

Figure 2.5-38—{Generalized Map of Recorded Joint Systems in New York}

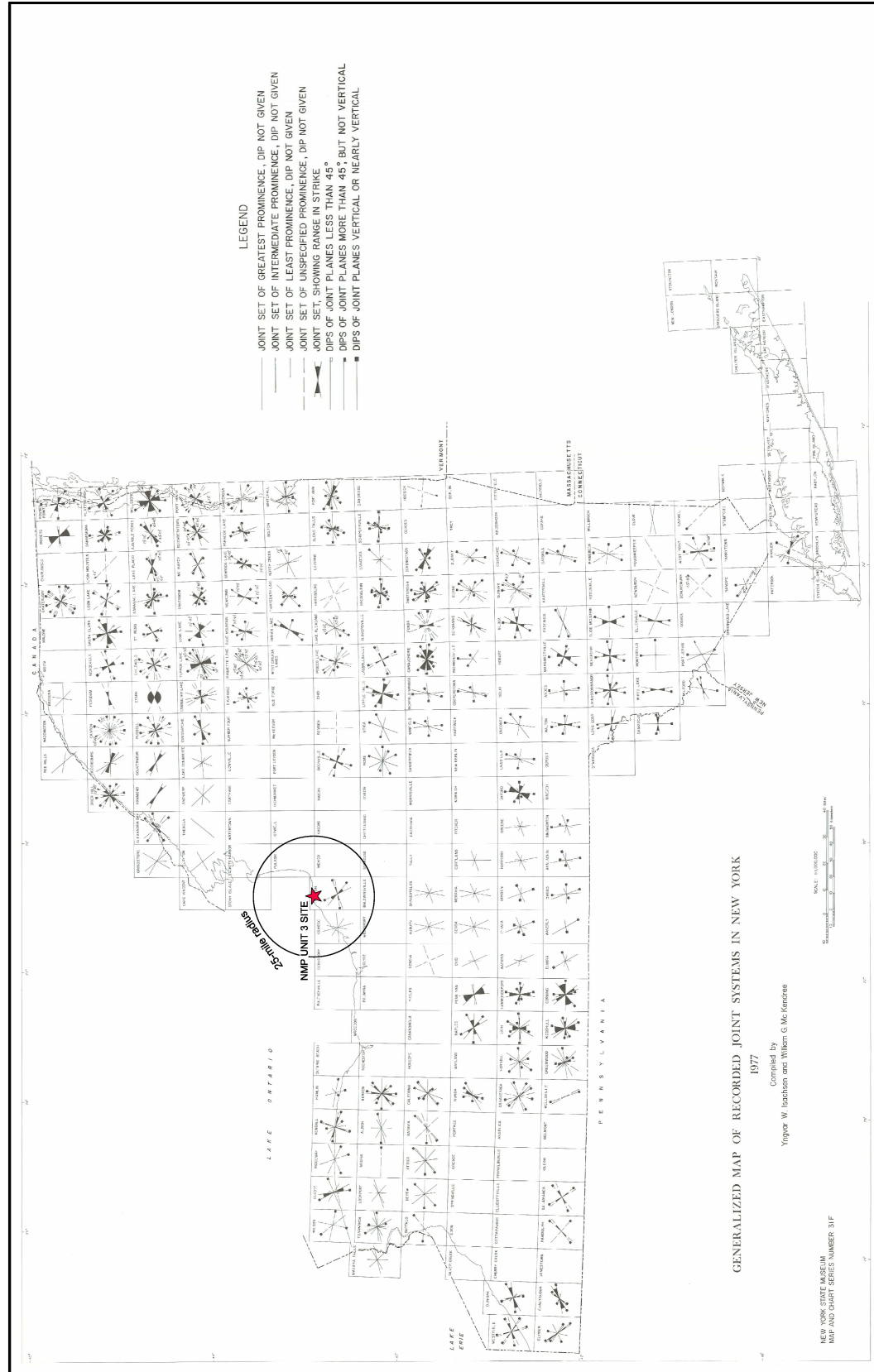


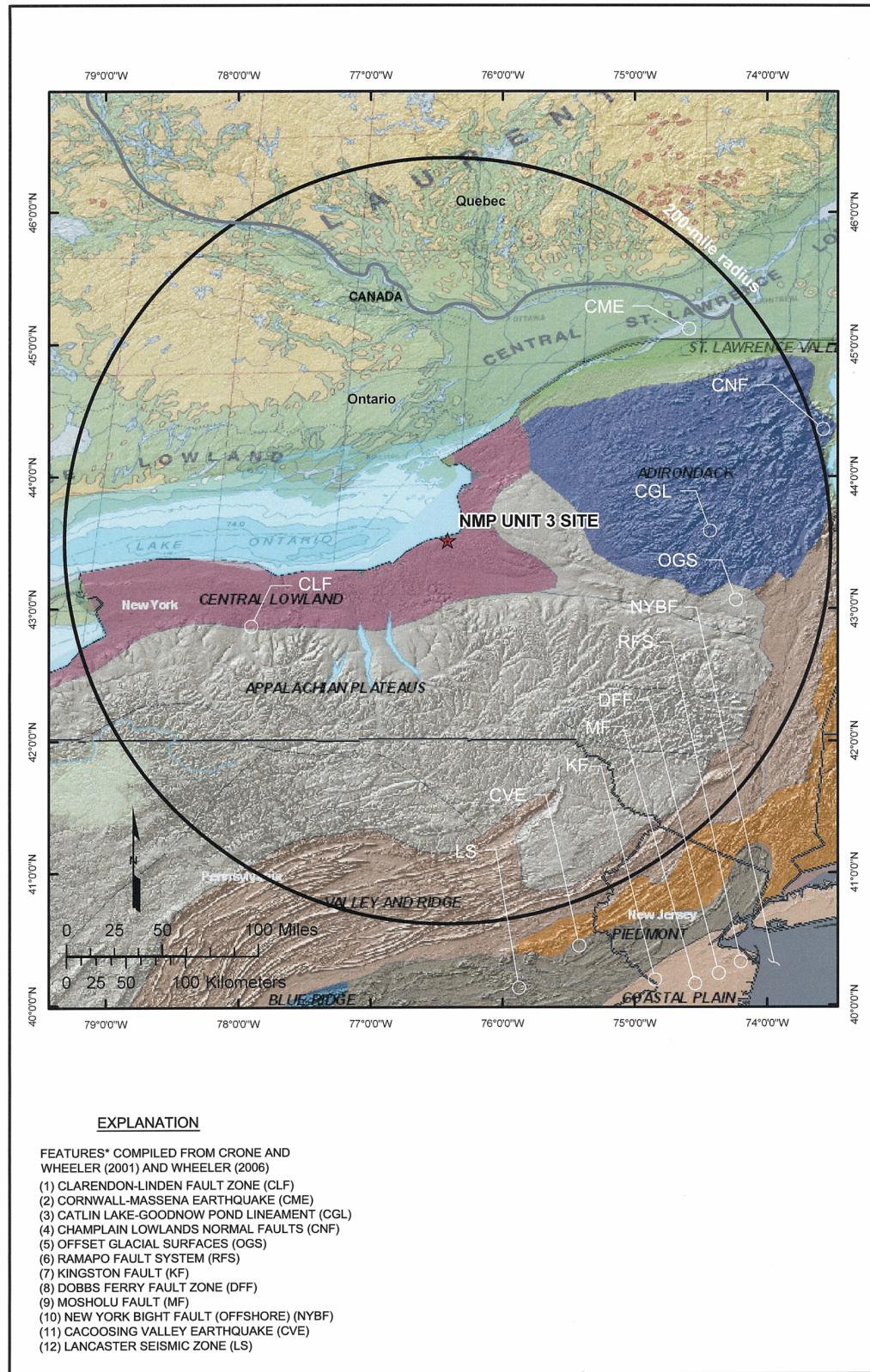
Figure 2.5-39—{Potential Quaternary Features in the Site Region}

Figure 2.5-40—{Site Vicinity Topographic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius}

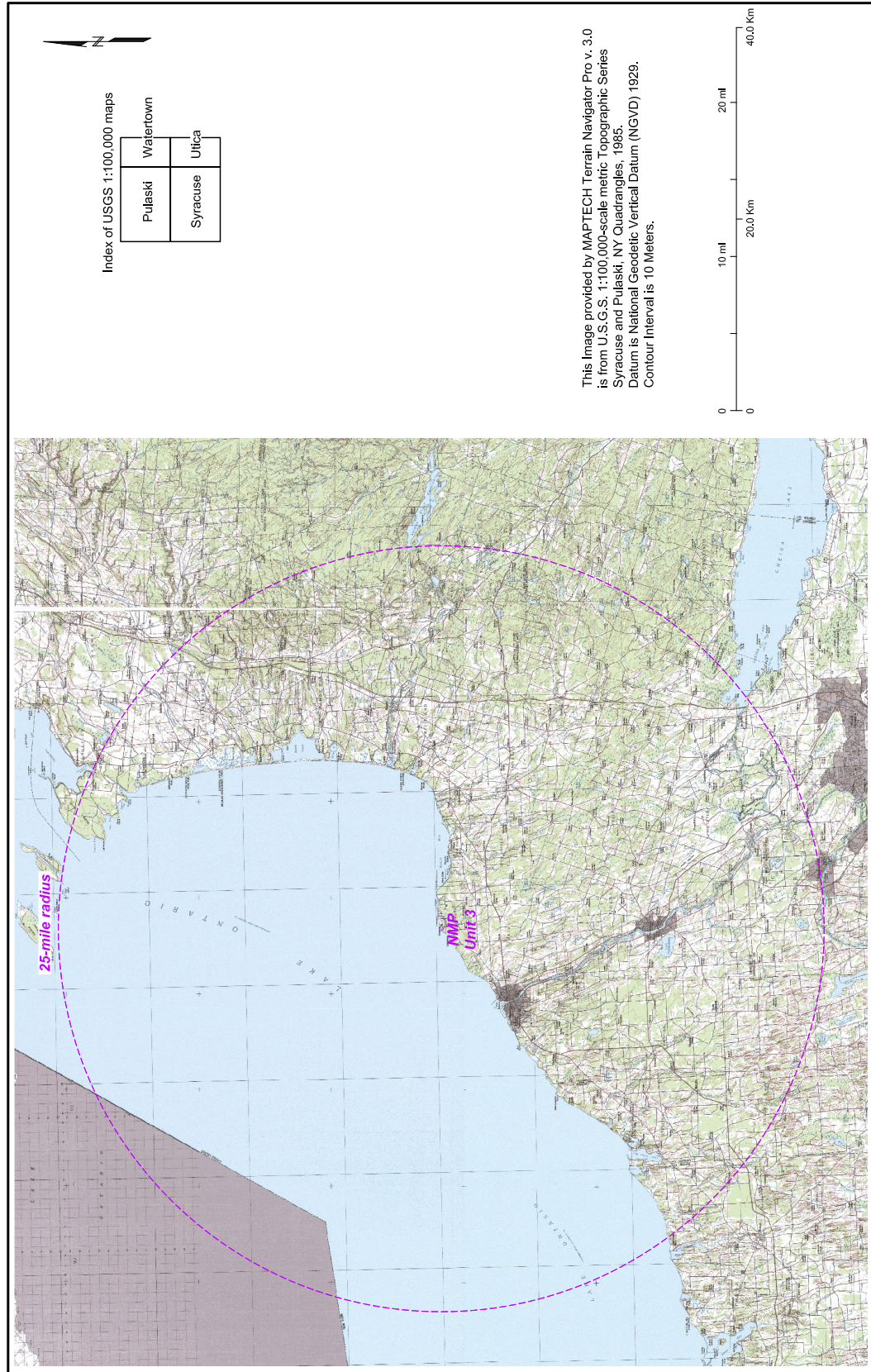


Figure 2.5-41—{Site Area Topographic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius}

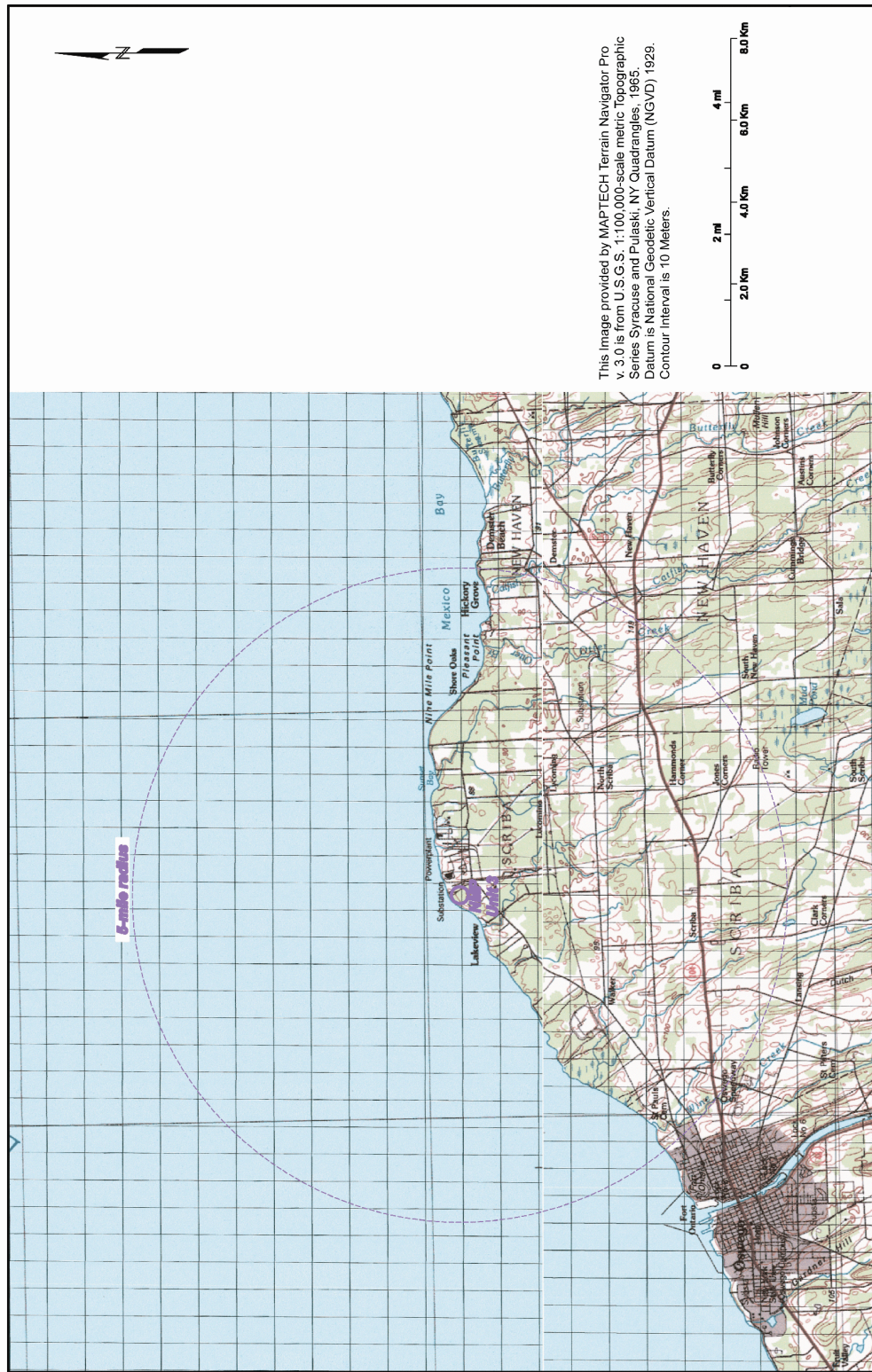
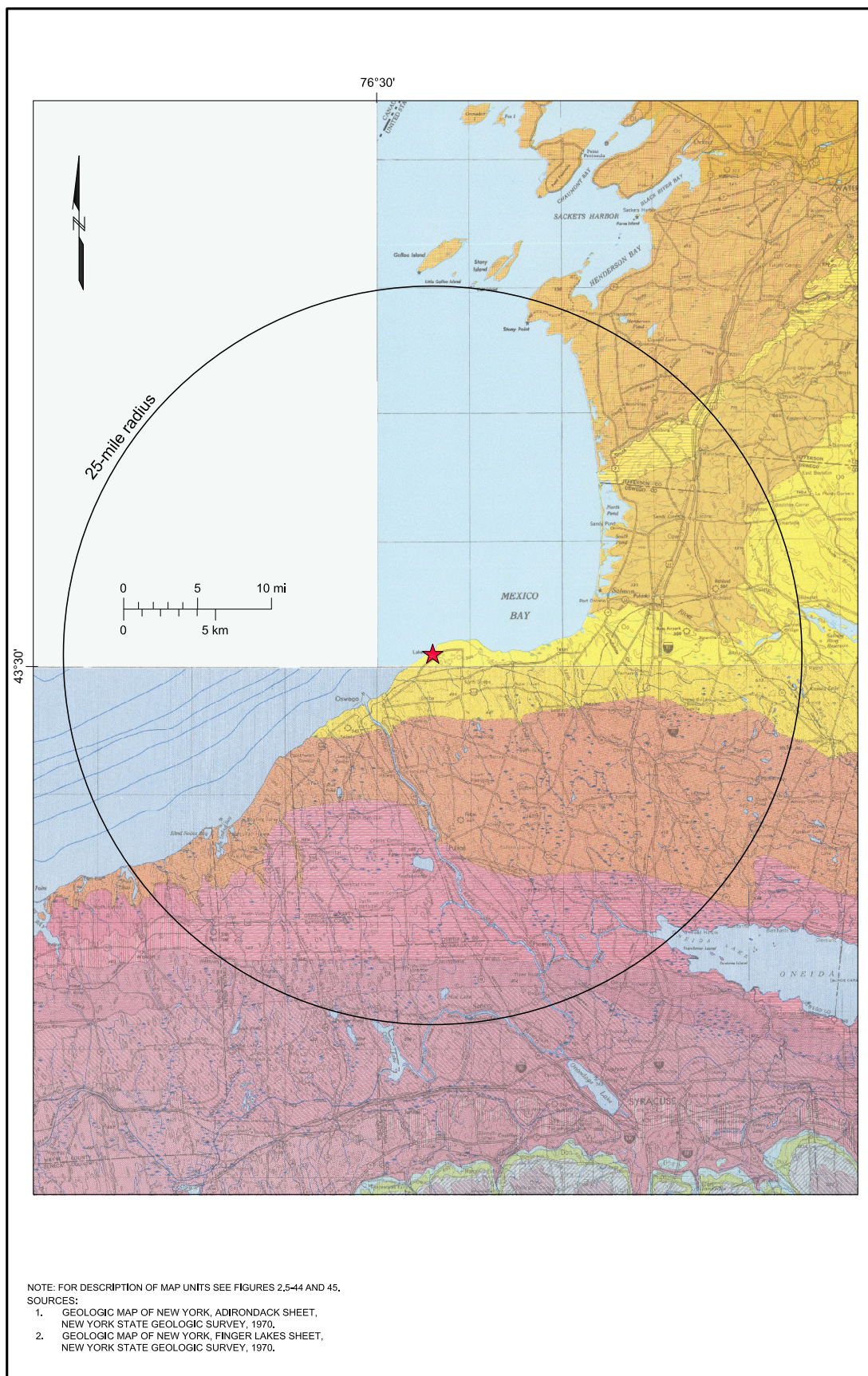


Figure 2.5-42—{Site Topographic Map 0.6-Mile (1-Km) Radius}



Figure 2.5-43—{Site Vicinity Geologic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius}

**Figure 2.5-44—{Site Vicinity Geologic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius Unit Descriptions
- Adirondack Sheet}**

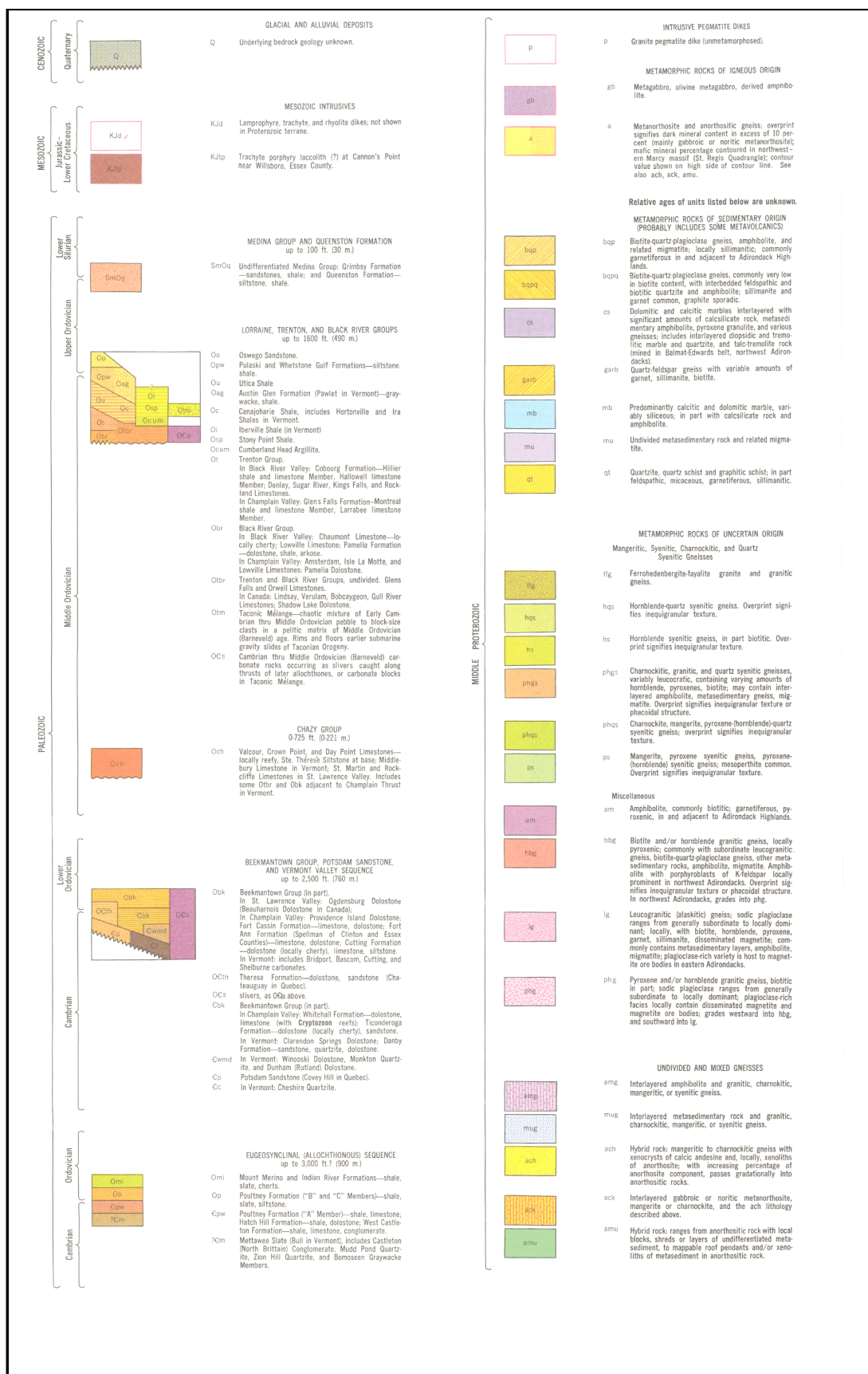


Figure 2.5-45—{Site Vicinity Geologic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius Unit Descriptions - Finger Lakes Sheet}

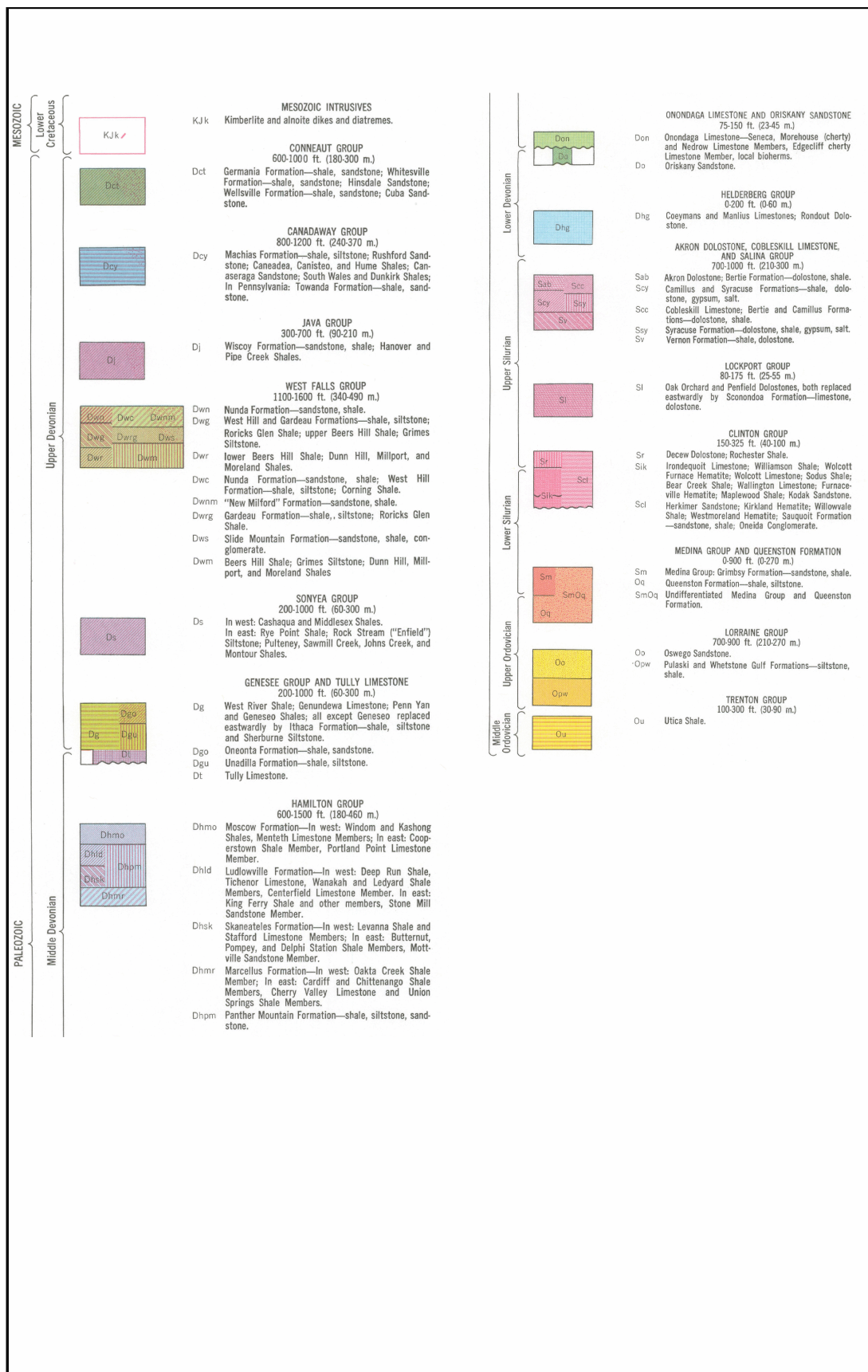


Figure 2.5-46—{Site Area Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius}

Figure 2.5-47—{Site Area Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius Unit Descriptions - Adirondack Sheet}

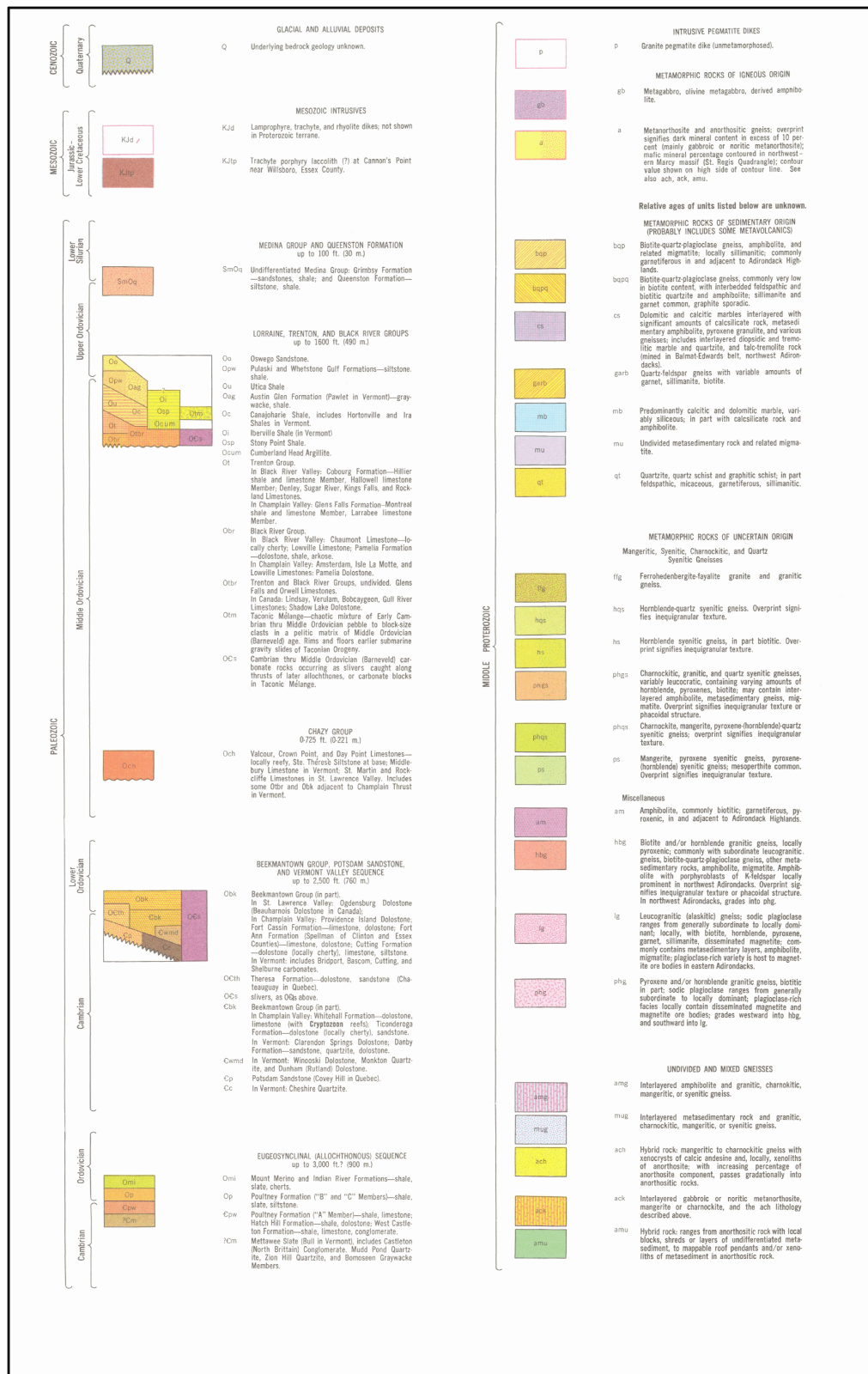


Figure 2.5-48—{Site Area Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius Unit Descriptions - Finger Lakes Sheet}

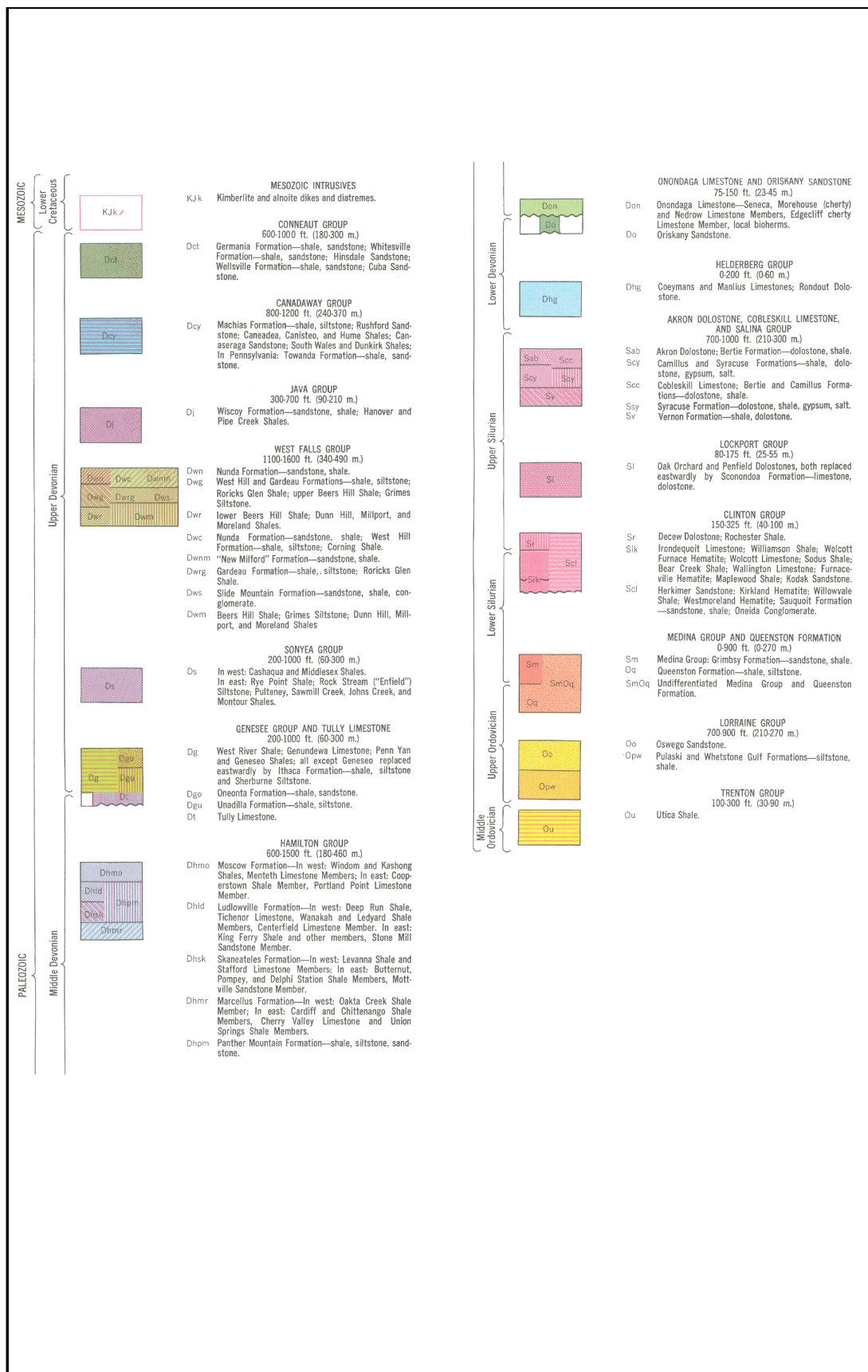


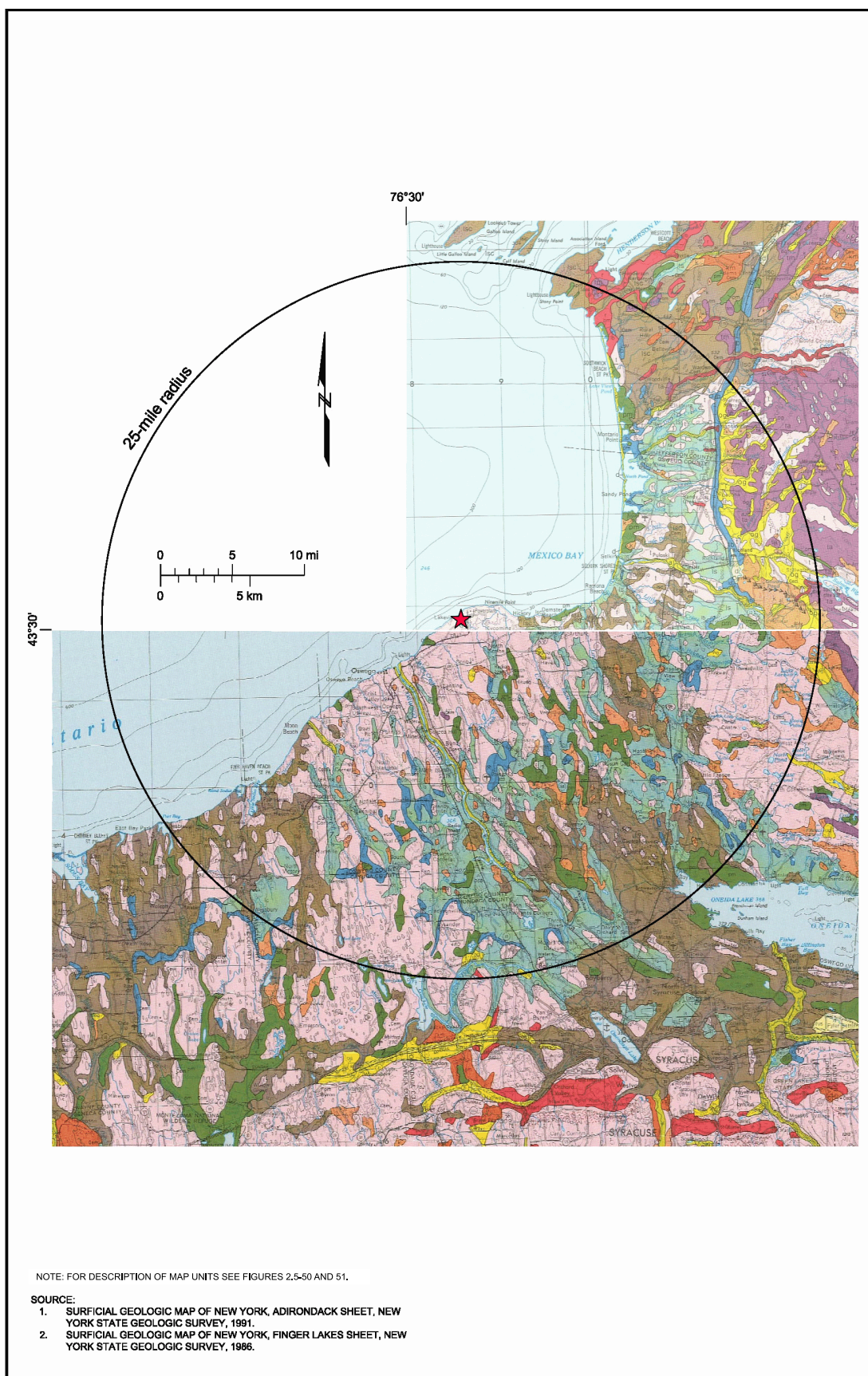
Figure 2.5-49—{Site Vicinity Surficial Geologic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius}

Figure 2.5-50—{Site Vicinity Surficial Geologic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius Unit Descriptions - Adirondack Sheet}

EXPLANATION	
HOLOCENE	al— Artificial fill al— Recent alluvium Oxidized fine sand to gravel, permeable, generally confined to floodplains within a valley, in larger valleys may be overlain by silt, subject to flooding, thickness 1-10 meters. alf— Alluvial fan Poorly stratified silt, sand, and boulders, fan shaped accumulations, at bottoms of steep slopes, generally permeable, thickness 1-10 meters. alt— Alluvial terrace Fluvial sand and gravel, occasional laterally continuous lenses of silt, remnants of earlier higher floodplains, generally permeable, thickness 1-10 meters. d— Dunes Fine to medium sands, well sorted, stratified, generally wind-reworked lake sediment, permeable, well drained, thickness 1-10 meters. pm— Swamp deposits Peat-muck, organic silt and sand in poorly drained areas, unoxidized, commonly overlies marl and lake silt, potential land instability, thickness 2-20 meters. alp— Pleistocene alluvium lb— Lacustrine beach Generally well sorted sand and gravel, stratified, permeable and well drained, deposited at lake shoreline, generally non-calcareous, may have wave-winnowed lag gravel, thickness variable (1-5 meters). mb— Marine beach Generally well sorted sand and gravel, elevation at or below highest marine level, permeable and well drained, may be fossiliferous, deposited in brackish to salt water, thickness variable (1-5 meters). ld— Lacustrine delta Coarse to fine gravel and sand, stratified, generally well sorted, permeable, deposited at a lake shoreline, thickness variable (3-15 meters). md— Marine delta Coarse to fine gravel and sand, elevation at or below highest marine level, stratified, generally well sorted, deposited in brackish to salt water, permeable, thickness variable (3-15 meters). lsc— Lacustrine silt and clay Generally laminated silt and clay, deposited in proglacial lakes, generally calcareous, low permeability, potential land instability, thickness variable (up to 50 meters). sc— Undifferentiated marine and lacustrine silt and clay Elevation within highest marine level, generally laminated to massive silt and clay, may include fossil shells, deposited in brackish to salt water, low permeability, potential land instability, thickness variable (up to 50 meters). ls— Lacustrine sand Generally quartz sand, well sorted, stratified, usually deposited in proglacial lakes, but may have been deposited on remnant ice, generally a near-shore deposit or near a sand source, permeable, thickness variable (2-20 meters). s— Undifferentiated marine and lacustrine sand Well sorted, stratified, fine to medium sand, generally a near-shore deposit, at or below highest marine level, may include fossil shells, may be a brackish to salt water deposit, permeable, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
	d— Wind-deposited sand Fine to medium sand, well sorted, stratified, generally wind-reworked lake sediments, permeable, well drained, thickness variable (1-10 meters). og— Outwash sand and gravel Coarse to fine gravel with sand, proglacial fluvial deposition, well rounded and stratified, generally finer texture away from ice border, permeable, thickness variable (2-20 meters). fg— Fluvial sand and/or gravel Sand and/or gravel, occasional laterally continuous lenses of silt, deposition farther from glacier than outwash, age and proximity to ice uncertain, permeable, thickness variable (1-20 meters). k— Kame deposits Coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, includes kames, eskers, kame terraces, ice contact, or ice cored deposition, lateral variability in sorting, texture and permeability, may be firmly cemented with calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters). ki— Inwash Coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, interpreted as alluvium deposited adjacent to active or remnant ice by streams of nonglacial origin, thickness variable (2-20 meters). ali— Alluvial inwash Deposited between active or remnant glacier ice and draped on adjacent valley wall, lacks kettles, permeability varies, thickness variable (2-10 meters). sl— Subaqueous fan Coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, variable texture and sorting, deposited adjacent to glacier with englacial or subglacial conduit debouching in deep water, thickness variable (5-30 meters). km— Kame moraine Variable texture (size and sorting) from boulders to sand, deposition at an active ice margin during retreat, constructional kame and kettle topography, locally, calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters). tm— Till moraine Variable texture (size and sorting), generally low permeability, deposition adjacent to ice, thickness variable (10-30 meters). ta— Ablation moraine Till, deposited by downwasting, with minor amounts of sand and silt, deposition during final melting of glacier, thickness variable (1-10 meters). t— Till Variable texture (boulders to silt), usually poorly sorted sand-rich diamict, deposition beneath glacier ice, permeability varies with compaction, thickness variable (1-50 meters). Adirondack till: generally sand-rich diamict, metamorphic provenance. Ontario-St. Lawrence-Champlain till: generally silty clay to silt loam, sedimentary provenance. Tug Hill till: generally stony silt-clay to sandy silt, differentiated from "ta" in this region, sedimentary provenance. r— Bedrock Exposed or generally within 1 meter of surface, in some areas saprolite is preserved. Bedrock stipple overprint Bedrock may be within 1-3 meters of surface, may sporadically crop out, variable mantle of rock debris, glacial till, lacustrine or marine sediments.
	PRE-PLEISTOCENE

**Figure 2.5-51—{Site Vicinity Surficial Geologic Map 25-Mile (40-Km) Radius Unit
Descriptions - Finger Lakes Sheet}**

EXPLANATION	
	al - Recent deposits Generally confined to floodplains within a valley, oxidized, non-calcareous, fine sand to gravel, in larger valleys may be overlain by silt, subject to frequent flooding, thickness 1-10 meters.
	alf - alluvial fan
	pm - Swamp deposits Peat-muck, organic silt and sand in poorly drained areas, unoxidized, may be overlying marl and lake silts, potential land instability, thickness generally 2-20 meters.
	d - Dunes Fine to medium sand, well-sorted, stratified, non-calcareous, unconsolidated, generally wind-reworked lake sediments, permeable, well-drained, thickness variable (1-10 meters).
	lb - Lacustrine beach Generally well-sorted sand and gravel, stratified, permeable and well-drained, deposited at a lake shoreline, generally non-calcareous, wave-winnowed lag gravel in isolated drumlin localities, thickness variable (2-10 meters).
	ld - Lacustrine delta Coarse to fine gravel and sand, stratified, generally well-sorted, deposited at a lake shoreline, thickness variable (3-15 meters).
	lsc - Lacustrine silt and clay Generally laminated clay and silt deposited in proglacial lakes, generally calcareous, potential land instability, thickness variable (up to 50 meters).
	ls - Lacustrine sand Sand deposits associated with large bodies of water, generally a near-shore deposit or near a sand source, well-sorted, stratified, generally quartz sand, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
	og - Outwash sand and gravel Coarse to fine gravel with sand, proglacial fluvial deposition, well-rounded and stratified, generally finer texture away from ice border, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
	k - Kame deposits Includes kames, eskers, kame terraces, kame deltas, coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, deposition adjacent to ice, lateral variability in sorting, coarseness and thickness, locally firmly cemented with calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
	km - Kame moraine Variable texture (size and sorting) from boulders to sand, deposition at an ice margin during deglaciation, locally cemented with calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
	tm - Till moraine Much like till, but more variable in sorting, generally more permeable than till, deposition adjacent to ice, more variably drained, may be ablation till, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
	t - Till Variable texture (e.g. clay, silt-clay, boulder clay), usually poorly sorted diamict, deposition beneath glacier ice, generally calcareous in northern part of map, relatively impermeable (loamy matrix), variable clast content - ranging from abundant well-rounded diverse lithologies in valley tills to relatively angular, more limited lithologies in upland tills, potential land instability on steep slopes, thickness variable (1-50 meters).
	r - Bedrock Exposed or within 1 meter of surface, the following types of rock may be exposed: Paleozoic limestone, sandstone, shale.
	Bedrock stipple overprint bedrock may be within 1-3 meters of surface, may sporadically crop out, variable mantle of rock debris and glacial till.

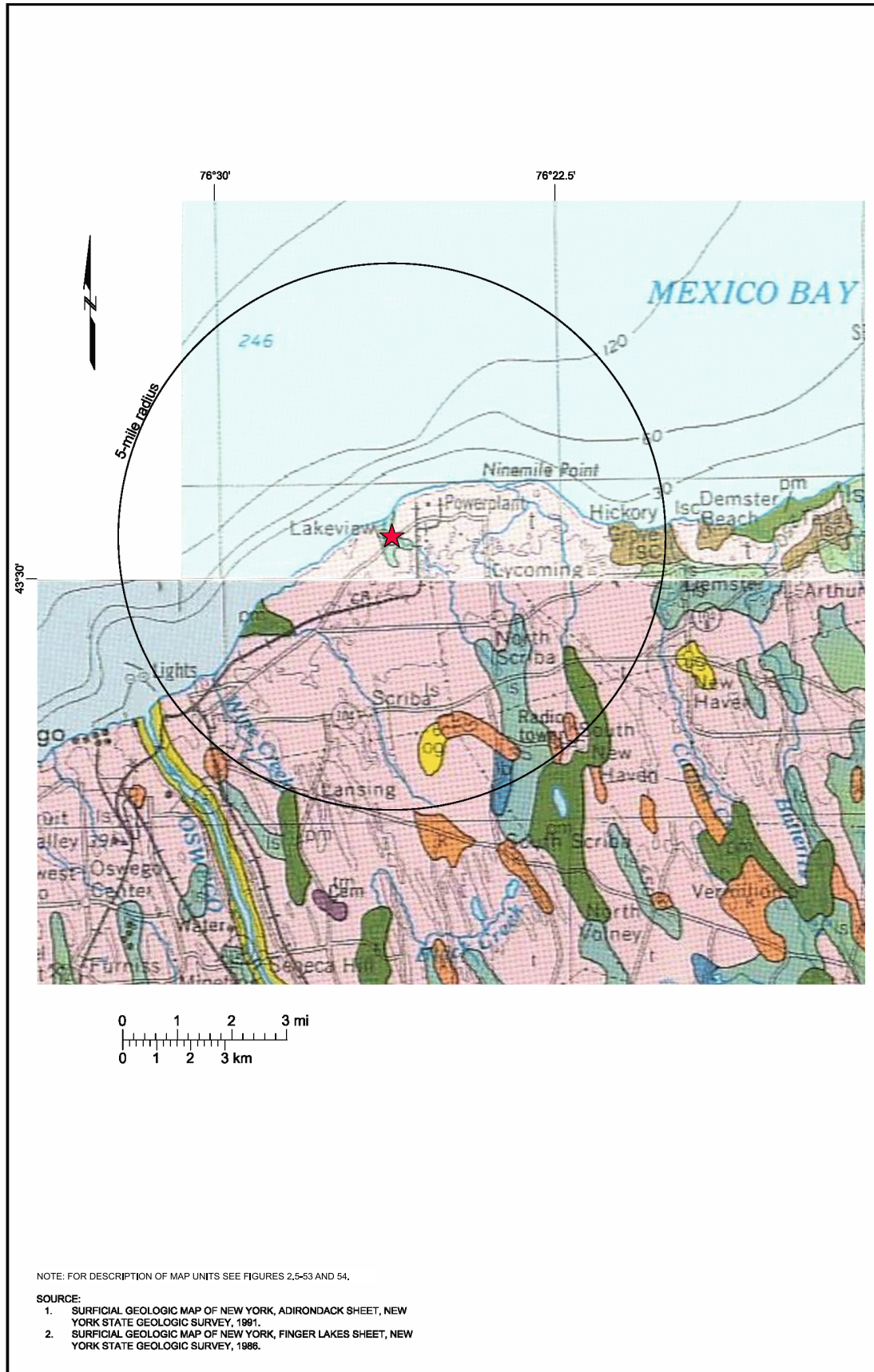
Figure 2.5-52—{Site Area Surficial Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius }

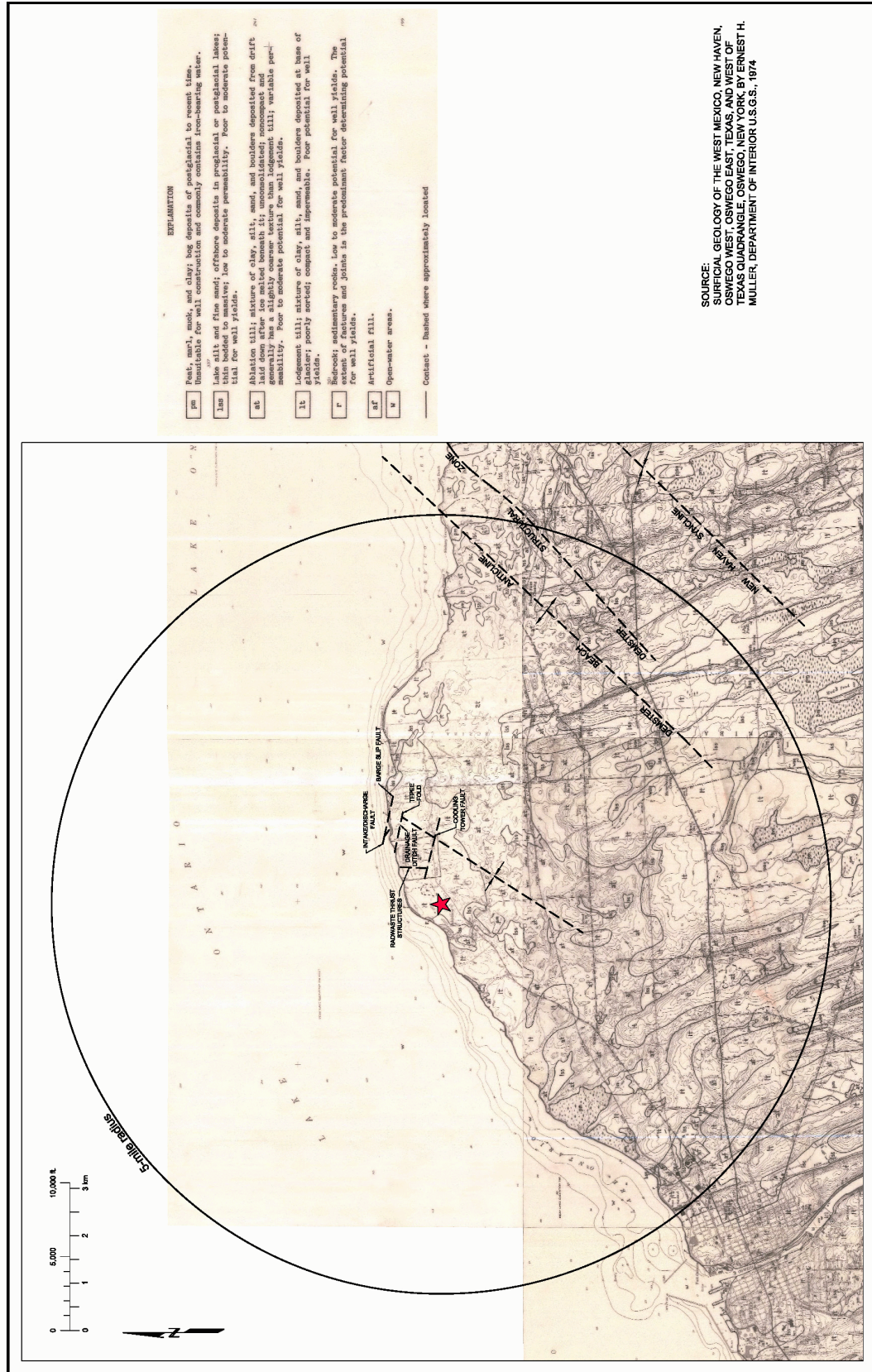
Figure 2.5-53—{Site Area Surficial Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius Unit Descriptions - Adirondack Sheet}

EXPLANATION		
HOLOCENE		at— Artificial fill
		al— Recent alluvium Oxidized fine sand to gravel, permeable, generally confined to floodplains within a valley, in larger valleys may be overlain by silt, subject to flooding, thickness 1-10 meters.
		alf— Alluvial fan Poorly stratified silt, sand, and boulders, fan shaped accumulations, at bottoms of steep slopes, generally permeable, thickness 1-10 meters.
		alt— Alluvial terrace Fluvial sand and gravel, occasional laterally continuous lenses of silt, remnants of earlier higher floodplains, generally permeable, thickness 1-10 meters.
		d— Dunes Fine to medium sands, well sorted, stratified, generally wind-reworked lake sediment, permeable, well drained, thickness 1-10 meters.
		pm— Swamp deposits Peat-muck, organic silt and sand in poorly drained areas, unoxidized, commonly overlies marl and lake silt, potential land instability, thickness 2-20 meters.
		alp— Pleistocene alluvium
		lb— Lacustrine beach Generally well sorted sand and gravel, stratified, permeable and well drained, deposited at lake shoreline, generally non-calcareous, may have wave-winnowed lag gravel, thickness variable (1-5 meters).
		mb— Marine beach Generally well sorted sand and gravel, elevation at or below highest marine level, permeable and well drained, may be fossiliferous, deposited in brackish to salt water, thickness variable (1-5 meters).
		ld— Lacustrine delta Coarse to fine gravel and sand, stratified, generally well sorted, permeable, deposited at a lake shoreline, thickness variable (3-15 meters).
		md— Marine delta Coarse to fine gravel and sand, elevation at or below highest marine level, stratified, generally well sorted, deposited in brackish to salt water, permeable, thickness variable (3-15 meters).
		isc— Lacustrine silt and clay Generally laminated silt and clay, deposited in proglacial lakes, generally calcareous, low permeability, potential land instability, thickness variable (up to 50 meters).
		sc— Undifferentiated marine and lacustrine silt and clay Elevation within highest marine level, generally laminated to massive silt and clay, may include fossil shells, deposited in brackish to salt water, low permeability, potential land instability, thickness variable (up to 50 meters).
		ls— Lacustrine sand Generally quartz sand, well sorted, stratified, usually deposited in proglacial lakes, but may have been deposited on remnant ice, generally a near-shore deposit or near a sand source, permeable, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
		s— Undifferentiated marine and lacustrine sand Well sorted, stratified, fine to medium sand, generally a near-shore deposit, at or below highest marine level, may include fossil shells, may be a brackish to salt water deposit, permeable, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
PLEISTOCENE		d— Wind-deposited sand Fine to medium sand, well sorted, stratified, generally wind-reworked lake sediments, permeable, well drained, thickness variable (1-10 meters).
		og— Outwash sand and gravel Coarse to fine gravel with sand, proglacial fluvial deposition, well rounded and stratified, generally finer texture away from ice border, permeable, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
		fg— Fluvial sand and/or gravel Sand and/or gravel, occasional laterally continuous lenses of silt, deposition farther from glacier than outwash, age and proximity to ice uncertain, permeable, thickness variable (1-20 meters).
		k— Kame deposits Coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, includes kames, eskers, kame terraces, kame deltas, ice contact, or ice cored deposition, lateral variability in sorting, texture and permeability, may be firmly cemented with calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
		ki— Inwash Coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, interpreted as alluvium deposited adjacent to active or remnant ice by streams of nonglacial origin, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
		ali— Alluvial inwash Deposited between active or remnant glacier ice and draped on adjacent valley wall, lacks kettles, permeability varies, thickness variable (2-10 meters).
		sf— Subaqueous fan Coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, variable texture and sorting, deposited adjacent to glacier with englacial or subglacial conduit debouching in deep water, thickness variable (5-30 meters).
		km— Kame moraine Variable texture (size and sorting) from boulders to sand, deposition at an active ice margin during retreat, constructional kame and kettle topography, locally, calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
		tm— Till moraine Variable texture (size and sorting), generally low permeability, deposition adjacent to ice, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
		ta— Ablation moraine Till, deposited by downwasting, with minor amounts of sand and silt, deposition during final melting of glacier, thickness variable (1-10 meters).
		t— Till Variable texture (boulders to silt), usually poorly sorted sand-rich diamict, deposition beneath glacier ice, permeability varies with compaction, thickness variable (1-50 meters).
		Adirondack till: generally sand-rich diamict, metamorphic provenance. Ontario-St. Lawrence-Champlain till: generally silty clay to silt loam, sedimentary provenance. Tug Hill till: generally stony silt-clay to sandy silt, differentiated from "ta" in this region, sedimentary provenance.
PRE-PLEISTOCENE		r— Bedrock Exposed or generally within 1 meter of surface, in some areas saprolite is preserved.
		Bedrock stipple overprint Bedrock may be within 1-3 meters of surface, may sporadically crop out, variable mantle of rock debris, glacial till, lacustrine or marine sediments.

**Figure 2.5-54—{Site Area Surficial Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius Unit
Descriptions - Finger Lakes Sheet}**

EXPLANATION	
	al - Recent deposits Generally confined to floodplains within a valley, oxidized, non-calcareous, fine sand to gravel, in larger valleys may be overlain by silt, subject to frequent flooding, thickness 1-10 meters.
	alf - alluvial fan
	pm - Swamp deposits Peat-muck, organic silt and sand in poorly drained areas, unoxidized, may be overlying marl and lake silts, potential land instability, thickness generally 2-20 meters.
	d - Dunes Fine to medium sand, well-sorted, stratified, non-calcareous, unconsolidated, generally wind-reworke lake sediments, permeable, well-drained, thickness variable (1-10 meters).
	lb - Lacustrine beach Generally well-sorted sand and gravel, stratified, permeable and well-drained, deposited at a lake shoreline, generally non-calcareous, wave-winnowed lag gravel in isolated drumlin localities, thickness variable (2-10 meters).
	ld - Lacustrine delta Coarse to fine gravel and sand, stratified, generally well-sorted, deposited at a lake shoreline, thickness variable (3-15 meters).
	lsc - Lacustrine silt and clay Generally laminated clay and silt deposited in proglacial lakes, generally calcareous, potential land instability, thickness variable (up to 50 meters).
	ls - Lacustrine sand Sand deposits associated with large bodies of water, generally a near-shore deposit or near a sand source, well-sorted, stratified, generally quartz sand, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
	og - Outwash sand and gravel Coarse to fine gravel with sand, proglacial fluvial deposition, well-rounded and stratified, generally finer texture away from ice border, thickness variable (2-20 meters).
	k - Kame deposits Includes kames, eskers, kame terraces, kame deltas, coarse to fine gravel and/or sand, deposition adjacent to ice, lateral variability in sorting, coarseness and thickness, locally firmly cemented with calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
	km - Kame moraine Variable texture (size and sorting) from boulders to sand, deposition at an ice margin during deglaciation, locally cemented with calcareous cement, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
	tm - Till moraine Much like till, but more variable in sorting, generally more permeable than till, deposition adjacent to ice, more variably drained, may be ablation till, thickness variable (10-30 meters).
	t - Till Variable texture (e.g. clay, silt-clay, boulder clay), usually poorly sorted diamict, deposition beneath glacier ice, generally calcareous in northern part of map, relatively impermeable (loamy matrix), variable clast content - ranging from abundant well-rounded diverse lithologies in valley tills to relatively angular, more limited lithologies in upland tills, potential land instability on steep slopes, thickness variable (1-50 meters).
	r - Bedrock Exposed or within 1 meter of surface, the following types of rock may be exposed: Paleozoic limestone, sandstone, shale.
	Bedrock stipple overprint bedrock may be within 1-3 meters of surface, may sporadically crop out, variable mantle of rock debris and glacial till.

Figure 2.5-55—{Site Area Geologic Map 5-Mile (8-Km) Radius}



SOURCE:
SURFICIAL GEOLOGY OF THE WEST MEXICO, NEW HAVEN,
OSWEGO WEST, OSWEGO EAST, TEXAS, AND WEST OF
TEXAS QUADRANGLE, OSWEGO, NEW YORK, BY ERNEST H.
MULLER, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR U.S.G.S., 1974

Figure 2.5-56—{Site Geologic Map 0.6-Mile (1-Km) Radius}

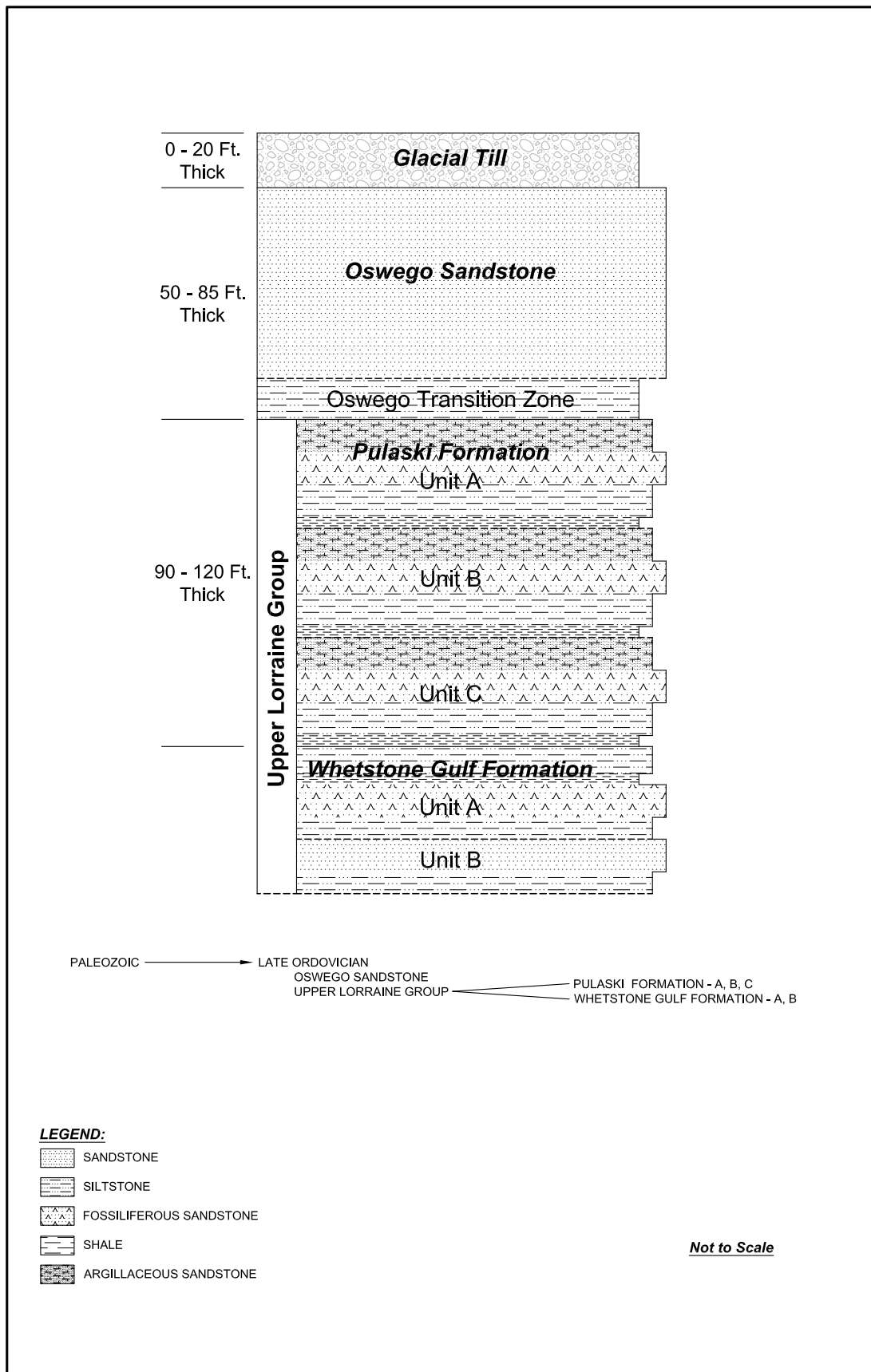
Figure 2.5-57—{NMP Site Specific Stratigraphic Column}

Figure 2.5-58—{Generalized Site Stratigraphy}

EON	ERA	PERIOD	EPOCH	AGE (Ma)	UNIT	THICKNESS (FT.)
Phanerozoic	Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	0.01	Topsoil Surficial Soils (Sand, Silt, Clay, Peat) Till	2 - 20
			Pleistocene			
				1.8		
				2.6	NA	—
	Mesozoic			65.5	NA	—
		Cretaceous			NA	—
				145.5	NA	—
		Jurassic			NA	—
				199.6	NA	—
		Triassic			NA	—
				251.1	NA	—
		Permian			NA	—
				299.0	NA	—
		Carboniferous			NA	—
				359.2	NA	—
	Paleozoic	Devonian			NA	—
				416.0	NA	—
		Silurian			NA	—
				443.7	Unconformity	—
		Ordovician	Upper		Oswego Sandstone	50 - 85
					Pulaski Formation	90 - 120
					Whetstone Gulf Formation	~ 784
					Trenton Group	800 ± 200
					Black River Group	
			Middle	460.9	NA	—
			Lower	471.8	NA	—
				488.3	NA	—
		Cambrian			NA	—
				542.0	Unconformity	—
Precambrian	Proterozoic	Neo-proterozoic			Grenville-gneiss	Unknown

Time scale modified from "A Geologic Time Scale 2004"
by F.M. Gradstein, J.G. Ogg, A.G. Smith et al. 2004.

Figure 2.5-59—{Site Plan}

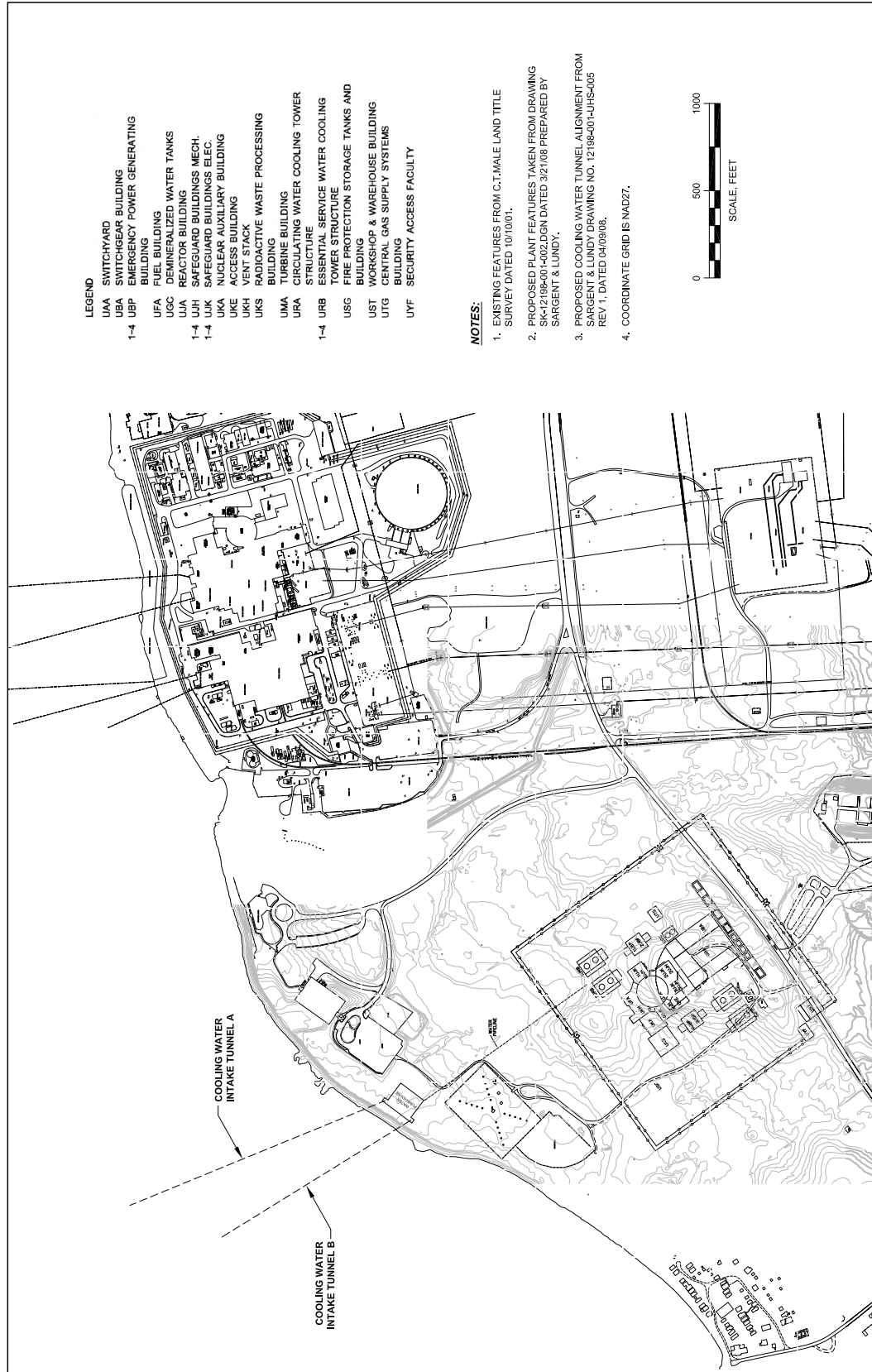


Figure 2.5-60—{Exploration Plan 100 and 300 Series Borings (North)}



LEGEND:

B100 BORING LOCATION
(MW) GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL
TP101 TEST PIT LOCATION
A A SUBSURFACE PROFILE
ALIGNMENT AND DESIGNATION

NOTES:

- EXISTING FEATURES FROM C.T. MALE LAND TITLE SURVEY DATED 10/10/01.
- PROPOSED PLANT FEATURES TAKEN FROM DRAWING SK-12196401-102.DGN DATED 3/21/08 PREPARED BY SARGENT & LUNDY.
- HORIZONTAL CONTROL IS BASED ON THE CENTRAL ZONE OF THE NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1927 (NAD 27).
- ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON THE NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929 (NGVD 29).

LEGEND

UAA SWITCHYARD
UBA EMERGENCY POWER GENERATING
1-4 UBP FUEL BUILDING
UFA DEMINERALIZED WATER TANKS
UGC REACTOR BUILDING
UUA SAFEGUARD BUILDINGS MECH.
1-4 UUH SAFEGUARD BUILDINGS ELEC.
UKA NUCLEAR AUXILIARY BUILDING
UKE ACCESS BUILDING
UKH VENT STACK
UKS RADIOACTIVE WASTE PROCESSING BUILDING
UMA TURBINE BUILDING
URA CIRCULATING WATER COOLING TOWER STRUCTURE
1-4 URB SERVICE WATER COOLING TOWER STRUCTURE
USG FIRE PROTECTION STORAGE TANKS AND BUILDING
UST WORKSHOP & WAREHOUSE BUILDING
UTG CENTRAL GAS SUPPLY SYSTEMS
UYF SECURITY ACCESS FACILITY

MATCHLINE - SEE FIGURE 2.5.4-7

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Figure 2.5-62—{Exploration Plan 200 Series Borings}

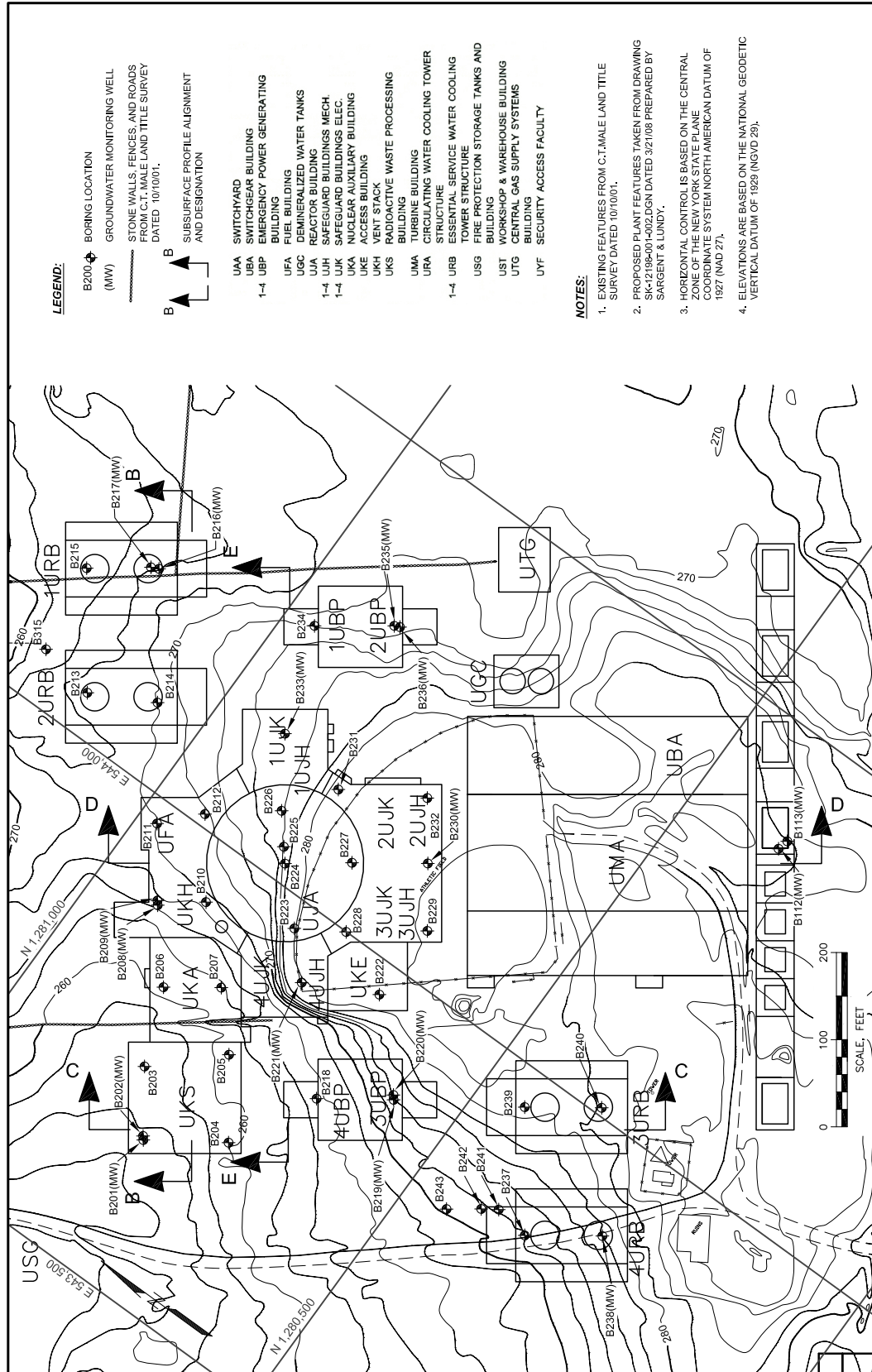


Figure 2.5-63—{Subsurface Profile A-A}

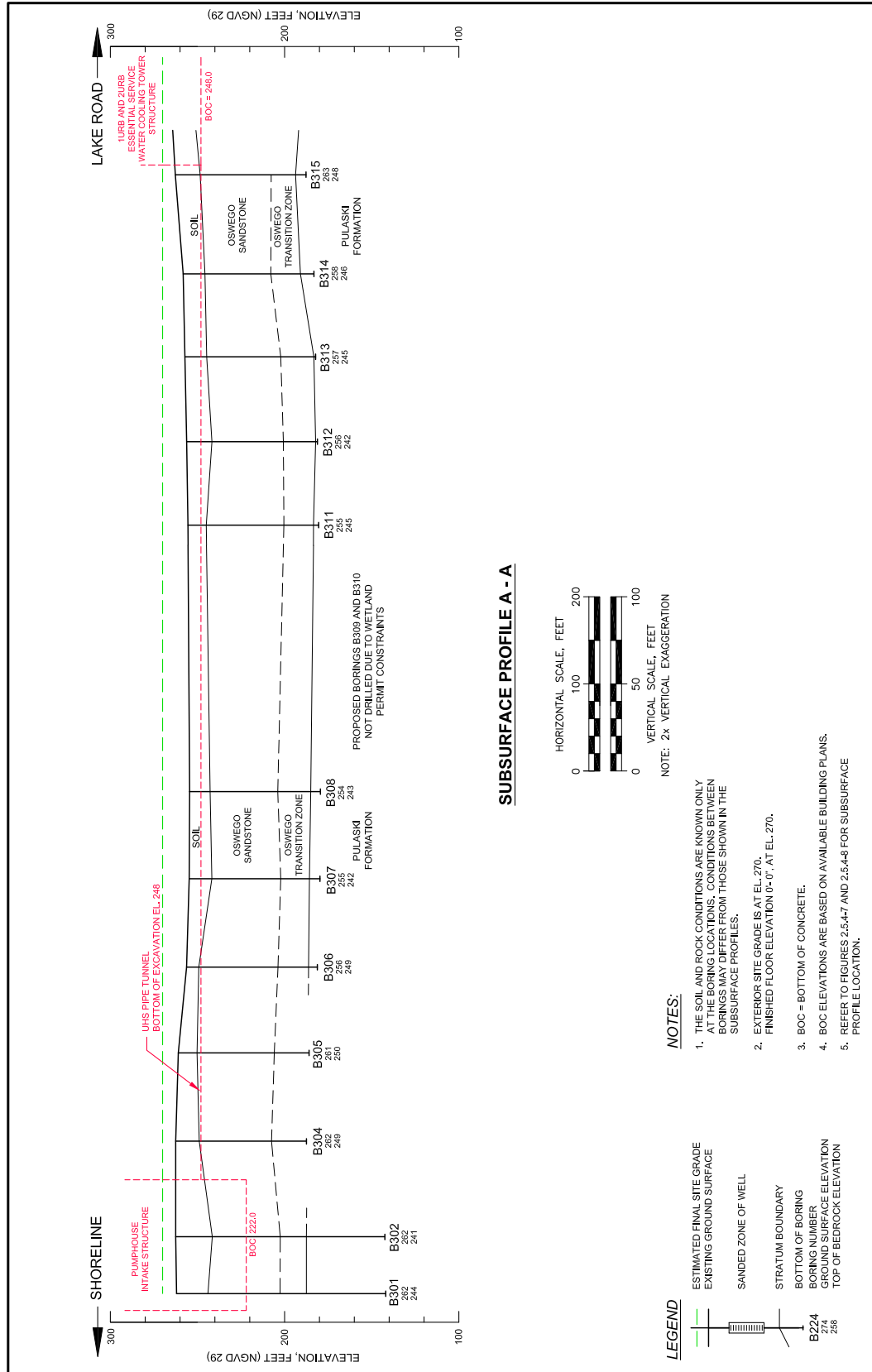


Figure 2.5-64—{Subsurface Profile B-B}

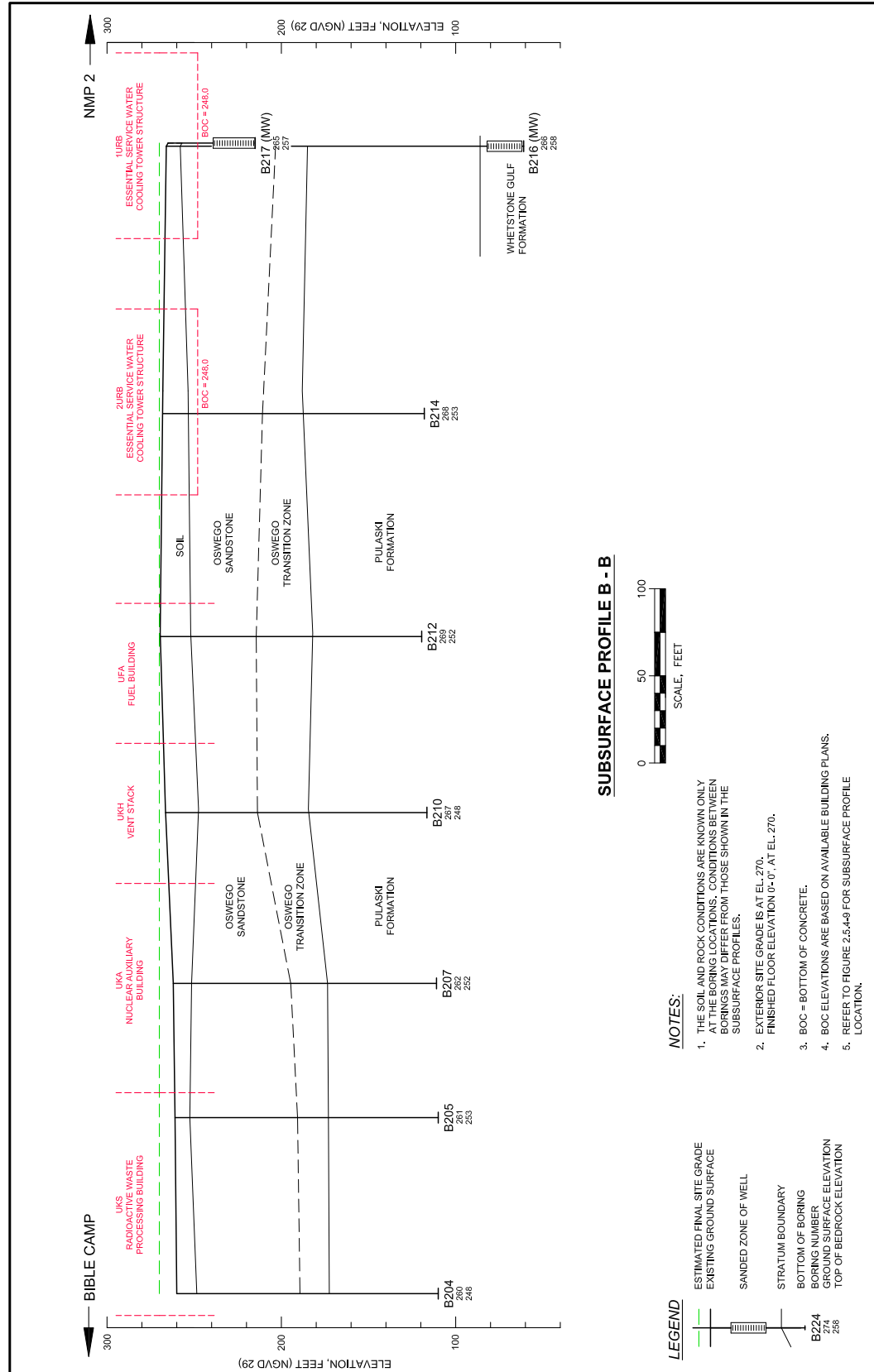


Figure 2.5-65—{Subsurface Profile C-C}

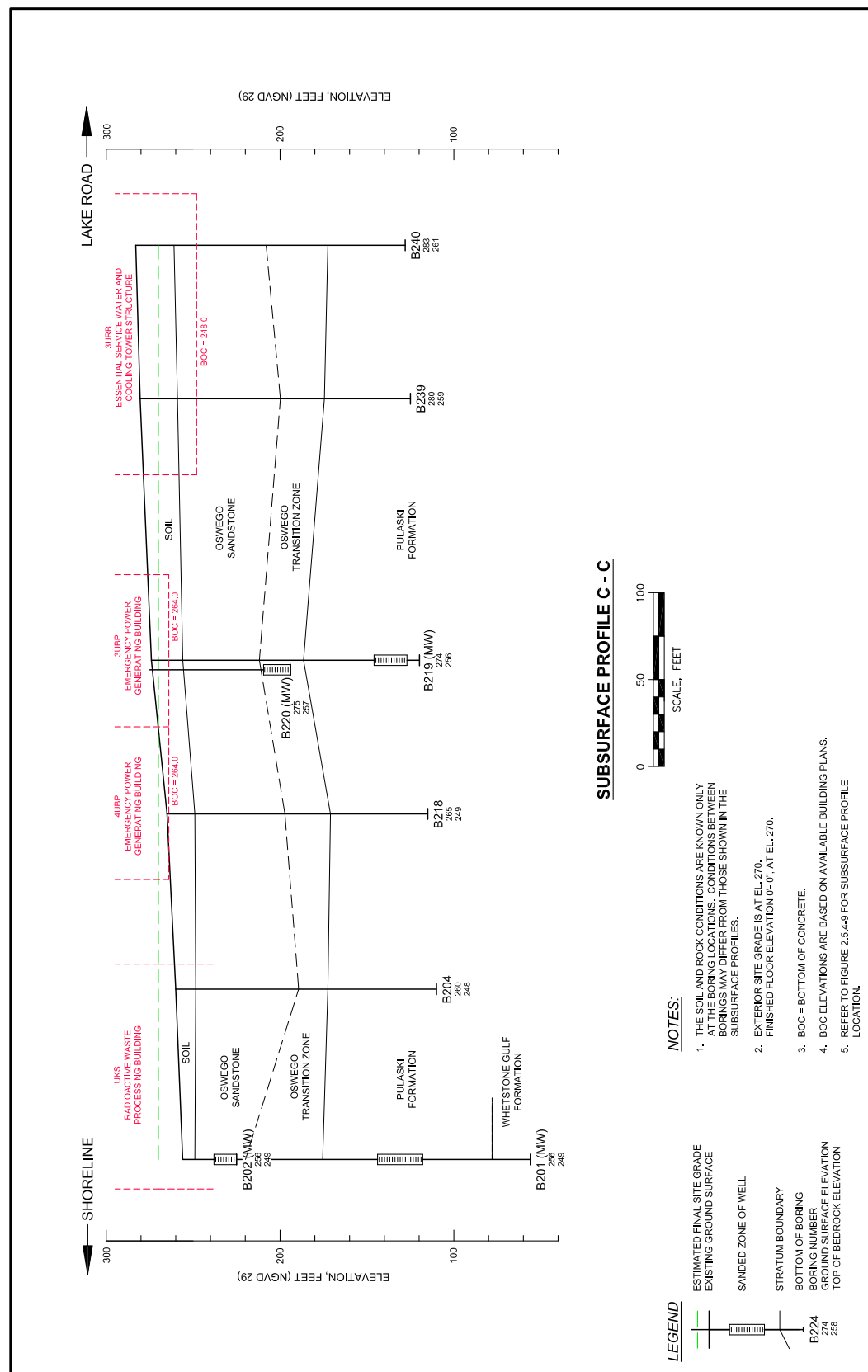


Figure 2.5-66—{Subsurface Profile D-D}

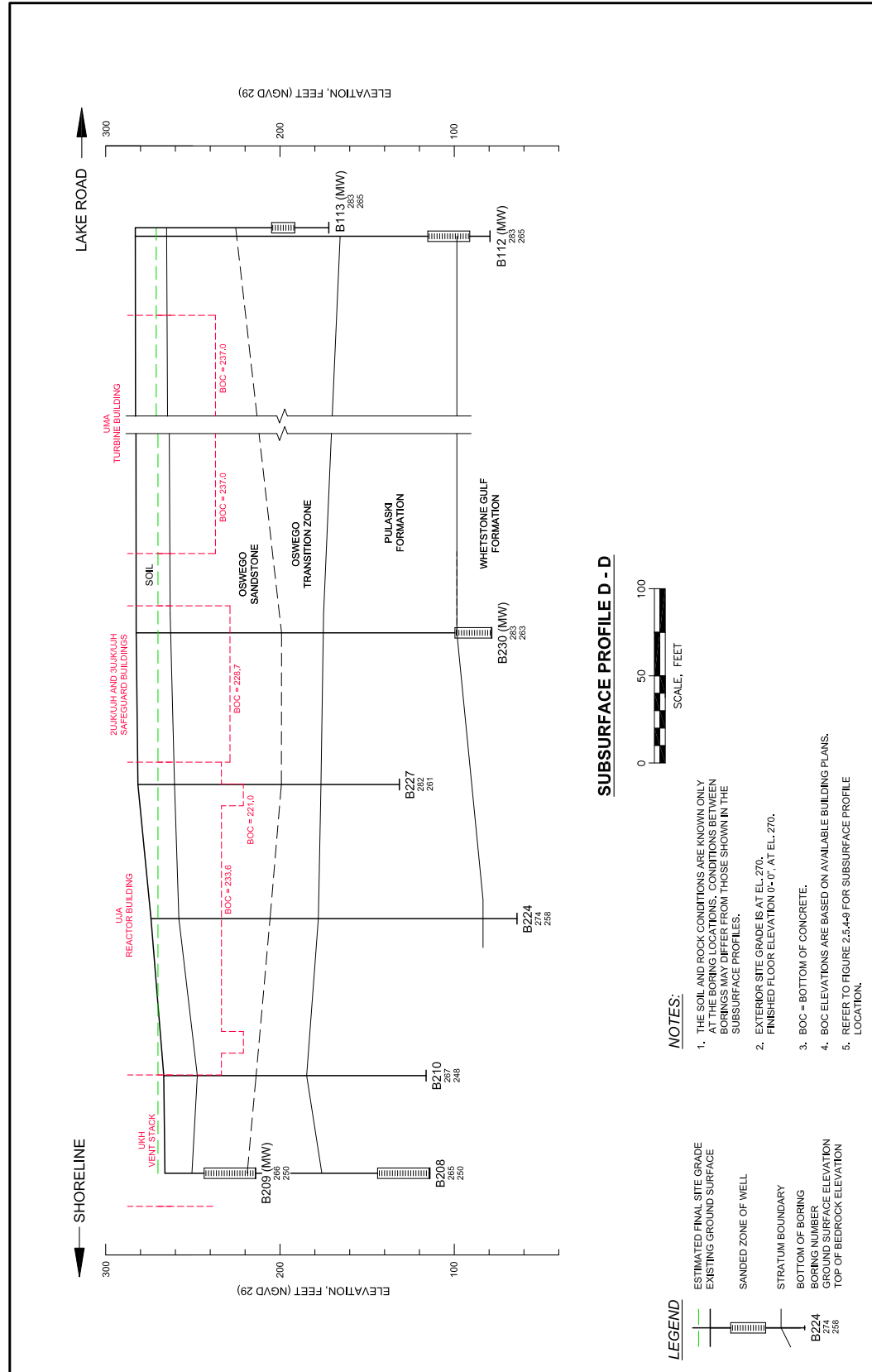


Figure 2.5-67—{Subsurface Profile E-E}

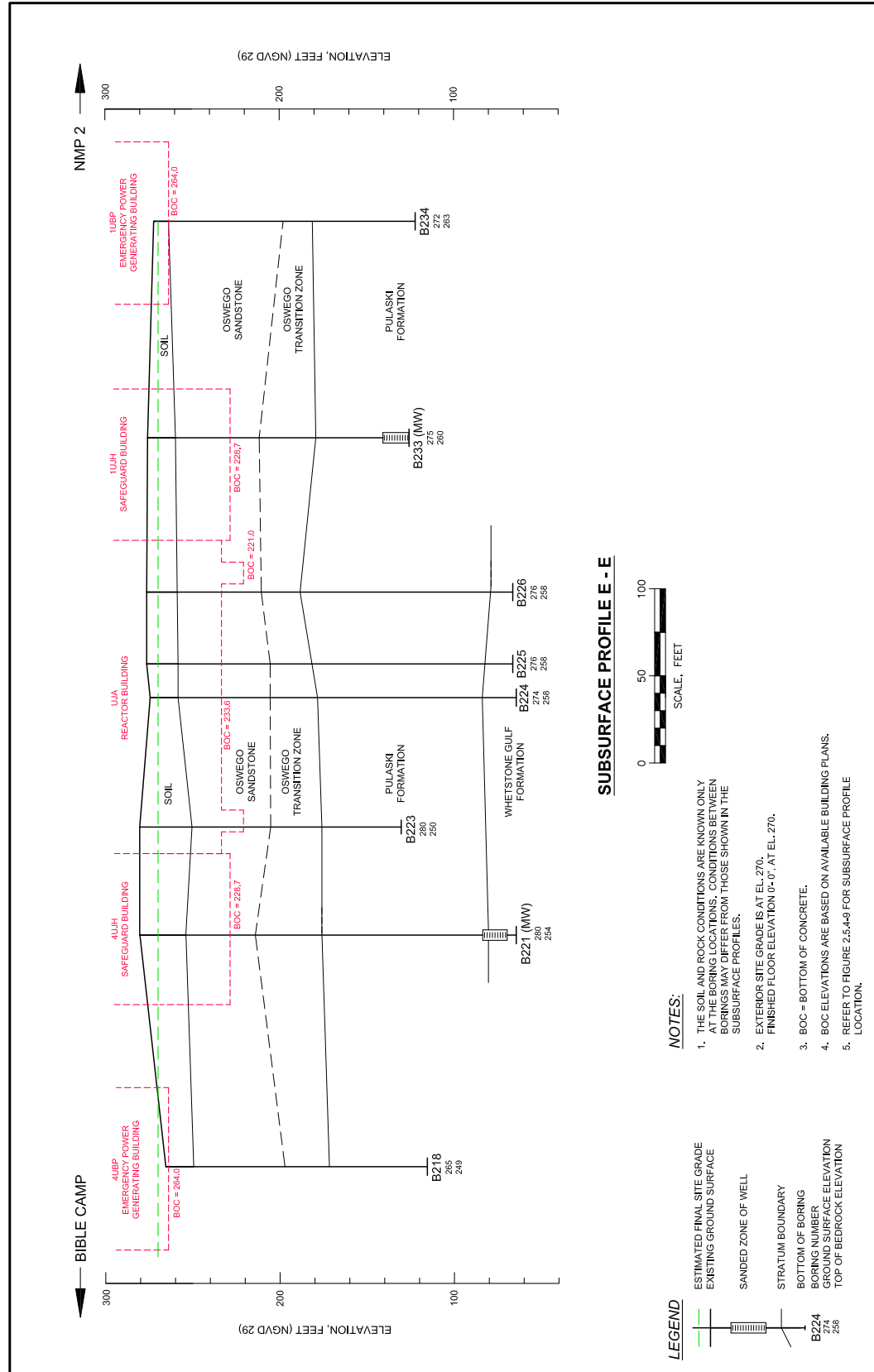


Figure 2.5-68—{Top of Oswego Sandstone Contours}

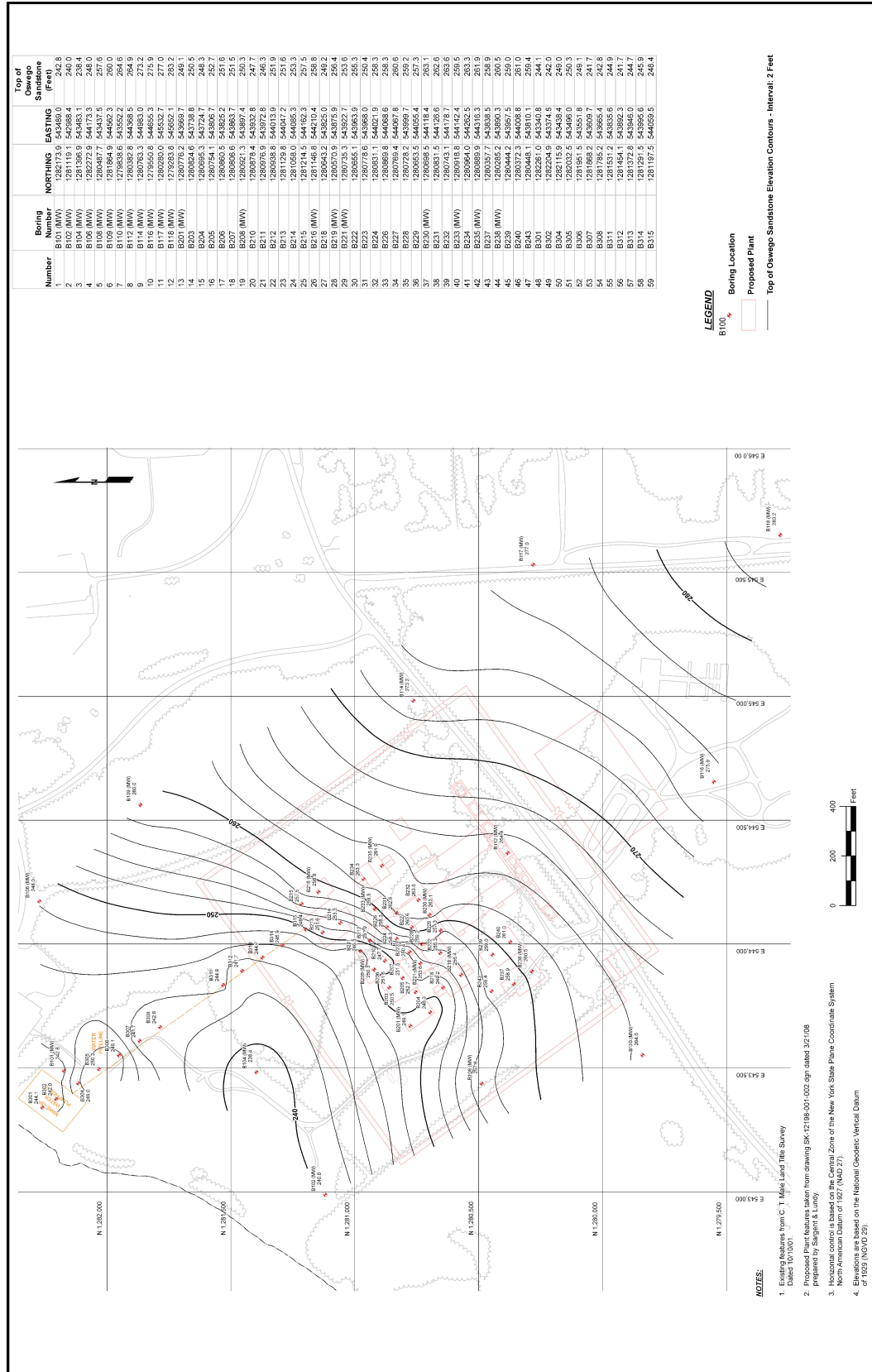
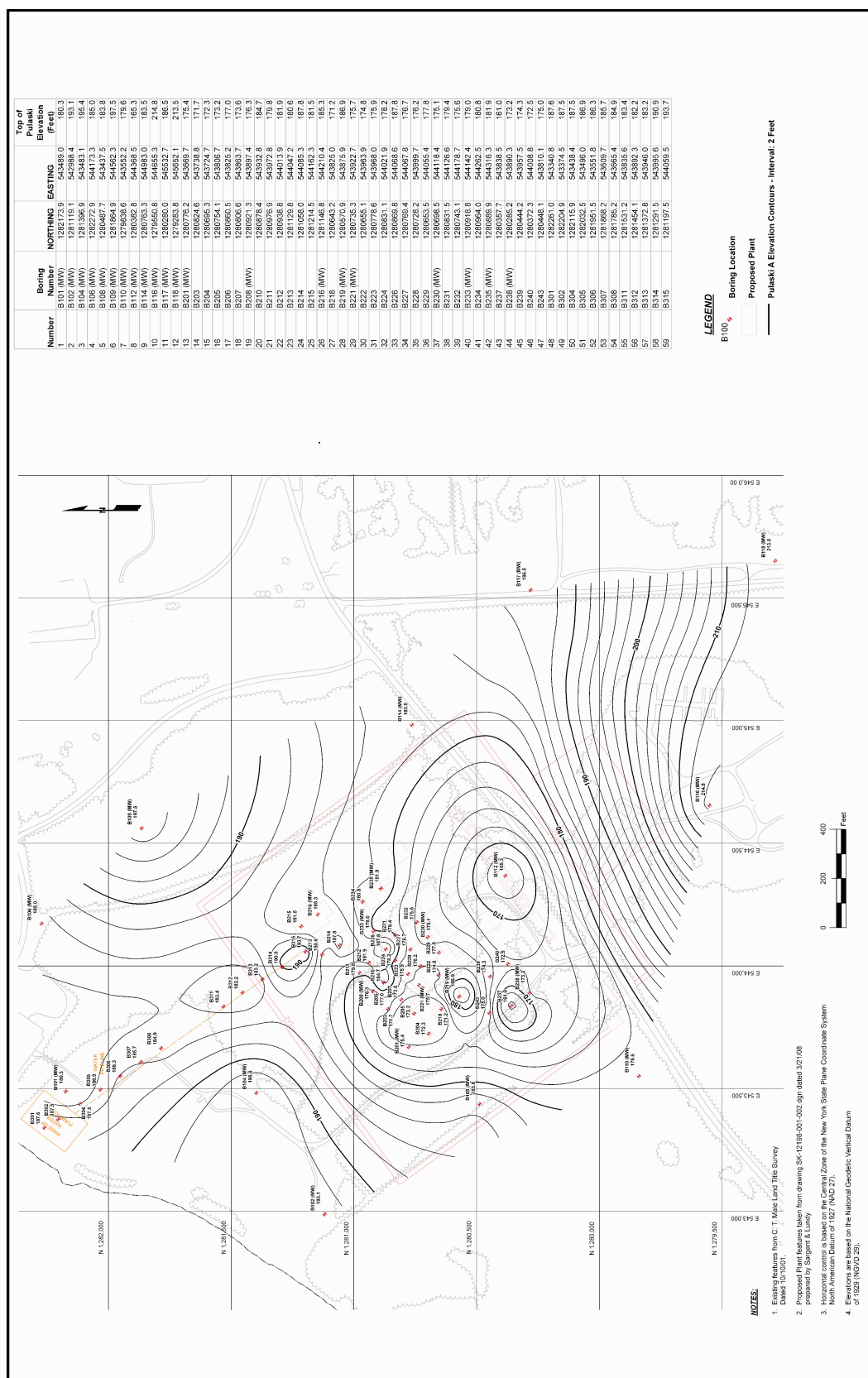


Figure 2.5-69—{Top of Pulaski A Contours}



NMP3NPP