

2023 Annual Vegetation and Wetland Monitoring Report Saranac Lake Gas Company, Inc. NYSDEC Site 516008 Saranac Lake, Essex County, New York

Work Assignment No. D009806-34

Prepared for

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation 625 Broadway Albany, New York 12233-7017



Prepared by

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January 2024

Revision: FINAL EA Project No. 1602534

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
EA	EA Engineering, P.C. and its Affiliate EA Science and Technology
FAC	Facultative
No. NWP NYSDEC	Number Nationwide Permit New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

1. INTRODUCTION

EA Engineering, P.C. and its affiliate EA Science and Technology (EA) was retained by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to perform annual vegetation and wetland monitoring associated with the remediation work conducted at the Saranac Lake Gas Company (Co.), Inc. Site (NYSDEC Site Number [No.] 516008) in the Village of Saranac Lake, Essex County, New York (Figure 1). Site design, regulatory authorization, and the previous 2 years of annual reporting were completed by others and EA was retained by NYSDEC to monitor the site starting in April 2023. The following description of the project is based upon information presented in previous monitoring reports.

The NYSDEC has completed remediation at the site associated with Permit Application No. NAN-2017-0040-UDE, which included the condition to restore 1,360 linear feet of existing stream channel, 0.58 acres of riparian emergent and scrub shrub wetland, 0.09 acres of upland riparian area and stream bank, 71,650 square feet of Pontiac Bay, and 175 feet of shoreline.

The purpose of this report is to fulfill the requirements of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) authorization to complete remediation and restoration activities within jurisdictional areas under the USACE Nationwide Permit (NWP) 38 in which an annual monitoring report is required to describe the conditions of the restored wetlands and riparian areas for a period of 5 years to ensure that permit conditions and restoration objectives are being met at the conclusion of the 5-year monitoring period.

EA has been tasked with conducting the annual vegetation and wetland monitoring of the restored areas as detailed in the approved design plans (Appendix A). This report presents a summary of the 2023 annual monitoring activity conducted to ensure the long-term success of the restored wetland, stream and riparian areas conducted as part of the remedial action. Since the project site OU's were restored during different years the 5 year monitoring period for each OU is slightly different as described in Table 1.

OU	Common Name	Monitoring Subset Area	Date of Restoration	Monitoring Year (1-5)				
OU1	Wetland Anaoa	WP-1	Law 2022	1				
OU1	Wetland Areas	WP-2	June 2022	1				
OU2	Brandy Brook	BB-1	Laws 2010	3				
OU2	Area	BB-2	June 2019					
		LF-1		3				
OU3		LF-2	L					
	Lake Flower Area	LF-3	June 2019					
		Cedar Area						

Table 1. Current Monitoring Status of Each OU

1.1 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Annual monitoring of the restored wetland areas, stream channel, and riparian areas is required to be conducted to meet the conditions of the authorization received from USACE to perform the remediation under NWP 38. The annual monitoring must be conducted to ensure the permittee

successfully restored 1,360 linear feet of Brandy Brook, 0.58 acres of riparian emergent and scrub shrub wetland, 0.09 acres of upland riparian area and stream bank, 71,650 square feet of Pontiac Bay, and 175 feet of shoreline.

Per the Special Conditions of NWP 38, the following criteria shall be met for successful restoration of the site:

- Ensure that all proposed wetland, upland, and stream restoration plantings have an 85 percent (%) survival rate.
- Ensure that the newly established planting areas do not consist of more than a total of 5% areal coverage of invasive species.
- Ensure that no mowing of the restoration areas has occurred.
- Complete wetland data sheets within restored wetland areas to document wetland characteristics including wetland hydrology exists with the wetland areas.

In order to determine if these goals and objectives are being met within the restored areas, the annual monitoring for this year's effort as well as future efforts will be conducted annually following the methods provided in this report for a period of 5 years. At the end of the 5^{th} monitoring year, EA will include a discussion in the annual monitoring report to identify if additional monitoring should be conducted after the 5^{th} year and make recommendations for monitoring to be terminated if the conditions are acceptable to the regulatory agencies.

2. METHODS

To satisfy both USACE and NYSDEC monitoring requirements, the restoration monitoring efforts include the collection of specific data for reporting, including the requirements below, which are described in more detail in the sections that follow:

- Wetland, Riparian, and Upland Vegetation Monitoring
- Documentation of Erosion and Signs of Instability Along Brandy Brook and the Banks of Lake Flower
- Hydrology Monitoring within Restored Wetland Areas
- Development of Anaerobic Soil Conditions with Wetland Areas

For the annual monitoring, the project site was separated into three sections, consisting of the banks of Lake Flower, Brandy Brook, and the two restored wetland areas. These sections were separated based on the monitoring methods utilized to document the site conditions and are depicted on Figures 2 through 4 (Appendix B).

During an on-site discussion with NYSDEC staff it was requested to break the monitoring area into distinct areas based on existing on-site conditions to provide recommendations relevant to specific areas, rather than broad general recommendations. Therefore, a total of 8 distinct monitoring areas were established on-site, as depicted on Figures 2 through 4, and described in greater detail in the following sections. These 8 distinct monitoring areas were established during the 2023 monitoring effort and should be assessed throughout the 5-year monitoring period. Wetland monitoring areas and key observations were located with a global positioning system in the field for repeat monitoring and are depicted on the figures in Appendix B. Location and directions of on-site photographs are depicted on Figures 5 and 6 (Appendix B) and on-site photographs are provided in Appendix D.

2.1 LAKE FLOWER

The banks of Lake Flower were monitored to determine the successful restoration of the vegetation along the banks and note areas of erosion and instability. The Lake Flower Restoration Section was separated into four distinct monitoring areas (Figure 2). These four monitoring locations consisted of three sections of shoreline on the northern banks of Lake Flower (LF-1, LF-2, and LF-3) and one are of Cedar plantings on the southern bank of Lake Flower. Within the Lake Flower Monitoring Areas, EA conducted a visual survey of the planted material and conducted an estimate of survivability based on counting live and dead woody stems along the shoreline, as well as estimating percent cover of native vegetation and percent cover of invasive species. General observations on restoration success and areas of concern, such as erosion and instability, were also documented within each monitoring area.

2.2 BRANDY BROOK

The stream channel identified as Brandy Brook was monitored to determine the successful restoration of the stream which included the successful establishment of riparian vegetation along the banks and identification of any areas of erosion and instability within the channel. Brandy Brook Restoration Section was separated into two distinct monitoring areas (Figures 3 and 4). These two monitoring areas included the northern portion of Brandy Brook (BB-1) located between Slater Avenue and Pine Street and the southern portion of Brandy Brook (BB-2) located between Brandy Brook Avenue and Wetland Area 2. Within the Brandy Brook Monitoring Areas, EA conducted a visual survey of the restored stream banks to document the percent vegetation cover along the banks and identify areas of bare earth lacking vegetation, as well as estimating percent cover of invasive species. General observations on restoration success and areas of concern, such as erosion and instability, were also documented within Brandy Brook.

2.3 WETLAND AREAS

Two wetland areas were restored as part of the remediation effort and are both located along the southern portion of the project site at the upstream end of Brandy Brook (Figure 4). These two wetlands were monitored to determine the successful restoration of the vegetation within the wetlands as well as ensuring wetland characteristics, such as wetland hydrology and hydric soils, are developing. The northern wetland monitoring area (Wet-1) consists of an emergent wetland which was seeded with an emergent wetland mix, and the southern wetland monitoring area (Wet-2) consists of a newly planted forested wetland. Within the two wetland areas, EA completed formal wetland data sheets (Appendix C) to ensure all three wetland criteria are present and the two areas meet the requirements of a wetland. In addition to the formal wetland data plot, EA also conducted a meander search throughout the two wetlands to estimate coverage of invasive species and estimate total plant cover throughout the wetlands. Within the newly planted Wet-2 area, EA also conducted an estimate of survivability based on counting live and dead woody stems. General observations on restoration success and areas of concern, such as erosion and instability, were also documented within each wetland area.

A formal wetland delineation data form for the Northcentral and Northeast Region was completed within each wetland area to document the vegetation species, wetland hydrology indicators, and hydric soil conditions within each wetland monitoring area. Field personnel collected soil to a depth of approximately 18 inches or until refusal was encountered to observe soil conditions and classify the soil as either hydric or non-hydric.

Wetland hydrology supplies the moisture required to support wetland vegetation and creates the conditions necessary for the formation of hydric soils. Primary indicators of wetland hydrology include, but are not limited to, observed inundation or saturation, watermarks, drift deposits, sediment deposits, aquatic fauna, oxidized rhizospheres on living roots, and water-stained leaves. Secondary indicators of wetland hydrology include, but are not limited to, drainage patterns, dry season water table, crayfish burrows, and the Facultative (FAC)-Neutral Test. The FAC-Neutral Test involves comparing the number of obligate and facultative wetland plant species to the number of facultative upland and upland plant species, with FAC species being neutral. If 50% or more of the plant species are obligate or facultative wetland, the FAC-Neutral Test is met. Meeting

the FAC-Neutral Test is considered a secondary indicator of wetland hydrology. An area must contain at least one primary indicator or two secondary indicators of wetland hydrology for the parameter of wetland hydrology to be met.

Hydric soils are soils that are saturated, ponded, or flooded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper portion of the soil column (typically within the upper 18 inches). The prolonged presence of water results in the chemical reduction of elements, particularly iron and manganese. Reduced soils often exhibit a gray (or "gleyed") color that reflects either the leaching of elements or the presence of reduced elements (again, generally iron and manganese).

Hydric soils are often characterized by bright mottles, sometimes called redoxymorphic features. Mottles are an indication of incomplete saturation. They typically represent isolated pockets where elements (mainly iron) have remained oxidized. Another feature of hydric soils is a low matrix chroma in the diagnostic zone, which is typically identified as the upper 18 inches of the soil layer but may vary. For mineral hydric soils, the diagnostic zone typically must have a matrix chroma of two or less for soils with mottles, or a matrix chroma of one or less for soils without mottles. To make this determination, soil cores are collected in the field in suspected wetland areas, and the soil colors are compared to a Munsell Soil Color Chart. Other examples of field indicators for hydric soils include, but are not limited to, high organic content, histic epipedons, and concretions.

Since hydric soils indicators in newly created or recently disturbed wetlands can be difficult to observe, the hydric soils assessment was supplemented with the use of alpha, alpha-dipyridyl test strips to determine the presence of ferrous iron in the soil. These test strips are placed on the face of a soil sample and soaked with water. If ferrous iron is present in the soil sample, the test strips turn reddish pink. Within each wetland plot, a soil sample was collected, and test strips were placed on the soil sample in 4-inch increments from a depth of 0 inches down to 16 inches.

3. **RESULTS**

Annual monitoring was performed on 6 June 2023, which included general observations of wetland hydrology and soils as well as vegetation assessments within the restored wetlands, stream banks, and riparian areas.

3.1 LAKE FLOWER

The Lake Flower section of the project site included the riparian banks of the lake and monitoring included documenting the survivability of planted woody stems along the banks, as well as percent native vegetation cover and percent invasive coverage. A total of four monitoring areas were established during the 2023 annual monitoring event, as depicted on Figure 2, and were evaluated during this monitoring event. Based on the data collected during this monitoring event, monitoring area LF-3 and the Cedar Area are both exceeding the success criteria for survivability and invasive cover. LF-1 and LF-2 are also successful in respect to invasive cover but have a woody stem survivability below the 85% requirement (Table 2). In both LF-1 and LF-2 numerous dead live stakes were observed along the lower portion of the banks in over 6 inches of water at the time of the monitoring area. Although 10 live woody stems were identified within LF-2, a total of 25 dead stems were identified within this monitoring area, typically found along the lower portion of the bank below the waterline. Additionally, wildlife browsing was also observed on numerous woody stems within LF-2.

Table 2. Lake Flower Wontoning Results								
Area No.	No. of Live Woody Stems	No. of Dead Woody Stems	Survivability	% Native Cover	% Invasive Cover			
LF-1	0	4	0%	100%	0%			
LF-2	10	25	29%	60%	5%			
LF-3	59	7	89%	90%	2%			
Cedar Area	34	0	100%	90%	0%			
Total	83	39	68.0%	85%	1.8%			

Table 2. Lake Flower Monitoring Results

No signs of bank erosion or instability were observed within the Lake Flower section of the project site.

3.2 BRANDY BROOK

The Brandy Brook section of the project site included the restored stream channel riparian banks of the lake and monitoring included documenting any signs of erosion or instability along the banks or within the stream channel and at constructed restoration structures, as well as estimating percent native vegetation cover, and percent invasive coverage throughout the riparian areas adjacent to the stream channel. The Brandy Brook section of the project site is separated into two monitoring areas which were established during the 2023 annual monitoring event as depicted on Figures 3 and 4 and were evaluated during this monitoring event. Based on the data collected during this monitoring, the riparian areas adjacent to the stream channel in both BB-1 and BB-2

are currently exceeding the success criteria for vegetation cover (85% coverage) and have an invasive species cover below 5% (Table 3). Sections of riprap placed upstream and downstream of multiple culverts within both BB-1 and BB-2 contribute to the vegetation cover being below 100%.

Area No.	% Native Cover	% Invasive Cover	Observations / Areas of Concern
BB-1	90%	0%	The area directly east of Slater Avenue has limited vegetation cover along the bottom of the bank along the core fiber log. Live stakes may be suitable in this area.
BB-2	95%	1%	 Rip-rap slope at corner of Pine Street and Brandy Brook Avenue appears to receive significant street runoff and should be monitored closely. The concrete headwall and box culvert between BB1 and BB-2 has signs of scour and should be closely monitored in future events. Areas of previously identified invasive species (Japanese knotweed) have been treated successfully.
Total	92.5%	1%	

 Table 3. Brandy Brook Monitoring Results

During the monitoring effort, EA personnel did not observe areas of stream bank erosion or signs of stream instability along the channel. However, at the concrete box culvert, signs of scour under the concrete headwall were noted and should be closely monitored. Additionally, NYSDEC noted concern over the potential of future erosion along the rip-rap slope at the corner of Pine Street and Brandy Brook Avenue, since this location appears to receive significant runoff from the roads. No signs of erosion or rip-rap instability were noted during the 2023 monitoring event, but this area should be closely monitored in future events. The stream channel appears to be well connected to the wetlands and floodplain, and photographic documentation of the current channel conditions is provided in Appendix C. Established stream photograph locations are provided on Figures 5 and 6 (Appendix B). The core fiber log along the bottom of the stream bank looked good throughout BB-1 and BB-2 with the exception of a small area near the box culvert between BB-1 and BB-2, which had become dislodged from the stake on one end. However, this core log was re-staked in the field during the monitoring event. All in-stream structures and habitat features were visually observed during the monitoring event and are in place and appear to be properly functioning per the design plans. Although the previously identified Japanese knotweed areas have been treated and are below the 5% cover threshold, the areas of previously identified Japanese knotweed should continue to be monitored and treated as identified.

3.3 WETLAND AREAS

The restored wetland areas of the project site included one emergent wetland and one forested/shrub wetland. The monitoring for these two wetlands included documenting the survivability of planted woody stems within Wet-2 only, as well as percent native vegetation cover, percent invasive coverage in both wetlands, documenting the presence of hydric soils, wetland hydrology, and noting any additional issues or concerns with the successful restoration of these areas back to wetlands. A total of two monitoring areas were established during the 2023 annual

monitoring event (Figure 4) and were evaluated during this monitoring event. Based on the data collected during this monitoring event, both wetlands are achieving the success criteria for survivability, vegetation cover, and invasive cover; as well as the presence of hydric soils and wetland hydrology (Table 4).

Area No.	No. of Live Trees	No. of Dead Trees	Survivability	% Native Cover	% Invasive Cover		Wetland Hydrology
Wet-1	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	0%	Yes	Yes
Wet-2	76*	4	95%	85%	0%	Yes	Yes
Total	76	4	95%	92.5%	0%		

 Table 4. Wetland Areas Monitoring Results

*Three trees were noted as being in poor condition, although still alive, and did not show signs of vigorous growth

The original planting count as indicated in the Annual Monitoring Report - Year 2 (2022); Wet-2 included 95 woody stems (24 white pine, 23 red maple, 23 birch, and 25 dogwood). However, in April 2023 it was noted that 10 of the white pine were not successful and were replaced with more tolerant wetland species (*Acer* rubrum - red maple). During the 2023 monitoring event a total of 80 planted woody stems were observed within the wetland area with 76 live stems and 4 dead stems, for a survivability of 95%. However, if 95 stems were actually planted in the wetland area then the current survivability would only be 80%. However, it appears some of these trees were planted along the opposite bank of the stream channel along the riparian edge and therefore were not included in the wetland survivability calculations. It should be noted that no dead standing trees or shrubs were observed along the opposite bank of the stream channel during the wetland monitoring effort. The native vegetation cover in Wet-2 is right at the requirement of 85%, but this appears to be due to the recent removal of remaining silt fence in the wetland as well as, replanting activities within this wetland that required planting of additional trees, including additional reseeding of slightly disturbed areas from equipment. The native herbaceous cover is therefore expected to be higher in the following monitoring years.

Wetland hydrology indicators as well as hydric soils were identified throughout both wetlands. A formal USACE wetland data sheet was collected within each wetland area. At each data collection location, EA obtained a soil sample (14-18 inches deep) using a stainless-steel auger. The hydric soils indicator of a depleted matrix was observed within each wetland. Additionally, wetland hydrology including drainage patterns, passing of the FAC-Neutral Test, and presence of reduced iron were observed in both wetlands. Saturated soils were identified within Wet-1 and sediment deposits and drift deposits were identified within Wet-2.

4. CONCLUSIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the restored wetlands, stream channel, and riparian areas appear to be functioning as designed and invasive species are below the required 5%. The two wetland areas are meeting or exceeding the success criteria and the stream channel is stable and functioning as designed. However, areas along the Lake Flower section of the project site currently do not meet the success criteria for restoration and will need to be addressed to reach the restoration goals prior to the end of the 5-year monitoring period.

Monitoring areas LF-1 and LF-2 currently do not meet the survivability requirement of planted woody stems, which is set at 85%. Many of the live stakes appear to have been planted along the lower portion of the banks below the water line. NYSDEC expressed concern over the lack of bank shading within these two monitoring areas, which should be planted with shrubs along the top of bank, along the riprap edge or additional small trees should be planted to provide shade along the shoreline. Table 5 provides a general planting recommendation for areas LF-1 and LF-2, which includes planting shrubs along the top of the rip-rap edge within LF-1 and along the banks of LF-2. The presence of large rock and rip-rap in these two areas along the banks would likely inhibit the placement of additional live stakes along the bank.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Common Name Size						
LF-1								
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	1 gallon	8					
Betula nigra	River birch	5-7 gallon	4					
Acer rubra Red Maple		5-7 gallon	4					
	LF-2							
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonbush	1 gallon	3					
Betula nigra	River birch	5-7 gallon	3					
Spiraea alba	White meadowsweet	1 gallon	3					

Table 5. Proposed Riparian Plantings

All plants shall be sourced from stock grown within a 150-mile radius of the project site, acclimated to the climate of Upstate New York, and grown from naturally occurring ecotypes in the region. Substitutions to plant species, type, size, and origin may be made at the approval of NYSDEC based on species availability.

The rip-rap slope and box culvert located between BB-1 and BB-2 should continue to be closely monitored during future monitoring events to ensure erosion or scour continues in this area, although adaptive management activity is required at this time. Similarly, the recently planted area within Wet-2 should be closely monitored to ensure disturbed ground cover is re-established by the 2024 monitoring event.

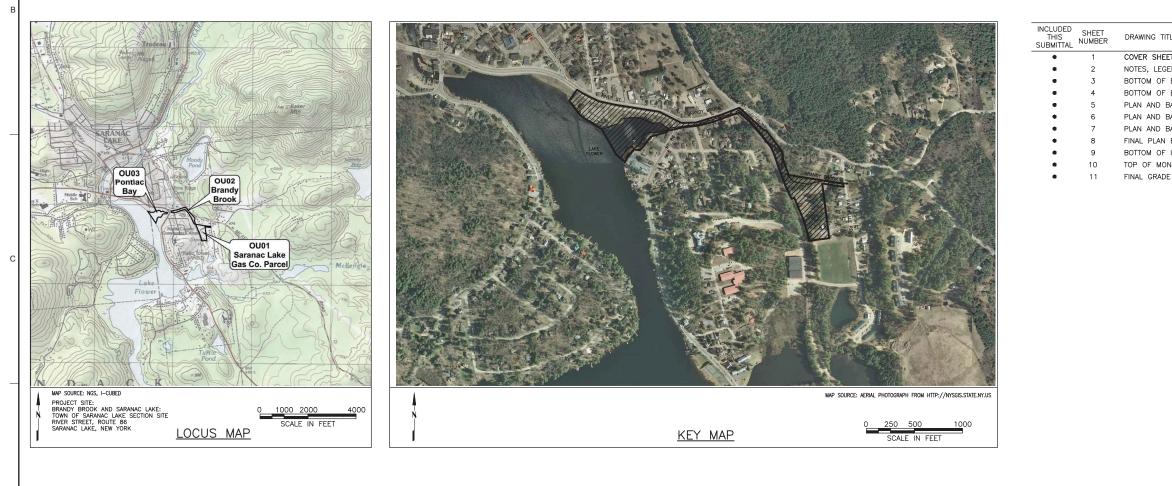
Invasive species throughout the project site are sparse and under the restoration goal. However, the previously identified areas of Japanese knotweed should continue to be monitored, and continued treatment is recommended for 2023 and 2024. The two previously identified knotweed areas appear to have been successfully treated but a small area of regrowth was identified along BB-2 in the location of photograph 23 (Figure 5). If not continuously treated, this population can

re-establish and exceed the 5% threshold rapidly, as Japanese knotweed is an aggressive, fast growing invasive species.

Appendix A

Design Drawings

REMEDIAL ACTION RECORD NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION SARANAC LAKE GAS CO., INC., SITE NO. 516008 OUO2: BRANDY BROOK AND OUO3 PONTIAC BAY ON LAKE FLOWER SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK MARCH, 2020 CONTRACT NO. D010663



DRAWING INDEX

ING TITLE	DISCIPLINE NUMBER
R SHEET	G-001
S, LEGENDS, AND ABBREVIATIONS	G-002
DM OF EXCAVATION - OU02	C-201
DM OF EXCAVATION - OUO2	C-202
AND BASELINE PROFILE - 0U02	C-203
AND BASELINE PROFILE - OU02	C-204
AND BASELINE PROFILE - 0U03	C-205
PLAN BOAT LANCH	C-206
DM OF ISS AREA	C-207
OF MONOLITH/SAND WEDGE SURVEY ISS AREA	G-208
GRADE OF ISS AREA	C-209

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR:

LAND REMEDIATION 74 HUDSON RIVER ROAD WATERFORD, NY 12188

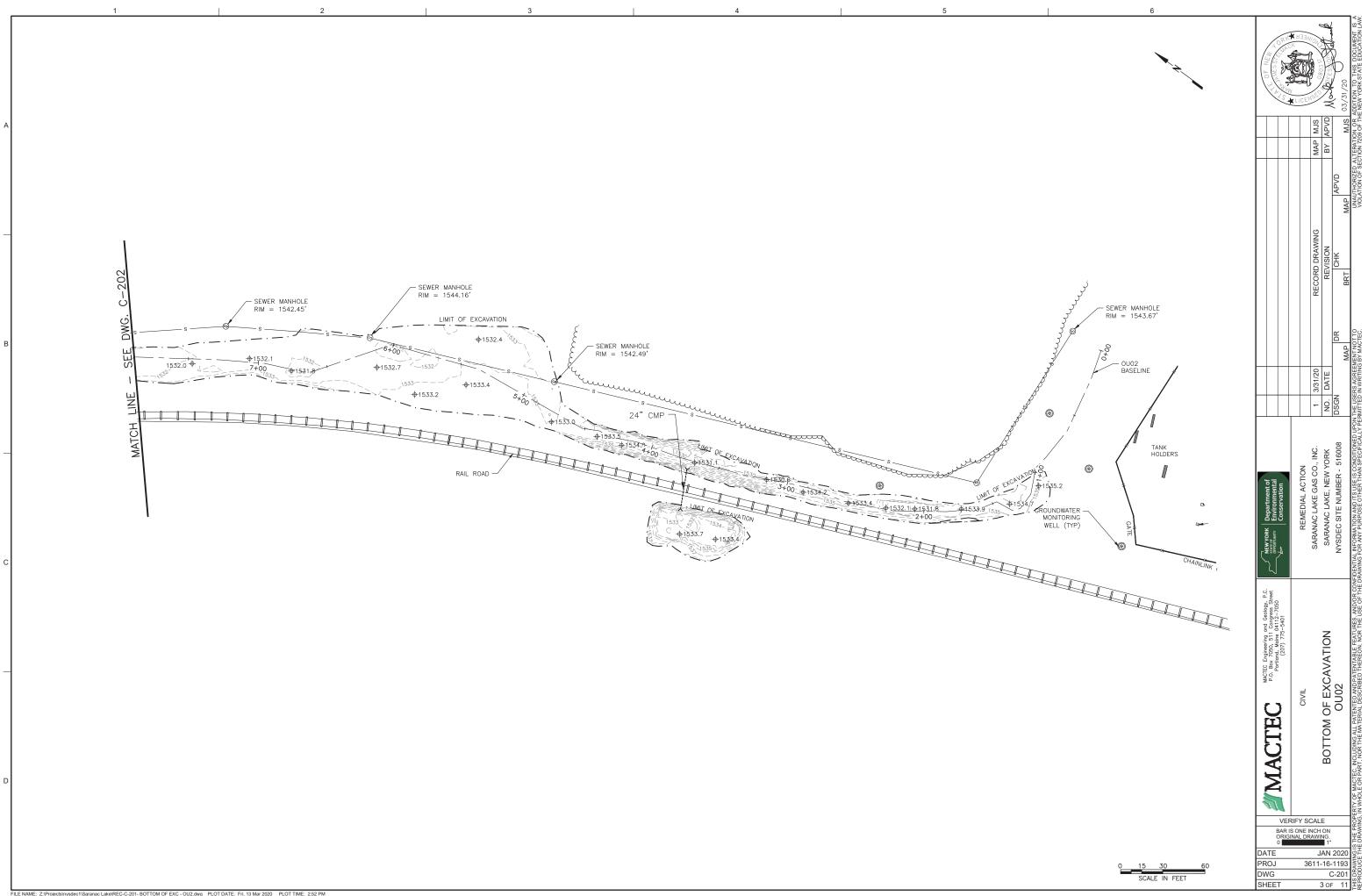
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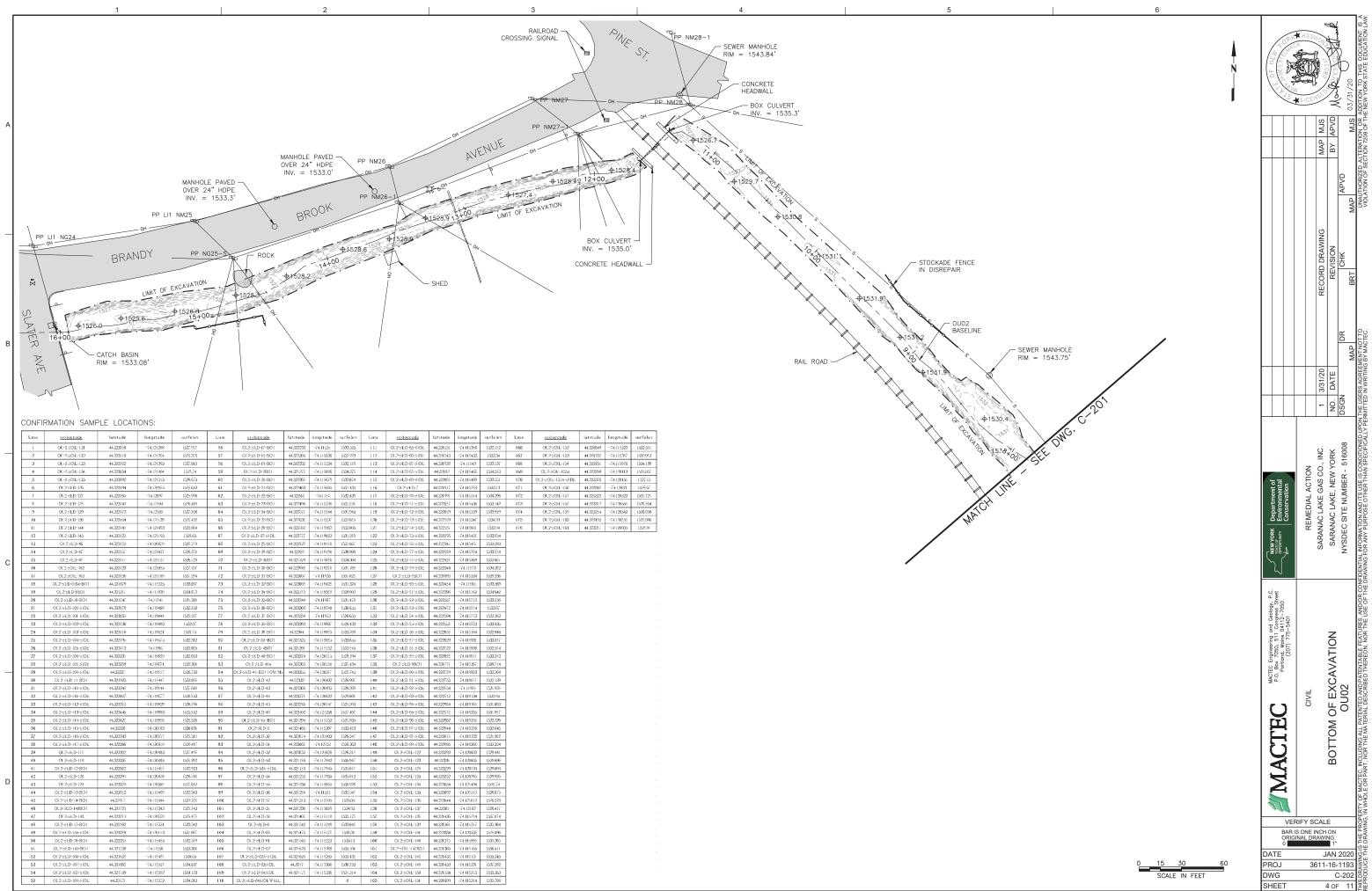
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	2.	FINAL AS-BUILT SURVEYS BY NMB LAND SURVEYING PLO 2018 TO JUNE 2019.	C, WYNANISKILL, NY WITH VARIO	OUS SURVEY DATES FROM MAY				APPROX	APPROXIMATE	2984
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		CONTRACTOR-DAMAGED UTILITIES TO THE SATISFACTION OF TH			G	GAS LINE		NISDEC	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	
	6.	DO NOT INTERRUPT EXISTING UTILITIES SERVING OCCUPIED FA	ON TO THE AFFECTED UTILITY OWNE	ER FOR SHUT-OFF AND	——— E ———	UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC	C LINE	OC	ON CENTER	
		RE-CONNECTION OF SERVICES FOR TEMPORARY REMOVAL AN ACTIVITIES. PROVIDE TEMPORARY FACILITIES DURING CONSTRU-	ID REPLACEMENT DURING AND FOLL ICTION.	LOWING EARTH DISTURBING	s	SEWER LINE		OH	OVERHEAD UTILITY	
	7.	CONTROL DUST GENERATION THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF			0			OZ PEM	OUNCE PALUSTRINE, EMERGENT WETLANDS	
		MONITORING WILL CONSIST OF CONTINUOUS PARTICULATE/DUS EXCAVATION/CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. DURING NON-WORKIN	NG HOURS, LEAVE THE SITE IN A C	CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT	S	SEWER MANHOLE		PSS	PALUSTRINE, SCRUB-SHRUB WETLANDS	
в		DUST FROM BEING GENERATED. MONITOR WEATHER REPORTS ACCORDINGLY.	S FOR DRY AND/OR WINDY CONDITI	IONS AND PREPARE THE SITE	D	DRAINAGE MANHOLE		PCB	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL	
	8.	AIR MONITORING WILL BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE RA CONTRACT			OH	OVERHEAD UTILITY LINE		TSCA TYP	TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT TYPICAL	
		ADDITIONAL ENGINEERING CONTROLS (E.G., WATER SPRAY) AR OF THE WORK. AIR MONITORING WILL ALSO BE CONDUCTED 1	TO MEASURE AMOUNTS OF VOLATILE	E ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCS)	©v∕	GAS VALVE		RCM	REACTIVE CORE MAT	
		ASSOCIATED WITH MGP WASTE, INCLUDING BENZENE AND NAF	PHTHALENE, ANTICIPATED TO BE REL	LEASED DURING THE RA.		RAIL ROAD TRACKS		PP	POWER POLE	
	9.	CONTROL ODOR GENERATION THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF TYPICAL ODOR CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDE APPLYING HYDR	ROCARBON VAPOR SUPPRESSING AGI	SENTS, DETERGENTS, OR		HALE HOAD HACKS				
		ODOR-SUPPRESSING FOAMS TO ACTIVE EXCAVATION AREAS AI STABILIZATION OPERATIONS IN TEMPORARY ENCLOSURES.	ND STOCKPILED WASTES, AS WELL	AS CONDUCTING SOIL		ASPHALT				
	10.	SEGREGATE CLEAN MATERIALS FROM MGP IMPACTED SOIL AND	D SEDIMENT AND STOCKPILE SEPAR	RATELY.		GRAVEL AREA				
	11.	COVER STOCKPILES WITH TARPS AND SANDBAG DURING NON-	-WORKING PERIODS.			GRAVEL AREA				
-	12.	DEWATER OR STABILIZE STOCKPILED WASTES TO MEET THE M	OISTURE CONTENT AND WORKABILIT	TY REQUIREMENTS OF THE FACILITY		CONCRETE				
		CHOSEN FOR OFF-SITE DISPOSAL. HISTORICAL FILTER BAG TE PRE-DESGN INVESTIGATION REPORT FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S	REFERENCE, SUBMIT A MIX DESIGN	N FOR STABILIZING FINE-GRAINED						
		DEPOSITS AS PART OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK PLAN TO E				REACTIVE CORE MATTING	G AREA			
	13.	COLLECT ALL CONSTRUCTION WATER, INCLUDING SURFACE WA VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT, AND WATER FROM EXCAVATION DE	EWATERING, CONSTRUCTION WATER S	SHALL BE TREATED ON-SITE AND	\triangle	BASELINE CONTROL POI	NT			
		DISCHARGED TO THE LOCAL POTW AT THE REQUIRED TREATMI PERMIT CRITERIA ARE MET. SUBMIT CONSTRUCTION WATER MA	IENT STANDARDS OR ALTERNATIVELY ANAGEMENT PLAN TO ENGINEER FOR	R APPROVAL.		DROP LOG STRUCTURES				
	14.	PROVIDE APPROPRIATE PROTECTION FOR SITE WORKERS AND	TRESPASSERS WHEN THERE IS DAM	NGER OF FALLING INTO AN OPEN		DROP LOG SIRUCIORES	•			
		EXCAVATION.				EDGE OF STREAM				
	15.	ROADS SHALL BE KEPT CLEAN OF MUD AND DEBRIS AT ALL EXISTING ROADWAY DRAINAGE IS NOT ADVERSELY IMPACTED.	TIMES. ROADSIDE DRAINAGE SHALL	. BE MAINTAINED TO ASSURE		LIMIT OF EXCAVATION				
С	16.	MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES SHALL NOT BE STORED	D OR PARKED WITHIN ROADWAY RIG	GHT OF WAY.		SHORE LINE				
	17.	WORK ZONE TRAFFIC CONTROL SHALL BE PROVIDED IN ACCO	DRDANCE WITH THE MOST RECENT N	NYSDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION		SHORE EINE				
		SECTION 619 WORK ZONE TRAFFIC CONTROL AND THE NATIO STREETS AND HIGHWAYS LATEST EDITION AND THE NEW YORK	NAL MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC	CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD) FOR		LIMIT OF ISS				
						RIP RAP AREA				
						SOIL CHOKED STONE/A	NGULAR STONE			
					4	FISH CRIB				
					<i>3</i> 3	FISH ROCK PILE				
						HSH ROOK HEE				
					E CON	PLACED MAPLE				
					C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	PLACED ASPEN				
					CH CH	PLACED CHERRY				
					E CONTRACTOR DW	PLACED DOGWOOD				
D						PLACED POPLAR				
					در (۲۵۵ در ۲۵۵ ۱۹	PLACED BIRCH				
					*	PLACED SPRUCE				
					' SP					
					Two and the second seco	PLACED WHITE PINE				

CONTROL POINTS:

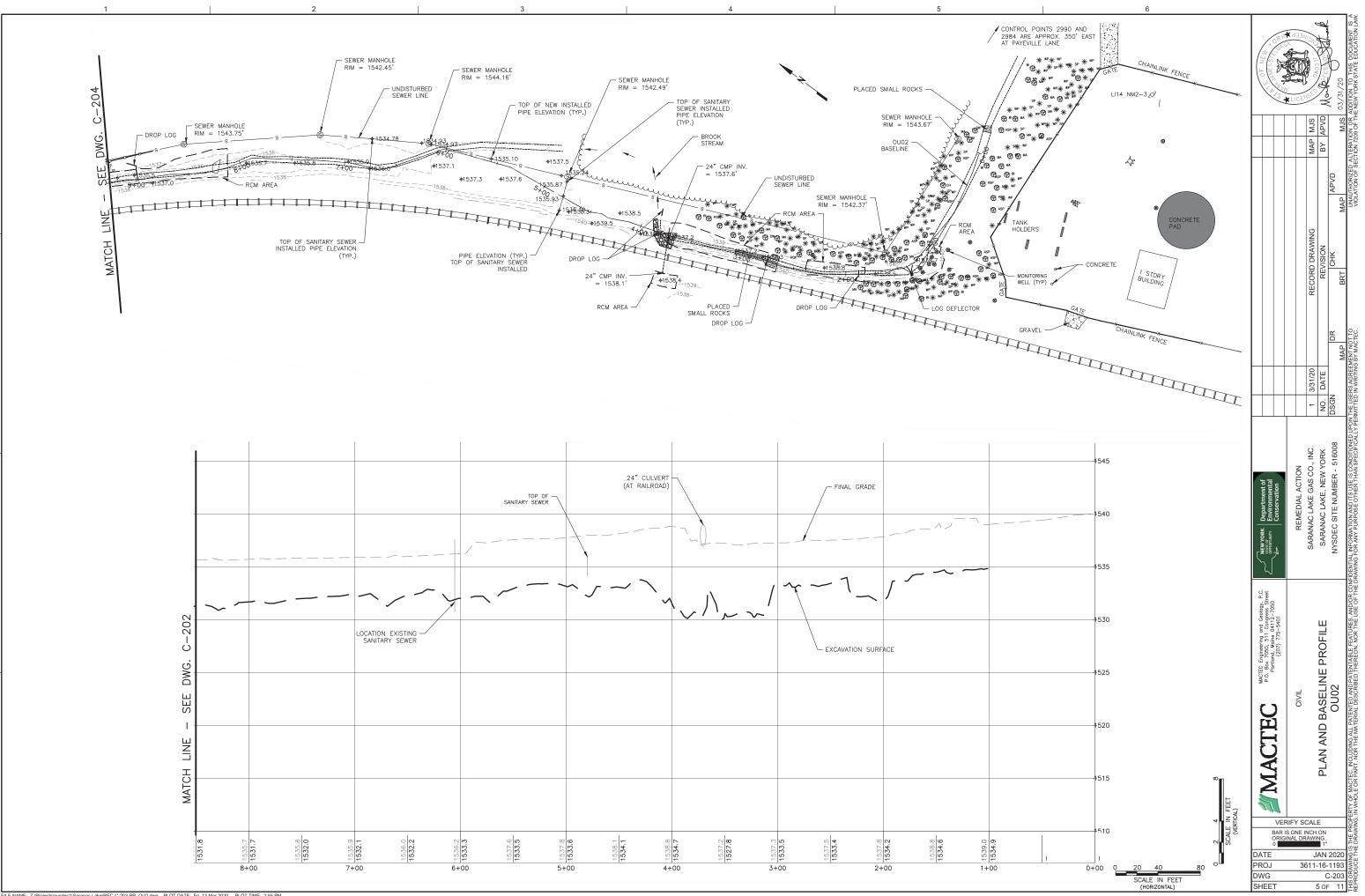
Northing	Easting	Elevation	Description
1999774.077	592685.332	1545.690	CBP
1999314.956	592741.973	1550.385	CBP
1999792.272	592658.264	1548.420	BM X CUT HEADWALL
2000430.759	591021.880	1535.420	BM X FLANGE BOLT
2000427.836	590997.877	1533.149	CBP
2000521.899	591344.323	1536.652	CBP
2000553.347	590025.228	1533.671	CBP
2000185.758	590794.364	1532.487	CBP
2000591.134	589991.283	1531.622	USMH
2000456.145	590110.605	1530.588	BL50 MAG
2000472.213	590116.367	1531.863	BASE CIR

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MACTEC Engineering and Geology, P.C. P.O. Box 7050, 511 Congress Street Portland, Maine 04112–7050 (207) 775–5401		ERAL	ID ABBREVIATIONS			NTABLE FEATURES, AND/C HEREON, NOR THE USE O	
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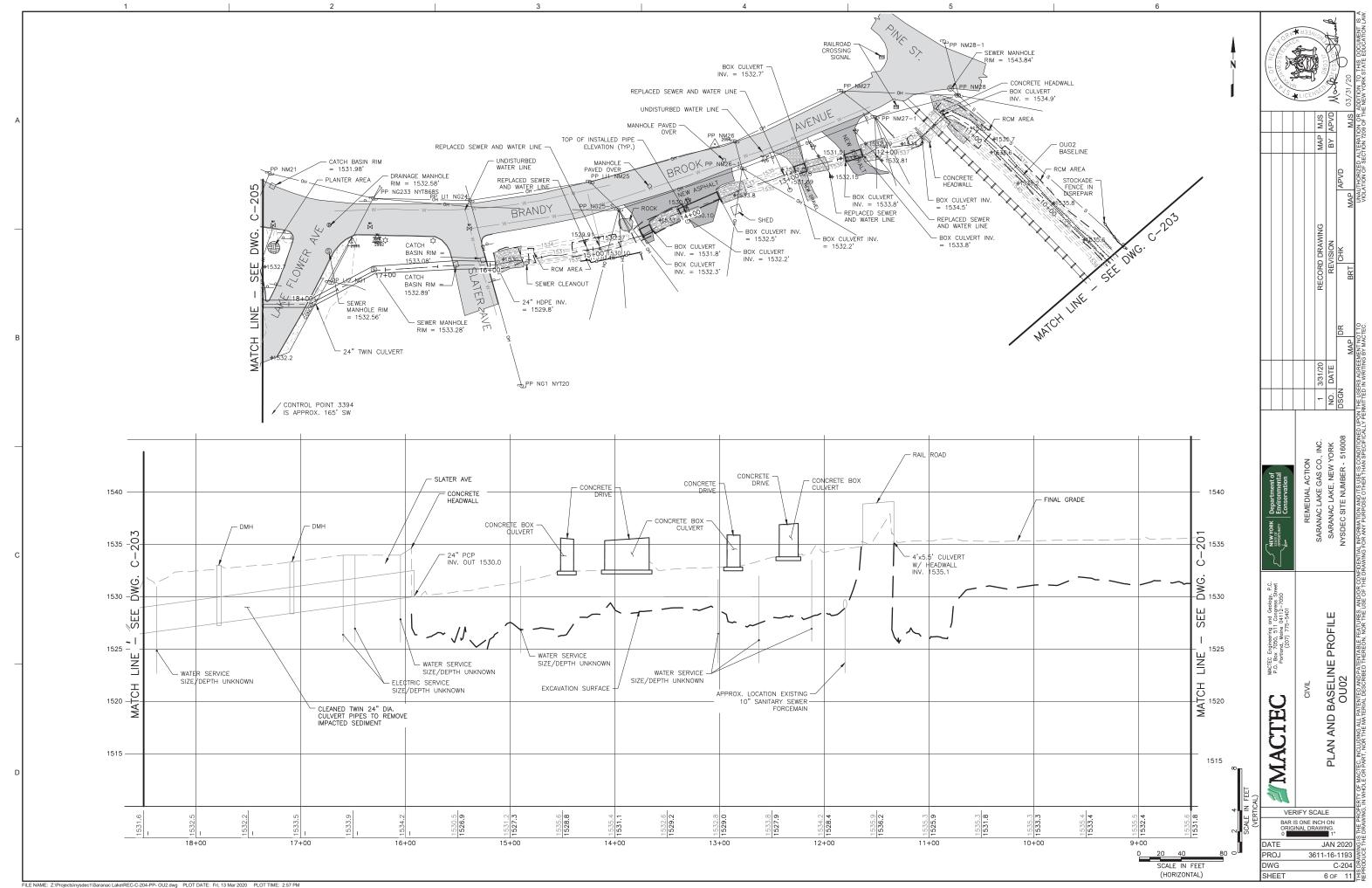


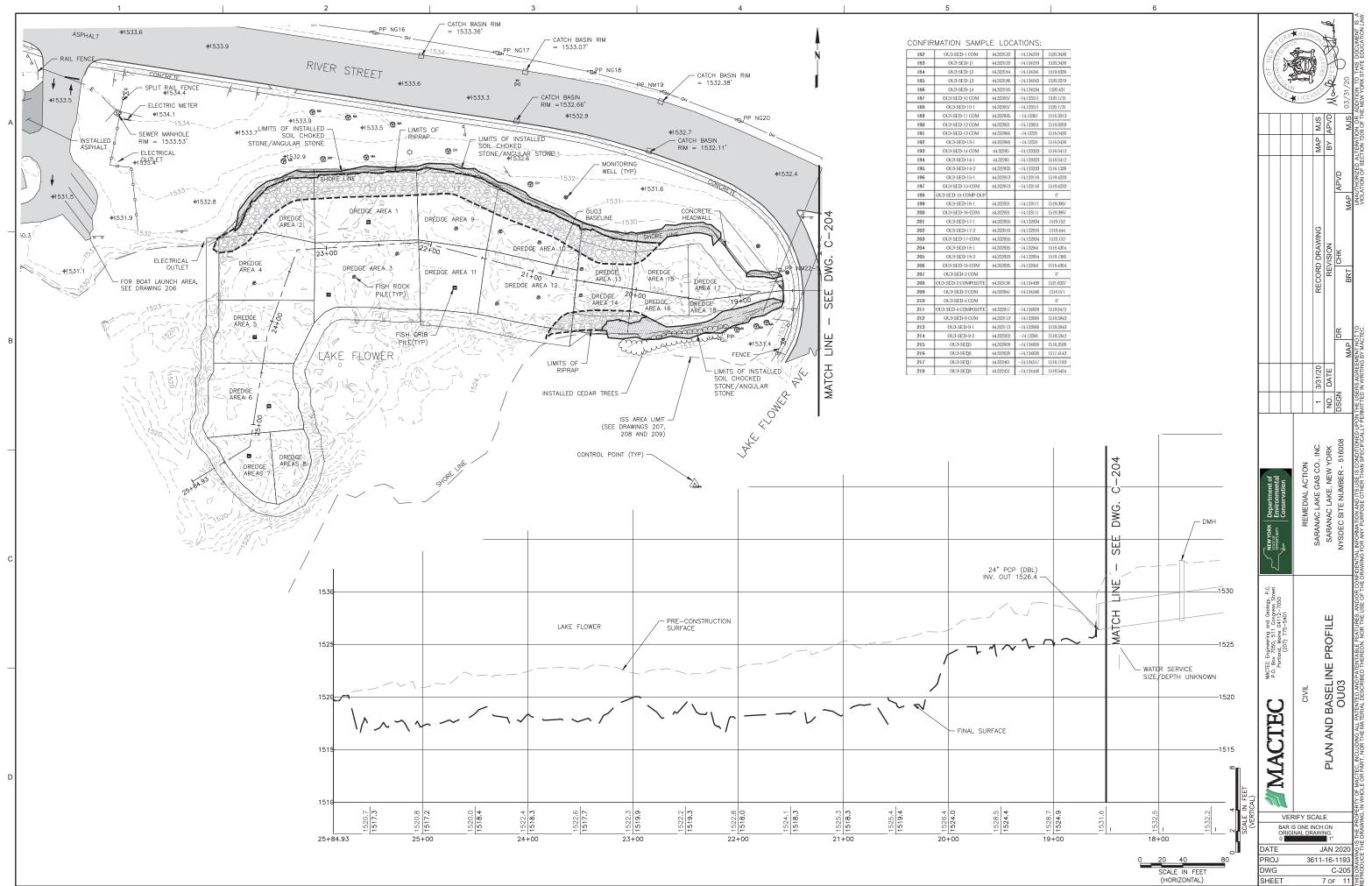


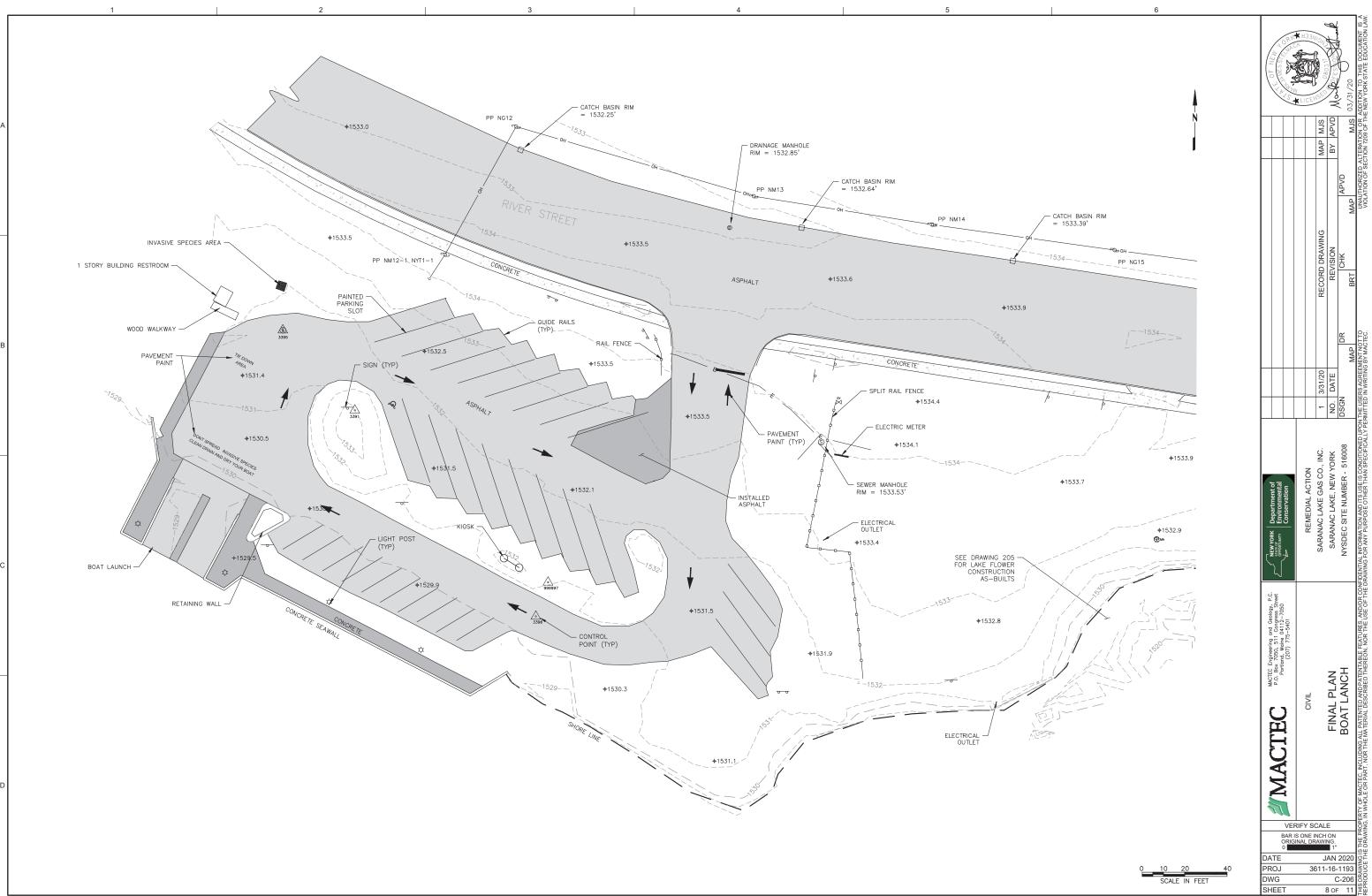
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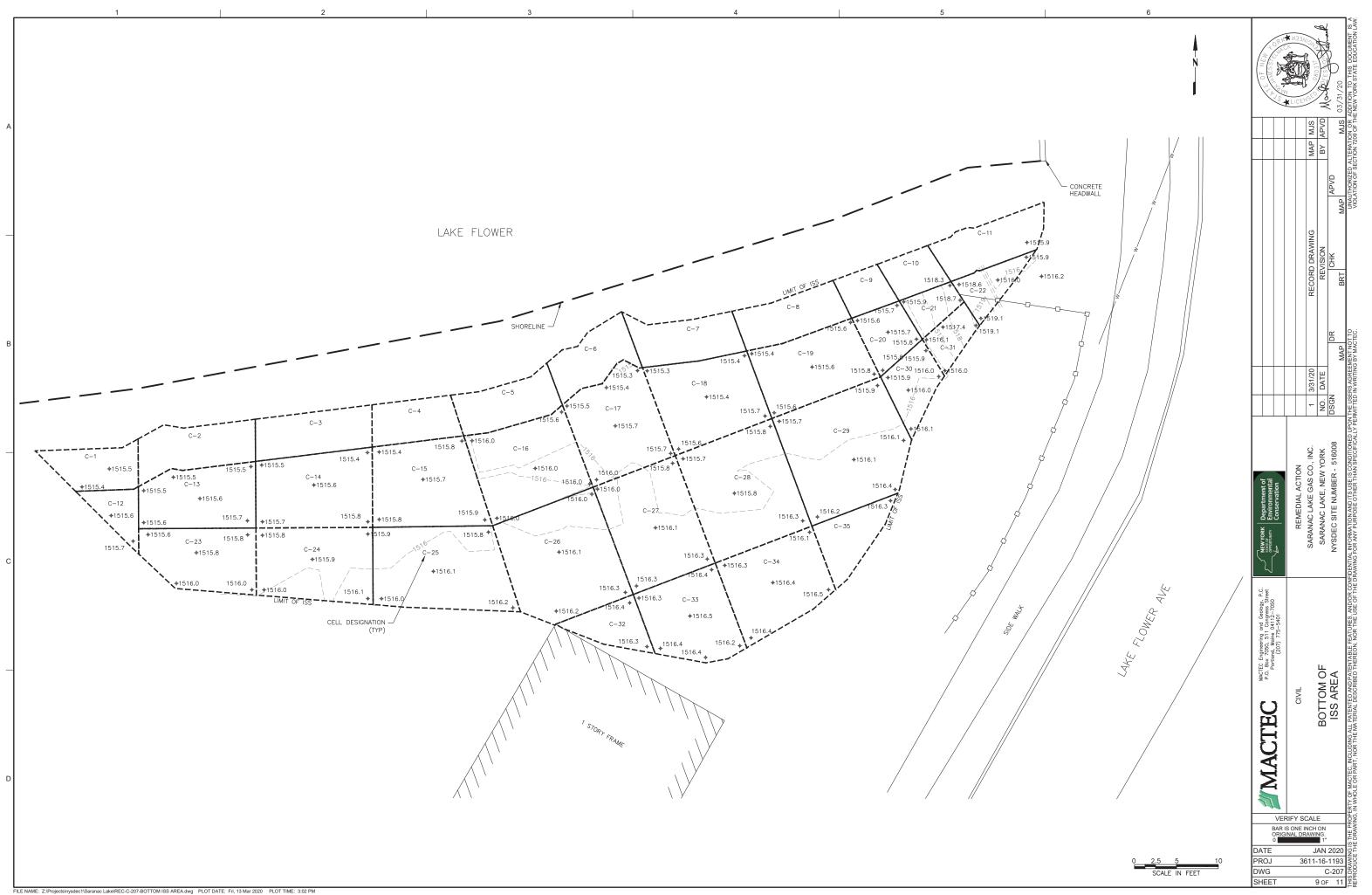


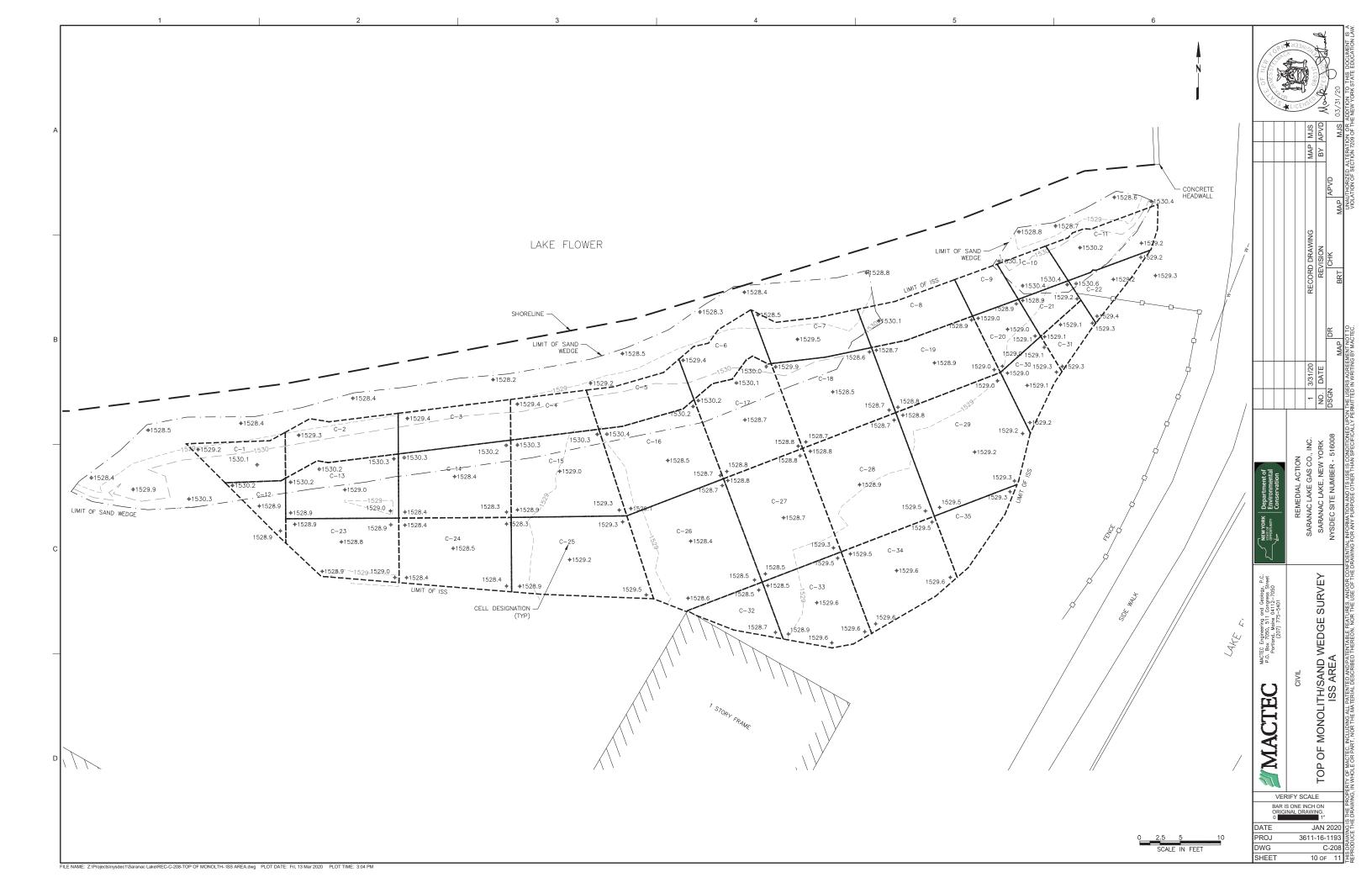
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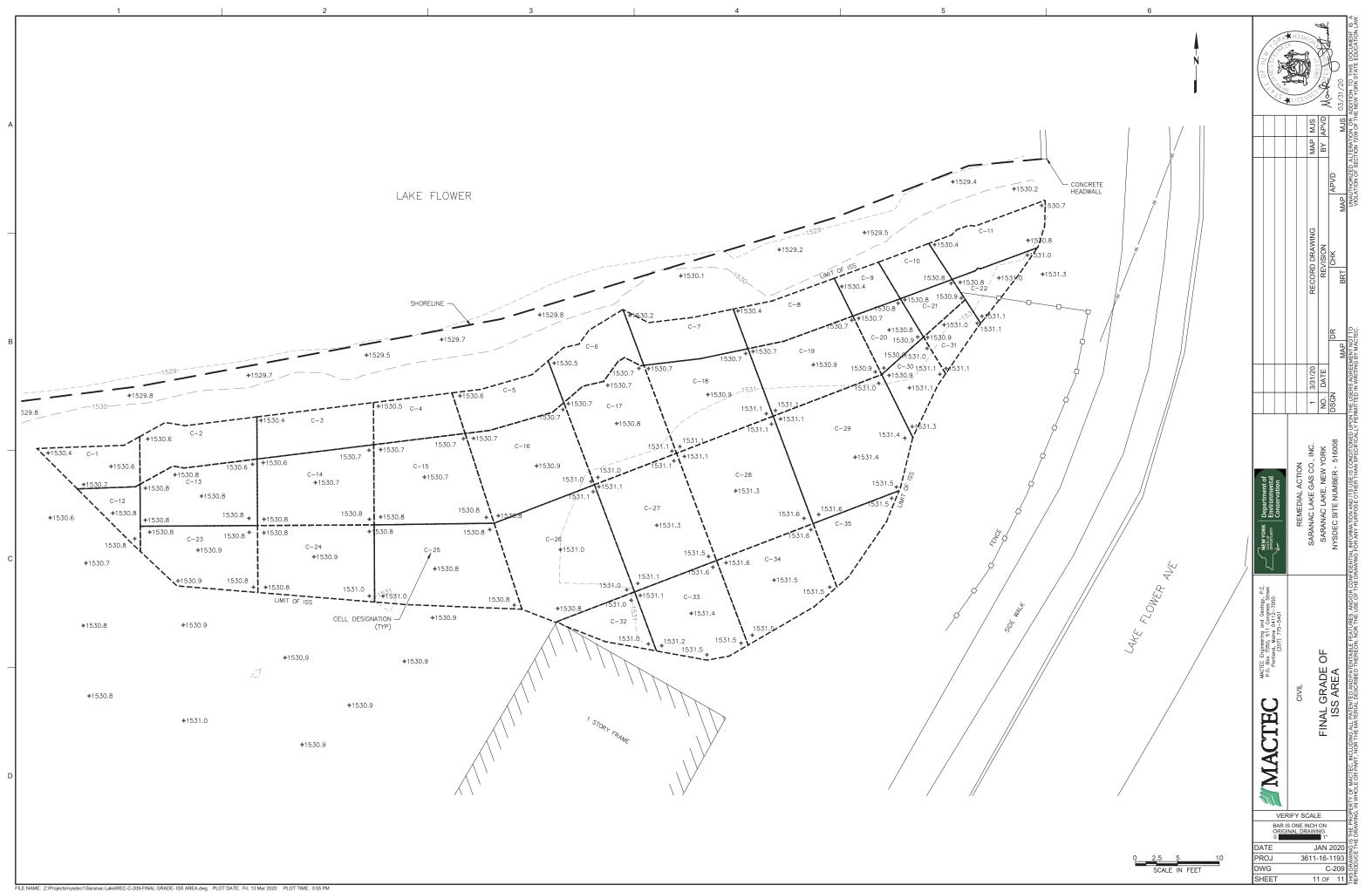






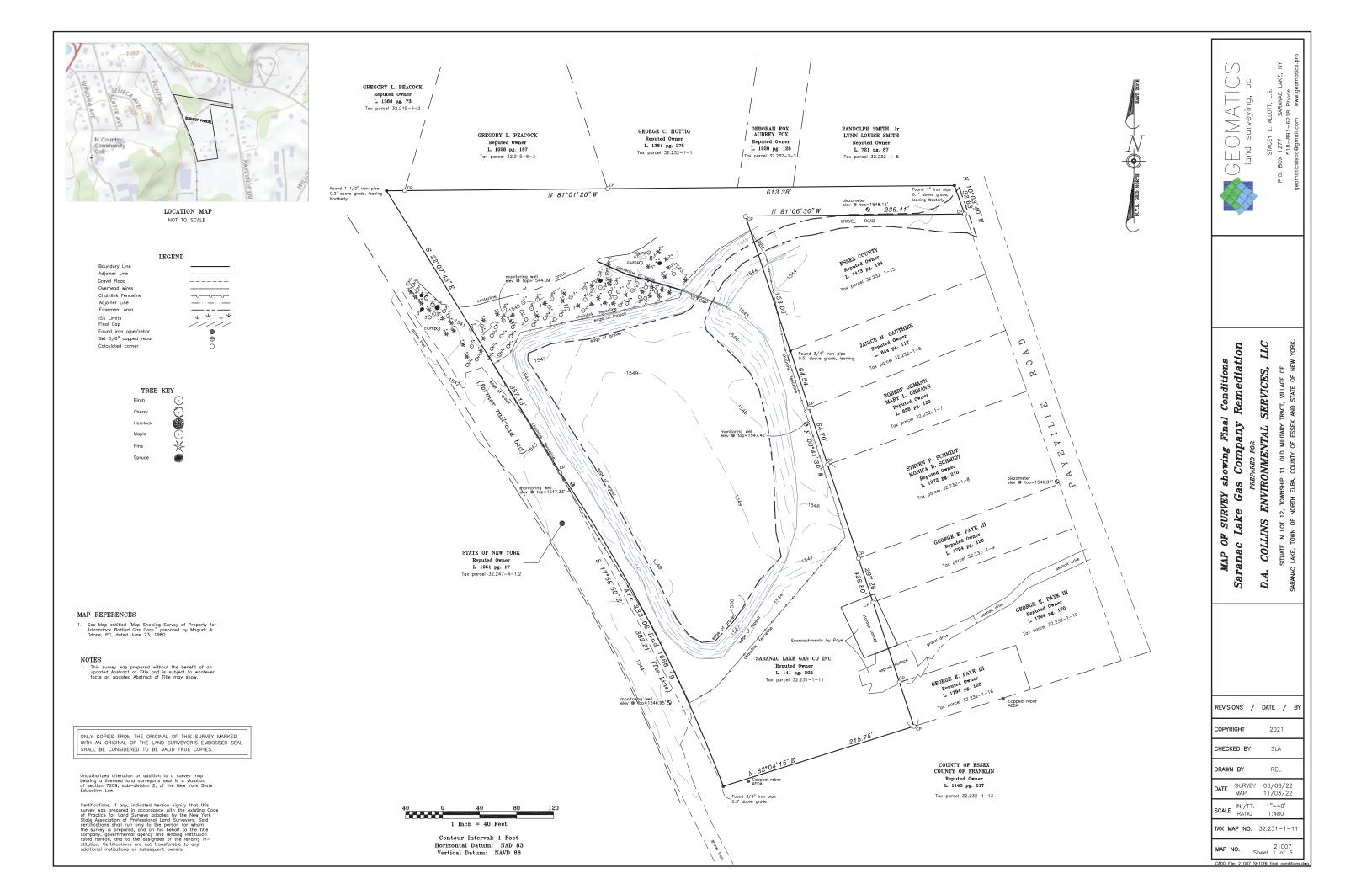




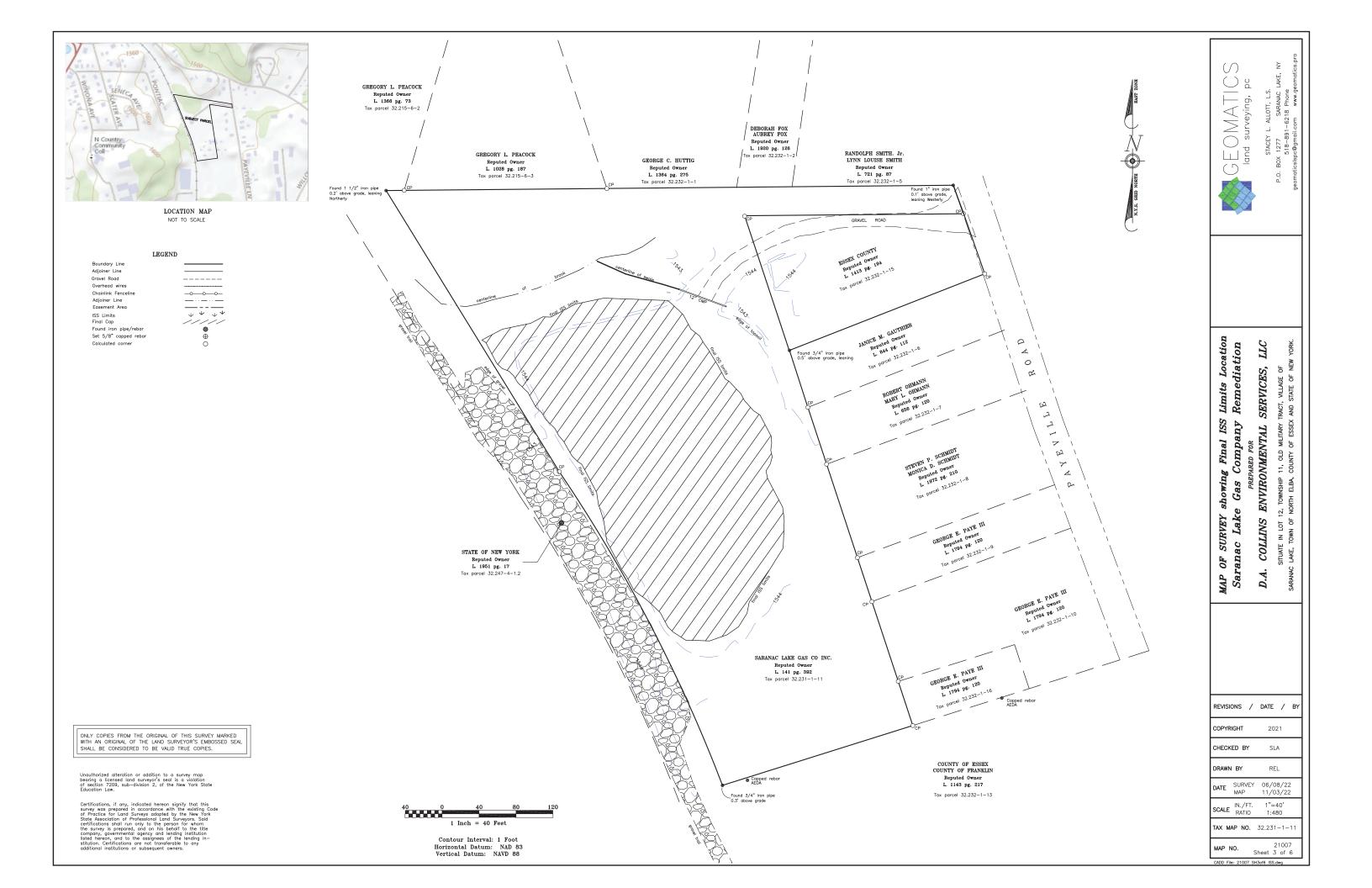


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ATTACHMENT 2









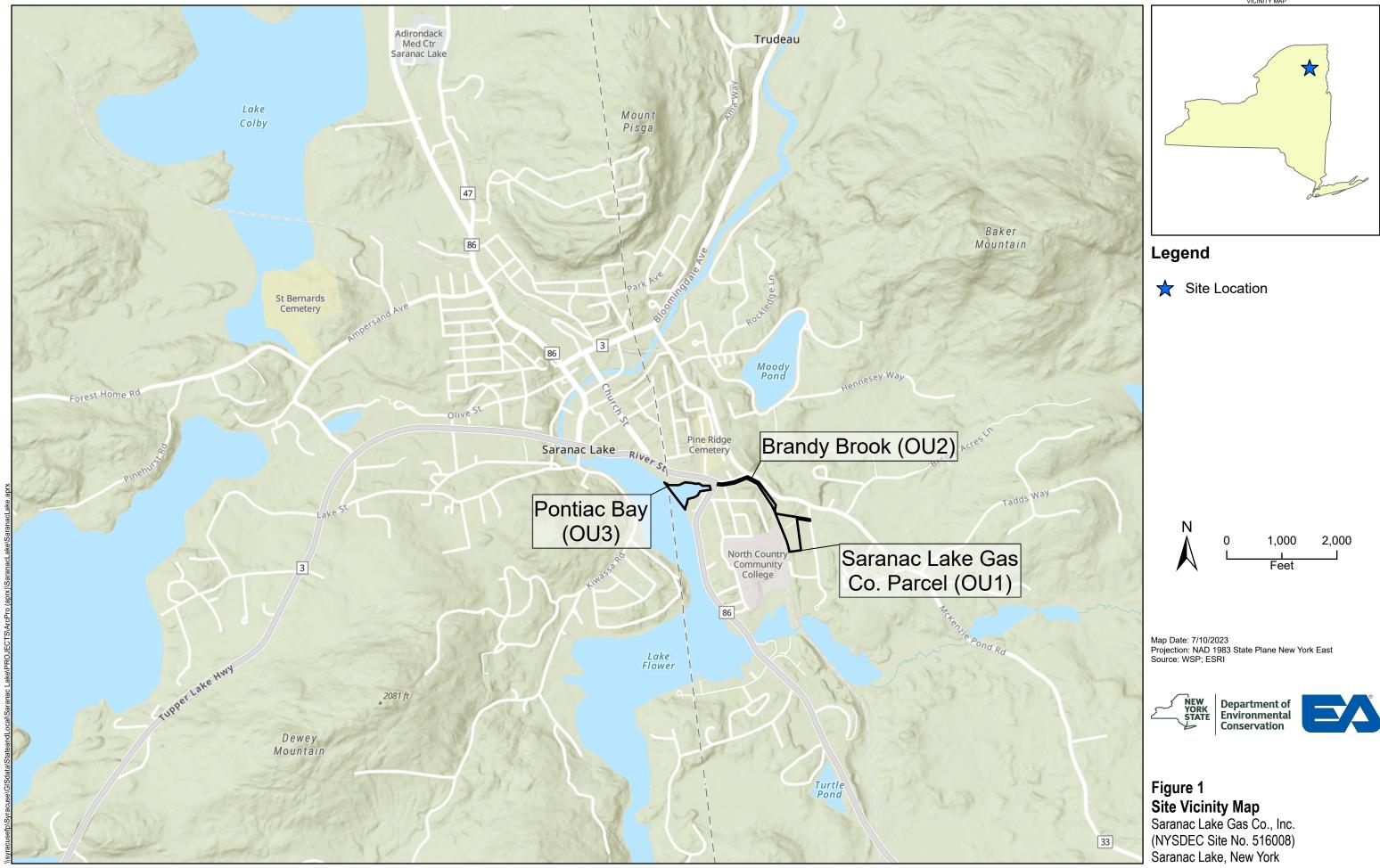


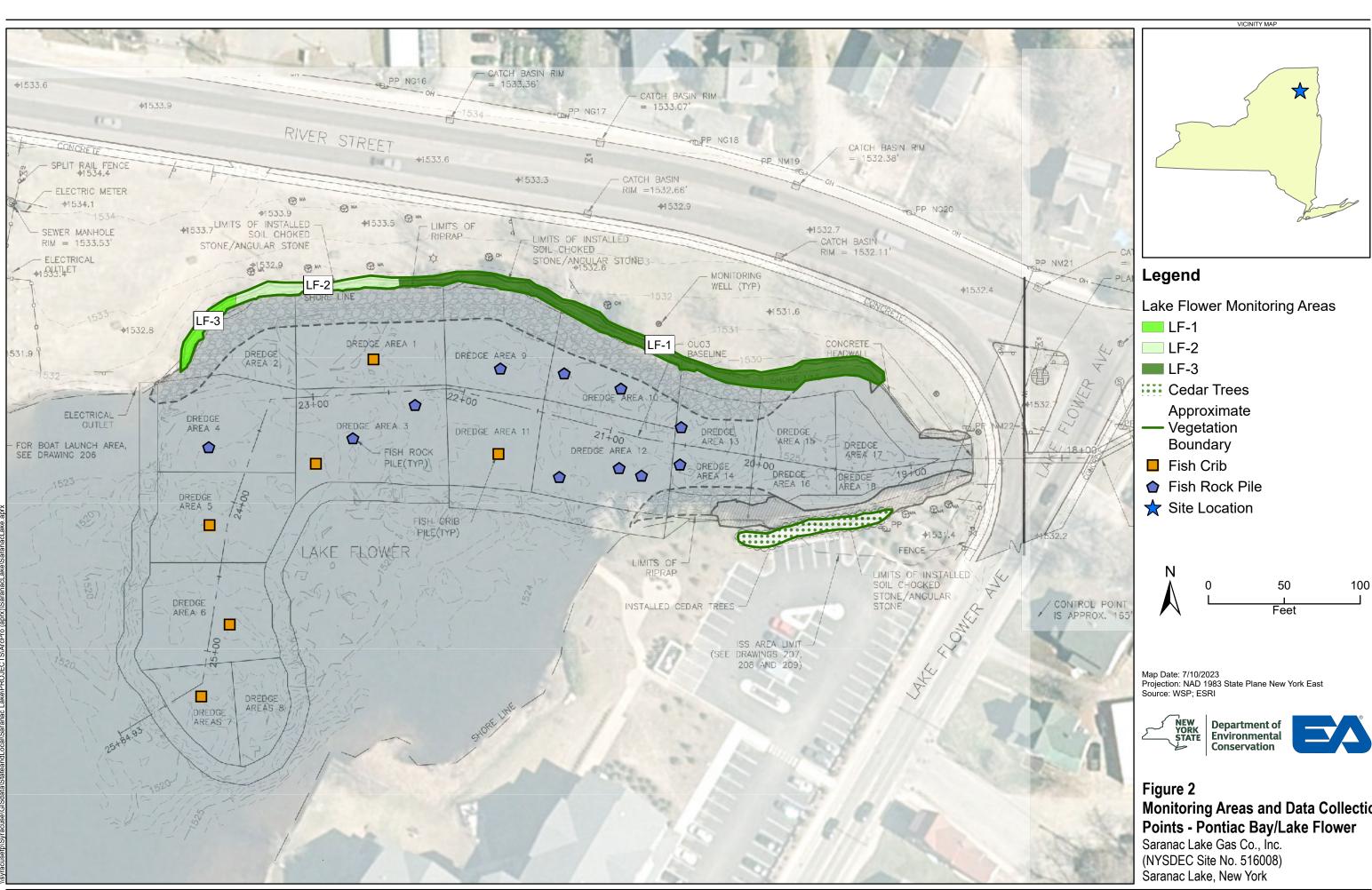


Appendix B

Figures

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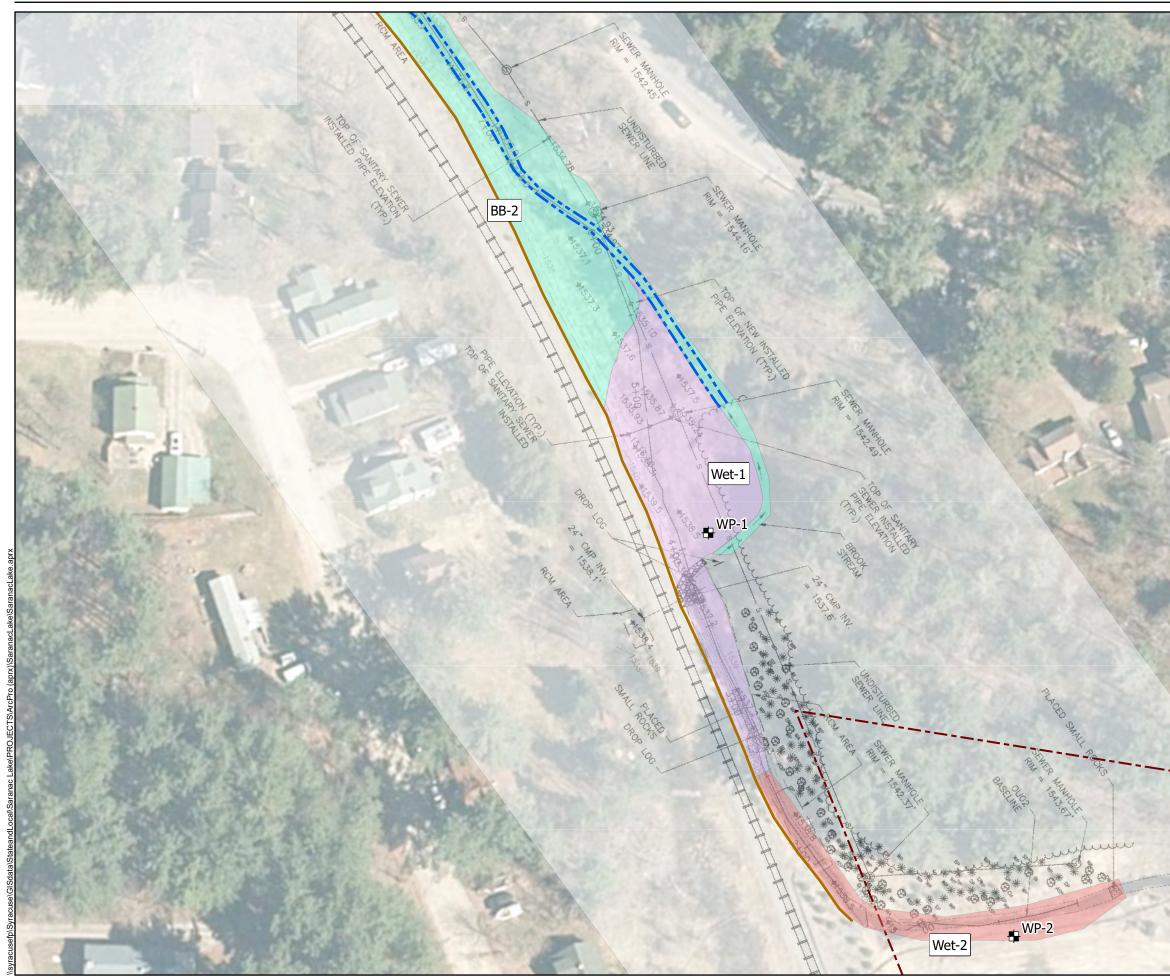


Monitoring Areas and Data Collection



	BB-1
	BB-2
	Gravelly/coarse sand material
	Approximate Upland Edge
	Restored Stream Channel
0	Japanese

Monitoring Areas and Data Collection







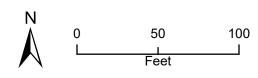
Legend

Brandy Brook Monitoring Area and Wet Plots

- BB-2
- Wet-1
- Wet-2
- Saranac Lake Gas Co. Parcel
- Approximate Upland Edge
- Restored Stream Channel
- Approximate Wet Plot Sample
- Locations



★ Site Location



Map Date: 7/11/2023 Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York East Source: WSP; ESRI



Figure 4 Monitoring Areas and Data Collection Points - Brandy Brook East Saranac Lake Gas Co., Inc.

(NYSDEC Site No. 516008) Saranac Lake, New York





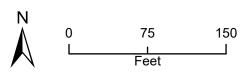




Legend

★ Site Location

25 Photo Location/Direction



Note: The photographs referenced on this figure are presented in the Saranac Lake 2023 Annual Wetlands Monitoring Report, Appendix D (Onsite Photos).

Map Date: 7/10/2023 Projection: NAD 1983 State Plane New York East Source: WSP; ESRI







Figure 6 Photograph Location Map #2 Saranac Lake Gas Co., Inc. (NYSDEC Site No. 516008) Saranac Lake, New York

Appendix C

Wetland Data Sheets

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WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

City/County: Saranac lake / essex county Sam	pling Date: 2023-06-06
State: New York Sa	ampling Point: Dpw1
Section, Township, Range:	
Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave	Slope (%): 0
081 Long: -74.11838117	Datum: WGS 84
NWI classification	PEM
year? Yes 🔽 No (If no, explain in Remar	ks.)
tly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" preser	nt? Yes 🖌 No
problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in I	Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u> </u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>V</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes 🖌 No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative proced	ures here or in a separate report.)	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
 Surface Water (A1) High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13) Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15) Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) Sediment Deposits (B2) Drift Deposits (B3) Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Iron Deposits (B5) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8) Water Stained Leaves (B9) Water Table (A2) Water Table (A2) Algal Mator Crust (B4) Thin Muck Surface (C7) Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) 	Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Water Table Present? Yes No Depth (inches): Saturation Present? Yes No Depth (inches):	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes 🗸 No
(includes capillary fringe) Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspec	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>) 1		Dominant Species?	Status	Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4				
2 3				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B)				
4				Percent of Dominant Species				
5				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)				
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:				
7				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:				
		= Total Cov	/er	OBL species $\frac{60}{100}$ x 1 = $\frac{60}{100}$				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)				FACW species 35 x 2 = 70				
1. Alnus incana	5	✓	FACW	FAC species $\frac{0}{5}$ $x_3 = \frac{0}{20}$				
2				FACU species5 $x 4 = 20$ UPL species0 $x 5 = 0$				
3				UPL species 0 $x = 0$ Column Totals: 100 (A) 150 (B)				
4	<u></u>							
5				Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.5</u>				
6				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:				
7				1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation				
	= 0/	= Total Cov	/er	∠ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)				✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is $\leq 3.0^{1}$				
1. Juncus effusus	20	~	OBL	4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)				
2. Eupatorium perfoliatum	15	~	FACW	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)				
3. Typha latifolia	15	~	OBL					
4. Carex lupulina	10		OBL	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				
5. Carex stipata	10		OBL					
_{6.} Lysimachia nummularia	10		FACW	Definitions of Vegetation Strata:				
7. Alisma plantago-aquatica	5		OBL	Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.				
8. Impatiens capensis	5		FACW					
9. Solidago canadensis	5		FACU	Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.				
10.				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless				
11				of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.				
12.				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in				
·	95%	= Total Cov	/or	height.				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)								
1								
2								
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation				
4				Present? Yes <u>No</u>				
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate s	= Total Cover							
	Silect.)							

SOIL

Profile Desc	ription: (Describe	to the dep	oth needed to docur	nent the	indicator	or confirn	n the absence of indicators.)	
Depth	Matrix			x Feature		. 2		
<u>(inches)</u> 0 - 3	Color (moist) 10YR 3/1	<u>%</u> 100	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Remarks Sandy Loam	
3 - 12	10YR 4/2	90	10YR 5/1	10	D	М	Sandy Loam	
12 - 16	10YR 5/2	90	10YR 5/1	10	D	М	Sandy Loam	
-		·			·			
		·						
		·			·			
		·			·			
		·			·			
		·			·			
		·						
		·						
		·						
¹ Type: C=Co	oncentration, D=Dep	letion, RM	=Reduced Matrix, MS	S=Masked	d Sand Gr	ains.	² Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.	
Hydric Soil I				. .			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils ³ :	
Histosol Histic Ec	(A1) bipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Belov MLRA 149B		(S8) (LR I	RR,	2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149 Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (LRR K, L, F	
Black Hi	stic (A3)		Thin Dark Surfa	ace (S9) (I				
	n Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Mucky M			(, L)	Dark Surface (S7) (LRR K, L)	• \
	l Layers (A5) d Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	Loamy Gleyed		2)		 Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (LRR K, Thin Dark Surface (S9) (LRR K, L) 	L)
	ark Surface (A12)	o (/)	Redox Dark Su		1		Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR K,	, L, R)
	lucky Mineral (S1)		Depleted Dark		7)		Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (MLRA	
	leyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depress	ions (F8)			Mesic Spodic (TA6) (MLRA 144A, 145,	149B)
Sandy Redox (S5) Stripped Matrix (S6)				Red Parent Material (F21) Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)				
	rface (S7) (LRR R, N	/LRA 149	B)				Other (Explain in Remarks)	
	f hydrophytic vegetat _ayer (if observed):		etland hydrology mus	st be pres	ent, unles	s disturbed	d or problematic.	
Type:								
Depth (inc	ches):						Hydric Soil Present? Yes 🖌 No _	
Remarks:								

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Saranac lake	City/County: Saranac lake / essex county Sampling Date: 2023-06-06
Applicant/Owner: NYSDEC	State: <u>New York</u> Sampling Point: Dpw2
Investigator(s): TMK	Section, Township, Range:
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Floodplain Lo	ocal relief (concave, convex, none): <u>Concave</u> Slope (%): <u>0</u>
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): Lat: 44.3212282	24 Long: -74.11781530 Datum: WGS 84
Soil Map Unit Name:	NWI classification: Pfo/pss
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of ye	rear? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology significantly	y disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes <u>v</u> No
Are Vegetation, Soil, or Hydrology naturally pr	roblematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u> </u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>V</u> No
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes 🖌 No	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:
Remarks: (Explain alternative procedu	ures here or in a separate report.)	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	 Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
Surface Water (A1) Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	Drainage Patterns (B10)
High Water Table (A2) Aquatic Fauna (B13)	Moss Trim Lines (B16)
Saturation (A3) Marl Deposits (B15)	Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
Water Marks (B1) Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	Crayfish Burrows (C8)
✓ Sediment Deposits (B2) Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	Saturation Vis ble on Aerial Imagery (C9)
✓ Drift Deposits (B3) ✓ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
Algal Mat or Crust (B4) Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	Geomorphic Position (D2)
Iron Deposits (B5) Thin Muck Surface (C7)	Shallow Aquitard (D3)
Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) Other (Explain in Remarks)	Microtopographic Relief (D4)
Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)	 FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
Field Observations:	
Surface Water Present? Yes No 🖌 Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present? Yes No 🖌 Depth (inches):	
Saturation Present? Yes <u>Ves</u> Depth (inches): <u>Wetland</u>	Hydrology Present? Yes 🖌 No
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if a	ailable:
Demedia	
Remarks:	

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Poin	_{t:} Dpw2
---------------	--------------------

	Absolute		Indicator	Dominance Test worksheet:
<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>30 ft r</u>)	<u>% Cover</u> 15	Species?	<u>Status</u> FAC	Number of Dominant Species
1. Acer rubrum				That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: $\frac{7}{}$ (A)
2. Acer saccharinum	<u>15</u>	<u> </u>	FACW	Total Number of Dominant
3. Betula populifolia	10	~	FAC	Species Across All Strata: _/ (B)
4				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL $FAC(M)$ or $FAC(-100)$ (A/B)
5		·		That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: (A/B)
6				Prevalence Index worksheet:
7				Total % Cover of: Multiply by:
	40%	= Total Co	ver	OBL species $\frac{60}{20}$ x 1 = $\frac{60}{60}$
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15 ft r)				FACW species $\frac{30}{25}$ x 2 = $\frac{60}{75}$
1. Alnus incana	15	~	FACW	FAC species $x_3 = 7^{-5}$
2				FACU species $\frac{10}{0}$ $x 4 = \frac{40}{0}$
3				UPL species $x = \frac{1}{225}$
4				Column Totals: (A) (B)
5				Prevalence Index = $B/A = \frac{1.88}{2}$
6				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
7		·		1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
/	0/	Tatal Ca		✓ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
Had Oracless (Distributed 5 ft r	1070	= Total Co	ver	✓ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5 ft r)	25			4 - Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting
1. Carex lupulina	20	<u> </u>	OBL	data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
2. Scirpus atrovirens	15	<u> </u>	OBL	Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)
3. Juncus effusus		 ✓ 	OBL	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must
4. Solidago canadensis	10		FACU	be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
5		·		Definitions of Vegetation Strata:
6				Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter
7				at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.
8				Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH
9				and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.
10				Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless
11				of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.
12.				Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in
	70%	= Total Co	ver	height.
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30 ft r)		. oral ee		
1				
2				
3				Hydrophytic Vegetation
4			·	Present? Yes <u>V</u> No
Demonitor (la ciudo a bato avanhero hero en en e concreto		= Total Co	ver	
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate	sneet.)			

SOIL

Profile Desc	cription: (Describe	to the de	oth needed to docu	ment the	indicator	or confirm	the absence of indicat	tors.)
Depth				. 2	- .			
(inches)	Color (moist)	<u>%</u>	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²	Texture	Remarks
0 - 2	10YR 3/1	100					Loamy Sand	
2 - 16	10YR 4/2	90	10YR 5/2	10	D	М	Loamy Sand	
-					·			
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		letion, RM	Reduced Matrix, M	S=Masked	d Sand Gr	ains.	² Location: PL=Pore	e Lining, M=Matrix.
Hydric Soil								ematic Hydric Soils ³ :
Histosol	(A1) pipedon (A2)		Polyvalue Belo MLRA 149B		(S8) (LR	RR,) (LRR K, L, MLRA 149B) dox (A16) (LRR K, L, R)
Black Hi			Thin Dark Surfa		LRR R. M	LRA 149B)		t or Peat (S3) (LRR K, L, R)
	en Sulfide (A4)		Loamy Mucky I				Dark Surface (S7	
	d Layers (A5)		Loamy Gleyed		2)		-	Surface (S8) (LRR K, L)
	d Below Dark Surfac	e (A11)	✓ Depleted Matrix					ce (S9) (LRR K, L)
	ark Surface (A12) /lucky Mineral (S1)		Redox Dark Su Depleted Dark				-	Masses (F12) (LRR K, L, R) blain Soils (F19) (MLRA 149B)
	Gleyed Matrix (S4)		Redox Depress		')			A6) (MLRA 144A, 145, 149B)
	Redox (S5)			. ,			Red Parent Mate	
	l Matrix (S6)							rk Surface (TF12)
Dark Su	rface (S7) (LRR R, I	MLRA 149	B)				Other (Explain in	Remarks)
³ Indicators of	f hydrophytic vegeta	tion and w	etland hydrology mu	st be pres	ent. unles:	s disturbed	or problematic.	
	Layer (if observed)			01.00 p.00				
Туре:								
	ches):						Hydric Soil Present?	Yes 🖌 No
Remarks:								
rtomano.								

Appendix D

On-Site Photographs

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Photograph 1: Lack of woody vegetation along the bank in Monitoring Area LF-1.



Photograph 3: Surviving live stakes observed at the transition from Monitoring Area LF-2 and LF-3.



Photograph 2: Overview of Monitoring Areas LF-1 and LF-2.



Photograph 4: Dead live stakes observed within Monitoring Area LF-2.



Photograph 5: Signs of wildlife browsing on live stakes planted within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 7: Successful live stakes along the banks within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 6: Existing large trees along the banks within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 8: Mature trees along the banks within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 9: Live stakes successfully growing under mature trees within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 11: Existing woody shrubs along the banks within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 10: Vegetated and stable banks within Monitoring Area LF-3.



Photograph 12: Cedar Planting Area on the South bank of Lake Flower.



Photograph 13: Rip rap bank and unvegetated areas at the northwestern portion of Brandy Brook.



Photograph 15: View facing upstream of Brandy Brook along Brandy Brook Avenue.



Photograph 14: View of well vegetated stream banks, facing upstream along Brandy Brook.



Photograph 16: View facing upstream of the eastern portion of Monitoring Area BB-1.



Photograph 17: Easternmost portion of Monitoring Area BB-1.



Photograph 19: Rip-rap slope of Brandy Brook at the northern end of BB-2 along Brandy Brook Avenue.



Photograph 18: Area of street runoff along the top of banks of Brandy Brook at the northern portion of BB-2.



Photograph 20: Erosional deterioration of historic culvert on the northern end of Monitoring Area BB-2.



Photograph 21: View facing upstream of Brandy Brook, withing Monitoring area BB-2.



Photograph 23: Area of previously identified and treaded invasive species (Japanese knotweed).



Photograph 22: View facing upstream of Brandy Brook, withing Monitoring area BB-2.



Photograph 24: Stable drop log structure observed along Brandy Brook within Monitoring Area BB-2.



Photograph 25: View of stable stream channel bank with core log structure along Area BB-2.



Photograph 27: Well vegetated and stable stream banks of Brank Brook within Area BB-2.



Photograph 26: Stable rock vane structure within Brandy Brook within Monitoring Area BB-2.



Photograph 28: Restored emergent wetland area identified at Monitoring Area Wet-1.



Photograph 29: View facing south from Monitoring Area Wet-1.



Photograph 31: Saturated soils identified within Monitoring Area Wet-1.



Photograph 30: Depleted matrix identified within the soil sample at Monitoring Area Wet-1.



Photograph 32: Large alder shrubs located within Monitoring Area Wet-1.



Photograph 33: Southern portion of Brandy Brook between wetland areas Wet-1 and Wet-2.



Photograph 35: Drop log structure within the restored stream channel within Monitoring Area Wet-2.



Photograph 34: Restored stream channel within Monitoring Area Wet-2.



Photograph 36: Newly planted trees within Monitoring Area Wet-2.



Photograph 37: Overview of Monitoring Area Wet-2.



Photograph 39: Tire ruts observed within the newly planted area in Wet-2.



Photograph 38: Restored stream channel within Monitoring Area Wet-2.



Photograph 40: Sandy soils observed within Monitoring Area Wet-2.



Photograph 41: Reacting soil test strip indicating hydric wetland soils within Wet-2.



Photograph 42: Newly planted tree within Wet-2 with tree staking and fresh mulch pit.

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