## 1.4 Calibration of AEM Resistivity to Chloride Concentration

The calibration of the AEM data was conducted using a two-step approach as presented in <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> and <u>Fitterman et al. (2012)</u>. First a relationship (<u>Figure 1-16</u>) was determined between the AEM bulk or formation resistivities resulting from the AEM inversion models and formation water resistivities utilizing the September 2015 laboratory samples for the TPGW wells.

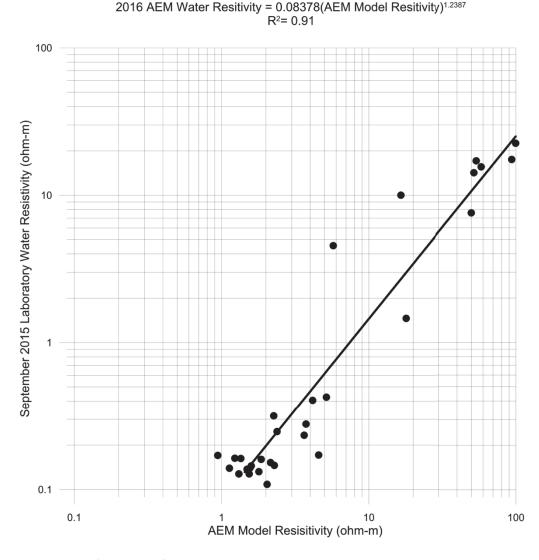


Figure 1-16: Cross-plot of AEM and formation water resistivities. The equation that describes the relationship is at the top of the figure.

The next step was to develop a relationship between formation water resistivities and chloride concentrations using the September 2015 laboratory sample data from the TPGW wells (Figure 1-17).

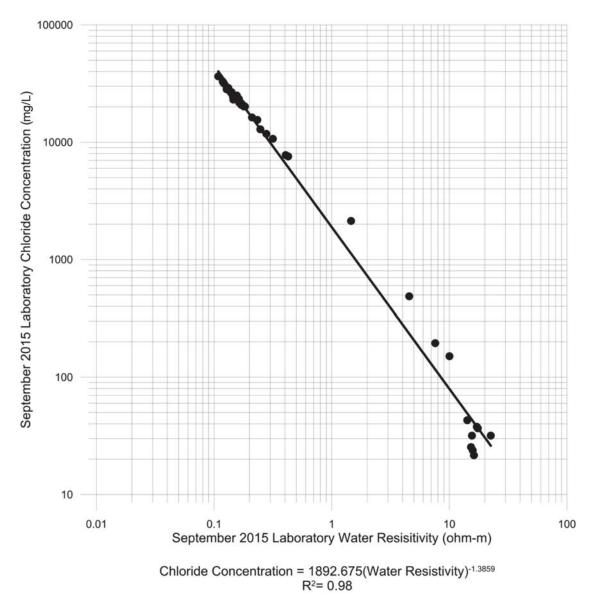


Figure 1-17: Cross-plot of formation water resistivities and chloride concentrations. The equation that describes the relationship is at the bottom of the figure.

After combining the above relationships shown in <u>Figure 1-16</u> and <u>Figure 1-17</u>, the AEM inversion earthmodel resistivities could be calibrated to the chloride concentrations measured in the September 2015 TPGW laboratory samples. After applying the calculations, a comparison can be made between the AEM-derived water resistivities and chloride concentrations and the September 2015 TPGW laboratory samples (<u>Figure 1-18</u> and <u>Figure 1-19</u>).

It is important to note that the calibration is not constrained below 20 (mg/L) or above 40,000 (mg/L). This is due to two important reasons: 1) Due to the fundamental physics, there is a reduced sensitivity of the AEM bulk resistivity values to the low chloride concentrations, as well as the high concentrations of TDS in the formation waters; and 2) the absence of calibration data points in these ranges from the September 2015 chloride concentration laboratory samples. The minimum lab sample, 21.6 (mg/L), was

from TPGW-9S, and the maximum, 36,400 (mg/L), was from TPGW-13S. Both TPGW-9 and TPGW-13 were outside the AEM survey coverage with no survey lines directly over, or close to, the boreholes.

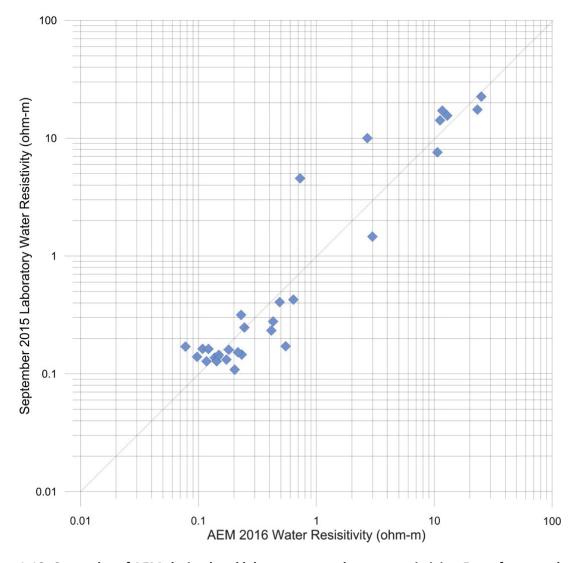


Figure 1-18: Cross-plot of AEM-derived and laboratory sample water resistivity. For reference, the black line represents a 1:1 relationship between the two data sets.

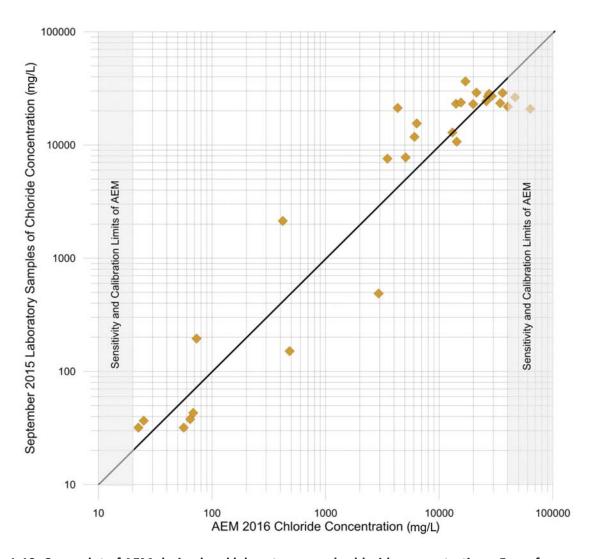


Figure 1-19: Cross-plot of AEM-derived and laboratory sample chloride concentrations. For reference, the black line represents a 1:1 relationship between the two data sets.

After the application of the formulas to the AEM resistivity model, the chloride concentration results can be inspected in a profile format in the proximity of the TPGW wells where AEM data was collected and inverted. These are the same locations as in <u>Table 1-3</u> that were used in the resistivity model verification process. <u>Figure 1-20</u> through <u>Figure 1-26</u> are the comparison of the TPGW wells and the calibrated chloride concentrations. All the 2D chloride concentration profiles can be found in Appendix 2 and depth slices and 3D views of chloride concentration can be found in Appendix 3.

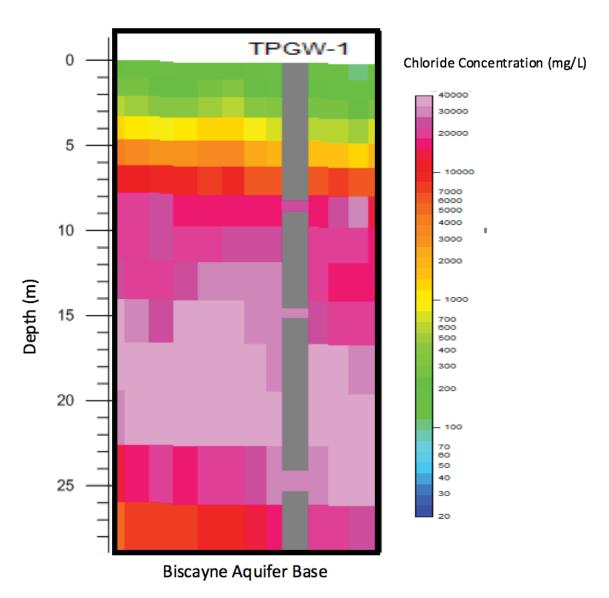


Figure 1-20: Portion of profile 11 and TPGW-1 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-1 was greater than 200 m from the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

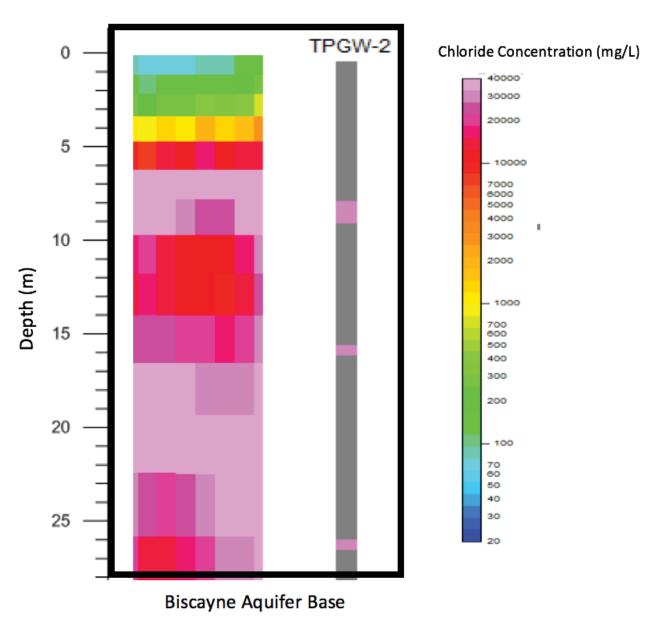


Figure 1-21: Portion of profile 40 and TPGW-2 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-2 was greater than 200 m from the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

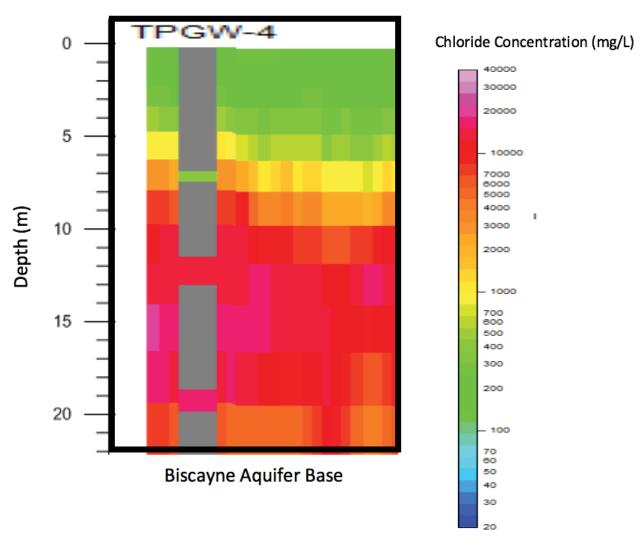


Figure 1-22: Portion of profile 46 and TPGW-4 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-4 was greater than 200 m from the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

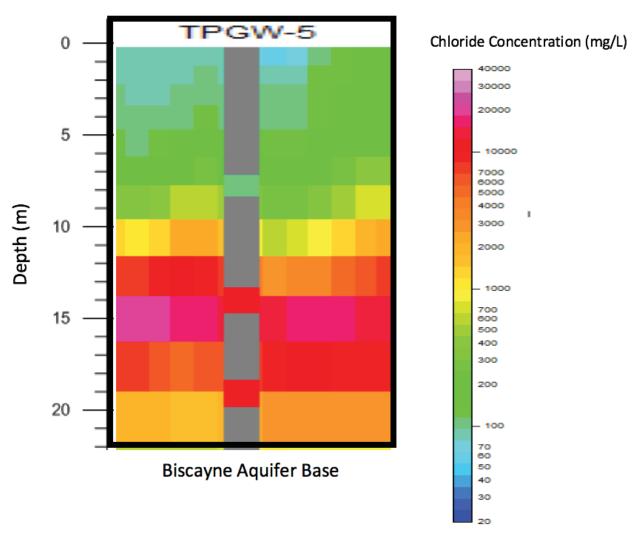


Figure 1-23: Portion of profile 18 and TPGW-5 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-5 was within 200 m of the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

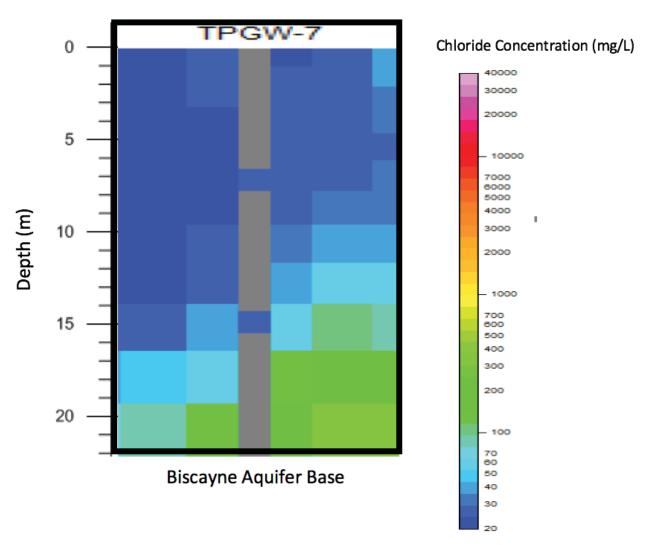


Figure 1-24: Portion of profile 12 and TPGW-7 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-7 was within 200 m of the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

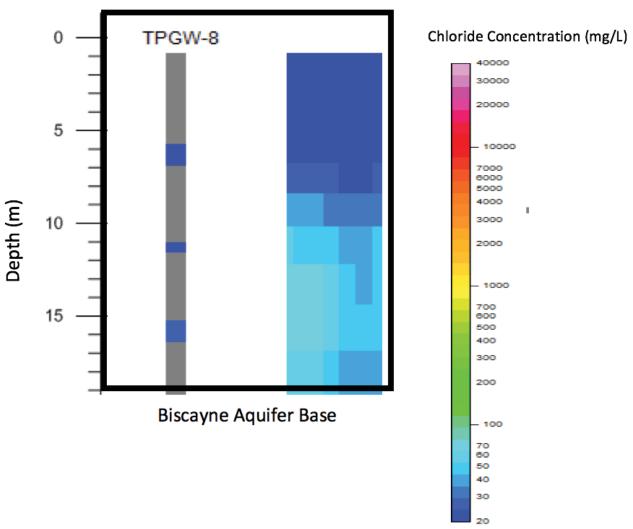


Figure 1-25: Portion of profile 24 and TPGW-8 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-8 was greater than 200 m from the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

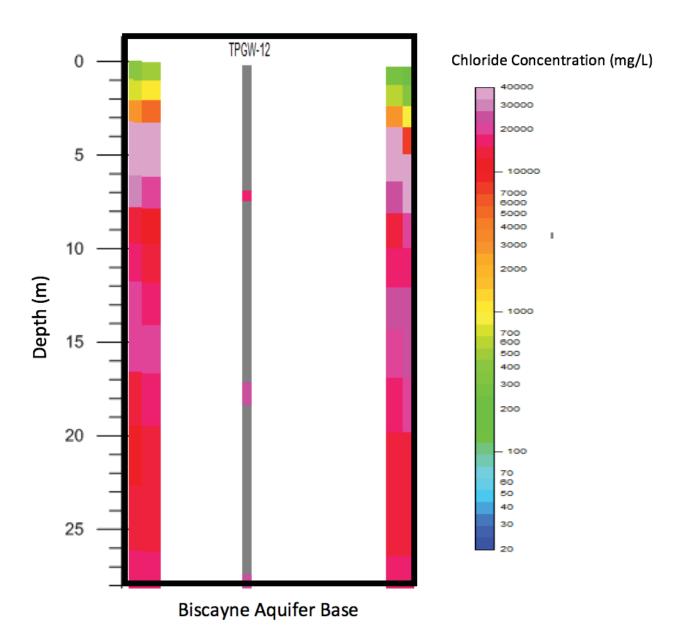


Figure 1-26: Portion of profile 4 and TPGW-12 illustrating the comparison between AEM-derived chloride concentrations and laboratory-determined chloride concentrations. Gray color indicates the location of logged boreholes with the screened intervals colored using the same color scale as the AEM-derived chloride concentrations. TPGW-12 was greater than 200 m from the profile. The bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer is from Fish and Stewart (1991).

### 1.5 Producing the Voxel Grid of Chloride Concentration

Chloride concentration values were calculated for the AEM survey area where the AEM data were not cut during decoupling and processing. They were gridded in three-dimensions using a minimum curvature algorithm with a smoothing function equal to five using <u>pbEncom Discover PA</u> version 15.0.13 (2016) at a 100 x 100-meter horizontal cell size with the vertical cell size controlled by the EM inversion model layering (<u>Table 1-4</u>). The voxel grid includes data from 0.0 (the surface) down to the base of the Biscayne Aquifer, (personal communication Craig Oural, ENERCON February 29, 2016). As a result of this low sensitivity and calibration limits of the AEM-chloride concentration relationship, the data were gridded with cut-off values of chloride concentration of 20 (mg/L) and 40,000 (mg/L), respectfully (see Section 1.4). By using these cutoff limits, the final voxel grid had 8.92% of data above 40,000 (mg/L) and 0.52% of the data below 20 (mg/L). The mean value of the voxel grid dataset is equal to 12,967 (mg/L).

Table 1-4: Resistivity Model Layers and Final Voxel Grid Nodes

Layer	From (m)	To (m)	Voxel Grid node (m)
1	0	-1	-1.02
2	-1	-2.1	-2.13
3	-2.1	-3.3	-3.35
4	-3.3	-4.7	-4.72
5	-4.7	-6.2	-6.25
6	-6.2	-7.9	-7.95
7	-7.9	-9.8	-9.85
8	-9.8	-11.9	-11.95
9	-11.9	-14.2	-14.28
10	-14.2	-16.8	-16.88
11	-16.8	-19.7	-19.77
12	-19.7	-22.9	-22.98
13	-22.9	-26.4	-26.5
14	-26.4	-30.3	-30.4

An example of a 3D voxel view of the AEM-derived chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L is presented in <u>Figure 1-27</u> and an example of a chloride concentration depth slice layer from the voxel is presented in <u>Figure 1-28</u>. The data are presented down to the base of the Biscayne Aquifer as determined by <u>Fish and Stewart (1991)</u> and for chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L. Note that the color scale is different from that in <u>Figure 1-27</u> in order to show more variation in the range from 19,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L.

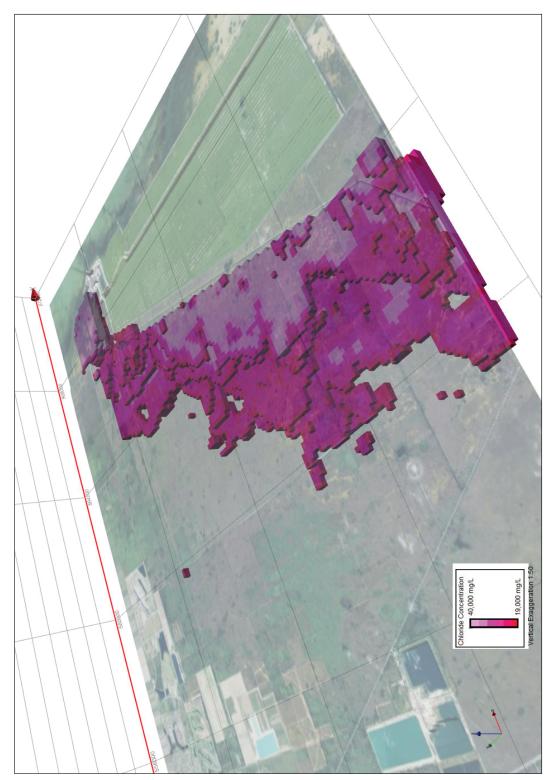


Figure 1-27: Example view of Turkey Point AEM chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L as a 3D voxel. The view is to the northeast. All 3D chloride concentration voxel views are included in Appendix 3.

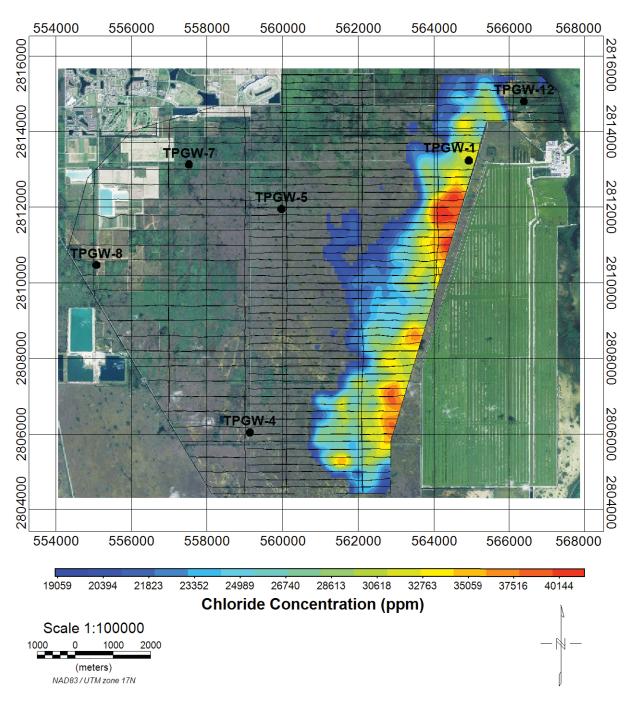


Figure 1-28: Example of 2D depth slice from the voxel of AEM-derived chloride concentrations, Layer 12 in this example (depths 19.7 m to 22.9 m). Boreholes with induction logs are indicated by black labeled squares. All 2D chloride concentration depth slices are in Appendix 2. Note that the color scale is different from that in <a href="Figure 1-27">Figure 1-27</a> in order to show more variation in the range from 19,000 mg/L to 40,000 mg/L. The area is bounded by a black line which represents the AOI.

## 1.6 Comparison of Chloride Concentration from Other Studies

As a comparison, the calibration of AEM formation resistivity to formation water resistivity and then formation water resistivity to chloride concentration as determined by <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> and <u>Fitterman et al. (2012)</u> for the conversion of borehole induction logs, ground based TEM soundings, and frequency-domain Helicopter Electrometric (HEM) data is compared to the calibrations determined for the 2016 AEM data. <u>Figure 1-29</u> and <u>Figure 1-30</u> are comparisons of the determination of the water resistivity and the chloride concentrations, respectfully.

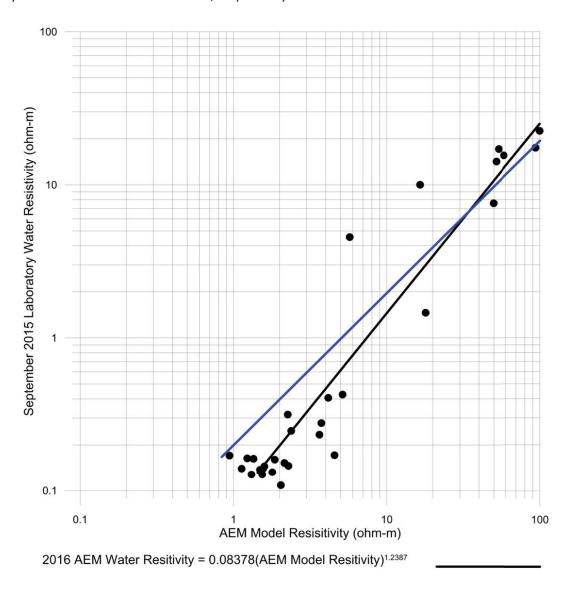


Figure 1-29: Cross-plot (black dots) of the AEM model resistivity and the September 2015 laboratory measurements of water resistivity. The black line is the fit determined for the conversion of the 2016 AEM resistivity data to water resistivity. For reference, the <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> calibration for conversion of formation resistivity to water resistivity is shown as a blue line. Formulas for the lines are the bottom of the figure.

Fitterman and Prinos (2011) Water Resitivity = 0.19704(AEM Model Resitivity)

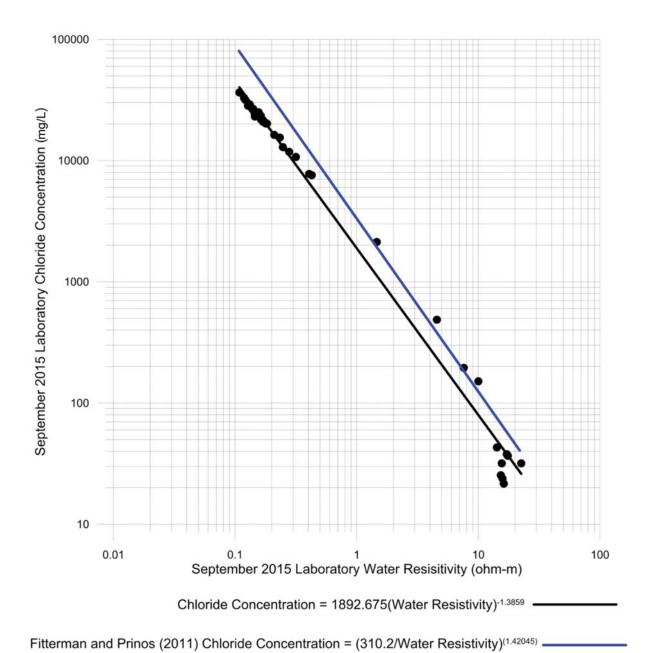


Figure 1-30: Cross-plot of the September 2015 laboratory measurements of water resistivity and the September 2015 laboratory measurements of chloride concentration (black dots). The black line is the fit determined for the conversion of September 2015 water resistivity to chloride concentration. For reference, the <a href="Fitterman and Prinos">Fitterman and Prinos</a> (2011) calibration relation for conversion of water resistivity to chloride concentration is shown as a blue line. Formulas for the lines are provided at the bottom of the figure.

The calibrations are not that far removed from each other with only a small offset with a slightly differing slope. This is not unexpected as the data sets that were used to determine the <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> calibration and the 2016 AEM calibration are from the same area. It is also not unexpected that they are slightly different based on the datasets of control points that were used. The

<u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> calibration was based on the resistivity of water samples collected in monitoring wells in Miami-Dade County and the bulk aquifer resistivity measured by induction logs in the screened intervals of the same well and the 2016 AEM calibration based on the 2015 laboratory samples and the AEM Resistivity Model. The slight differences in the calibration can be also inspected via cross plots of the <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> formulas applied to the 2016 AEM Resistivity Model to calculate the water resistivity (<u>Figure 1-31</u>) and the chloride concentrations (<u>Figure 1-32</u>).

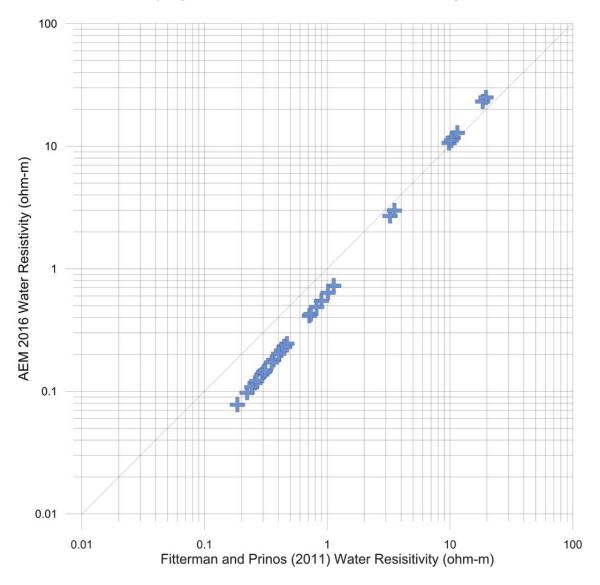


Figure 1-31: Cross-plot of the application of <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> calibration and the AEM 2016-derived calibration for water resistivity. For reference, the black line represents a 1:1 relationship between the two data sets.

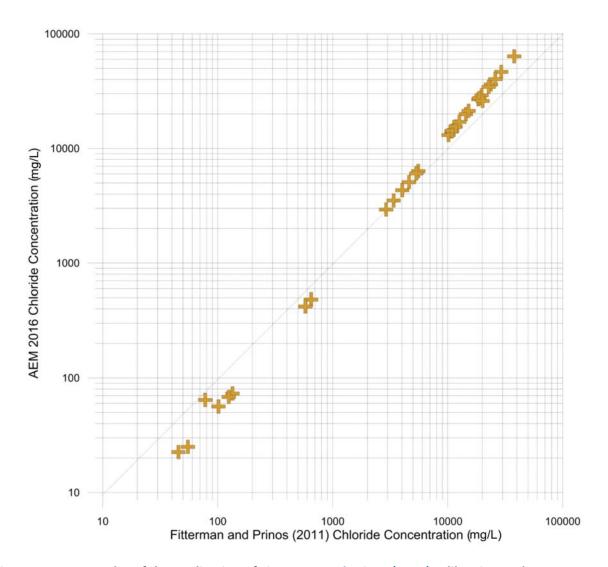


Figure 1-32: Cross-plot of the application of <u>Fitterman and Prinos (2011)</u> calibration and AEM 2016 derived calibration for chloride concentrations. For reference, the black line represents a 1:1 relationship between the two data sets.

#### 1.6.1 Volume and Mass of Chloride Concentration Greater than 19,000 mg/L

The volume and mass of the material with chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L within the AOI have been estimated. Porosity for the Biscayne Aquifer was based on the calculations of <u>Wacker et al. (2014)</u> and communication with direction from ENERCON based on their experience in the project area.

Values of porosity were determined by the USGS from the results of sonic logs collected in the Biscayne aquifer from the Snapper Creek Well Field that is in central Miami-Dade County. These logs were acquired as part of detailed study of the Biscayne Aquifer in southeast Florida. Porosity values ranged from 17% to 81% depending on the materials encountered at depth. Based on discussions with ENERCON, a value of 30% porosity was selected as the average value for the project area (Craig Oural, Personal Comm., 29 March 2016).

To calculate the mass of chloride in the voxel model cells with greater than 19,000 mg/L chloride concentration, the following relation (Equation 1) was used for conversion from mg/L to mass per cubic meter:

$$ppm = \frac{1 \, mg}{1 \, L} \times \frac{1 \, g}{1000 \, mg} \times \frac{1 \, L}{0.001 \, m^3} = \frac{1 \, g}{1 \, m^3} \tag{1}$$

Next, a close examination of the chloride concentration voxel model was performed. The examined voxel model data are included in Appendix 4 and the columns described in <u>Table 2-2</u>. Those voxel model cells containing chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L were identified. The thicknesses and volumes of each of these cells were then calculated using voxel cell dimensions of 100 m by 100 m by cell thickness (m). Finally the estimated mass of chloride in each cell of the AOI was calculated using Equation 2:

After adding the masses from each cell together, the estimated mass of chloride in those zones with chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L is approximately 3,042,471,451 kg.

#### 1.7 Recommendations for Future Studies

The goal of this study was to determine the salinity of the waters in the Turkey Point survey area. Many previous studies have demonstrated the ability of electromagnetic data to determine the extent of salinity at many sites in the world (e.g., Fitterman and Stewart 1986; Goldman et al. 1991; Frohlich et al. 1994; Adepelumi et al. 2009; Abdalla et al. 2010). With AEM surveys high-resolution 3D voxel models of the salinity can be created and calibrated to the regional geology and salinity. This is accomplished by translating the AEM electrical resistivity model into a pore fluid model. This is a common practice in the petroleum industry using a variety of mixing models with the most common being Archie (1942). One of the most important keys in a successful transformation of a bulk resistivity model to a pore fluid model is the utilization of the calibration points obtained from borehole logs and water quality readings in the area. However, in many studies these data can be sparse.

In order to utilize the spatial character of the AEM data, a more rigorous approach is suggested by Herckenrath et al. (2013). In this approach the information that is available with a groundwater flow model is utilized to constrain the ambiguity of the determination of the salinity level of the pore fluid inherent in the Archie approach. Using the Archie approach, it is important to constrain the porosity or the salinity of the pore fluid. Traditionally this is done in the borehole using a porosity tool or knowing the fluid conductivity. When flying over an area that has limited data points and spatial variability, broad-based interpolation of porosity from boreholes can introduce errors into the estimation of the salinity of the pore fluid.

We recommend a coupled hydrogeophysical inversion approach (CHI) be implemented that combines the groundwater transport model under development (or completed) of the Area of Interest and the processed AEM data (see Herckenrath et al., 2013 for more detail).

The resistivity data in this project show a great amount of detail and variety that is related to the aquifer structure within the survey area. While it was beyond the scope of this study to fully develop a hydrogeological framework, with the use of lithology logs and additional drilling on targets indicated within the AEM, a robust hydrogeological framework could be developed. This would aid in the understanding of the flow paths and ultimate fate of the saline waters within the study area.

## 2 Description of Data Delivered

<u>Table 2-1</u>, <u>Table 2-2</u>, and <u>Table 2-3</u> provide lists of the data columns of ASCII files contained in Appendix 4. These files contain the processed and inverted AEM resistivity data, the chloride concentration data used to create the voxel model, and the data included in the voxel model. The data in these files are presented down to the base of the Biscayne Aquifer as determined by <u>Fish and Stewart (1991)</u>.

#### In particular,

- Data File Processed and inverted AEM data
- Data File AEM-derived Chloride concentration data
- Data File Chloride concentrations in each voxel model cell including identification of cells with greater than 19,000 mg/L and the thickness and volume of those cells.

Table 2-1: Channel name, description, and units for TurkeyPt\_AEM\_Resistivity\_Model\_v1.csv with the AEM inversion results. Resistivity data are presented down to the base of the Biscayne Aquifer as determined by Fish and Stewart (1991).

Parameter	Description	Unit
LINE	Line Number	
Easting	Easting NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North	Meters [m]
Northing	Northing NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North	Meters [m]
Elevation	Elevation NAVD88	Meters [m]
RESDATA	Residual of individual sounding	
RHO[0] THROUGH RHO[29]	Inverted resistivity of each layer	Ohm-m
RHO_STD[0] THROUGH RHO_STD[29]	Standard deviation of inversion of each layer	Ohm-m
DEP_TOP[0] THROUGH DEP_TOP[29]	Depth to the top of individual model layers	Meters [m]
DEP_BOT[0] THROUGH DEP_BOT[29]	Depth to the bottom of individual model layers	Meters [m]
THK[0] THROUGH THK[29]	Thickness of individual layers	Meters [m]
DOI_UPPER	Conservative estimate of DOI*	Meters [m]
DOI_LOWER	Less conservative estimate of DOI*	Meters [m]

<sup>\*</sup> For explanation of the DOI see Christiansen and Auken (2012).

<u>Table 2-2</u> contains the chloride concentration information derived from the voxel mode including all chloride concentrations in the voxel, chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L, and the thickness and volume of each voxel cell. The calculated cell volumes in <u>Table 2-2</u> are based on cell sizes of 100 m x 100 m x thickness of each cell. The file is in MSDOS ASCII format.

Table 2-2: Column description for the voxel grid file

TurkeyPt\_Voxel\_Chloride\_Concentrations\_Volume\_Mass\_v3.csv. Chloride concentrations are presented down to the base of the Biscayne Aquifer as determined by Fish and Stewart (1991).

Parameter	Description	Unit
Easting	Easting NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North	Meters [m]
Northing	Northing NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North	Meters [m]
Elevation Bottom of Layer	Elevation NAVD 88	Meters [m]
CHLORIDE_MG/L	Calculated chloride concentration of each layer from 2016 calibration for each voxel cell	mg/L
CHLORIDE_MG/L_GT19000	Values of chloride concentrations greater than 19,000 mg/L in each voxel cell	mg/L
LAYER THK_M	Thickness of each voxel layer down to the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer	Meters (m)
VOLCHLLAYER_M3	Volume of each voxel cell containing chloride concentrations >19,000 mg/L	Cubic Meters
CELL_MASS_G	Calculated chloride mass per Eqtn 2	Grams

<u>Table 2-3</u> describes the data columns in the .csv file *TurkeyPoint\_Data\_Chloride\_Concentration\_v1.csv*. This file contains the AEM-derived chloride concentration data. Chloride concentrations are masked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer.

Table 2-3: Channel name, description, and units for TurkeyPt\_Data\_Chloride\_Concentration\_v1.csv with X and Y locations, Elevation, and Chloride Concentrations presented down to the base of the Biscayne Aquifer as determined by Fish and Stewart (1991).

Parameter	Description	Unit
LINE	Line Number	
Easting	Easting NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North	Meters [m]
Northing	Northing NAD83, UTM Zone 17 North	Meters [m]
Elevation	Elevation NAVD 88	Meters [m]
ELEVBOTTOM_BISCAYNEAQ	Elevation of Bottom of Biscayne Aquifer NAVD 88	Meters (m)
DEPTH_TOP[0] THROUGH DEPTH_TOP[29]	Depth to the top of individual model layers	Meters [m]
DEPTH_BOTTOM[0] THROUGH DEPTH_BOTTOM[29]	Depth to the bottom of individual model layers	Meters [m]
THK[0] THROUUGH THK[29]	Model layer thickness	Meters
CHLORIDE_MG/L_INTERP[0] THROUGH CHLORIDE_MG/L_INTERP[29]	Calculated chloride concentration of each layer from 2016 calibration with interpolation through gaps	mg/L
CHLORIDE_MG/L[0] THROUGH CHLORIDE_MG/L[29]	Calculated chloride concentration of each layer from 2016 calibration	mg/L
CHLORIDE_FITTERMAN[0] THROUGH CHLORIDE_FITTERMAN[29]	Calculated chloride concentration of each layer from Fitterman and Prinos (2011)	mg/L

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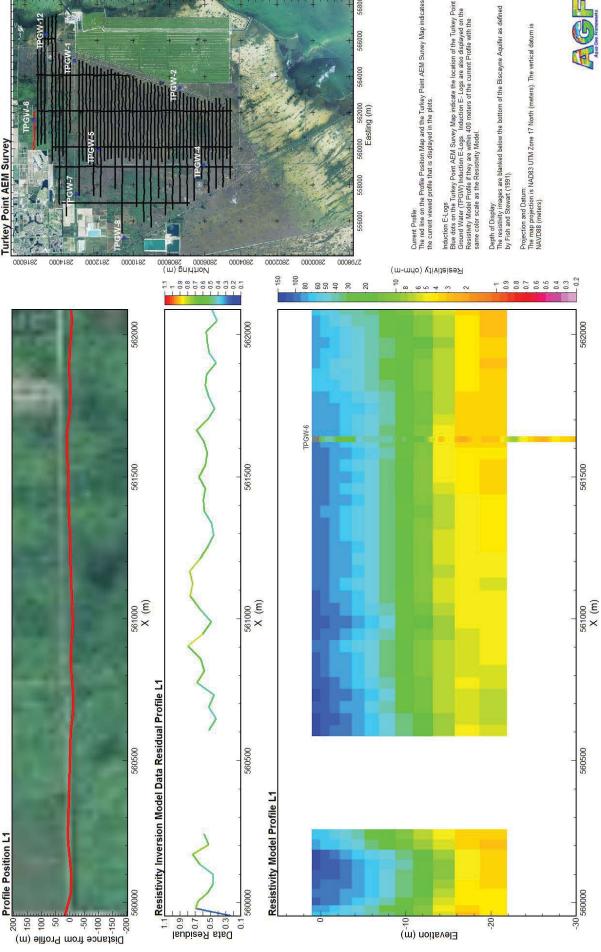
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- Wacker, M.A., Cunningham, K.J., and Williams, J.H., 2014, Geologic and hydrogeologic frameworks of the Biscayne aquifer in central Miami-Dade County, Florida: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2014–5138, 66 p., http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/sir20145138..

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APPENDIX 1

**2D RESISITIVITY PROFILES** 

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**Turkey Point AEM Survey** 

2816000

# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 27 of 175 Induction E-Logs Blue dots or the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate the location of the Turkey Point Blue dots or the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate the location of the Sound Water (IPOW) Induction E-Logs. Induction E-Logs are also displayed on the Resistivity Model Profile if they are within 400 meters of the current Profile with the same color scale as the Resistivity Model. Current Profile: The red lines the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Suvey Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistivity mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 2814000 2812000 2810000 Morthing (m) 2808000 2804000 2802000 2800000 0008642 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 60 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 567000 567000 567000 566000 266000 565000 564000 564000 (m) X (m) (E) × × 563000 563000 563000 Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L2 562000

TPGW-6

Elevation (m)

561000

Resistivity Model Profile L2

561000

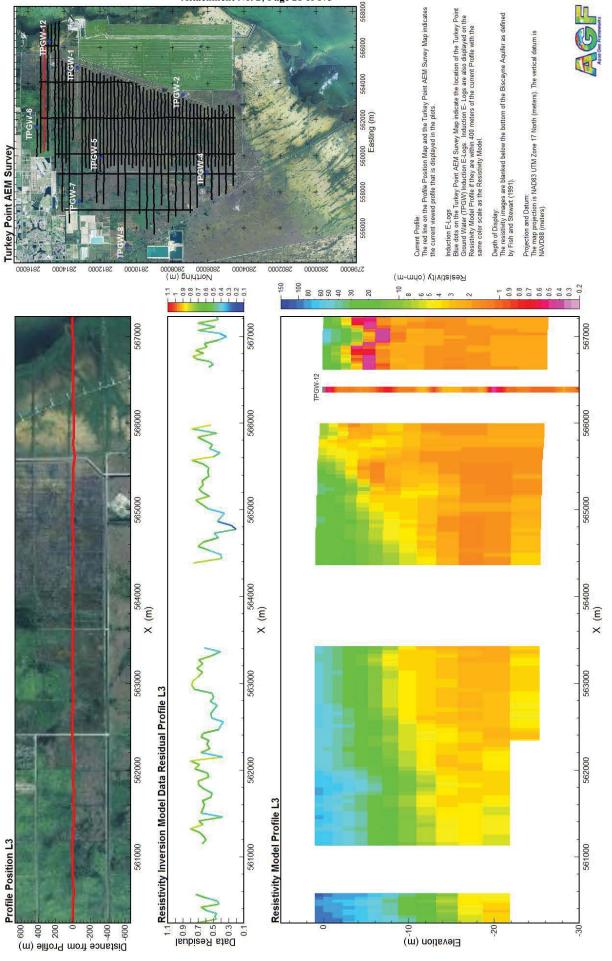
Data Residual

561000

Profile Position L2

Distance from Profile (m)

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Distance from Profile (m)

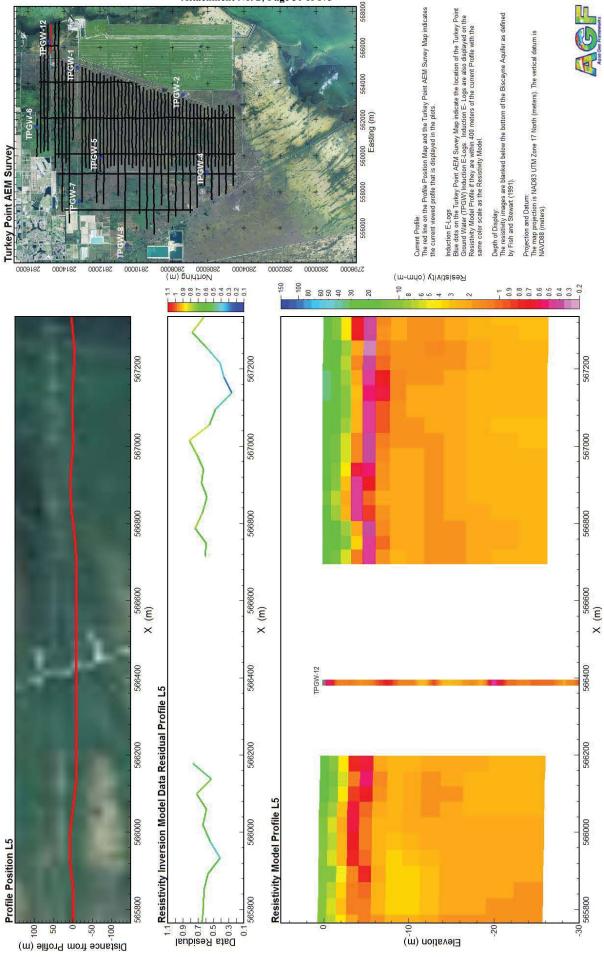
Data Residual

Elevation (m)

-20

# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 29 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistivity mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). Induction E-Logs Blue dots on the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate the I Blue dots on the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate the Ground Water (TPGW) Induction E-Logs. Induction E-Logs in Resistivity Model (Profile it they are within 40 meters of the cannes or all as the Resistivity Model. 560000 562000 Easting (m) **Turkey Point AEM Survey** 2816000 2814000 2812000 2810000 Morthing (m) 2808000 2802000 2800000 0008642 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 50 40 30 000 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 567000 267000 566000 565000 565000 564000 X (m) 564000 X (m) 564000 X (m) 563000 563000 563000 Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L4 562000 562000 Resistivity Model Profile L4 Profile Position L4 561000 561000 561000

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Distance from Profile (m)

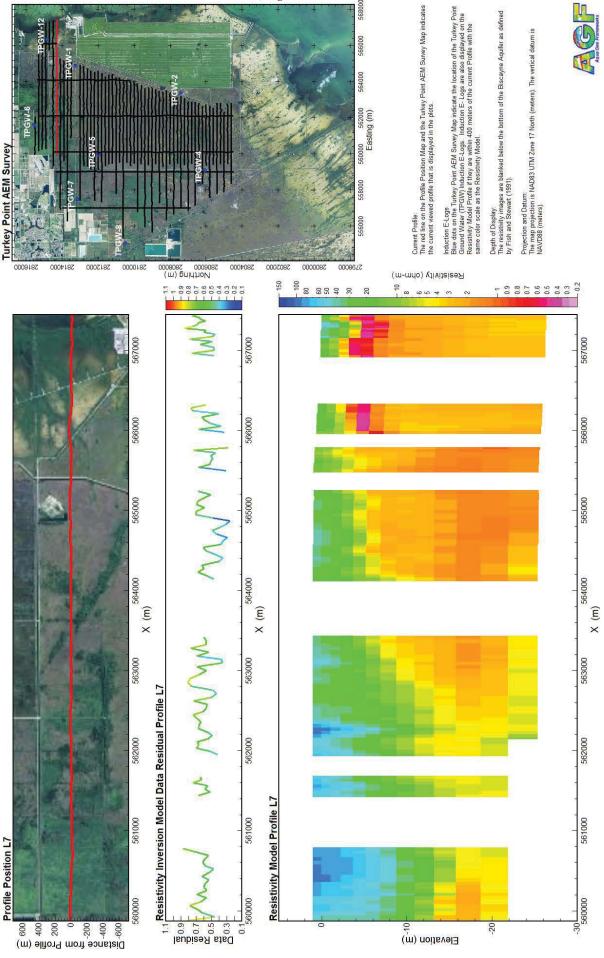
Data Residual

Elevation (m)

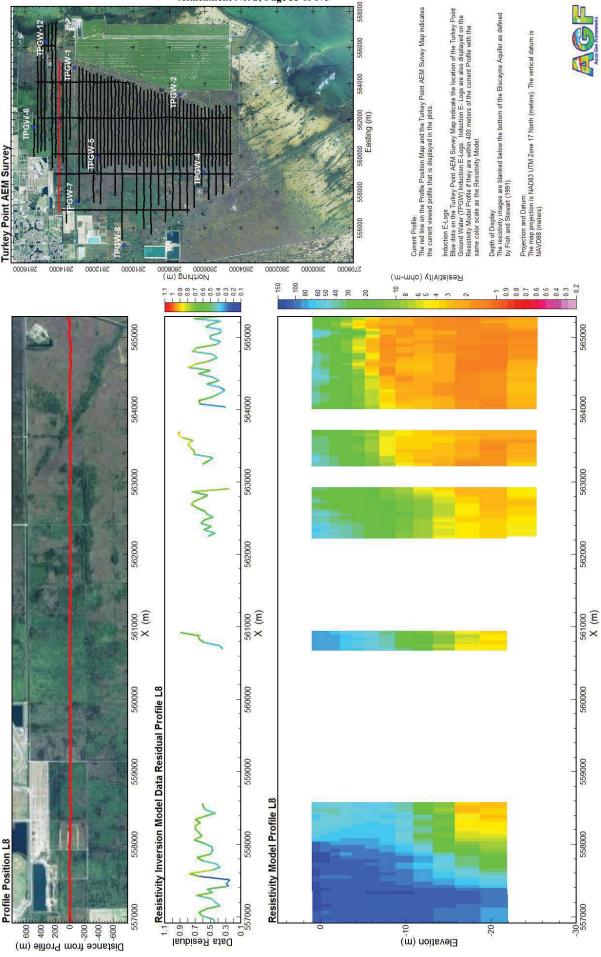
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# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 31 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistively images are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by Firsh and Stewart (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NAD83 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 0009182 2814000 2812000 2810000 Morthing (m) 2808000 2802000 2800000 0008642 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 567000 567000 567000 566000 565000 564000 563000 X (m) (m) X (m) X 563000 Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L6 562000 562000 561000 561000 561000 Resistivity Model Profile L6 Profile Position L6 260000 560000

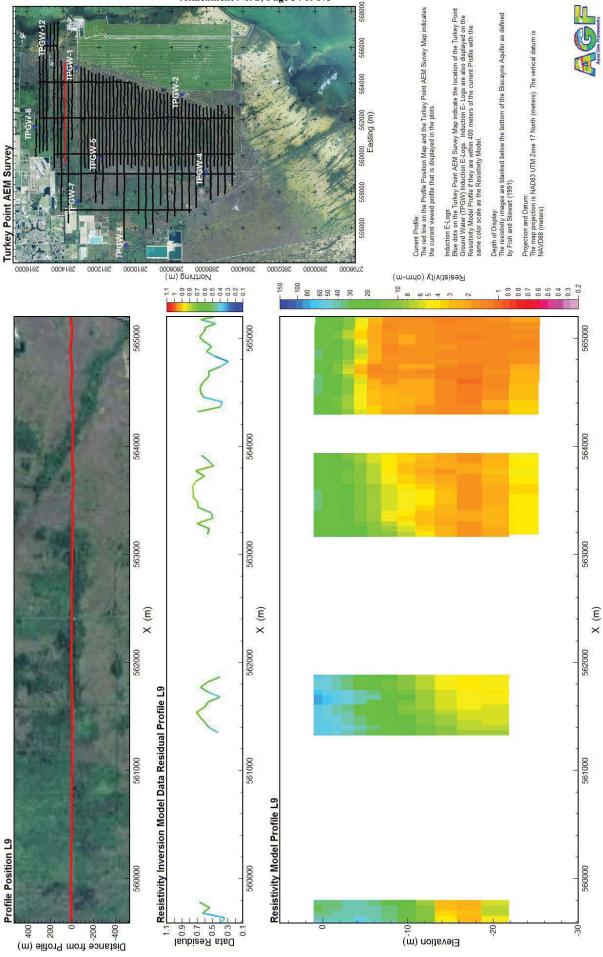
#### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 32 of 175



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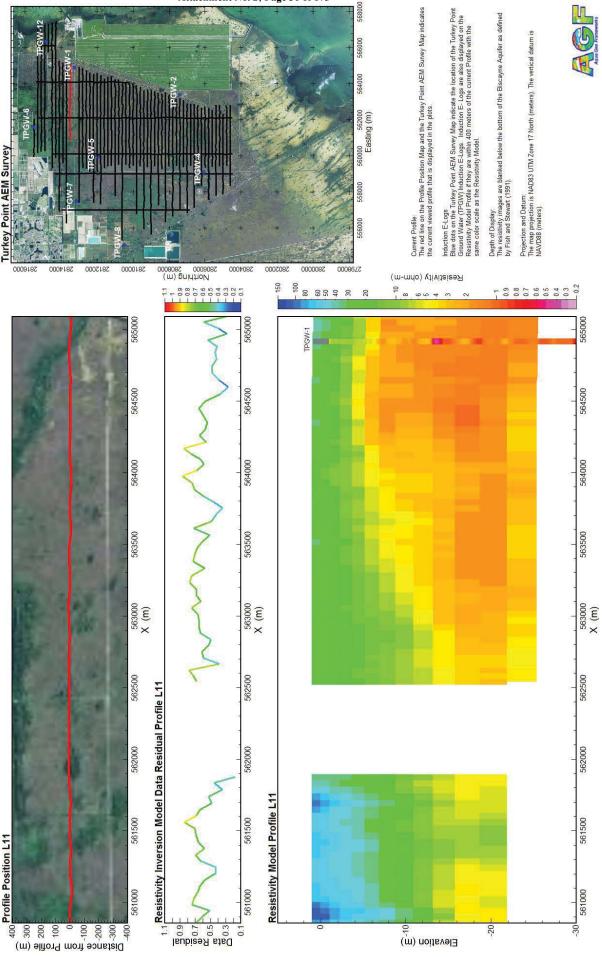
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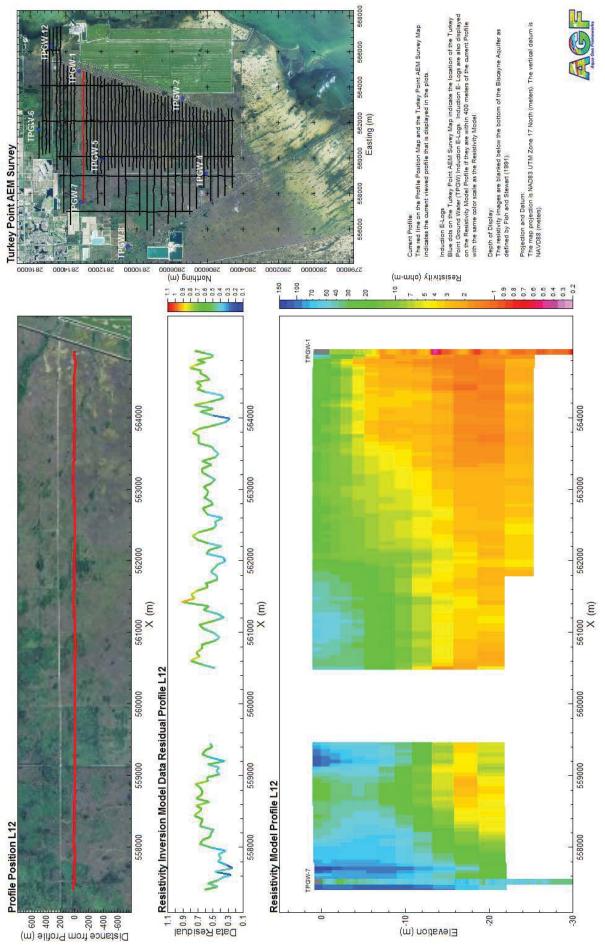
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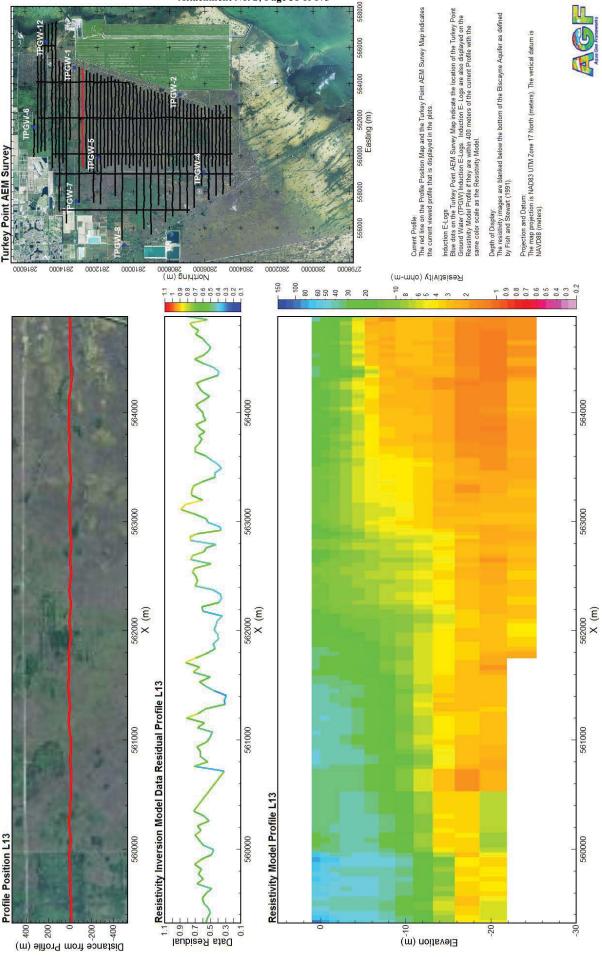
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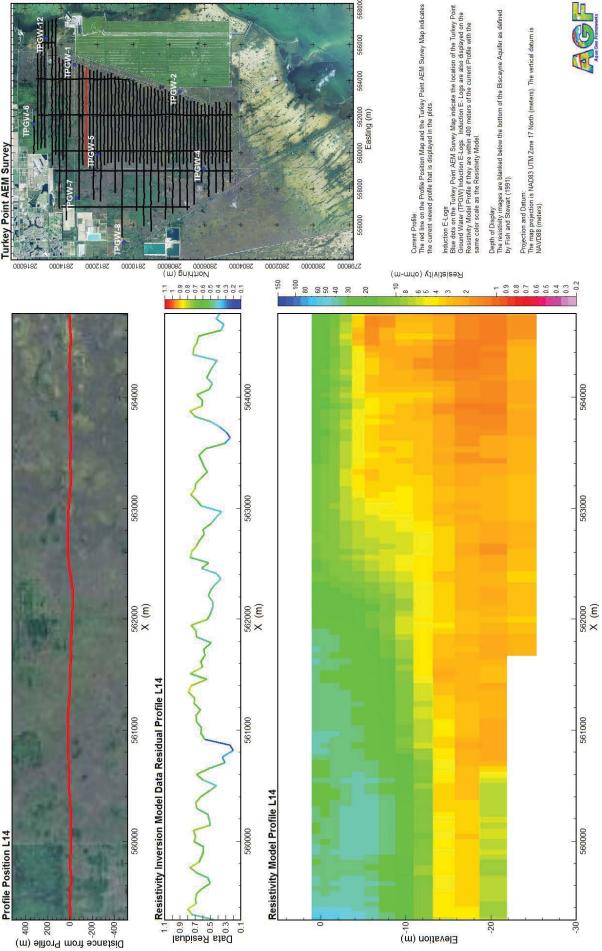
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Distance from Profile (m)

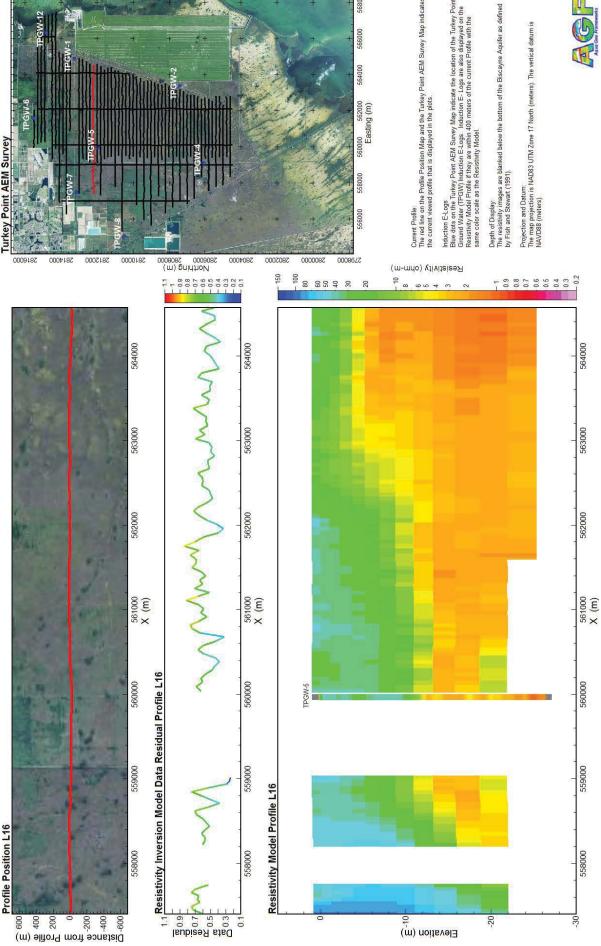
Data Residual

Elevation (m)

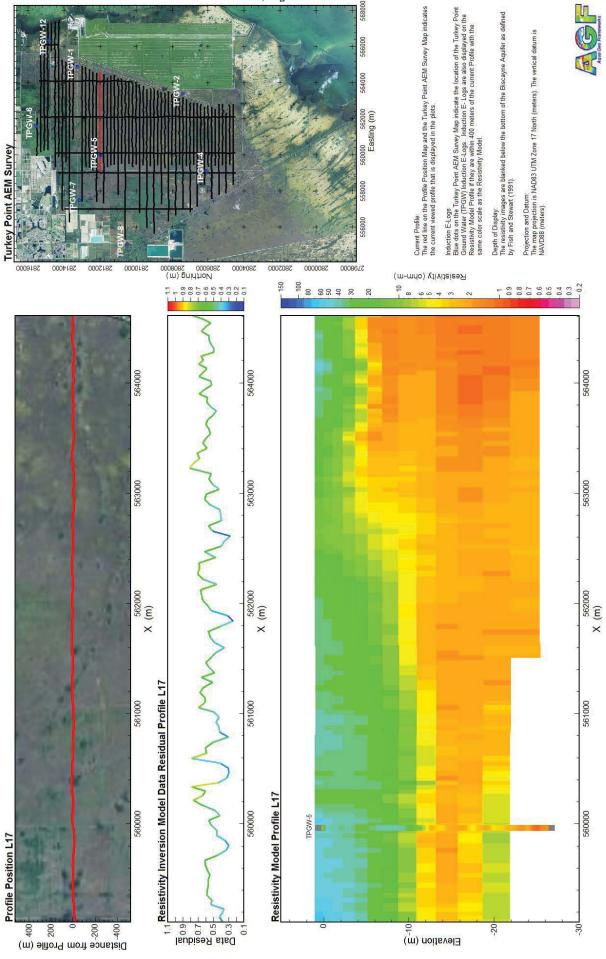
-20

## Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 40 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Suney Map indicates the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). **Turkey Point AEM Survey** 2814000 2812000 2810000 Morthing (m) 2808000 2802000 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 60 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 564000 563000 563000 562000 X (m) 562000 X (m) 562000 X (m) Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L15 561000 561000 561000 Resistivity Model Profile L15 260000 560000 560000 **Profile Position L15**

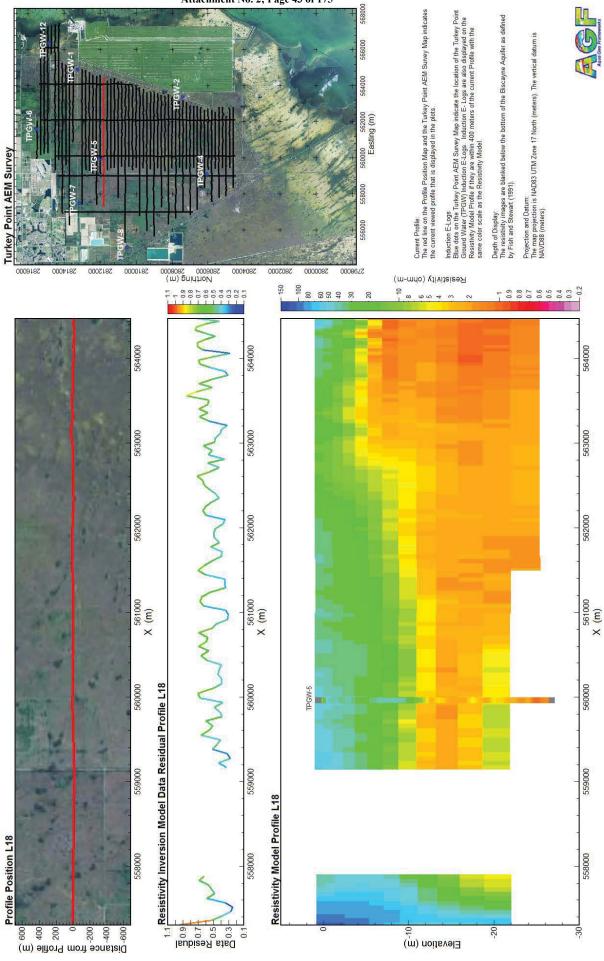
## Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 41 of 175



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Distance from Profile (m)

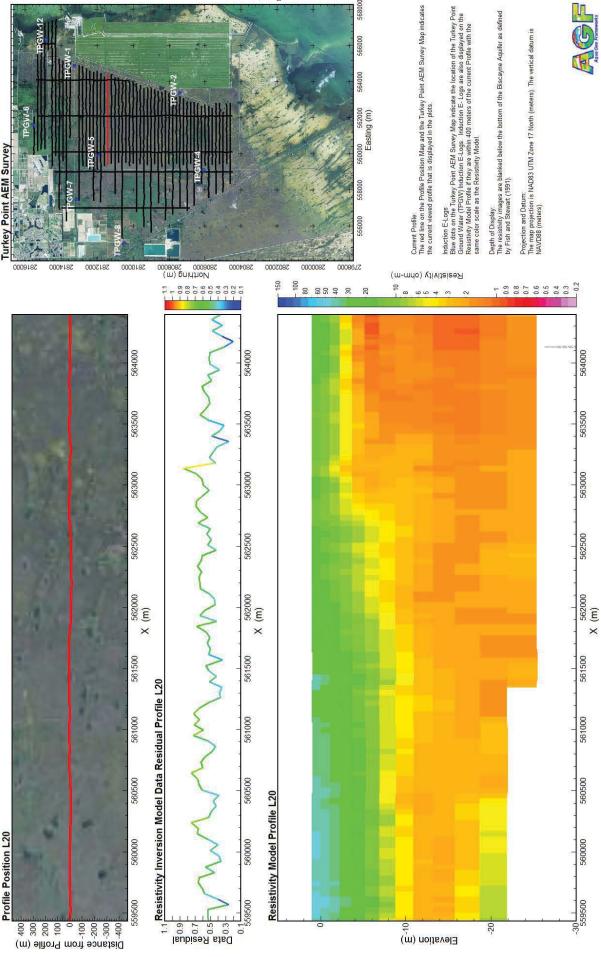
Data Residual

-20

Elevation (m)

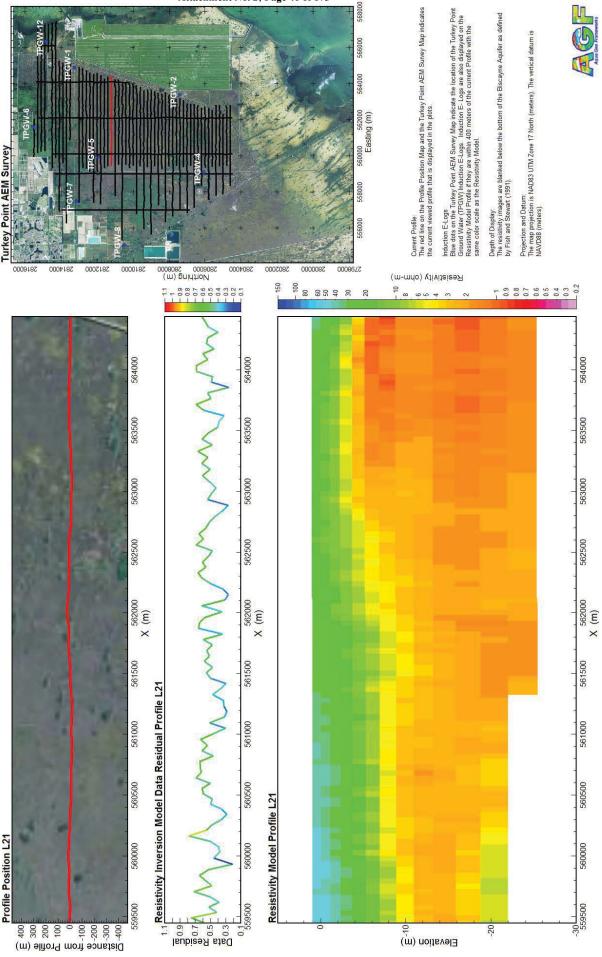
#### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 44 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Suney Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistively mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). **Turkey Point AEM Survey** Morthing (m) 2808000 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 (m) X (m) X (m) × Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L19 Resistivity Model Profile L19 Profile Position L19

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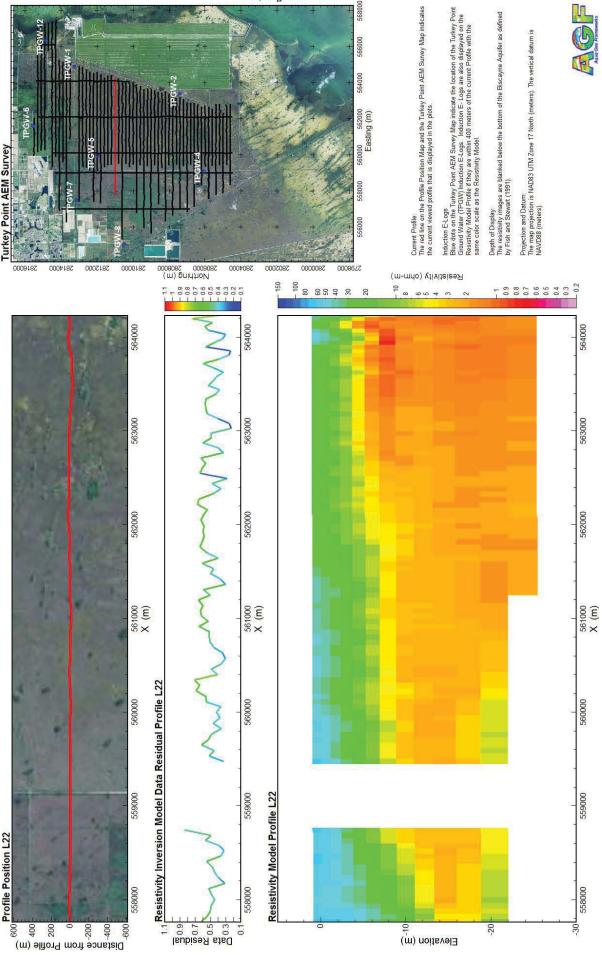




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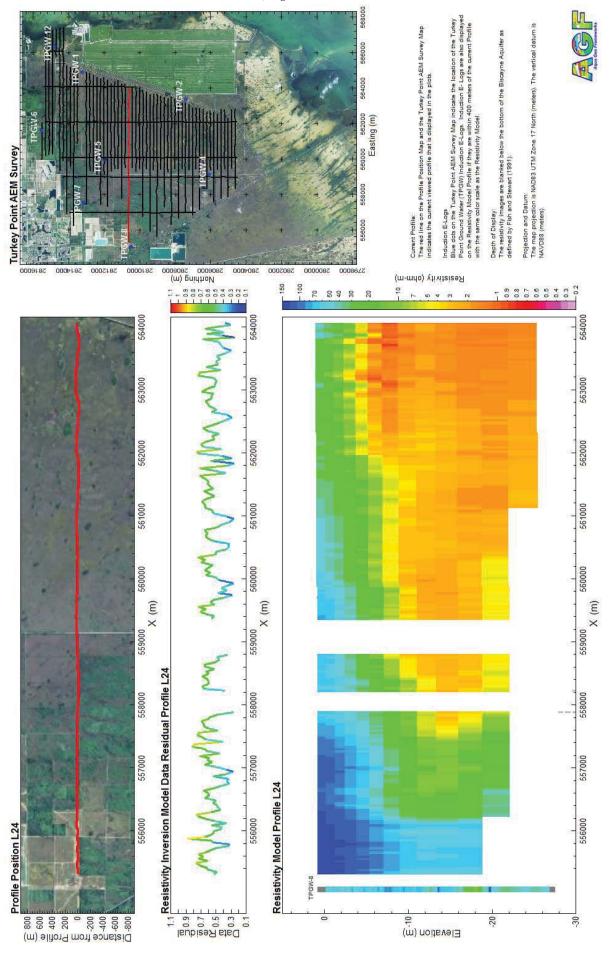
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Data Residual

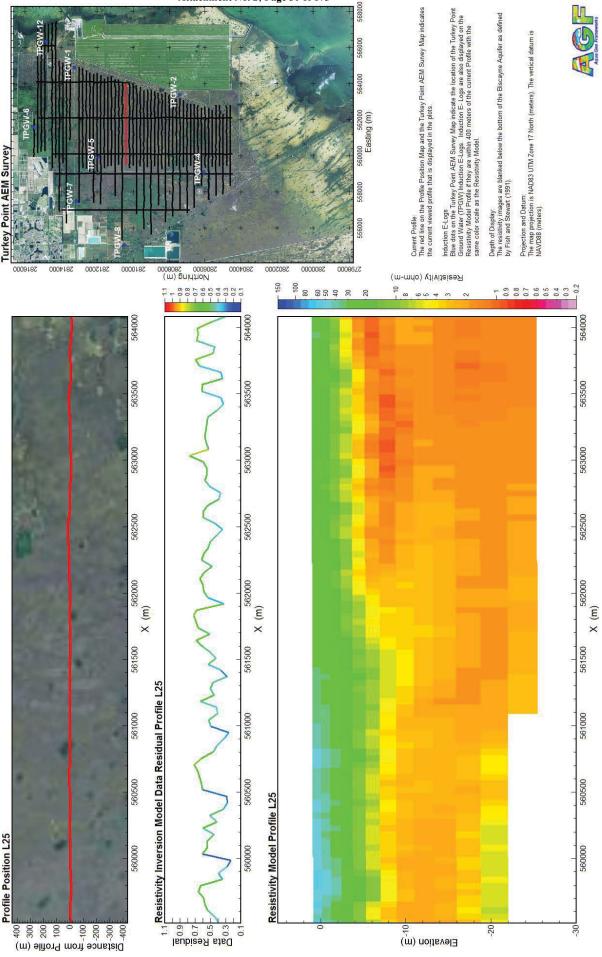
Elevation (m)

### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 48 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistivity mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). Northing (m) 2806000 2808000 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 X (m) X (m) (m) × Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L23 Resistivity Model Profile L23 Profile Position L23

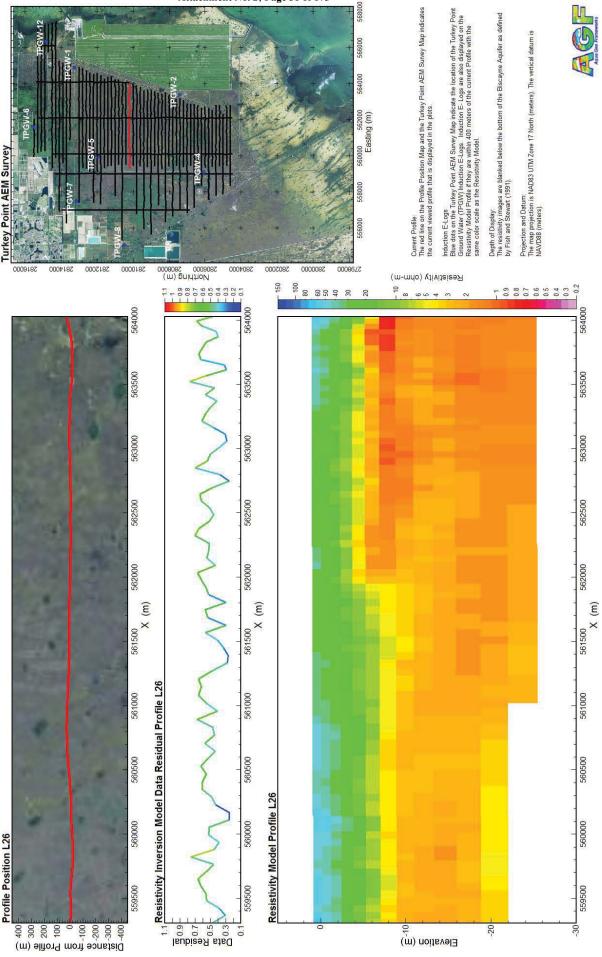
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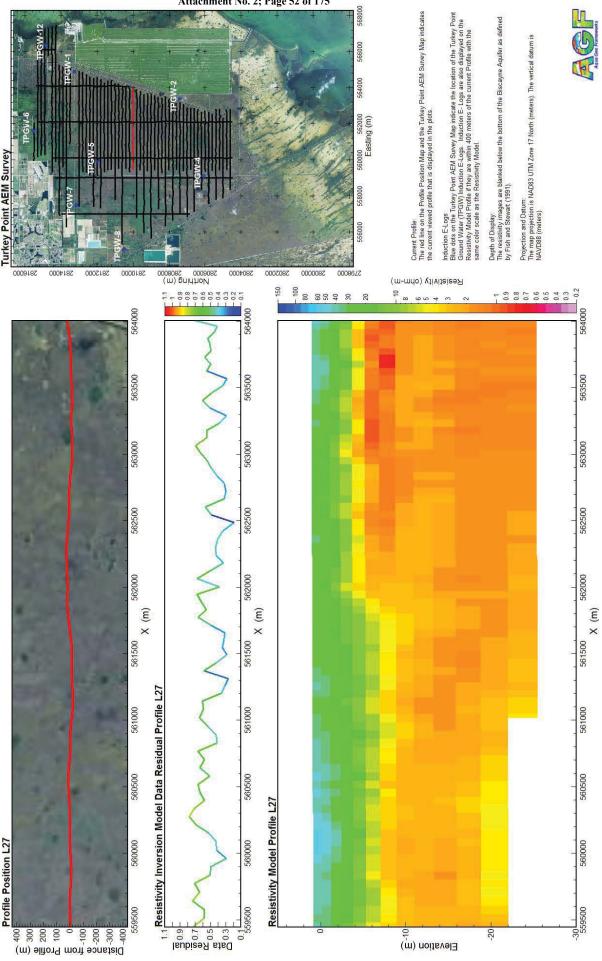
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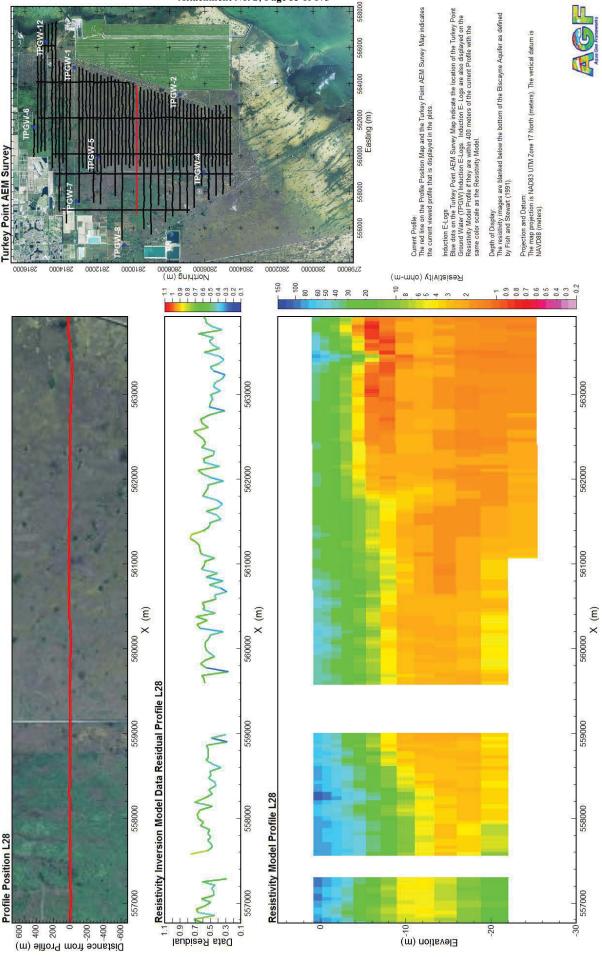
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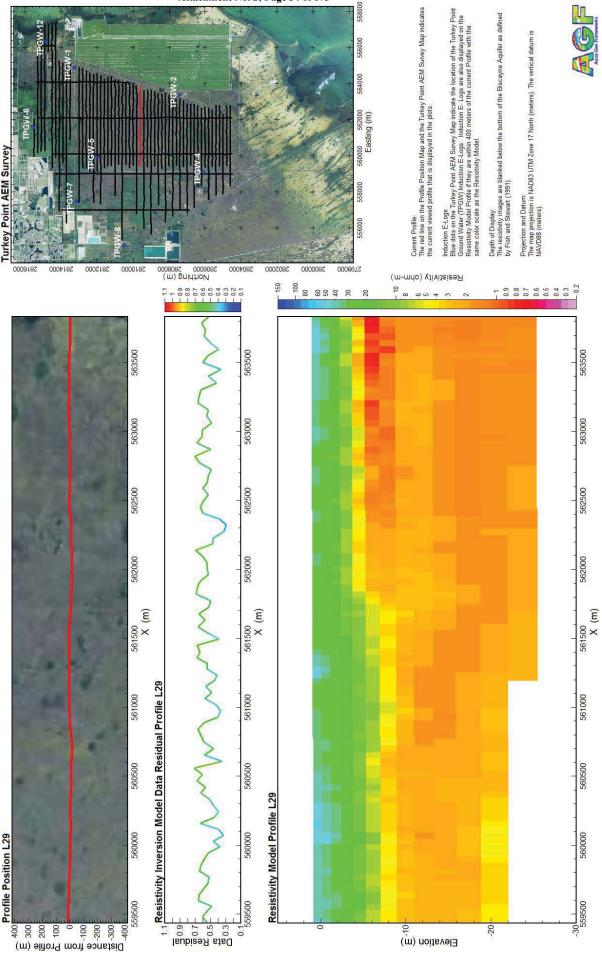
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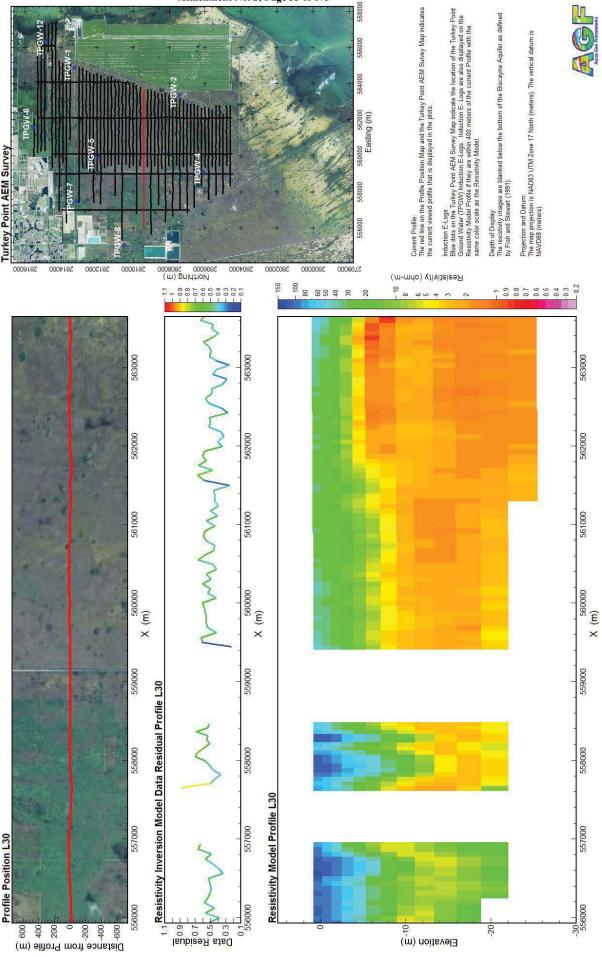
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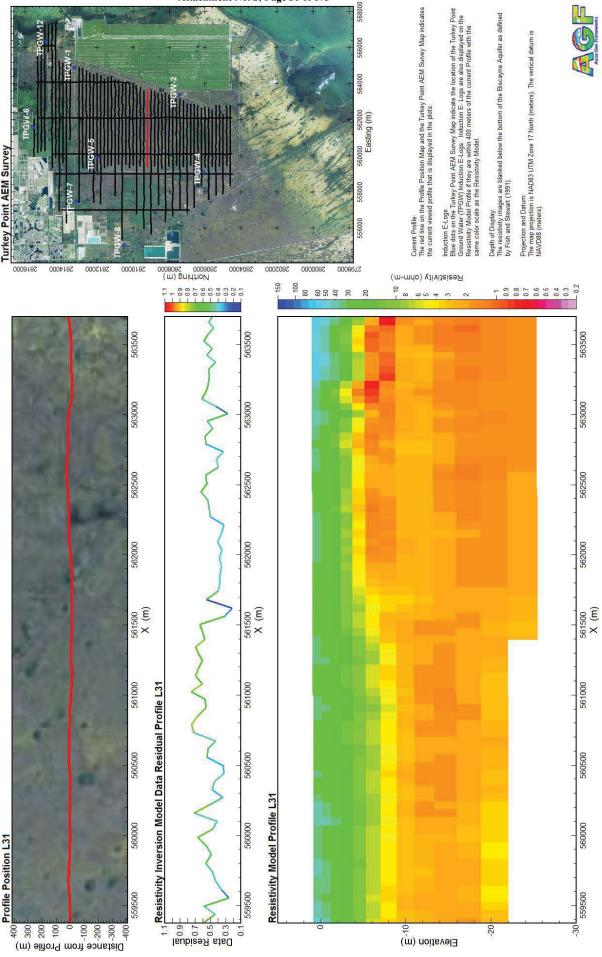
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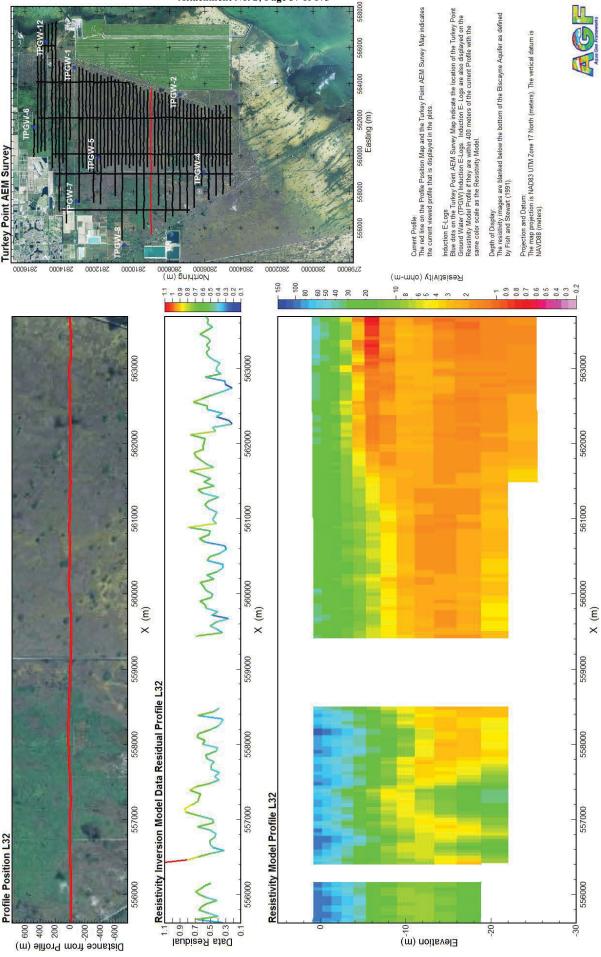
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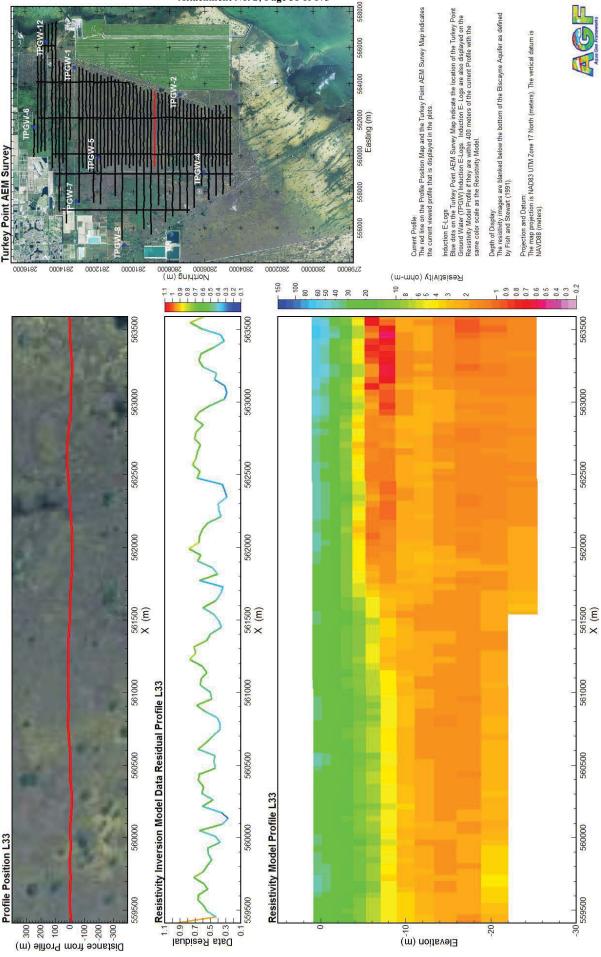
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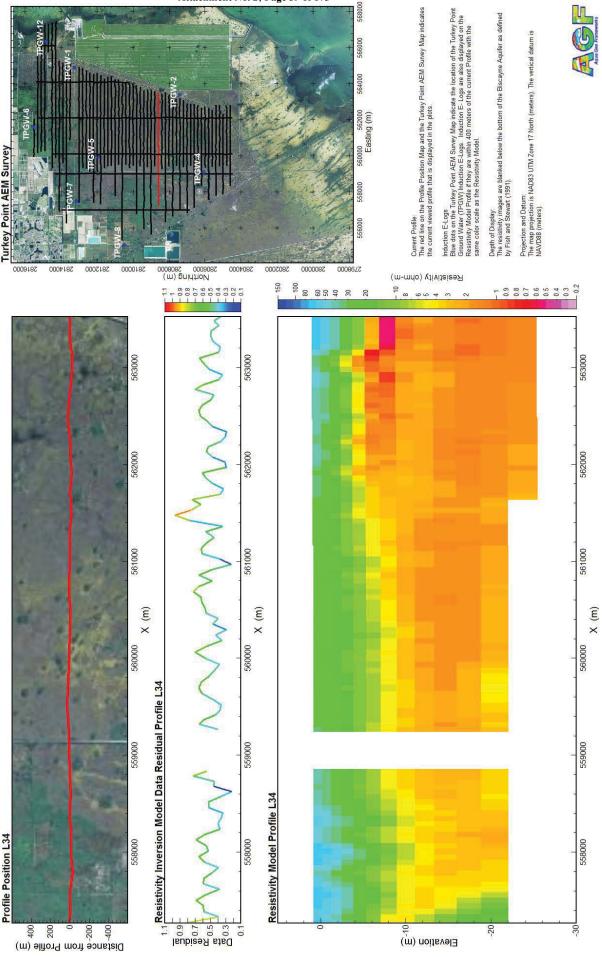
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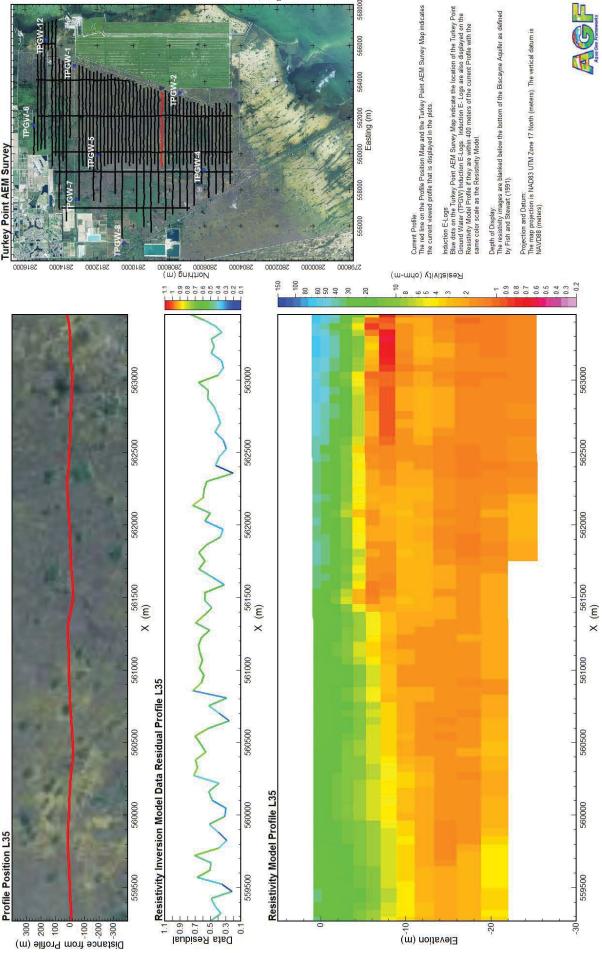
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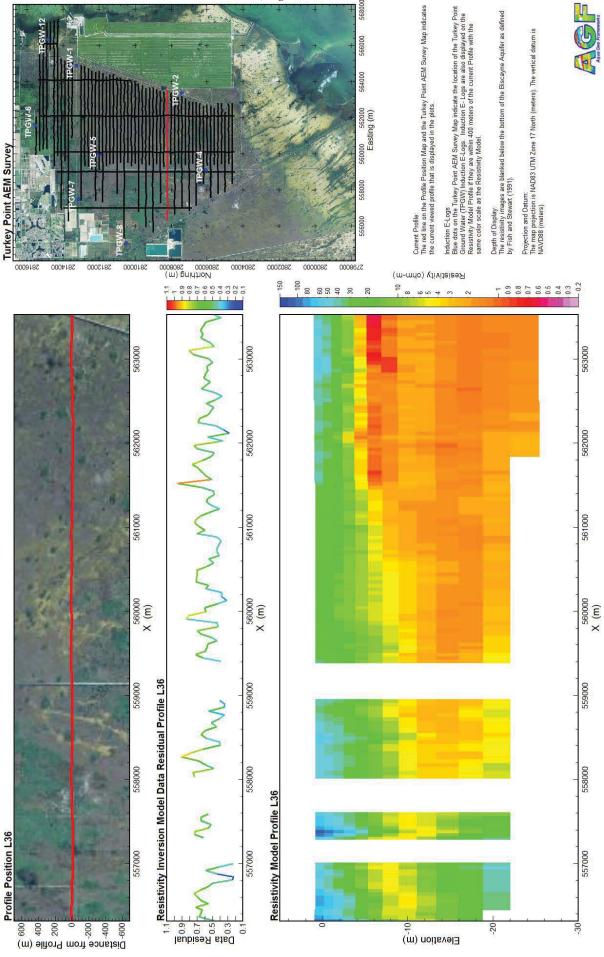
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#### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 60 of 175

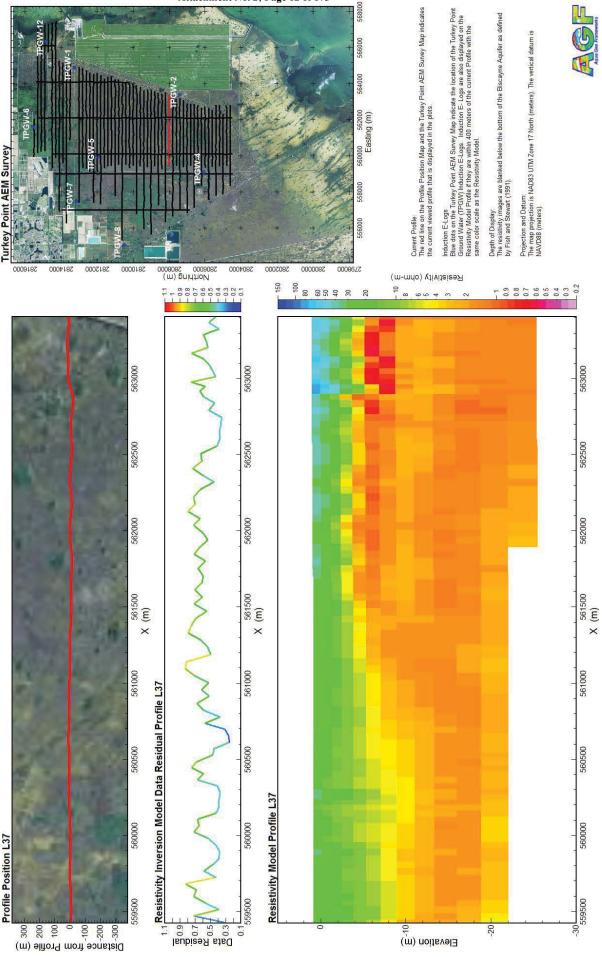


#### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 61 of 175

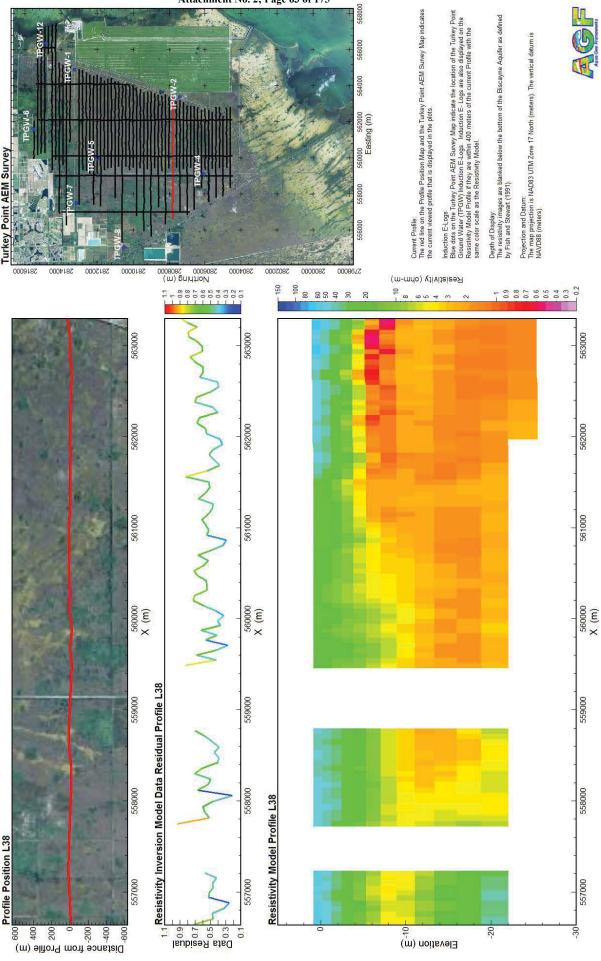




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#### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 63 of 175



## Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 64 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistivity mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 2814000 2812000 2810000 Northing (m) 2806000 2808000 2802000 2800000 0008642 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 563000 563000 562500 562500 562000 561500 561500 561500 (m) X (E) (m) × × 561000 561000 561000 Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L39 260500 560500 560500 Resistivity Model Profile L39

260000

559500

Profile Position L39

300 200 100

100

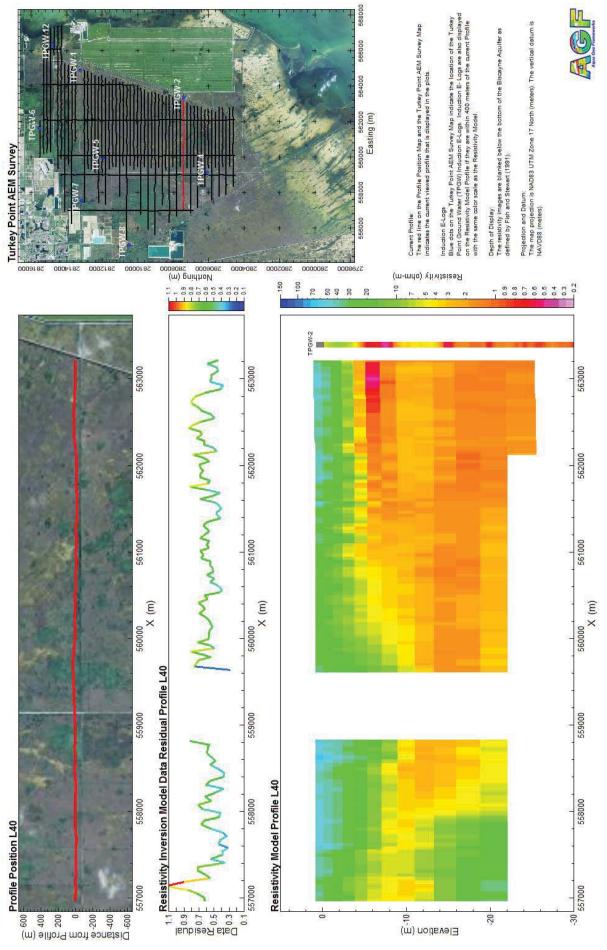
Distance from Profile (m)

260000

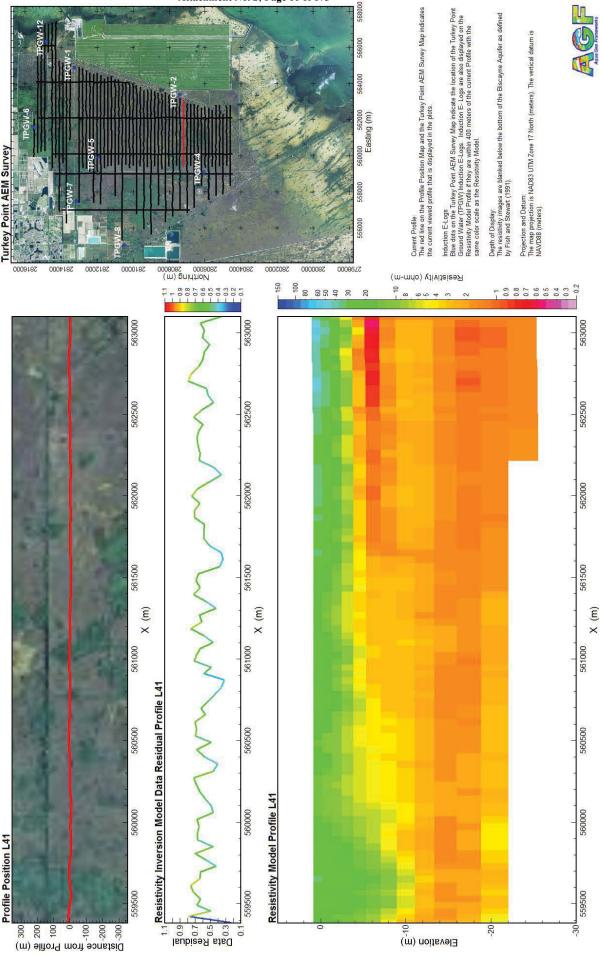
Elevation (m)

Data Residual

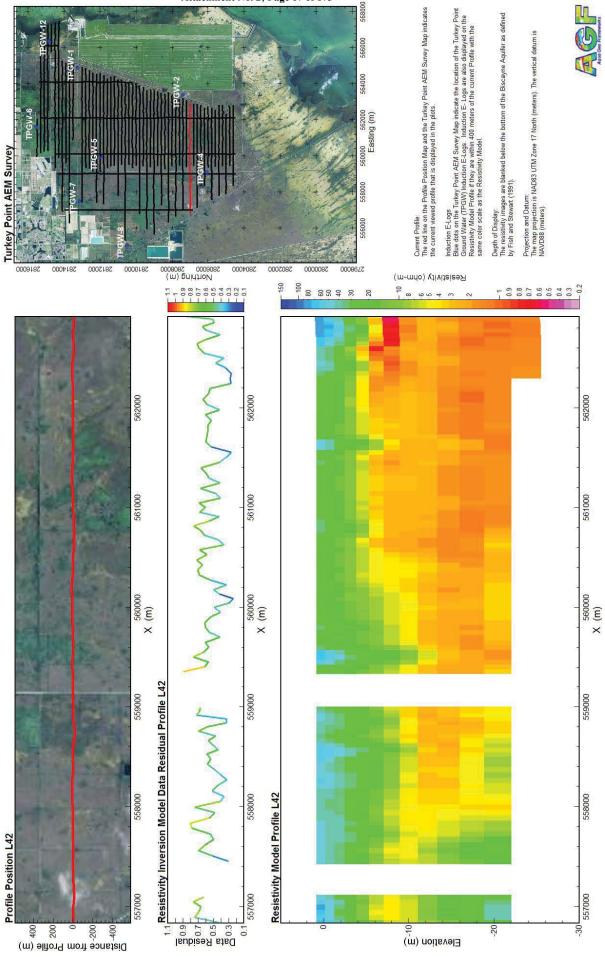
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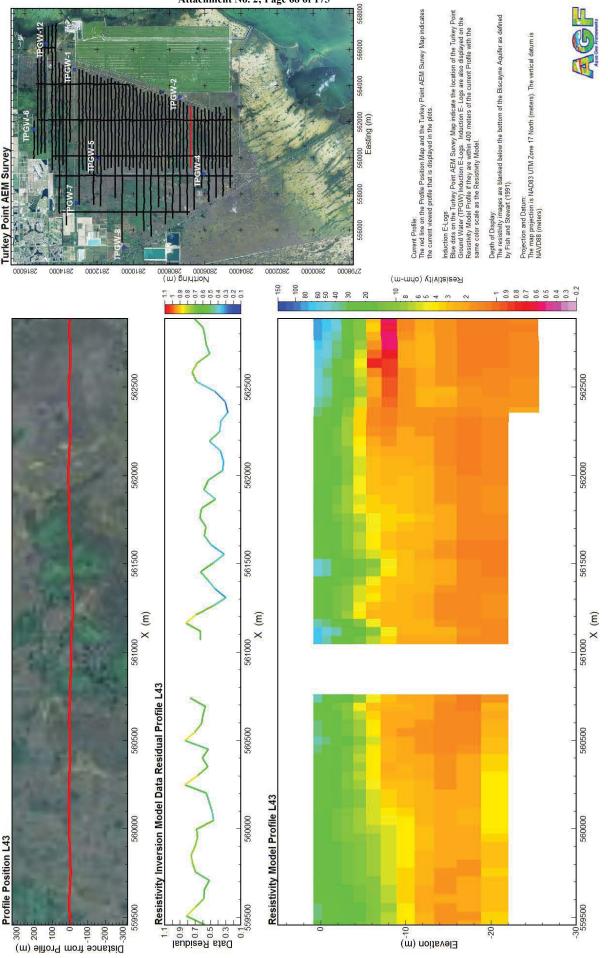
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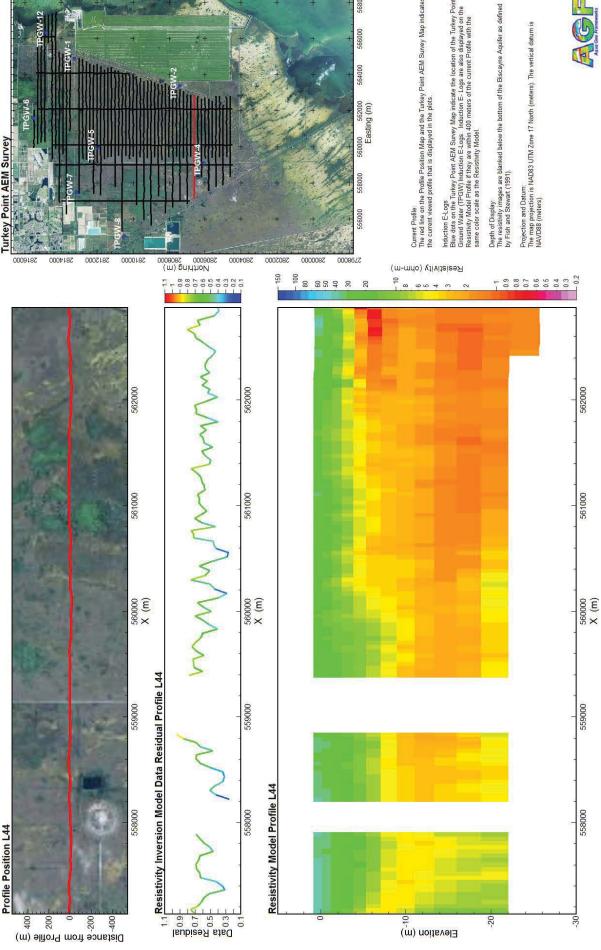
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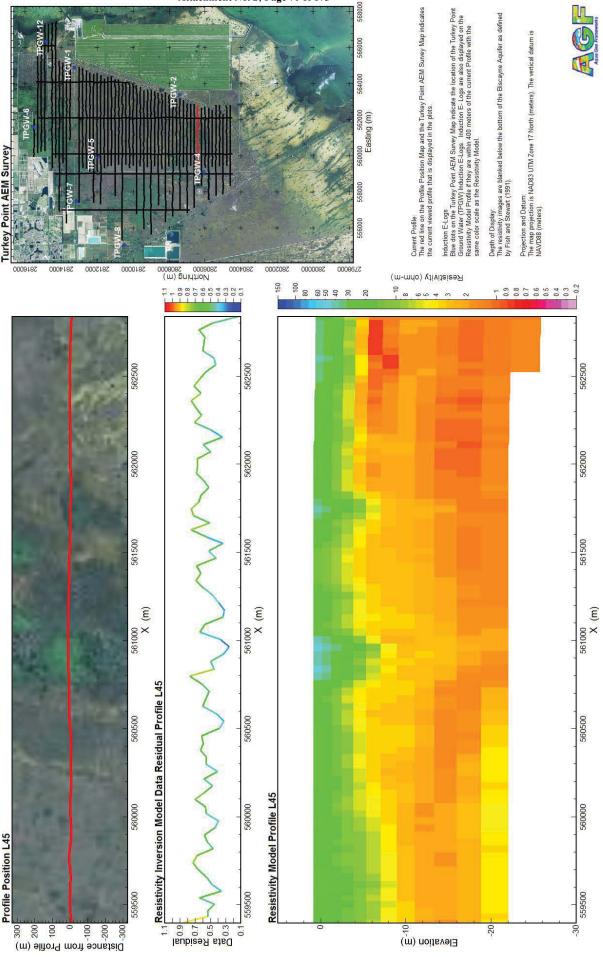
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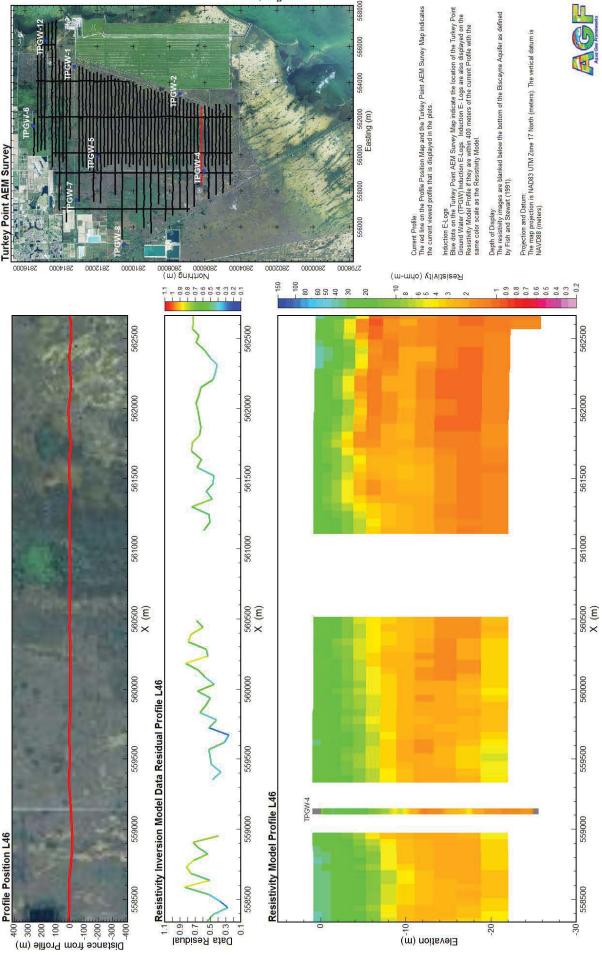
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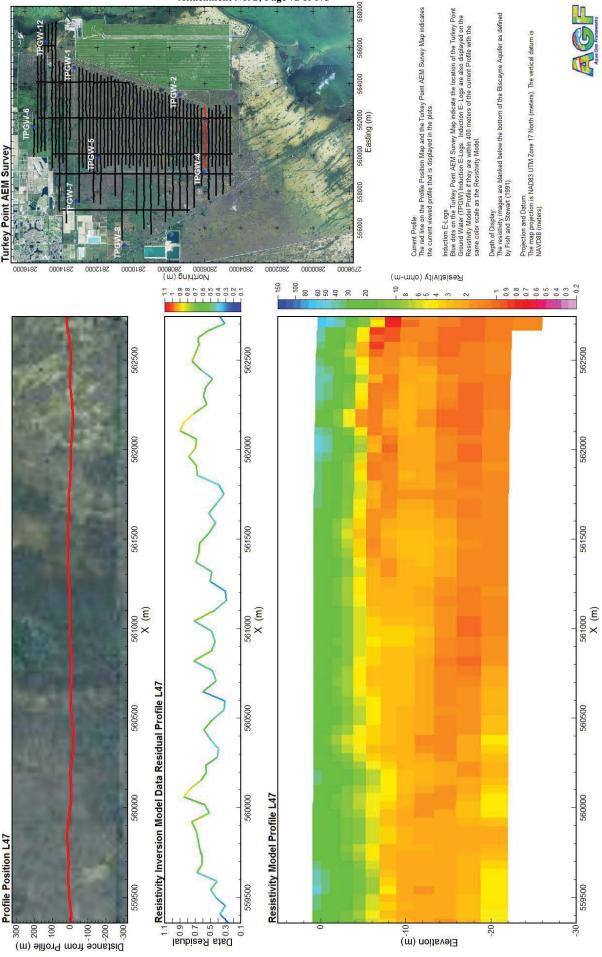
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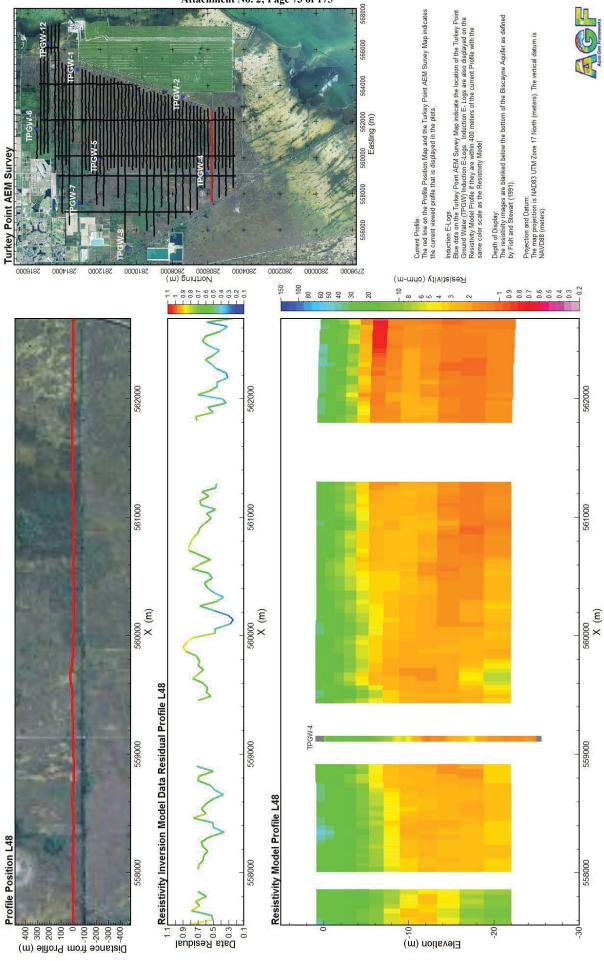
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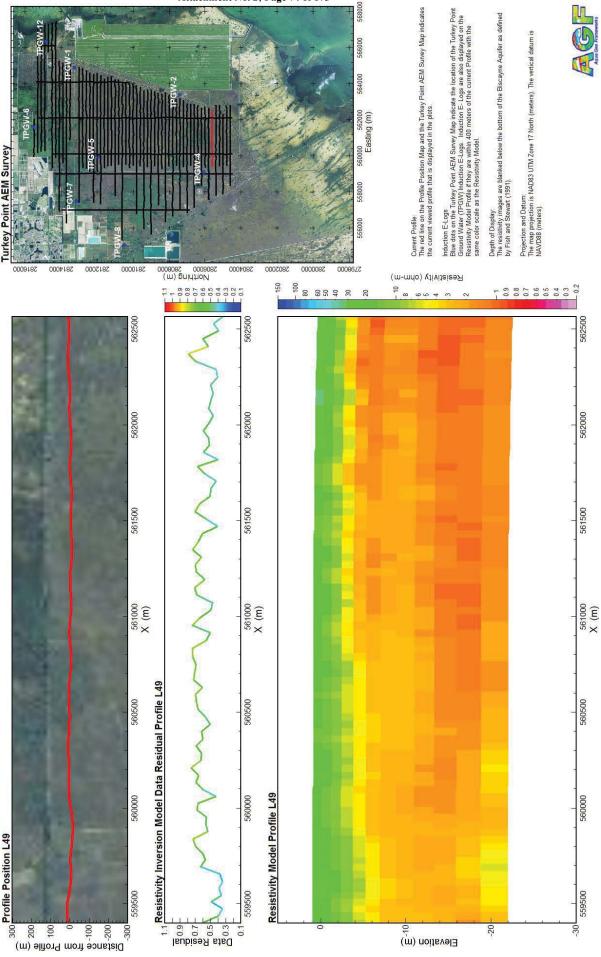
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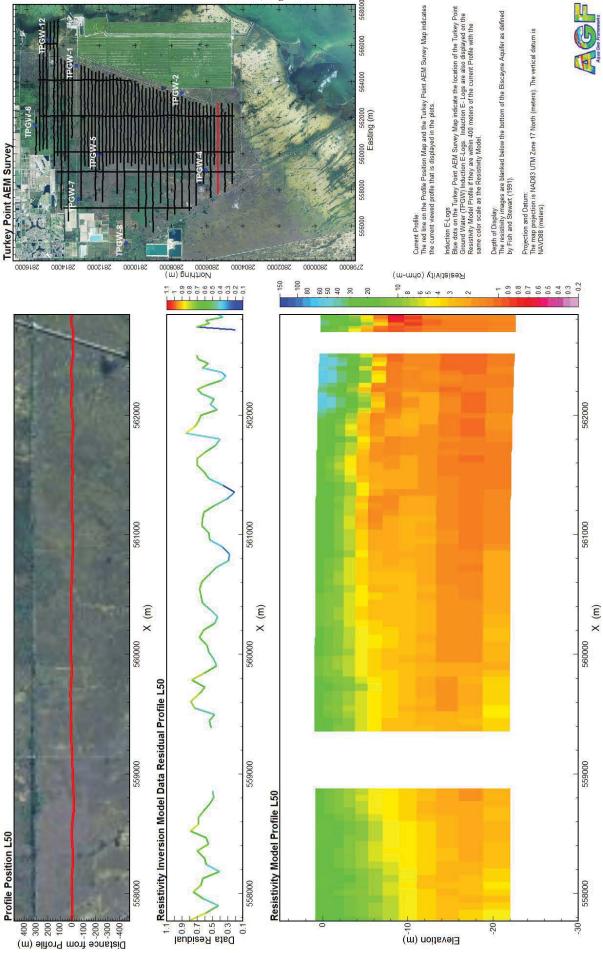
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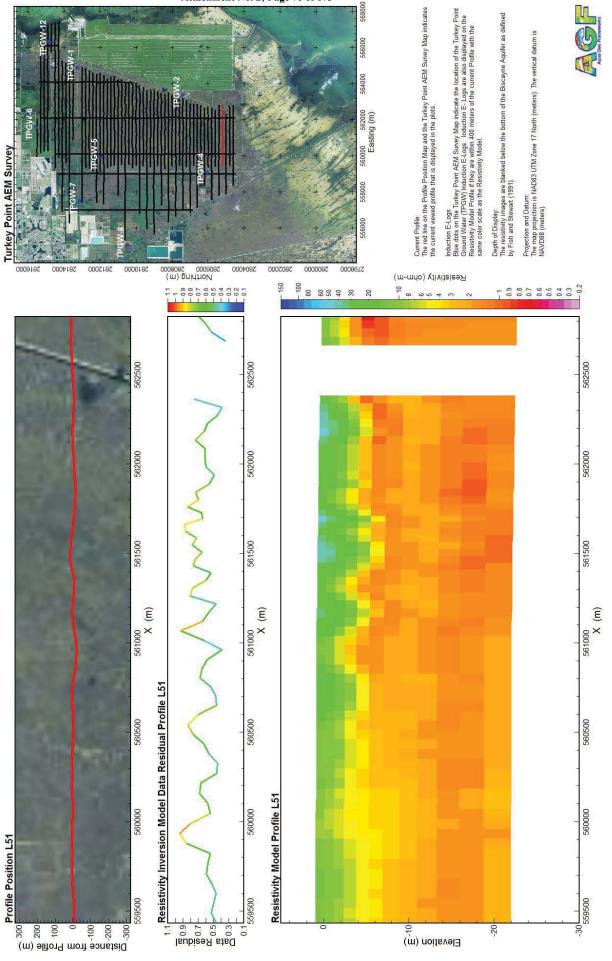
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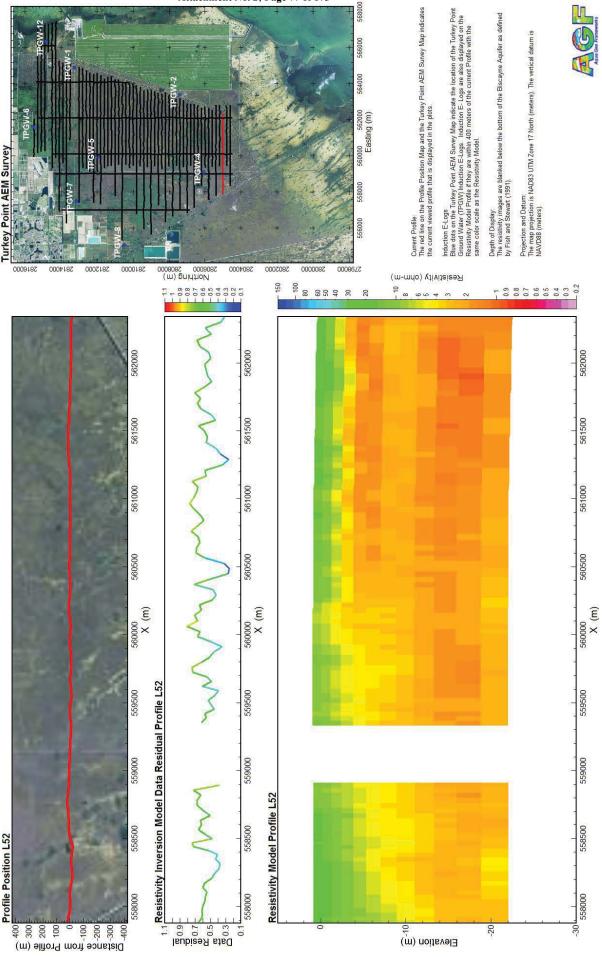
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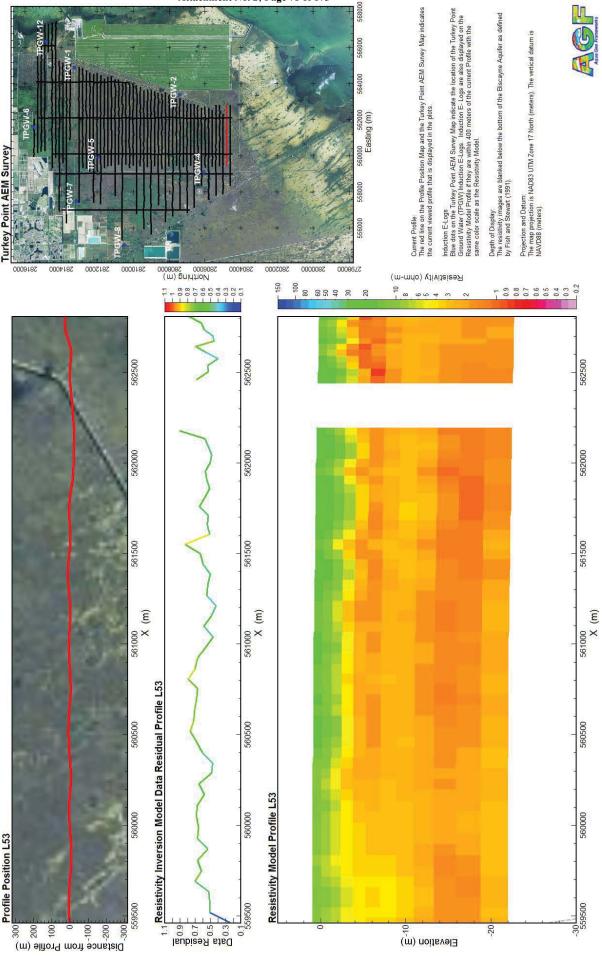
### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 76 of 175



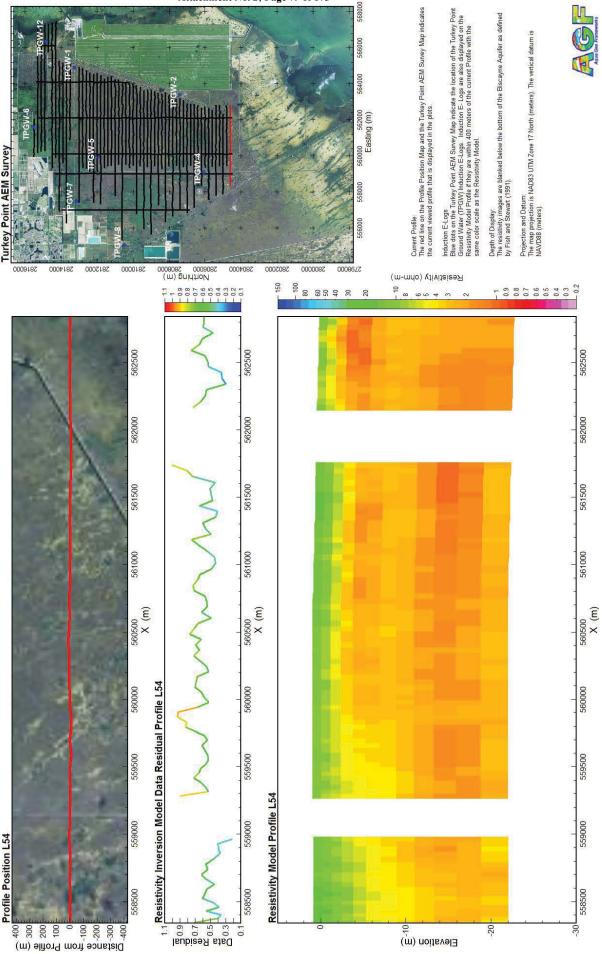
### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 77 of 175



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Distance from Profile (m)

Data Residual

Elevation (m)

-20

### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 80 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistivity mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 2816000 2814000 2812000 2810000 Northing (m) 2806000 2808000 2802000 0008642 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 2813000 2813000 2813000 2812000 2812000 2812000 2811000 2811000 2811000 √ (m) Y (m) (E) > 2810000 2810000 2810000 Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L55 2809000 2809000 Resistivity Model Profile L55 2808000 2808000 Profile Position L55

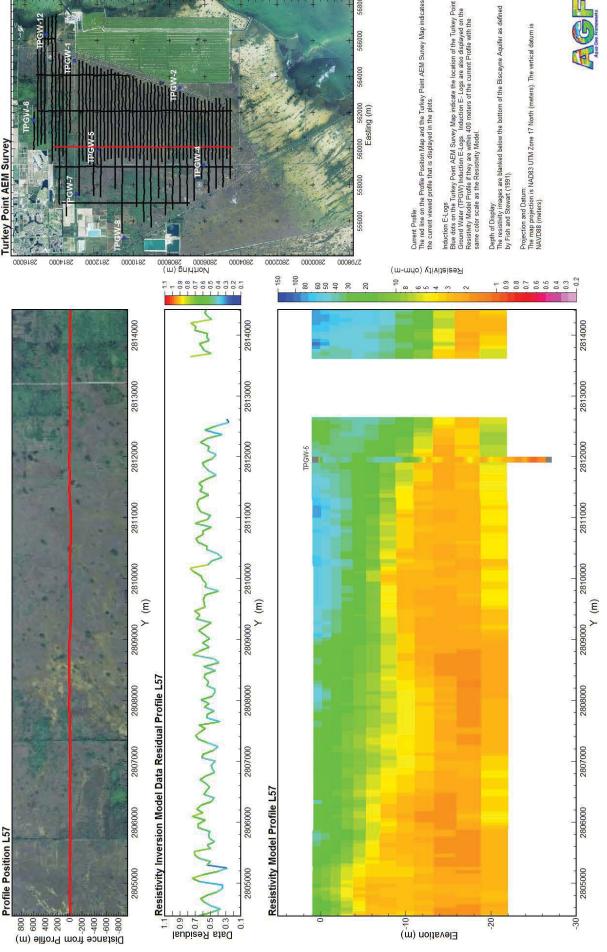
Distance from Profile (m)

Data Residual

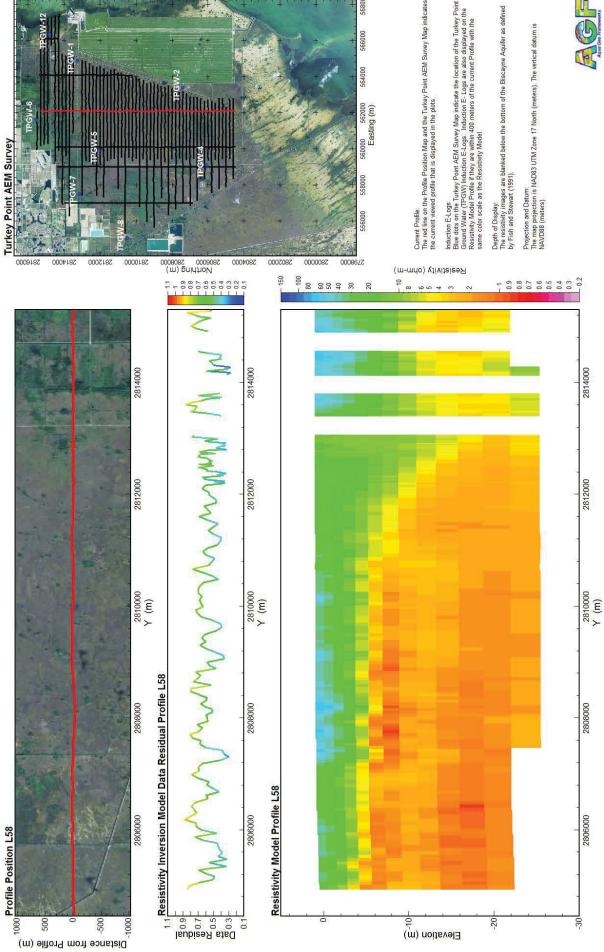
Elevation (m)

### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 81 of 175 Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Suney Map indicate: the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. Depth of Display: The resistively images are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by Firsh and Stewart (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NAD83 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). Northing (m) 2806000 2808000 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 munder who was Y (m) (m) E Y Y Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L56 Resistivity Model Profile L56 TPGW-4 Profile Position L56

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**Turkey Point AEM Survey** 

Profile Position L59

Distance from Profile (m)

## Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 84 of 175 Current Profile: The red lines the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicates the current viewed profile that is displayed in the plots. induction E-Logs Blue dats on the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicate the location of the Turkey Point Blue dats on the Turkey) Induction E-Logs. Induction E-Logs are also displayed on the Resistivity Model Profile if they are within 400 meters of the current Profile with the Depth of Display: The resistivity mrages are blanked below the bottom of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by This and Steward (1991). Projection and Datum: The map projection is NADB3 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 560000 562000 Easting (m) 2816000 2814000 2812000 2810000 Morthing (m) 2808000 2802000 2800000 0008642 Resistivity (ohm-m) - 100 80 60 50 50 40 30 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 2815000 2815000 2814000 2814000 2814000 2813000 Y (m) Z813000 Y (m) 2813000 Y (m) Resistivity Inversion Model Data Residual Profile L59 2812000 2812000 2812000

Resistivity Model Profile L59

Elevation (m)

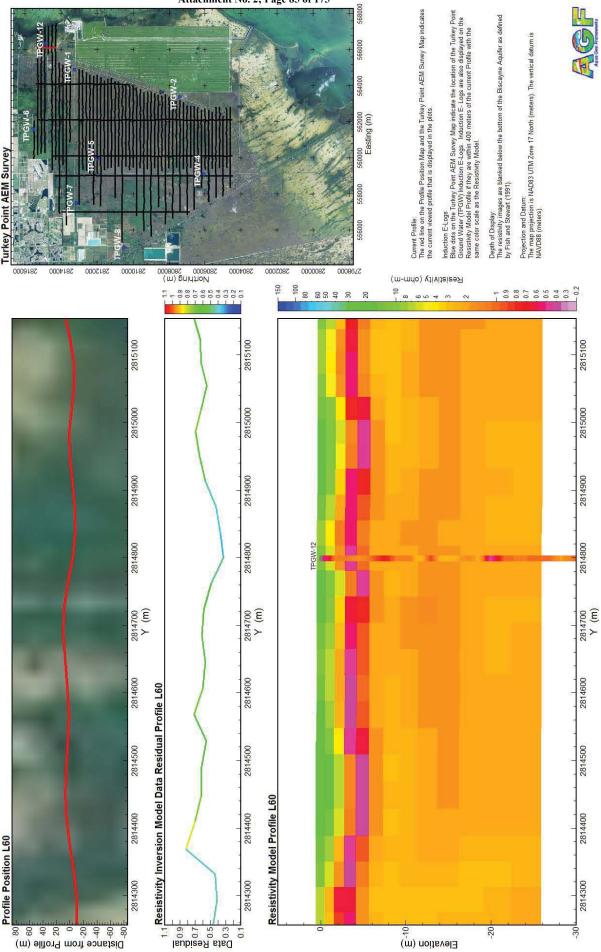
-20

2811000

Data Residual

2811000

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Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI
Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Appendix B of NEE270-REPT-001
Attachment No. 2; Page 86 of 175 Page 113 of 202

APPENDIX 2

**2D CHLORIDE PROFILES** 

### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 87 of 175



## Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 88 of 175 Surfaces: Surface elevation is indicated by the sollid black line. The base of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by Fish and Stewart (1991) is indicated by the dashed gray line. Images prepared by Aqua Geo Frameworks LLC. under contract to ENERCON Services Inc. Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicates the current viewed Profile that is displayed in the Chloride Concentration Model Window. TPGW Water Quality The Profile dispays Chloride Concentration > 19,000 mg/L. Projection and Datum: The map projection is NAD83 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 568000 966000 564000 560000 562000 Easting (m) **Turkey Point AEM Flight Area** 558000 Chloride Concentration ■ 40,000 mg/L 19,000 mg/L 956000 554000 Northing (m) 2816000 2814000 2808000 2806000 2804000 566000 565000 564000 564000 E × 562000 Chloride Concentation Model Profile L2

Elevation (m)

-20

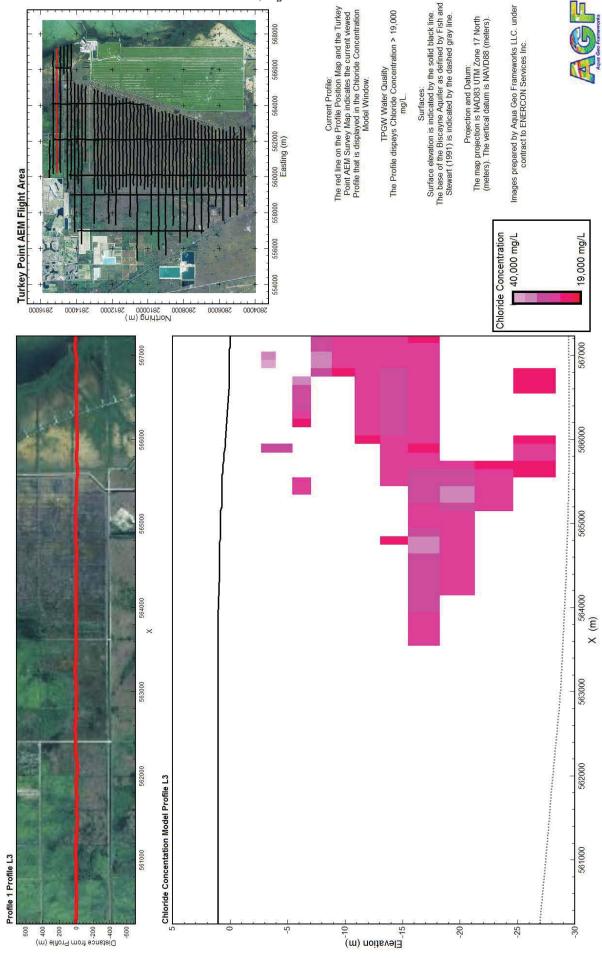
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561000

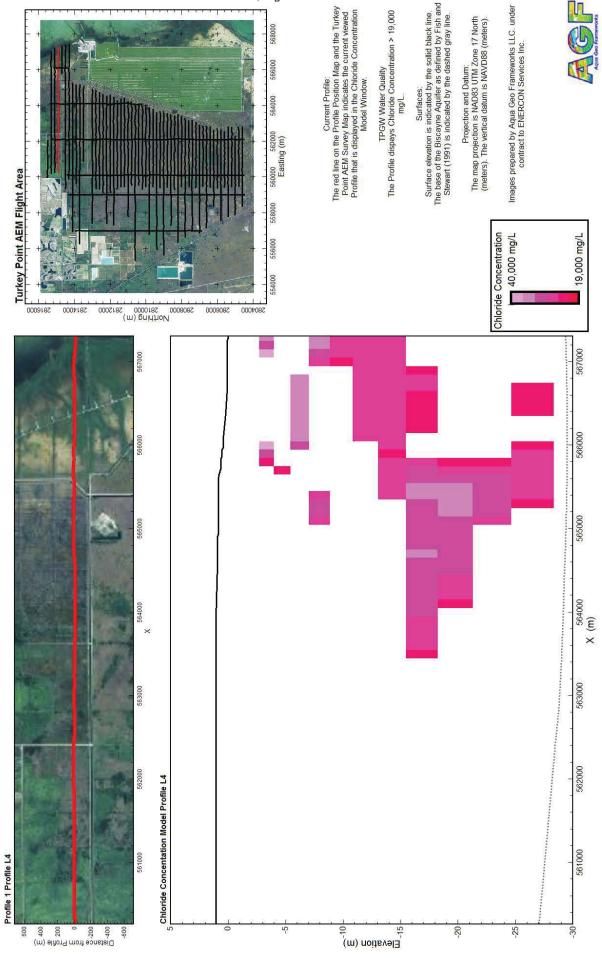
Profile 1 Profile L2

561000

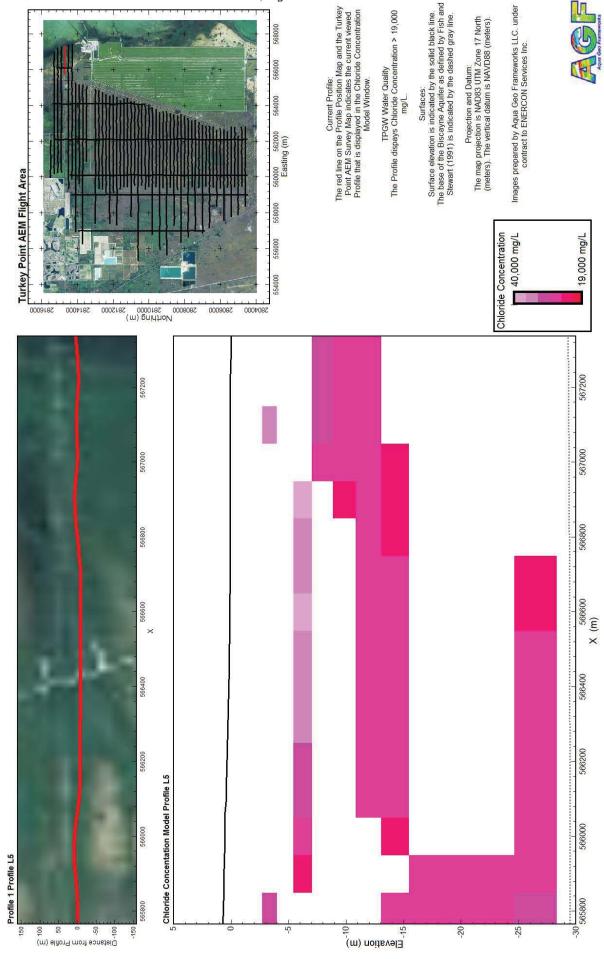
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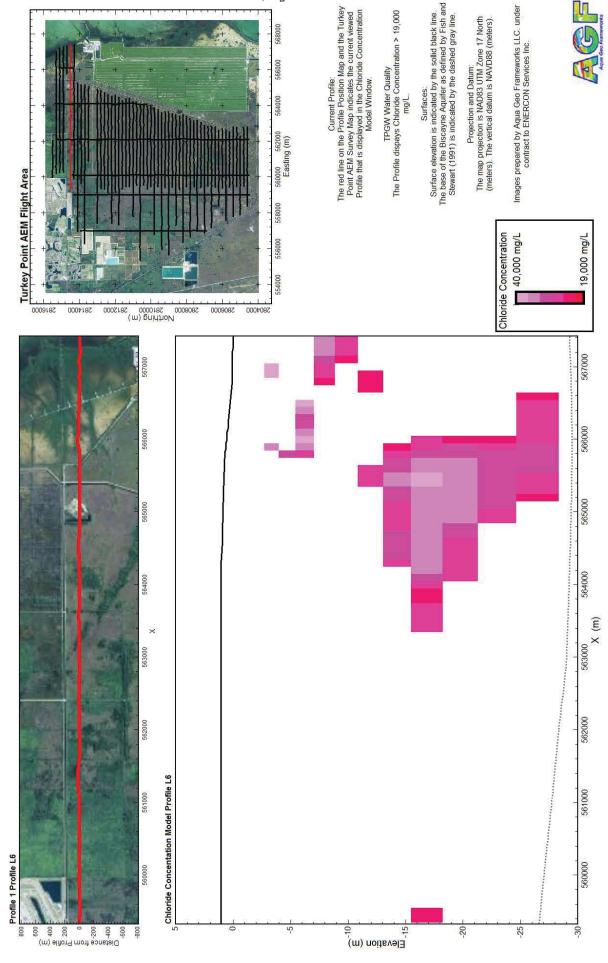
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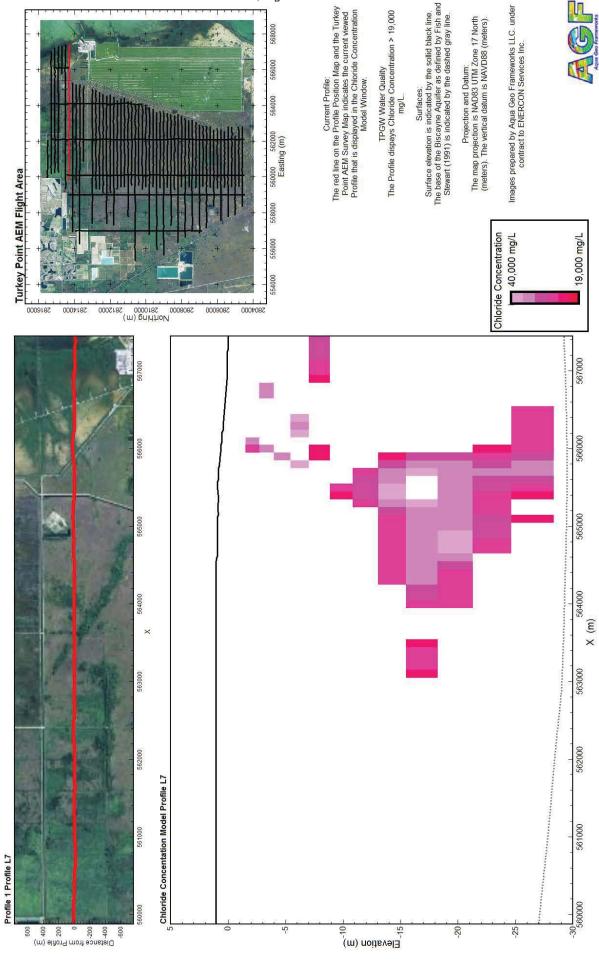
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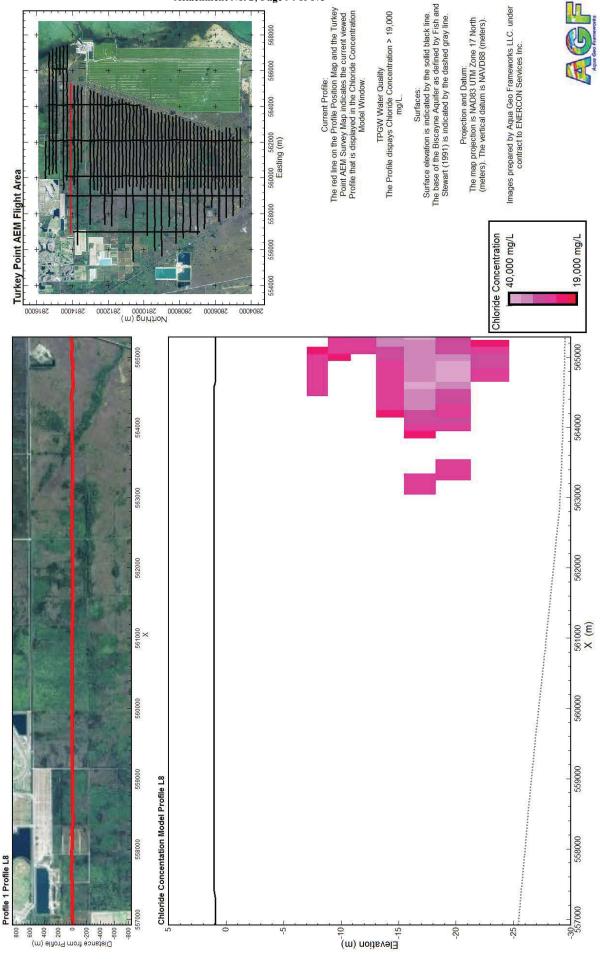
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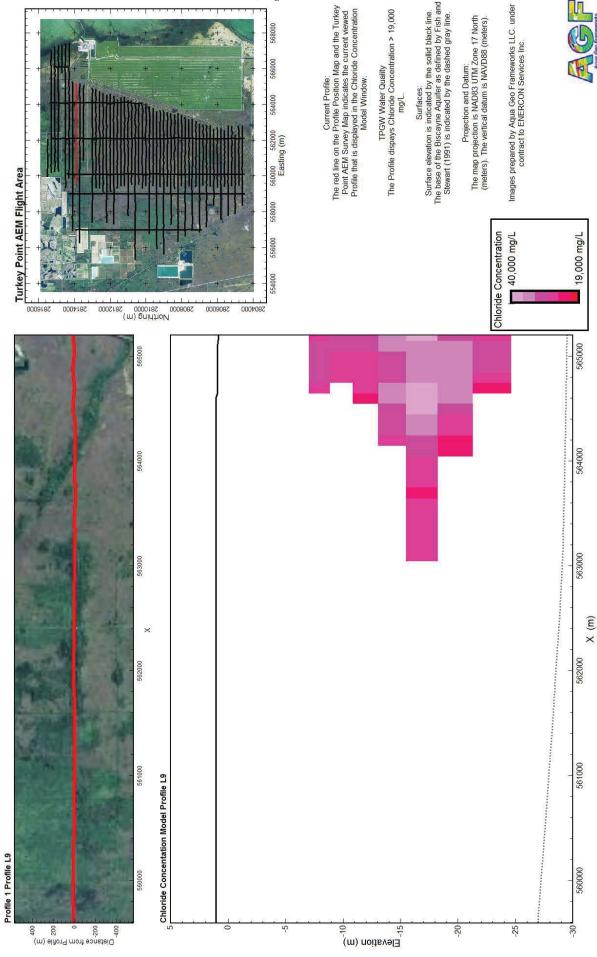
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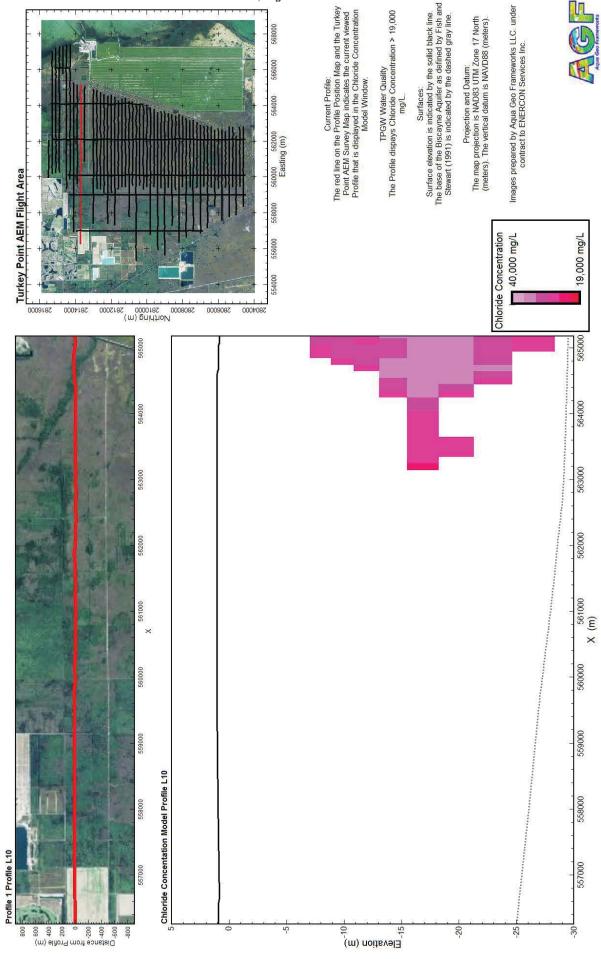
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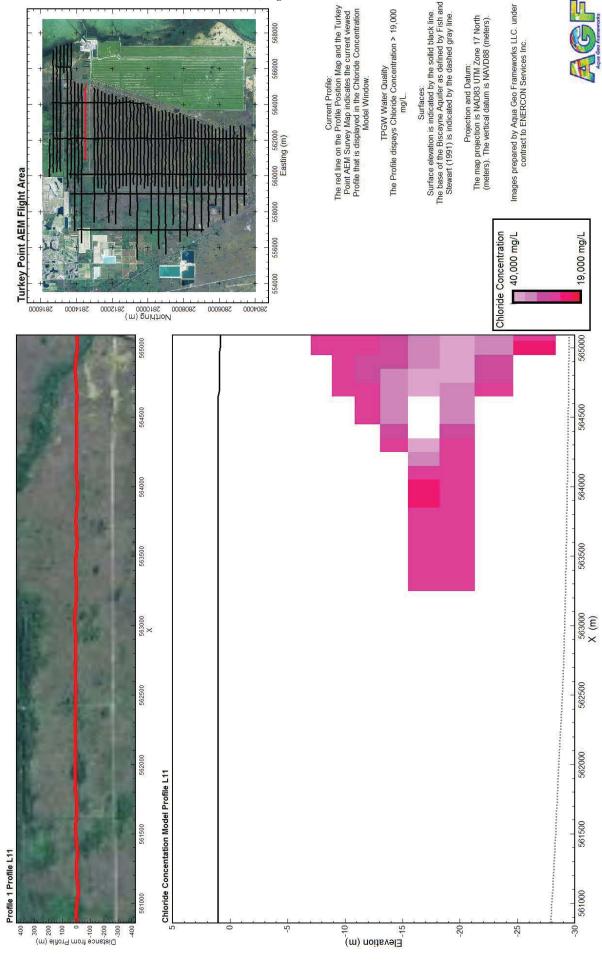
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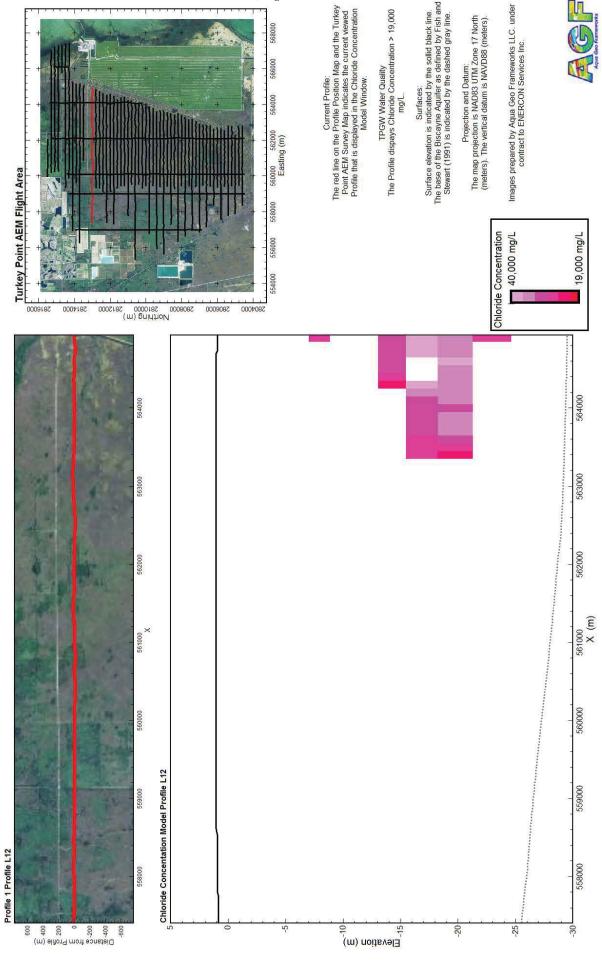
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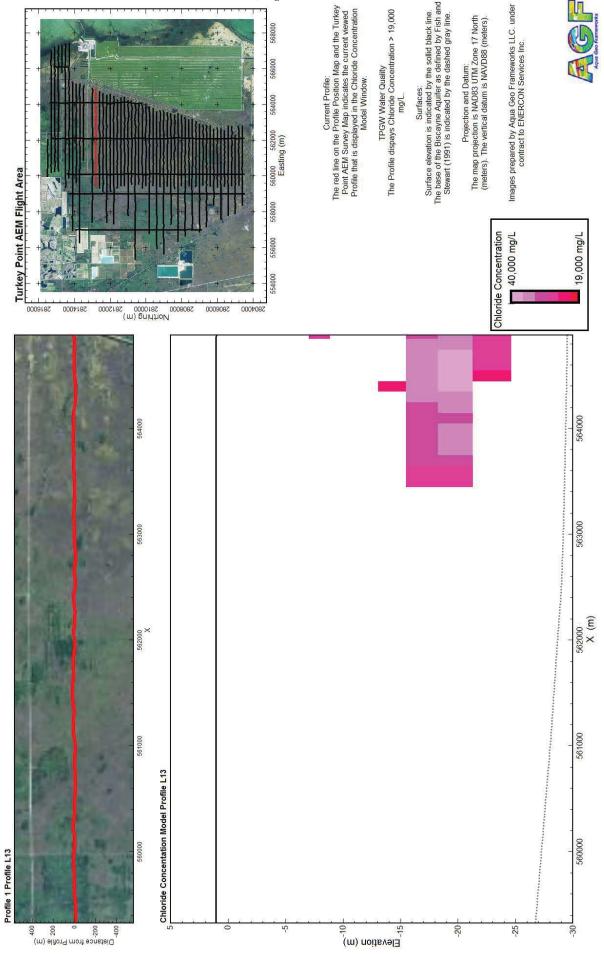
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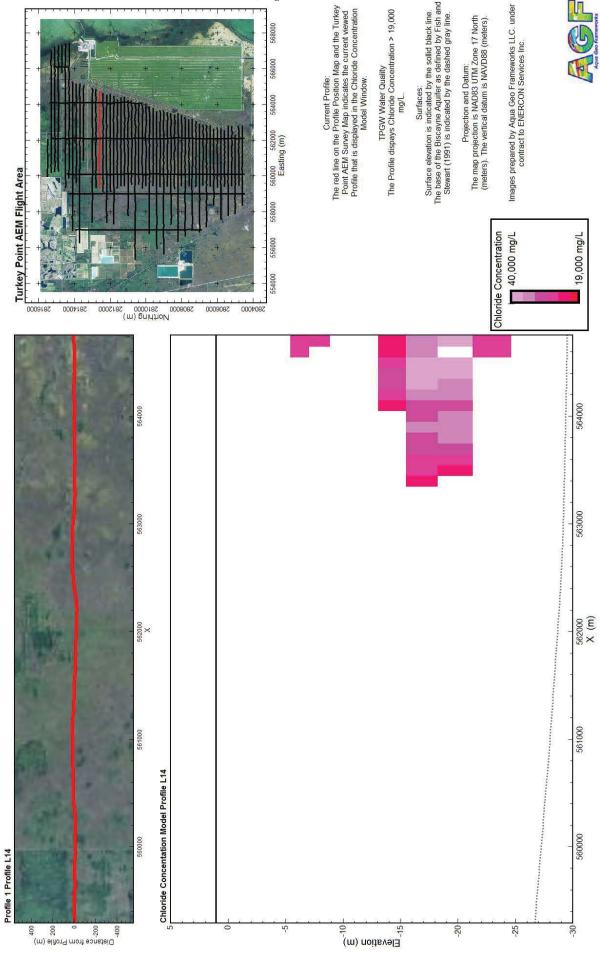
### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 98 of 175



### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 99 of 175



# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 100 of 175



Oistance from Profile (m)

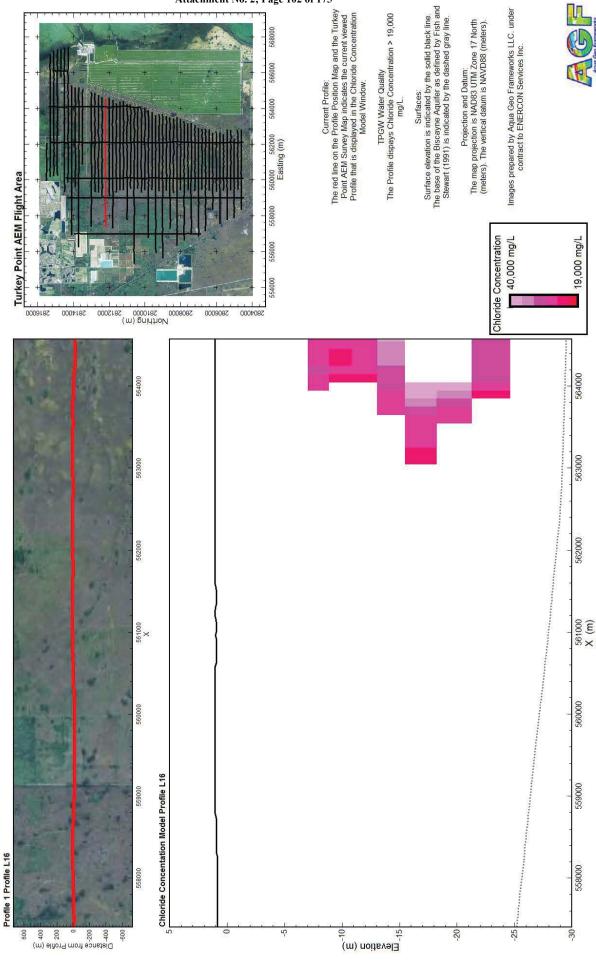
# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 101 of 175 Surfaces: Surface elevation is indicated by the soliid black line. The base of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by Fish and Stewart (1991) is indicated by the dashed gray line. Images prepared by Aqua Geo Frameworks LLC. under contract to ENERCON Services Inc. Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicates the current viewed Profile that is displayed in the Chloride Concentration Model Window. TPGW Water Quality The Profile dispays Chloride Concentration > 19,000 mg/L. Projection and Datum: The map projection is NAD83 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 568000 966000 564000 560000 562000 Easting (m) **Turkey Point AEM Flight Area** 928000 Chloride Concentration 40,000 mg/L 19,000 mg/L 956000 554000 (m) gnidhoM 0002182 0000182 0 2816000 2814000 2808000 2806000 2804000 564000 562000 (m) 561000 Chloride Concentation Model Profile L15 Profile 1 Profile L15

Elevation (m)

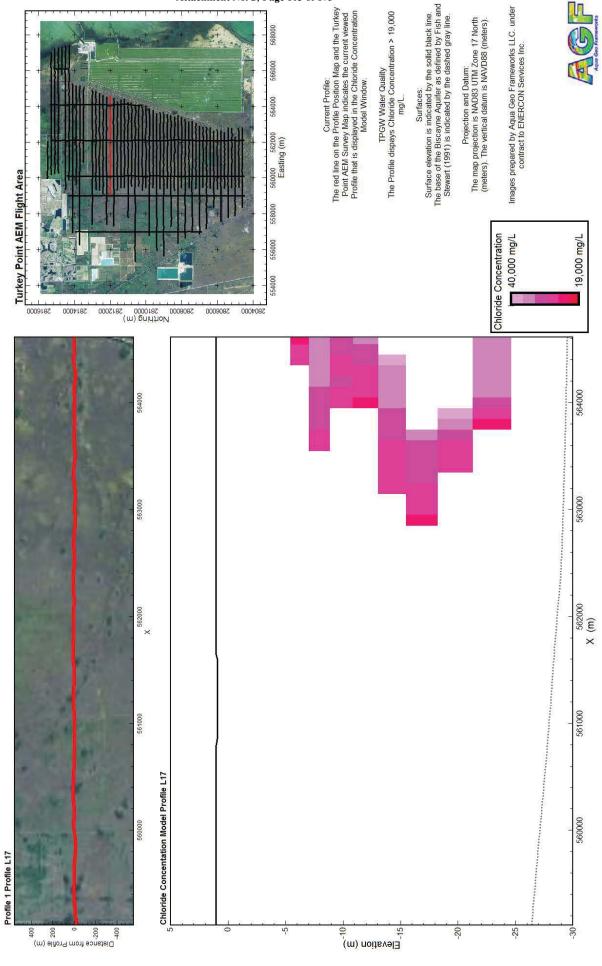
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# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 102 of 175



# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 103 of 175 Output Discreption of the second Set of Interrogatories in the second Set of Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 103 of 175 Output Discreption of the second Set of Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 103 of 175 Output Discreption of the second Set of Interrogatories in the second Second Second Set of Interrogatories in the second Secon



(m) Profile (m) \$

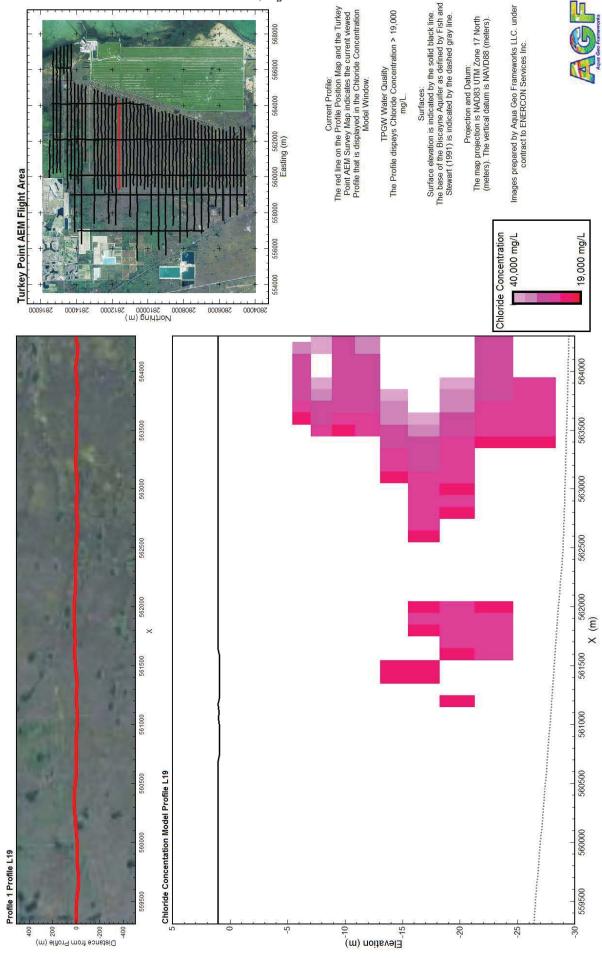
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Elevation (m)

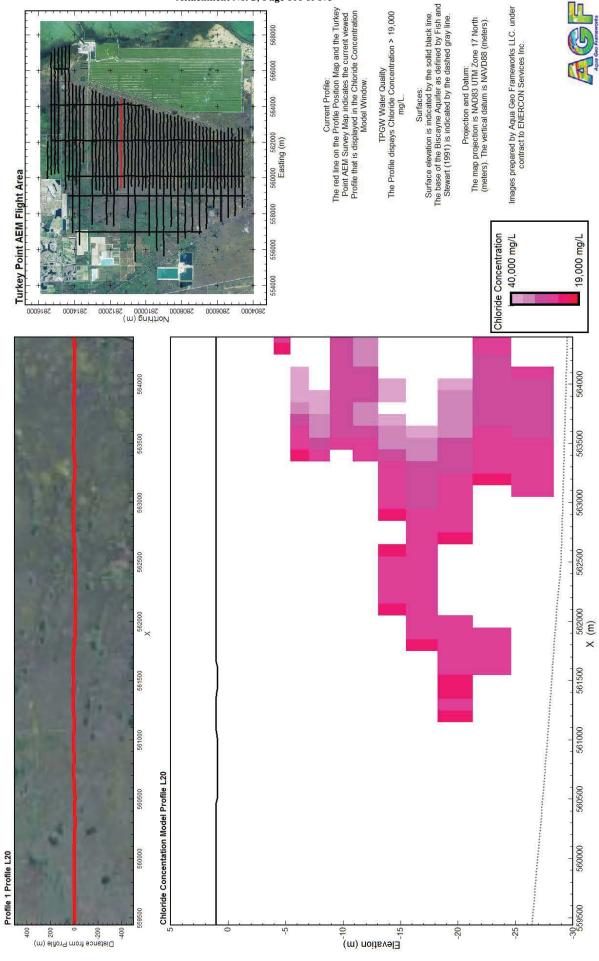
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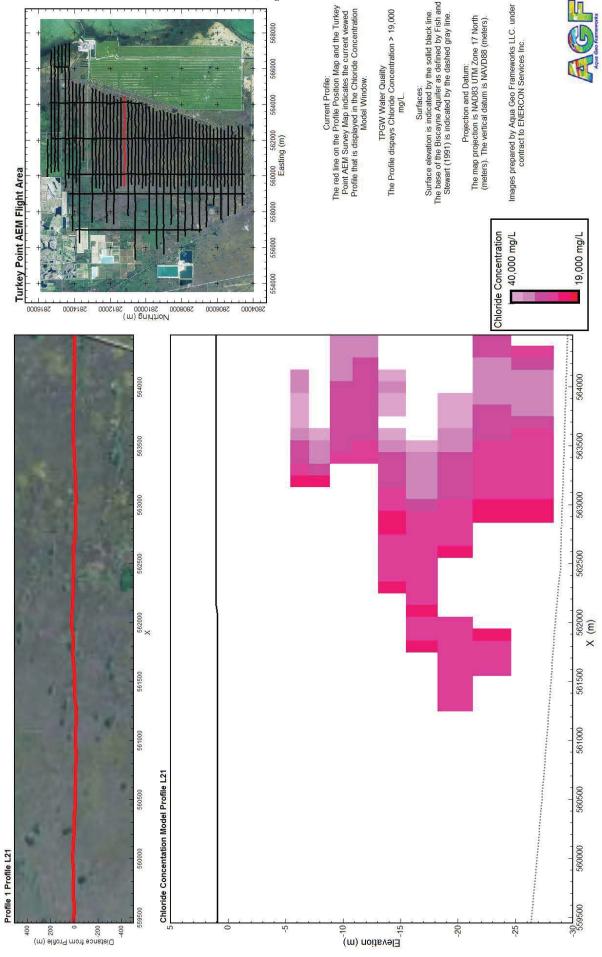
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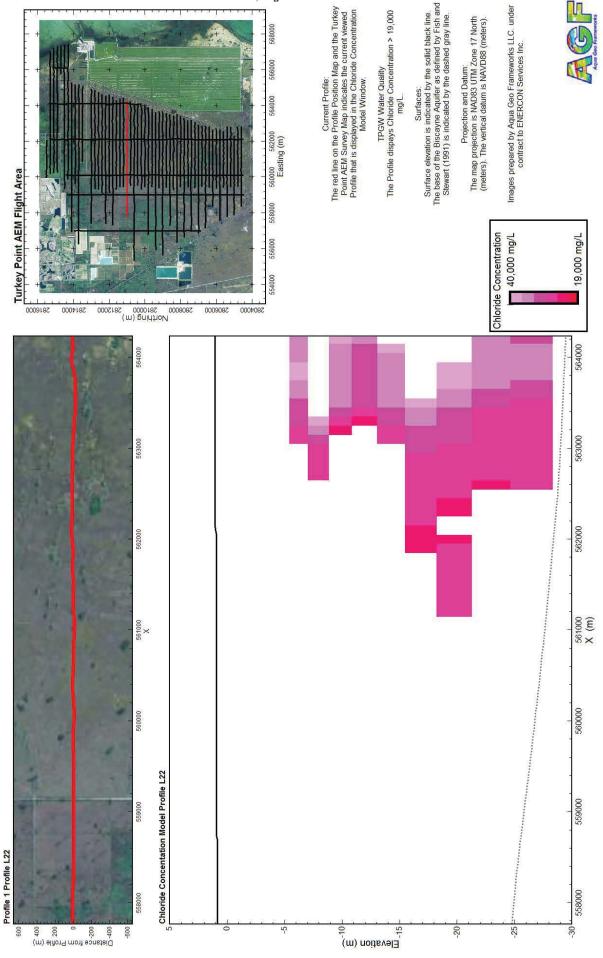
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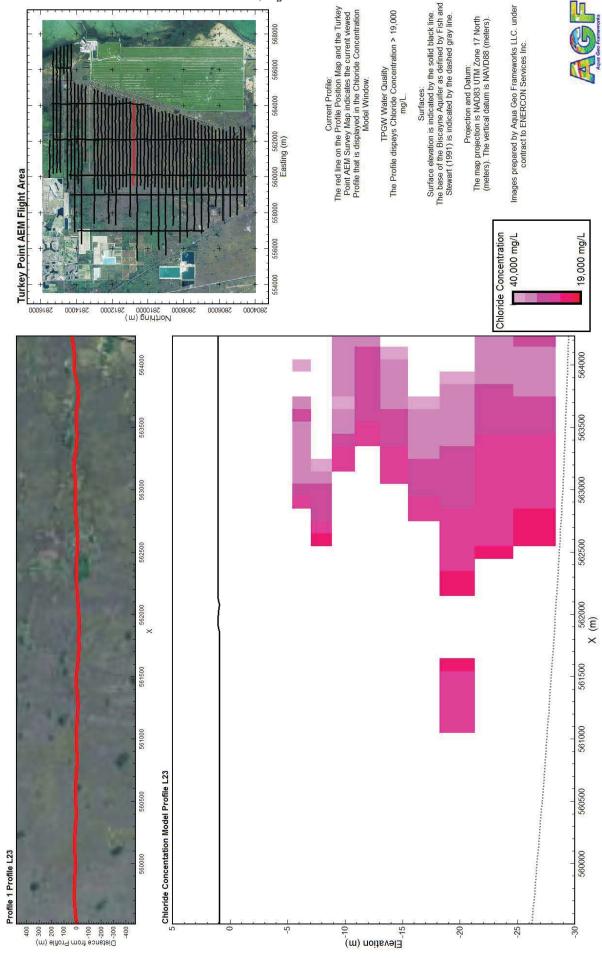
### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 107 of 175



### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 108 of 175



#### Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 109 of 175



(m) Pion Profile (m)

900

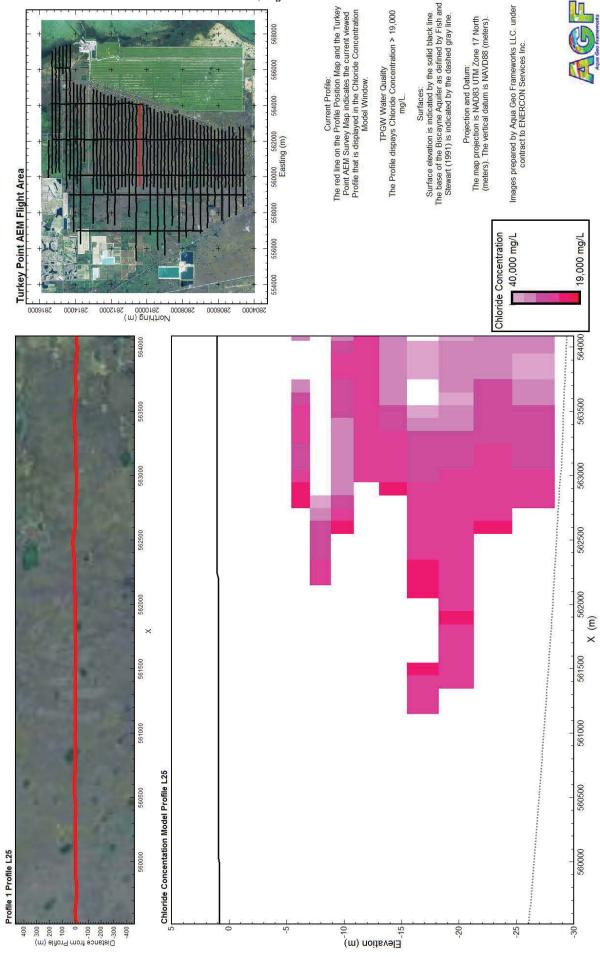
# Florida Power & Light Company; Docket No. 20170007-EI Staff's Second Set of Interrogatories; Interrogatory No. 39 Attachment No. 2; Page 110 of 175 Surfaces: Surface elevation is indicated by the soliid black line. The base of the Biscayne Aquifer as defined by Fish and Stewart (1991) is indicated by the dashed gray line. Images prepared by Aqua Geo Frameworks LLC. under contract to ENERCON Services Inc. Current Profile: The red line on the Profile Position Map and the Turkey Point AEM Survey Map indicates the current viewed Profile that is displayed in the Chloride Concentration Model Window. TPGW Water Quality The Profile dispays Chloride Concentration > 19,000 mg/L. Projection and Datum: The map projection is NAD83 UTM Zone 17 North (meters). The vertical datum is NAVD88 (meters). 568000 966000 564000 560000 562000 Easting (m) **Turkey Point AEM Flight Area** 928000 Chloride Concentration ■ 40,000 mg/L 19,000 mg/L 956000 554000 Northing (m) 2816000 2814000 2808000 2806000 2804000 564000 56400 563000 562000 561000 560000 X (m) × 558000 Chloride Concentation Model Profile L24 557000 556000 556000

Elevation (m)

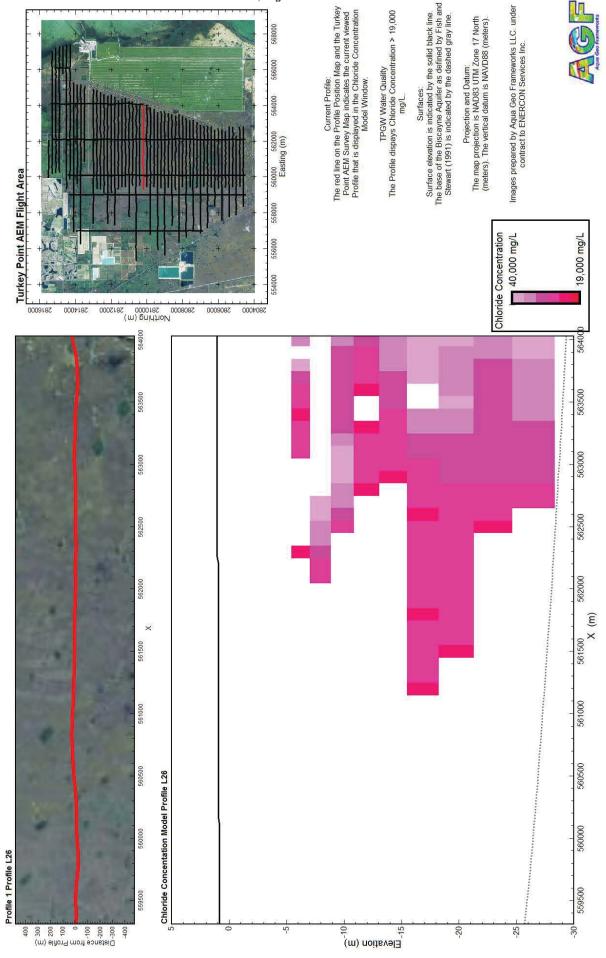
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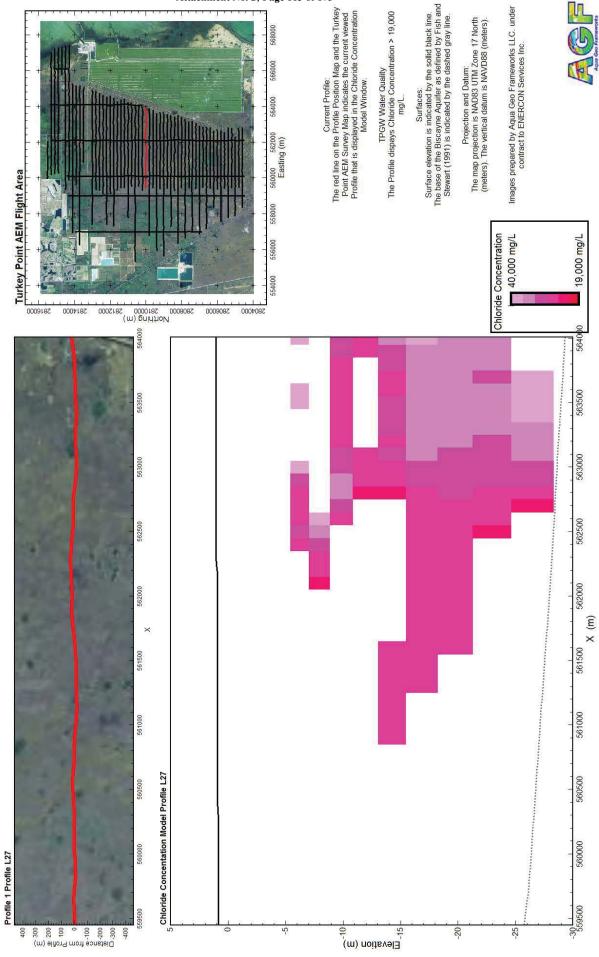
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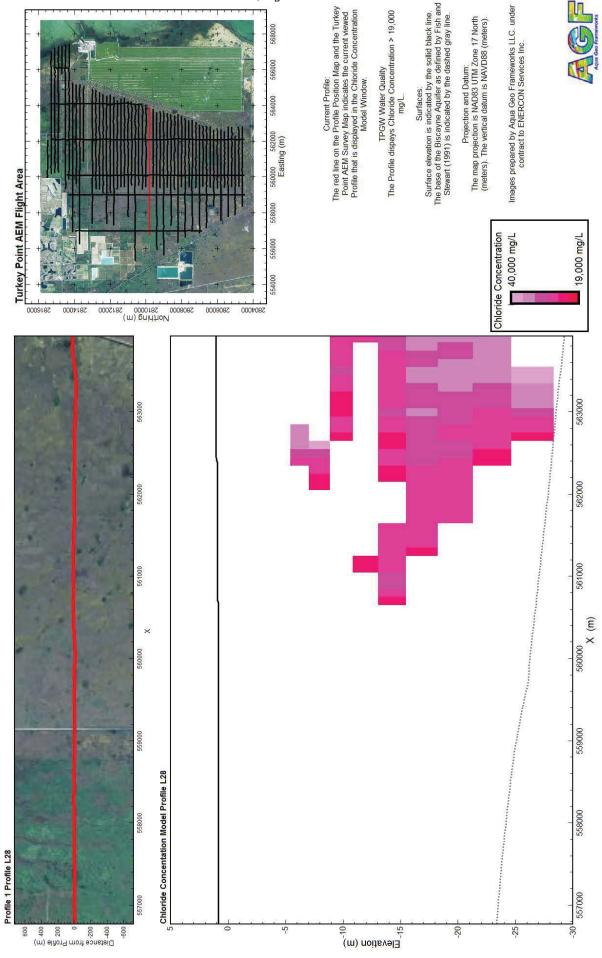
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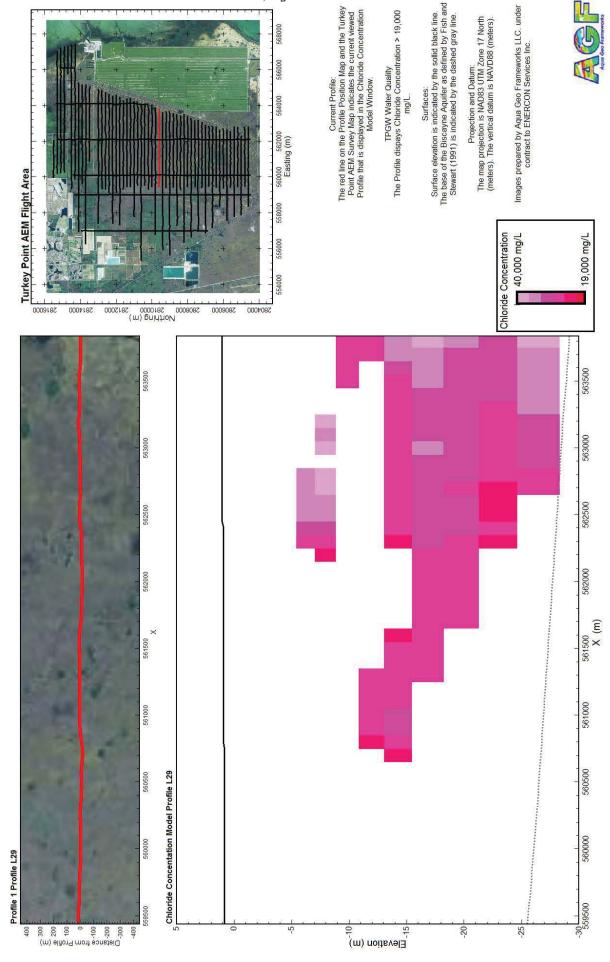
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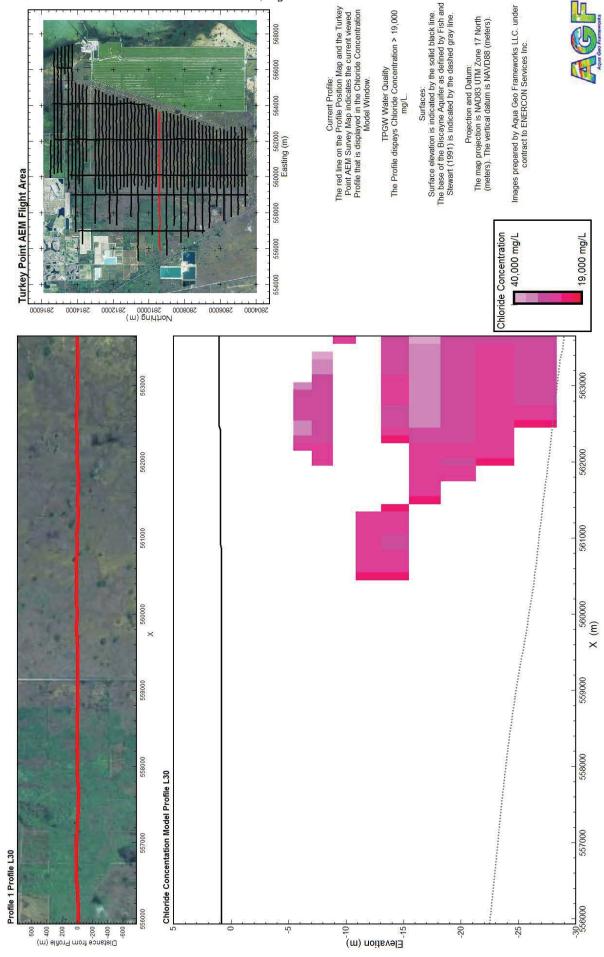
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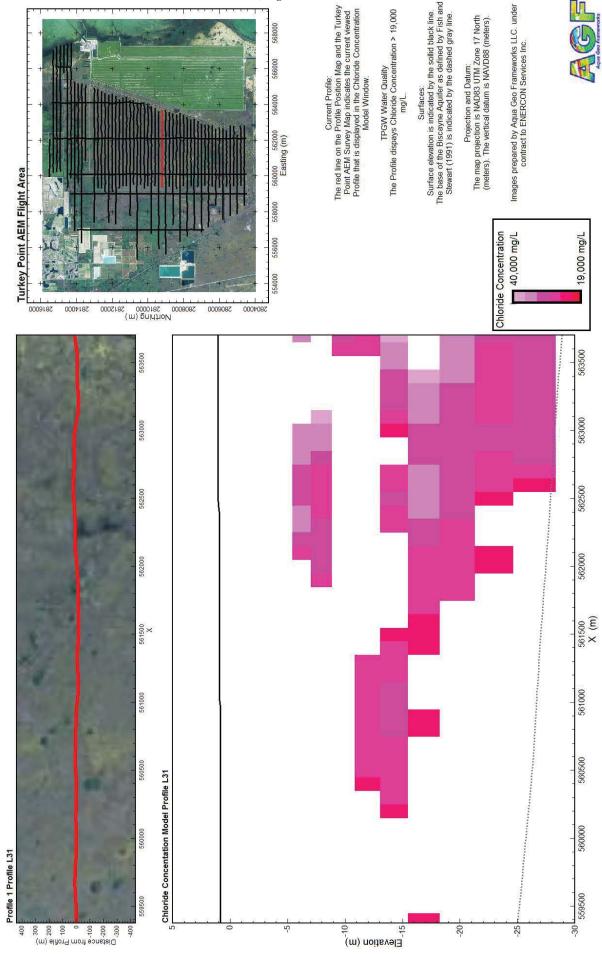
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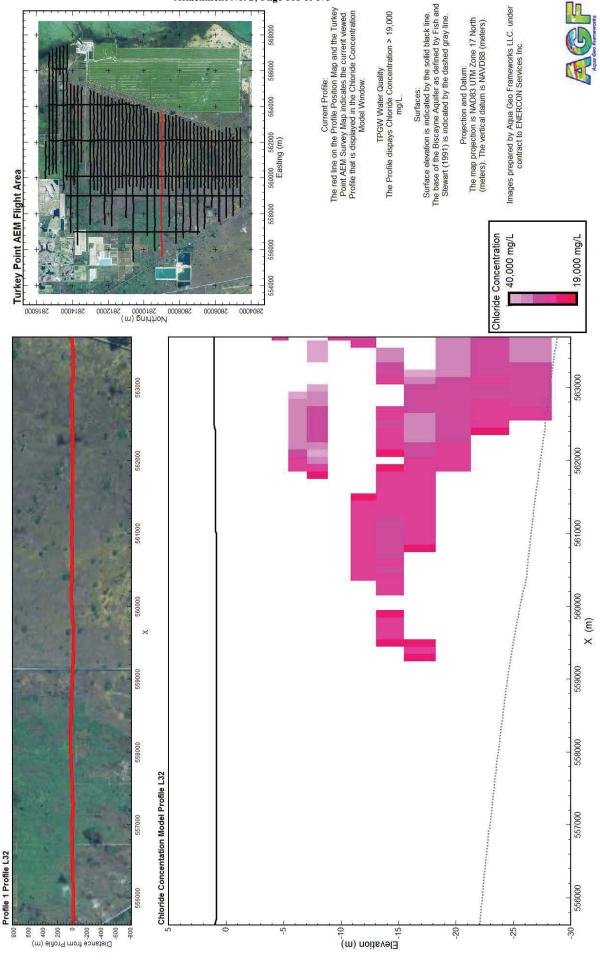
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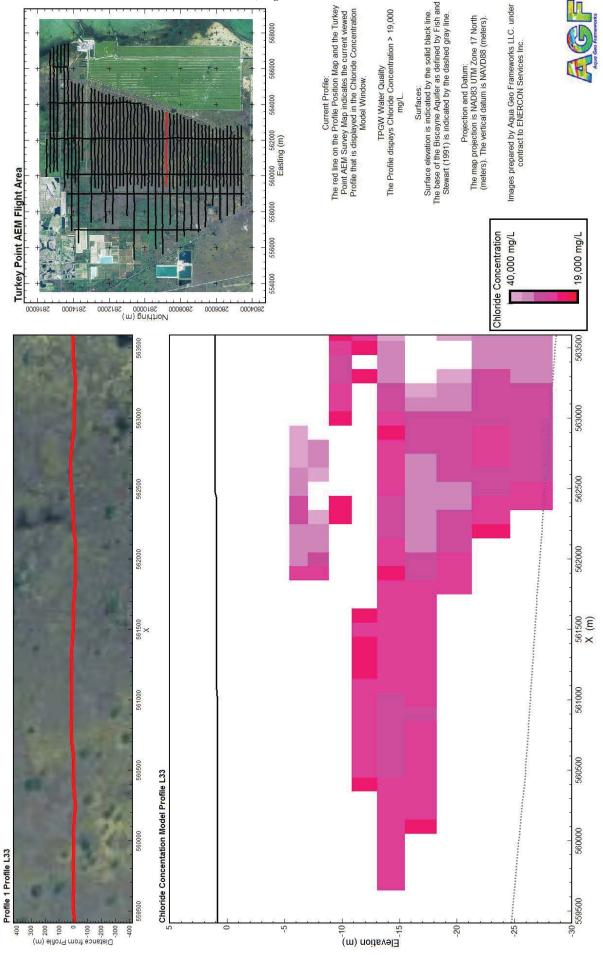
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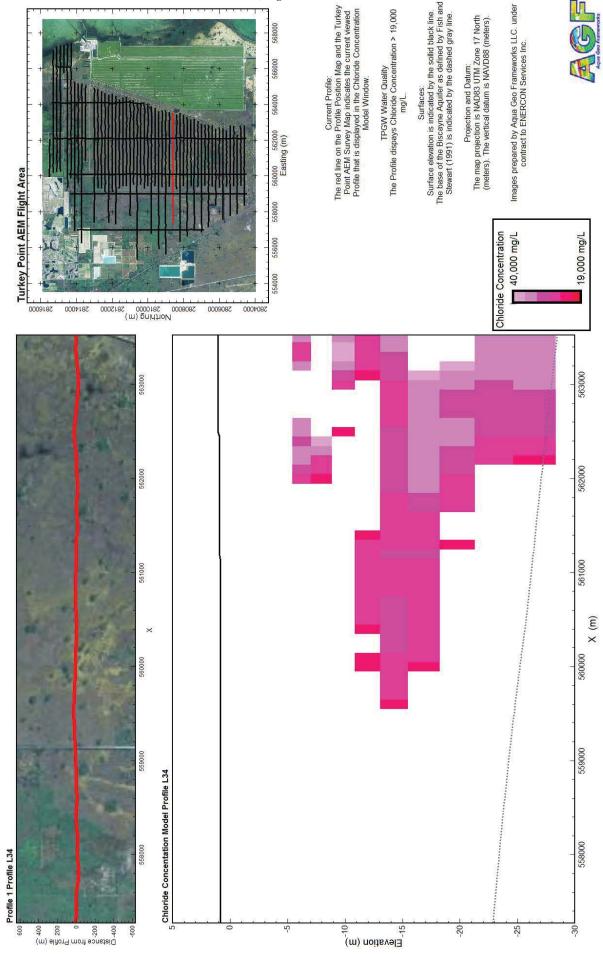
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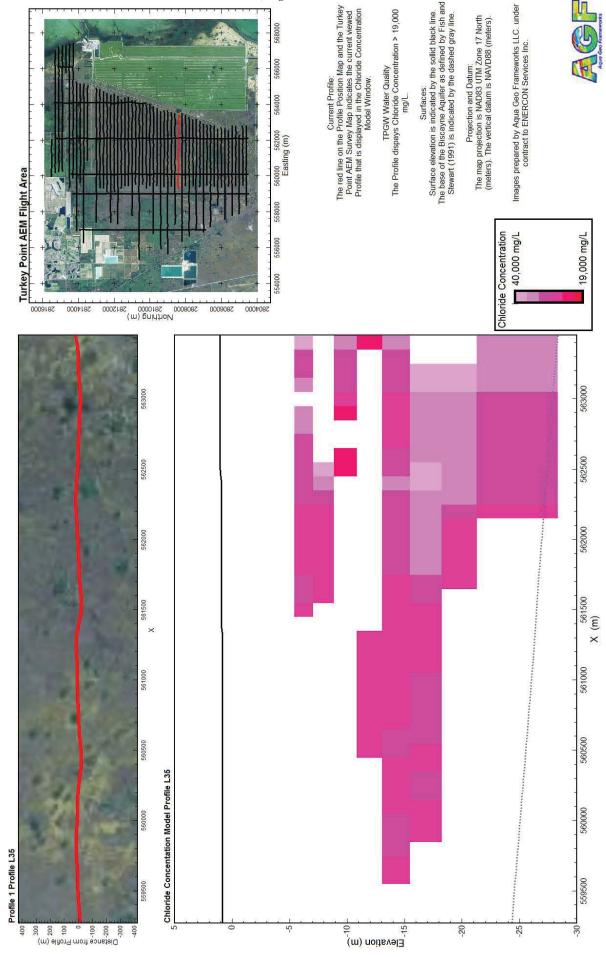
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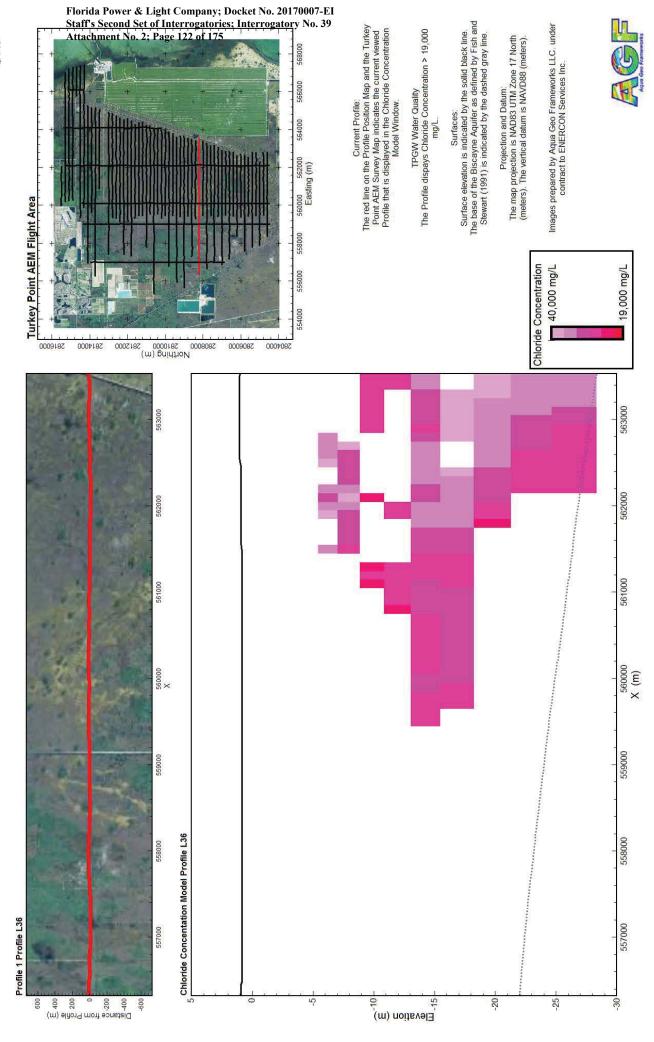


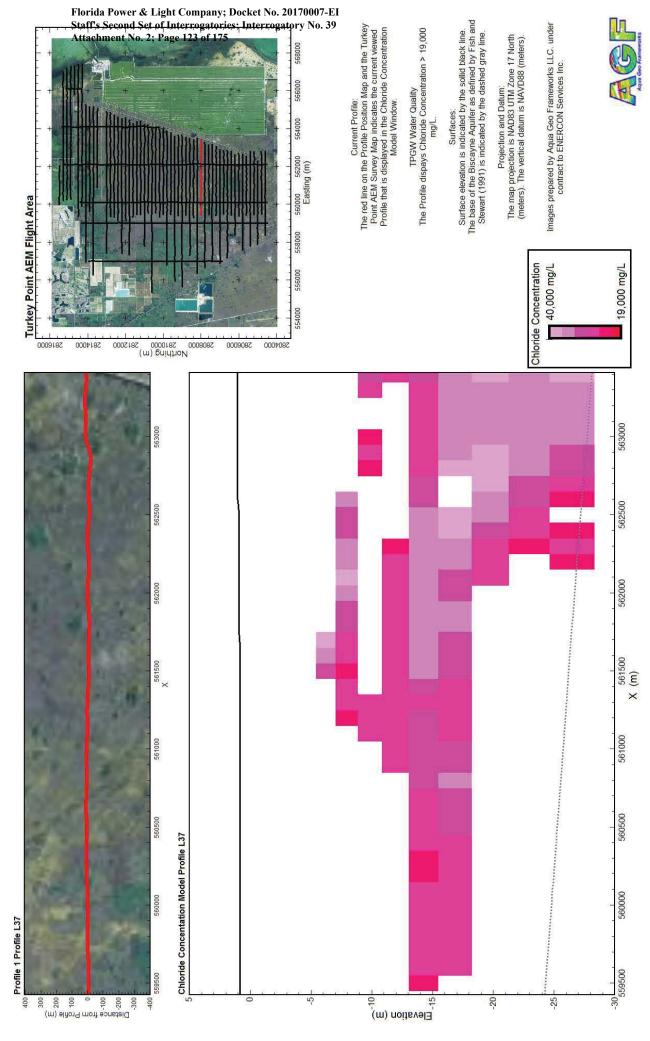
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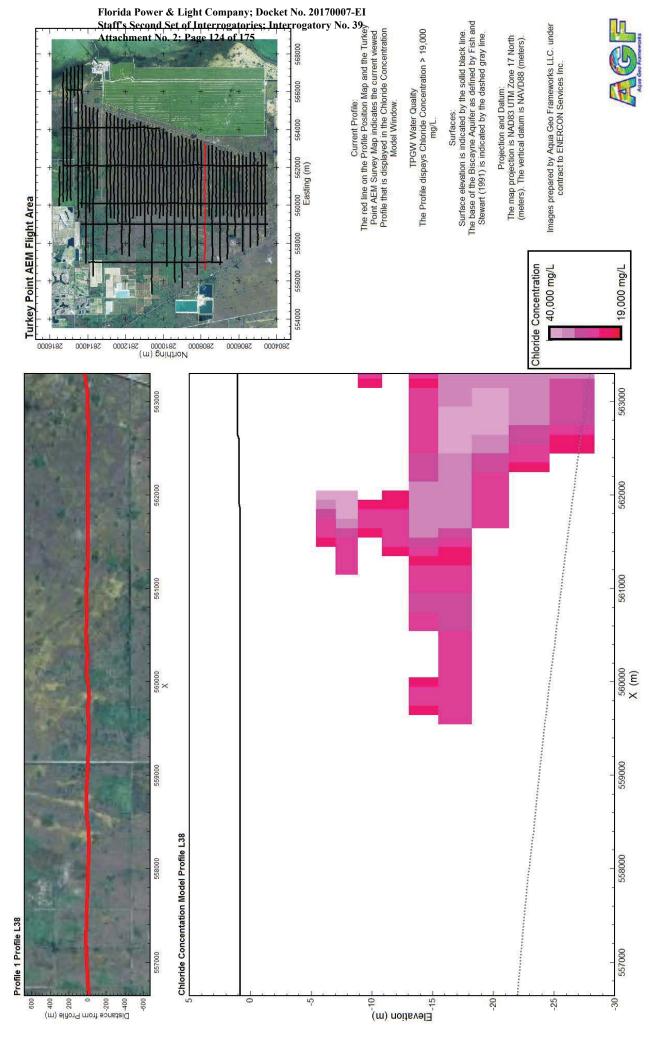


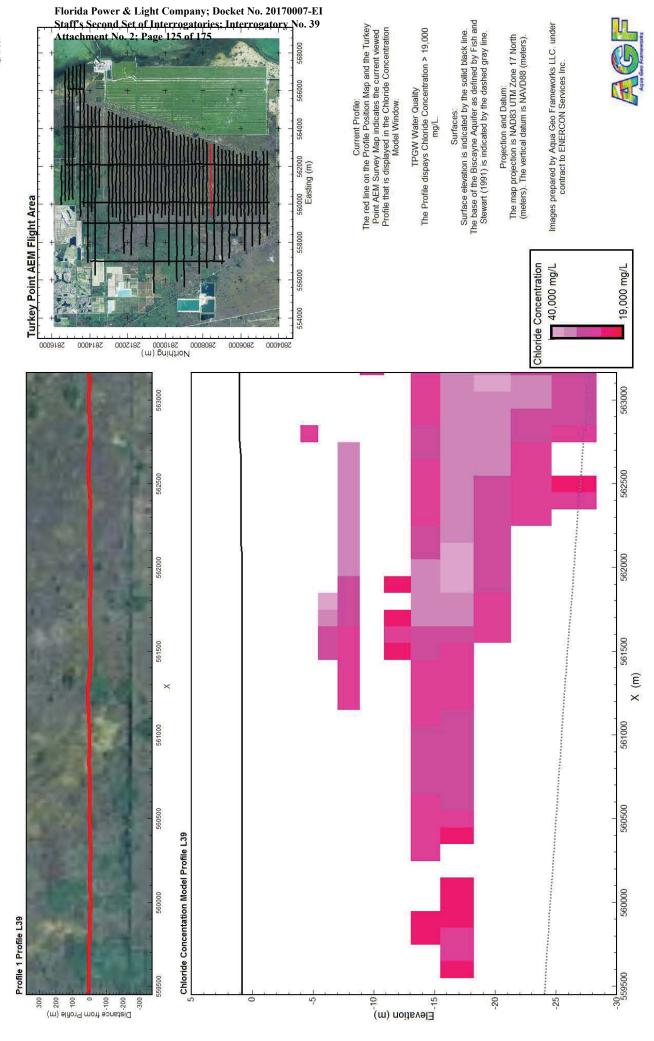
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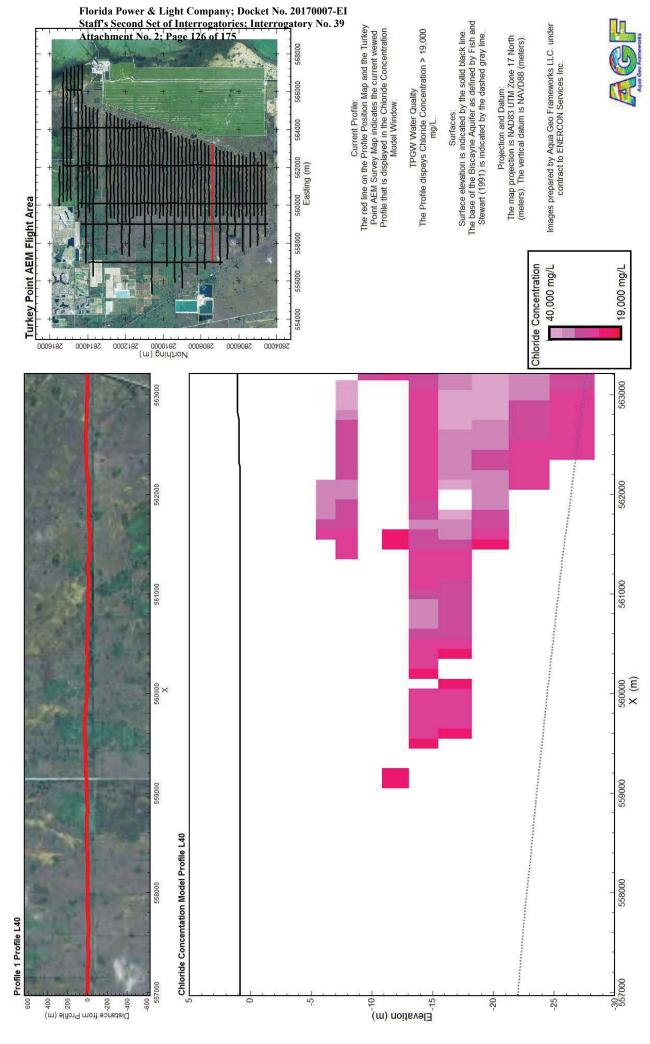


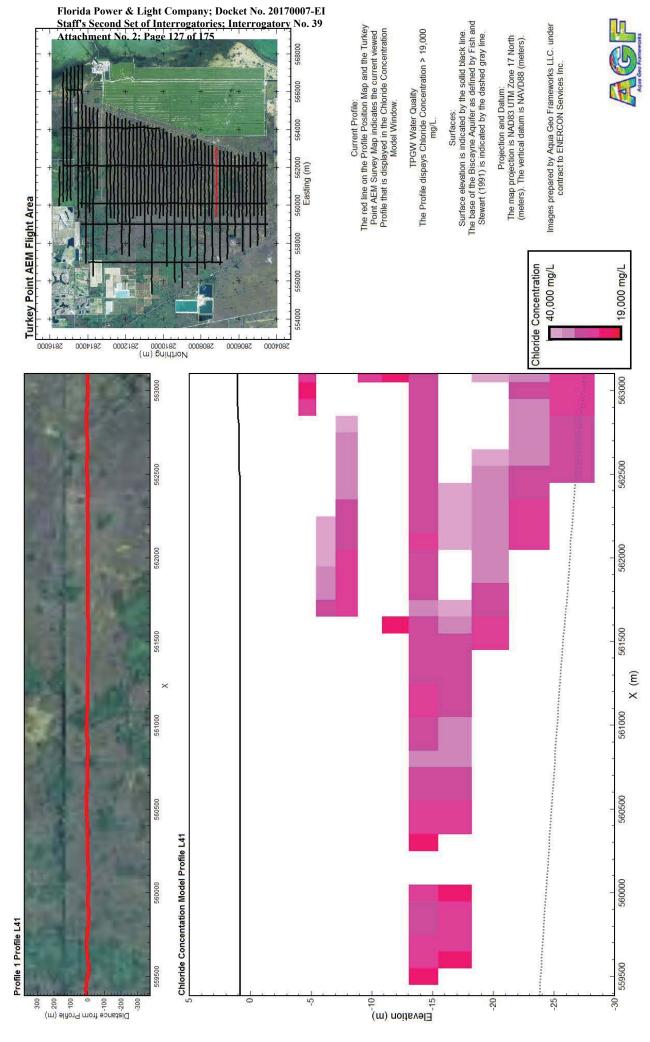


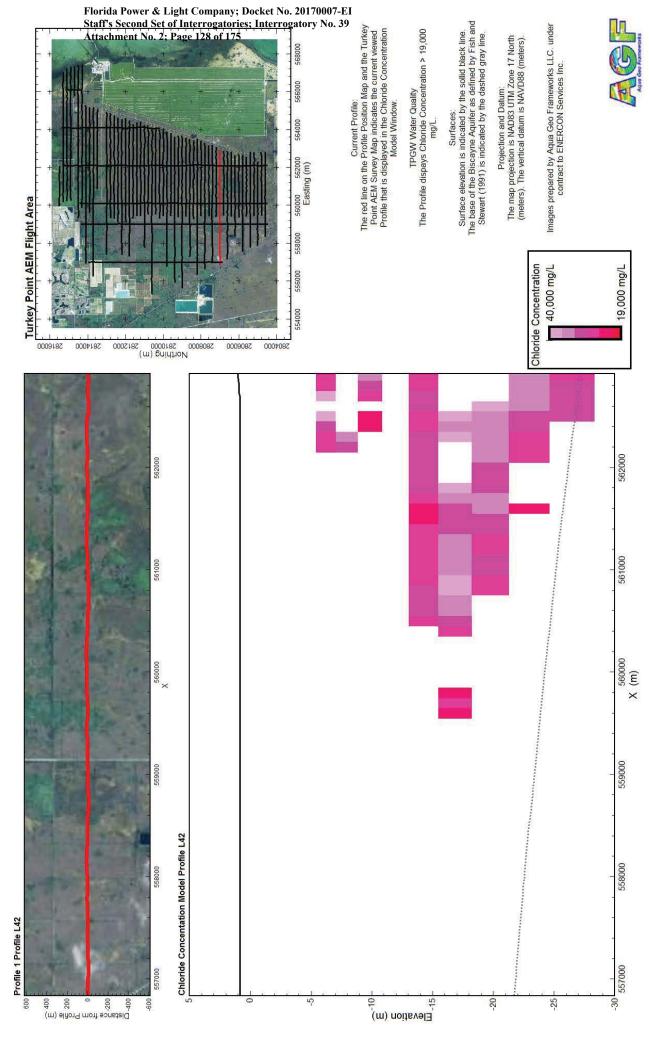


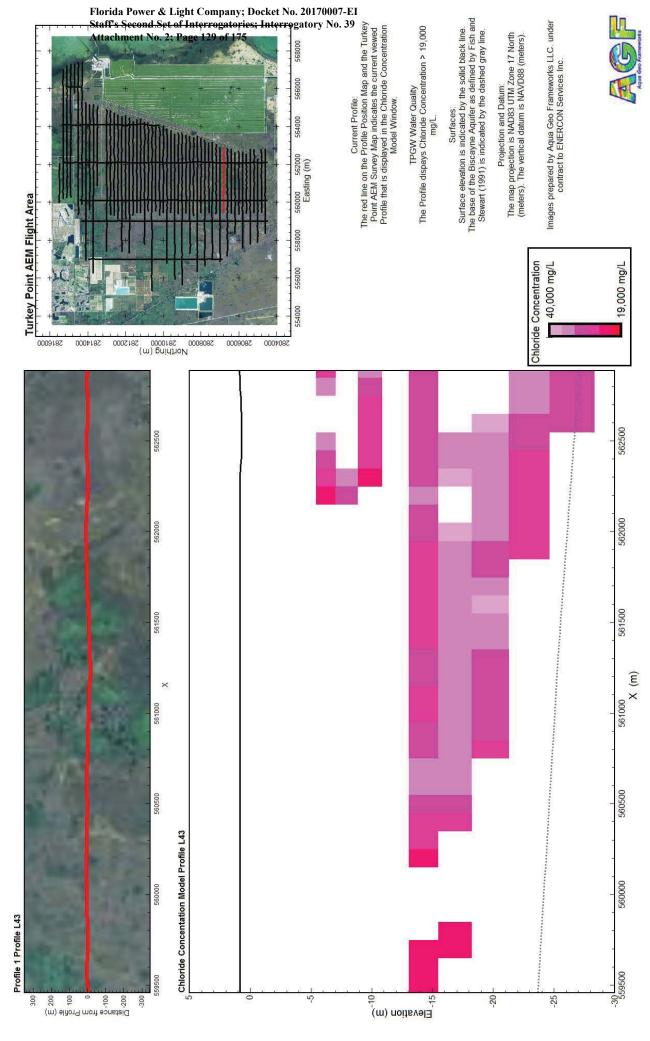


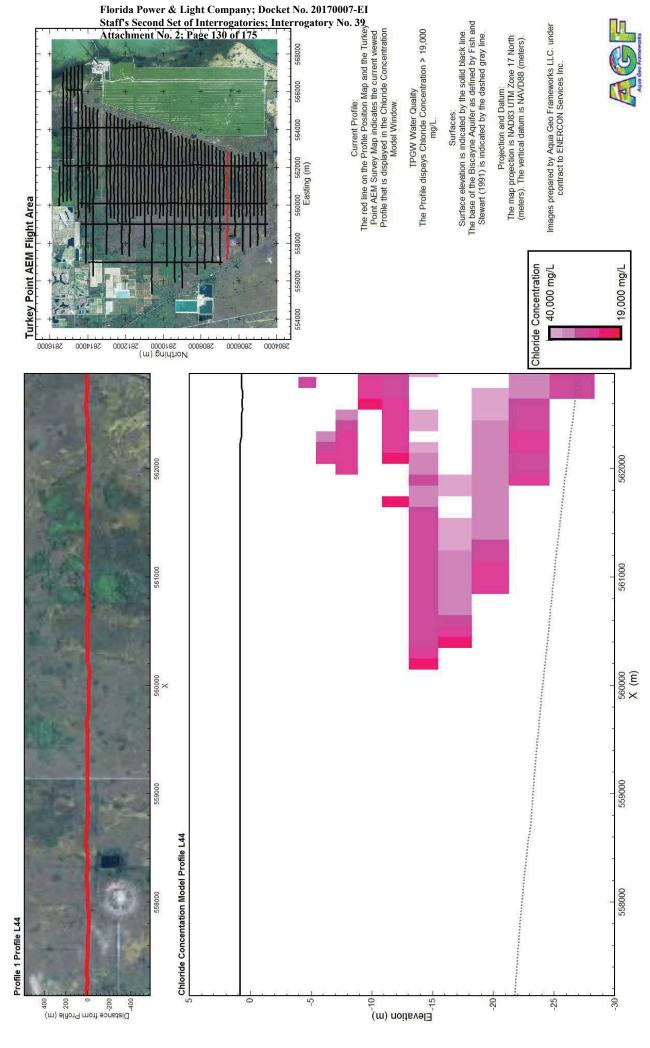


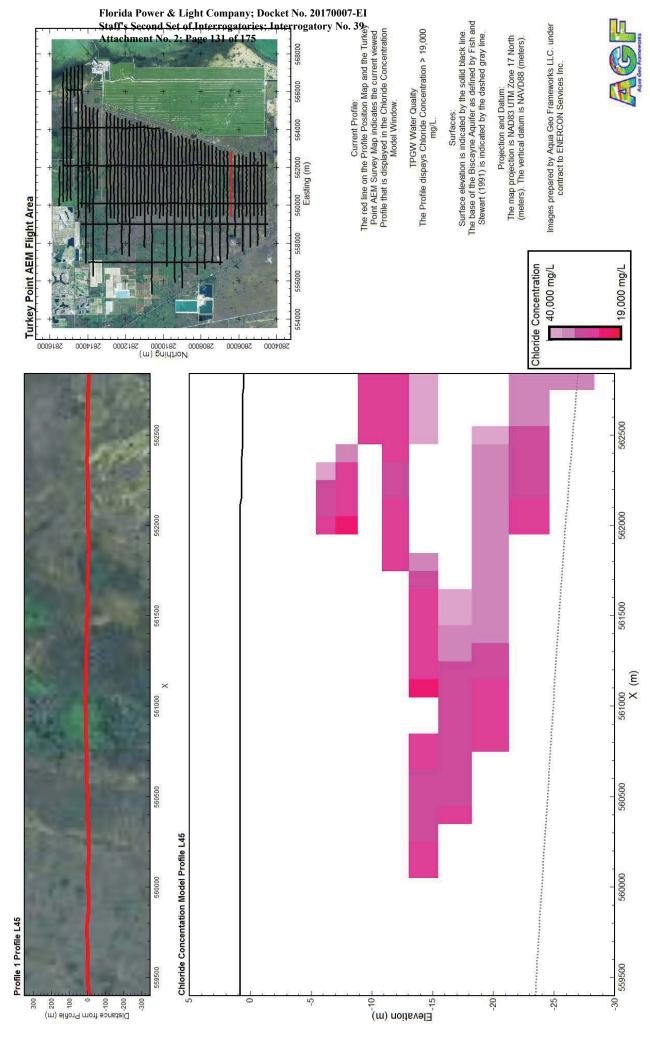


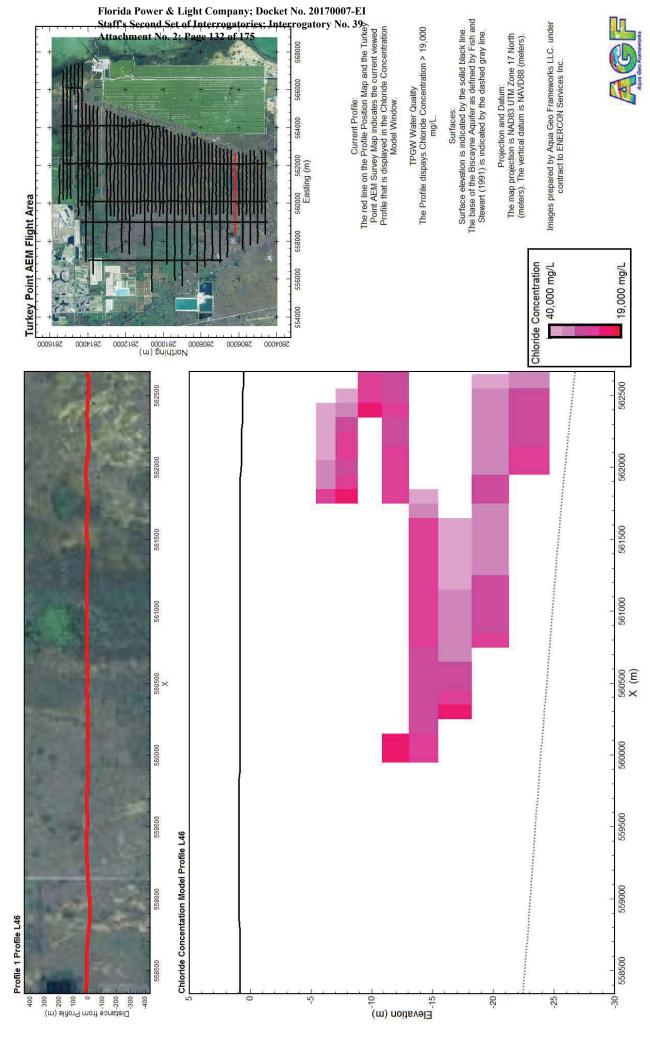


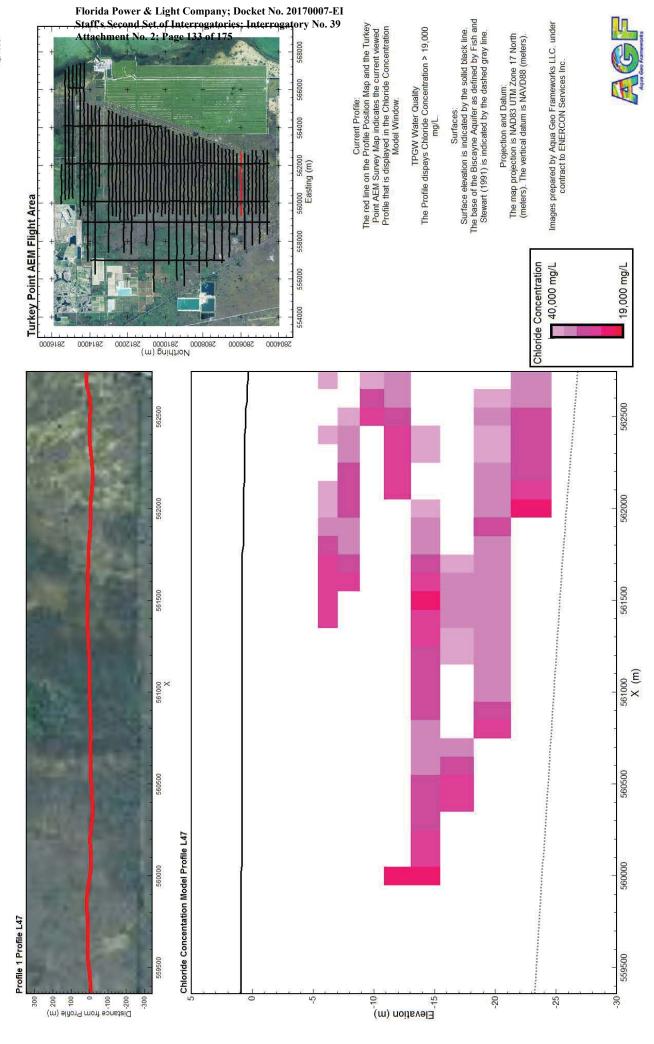


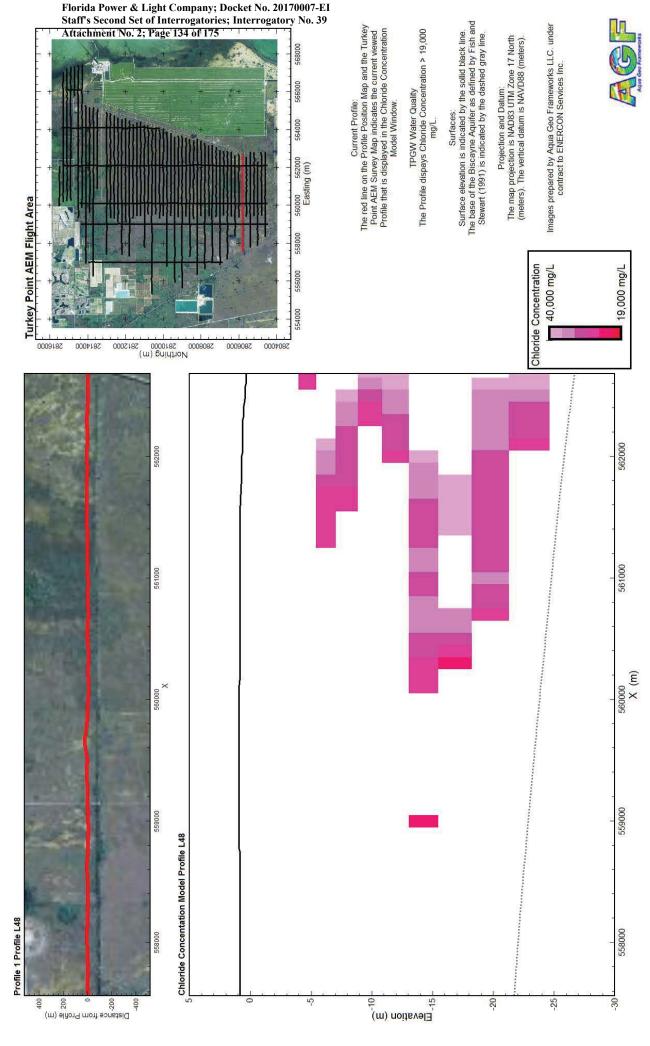


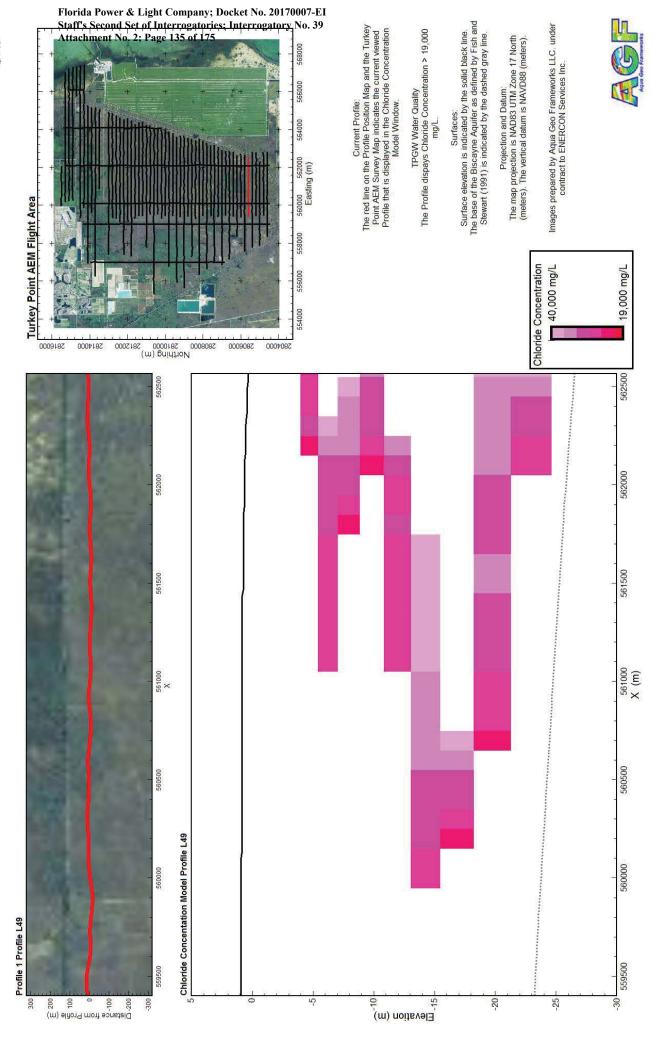


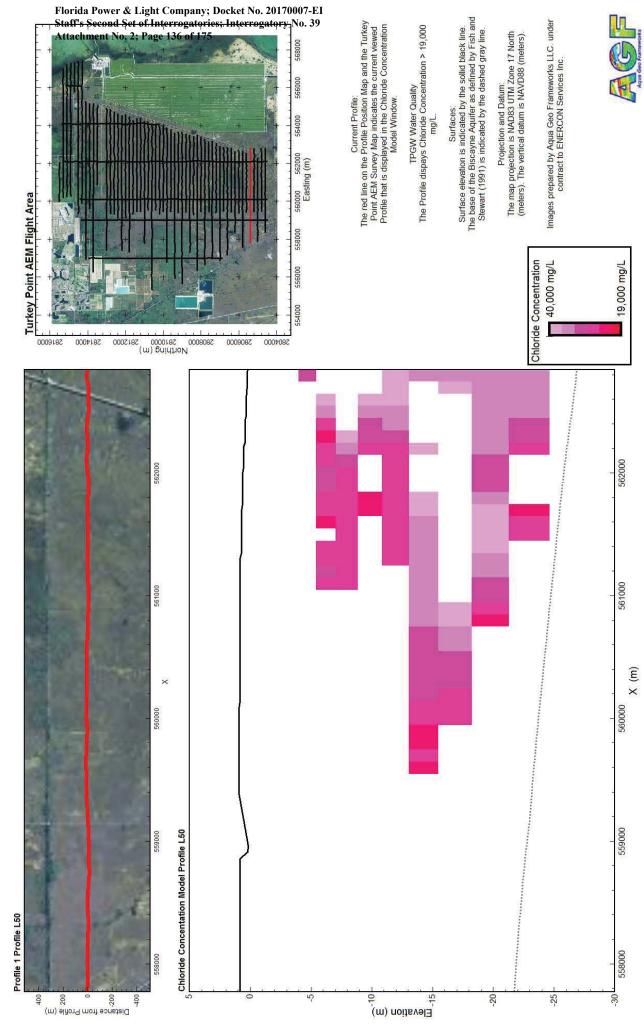


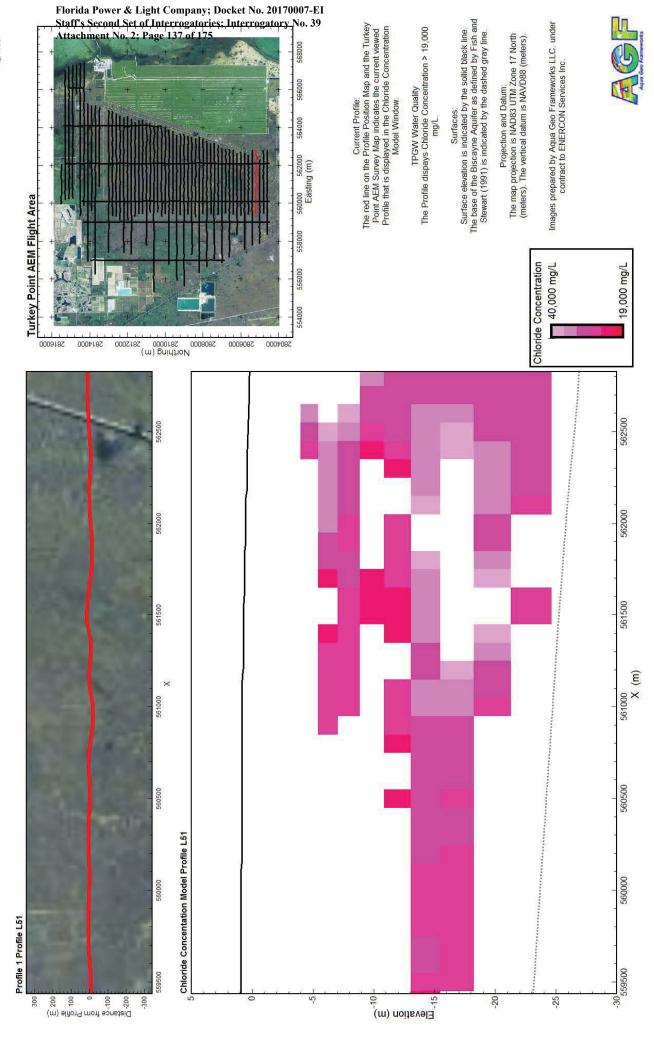


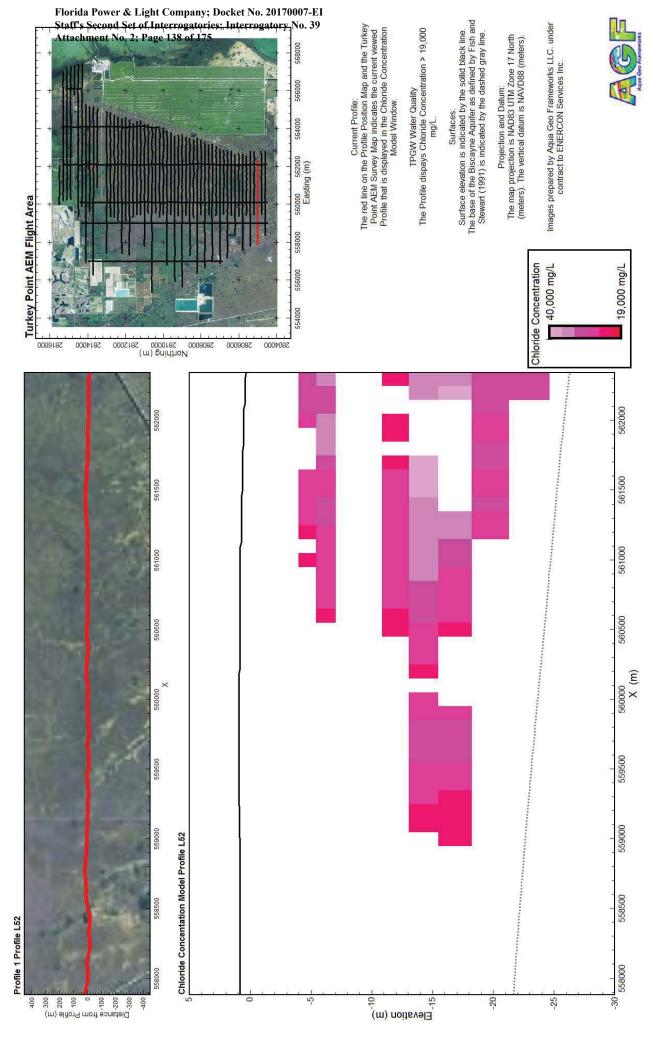


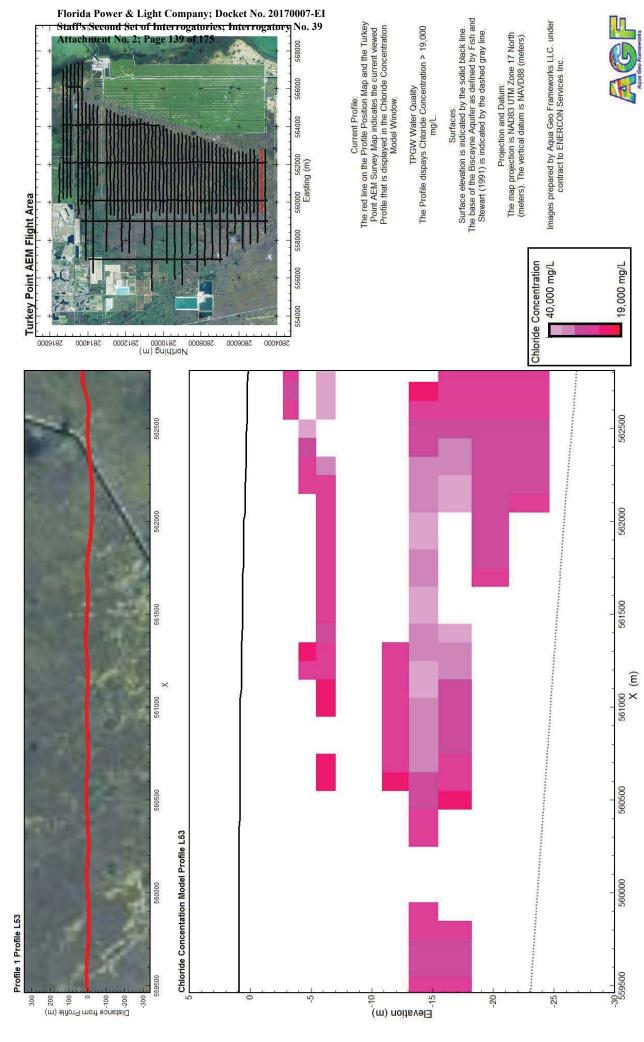


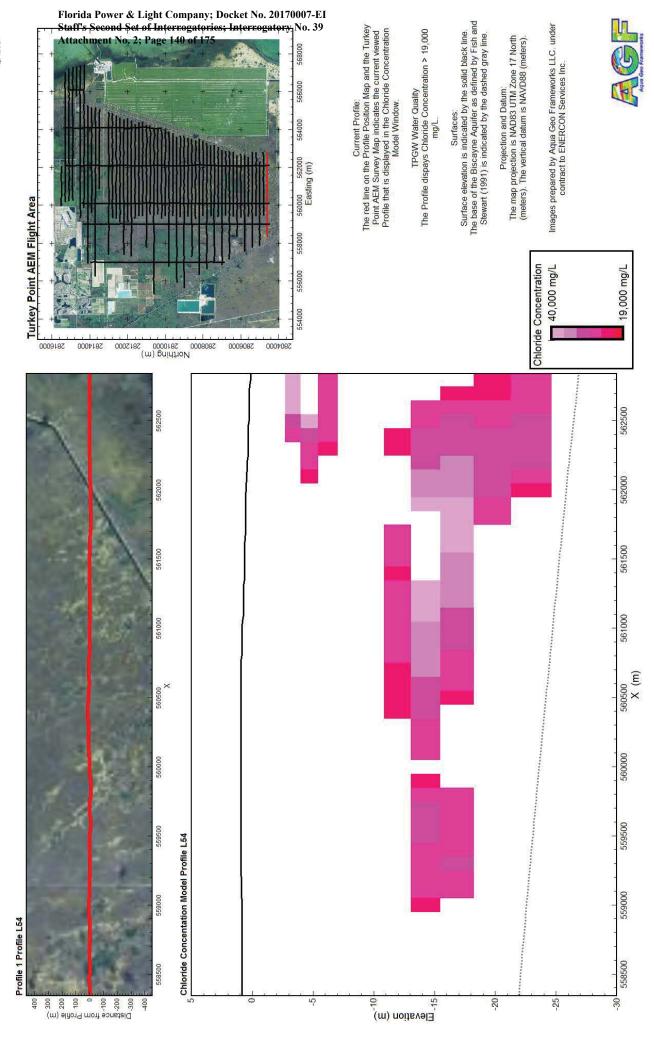




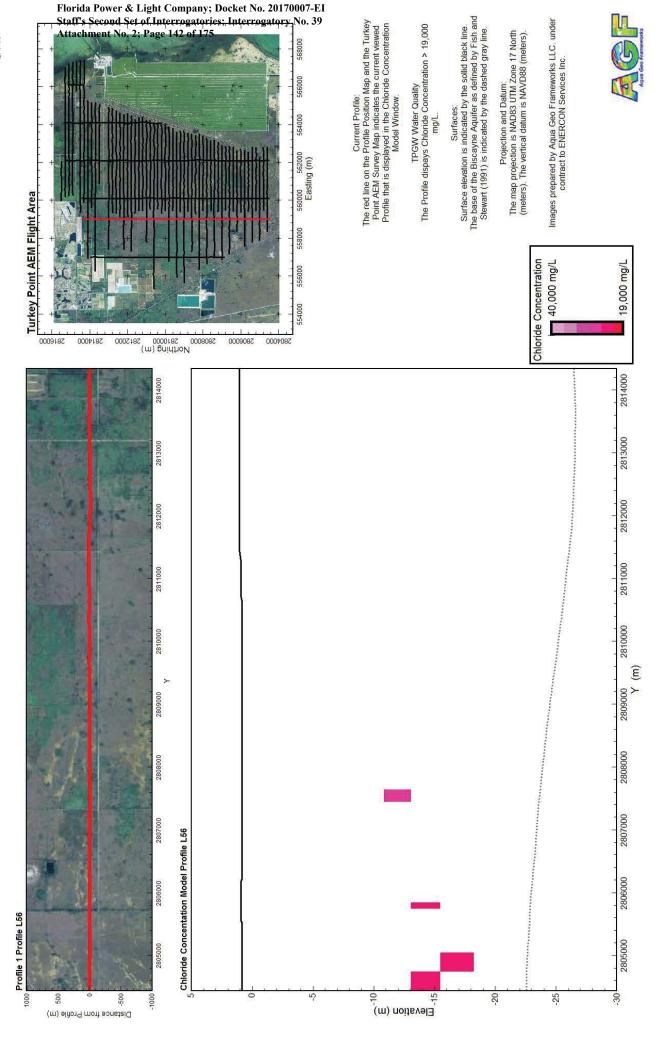




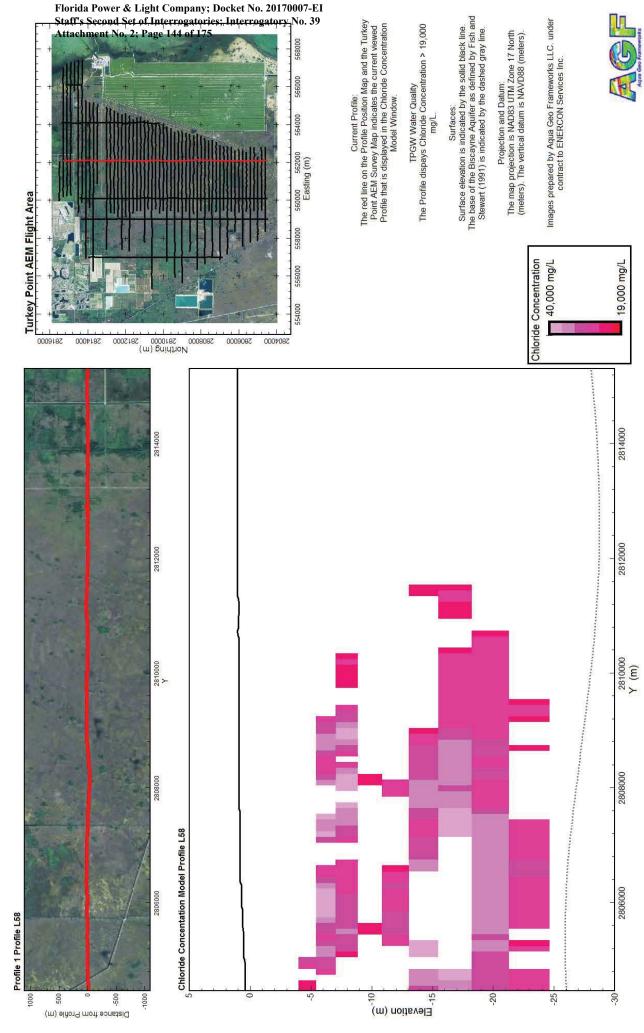


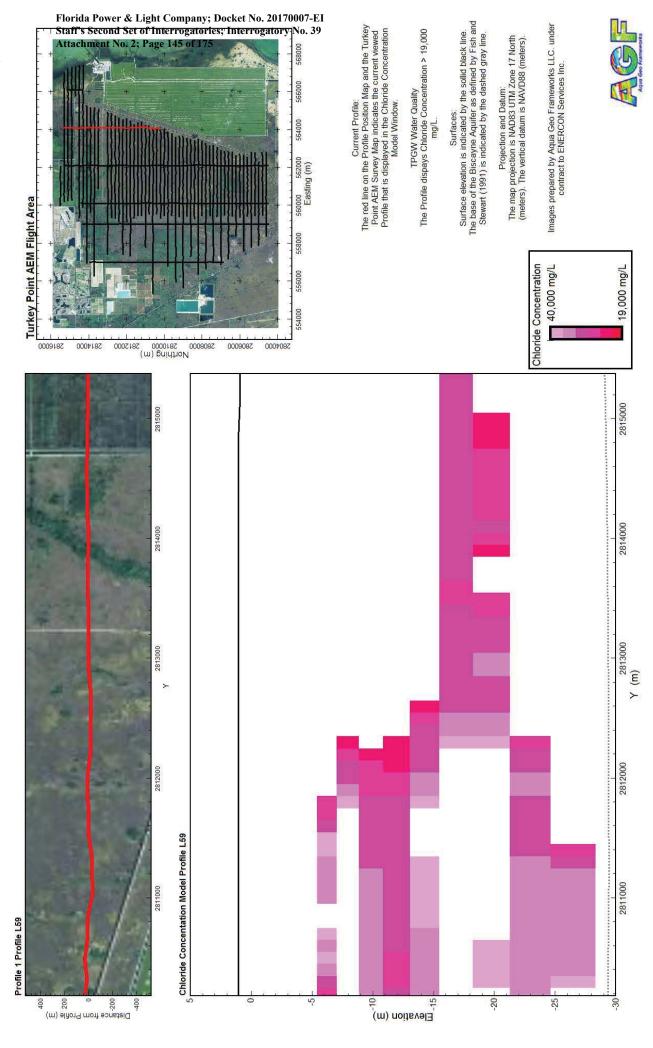


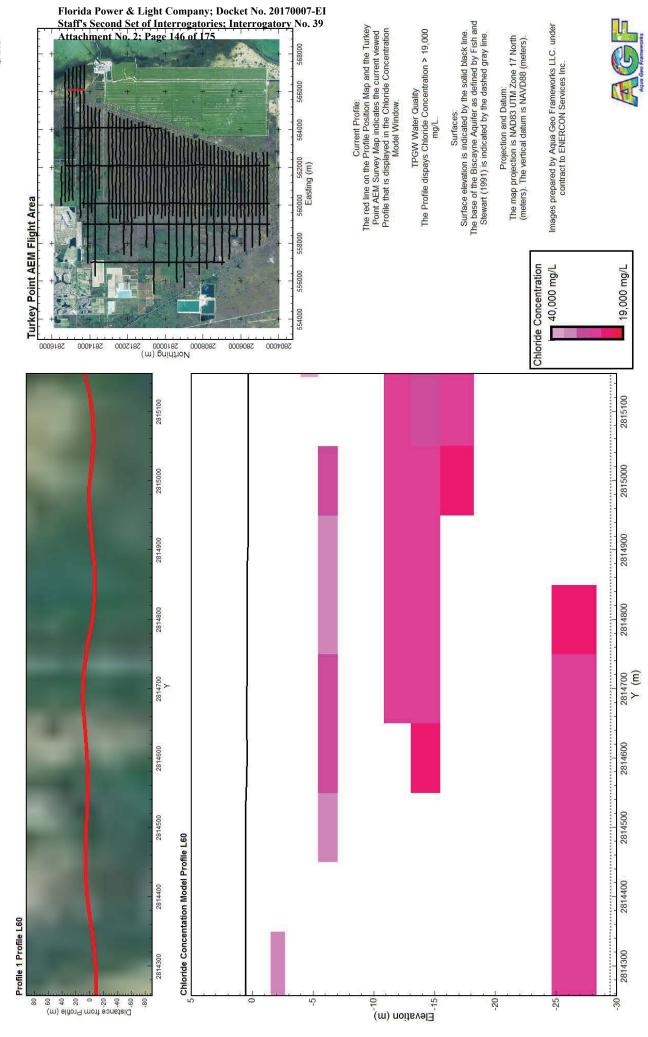








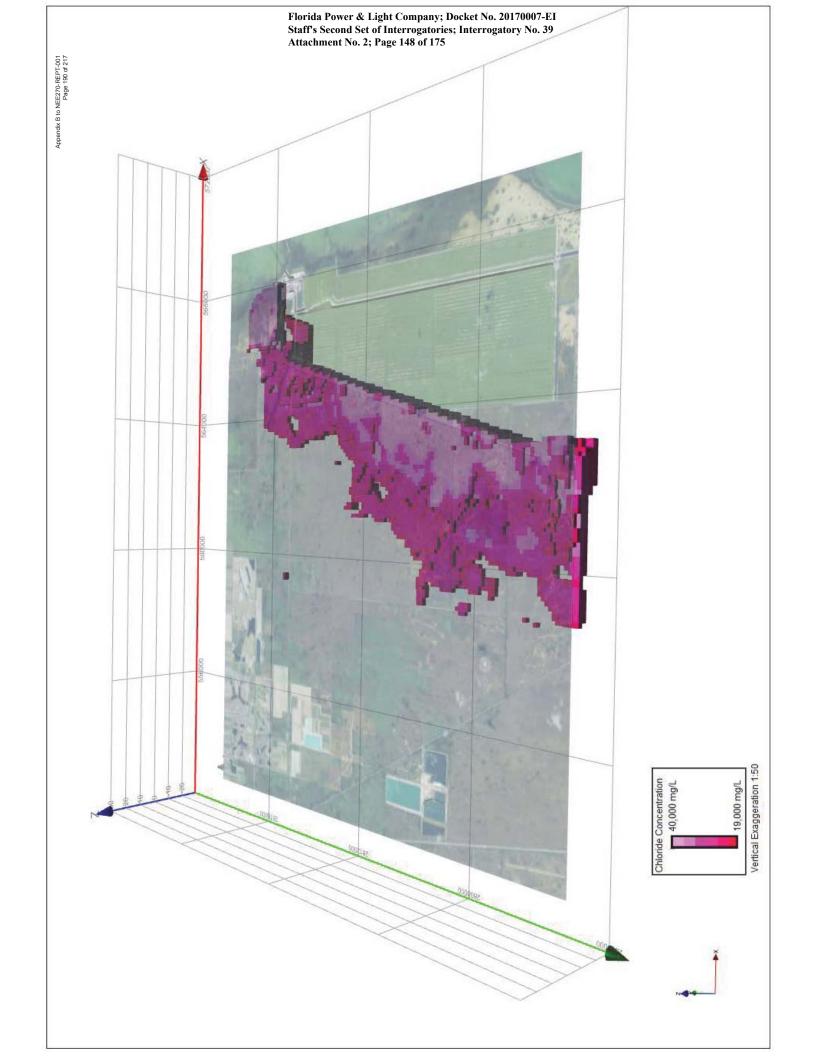


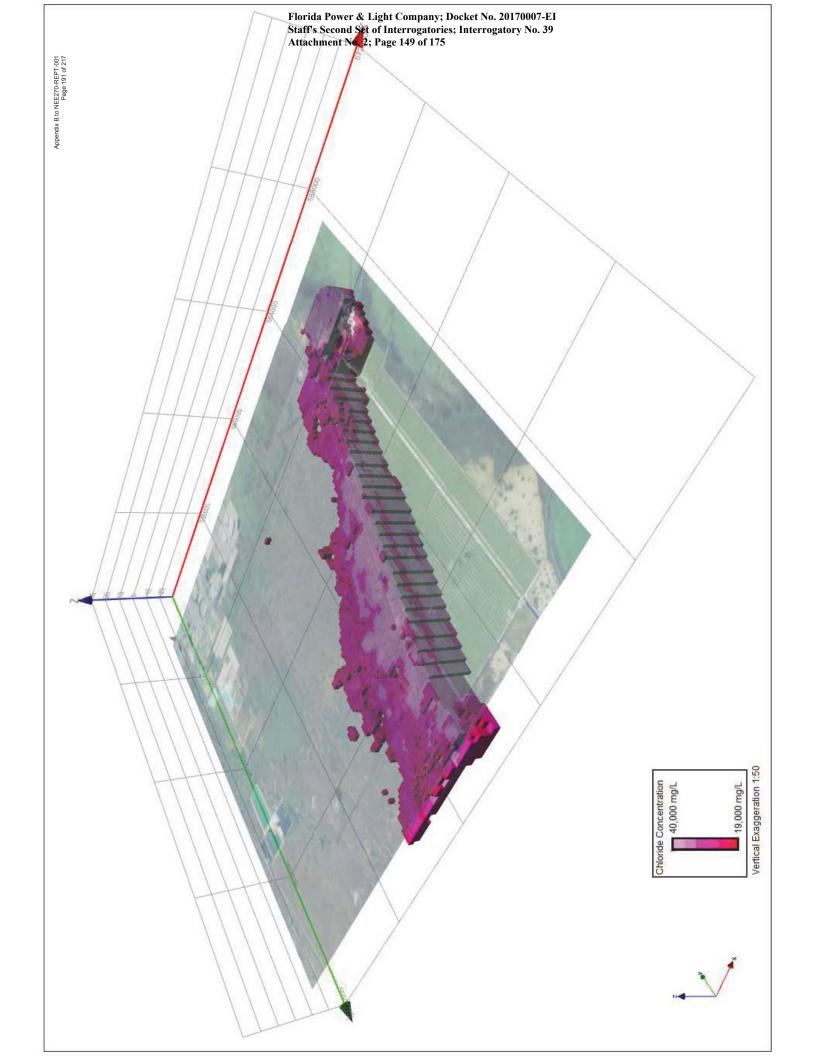


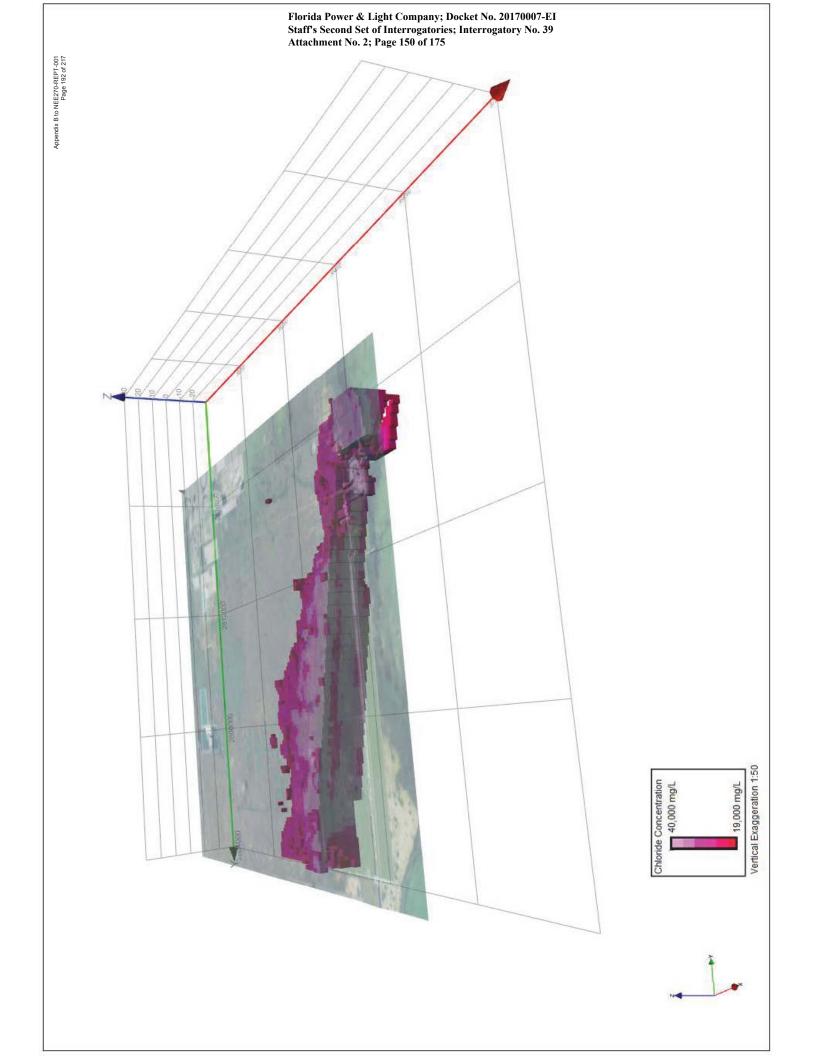
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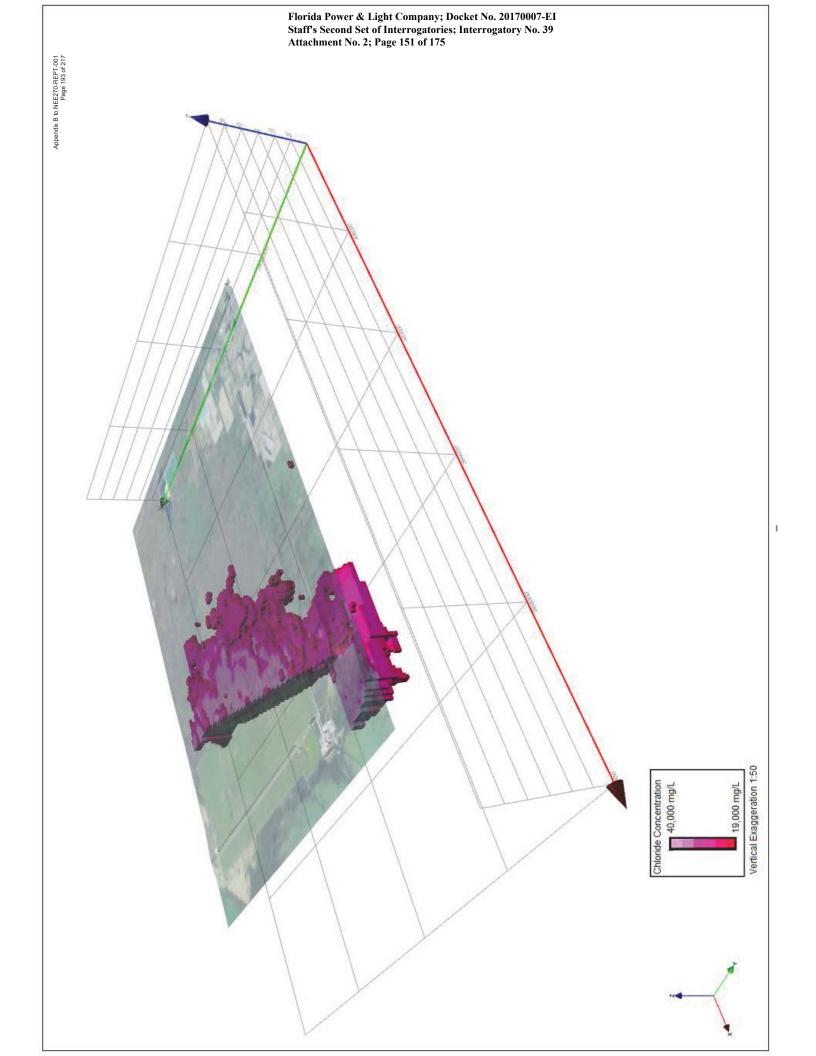
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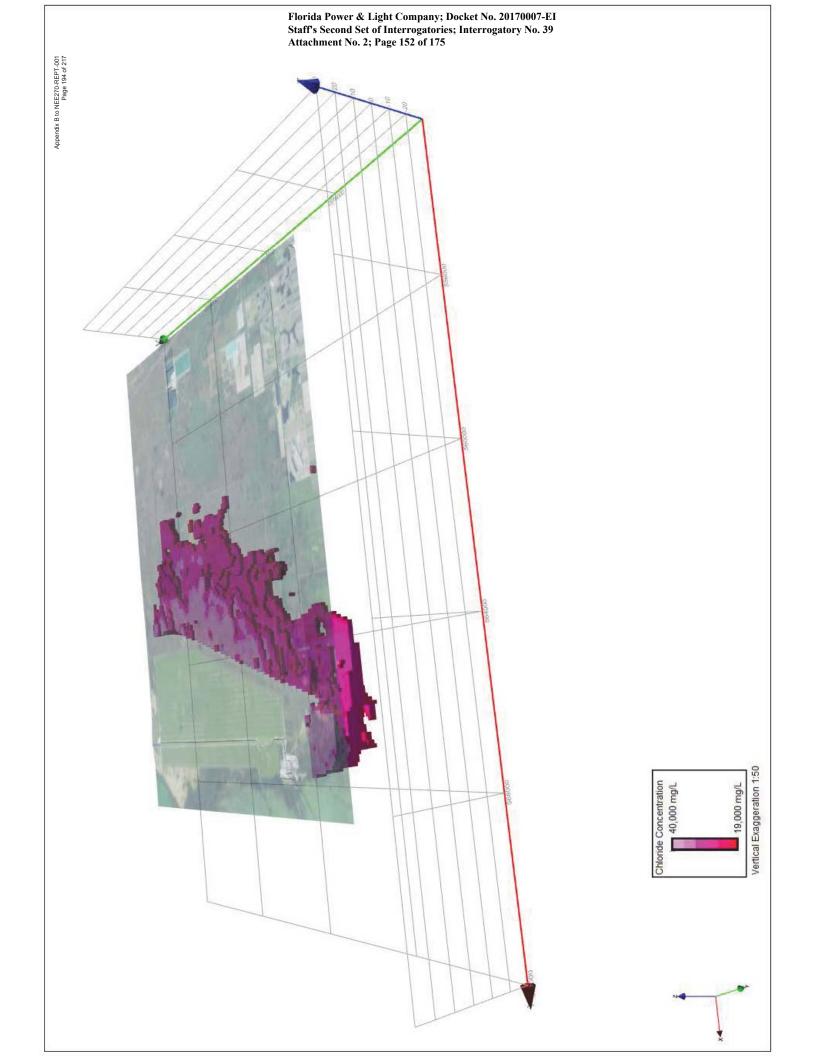
3D CHLORIDE VOXEL VIEWS

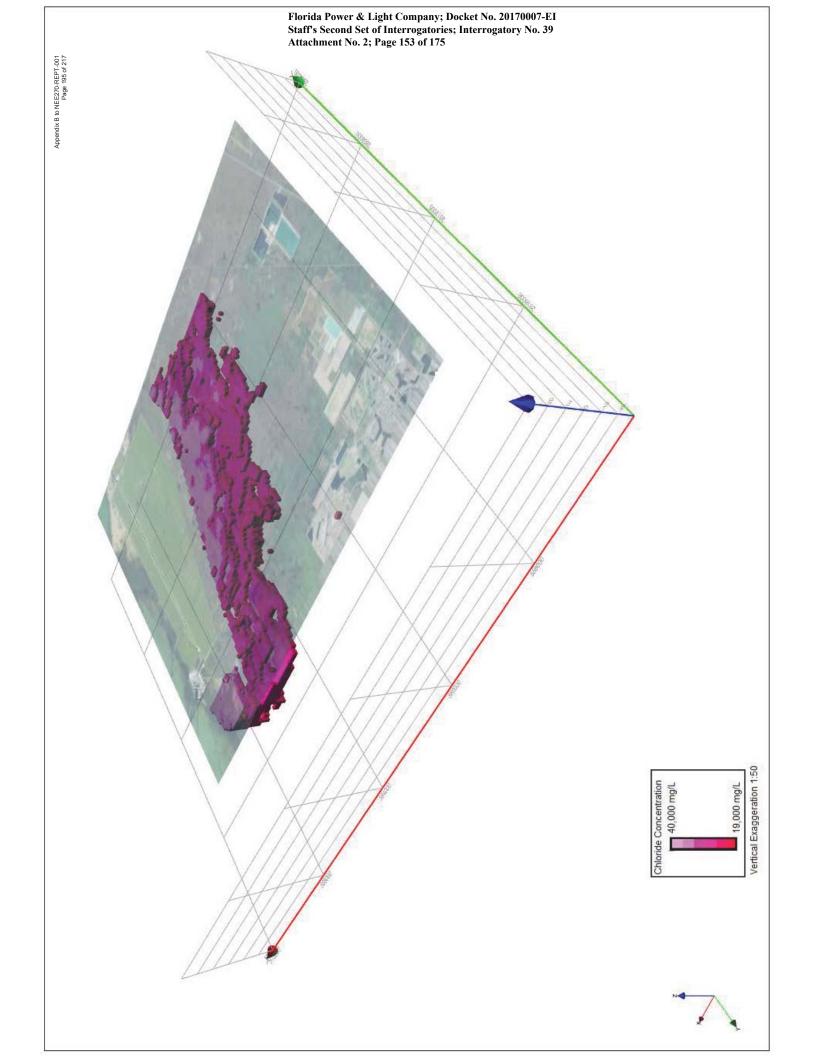


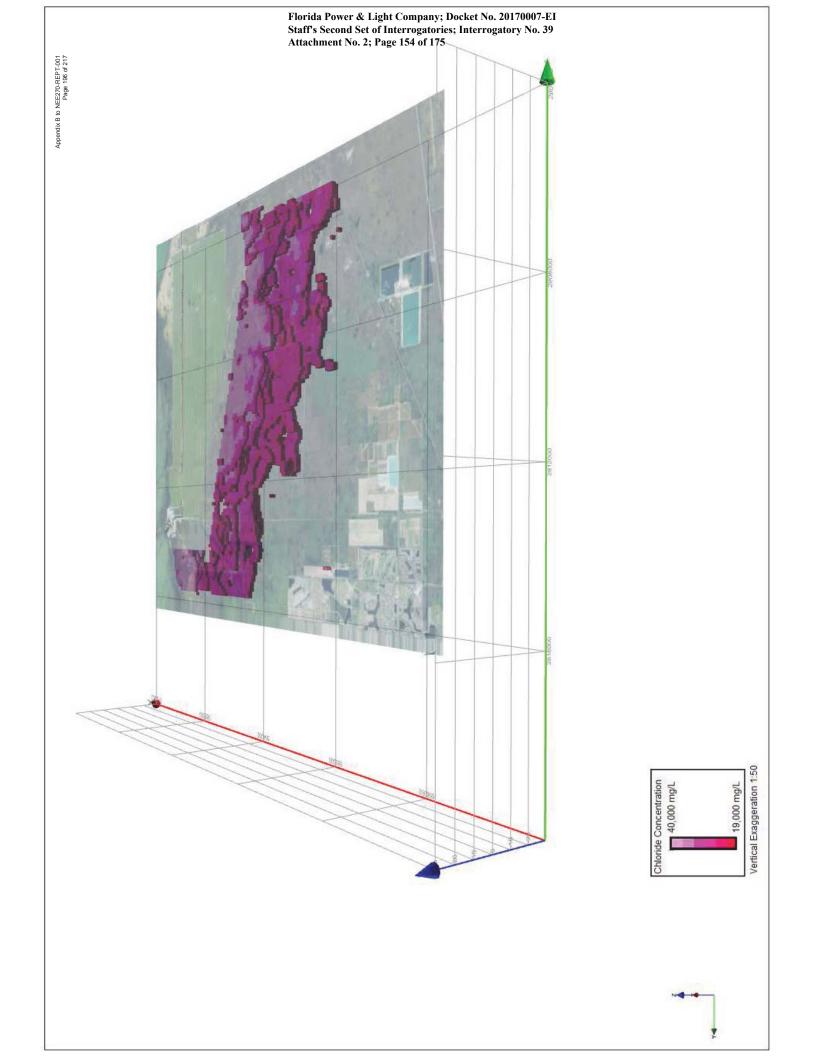


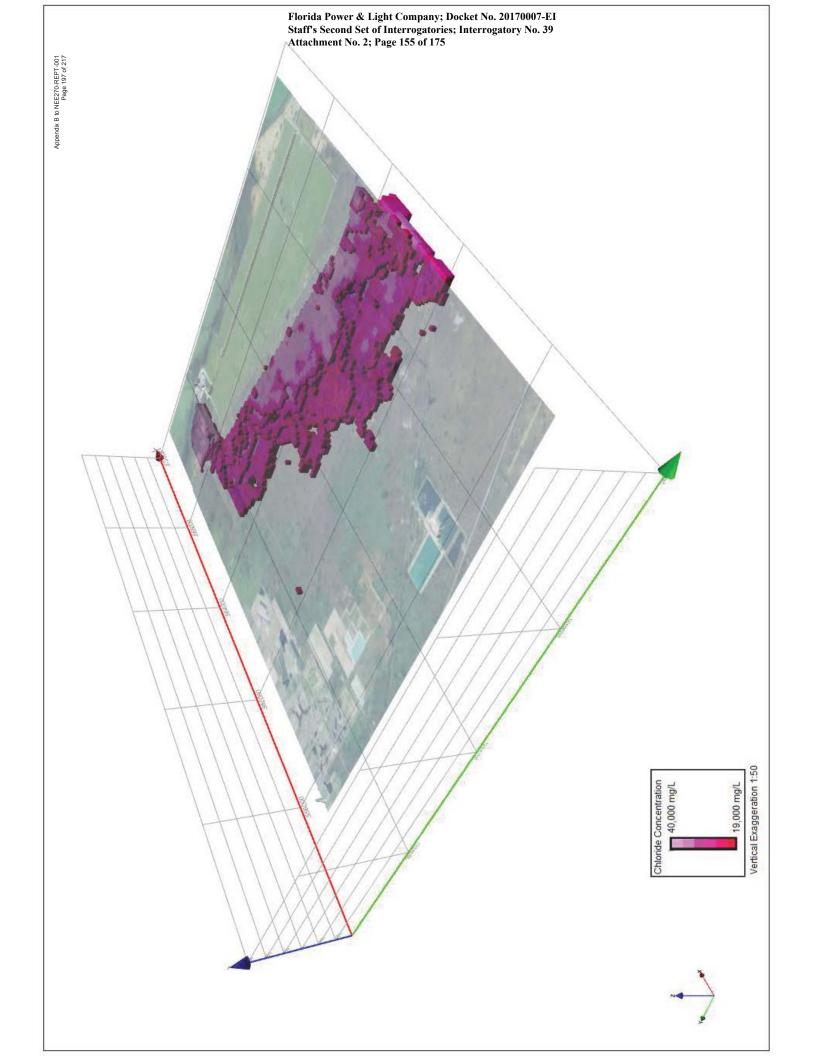


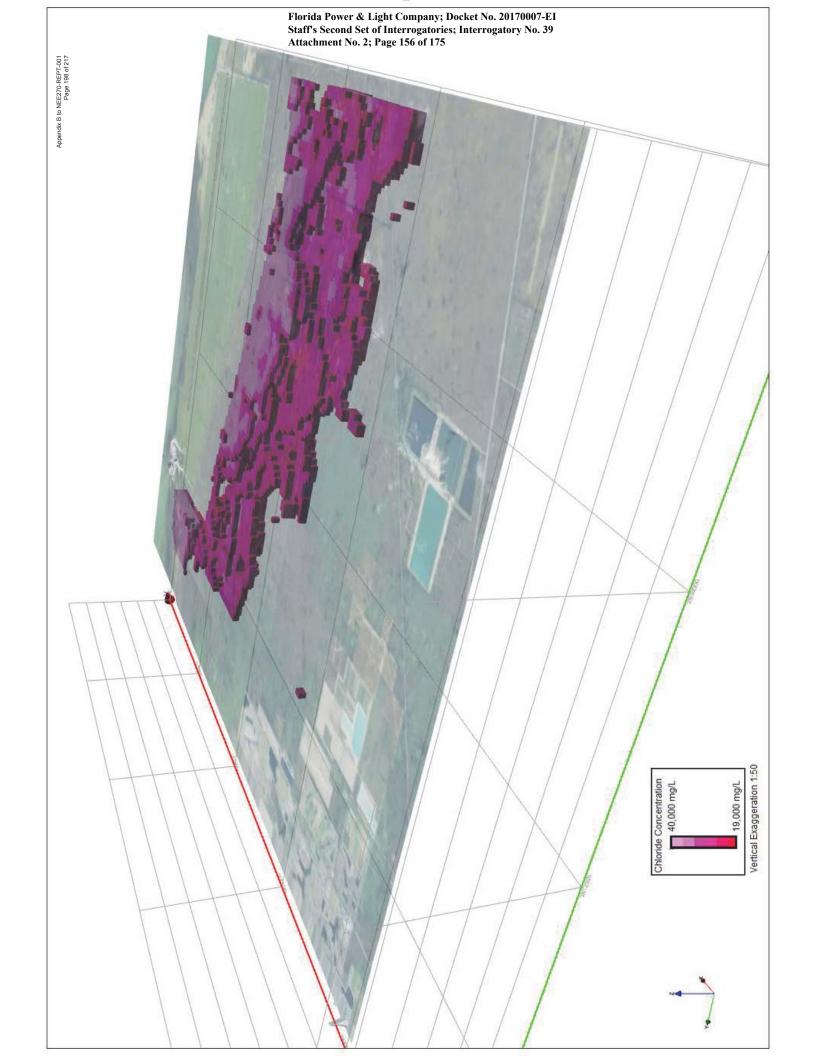


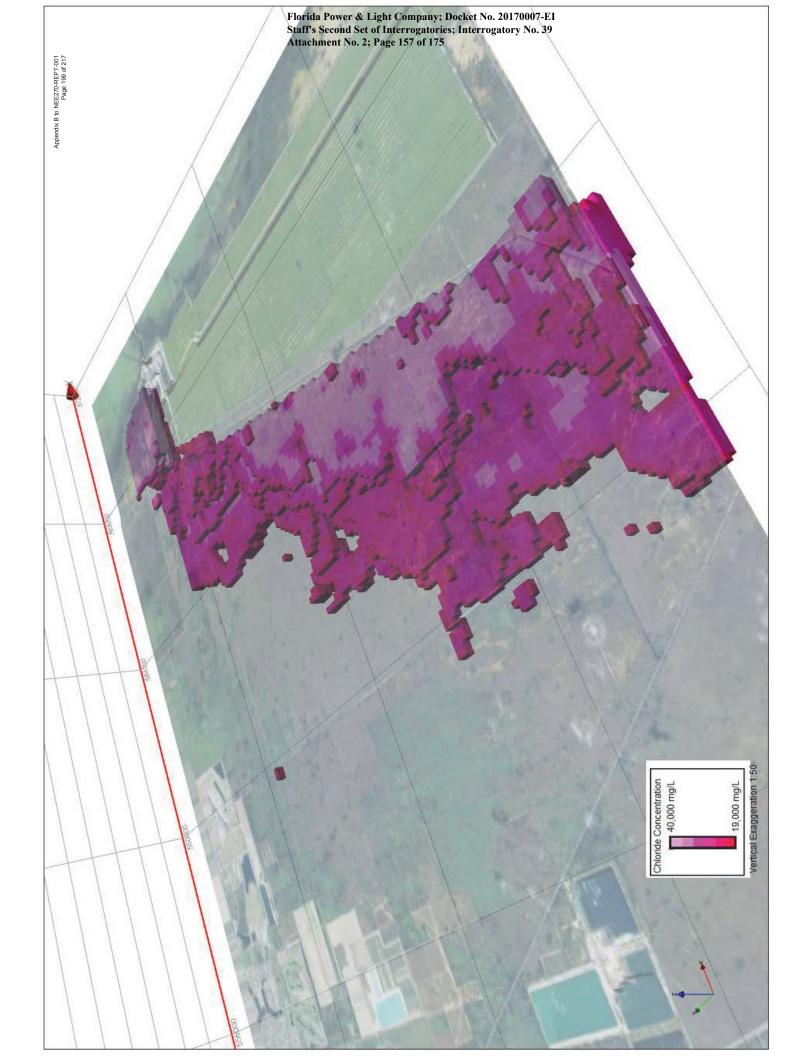


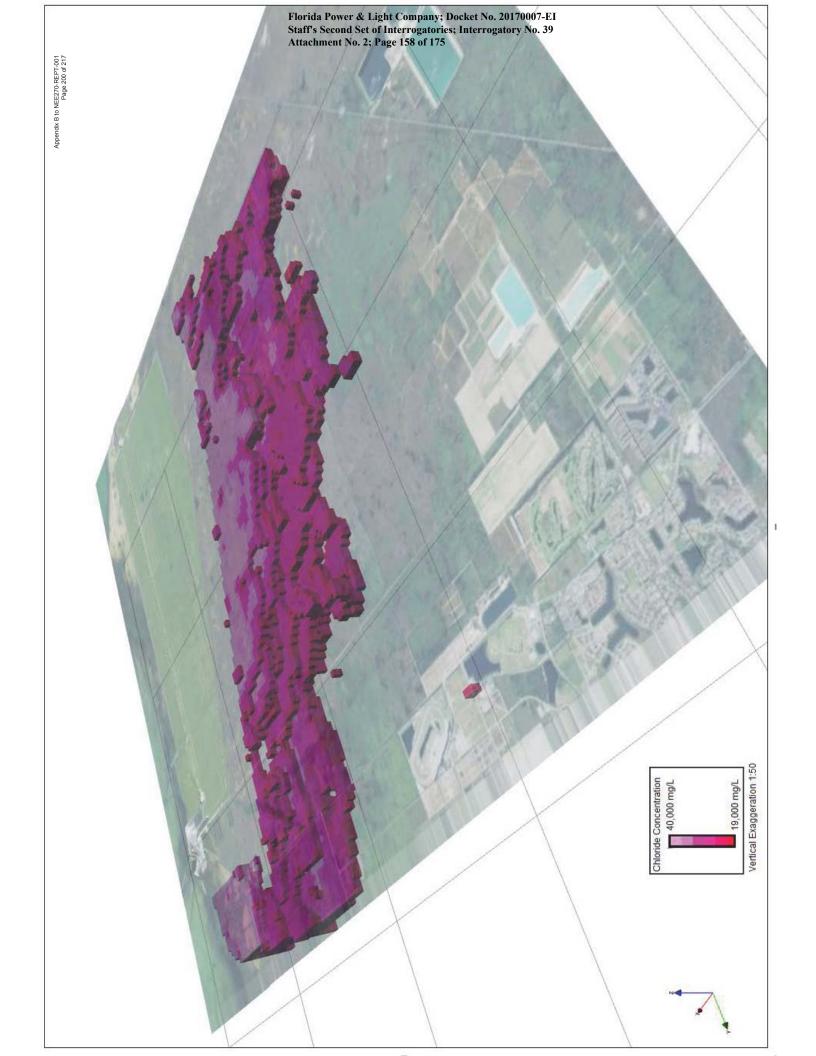


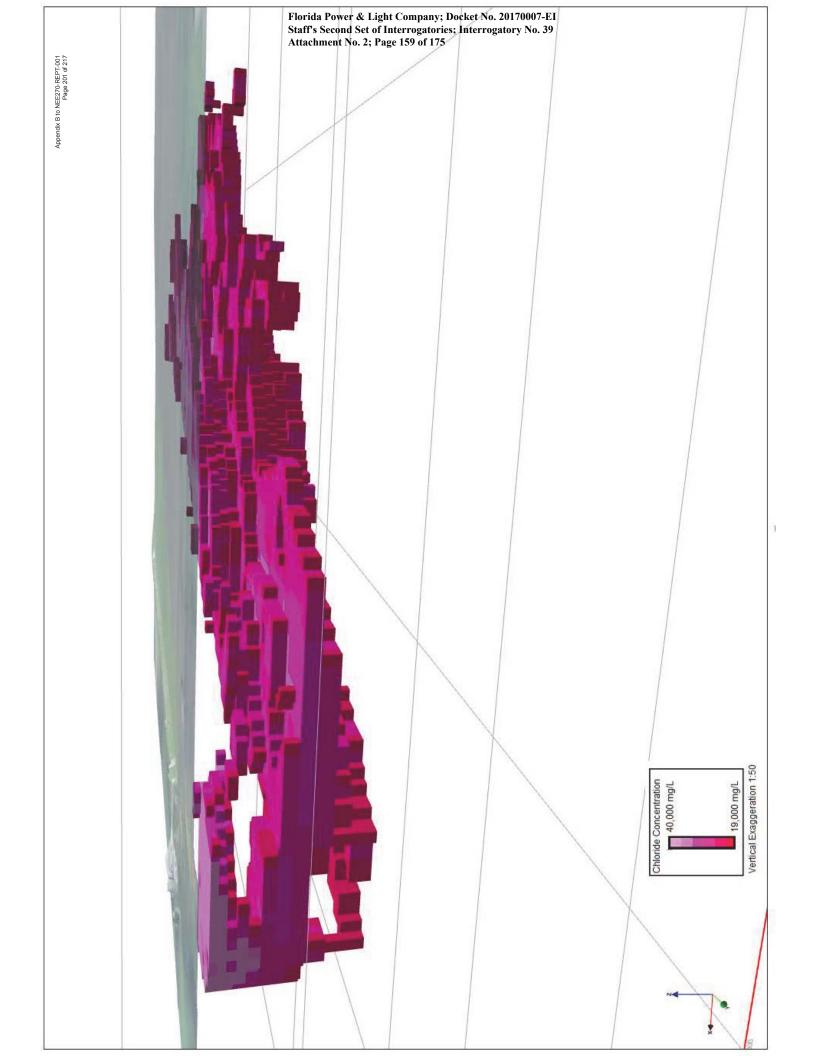


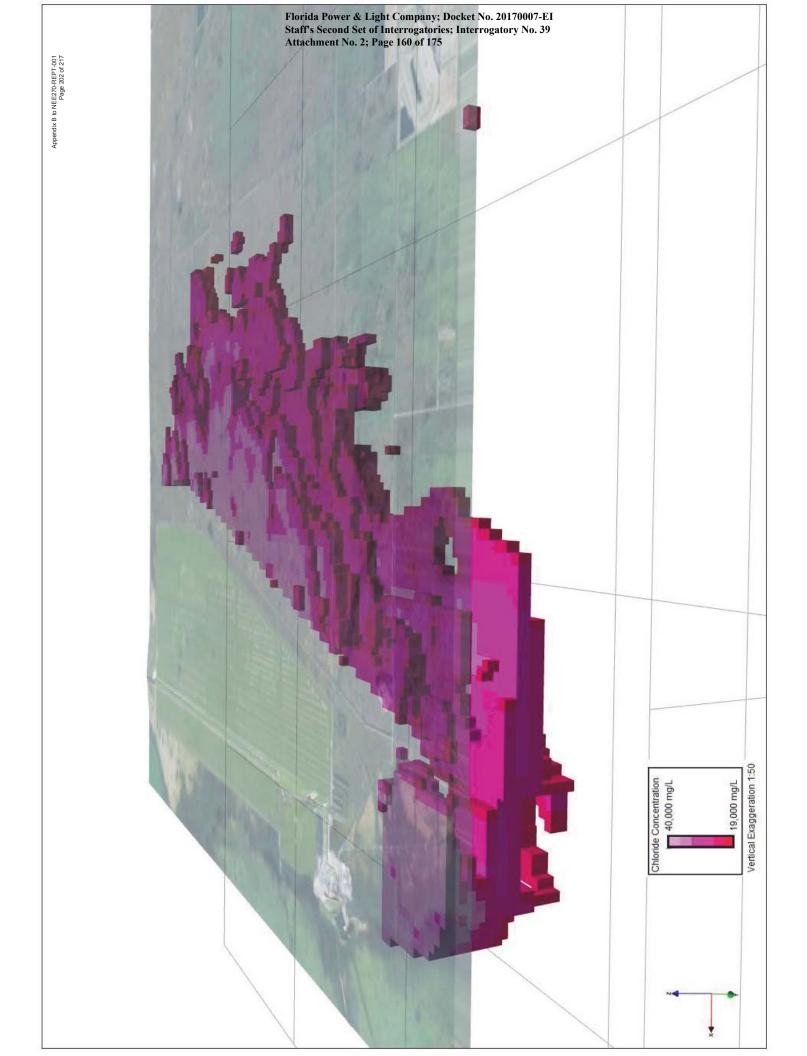












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APPENDIX 3B

**3D CHLORIDE SLICES** 

