

Cricket Valley Energy MacEntee Well

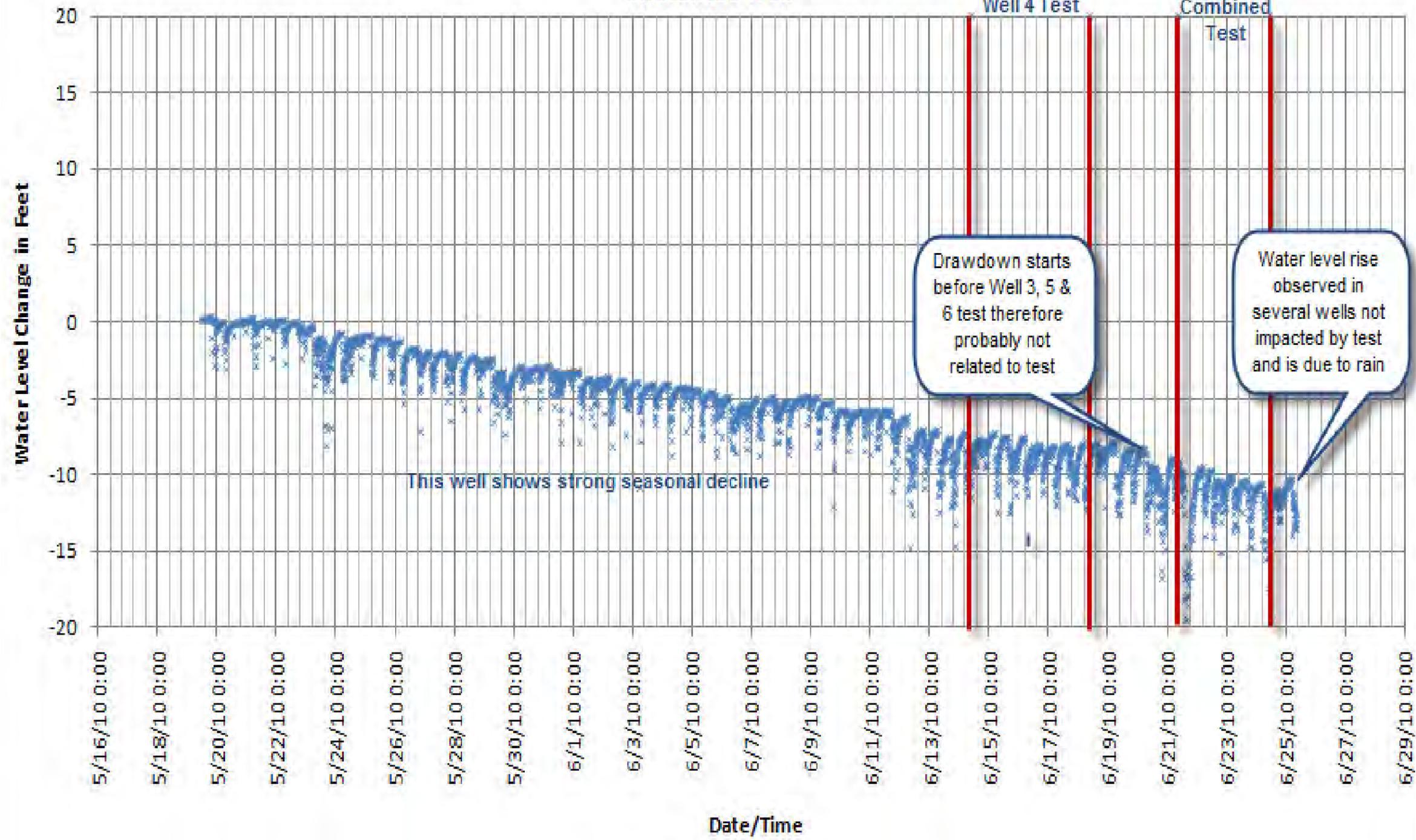


Figure 20.

The blue trace shows the ten minute interval monitoring of the MacEntee Well, the closest off-site well to the northeast of the test wells. The data shows that the MacEntee Well is a good well, with respect to their usage, since drawdown due to their own use is limited to about 4 feet. The data shows that there is a gradual water level decline over the 40 day monitoring period that is probably due to the warming and drying of the environment due to the onset of summer. The two sets of red bars indicate the two test periods. The first test period does not appear to have affected the water level in the MacEntee Well while the second "may" have had a minor impact of less than 2 feet over the 72 hour period. Since the second test was on the back-up wells, they will not be pumped for more than a few days at any one time; this level of impact should be insignificant.

Cricket Valley Energy Wilson Well

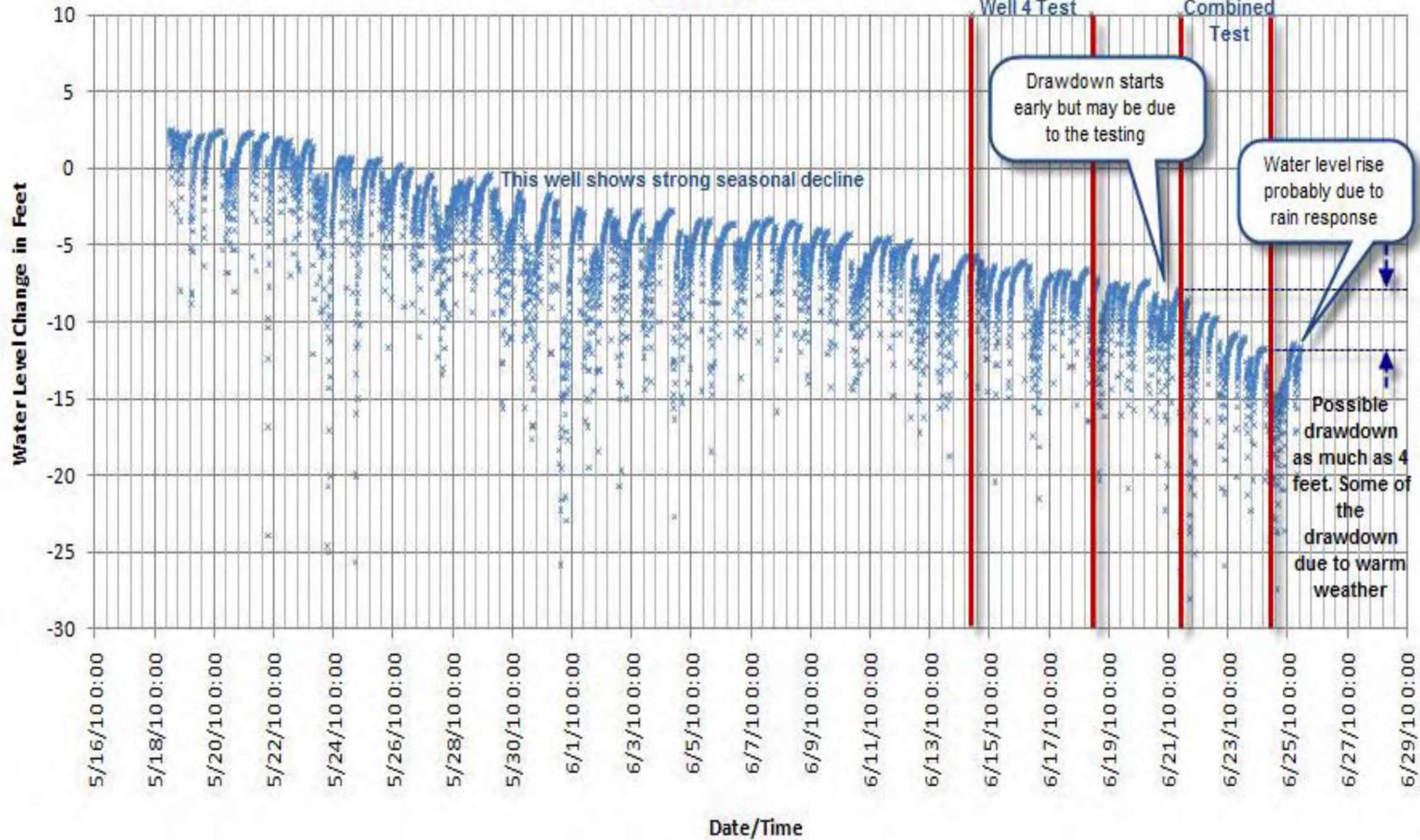


Figure 21.

The blue trace shows the ten minute interval monitoring of the Wilson Well, the closest off-site well to the south of the test wells. The data shows that the Wilson Well is a good well, with respect to the owners usage, since drawdown due to their use is limited to about 14 feet. The data shows that there is a gradual water level decline over the 40 day monitoring period that is probably due to the warming and drying of the environment due to the onset of summer. The two sets of red bars indicate the two test periods. The first test period does not appear to have affected the water level in the Wilson Well while the second "may" have had a minor impact of less than 5 feet over the 72 hour period. Since the second test was on the back-up wells, they will not be pumped for more than a few days at any one time; this level of impact should be insignificant.

Cricket Valley Energy

Baker Well

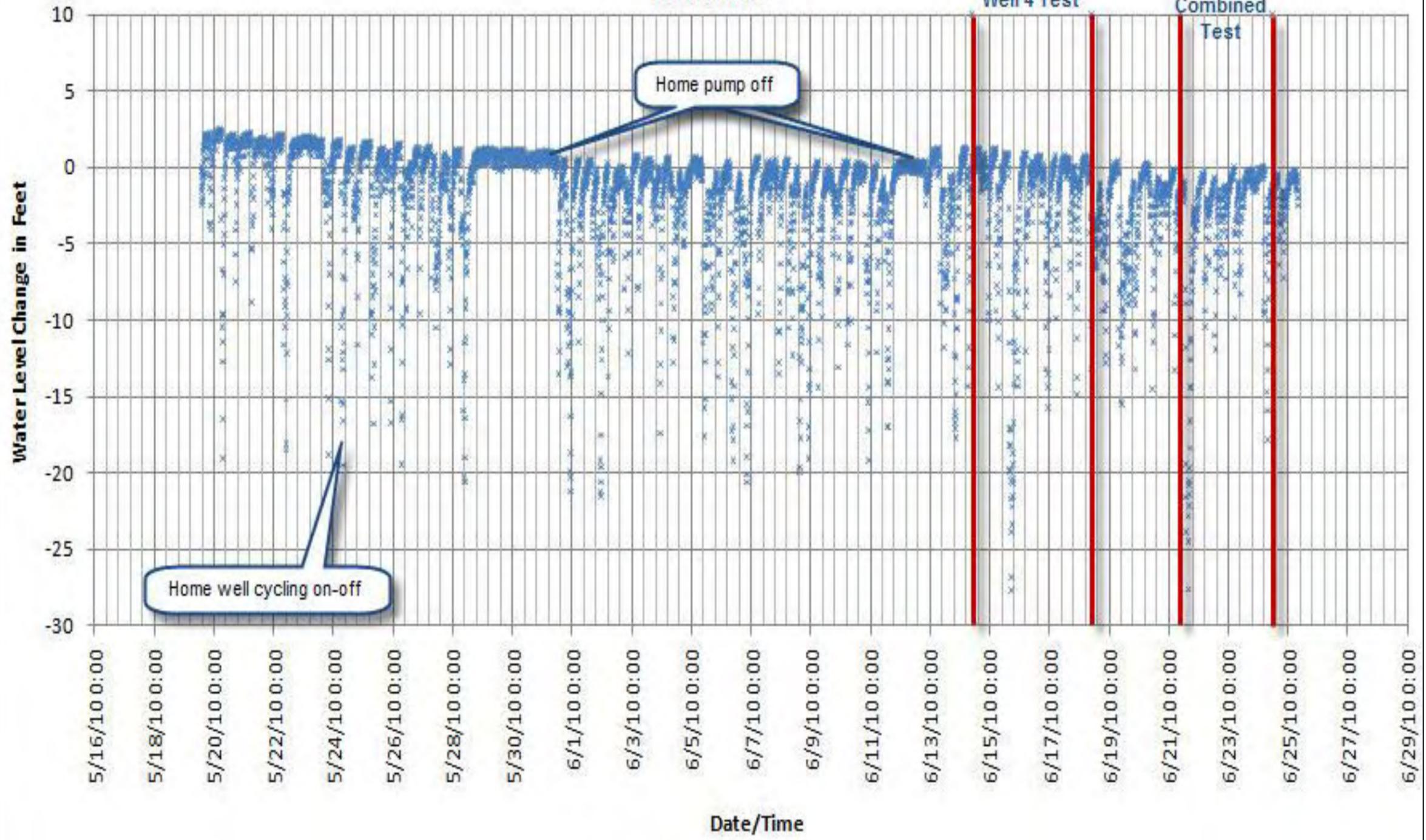


Figure 22.

The Baker Well is located north of the site and it is a moderately producing well with a drawdown from the homeowners' own usage of 20 to 25 feet in general. No impact from the pumping test is apparent.

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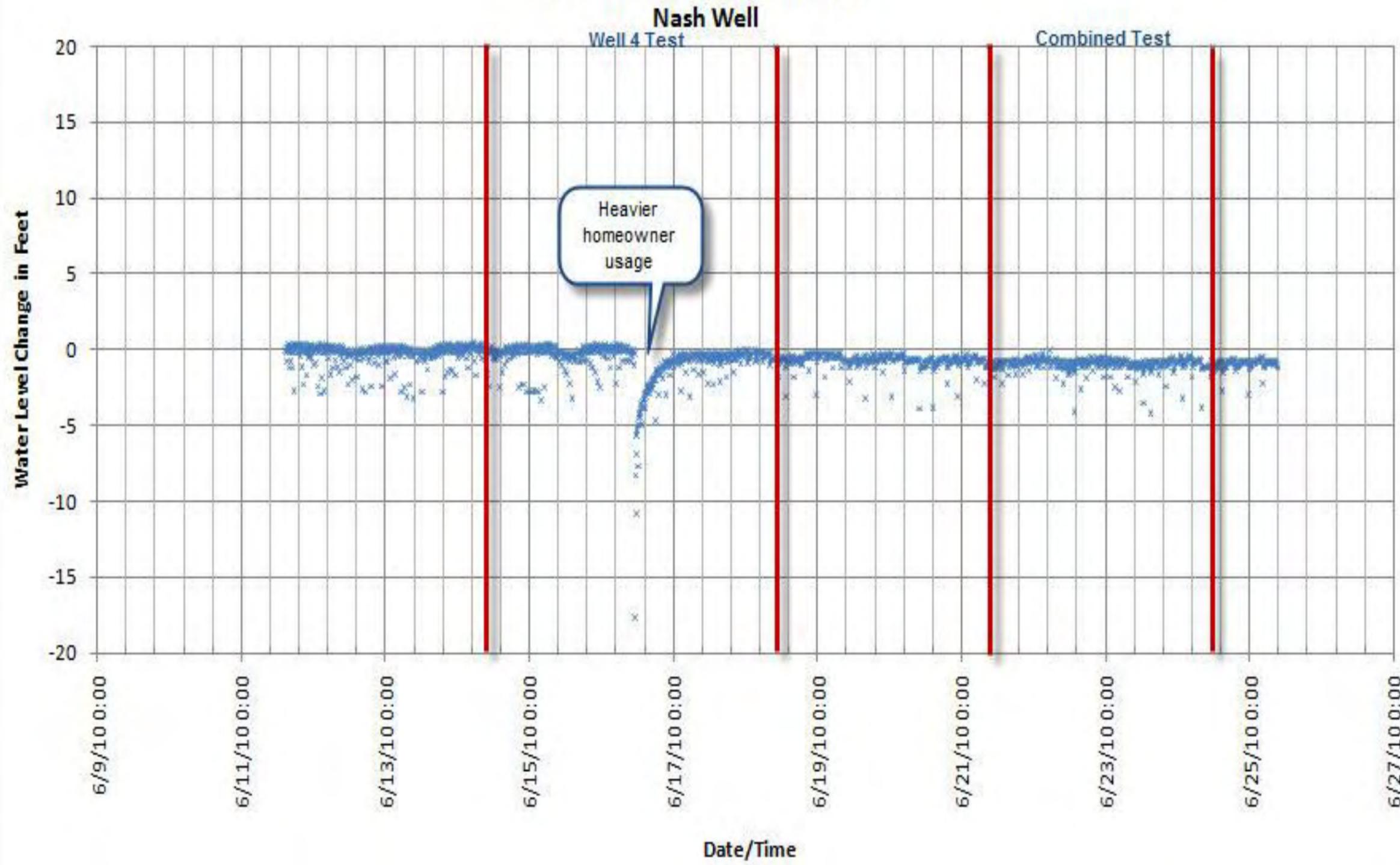


Figure 23.

Monitoring of the Nash Well started later than other off-site wells, about four weeks after the start of the general monitoring period. The Nash Well appears to be a productive well with a drawdown of about 3 feet due to the owner's usage of the well. There does not appear to be any impact to the Nash Well due to the pumping test.

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Mill Farm Well

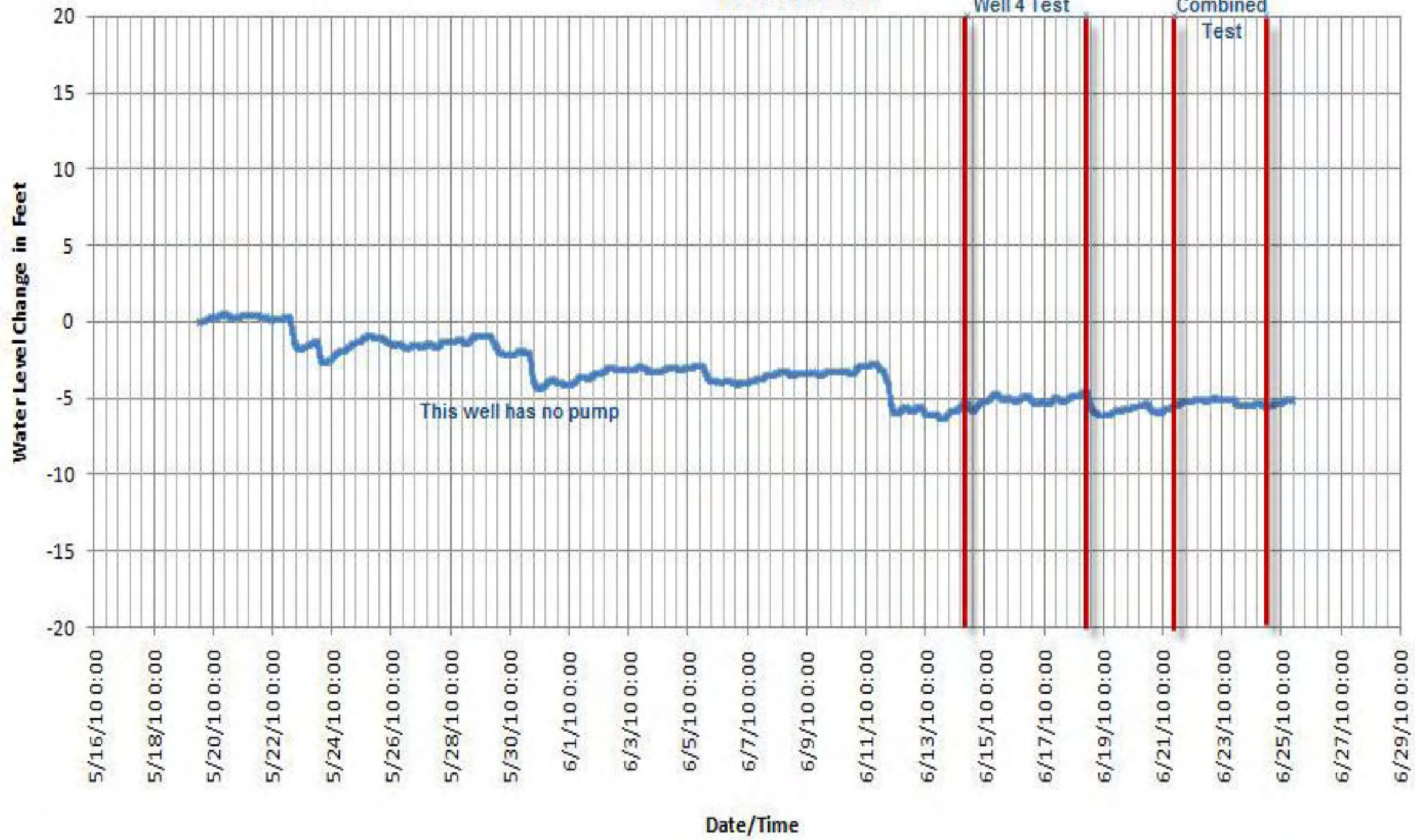


Figure 24.

The Mill Well is an unused well in a former farm field that was prepared for development but was not developed. The water level in the well declines in steps over the monitoring period that appears to be due to shallow fractures dewatering as the weather warms and dries. No impact is apparent due to the pumping tests.

Cricket Valley Energy

Vincent Well

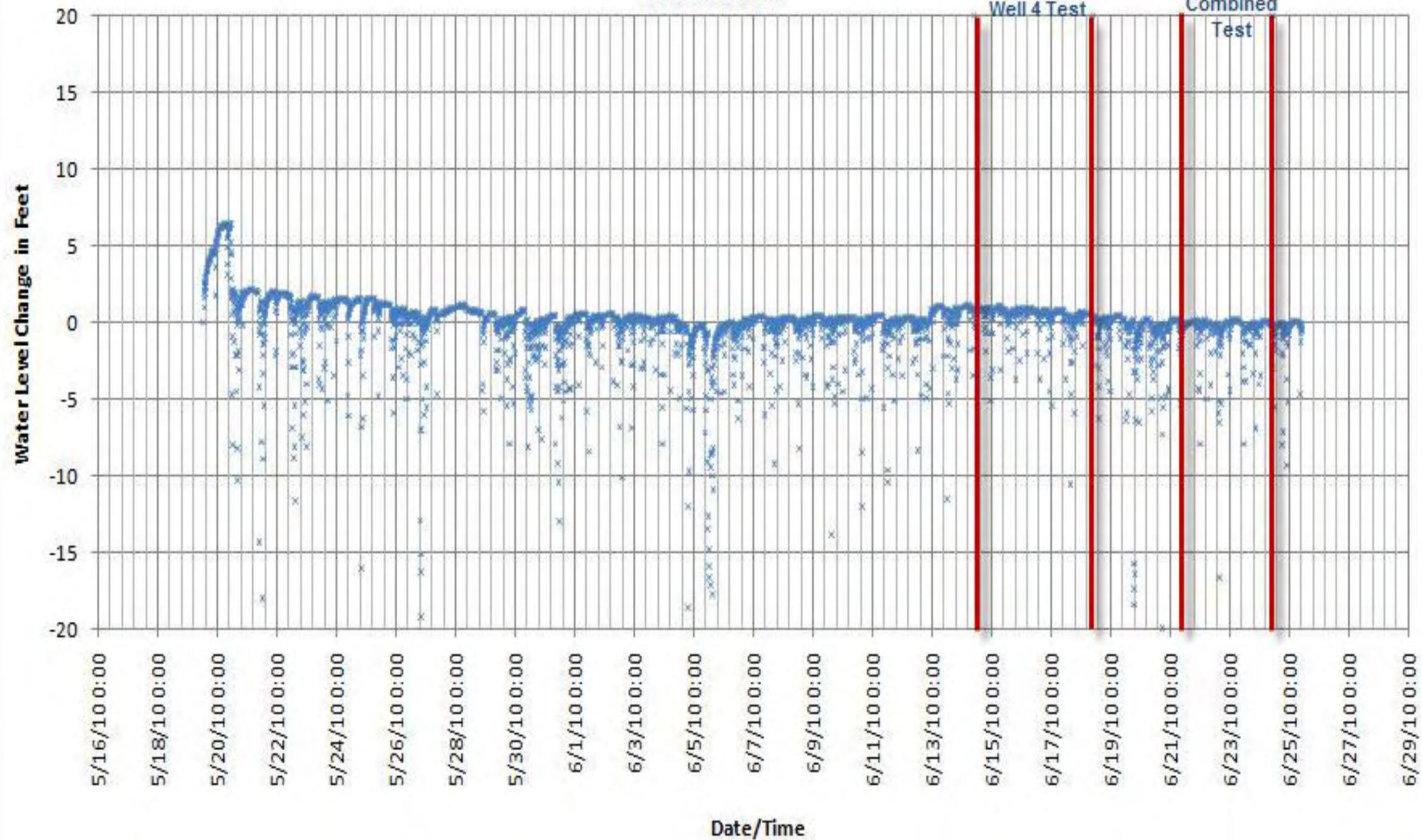


Figure 25.

The Vincent Well is a moderately productive well with a drawdown range of 6 to 20 feet due to the use of the well. There does not appear to be any impact to this well due to the pumping test.

Cricket Valley Energy Gast Well

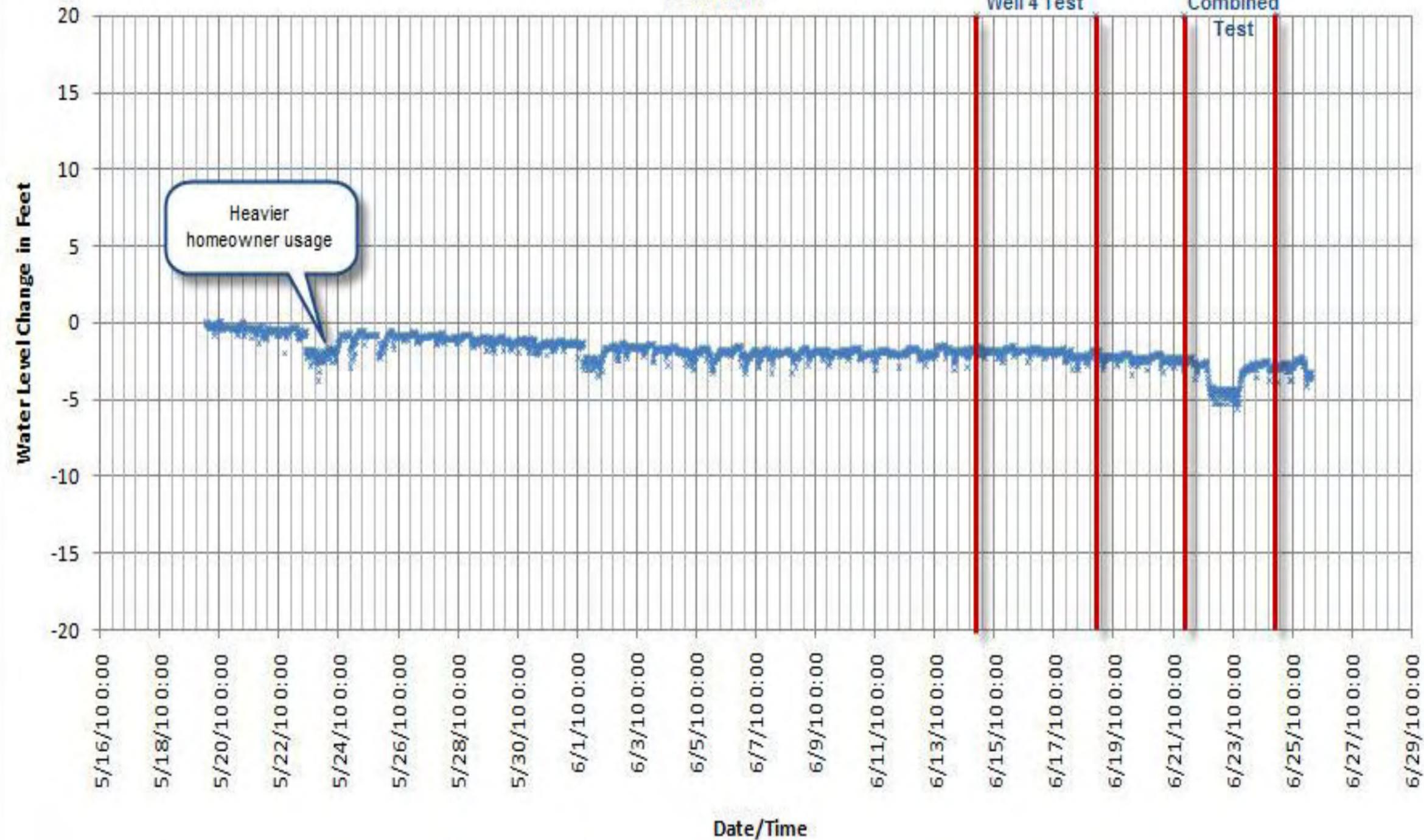


Figure 26.

The Gast Well is located north of the Cricket Valley Energy site, on the opposite shore of the Swamp River. The well appears to be productive with only about 1 foot of drawdown due to the owners own usage. The water level in the well shows a gradual seasonal decline of about 2.5 feet from the start to the end of the monitoring period. Three distinct drawdown troughs indicate that the well was used for irrigation or some other heavy water usage, including once during the second test period. There does not appear to be an impact on this well due to the pumping tests.

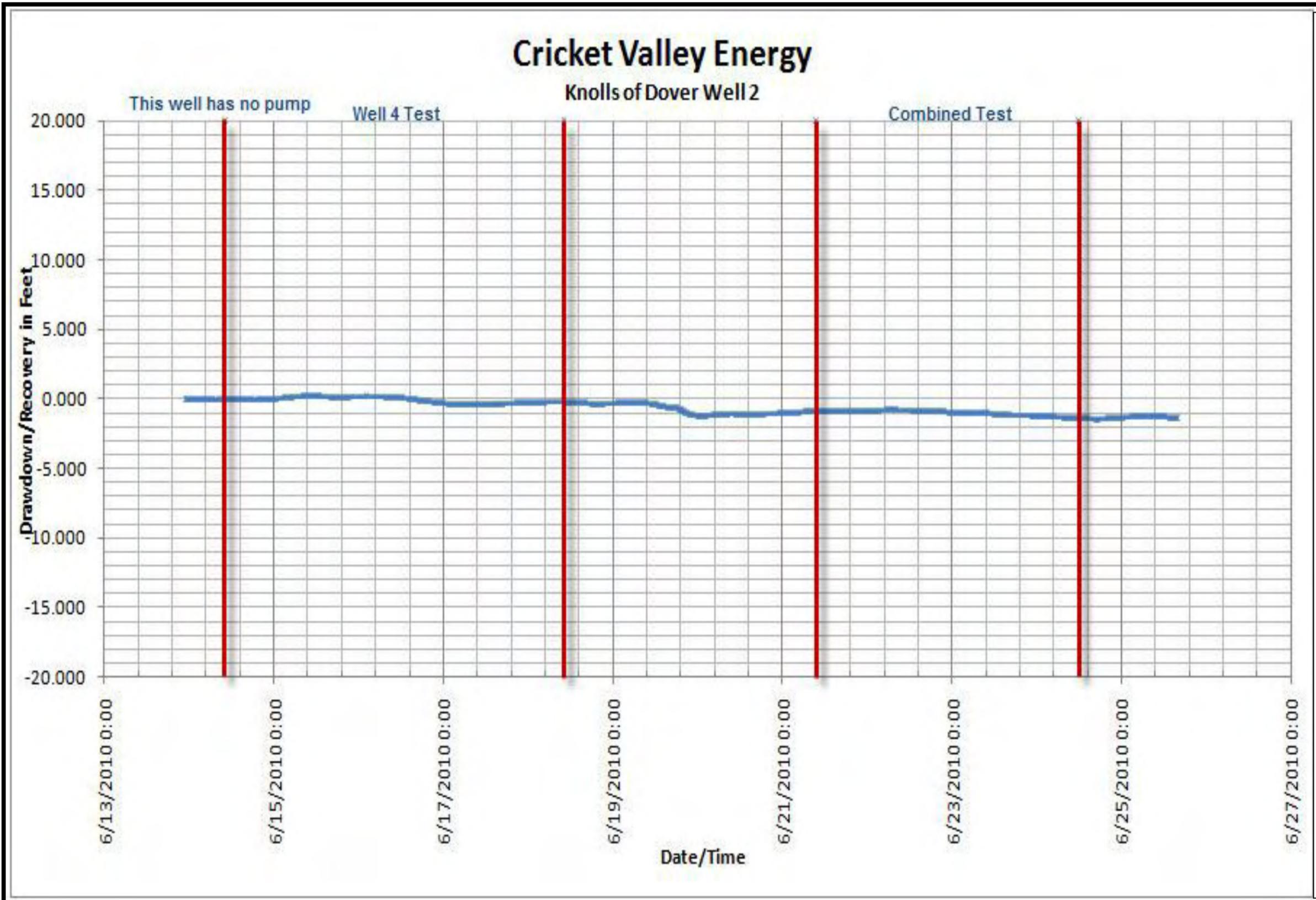


Figure 27.

The Knolls at Dover Wells, Well 1 and 2, are located over 2 miles to the south of the site and are unused wells. There appears to be no impact to these wells due to the pumping tests.

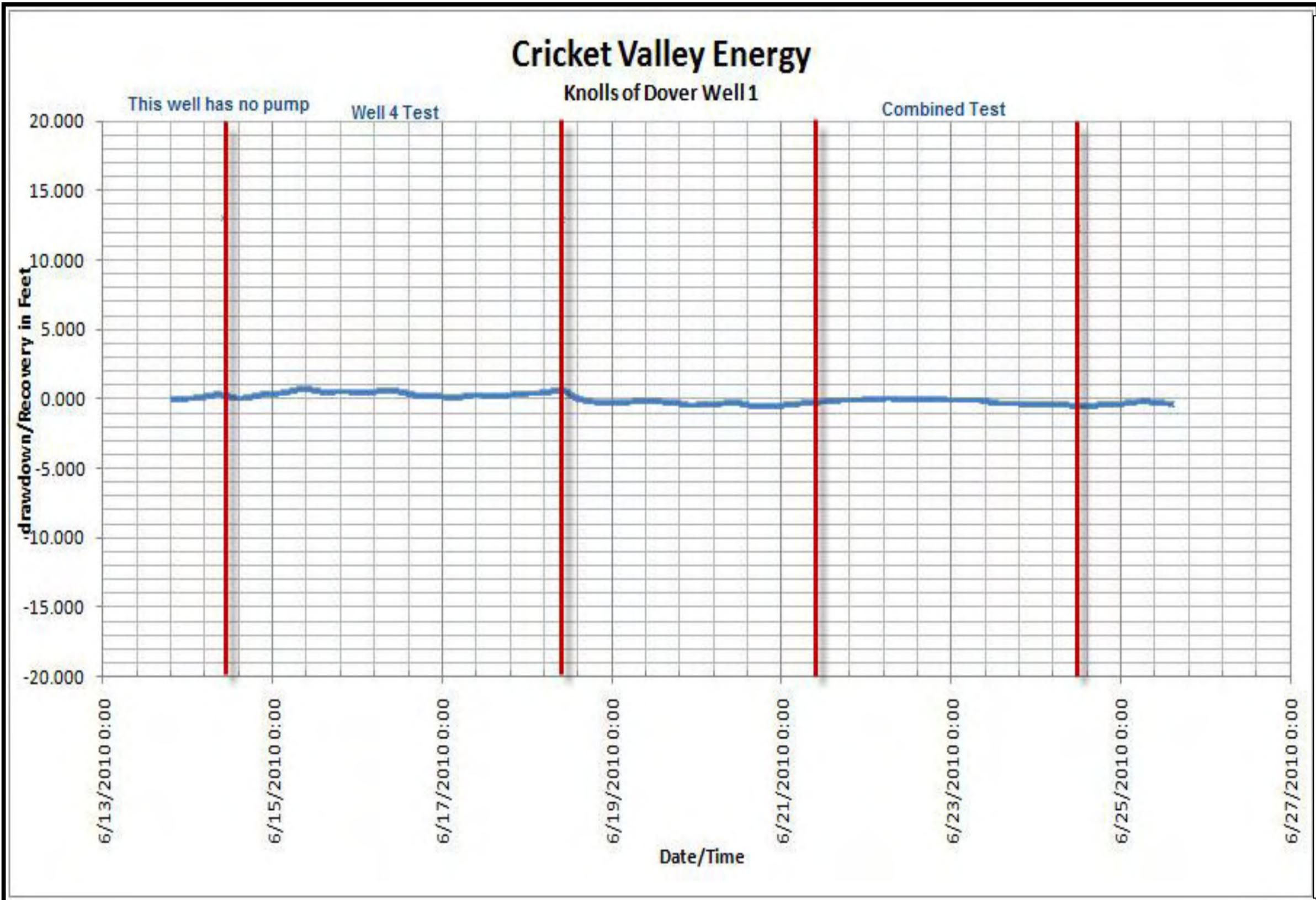
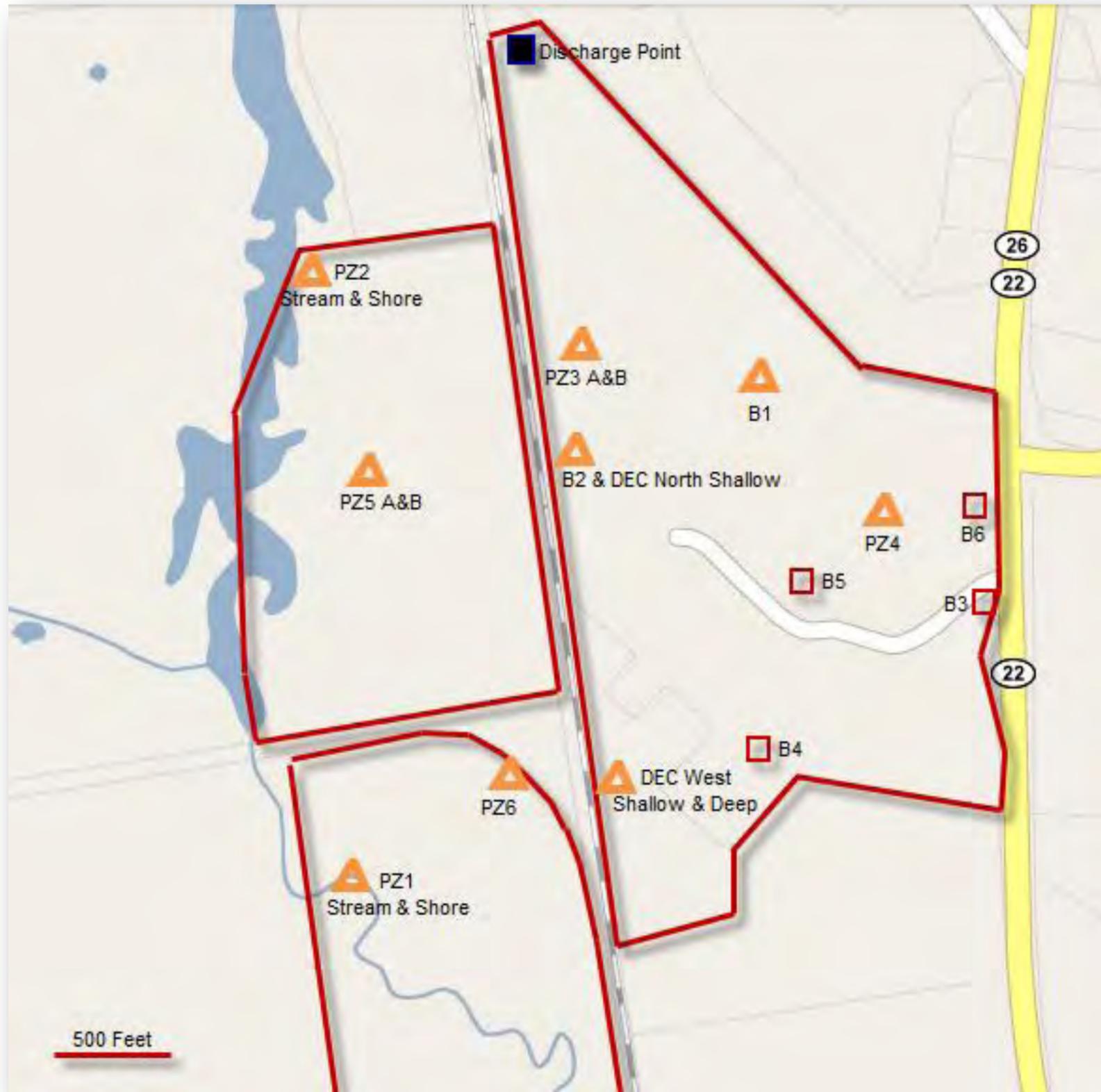


Figure 28.
 The Knolls at Dover Wells, Well 1 and 2 are located over 2 miles to the south of the site and are unused wells. There appears to be no impact to these wells due to the pumping tests.



**On-Site Monitoring Wells
and Stream Monitoring
Locations**

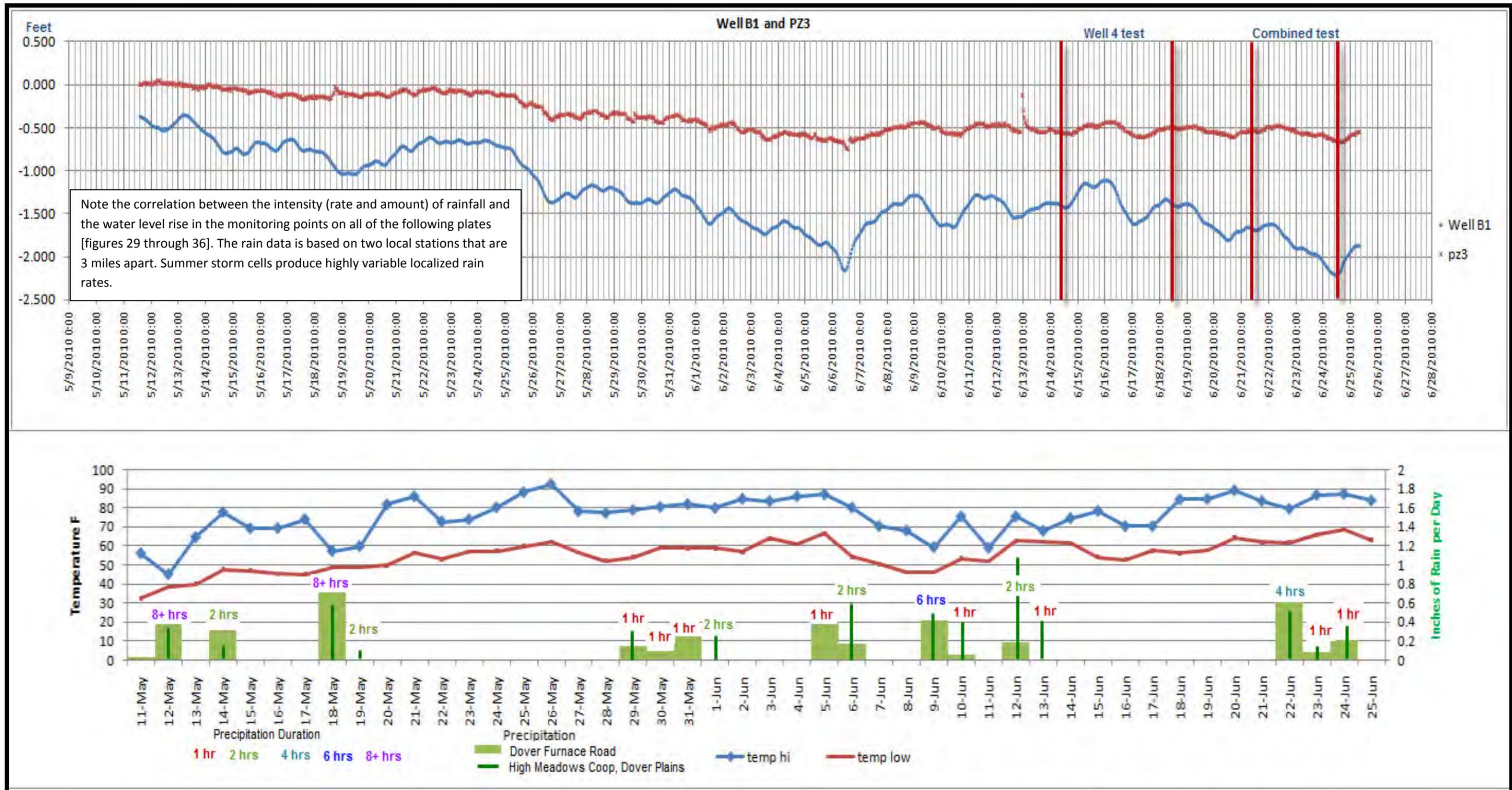


Figure 29.

Well B1 and Piezometer 3 comparison chart. Well B1 is a deep bedrock well drilled as a test well but was not used because of low yield. PZ3 is a well point located in the wetland about 400 ft northwest of B1. There was no surface water available for monitoring at the originally planned PZ3 location.

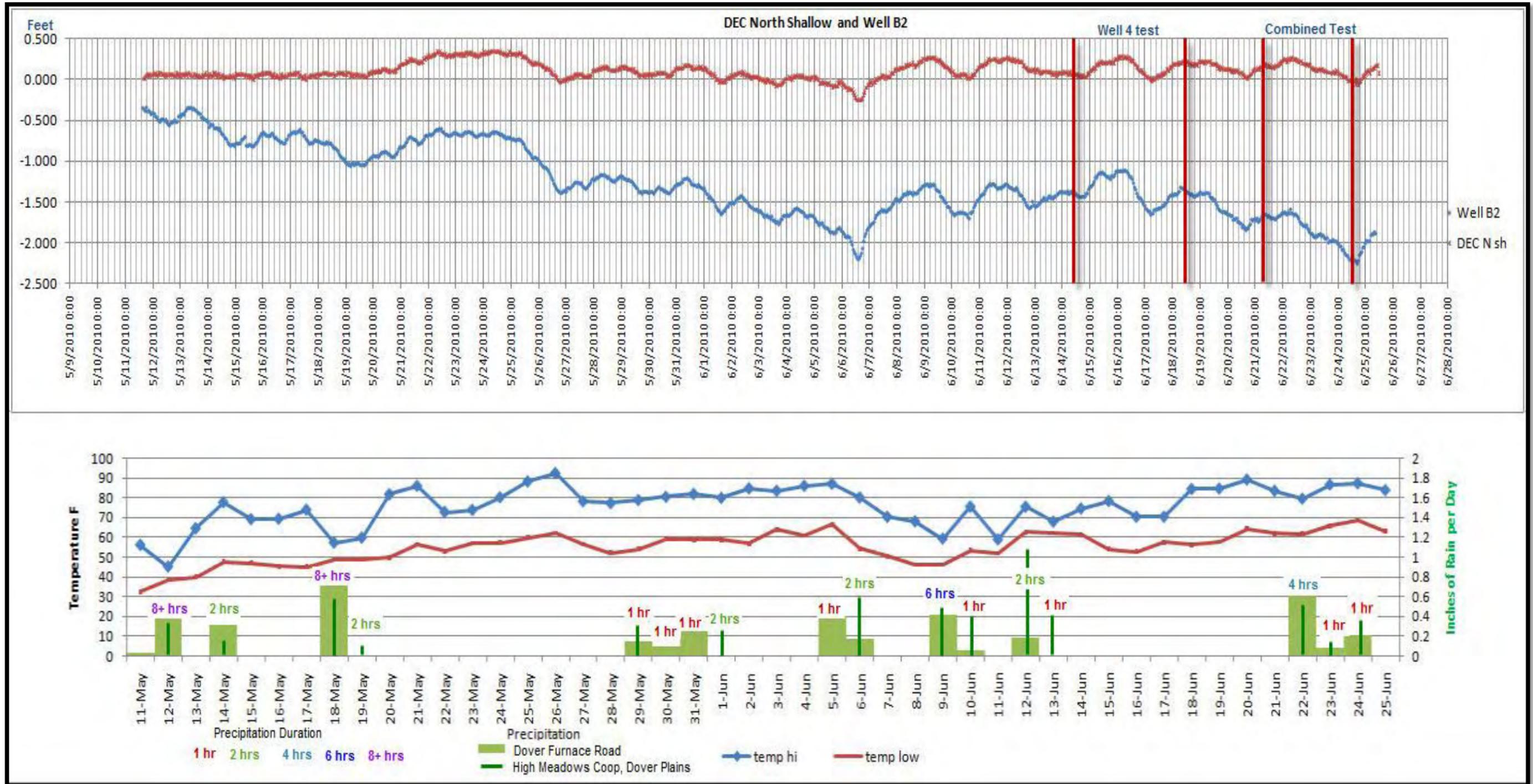


Figure 30.

DEC North and Well B2 chart. Well B2 is one of the project test wells that was not used because of poor yield. DEC north is a shallow well screen in the soil above the bedrock at a depth of 6 feet. The original DEC North, a monitoring well installed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, could not be found and is assumed destroyed.

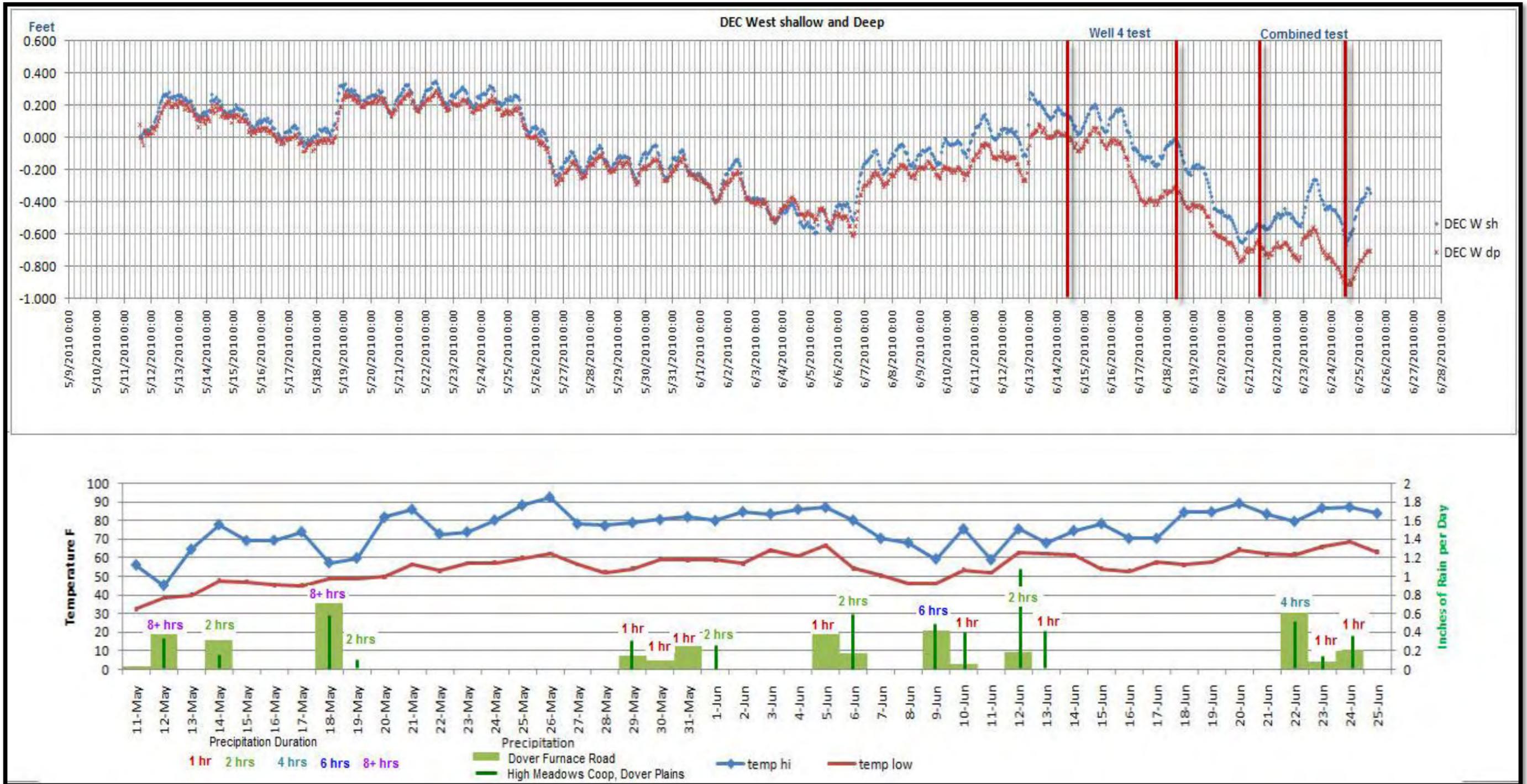


Figure 31. DEC West shallow and deep. DEC West is an existing well that was installed by the NYSDEC. It is about 25 feet deep into the upper bedrock. The DEC west shallow was installed in the adjacent wetland, about 25 feet away, in the shallow water table.

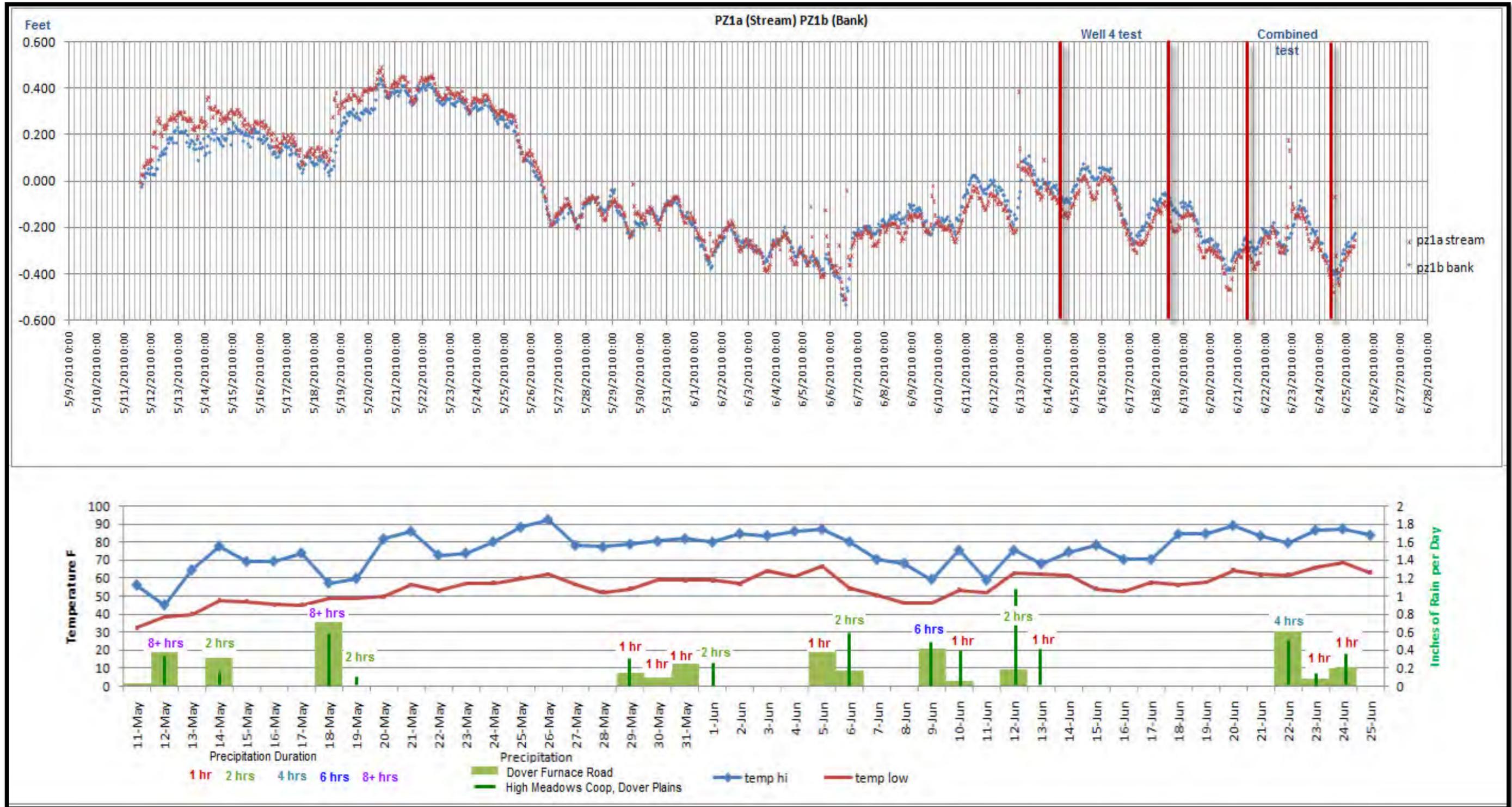


Figure 32.

Stream and Bank monitoring points on the upstream side of the Swamp River. The Stream trace [red] shows outliers indicative of rapid, transient stream level rises in response to rain events.

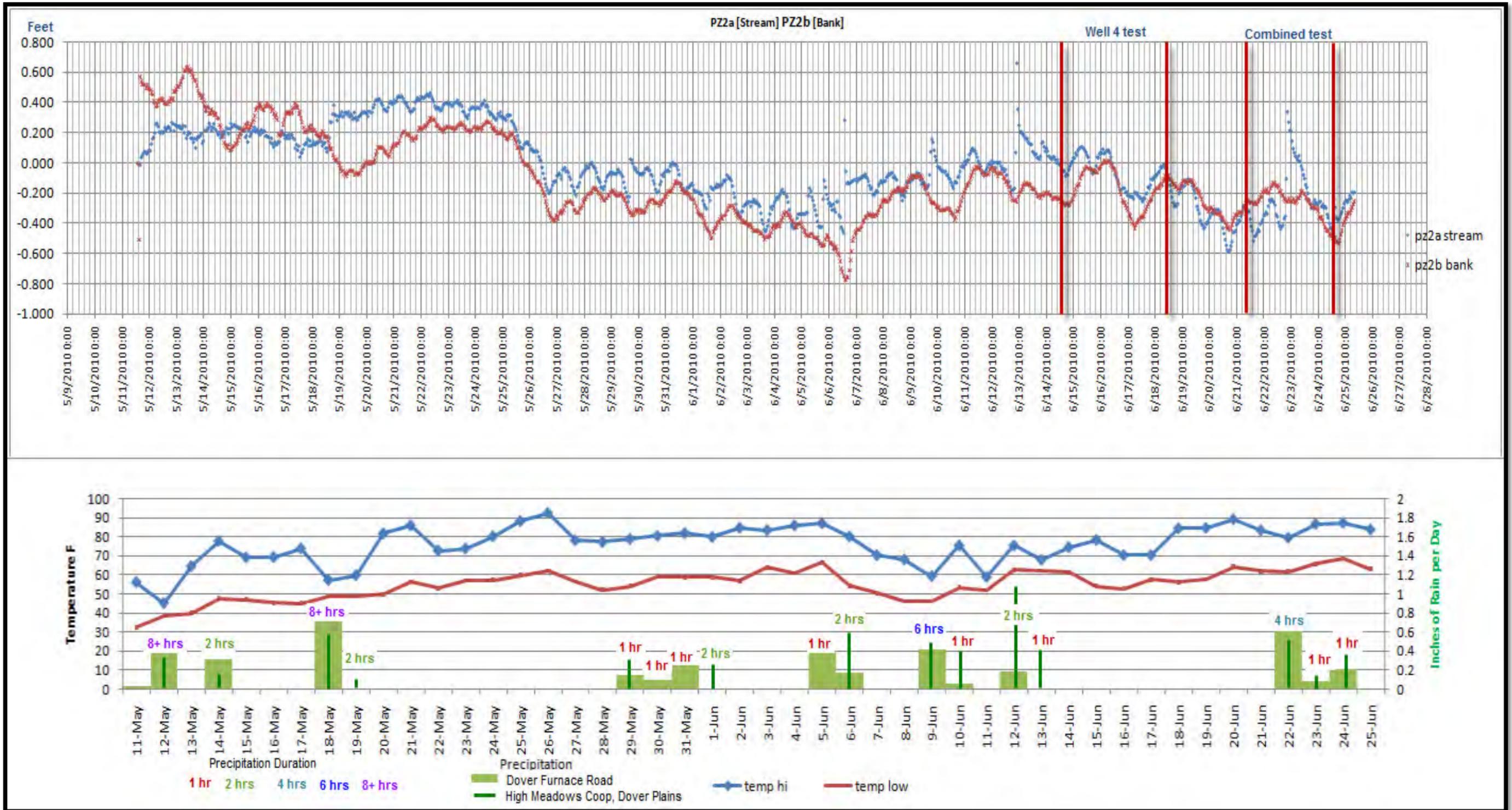


Figure 33. Stream and Bank monitoring points on the downstream side of the Swamp River. The Stream trace [red] shows outliers indicative of rapid, transient stream level rises in response to rain events. The final water level rise, after the test shutdown, is not related to the pumping test. The same upward deflection is seen in all the wetland monitoring points indicating that the source is rain related.

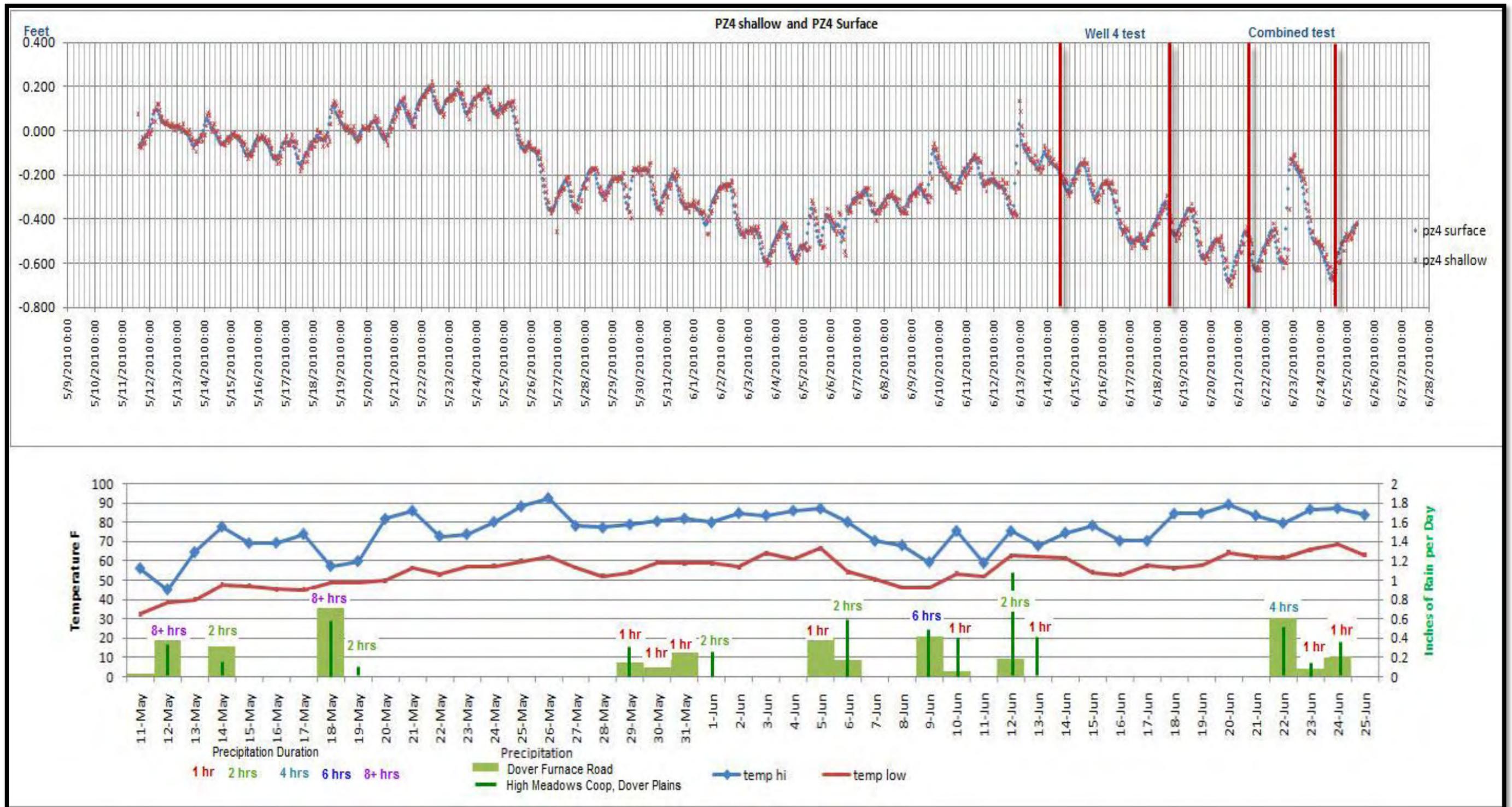


Figure 34.

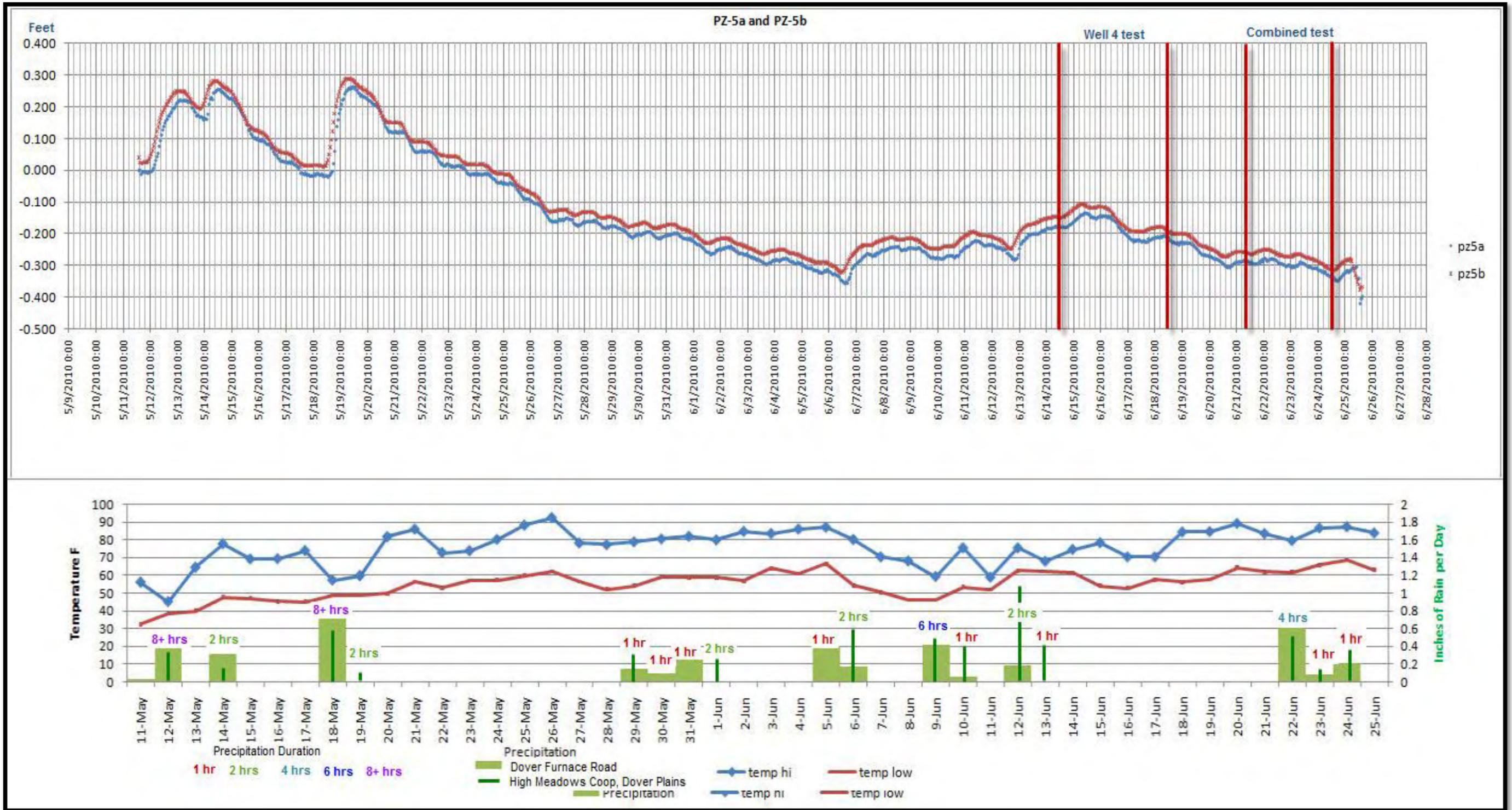


Figure 35.

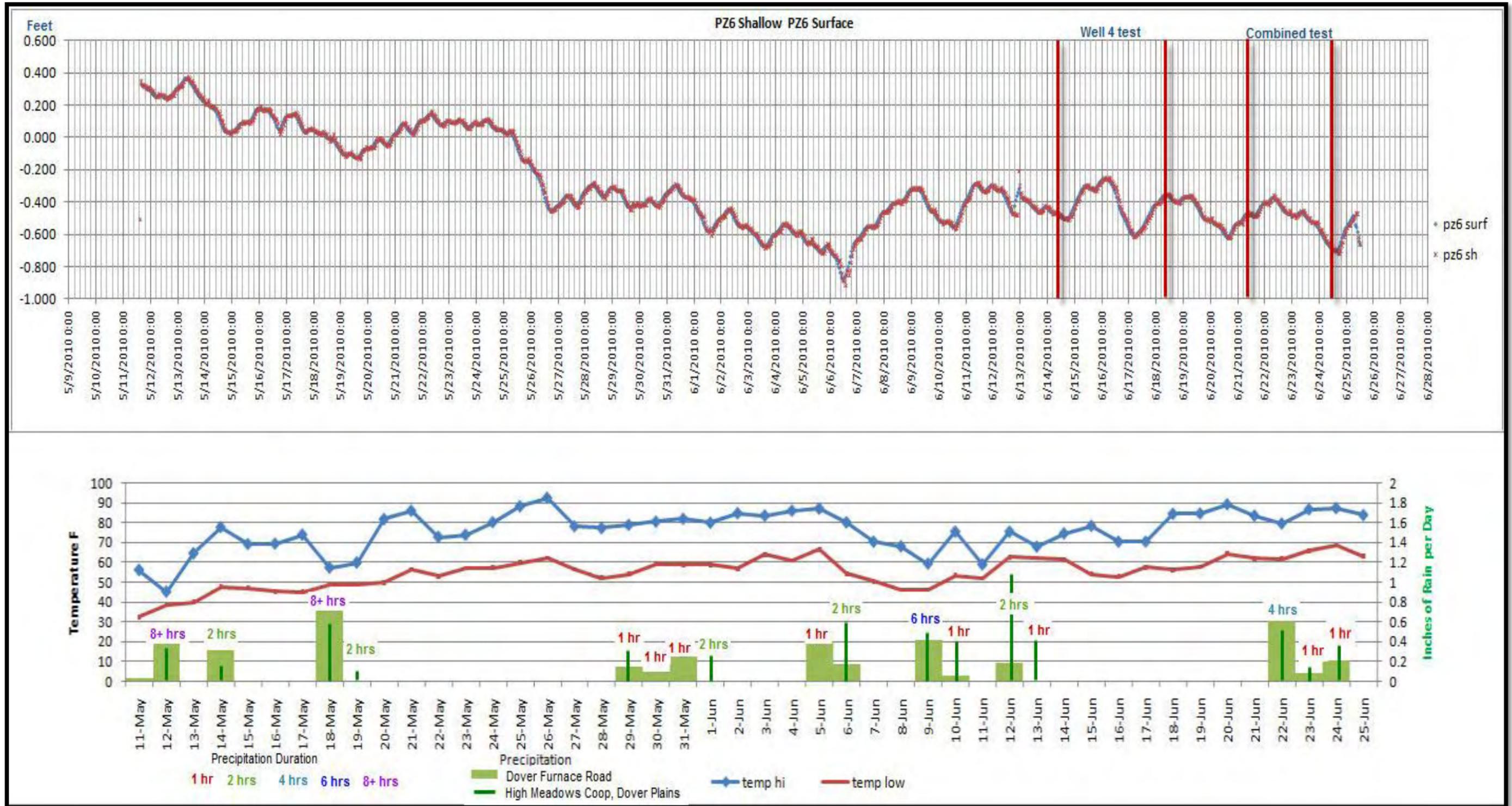


Figure 36.