorly consolidated siltstone, claystone, and conglomerate |

Geologic Units (Continued)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--------------------------|---|
| Tertiary | Miocene | Tmpe | Edna Member of the Pismo Formation; fine- to coarse-grained sandstone, locally bituminous |
| | | Tmpm | Miguilto Member of the Pismo Formation; brown claystone and siltstone |
| | | Unconformity | Monterey Formation; chert with siliceous and dolomitic siltstone, tuffaceous sandstone, diatomite, and opaline and porcellaneous shale |
| | | Progressive unconformity | |
| | | Tmo | Obispo Formation; undifferentiated |
| | | Tmof | Obispo Formation; tuffaceous and diatomaceous sandstone and silty sandstone |
| | | Tmod | Obispo Formation; diabase |
| | | Tmor | Obispo Formation; resistant zeolitized tuff |
| | | Unconformity | |
| | | Tmr | Rincon Formation; dark brown siltstone, and silty claystone |
| | | Unconformity | |
| | | T6v | Vaqueros Sandstone; conglomerate and sandstone, with local coquina horizon |
| Oligocene | | Unconformity | |
| | | T6s | Undifferentiated well bedded brown fine- to coarse-grained arkosic to lithic sandstone with shale |
| | | Faulted | |
| | | KJf | Franciscan Complex, undifferentiated |
| | | KJfm | Franciscan Complex rocks, melange; sheared shale, mudstone and siltstone with knockers of graywacke, schist, conglomerate, metavolcanic rocks, and green, white, or red chert |
| | | KJmv | Franciscan Complex, metavolcanic rocks |
| | | KJfo | Franciscan Complex, ophiolite |
| | | S | Serpentine |
| Jurassic/Cretaceous | | | |

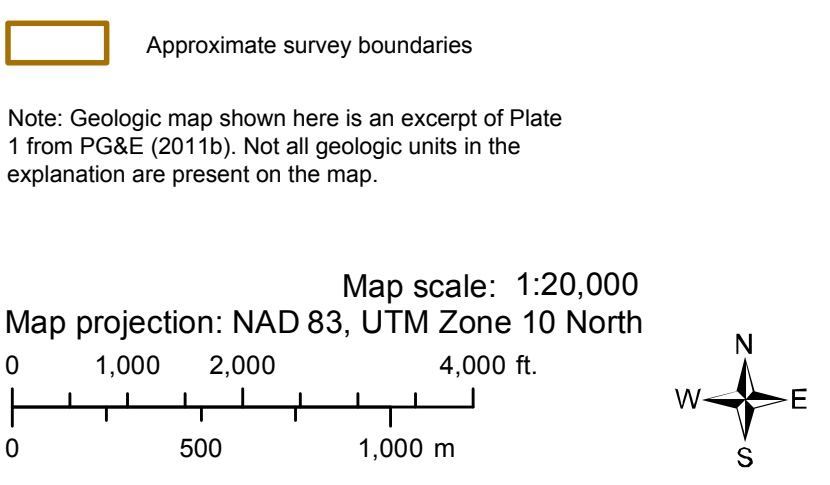


PLATE 1
Geology of Interpreted Offshore Structures from the 2011 Shoreline Fault Zone Report (PG&E, 2011b)

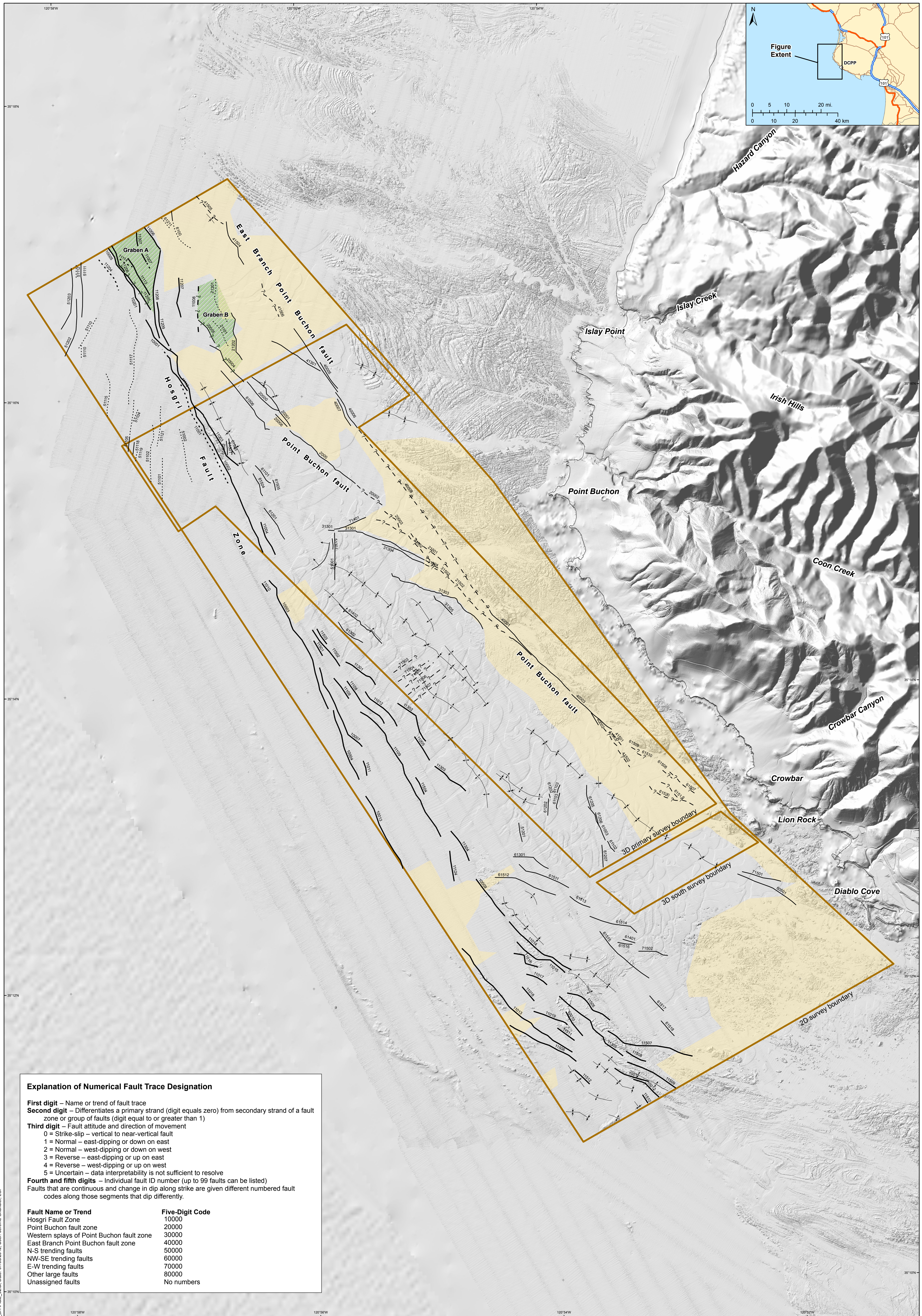
DCPP 3D/2D Seismic-Reflection Investigation

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Plate 1

Note: Geologic map shown here is an excerpt of Plate 1 from PG&E (2011b). Not all geologic units in the explanation are present on the map.

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Explanation of Numerical Fault Trace Designation

First digit – Name or trend of fault trace
Second digit – Differentiates a primary strand (digit equals zero) from secondary strand of a fault zone or group of faults (digit equal to or greater than 1)
Third digit – Fault attitude and direction of movement
 0 = Strike-slip – vertical to near-vertical
 1 = Normal – east-dipping or down on east
 2 = Normal – west-dipping or down on west
 3 = Reverse – east-dipping or up on east
 4 = Reverse – west-dipping or up on west
 5 = Uncertain – data interpretability is not sufficient to resolve
Fourth and fifth digits – Individual fault ID number (up to 99 faults can be listed)
 Faults that are continuous and change in dip along strike are given different numbered fault codes along those segments that dip differently.

Fault Name or Trend	Five-Digit Code
Hosgri Fault Zone	10000
Point Buchon fault zone	20000
Western splays of Point Buchon fault zone	30000
East Branch Point Buchon fault zone	40000
N-S trending faults	50000
NW-SE trending faults	60000
E-W trending faults	70000
Other large faults	80000
Unassigned faults	No numbers

EXPLANATION

- Faults, solid where well located, dashed where inferred or approximately located, queried where uncertain, dotted where buried by more than 20 milliseconds of undeformed strata
- Syncline axis
- Anticline axis
- Survey boundaries
- Area of poor interpretability
- Graben, queried where full extent is uncertain

Notes:

- Faults and fold axes are shown at the position where they intersect a time slice at 150 milliseconds. Faults that do not intersect the 150 millisecond time slice were projected vertically from their intersection with a time slice at either 80 milliseconds or 300 milliseconds as appropriate.
- Base map is hillshade image developed from MBES bathymetry, taken from Shoreline Fault Zone Report, the PG&E (2010) coastal LIDAR survey, and the San Luis Obispo County 5 m DEM.

Map scale: 1:20,000
 Map projection: NAD 83
 UTM Zone 10 North

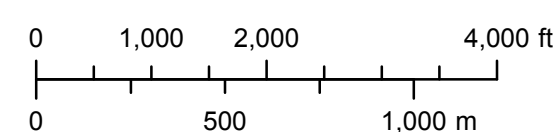


PLATE 2
Structure Map Based on
Low Energy 3D/2D Seismic-Reflection Data

DCCP 3D/2D Seismic-Reflection Investigation



Plate 2

