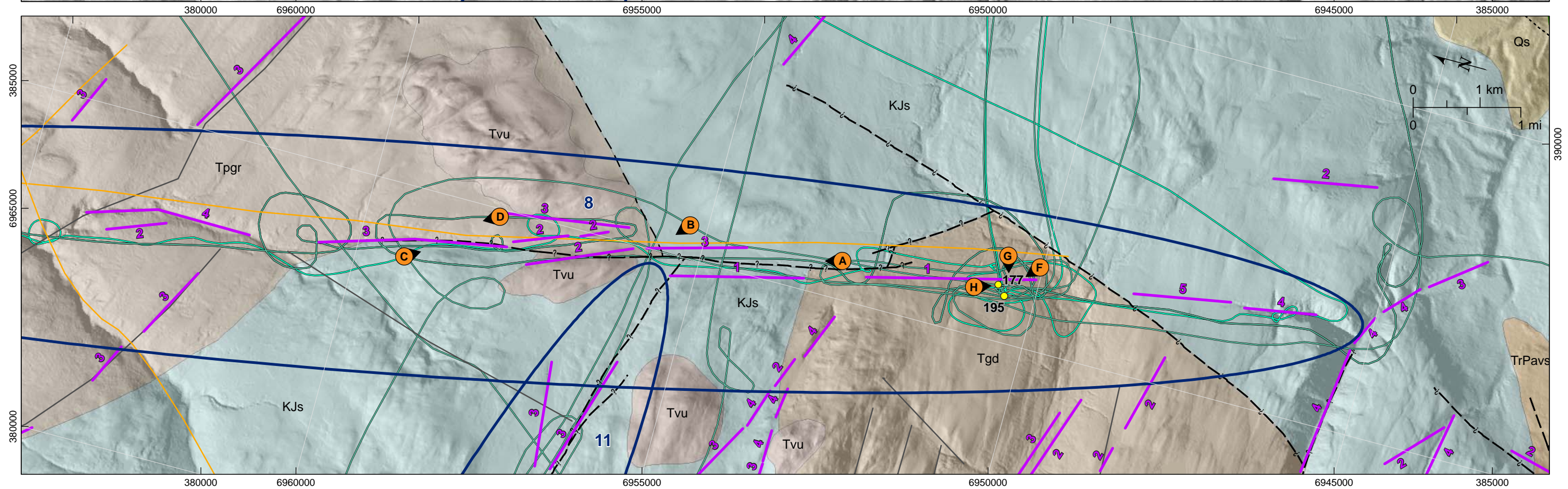
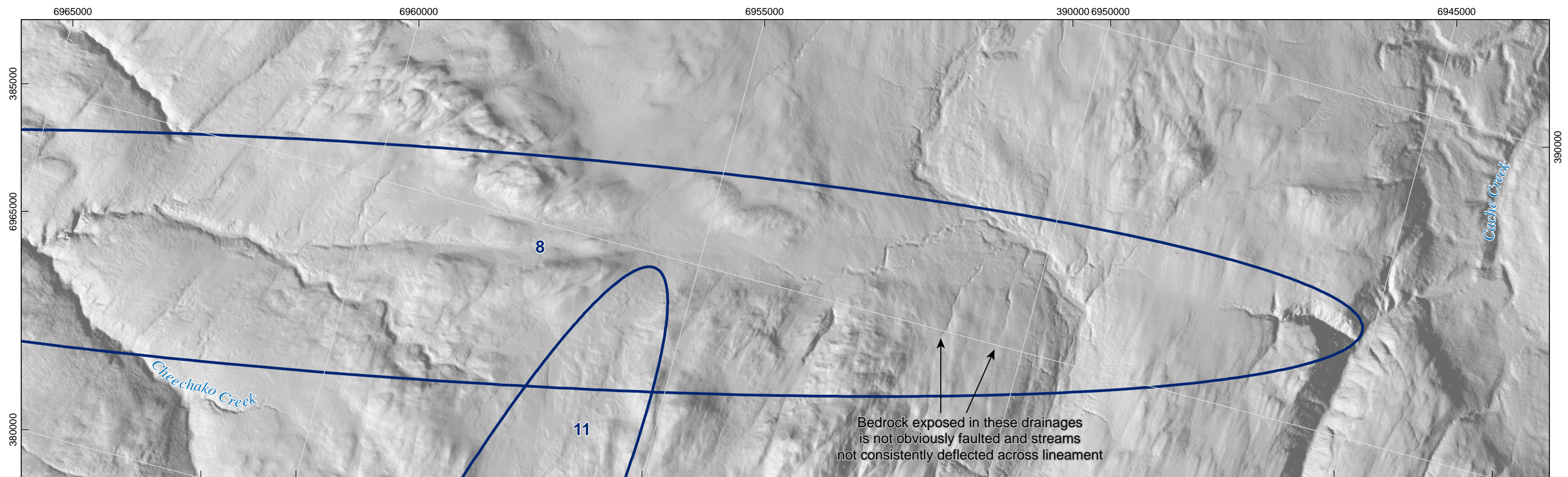
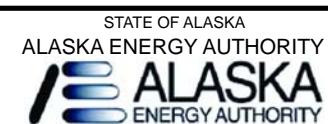


Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 75° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009.



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 Wilson et al., 2009.

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SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 8
 MAP DATA

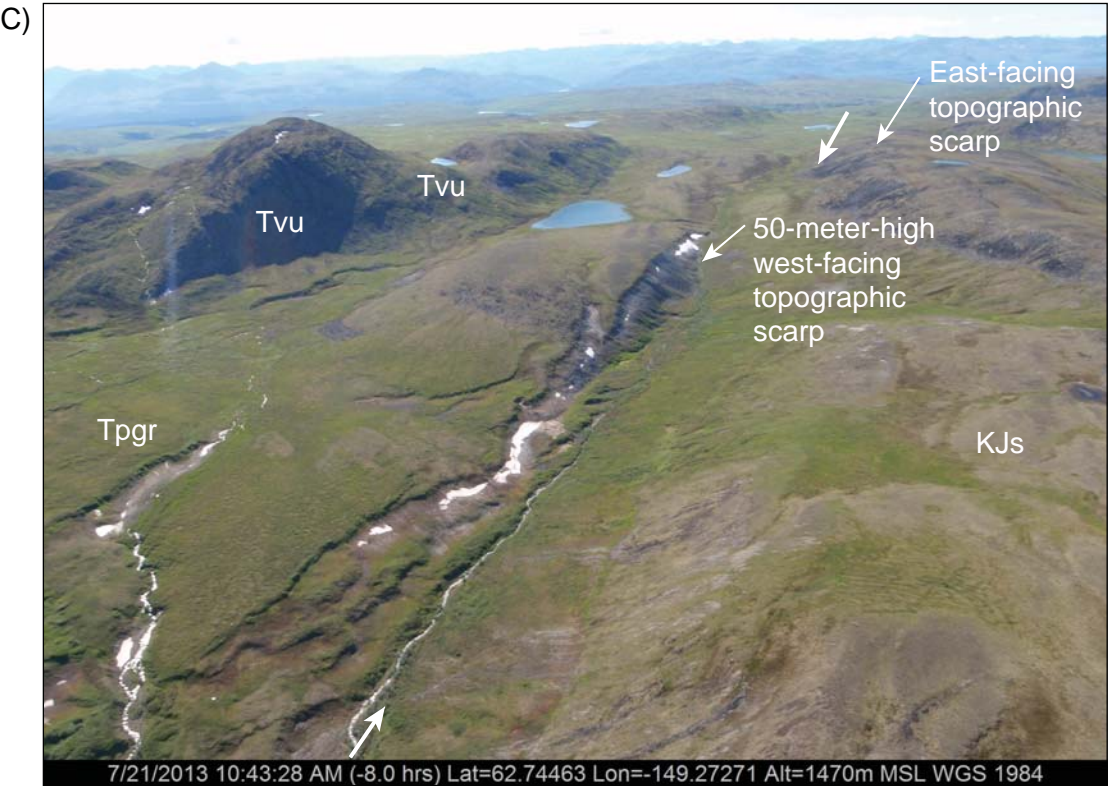
FIGURE
 A8-2.1



View looking north at middle portion of lineament group 8 along mapped inferred fault. Brackets show position of fault but note that no geomorphic expression of faulting is readily apparent.



Close up view of saddle area shown in Photograph A. Brackets, again, show position of fault but note that no geomorphic expression of faulting is readily apparent.



View looking south opposite that shown in Photograph B above. Mapped fault runs between large arrows. Note presence of many solifluction scarps in the landscape.

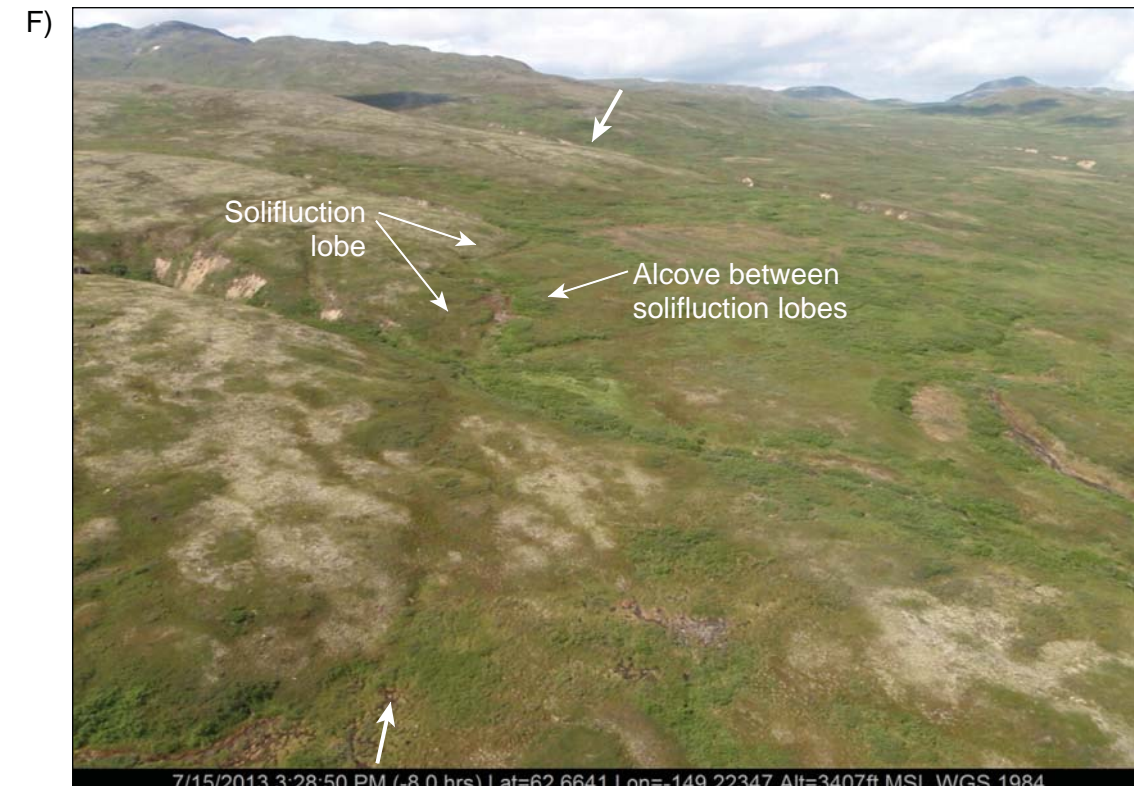


View looking north down the prominent, deeply incised linear drainage. Mapped fault runs between large arrows.

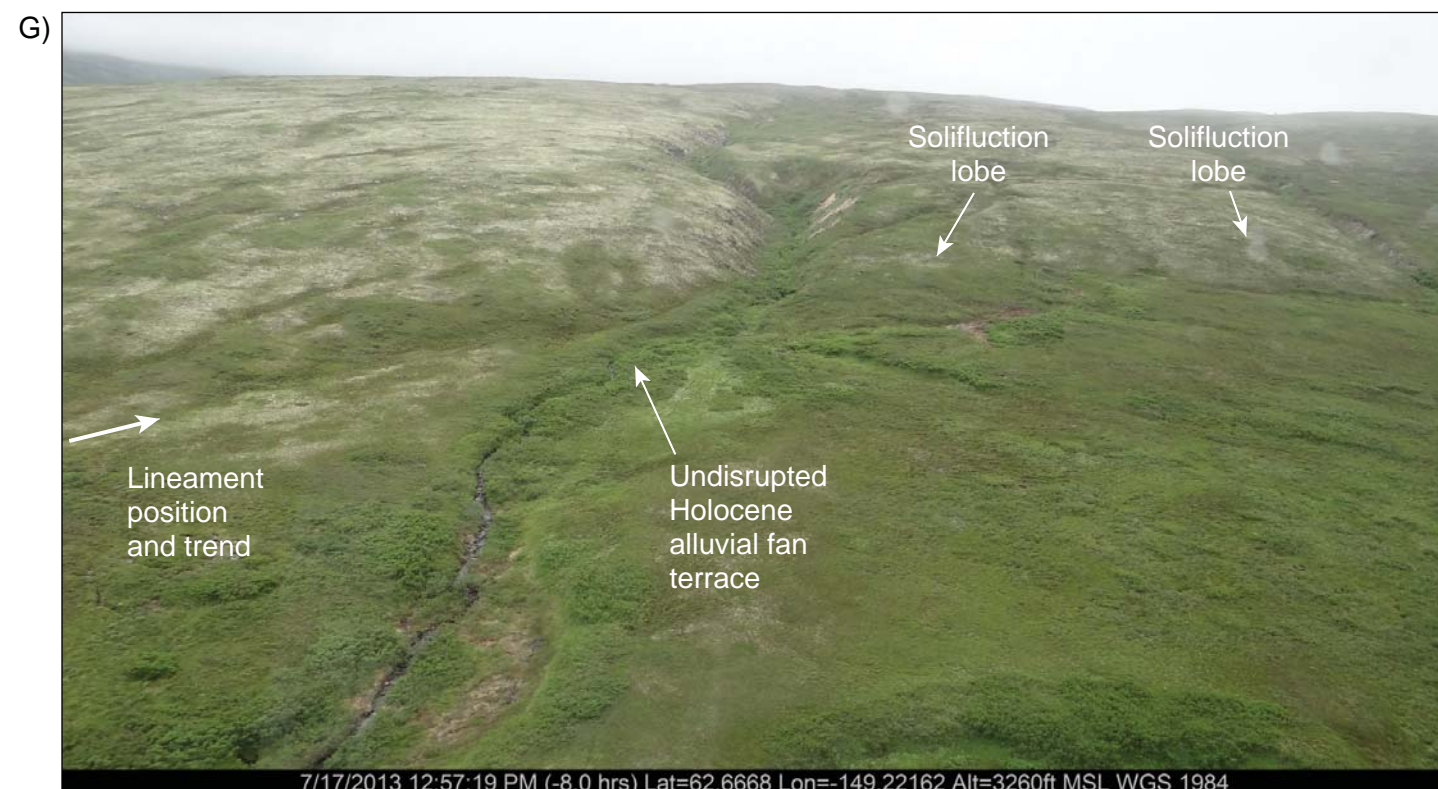
DRAFT



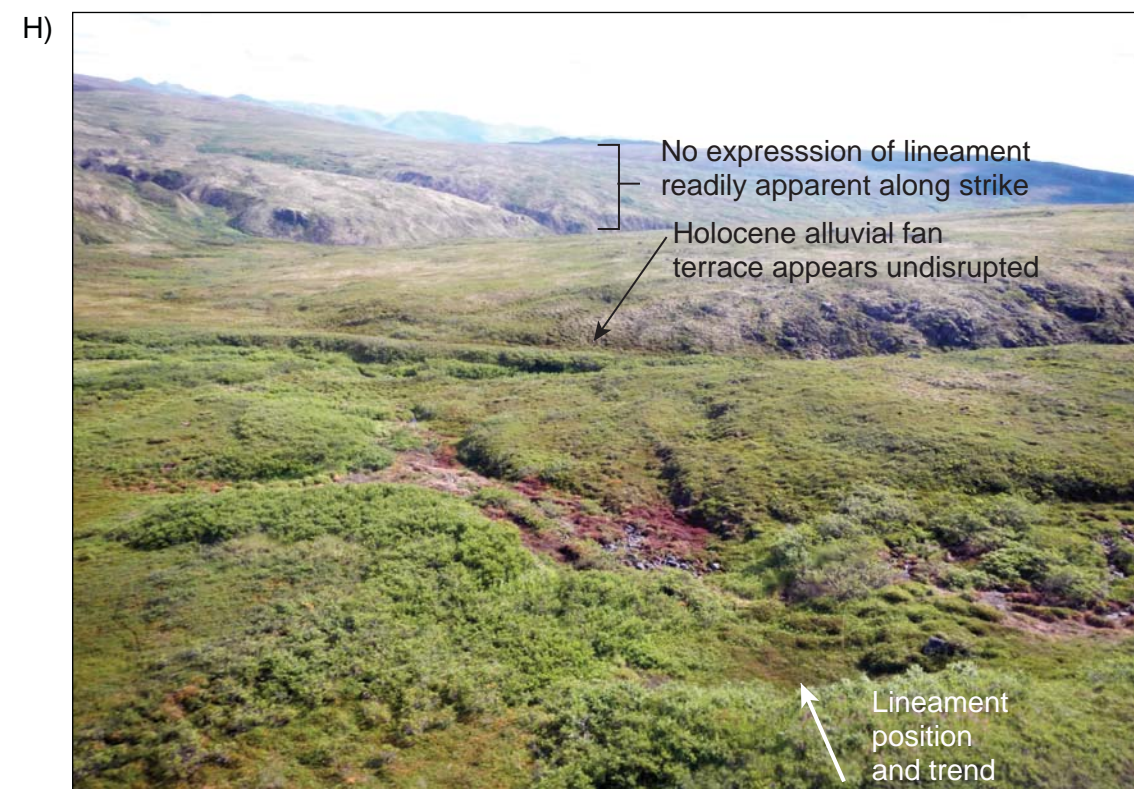
View looking north at north (right) bank of Susitna River showing oxidized mafic dike interpreted by WCC (1982) to not be truncated by the linear drainage.



View looking north along 1- to 2-m-high east-facing scarps along southern portion of lineament group 8. Large arrows point along mapped lineament. Note the presence of solifluction lobes with an alcove or recession in between them that create an irregular and curving topographic scarp.

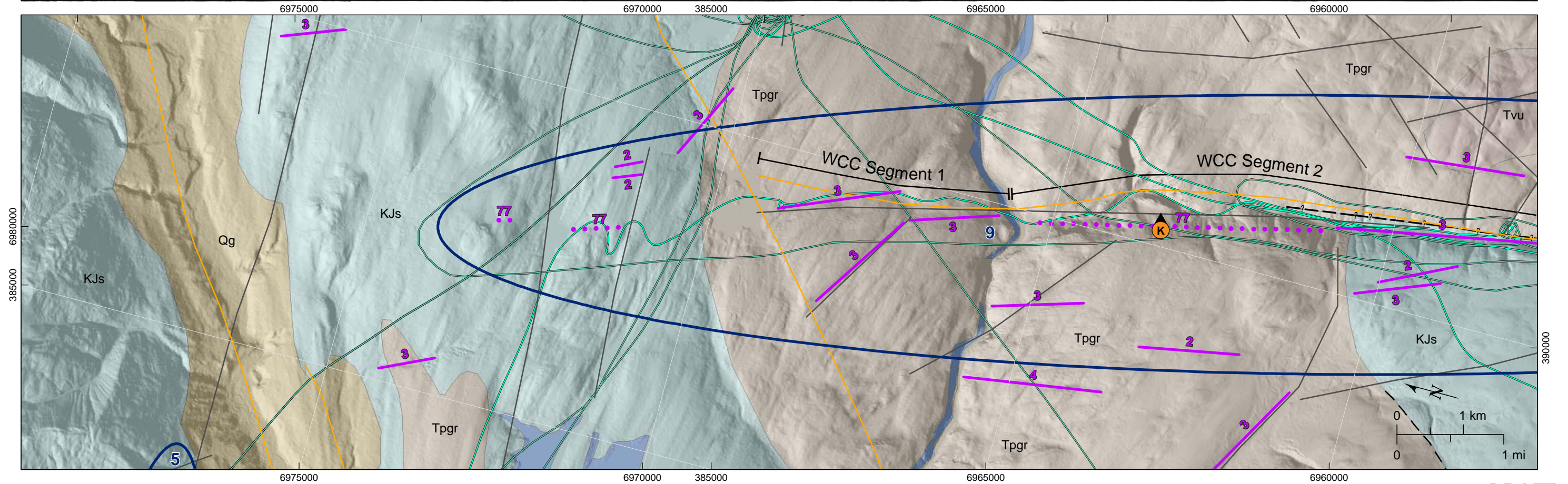
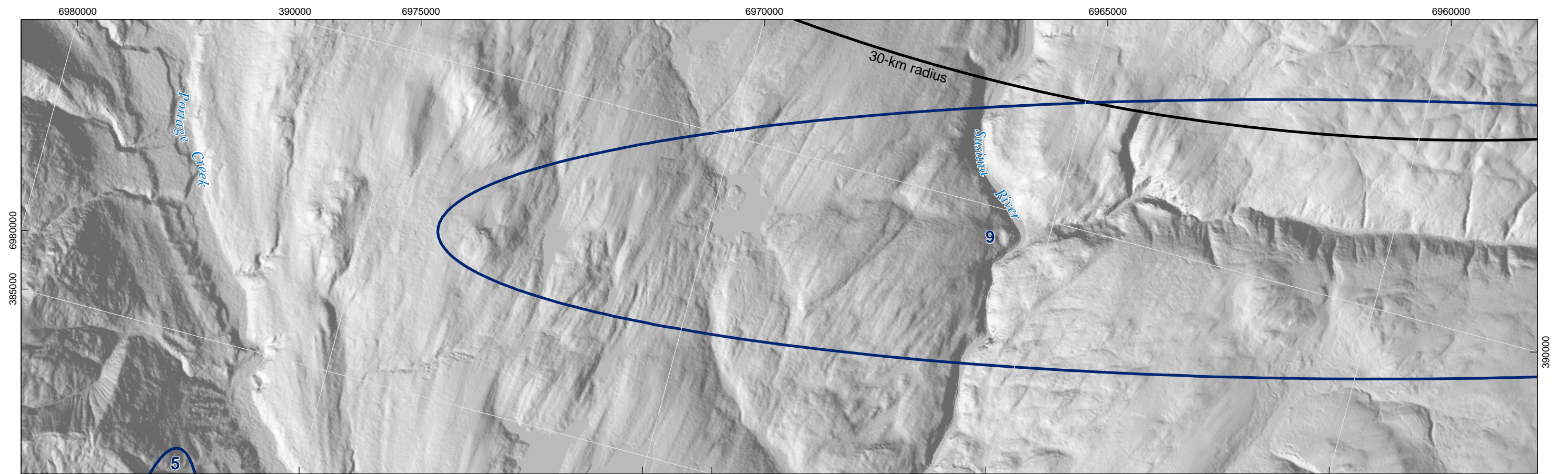


View looking west directly towards 1- to 2-m-high east-facing scarps shown in Photographs F and H. Large arrow points along mapped lineament.

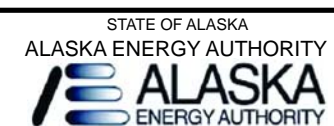


View looking south opposite that shown in Photograph F above. Large arrow points along lineament position and trend.

DRAFT



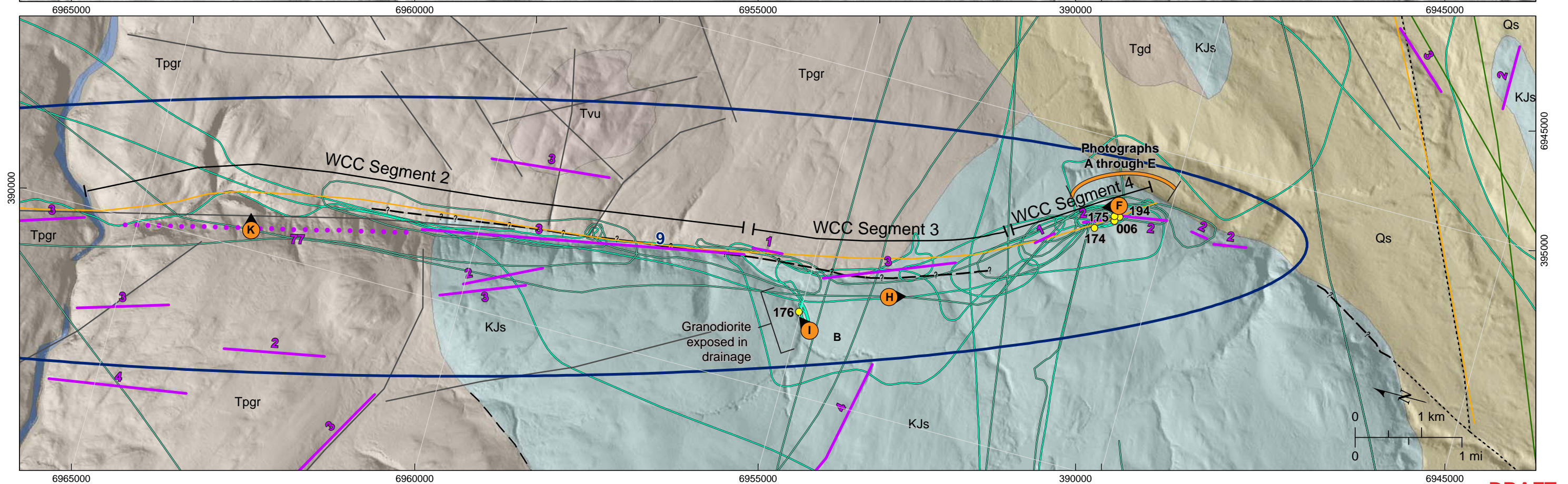
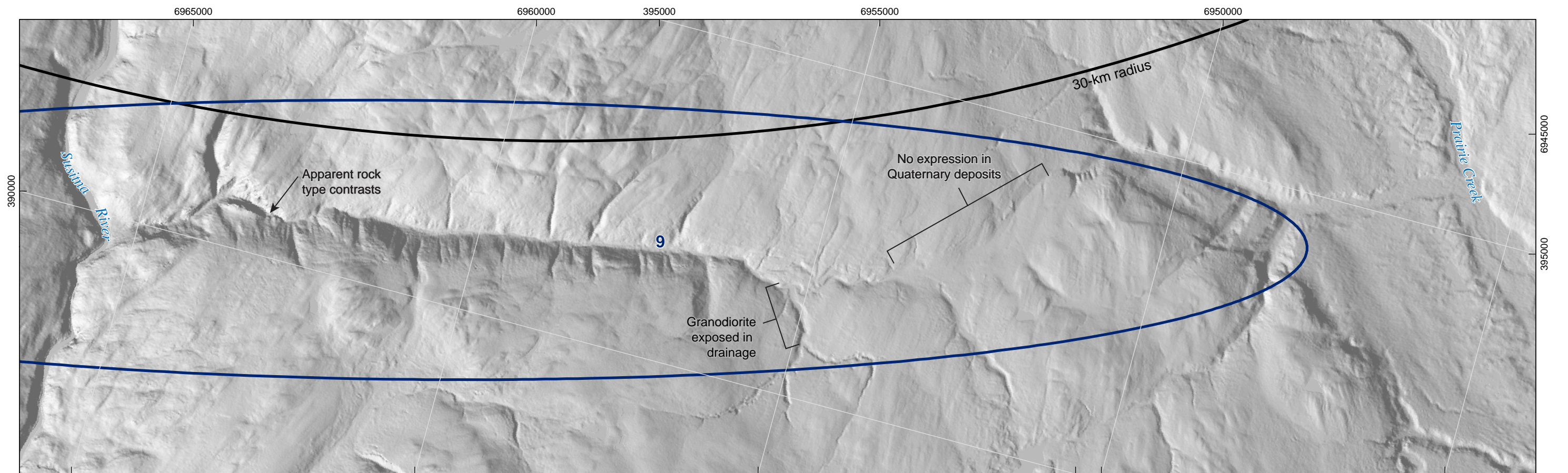
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 75° west of north.
 3. Geologic map by Wilson et al., 2009.



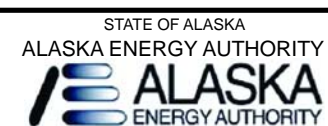
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 9
 MAP DATA

DRAFT

FIGURE
 A9-1.1



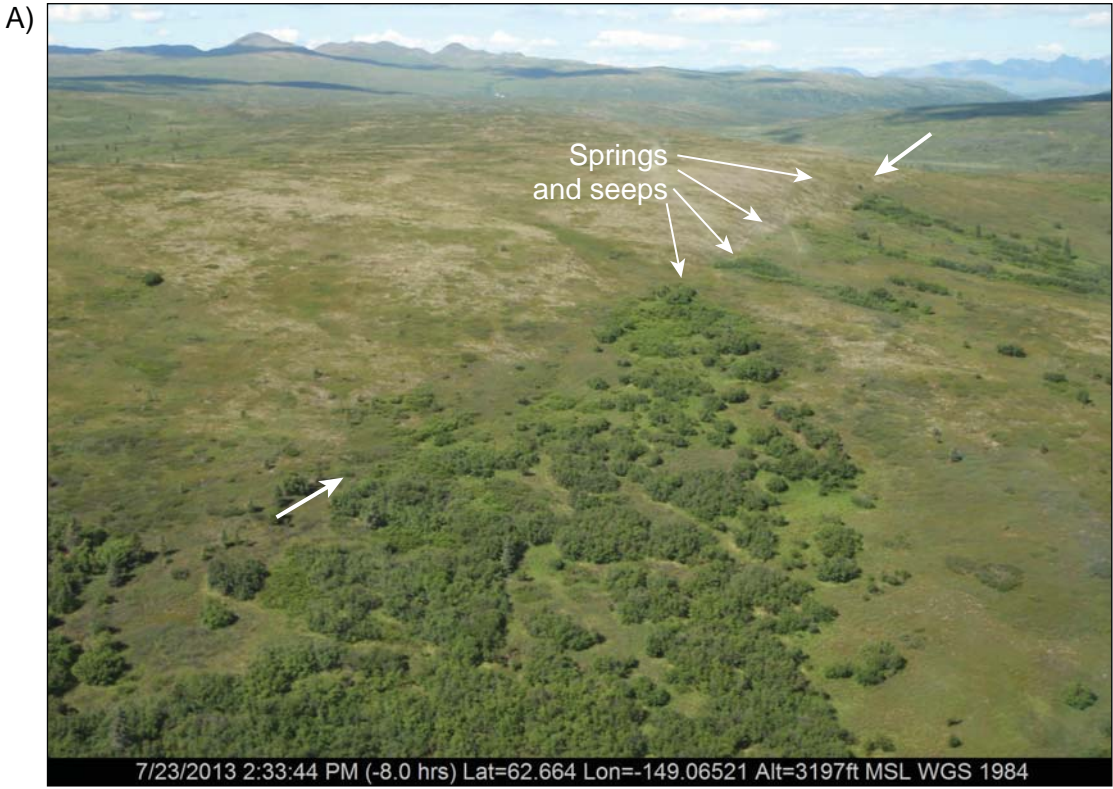
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 75° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009.



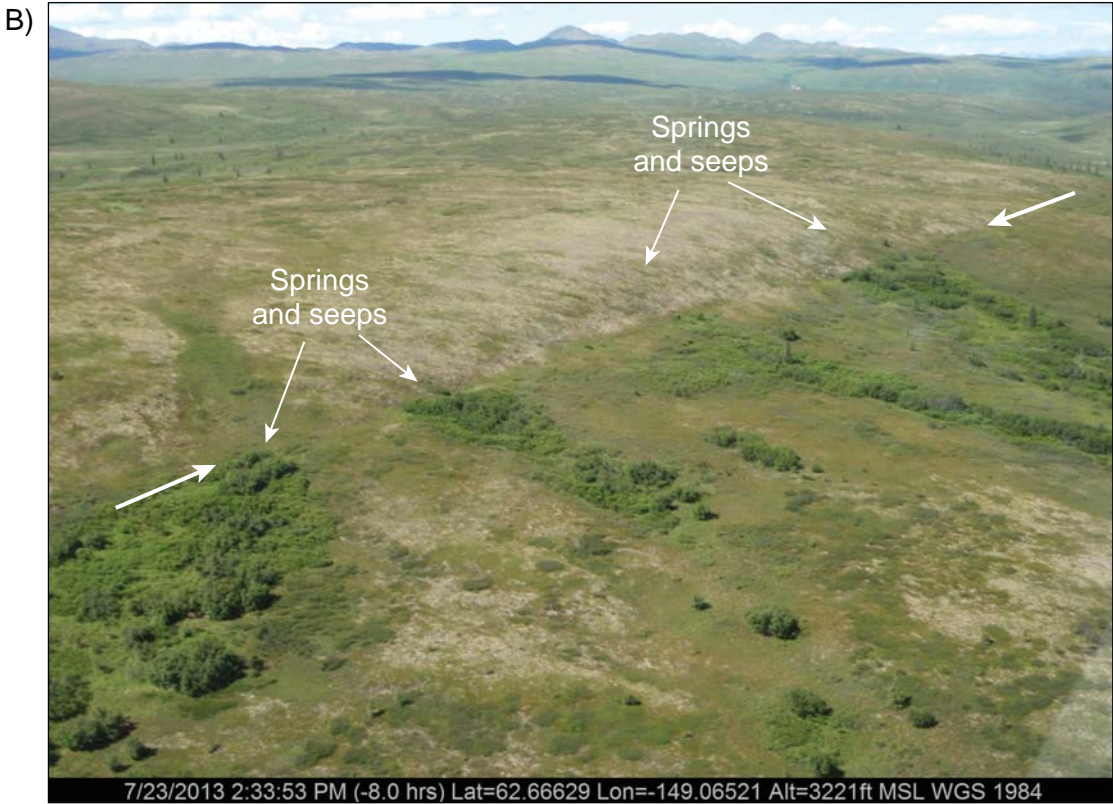
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 9
 MAP DATA

DRAFT

FIGURE
 A9-2.1



The first in a sequence of 5 photographs looking northwest taken along a series of north-trending, east-facing aligned slope breaks in the southernmost portion of lineament group 8. Large arrows point along lineament.

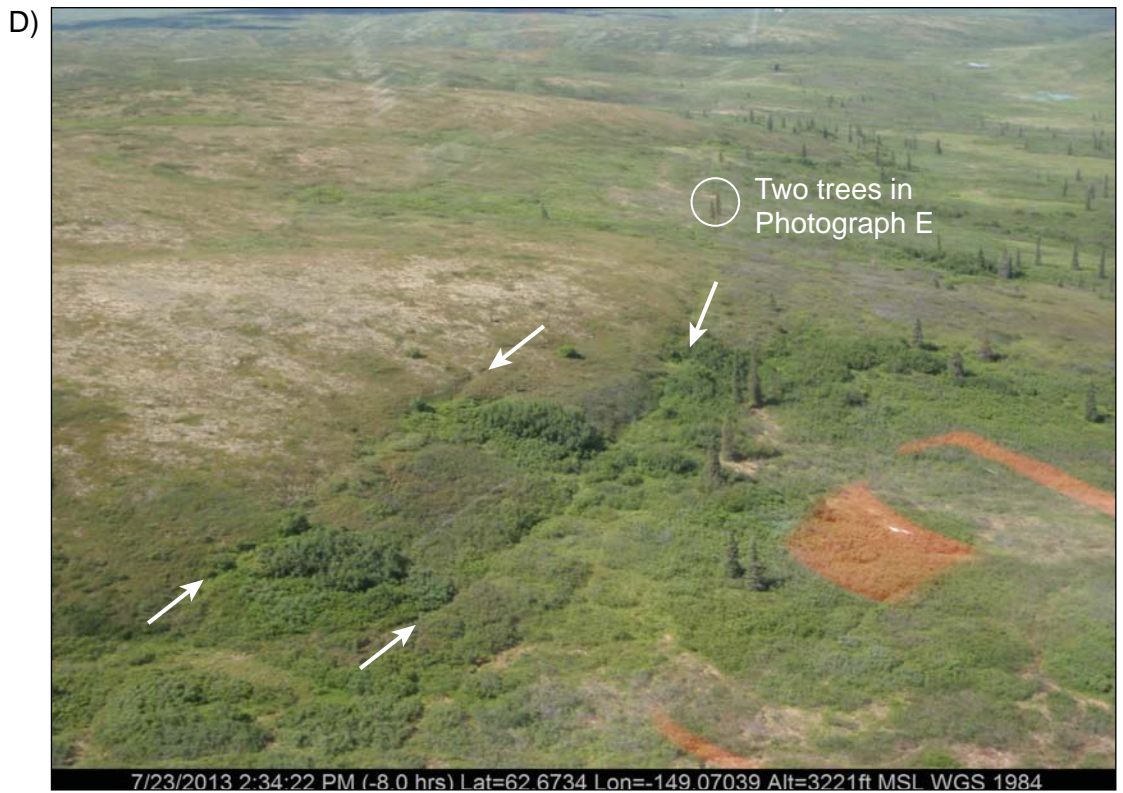


Photograph 2 of 5 looking northwest. Large arrows point along lineament.



Photograph 3 of 5 looking northwest. Large arrows point along lineament.

DRAFT



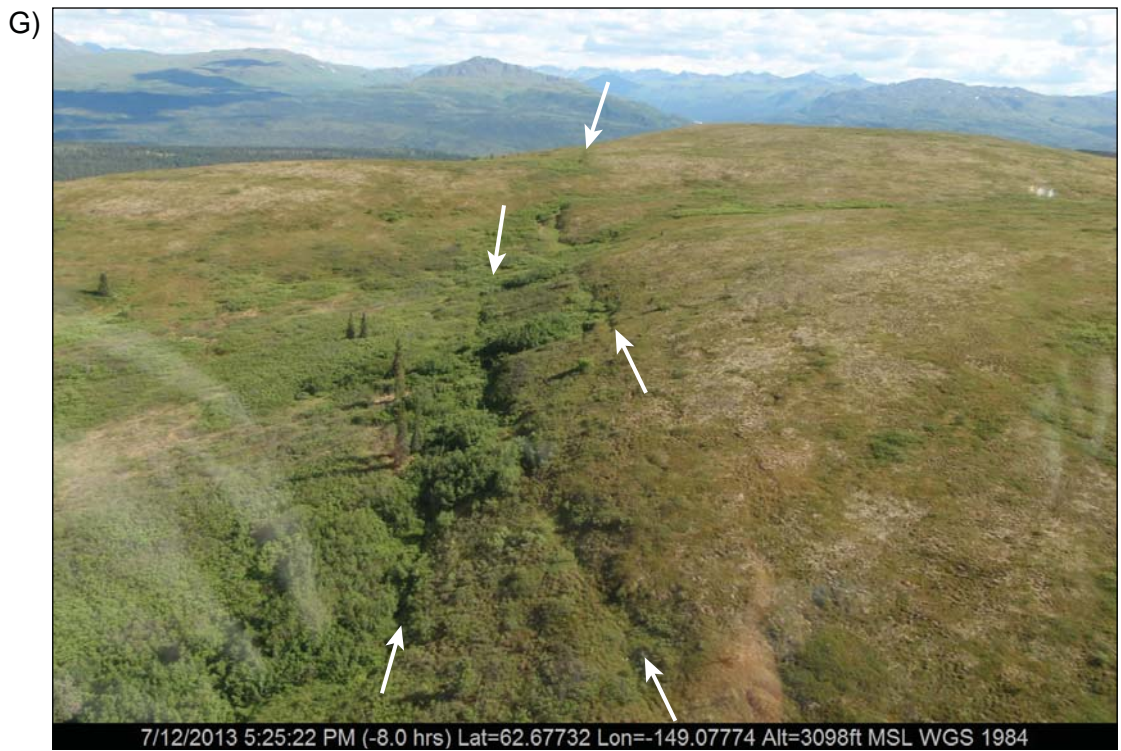
Photograph 4 of 5 with view looking northwest. Large arrows point along lineaments.



Photograph 5 of 5 with view looking northwest. Note that lineament expression has died out and brackets bound the location of its projection.



View looking north from location F. Geologist at base of east-facing break-in-slope is 170 cm tall.

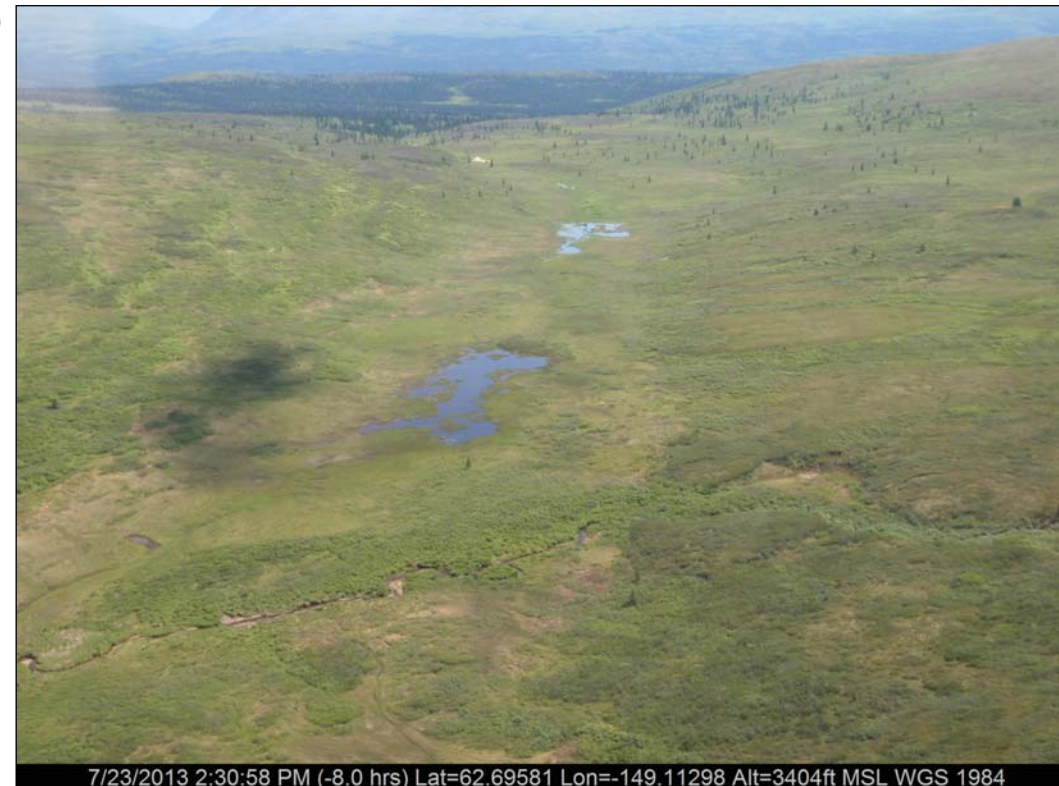


View looking almost 180 degrees from that shown in Photograph D. Large arrows point along lineaments.

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H)



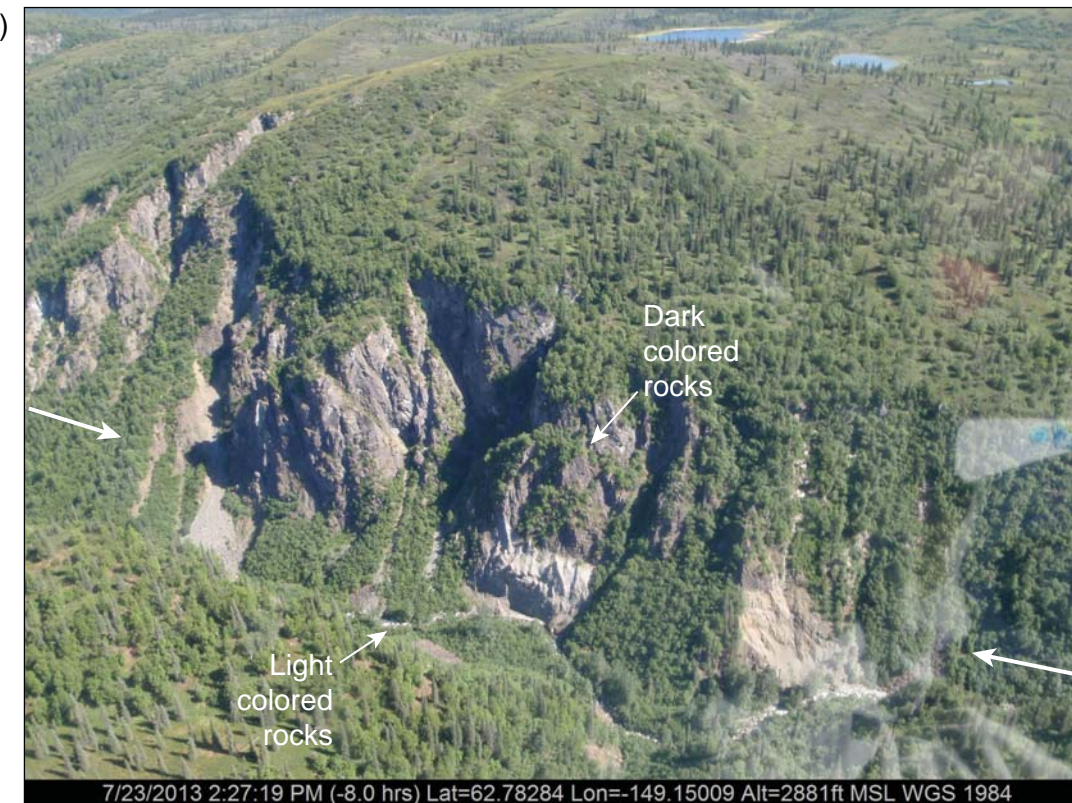
View looking south from location I across area within WCC's segment 3. Note the lack of expression of any lineaments in the broad depression.

I)



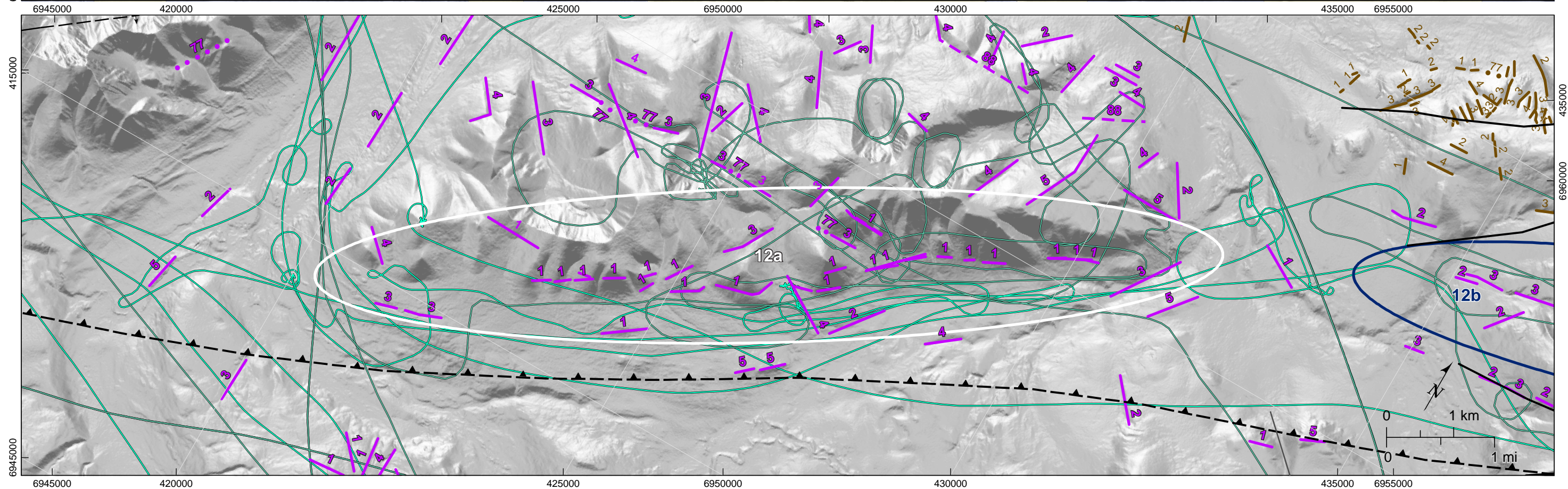
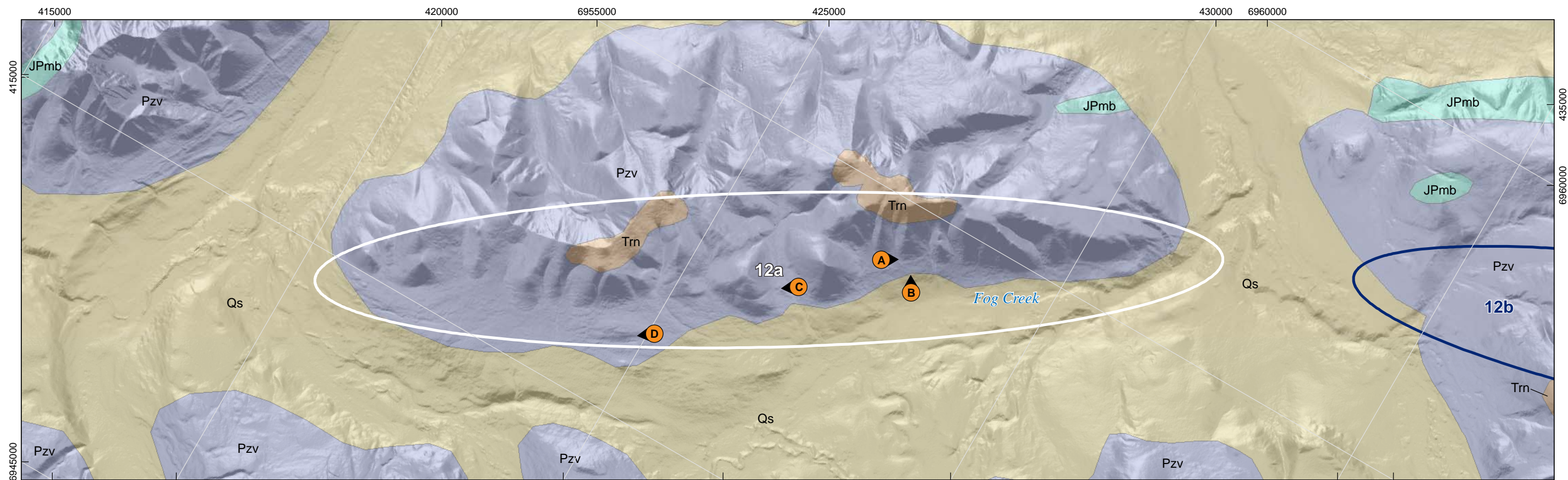
Exposures of widespread granodiorite in unnamed creek near GPS waypoint 176 in terrain mapped as flysch (map unit KJs) by Wilson et al. (2009). The geologist is approximately 175 cm tall.

J)

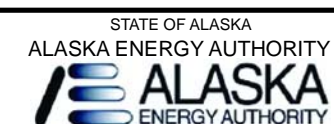


View looking northeast at right wall of linear v-shaped canyon. Large arrows point along apparent bedrock type contrast.

DRAFT



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 Wilson et al., 2009.



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 12a
 MAP DATA

DRAFT
 FIGURE
 A12a.1



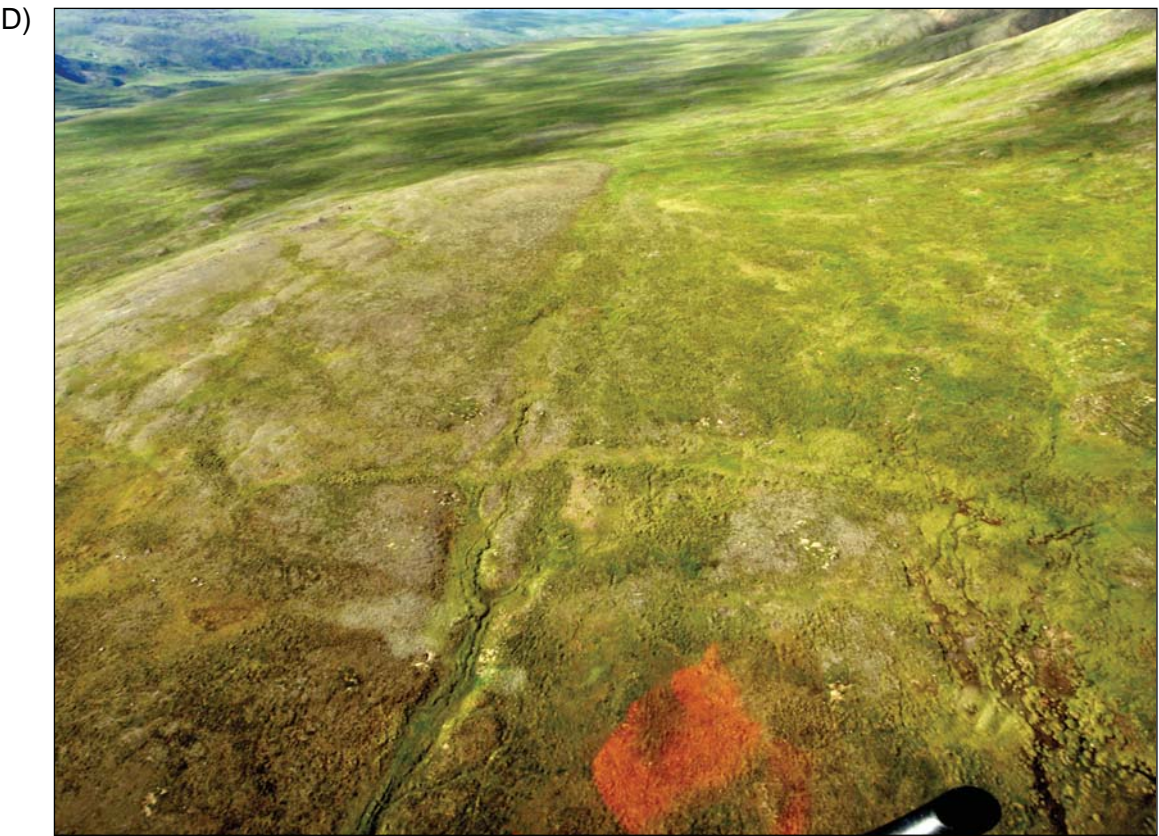
View looking northeasterly along lineaments. Arrows point along trend and position of lineaments.



View of lineaments expressed in Quaternary sediment.

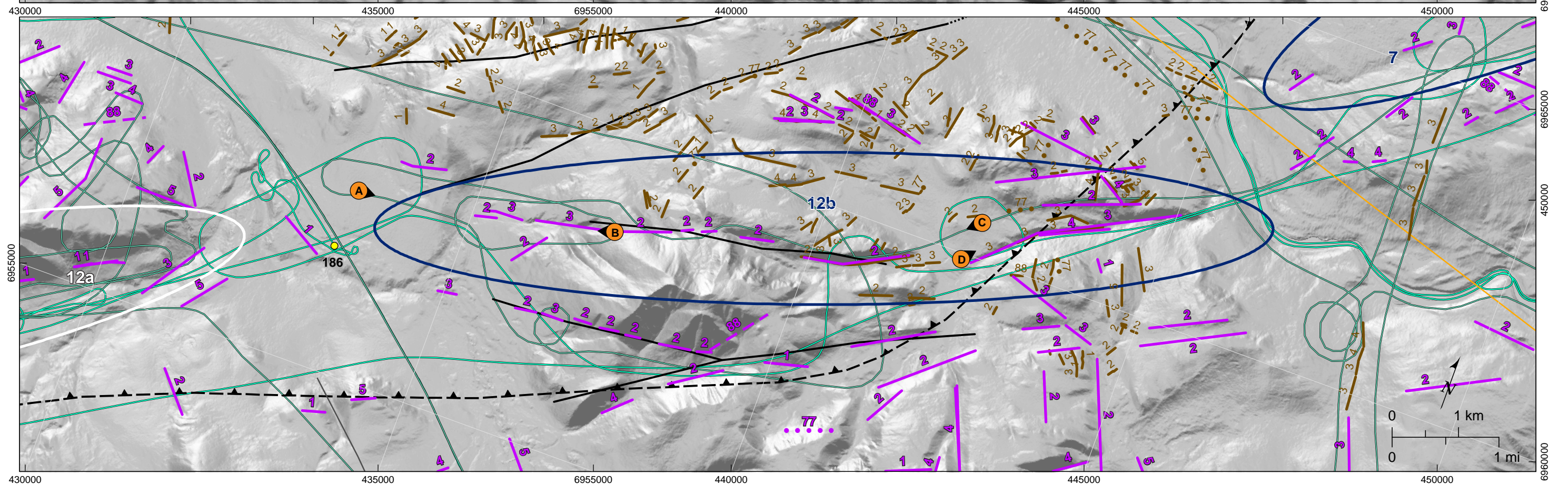
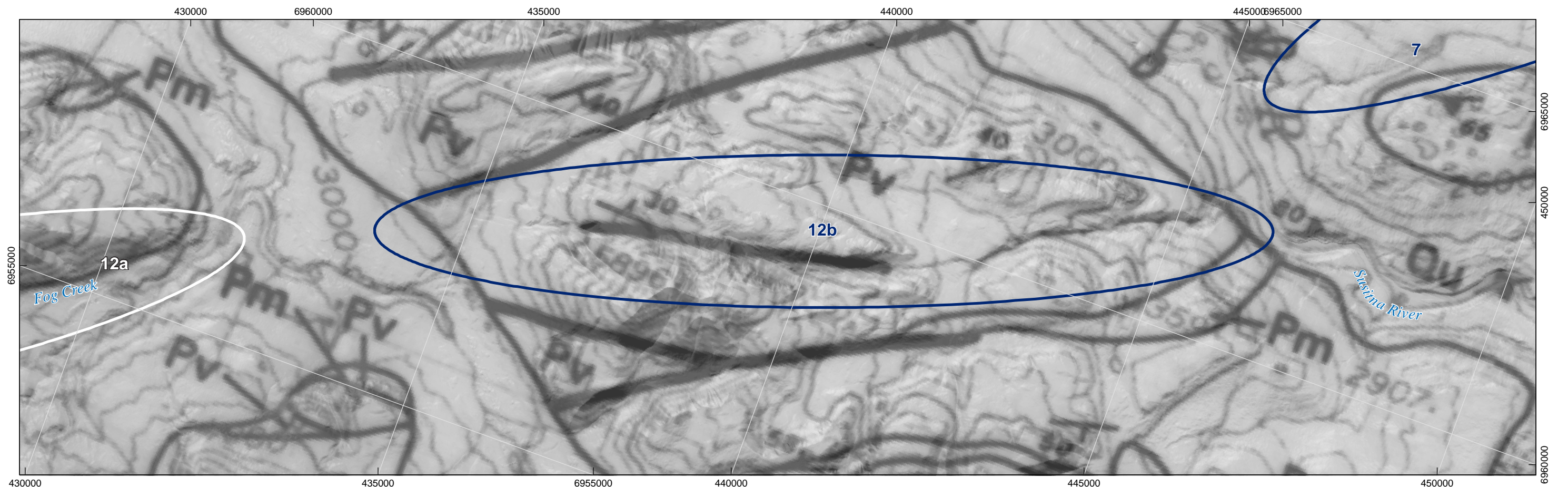


View looking at notch in bedrock with expression of apparent northwesterly dip.



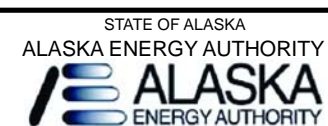
View looking southwesterly along glacially scoured surface.

DRAFT



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.

DRAFT



SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 12b
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A12b.1

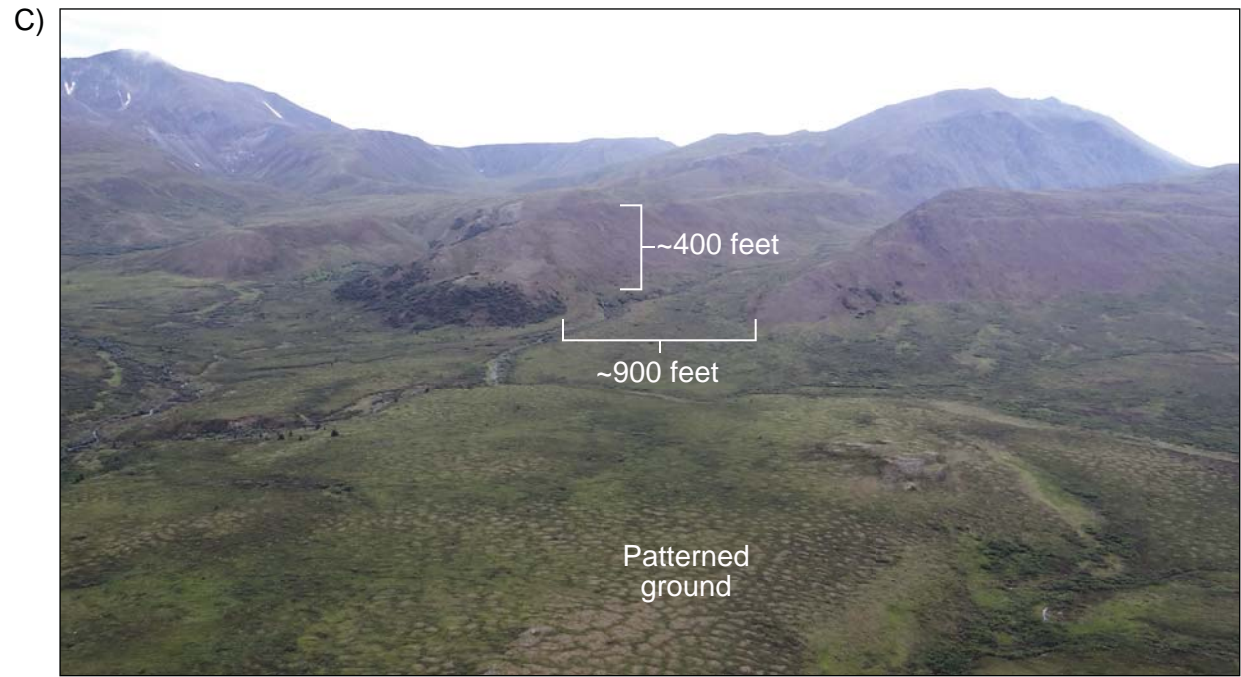
79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



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.

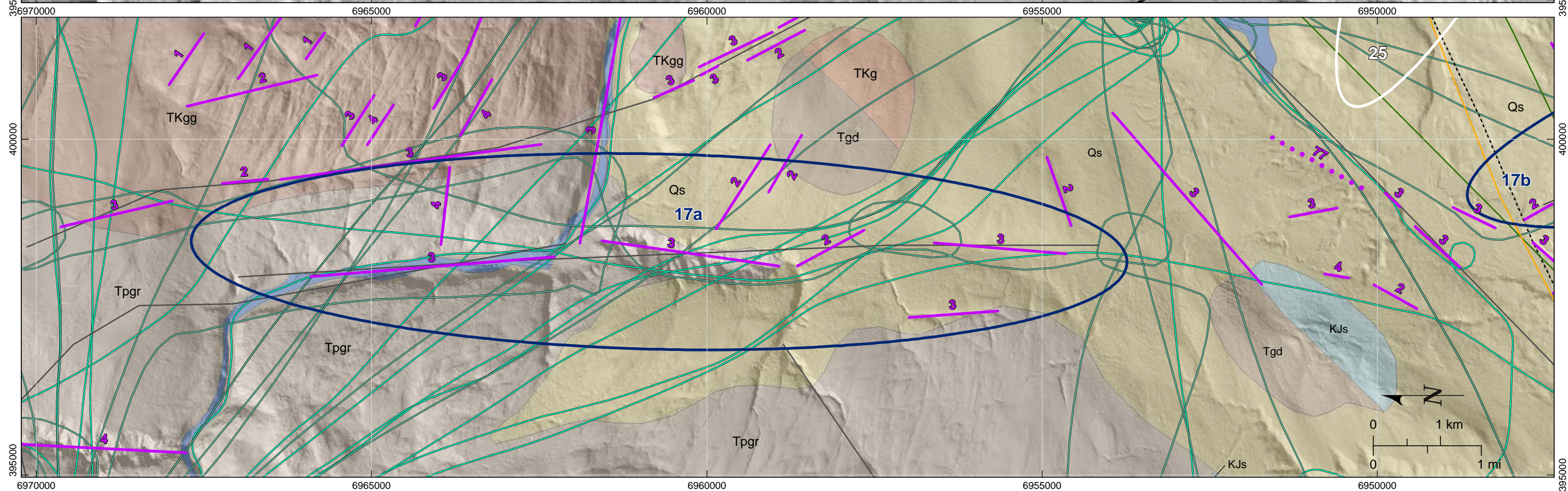
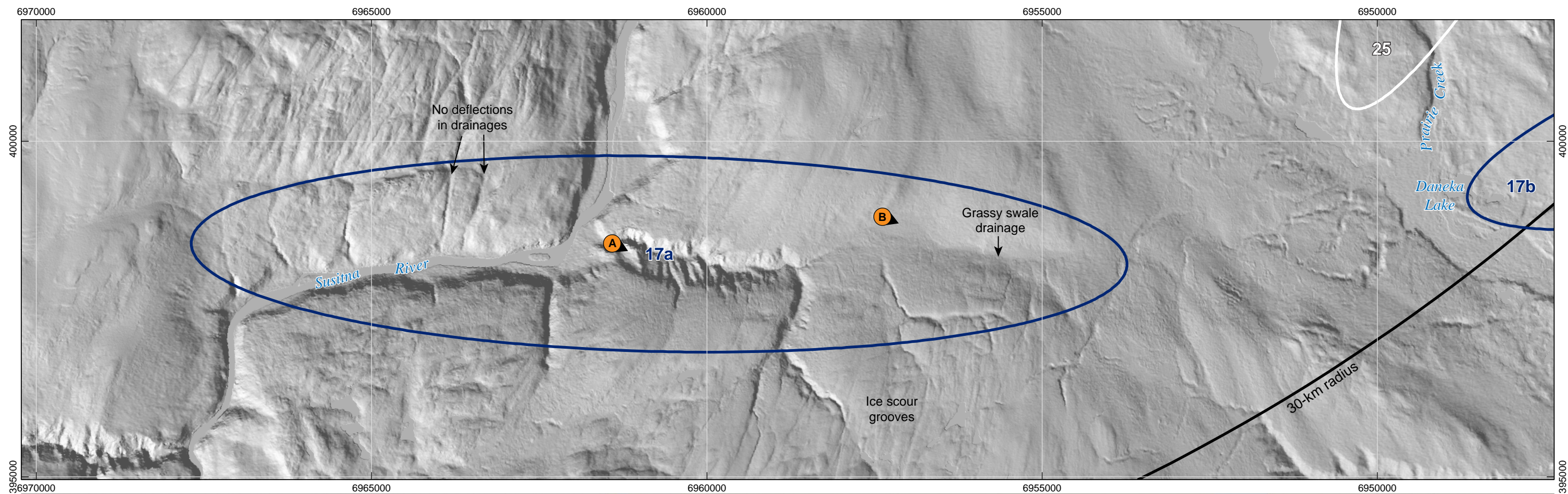


View southerly up-valley into glacial valley along lineaments geomorphically expressed as linear valley and drainage. Underfit creek in deep linear valley suggests landform created by sub-ice channel meltwater.

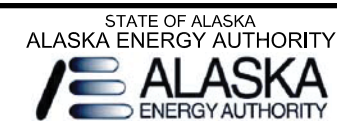
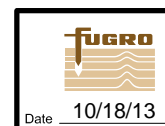


View northerly down-valley along lineaments geomorphically expressed as linear drainage. Thin cover of unconsolidated surficial sediment mantles the Paleozoic rocks.

DRAFT



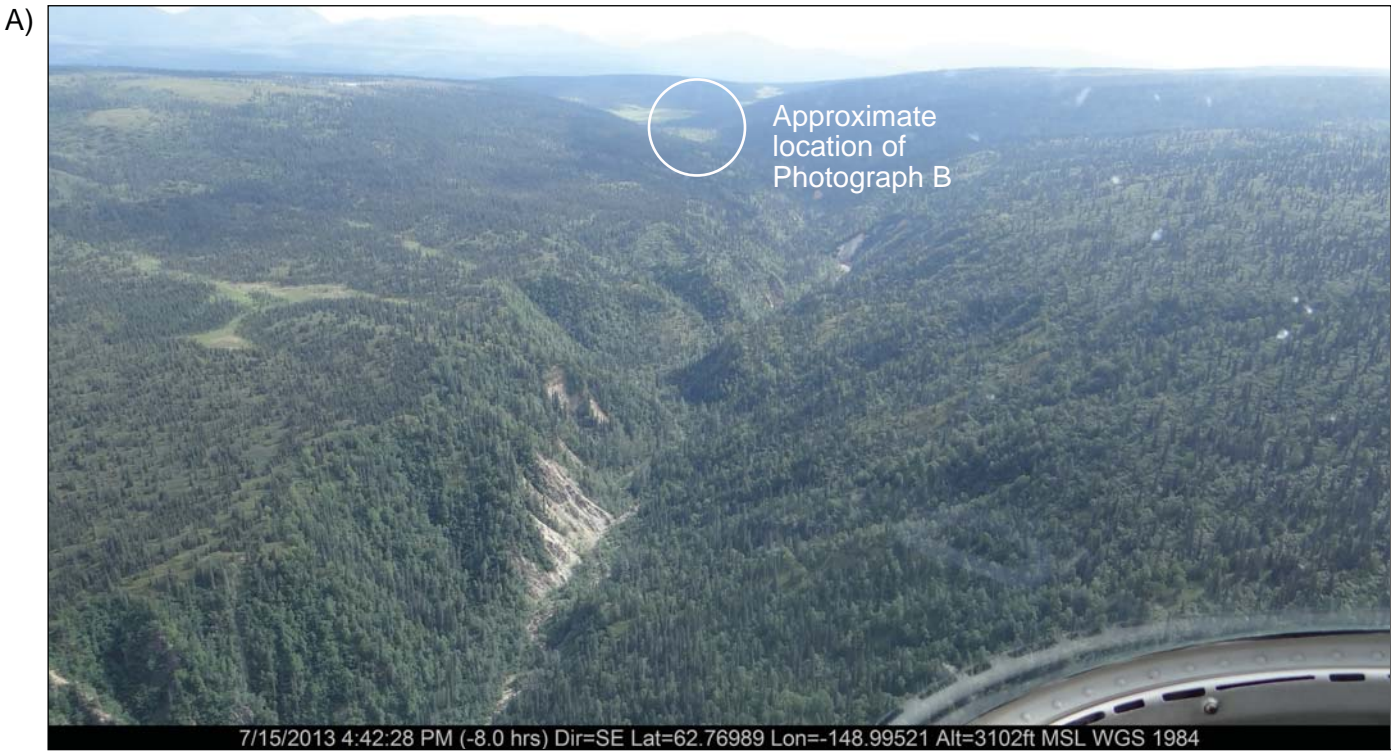
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 90° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 2009.



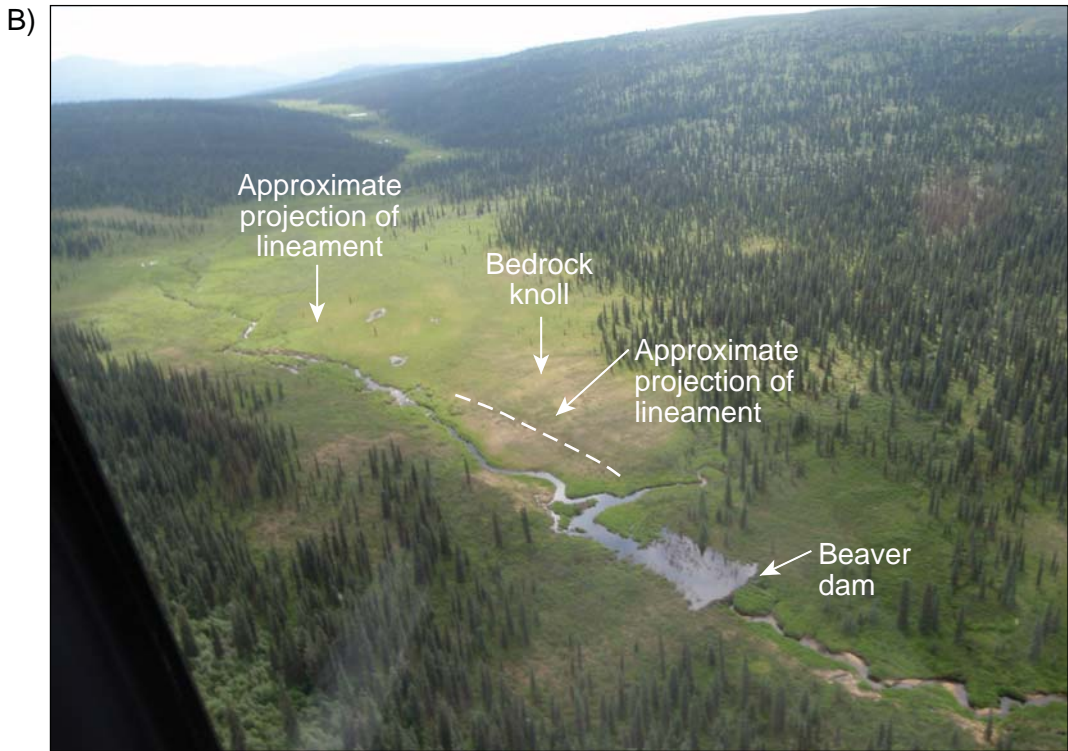
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 17a
 MAP DATA

DRAFT

FIGURE
 A17a.1

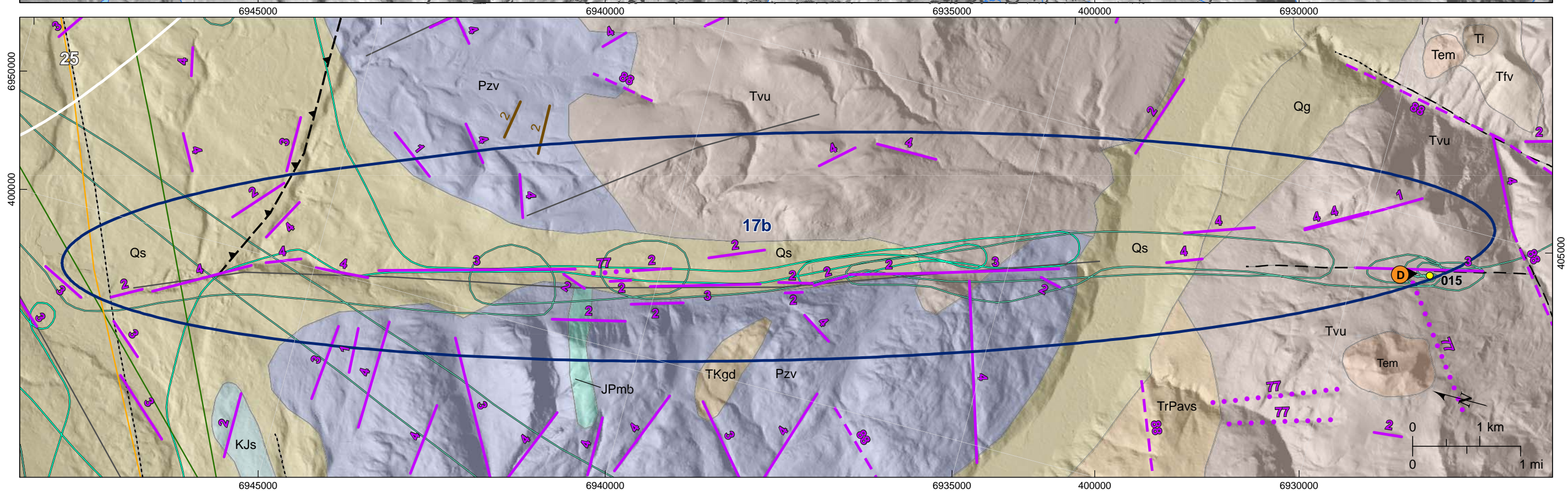
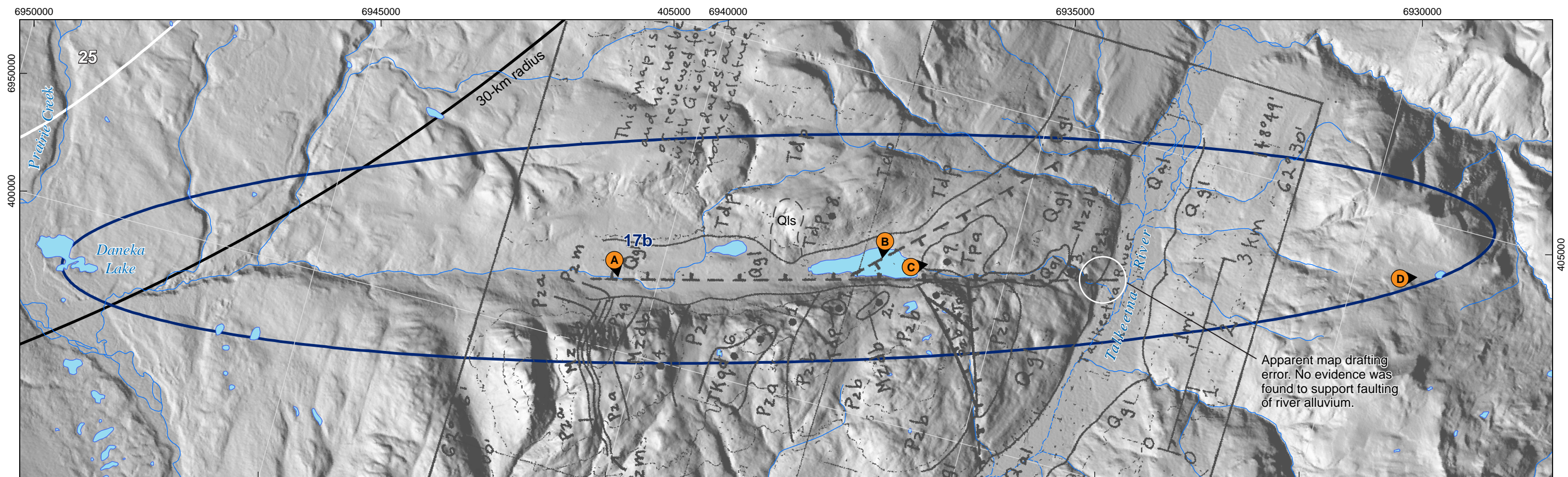


View looking south at linear canyon that is tributary to the Susitna River. Canyon bottom and creek drainage have sinuosity not apparent at smaller scales.



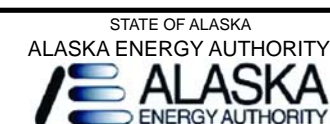
View looking north-northeast at creek in boggy (Holocene) drainage. Lineament is expressed as a depositional contact along the shallow bedrock knoll.

DRAFT



- 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).

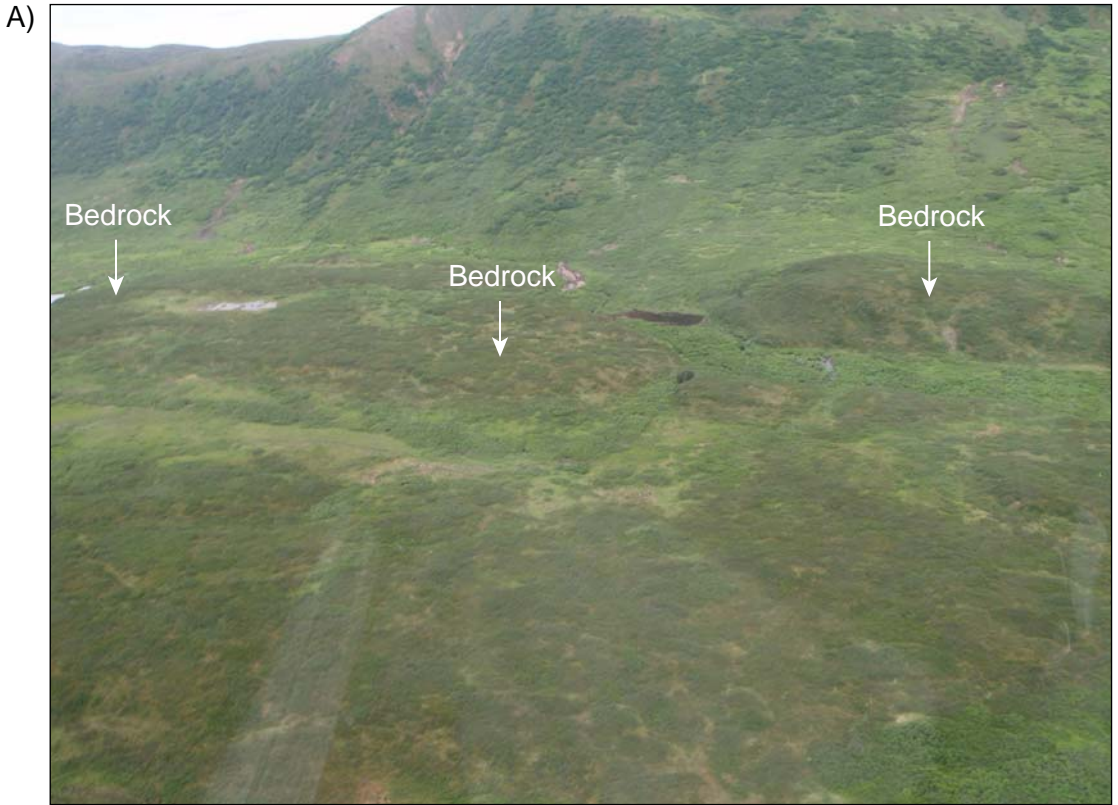
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SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 17b
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A17b.1

79_218900_Alaska_Railbelt/2189_Lineament Report October 2013, modified 10.18.13



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

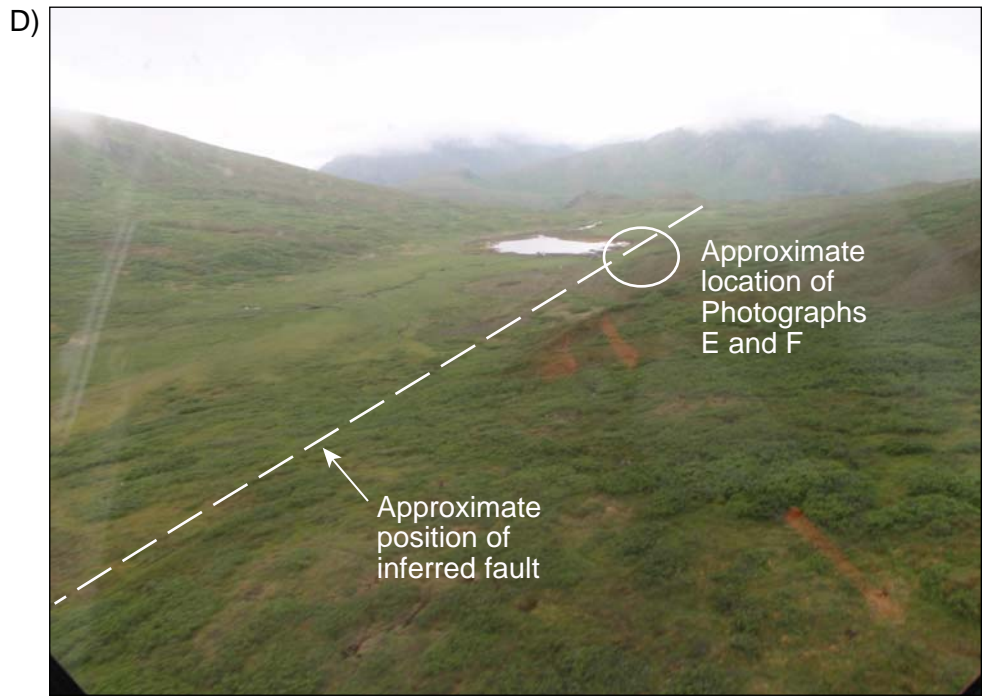


View looking south southwest at lake margin of glacial valley. Lineament was mapped at base of slope, and is not expressed as a scarp-type feature. Apparent colluvium along projection of lineament does not appear offset.



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).

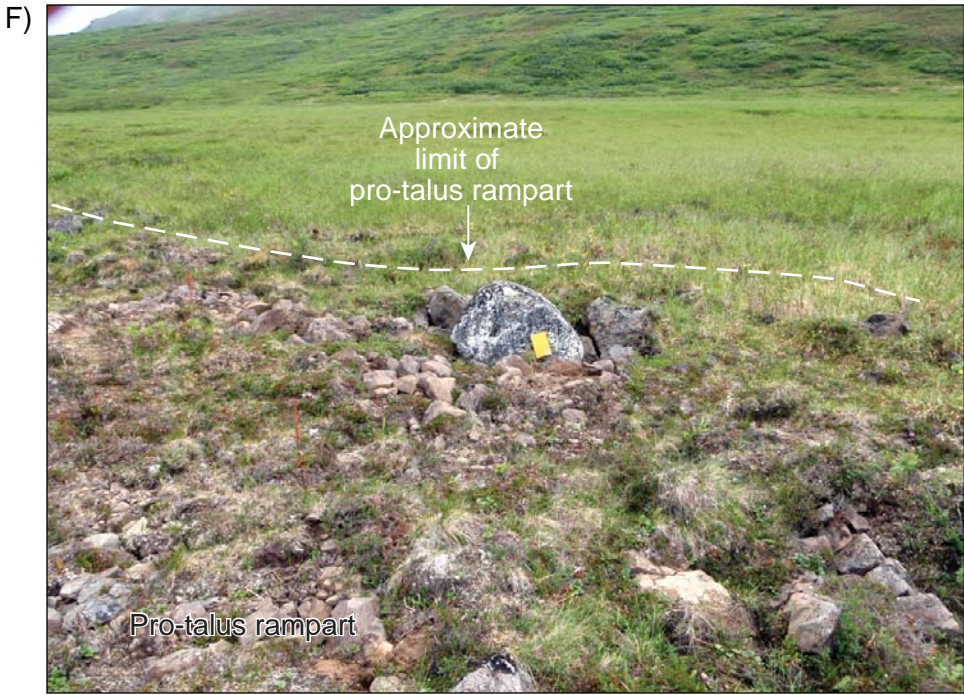
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View looking south along southern extent of group 17b, along which an inferred bedrock fault is mapped by Wilson (2009). Photographs B and C are adjacent to lake.

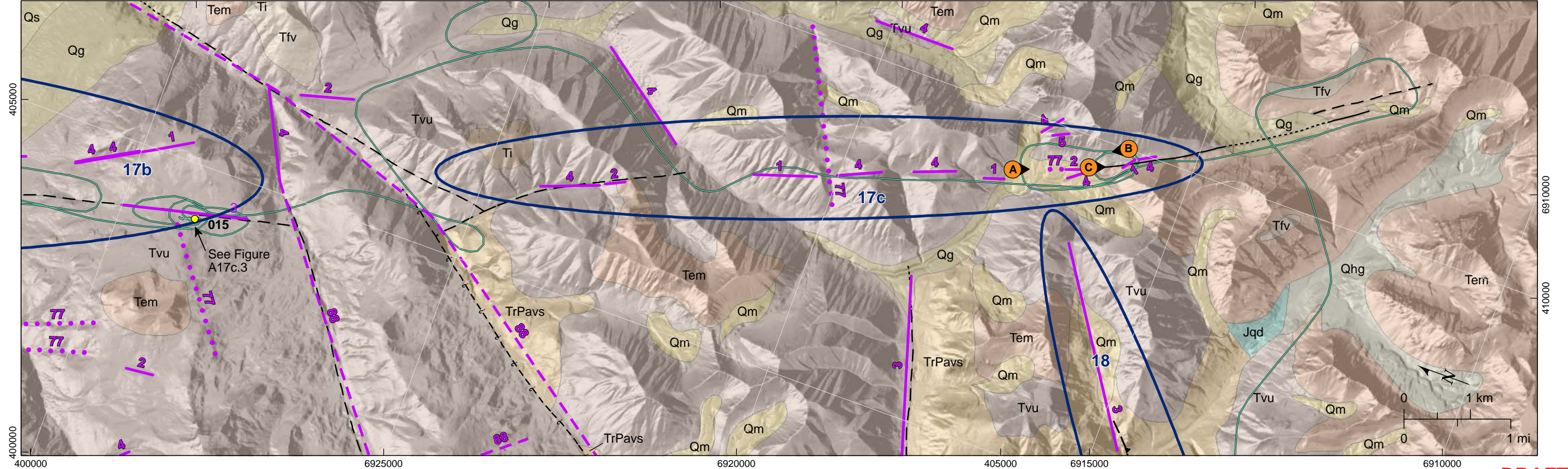
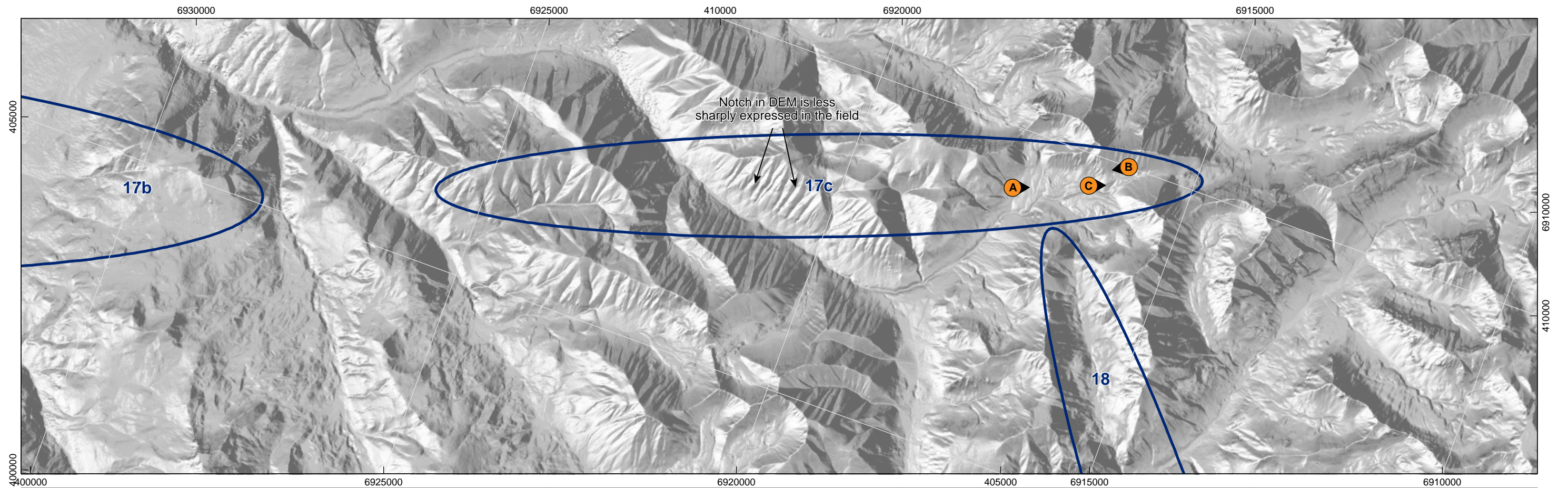


View looking south at pro-talus rampart and GPS waypoint 15. Note lateral distance between base of slope to crest of rampart. Geologist for scale is about 180 cm tall.

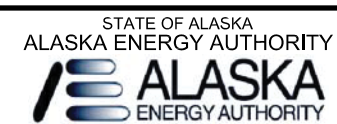
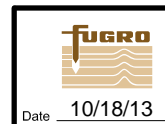


Pro-talus rampart constructed from blocky, frost-shattered volcanic rocks. Photograph is centered on more sub-rounded glacial erratic (granitic) that is not similar to any of the local hillside lithologies. Field notebook is 19 cm tall.

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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

DRAFT

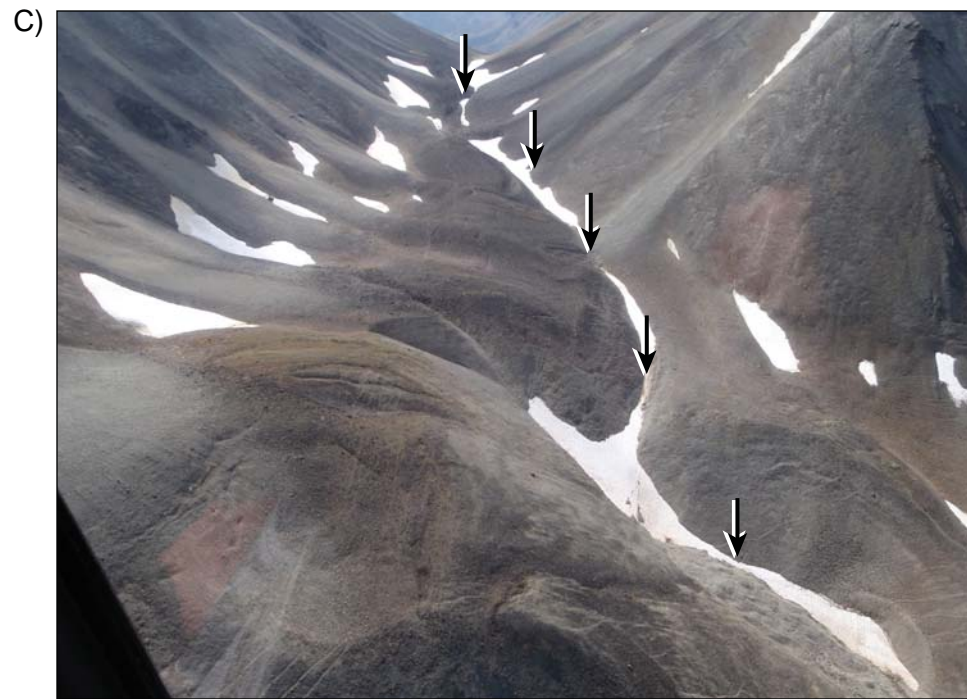
FIGURE
 A17c.1



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

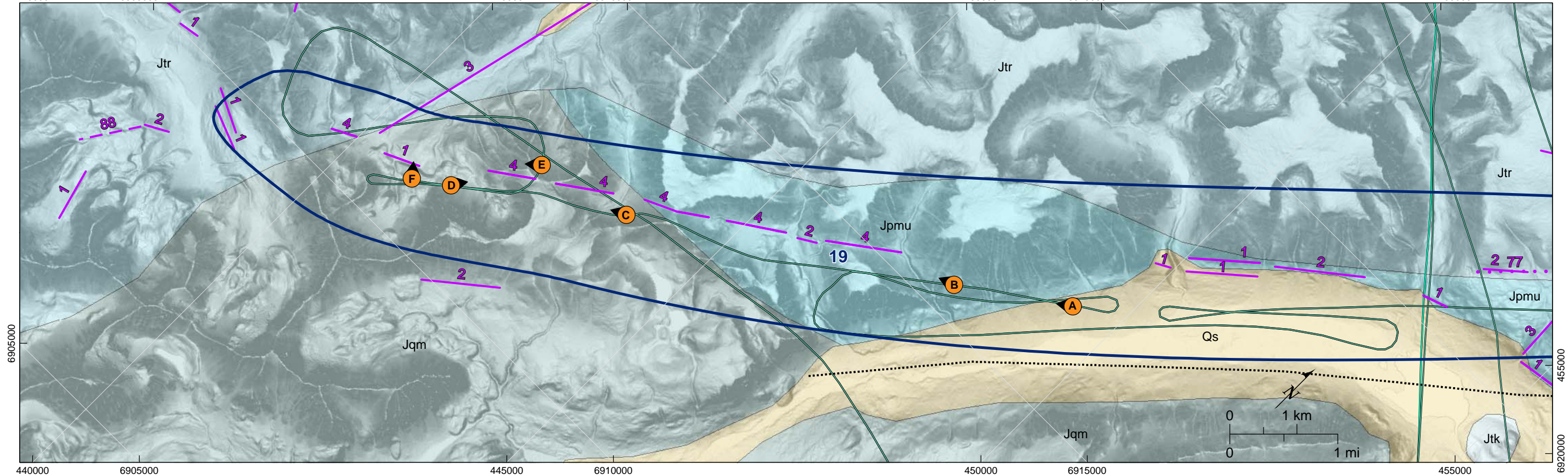
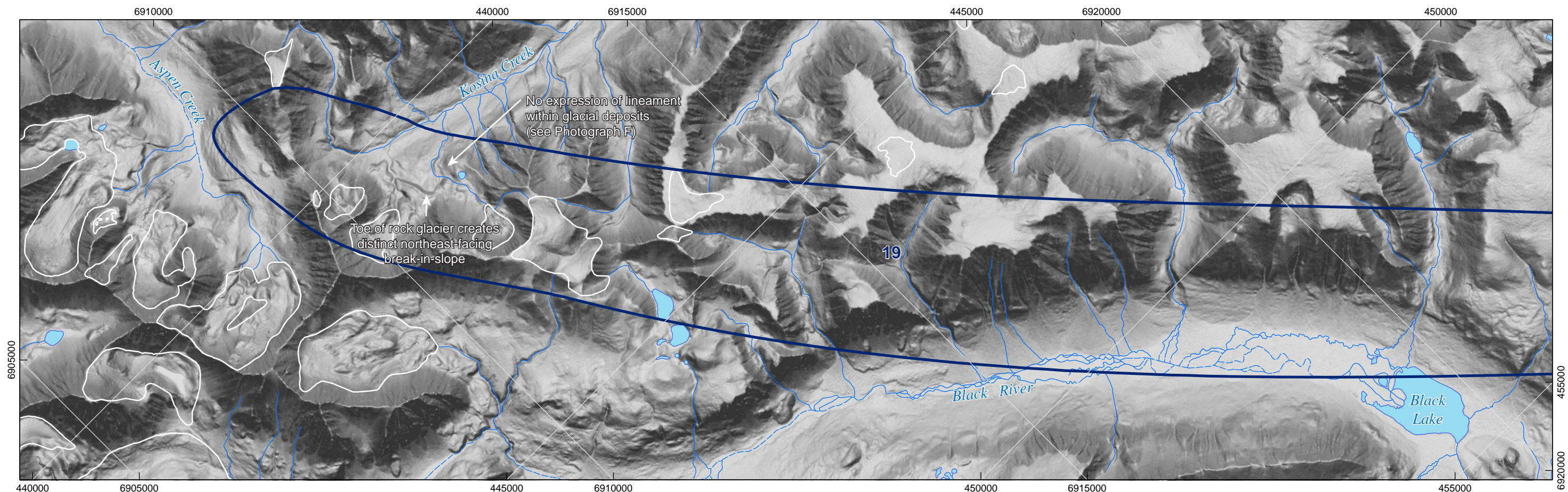


View looking northwesterly (opposite that in Photograph A) at lineament expressed as erosional drainage cutting through the likely Holocene rock glacier deposit.



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

DRAFT



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.



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.

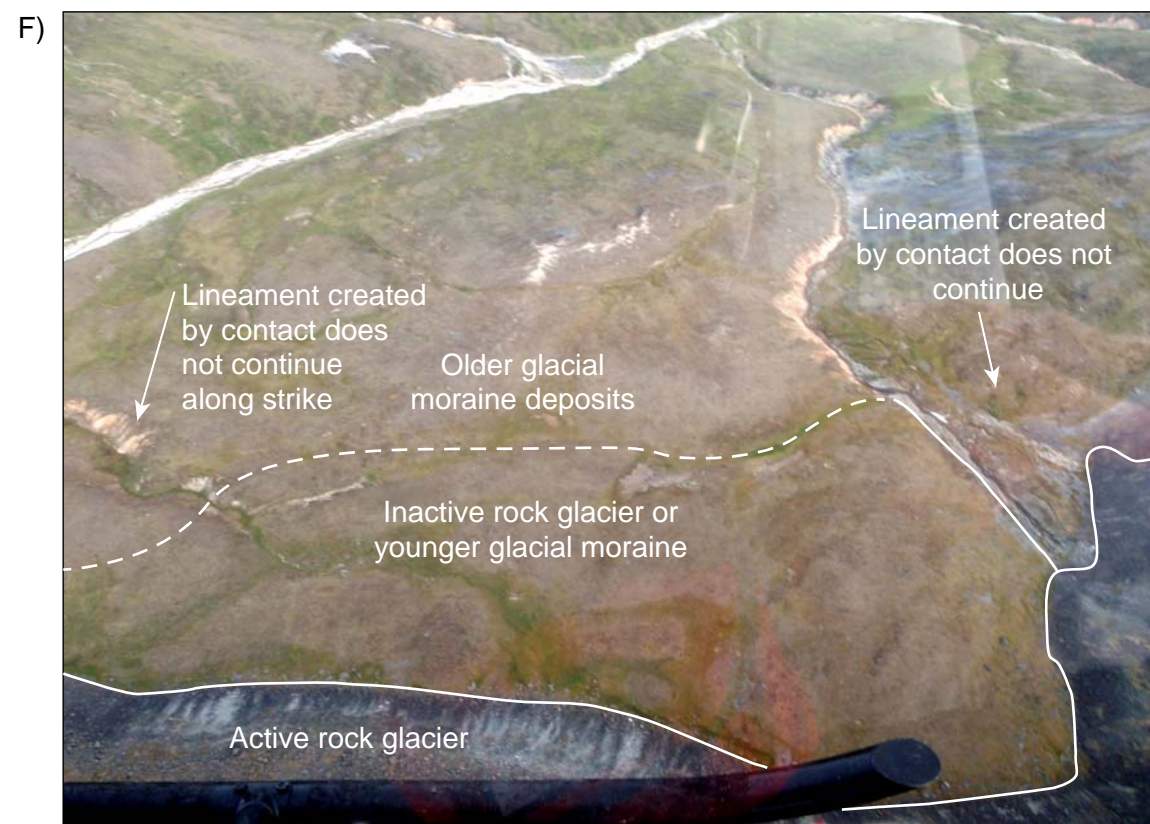
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Photograph looking northeast from location D along the western continuation of the apparent rock type contrast shown in Photographs A, B, and C. Arrows point along apparent contact.

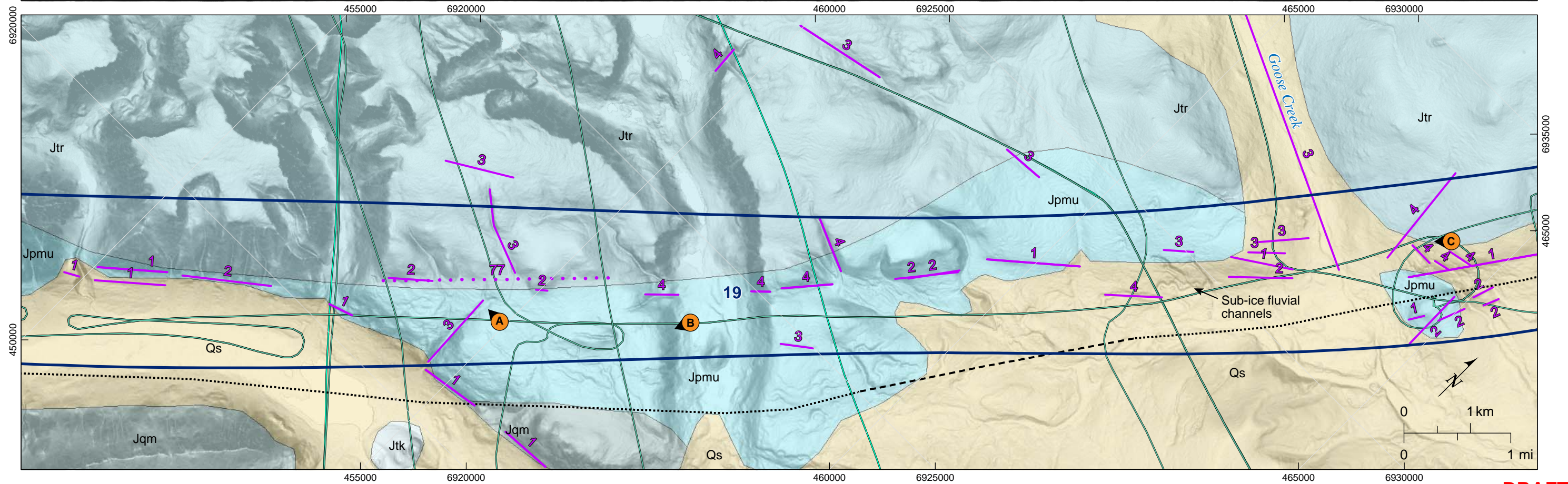
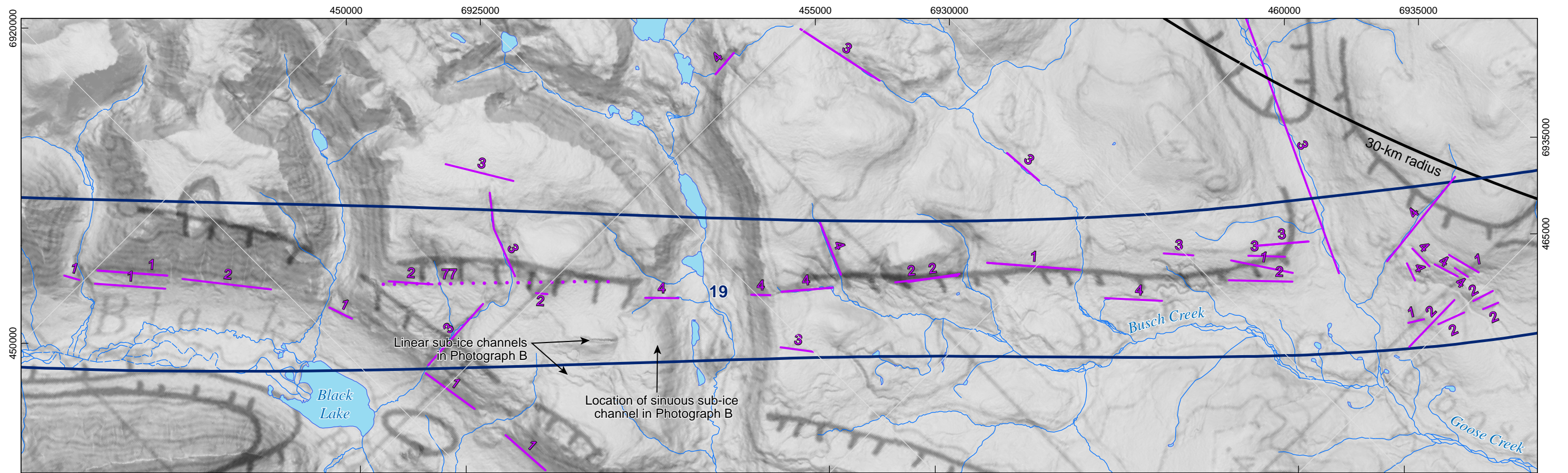


Photograph from location E looking southwest down the ridgeline shown in Photograph D. View is 180 degrees from that in Photograph D. Note presence of rock glacier and glacial deposits in valley bottom. Arrows point along apparent contact.



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.

DRAFT



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

DRAFT

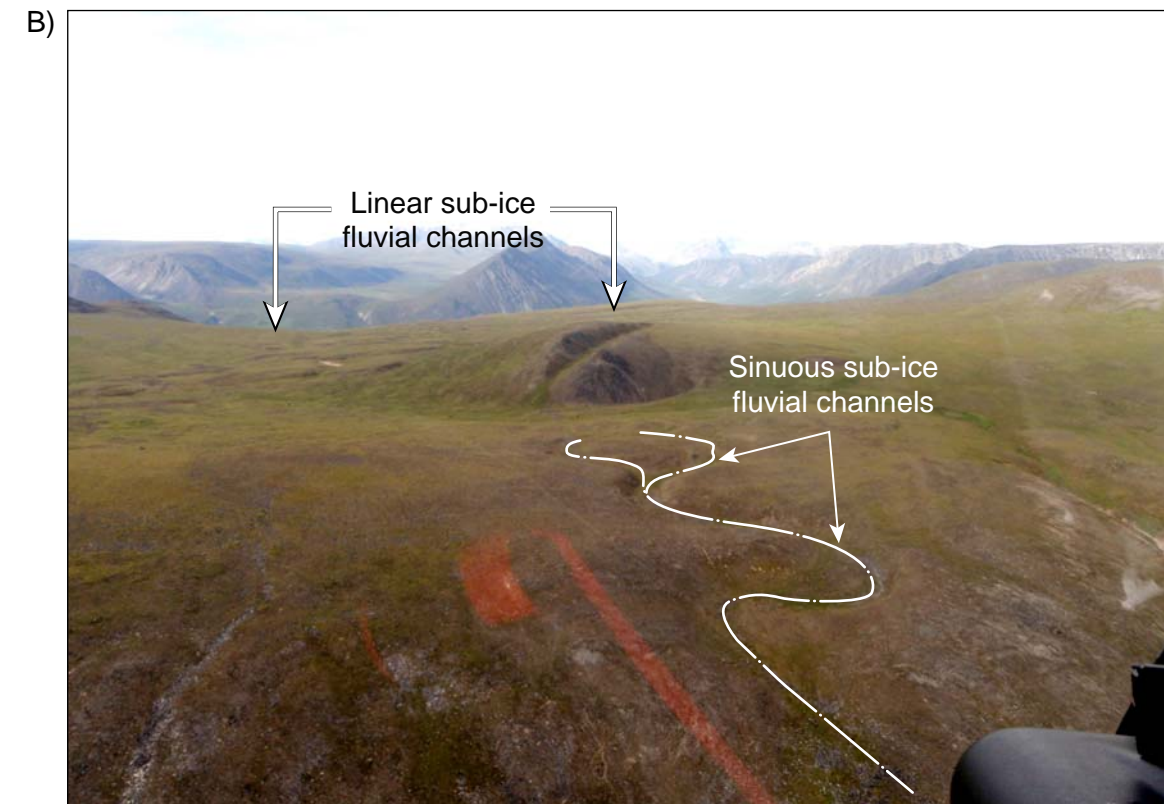


SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 19
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A19-2.1



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.

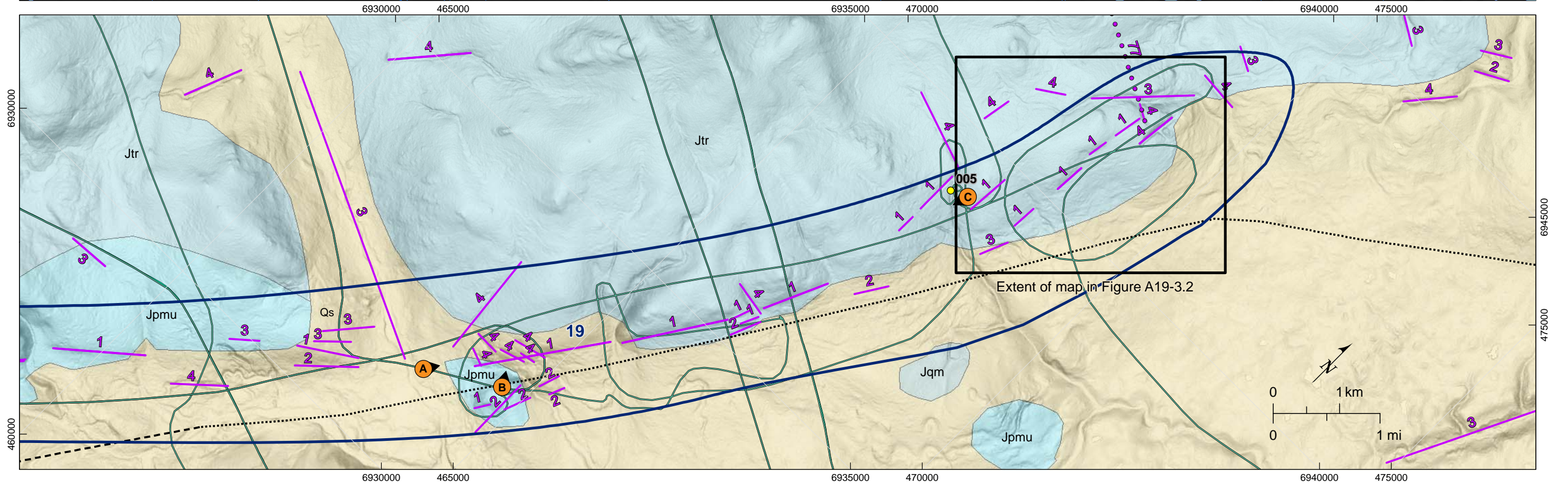
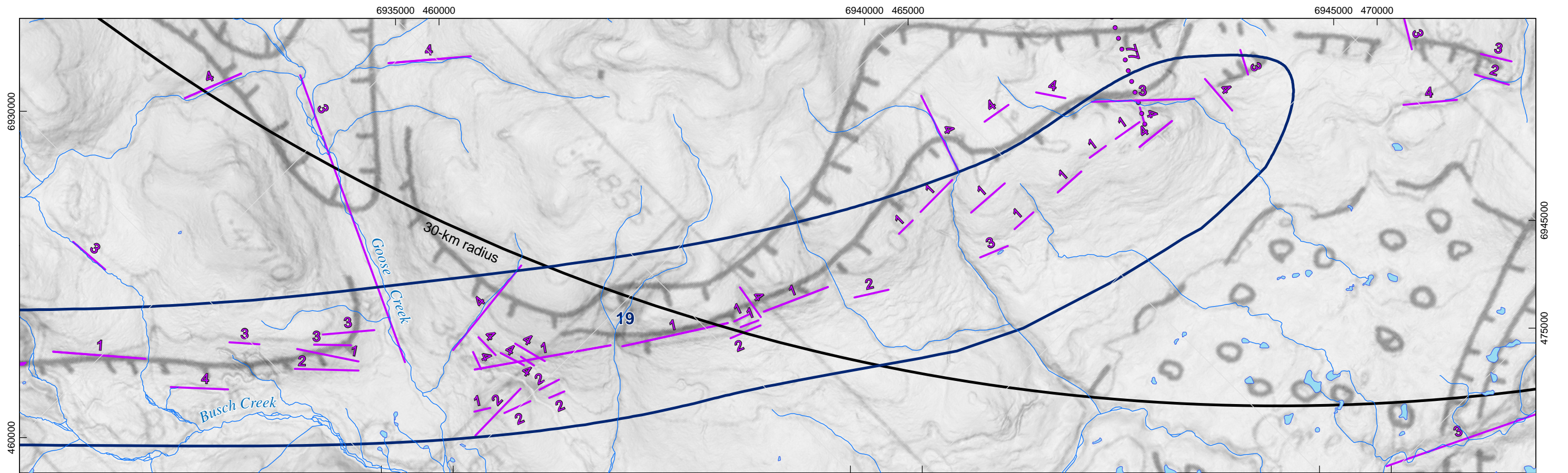


Photograph looking southwest from location B. The sinuous sub-ice channels are not large enough features to be seen on INSAR data.

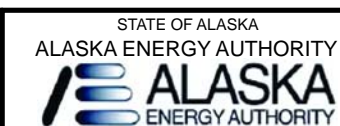


Overview photograph looking southwest from location C along alignment of mapped lineaments. Arrows point along trend of lineament group 19. Note absence of expression of lineaments within the landscape across the Goose Creek portion of the lineament group.

DRAFT



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

DRAFT

FIGURE
 A19-3.1



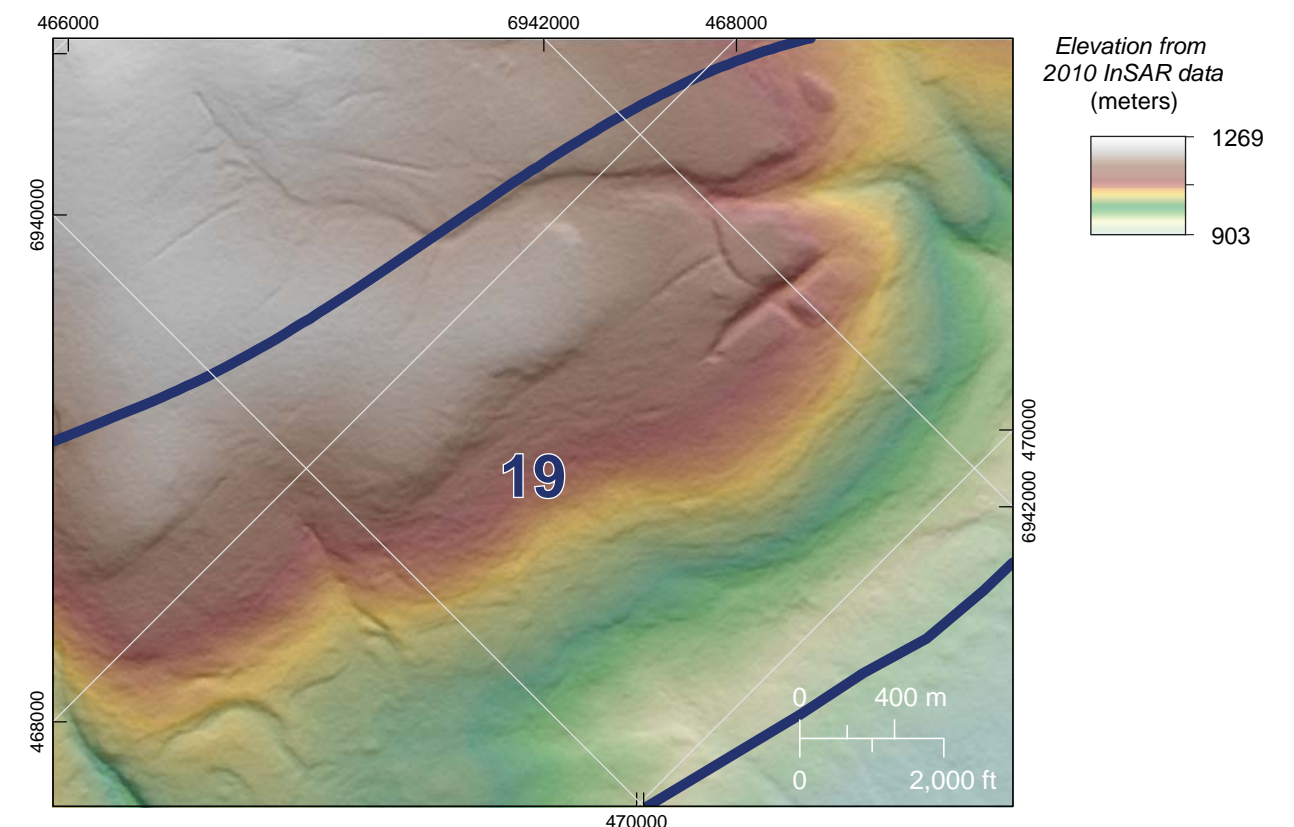
Photograph looking north-northeast from location A along the east-facing break-in-slope that defines the northeast portion of LG 19. Arrows point along alignment of mapped lineaments.



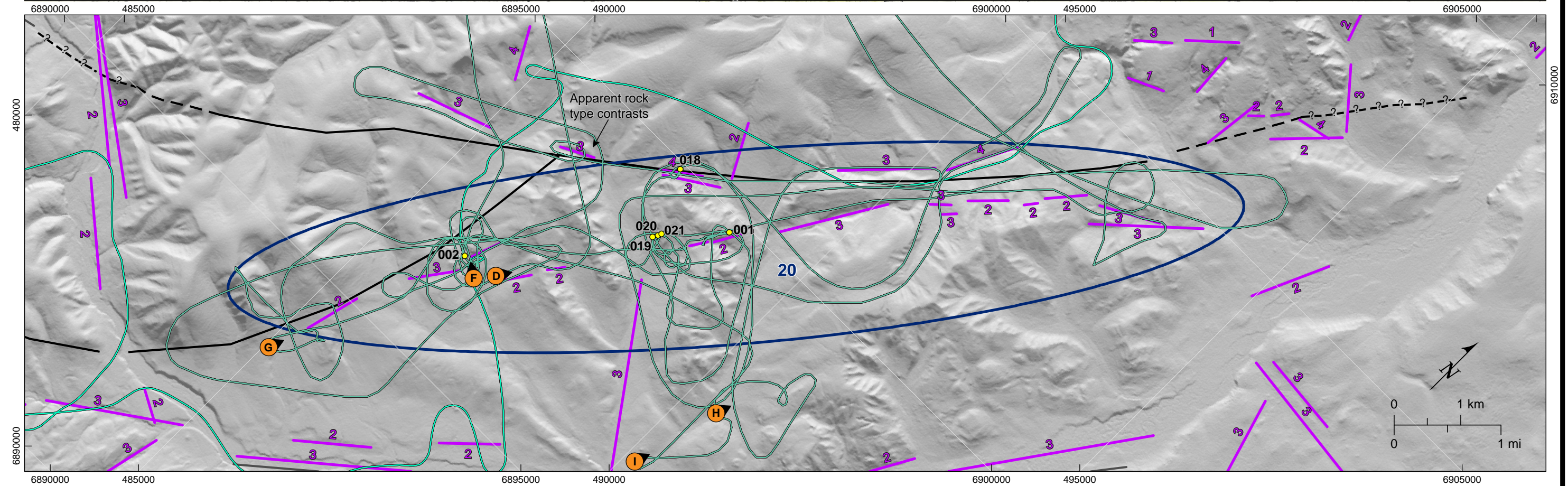
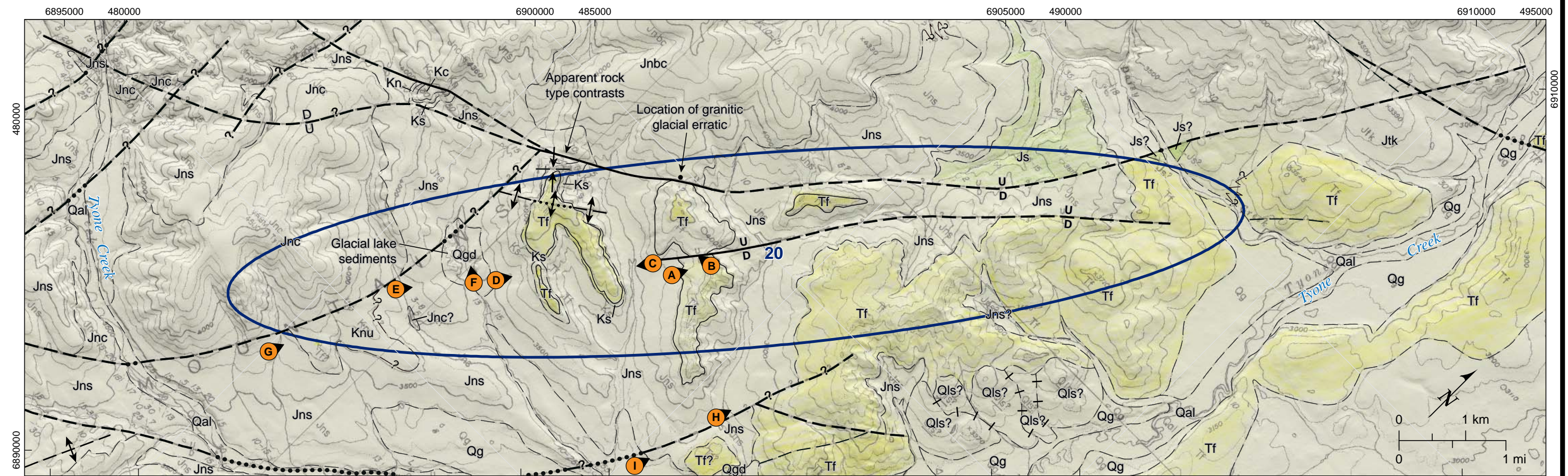
Photograph looking northwest from location B at sub-ice fluvially-eroded channels. Arrows point along the trend of mapped lineaments that make up group 19.



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.



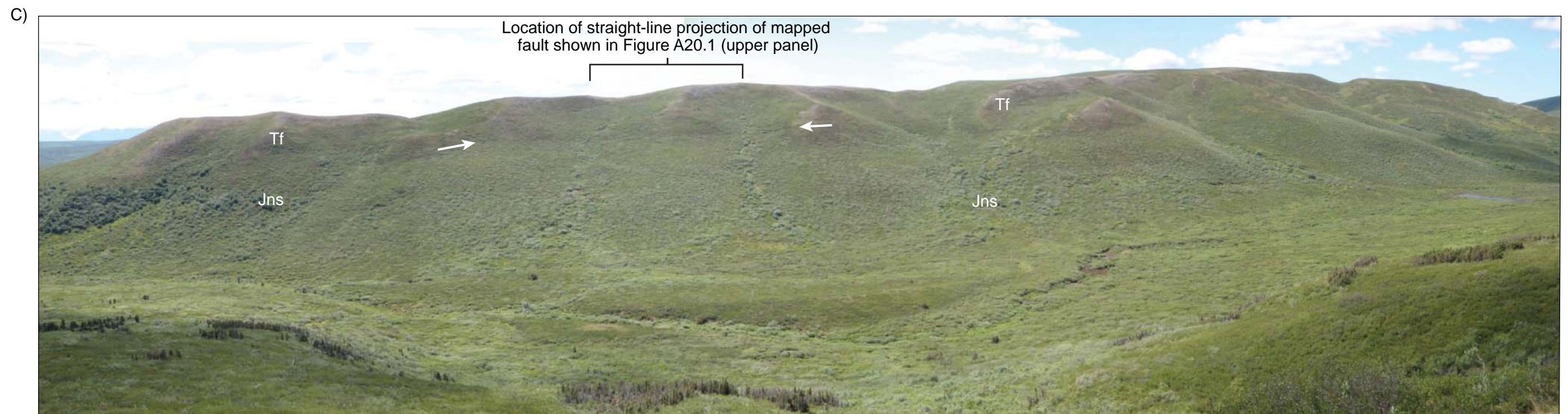
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 45° east of north.
 3. Geologic map from Grantz, 1960.



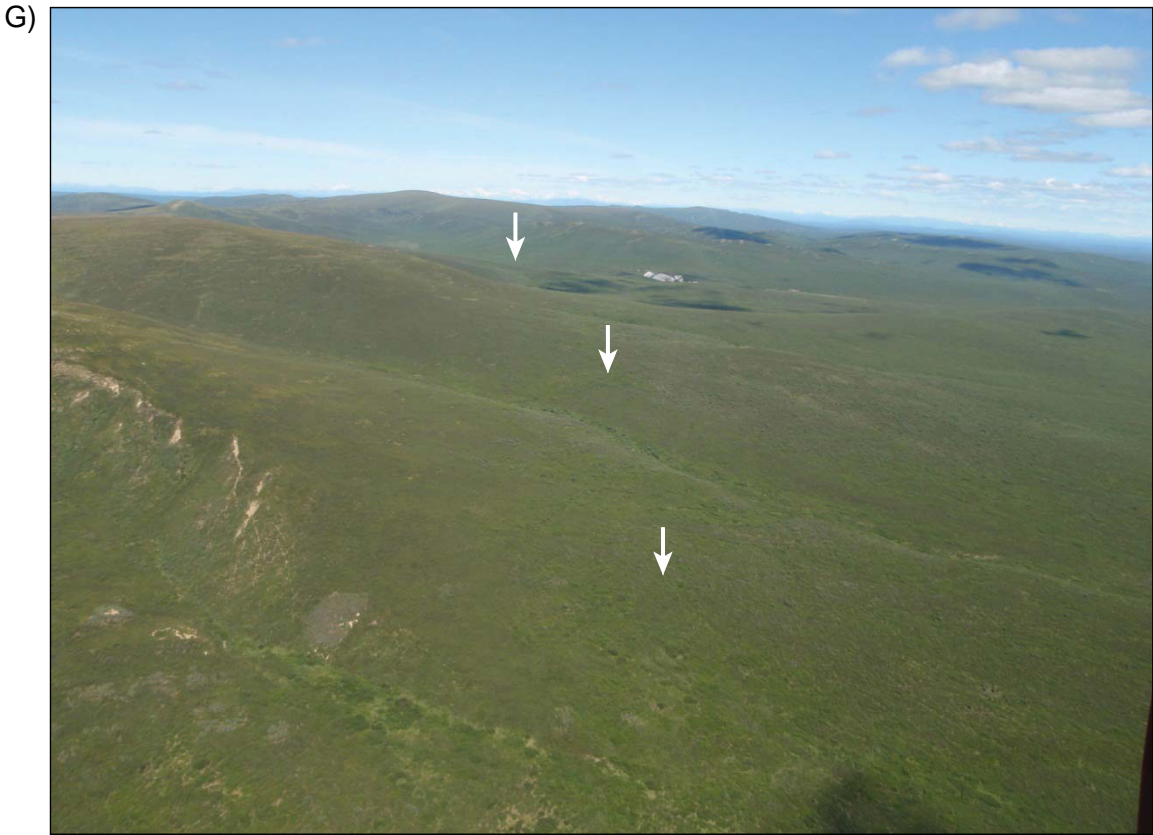
Photograph looking northeast from location A.



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.



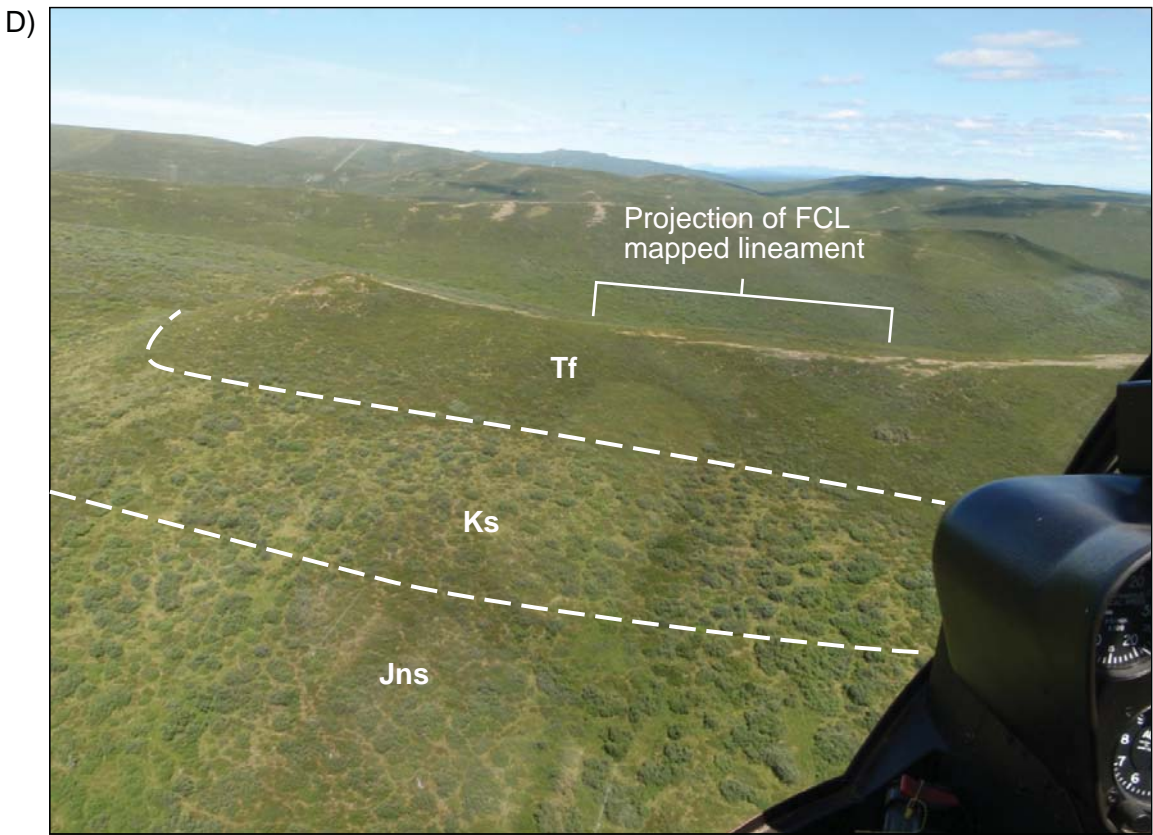
Photograph looking southwest from location C. Basal contact shown by arrows. Note that base of contact is not apparently deformed along projection of fault and that no expression of faulting in valley bottom is apparent.



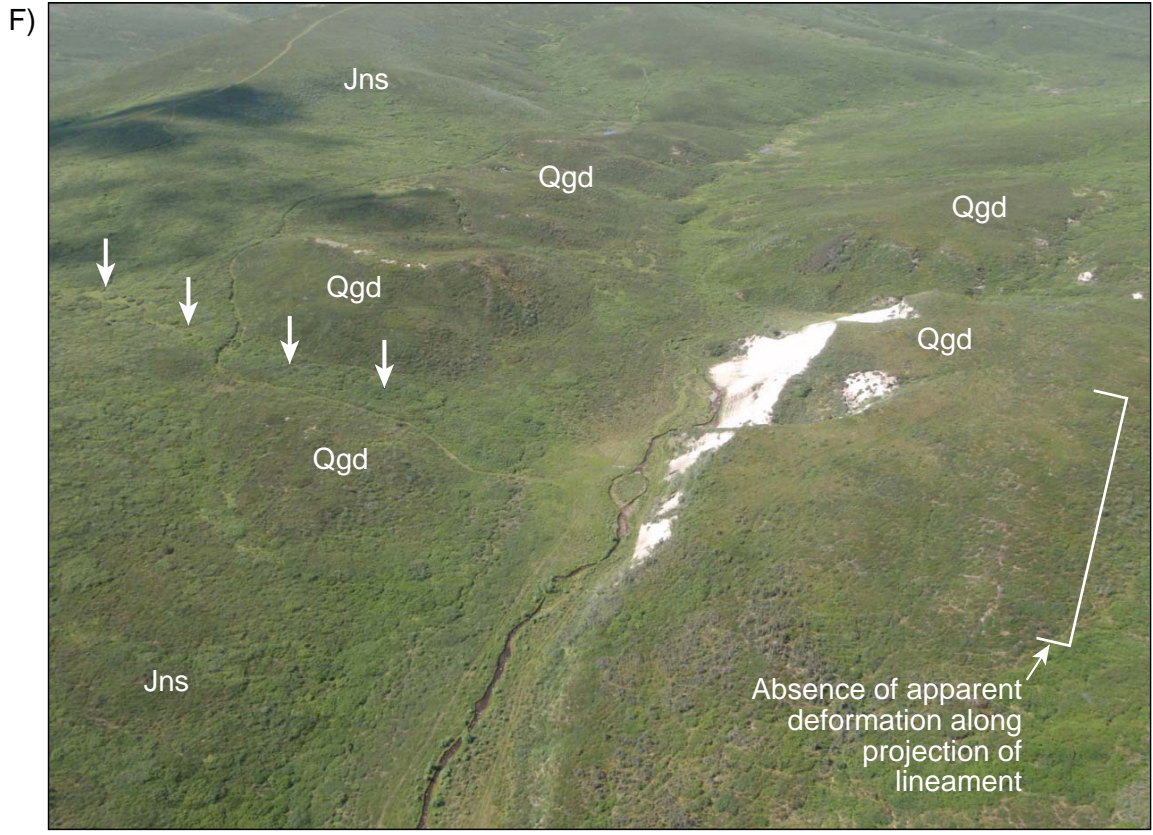
Photograph looking north from location G along mapped fault of Grantz (1960). Arrows point to approximate location of mapped fault. Note absence of apparent geomorphic expression fault.



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.



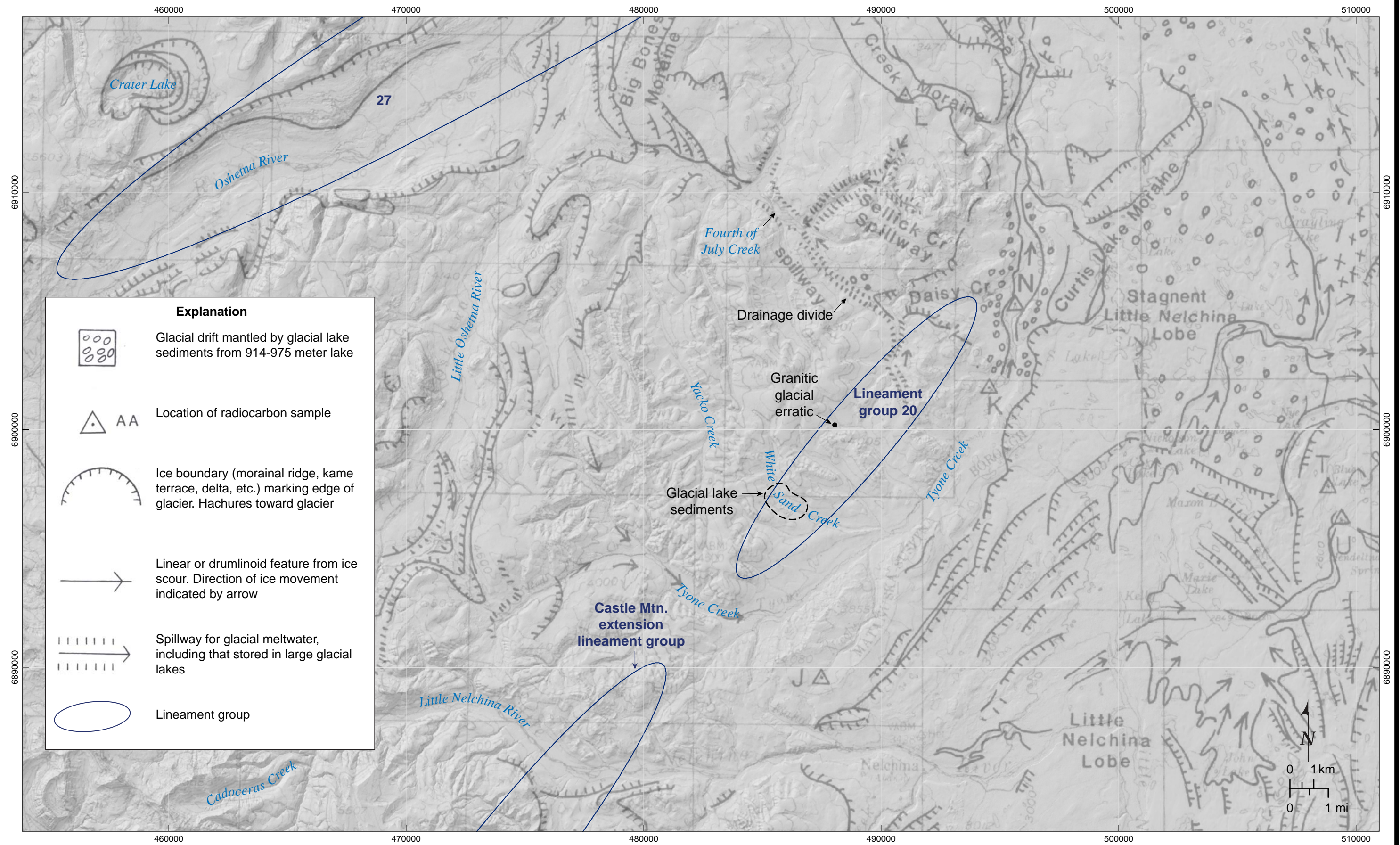
Photograph looking northwest from location F.



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.

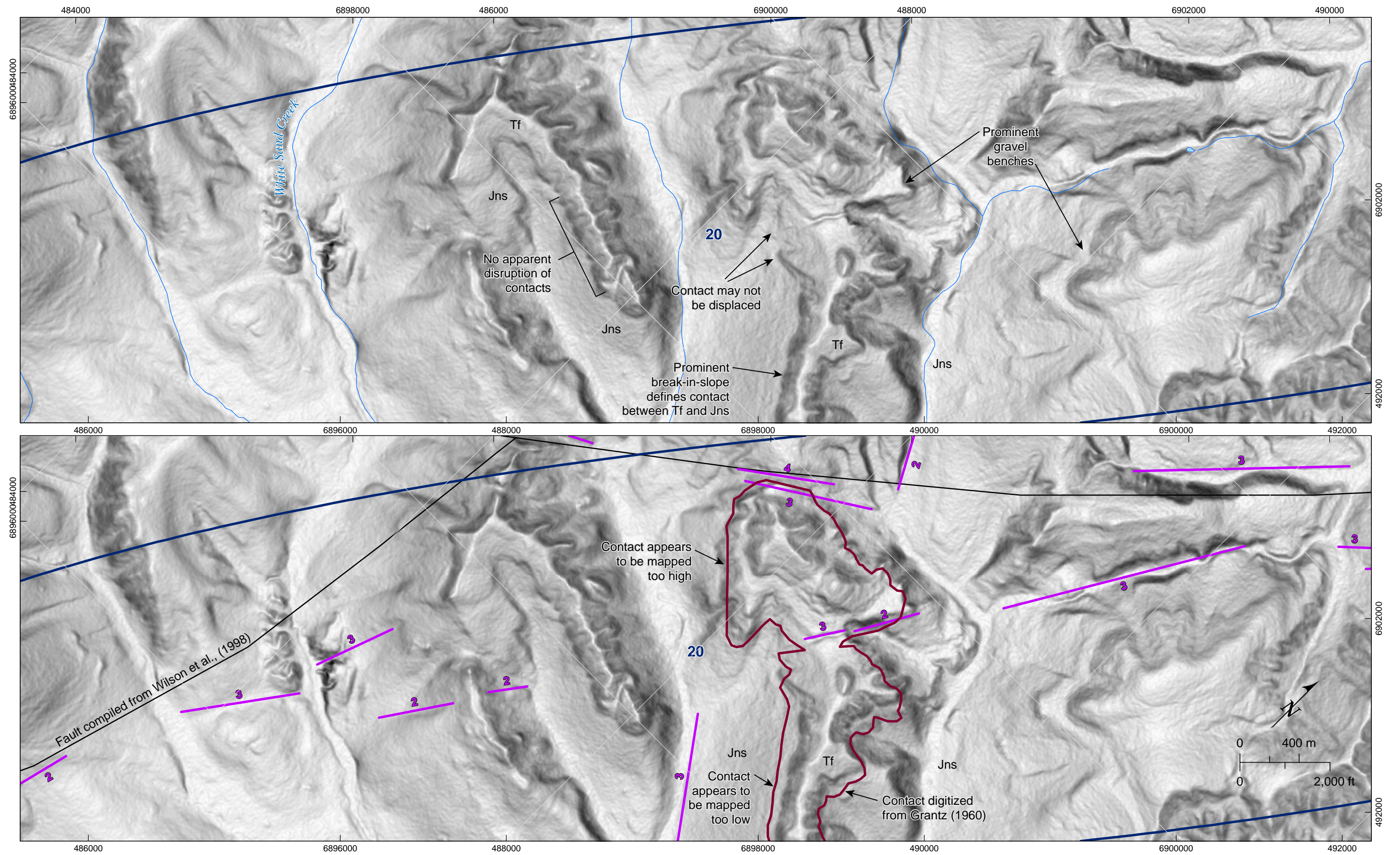


Photograph looking north-northeast from location I along queried mapped fault of Grantz (1960) that lies outside of lineament group. Note absence of fault expression.

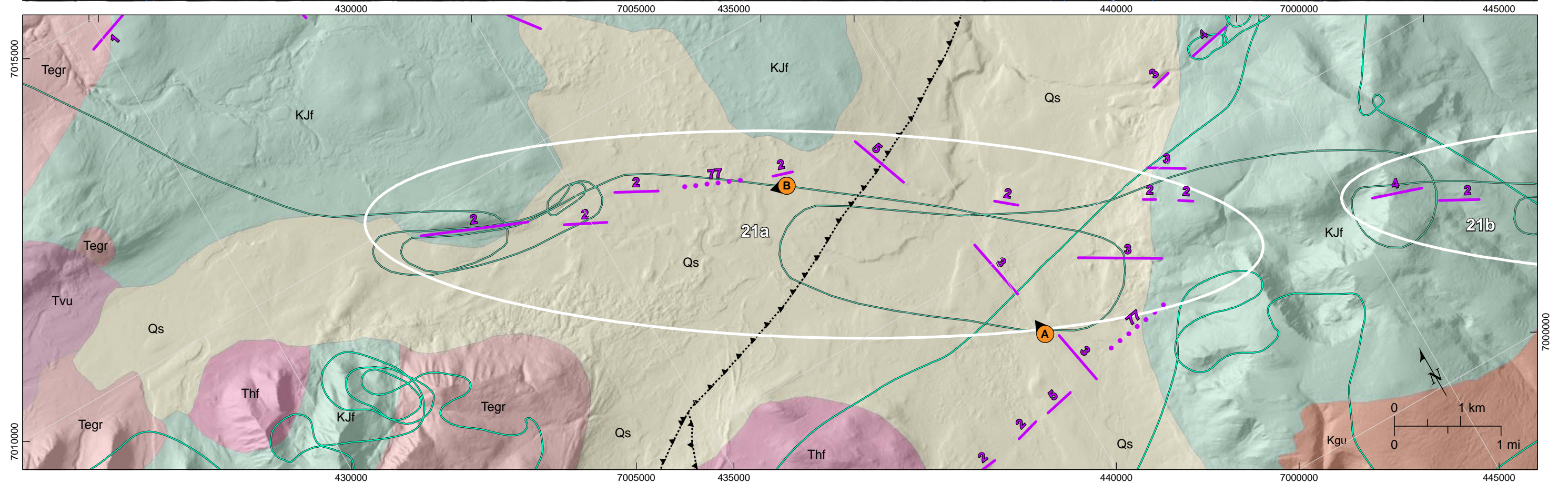
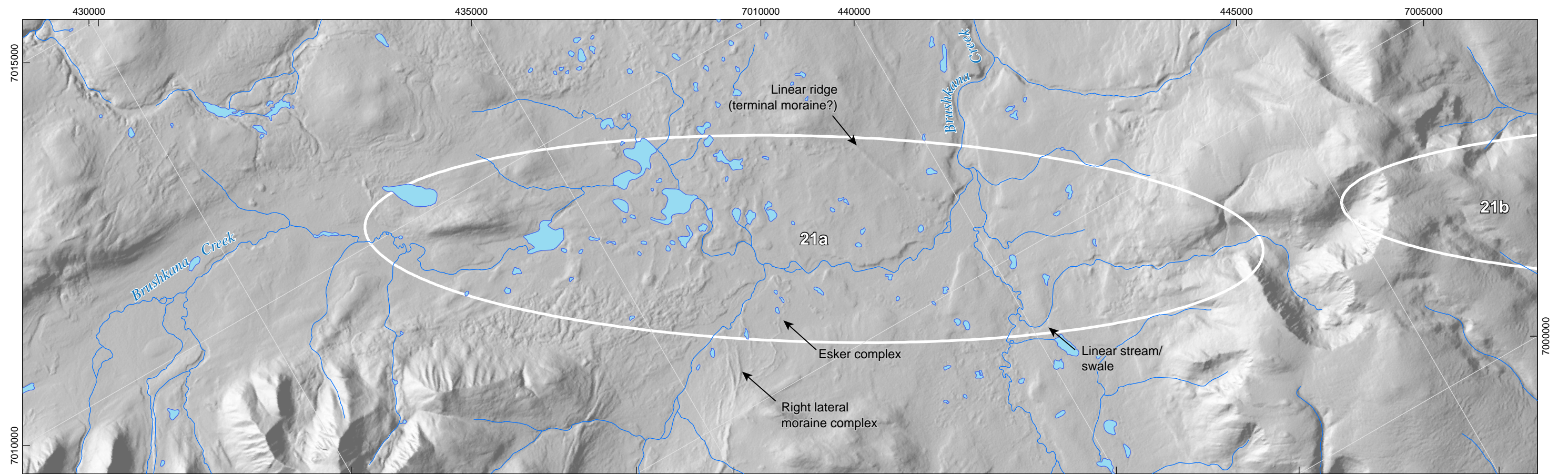


Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
2. Geologic map from Williams and Galloway, 1986.

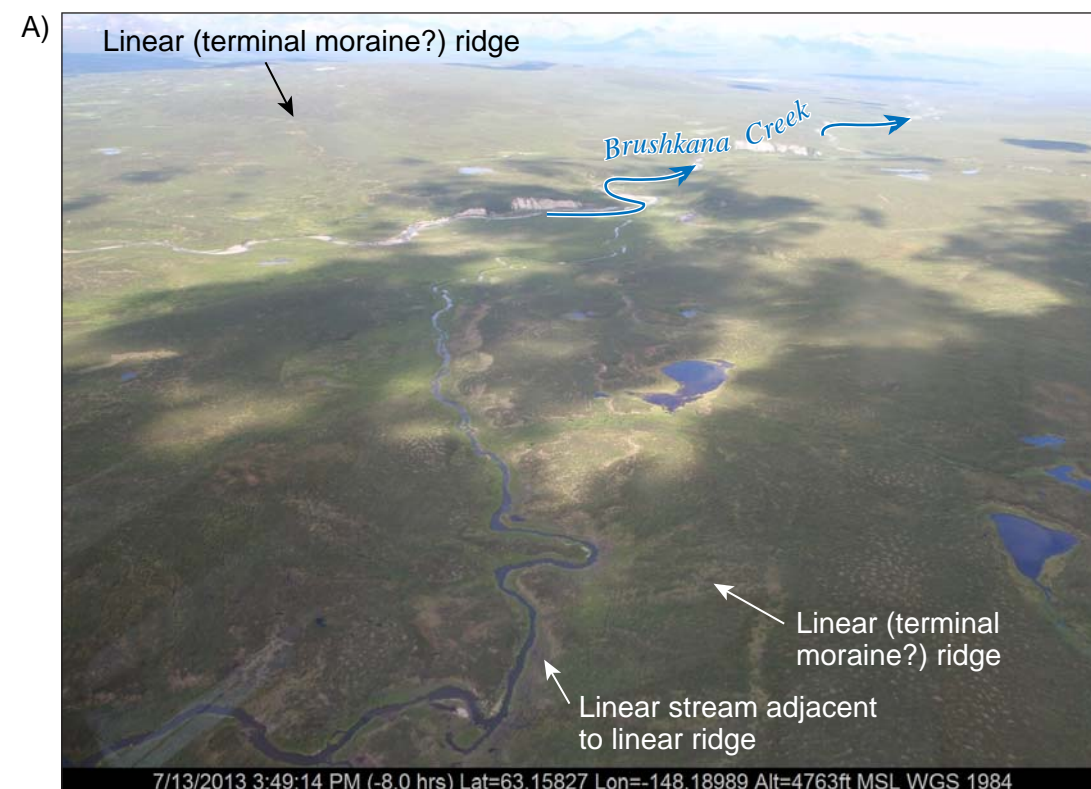
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Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 45° east of north.
 3. Base map is slopeshade derived from INSAR data.



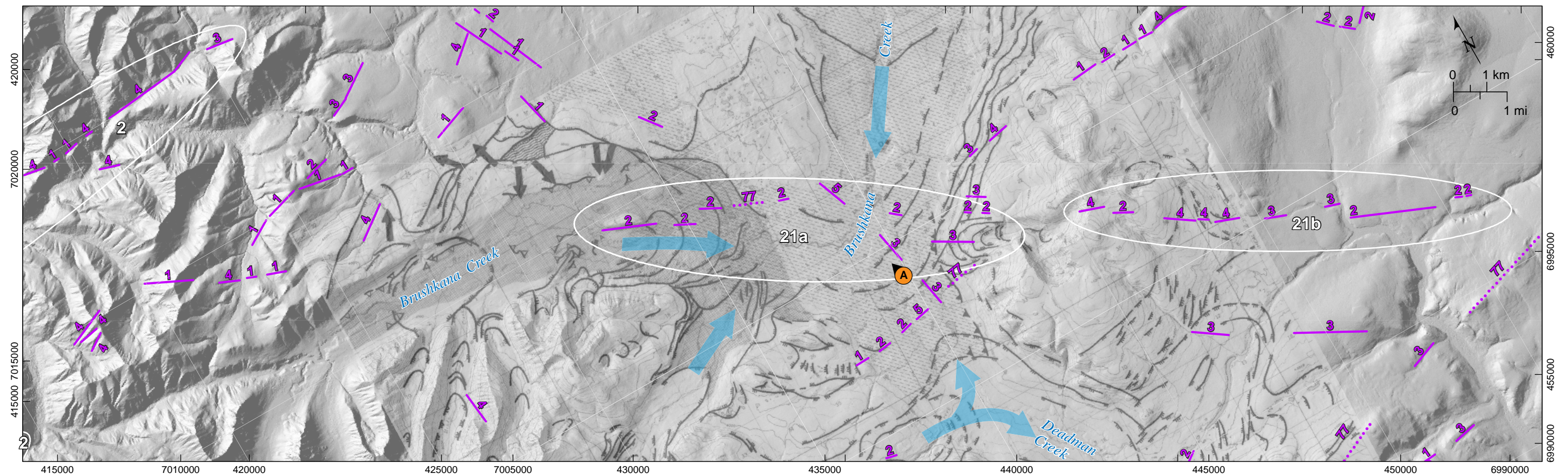
Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
 2. Data frame has been rotated 30° west of north.
 3. Geology by Wilson et al., 1998.



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.

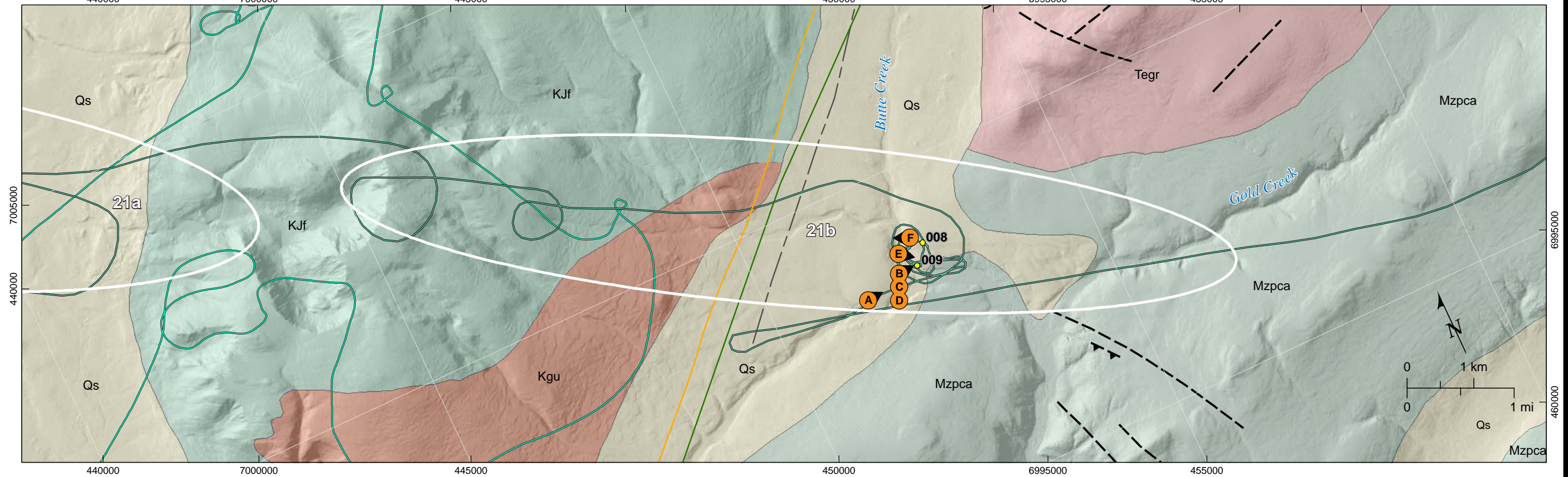
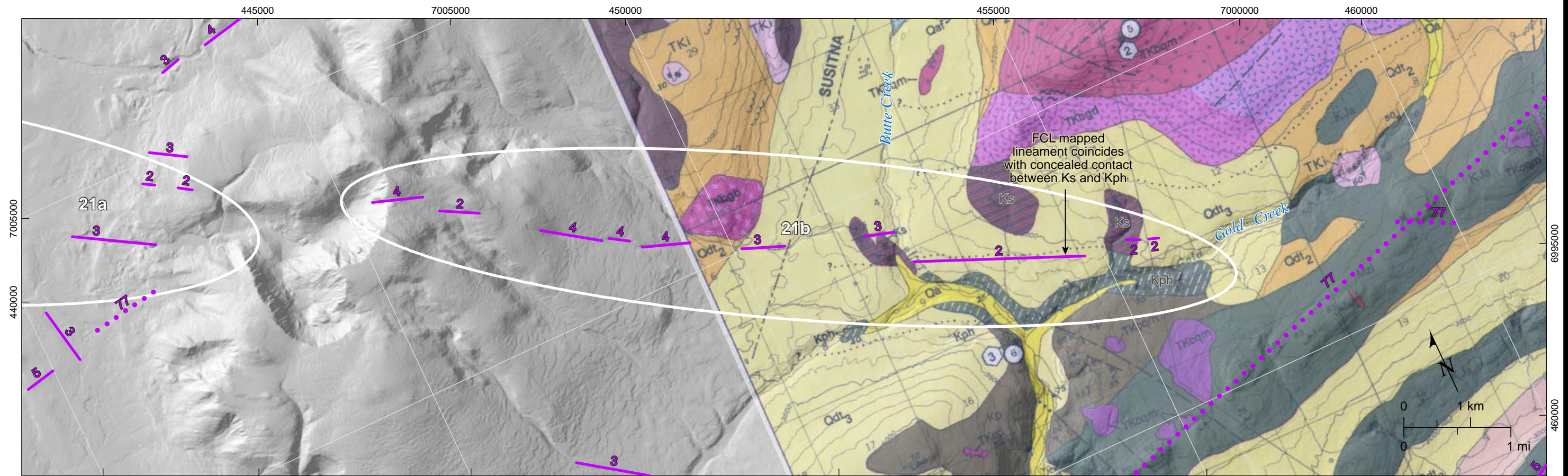


View looking northwest across western portion of lineament group 21a towards approximately 120-meter-tall rock-cored drumlin. View is looking up the Brushkana Creek valley. Note lack of obvious expression of mapped lineaments in the foreground.



- 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.

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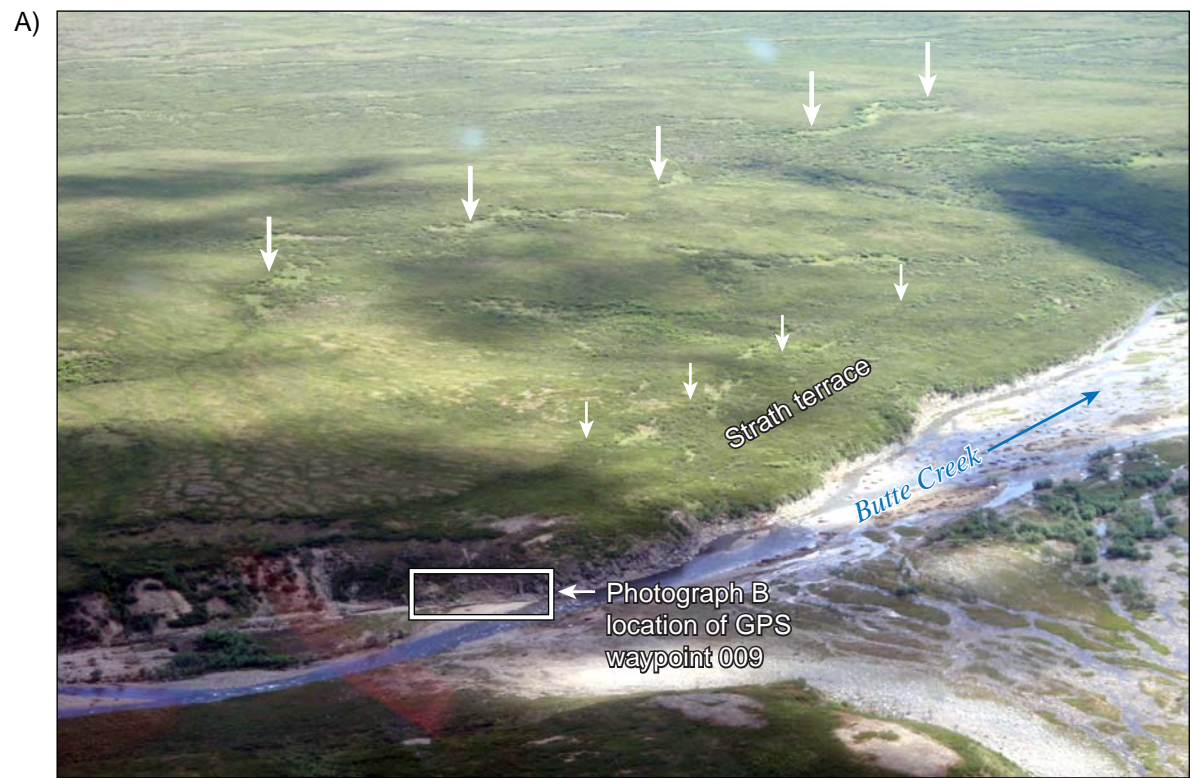
- Notes: 1. See Figures A0.2, A0.3, A0.4, and A0.5 for explanation.
2. Data frame has been rotated 25° west of north.
3. Map in top panel from Smith et al., 1988.
4. Geology in bottom panel from Wilson et al., 1998



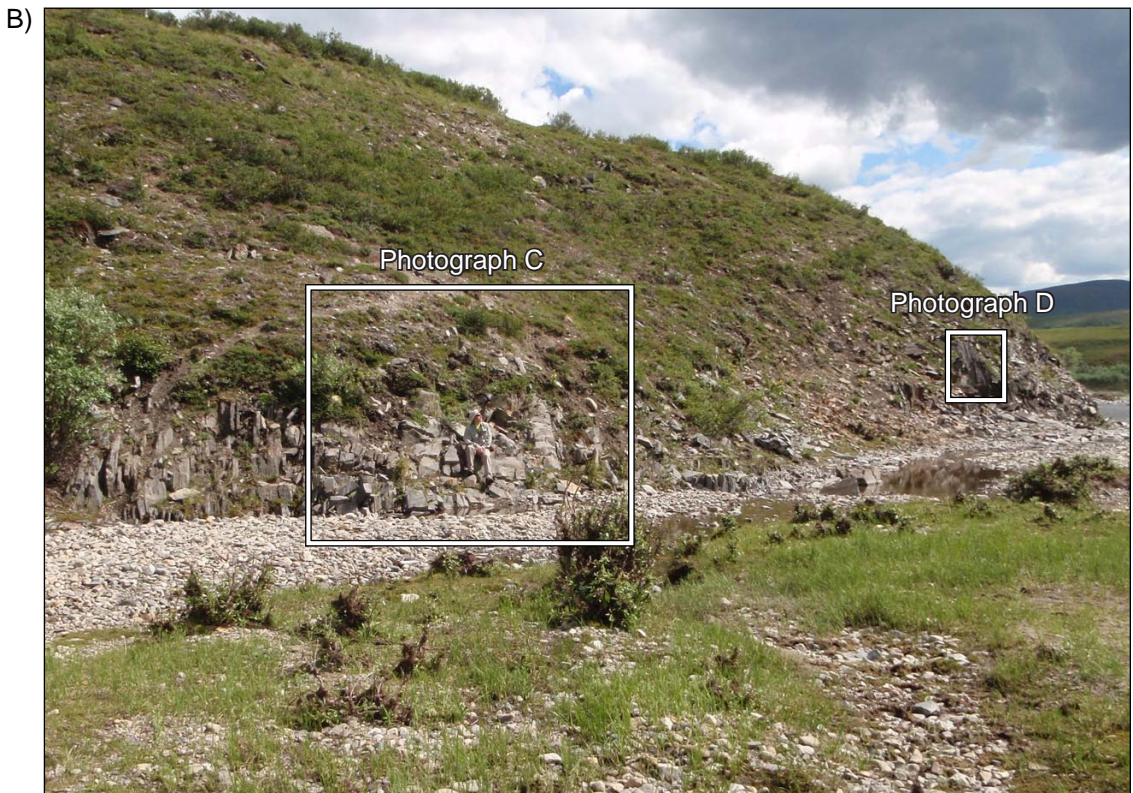
SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
LINEAMENT GROUP 21b
MAP DATA

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FIGURE
A21b.1



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.



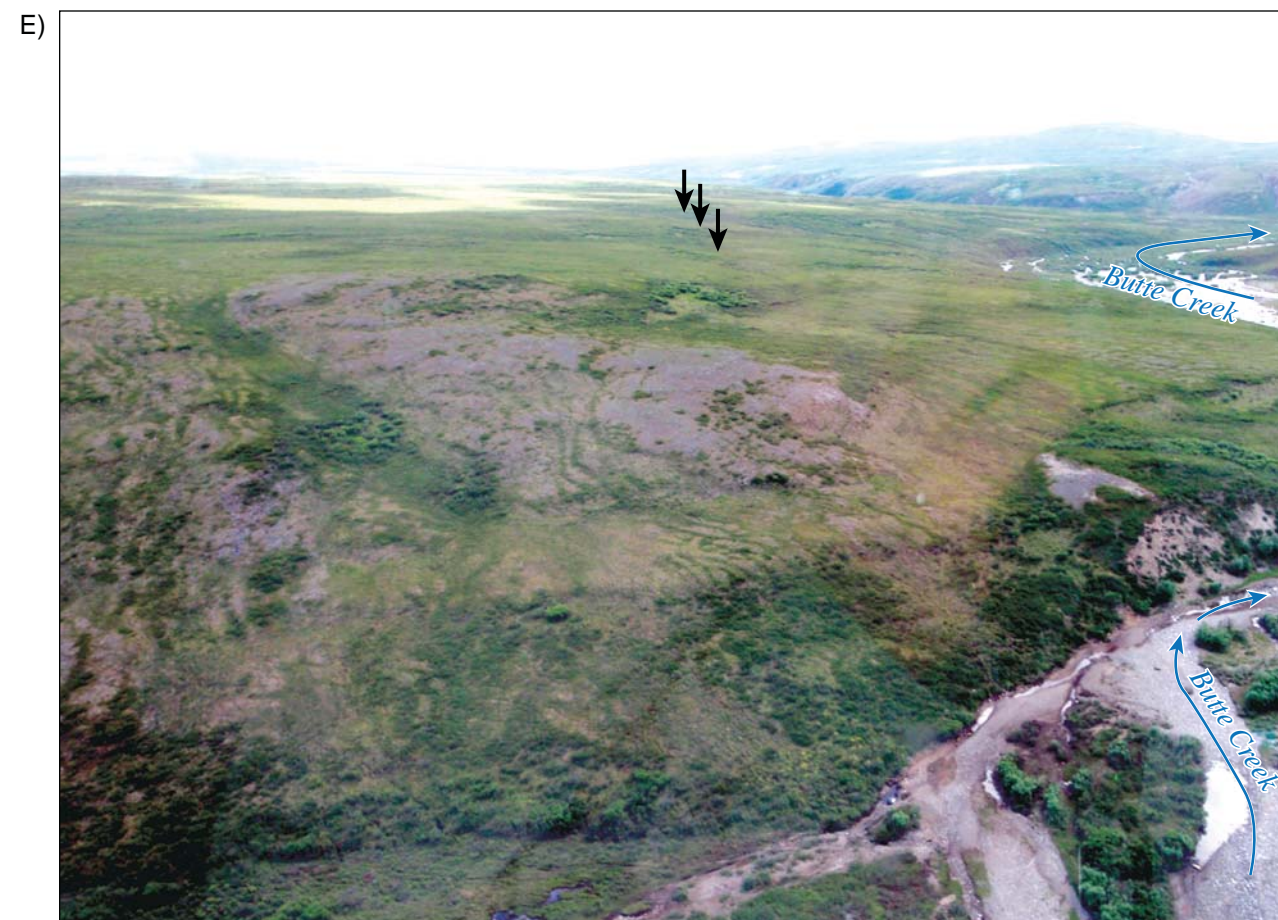
Detail of phyllite exposure showing ~3-meter-wide resistant bed of metamorphosed fine to medium sand. Thick, resistant beds, such as this, are interpreted to create the lineament shown by small arrows in Photograph A above. Geologist for scale.



Detail of vertically-dipping phyllite.

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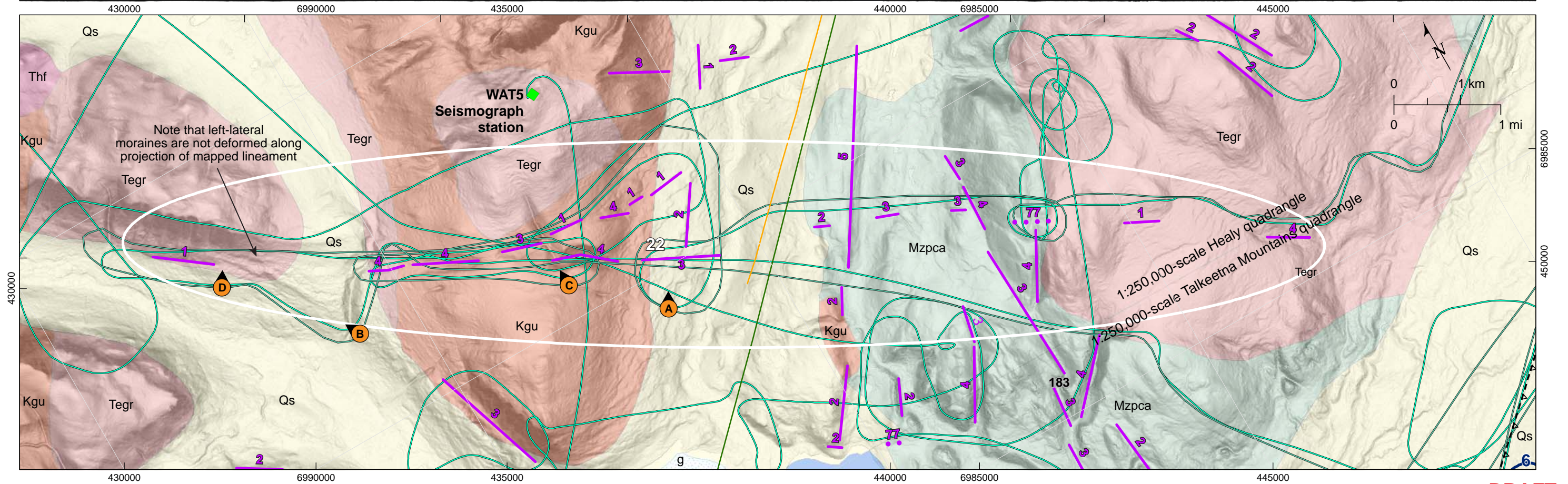
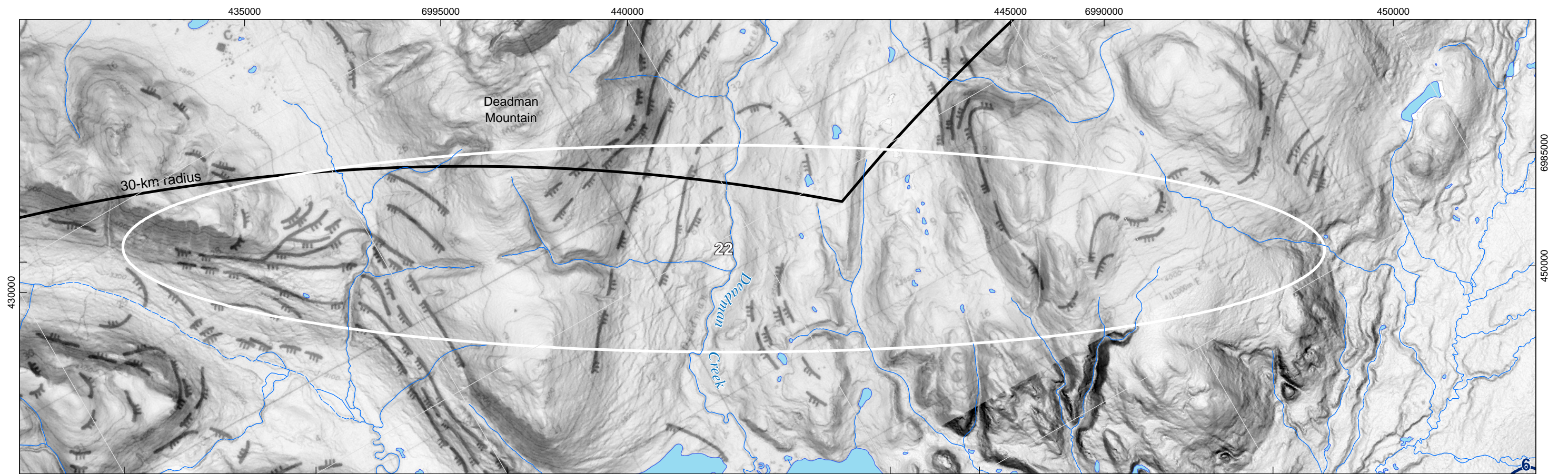


Photograph taken from location E looking east-southeast along trend of FCL mapped lineament (shown by arrows). Note absence of any apparent deformation in surficial deposits or in terrace riser on left bank of Butte Creek.



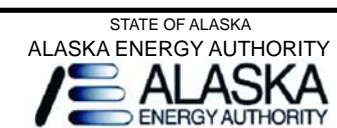
Photograph taken from location F looking west along trend of FCL mapped lineament to west of Butte Creek. Note no apparent deformation in right bank of stream or any expression of faulting in broad, flat terrace surface mapped as Qdt3 by Smith et al. (1988).

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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)

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SUSITNA-WATANA HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT
 LINEAMENT GROUP 22
 MAP DATA

FIGURE
 A22.1



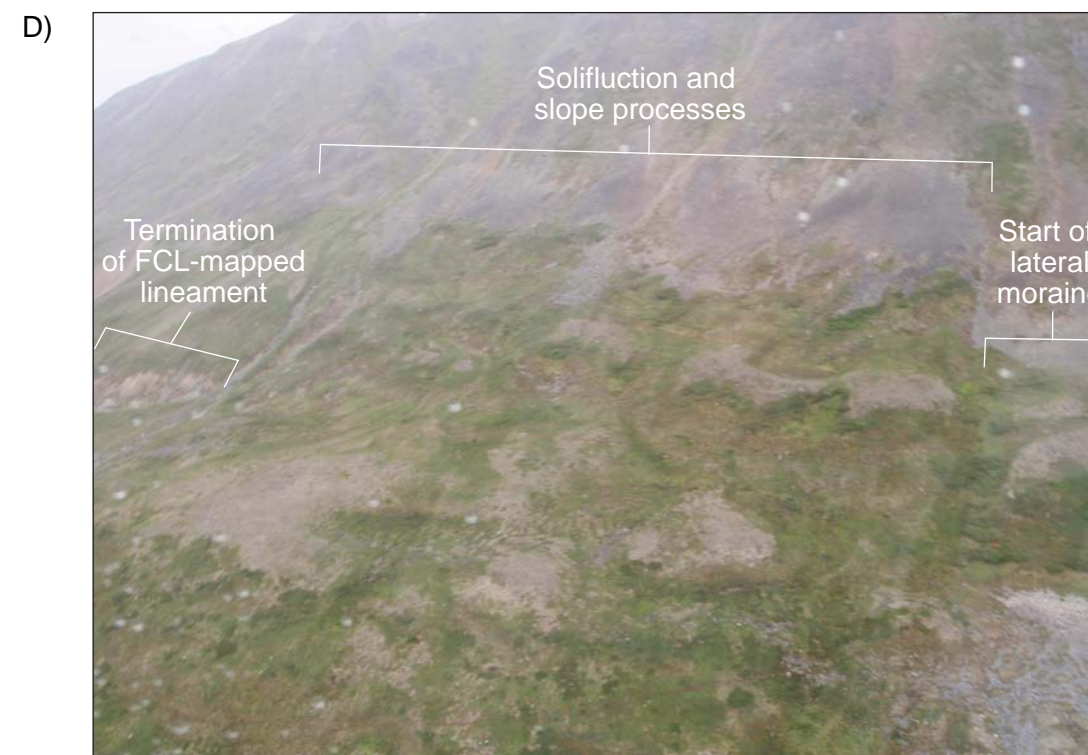
View looking north-northeast up the Deadman Creek valley. Note the numerous downhill-facing solifluction scarps. Large arrows point along mapped lineaments.



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.