

2020 ANNUAL RESTORATION MONITORING REPORT

for the:

**Ford Motor Company Site: Operable Unit 2 Remediation Project
Ramapo, Rockland County, New York, Site No. 3-44-065**



PREPARED ON:

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PREPARED FOR:

ARCADIS US Inc.
17-17 Route 208 North
Fair Lawn, NJ 07410

PREPARED BY:

Amy Greene Environmental, a Davey Company
4 Walter E. Foran Blvd., Suite 209
Flemington, NJ 08822

AGE Project # 3437b

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Ford Motor Company (Ford) and ARCADIS U.S., Inc. (ARCADIS), Davey Tree Expert Company (Davey) has prepared this fifth (5) and final Annual Restoration Monitoring Report for Torne Valley Road Area designated as Operable Unit 2 (OU-2) of the Ramapo Paint Sludge Site, located in the Town of Ramapo, Rockland County, New York (the Site).

Annual restoration monitoring was implemented at OU-2 in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) approved Site Restoration Plan (SRP) dated February 11, 2016 (Appendix A). A remedial action consisting of targeted removal and disposal of paint sludge with embankment excavation was performed at the Site during 2015-2016 in accordance with the Record of Decision (ROD) issued by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), dated March 2014. This Annual Restoration Monitoring Report is the fifth (5) and final annual monitoring reports planned for the OU-2 Project. The purpose of this report is to:

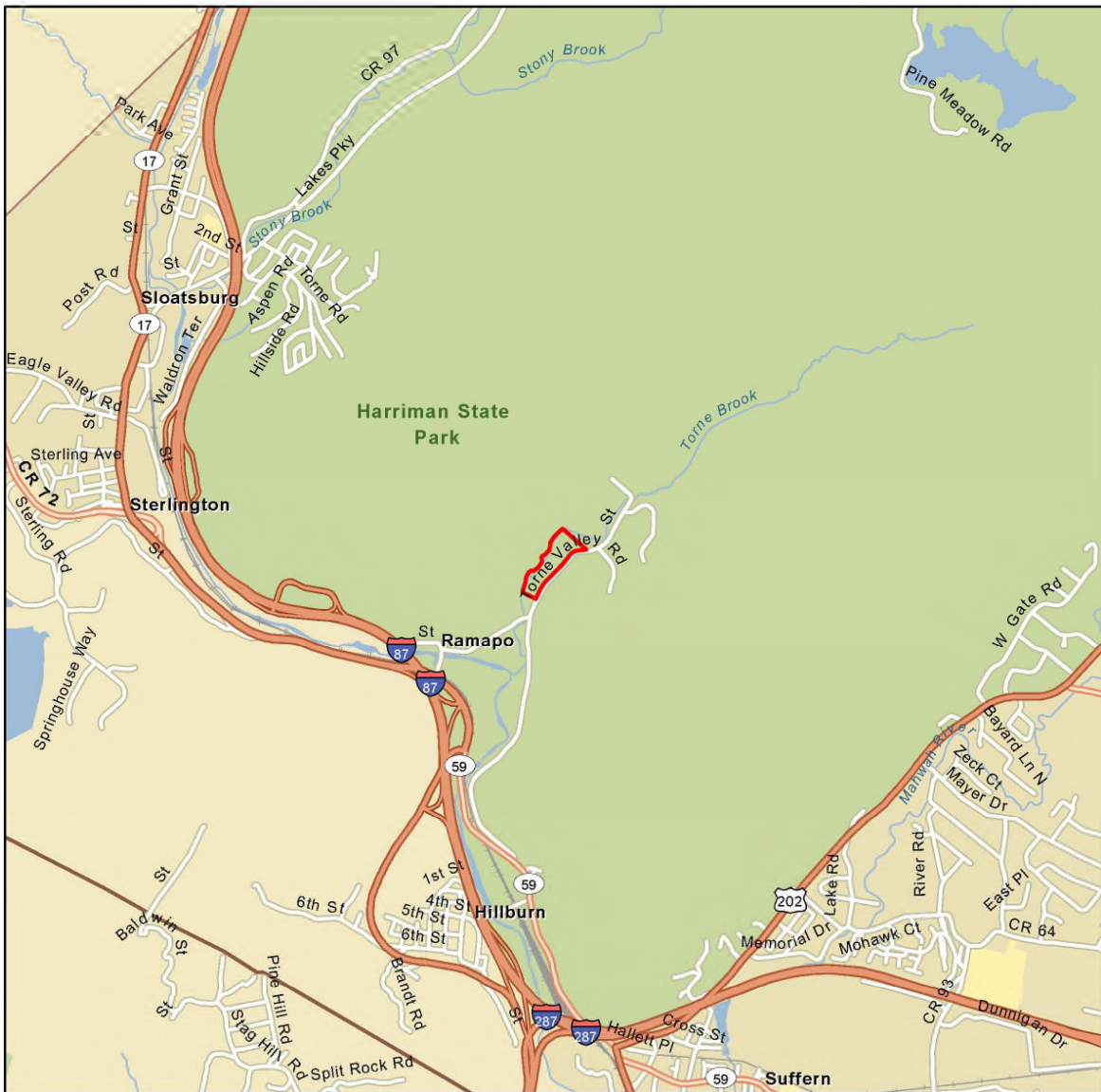
- Quantify and document woody and herbaceous plant species composition within the restoration area;
- Provide descriptions of the onsite wildlife habitat conditions; and,
- Demonstrate that the project has met all criteria put forth in the NYSDEC approved Site Remediation Plan (SRP) for a successful mitigation site.

1.1 Site Description and History

The Site includes valley side and river flat areas and extends along the bottom of Torne Valley in a north/south direction. OU-2 is generally bound to the west by the Ramapo River and Torne Brook; to the north by Harriman State Park and a Consolidated-Edison Substation; to the east by Harriman State Park and Torne Valley Road; and to the south by Sloatsburg Road/State Route 59.

The majority of OU-2 (approximately 15.4 acres) is located west of Torne Valley Road (OU-2 North) with an additional area (approximately 0.7 acres) located east of Torne Valley Road (OU-2 South), approximately 3,765 feet south of OU-2 North.

OU-2 is comprised of natural lands and includes upland forests, maintained accessways, and riparian corridors along Torne Brook. Torne Brook flows to the Ramapo River, which flows to the Pompton River, part of the Passaic River Drainage System. The project area is also adjacent to the nearby Harriman State Park, which is owned and operated by the NYSDEC.



Legend

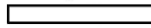
 Project Area



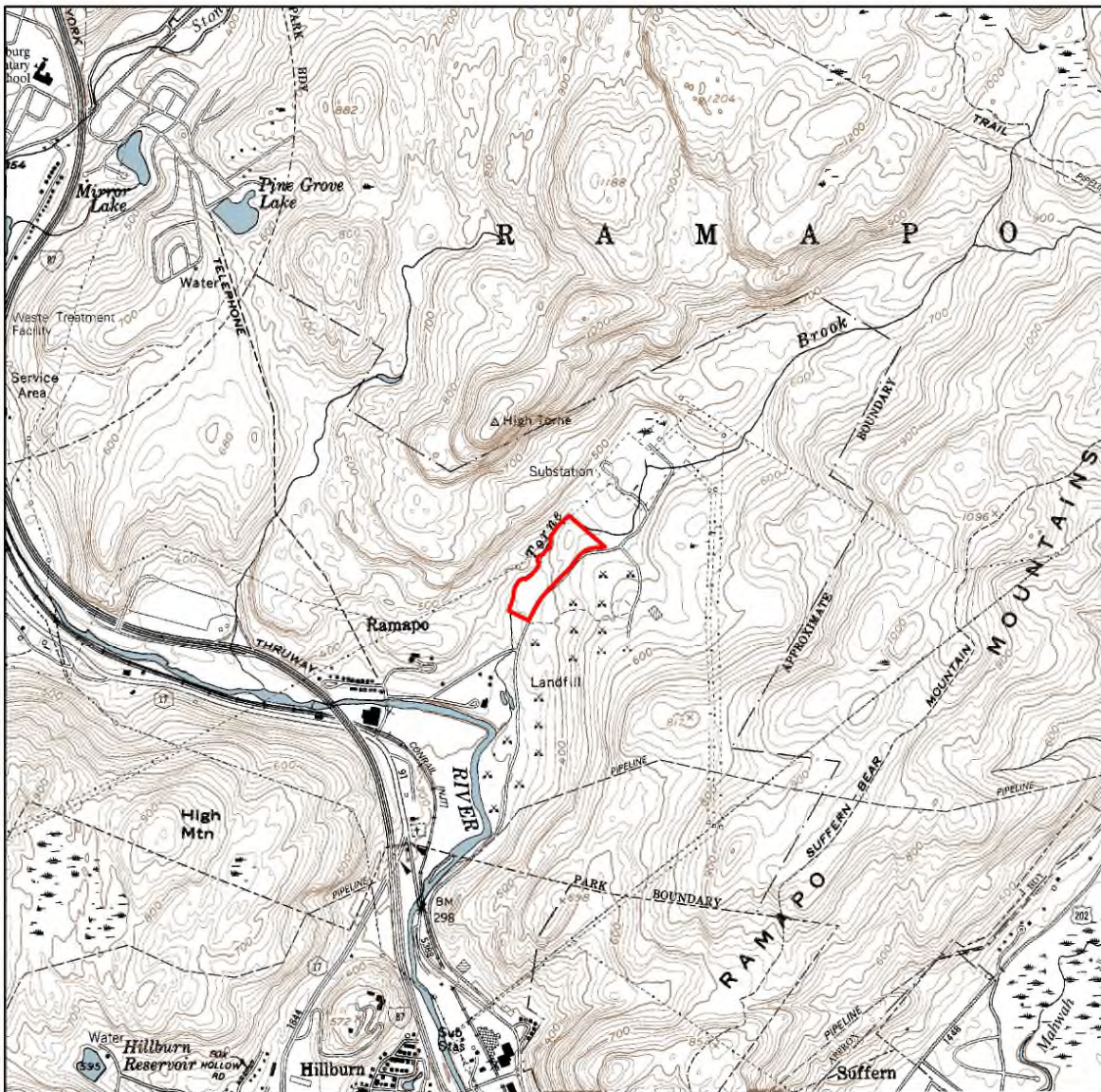
Figure 1
Site Location Map

Ford Motor Company Site
Operable Unit 2 Project
Town of Ramapo
Rockland County, New York

ASGECI Project # 3437 B

3,000
 Feet

 AMY S. GREENE
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTANTS.



Legend

 Project Area



Figure 2
USGS Topographic Map

Ford Motor Company Site
Operable Unit 2 Project
Town of Ramapo
Rockland County, New York
ASGECI Project # 3437 B

2,000
Feet

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1.2 Project Description

The Remedial Action consisted of excavation, removal, transportation and disposal of paint sludge and impacted soil as outlined in the Final Remedial Design approved by the NYSDEC in July 2015. The total area disturbed during the execution of the Remedial Design is approximately 12.67 acres. Of this, only 0.31 acres is located within OU-2 South. All areas of disturbance can be viewed in the As-Built Monitoring Plan (Appendix B).

A total of 56,537 tons of impacted soil and paint sludge were excavated, removed, and disposed of at the approved off-site disposal facilities. A total of 19,990 tons of general clean fill was imported to backfill the excavation areas. The general backfill was sourced from the Braen Van Orden Pit located in Ringwood, New Jersey. The analytical and geotechnical parameters for the approved fill material are provided in Appendix C.

The Site topography was generally restored to pre-existing elevations and graded to drain towards Torne Brook. Site stabilization also occurred as particular areas were remediated, concurrent with final grading. A total of 32,200 cubic yards of topsoil was imported from RER Supply located in Wantage, New Jersey for use in restoring the Site to original grade. The analytical parameters for the approved topsoil are provided in Appendix C. Following placement of topsoil, the disturbed area was hydroseeded with annual rye grass and straw.

1.3 Site Restoration Summary

Remediation of the project area resulted in the temporary disturbance of 11.63 acres of upland forest, approximately 550 linear feet of streambank as well as 0.94 acres of upland meadow. The project area was planted to restore vegetative communities within six months after the disturbances occurred. The area was restored with the following communities:

- 10.12 acres of upland forest
- 0.10 acres streambank areas
- 2.13 acres upland meadow
- 0.32 acres gravel access areas

The project area was planted entirely with native species, similar to those that were removed as a result of the remediation process. Plants were installed in a random pattern, with groups of similar species clustered together. All of the selected species were native plants that require no maintenance once established. The plant diversity should, as the Site matures, improve the value of the Site to a variety of wildlife.

Seeding of the disturbed project area with the herbaceous seed mix was performed following the remediation. Planting, seeding, fertilizing, and stabilization was performed according to the specifications prepared specifically for this project.

1.3.1 Upland Meadow

A total of 2.13 acres of upland meadows were restored in areas along Torne Valley Road. All upland meadow areas were permanently stabilized by seeding with a warm season grass mixture, including little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), oats (*Avena sativa*), Virginia wild rye (*Elymus virginicus*), annual ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), smooth aster (*Aster laevis*), black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), purple coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*), wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*), and lance-leaved coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*). All permanent seeding and stabilization was completed in accordance with the SRP dated March 2016.

1.3.2 Upland Forest Areas

A total of 10.12 acres of upland forest habitat was restored in accordance with the SRP. All disturbed upland forests were planted with a combination of containerized plant materials. Trees and shrubs were planted at approximately 20-foot on-center. Tree and shrub species including northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), river birch (*Betula lenta*), American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), black chokeberry (*Aronia melanocarpa*), eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginica*), Virginia rose (*Rosa virginiana*), witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*), and southern arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*) were installed within the upland areas. All upland areas were stabilized by seeding with a warm season grass mixture including little bluestem, big bluestem, Indian grass, switchgrass, oats, Virginia wild rye, annual ryegrass, smooth aster, black-eyed Susan, purple coneflower, wild bergamot, and lance-leaved coreopsis.

Within the upland forest restoration area, steep slopes were identified and received additional seeding and stabilization measures. All slopes 25-percent (4:1 slope) or steeper were stabilized with the temporary stabilization seed mixture in addition to the upland forest seed mix. The steep slope areas were also stabilized with high performance biodegradable erosion control matting. All permanent seeding, stabilization, and plantings were completed in accordance with the SRP.

1.3.3 Streambank Stabilization Area

The streambank stabilization area can be described as all areas within 3 feet horizontally from the mean high-water mark of Torne Brook; therefore, the width of the streambank stabilization will vary depending on proposed disturbance and slopes. Streambank stabilization areas restored included 0.03 acres located along approximately 550 linear feet of the southern bank of Torne Brook. As needed, streambank areas were stabilized by adding natural stone at the toe-of-slope within Torne Brook. All areas above the toe-of-slope and normal water levels were restored utilizing only soil, vegetation, and other bioengineering devices. All disturbed riverbank areas were planted with a combination of live stakes and containerized plant materials. Live stakes were planted in a staggered fashion along the riverbank at approximately 1-foot on-center to provide instant protection from scour and erosion. Containerized shrubs were planted at 4-foot on-center in streambank areas that were more than 2 feet above bank full. Additionally, containerized trees were planted at 10-foot on-center. Tree and shrub species such as black willow (*Salix nigra*), silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), elderberry (*Sambucus canadensis*), and witch hazel were installed within the streambank stabilization areas.

All stream bank stabilization areas were stabilized by seeding a native grass mixture including little bluestem, Indian grass, switchgrass, Virginia wild rye, annual ryegrass, fox sedge (*Carex vulpinoides*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), path rush (*Juncus tenuis*), swamp sunflower (*Helianthus angustifolius*), joe-pye-weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*), boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), narrow-leaved goldenrod (*Euthamia graminifolia*), Canada goldenrod (*Solidago canadensis*), and wild bergamot. The streambank areas also received the temporary stabilization mixtures to insure stabilization. All permanent seeding, stabilization, and plantings were completed in accordance with the SRP.

2.0 MONITORING PROGRAM

In accordance with the NYSDEC approved Site Remediation Plan, the Site was monitored for five (5) growing seasons following the completion of the planting/seeding within the restored project area. Monitoring was used to determine if the requirements of the approved SRP were met and if additional maintenance and monitoring was necessary to meet the goals of the project. Monitoring commenced in the fall of 2016 and ended in the fall of 2020.

During the monitoring period, planted species and any additional "volunteer" species were identified. The average percent coverage of vegetation was estimated and noted for the annual and this final report.

Permanent sampling station locations and photograph locations were established onsite in order to illustrate the success of the project and annual changes in vegetative cover. The monitoring protocol utilized is adapted from Peet et al. (1998) and is briefly discussed under Section 3 below.

Invasive weed species were evaluated and monitored. The overall health and vigor of the plantings were evaluated. Herbivory was evaluated to determine if it resulted in plant mortality. In addition, any maintenance activities (such as hand weeding, application of a pesticide or other approved method for the removal of invasive/noxious species in the restoration site) were identified and completed.

This comprehensive, final monitoring report has been prepared in accordance with the approved SRP.

3.0 VEGETATION

Vegetation monitoring following the 2020 growing season was conducted on October 23, 2020. Vegetative success criteria was evaluated by systematic sampling within the riparian restoration area. Permanent vegetation plots were established within the restoration area in 2016 (quantity 6). Plot locations are indicated on the “Restoration Monitoring Plan” included in Appendix B.

Representative photographs of the plot locations are presented in Appendix D. Photographs are useful in documenting the change and establishment of a restoration project throughout the monitoring period.

The corners of the vegetation sampling plots were also staked in the field. The sampling methodology for inventory plots is discussed in detail by Peet et al. (1998). Generally, each plot consists of a 2 by 3 array of modules, each module being 10 meters long by 10 meters wide. A 2 x 5 module array is the recommended size for description of forest communities; however, smaller arrays may be used in areas with homogeneous overstory vegetation or dense understory. The smaller 2 by 3 module array is suitable for sampling this project area, due to its size and relatively homogenous cover. The standard observation unit used was a 20 by 30 meter plot. Within each array, woody stem presence, cover, diameter, and height was recorded. Depending on coverage of herbs and bryophytes (i.e., mosses), these strata were sampled using a subset of modules or nested quadrats within modules. Plot and site data was recorded for each array including soil morphology, aspect, slope, elevation, topographic position, and total estimated cover of the vegetative strata (trees, saplings, shrubs, herbs, vines, and bryophytes).

Estimates of woody stem density, woody stem height, and herbaceous cover were obtained for each planted and naturally regenerating species. In addition, a complete count of all planted trees was performed to determine tree planting success. Field data sheets can be viewed in Appendix E.

3.1 Results of Vegetation Monitoring

Woody Species

Average density of planted species was estimated to be 197 trees and shrubs per acre (see Table 1 below). Some naturally regenerating species were identified within the sample plots, such as seedlings of sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), and pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), and invasive species such as multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and wineberry (*Rubus phoenicolasius*).

| Table 1: Average Density and Average Height for Planted and Naturally Regenerating Woody Plants Following the 2020 Growing Season | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Average Density (stems/acre) | Average Height (feet) |
| American Sycamore | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | 42.4 | 5.3 |
| Eastern Cottonwood | <i>Populus deltoides</i> | 22.4 | 7.5 |
| Black Willow | <i>Salix nigra</i> | 17.6 | 3.3 |
| Silky Dogwood | <i>Cornus amomum</i> | 16.5 | 2.7 |
| Red Oak | <i>Quercus rubra</i> | 15.3 | 8.0 |
| Red Maple | <i>Acer rubrum</i> | 12.9 | 4.9 |
| Pussy Willow | <i>Salix discolor</i> | 11.8 | 3.4 |
| White Pine | <i>Pinus strobus</i> | 10.6 | 8.7 |
| River Birch | <i>Betula nigra</i> | 8.2 | 9.8 |
| Multiflora Rose | <i>Rosa multiflora</i> | 8.2 | 1.9 |
| Eastern Red Cedar | <i>Juniperus virginiana</i> | 7.1 | 4.2 |
| Gray Birch | <i>Betula populifolia</i> | 5.9 | 9.3 |
| Wineberry | <i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i> | 5.9 | 2.5 |
| Box Elder | <i>Acer negundo</i> | 4.7 | 7.5 |
| Serviceberry | <i>Amelanchier canadensis</i> | 4.7 | 7.5 |
| Silver Maple | <i>Acer saccharinum</i> | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| Black Cherry | <i>Prunus serotina</i> | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Tulip Poplar | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> | 3.5 | 6.2 |
| Hackberry | <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> | 2.4 | 9.0 |
| Black Chokeberry | <i>Aronia melanocarpa</i> | 1.2 | 2.5 |
| Sugar Maple | <i>Acer saccharum</i> | 1.2 | 8.5 |
| Witchhazel | <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i> | 1.2 | 7.5 |
| Green Ash | <i>Fraxinus pensylvanica</i> | 1.2 | 14.5 |
| White Ash | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | 1.2 | 12.5 |
| Summary | | Average Density (stems/acre) | Average Height (feet) |
| Total All Species | | 212.9 | 6.5 |
| Total Planted Species | | 205.9 | 5.9 |
| Total Naturally Regenerating Species | | 7.1 | 10.2 |

Overall, woody species diversity has been excellent. Twenty-four species of native trees and shrubs were identified as present within the Site. Distribution of these species was fairly equal, with only a few species extending more than 10 stems per acre. Sycamore was established as the most prevalent tree species, while cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), black willow (*Salix nigra*), and red oak (*Quercus rubra*) also were readily found.

Planted tree and shrub density for individual species ranged from approximately 1 to 43 stems per acre (see Figure 3 below). Shrub establishment and growth improved throughout the 2020 growing season, especially where the stream embankment was planted with black willow (*Salix nigra*), pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), and silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*) live stakes. In addition, naturally regenerating black willow and pussy willow were observed. Shrub establishment was likely hindered in past growing seasons by the presence of deers.

Average height of species sampled within the monitoring plots during 2020 was estimated at 6.5 feet, decreasing slightly from the previous monitoring year (see Table 1). This decrease is due to the number of naturally regenerating seedlings observed. Individual species ranged from 1-foot saplings to trees over 14 feet tall. The most abundant stem class was in the 2 to 3-foot range due to the presence of live stakes (see Figure 4 below). Not including live stakes, the highest number of stems fell within the 10 to 11-foot height class, an increase from the previous growing season. Comparing the 2020 monitoring data to previous growing seasons shows that planted trees and shrubs are successfully established and growing throughout the Site.

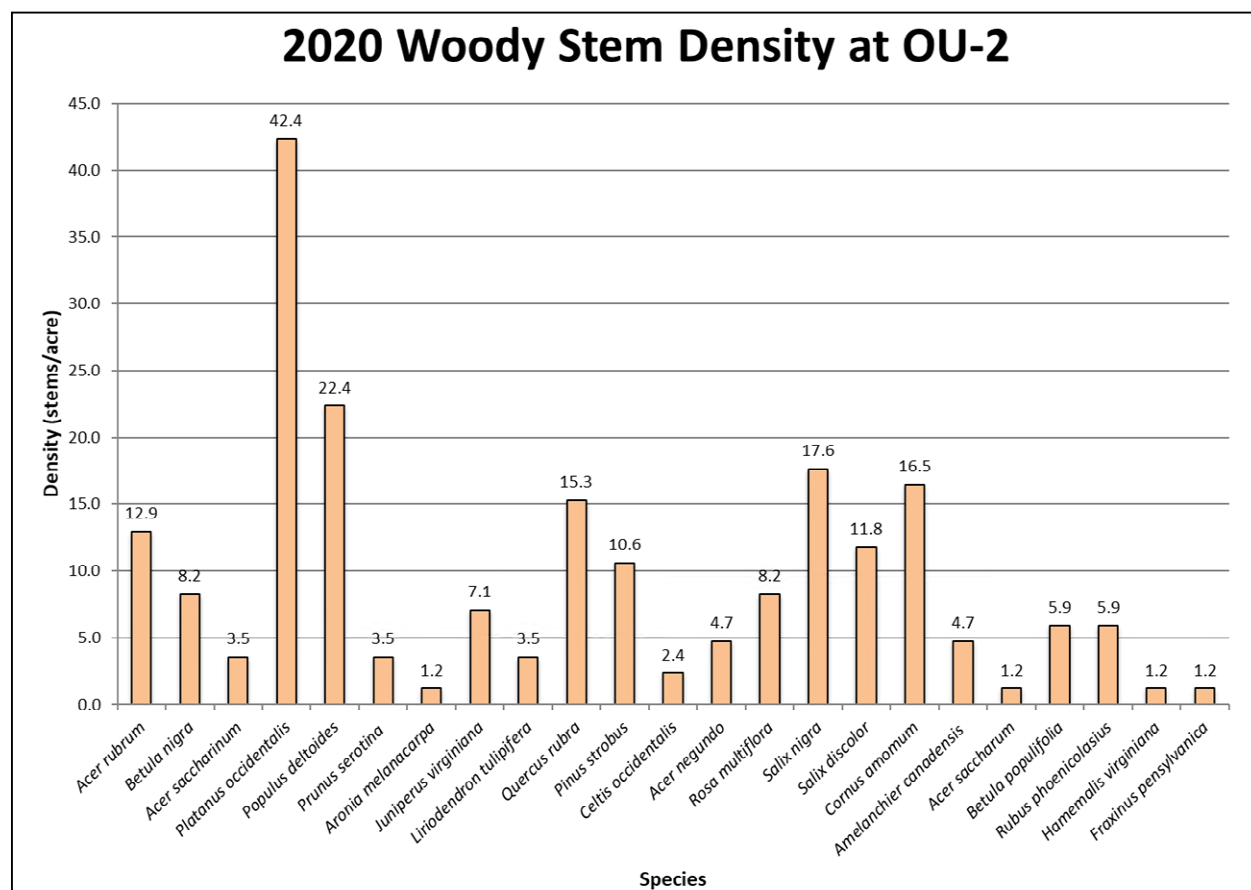


Figure 3: Average woody stem density for all species recorded within monitoring plots at the OU-2 Restoration Site following the 2020 growing season.

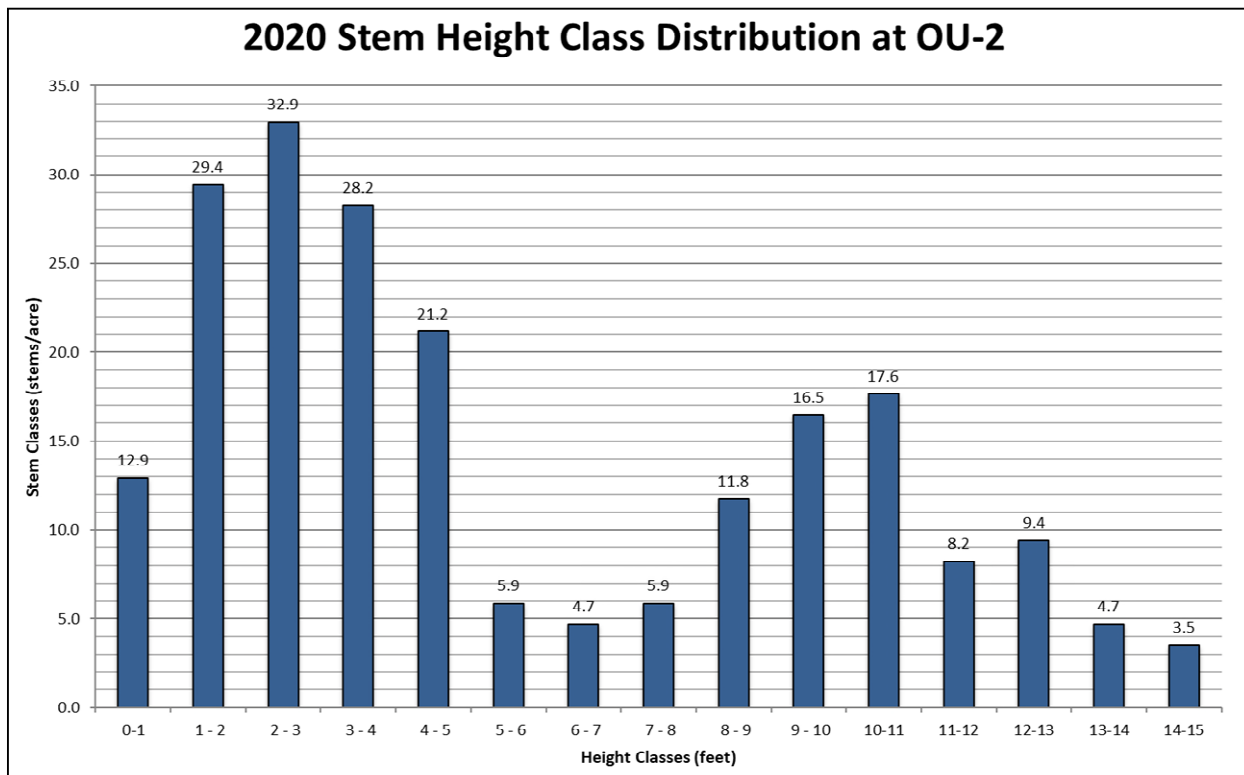


Figure 4: Woody stem height class distribution for planted species within the OU-2 Restoration Site following the 2020 growing season.

Herbaceous Species

Herbaceous cover within the 2020 growing season continued to excel. Native grass mixtures take approximately 2 to 3 years to establish; therefore, the design mixture has fully established. The original designed native herbaceous seed mixture was applied to the Site in 2016 as specified on the Restoration Notes and Detailed Plan (Appendix B). Overall coverage, including native plantings and volunteer species, was estimated at 105% (see Table 2 below). Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) was the dominant species found throughout the site, along with Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*). Species dominance was determined quantitatively using the methodology discussed in Peet et al., 1998, and can be seen visually throughout the site. Wildflowers such as black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), and wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*) were also prevalent throughout the herbaceous layer. Lanceleaf coreopsis (*Coreopsis lanceolata*) also provides wildflower color and pollinator habitat throughout the Site.

Volunteer species were identified within the sample plots and observed throughout the site. Species including fireweed (*Erechtites hieraciifolius*), barnyard grass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), fall panicum (*Panicum dichotomiflorum*), and calico aster (*Symphotrichum lateriflorum*) all were identified within many of the sampling plots. Invasive species such as mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*) and Japanese hops (*Humulus japonicus*) were identified within the Site, mainly along areas sloping toward the stream. These species were targeted during the spring and fall herbicide treatments conducted during 2020. Further information regarding invasive species control can be viewed in Section 5 of this report.

| Table 2: 2020 Estimated Herbaceous Cover | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Average Cover (%) |
| Switchgrass | <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | 27.6 |
| Indiangrass | <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | 20.9 |
| Black-Eyed Susan | <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | 7.2 |
| Wild Bergamot | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | 6.3 |
| Virginia Wild Rye | <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | 6.2 |
| Barnyard Grass | <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> | 5.4 |
| Calico Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> | 4.3 |
| Big Bluestem | <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | 4.1 |
| American Burnweed | <i>Erechtites hieraciifolius</i> | 3.9 |
| Fall Panicum | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | 3.2 |
| Laceleaf Tickseed | <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> | 3.1 |
| Mugwort | <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i> | 2.8 |
| Tickseed Sunflower | <i>Bidens</i> sp. | 1.8 |
| Evening Primrose | <i>Oenothera biennis</i> | 1.7 |
| Ragweed | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | 1.5 |
| Little Bluestem | <i>Schizachryium scoparium</i> | 1.0 |
| Wild Carrot | <i>Daucus carota</i> | 1.0 |
| Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod | <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i> | 0.8 |
| Pennsylvania Smartweed | <i>Polygonum pennsylvanica</i> | 0.5 |
| New England Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i> | 0.5 |
| Rough-Leaved Goldenrod | <i>Solidago rugosa</i> | 0.5 |
| Flat Top Aster | <i>Doellingeria umbellata</i> | 0.5 |
| Woodland Sunflower | <i>Helianthus divaricatus</i> | 0.3 |
| 2020 Totals | | 105.00 |

3.2 Conclusions of Vegetation Monitoring

The 2020 monitoring effort documented the successful establishment of the OU-2 restoration area. Woody stem density of planted species was over 197 stems per acre, which equates to a survival rate of approximately 83%. In previous years, shrubs were documented to have poor survival, mainly due to deers browse. This condition has improved. Trees were also documented to be minorly affected by deers, both by browse and from rubbing activities, despite being protected with deer guards. Despite these conditions, trees have continued to establish and grow. Overall average woody stem height is 6.5 feet. Sycamore and cottonwood are the most prevalent tree species; cottonwood, river birch (*Betula lenta*), red oak, hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), grey birch (*Betula populifolia*), and white ash (*Fraxinus americana*) are the tallest tree species. Volunteer species lower the overall average height because of the presence of native seedlings and shrubs such as multiflora rose and wineberry.

Herbaceous coverage continues to exceed expectations, covering over 100% of the Site. Dominant species are warm season grasses including switchgrass and Indiangrass, which have established after the 2nd growing season and have remained the dominant species. Forbs such as black-eyed Susan and wild bergamot are readily identified, especially during the summer months when in bloom. Invasive species, such as mugwort and Japanese hops, were documented within the restoration area. These species were treated with herbicide during the 2020 monitoring effort.

Overall, the project has successfully met the goals and requirements set forth in the Site Restoration Plan and approvals.

4.0 WILDLIFE UTILIZATION

Wildlife utilization remains an important factor of the OU-2 site restoration. The OU-2 restoration project provides a diverse habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species. Trees remain protected using tree guards due to the large population of white-tailed deers that are known to utilize the project area. Some tree guards have been noted to be displaced by deers rubbing resulting in tree damage. Other herbivory or wildlife damage has not been noted.

Species of concern such as Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), and northern copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix contortrix*) were all identified to utilize the Site prior to construction. Surveys for these were conducted prior to construction; however, none of these species were documented onsite during the monitoring period. Black rat snake (*Pantherophis obsoletus*) was again noted in 2020.

Butterflies were observed equally utilizing the forested and emergent portions of the Site. Monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*), spicebush swallowtails (*Papilio troilus*), and tiger swallowtails (*Papilio glaucus*) were observed foraging among wildflowers throughout the site. Dragonflies were abundant along stream corridors and vernal habitat, while damselflies were abundant along stream corridors and within the small wetland area of the Site. Such species included eastern pondhawk (*Erythemis simplicicollis*), twelve-spotted skimmer (*Libellula pulchella*), and common whitetail (*Plathemis lydia*). Large numbers of banded orb weaver spiders (*Argiope aurantia*) were encountered throughout the Site, as well as native pollinators including hummingbird moths (*Hemaris* sp.), carpenter bees (*Xylocopa* sp.), and bumblebees (*Bombus* sp.).

Numerous bird species were observed utilizing the meadow, grassland, and forested areas on the Site or were observed flying overhead. A large number of passerines were observed foraging and nesting throughout the Site. Song sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*), field sparrows (*Spizella pusilla*), red-winged black birds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), blue jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*), red-eyed vireos (*Vireo olivaceus*), and yellow warblers (*Dendroica petechia*) were documented in the forested portions of the Site. One wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*,) was heard calling. In addition, song sparrows, red-winged black birds, and eastern bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) were observed within the Site.

Bird species also included species such as barn swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), tree swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*), chimney swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*), Eastern kingbirds (*Tyrannus tyrannus*), least flycatchers (*Empidonax minimus*), and willow flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*). such as song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), and common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).

Refer to table 5 below for a full list of wildlife observed on-site in 2020.

| Table 5: Wildlife Observed | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Activity | 2020 |
| Birds | | | |
| American Crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> | Flying | X |
| American Goldfinch | <i>Carduelis tristis</i> | Foraging | X |
| American Robin | <i>Turdus migratorius</i> | Foraging | X |

| Table 5: Wildlife Observed | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Activity | 2020 |
| Baltimore Oriole | <i>Icterus galbula</i> | Foraging | X |
| Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | Flying, foraging | X |
| Black Vulture | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> | Flying | X |
| Black-Throated Green Warbler | <i>Setophaga virens</i> | Calling | X |
| Blue Jay | <i>Cyanocitta cristata</i> | Foraging, nesting | X |
| Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher | <i>Polioptila caerulea</i> | Foraging | X |
| Blue-Winged Warbler | <i>Vermivora cyanoptera</i> | Calling, foraging | X |
| Brown-Headed Cowbird | <i>Molothrus ater</i> | Foraging | X |
| Canada Goose | <i>Branta canadensis</i> | Flying | X |
| Carolina Wren | <i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i> | Calling | X |
| Cedar Waxwing | <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> | Calling, foraging | X |
| Chimney Swift | <i>Chaetura pelagica</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Common Grackle | <i>Quiscalus quiscula</i> | Foraging | X |
| Common Yellowthroat | <i>Geothlypis trichas</i> | Calling | X |
| Downy Woodpecker | <i>Picoides pubescens</i> | Calling, foraging | X |
| Eastern Bluebird | <i>Sialia sialis</i> | Nesting | X |
| Eastern Kingbird | <i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> | Foraging | X |
| Eastern Phoebe | <i>Sayornis phoebe</i> | Calling | X |
| Eastern Towhee | <i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i> | Calling | X |
| Eastern Wood Pewee | <i>Contopus virens</i> | Calling | X |
| Field Sparrow | <i>Spizella pusilla</i> | Nesting, foraging | X |
| Gray Catbird | <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i> | Calling, foraging | X |
| Great Crested Flycatcher | <i>Myiarchus crinitus</i> | Calling | X |
| Green Heron | <i>Butorides striatus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| House Finch | <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> | Foraging | X |
| Indigo Bunting | <i>Passerina cyanea</i> | Foraging, calling | X |
| Least Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax minimus</i> | Foraging, calling | X |
| Mourning Dove | <i>Zenaida macroura</i> | Calling, flying | X |
| Northern Cardinal | <i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i> | Calling | X |
| Northern Flicker | <i>Colaptes auratus</i> | Flying, foraging | X |
| Northern Mockingbird | <i>Mimus polyglottos</i> | Calling | X |
| Orchard Oriole | <i>Icterus spurius</i> | Foraging | X |
| Ovenbird | <i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i> | Calling | X |
| Pileated Woodpecker | <i>Dryocopus pileatus</i> | Flying, calling | X |
| Red-Bellied Woodpecker | <i>Melanerpes carolinus</i> | Flying, calling | X |
| Red-Eyed Vireo | <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> | Foraging, nesting | X |
| Red-Tailed Hawk | <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i> | Foraging | X |
| Red-Winged Blackbird | <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> | Nesting | X |
| Ruby-Throated Hummingbird | <i>Archilochus colubris</i> | Flying | X |
| Scarlet Tanager | <i>Piranga olivacea</i> | Flying | X |
| Song Sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia</i> | Nesting | X |
| Tree Swallow | <i>Tachycineta bicolor</i> | Foraging | X |
| Tufted Titmouse | <i>Parus bicolor</i> | Calling | X |
| Turkey Vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> | Flying | X |
| White-Breasted Nuthatch | <i>Sitta carolinensis</i> | Calling | X |
| Willow Flycatcher | <i>Empidonax traillii</i> | Foraging, calling | X |
| Wood Thrush | <i>Hylocichla mustelina</i> | Calling | X |
| Yellow Warbler | <i>Dendroica petechia</i> | Foraging, nesting | X |

| Table 5: Wildlife Observed | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|------|
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Activity | 2020 |
| Yellow-Billed Cuckoo | <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> | Calling | X |
| Butterflies | | | |
| American Copper | <i>Lycaena phlaeas</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Black Swallowtail | <i>Papilio polyxenes</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Cabbage White | <i>Pieris rapae</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Clouded Sulphur | <i>Colias philodice</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Cloudless Sulphur | <i>Phoebis sennae</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Common Buckeye | <i>Junonia coenia</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Common Ringlet | <i>Coenonympha tullia</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Eastern Tailed Blue | <i>Cupido comyntas</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Eastern Tiger Swallowtail | <i>Papilio glaucus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Fiery Skipper | <i>Hylephila phyleus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Giant Swallowtail | <i>Papilio cresphontes</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Horace's Duskywing | <i>Erynnis horatius</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Indian Skipper | <i>Spialia galba</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Least Skipper | <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Monarch | <i>Danaus plexippus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Pearl Crescent | <i>Phyciodes tharos</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Peck's Skipper | <i>Polites peckius</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Silver-Spotted Skipper | <i>Epargyreus clarus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Spicebush Swallowtail | <i>Papilio troilus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Spring Azure | <i>Celastrina ladon</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Viceroy | <i>Limenitis archippus</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Dragonflies | | | |
| Black Saddlebags | <i>Tramea lacerata</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Blue Dasher | <i>Pachydiplax longipennis</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Common Whitetail | <i>Plathemis lydia</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Eastern Amberwing | <i>Perithemis tenera</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Eastern Pondhawk | <i>Erythemis simplicicollis</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Green Darner | <i>Anax junius</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Painted Skimmer | <i>Libellula incesta</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Slaty Skimmer | <i>Libellula incesta</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Twelve-Spotted Skimmer | <i>Libellula pulchella</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Widow Skimmer | <i>Libellula luctuosa</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Damselflies | | | |
| Eastern Forktail | <i>Ischnura verticalis</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Ebony Jewelwing | <i>Calopteryx maculata</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Familiar Bluet | <i>Enallagma civile</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| River Jewelwing | <i>Calopteryx aequabilis</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Stream Bluet | <i>Enallagma exulans</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Variable Dancer | <i>Argia fumipennis</i> | Foraging, flying | X |
| Violet Dancer | <i>Argia fumipennis</i> | Foraging, flying | X |

4.1 Wildlife Habitat Enhancement Features

Wildlife habitat enhancement features such as boulder piles, brushpiles, and coarse woody debris were incorporated into the Site Restoration Plan. Wildlife habitat enhancement features are intended to add suitable habitat features for a wide variety of species expected to utilize the Site.

Bird boxes and bat boxes were added throughout the restoration area in order to provide nesting and roosting habitat. Bird boxes were placed in suitable locations either on existing trees or posts approximately 5 feet off the ground. Bat boxes were mounted on the south side of suitable existing trees at a minimum of 10 feet off the ground. However, no records of activity within the wildlife habitat enhancement structures have been documented thus far.

5.0 MAINTENANCE AND MONITORING SUMMARY

The presence of invasive species and use of the Site by wildlife was noted during preparation of the NYSDEC approved SRP; therefore, the establishment and extent of invasive species and wildlife impacts on planted species has been monitored for the duration of the monitoring period (5-years).

As a preventative maintenance tool, most trees and shrubs, depending on height and stature, were protected from deers browse and rubbing by the installation of tree guards. New plants installed onsite in April of 2017 were also fitted with tree guards. In addition, many trees were staked and guyed to keep upright until fully established. Davey has conducted routine monitoring and maintenance to these tree guards, stakes, and guying during the monitoring period. Maintenance included the reinstallation of stakes and guards, pruning of trees to better fit guards, removal of guards from dead trees, and the replacement of dysfunctional material. Deer guards were left in some areas of the restoration site at request of the town.

Furthermore, Davey implemented an herbicide treatment program to control the establishment of unwanted and invasive species during the monitoring period (5-years). Davey contracted Weeds, Inc., a NYSDEC Licensed Pesticide Applicator to treat invasive species including common reed (*Phragmites australis*), mugwort (*Artemisia vulgaris*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*), autumn olive (*Elaeagnus umbellata*) and others onsite. Weeds Inc. conducted a site wide spot treatment of all invasive species in the spring and fall of 2020 in order to control mugwort and Japanese hops. Following the 2020 growing season, invasive species made up approximately 2.8 percent of the restoration area.

6.0 OVERALL CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

Overall, the Torne Valley Road Area designated as Operable Unit 2 (OU-2) of the Ramapo Paint Sludge Site restoration was successful. The restored forested, meadow, and streambank areas provide good cover and plant species diversity. The project area provides high quality wildlife habitat, for bird species that prefer early successional vegetation and dense cover, as well as various insects and reptiles. The project area was restored to a stable condition.

Woody and herbaceous plant species establishment was good throughout the five-year monitoring period. Stem density went from an estimated 122 to over 212 stems per acre. Based on field observations, the restored areas provide good cover and plant species diversity. The installation of tree guards appears to have protected trees and shrubs from deers browse and rubs. Average height of planted species was 6.5 feet, which was a major increase from 3.2 feet in 2016, the first year of monitoring.

Average herbaceous cover for the fifth growing season is estimated to be 105%, a positive increase since the first year of monitoring, in which average herbaceous cover was estimated at 83.5%. Herbaceous cover shifted from the initial cover crop mix to the native seed mix and native volunteer species. After treatment of the Site for invasive species in the spring and fall of the monitoring period, invasive species make up less than five percent of the overall Site's herbaceous layer.

This report is the final of five (5) annual monitoring reports. Overall, spring and fall site investigations during 2020 demonstrate that the project has met all criteria put forth in the NYSDEC approved Site Remediation Plan (SRP) for a successful mitigation and is eligible for agency acceptance.

7.0 LITERATURE CITED

Peet, R. K., T. R. Wentworth, and P. S. White. 1998. A Flexible Multipurpose Method for Recording Vegetation Composition and Structure. *Castanea* 63(3):262-274.

APPENDIX A

Coordination and Correspondence

NYSDEC Site Restoration Plan Approval

Craig Metzgar

From: Bennett, William B (DEC) <william.bennett@dec.ny.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 03, 2016 12:26 PM
To: Rocklin, Jon; Crosby, David (DEC)
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista; Bracken, Paul; dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov; mzakkar@ford.com; Chuck Stead; Bennett, William B (DEC); Dawson, Jennifer R (DEC); Stercho, Jonathan J (DEC); Masi, Lisa M (DEC)
Subject: Re: Ford Ramapo OU-2: Area G Restoration.
Attachments: Ramapo_RestorationPlan_Rev.pdf

Jon,

Per your request, the Department has completed a conceptual review of proposed changes to the restoration plan as part of the ongoing remedial action for Ramapo Paint Sludge site OU-2 (Site No. 3-44-064). The Department has the following comments:

- A meadow may be established in a portion of Area A as part of the restoration plan for the current remedial action. A revised drawing showing the proposed footprint of the meadow and a corresponding planting list and planting plan for the meadow must be submitted to the Department for review.
- The proposals to construct a barn in Area A and a parking area in Area G are considered development proposals that cannot be amended to the restoration plan for this remedial action. This development must be reviewed as a Permit Jurisdiction Determination - specifically Article 11. The applicant/project sponsor should submit a request for this determination (letter form) to Region 3 Permits that includes a project narrative, site plans (may be a sketch plan but must show all disturbances and proposed work in detail), and a project location map (which also shows exactly where on the site the proposed work is located). Also, any rattlesnake avoidance or mitigation measures proposed should be included in the narrative and/or on the plans for review. Additional information about avoiding impact to rattlesnakes can also be provided to the applicant during the permit determination process.
- The proposed snake basking structures may be removed from the restoration plan.

Please provide the supplemental information requested above regarding the meadow in Area A. For more information regarding the permitting process for development projects at the site, please contact Jonathan Stercho in the Department's Region 3 office.

William B. Bennett III, P.E.
Environmental Engineer 2
Remedial Bureau C
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233-7014
Phone: (518) 402-9662
William.Bennett@dec.ny.gov

From: Rocklin, Jon <Jon.Rocklin@arcadis.com>
Sent: Wednesday, January 13, 2016 2:45 PM
To: Bennett, William B (DEC); Crosby, David (DEC)
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista; Bracken, Paul; dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov; mzakkar@ford.com
Subject: RE: Ford Ramapo OU-2: Area G Restoration.

Bill – Attached is a figure that presents the planned restoration changes associated with the below email.

Thank you,
Jon

From: Rocklin, Jon
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 3:22 PM
To: 'william.bennett@dec.ny.gov' <william.bennett@dec.ny.gov>; 'david.crosby@dec.ny.gov' <david.crosby@dec.ny.gov>
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: Ford Ramapo OU-2: Area G Restoration.

Bill,

Arcadis, on behalf of Ford, is proposing an alternative restoration plan for Area G associated with the Ramapo Paint Sludge Site, Operable Unit 2 located in Ramapo, New York.

ARCADIS would like to restore Area G with screenings to a depth of 2 feet below grade followed by placement of 2 feet of DGA in lieu of the topsoil and upland meadow vegetation.

The reason for this alteration is associated with the Town of Ramapo's (property owner's) request to leave the current support zone (trailer and personnel parking) in place, following completion of the remediation. This area would become overflow parking for the existing site structure (Salt Box). Furthermore, the proposed plan to backfill Area G would be similar to backfill in Area A that already established the primary parking lot for the Salt Box.

Based on the NYSDEC response on the above approach, Viasant will need to plan the remainder of the remediation accordingly.

Thank you,
Jon

Jon Rocklin | Certified Project Manager | jon.rocklin@arcadis.com
Arcadis | Arcadis U.S., Inc.
17-17 Route 208 North 2nd Floor Fair Lawn NJ | 07410 | USA
T. 201-398-4364 | M. 914-260-7373

Connect with us! www.arcadis.com | [LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#)



From: Ted Dzurinko [<mailto:DzurinkoT@ramapo-ny.gov>]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 1:30 PM
To: Rocklin, Jon <Jon.Rocklin@arcadis.com>
Cc: Thomas F. Sullivan <sullivant@ramapo-ny.gov>; Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: RE: Ford Ramapo OU-2 (Area G)

Hi Jon,

We thought we had previously spoken about leaving Area G for overflow parking. That works for us.

Also, w.r.t. to working contiguous to area E in the turnaround area across from the scale house: I spoke with Dennis O'Donnell last week. RCSWMA may be willing to accommodate. During the brief 2 week \pm period that you need to work in the turnaround area RCSWMA may be able to make adjustments the way vehicles enter the scales & avoid the need to turn around. You should reach out to Dennis :845-753-2200 (office) .

Ted

From: Rocklin, Jon [<mailto:Jon.Rocklin@arcadis.com>]
Sent: Monday, January 11, 2016 12:28 PM
To: Ted Dzurinko <DzurinkoT@ramapo-ny.gov>; Thomas F. Sullivan <sullivant@ramapo-ny.gov>
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: [POSSIBLE SPAM] RE: Ford Ramapo OU-2 (Area G)
Importance: Low

Ted and Tom – Any feedback/thoughts on this?

Thank you,
Jon

From: Rocklin, Jon
Sent: Thursday, January 7, 2016 2:20 PM
To: 'dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov' <dzurinkot@ramapo-ny.gov>; 'SullivanT@ramapo.org' <SullivanT@ramapo.org>
Cc: Mastrocola, Krista <Krista.Mastrocola@arcadis.com>; Bracken, Paul <Paul.Bracken@arcadis.com>
Subject: Ford Ramapo OU-2 (Area G)

Ted and Tom – Something else I want to bring up to start the discussions was the restoration of Area G, which is where our Site trailers/parking are located.

There was mention the Town might want to use this area as overflow parking.

Viasant plans to commence excavation of this area in the near future. For planning purposes, it would be helpful to know what the Town is thinking restoration wise.

1. We backfill with clean fill and top soil.
2. We backfill with clean fill with the top 2 feet being DGA. We would essentially leave the trailer/parking area as it is for future parking use.

Thank you,
Jon

Jon Rocklin | Certified Project Manager | jon.rocklin@arcadis.com

Arcadis | Arcadis U.S., Inc.

17-17 Route 208 North 2nd Floor Fair Lawn NJ | 07410 | USA

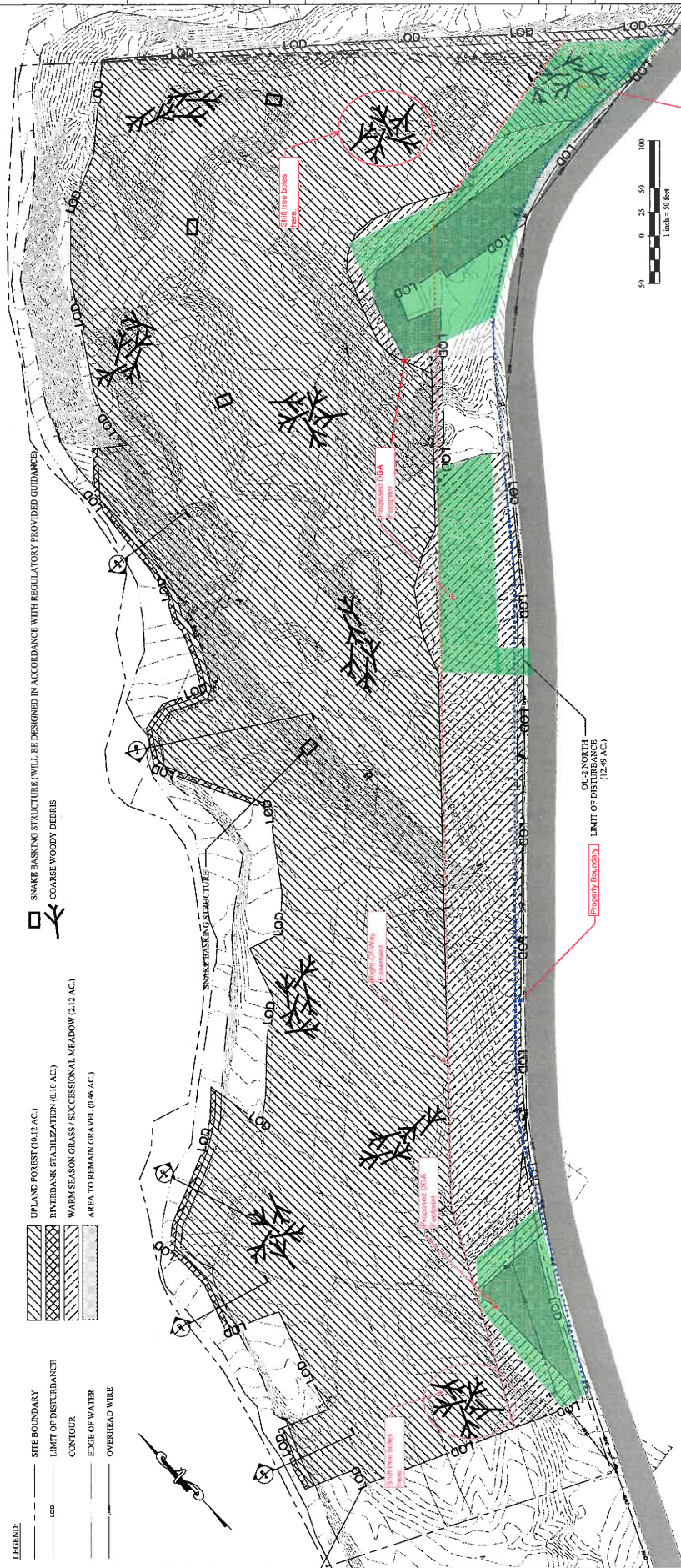
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OU-2 North will be planted here

OU-2 South will be planted here

Planting Code 100

Planting Code 101

Planting Code 102

Planting Code 103

Planting Code 104

Planting Code 105

Planting Code 106

Planting Code 107

Planting Code 108

Planting Code 109

Planting Code 110

Planting Code 111

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Planting Code 351

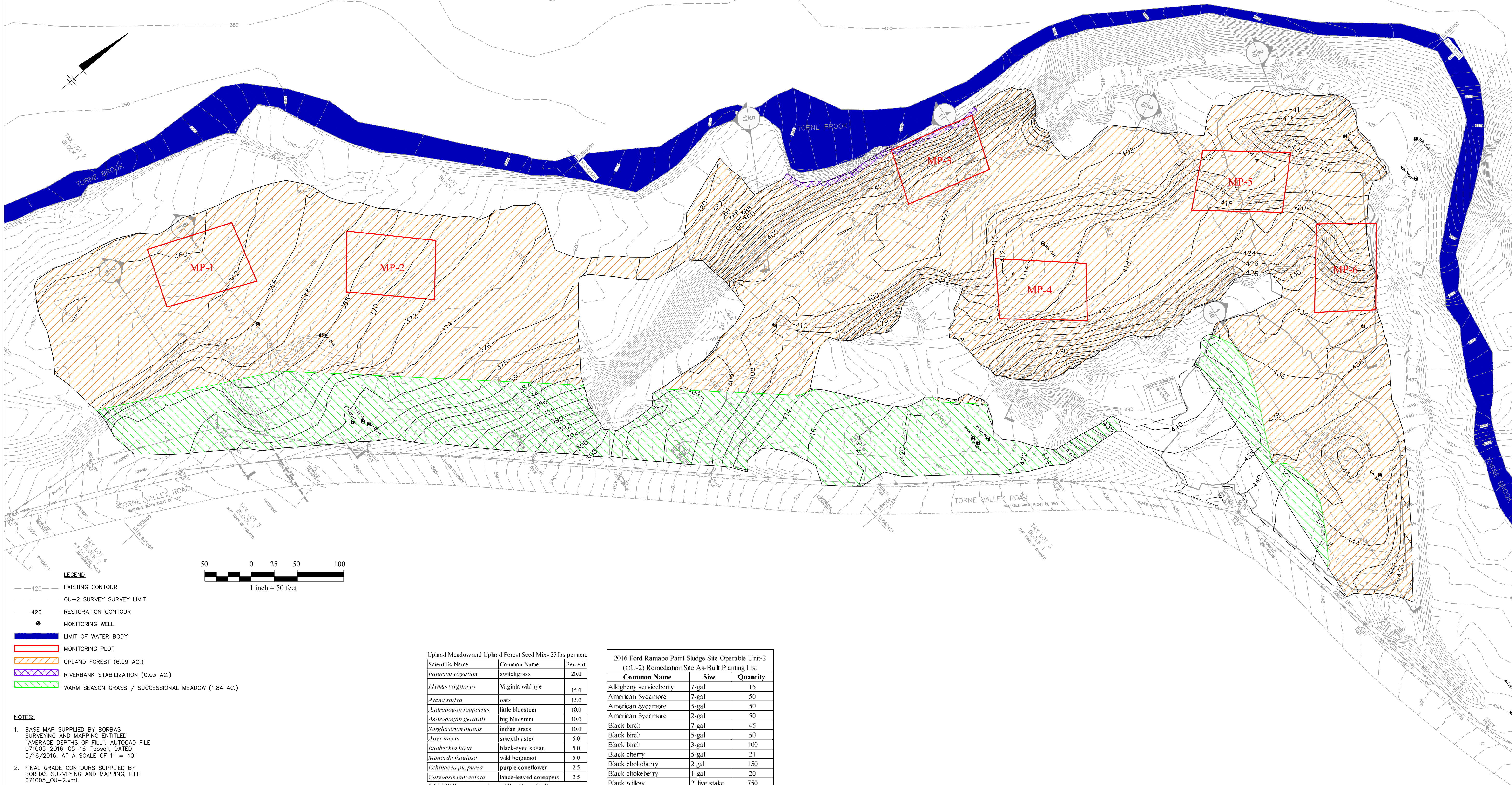
Planting Code 352

Planting Code 353

Planting Code 354

APPENDIX B

Restoration Monitoring Plan

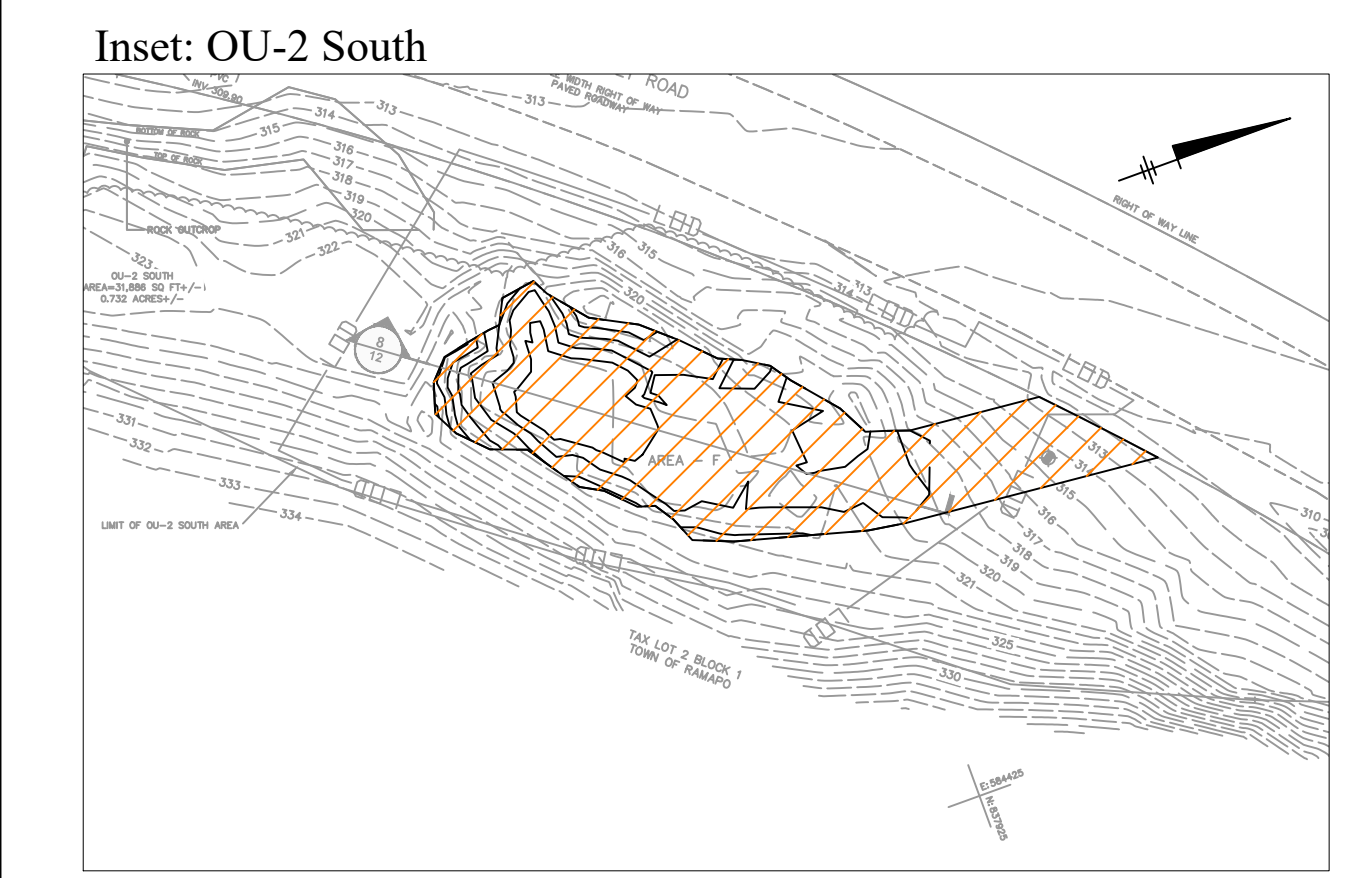


LEGEND

- 420 — EXISTING CONTOUR
- OU-2 SURVEY SURVEY LIMIT
- 420 — RESTORATION CONTOUR
- ⊕ MONITORING WELL
- LIMIT OF WATER BODY
- ▭ MONITORING PLOT
- ▨ UPLAND FOREST (6.99 AC.)
- ▨ RIVERBANK STABILIZATION (0.03 AC.)
- ▨ WARM SEASON GRASS / SUCCESSIONAL MEADOW (1.84 AC.)

50 0 25 50 100
1 inch = 50 feet

- NOTES:**
- BASE MAP SUPPLIED BY BORBAS SURVEYING AND MAPPING ENTITLED "AVERAGE DEPTHS OF FILL", AUTOCAD FILE 071005_2016-05-16_Topsoil, DATED 5/16/2016, AT A SCALE OF 1" = 40'
 - FINAL GRADE CONTOURS SUPPLIED BY BORBAS SURVEYING AND MAPPING, FILE 071005_OU-2.xml.



Upland Meadow and Upland Forest Seed Mix - 25 lbs per acre

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Percent |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | switchgrass | 20.0 |
| <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 15.0 |
| <i>Avena sativa</i> | oats | 15.0 |
| <i>Andropogon scoparius</i> | little bluestem | 10.0 |
| <i>Andropogon gerardii</i> | big bluestem | 10.0 |
| <i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> | indian grass | 10.0 |
| <i>Aster laevis</i> | smooth aster | 5.0 |
| <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i> | black-eyed susan | 5.0 |
| <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | wild bergamot | 5.0 |
| <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | purple coneflower | 2.5 |
| <i>Carexpsis lanceolata</i> | lance-leaved careopsis | 2.5 |

*Add 20 lbs. per acre Annual Ryegrass (*Lolium*)

Bank Stabilization Area Seed Mix - 25 lbs per acre

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Percent |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| <i>Panicum virgatum</i> | switchgrass | 20.0 |
| <i>Carex vulpinoidea</i> | fox sedge | 20.0 |
| <i>Andropogon scoparius</i> | little bluestem | 10.0 |
| <i>Elymus virginicus</i> | Virginia wild rye | 10.0 |
| <i>Juncus effusus</i> | soft rush | 5.0 |
| <i>Juncus tenuis</i> | path rush | 5.0 |
| <i>Helianthus angustifolius</i> | swamp sunflower | 5.0 |
| <i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i> | Joe Pye Weed | 5.0 |
| <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> | Bonset | 5.0 |
| <i>Erithia gauraifolia</i> | grass-leaved goldenrod | 5.0 |
| <i>Solidago canadensis</i> | canada goldenrod | 5.0 |
| <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> | wild bergamot | 5.0 |

Temporary Stabilization Seed Mix - 50 lbs per acre

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Percent |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| <i>Secale cereale</i> | winter rye | 40.0 |
| <i>Avena sativa</i> | oats | 40.0 |
| <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> | annual ryegrass | 20.0 |

2016 Ford Ramapo Paint Sludge Site Operable Unit-2 (OU-2) Remediation Site As-Built Planting List

| Common Name | Size | Quantity |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Allegheny serviceberry | 7-gal | 15 |
| American Sycamore | 7-gal | 50 |
| American Sycamore | 5-gal | 50 |
| American Sycamore | 2-gal | 50 |
| Black birch | 7-gal | 45 |
| Black birch | 5-gal | 50 |
| Black birch | 3-gal | 100 |
| Black cherry | 5-gal | 21 |
| Black chokeberry | 2 gal | 150 |
| Black chokeberry | 1-gal | 20 |
| Black willow | 2' live stake | 750 |
| Eastern hop hornbeam | 2-gal | 20 |
| Eastern White Pine | 5-6' B&B | 30 |
| Hackberry | 7-gal | 15 |
| Northern red oak | 2-gal | 30 |
| Pussy willow | 2' live stake | 750 |
| Red maple | 7-gal | 50 |
| River birch | 7-gal | 50 |
| Serviceberry | 7-gal | 65 |
| Silky dogwood | 1-gal | 40 |
| Silver maple | 5-gal | 8 |
| Silver maple | 3-gal | 70 |
| Southern arrowwood | 1-gal | 90 |
| Staghorn sumac | 2-gal | 74 |
| Sugar maple | 5-gal | 84 |
| Tulip poplar | 3-gal | 200 |
| Virginia rose | 2-gal | 220 |
| Witch hazel | 2-gal | 150 |
| TOTAL | | 3247 |

| No. | Date | Revision | By | APVD |
|------|------|----------|-----|------|
| DSGN | CPM | CHK | SR | APVD |
| | | XXX | XXX | XXX |

APPROVED _____ DATE _____

Ramapo Paint Sludge Site
 Operable Unit 2
 Site Restoration
 Rockland County
 New York

MONITORING PLAN
 OU-2 NORTH & OU-2 SOUTH

APPENDIX C

Soil Information

- Topsoil Approval

VIASANT, LLC.
 606 East Baltimore Pike, F13
 Media, PA 19063
 (484) 443-4250



**Top Soil Materials
 Ramapo Paint Sludge Site
 Operable Unit 2 (OU-2)
 Ramapo, NY**

| | |
|---|--|
| VIASANT Submittal(s) Number: | S-037 |
| VIASANT Project Number: | VPR-15112 |
| Submittal Title : | VIASANT – Top Soil Materials |
| Submittal Date: | 8/20/15 |
| Date(s) of Previous Submissions/Cross-Reference: | |
| To: | Jon Rocklin, ARCADIS |
| Cc: | Paul Bracken, ARCADIS Krista Mastrocola, ARCADIS Mike Furlong, VIASANT |
| From: | John Geary |
| Reference Specification Section and/or Drawing: | 31-23-23 1.5 |

Contractor’s Submittal Section:

We are sending:

Shop Drawing Product Data Sample Schedule Record Plan
 Certificate Report Permit Other:

| # of Copies | As Requested | For Review | For Approval | For Your File | Deviations from Specification |
|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Electronic | X | X | X | X | N/A |

COMMENTS:

Please find the attached information for the proposed Top Soil Materials for the Ramapo OU-2 site.

This submittal has been reviewed and approved for submission by:

VIASANT, LLC.

606 East Baltimore Pike, F13
Media, PA 19063
(484) 443-4250



John Geary August 20, 2015

Contractor's Signature and Date



[Engineer's Review & Comments Section:](#)

This Submittal has been:

Approved Approved as Noted Revise and Resubmit Rejected

Engineer's Signature, Date and Stamp (Stamp if applicable)



February 26, 2013

Mr. John Geary, Project Manager
EQ – The Environmental Quality Company
EQ Northeast, Inc.
185 Industrial Road
Wrentham, MA 02093

Re: Topsoil for EQ Ramapo Site

Dear Mr. Geary:

This Letter is to certify that RER Supply's topsoil is blended and screened at our facility located at Block 3, Lot 2.01, Wantage NJ. Our topsoil is a blend of 60% leaf compost and 40% sandy loam. We compost the leaves on-site, and blend it with virgin sand.

Very truly yours,
RER SUPPLY, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Flockhart", is positioned above the printed name.

Andrew Flockhart, president



Technologies to manage risk for infrastructure

Boston
Atlanta
Chicago
Los Angeles
New York

www.geotesting.com

Transmittal

TO:

John Geary

Viasant

175 Capital Blvd.

Rocky Hill, CT 06067

DATE: 7/31/2015

GTX NO: 303485

RE: Ramapo OU-2 Site

| COPIES | DATE | DESCRIPTION |
|--------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | 7/31/2015 | July 2015 Laboratory Test Report |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

REMARKS:

CC:

SIGNED:



Joe Tomei, Laboratory Manager

APPROVED BY:



Nancy Hubbard, Project Manager



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www.geotesting.com

July 31, 2015

John Geary
Viasant
175 Capital Blvd.
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

RE: Ramapo OU-2 Site, Ramapo, NY (GTX-303485)

Dear John:

Enclosed are the test results you requested for the above referenced project. GeoTesting Express, Inc. (GTX) received 11 samples from you on 7/17/2014. These samples were labeled as follows:

RER-TOP1
RER-TOP2
RER-TOP3
RER-TOP4
Tilcon-#4-1
Tilcon-#4-2
Tilcon-DGA1
Tilcon-Screen1
Tilcon-Screen2
Tilcon-Type 2-2
Tilcon-Type2-1

GTX performed the following tests on these samples:

6 ASTM D2216 - Moisture Contents
6 ASTM D2974 - Moisture, Ash and Organic Matter
6 ASTM D422 - Grain Size Analyses - Sieve Only
5 ASTM C136 - Sieve Analyses
6 ASTM D4318 - Atterberg Limits

A copy of your test request is attached.

The results presented in this report apply only to the items tested. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval from GeoTesting Express. The remainder of these samples will be retained for a period of sixty (60) days and will then be discarded unless otherwise notified by you. Please call me if you have any questions or require additional information. Thank you for allowing GeoTesting Express the opportunity of providing you with testing services. We look forward to working with you again in the future.

Respectfully yours,

Joe Tomei
Laboratory Manager



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Geotechnical Test Report

7/31/2015

GTX-303485

Ramapo OU-2 Site

Ramapo, NY

Client Project No.: 15112

Prepared for:

Viasant



| | | | |
|------------|------------------|--------------|------------|
| Client: | Viasant | | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | Project No: | GTX-303485 |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: | --- |
| Sample ID: | --- | Test Date: | 07/29/15 |
| Depth : | --- | Test Id: | 339455 |
| | | Tested By: | jbr |
| | | Checked By: | emm |

Moisture Content of Soil and Rock - ASTM D2216

| Boring ID | Sample ID | Depth | Description | Moisture Content, % |
|-----------|-----------------|-------|---|---------------------|
| --- | RER- TOP1 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 32.9 |
| --- | RER- TOP2 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 31.4 |
| --- | RER- TOP3 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 33.5 |
| --- | RER- TOP4 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 30.4 |
| --- | Tilcon- Screen1 | --- | Moist, gray silty sand | 11.6 |
| --- | Tilcon- Screen2 | --- | Moist, dark gray silty sand | 6.8 |

Notes: Temperature of Drying : 110° Celsius



| | | |
|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Client: | Viasant | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | Project No: GTX-303485 |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: --- |
| Sample ID: | --- | Tested By: cam |
| Depth : | --- | Test Date: 07/29/15 |
| | | Checked By: emm |
| | | Test Id: 339443 |

Moisture, Ash, and Organic Matter - ASTM D2974

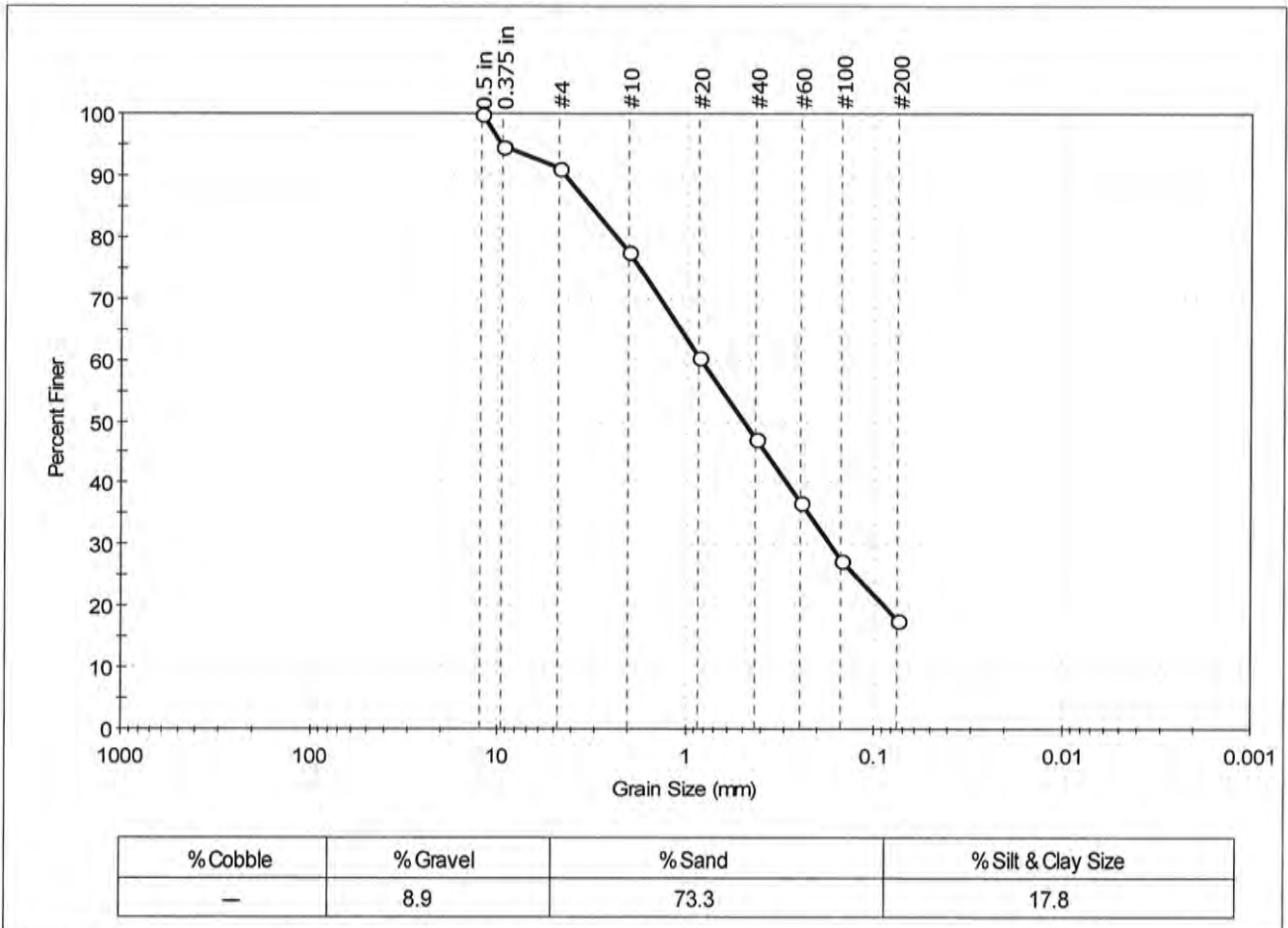
| Boring ID | Sample ID | Depth | Description | Moisture Content, % | Ash Content, % | Organic Matter, % |
|-----------|----------------|-------|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| --- | RER-TOP1 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 31 | 90.8 | 9.2 |
| --- | RER-TOP2 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 34 | 88.9 | 11.1 |
| --- | RER-TOP3 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 32 | 91.2 | 8.8 |
| --- | RER-TOP4 | --- | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | 30 | 90.4 | 9.6 |
| --- | Tilcon-Screen1 | --- | Moist, gray silty sand | 6 | 99.7 | .3 |
| --- | Tilcon-Screen2 | --- | Moist, dark gray silty sand | 7 | 99.7 | .3 |

Notes: Moisture content determined by Method A and reported as a percentage of oven-dried mass; dried to a constant mass at temperature of 105° C
 Ash content and organic matter determined by Method C; dried to constant mass at temperature 440° C



| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|--------------|-------------|----------|
| Client: | Viasant | | Project No: | GTX-303485 | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | Sample Type: | bag | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | | Tested By: | jbr | |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample ID: | RER-TOP1 | Test Date: | 07/29/15 |
| Depth : | --- | Test Id: | 339444 | Checked By: | emm |
| Test Comment: | --- | | | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | | | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | | | |

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



| Sieve Name | Sieve Size, mm | Percent Finer | Spec. Percent | Complies |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 0.5 in | 12.50 | 100 | | |
| 0.375 in | 9.50 | 95 | | |
| #4 | 4.75 | 91 | | |
| #10 | 2.00 | 78 | | |
| #20 | 0.85 | 60 | | |
| #40 | 0.42 | 47 | | |
| #60 | 0.25 | 37 | | |
| #100 | 0.15 | 27 | | |
| #200 | 0.075 | 18 | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Coefficients | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D ₈₅ = 3.2007 mm | D ₃₀ = 0.1722 mm |
| D ₆₀ = 0.8311 mm | D ₁₅ = N/A |
| D ₅₀ = 0.4943 mm | D ₁₀ = N/A |
| C _u = N/A | C _c = N/A |

| Classification | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ASTM | Silty sand (SM) |
| AASHTO | Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0)) |

| Sample/Test Description | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR | |
| Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT | |



| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|------------|
| Client: | Viasant | | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | Project No: | GTX-303485 |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: | bag |
| Sample ID: | RER-TOP1 | Test Date: | 07/30/15 |
| Depth : | --- | Test Id: | 339432 |
| Test Comment: | --- | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | |

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

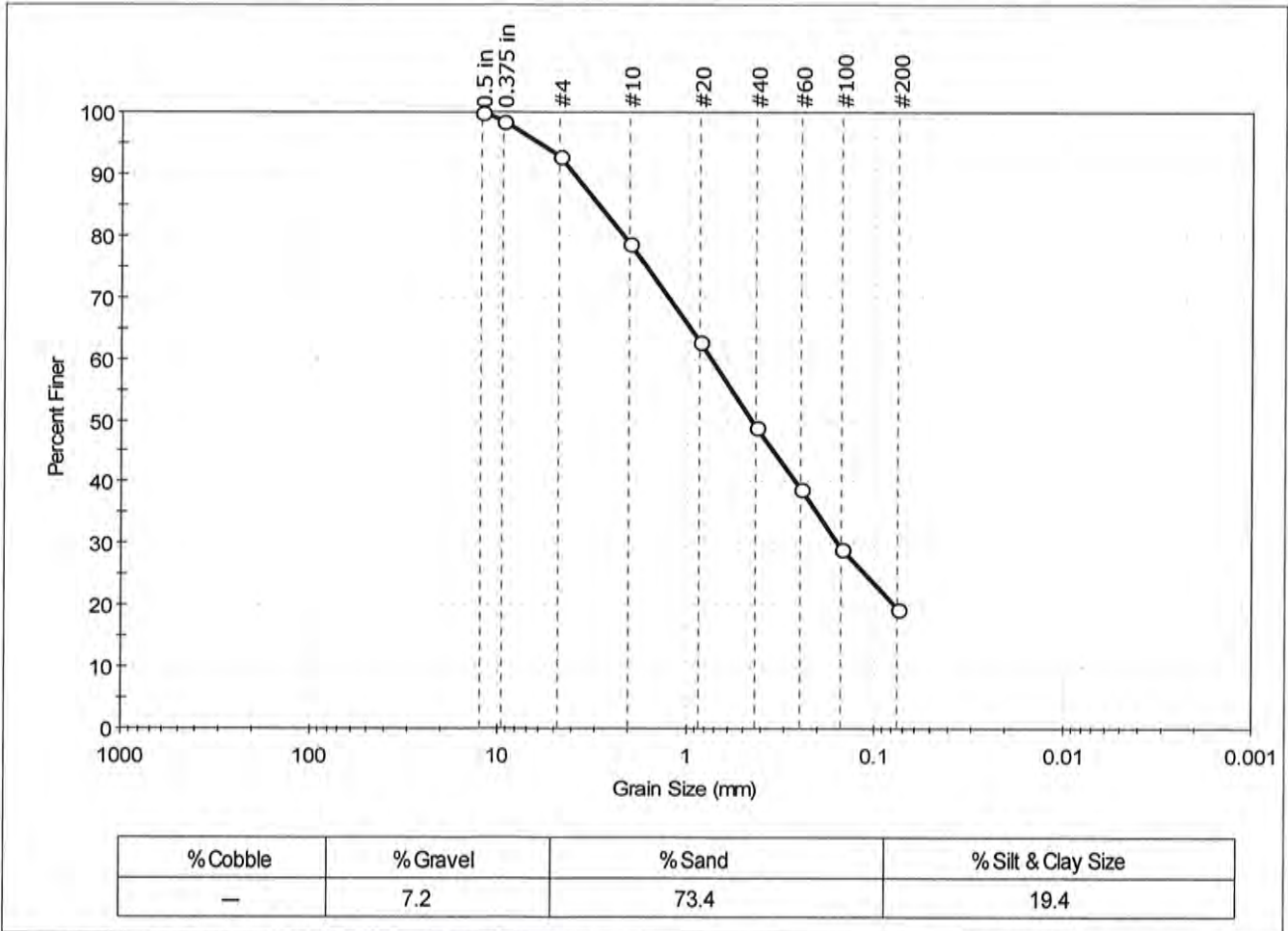
| Symbol | Sample ID | Boring | Depth | Natural Moisture Content, % | Liquid Limit | Plastic Limit | Plasticity Index | Liquidity Index | Soil Classification |
|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ◆ | RER-TOP1 | --- | --- | 33 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Silty sand (SM) |

53% Retained on #40 Sieve
 Dry Strength: LOW
 Dilatancy: RAPID
 Toughness: n/a
 The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|------------|--------------|-------------|-----|
| Client: | Viasant | | Project No: | GTX-303485 | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | Boring ID: | --- | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | | Sample Type: | bag | |
| Sample ID: | RER-TOP2 | Test Date: | 07/29/15 | Tested By: | jbr |
| Depth: | --- | Test Id: | 339445 | Checked By: | emm |
| Test Comment: | --- | | | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | | | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | | | |

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



| Sieve Name | Sieve Size, mm | Percent Finer | Spec. Percent | Complies |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 0.5 in | 12.50 | 100 | | |
| 0.375 in | 9.50 | 98 | | |
| #4 | 4.75 | 93 | | |
| #10 | 2.00 | 79 | | |
| #20 | 0.85 | 63 | | |
| #40 | 0.42 | 49 | | |
| #60 | 0.25 | 39 | | |
| #100 | 0.15 | 29 | | |
| #200 | 0.075 | 19 | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| <u>Coefficients</u> | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D ₈₅ = 2.9341 mm | D ₃₀ = 0.1556 mm |
| D ₆₀ = 0.7396 mm | D ₁₅ = N/A |
| D ₅₀ = 0.4454 mm | D ₁₀ = N/A |
| C _u = N/A | C _c = N/A |

| <u>Classification</u> | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ASTM | Silty sand (SM) |
| AASHTO | Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0)) |

| <u>Sample/Test Description</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : | ANGULAR |
| Sand/Gravel Hardness : | SOFT |



| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|------------|
| Client: | Viasant | | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | Project No: | GTX-303485 |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: | bag |
| Sample ID: | RER-TOP2 | Test Date: | 07/29/15 |
| Depth : | --- | Test Id: | 339433 |
| Test Comment: | --- | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | |

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

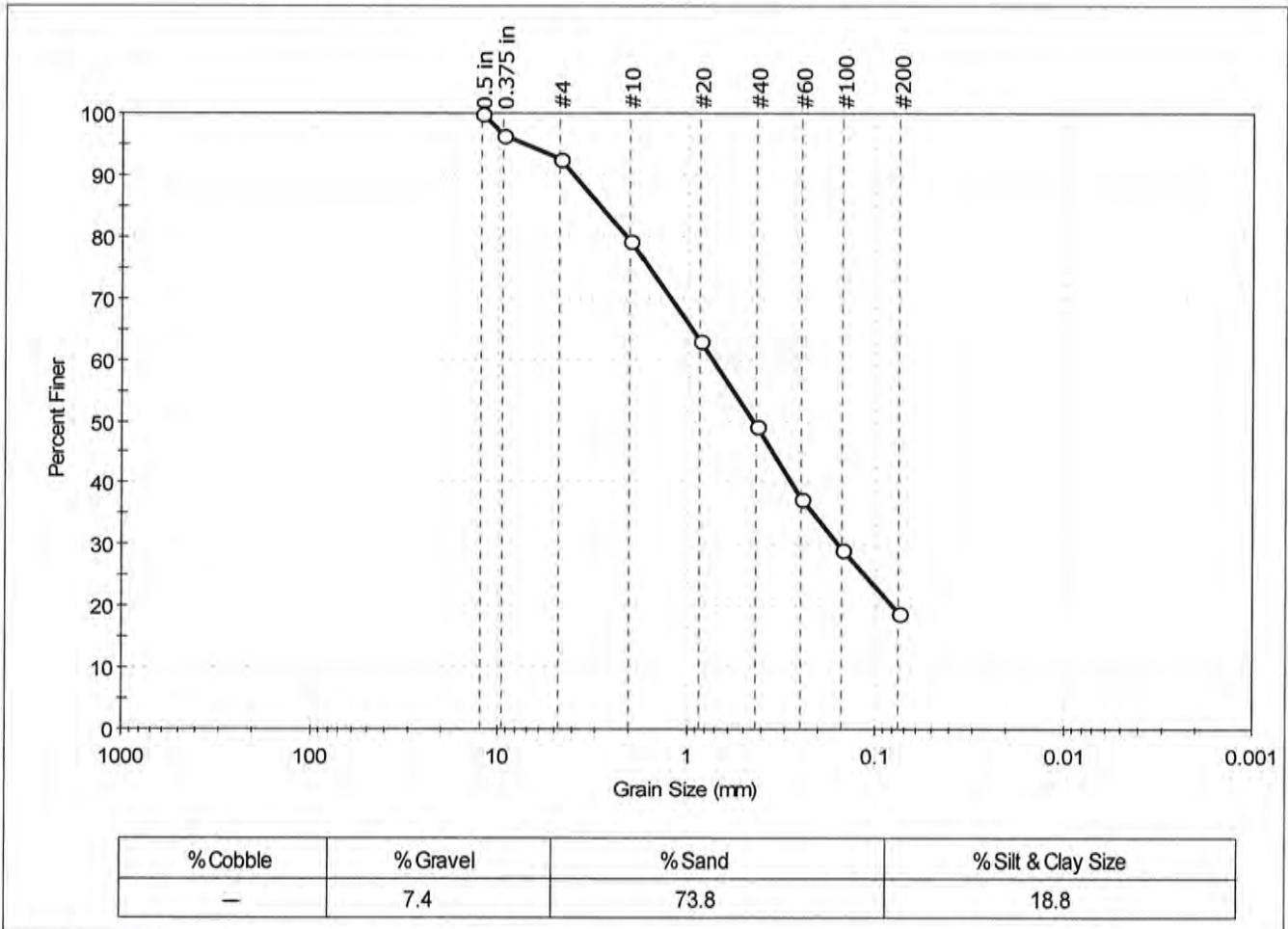
| Symbol | Sample ID | Boring | Depth | Natural Moisture Content, % | Liquid Limit | Plastic Limit | Plasticity Index | Liquidity Index | Soil Classification |
|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ◆ | RER-TOP2 | --- | --- | 31 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Silty sand (SM) |

51% Retained on #40 Sieve
 Dry Strength: LOW
 Dilatancy: RAPID
 Toughness: n/a
 The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



| | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Client: | Viasant | | Project No: | GTX-303485 | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | Tested By: | jbr | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | | Checked By: | emm | |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: | bag | Test Date: | 07/29/15 |
| Sample ID: | RER-TOP3 | Test Id: | 339446 | | |
| Depth : | --- | | | | |
| Test Comment: | --- | | | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | | | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | | | |

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



| Sieve Name | Sieve Size, mm | Percent Finer | Spec. Percent | Complies |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 0.5 in | 12.50 | 100 | | |
| 0.375 in | 9.50 | 96 | | |
| #4 | 4.75 | 93 | | |
| #10 | 2.00 | 79 | | |
| #20 | 0.85 | 63 | | |
| #40 | 0.42 | 49 | | |
| #60 | 0.25 | 37 | | |
| #100 | 0.15 | 29 | | |
| #200 | 0.075 | 19 | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Coefficients | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D ₈₅ = 2.8973 mm | D ₃₀ = 0.1579 mm |
| D ₆₀ = 0.7319 mm | D ₁₅ = N/A |
| D ₅₀ = 0.4434 mm | D ₁₀ = N/A |
| C _u = N/A | C _c = N/A |

| Classification | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ASTM | Silty sand (SM) |
| AASHTO | Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0)) |

| Sample/Test Description | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR | |
| Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT | |



| | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------|------------|
| Client: | Viasant | | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | Project No: | GTX-303485 |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: | bag |
| Sample ID: | RER-TOP3 | Test Date: | 07/29/15 |
| Depth : | --- | Test Id: | 339434 |
| Test Comment: | --- | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very dark brown silty sand with organics | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | |

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

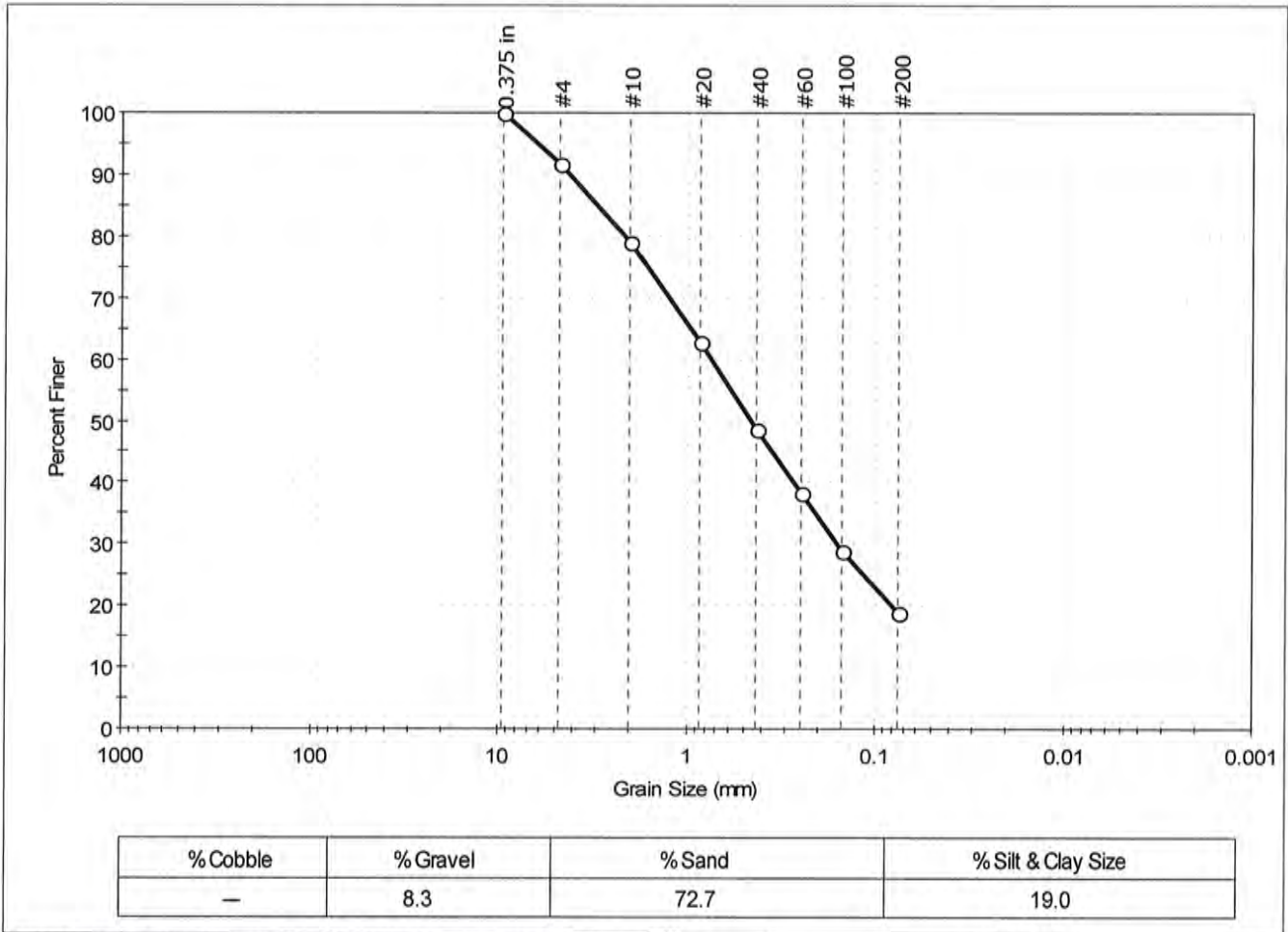
| Symbol | Sample ID | Boring | Depth | Natural Moisture Content, % | Liquid Limit | Plastic Limit | Plasticity Index | Liquidity Index | Soil Classification |
|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ◆ | RER-TOP3 | --- | --- | 33 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Silty sand (SM) |

51% Retained on #40 Sieve
 Dry Strength: LOW
 Dilatancy: RAPID
 Toughness: n/a
 The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic



| | | |
|----------------------|--|------------------------|
| Client: Viasant | Project: Ramapo OU-2 Site | Project No: GTX-303485 |
| Location: Ramapo, NY | Boring ID: --- | Sample Type: bag |
| Sample ID: RER-TOP4 | Test Date: 07/29/15 | Tested By: jbr |
| Depth: --- | Test Id: 339447 | Checked By: emm |
| Test Comment: --- | Visual Description: Moist, very brown silty sand with organics | Sample Comment: --- |

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



| Sieve Name | Sieve Size, mm | Percent Finer | Spec. Percent | Complies |
|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| 0.375 in | 9.50 | 100 | | |
| #4 | 4.75 | 92 | | |
| #10 | 2.00 | 79 | | |
| #20 | 0.85 | 63 | | |
| #40 | 0.42 | 49 | | |
| #60 | 0.25 | 38 | | |
| #100 | 0.15 | 29 | | |
| #200 | 0.075 | 19 | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| Coefficients | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| D ₈₅ = 2.9941 mm | D ₃₀ = 0.1589 mm |
| D ₆₀ = 0.7399 mm | D ₁₅ = N/A |
| D ₅₀ = 0.4543 mm | D ₁₀ = N/A |
| C _u = N/A | C _c = N/A |

| Classification | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ASTM | Silty sand (SM) |
| AASHTO | Stone Fragments, Gravel and Sand (A-1-b (0)) |

| Sample/Test Description | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR | |
| Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT | |



| | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------|------------|
| Client: | Viasant | | |
| Project: | Ramapo OU-2 Site | | |
| Location: | Ramapo, NY | Project No: | GTX-303485 |
| Boring ID: | --- | Sample Type: | bag |
| Sample ID: | RER-TOP4 | Test Date: | 07/29/15 |
| Depth : | --- | Test Id: | 339435 |
| Test Comment: | --- | | |
| Visual Description: | Moist, very brown silty sand with organics | | |
| Sample Comment: | --- | | |

Atterberg Limits - ASTM D4318

Sample Determined to be non-plastic

| Symbol | Sample ID | Boring | Depth | Natural Moisture Content, % | Liquid Limit | Plastic Limit | Plasticity Index | Liquidity Index | Soil Classification |
|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ◆ | RER-TOP4 | --- | --- | 30 | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | Silty sand (SM) |

51% Retained on #40 Sieve
 Dry Strength: LOW
 Dilatancy: RAPID
 Toughness: n/a
 The sample was determined to be Non-Plastic

WARRANTY and LIABILITY

GeoTesting Express (GTX) warrants that all tests it performs are run in general accordance with the specified test procedures and accepted industry practice. GTX will correct or repeat any test that does not comply with this warranty. GTX has no specific knowledge as to conditioning, origin, sampling procedure or intended use of the material.

GTX may report engineering parameters that require us to interpret the test data. Such parameters are determined using accepted engineering procedures. However, GTX does not warrant that these parameters accurately reflect the true engineering properties of the *in situ* material. Responsibility for interpretation and use of the test data and these parameters for engineering and/or construction purposes rests solely with the user and not with GTX or any of its employees.

GTX's liability will be limited to correcting or repeating a test which fails our warranty. GTX's liability for damages to the Purchaser of testing services for any cause whatsoever shall be limited to the amount GTX received for the testing services. GTX will not be liable for any damages, or for any lost benefits or other consequential damages resulting from the use of these test results, even if GTX has been advised of the possibility of such damages. GTX will not be responsible for any liability of the Purchaser to any third party.

Commonly Used Symbols

| | | | |
|------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| A | pore pressure parameter for $\Delta\sigma_1 - \Delta\sigma_3$ | T | temperature |
| B | pore pressure parameter for $\Delta\sigma_3$ | t | time |
| CUU | isotropically consolidated undrained triaxial shear test | U, UC | unconfined compression test |
| CR | compression ratio for one dimensional consolidation | UU, Q | unconsolidated undrained triaxial test |
| C_c | coefficient of curvature, $(D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$ | u_a | pore gas pressure |
| C_u | coefficient of uniformity, D_{60}/D_{10} | u_e | excess pore water pressure |
| C_c | compression index for one dimensional consolidation | u, u_w | pore water pressure |
| C_a | coefficient of secondary compression | V | total volume |
| c_v | coefficient of consolidation | V_g | volume of gas |
| c | cohesion intercept for total stresses | V_s | volume of solids |
| c' | cohesion intercept for effective stresses | V_v | volume of voids |
| D | diameter of specimen | V_w | volume of water |
| D_{10} | diameter at which 10% of soil is finer | V_o | initial volume |
| D_{15} | diameter at which 15% of soil is finer | v | velocity |
| D_{30} | diameter at which 30% of soil is finer | W | total weight |
| D_{50} | diameter at which 50% of soil is finer | W_s | weight of solids |
| D_{60} | diameter at which 60% of soil is finer | W_w | weight of water |
| D_{85} | diameter at which 85% of soil is finer | w | water content |
| d_{50} | displacement for 50% consolidation | w_c | water content at consolidation |
| d_{90} | displacement for 90% consolidation | w_f | final water content |
| d_{100} | displacement for 100% consolidation | w_l | liquid limit |
| E | Young's modulus | w_n | natural water content |
| e | void ratio | w_p | plastic limit |
| e_c | void ratio after consolidation | w_s | shrinkage limit |
| e_o | initial void ratio | w_o, w_l | initial water content |
| G | shear modulus | α | slope of q_f versus p_f |
| G_s | specific gravity of soil particles | α' | slope of q_f versus p_f' |
| H | height of specimen | γ_t | total unit weight |
| PI | plasticity index | γ_d | dry unit weight |
| i | gradient | γ_s | unit weight of solids |
| K_o | lateral stress ratio for one dimensional strain | γ_w | unit weight of water |
| k | permeability | ϵ | strain |
| LI | Liquidity Index | ϵ_{vol} | volume strain |
| m_v | coefficient of volume change | ϵ_h, ϵ_v | horizontal strain, vertical strain |
| n | porosity | μ | Poisson's ratio, also viscosity |
| PI | plasticity index | σ | normal stress |
| P_c | preconsolidation pressure | σ' | effective normal stress |
| p | $(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3) / 2, (\sigma_v + \sigma_h) / 2$ | σ_c, σ'_c | consolidation stress in isotropic stress system |
| p' | $(\sigma'_1 + \sigma'_3) / 2, (\sigma'_v + \sigma'_h) / 2$ | σ_h, σ'_h | horizontal normal stress |
| p'_c | p' at consolidation | σ_v, σ'_v | vertical normal stress |
| Q | quantity of flow | σ_1 | major principal stress |
| q | $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) / 2$ | σ_2 | intermediate principal stress |
| q_f | q at failure | σ_3 | minor principal stress |
| q_o, q_i | initial q | τ | shear stress |
| q_c | q at consolidation | ϕ | friction angle based on total stresses |
| S | degree of saturation | ϕ' | friction angle based on effective stresses |
| SL | shrinkage limit | ϕ'_r | residual friction angle |
| s_u | undrained shear strength | ϕ_{ult} | ϕ for ultimate strength |
| T | time factor for consolidation | | |

Viasant - Ramapo OU-2 Initial Top Soil Results

Accutest Labs of New England, Inc. 8/9/2015 7:58

| Job Number: | MC40110 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------|
| Account: | Viasant, LLC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project: | RAMAPO-OU-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Number: | RAMAPO-OU-2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Client Sample ID: | IM-TOP-R-1 | IM-TOP-R-2 | IM-TOP-R-3 | IM-TOP-R-4 | IM-TOP-R-5 | IM-TOP-R-6 | IM-TOP-R-7 | IM-TOP-R-8 | IM-TOP-R-9 | IM-TOP-R-10 | IM-TOP-R-11 | IM-TOP-R-12 | IM-TOP-R-13 | IM-TOP-R-14 | IM-TOP-R-15 | IM-TOP-R-16 | IM-TOP-R-17 | IM-TOP-R-18 | IM-TOP-R-19 | IM-TOP-R-20 | IM-TOP-R-21 | IM-TOP-R-22 | IM-TOP-R-23 | IM-TOP-R-24 | IM-TOP-R-25 | |
| Lab Sample ID: | MC40110-30 | MC40110-31 | MC40110-32 | MC40110-33 | MC40110-34 | MC40110-35 | MC40110-36 | MC40110-37 | MC40110-38 | MC40110-39 | MC40110-40 | MC40110-41 | MC40110-42 | MC40110-43 | MC40110-44 | MC40110-45 | MC40110-46 | MC40110-47 | MC40110-48 | MC40110-49 | MC40110-50 | MC40110-51 | MC40110-52 | MC40110-53 | MC40110-54 | |
| Date Sampled: | 7/17/2015 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matrix: | Soil | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted Use Limit | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Contaminant | CAS Number | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results | Results |
| Metals (PPM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenic | 7440-38-2 | 13 | 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.1 | 3 | 3 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barium | 7440-39-3 | 350 | 66.6 | 68.8 | 68.2 | 68.7 | 69.5 | 60.8 | 72.3 | 65.7 | 66.4 | 70.3 | 65.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Beryllium | 7440-41-7 | 7.2 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.38 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.34 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cadmium | 7440-43-9 | 2.5 | 0.17 | 0.18 | 0.2 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.16 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chromium, hexavalent | 18540-29-9 | 1 | 0.88 | 0.69 | <0.53 | <0.53 | 0.83 | 0.51 | <0.51 | <0.52 | <0.52 | <0.51 | 0.96 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chromium, trivalent | 16065-83-1 | 30 | 19.7 | 20.4 | 20 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 21 | 19.8 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 23.5 | 20.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Copper | 7440-50-8 | 50 | 91.4 | 56.8 | 45.8 | 43.7 | 53.4 | 44.7 | 40.8 | 36.5 | 43.5 | 42.5 | 108 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Cyanide | | 27 | <0.16 | <0.16 | <0.16 | 0.16 | <0.15 | 0.15 | <0.15 | <0.15 | <0.15 | <0.15 | <0.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lead | 7439-92-1 | 63 | 22.7 | 17.1 | 18.8 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 16.9 | 15.7 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 16.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | 1600 | 309 | 331 | 316 | 317 | 345 | 341 | 330 | 308 | 292 | 277 | 302 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Mercury | | 0.18 | 0.032 | 0.028 | 0.031 | 0.039 | 0.028 | 0.03 | 0.027 | 0.027 | 0.028 | 0.029 | 0.027 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nickel | 7440-02-0 | 30 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 11.7 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 12.3 | 12 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Selenium | 7782-49-2 | 3.9 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Silver | 7440-22-4 | 2 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Zinc | 7440-66-6 | 109 | 55.2 | 57.4 | 59.5 | 52.1 | 54.9 | 54.7 | 54.1 | 49.6 | 49.6 | 48.4 | 50.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| PCBs/Pesticides (PPM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex) | 93-72-1 | 3.8 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4,4'-DDE | 72-25-9 | 0.0033 | 0.0087 | 0.0094 | 0.0078 | 0.0091 | 0.0103 | 0.0085 | 0.006 | 0.0057 | 0.0054 | 0.0038 | 0.0033 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4,4'-DDE | 50-29-3 | 0.0033 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4,4'-DDD | 72-54-8 | 0.0033 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Aldrin | 309-50-2 | 0.005 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| alpha-BHC | 319-84-6 | 0.02 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| beta-BHC | 319-85-7 | 0.036 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chlordane (alpha) | 5103-71-9 | 0.094 | 0.0075 | 0.0088 | 0.0077 | 0.0084 | 0.0101 | 0.0108 | 0.0065 | 0.0097 | 0.0094 | 0.0069 | 0.0086 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| delta-BHC | 319-86-8 | 0.04 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dibenzofuran | 132-64-9 | 7 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dieldrin | 60-57-1 | 0.005 | ND | 0.0021 | 0.0024 | 0.0025 | 0.003 | 0.0022 | 0.0019 | 0.0021 | 0.0021 | 0.0019 | 0.002 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Endosulfan I | 959-98-8 | 2.4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Endosulfan II | 33213-65-9 | 2.4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Endosulfan sulfate | 1031-07-8 | 2.4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Endrin | 72-20-8 | 0.014 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Heptachlor | 76-44-8 | 0.042 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lindane | 58-89-9 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Polychlorinated biphenyls | 1336-36-3 | 0.1 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Semivolatile organic compounds (PPM) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Acenaphthene | 83-32-9 | 20 | 0.0191 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.0172 | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Acenaphthylene | 208-96-8 | 100 | 0.0142 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | 0.013 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Anthracene | 120-12-7 | 100 | 0.0273 | 0.0273 | 0.0229 | 0.0235 | 0.0259 | 0.0193 | 0.0196 | 0.268 | 0.243 | 0.0226 | 0.0225 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benz(a)anthracene | 56-55-3 | 1 | 0.118 | 0.133 | 0.111 | 0.136 | 0.102 | 0.106 | 0.120 | 0.173 | 0.106 | 0.108 | 0.133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benz(a)pyrene | 50-32-8 | 1 | 0.111 | 0.135 | 0.1 | 0.127 | 0.0895 | 0.100 | 0.13 | 0.162 | 0.0915 | 0.0976 | 0.141 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benz(b)fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | 1 | 0.167 | 0.197 | 0.168 | 0.191 | 0.17 | 0.151 | 0.202 | 0.244 | 0.149 | 0.18 | 0.199 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benz(g,h)perylene | 191-24-2 | 100 | 0.107 | 0.124 | 0.102 | 0.111 | 0.0889 | 0.0943 | 0.134 | 0.143 | 0.0921 | 0.0985 | 0.117 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benz(k)fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | 0.8 | 0.128 | 0.147 | 0.109 | 0.117 | 0.0881 | 0.113 | 0.121 | 0.166 | 0.104 | 0.095 | 0.141 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | 1 | 0.195 | 0.222 | 0.182 | 0.203 | 0.174 | 0.171 | 0.198 | 0.258 | 0.178 | 0.177 | 0.206 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 53-70-3 | 0.33 | 0.0449 | 0.0552 | 0.0402 | 0.0401 | 0.0385 | 0.0423 | 0.046 | 0.0668 | 0.0376 | 0.0383 | 0.0475 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | 100 | 0.303 | 0.331 | 0.28 | 0.273 | 0.273 | 0.234 | 0.283 | 0.407 | 0.284 | 0.267 | 0.275 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Fluorene | 86-73-7 | 30 | 0.0282 | 0.025 | 0.0224 | 0.0184 | 0.0199 | ND | 0.0216 | 0.0224 | 0.0224 | 0.0184 | 0.0196 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | 193-39-5 | 0.5 | 0.0885 | 0.116 | 0.0864 | 0.103 | 0.0771 | 0.0836 | 0.106 | 0.132 | 0.0805 | 0.0859 | 0.111 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| m-Cresol | 108-39-4 | 0.33 | 0.0434 | ND | 0.0336 | ND | 0.0322 | ND | 0.03639 | 0.0404 | 0.0375 | 0.0318 | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | 12 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| o-Cresol | 95-48-7 | 0.33 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| p-Cresol | 106-44-5 | 0.33 | 0.0434 | ND | 0.0336 | ND | 0.0322 | ND | 0.03639 | 0.0404 | 0.0375 | 0.0318 | ND | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pentachlorophenol | 87-86-5 | 0.8 | ND | ND | ND | ND | ND | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

APPENDIX D

Site Photographs



Photo 1: View of restoration area, showing dense warm season grass coverage with large trees, in the southern portion of OU-2 (October 2020).



Photo 2: View, north of the southern portion of OU-2, overlooking the restoration area and showing dense herbaceous coverage within monitoring plot 2 (MP-2).



Photo 3: View, south of the northern portion of OU-2, overlooking the Site from near Plot MP-6.



Photo 4: View, north of the northern portion of OU2, showing dense warm season grass coverage near Plot MP-4.



Photo 5: View, from near MP-3, showing the rip rap spillway that flows to Torne Brook and the establishment of black willow, pussy willow, and American sycamore live stakes.



Photo 6: View along the Torne River embankment of the invasive species Japanese hops and common mugwort.

APPENDIX E

Field Data Sheets

28378 01-2
 Ramapo
 2000

VEGETATION MONITORING DATA SHEET - Seedling/Sapling Data Sheet

Team: CLM Plot: 6 Date: 10/27/00 Page 1 of 2

| Species | Code | Seedling / Sapling Height | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | 0-1 ft | 1-2 ft | 2-3 ft | 3-4 ft | 4-5 ft | 5-6 ft | 6-7 ft |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| Red Cedar | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
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| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |
| Sycamore | | | | | | | | |
| White Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Pine | | | | | | | | |
| Red Oak | | | | | | | | |

