























See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout















Figure 2.4-92 — {US EPA Region 3 Sole Source Aquifers}





See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout





Figure 2.4-95 — {The Differences Between the Potentiometric Surfaces of the Aquia Aquifer, September 1982 and September 2003, in Southern Maryland}







Figure 2.4-97 — {The Differences Between the Potentiometric Surfaces of the Upper Patapsco Aquifer, September 1990 and September 2003, in Southern Maryland}



Figure 2.4-98 — {The Differences Between the Potentiometric Surfaces of the Lower Patapsco Aquifer, September 1990 and September 2003, in Southern Maryland}



Figure 2.4-99 — {Calvert County Ground-Water-Level Monitoring Network, Location of Selected Water Level Monitoring Wells}





Figure 2.4-100 — {Well Hydrograph for Monitoring Well CA Fd 51 Screened in the Piney Point - Nanjemoy Aquifer at Calvert Cliffs State Park}











Figure 2.4-103 — {Well Hydrograph for Monitoring Well CA Db 96 Screened in the Upper Patapsco Aquifer at Prince Frederick}



Figure 2.4-104 — {Well Hydrograph for Monitoring Well CA Fd 85 Screened in the Lower Patapsco Aquifer at Chesapeake Ranch Estates}

30 40





35

40 45



Figure 2.4-106 — {Modeled Post-Construction Elevation of the Water Table around the Unit 3 Power Block Area}

See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout



















Middle Chesapeake aquitard





See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout



Figure 2.4-112 — {Upper Chesapeake Unit Flow Direction from the Nuclear Auxiliary Building to Branch 2, December 2006}



Figure 2.4-113 — {Potentiometric Surface Countours from Groundwater Model of Post-Construction Conditions}

Figure 2.4-114 — {Cross Section Showing Pathlines through the Upper Chesapeake Unit in the Post- Construction Groundwater Model}









Figure 2.4-116 — {Proposed Post Construction Observation Well Locations}

Figure 2.4-117 — {Cross-Section Showing Pathlines through Engineered Fill in Post-Construction Groundwater Model, for the Simulation Using the Maximum Hydraulic Conductivity of the Fill Material}





Figure 2.4-118 — {Pathlines from Nuclear Auxiliary Building Obtained from Groundwater Model of Post-Construction Conditions}





See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout











Figure 2.4-122 — {Water Table Elevation Map for the Surficial Aquifer, July 2009}



Figure 2.4-123 — {Potentiometric Surface Elevation Map for the Upper Chesapeake Unit, December 2007}







Figure 2.4-125 — {Potentiometric Surface Elevation Map for the Upper Chesapeake Unit, October 2008}

See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout









See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout





See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout









See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout





See Figure 1.1-3 and Figure 1.2-1 for Site and Powerblock layout



Figure 2.4-132 — {Potentiometric Surface Elevation Map for the Lower Chesapeake Unit, October 2009}









Figure 2.4-134 — {Comparison of Simulated Water Levels at the Site for Different Grid Sizes for Case 1, Nonlinear Model}







Figure 2.4-136 — {Water Levels along Internal Boundary for Case 2, Linear Model}



Figure 2.4-137 — {Contour of Maximum Water Levels for Case 1, Nonlinear Model}



Figure 2.4-138 — Contour of Maximum Water Levels for Case 1, Linear Model}







