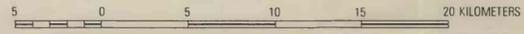
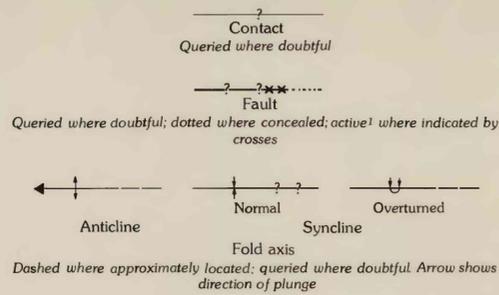
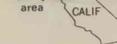


Base from U.S. Geological Survey  
1:125 000, San Francisco Bay Region  
sheets 1 and 2 of 3, 1970

SCALE 1:285 000



Geology modified from Blake and others,  
1971, 1974; Fox and others, 1973;  
and Sims and others, 1973



Boundary between structural blocks

Map limit

Epicenter of aftershock of Santa Rosa earthquakes of October 1, 1969  
Recorded between October 3 and October 10, 1969 (unpublished U.S. Geological  
Survey report by J. D. Unger and J. P. Eaton, cited by Steinbrugge, 1970, p. 46)

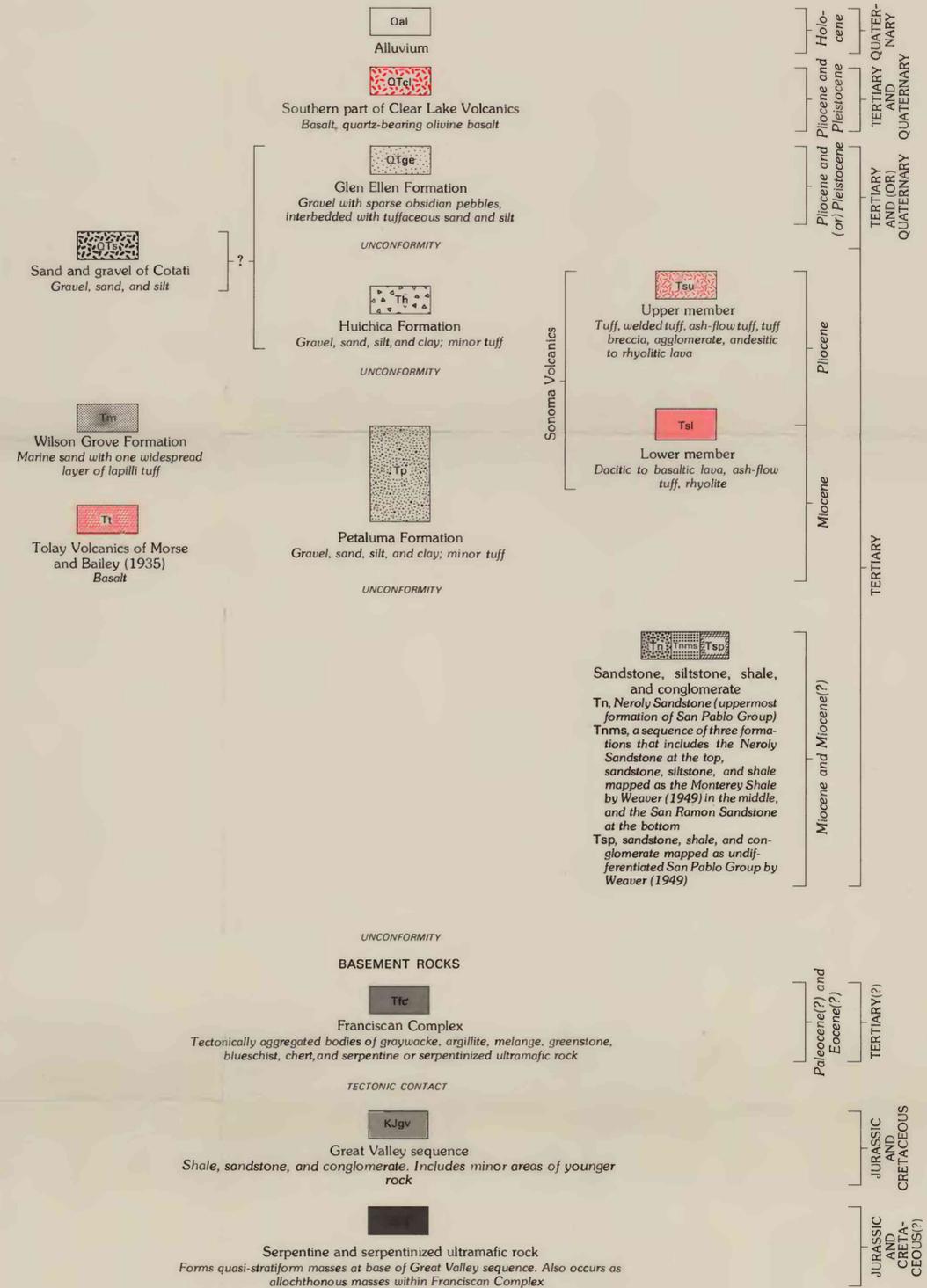
Murphy No. 1 well  
7 km east of Petaluma

William Jacobs No. 1 well  
15 km northwest of Sonoma

Locality mentioned in text under section entitled "West Napa fault zone"

<sup>1</sup>Following Brown (1972), an active fault is defined as a fracture or fracture zone along which the two sides are judged likely to move during the useful life of man made structures. The judgment that a fault is active is based on two or more of the following criteria: (1) historical records of surface faulting and earthquake activity; (2) topographic evidence that demonstrates repeated and systematic displacements along the fault trace; (3) systematic displacement of Holocene or Pleistocene geologic units along the fault trace; (4) a linear pattern of small earthquake activity either along or near the fault trace; or (5) current and measurable systematic displacement across the surface trace of the fault.

EXPLANATION



GEOLOGIC MAP OF PARTS OF SONOMA AND NAPA COUNTIES AND ADJACENT AREAS, CALIFORNIA