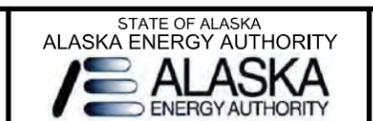


- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 45° east of north.
 3. Geologic map from Grantz, 1960.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 20
 MAP DATA

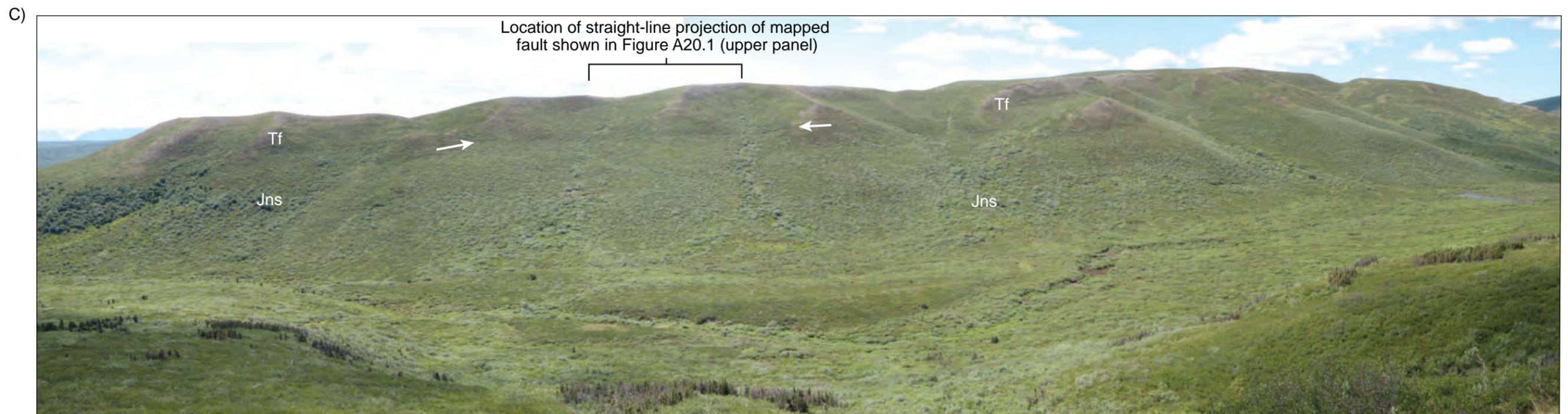
FIGURE
 A20.1



Photograph looking northeast from location A.



Photograph looking west-southwest from location B. Geologist standing in 3- to 6-m deep and ~30-m-wide swale. Swale only exists in saddle; it does not continue down either side of saddle.



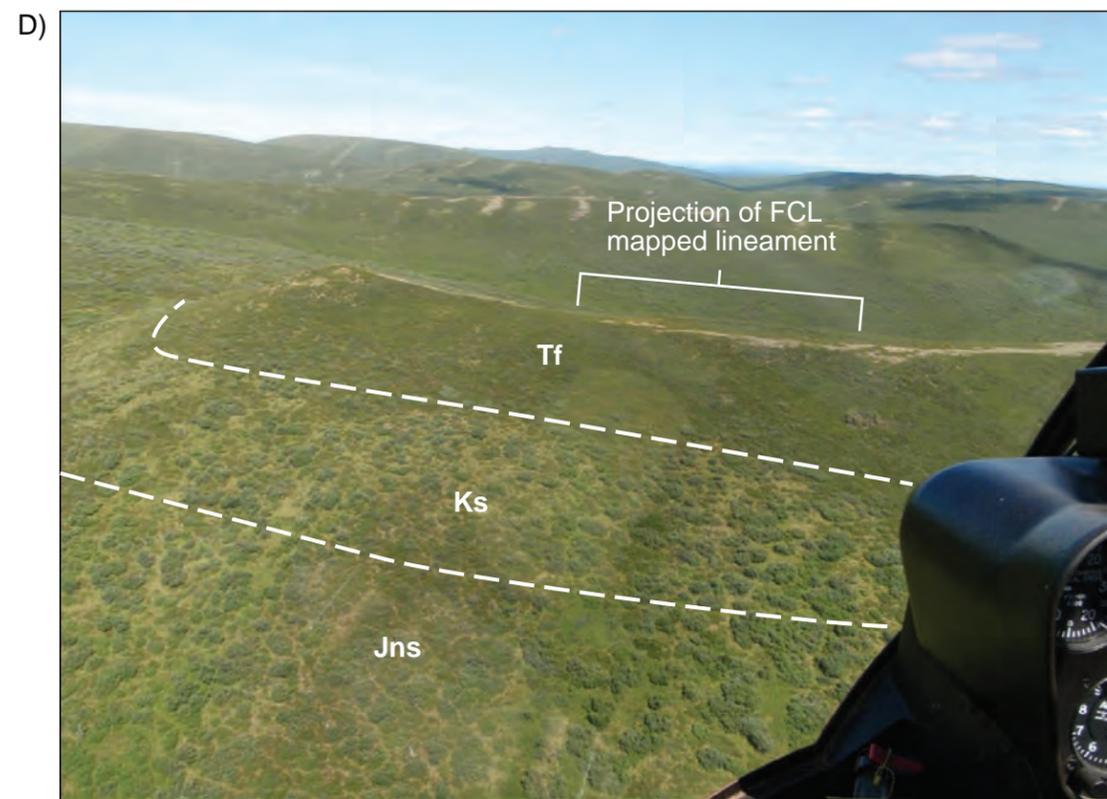
Photograph looking southwest from location C. Basal contact shown by arrows. Note that base of contact is not apparently deformed along projection of fault and that no expression of faulting in valley bottom is apparent.



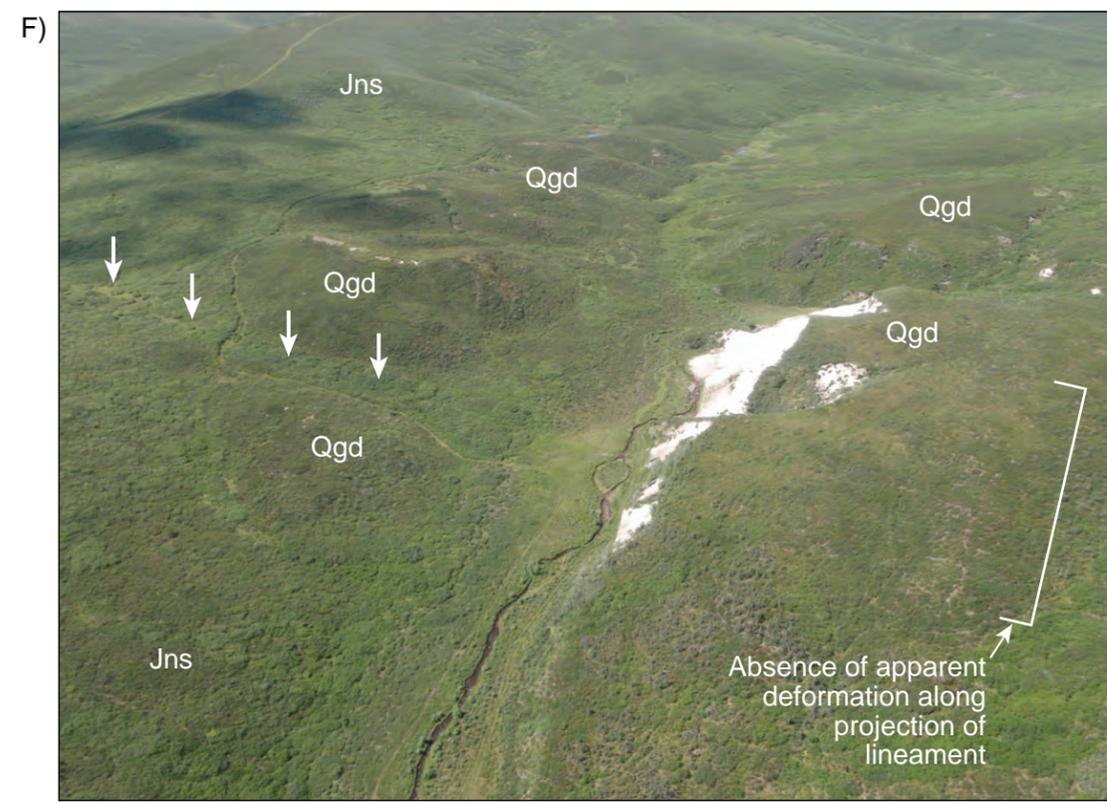
Photograph looking north from location G along mapped fault of Grantz (1960). Arrows point to approximate location of mapped fault. Note absence of apparent geomorphic expression fault.



Arrows show location of FCL mapped lineament (shallow U-shaped swale). Note no apparent deformation of white-bedded sediments (glacial lake sediments) along projection of lineament.



Photograph looking northeast from location D. Note absence of deformation in ridge line of Tf.



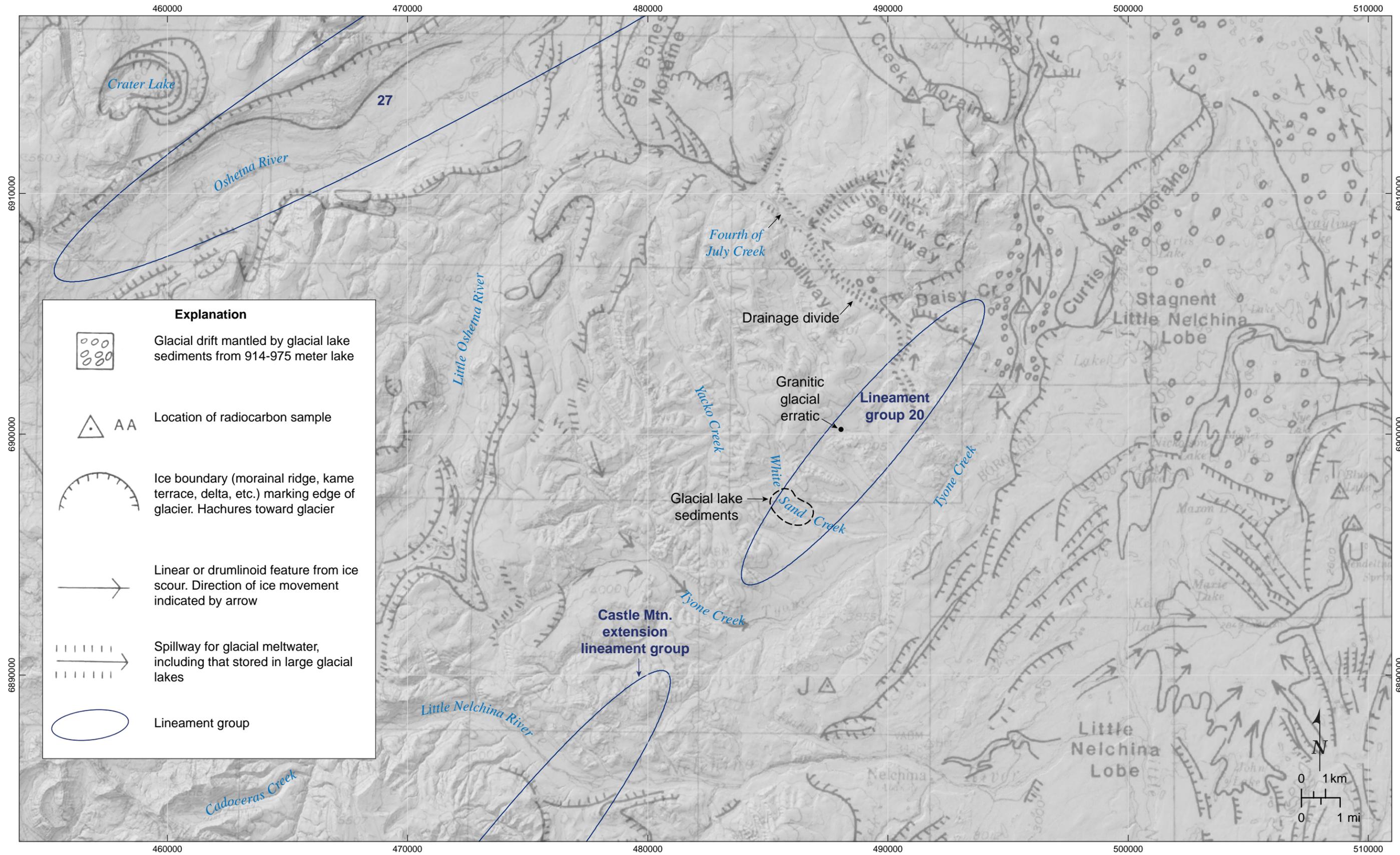
Photograph looking northwest from location F.



Photograph looking north-northeast from location H along queried mapped fault of Grantz (1960) that lies outside of lineament group. Note absence of fault expression.



Photograph looking north-northeast from location I along queried mapped fault of Grantz (1960) that lies outside of lineament group. Note absence of fault expression.



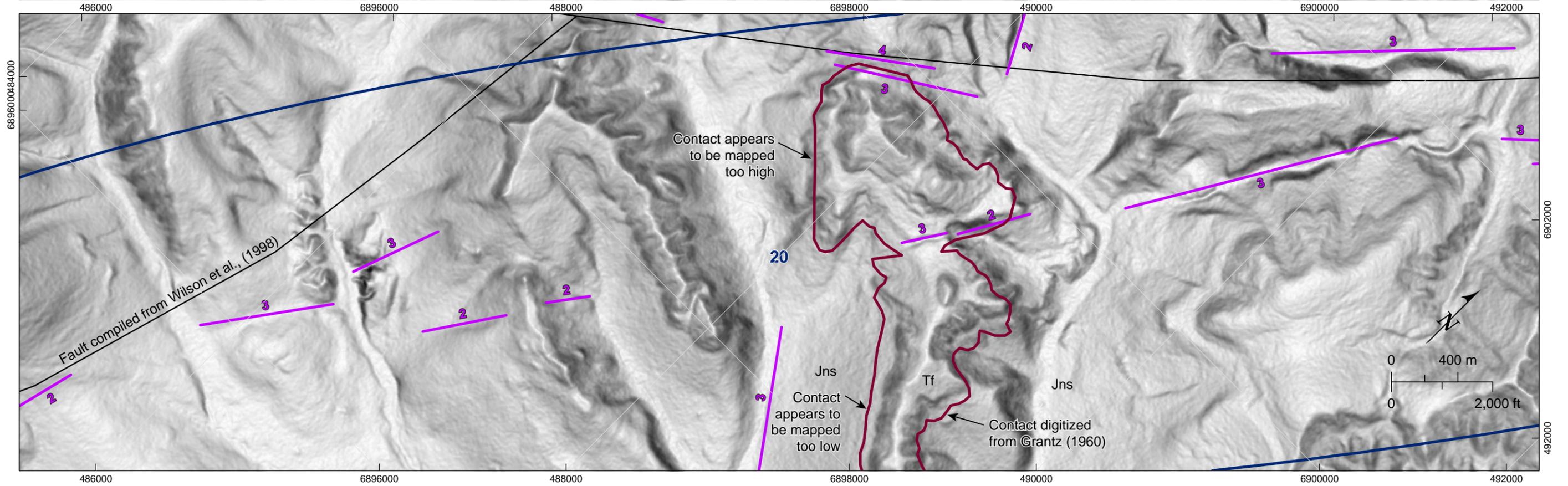
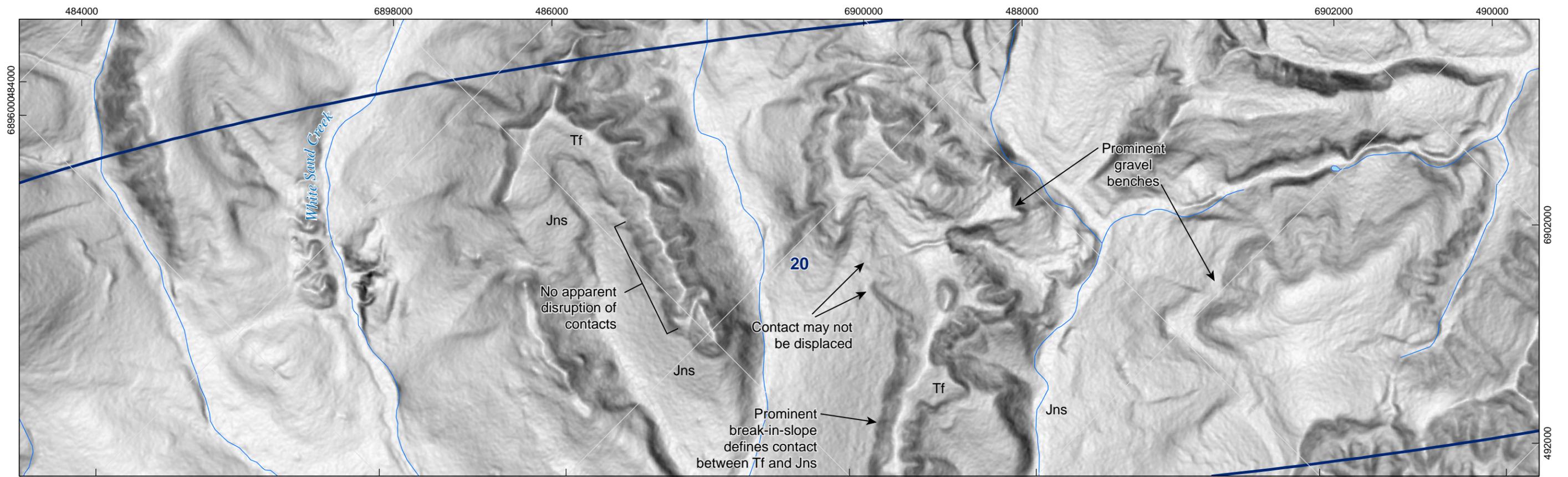
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Geologic map from Williams and Galloway, 1986.

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
LINEAMENT GROUP 20
 WILLIAMS AND GALLOWAY MAP (1986)

FIGURE
A20.5



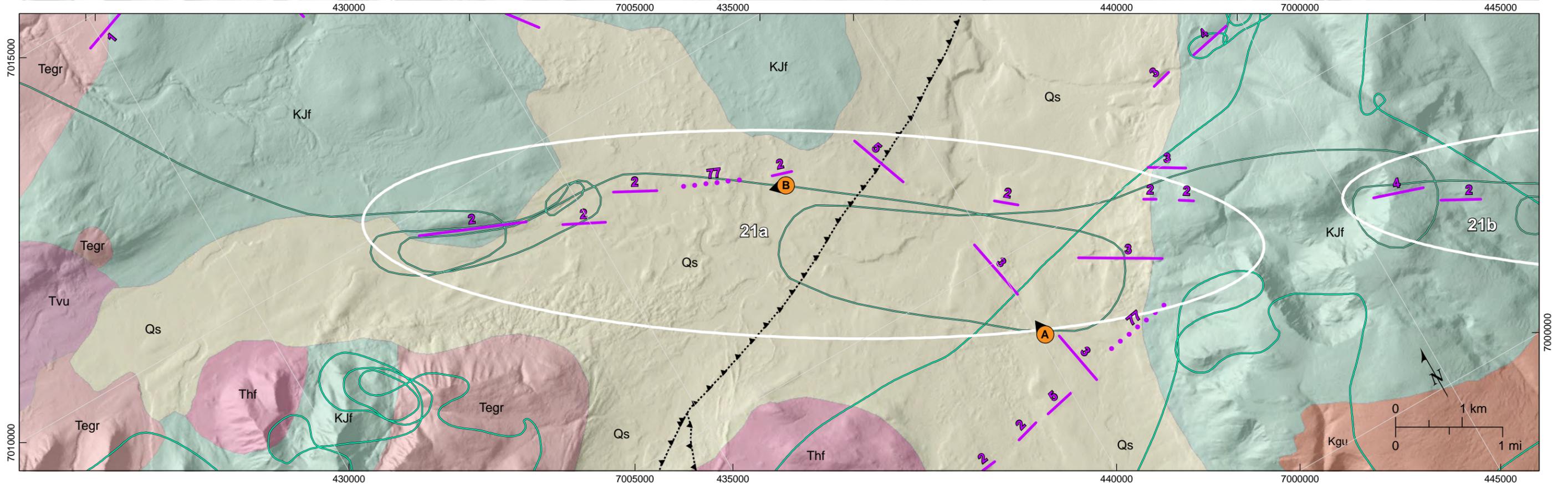
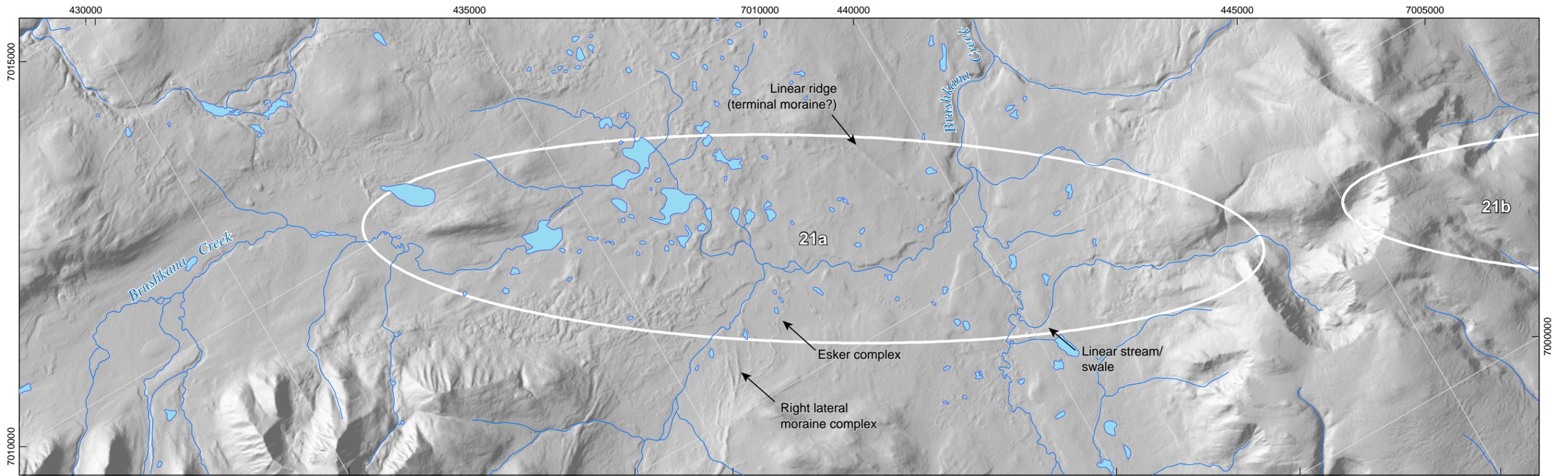
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 45° east of north.
 3. Base map is slopeshade derived from INSAR data.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 20
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A20.6

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13

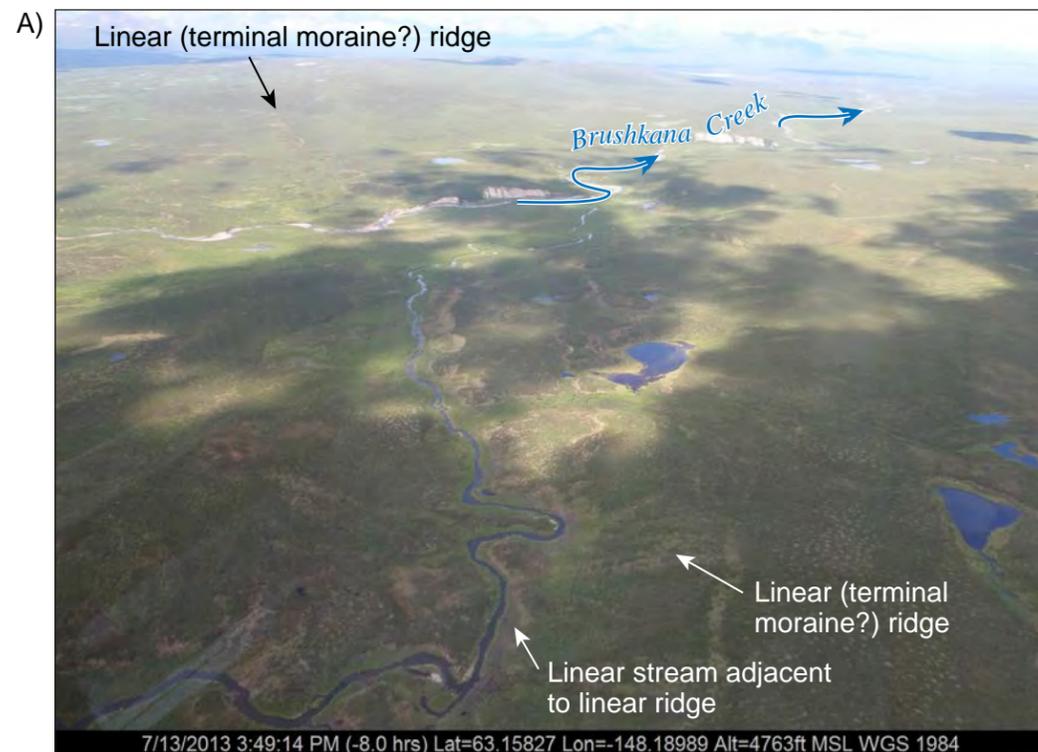


Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 1998.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 21a
 MAP DATA

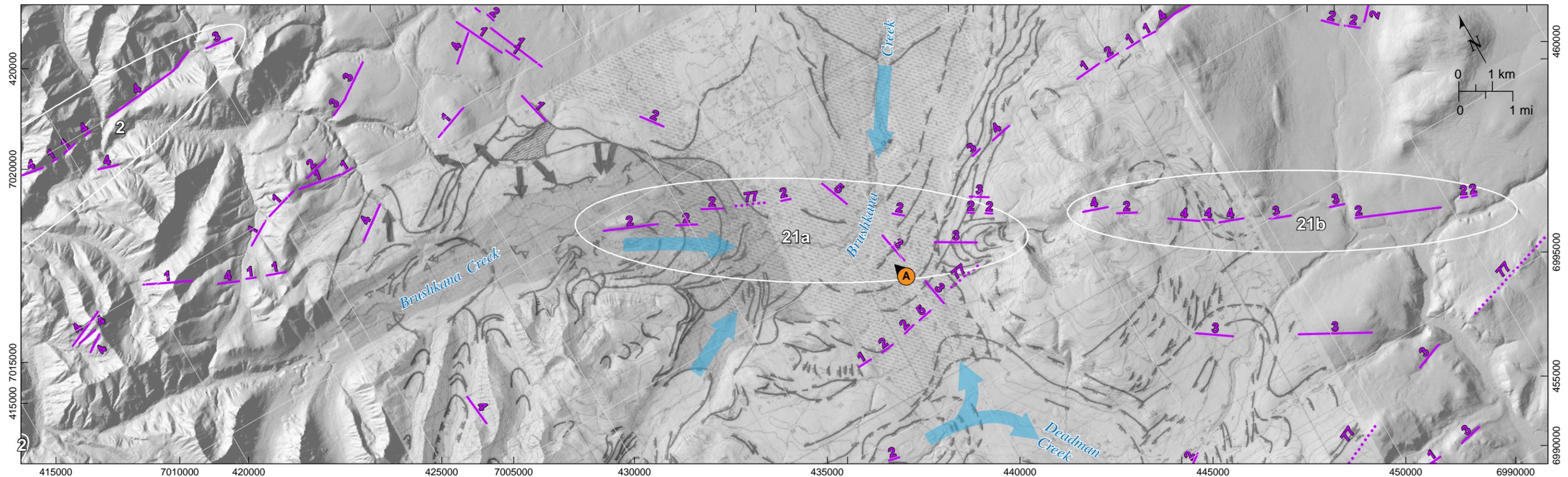
FIGURE
 A21a.1



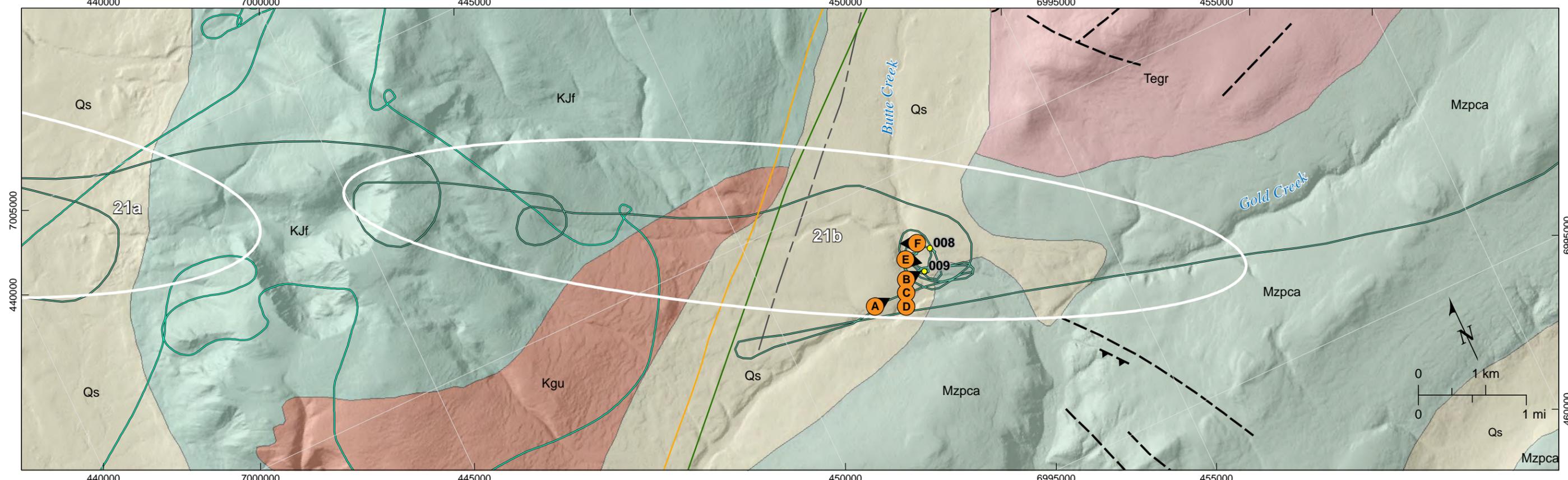
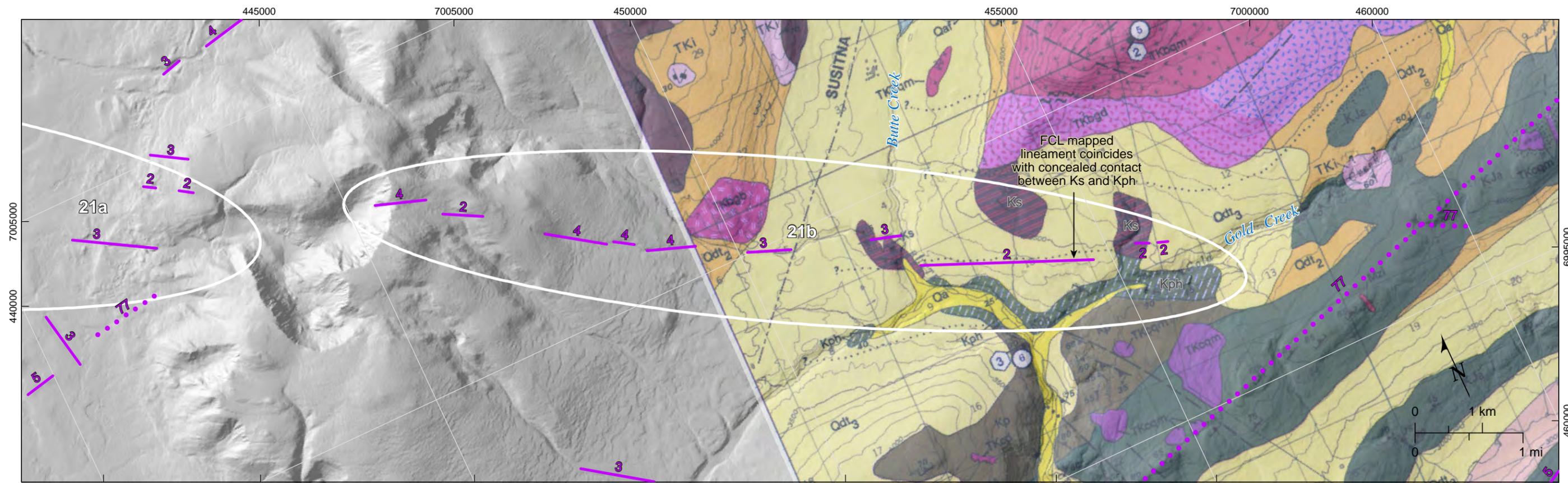
View looking north across Brushkana Creek along north-trending linear ridge and roughly linear stream. Arrows point along alignment of ridges interpreted to be terminal moraine from northeasterly flowing ice.



View looking northwest across western portion of lineament group 21a towards approximately 120-meter-tall rock-cored drumlin. View is looking up the Brushkana Creek valley. Note lack of obvious expression of mapped lineaments in the foreground.



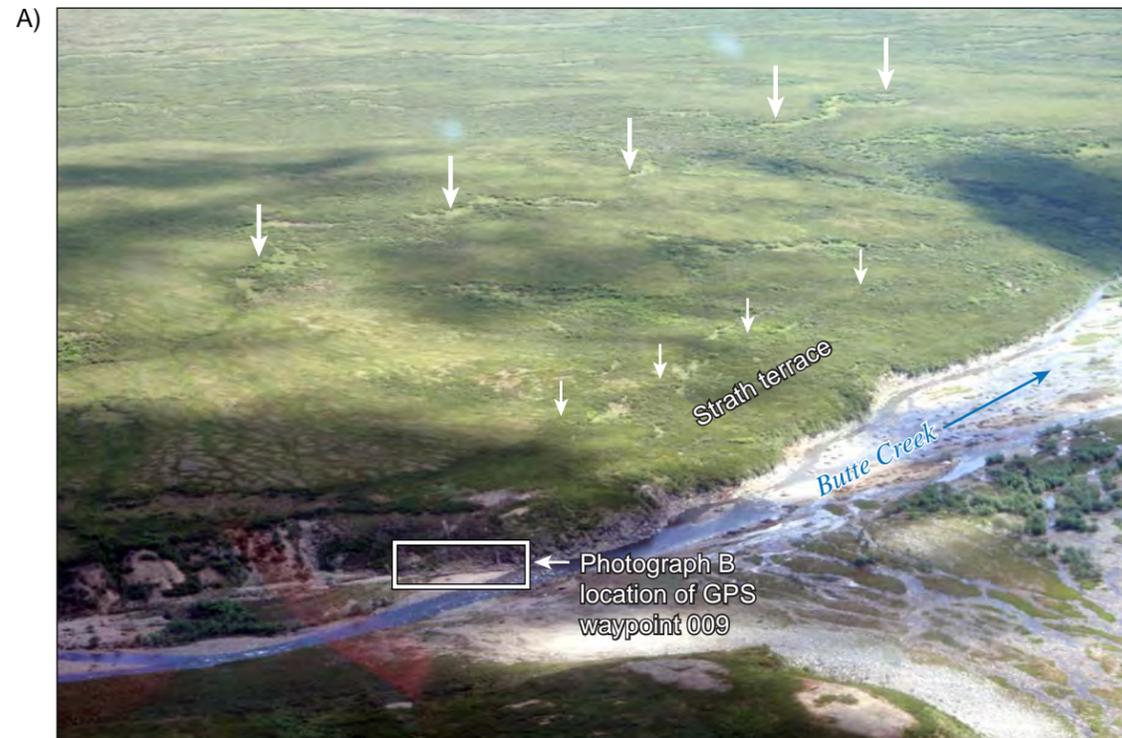
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° west of north.
 3. Photointerpretive map of glacial extents by Reger, 1990.
 4. indicates ice flow direction.



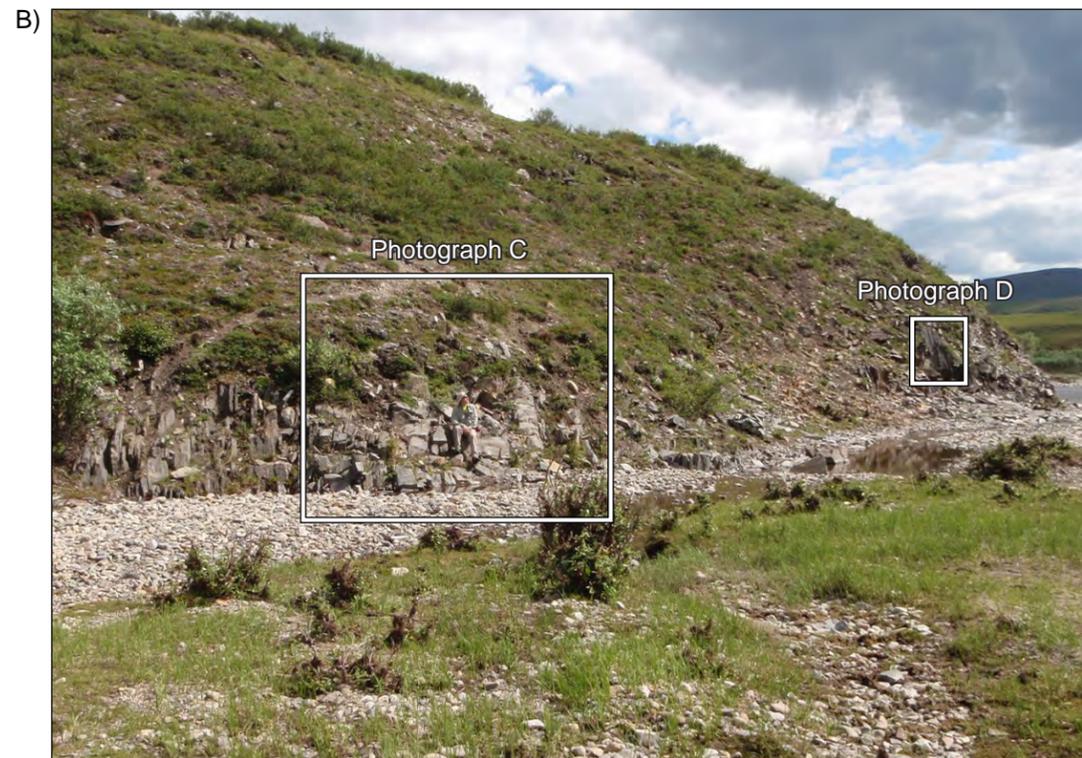
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 25° west of north.
 3. Map in top panel from Smith et al., 1988.
 4. Geology in bottom panel from Wilson et al., 1998

 Date 10/18/13	STATE OF ALASKA ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY 	SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT LINEAMENT GROUP 21b MAP DATA	FIGURE A21b.1
--	---	---	------------------

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



Photograph looking east from location A. Large arrows point to downhill facing slope break visible in INSAR and mapped by Fugro (2013). Field reconnaissance revealed smaller lineament (not visible in INSAR data) lies along the small arrows and projects toward the vertically-dipping bedrock exposed in the creek bank shown in Photograph B.



Overview of east-southeast striking, vertically-dipping phyllite exposures located at GPS waypoint 009.



Detail of phyllite exposure showing ~3-meter-wide resistant bed of metamorphosed fine to medium sand. Thick, resistant beds, such as this, are interpreted to create the lineament shown by small arrows in Photograph A above. Geologist for scale.



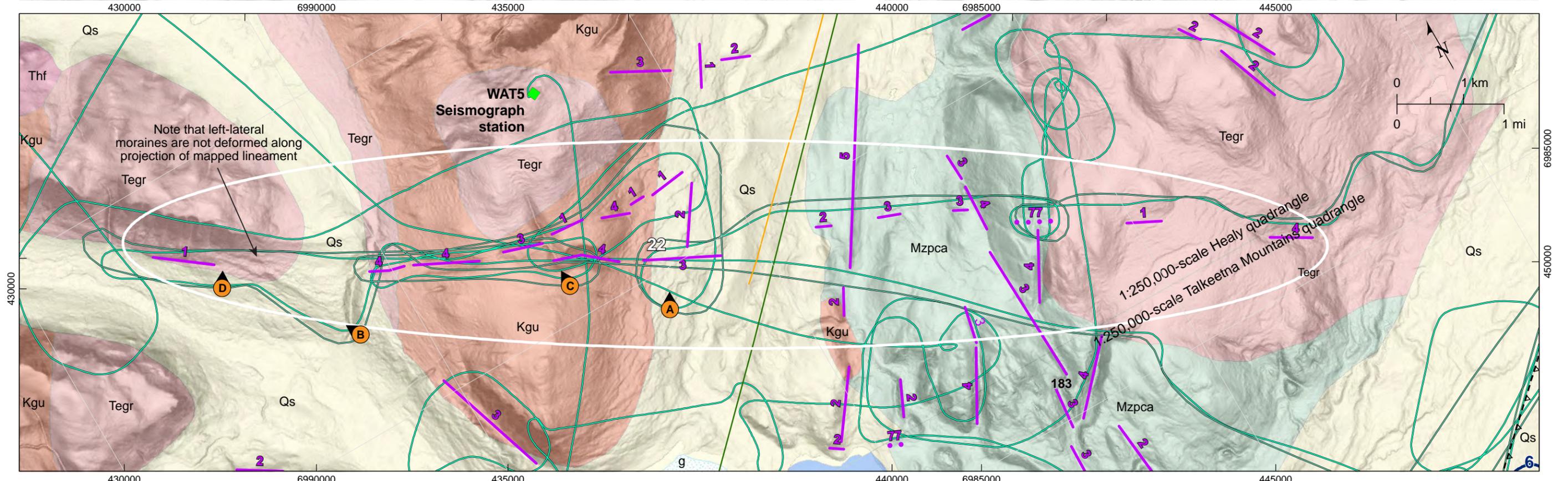
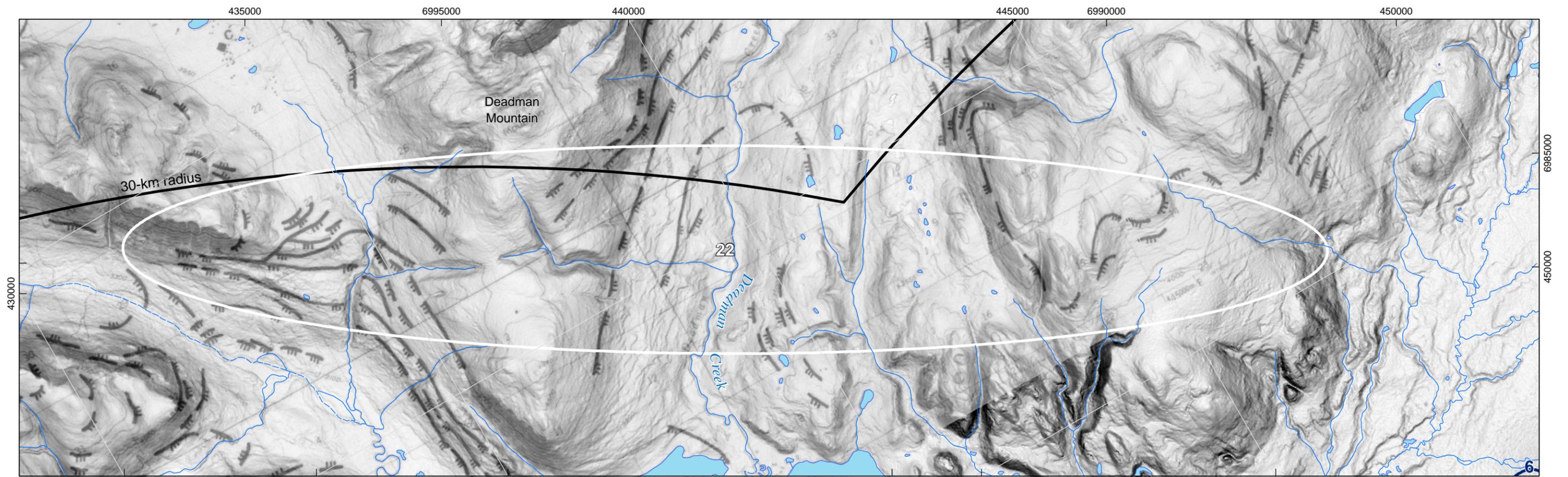
Detail of vertically-dipping phyllite.



Photograph taken from location E looking east-southeast along trend of FCL mapped lineament (shown by arrows). Note absence of any apparent deformation in surficial deposits or in terrace riser on left bank of Butte Creek.



Photograph taken from location F looking west along trend of FCL mapped lineament to west of Butte Creek. Note no apparent deformation in right bank of stream or any expression of faulting in broad, flat terrace surface mapped as Qdt3 by Smith et al. (1988).



Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° west of north.
 3. Geologic map by Reger et al., 1990 (top) and by Wilson et al., 1998 (bottom)



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 22
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A22.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



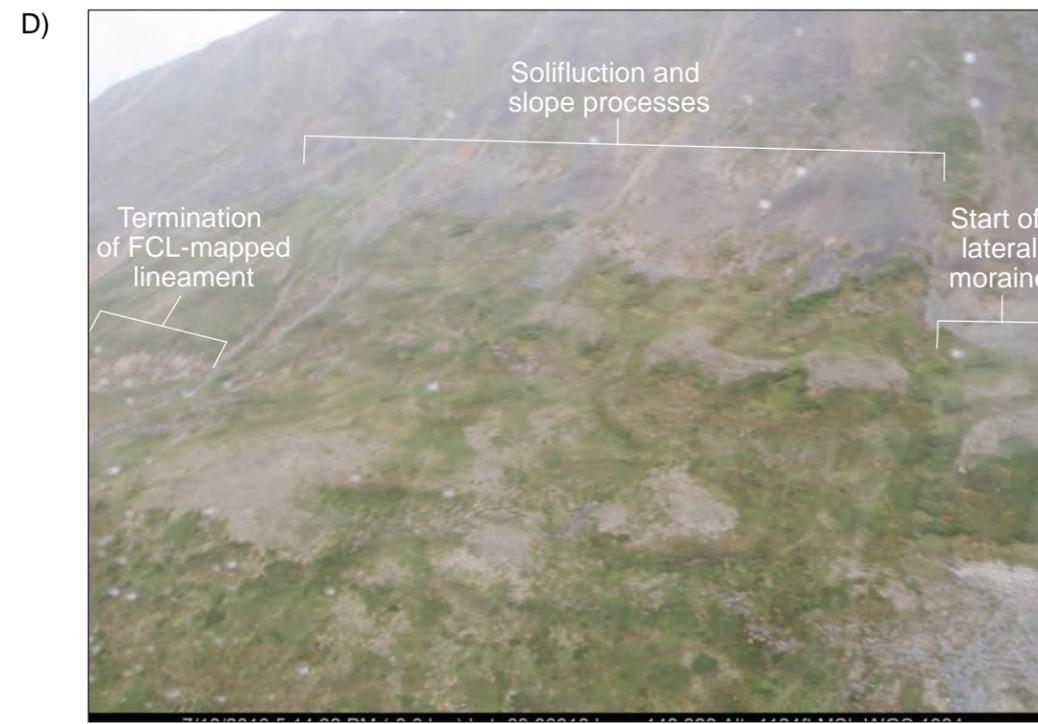
View looking north-northeast up the Deadman Creek valley. Note the numerous downhill-facing solifluction scarps. Large arrows point along mapped lineaments.



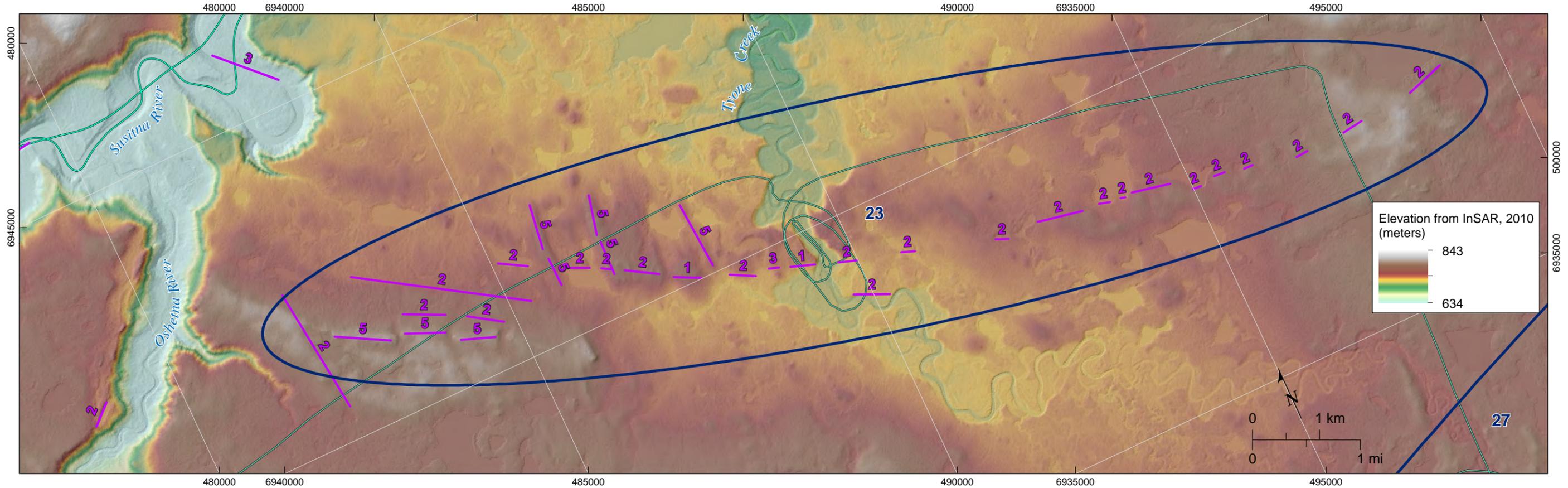
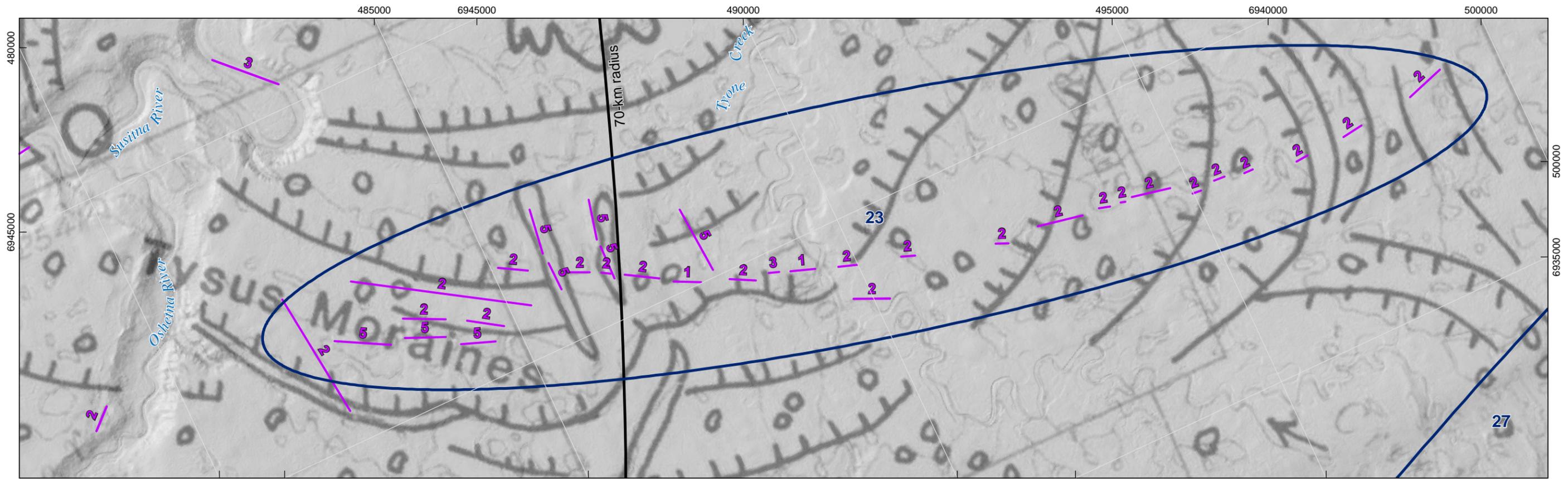
View looking north-northwest up-valley along the margin of the left-lateral moraine and kame terrace complex. No lineaments were observed cutting these deposits.



View looking north at deep drainages whose margins coincide with nivation terraces and hollows. The large size of these drainages is inconsistent with the weakly expressed lineaments located east of Deadman Creek. Such deeply incised drainages are interpreted to be a result of sub-ice erosion.



View looking northeast at area of solifluction and termination of mapped lineament.



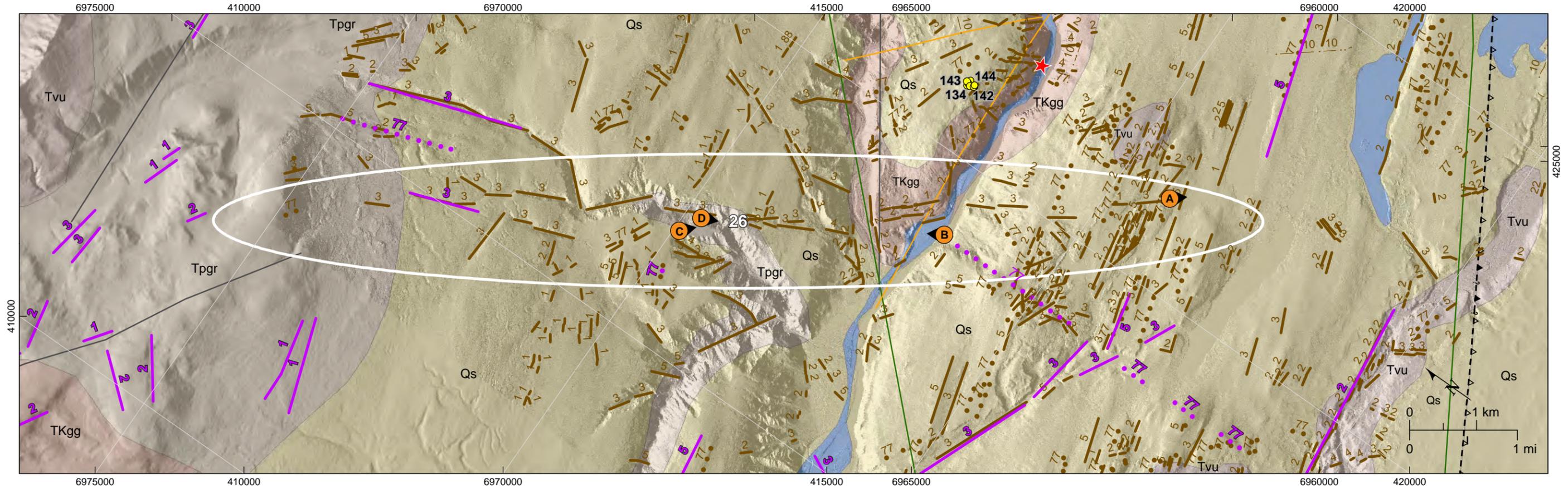
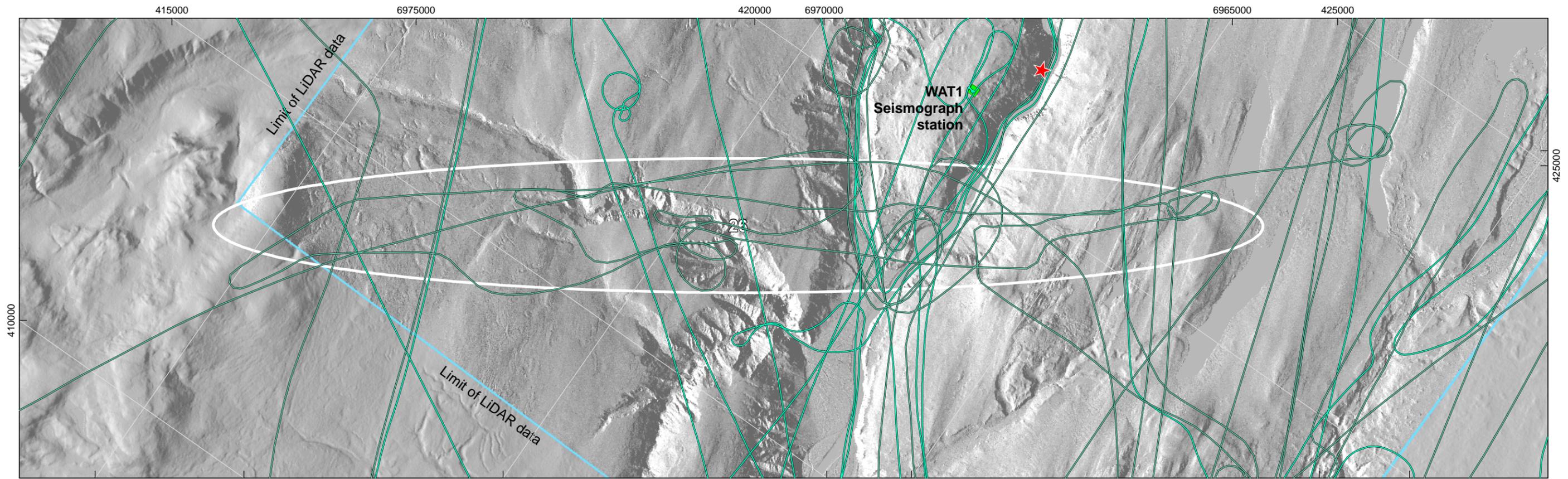
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 25° west of north.
 3. Geologic map in top panel by Williams and Galloway, 1986.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 23
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A23.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 55° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 26
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A26.1



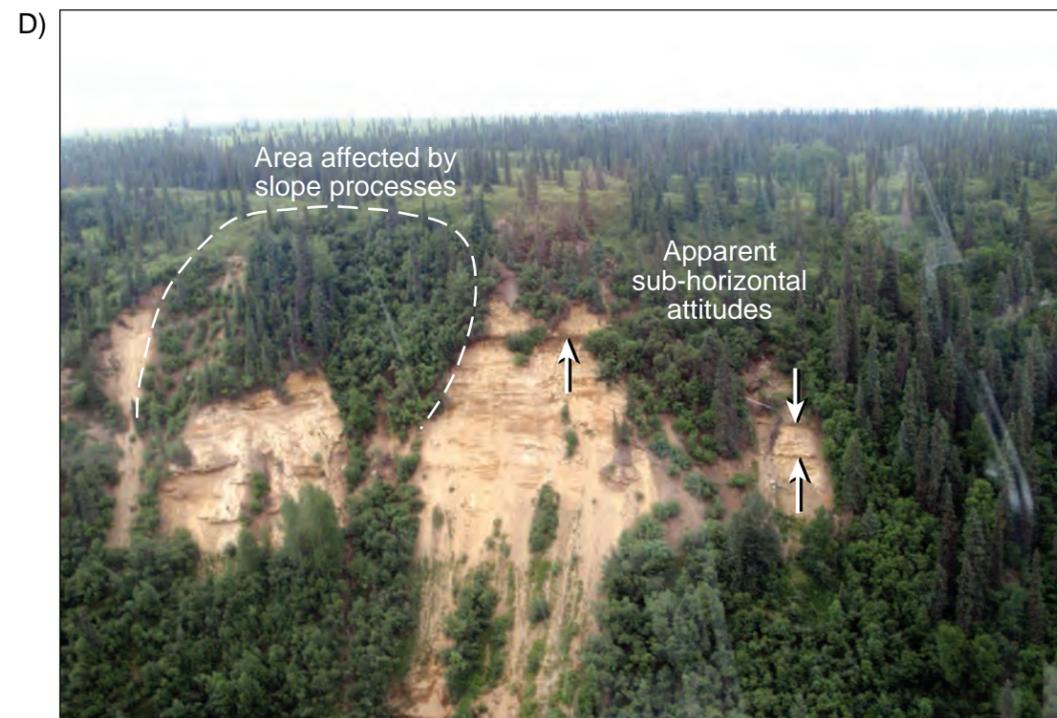
View looking west at unnamed canyon and smooth Quaternary surface in the background.



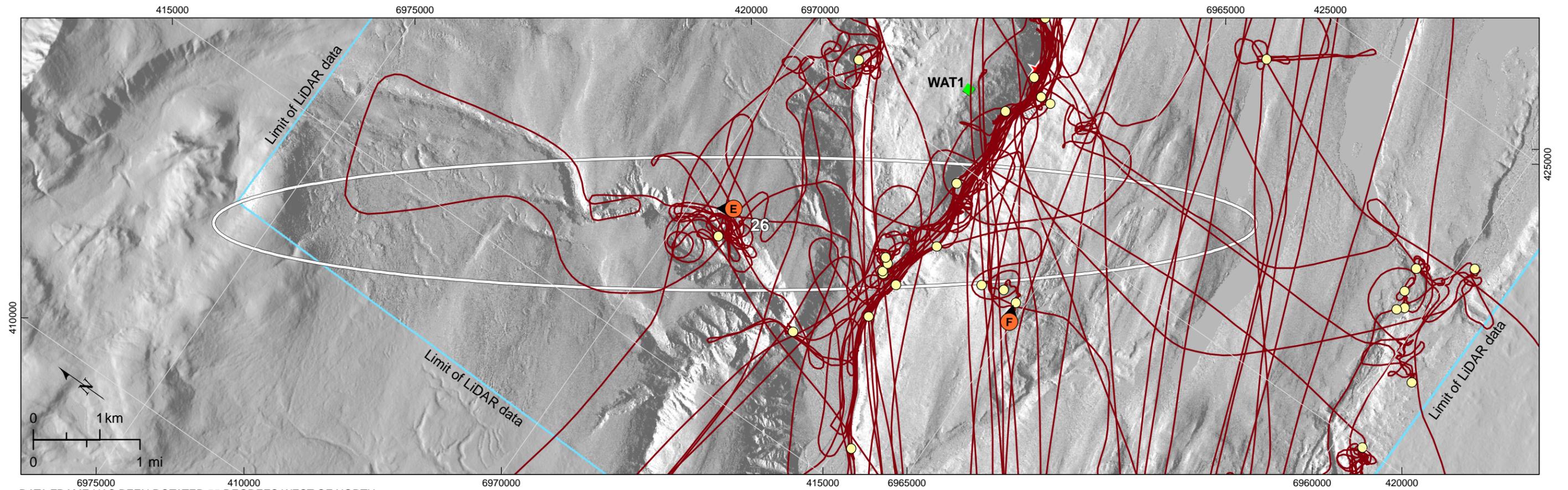
View looking northwest at layered bedrock (on left) with apparently undisrupted horizontally-bedded outwash (on right).



View looking southeast at exposure in left bank of unnamed drainage creek where till apparently overlies lake sediments and fluvial washout gravel. The lenticular beds in the fluvial gravel appear horizontal but are not laterally extensive.



Close up view of exposure shown in Photograph (B). Note the apparently sub-horizontal basal contact between overlying till and underlying lacustrine deposits. Note sediments on the left of the image are influenced by landslide processes and not in-place locally.



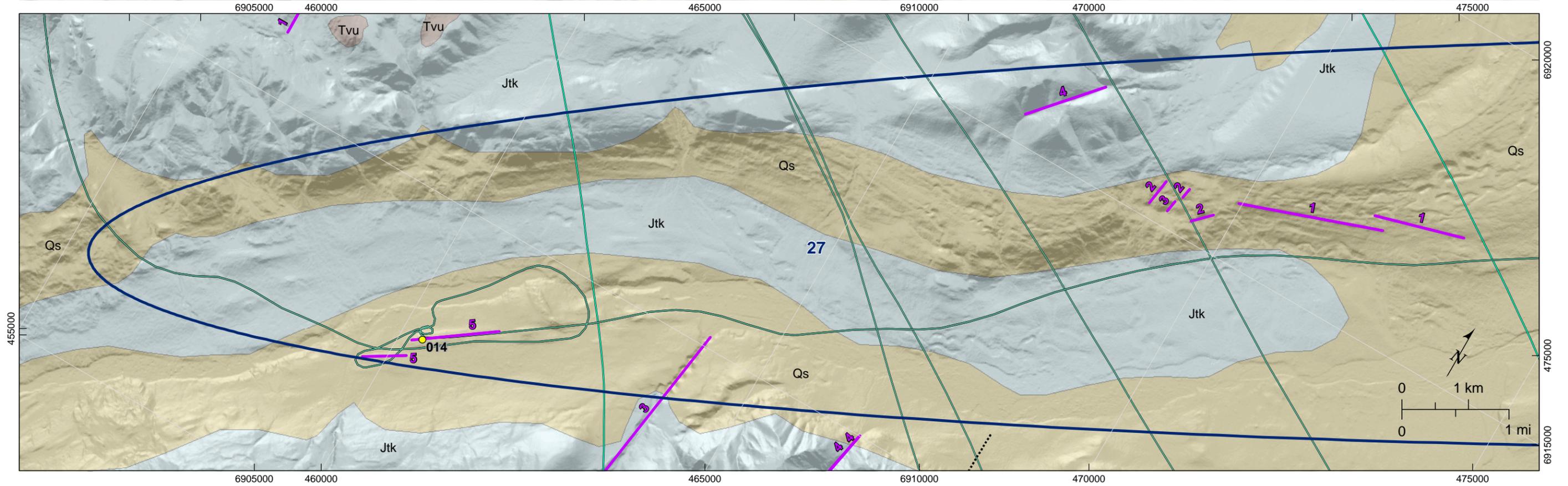
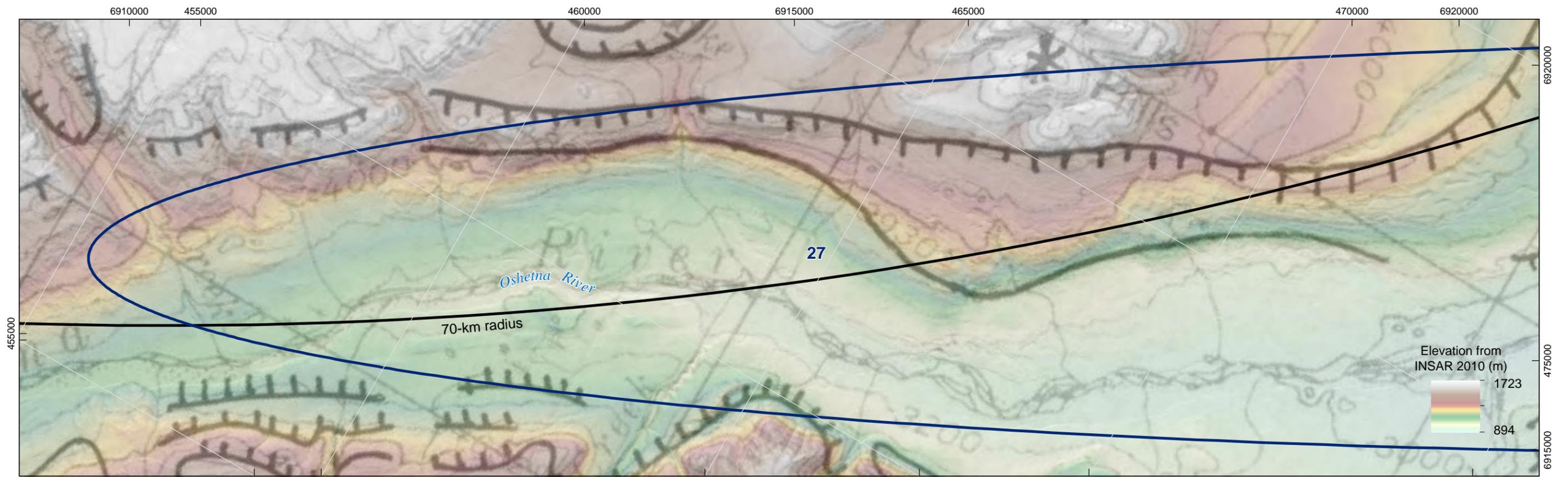
DATA FRAME HAS BEEN ROTATED 55 DEGREES WEST OF NORTH



View looking north at ridge along projection of mapped lineaments. Orange color is attributed to chemical weathering of rock. Lithologies appear consistent across ridge and discontinuities or shear zones absent.



Photograph of fluted ice-scoured rock surface with cracks and joints.



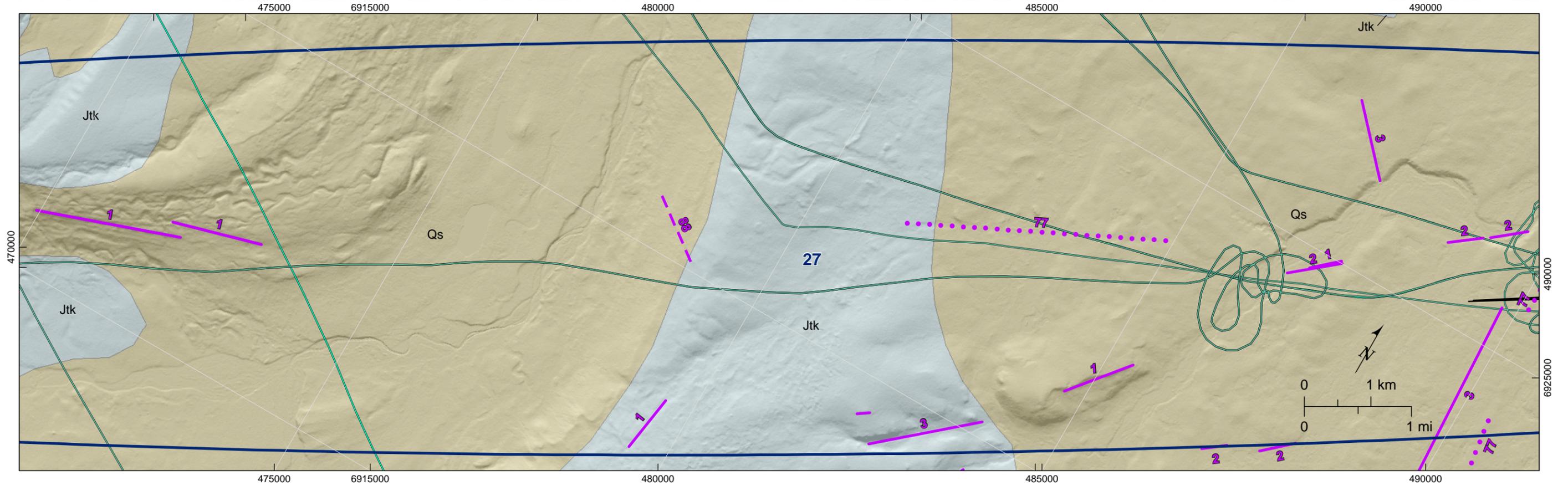
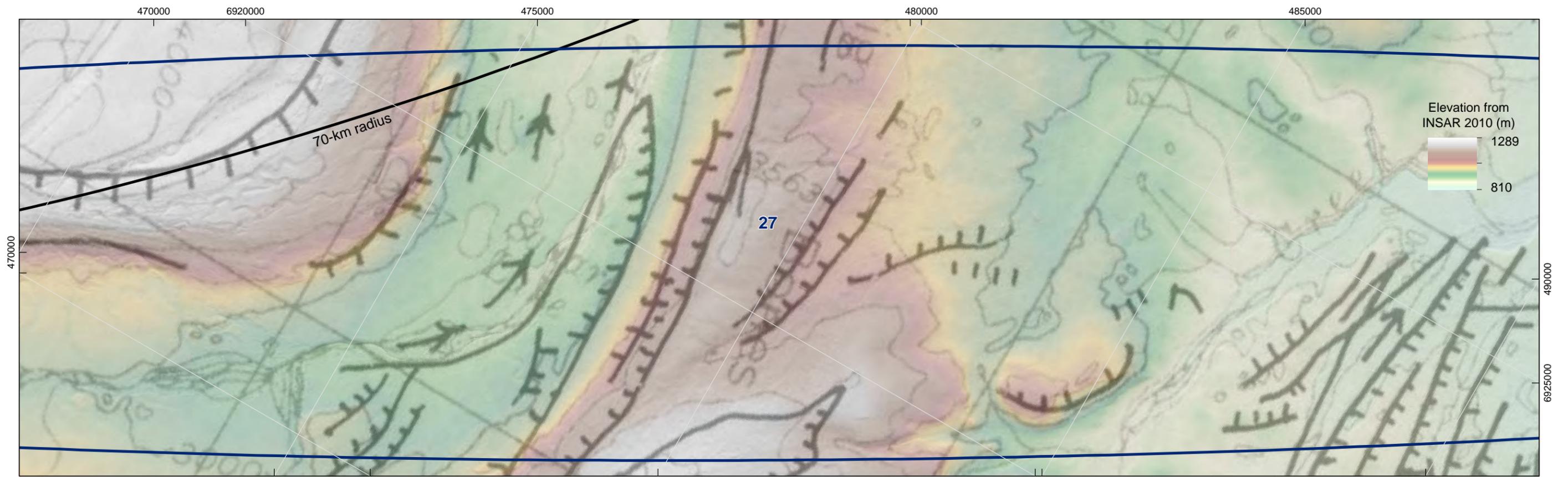
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° east of north.
 3. Geologic map by Williams and Galloway, 1986 (top) and by Wilson et al., 2009 (bottom).



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 27
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A27-1.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10/18/13



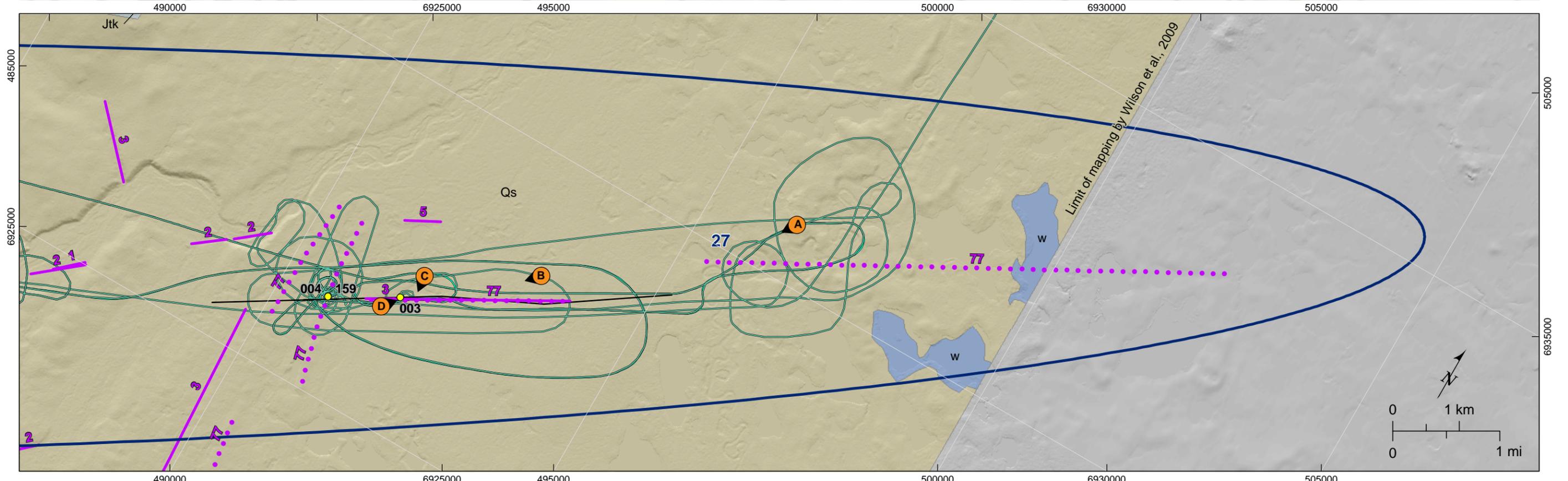
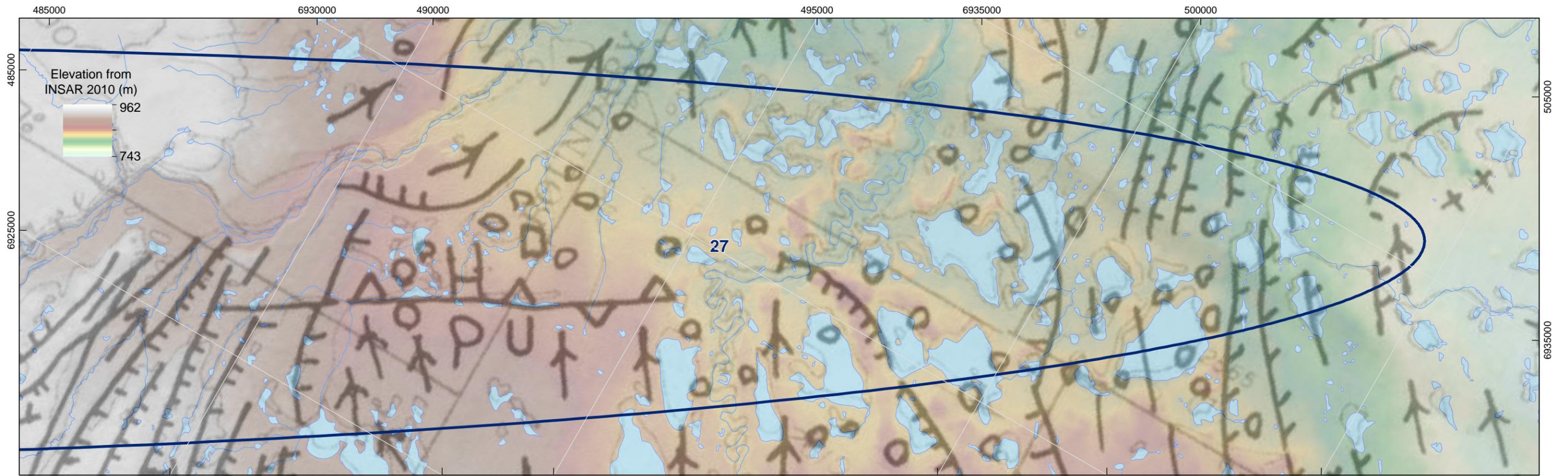
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° east of north.
 3. Geologic map by Williams and Galloway, 1986 (top) and by Wilson et al., 2009 (bottom).



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 27
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A27-2.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament_Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° east of north.
 3. Geologic map by Williams and Galloway, 1986 (top) and by Wilson et al., 2009 (bottom).



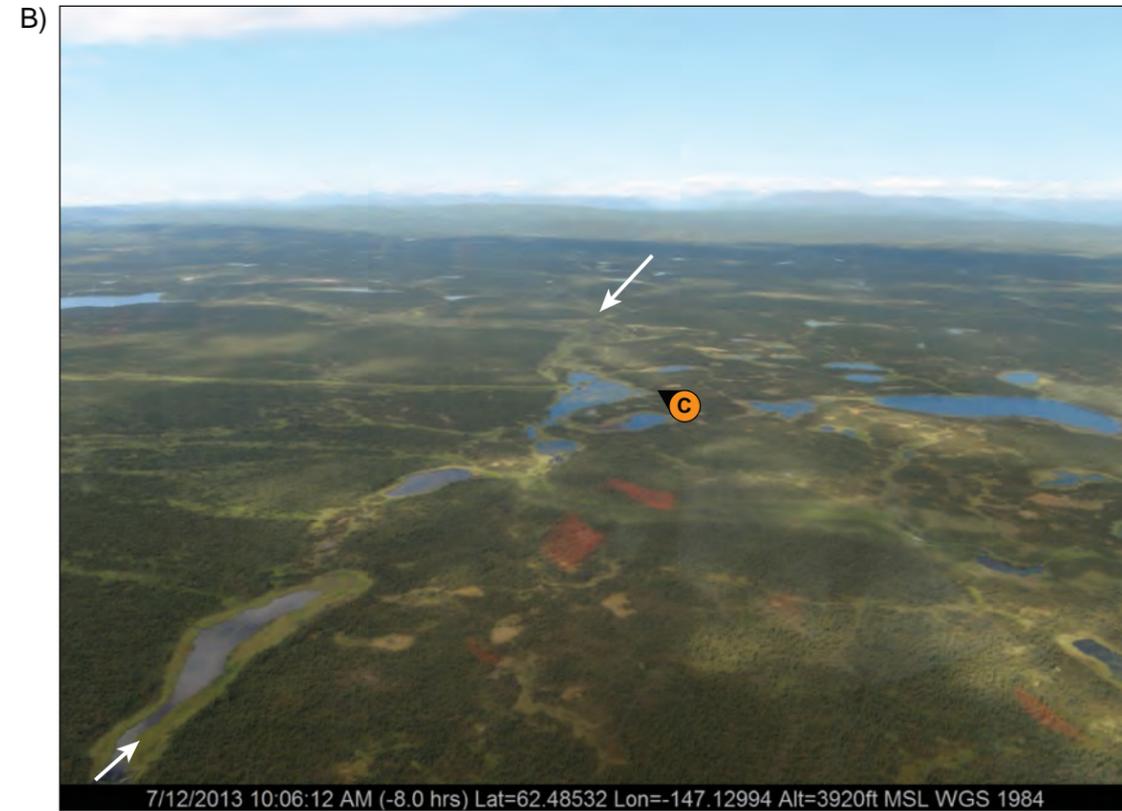
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 27
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A27-3.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbel/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



View looking west-southwest toward linear alignment of lakes. Arrows point along lineament. Note kettle lake terrain in the foreground.



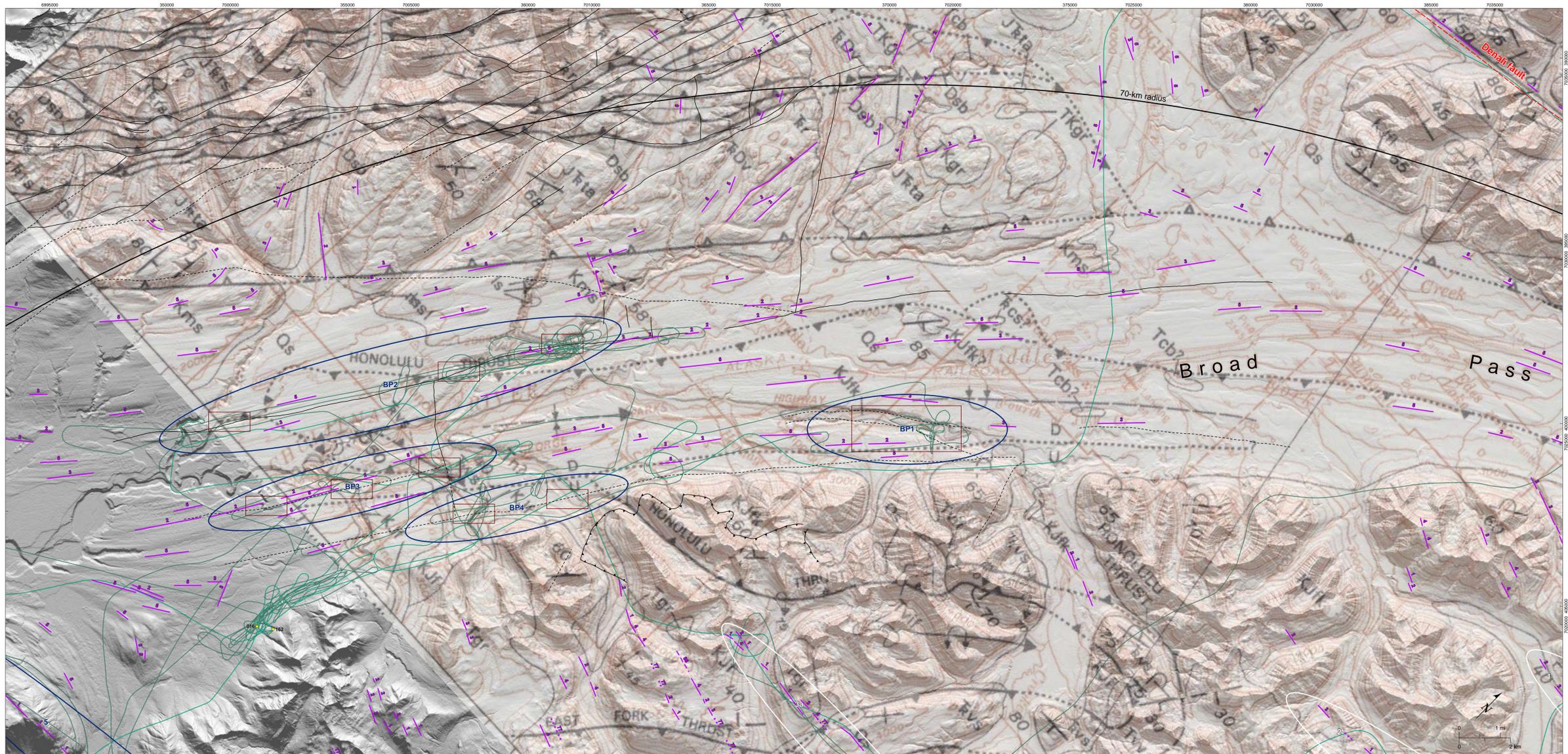
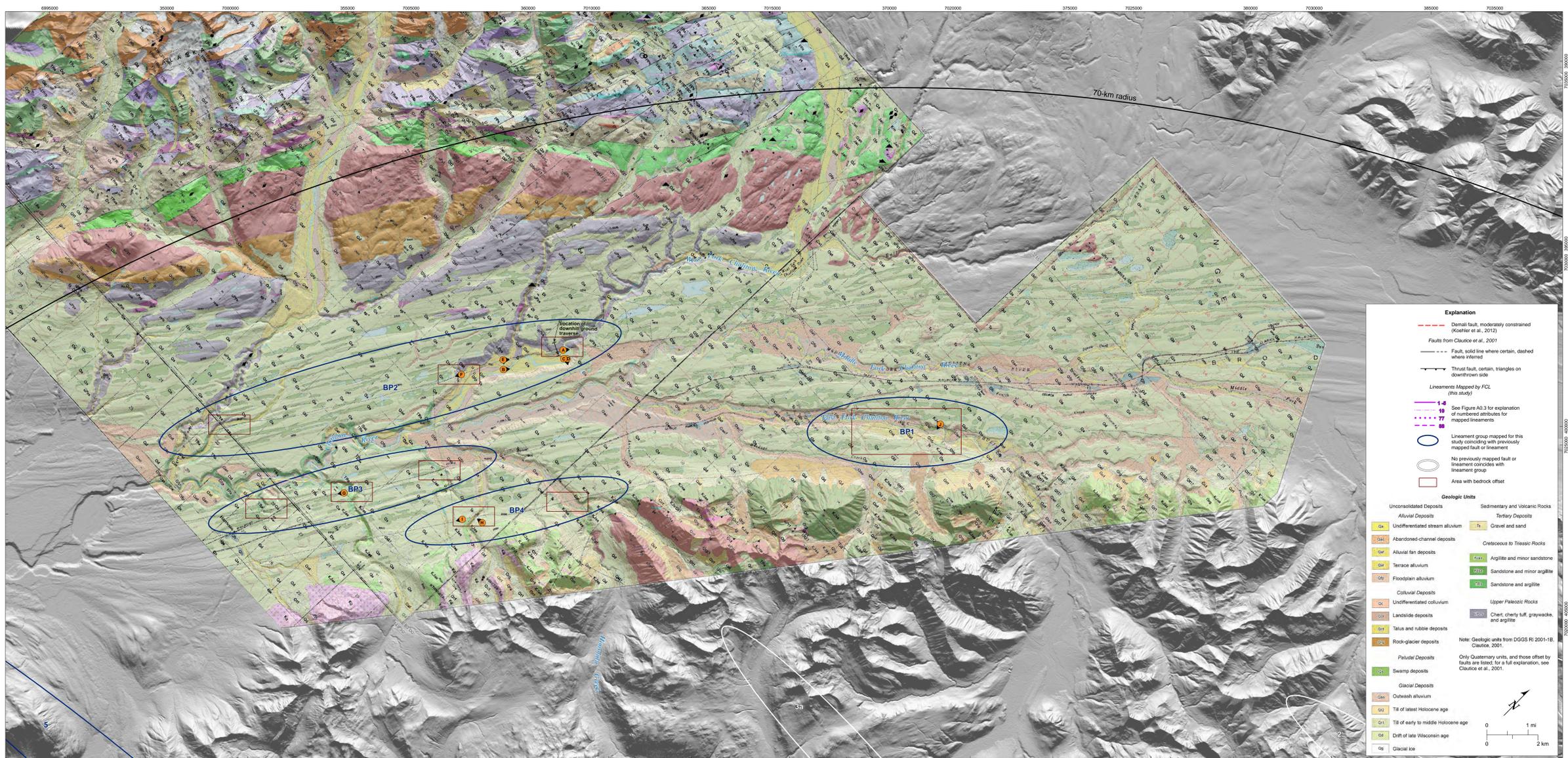
Close up view looking west-southwest along linear alignment of lakes in Photograph A. Arrows point along lineament.



View looking south across strong vegetation lineament associated with a ~2-meter-high linear ridge. Note that topographic expression of ridge abruptly dies out and does not continue to the west.



View looking northeast along south side of vegetation lineament and ~2-meter-high linear ridge shown in Photograph C. Positive feedback of vegetation growth and organic matter accumulation on the linear ridge may accentuate the apparent relief of the ridge.

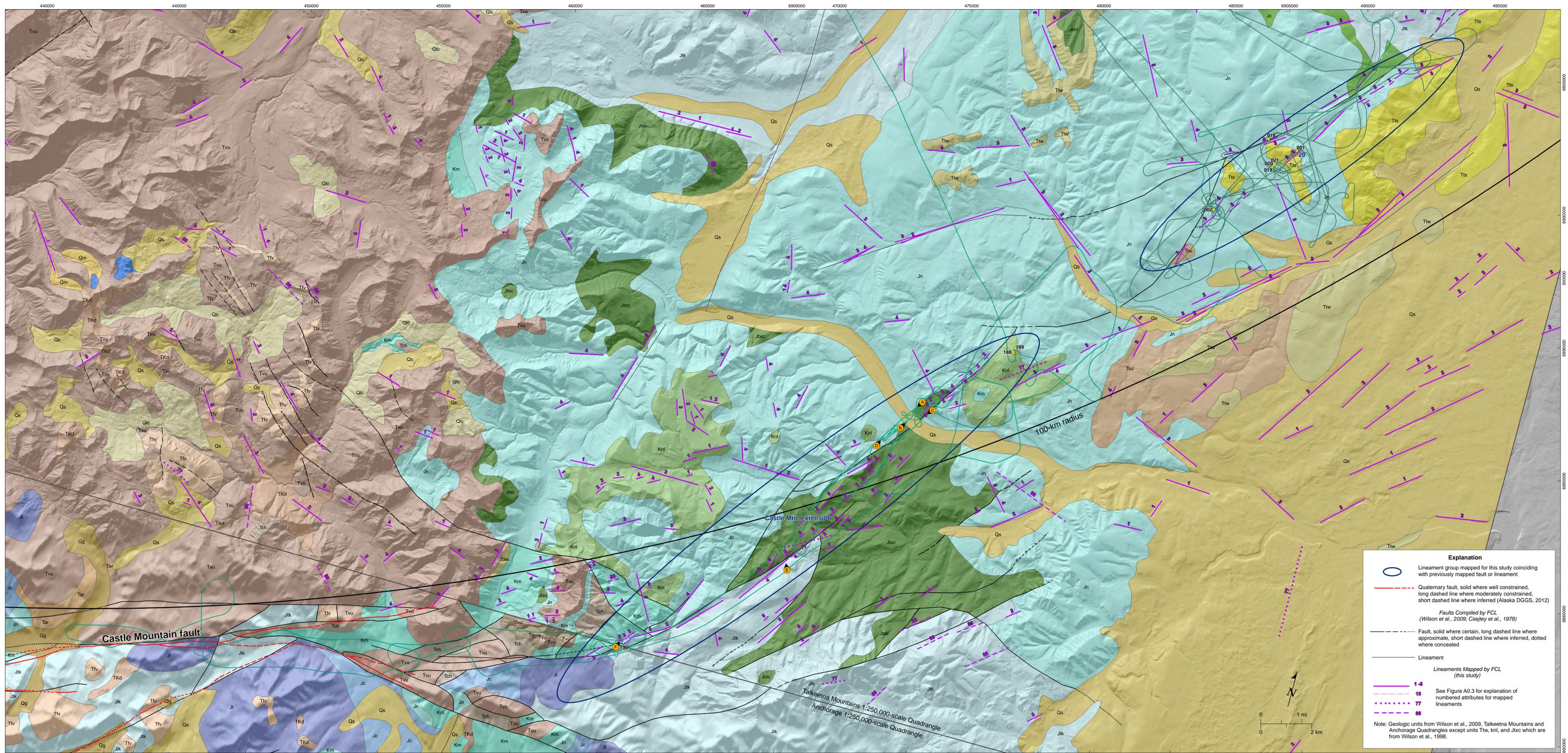


Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frames have been rotated 45° west of north.
 3. Geologic map by Clauser et al., 2001 (top), geologic map by Cooley et al., 1961 (bottom).
 4. Coordinates on NAD83 UTM Zone 6 North meters.
 5. Elevation from INSAR data.



SUSTINA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
Broad Pass Area

Plate A-BP



Explanation

- Lineament group mapped for this study coinciding with previously mapped fault or lineament
- Quaternary fault, solid where well constrained, long dashed line where moderately constrained, short dashed line where inferred (Alaska DGGS, 2012)
- Faults Compiled by FCL (Wilson et al., 2009; Csejtey et al., 1978)
 - Fault, solid where certain, long dashed line where approximate, short dashed line where inferred, dotted where concealed
- Lineament
- Lineaments Mapped by FCL (this study)
 - 1-5
 - 10
 - 77
 - 88

Note: Geologic units from Wilson et al., 2009, Talkeetna Mountains and Anchorage Quadrangles except units Tw, knl, and Jtxc which are from Wilson et al., 1998.

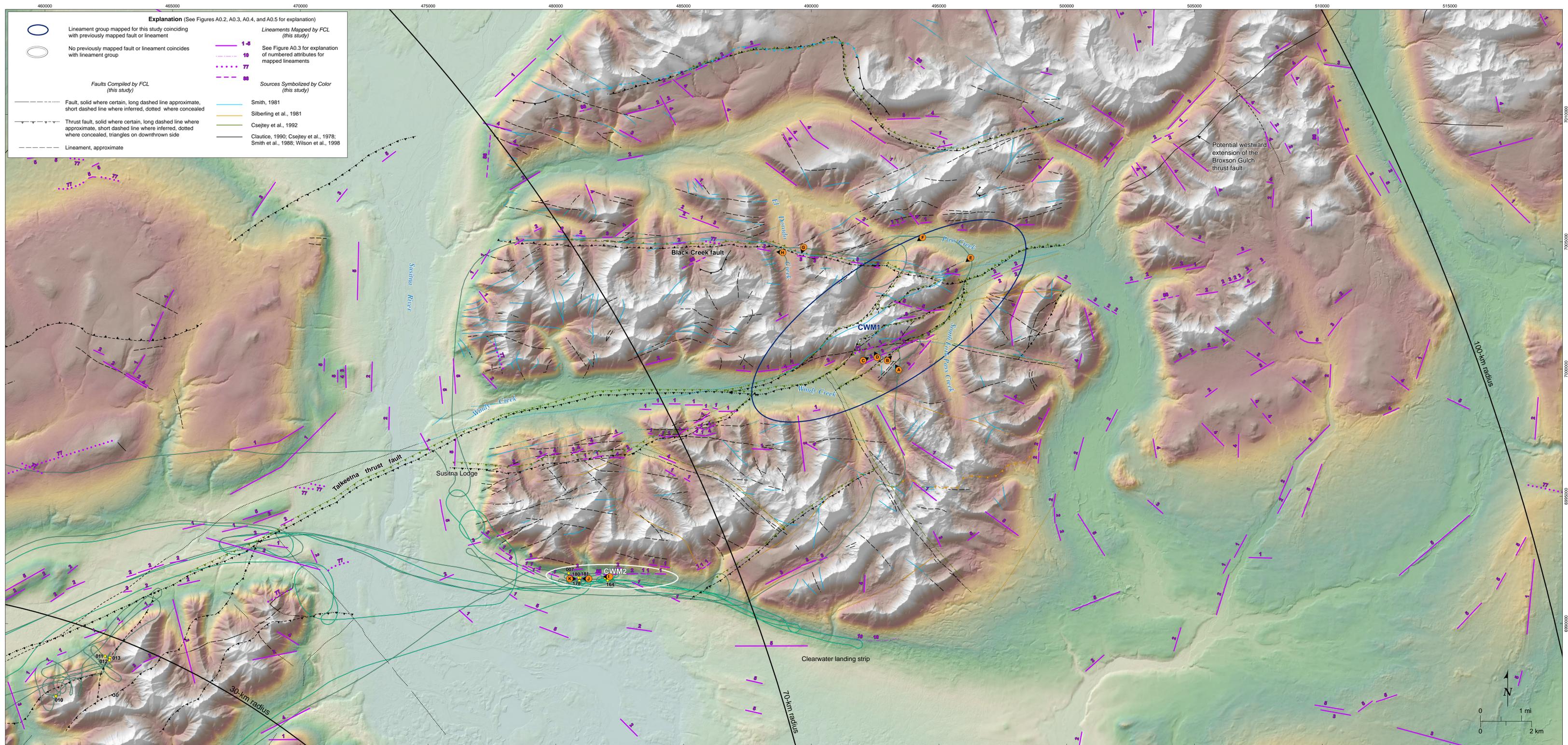
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frames have been rotated 15° east of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009
 4. Coordinates on NAD83 UTM Zone 6 North meters.
 5. Elevation from INSAR data and USGS SRTM data.



SUSTINA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
Castle Mountain Extension Area

Plate A-CME

Date 01/06/14



Explanation (See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation)

Lineament group mapped for this study coinciding with previously mapped fault or lineament

No previously mapped fault or lineament coincides with lineament group

Faults Compiled by FCL (this study)

Fault, solid where certain, long dashed line approximate, short dashed line where inferred, dotted where concealed

Thrust fault, solid where certain, long dashed line where approximate, short dashed line where inferred, dotted where concealed, triangles on downthrown side

Lineament, approximate

Lineaments Mapped by FCL (this study)

1-5 See Figure A0.3 for explanation of numbered attributes for mapped lineaments

77 Sources Symbolized by Color (this study)

Smith, 1981

Silberling et al., 1981

Csejtey et al., 1992

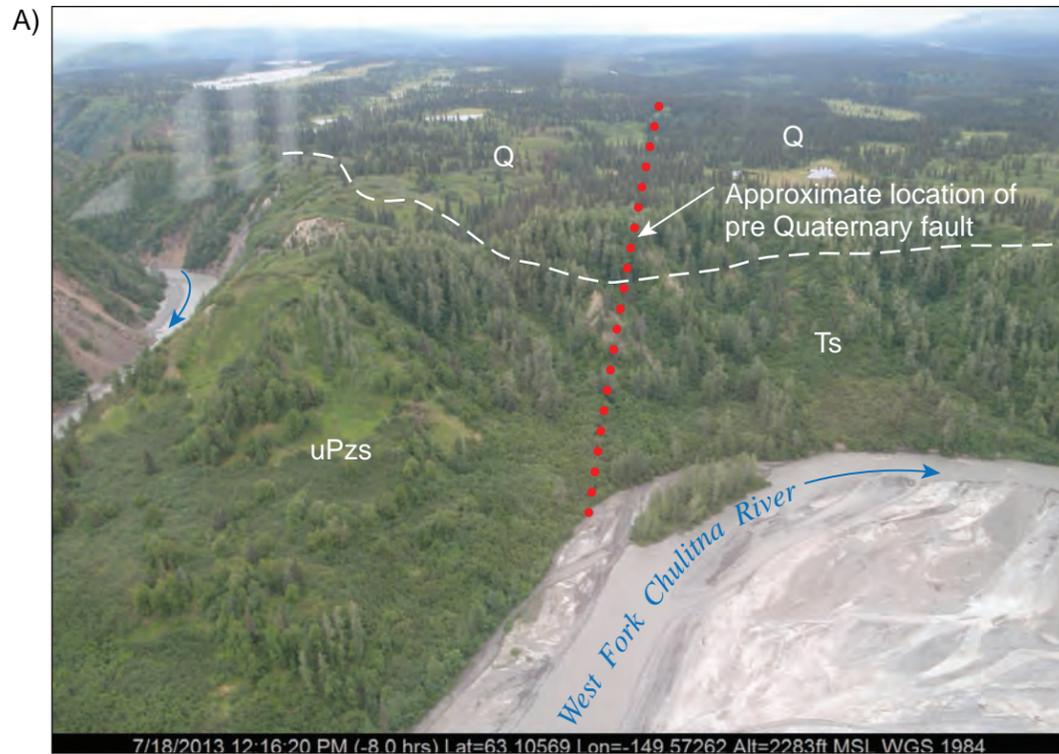
Claudice, 1990; Csejtey et al., 1978; Smith et al., 1988; Wilson et al., 1998

Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 6 North meters.
 3. Elevation from INSAR data



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
Clearwater Mountains Area

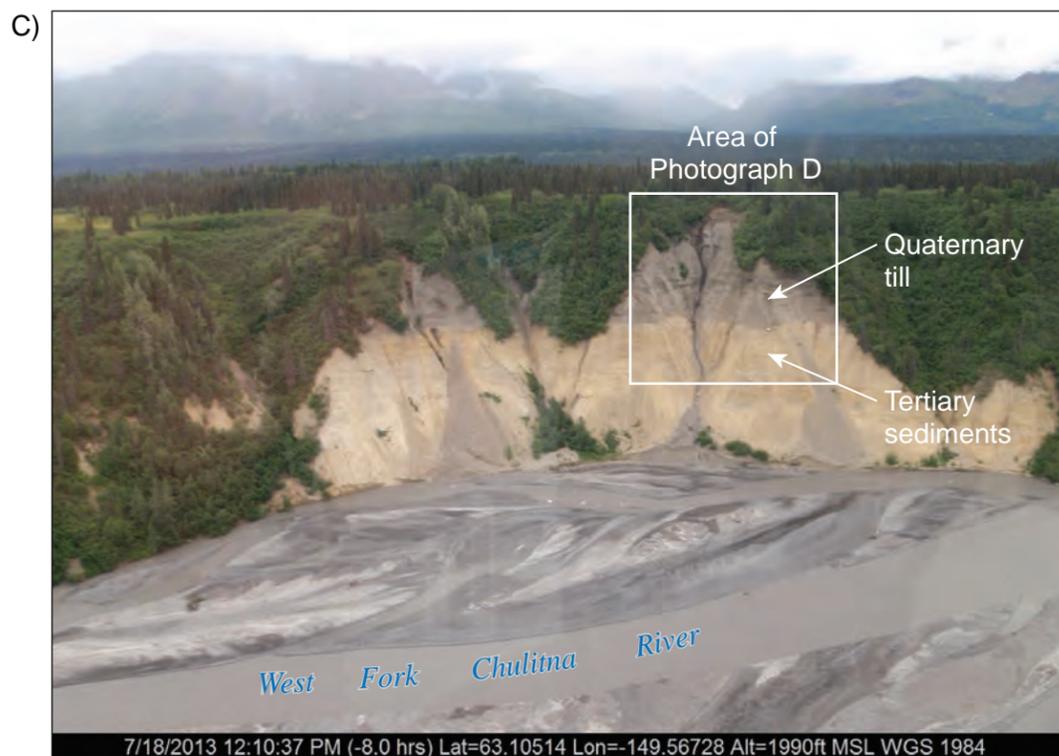
Plate A-CWM



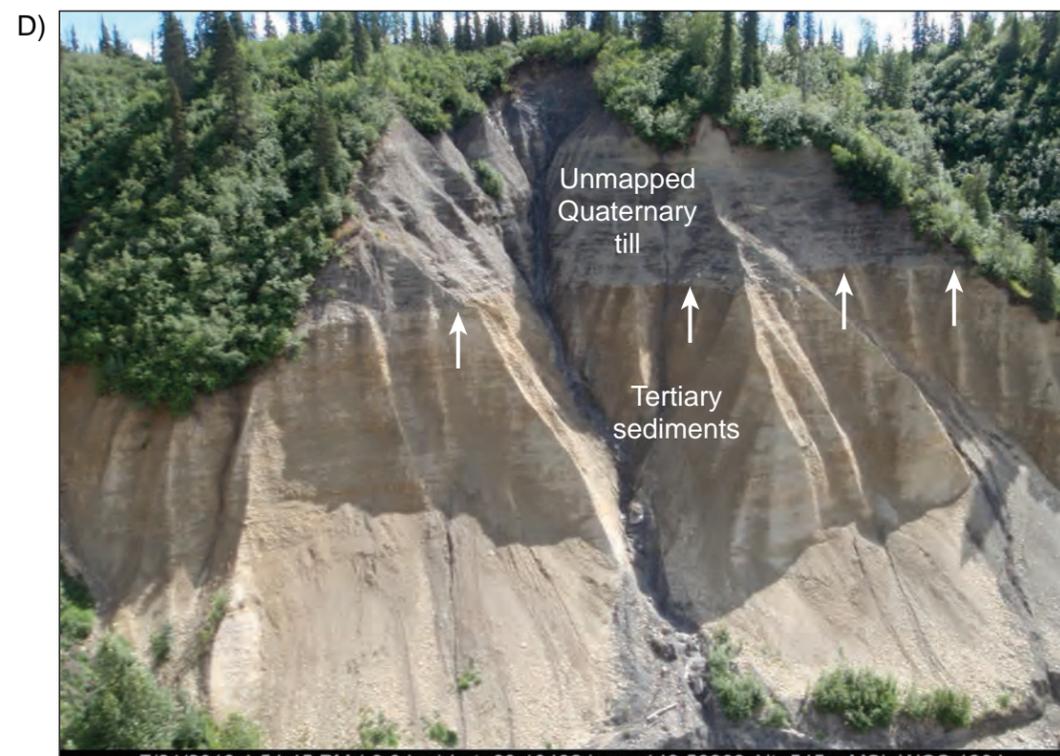
View looking north at location where mapped fault would traverse across Quaternary sediments.



View looking north (upstream) along the West Fork Chulitna River valley at exposures described in text and photographs below.



View looking west at exposure along east bank of the West Fork Chulitna River demonstrating Quaternary till overlying Tertiary fluvial sediments.



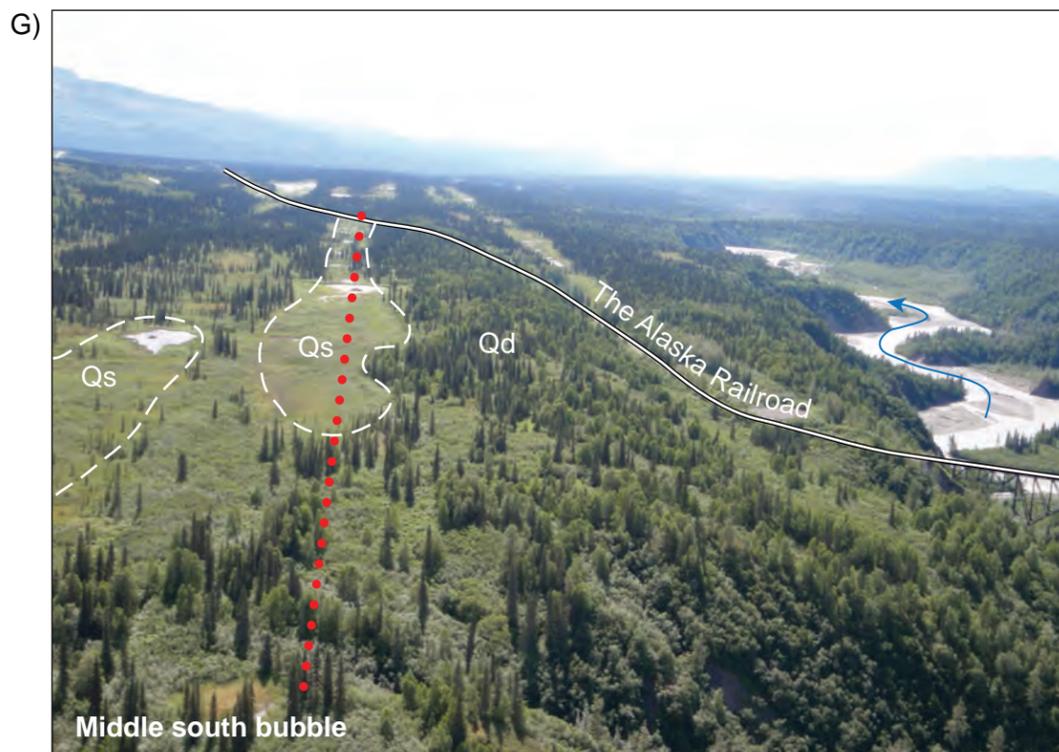
Close up view of exposure shown in Photograph C. Basal contact between overlying till and underlying fluvial deposits appears to be sub-horizontal.



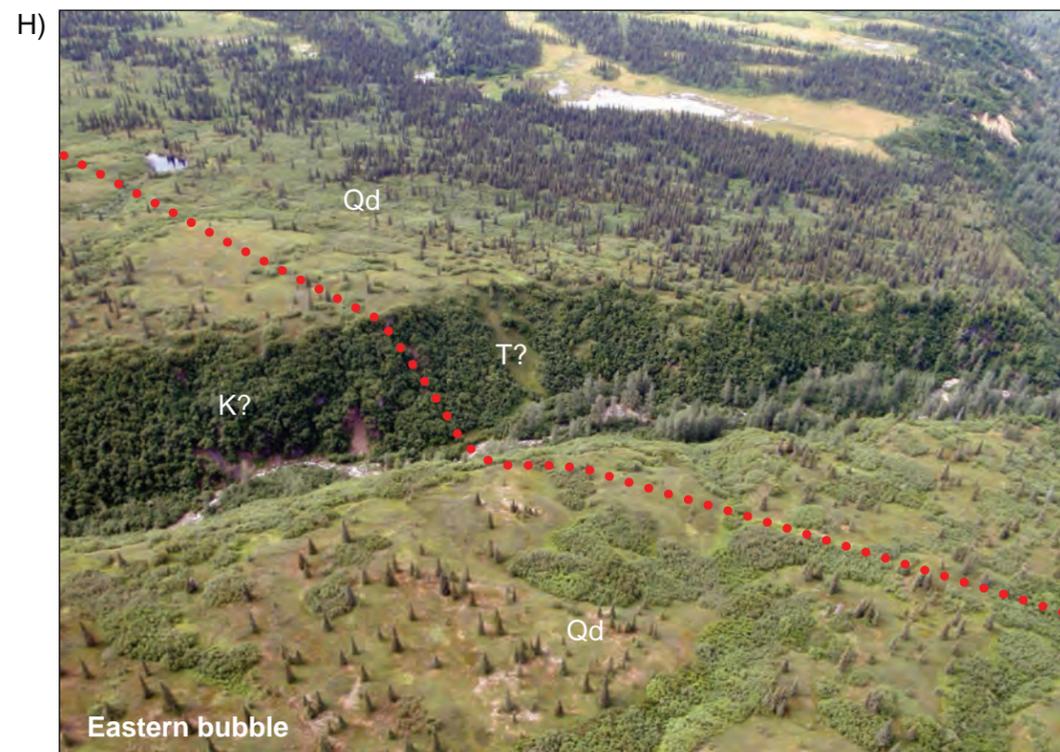
View looking northeast at subhorizontal contact between till and Tertiary sediments.



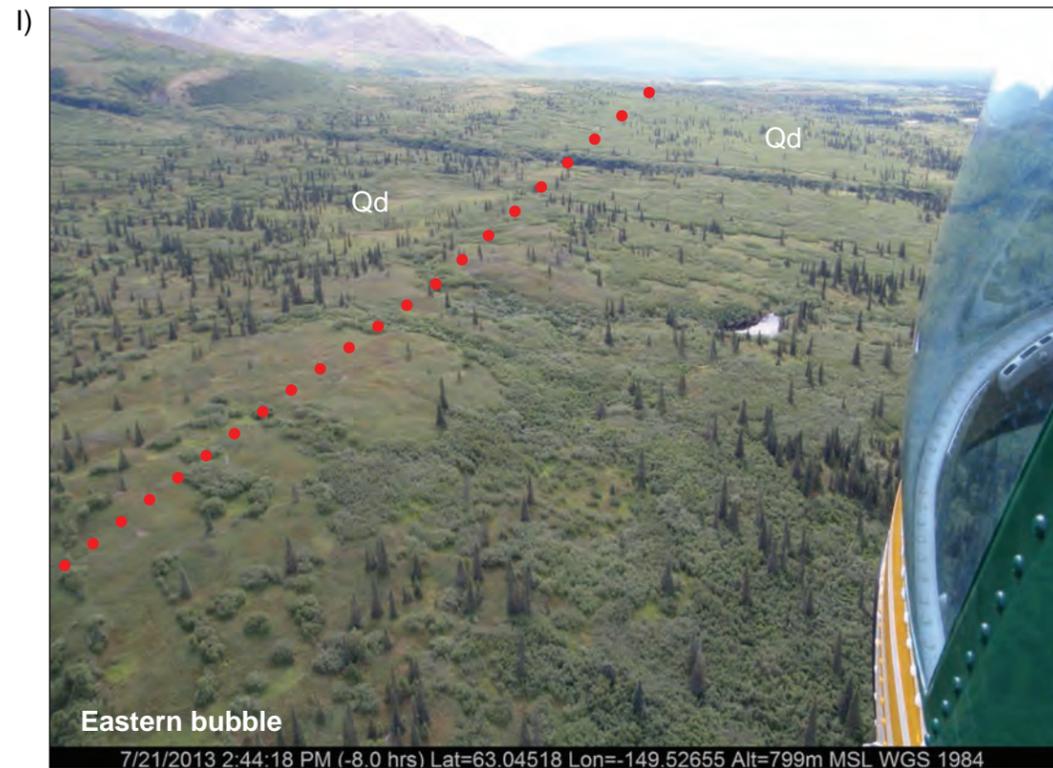
View looking south along Quaternary surface directly south of river valley. Marshy Quaternary sediments show no evidence of deformation or offset.



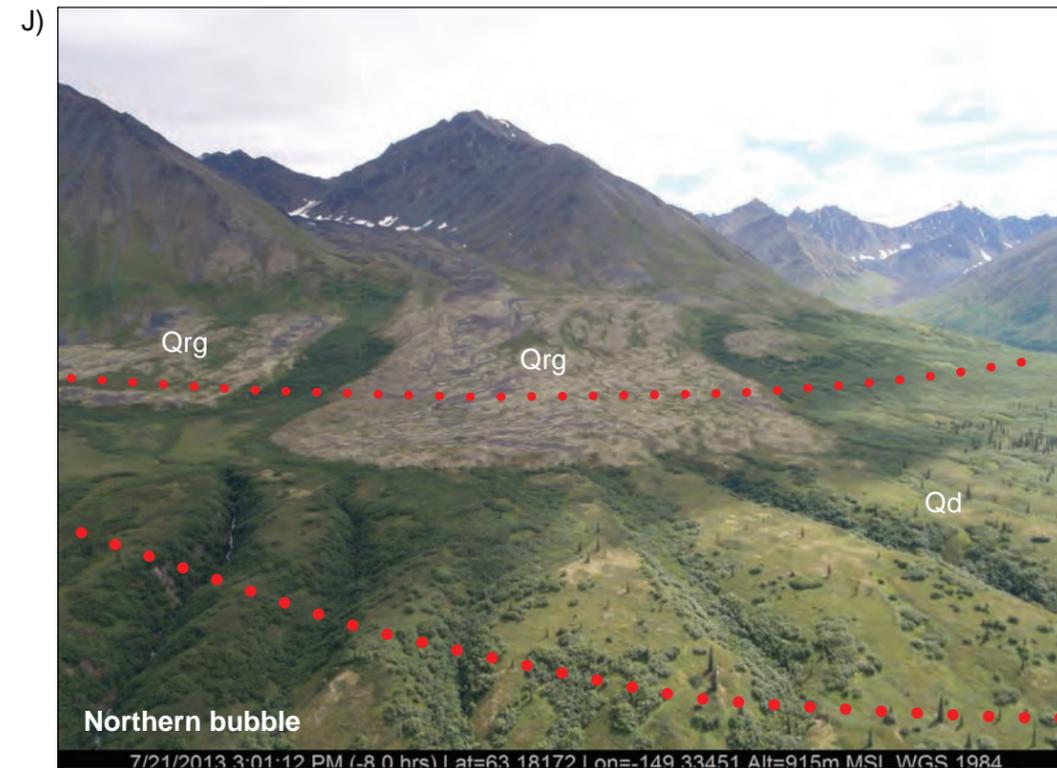
View looking south at location where inferred fault would traverse east of railroad tracks. Fault is mapped as juxtaposing Triassic and Cretaceous rocks outcropping in creek behind photograph. No evidence of faulting in Quaternary deposits.



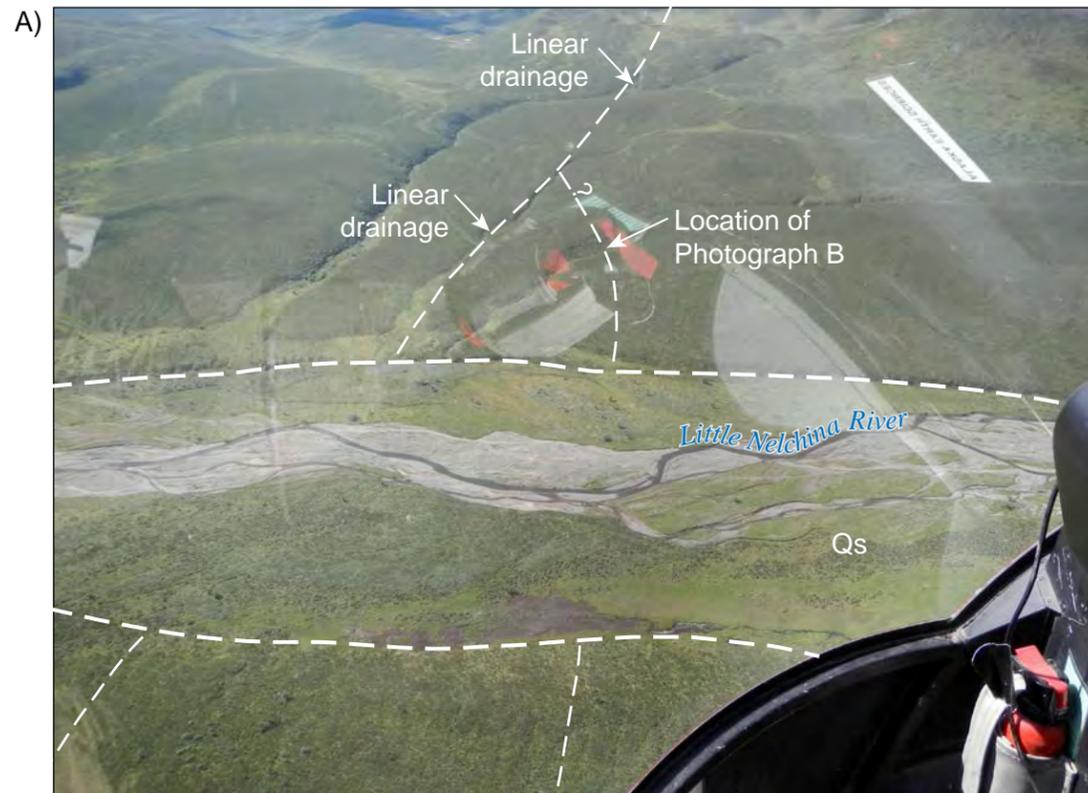
View looking west at creek exposure along projection of mapped fault that depicts Cretaceous/Tertiary juxtaposition. Undisturbed surfaces support absence of Quaternary faulting.



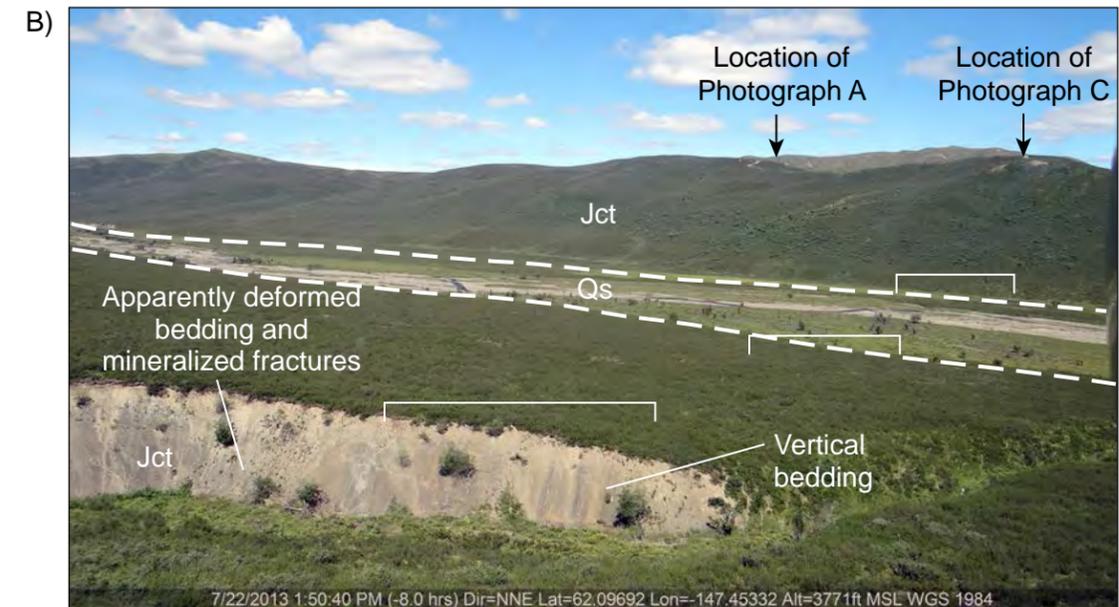
View looking west at creek exposure shown in Photograph H, Figure A-BP.2, showing morphology of Quaternary deposits along strike.



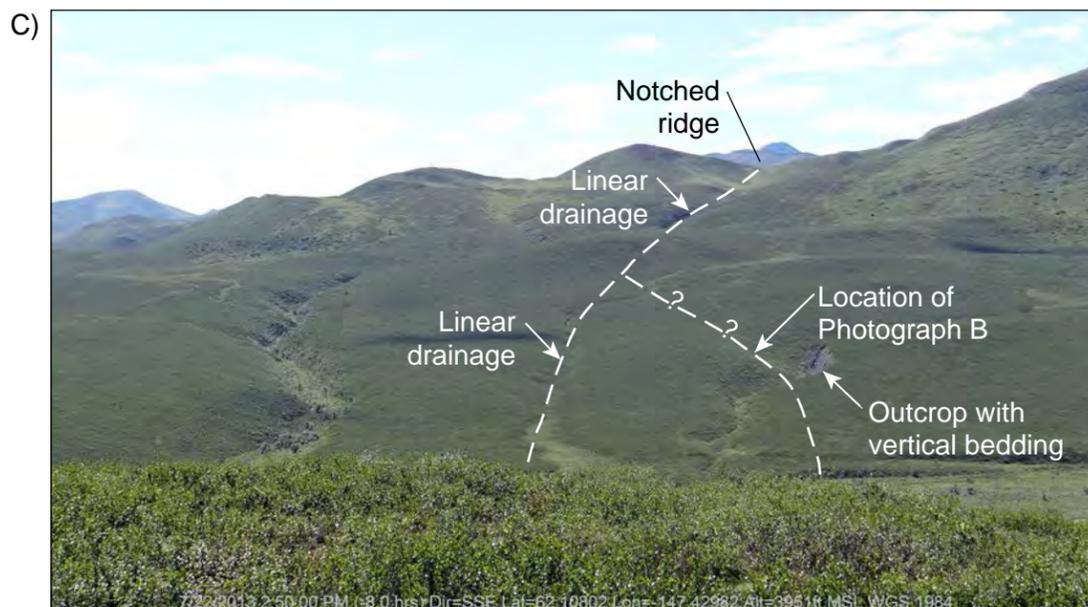
View looking east at uninterrupted interfluvial surfaces in dissected Quaternary glacial drift along with the mapped fault projects. Undisturbed surfaces support absence of Quaternary faulting.



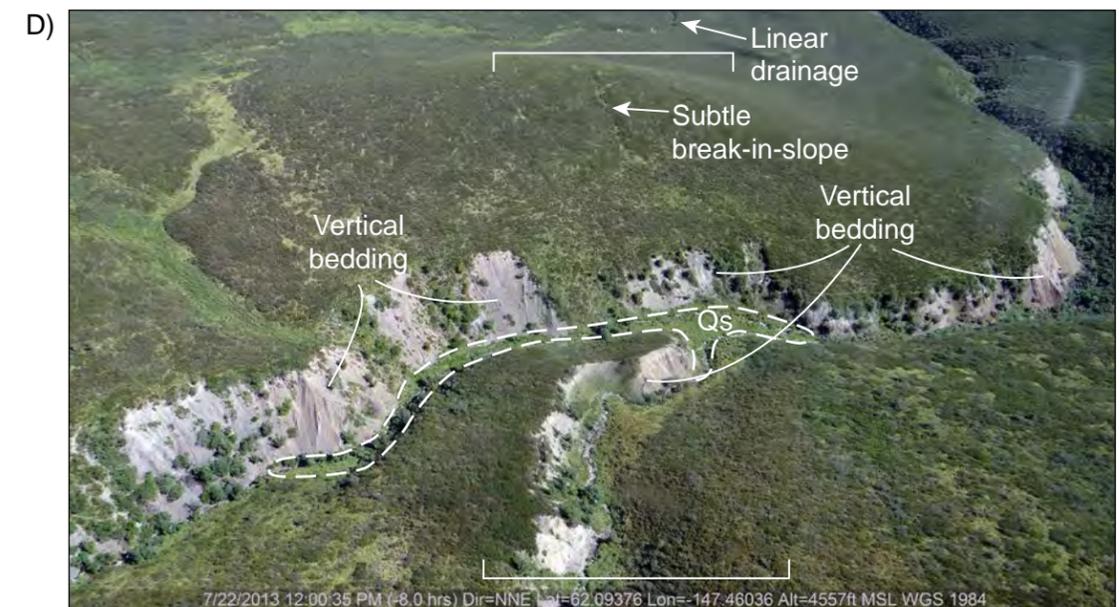
View looking southwest from location A, nearly along-strike with Csejtey et al. (1978) mapped faults. Note clear expression of linear features on bedrock landscape and absence of linear expression in Quaternary deposits.



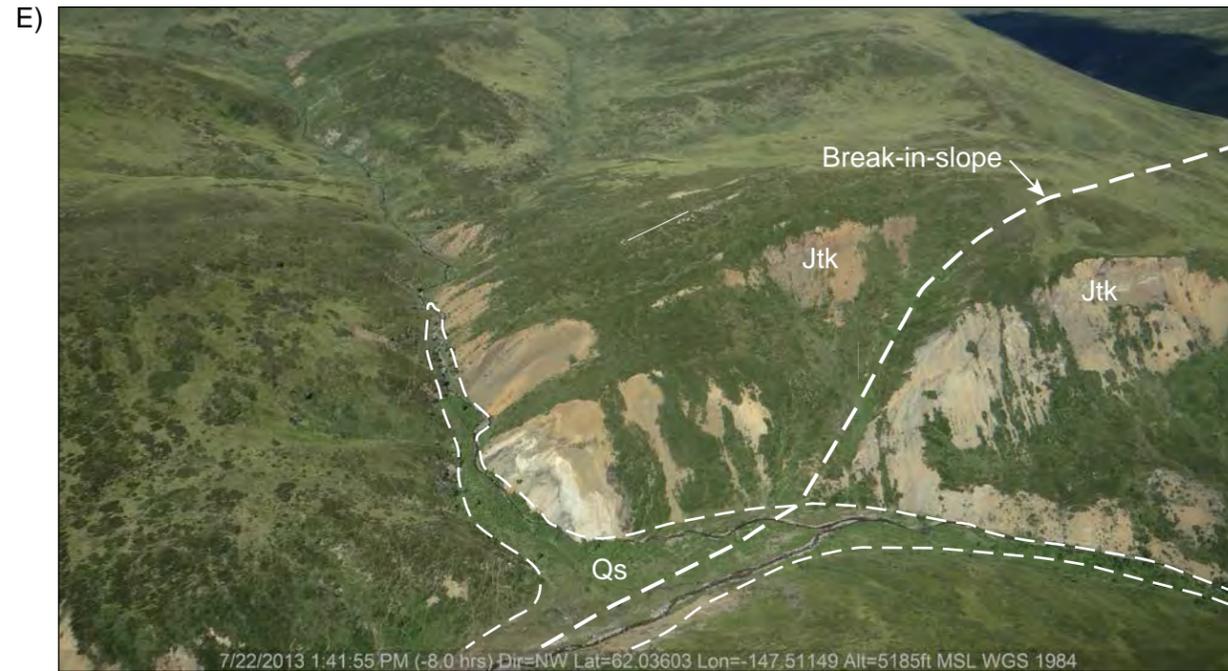
View looking northeast from location B nearly along-strike with Csejtey et al. (1978) mapped fault. The mapped fault segment projects through the vertical beds observed in the outcrop towards photograph location C. Note apparent undeformed hillslope and Quaternary deposits over projected trace of fault.



View looking southwest from location C. Note alignment of features over mapped trace of fault.



View looking northeast from location D along-strike with a Csejtey et al. (1978) mapped fault. A wide zone of deformation is expressed as vertical bedding exposed in outcrops. Note alignment of the break-in-slope on ridge crest, linear drainage, and the deformation zone.



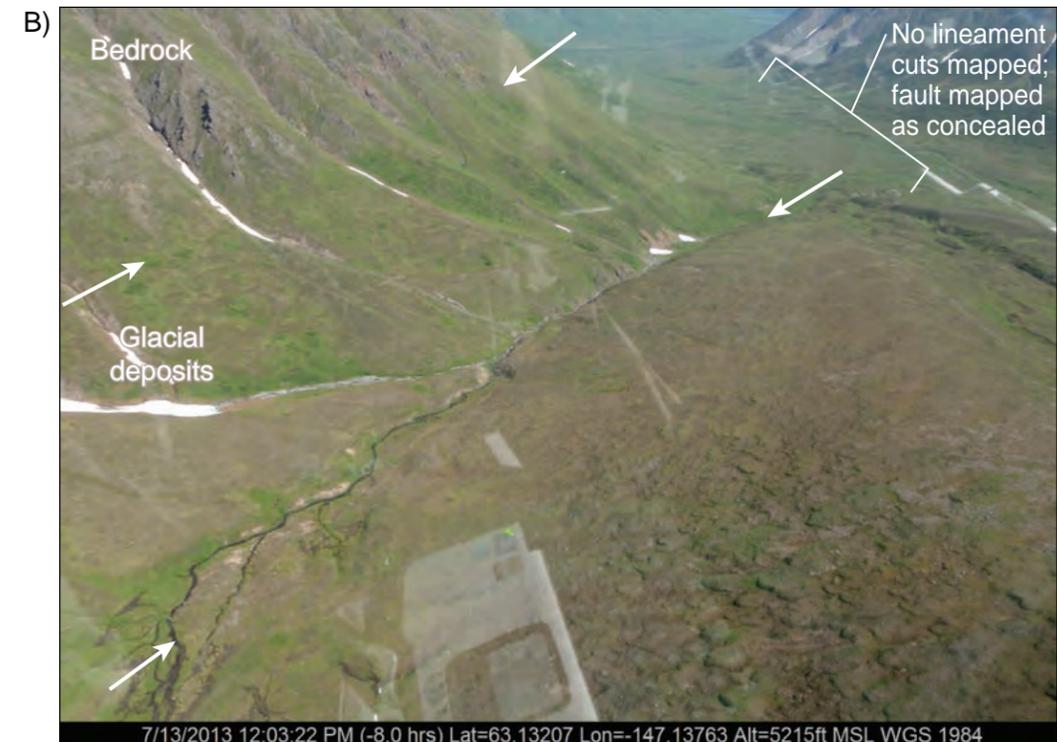
View looking northwest from location E at faulted Jurassic units. The fault occupies the linear valley then climbs the hill-slope where it correlates with a clear break-in-slope on the ridge crest.



View looking north-northeast from location F. The fault juxtaposes Cretaceous against Jurassic bedrock and coincides with a break-in-slope on each ridge crest.



View looking northwest at mine site located along apparent rock type contrast and mapped fault. Arrows point along mapped fault.



View looking northeast along linear drainage mapped as a lineament by FCL that coincides with a mapped fault. Another FCL-mapped lineament lies at the subtle break-in-slope and may correspond to the ice limit elevation.



View looking northeast through the broad saddle at the head of the linear drainage shown in Photograph B. Note the absence of any tectonic geomorphic features.



View looking northwest at location of FCL-mapped lineaments and mining roads partly shown in Photograph C. Note that FCL-mapped lineaments on the sidehill are not readily apparent and correspond to subtle break-in-slope like that shown in Photograph B.



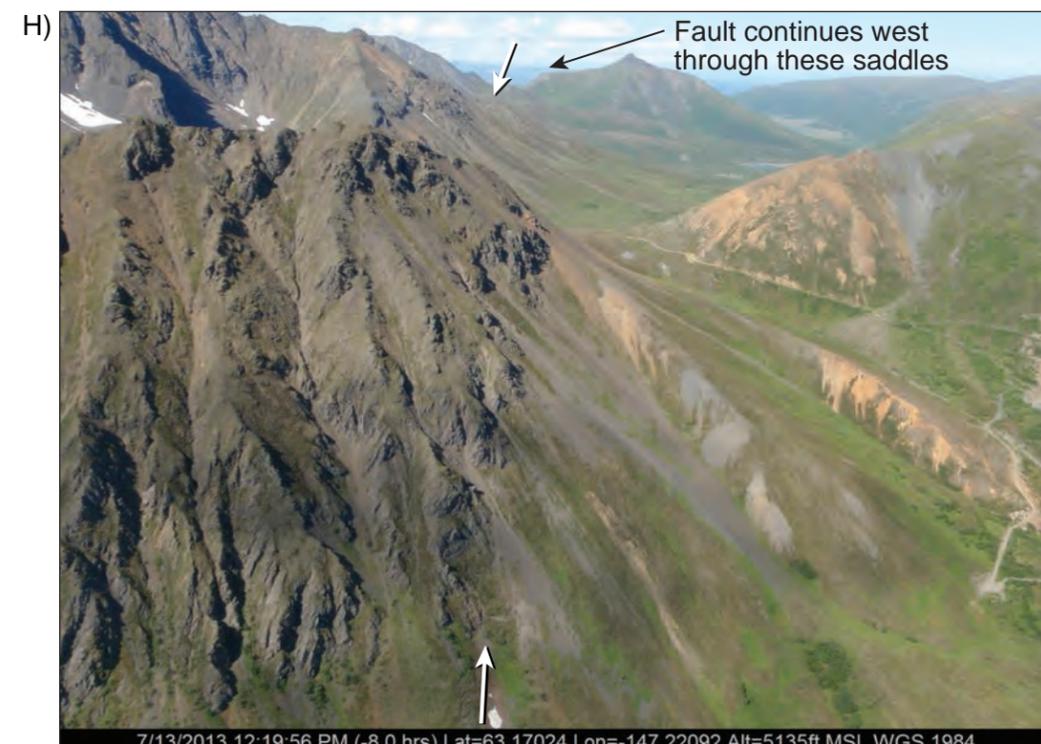
View looking southwest at several rock type contrasts (shown by arrows) that coincide with previously mapped faults.



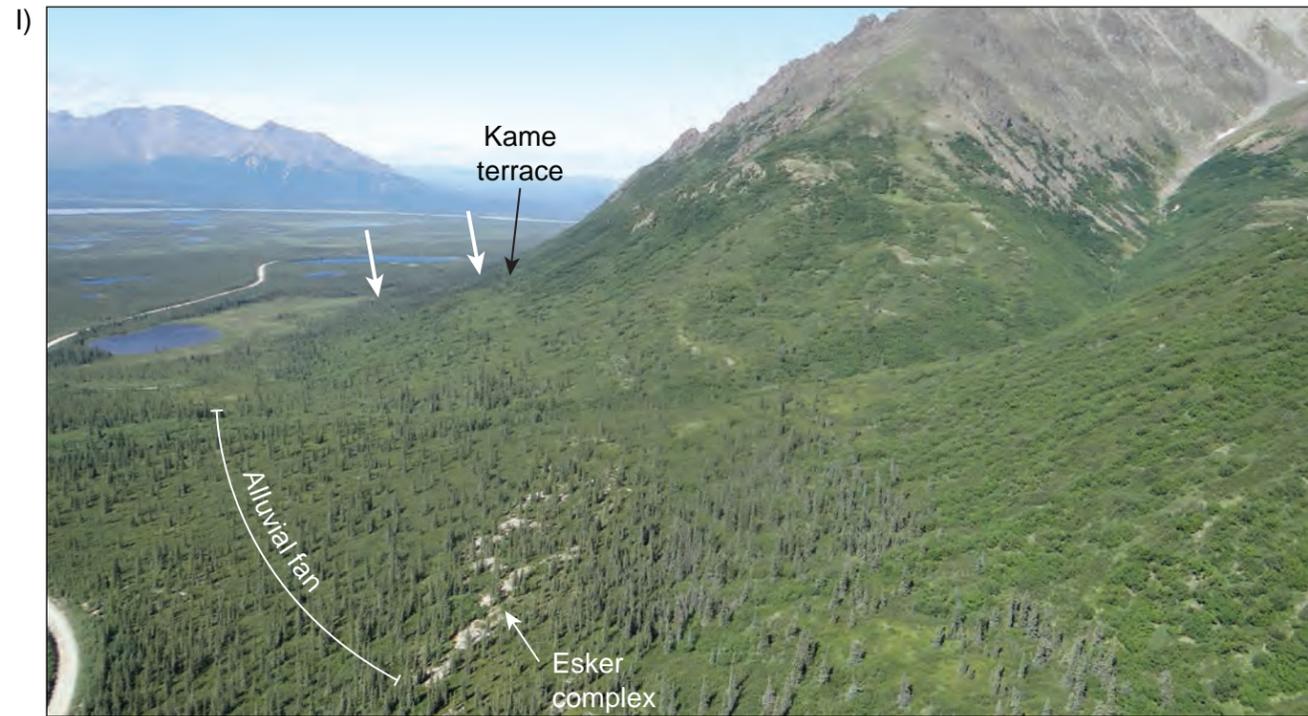
View looking south-southwest up glaciated valley that shows no expression of the mapped Black Creek fault that is present in adjacent bedrock ridges.



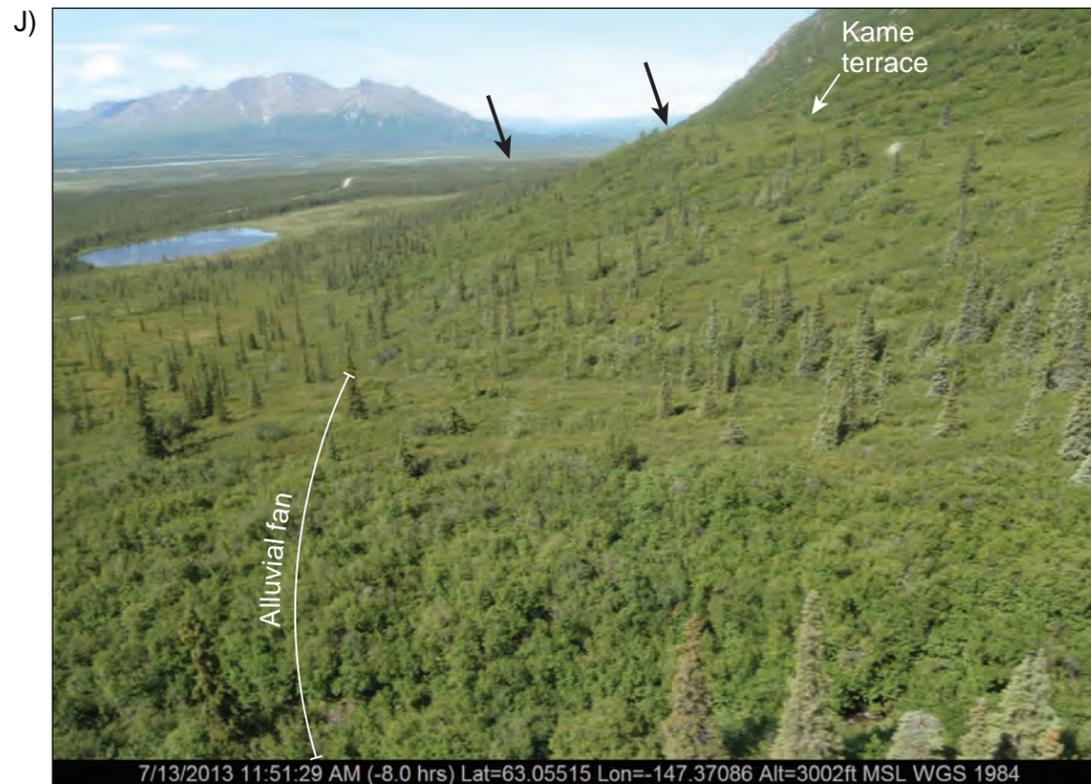
View looking southwest across an FCL-mapped lineament that corresponds to the trace of mapped Black Creek fault marked by a rock contrast. Note that no expression of faulting exists along trend in the glacial sediments of the valley floor.



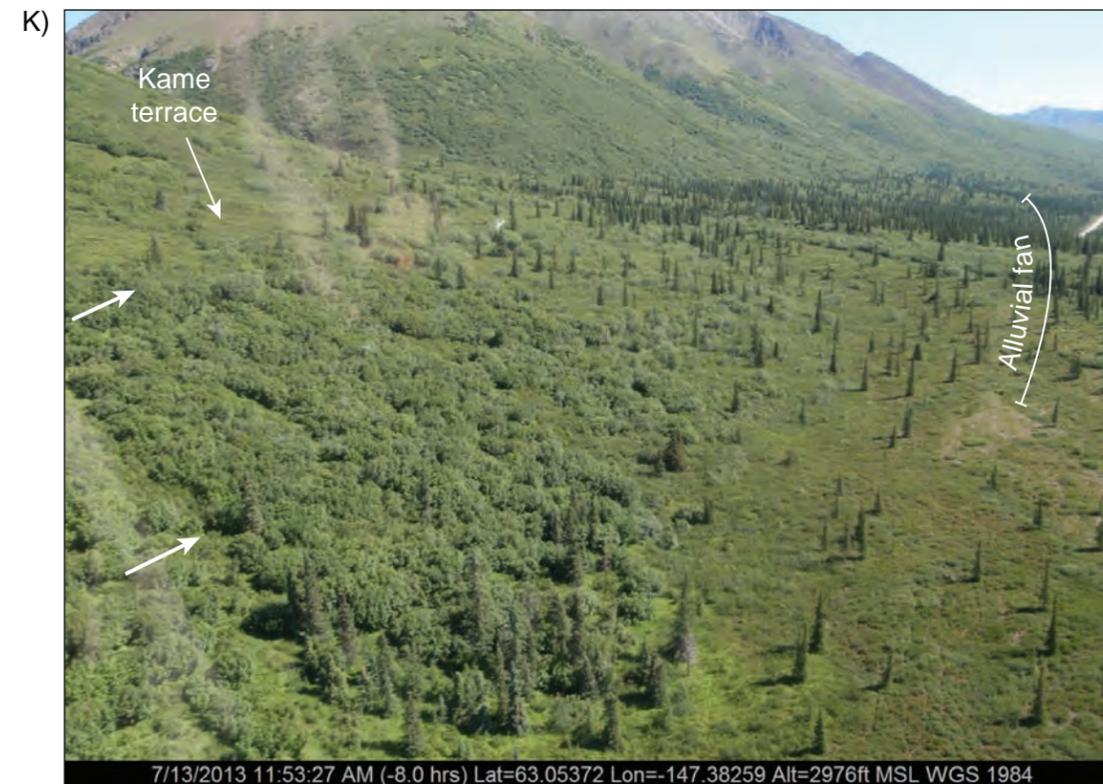
View looking west along the Black Creek fault. Note the obvious rock type contrast across the fault. Aerial reconnaissance confirmed the presence of the fault in bedrock ridges to the west and the lack of expression in glacial sediments in adjacent valley bottoms.



I) Overview looking west along mapped FCL-mapped lineaments that coincide with left-lateral moraines and kame terraces. The lineaments are interrupted by an alluvial fan and esker complex. Large arrows point along the mapped lineaments.



J) Close-up view looking west along FCL-mapped lineaments.



K) Close-up view looking east along FCL-mapped lineaments.