



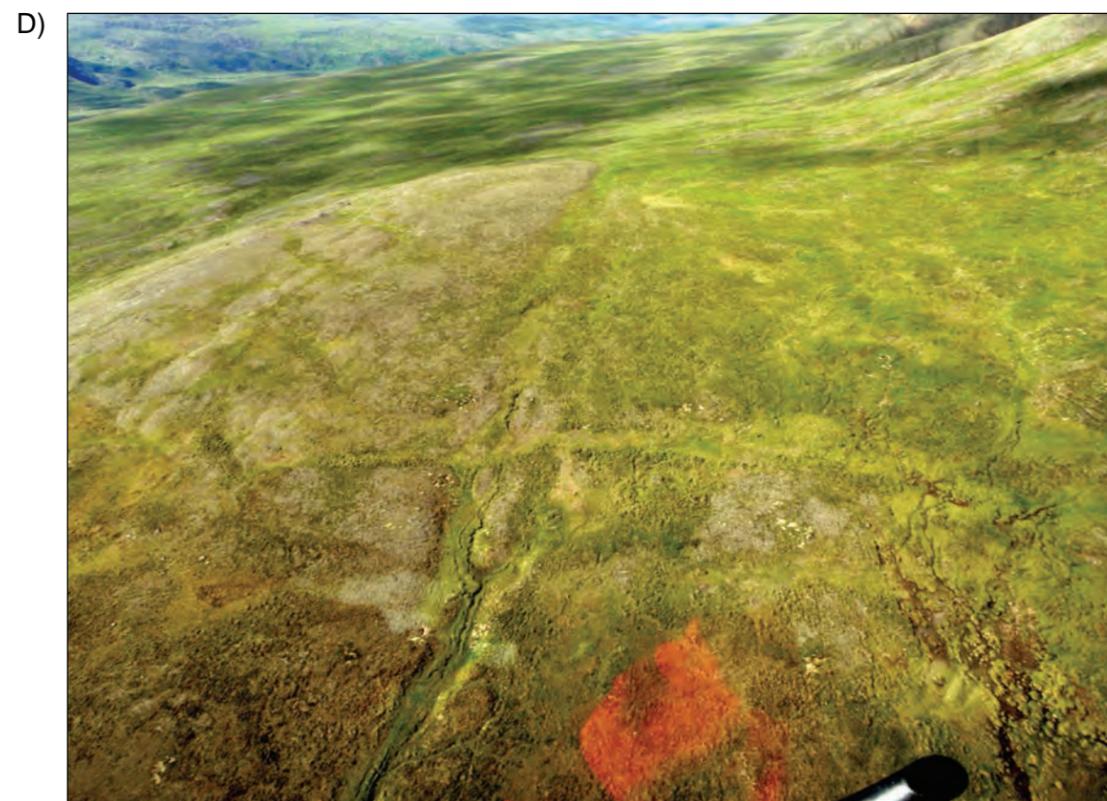
View looking northeasterly along lineaments. Arrows point along trend and position of lineaments.



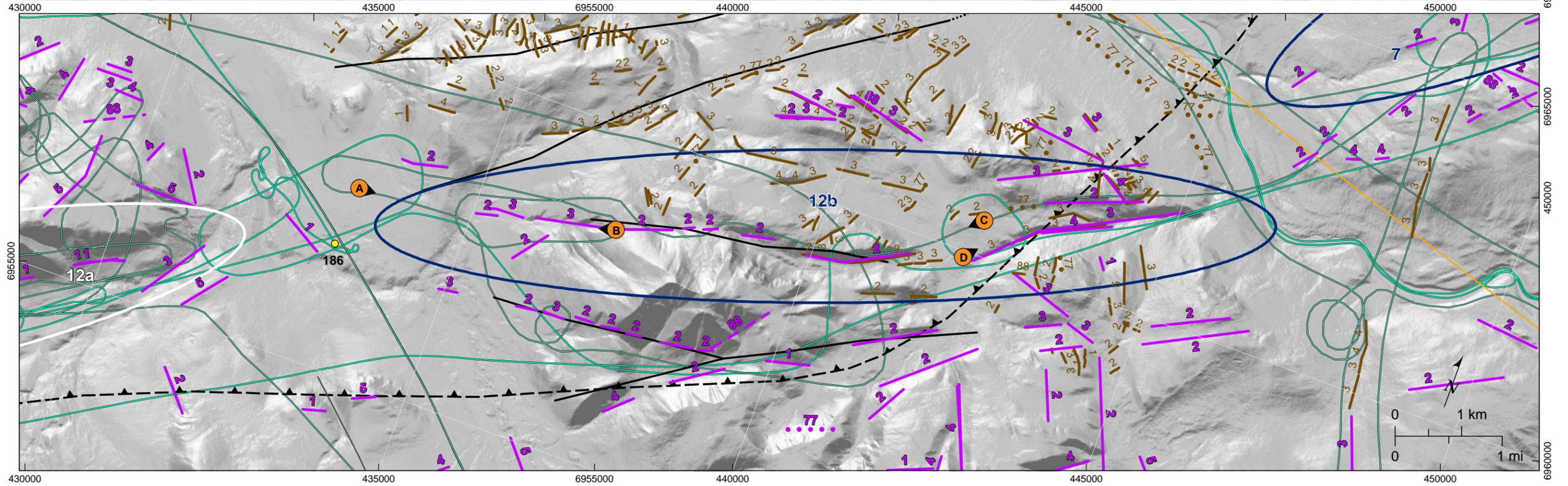
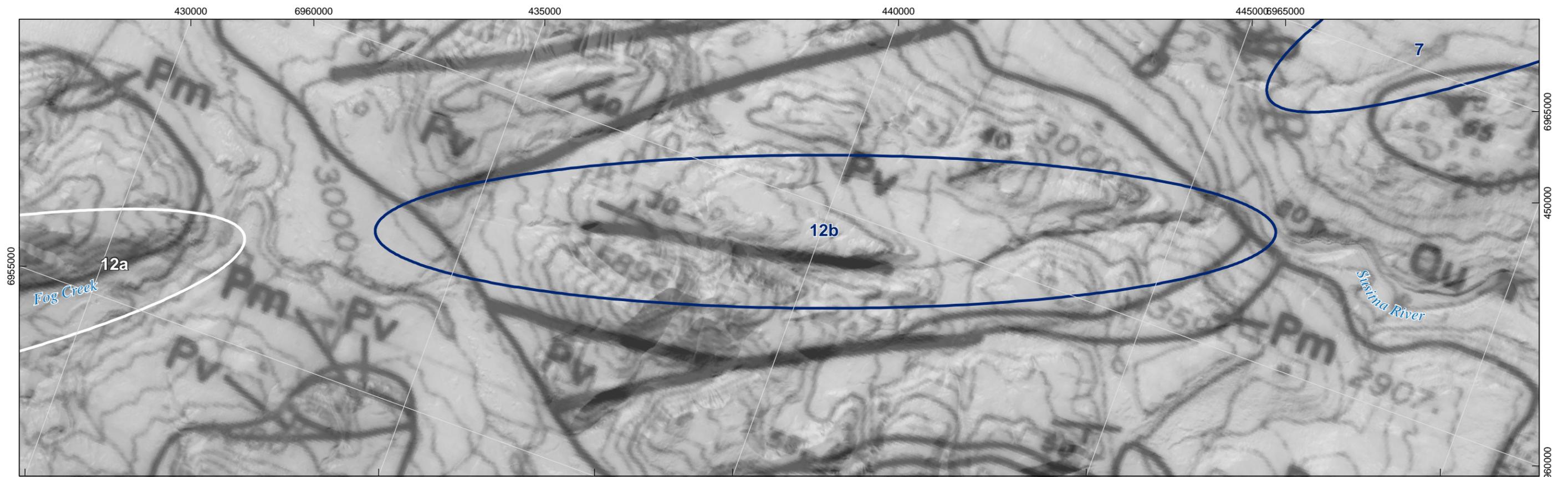
View of lineaments expressed in Quaternary sediment.



View looking at notch in bedrock with expression of apparent northwesterly dip.



View looking southwesterly along glacially scoured surface.



Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 20° east of north.
 3. Geologic map by Clautice et al., 2009.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 12b
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A12b.1

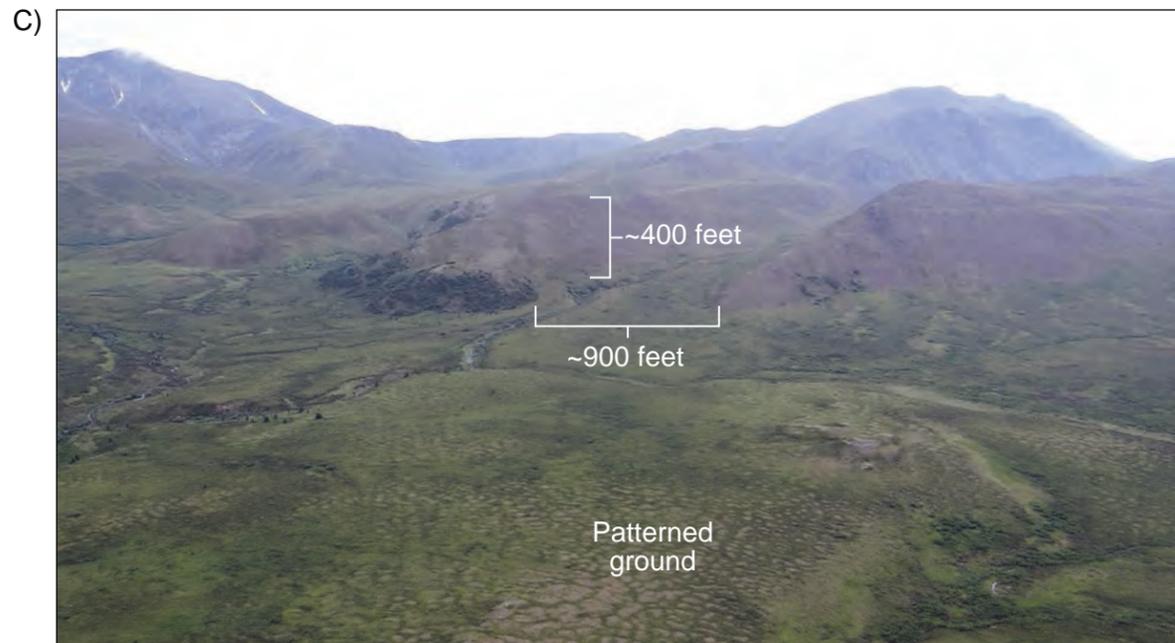
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View looking northeast at erosional break-in-slope mapped as an individual lineament. Feature is absent in the background along projection of strike.



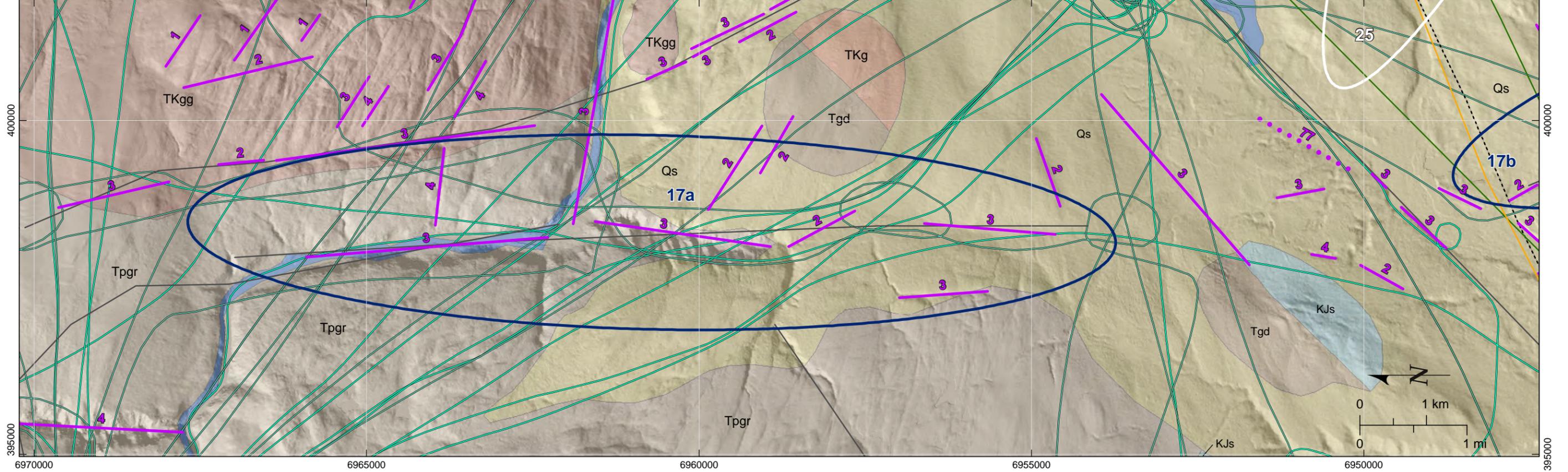
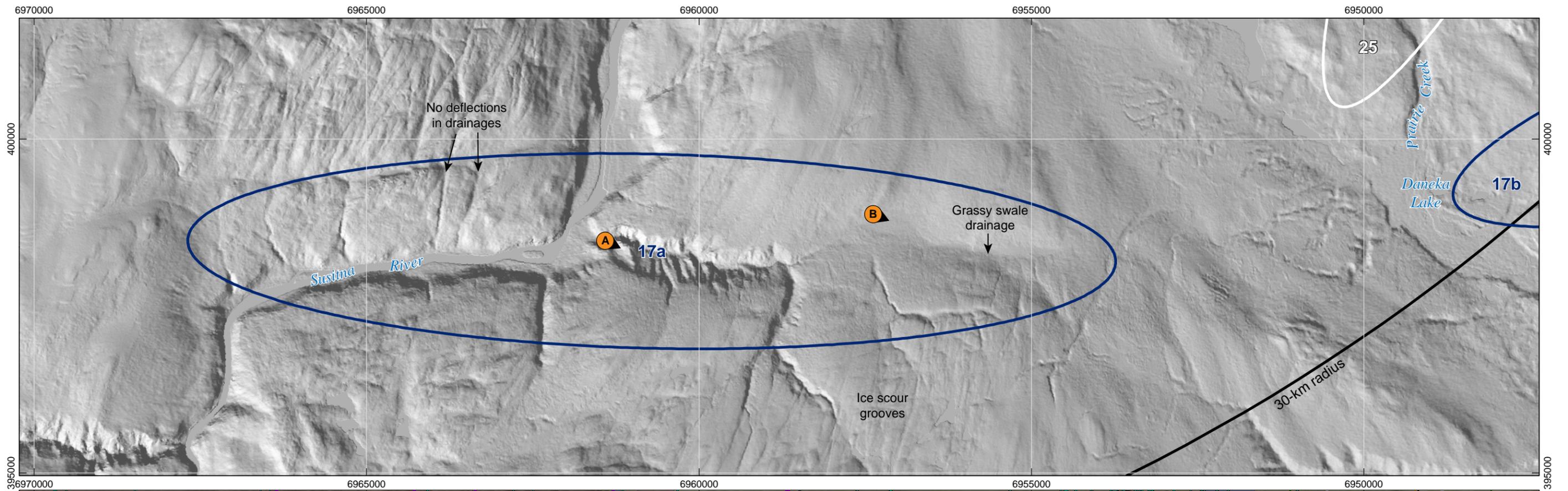
View looking southwest down-valley along lineament geomorphically expressed as linear valley. Very little alluvium has accumulated in the drainage, and glacially sculpted bedrock is shallow.



View southerly up-valley into glacial valley along lineaments geomorphically expressed as linear valley and drainage. Underfit creek in deep linear valley suggests landform created by sub-ice channel meltwater.



View northerly down-valley along lineaments geomorphically expressed as linear drainage. Thin cover of unconsolidated surficial sediment mantles the Paleozoic rocks.

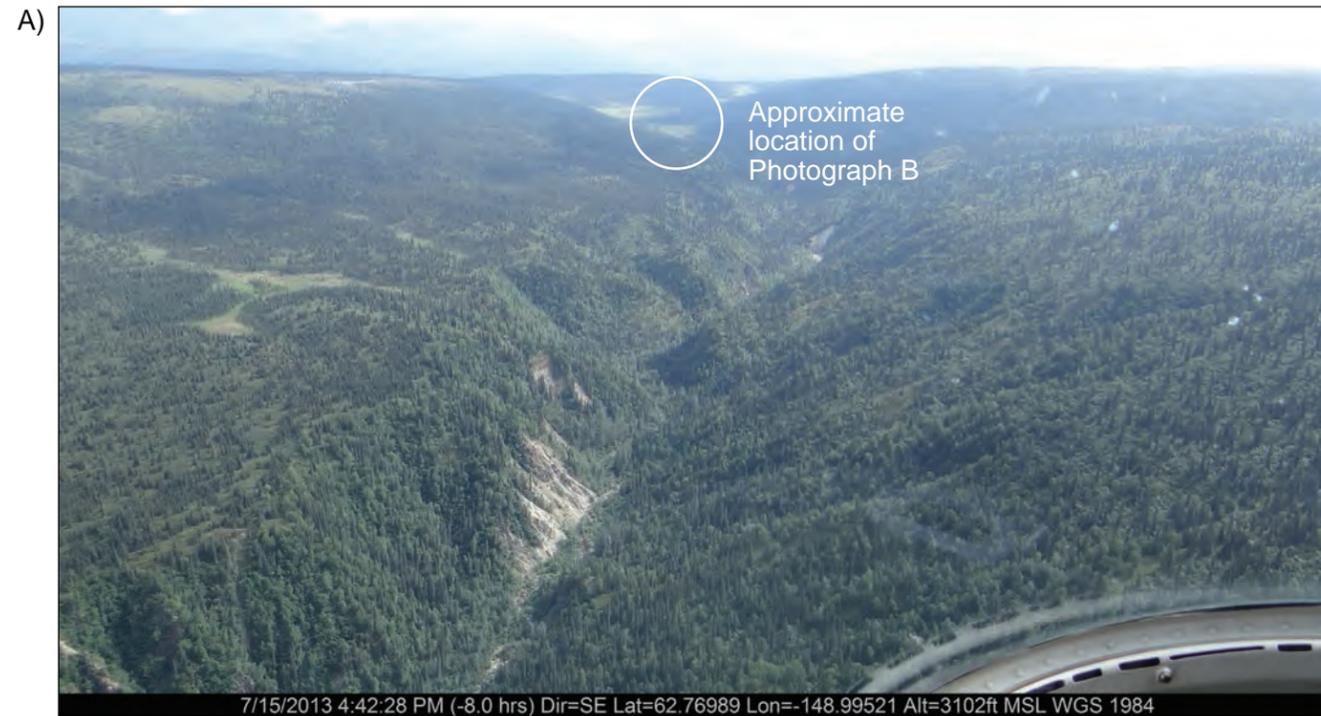


- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 90° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009.

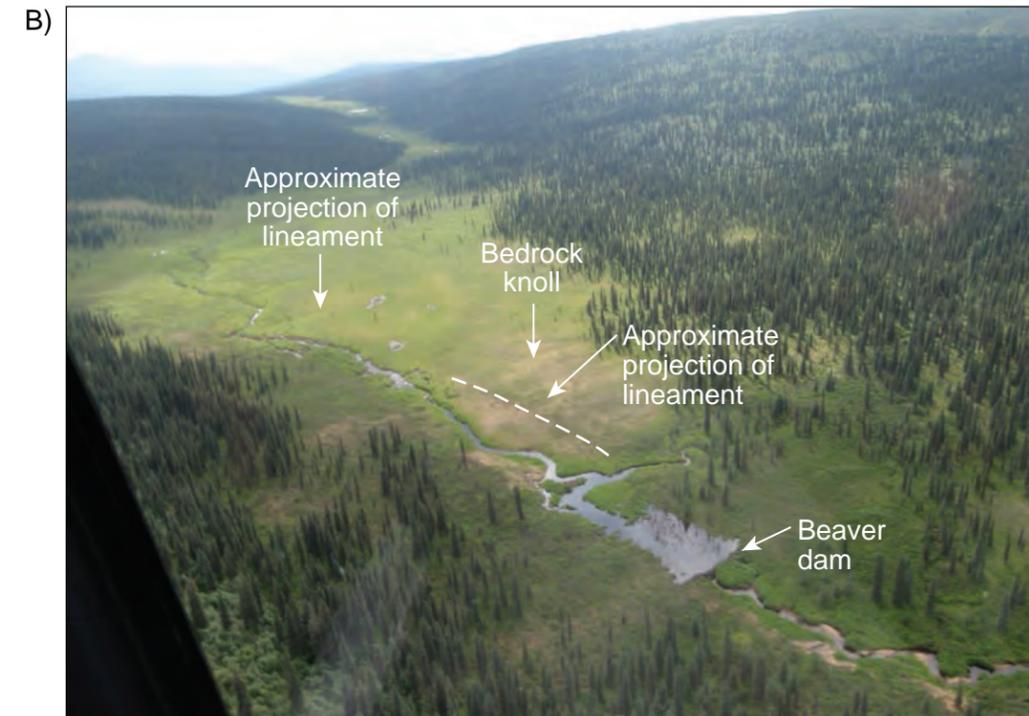


SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 17a
 MAP DATA

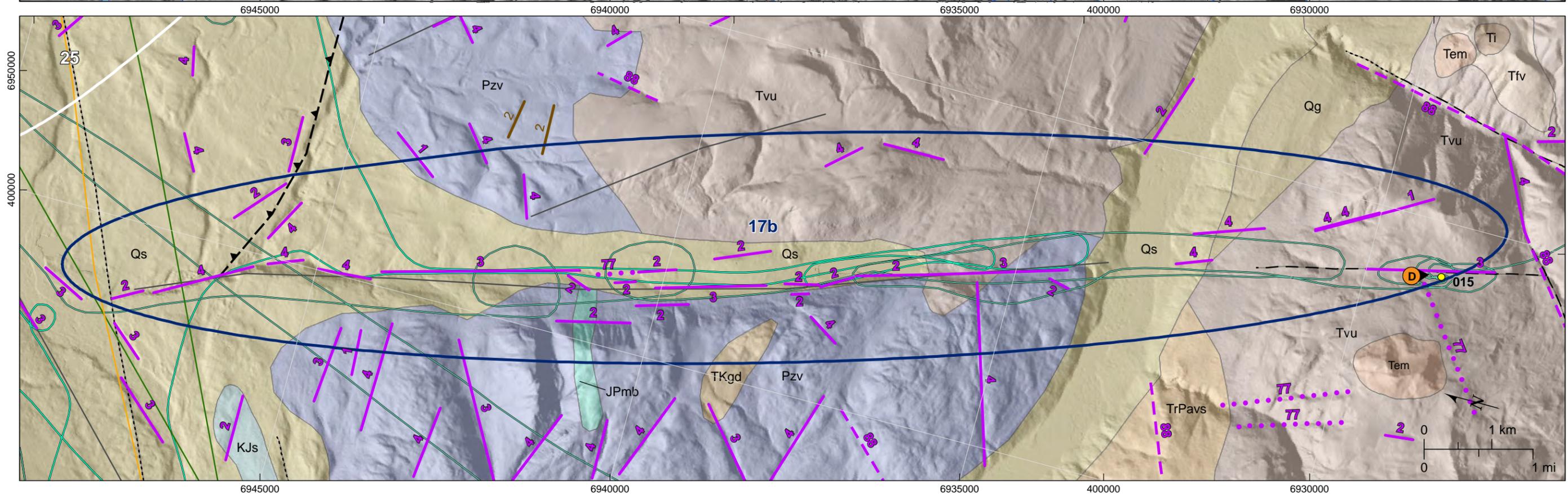
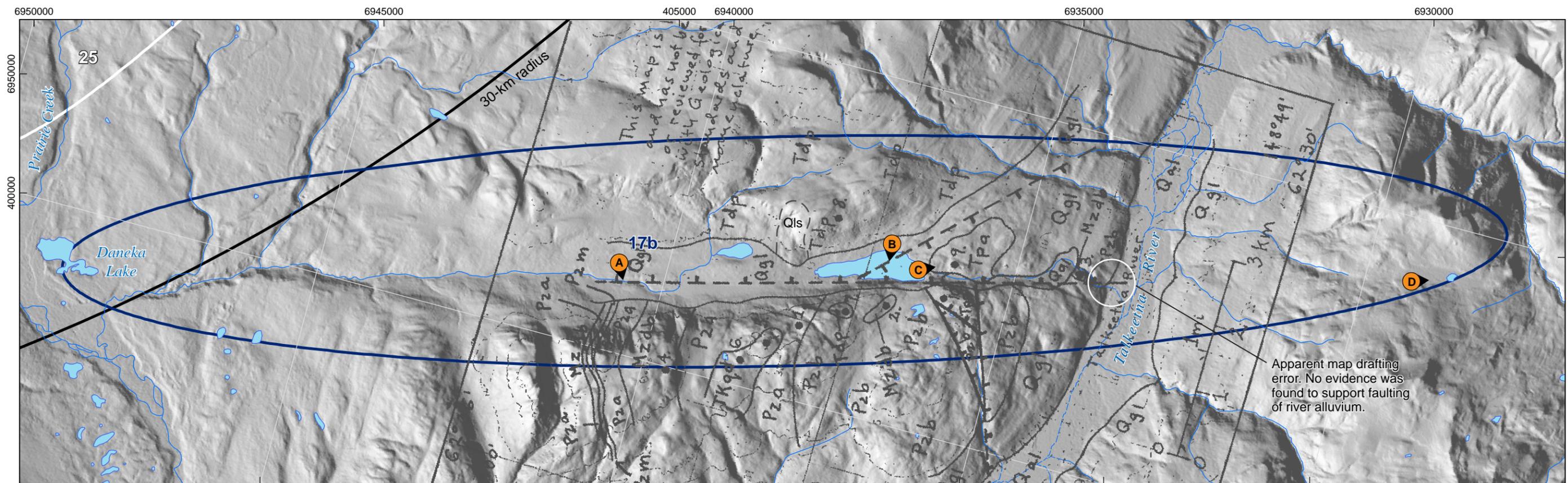
FIGURE
 A17a.1



View looking south at linear canyon that is tributary to the Susitna River. Canyon bottom and creek drainage have sinuosity not apparent at smaller scales.



View looking north-northeast at creek in boggy (Holocene) drainage. Lineament is expressed as a depositional contact along the shallow bedrock knoll.



- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 75° west of north.
 3. Geology by Csejtey (1974), Talkeetna Mountains, Figure 4 (top) and Wilson et al., 2009 (bottom).



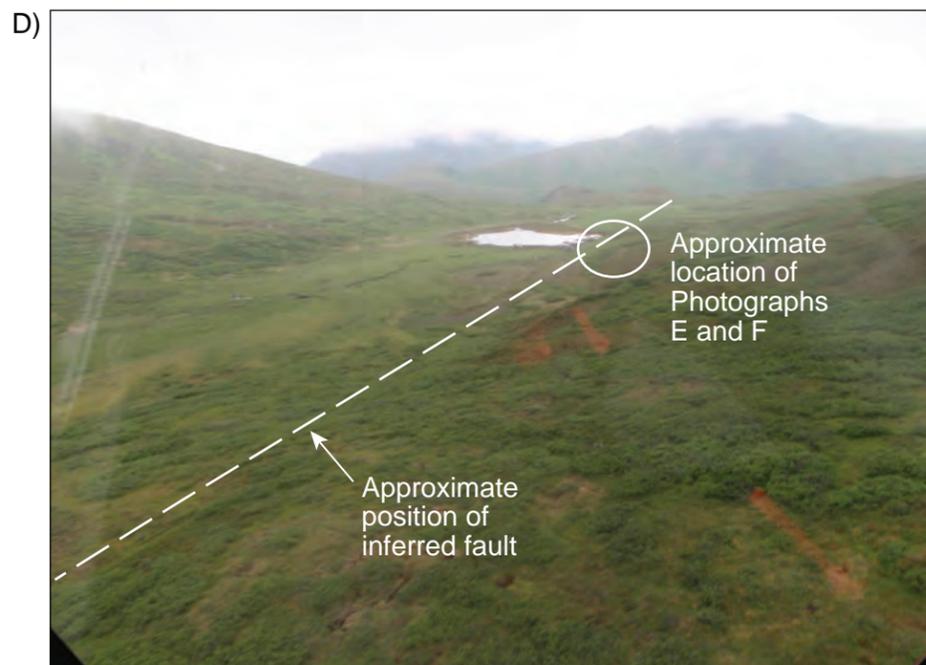
View looking westerly at break-in-slope at base of hillside and undulating glacially-eroded bedrock knobs in foreground.



View looking south southwest at lake margin of glacial valley. Lineament was mapped at base of slope, and is not expressed as a scarp-type feature. Apparent colluvium along projection of lineament does not appear offset.



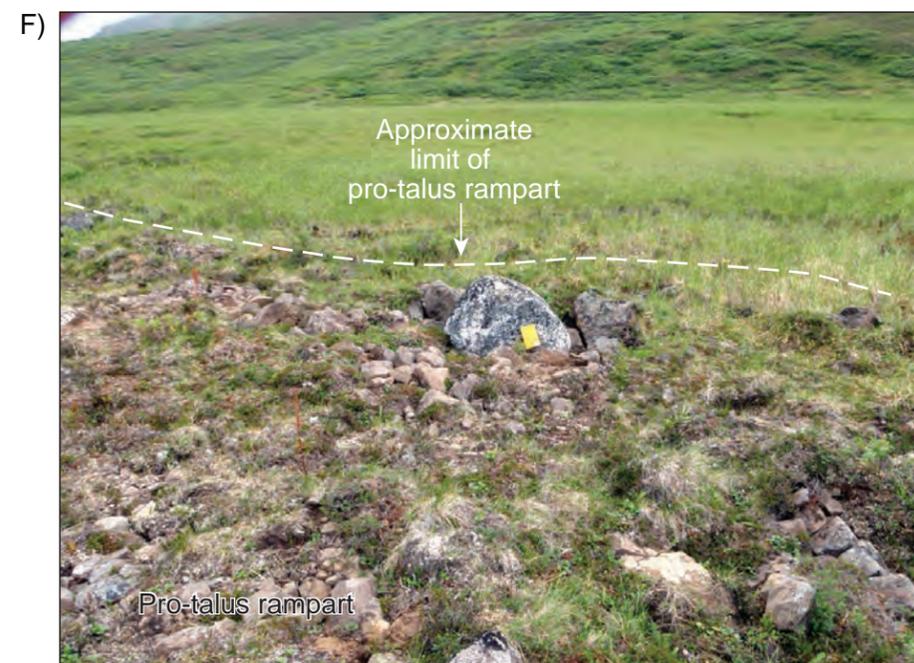
View looking south southeast along glacially-sculpted terrain along which Csejtey (1974) has inferred a fault within the glacial sediment that mantles the bedrock knolls (Figure A17b.1).



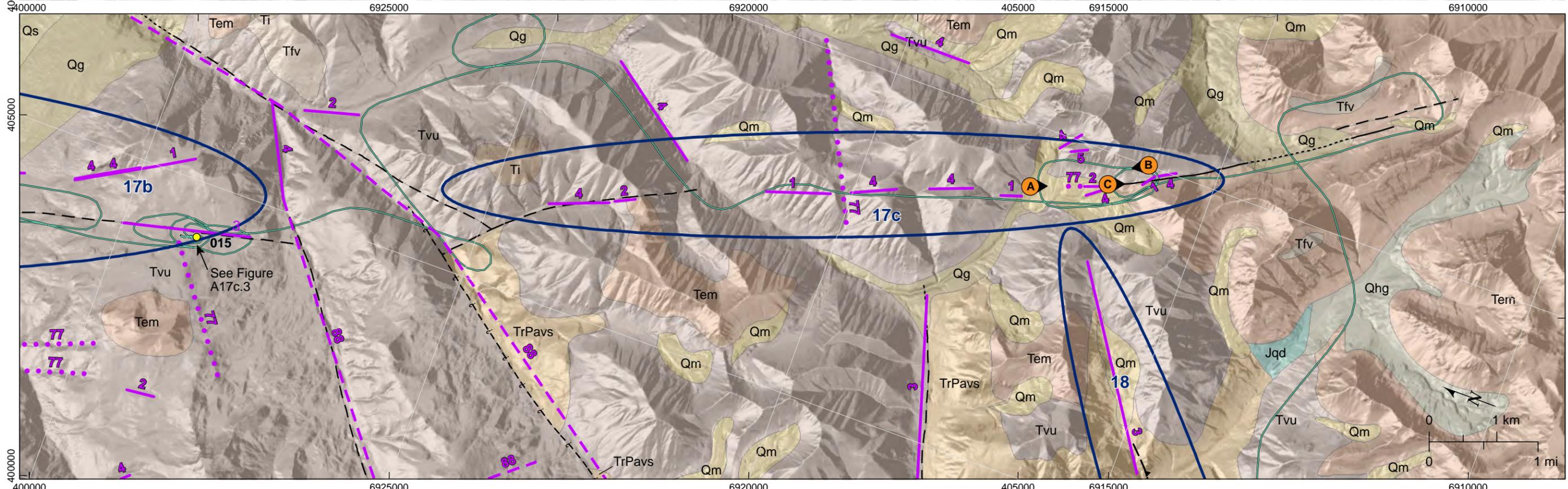
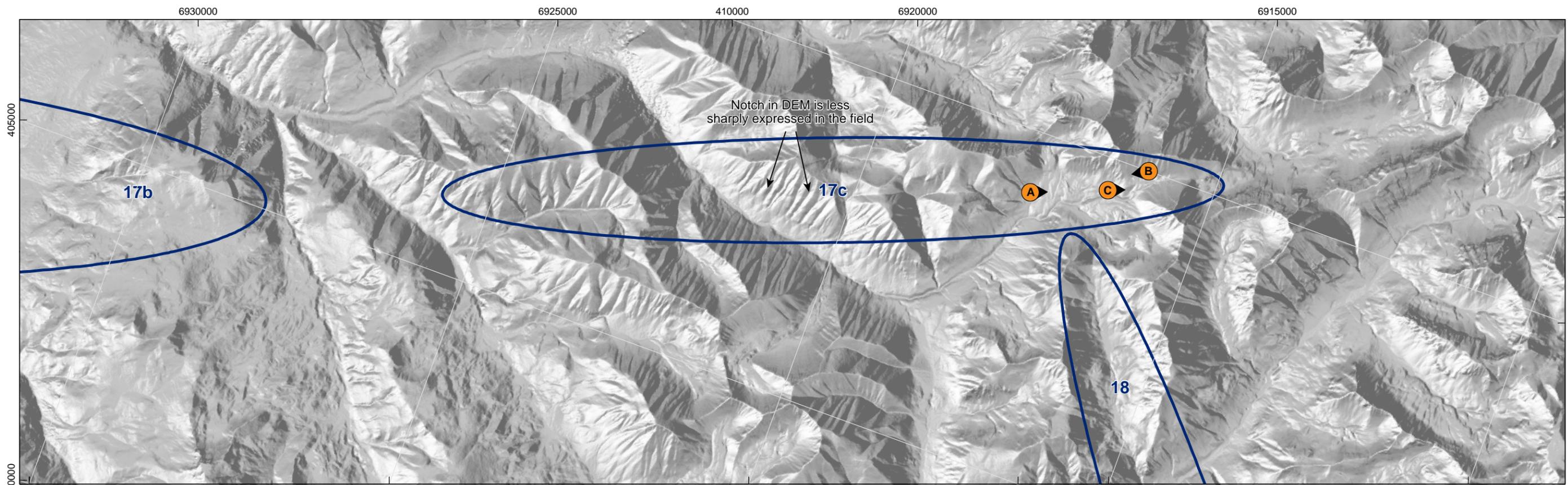
View looking south along southern extent of group 17b, along which an inferred bedrock fault is mapped by Wilson (2009). Photographs B and C are adjacent to lake.



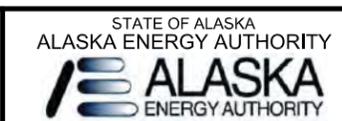
View looking south at pro-talus rampart and GPS waypoint 15. Note lateral distance between base of slope to crest of rampart. Geologist for scale is about 180 cm tall.



Pro-talus rampart constructed from blocky, frost-shattered volcanic rocks. Photograph is centered on more sub-rounded glacial erratic (granitic) that is not similar to any of the local hillside lithologies. Field notebook is 19 cm tall.



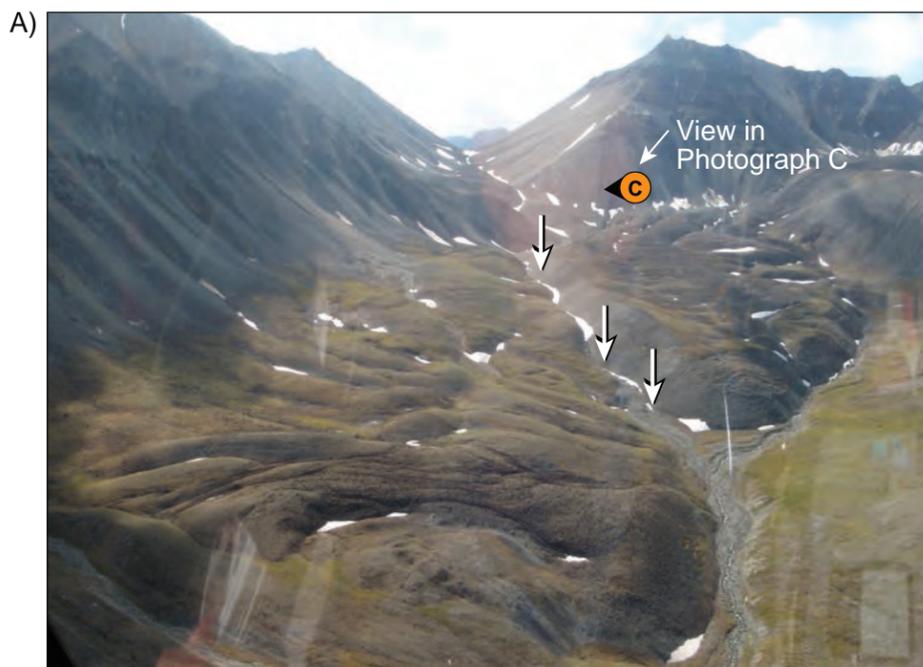
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 70° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009.



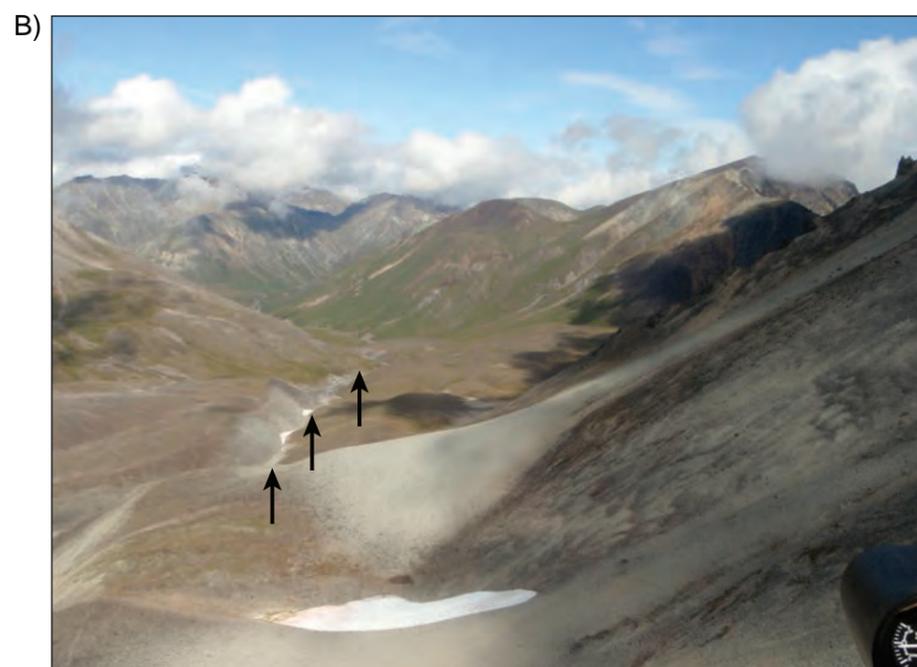
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 17c
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A17c.1

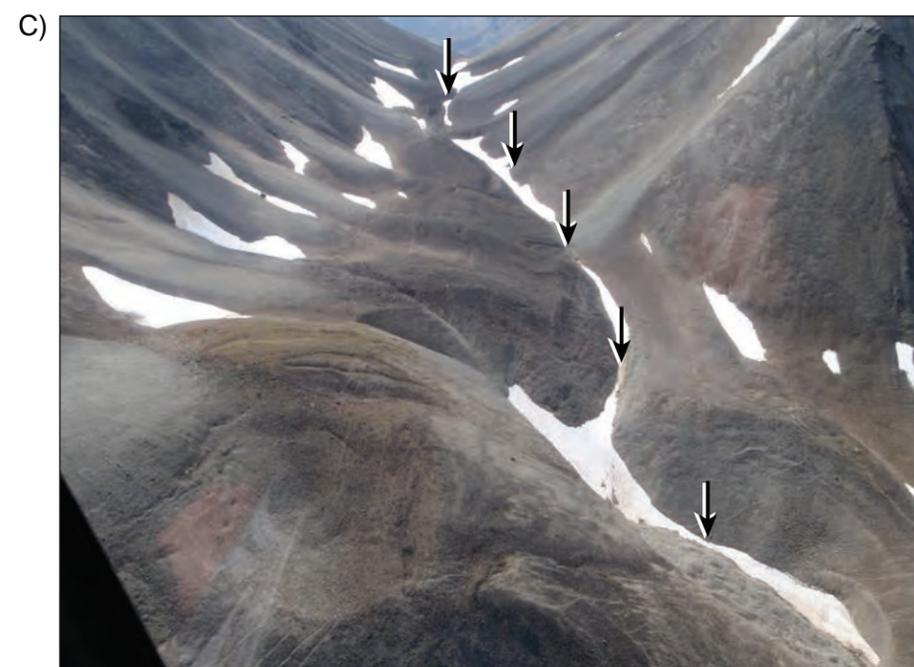
79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



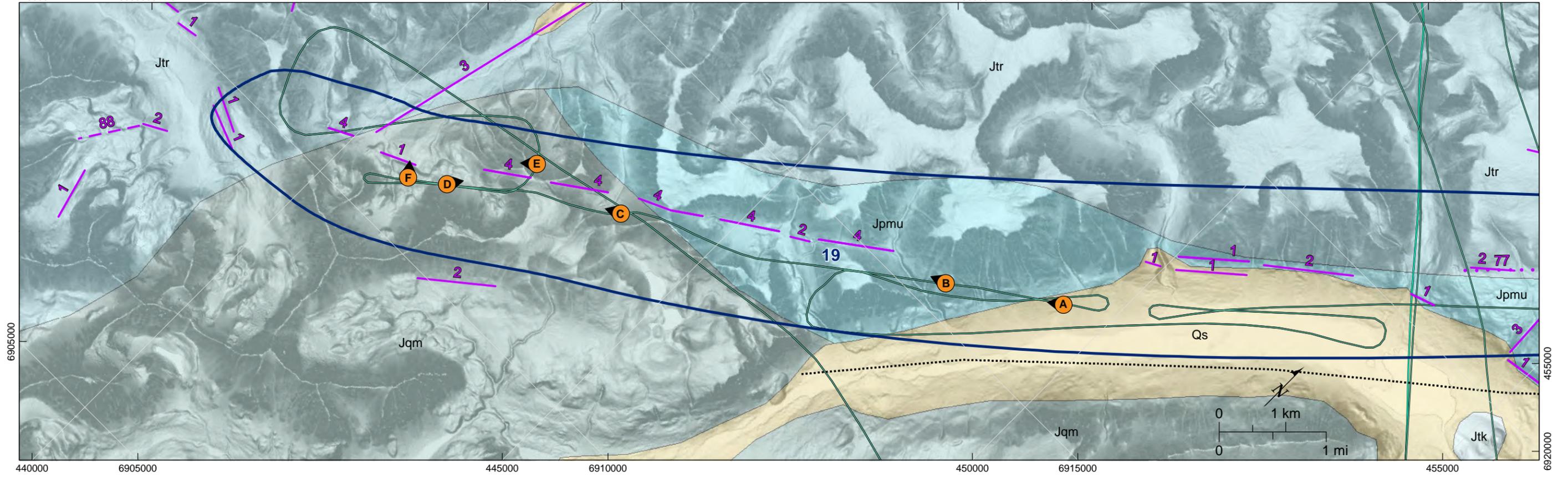
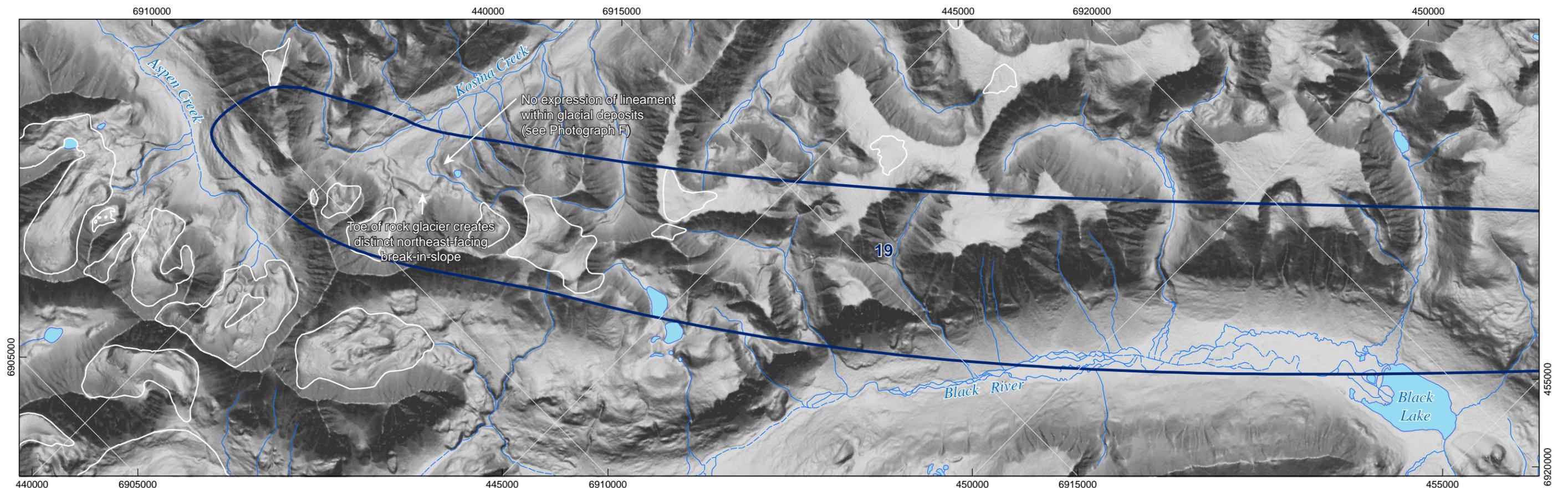
View looking southeasterly at lineament expressed at erosional drainage cutting through the likely Holocene rock glacier deposit.



View looking northwesterly (opposite that in Photograph A) at lineament expressed as erosional drainage cutting through the likely Holocene rock glacier deposit.



View looking southeasterly at lineament expressed as likely Holocene rock glacier deposit contacting the valley floor.

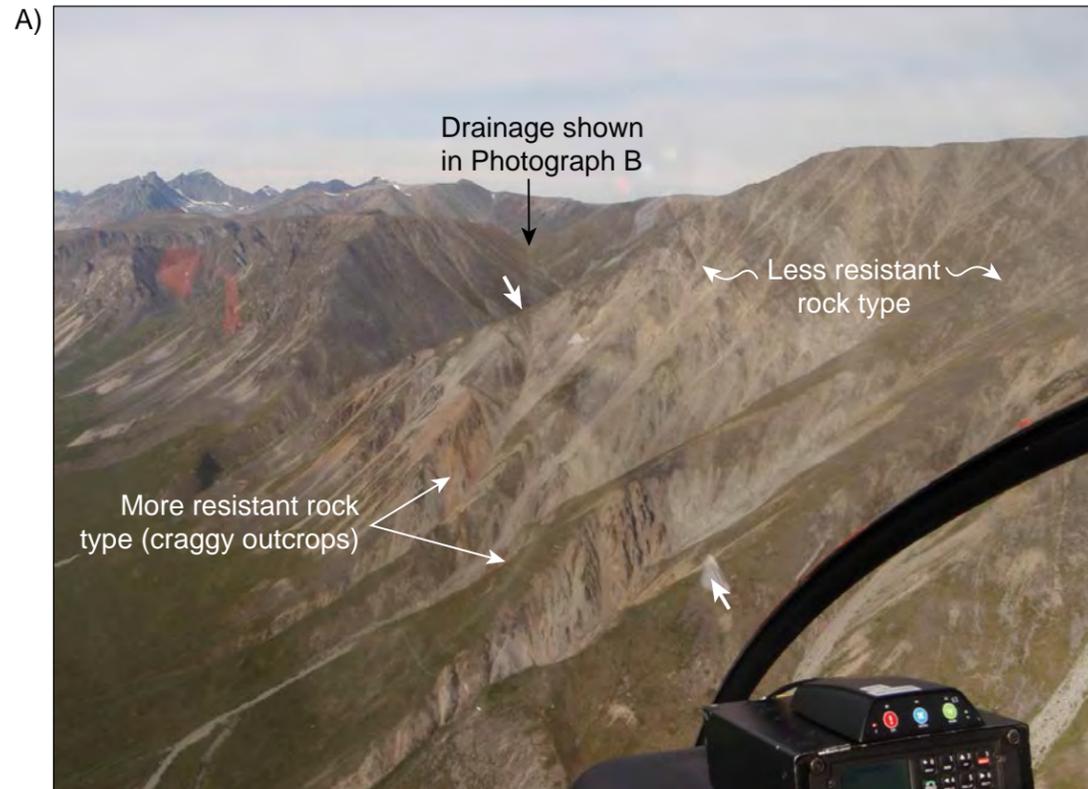


- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 45° east of north.
 3. Geologic map from Wilson et al., 2009.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 19
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A19-1.1



Photograph taken from location A looking southwest along apparent rock type contrast (contact?) and towards mapped lineaments in steep-walled, v-shaped, linear drainage. Arrows point along apparent contact between less-resistant rock on the north and more resistant and craggy outcrops on the south.



Photograph taken from location B looking west along mapped lineaments and apparent rock contact in steep-walled, v-shaped, linear drainages.



Photograph taken from location C looking west at head of steep-walled, v-shaped, linear drainage where mapped lineaments correspond to apparent rock contact.



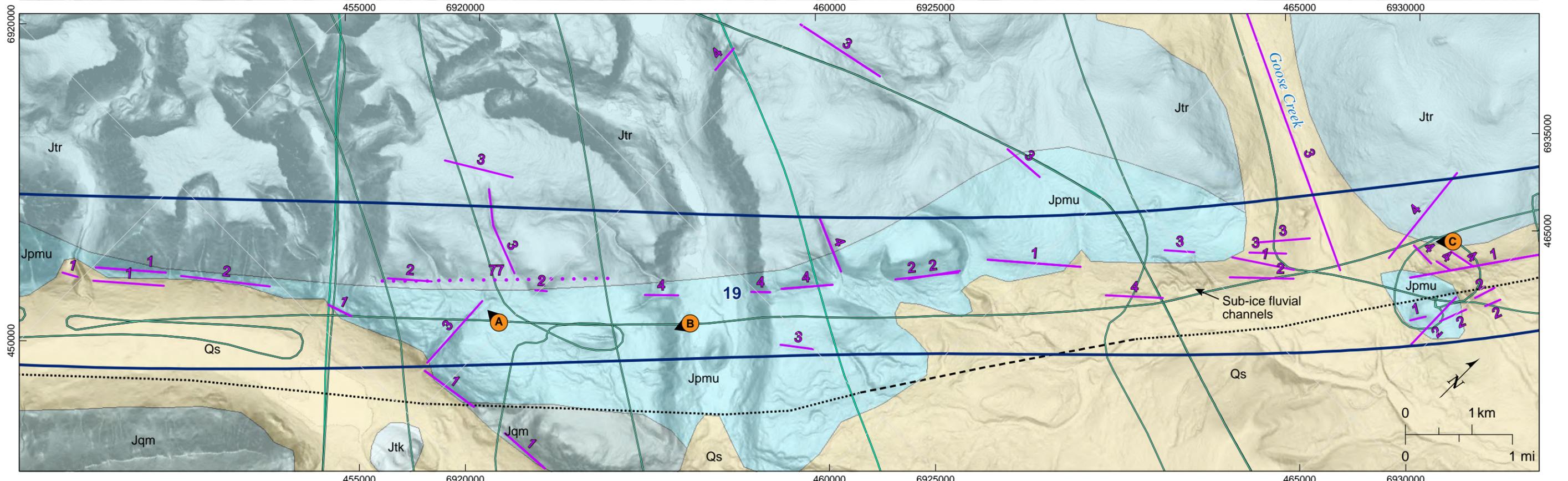
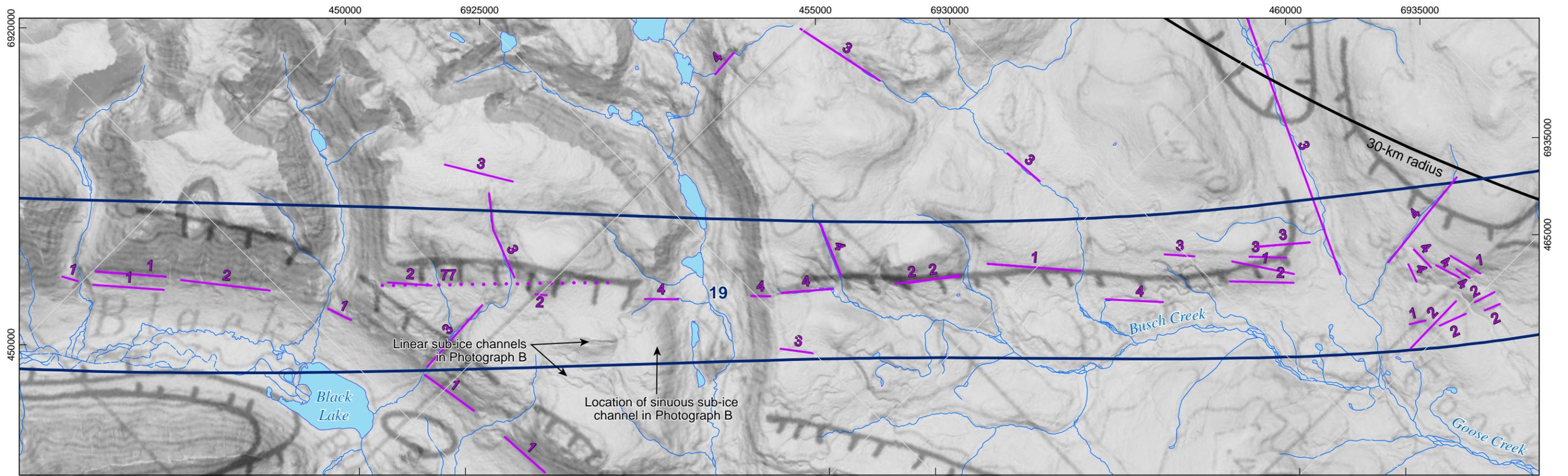
Photograph looking northeast from location D along the western continuation of the apparent rock type contrast shown in Photographs A, B, and C. Arrows point along apparent contact.



Photograph from location E looking southwest down the ridgeline shown in Photograph D. View is 180 degrees from that in Photograph D. Note presence of rock glacier and glacial deposits in valley bottom. Arrows point along apparent contact.



Photograph looking northwest from location F showing apparently undeformed rock glacier and/or glacial deposits along strike of the mapped lineaments and apparent rock contact shown in Photographs A through D.



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 in top panel by Williams and Galloway, 1986 and bottom panel by Wilson et al., 2009



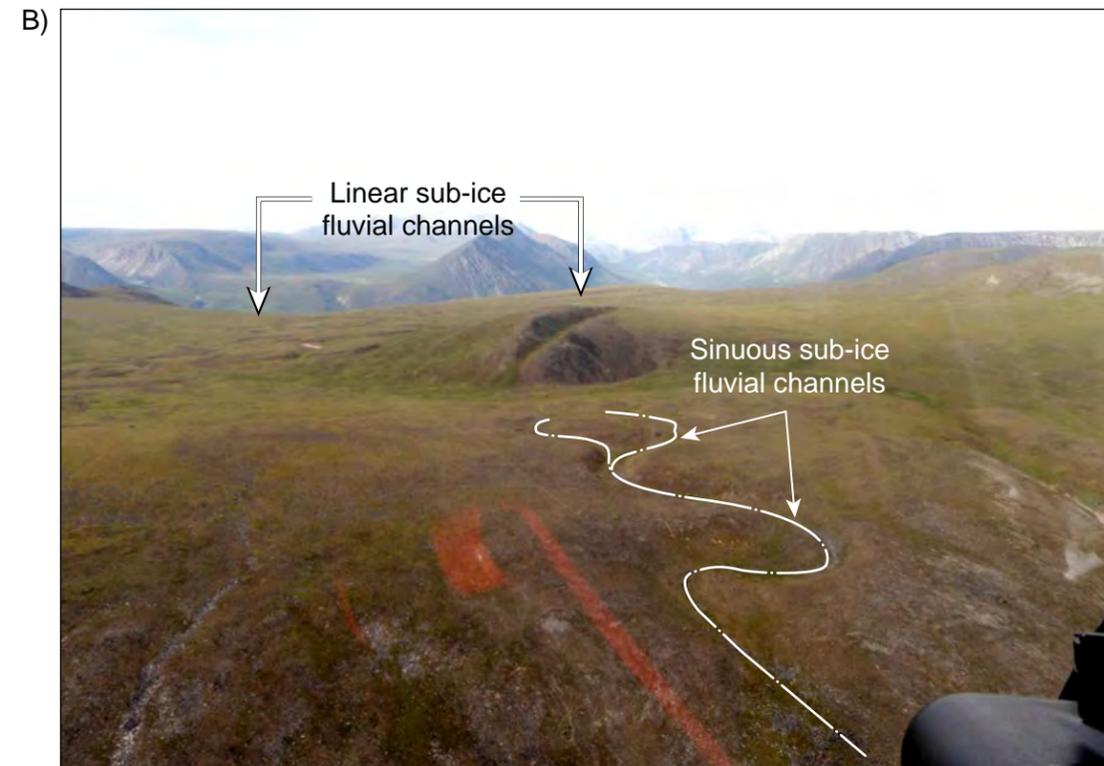
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 19
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A19-2.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



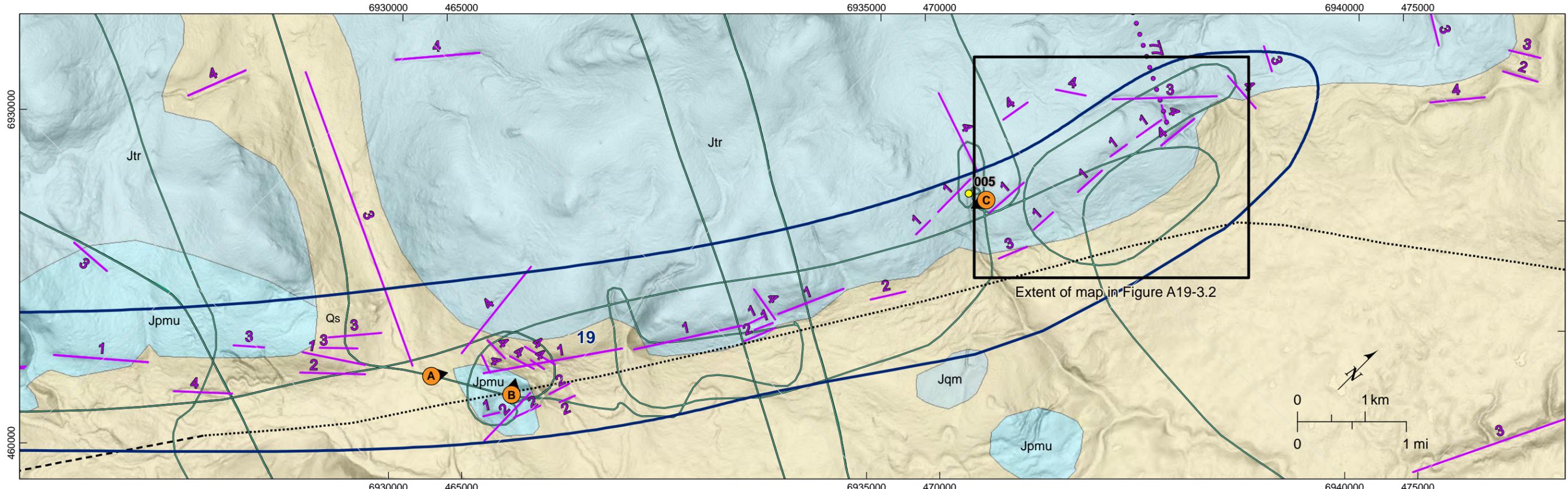
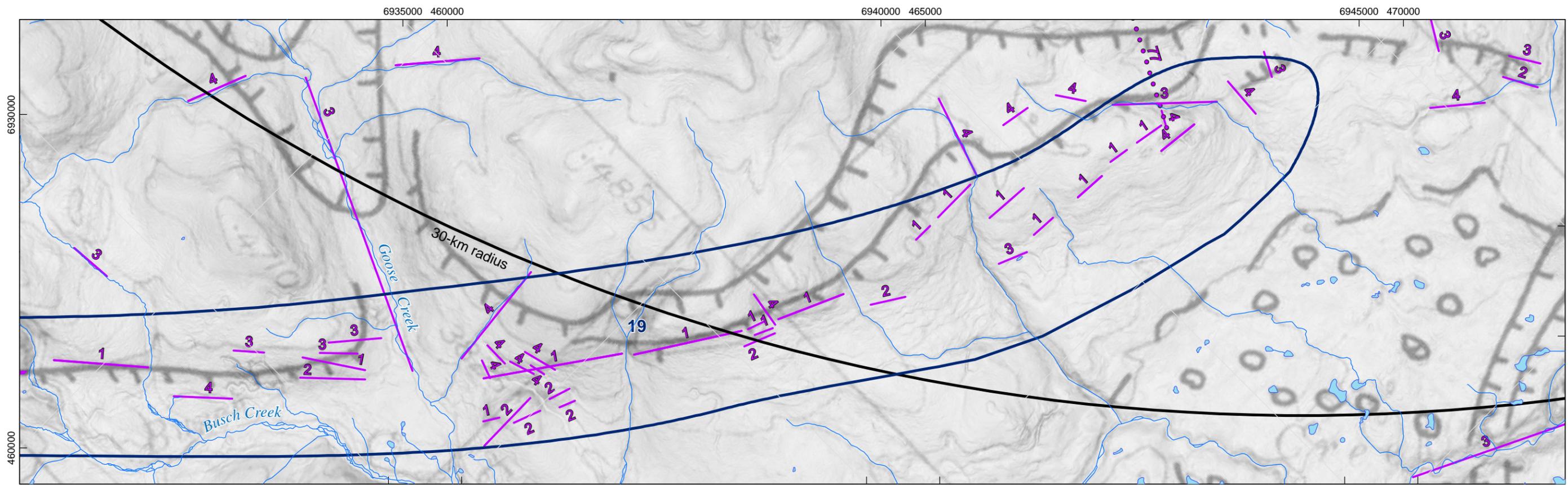
Photograph taken from location A looking west. Arrows point along trend of mapped lineaments along southwest-facing aligned break-in-slope. Note the rounded and subdued nature of break-in-slope. Relief across break-in-slope is ~125 m.



Photograph looking southwest from location B. The sinuous sub-ice channels are not large enough features to be seen on INSAR data.



Overview photograph looking southwest from location C along alignment of mapped lineaments. Arrows point along trend of lineament group 19. Note absence of expression of lineaments within the landscape across the Goose Creek portion of the lineament group.



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 in top panel by Williams and Galloway, 1986 and bottom panel by Wilson et al., 2009

<p>Date 10/18/13</p>	<p>STATE OF ALASKA ALASKA ENERGY AUTHORITY</p>	<p>SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT LINEAMENT GROUP 19 MAP DATA</p>	<p>FIGURE A19-3.1</p>
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79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



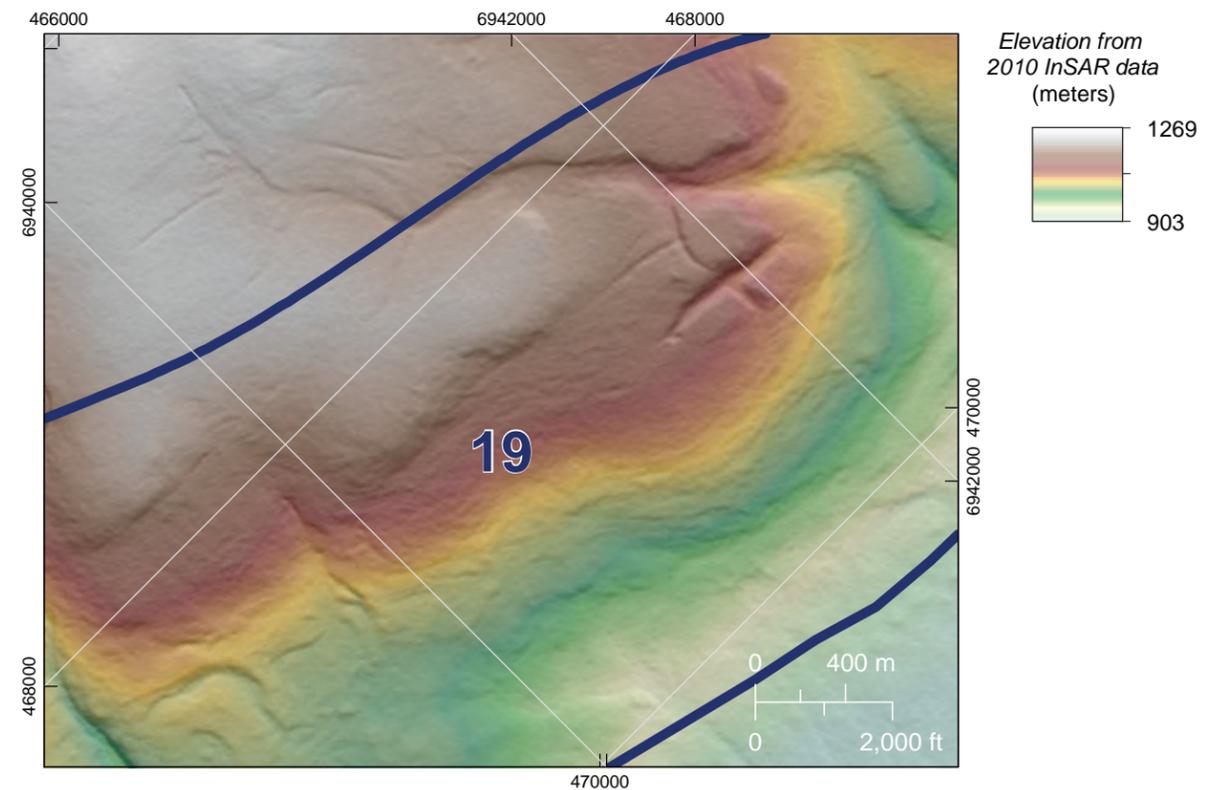
Photograph looking north-northeast from location A along the east-facing break-in-slope that defines the northeast portion of LG 19. Arrows point along alignment of mapped lineaments.



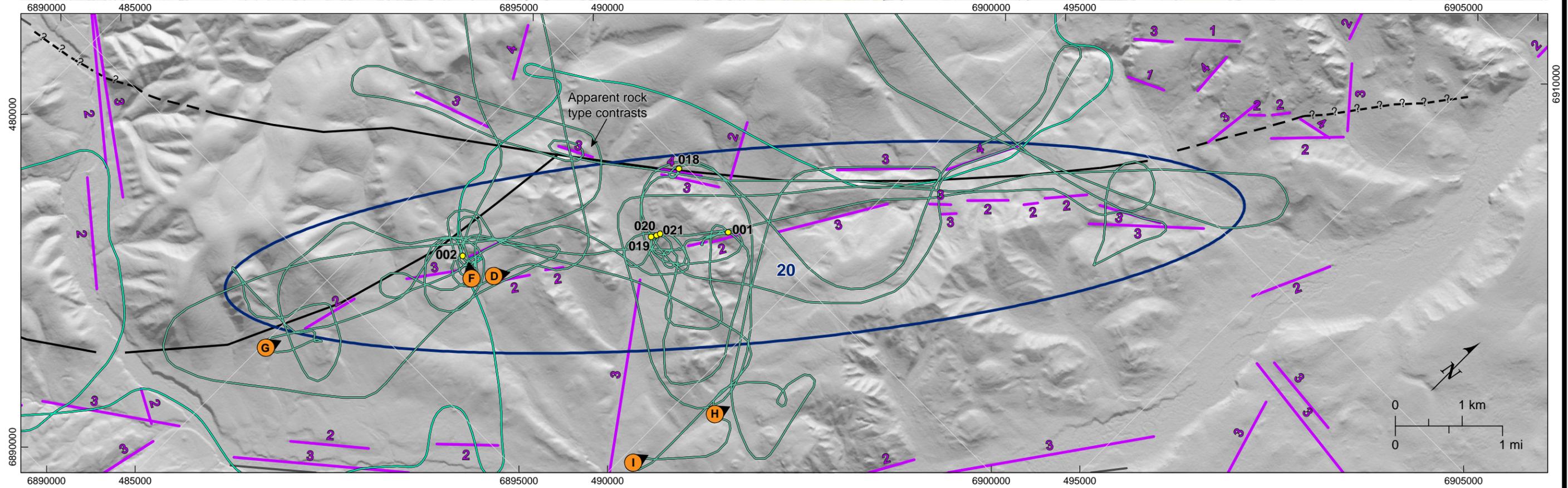
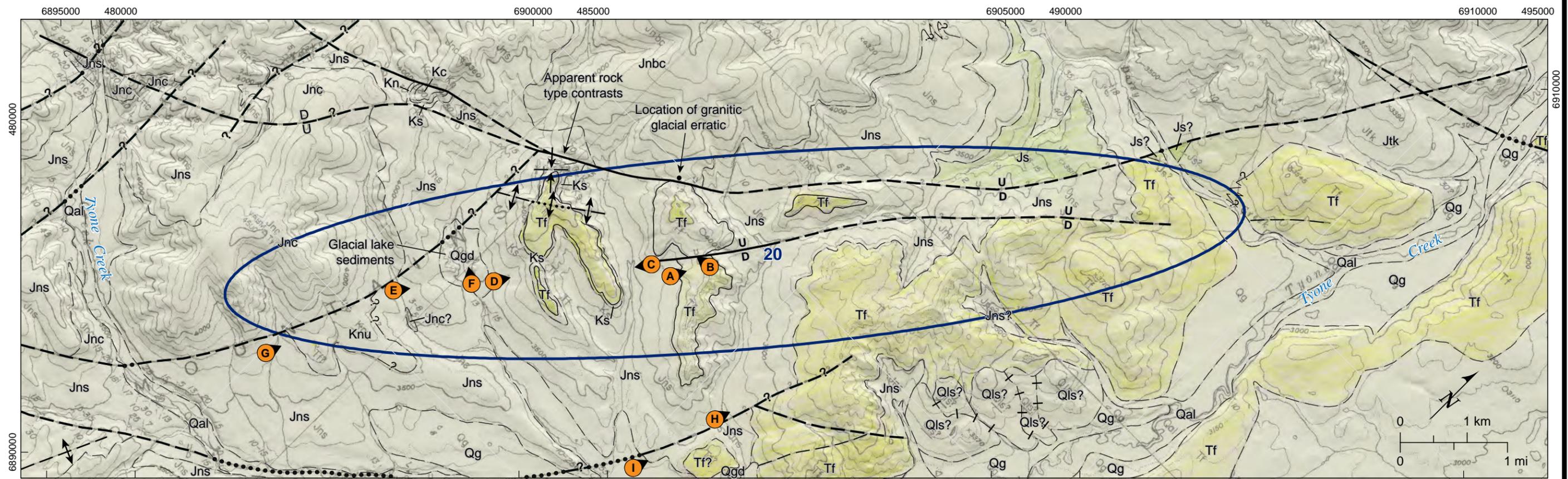
Photograph looking northwest from location B at sub-ice fluvially-eroded channels. Arrows point along the trend of mapped lineaments that make up group 19.



Photograph looking south-southwest from location C at widely spaced, near vertical, well-developed joints in trondhjemite (aka tonalite) bedrock. Joint spacing is 1 to 1.5 meters. Predominant orientations of joints are 042/80SE, 012/85SE, and 082/85SE but other orientations exist. Joint faces have clean surfaces with relief of minerals of 1 to 3 mm. No gouge or mineralization observed on joint surfaces, nor any sense of movement indicators (striae or mullions).



Detailed DEM showing orthogonal joint sets at northeast end of group 19.



- 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.

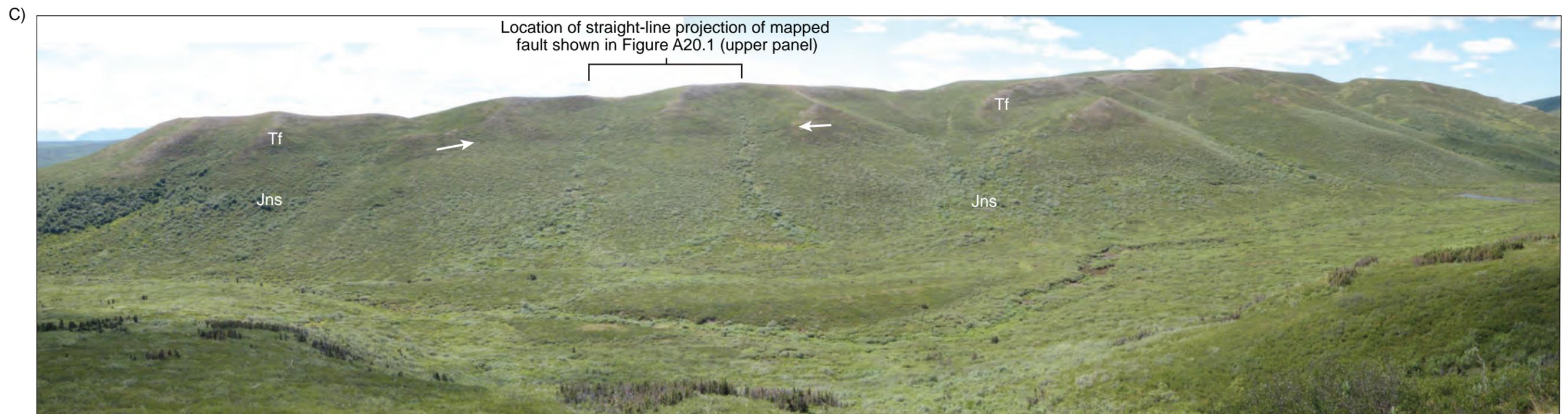
79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



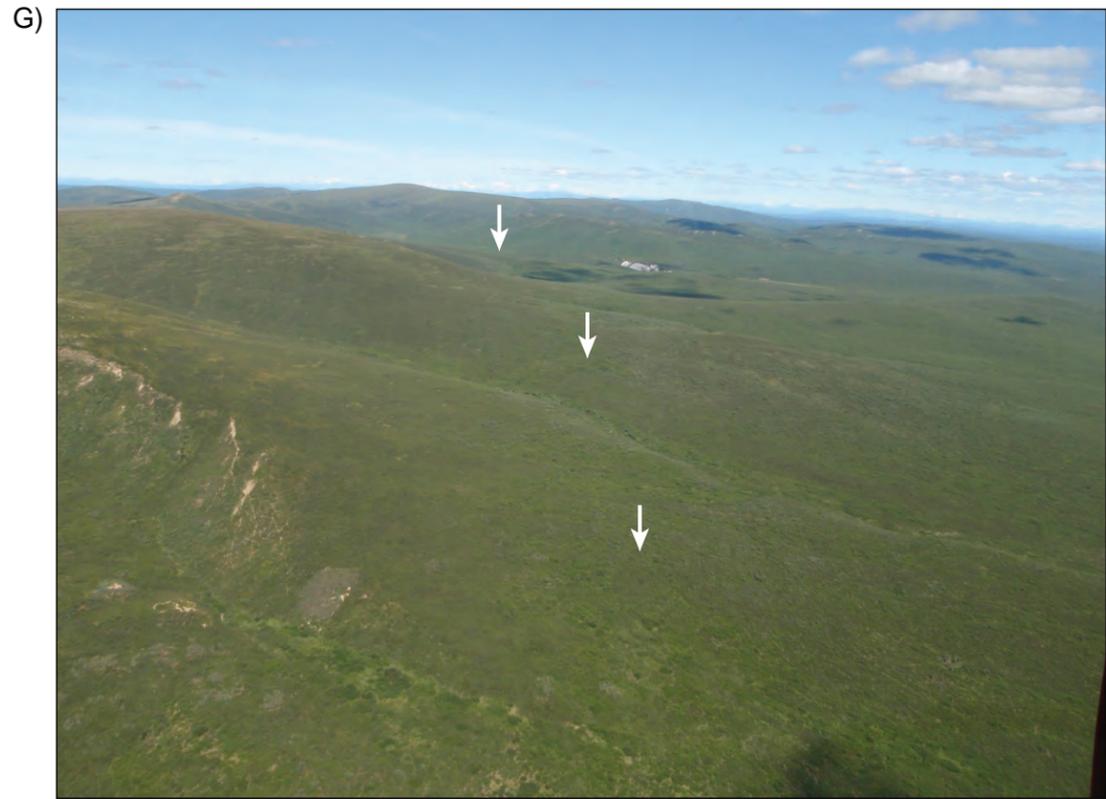
Photograph looking northeast from location A.



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.



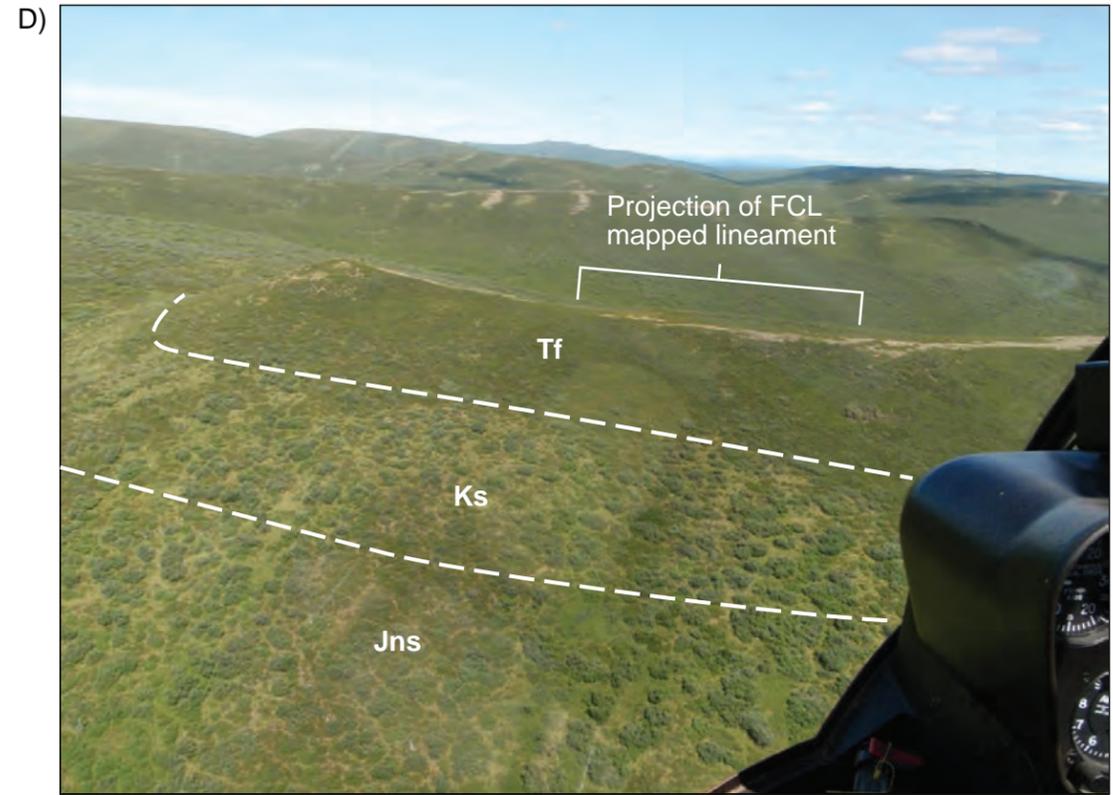
Photograph looking southwest from location C. Basal contact shown by arrows. Note that base of contact is not apparently deformed along projection of fault and that no expression of faulting in valley bottom is apparent.



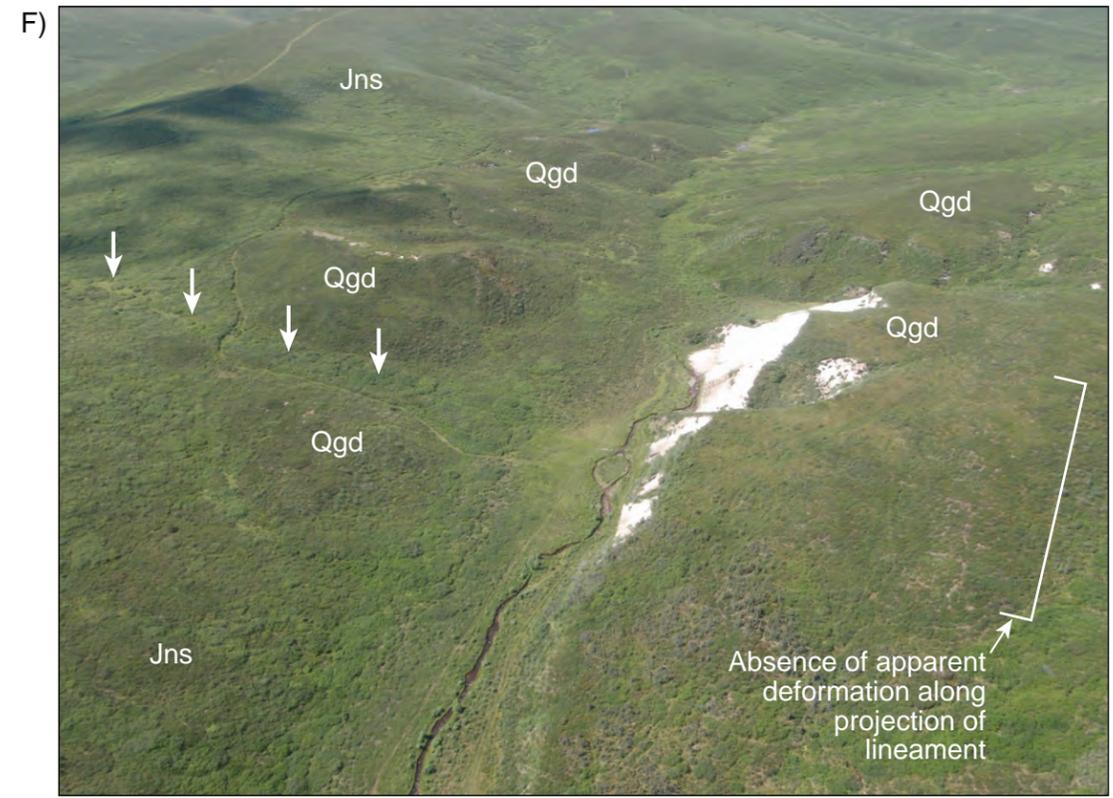
Photograph looking north from location G along mapped fault of Grantz (1960). Arrows point to approximate location of mapped fault. Note absence of apparent geomorphic expression fault.



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.



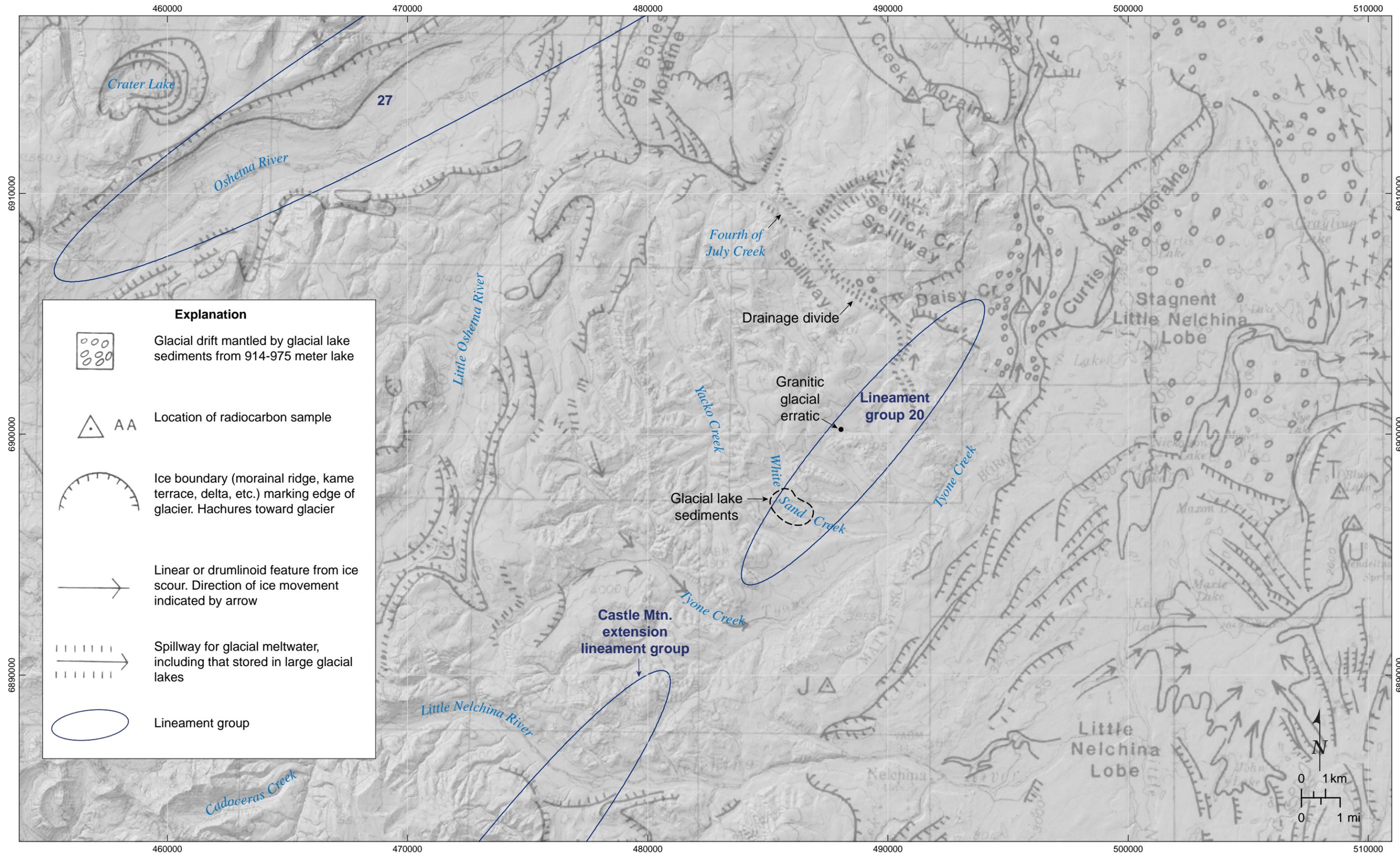
Photograph looking northwest from location F.



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.



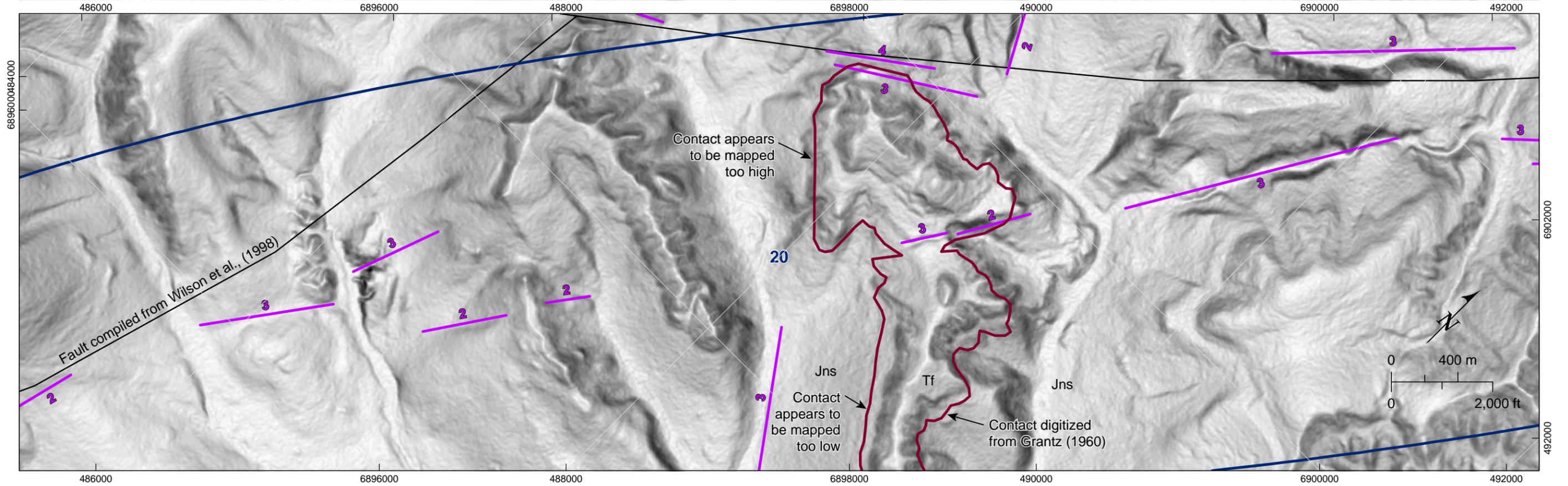
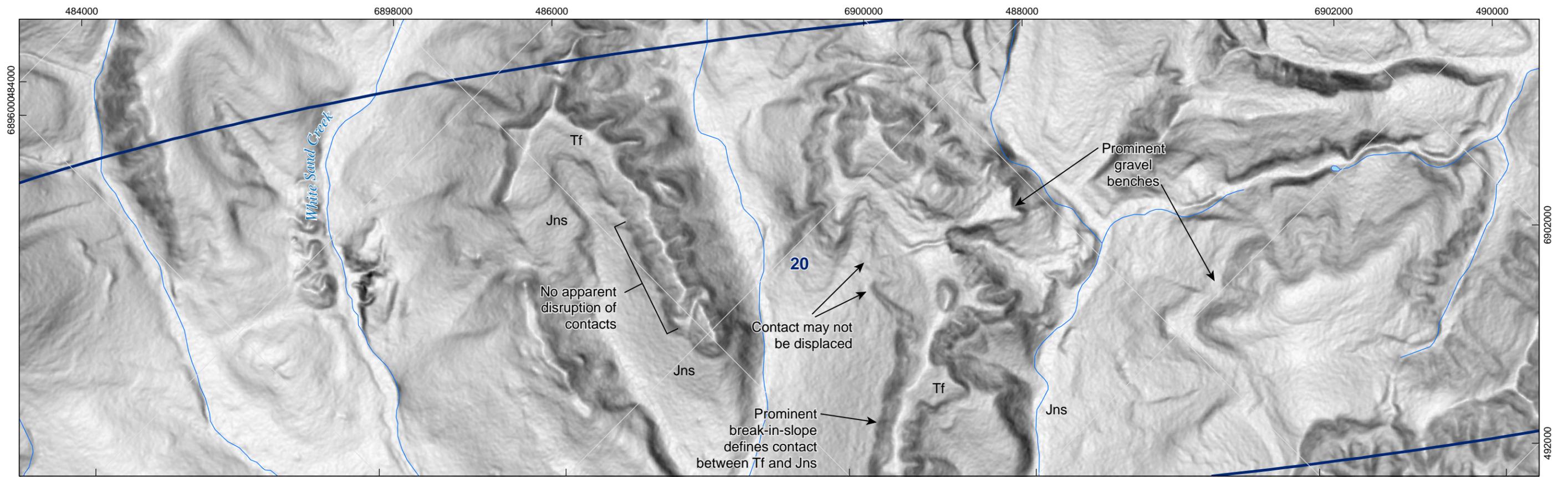
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Geologic map from Williams and Galloway, 1986.

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13

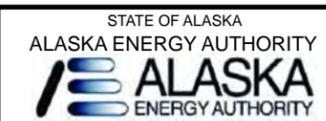


SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
LINEAMENT GROUP 20
 WILLIAMS AND GALLOWAY MAP (1986)

FIGURE
A20.5



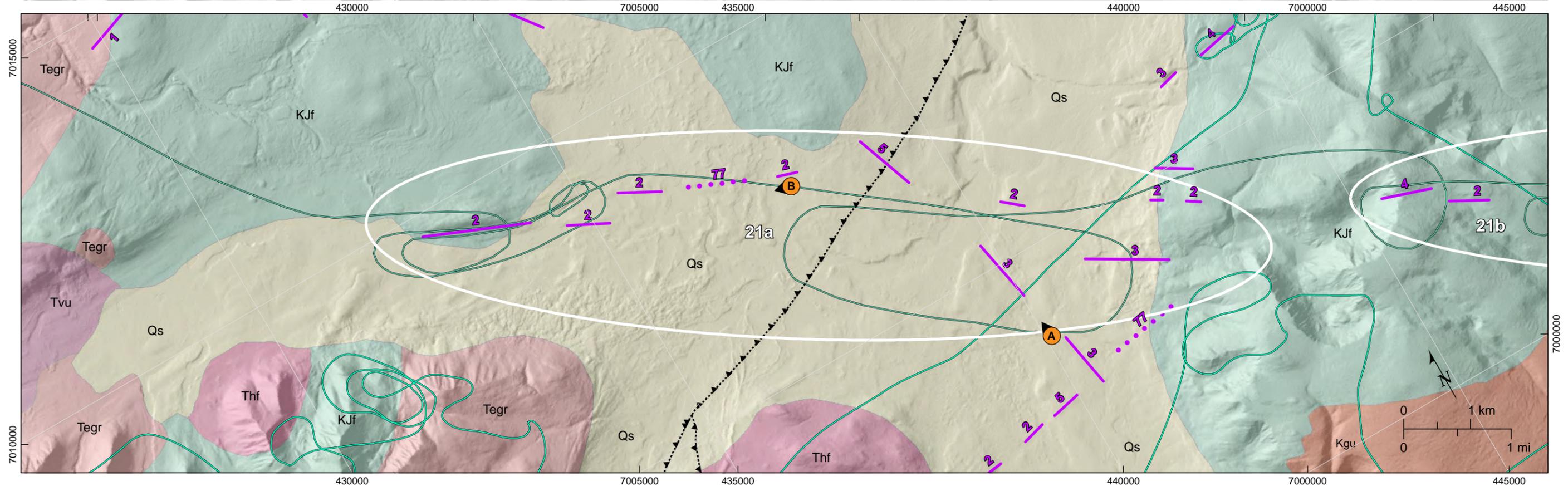
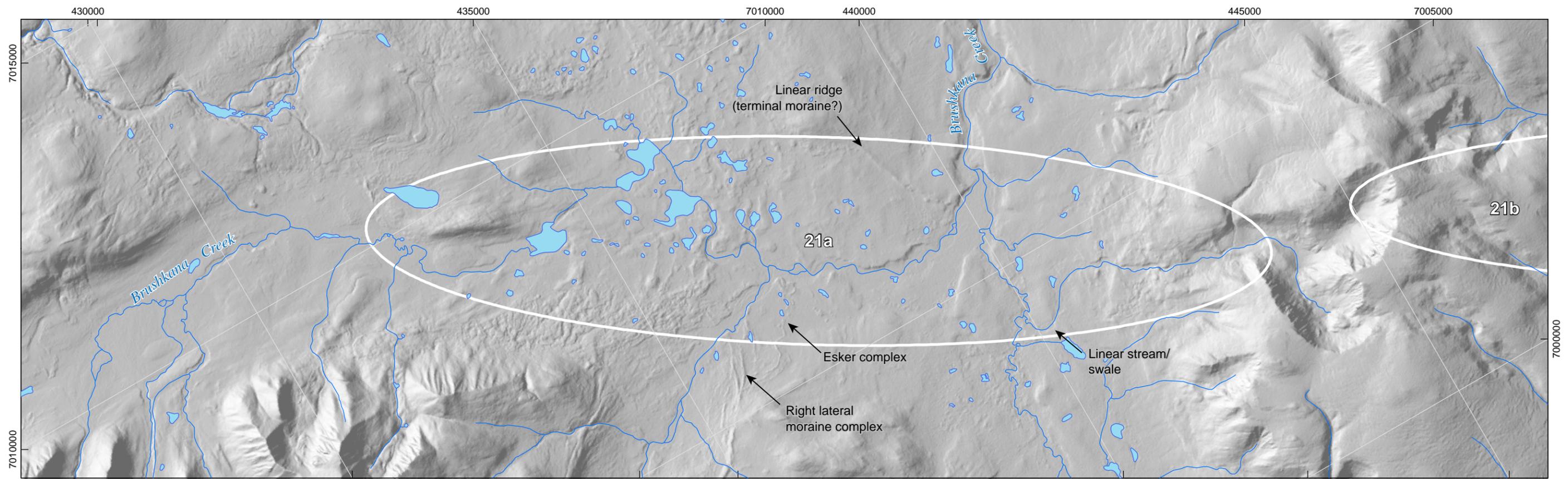
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 45° east of north.
 3. Base map is slopeshade derived from INSAR data.



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

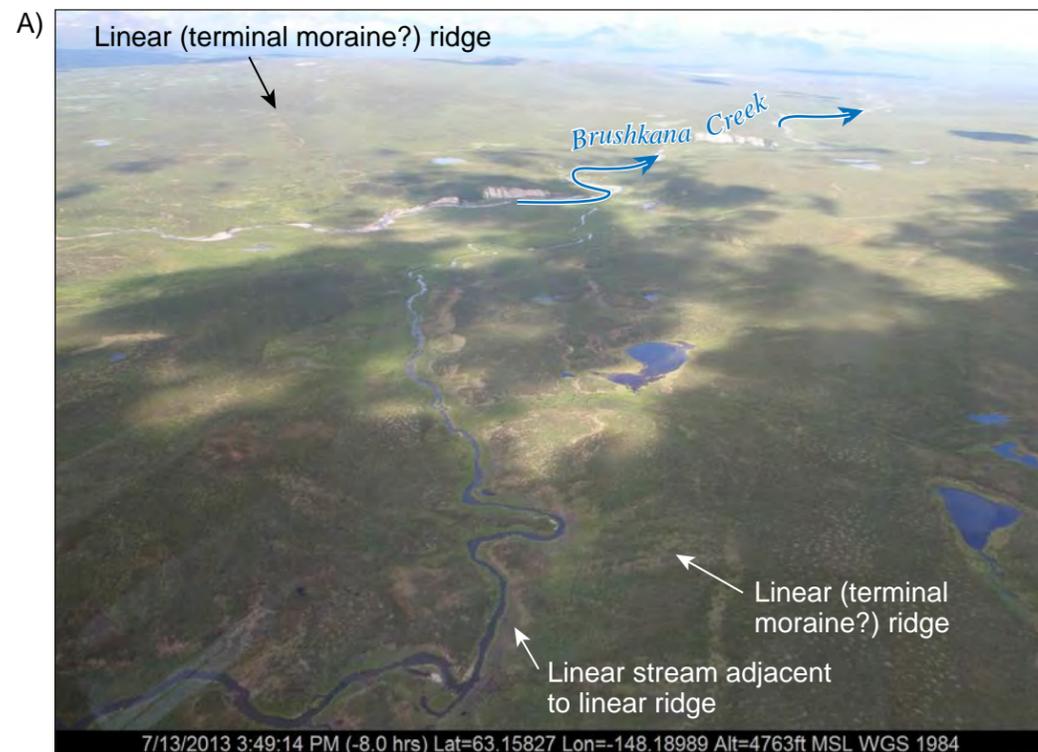


Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 1998.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 21a
 MAP DATA

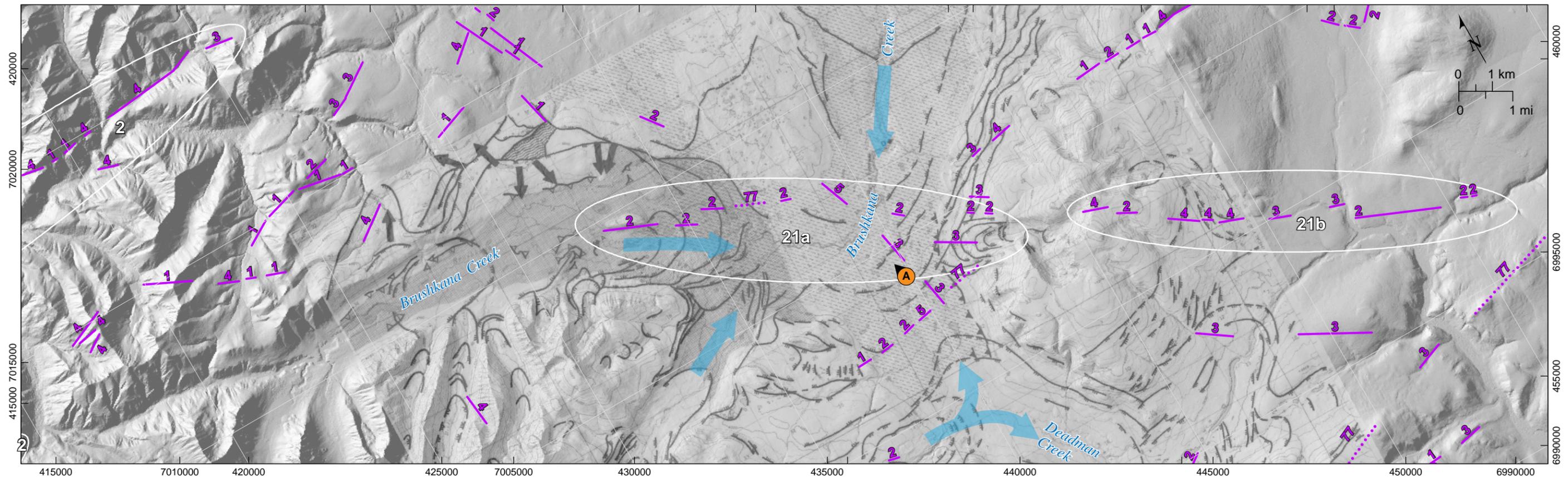
FIGURE
 A21a.1



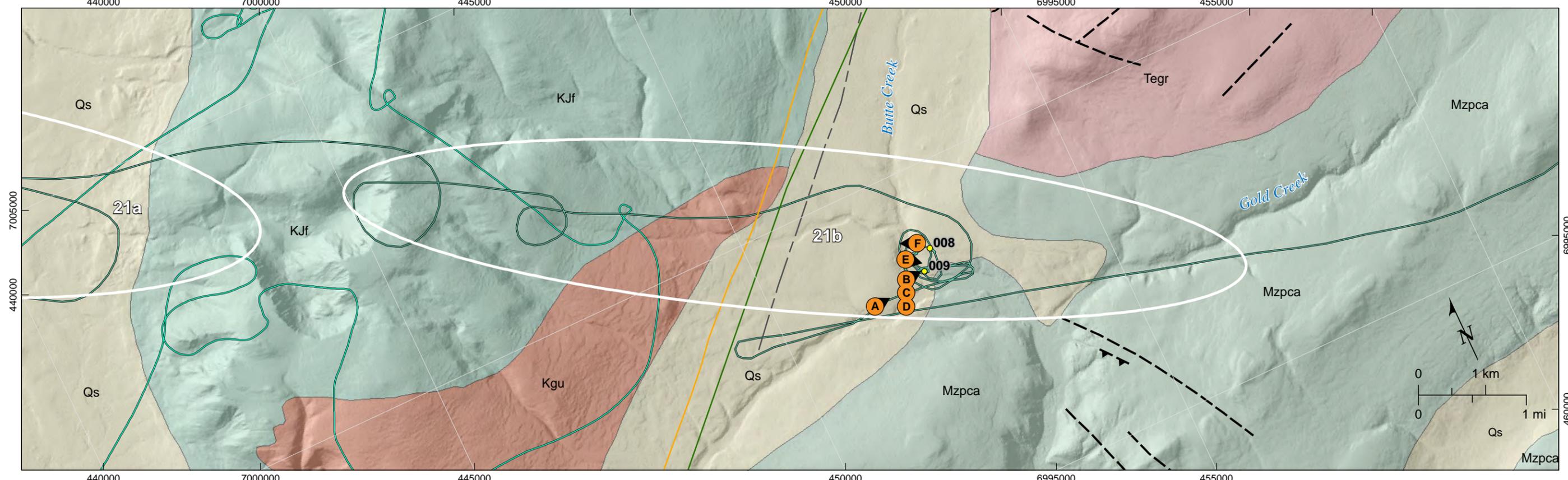
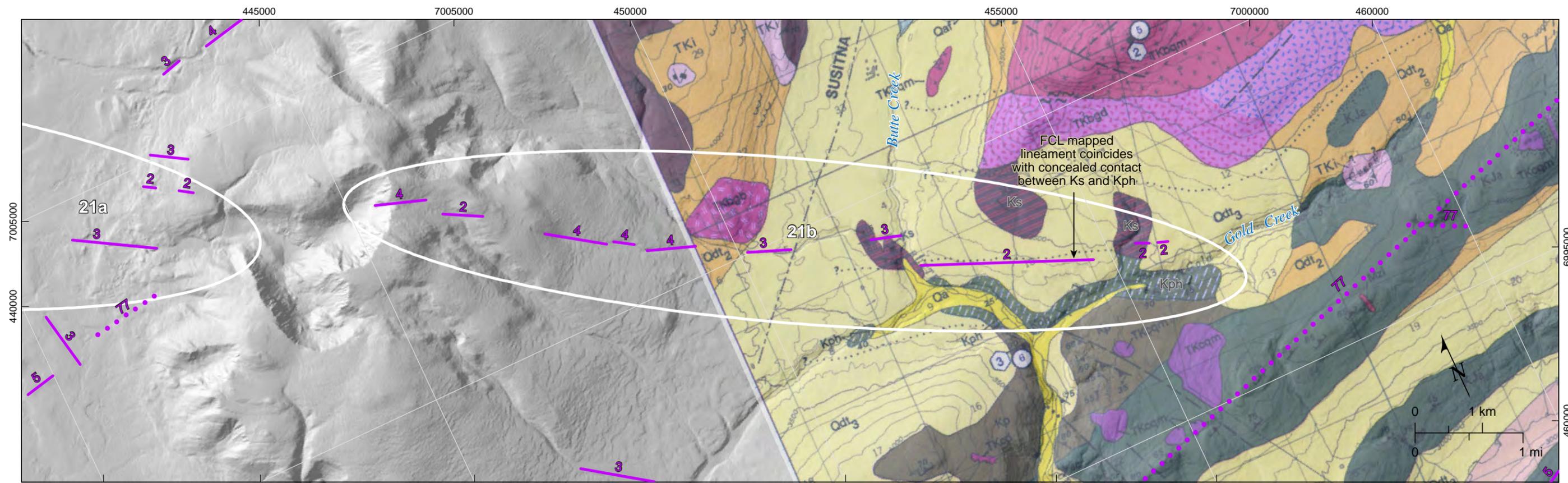
View looking north across Brushkana Creek along north-trending linear ridge and roughly linear stream. Arrows point along alignment of ridges interpreted to be terminal moraine from northeasterly flowing ice.



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.



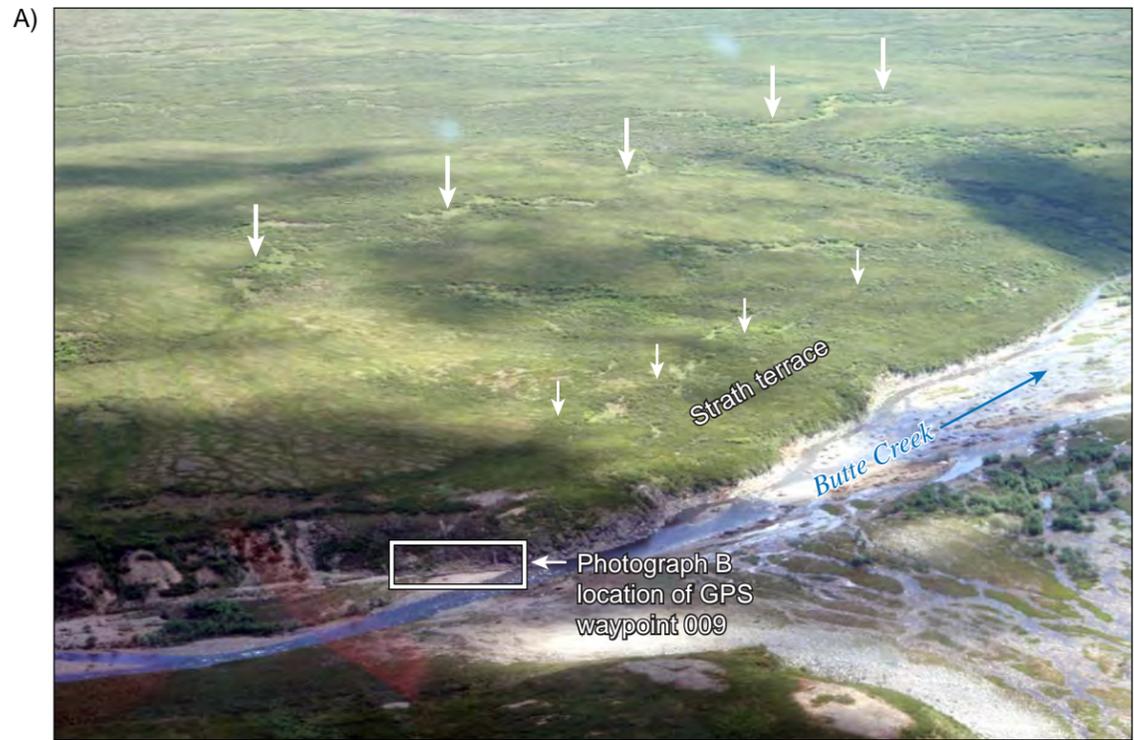
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° west of north.
 3. Photointerpretive map of glacial extents by Reger, 1990.
 4. —> indicates ice flow direction.



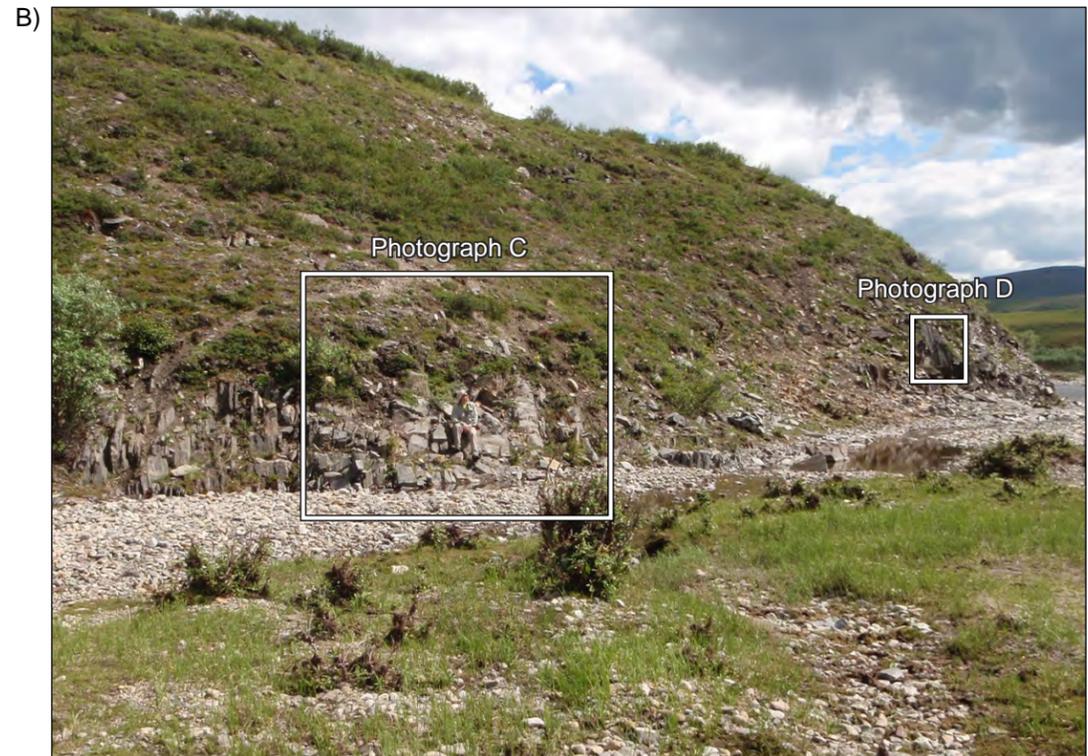
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 25° west of north.
 3. Map in top panel from Smith et al., 1988.
 4. Geology in bottom panel from Wilson et al., 1998

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

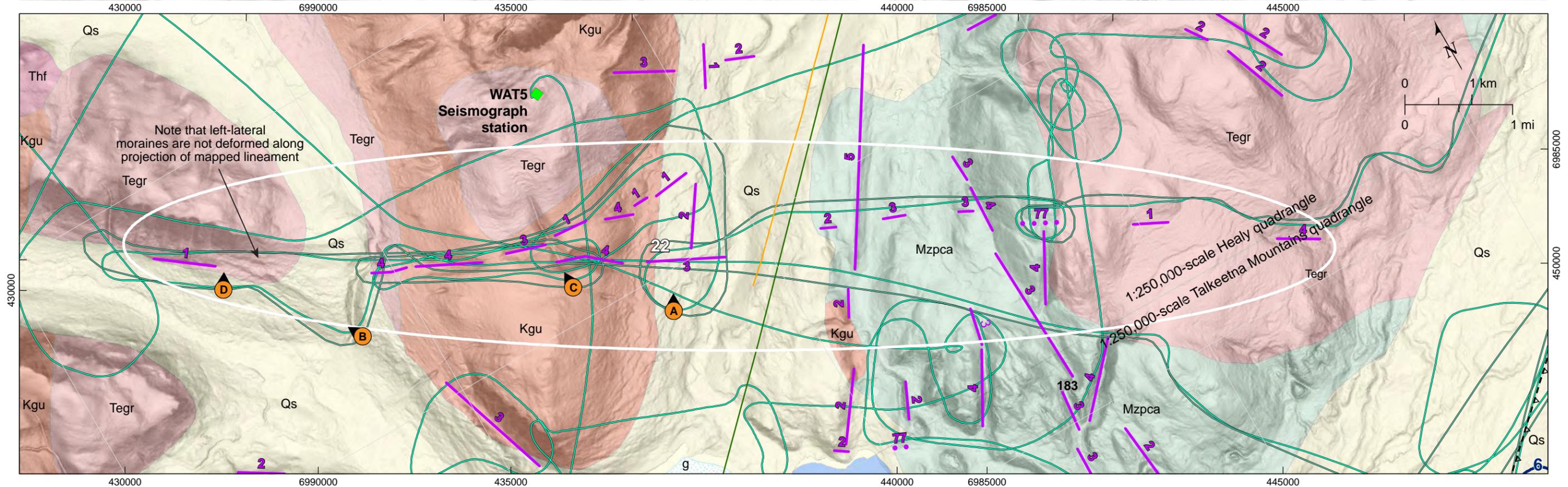
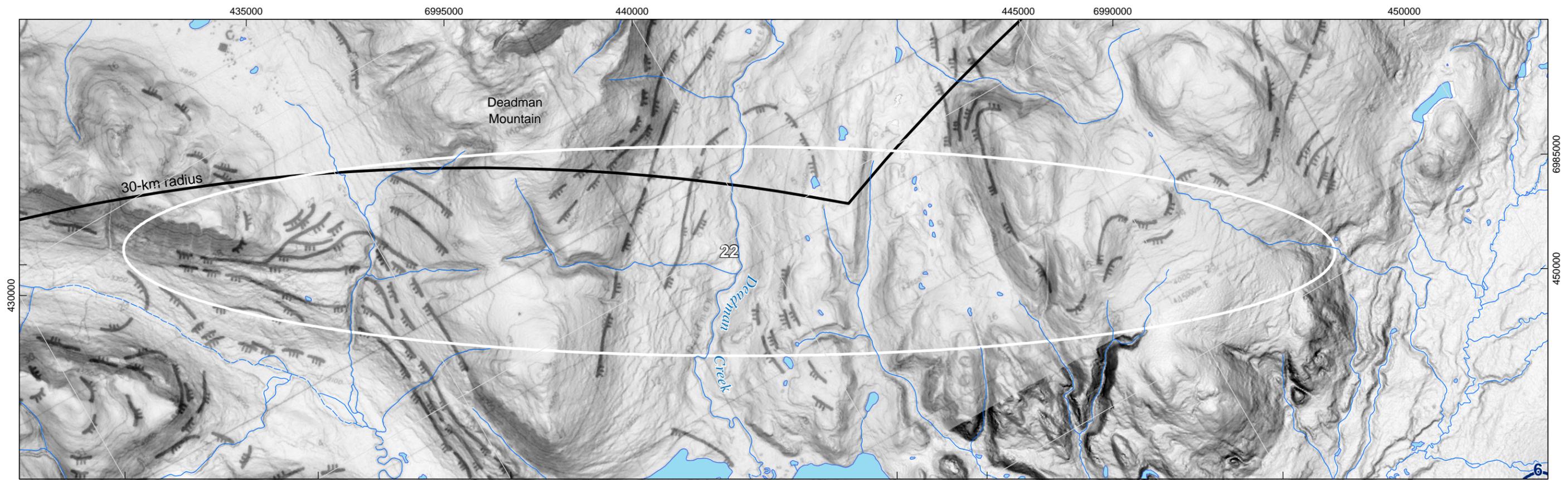
79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



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)

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



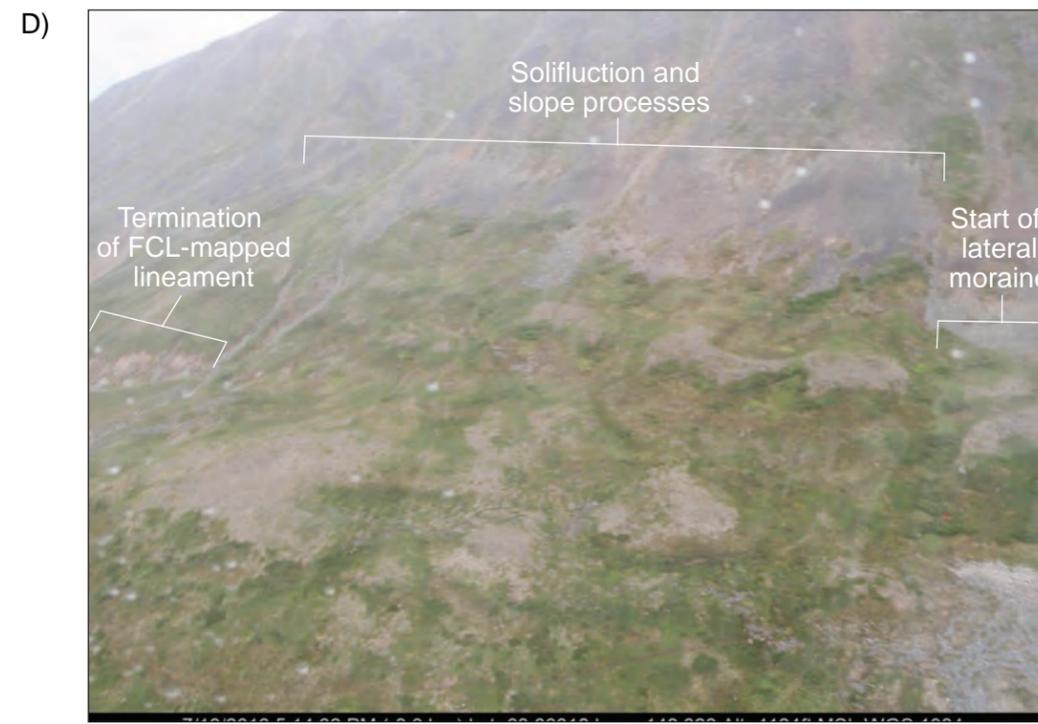
View looking north-northeast up the Deadman Creek valley. Note the numerous downhill-facing solifluction scarps. Large arrows point along mapped lineaments.



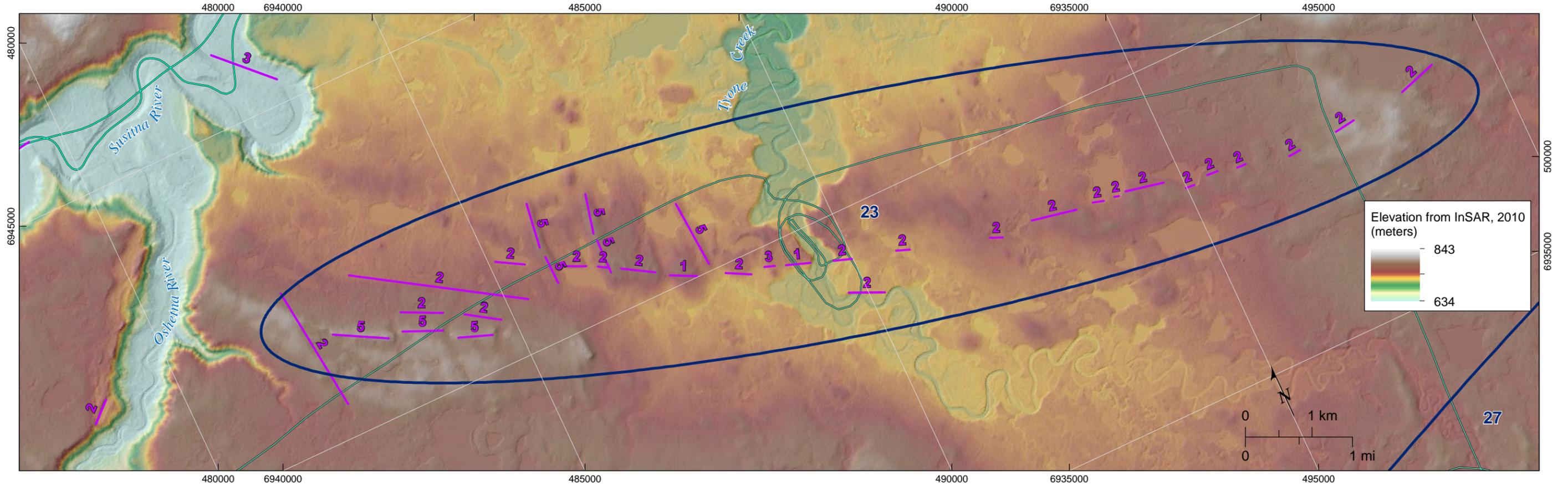
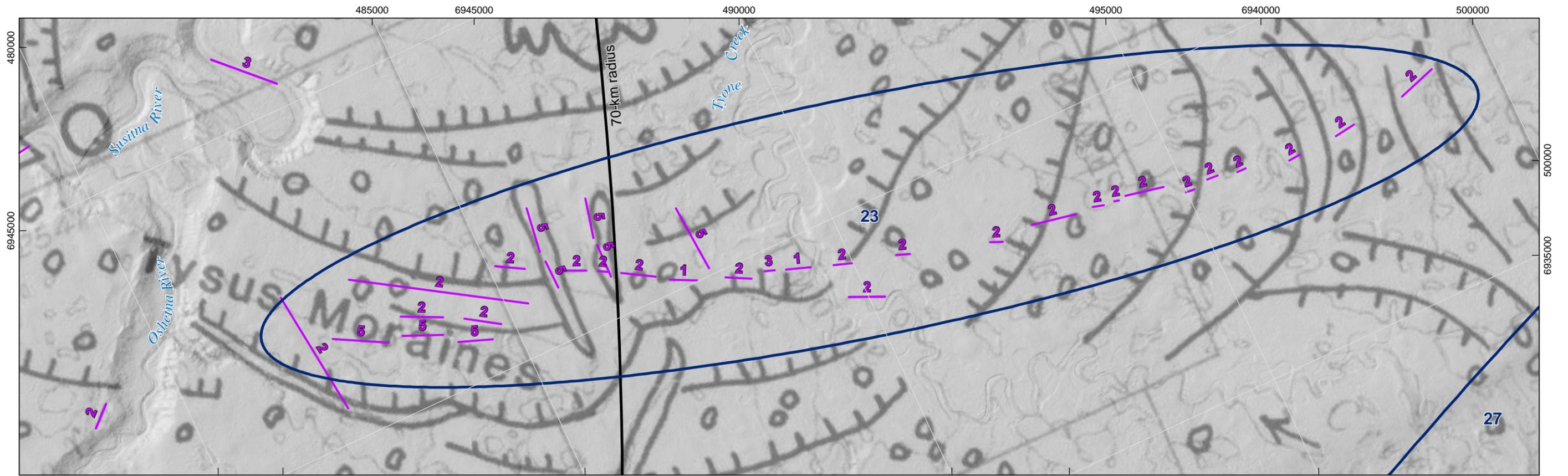
View looking north-northwest up-valley along the margin of the left-lateral moraine and kame terrace complex. No lineaments were observed cutting these deposits.



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.

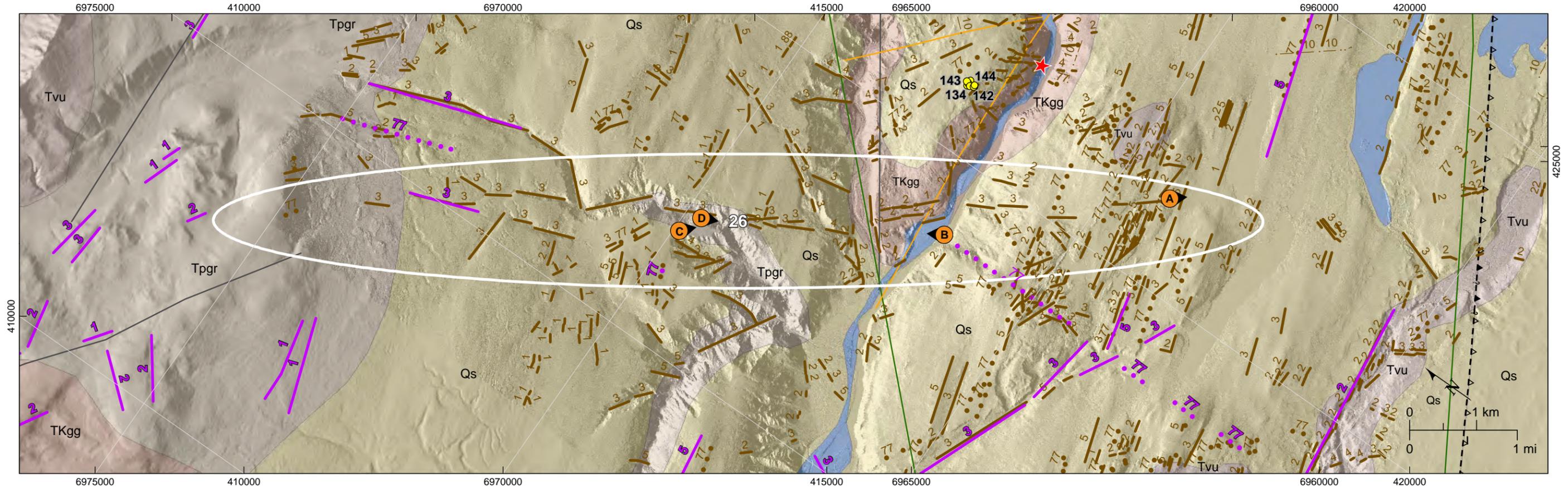
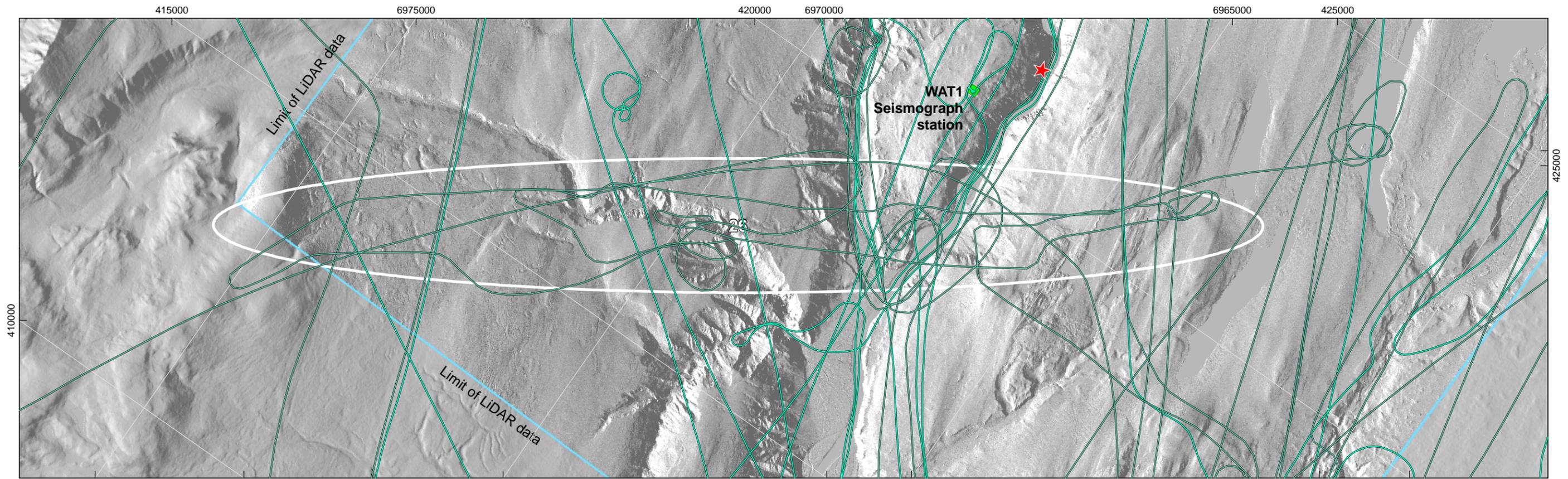


- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 25° west of north.
 3. Geologic map in top panel by Williams and Galloway, 1986.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 23
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A23.1



- 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.



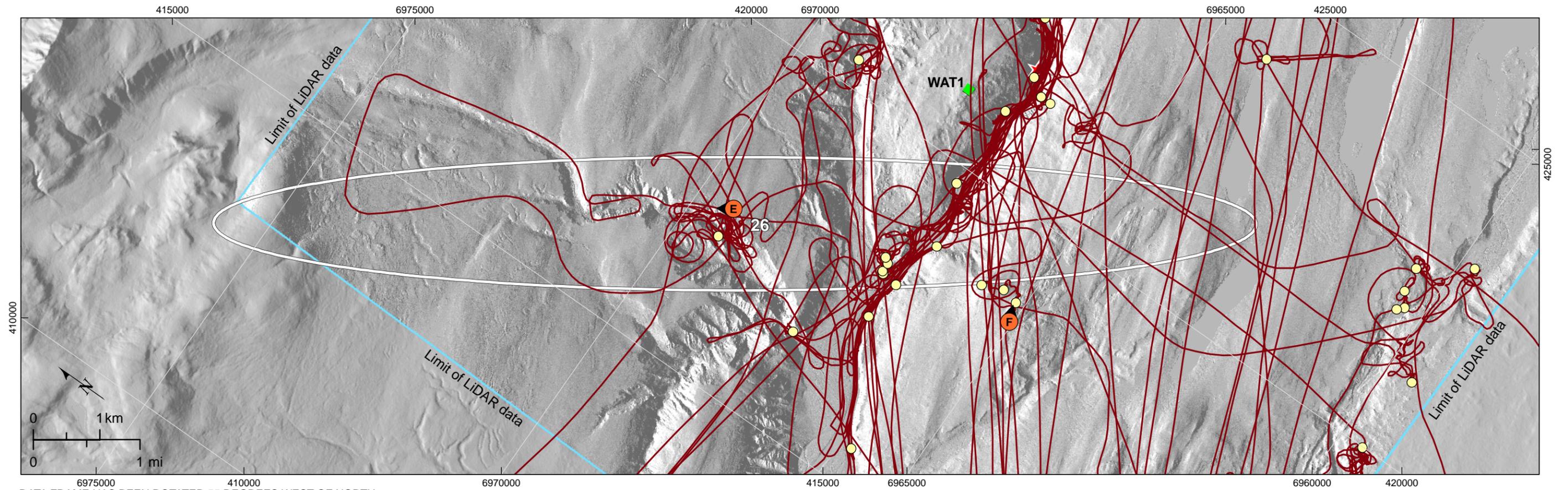
View looking northwest at layered bedrock (on left) with apparently undisrupted horizontally-bedded outwash (on right).



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.



E)

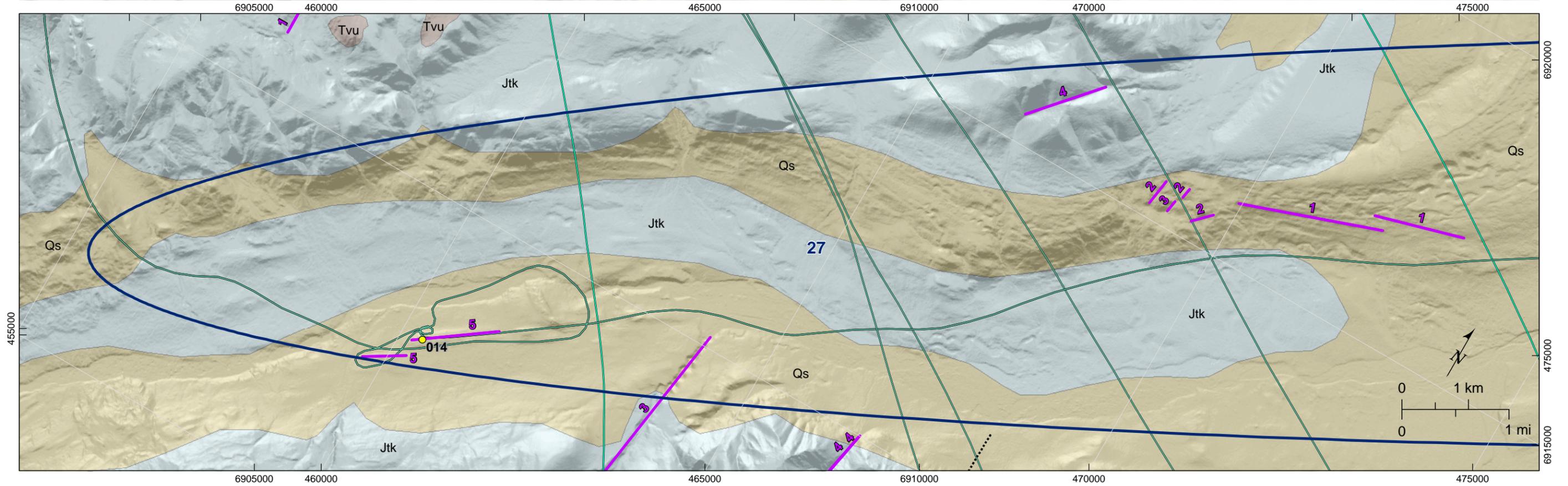
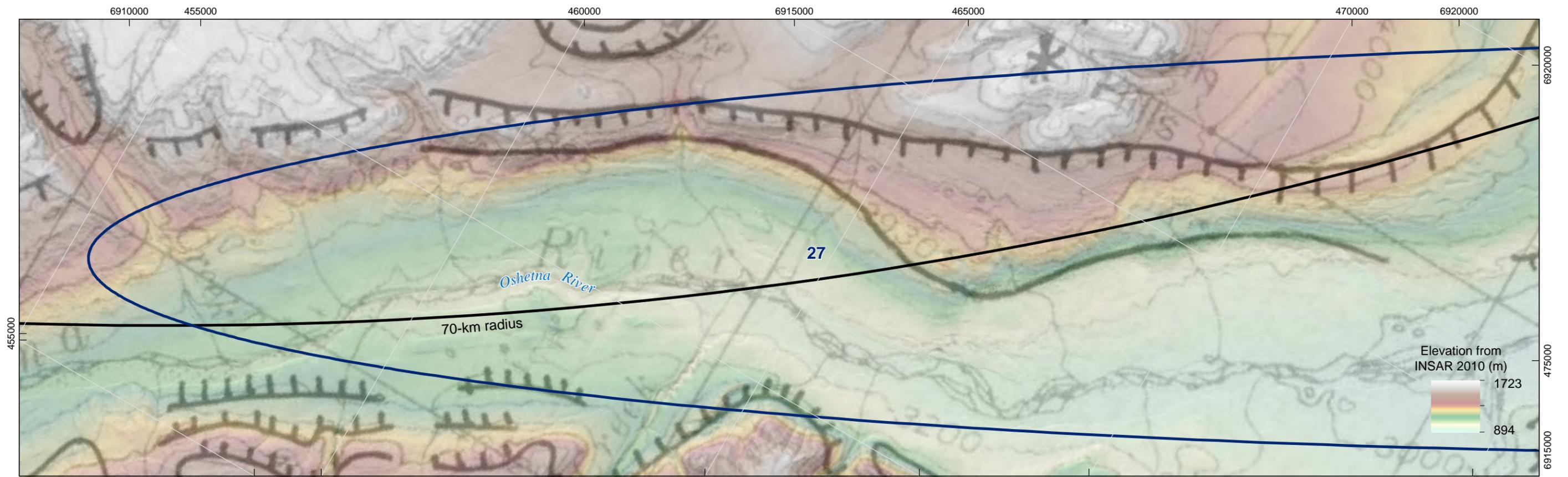


View looking north at ridge along projection of mapped lineaments. Orange color is attributed to chemical weathering of rock. Lithologies appear consistent across ridge and discontinuities or shear zones absent.

F)



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



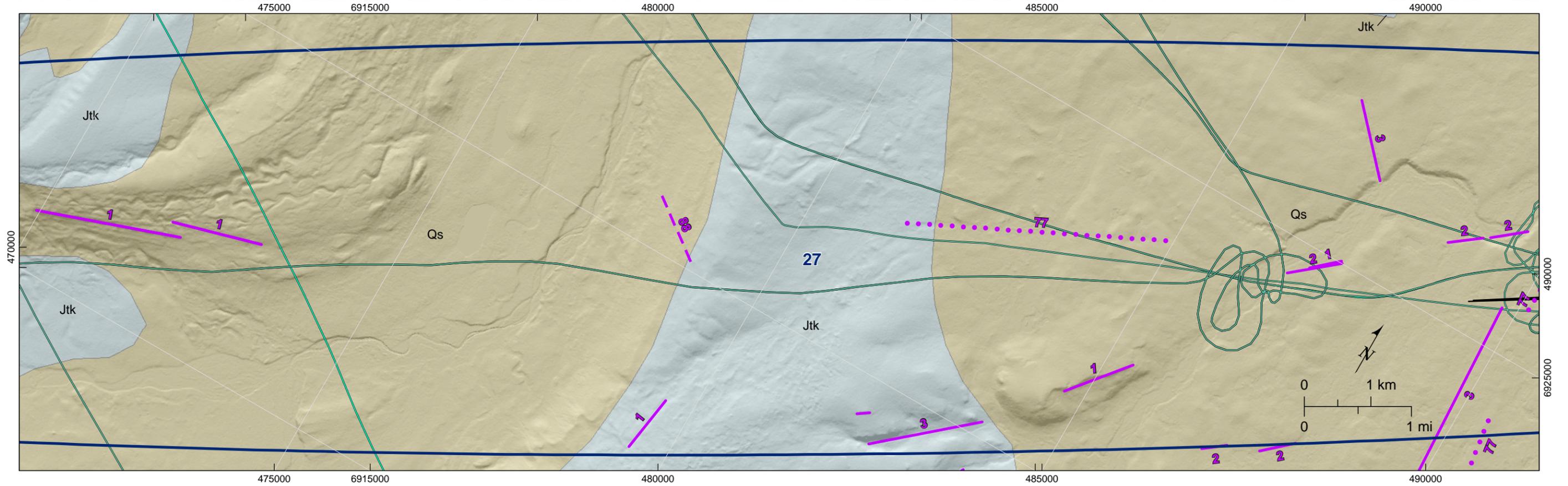
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° east of north.
 3. Geologic map by Williams and Galloway, 1986 (top) and by Wilson et al., 2009 (bottom).



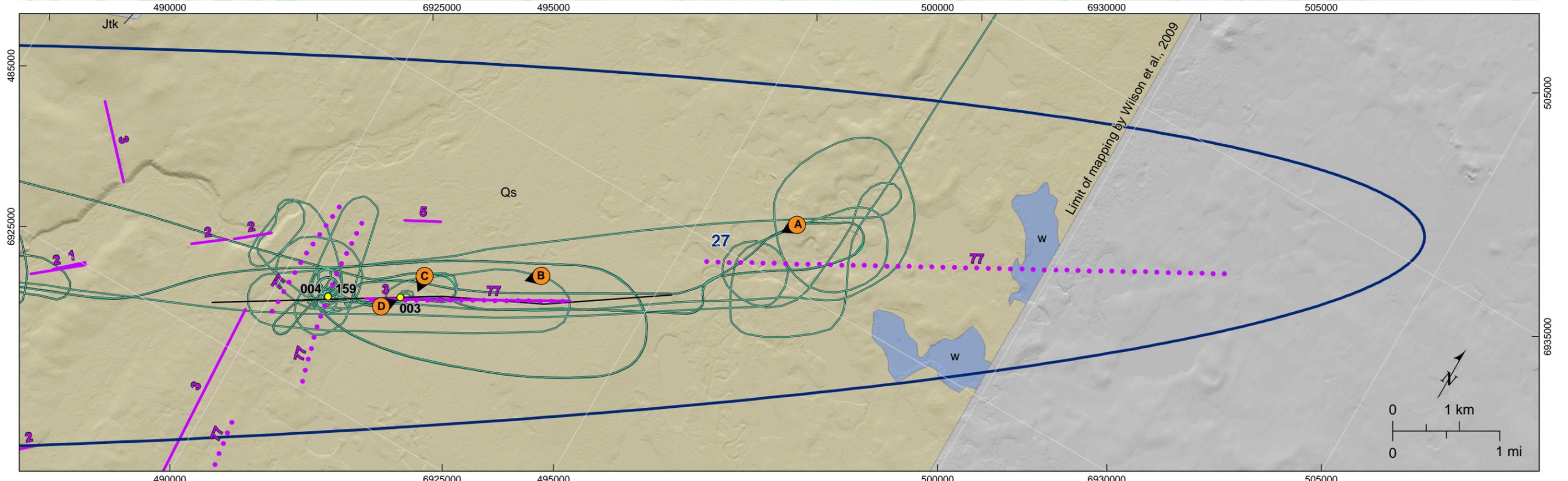
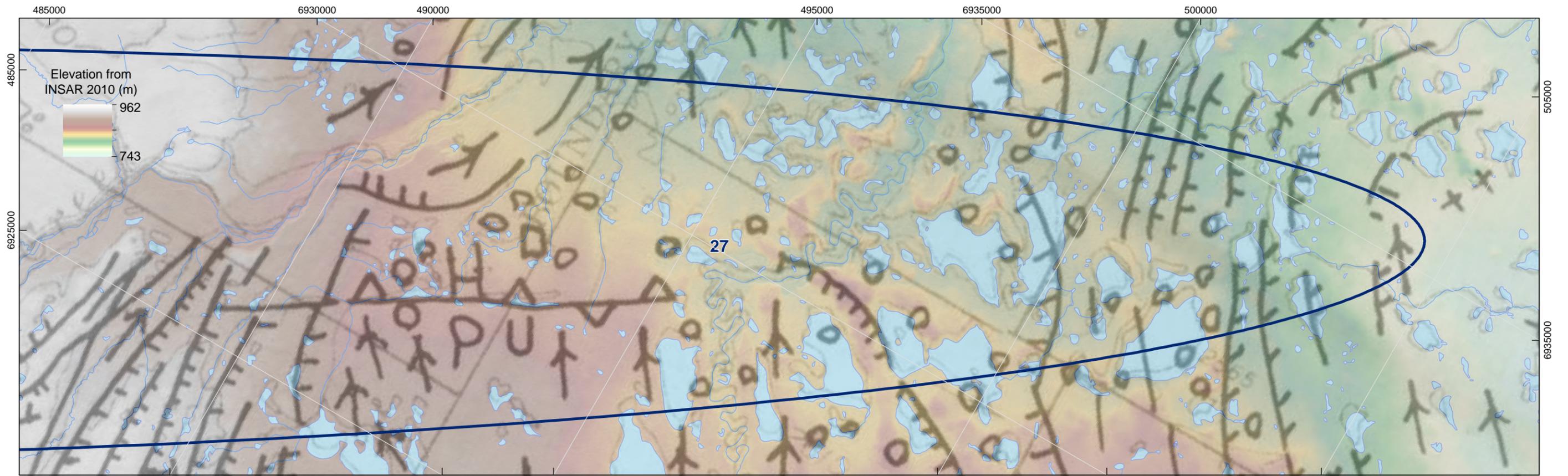
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 27
 MAP DATA

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).



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