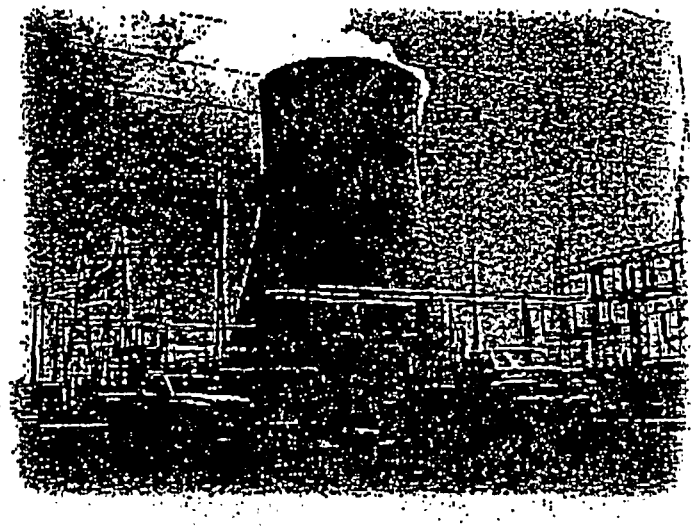
Item 15

LRA ER Reference 2.1-3
Geomatrix Consultants, Inc, Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessment Report, July 2000 (part used for ER)

Phase I/II Environmental Site Assessment Report Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station

Town of Scriba, Oswego County, New York



Prepared for:

Niagara Mohawk

Niagara Mohawk
Power Corporation
300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13202

Prepared by:

GEOMATRIX

Geomatrix Consultants, Inc.
338 Harris Hill Road, Suite 201
Williamsville, New York 14221
(716) 565-0624

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2.2 GEOLOGIC/HYDROGEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

The Site is part of the Erie-Ontario Lowlands, a subdivision of the Central Lowlands Physiographic Province. The terrain aspect of Oswego is typical of the physiographic province consisting of flat to low relief topography superimposed on an erosional bedrock surface of irregular, low relief. The Site is generally flat and slopes gently to the north toward Lake Ontario. The mean lake elevation is 246 feet mean sea level (msl). The ground surface elevation of the Site ranges from 246 feet msl at the shoreline to approximately 276 feet msl near the southern end of the developed portion of the Site. South of Lake Road, it appears that fill materials were brought in to construct the access railroad. The ground surface west of the railroad tracks drops approximately 15 feet to a low-lying wet area.

A veneer of glacial deposits (tills, glaciofluvial sediments and proglacial lake sediments) covers most of the area. These deposits are generally less than 25 feet thick and overlie the Oswego Sandstone bedrock.

Hydrogeologic conditions at the Site are interpreted from a series of borings, piezometers, and temporary monitoring wells installed as part of previous site investigations, including the C&D Landfill study discussed under separate cover. Groundwater is typically encountered in the overburden above bedrock, predominantly in zones with increased silt and sand content. Based on regional topography, groundwater flow is to the north, towards Lake Ontario with variations due to local topographic features. Specifically, in the area south of Lake Road adjacent to the C&D Landfill, groundwater flows in a westerly direction to a surface discharge area located to the west of the north-south railroad access line. This surface discharge flows as an unnamed brook northward to Lake Ontario.