

Figure 2.5-213— {Site Area Geology Overlaid on LiDAR Base Map without Geologic Coloration}

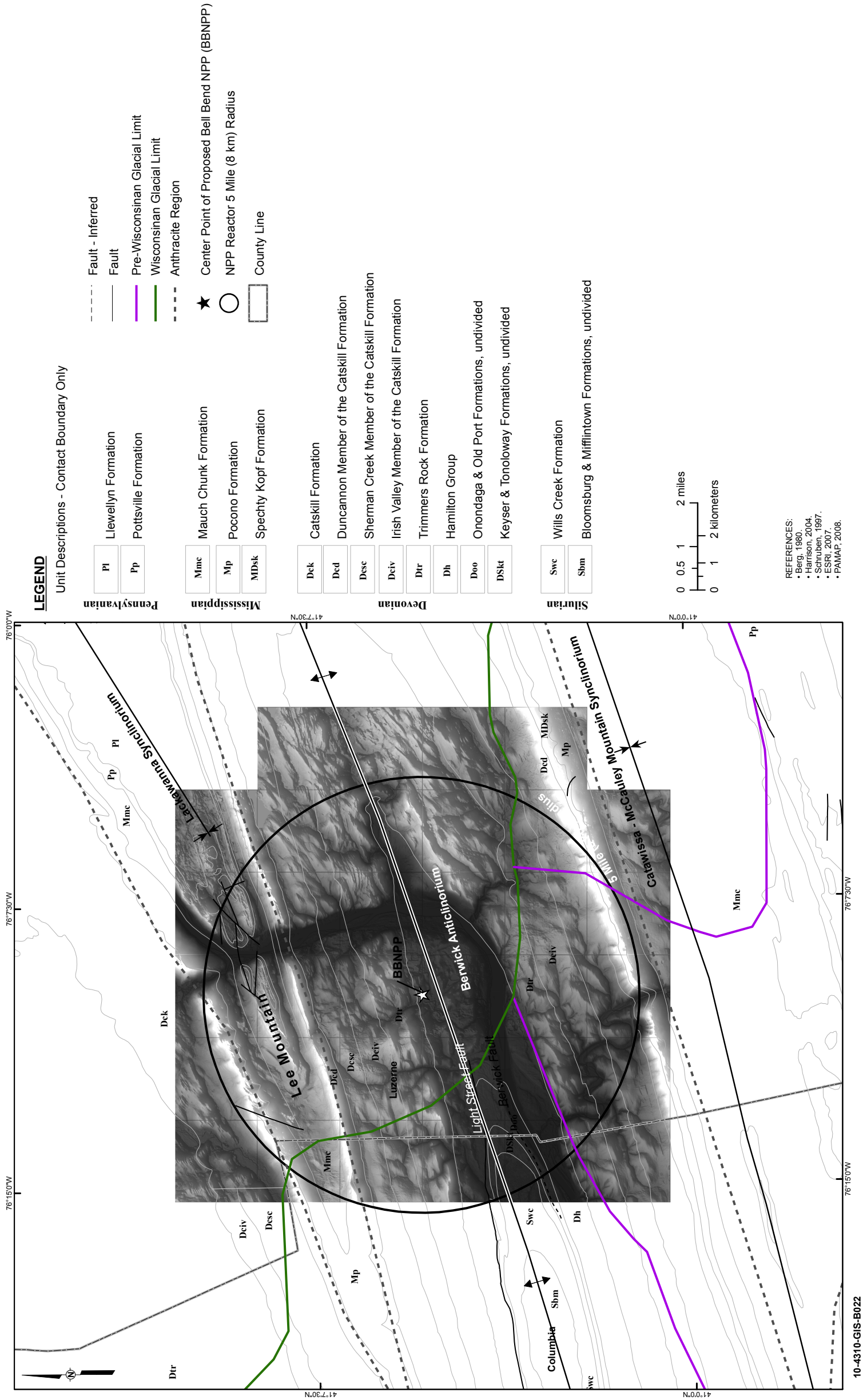


Figure 2.5-214— {Site Area Geology overlaid on Stretched LiDAR Base Map without Geologic Coloration}

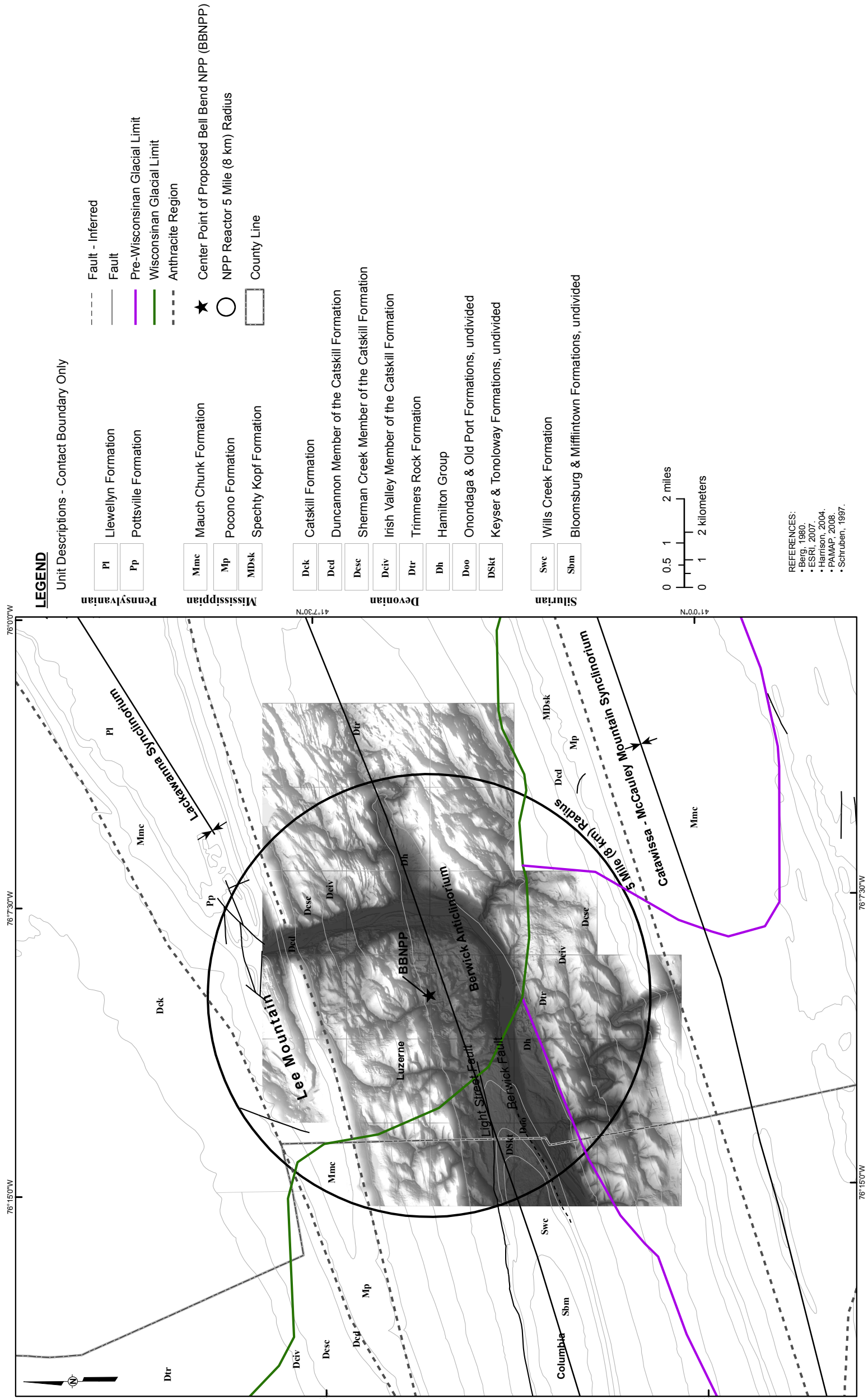


Figure 2.5-215— {Site Vicinity Geology Overlaid on LiDAR Base Map}

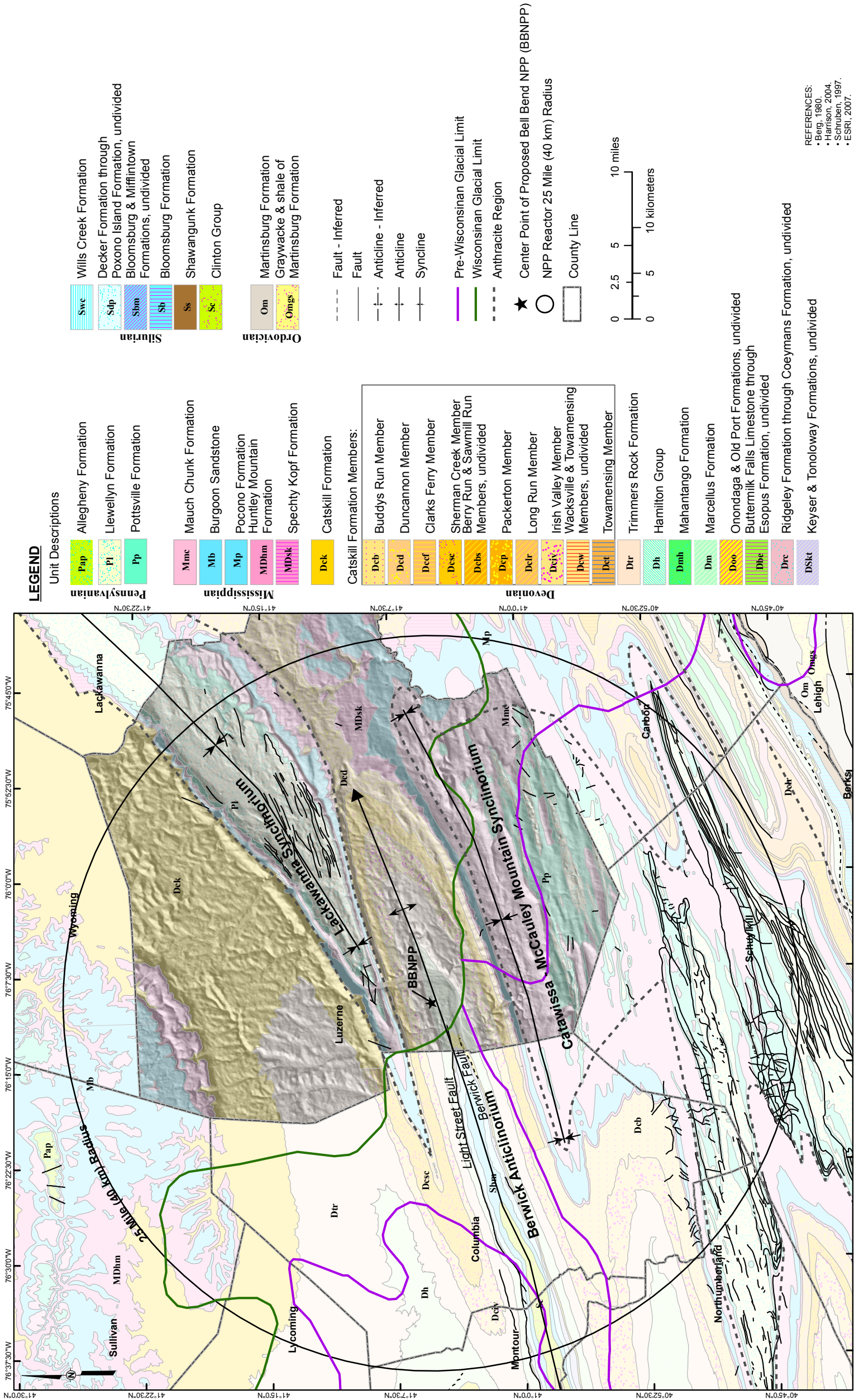


Figure 2.5-216— {LiDAR Data {Site Vicinity Geology Overlaid on LiDAR Base Map Without Overlaid Site Vicinity Geology}Geologic Coloration}

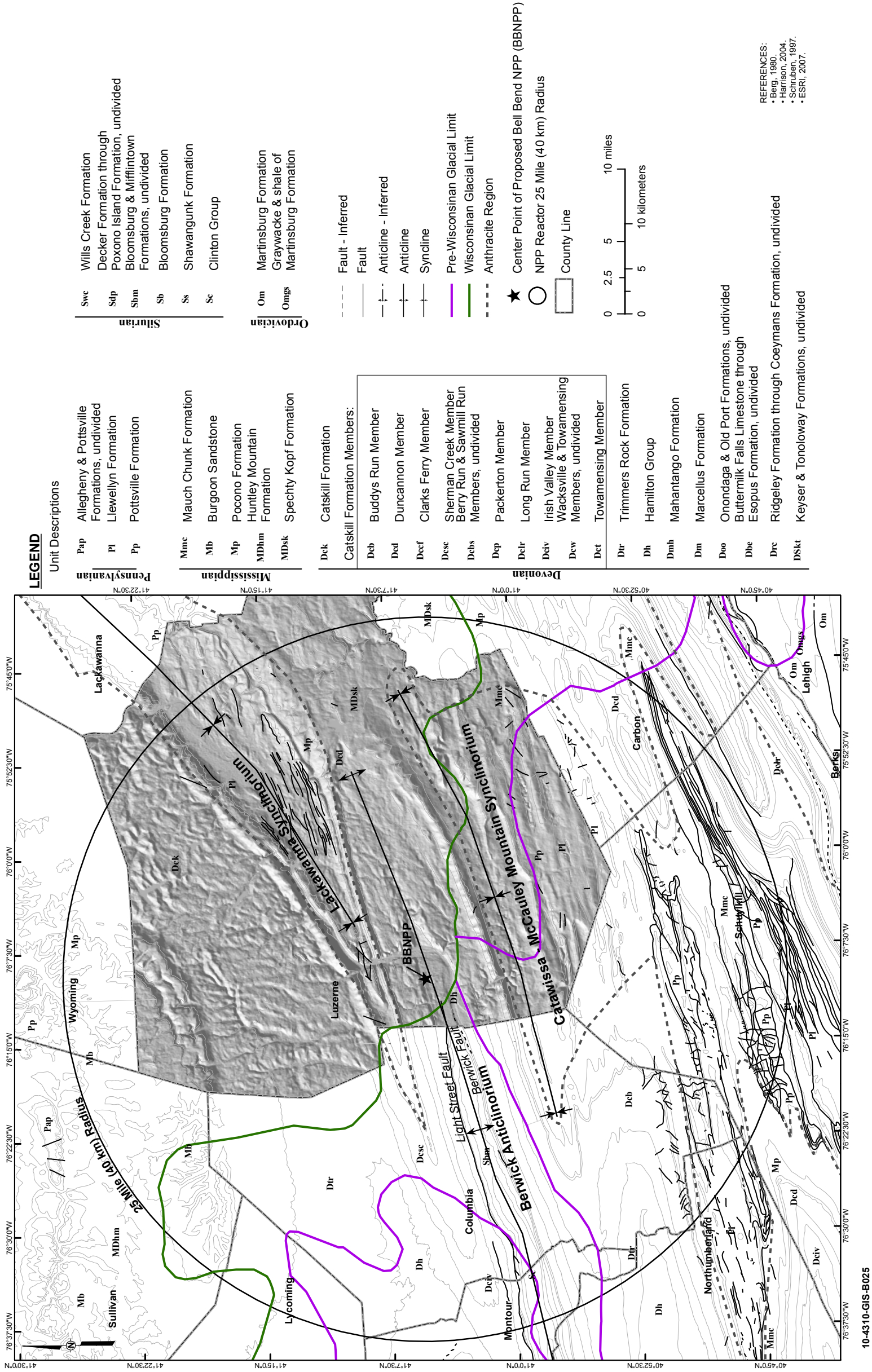
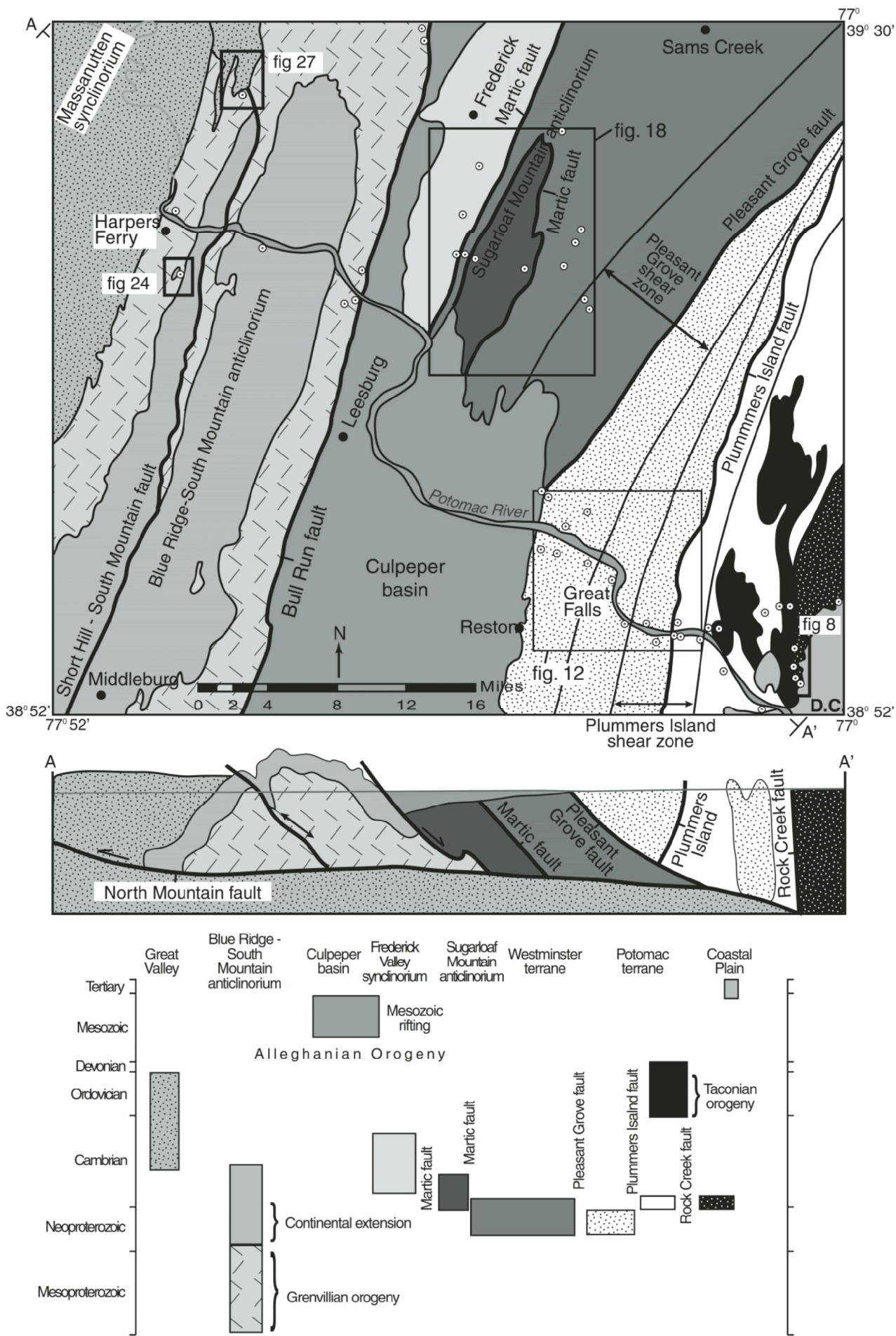
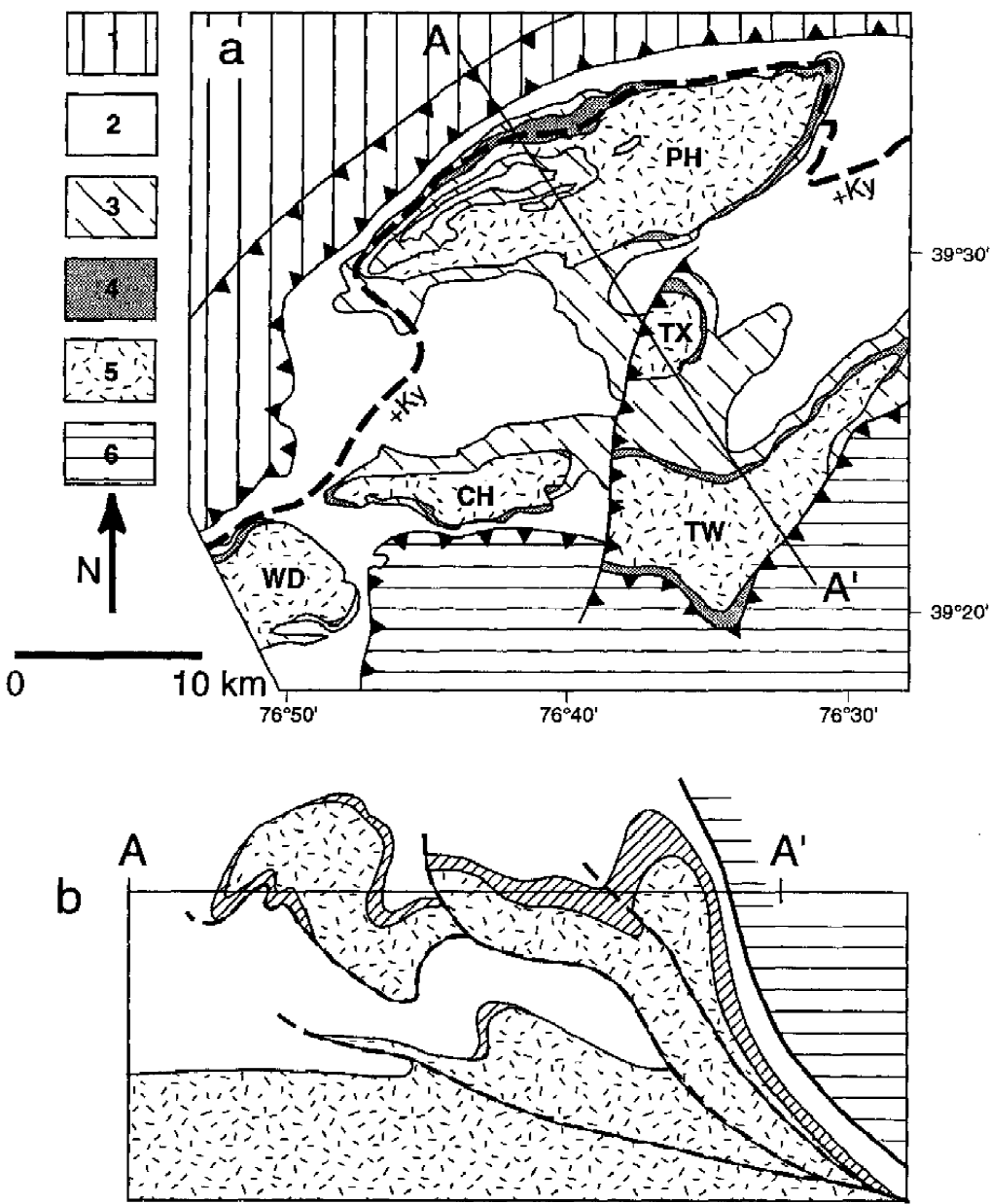


Figure 2.5-217— {Generalized Geologic Map and Cross Section in the Potomac River Region}



REFERENCE: Southworth, 2006
10-4310-GIS-A129

Figure 2.5-218— {Generalized Geologic Map and Cross Section of the Eastern Maryland Piedmont}



REFERENCE: Lang, 1996

(a) Generalized geologic map of the eastern Maryland Piedmont.
1 = Low- to medium-grade metasediments of the western Piedmont; 2 = Loch Raven Formation, mainly pelitic schist; 3 = Cockeysville Marble; 4 = Setters Formation, quartzite and pelitic schist; 5 = Baltimore Gneiss, felsic basement gneiss; 6 = Baltimore Mafic Complex, island arc complex that collided with the Baltimore Gneiss terrane (units 2-5) during the Taconic Orogeny (at approximately 470 Ma). Anticlines in which the Baltimore Gneiss is exposed are labeled PH (Phoenix), TX (Texas), TW (Towson), CH (Chattolane), and WD (Woodstock). The line labeled A-A' shows the approximate location of the schematic cross section shown in b.

(b) Schematic cross section A-A' through the Baltimore area.
The random dash pattern represents the Baltimore Gneiss; the diagonal line pattern represents the Cockeysville and Setters Formations combined; the unpatterned area is the Loch Raven Formation, and the horizontal line pattern represents the Baltimore Mafic Complex. Bold dashed lines indicate thrust faults inferred by Fisher on the basis of the structural style of similar units in the Philadelphia area.

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Figure 2.5-219— {Tectonostratigraphic Provinces within the Site Region (200 mile, 320 km Radius)}

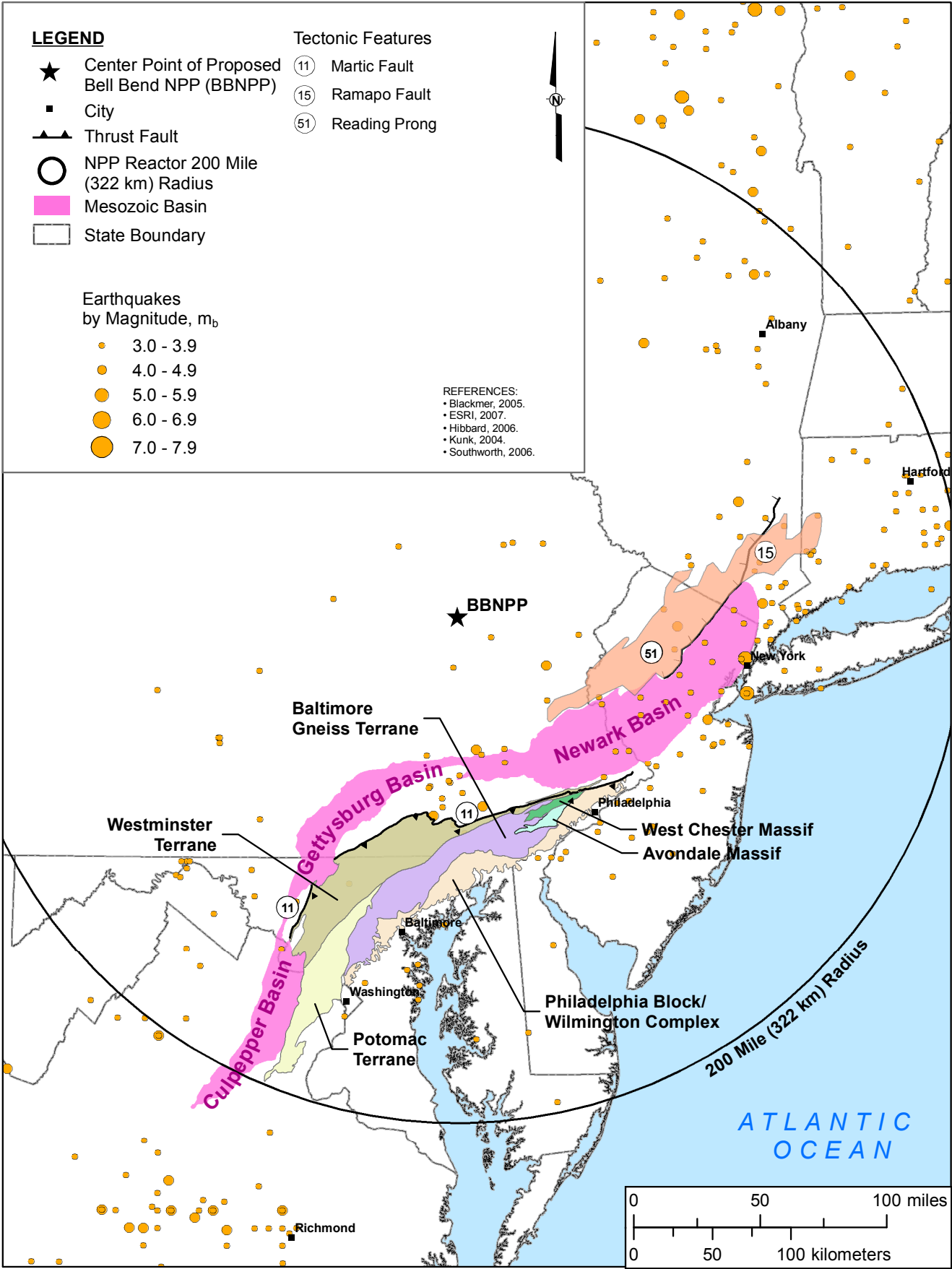
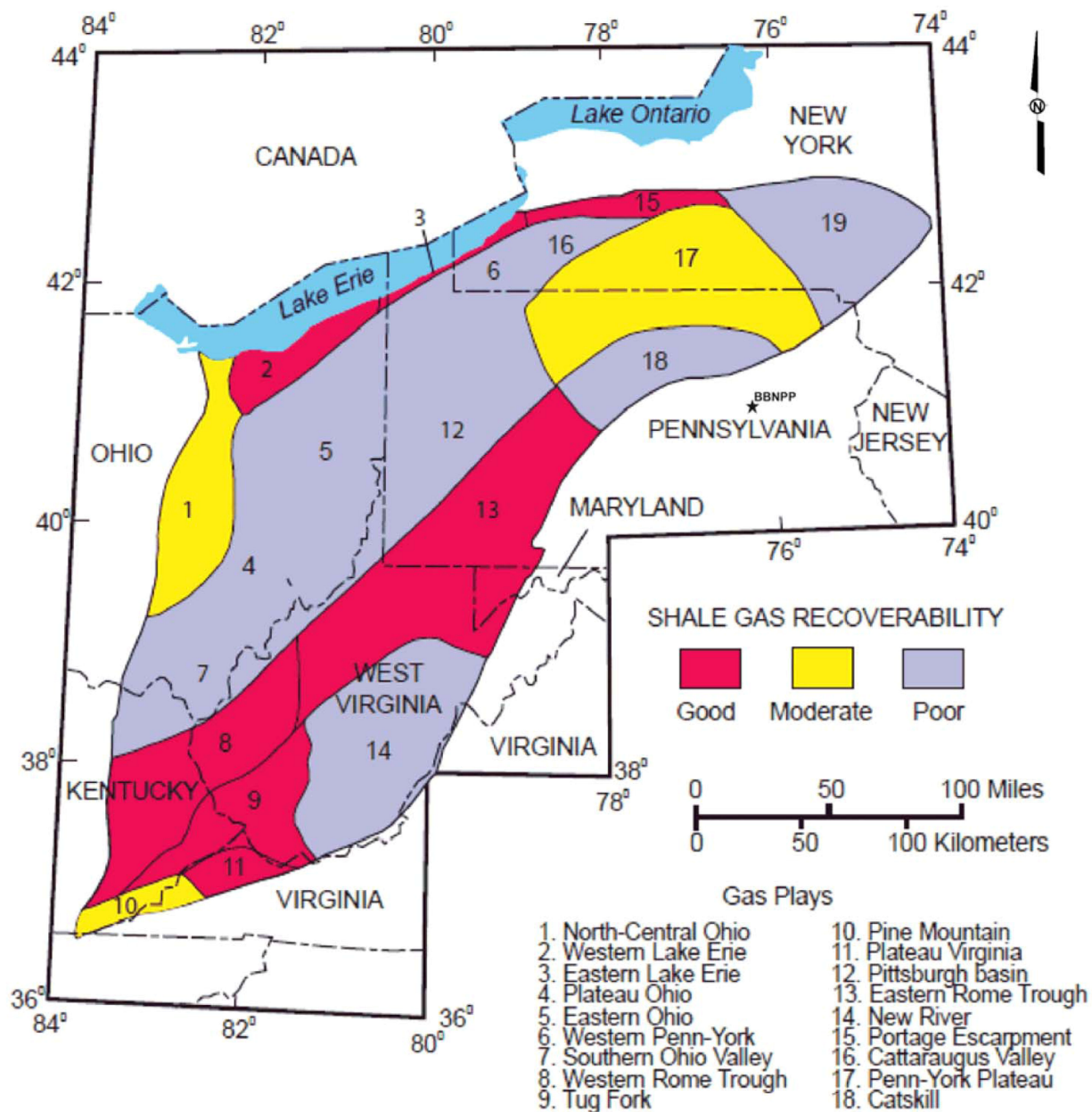
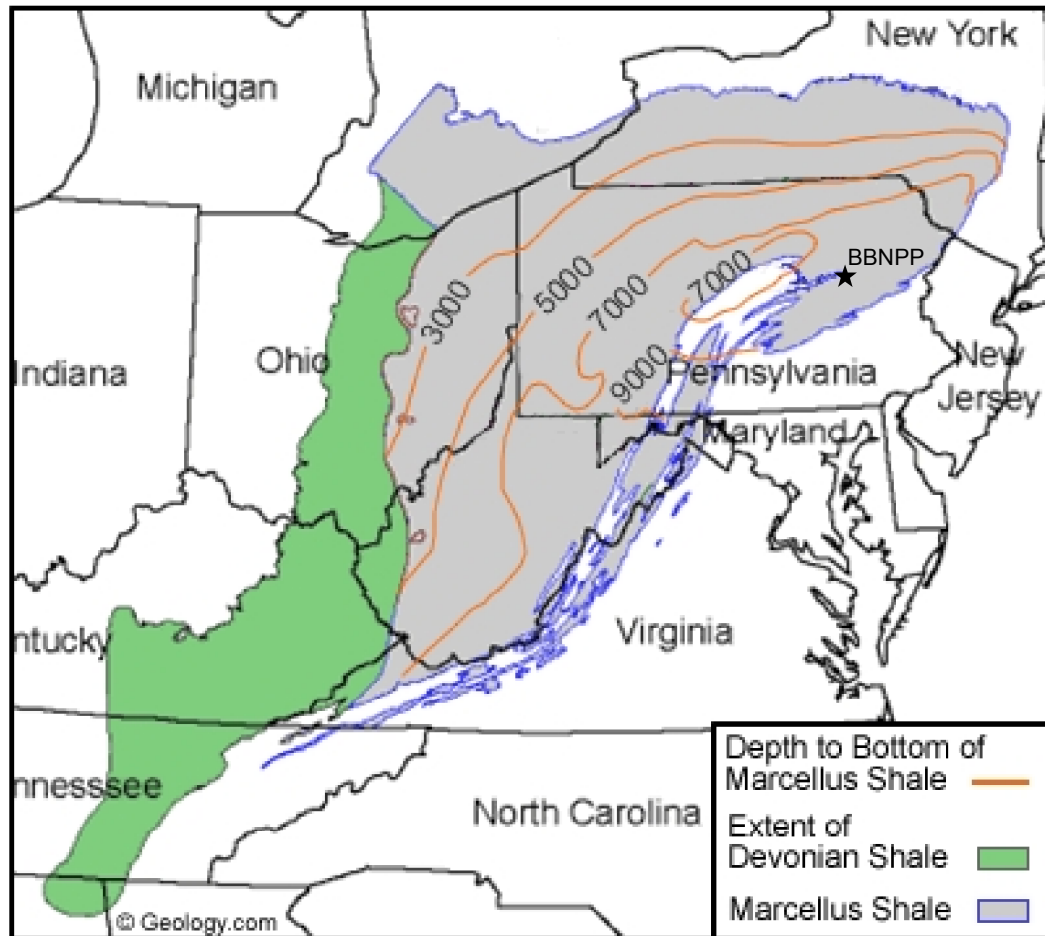


Figure 2.5-220— {Devonian Gas Shale Recoverability Map}**REFERENCE:**

- Milici and Swezey, 2006.

Figure 2.5-221 — {Marcellus Shale Contour Map}

REFERENCE:
 • Sumi, 2008.

10-4310-GIS-A162

Figure 2.5-222 — {Eastern Pennsylvania Marcellus Shale Gas Wells}

