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Photo 1 (1612):

Priority C pit at km 6.6 (Figure 1) lies on a gravel terrace with well-established ice wedge polygons, Removal of material from the active layer in the pit has initiated thaw and ponding but it has not changed since 2009 and remarkably is not currently impacting the embankment.



Photo 2 (1585):

Pit at km 20.7 (Figure 2), linear sinkholes from ice wedge melt out, see also Photo 3





Photo 3 (1697):

Pit at km 20.7 (Figure 3) is threatening the stability of the road embankment as thermal erosion of water is occurring through the ice wedges exposed in the adjacent pit.



Photo 4 (1645):

Pit at km 71.6 (Figure 10), typical settlement from thaw of segregated ice common in finer-grained lacustrine soils





Photo 5 (DWH 593):
Pit at km 61.7 (Figure 8) in 2009, compare to Photo 5A



Photo 5A (1637):

Pit at km 61.7(Figure 8), in 2014, note extensive settlement in southern portion (right side) of the developed pit indicative of the presence of massive ice in portions of this deposit.



Photo 6 (1712):

Cut made beside road embankment at km 89.3 (Figure 12) only a day or two before the 2014 site reconnaissance has exposed massive ground ice. Unless protected against thaw by placing cover material, significant development of a thermokarst depression should be expected.



Photo 7 (1576):

Pit at km 32.4 (Figures 4 and 5), typical Priority C pit in thaw stable soils that only requires regrading.

