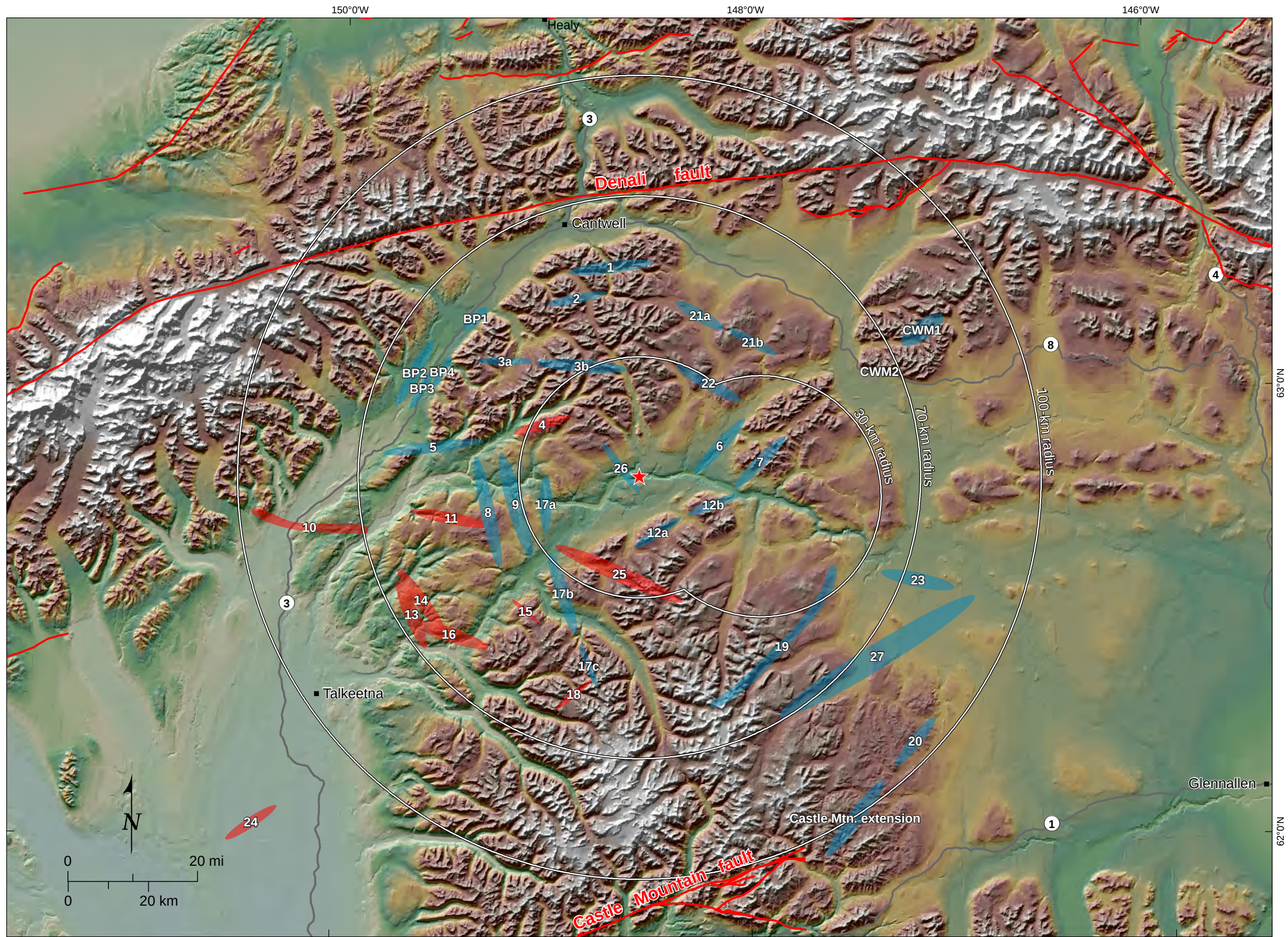


This attachment includes some figures that contain Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII), which are being withheld from public viewing, in accordance with FERC's Order No. 630-A.

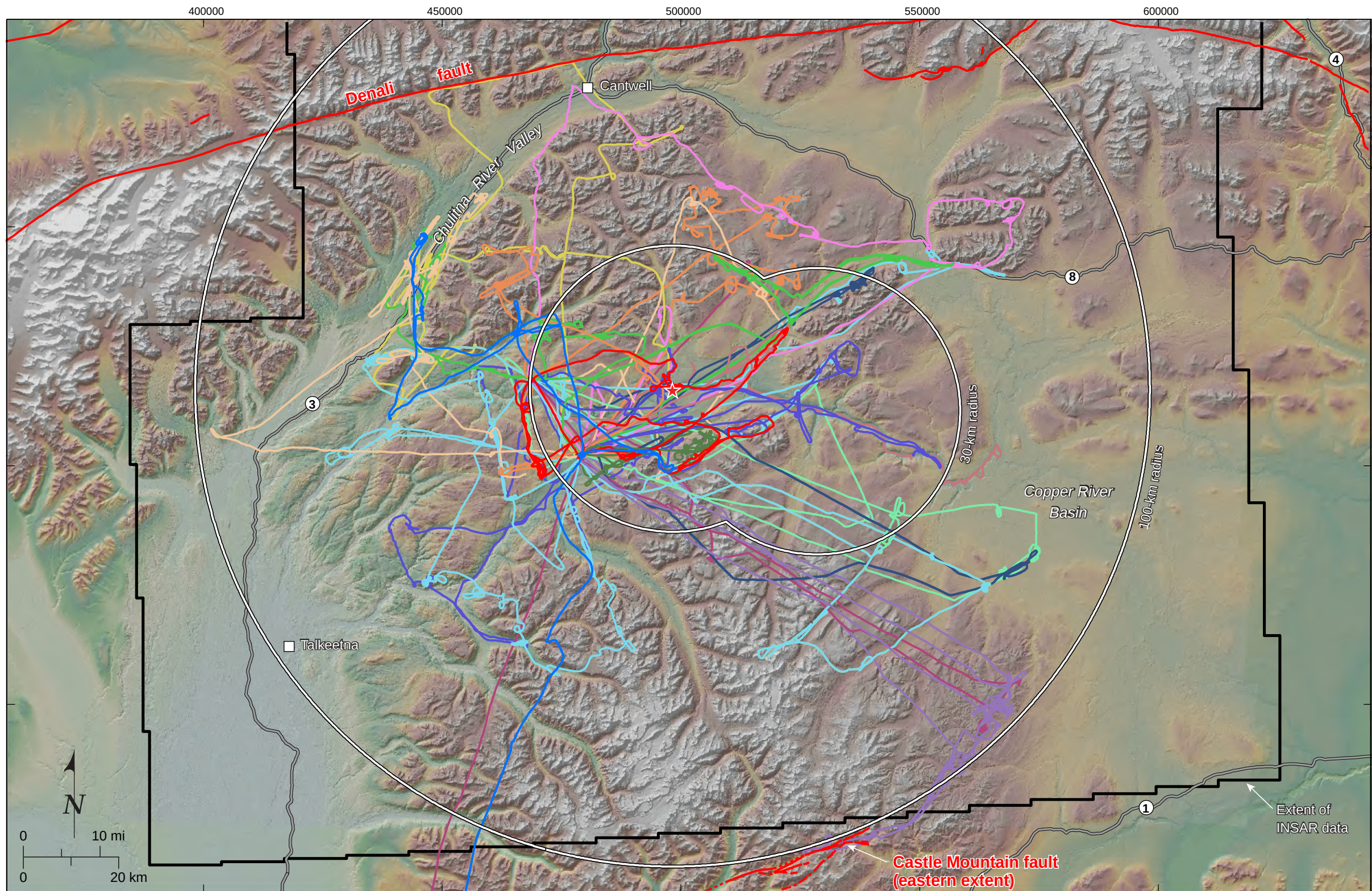
DO NOT RELEASE.

Figures

\\wa-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



- Explanation**
- Quaternary fault (Koehler et al., 2012)
 - Field work planned in 2013 based on results of TM-8 (FCL, 2013)
 - No field work planned in 2013 based on results of TM-8 (FCL, 2013)
 - Proposed Watana site

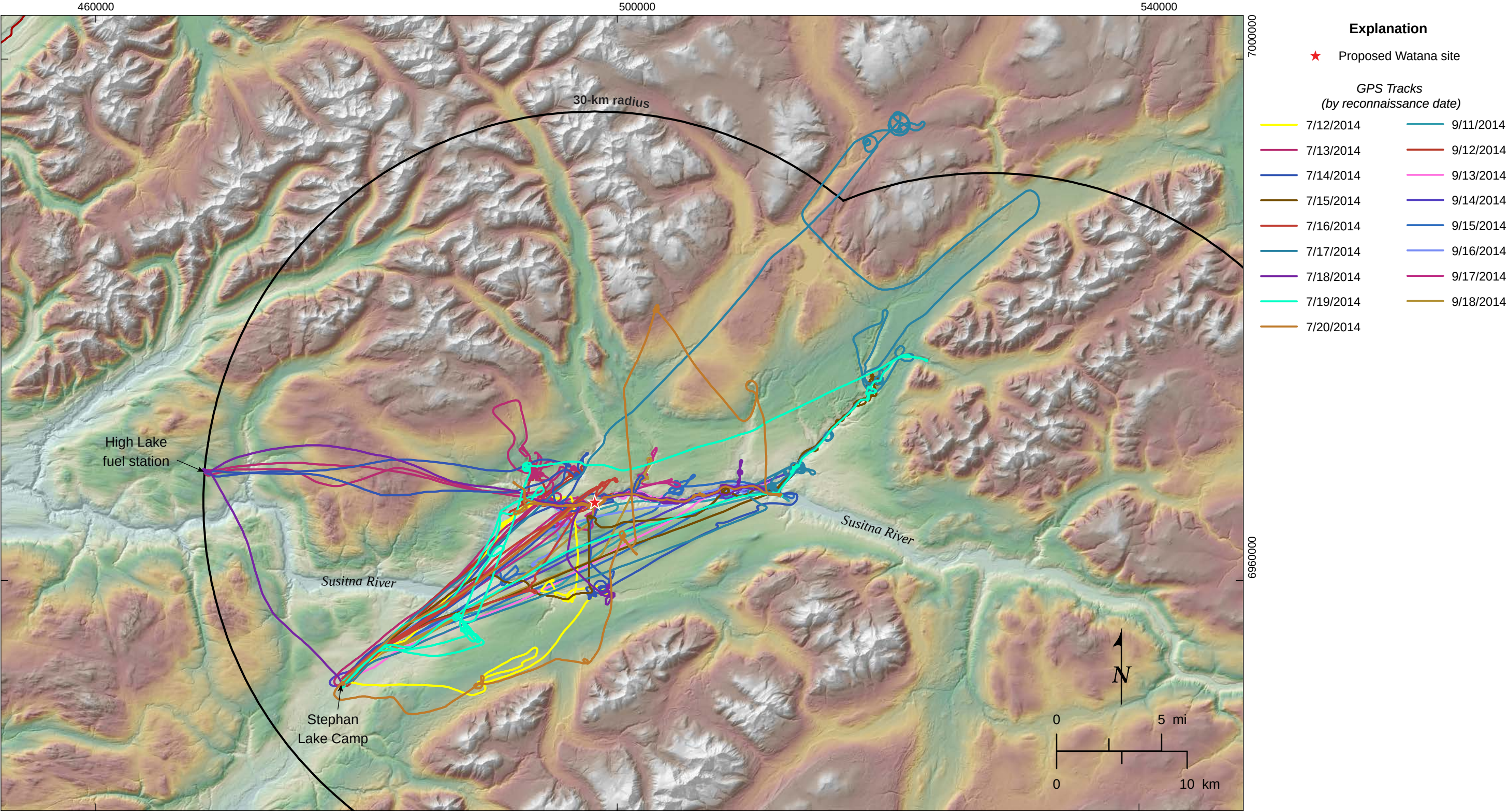


- Explanation**
- Quaternary fault (Koehler et al., 2012)
 - ★ Proposed Watana site
- GPS Tracks
(by reconnaissance date)**
- | | |
|--|--|
| — 7/11/2013 | — 7/19/2013 |
| — 7/12/2013 | — 7/21/2013 |
| — 7/13/2013 | — 7/22/2013 |
| — 7/14/2013 | — 7/23/2013 |
| — 7/15/2013 | — 7/24/2013 |
| — 7/16/2013 | — 9/4/2013 |
| — 7/17/2013 | — 9/5/2013 |
| — 7/18/2013 | |

Coordinates on NAD83 UTM 6 North.
Elevation from INSAR data and USGS SRTM data.

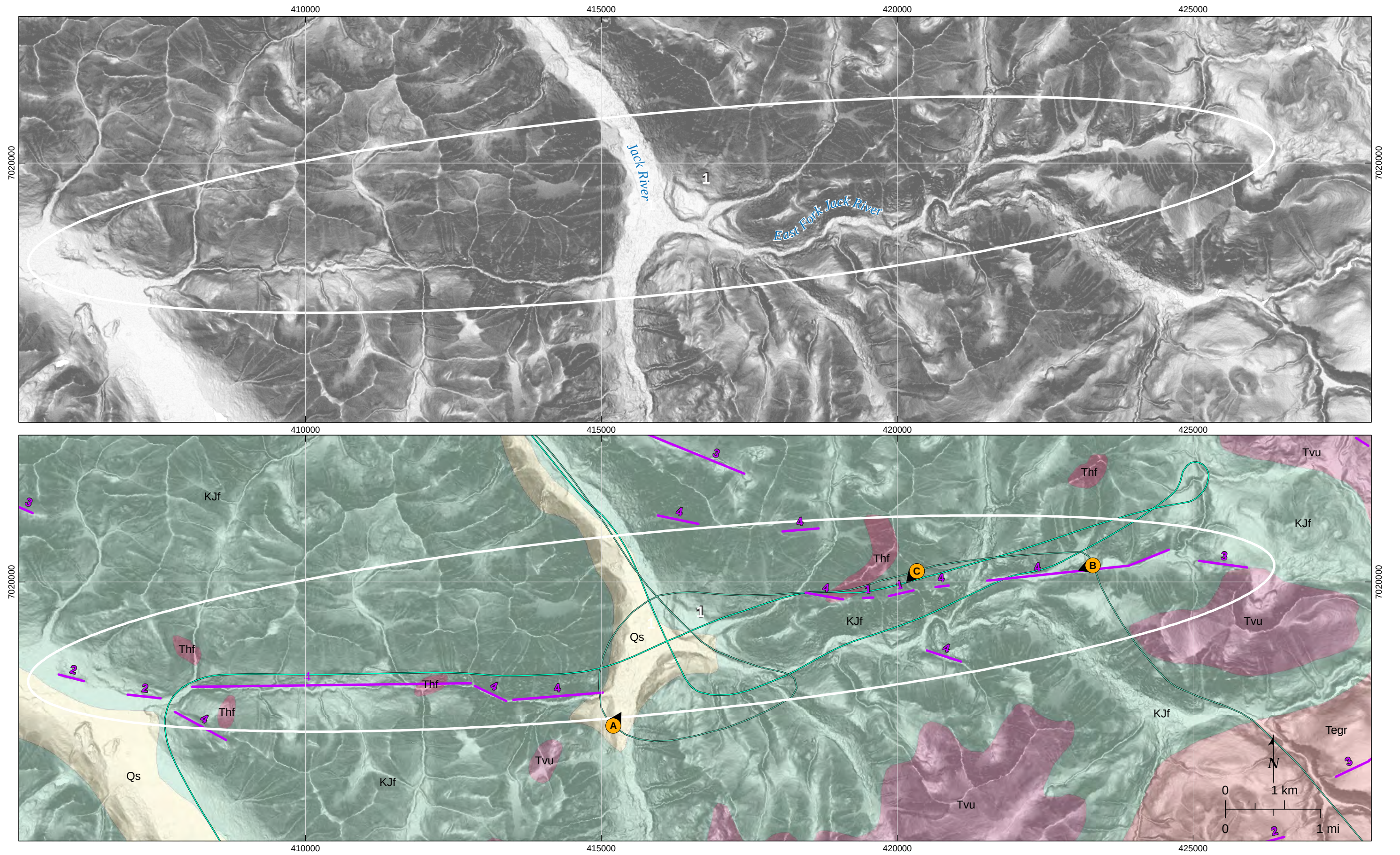
f:\wa-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbet\05_Graphics\79_218900_TM14 January 2014 Lineament Report

\\la-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt\05_Graphics\79_218900_TM14 January 2014 Lineament Report

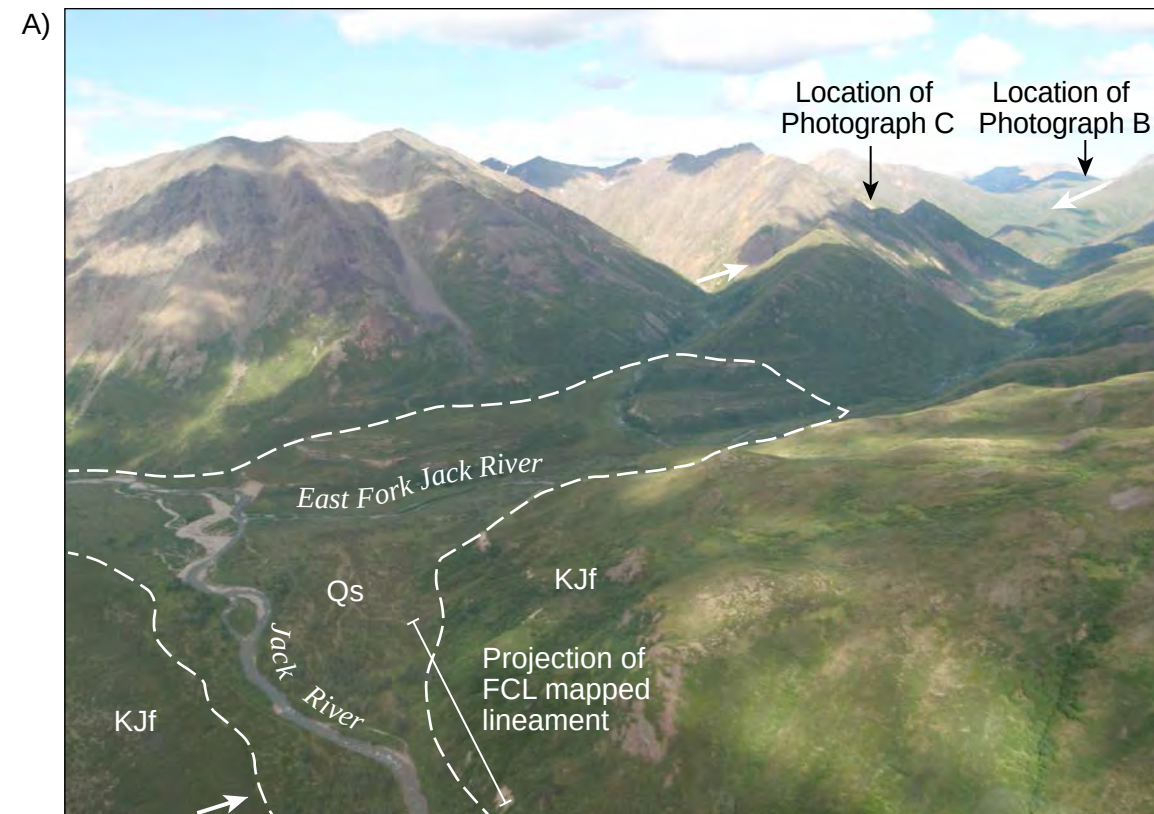


Coordinates on NAD83 UTM 6 North.
Elevation from IFSAR data.

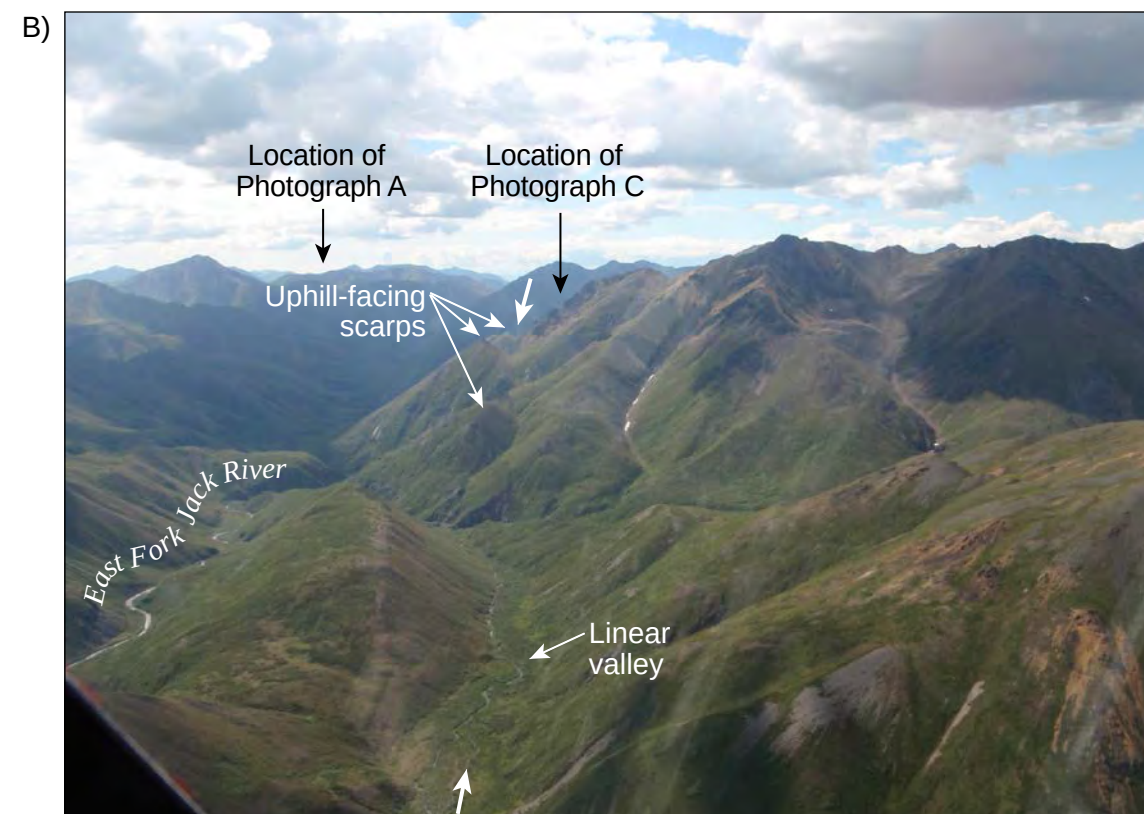
I:\wa-wc-file\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbet\05_Graphics\79_218900_Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



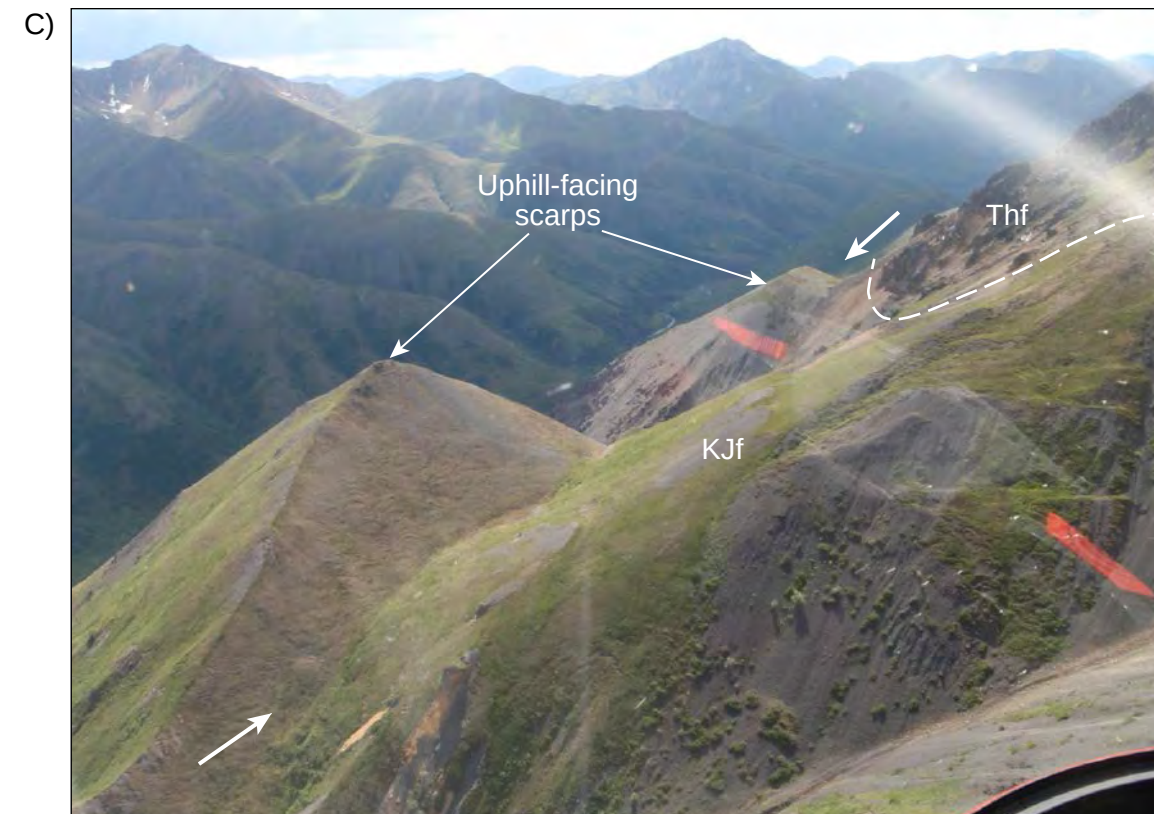
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
2. Geology by Wilson et al., 1998



View looking northeast from location A towards the confluence of the Jack River and the East Fork Jack River. Arrows point along the alignment of mapped lineaments. Note absence of linear expression in Quaternary deposits.



View looking southwest from location B along alignment of linear features. Arrows indicate the alignment of the mapped lineaments.



View looking southwest from location C at a detailed view of aligned uphill-facing scarps. Note Thf contact is up-slope from the scarp in the distance.

fwla-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt\05_Graphics\79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation

Attributes of lineaments mapped by FCL (2013) that apply to all figures and plates in Appendix A

Reconnaissance (INSAR)

- 1 - 5
- 10
- 77
- 88

Detail (LiDAR)

- 1 - 5
- 10
- 77
- 88

Lineament Groups

- 17a Lineament group mapped for this study coinciding with previously mapped fault or lineament
- 25 No previously mapped fault or lineament coincides with lineament group

Explanation for relevant geologic units of Williams and Galloway (1986) shown on Figure A20.5 and A23.1

Geologic Units

Bottom deposits of 914 - 975 m lake
Overprint denoting glacial drift that is mantled by bottom sediments of glacial lake that extended to 914 - 975 m above modern sea level, largely confined to middle Susitna valley, above ice dam below Fog Lake (off map) and apparently bounded on east and south side by glacier ice. Does not cover late(st) Wisconsin (last major) morainial systems. No shoreline features are mapped.

Bottom deposits intermediate (777 - 747) lake
Overprint denoting bottom deposits of a local lake that covered melting glacier ice between Tyone Lake and Lake Louise, apparently behind Tyone Spillway, and drained as the elevation of the spillway was cut down from 777 m to 747 m above sea level while stagnant ice was still in valley bottom.

Bottom deposits of last regional lake
Overprint denoting drape of bottom deposits over drift and thick lake sediments that persisted in Copper River drainage basin from just before deposition of Old Man moraines to a time when glaciers had retreated to within 16 to 24 km of present glaciers: older than 13,000 years.

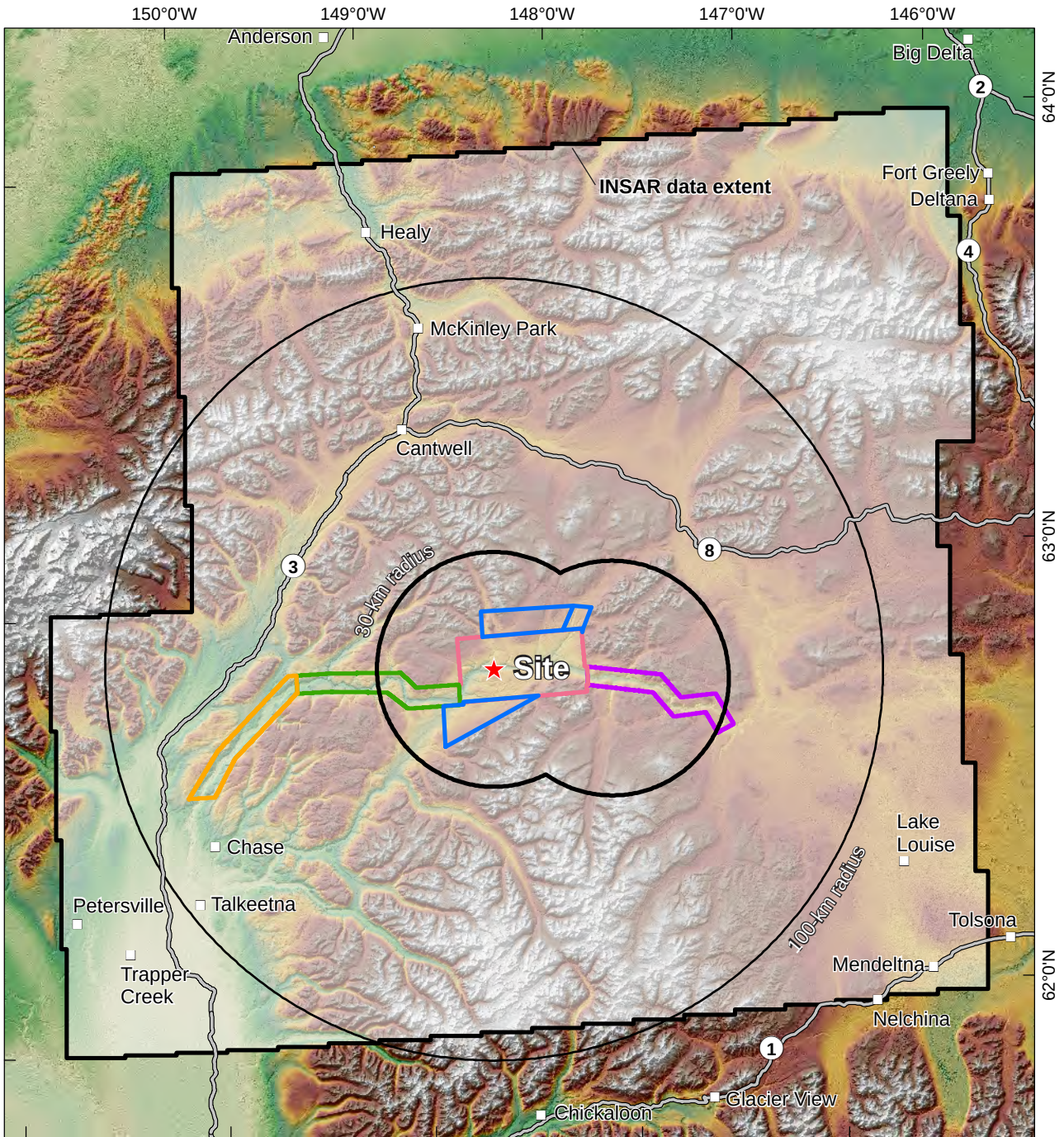
Symbols

- AA Location and letter designation of radiocarbon-dated stratigraphic section in accompanying text.
- Ice boundary, morainial ridge, kame terrace, delta, or other ice contact feature marking edge of glacier: hachures toward glacier.
- Shoreline of regional lake: mapped for the lake in Copper River basin where at 747 m (maximum elevation); the elevation to which Tyone Spillway was eroded, and successively lower levels in the northern part of area between 747 m and 701 m above sea level. Lesser recessional shorelines mapped by Nichols and Yehle (1969) not shown.
- Upper limit of post-glacial (Holocene, in part) shoreline of Tazlina Lake from elevation 564 m down to present lake level 544 m caused by lowering of lake as Tazlina River has deepened its canyon.
- Delta of glacial lake, including those of modern glacial lakes such as Tazlina Lake.
- Linear or drumlinoid feature, due to ice scour, direction of ice movement indicated by arrow.
- Spillway for glacial meltwater, including that stored in large glacial lakes.
- Contact between map units where not glacial boundary, most commonly between different levels of lake deposits.
- Active (?) fault, lower Sonoma Creek, offsetting unconsolidated deposits.
- Location of selected erratic boulders, mountain top erratic stones transported by glaciers, e.g. Sheep Mountain; many occurrences on mountains lower than 1829 m not shown.

Attribute	Cross Section Morphology*	Description	Examples
1		Linear break-in-slope bisecting a planar surface	Uphill- or downhill-facing scarps, ateral moraines or kame deposits along lateral margins of valley glaciers
2		Abrupt changes in slope adjacent to otherwise relatively horizontal (and planar) surfaces	Linear range fronts, faceted ridges, terrace risers, steep downstream faces of roushe mountonees
3		Linear U-shaped trough	Glacial valleys, ice-scoured flutes, flood-scoured flutes,
4		Linear V-shaped trough	Active stream channels
5		Linear ridges	Drumlins, water-scoured terrain, eskers
6 (also 77)	n/a	A series of aligned features	Could include attributes #1 -5 above and/or aligned saddles, tonal lineaments, etc.
66	n/a	Data artifacts	Linear seams between data sets collected on different dates
88	n/a	A series of aligned features, which are too small to individually map at the given scale	Could include features with attributes #1-5 above and/or aligned saddles, tonal lineaments, etc.
99	n/a	A line which encloses a broad expanse of features all having the same orientation	An area of jointing or of glacial striae all having the same, parallel orientation
10	n/a	Anthropogenic lineaments	Roads, rail roads, power lines and other linear clearings, etc.

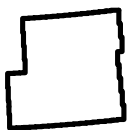
Notes: *Arrow points to location of the mapped feature.

See Figure 2-5B for map legend



Base data from ASTER Global Digital Elevation Model (ASTER GDEM is a product of METI and NASA)

Explanation

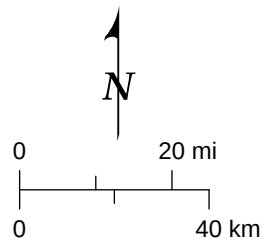


Extent of
INSAR data

Extent of LiDAR Data

- Area A
- Area B
- Area C
- Area D
- Area E

Note: Extent of Landsat imagery and
ASTER GDEM elevation data
are greater than the area shown
in figure.



Date 02/11/15

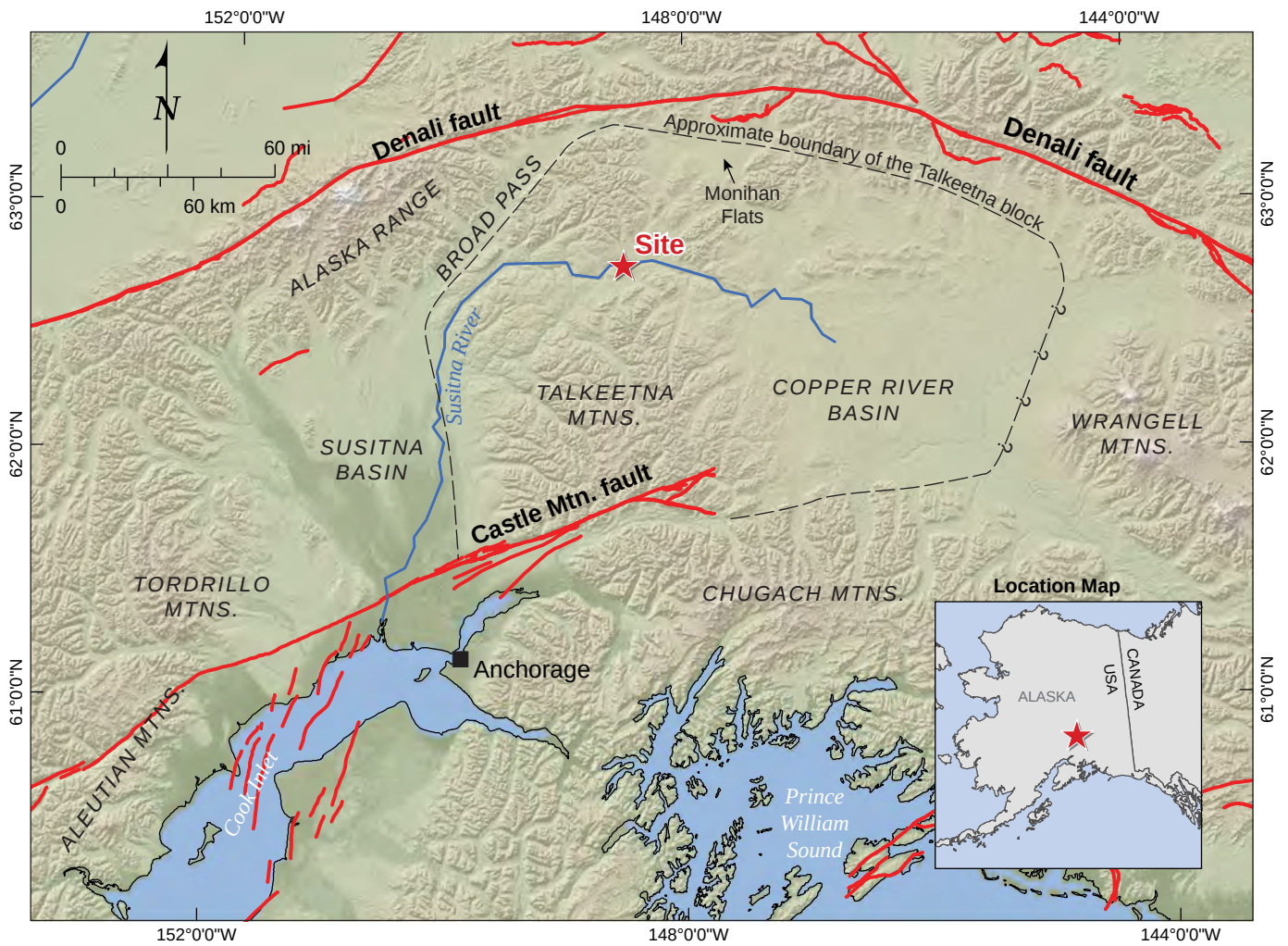


SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

EXTENT OF GEOSPATIAL DATA

FIGURE

2-6



Explanation

— Quaternary fault (Koehler et al., 2012)



Date 02/11/15



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

MAJOR PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES

FIGURE

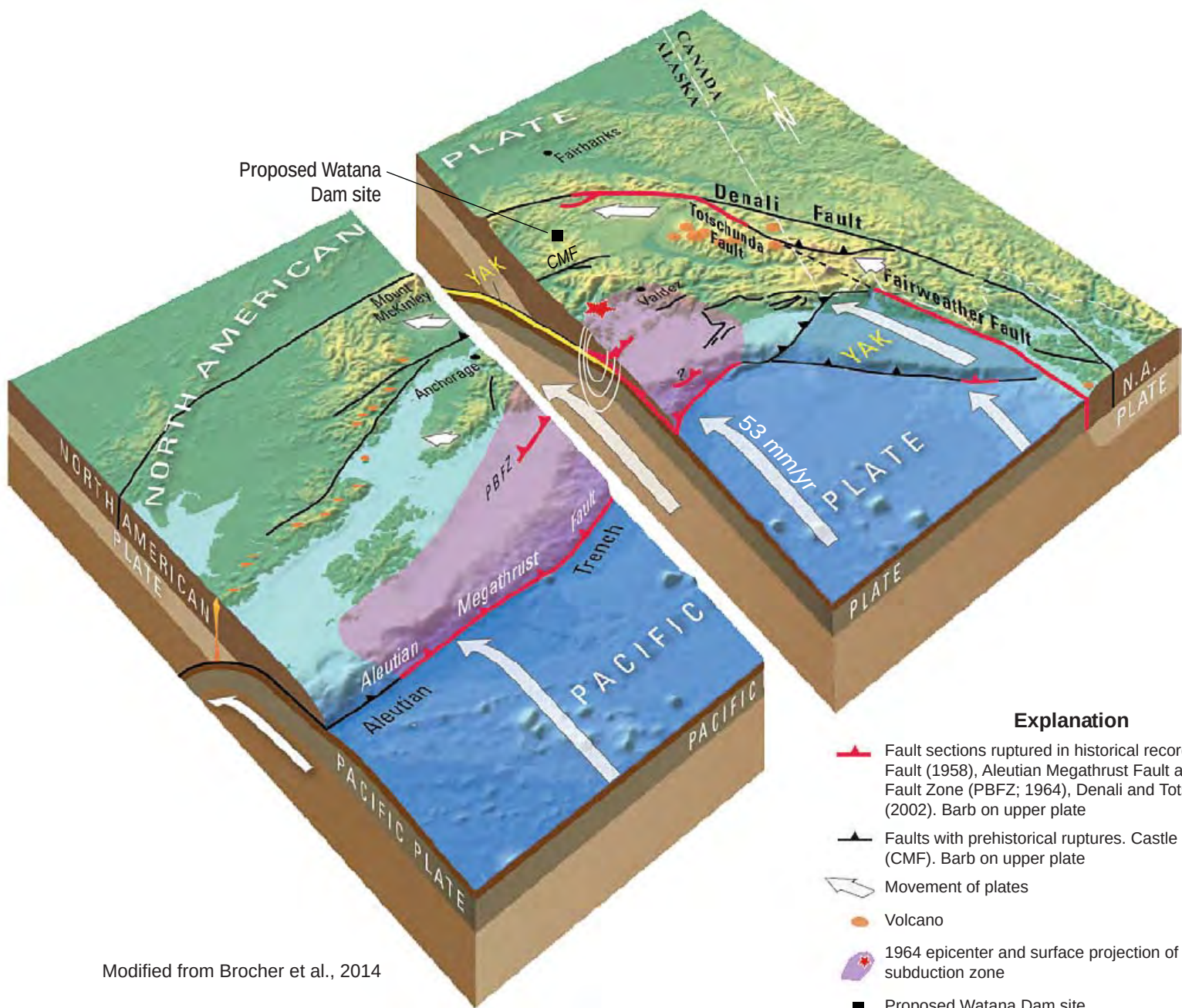
3-1

Date 02/11/15



SUSTAINA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
BLOCK DIAGRAM OF SOUTH-CENTRAL
ALASKA SHOWING TECTONIC SETTING
OF THE 1964 EARTHQUAKE

FIGURE
3-2



Modified from Brocher et al., 2014

Explanation

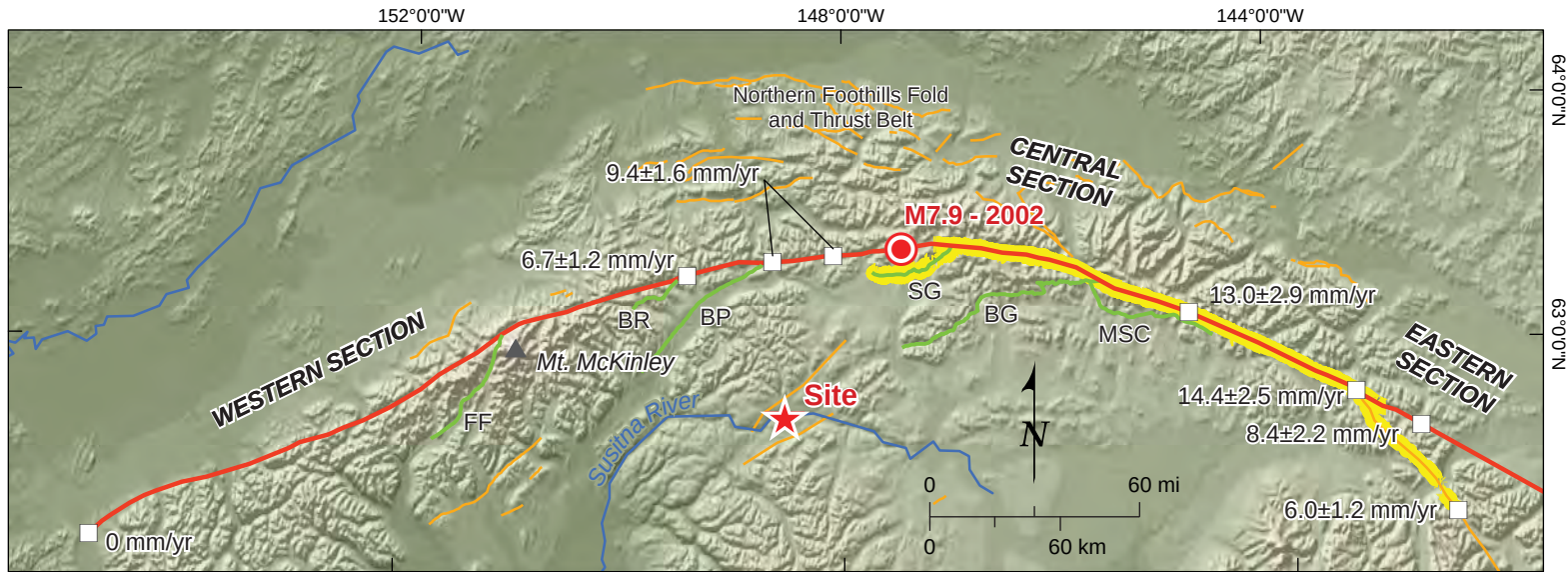
- Fault sections ruptured in historical record: Fairweather Fault (1958), Aleutian Megathrust Fault and Patton Bay Fault Zone (PBFZ; 1964), Denali and Totschunda Faults (2002). Barb on upper plate
- Faults with prehistorical ruptures. Castle Mountain Fault (CMF). Barb on upper plate
- Movement of plates
- Volcano
- 1964 epicenter and surface projection of rupture patch in subduction zone
- Proposed Watana Dam site
- Kakutat microplate

Date 02/11/15



SUSTINA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
DENALI FAULT CHARACTERIZATION

FIGURE
3-3



Explanation

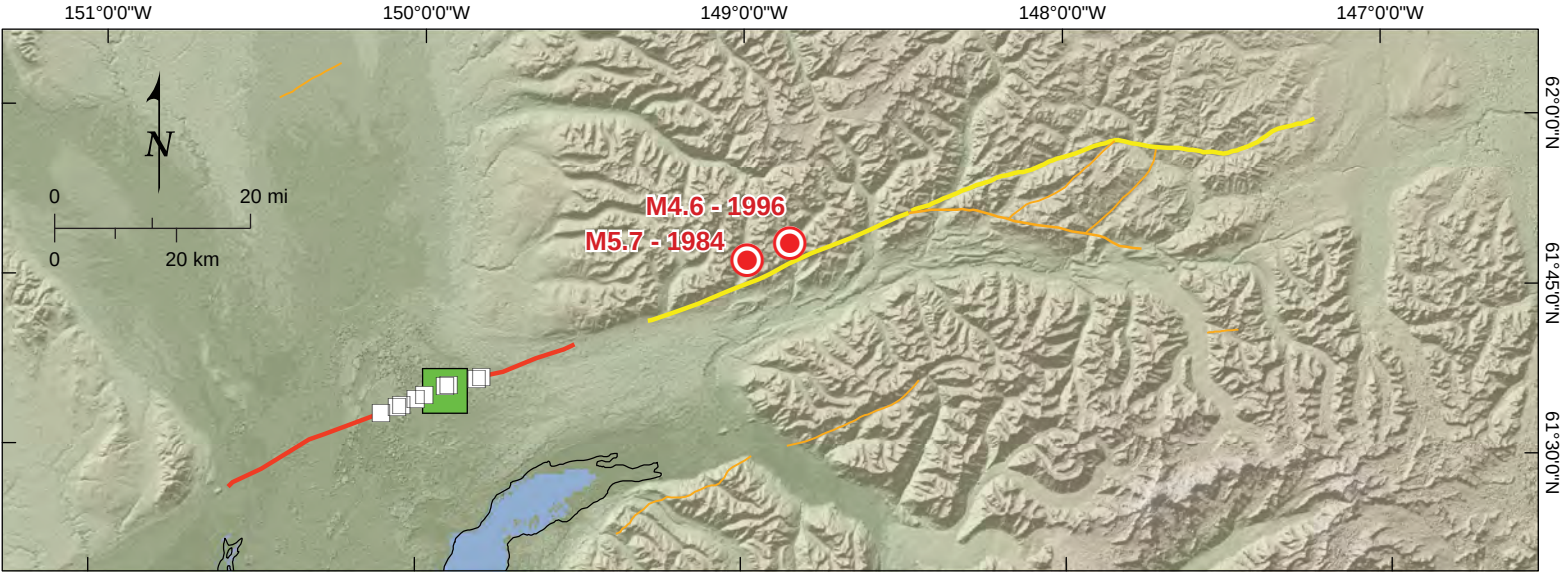
Symbols	Faults	Abbreviations
● Earthquake epicenter	— Denali fault	BR - Bull River fault
□ Slip rate (sources discussed in text)	— 2002 Denali fault rupture, Haeussler (2008)	BP - Broad Pass fault
	— Southern Denali faults	BG - Broxson Gulch fault
	— Other fault or feature	FF - Foraker fault
		MSC - McCallum-Slate Creek fault
		SG - Susitna Glacier fault

Date 02/11/15



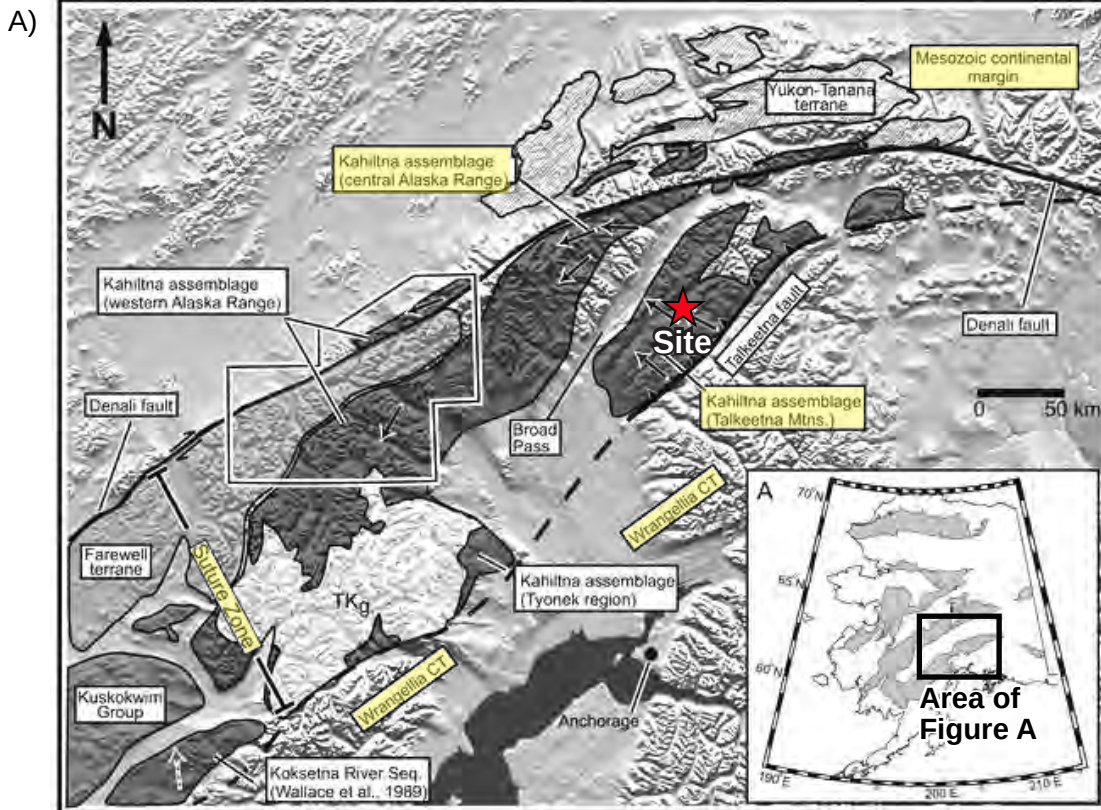
SUSTINA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
CASTLE MOUNTAIN FAULT CHARACTERIZATION

FIGURE
3-4

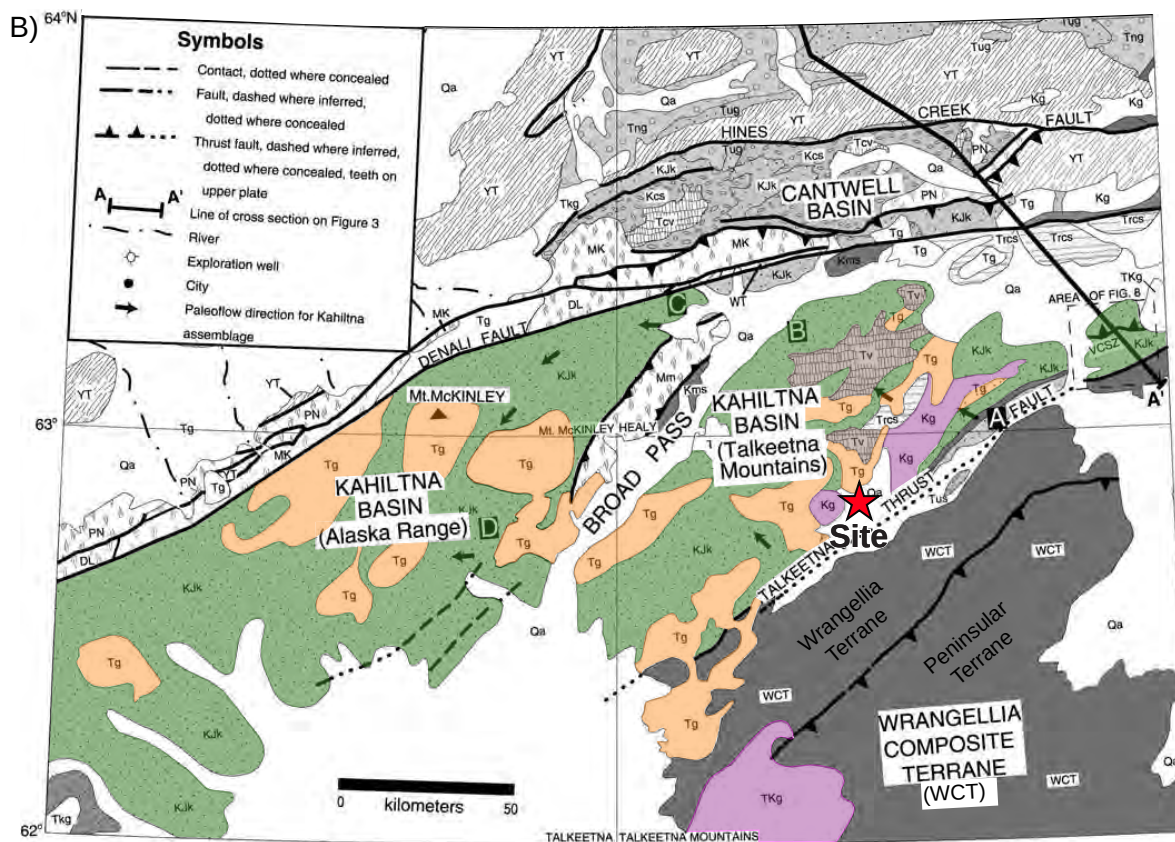


- Explanation**
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ● Earthquake epicenter | Faults |
| Paleoseismic Investigations | — Castle Mtn. fault, western segment |
| □ Hausler et al., 2002 | — Castle Mtn. fault, eastern segment and Caribou fault |
| ■ Willis et al., 2007 | — Other fault |

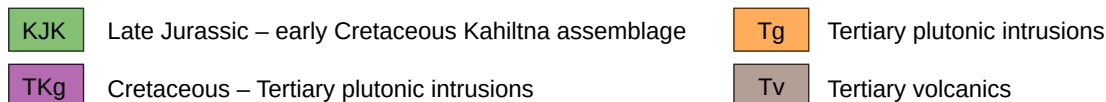
Note: Site is ~100 km to the north



Kalbas et al., 2007



Nokelberg and Richter, 2007



Date 02/11/15



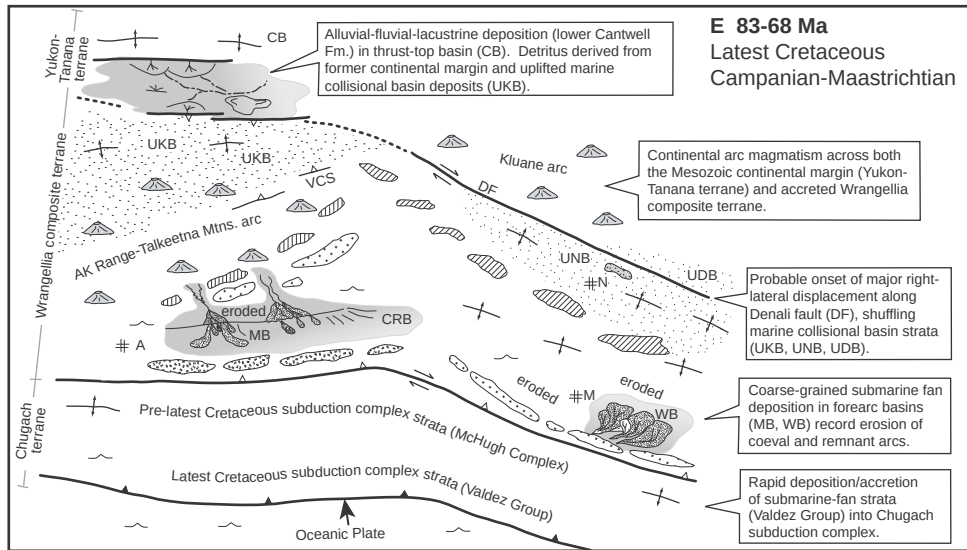
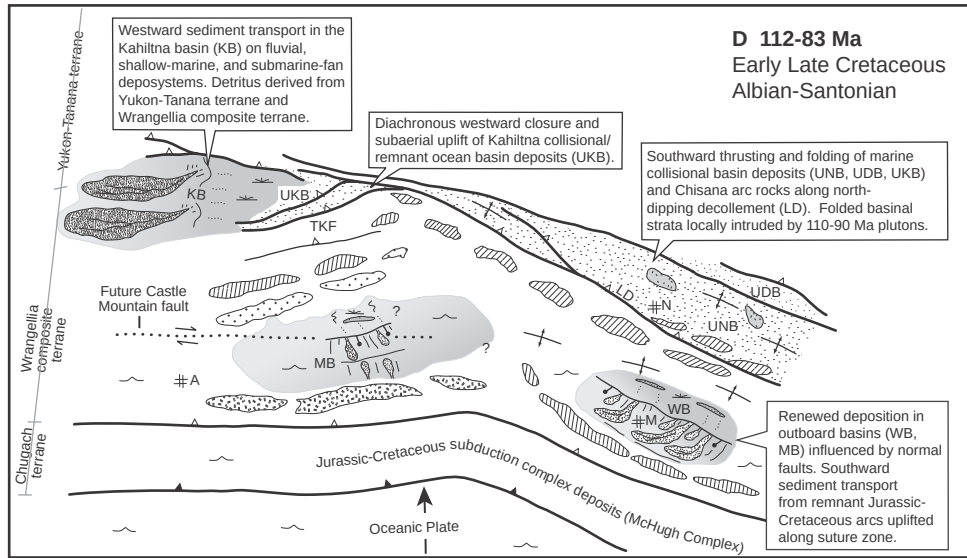
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

REGIONAL TECTONIC TERRANES AND BASINS

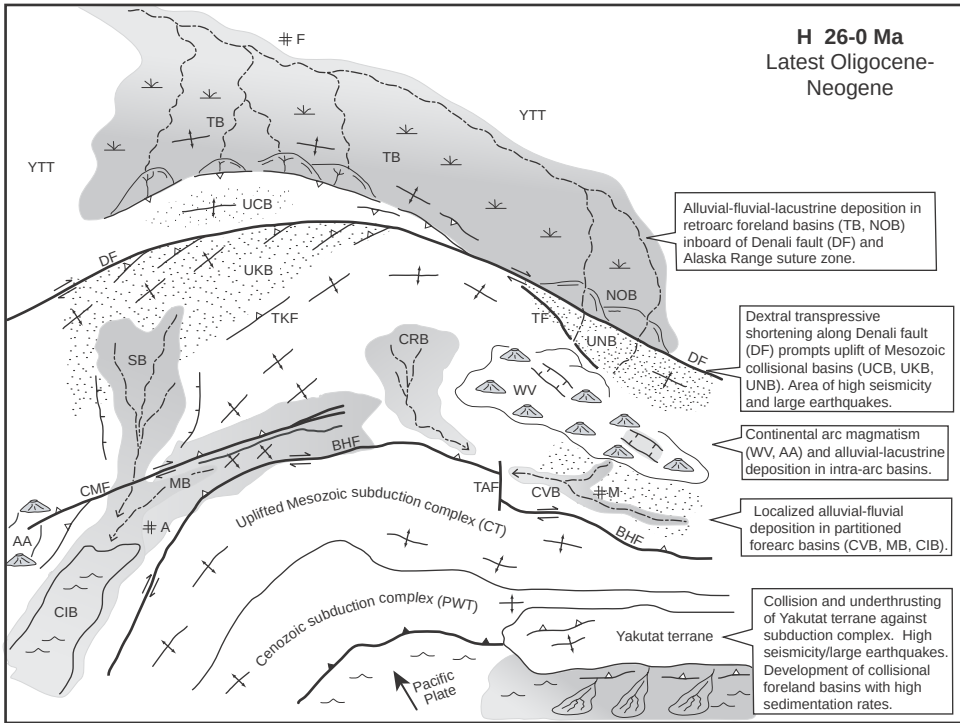
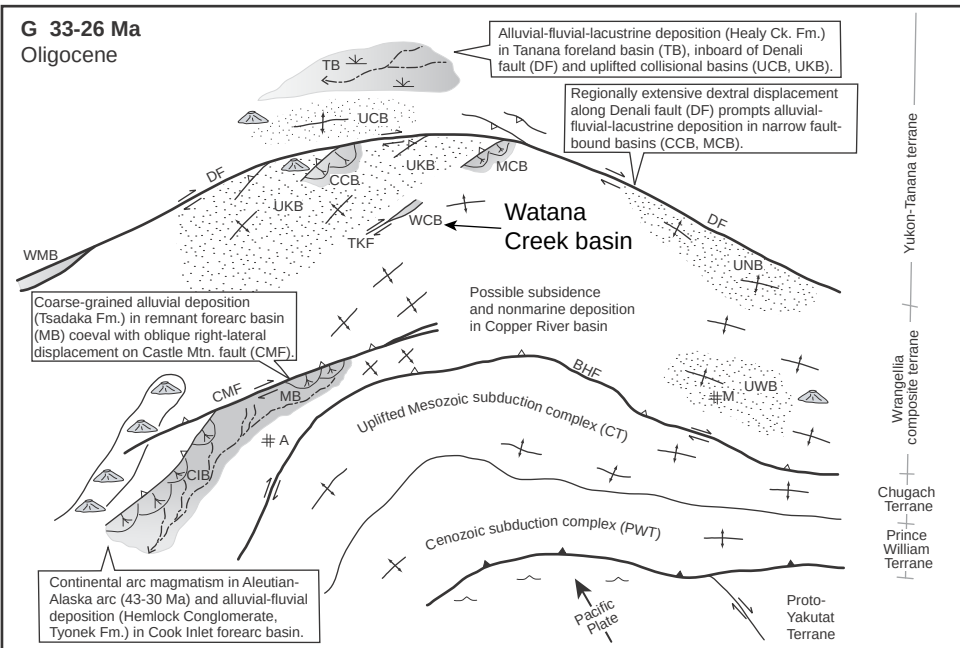
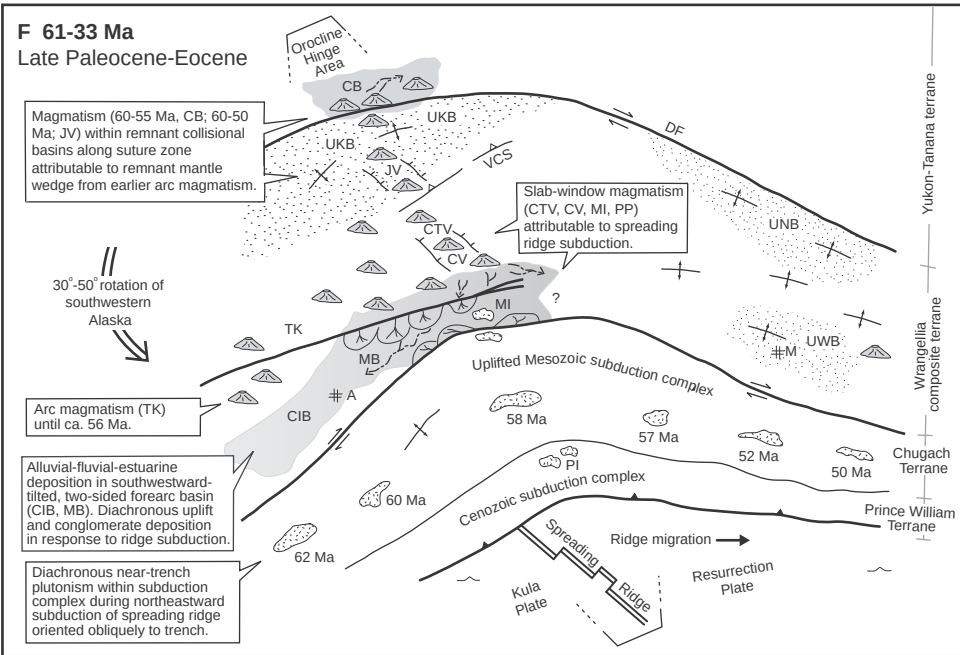
FIGURE

3-5

fwla-wc-file1 /project/Projects/79_218900 Alaska_Railbelt/05_Graphics/79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



Trop and Ridgeway, 2007.



Magmatism

- Locus of active volcanism
- Paleocene-Eocene intrusives
- Mid-Cretaceous Chisana arc rocks
- Upper Jurassic Talkeetna-Chitina arc rocks
- Middle Jurassic Talkeetna arc rocks
- Lower Jurassic Talkeetna arc rocks

Deformational Features

- Active subduction zone (barb on downgoing plate)
- Active crustal shortening (barb on thrust sheets)
- Regional topographic uplifts via folding/faulting
- Active crustal extension via normal faults
- Regional dextral strike-slip fault
- Strike-slip movement away (⊗) or toward (⊙)

Depositional Features

- Alluvial
- Fluvial
- Lacustrine
- Fan-Delta/Prodelta Slope
- Marine Shelf
- Submarine Fans
- Marine environments
- Active depositional basin
- Uplifted basinal strata

Explanation

Geographic references

- #A - Anchorage
- #F - Fairbanks
- #M - McCarthy
- #N - Nabesna

Terranes

- AT - Alexander
- CT - Chugach
- PT - Peninsular
- PWT - Prince William
- WT - Wrangellia
- YT - Yakutat
- YTT - Yukon-Tanana

Outboard Margin Basins

- CIB - Cook Inlet
- CRB - Copper River
- CVB - Chitina Valley
- CV - Caribou Creek volcanics
- CTV - Central Talkeetna Mtns. volcanics
- MB - Matanuska - S. Talkeetna Mtns.
- SB - Susitna
- WB - Wrangell Mountains (Prefixed with U=Uplifted) (Prefixed with F=Future position)

Volcanic Fields, Plutonic Belts

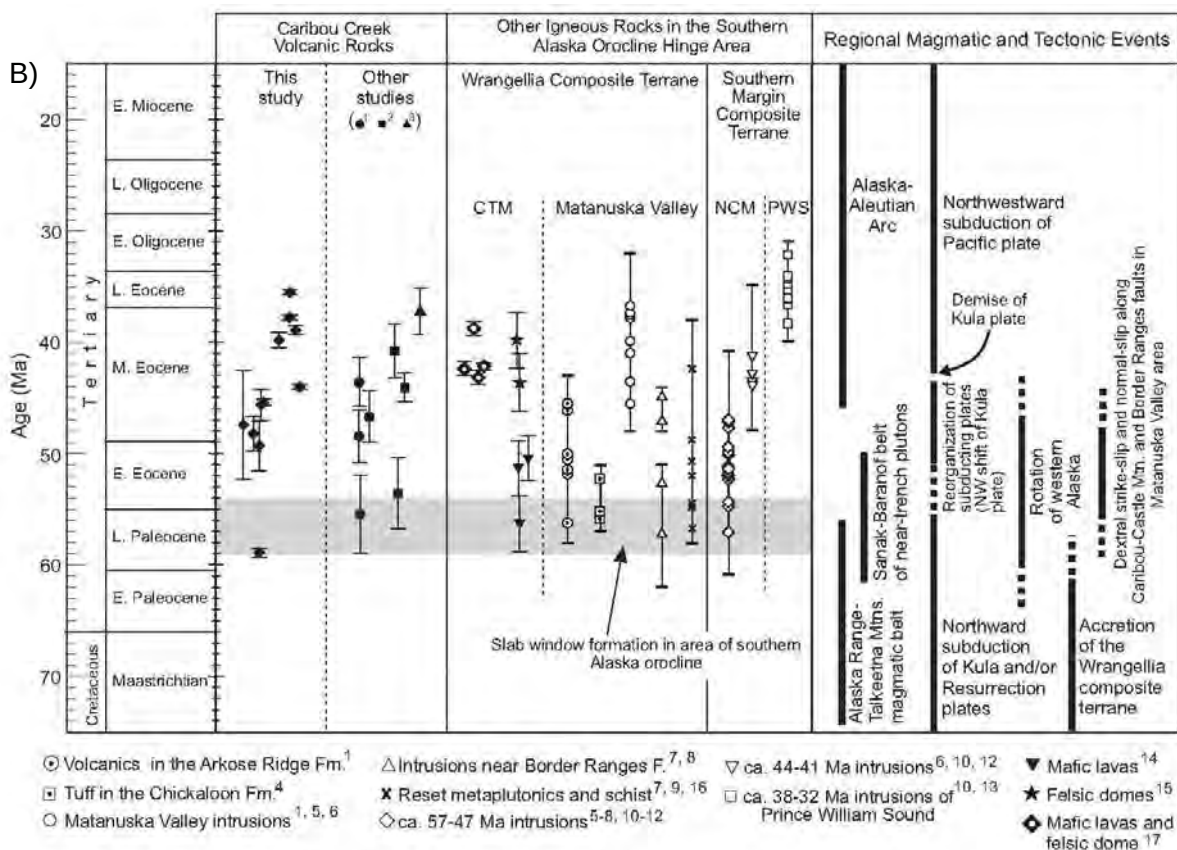
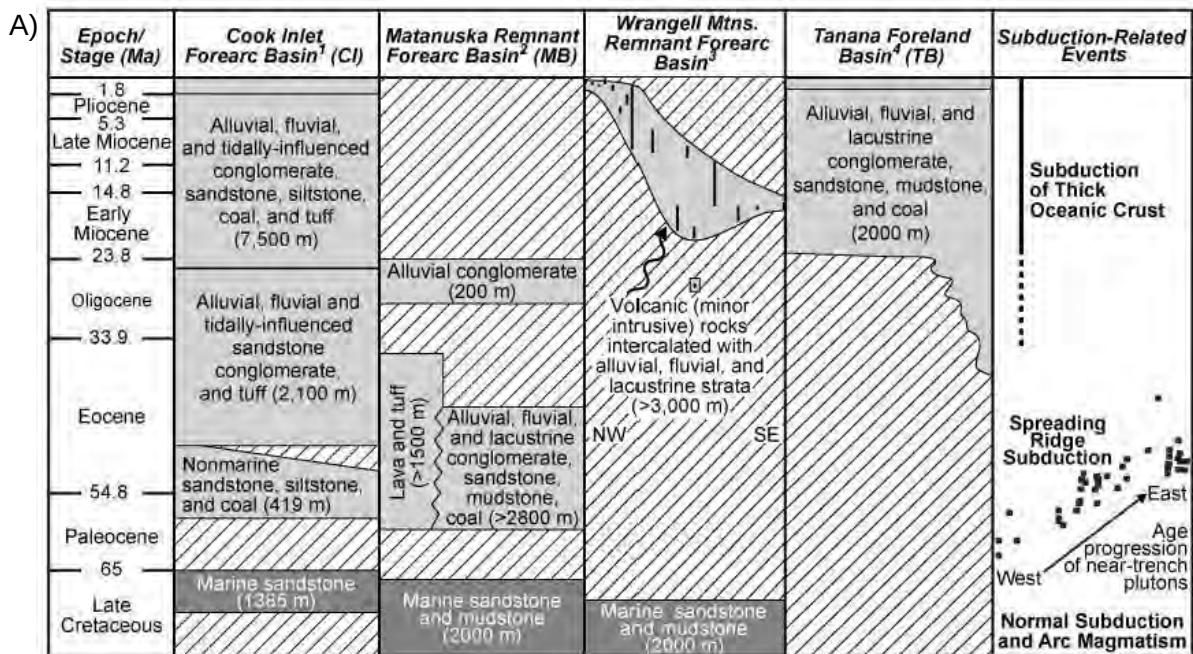
- AA - Aleutian-Alaska arc
- CV - Caribou Creek volcanics
- CTV - Central Talkeetna Mtns. volcanics
- JV - Jack River volcanics/plutons
- MI - Matanuska Valley intrusives
- PI - Prince William Sound intrusives
- TK - Talkeetna Mountains-Kluane arc
- WV - Wrangell volcanic field

Inboard Margin Basins

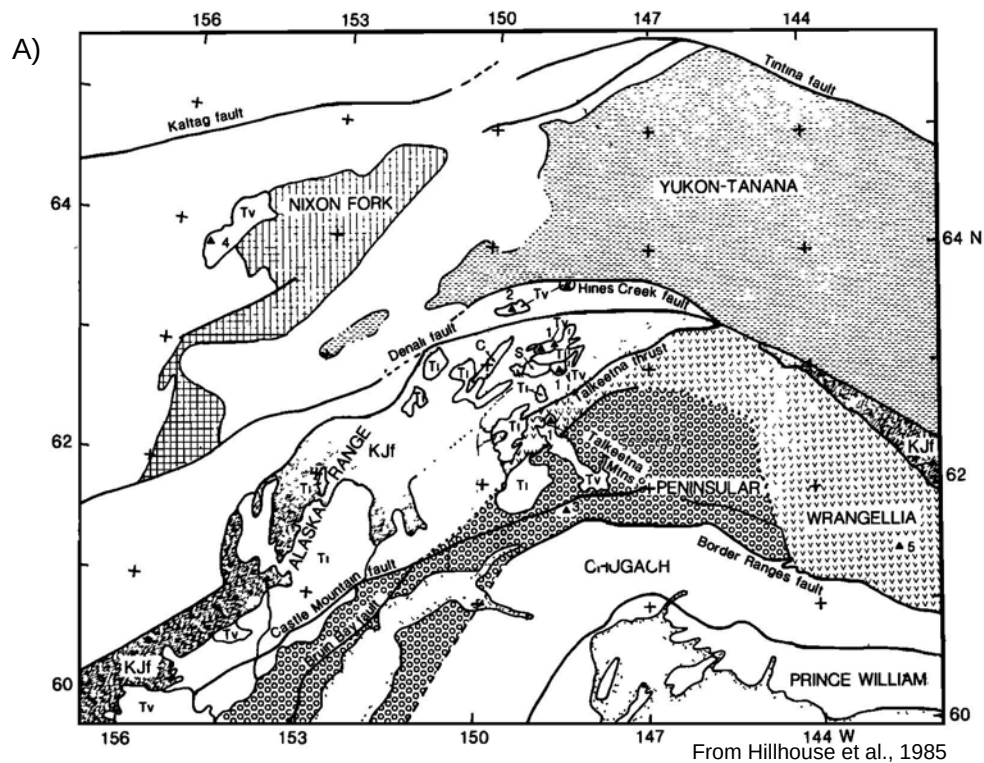
- CB - Cantwell
- CCB - Colorado Creek
- DB - Dezadeash
- KB - Kahiltina
- MCB - MacCallum Creek
- NOB - Northway
- NB - Nutzotin
- TB - Tanana
- WCB - Watana Creek (Prefixed with U=Uplifted) (Prefixed with F=Future position)

Faults, Shear Zones

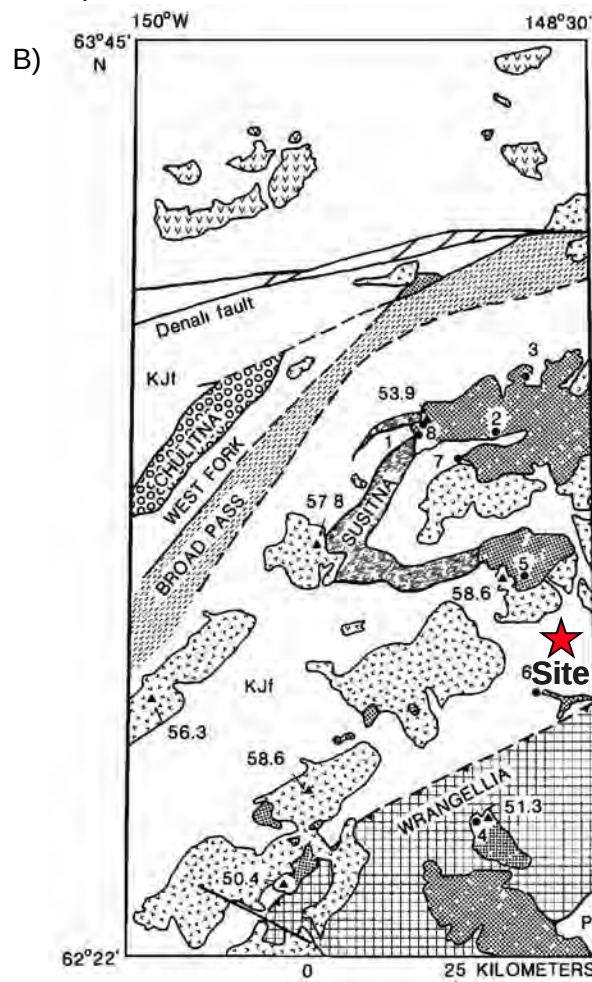
- BHF - Border Ranges-Hanagita fault
- BLF - Bruin Bay-Little Oshetna fault
- CMF - Castle Mountain fault
- CTB - Chitina thrust belt
- DF - Denali fault
- HCF - Hines Creek fault
- LD - Lost Creek decollement
- TF - Totschunda fault
- TAF - Taral fault
- TKF - Talkeetna fault
- VCS - Valdez Creek shear zone



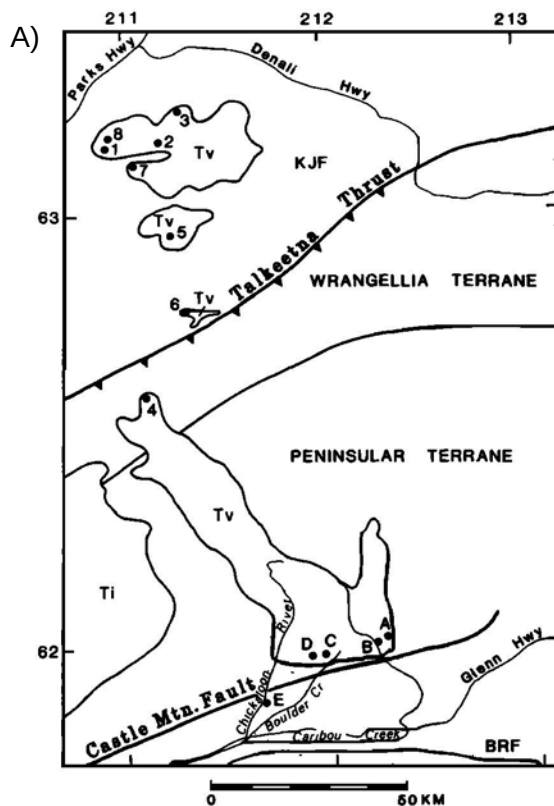
Age-event diagram showing radiometric ages of volcanic rocks in the Caribou Creek volcanic field.



Map of selected terranes of south-central Alaska.

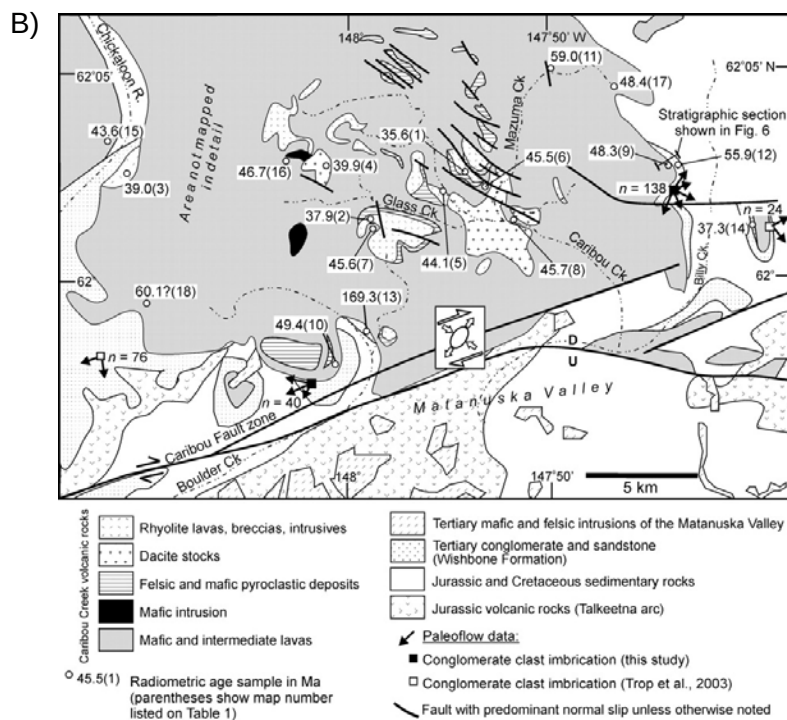


Outline geologic map with selected terranes showing localities dated by potassium-argon (triangles) and paleomagnetic sample sites (dots).

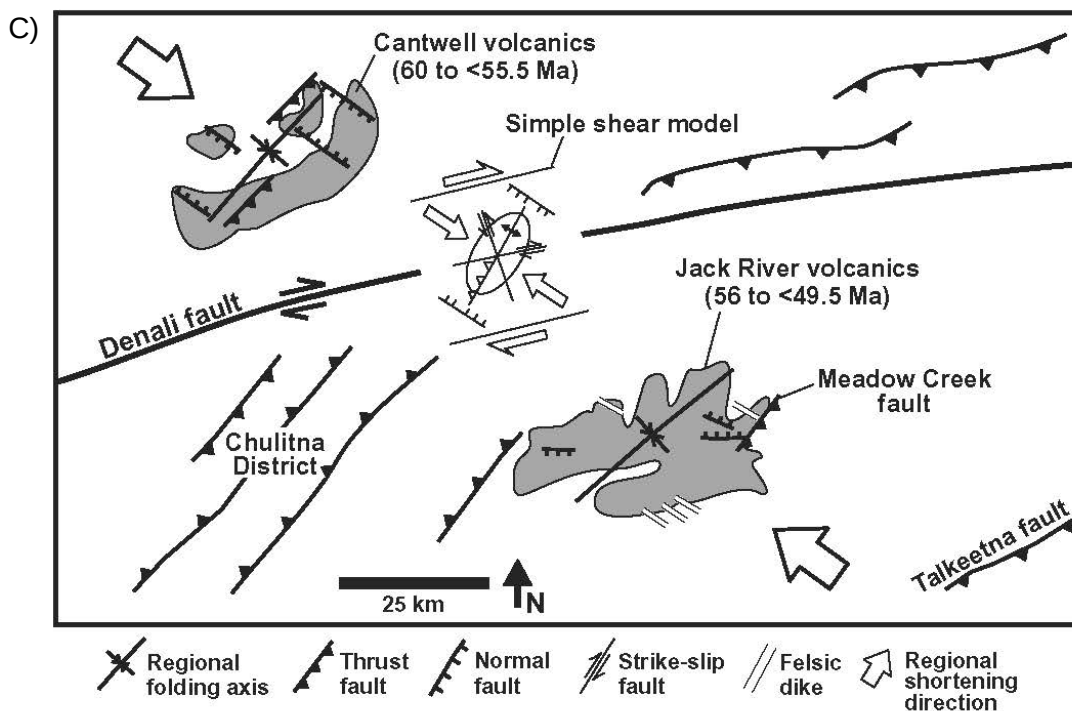


From Panuska et al., 1990

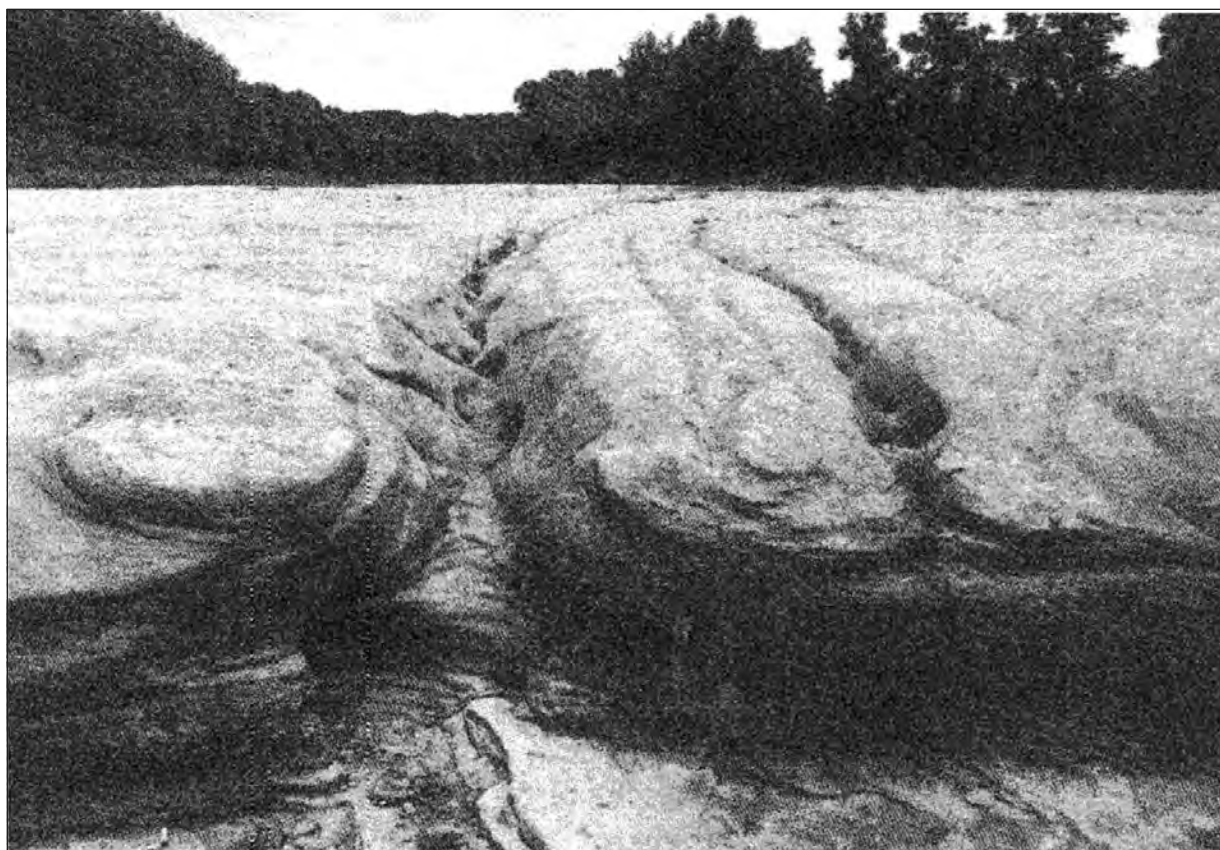
Sample locality map for Eocene volcanic rocks in the Talkeetna Mountains.



Simplified geologic map of the Caribou Creek volcanic field.



Synthesis of deformation pattern in the Jack River and Cantwell Formation volcanic rocks and surrounding regions (Cole et al., 2007).



From Gray, 2001.

Note linearity of channels, lack of contributing watershed area, and steep sidewalls.



From <http://www.landforms.ca/cairngarms/meltwater%20channels.htm>, last accessed 1 October, 2013.

These sub-ice channels are cut through interfluvies, seen as notches on the skyline.



Date

02/11/15



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
SUB-ICE CHANNELS CUT THROUGH
INTERFLUVES, SCOTLAND AND
EXAMPLE SUB-ICE CHANNEL MORPHOLOGY

FIGURE
3-10



Source: <http://www.graenslandet.se/en/traces-of-the-ice-age/meltwater-ridges-meltwater-channels-or-glacial-grooves>

Sub-ice channels at Grövelsjön.



Date 02/11/15



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

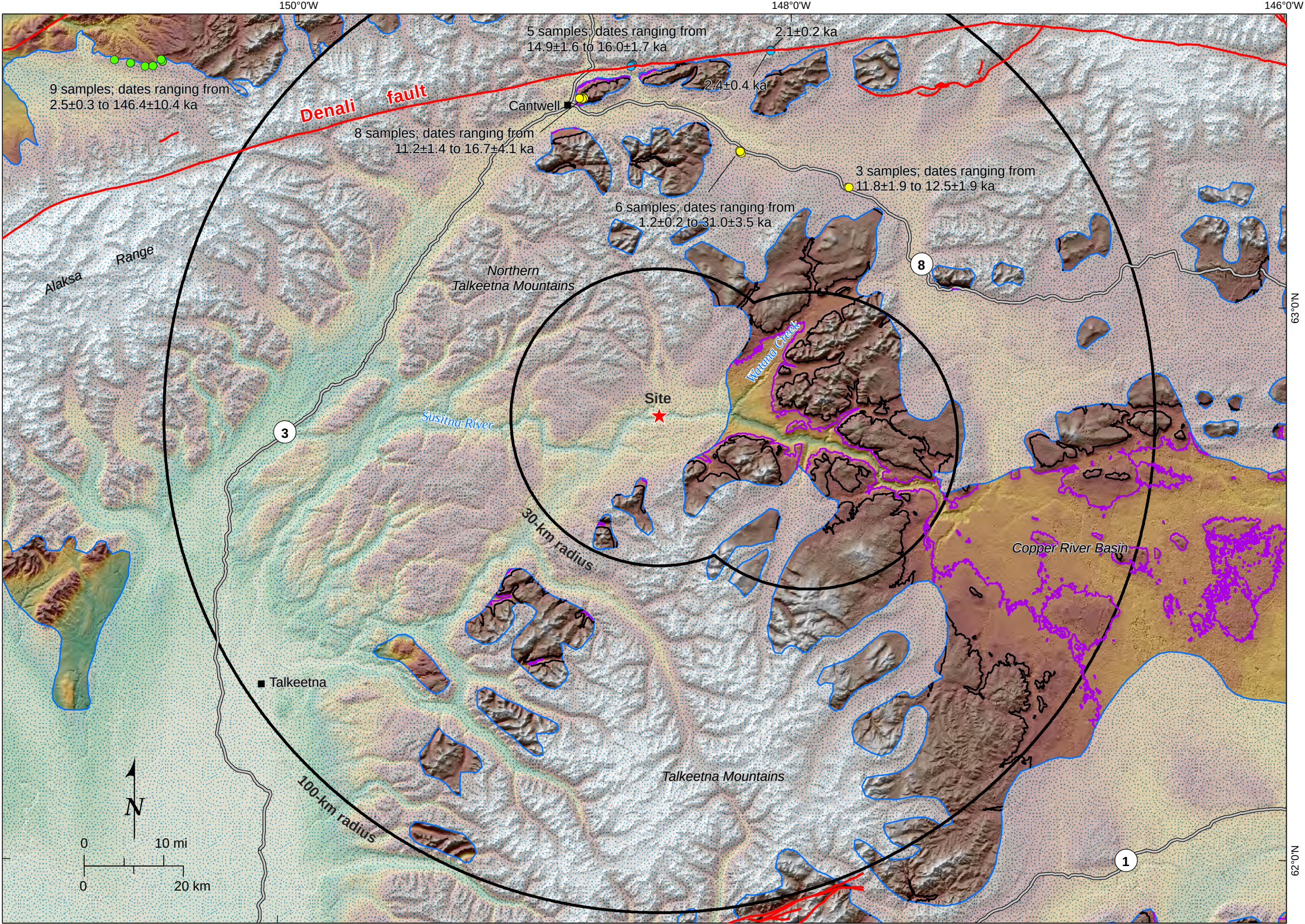
EXAMPLE SUB-ICE CHANNELS, GREENLAND

FIGURE

3-11



White arrows denote locations of linear to sub-linear incised creeks that enter at high angles to Seneca Valley and Lake.



Base data from ASTER Global Digital Elevation Model (ASTER GDEM is a product of METI and NASA)

Explanation

Alaska Paleo-Glacier Atlas v. 2 Data
(Kaufman et al., 2011)

Limit of late Wisconsin glaciers

Cosmogenic Exposure Sample Locations

Dortch et al., 2010a

Dortch et al., 2010b

Matmon et al., 2006

Glacial Lake Elevation Extents (meters)

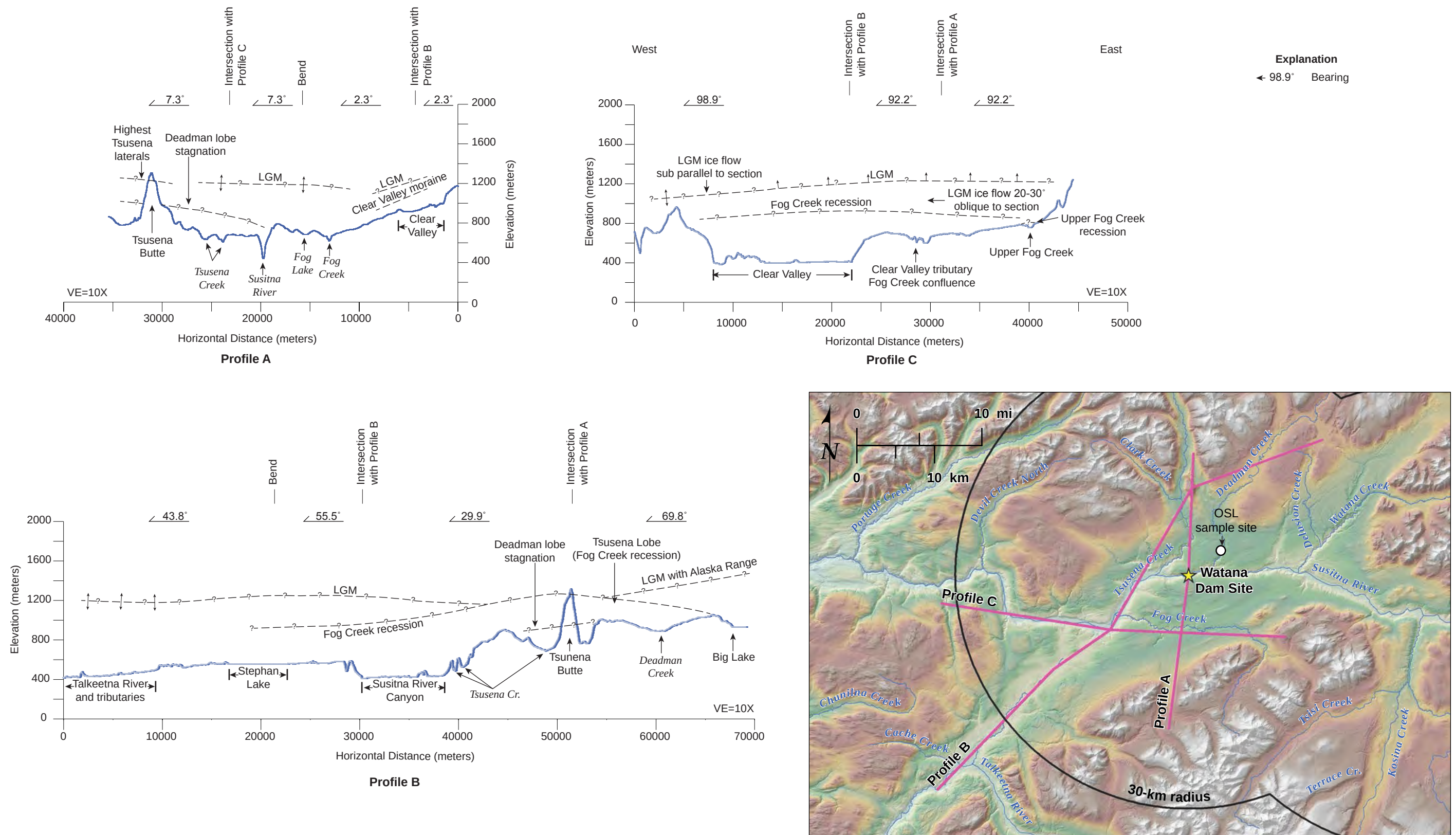
800 m

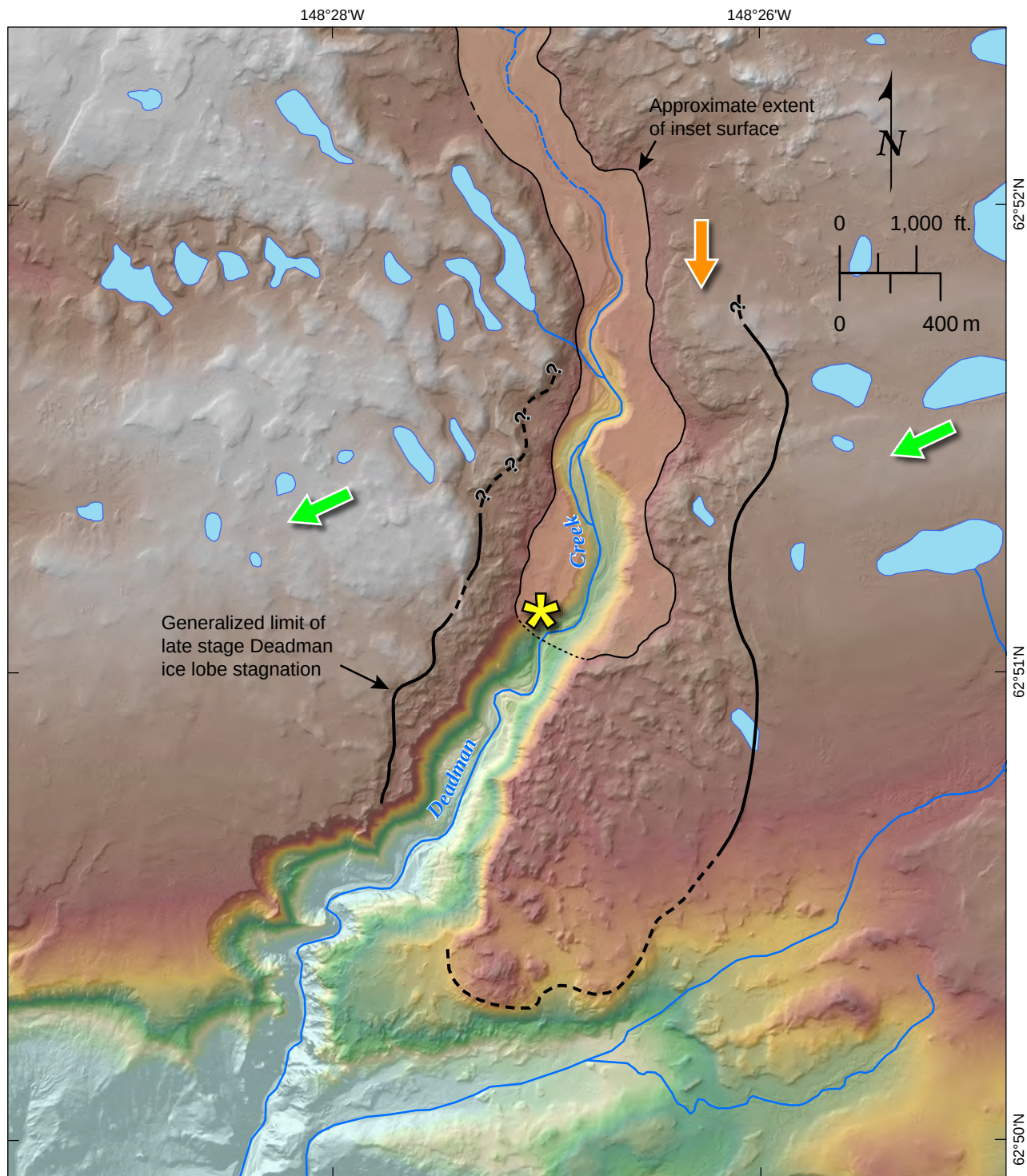
975 m

Quaternary fault (Koehler et al., 2012)

\\fa-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt\05_Graphics\79_218900_Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation

fwla-wc-file1/project/Projects/79_2000/79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/05_Graphics/79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



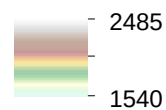


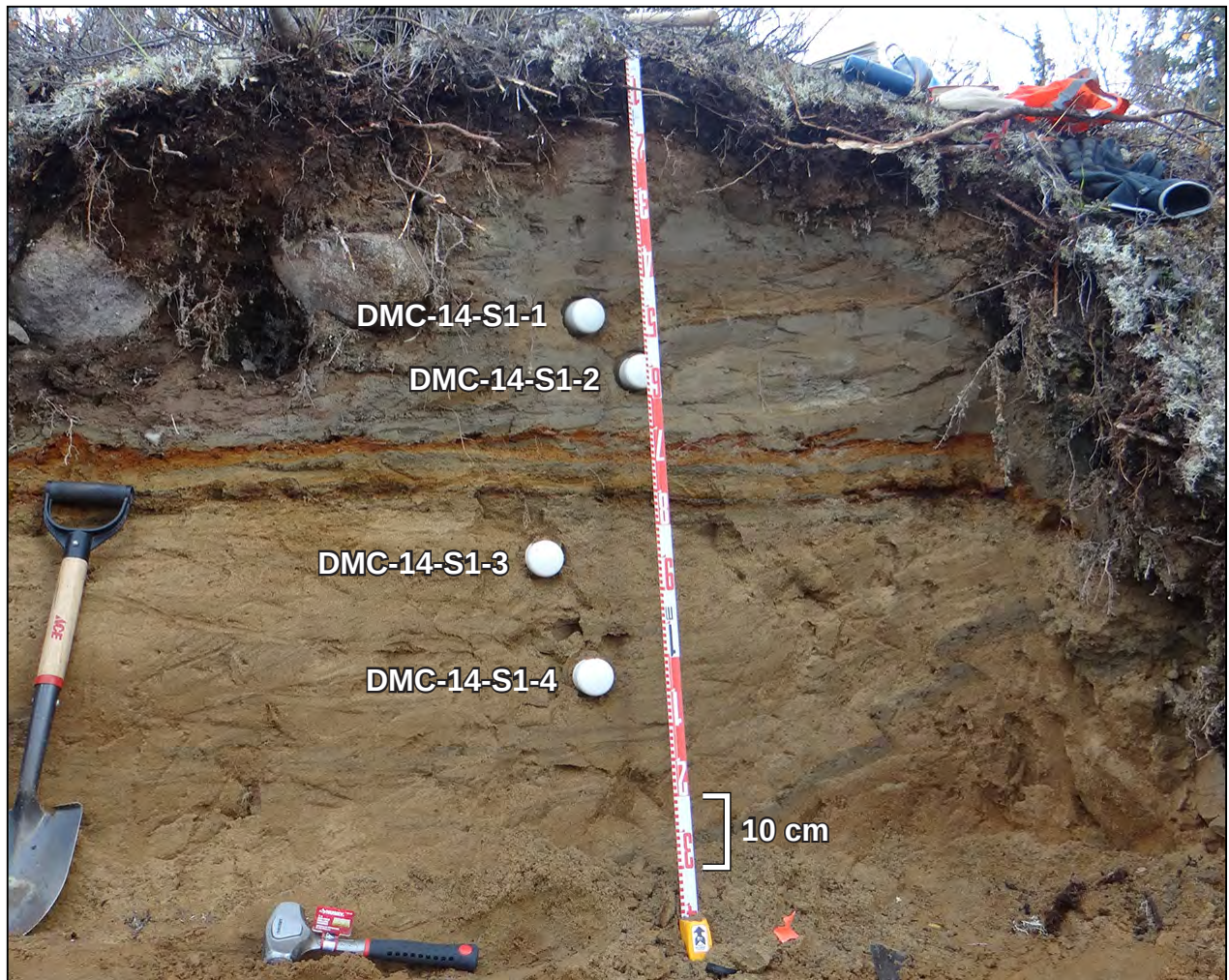
Base data from Matanuska-Susitna LiDAR data, 2012.

Explanation

-  Older, regional ice flow direction
-  Late stage Deadman ice lobe direction
-  OSL sample site

Elevation Value



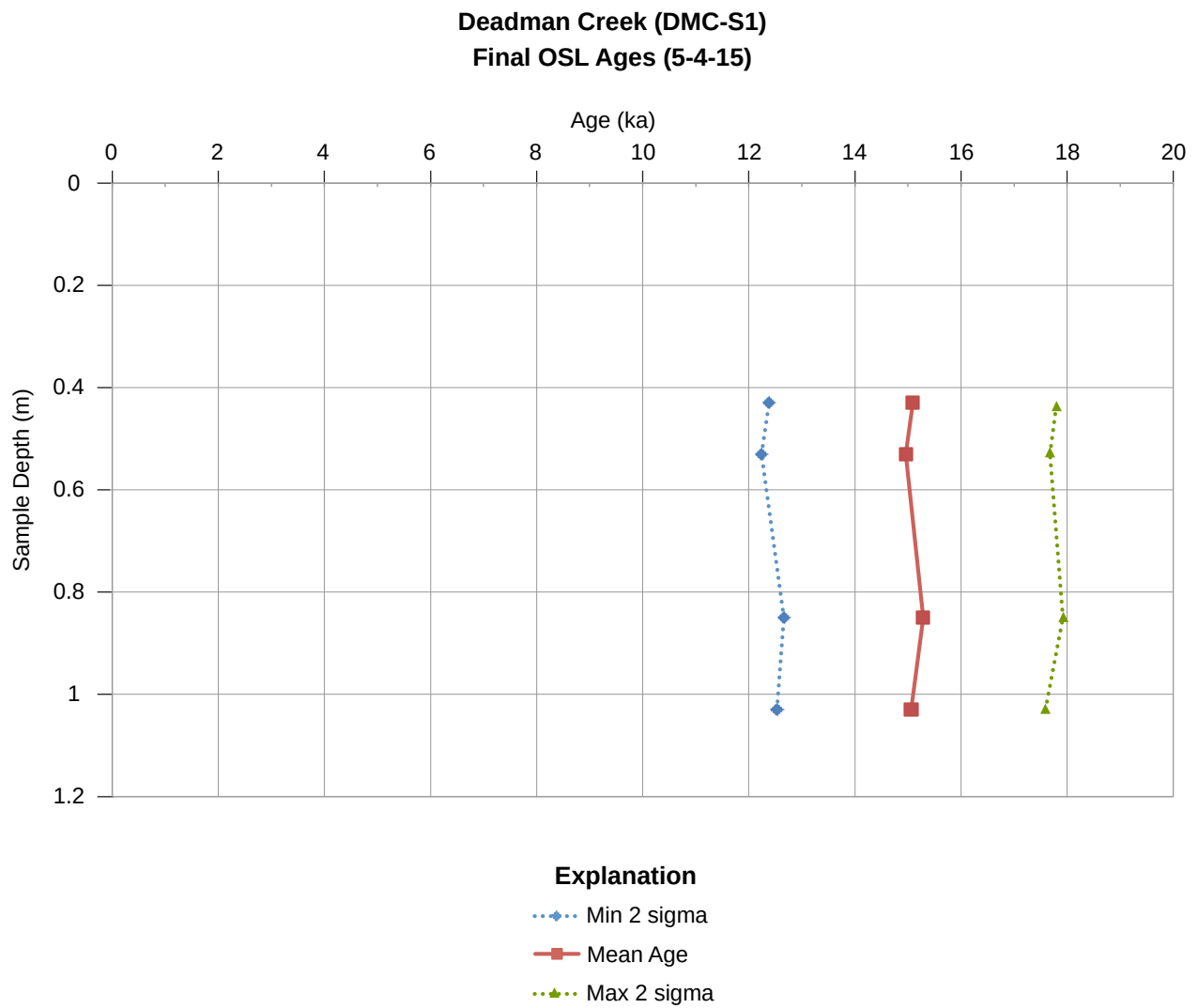


Date 05/15/15

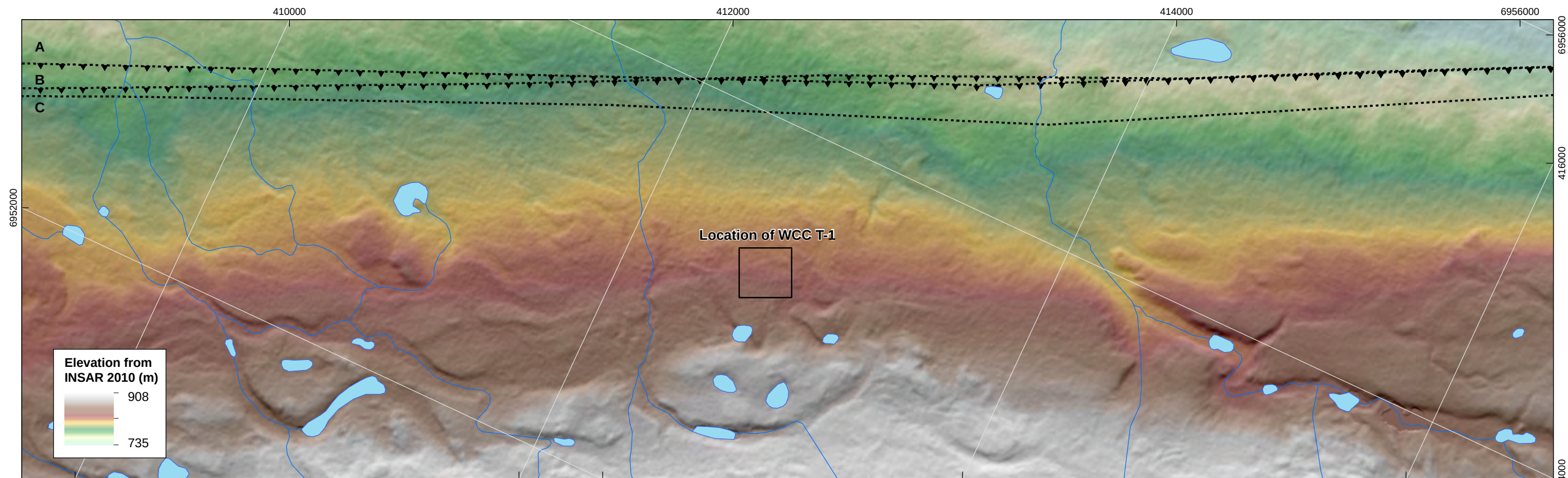


SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
PHOTOGRAPH OF OSL SAMPLES COLLECTED
AT DEADMAN CREEK EXPOSURE

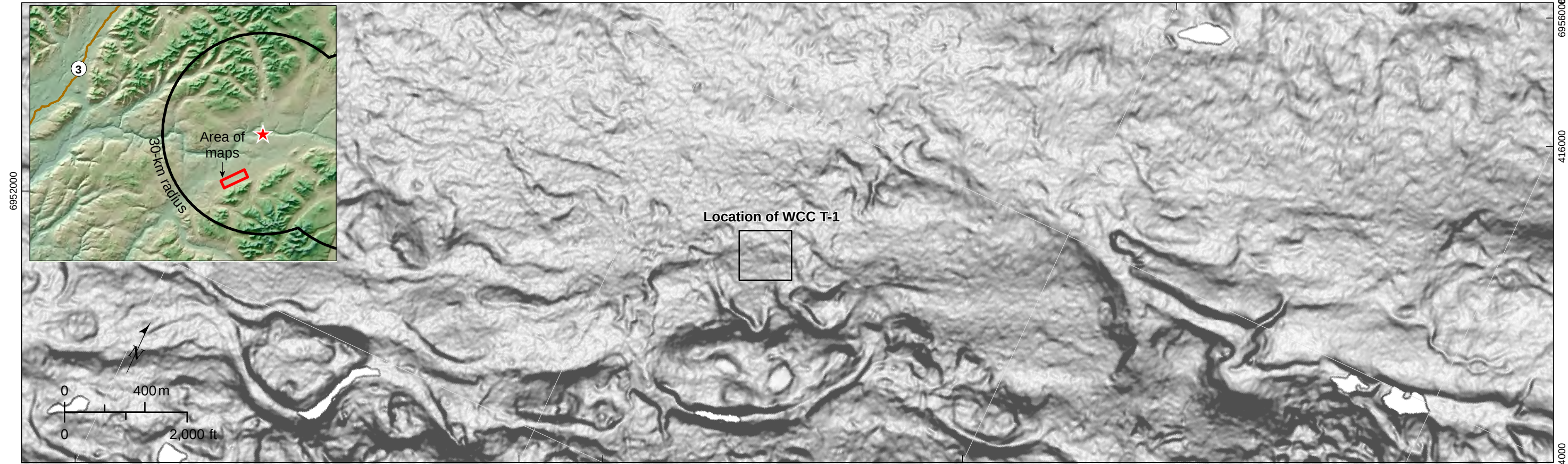
FIGURE
3-16



\\wla-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900 Alaska_Railbelt\05_Graphics\79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



Shaded relief with color-ramped DEM from 5-meter INSAR data, 2010

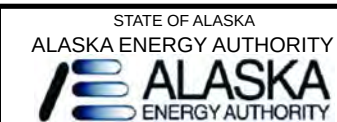
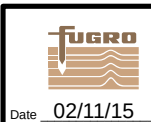


Slope map from 5-meter INSAR data, 2010

Talkeetna fault traces in top panel:

DATA FRAME HAS BEEN ROTATED
25 DEGREES EAST OF NORTH

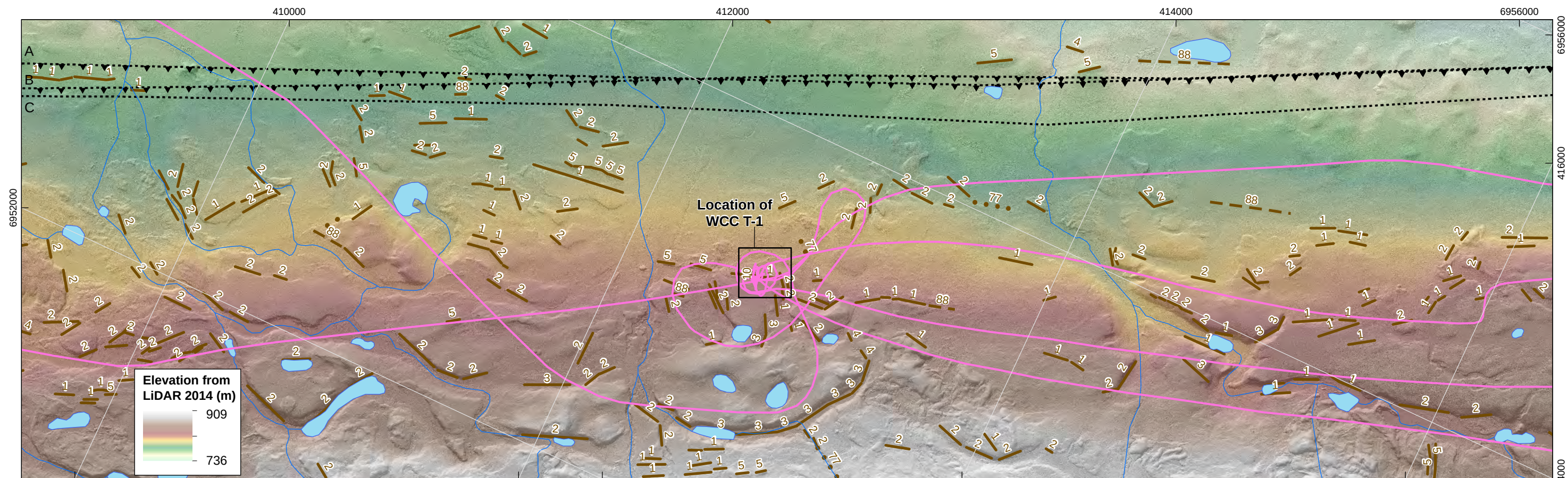
- A Csejtey et al., 1978
- B WCC report, 1982
- C Wilson et al., 2009



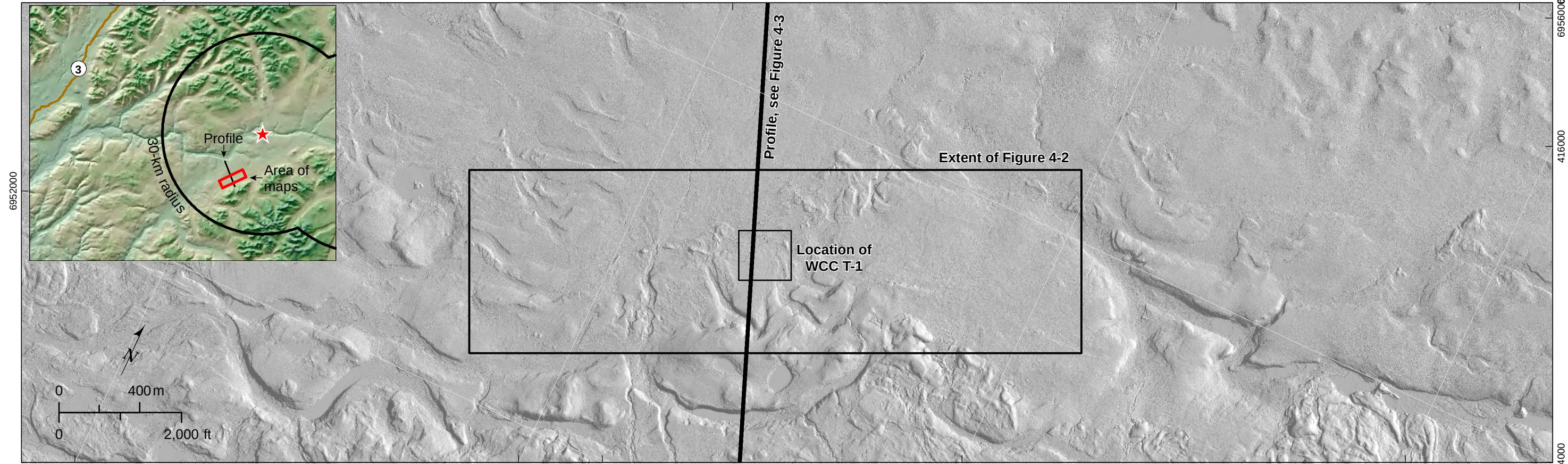
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
WCC TRENCH T-1 AREA
LOCATION MAP (INSAR BASE)

FIGURE
4-1A

fwla-wc-file1/project/Projects/79_2000/79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/05_Graphics/79_218900_TM14 January 2014 Lineament Report /79_218900 CSSE Update/



Shaded relief with color-ramped DEM from LiDAR data, 2014.

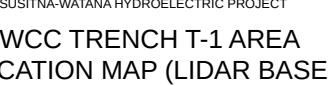


Shaded relief from LiDAR data, 2014.

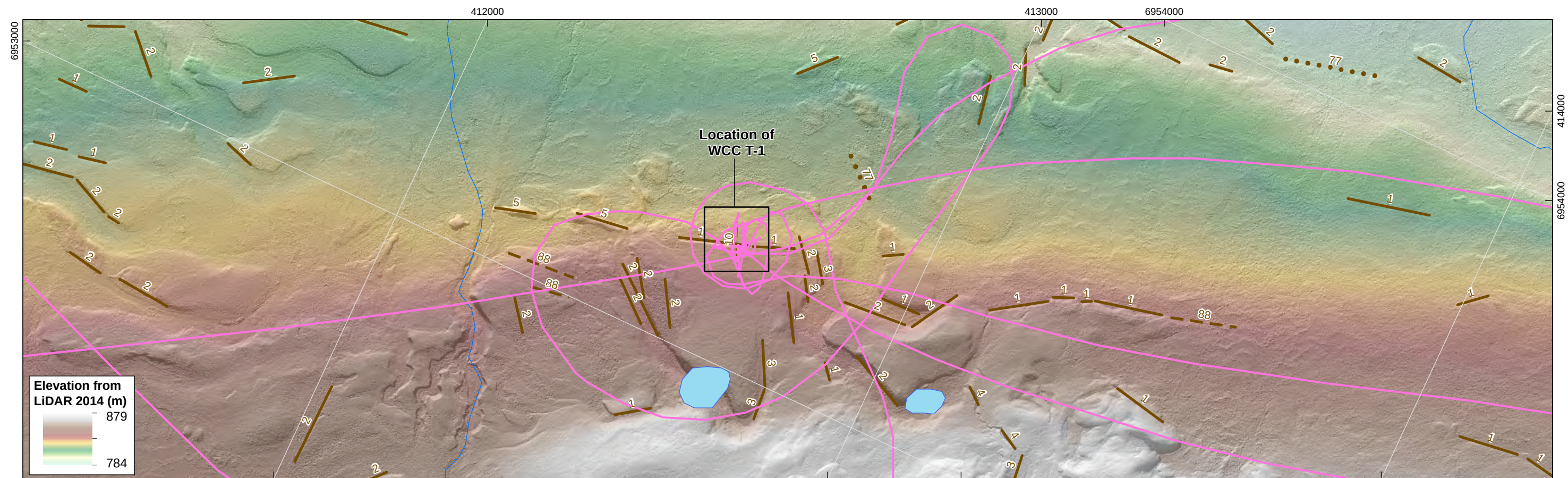
Talkeetna fault traces in top panel:

- A Csejtey et al., 1978
- B WCC report, 1982
- C Wilson et al., 2009

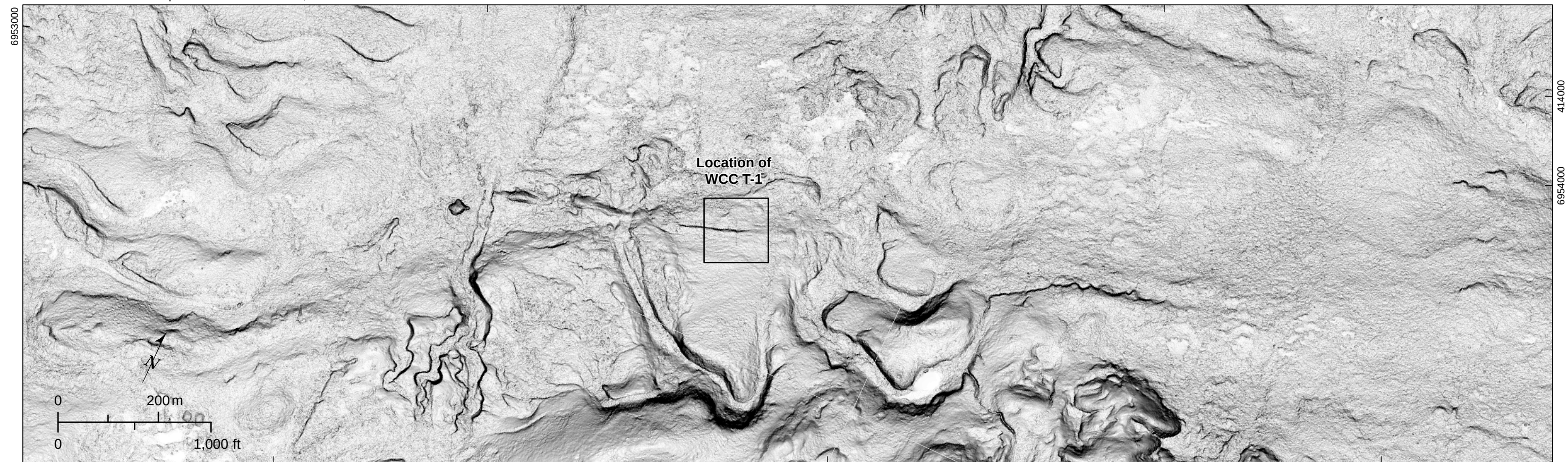
DATA FRAME HAS BEEN ROTATED
25 DEGREES EAST OF NORTH

 Date 02/11/15	 STATE OF ALASKA ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY	 SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT WCC TRENCH T-1 AREA LOCATION MAP (LIDAR BASE)	FIGURE 4-1B
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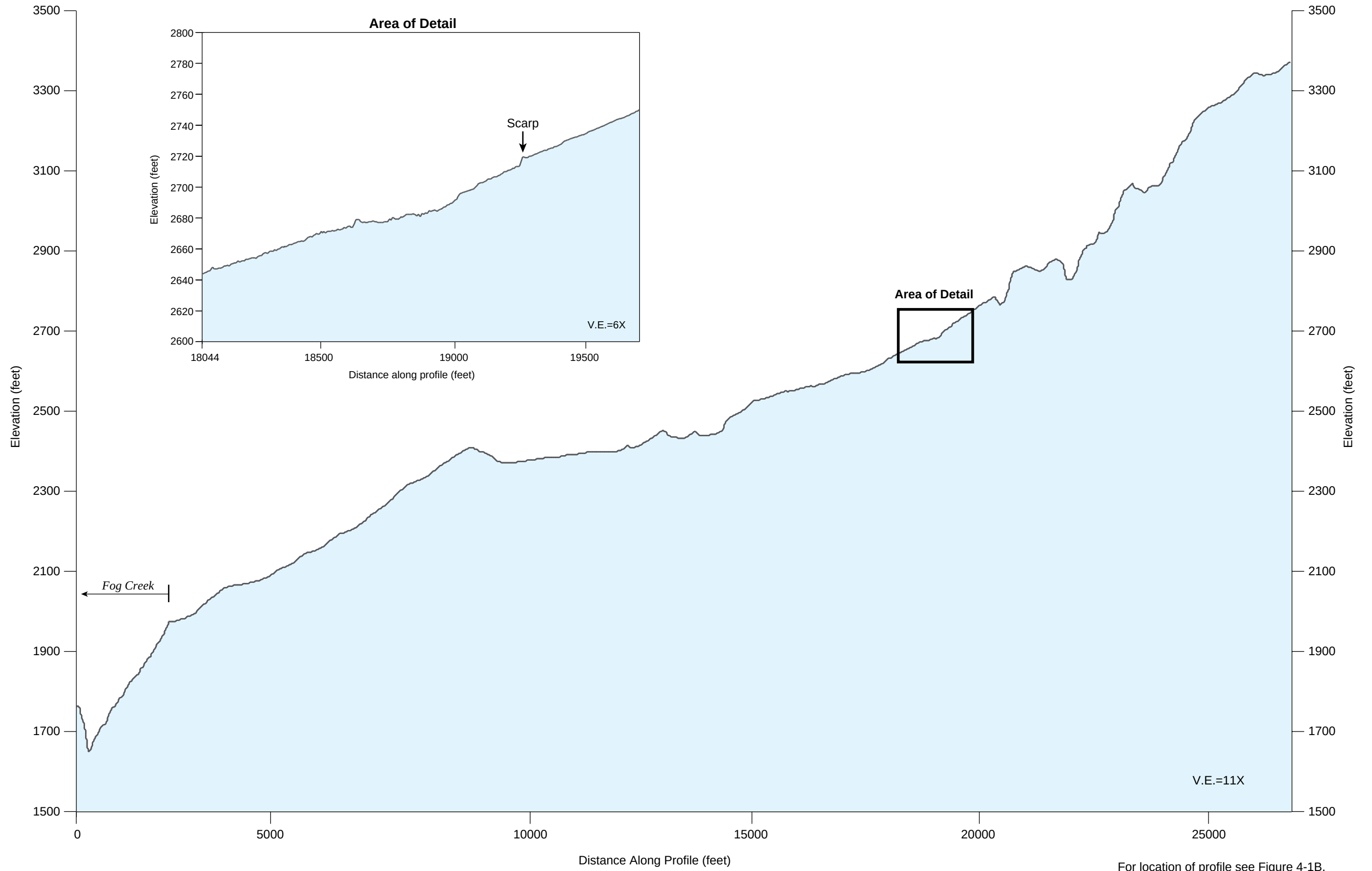
Shaded relief with color-ramped DEM from LiDAR data, 2014.



Slope map from LiDAR data, 2014.

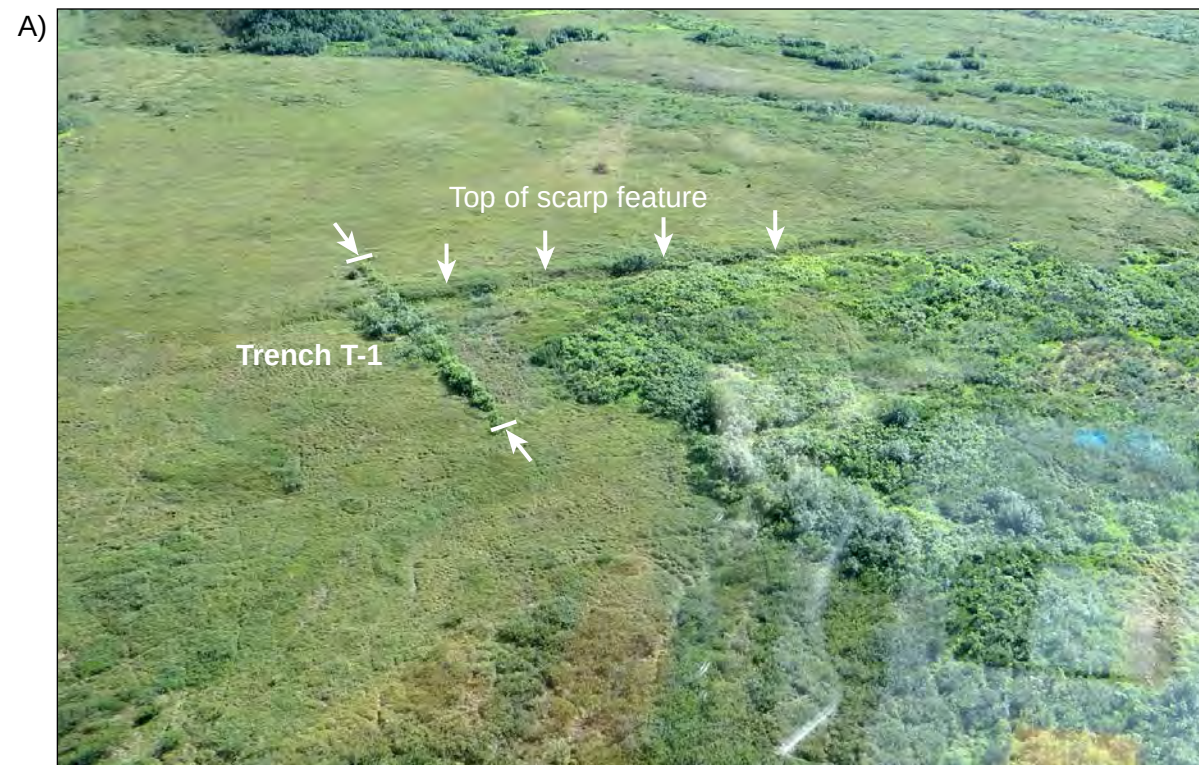
DATA FRAME HAS BEEN ROTATED
25 DEGREES EAST OF NORTH

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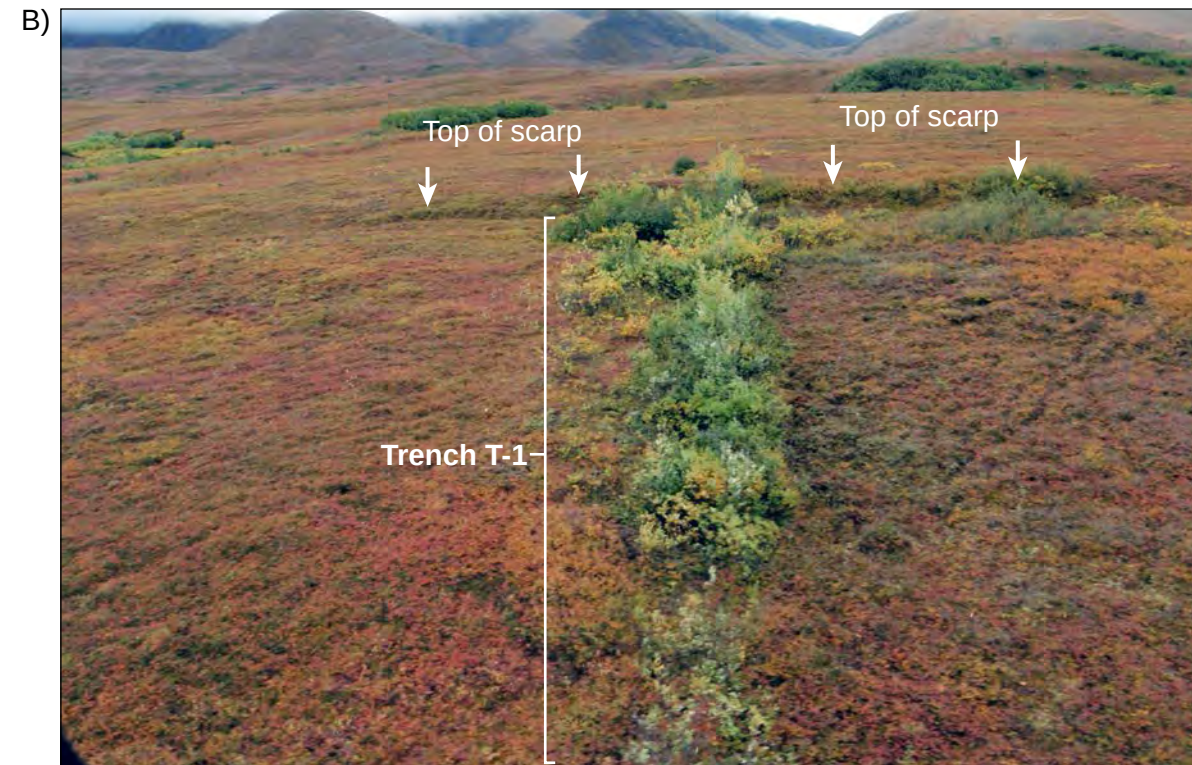


For location of profile see Figure 4-1B.

\\wa-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



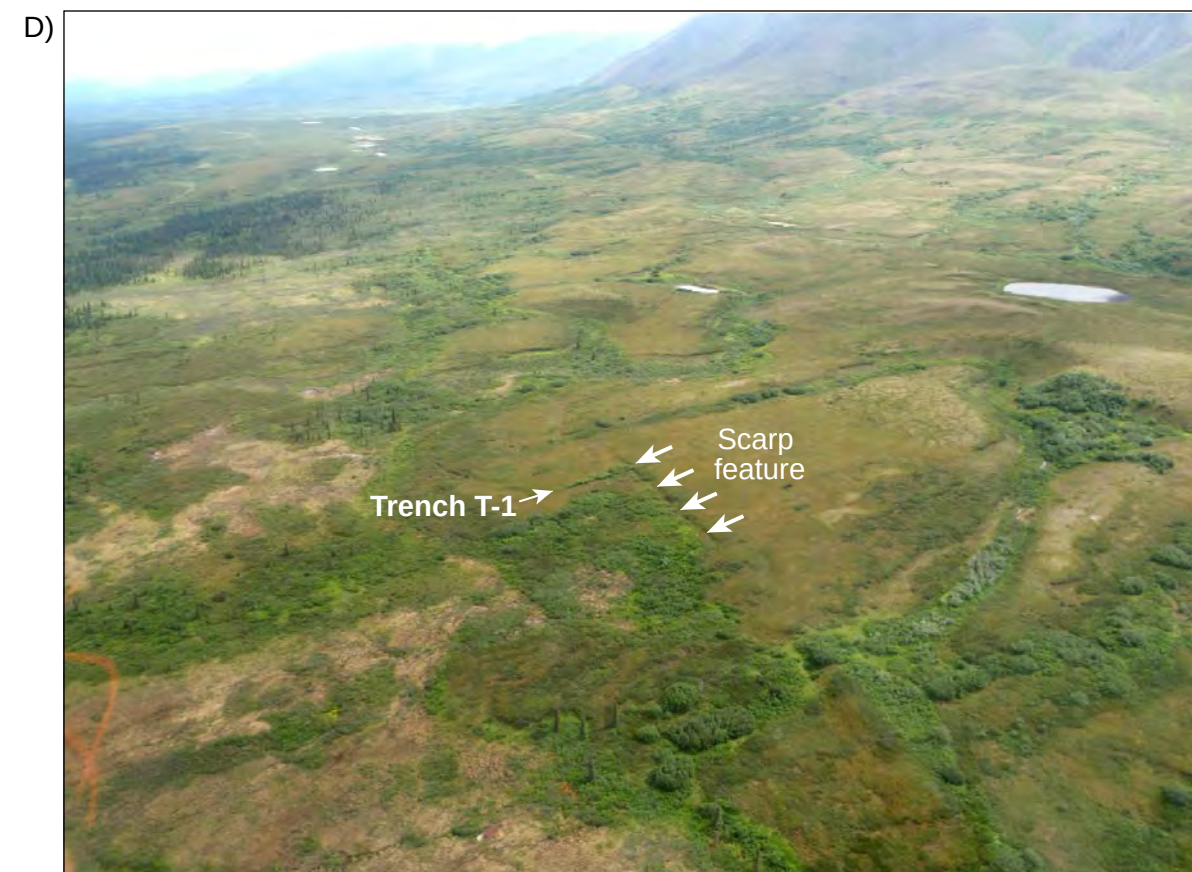
View of WCC T-1 location (marked by tree line), looking slightly east of south.



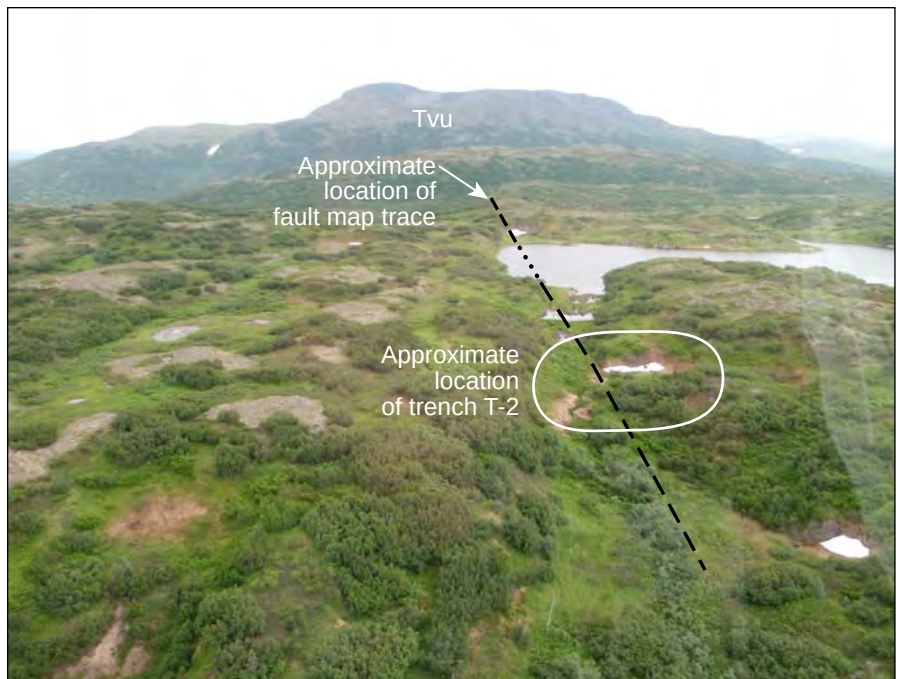
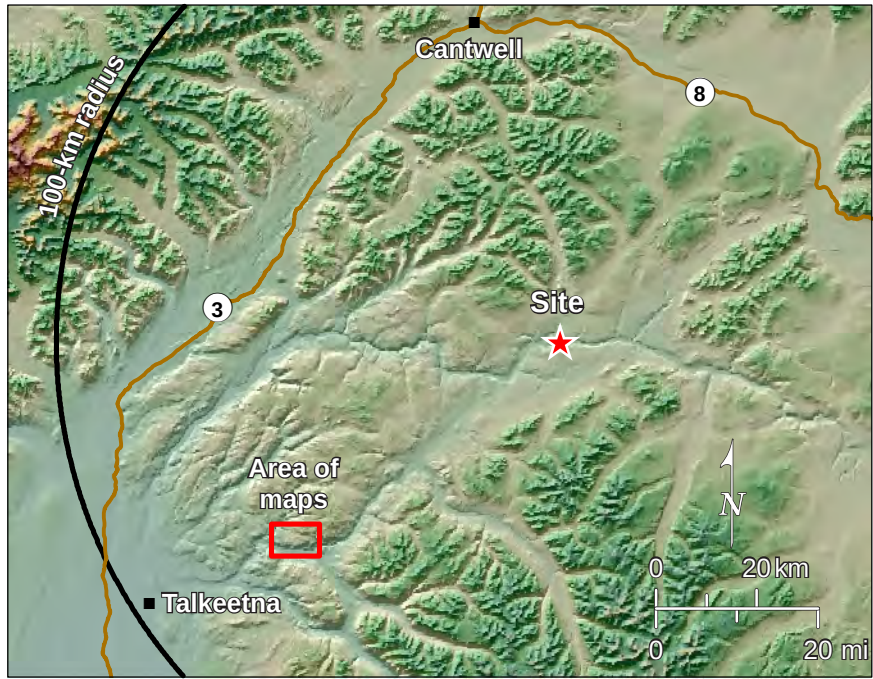
Very low altitude view of tree line that corresponds to backfilled Trench T-1, with scarp-like feature in mid-background.



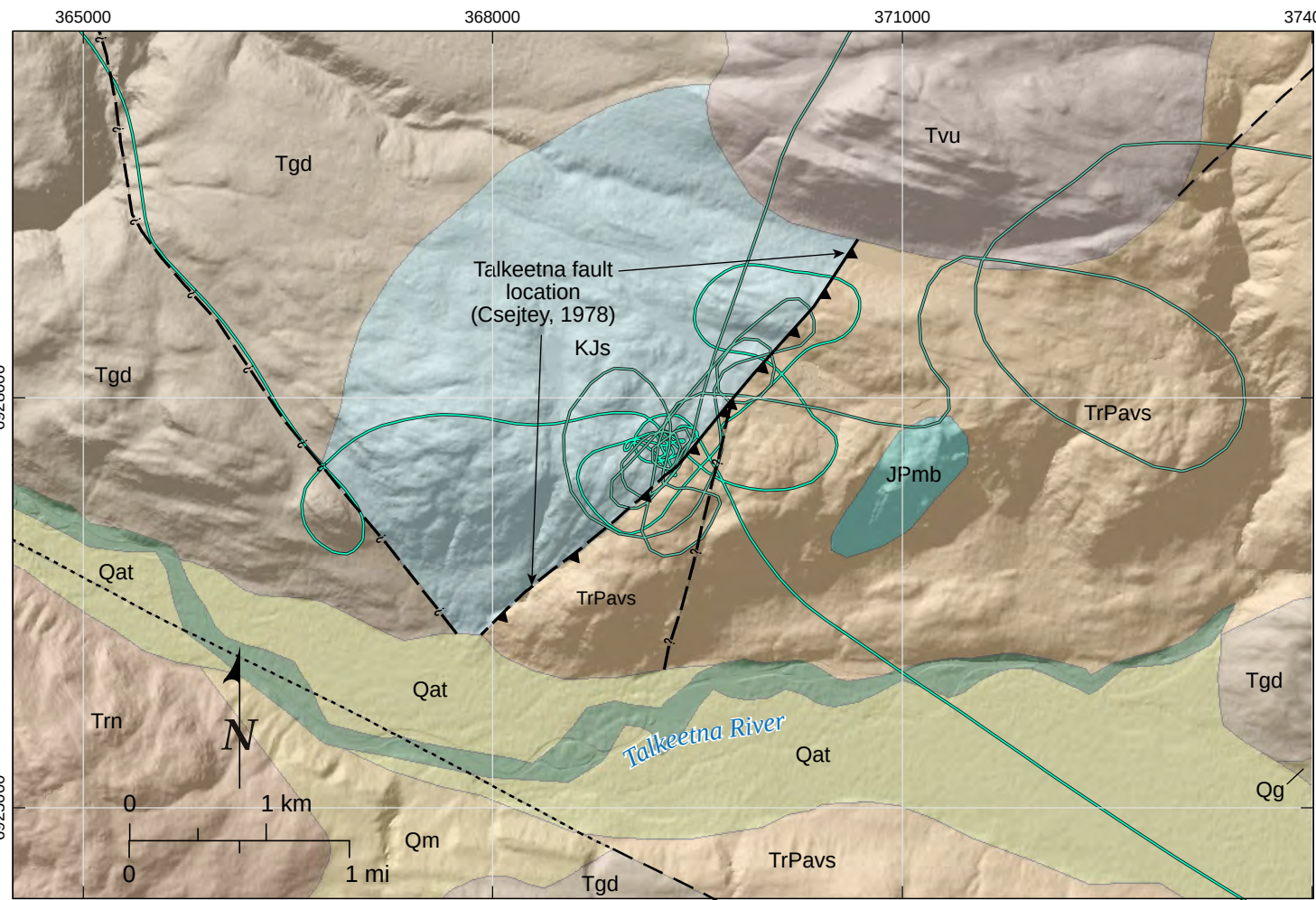
View of WCC T-1 looking southwest. Note how the expression of the scarp feature dies out along the projected trend of the feature.



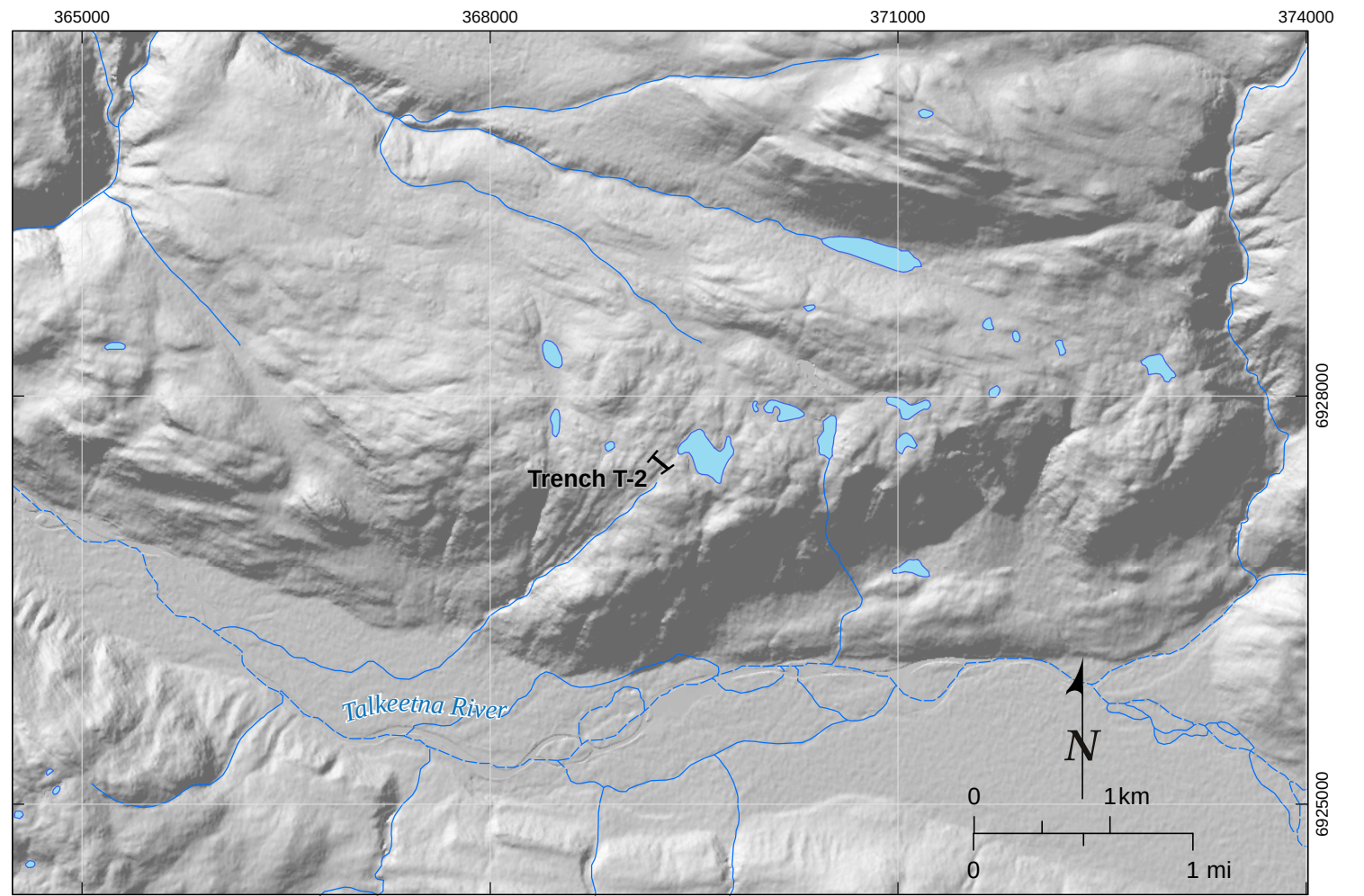
View of WCC T-1 looking northeast.



View looking north-northeast along trend of mapped Talkeetna fault trace with unfaulted volcanic intrusives (Tvu) in the background.



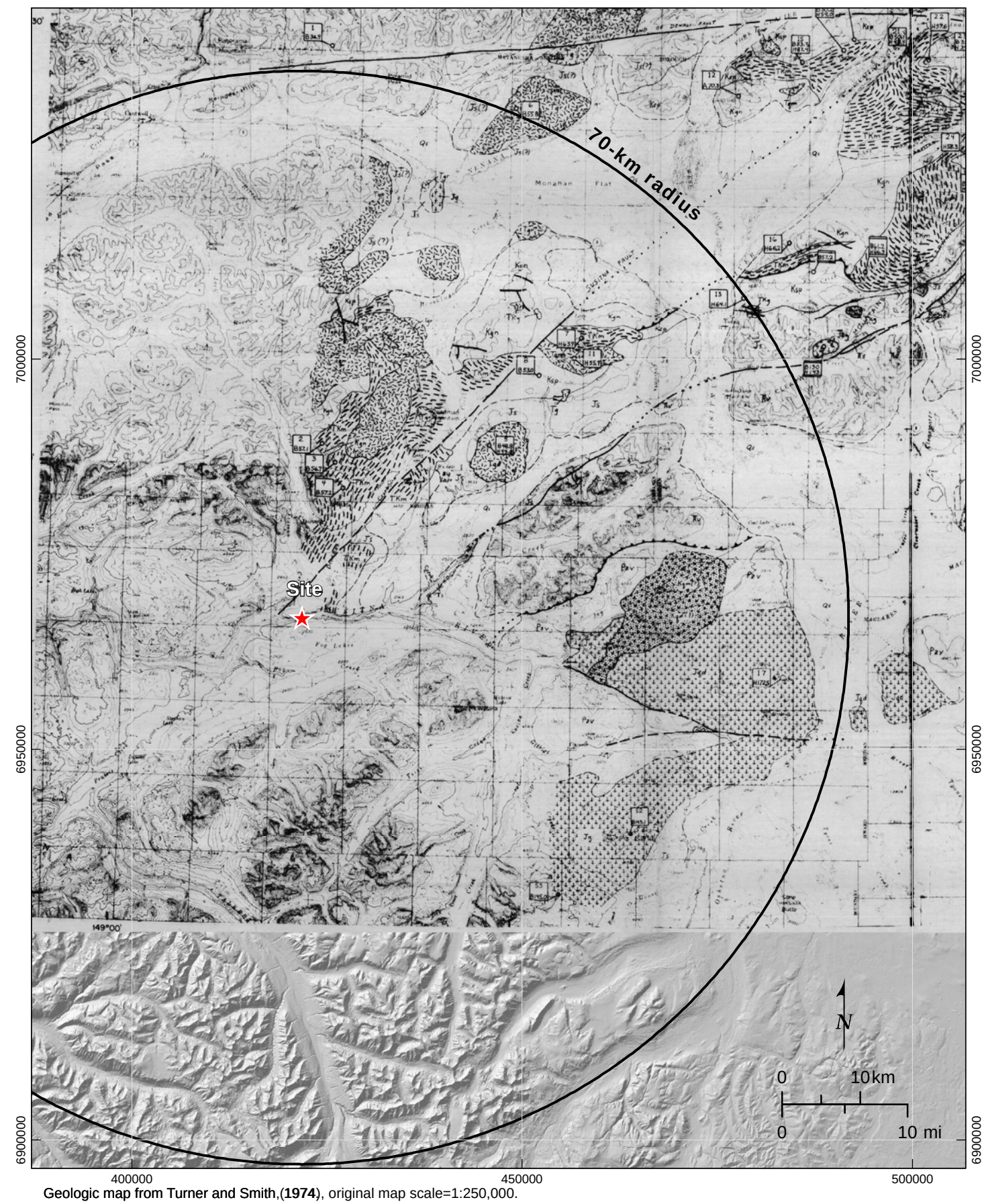
Geology from Wilson et al., 2009



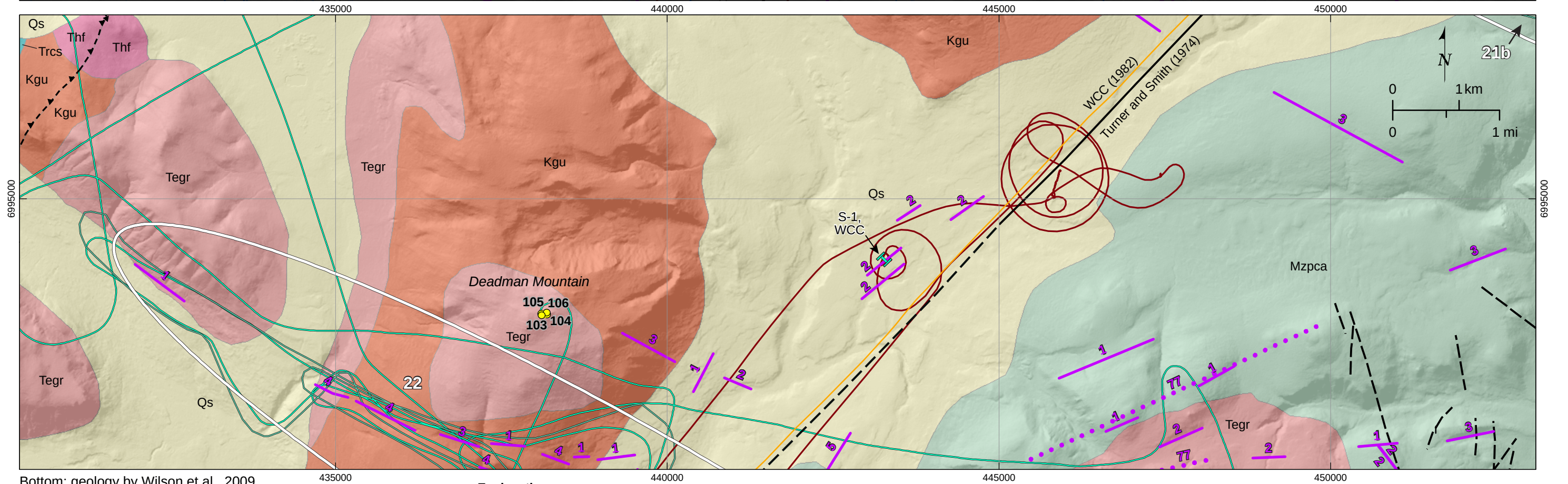
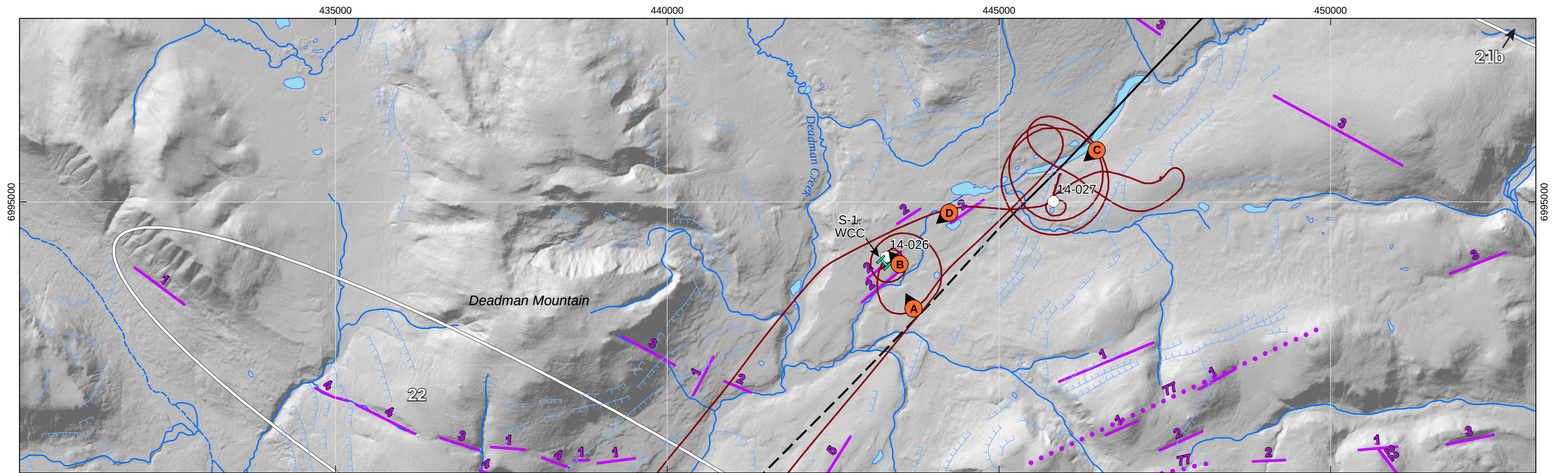
Hillshade from 5-m InSAR data, 2010.

Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.

fwla-wc-file1/project/Projects/79_2000/79_218900 Alaska_Railbelt/05_Graphics/79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



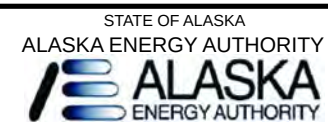
I:\a-wc-file\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt\05_Graphics\79_218900_Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



Bottom: geology by Wilson et al., 2009

Explanation

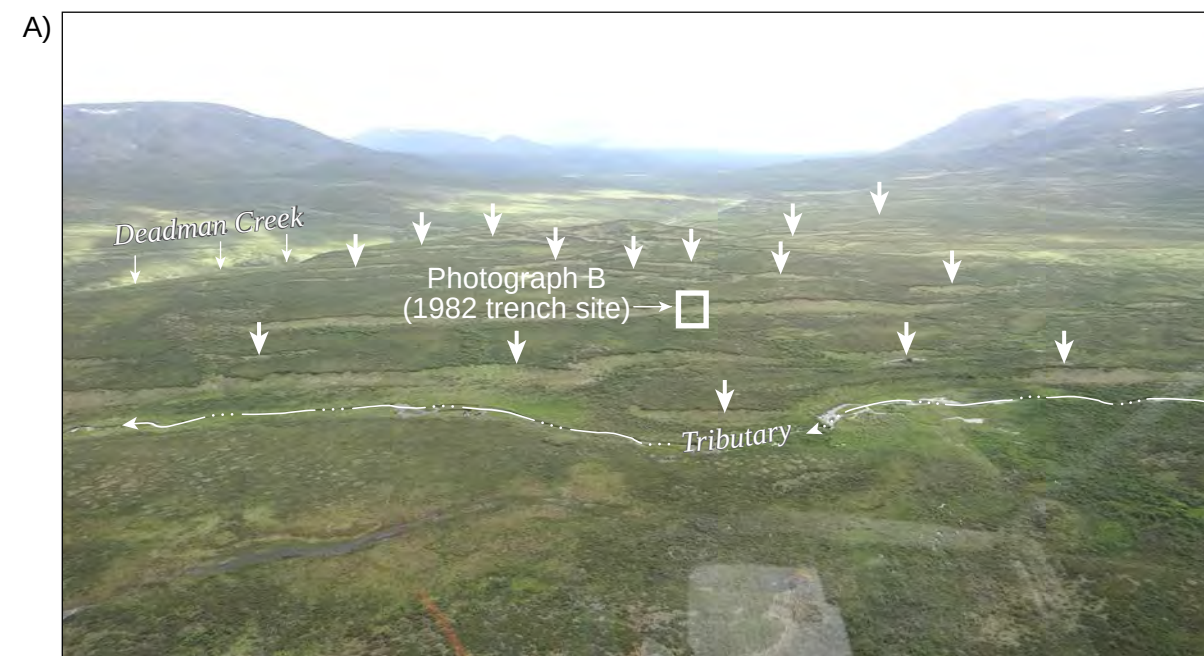
- Fault, Certain
- - - Fault, Approximate



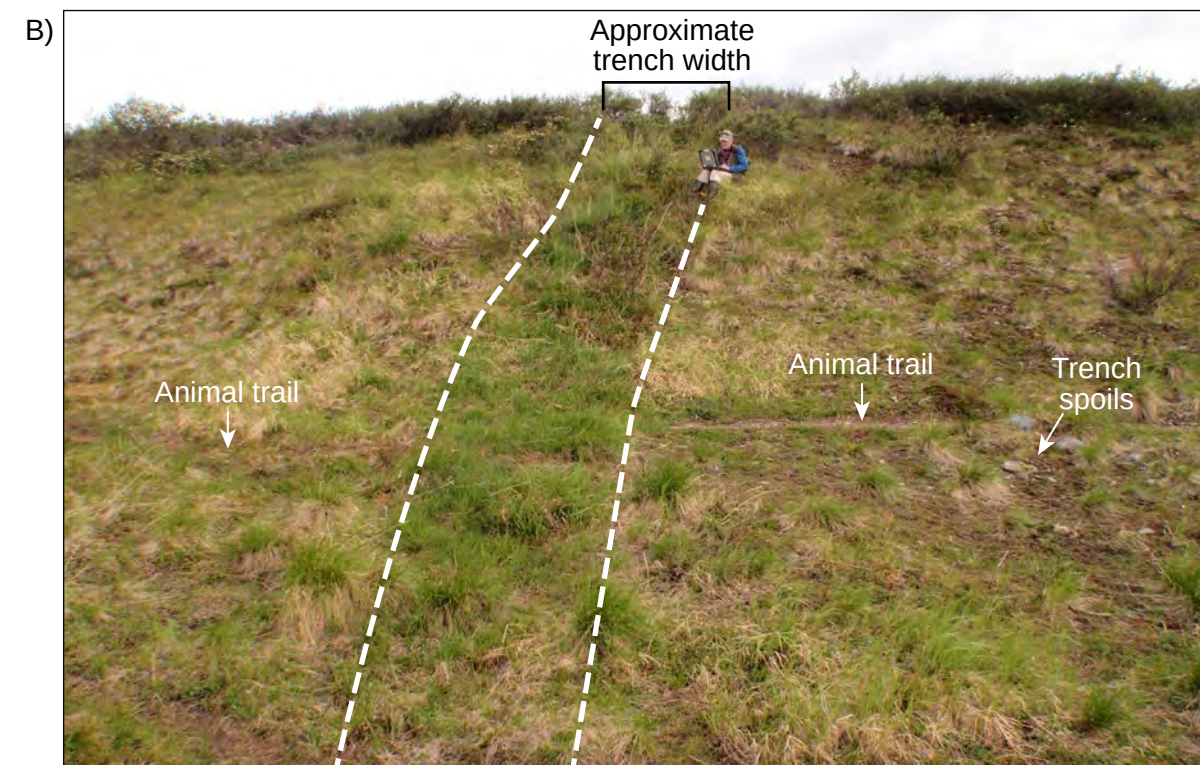
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
SUSITNA FEATURE
FIELD DATA AND GEOLOGIC MAPS

FIGURE
4-7

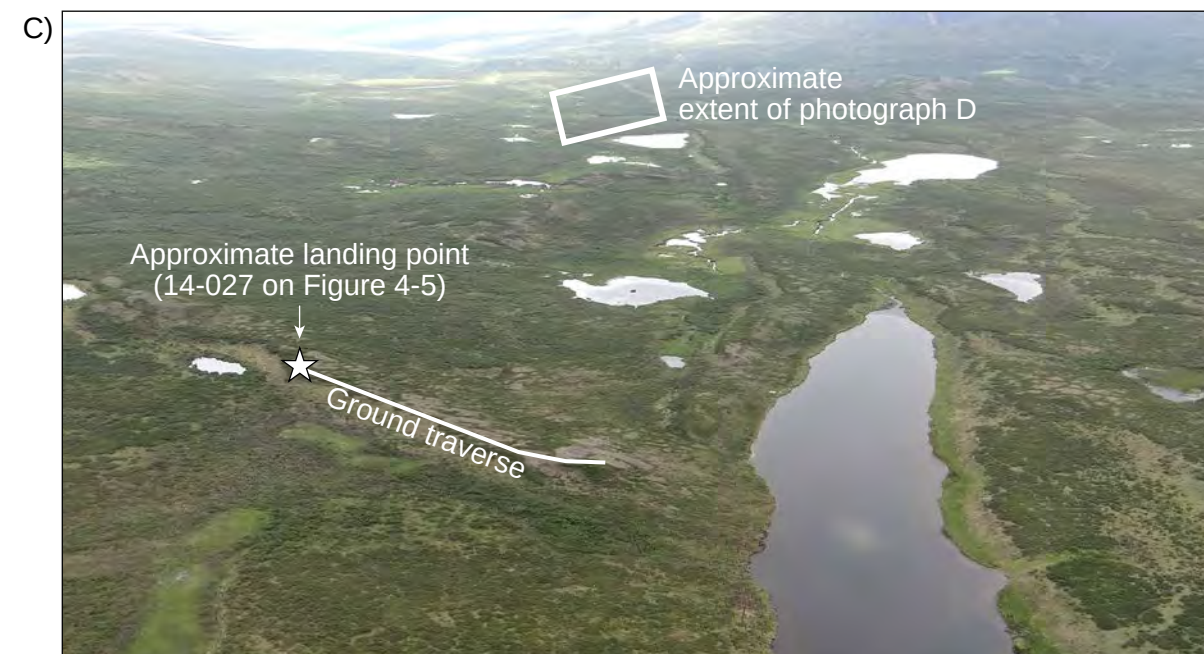
\\ila-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900_Alaska_Railbet\05_Graphics\79_218900_Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



View looking northwest at slope breaks along postulated Susitna feature. 1982 trench site is also shown on Figure 4-5. Numerous slope breaks of similar size are present along Deadman Creek and in background.



Ground-level view of 1982 trench site.

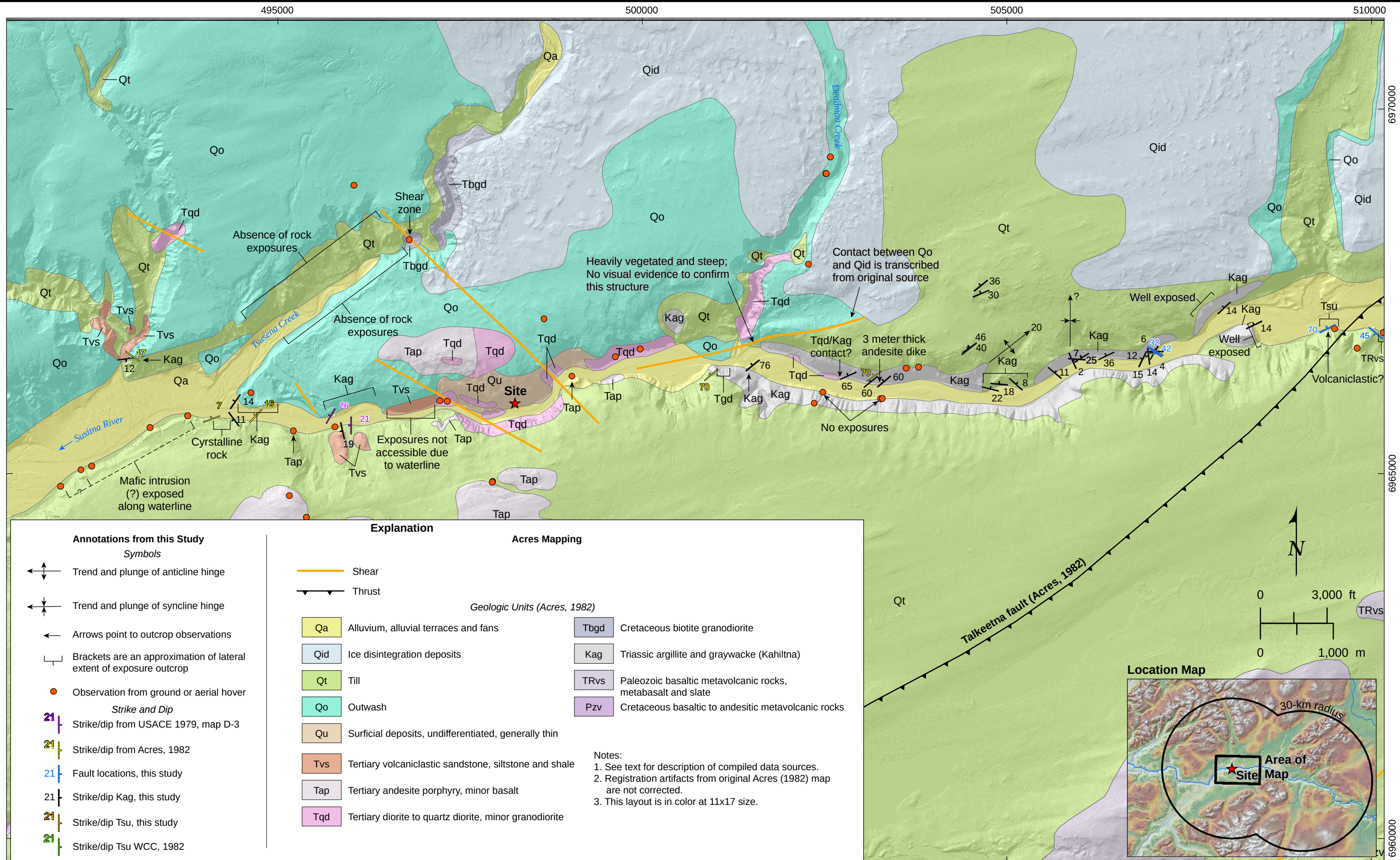


View looking south at moraines and location of moraine crest ground traverse.



View looking south along Susitna feature.

\\wa-wc-file1\project\Projects\79_2000\79_218900 Alaska_Railbelt\05_Graphics\79_218900 Combined Crustal Source Surface Fault Rupture Evaluation



Coordinates on NAD83 UTM 6 North.
Elevation from LiDAR and IfSAR data.



Vertical faults exposed in Triassic rocks, at the mouth of Watana Creek.



Vertical faults exposed in Triassic rocks, across from the mouth of Watana Creek.



Triassic shear (140, 45 SW) outcrop.



Close up of a shear feature.

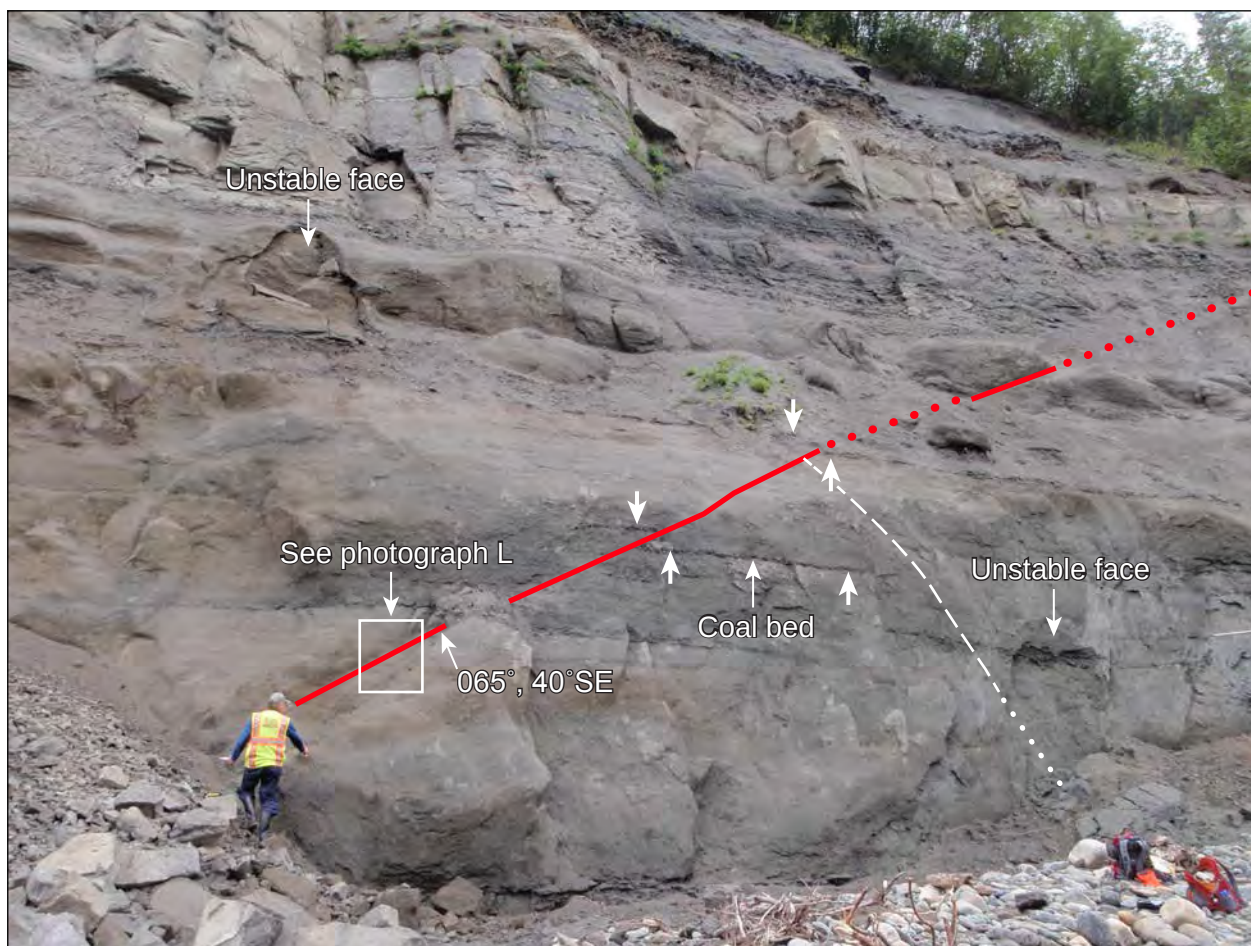




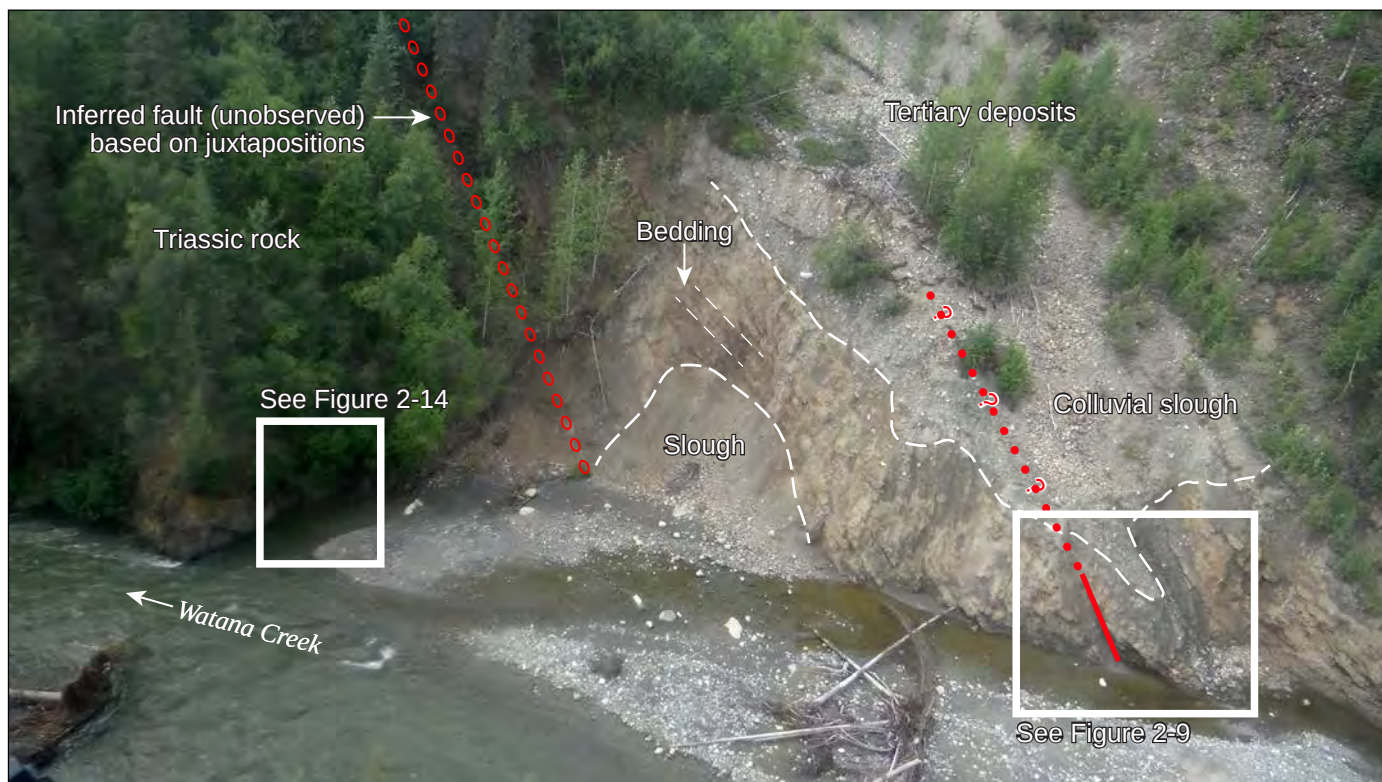
Fault S1 outcrop.



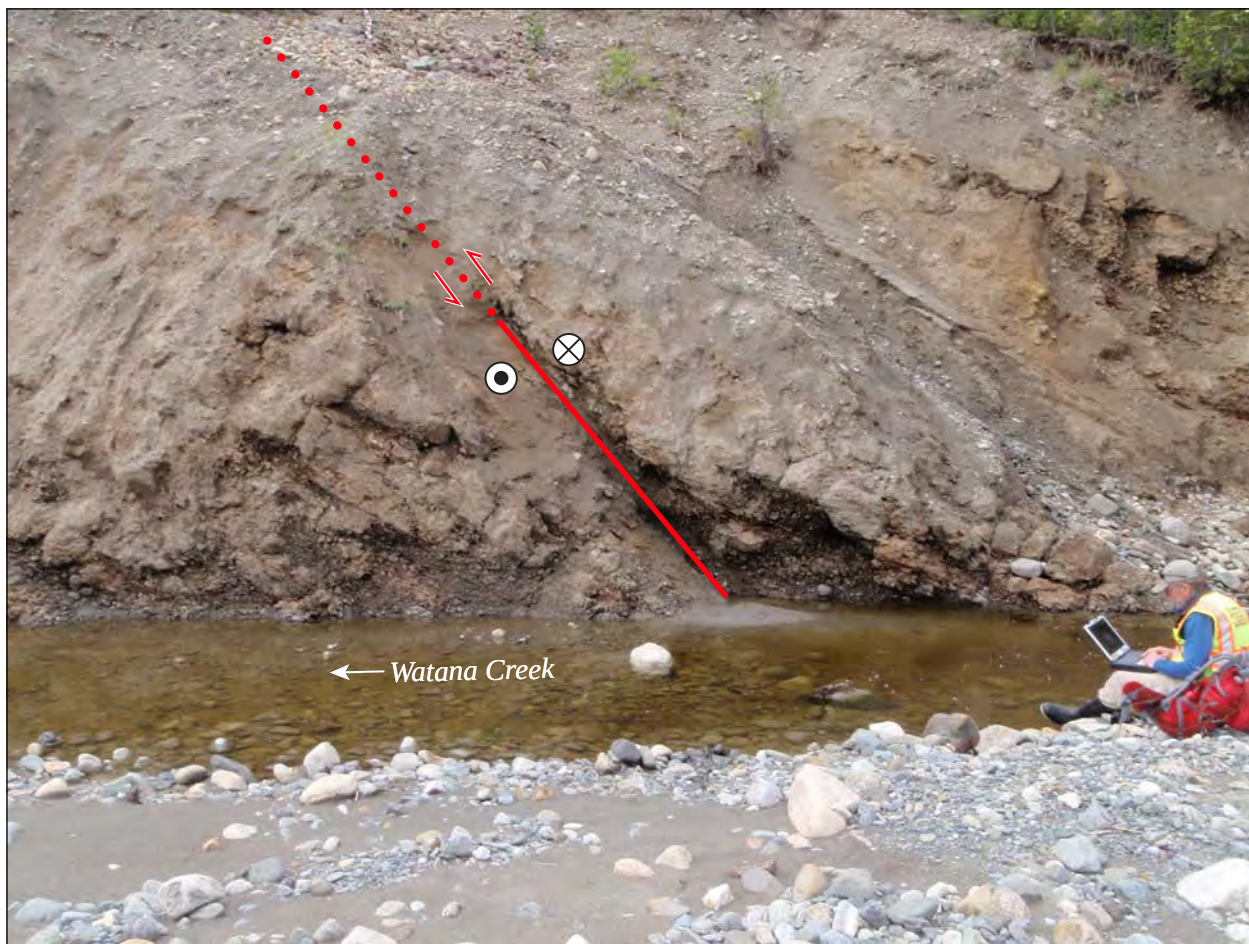
Fault S2 outcrop.



Photograph of faulted outcrop with coal bed. Visually estimated 60-80 cm of separation along the fault plane. Second fault (221, 27° NW) appears to terminate against primary fault (065, 40° SE) extends across the outcrop.



Aerial view looking approximately south-southwest. Triassic rocks are densely vegetated.



View looking west at lower part of Tertiary deposit toward uncleaned exposure of fault (065-080° strike; 65°N dip). Left-lateral oblique relative movement.



View looking south at vertical fault in Triassic rocks; visually estimated apparent strike is northeast.



Date 02/11/15



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
FAULT EXPOSED IN TRIASSIC
ROCK, LOWER WATANA CREEK

FIGURE
5-9

Figure 5-10. Dam Site Bedrock Geology

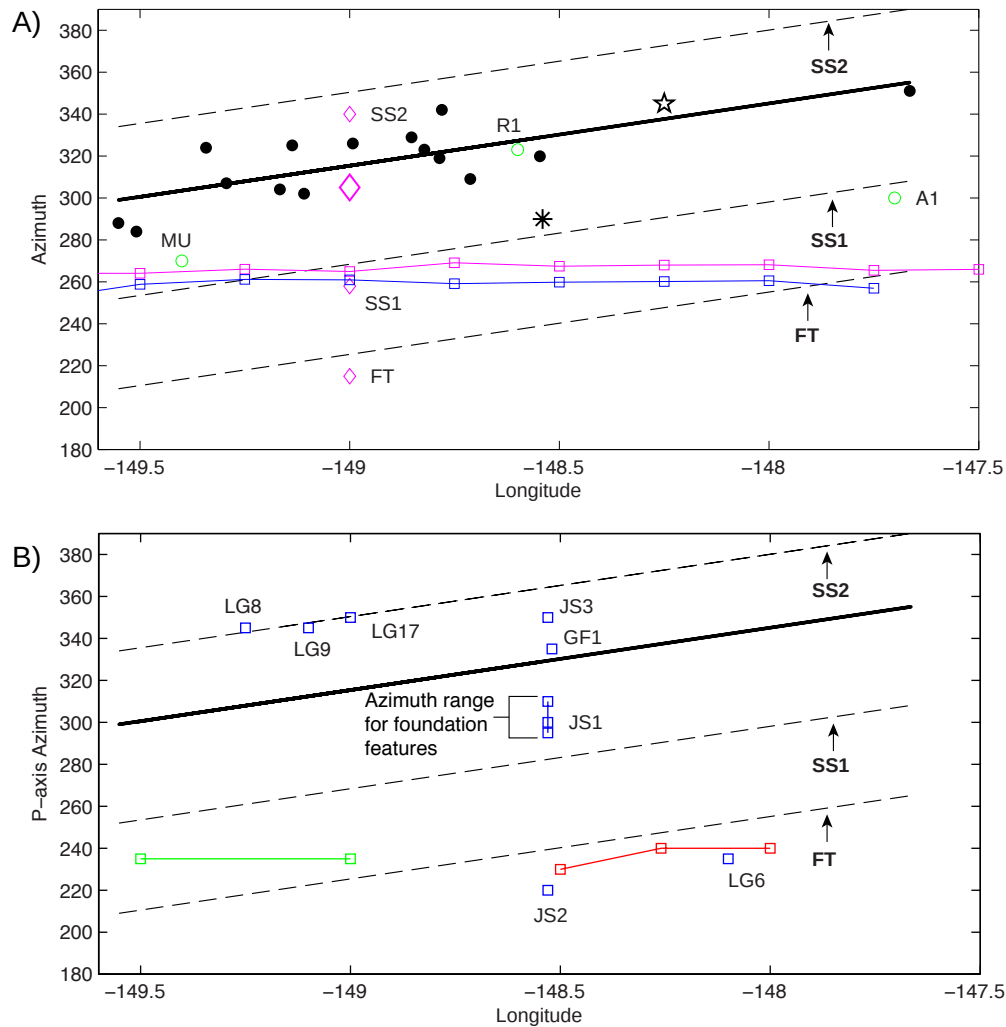
This figure contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII), which is being withheld from public viewing, in accordance with FERC's Order No. 630-A.

DO NOT RELEASE.

Figure 5-11. Crustal Stress Orientations and Strain Ellipses

This figure contains Critical Energy Infrastructure Information (CEII), which is being withheld from public viewing, in accordance with FERC's Order No. 630-A.

DO NOT RELEASE.



Explanation

Earthquake Focal Mechanism and GPS-based Data

- P-axis (focal mechanisms from Watana Seismic Network)
- Best fit line to WSN P-axis data
- P-axis (focal mechanisms from Doser, 2004) groups MU, R1, A1
- * WAT 1 GPS vector (relative to fixed North America) AEC (2014)
- ☆ Pacific Plate motion relative to North America (arbitrarily plotted at -148.5 longitude) DeMets et al. (2010)

Average Fault and Geologic Structure Strike Data

- Denali fault
- Castle Mountain fault
- Talkeetna fault
- Broad Pass faults
- Lineament groups (LG6, LG8, LG9, LG17)
- Geologic features and joints at Watana damsite (GF1, JS1, JS2, JS3) MWH (2014)

Denali Fault Simple Shear Model

- ◇ Regional shortening direction (Cole et al., 2007)
- ◇ Fault strike for principal elements SS1 = strike-slip (1st plane), SS2=strike-slip (2nd plane), FT=fold/thrust planes
- Extrapolation of simple shear model planes (SS1, SS2, FT) shifted to slope of best fit line of network focal mechanism data



Date 02/11/15



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
PRINCIPAL STRESS ORIENTATION AND
GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE STRIKE
VARIATION WITH LONGITUDE

FIGURE
5-12