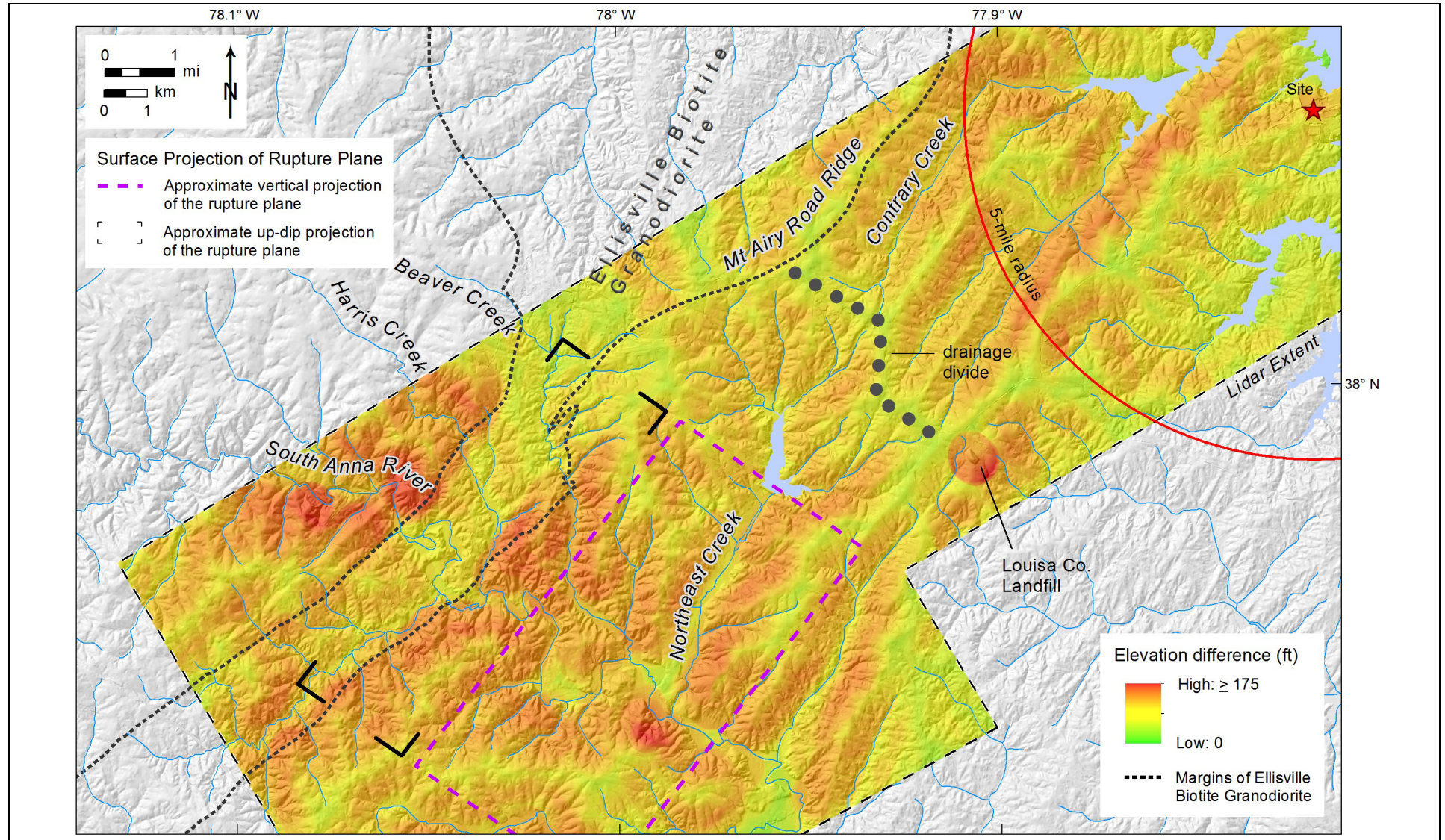


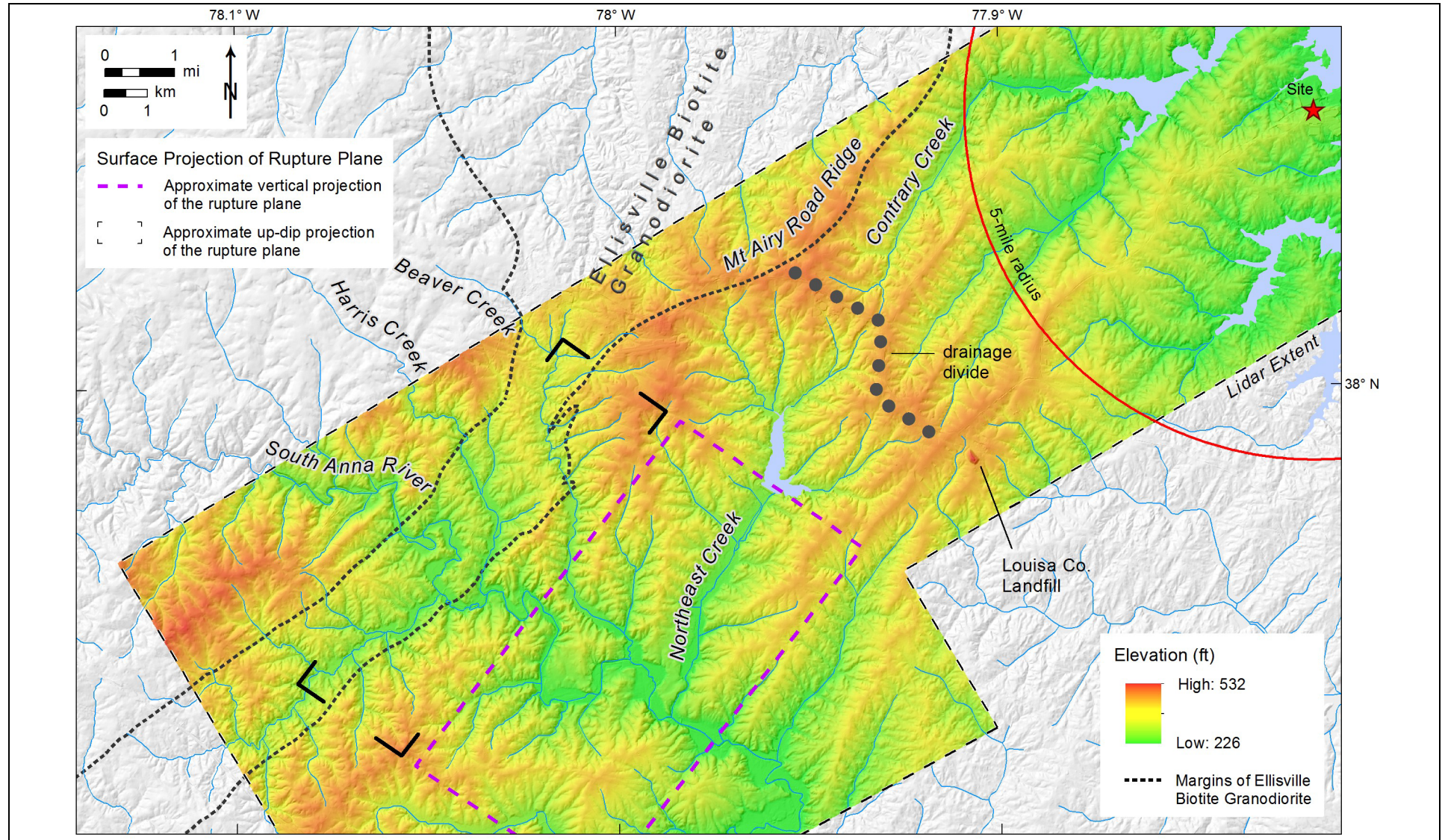
NAPS COL 2.0-26-A Figure 2.5.1-212A Lidar-Derived Relief Map of the Mineral Earthquake Vicinity



Note: Relief represented as elevation difference within 0.5 km. Margin of Ellisville Biotite Granodiorite (black short dash line) is from Burton et al. (2014) ([Reference 2.5-396](#)) and Dicken et al. (2005) ([Reference 2.5-245](#)).



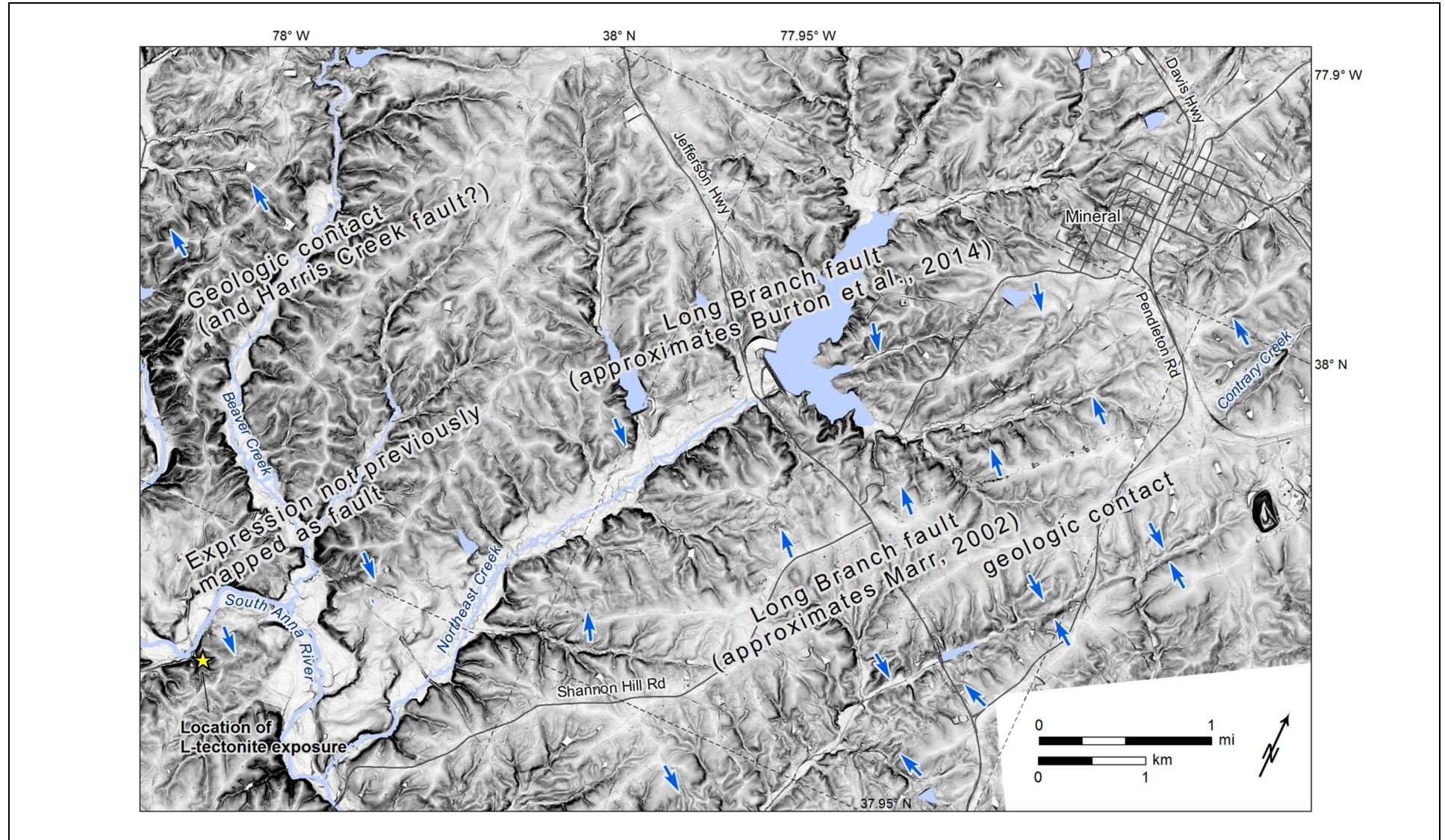
NAPS COL 2.0-26-A Figure 2.5.1-212B Lidar-Derived Elevation Map of the Mineral Earthquake Vicinity



Note: Margin of Ellisville Biotite Granodiorite (black short dash line) is from Burton et al. (2014) ([Reference 2.5-396](#)) and Dicken et al. (2005) ([Reference 2.5-245](#)).



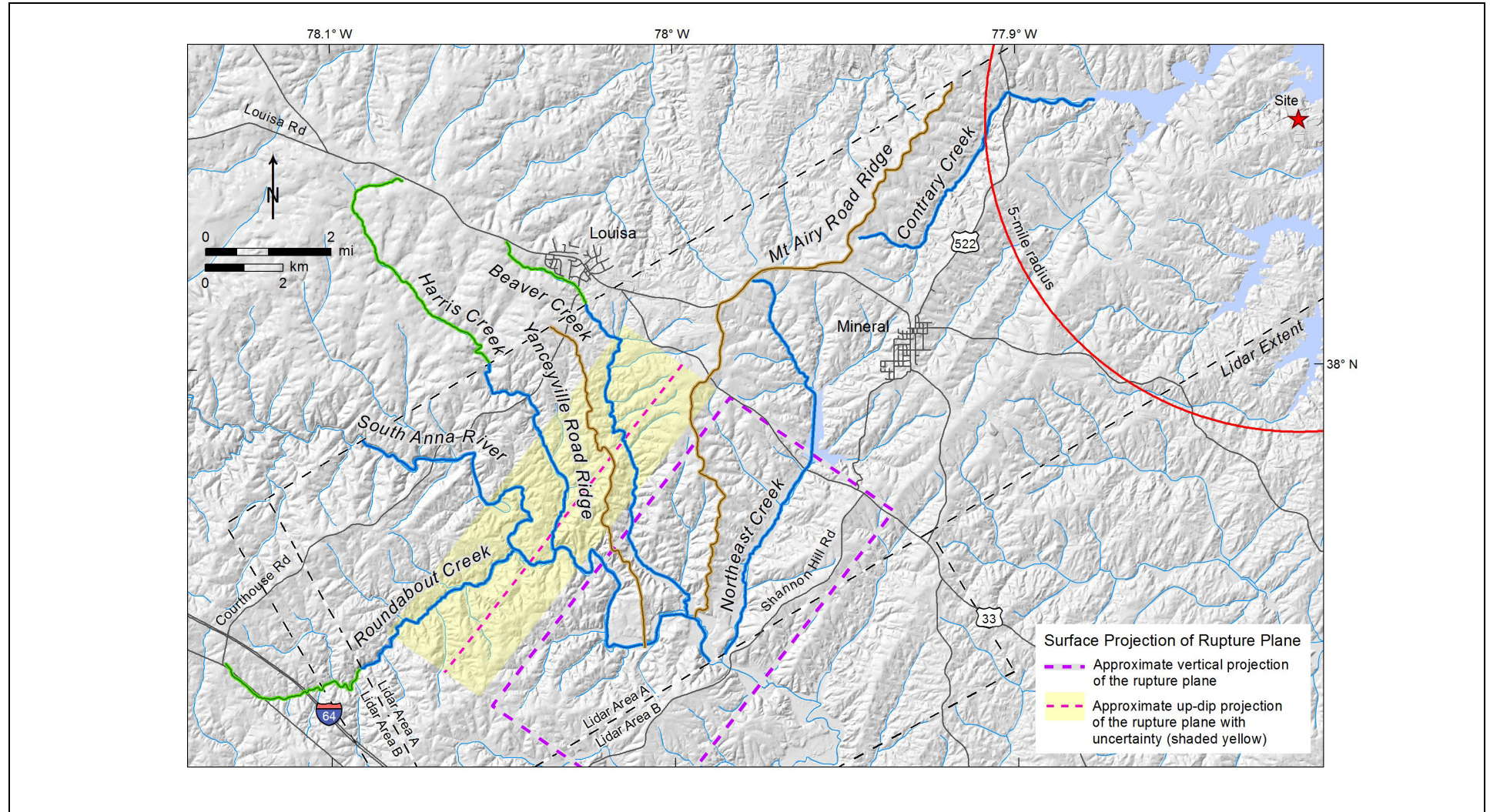
NAPS COL 2.0-26-A Figure 2.5.1-213 Lidar-Derived Slope Map of the Mineral Earthquake Vicinity (eastern extent)



Note: Arrows show geomorphic expression of geologic contacts, bedding, and faults.

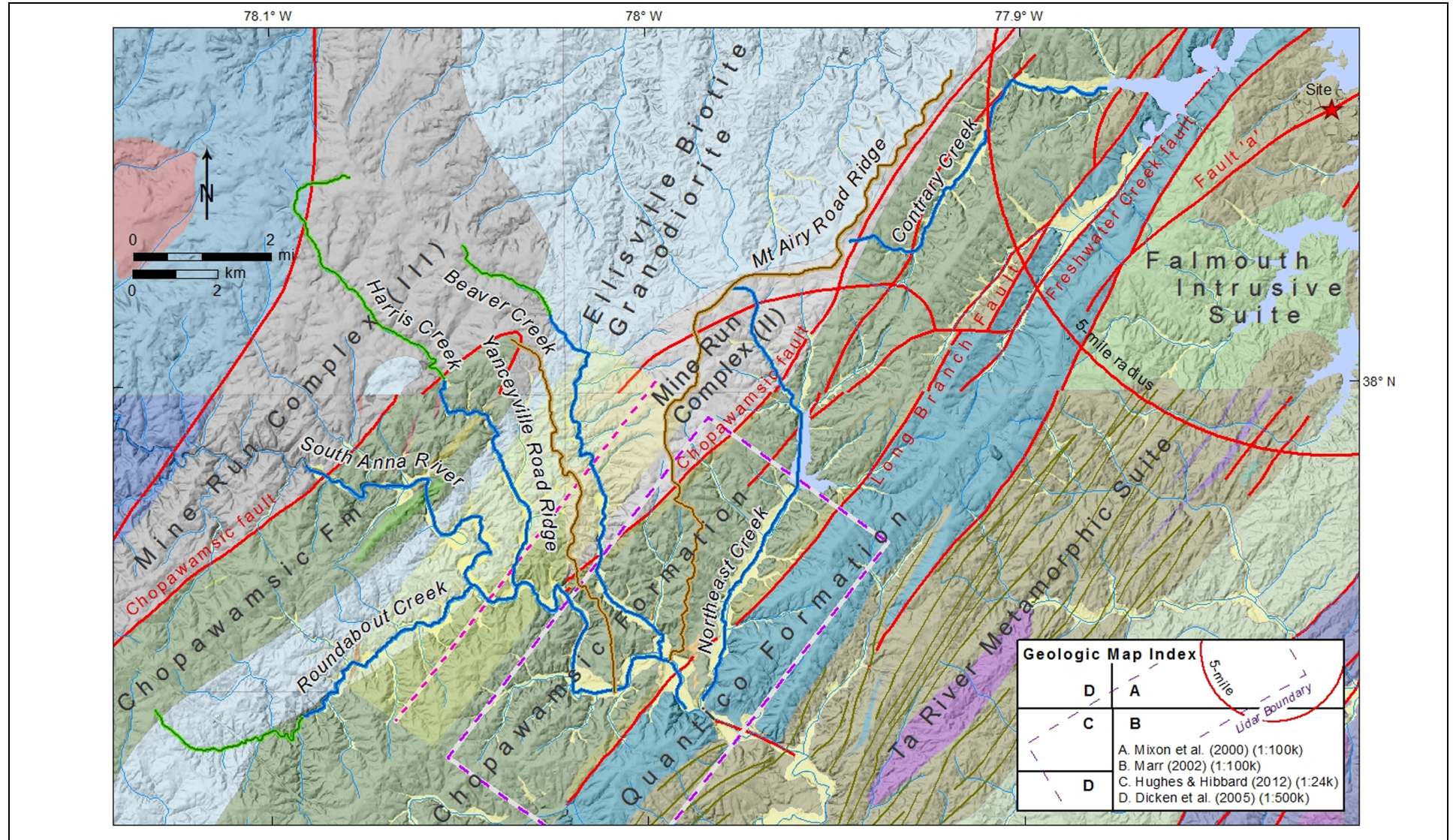


NAPS COL 2.0-26-A Figure 2.5.1-214 Hillshade Map Showing Stream and Topographic Profile Locations



Note: Approximate vertical (purple dashed polygon) and up-dip surface (red dashed line) projections of the Mineral earthquake aftershock plane based on data from McNamara et al. (2014) ([Reference 2.5-392](#)). Thick blue and green lines indicate locations of stream profiles from lidar and NED data, respectively. Brown lines indicate locations of ridgeline topographic profiles.





Note: Geologic mapping compilation in this figure predates the Burton et. al. (2014) map. Thick blue and green lines indicate locations of stream profiles from lidar and NED data, respectively. Brown lines indicate locations of ridgeline topographic profiles.