AECOM

Wetland Delineation Report
Fortino Tire Site

DRAFT

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APPENDICES

1 Introduction

AECOM USA, Inc. (AECOM), on behalf of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), is conducting a supplemental remedial investigation at the Fortino Tire Site (Site) located in West Monroe, New York (Figure 1). In accordance with the investigation, AECOM is preparing a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) Part 2 following the guidance requirements in NYSDEC Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (Department of Environmental Remediation [DER]-10), effective May 3, 2010. As part of the FWRIA, AECOM has prepared this wetland delineation. In addition to the wetland delineation, AECOM also reviewed the proposed supplemental remedial investigation sediment and soil sampling locations and determined if the samples should be classified as soils or sediment. The classification criteria was based on evidence or potential for prolonged ponding/inundation.

2 Site Location, History, and Description

2.1 Site Location

The Site is located at the northern end of Pinnacle Road Spur at the eastern boundary of the Town of West Monroe, West Monroe, Oswego County, New York (Oswego County Tax Map ID: 261.00-03-05) as shown in Figure 1. The Site is accessible via the Pinnacle Road Spur, north of the intersection of Pinnacle and Dump Roads. A gravel entrance and interior roadways are present on the Site and is bounded by private landowners in all directions.

2.2 History

The Site is currently abandoned and undeveloped. It is classified on the tax record as “322-Residential Vacant Land Over 10 Acres” as defined by the New York State Office of Real Property Services. Surrounding property/parcel classifications include: “910-Private Wild and Forest Lands except for Private Hunting and Fishing Clubs” to the east; “322-Residential Vacant Land Over 10 Acres” to the north, northwest, and west; and “240-Rural Residence with Acreage” to the south. The last classification is reserved for year-round residential properties, with up to three year-round dwelling units situated on the land.

The Site was historically utilized as a municipal waste accumulation area and a used tire and Automobile Shredder Residue (ASR) waste accumulation area. In the early 1980s, the Site began receiving ASR from Roth Steel of Syracuse, New York. The ASR waste consisted of shredded automobile interior components. In the mid-1980s, the material was reportedly dumped over an embankment, partially entering wetlands adjacent to the Site to the north of the existing ASR waste pile. There has been no record of electrical components, such as polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing capacitors, being separated from the waste and PCBs are known to be present in the ASR waste. Municipal waste from the Town of West Monroe had also been dumped on the Site in the area west and immediately adjacent to the ASR waste pile.

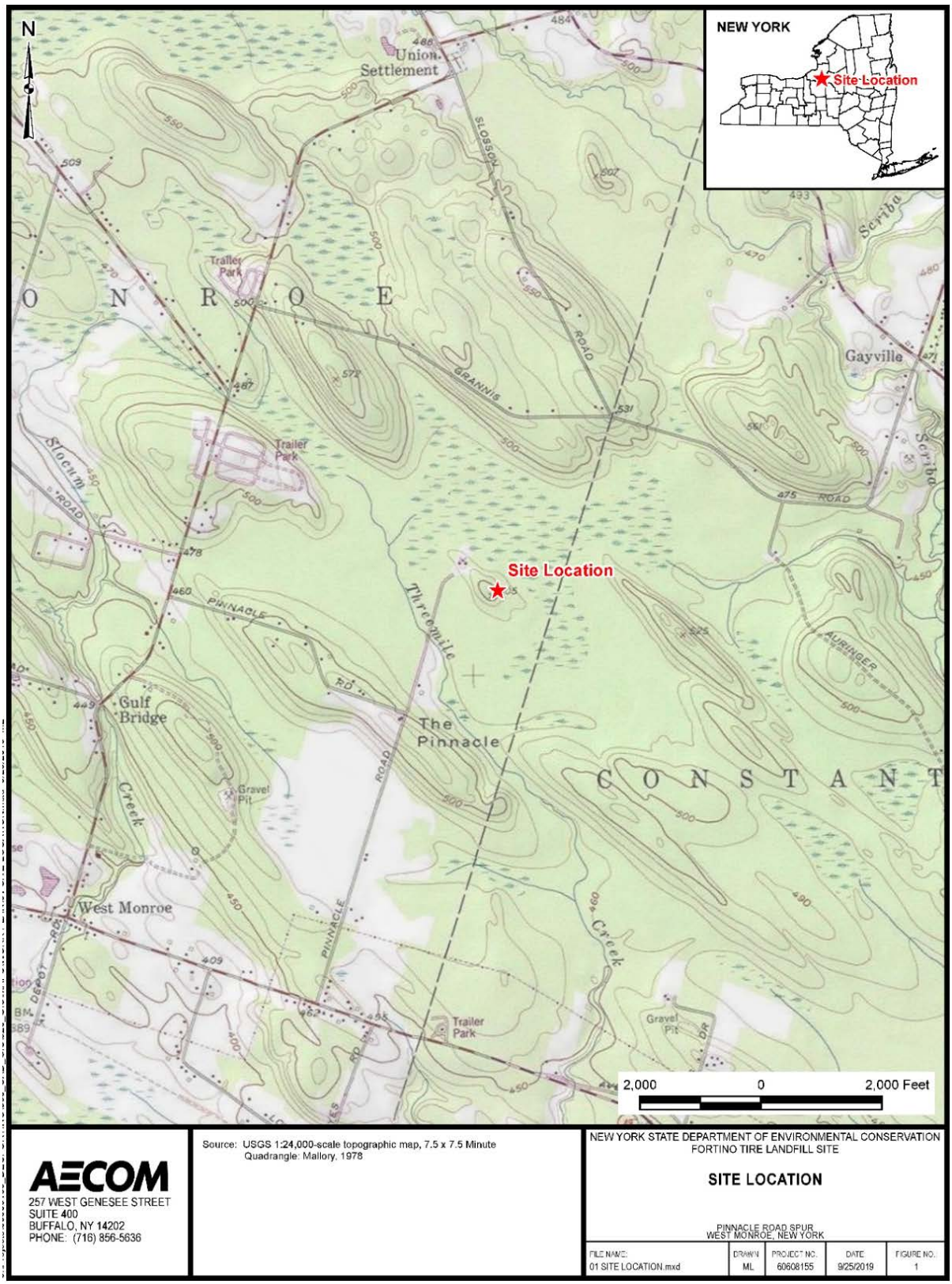

Figure 1. Site Location

In 2004, NYSDEC initiated a tire remediation effort in conformance with the New York State Waste Tire Management and Recycling Act of 2003. Between 2004 and 2009, approximately 11 to 12 million tires were processed into New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Geotechnical Control Procedure 19 (GCP-19)-compliant tire shred material and removed from the Site. The Site currently contains a large stockpile of ASR waste that rises in elevation from approximately 480 feet (North American Vertical Datum of 1988 or NAVD88) in areas adjacent to the wetland to the northeast, to a peak of approximately 499.7 feet (NAVD88) at the location of monitoring well FT-MW-106. The ASR waste is generally exposed at the surface with no evidence of a soil cover. The ASR waste volume is estimated at approximately 55,000 cubic yards. Waste tires and metal components are also present within the ASR waste; however, the quantity of tires and metal within the stockpile are unknown.

Information on previous Site investigations and the current remedial investigation is provided in the Draft Remedial Investigation Report (AECOM, September 2021).

2.3 Site Description

The Site is relatively flat except for the ASR waste pile and municipal landfill which dominate the middle of the Site. Much of the flat portion of the Site is at elevation 474 feet, while the top of the municipal landfill is approximately 508 feet. The slopes of the south and east of the ASR waste pile are generally at a grade of approximately 1:4, while slopes on the northside of the ASR waste pile and municipal landfill are steep. The municipal landfill is covered with upland grasses. The ASR waste area is covered with short upland grass vegetation and some opportunistic tree species. Large swathes of undeveloped woods and wetlands surround the Site (Figure 2).

Figure 3 depicts the Site in 2009. In the figure, dedicated work spaces for waste management radiate out from the toe of the ASR slope to the north, east, and along the access road to the south. In these areas, the surfaces were stabilized with compacted soils and stone.

NYSDEC and United States (U.S.) Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulated wetlands are located on and surrounding the Site. Historically, the Site has partially flooded due to beaver activity in Threemile Creek, located adjacent to the southwest corner of the Site (Figures 1, 2, and 3).

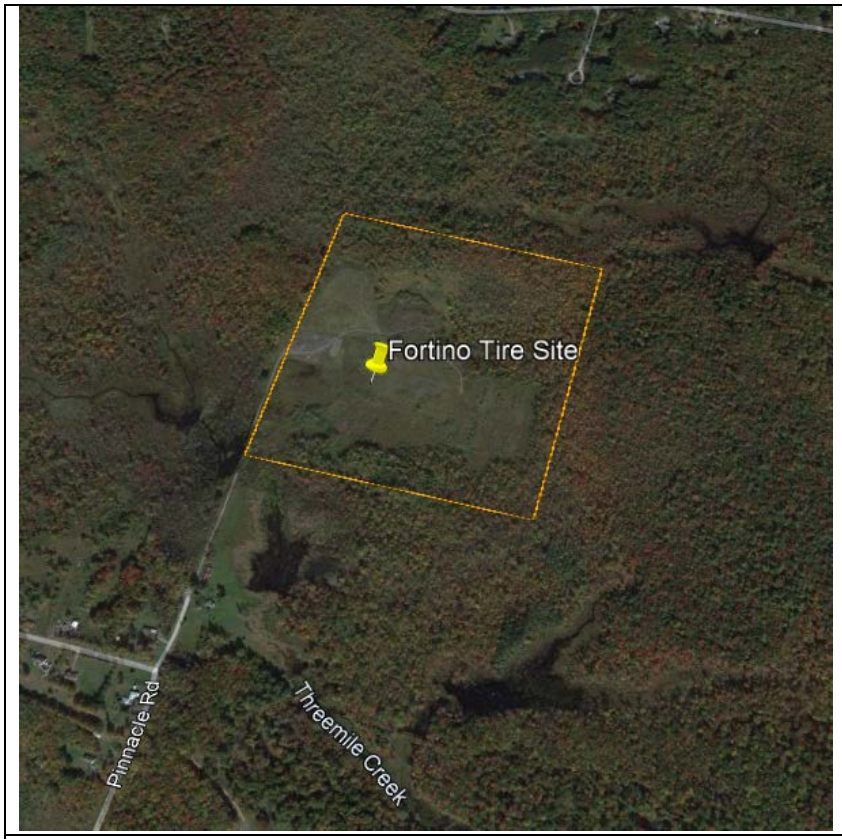

Figure 2. Site Location and Surrounding Environs (2021)

Figure 3. Site Location, circa 2009.

Note the development on Site and the large, disturbed areas and rectangular shaped waste management areas located south and east of the ASR waste pile.

3 Wetland Delineation Overview

The USACE regulates "waters of the U.S.", pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 U.S.C. 1344), hereinafter referred to as Section 404. The term "waters of the U.S." includes navigable lakes, rivers, streams, tributaries to navigable waters, all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, and interstate waters and their tributaries. Waters of the U.S. also include wetlands adjacent to any of the above and all other waters of the U.S. not identified above, such as isolated wetlands and lakes, intermittent streams, and other waters, the destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce 40 Code of Federal Regulations 230.3(Federal register, 1980).

The interpretation of waters that affect interstate commerce is broad. It extends to the following: waters that are presently used, have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use by interstate or foreign travelers for recreation; waters from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate commerce or foreign commerce; waters that are or could be used by industries in interstate commerce; and waters that are or could be used by migratory birds or waterfowl. While the determination of wetlands is the focus of this report, it must be emphasized that waters in general are subject to regulation, since in all likelihood such waters would be considered "waters of the U.S."

The USACE (Federal Register 1982) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Federal Register 1980) jointly define wetlands under Section 404 as: "Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions."

From this definition of wetlands, the USACE developed a three-parameter method to evaluate areas of land for the existence of wetlands based on the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Generally, an area must exhibit all three parameters in order to be considered a federally jurisdictional wetland. A detailed field sampling methodology was developed based on the following definitions of the three parameters:

- Hydrophytic Vegetation - The sum total of macrophytic plant life that occurs in areas where the frequency and duration of inundation or soil saturation produce permanently or periodically saturated soils of sufficient duration to exert a controlling influence on the plant species present.

- Hydric Soil - A soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions that favor the growth and regeneration of hydrophytic vegetation.

- Wetland Hydrology - Encompasses all hydrologic characteristics of areas that are periodically inundated or have soils saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season. Areas with evident characteristics of wetland hydrology are those where the presence of water has an overriding influence on characteristics of vegetation and soils due to anaerobic and reducing conditions, respectively.

A detailed description of these three parameters is provided in the following sections.

3.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation

Hydrophytic vegetation is adapted to life in permanently or periodically inundated or saturated soils. There are five main plant indicator status categories, based on the plant species' frequency of occurrence in wetlands:

- Obligate wetland plants (OBL) occur almost always (estimated probability >99 percent) in wetlands under natural conditions, but may also occur rarely (estimated probability <1 percent) in nonwetland areas;

- Facultative wetland plants (FACW) usually occur in wetlands (estimated probability >67-99 percent), but occasionally are found in nonwetlands (estimated probability 1-33 percent);

- Facultative plants (FAC) are equally likely to occur in wetlands or nonwetlands (estimated probability 33-67 percent);

- Facultative upland plants (FACU) usually occur in nonwetlands (estimated probability >67-99 percent), but occasionally are found in wetlands (estimated probability 1-<33 percent); and

- Upland plants (UPL) occur rarely (estimated probability <1 percent) in wetlands, but occur almost always (estimated probability >99 percent) in nonwetlands.

An area is considered to have hydrophytic vegetation when, under normal circumstances, more than 50 percent of the dominant species are OBL, FACW, or FAC species. Additional indicators of wetland vegetation include:

- Observation of plant species growing in areas of prolonged inundation and/or soil saturation;
- Morphological adaptations;
- Information from technical literature;
- Physiological adaptations; and
- Reproductive adaptations.

3.2 Hydric Soils

Indicators of hydric soils can be placed into two categories: 1) soil series and phases on the national and state hydric soils lists; and 2) field indicators of hydric soils. In addition, direct evidence can be used such as the observation of ponding, flooding and saturation, taking into account factors such as the time of year and likely duration. Direct evidence may be the only indication in newly developing soils or in areas of recent change. The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) in conjunction with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils has developed national and state lists of hydric soils (NTCHS, 1991).

The presence of any one of the following field identifiable factors may indicate that hydric soils are present:

- Organic Soils contain a high amount of organic matter and water content;

- Histic Epipedon is a layer of a mineral hydric soil between 8 to 16 inches in depth at or near the surface that is saturated for 30 consecutive days or more in most years and contains a minimum of 20 percent of organic matter when no clay is present or a minimum of 30 percent of organic matter when 60 percent or greater clay is present;

- Sulfidic materials in mineral soils emit an odor of rotten eggs. The odor is produced by the presence of hydrogen sulfide. These odors are present in permanently saturated soils with sulfidic material only a few inches from the soil surface. Sulfides are produced only in a reducing environment;

- Aquic or peraquic moisture regimes in soils that are almost completely free of dissolved oxygen due to the presence and/or saturation of groundwater at the soil surface, i.e., soils of tidal marshes and soils of closed, landlocked depressions that are fed by permanent streams;

- Reducing soil conditions (e.g., black anoxic soil) occur when soils have been saturated for long or very long durations of time;

- Gleyed, low chroma or low chroma mottled soils refer to the coloration of hydric soils. The colors of various soil components are often the most diagnostic indicator of soils. Gleyed, or gray-colored, soils develop when anaerobic conditions result in pronounced chemical reduction of iron, manganese, and other elements, thereby producing a gray soil colors.

- Mottled means “marked with spots of contrasting color.” Soils that have brightly colored mottles and a low matrix chroma are indicative of a fluctuating water table;

- Iron and/or manganese concretions less than 0.07 inches (2 millimeters) in diameter occurring within 3 inches (7.5 centimeters) of the surface are evidence that the soil is saturated for long periods near the surface; and

- Coarse textured soils with:
  a) High organic matter content in the surface horizon,
  b) Dark vertical streaking of subsurface horizons by organic matter; and/or
  c) Wet spodosols.

3.3 Hydrology

Areas with evident characteristics of wetland hydrology are those where the presence of water has an overriding influence on characteristics of vegetation and soils due to the anaerobic and reducing conditions caused by consistent inundation. Generally speaking, areas that are seasonally inundated and/or saturated to the surface for more than 12.5 percent of the growing season are classified as wetlands. Areas saturated to the surface between 5 percent and 12 percent of the growing season are sometimes wetlands and sometimes uplands. Areas saturated to the surface for less than 5 percent of the growing season are nonwetlands. The length of time an area is wet for the hydrology criterion is based on consecutive days during the growing season.

The hydrology parameter may be quite evident (i.e., overbank flooding), or it can be difficult to observe. In contrast to the vegetation and soil parameters, the hydrology parameter has much more spatial and temporal variation, making the determination of wetland boundaries generally impracticable based on it alone. Hydrologic indicators are useful in confirming that a site with hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soils still exhibits hydrological conditions typically associated with such vegetation and soils.

Hydrologic indicators associated with wetlands can be based on recorded data and/or field data. Recorded data can be obtained from tide gauges, stream gauges, flood predictions, historical data (e.g., aerial photographs and soil surveys), and piezometers. Field data include the following characteristics:

- Visual observation of inundation;
- Visual observation of soil saturation;
- Water marks;
- Drift lines;
- Sediment deposits;
- Surface scouring; and,
- Wetland drainage patterns.

3.4 NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland Delineation Manual

In 1995 the NYSDEC published the Freshwater Wetlands Delineation Manual (NYSDEC Manual) for wetlands of New York State. The manual (NYSDEC, 1995) generally follows the federal manual with a few noted differences.

3.4.1 Hydric Vegetation

Hydrophytic vegetation is considered present if any of the following are present:

(1) FACW or wetter species comprise more than 50 percent of the dominant species of the plant community and no FACU or UPL species are dominant, or;

(2) OBL perennial species collectively represent at least 10 percent areal cover in the plant community and are evenly distributed throughout the community and not restricted to depressional microsites, or;

(3) One or more dominant plant species in the community has one or more of the following morphological adaptations: hypertrophied lenticels, buttressed stems or trunks, multiple trunks, adventitious roots, shallow root systems, or other locally applicable adaptation, or;

(4) The presence of unbroken expanses of peat mosses (*Sphagnum* spp.) and other regionally applicable species of bryophytes over persistently saturated soil.

3.4.2 Hydrology and Wetland Soils

Soils and hydrology for the NYSDEC Manual are similar to the federal manual. As indicated earlier under Site description, much of the soils along the wetland boundary were heavily disturbed.

3.5 Wetland Delineation Methods

The specific methods used for characterizing and evaluating vegetation, hydrology, and soils at the Site are provided in the following sections:

3.5.1 Hydrophytic Vegetation

Species abundance in both upland and wetland communities was visually estimated by percent cover within each vegetation stratum. Dominant trees/vines, shrubs/saplings, and herbaceous plants were recorded within sample plots of 30-foot, 15-foot, and 5-foot radii, respectively.

Plant species were identified using botanical references for the region. The hydrophytic indicator status of each species was identified using "The National Wetland Plant List" (USACE, 2020). Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation are satisfied if the results of the rapid assessment include all species rated as OBL or FACW (Indicator 1), the dominance test is greater than 50 percent (Indicator 2), or the prevalence index is less than or equal to 3.0 (Indicator 3). The wetland classification system developed by Cowardin et al. (1979) was utilized to classify delineated wetland vegetated community cover type as palustrine forested (PFO), palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS), palustrine emergent (PEM), or palustrine open water (POW).

3.5.2 Wetland Soils

For each observation plot, the soil profile was characterized to determine the presence or absence of hydric soil indicators. Soil borings were taken with a hand-held auger to depths of 18 inches to observe the soil profile and evaluate redoximorphic features, if present. Information collected for each soil profile included (for each soil horizon observed) horizon depth, texture, color, and the presence or absence of redoximorphic features. Colors of the soil matrix and redoximorphic features were identified using Munsell® colors (Munsell Color, 2000). All hydric soil determinations were based on criteria established in the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service Field Indicators of Hydric Soils (USDA, 2018).

3.5.3 Wetland Hydrology

Indicators of wetland hydrology were evaluated by determining the presence of primary indictors, noting whether the soil at the surface was inundated or contained free water or saturation within the upper 12 inches of the soil profile. If primary indicators were not observed, the presence of secondary indicators was investigated. If two or more secondary indicators were observed, the area was determined to contain

wetland hydrology. Additionally, the presence of any saturation and/or standing water encountered within the soil profile was noted.

3.5.4 Resource Information Review

Prior to conducting the field activities, qualified biologists conducted a review of the following material to prepare for the wetland assessments in the field:

- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Maps (Figure 1);
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map (Figure 4)
- NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland Maps (Figure 5); and
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey Website (Figure 6)

Figure 4 from the USFWS NWI shows that there are palustrine forested wetlands mapped north and east of the municipal landfill and ASR waste pile. Emergent wetlands are mapped immediately south of the Site associated with the Threemile creek. NYSDEC wetlands are mapped in Figure 5. NYSDEC mapped wetlands occur north, east and south of the ASR waste pile. NYSDEC wetlands also occur in the southeast portion of the Site. All mapped wetlands on Site are part of NYSDEC Wetland MA-2, which is a Class I wetlands. The NYSDEC characterizes wetlands in four classes, with Class I wetlands receiving the highest classification. Class I wetlands are often associated with drinking water sources, endangered species habitats, etc. The mapping also depicts wetland check zones located throughout the Site.

The USDA Soil Survey mapper was reviewed to identify soils on Site (Figure 6). Three soil types were identified:

- NGB Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping;
- RaB Raynham silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes; and
- WSC Worth and Empeyville soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony.

Only RaB soils are identified as hydric However, as described previously many of the soils on Site, especially along the wetland line, are highly disturbed.

3.5.5 Field Survey

Wetland scientists delineated wetlands within the Site. The wetland delineation methodologies outlined in the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast, Version 2.0 (Regional Supplement) (USACE, 2012), the NYSDEC Manual were used to identify and delineate wetlands. Both manuals have a section outlining delineation procedures in disturbed conditions. Much of the delineated wetland line was along the tow of slope of the ASR waste pile or, in areas that were previously filled with hardpacked stone and are now reverting to wetlands, as such, the soils are considerably disturbed along many areas along the delineated line and hydrology may be altered by attenuating the rate of drainage.

Along the delineated wetland line wetland observation points were collected. Information for each point has been recorded on Field Data Sheets (Appendix B). Additionally, water features including perennial,

intermittent, or ephemeral streams and ponds, which potentially are regulated State open waters, were identified as such and also documented on Field Data Sheets (Appendix B).

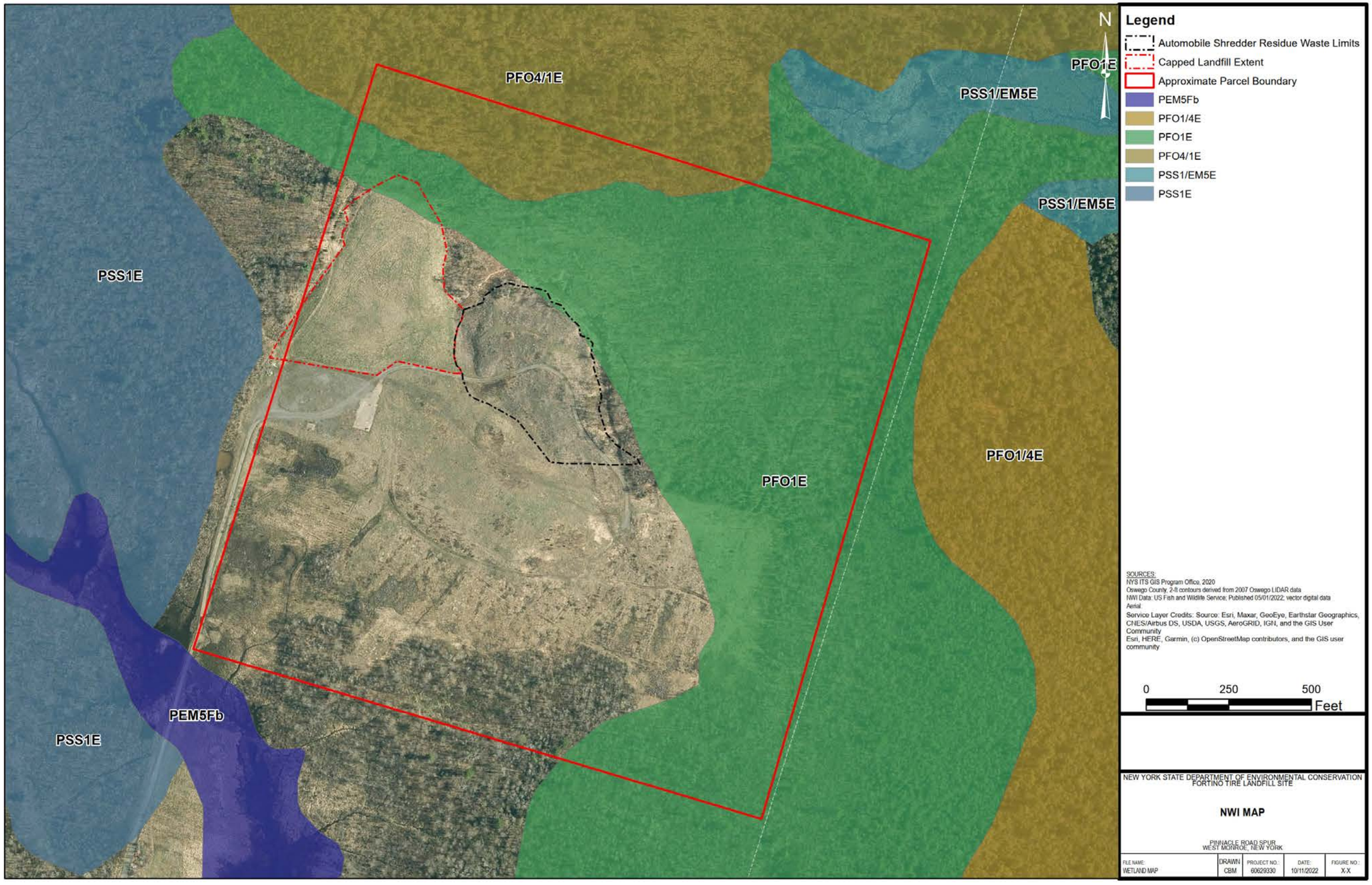

Figure 4. NWI Map

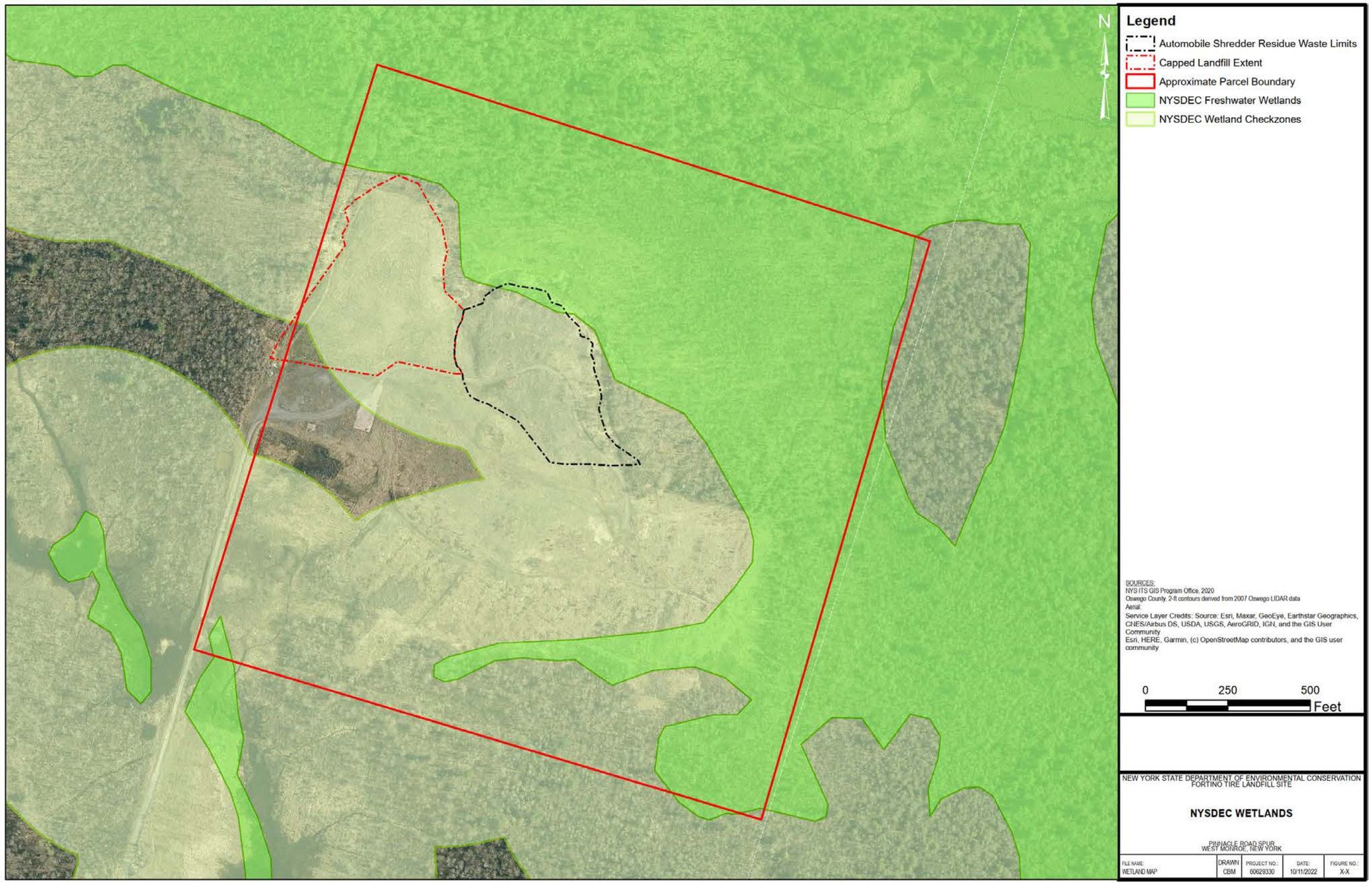

Figure 5. NYSDEC Wetland Map

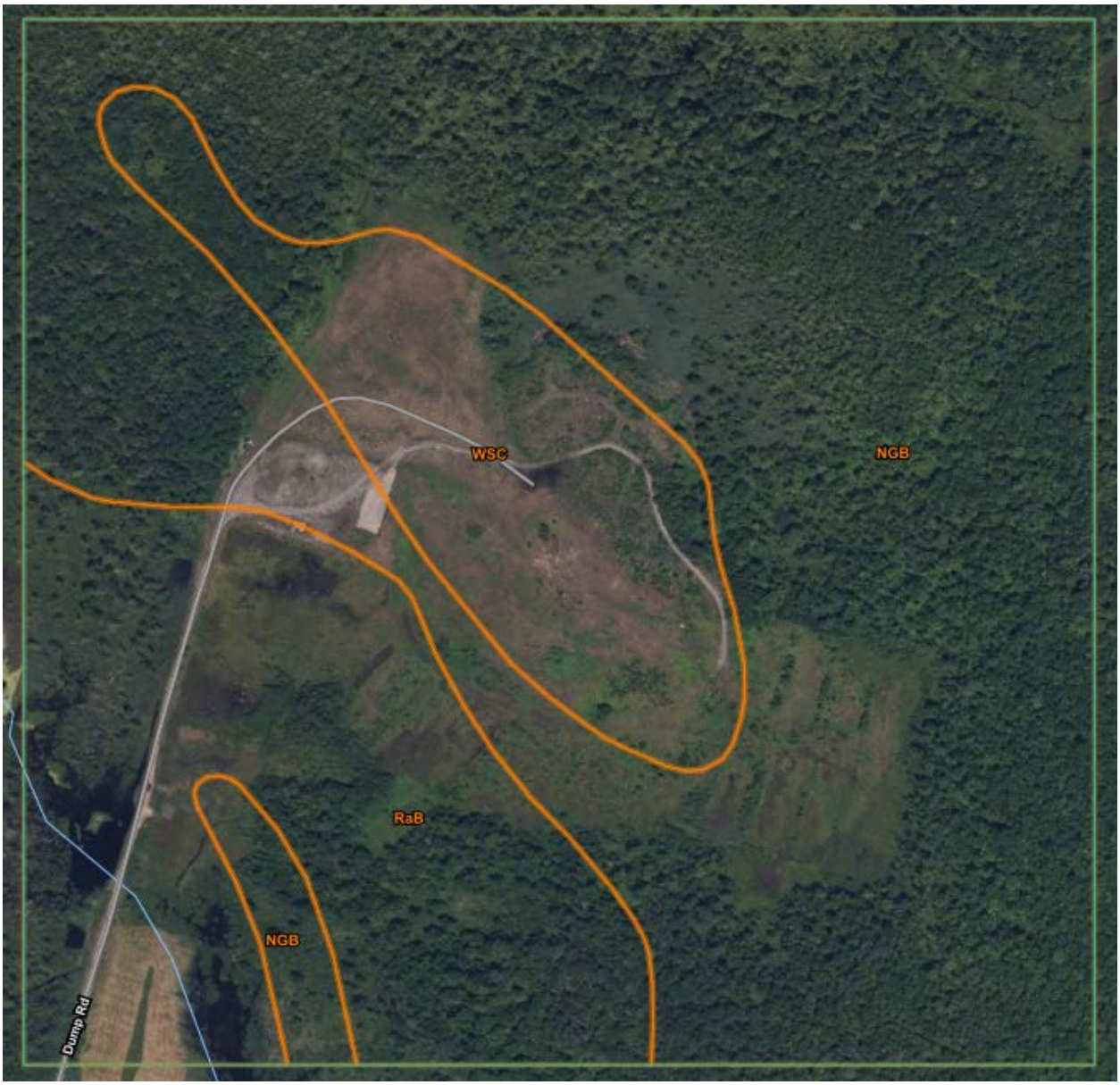

Figure 6. NRCS Soil Survey Map

4 Results and Discussion

Two wetlands were delineated on Site: Wetland A and Wetland B. A description of these wetlands is provided below.

4.1 Wetland A

Wetland A is a large wetland that continues off-Site to the north, east, south, and west. On Site the wetland has primarily three covertypes (emergent wetlands, emergent wetlands – common reed dominated;, and forested wetlands). Wetland Points A-1 and A-3 depict the emergent wetlands; Wetland Point A-2 depicts the forested wetland, and Wetland Point A-4 depicts the common reed monoculture (Figure 7).

4.1.1 Emergent Wetland

South and east of the ASR waste pile, the wetland line starts about 100-200 feet from the toe of the ASR waste pile slope. The wetlands are generally a mix of herbaceous species with a number of saplings. Dominant vegetation in this area consists of a sapling layer dominated by heart-leaf willow, *Salix rigida* (FACW), and quaking aspen, *Populous tremuloides* (FACU); and a herbaceous layer dominated by wrinkle leaf goldenrod, *Solidago rugosa* (FAC), joe pye weed, *Eutrochium purpureum* (FAC), woolgrass, *Scirpus cyperinus* (FACW), common reed, *Phragmites australis* (FACW), cattails, *Typha latifolia* (OBL), sedges (*Carex sp.*), and rushes (*Juncus sp.*). Photos 1 and 2 show representative views of the emergent wetlands.

4.1.2 Emergent Wetland - Common Reed Dominated

Generally located on the northside of the ASR waste pile, dense growths of common reed comprising a monoculture are present. The monoculture starts at the toe of the slope and progresses into the wetlands. The monoculture varies in thickness between 25 to 150 feet. The surface in the monoculture is often undulating due to previous tire ruts and other activities. Photos 3 and 4 depict representative views of the *Phragmites*-dominated emergent wetlands.

4.1.3 Forested Wetlands

Forested wetlands predominate past emergent wetlands and common reed wetlands. Forested wetlands were dominated by red maple, *Acer rubrum* (FAC), gray birch , *Betula populifolia* (FAC), black gum, *Nyssa sylvatica* (FAC), high bush blueberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum* (FACW), cinnamon fern, *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* (FACW), and sensitive fern, *Onoclea sensibilis* (FACW) and thick growths of moss. During the time of the survey, these wetlands had 2-4 inches of standing water on their surface. Photos 5 and 6 depict representative views of the forested wetlands.

4.1.4 Upland Islands

South of the ASR waste pile, within the wetlands, sporadic upland islands are present. These uplands are correlated to what appears to be former work areas as they are often somewhat square or rectangular shaped. Uplands were often dominated with Queen Anne's lace, broom sedge, upland grasses, mugwort, mullein, scotch pine, and aspen, and rosettes of common weeds (e.g., plantain, etc.). Photos 7 and 8 depict upland islands and conditions.

4.1.5 Wetland A Summary

Wetland A is contiguous to the large NYSDEC-mapped wetlands to north and east. Some of the wetland habitats along the delineated wetland line show evidence of previous anthropogenic disturbances. However, in some areas, especially to the south and east, natural soils are forming over the hard packed work surfaces. The delineated wetland line generally conformed to a similar elevation throughout the south and east portions of the site. On the northern portion of the ASR waste pile and municipal landfill, the wetland line was generally present at or near the toe of slope (Figure 8); although in a few locations, the northern slope consists of a series of pits and mounds, with the pits containing hydric features and the mounds more upland features. In these areas professional judgment was used when including small, isolated mounds into the wetland area. As such in these locations, the wetland lines may incorporate some areas of slightly higher elevations.

The delineation was performed at the end of September 2022 in a year where New York State was in a mild drought condition. During the delineation much of the wetlands were saturated to the surface or had up to several inches of standing water. Based on water staining on trees, it is conceivable that almost all of the wetlands contain standing water for at least a month in the late winter and spring.

4.2 Wetland B

4.2.1 Description

Wetland B is located on top of the ASR waste pile. The wetland is located in a depressional area that receives sheetflow from areas of higher elevation that surround the wetland. A main access road on top of the ASR waste pile and a minor, rutted path appear to result in a pooling of surface water.

The wetland soils, like the adjacent upland soils are very thin as the ground surface is hardpacked and capped. The wetland receives all hydrology from rainwater, which pools long enough to promote the growth of common reed, cattail, and horsetail, *Equisetum hyemale* (FAC), and soft rush. Photos 9 and 10 depict Wetland B.

4.2.2 Summary

Wetland B is an isolated, non-jurisdictional wetland. The wetland has no hydrologic connection to Three mile Creek or adjacent wetlands (Wetland A). Wetland B is highly disturbed and of low ecological value.

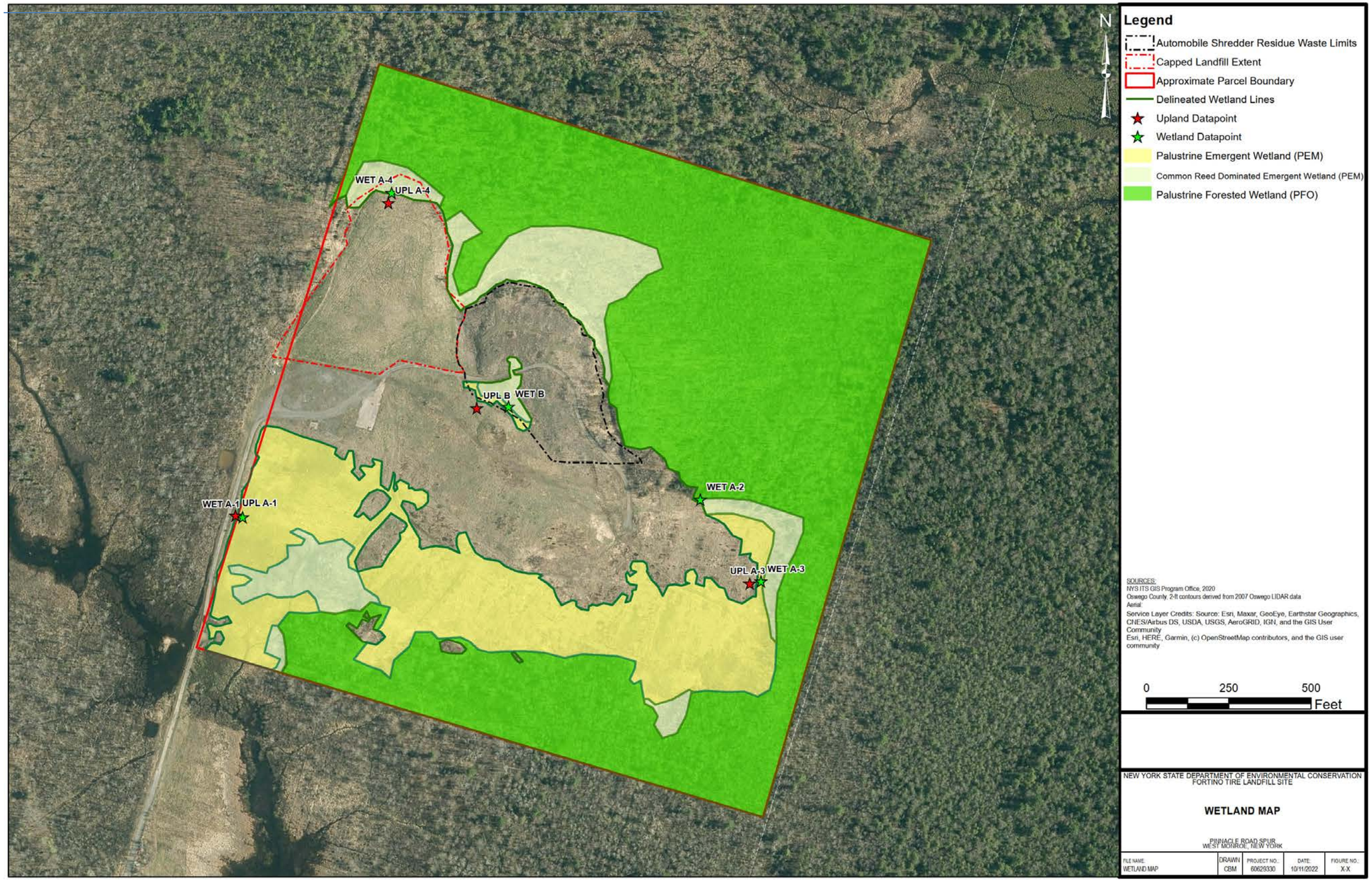

Figure 7. Delineated Wetlands and Observation Points

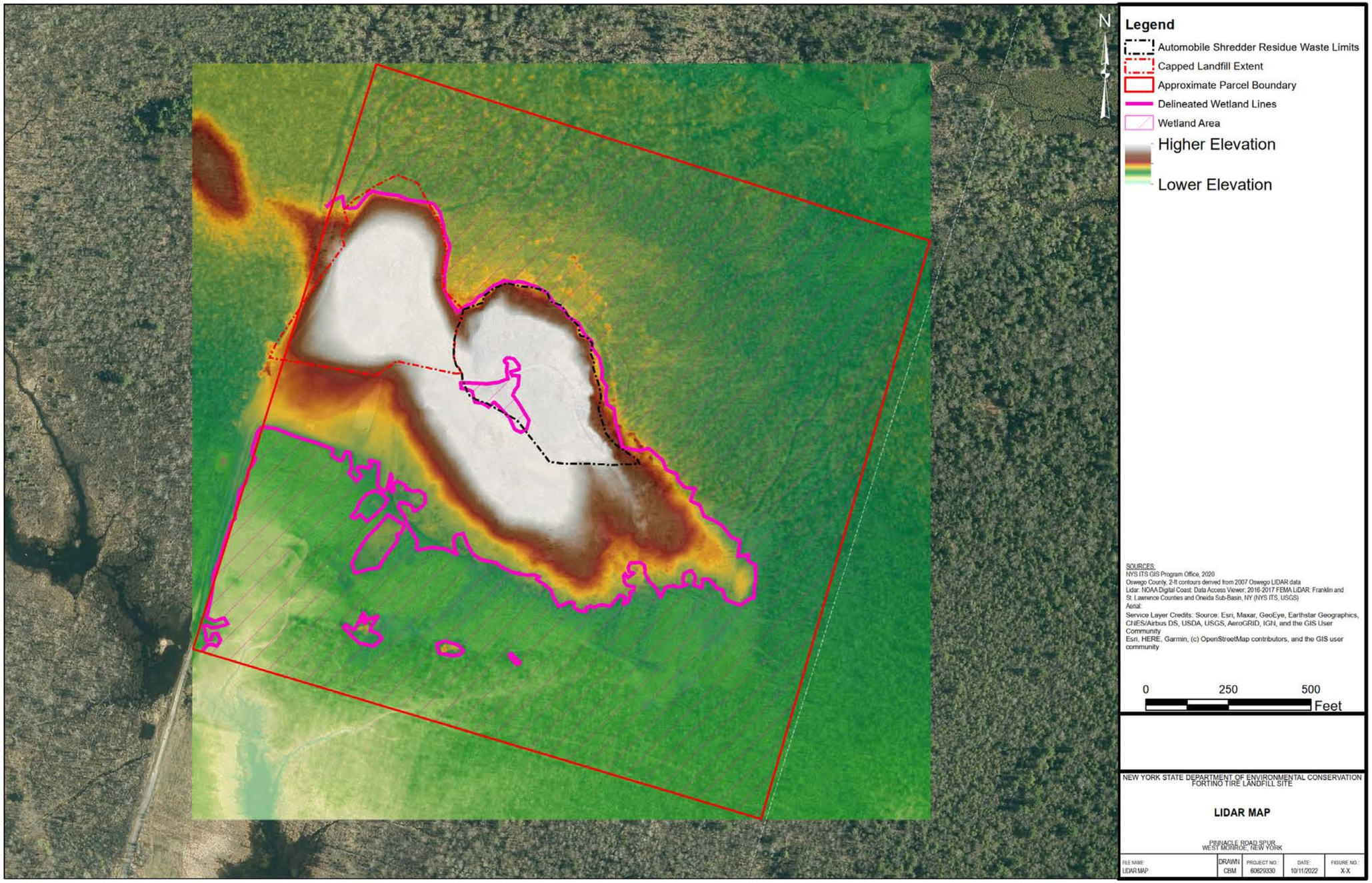

Figure 8. Delineated Wetland Line Depicted on LIDAR Imagery

5 Proposed SRIR Sample Locations

Figures 9 and 10 depicts the proposed SRIR sediment and surface soil locations, respectively. A question was raised as to the identification of soil and sediment samples. Sediment samples are considered those locations that are permanently inundated/submerged or areas that have standing water for a period of time long enough to sustain amphibian life in the late winter/spring.

Based on the observations performed in the wetland delineation, samples located in the wetlands were identified as sediment samples as the wetland areas showed clear evidence of prolonged inundation in the late winter and early spring. Samples located outside of the wetlands were classified as soil samples and are located in areas where water does not pond or pool for any length of time; moreover, much of the uplands (Photo 11 and 12) in the ASR waste pile have very dense soils and water during rainfall events runs off the slope and into the adjacent wetlands.

Based on the original sample identification, only a few samples were reclassified from soil to sediment and sediment to soil. Locations for 31 and 32 were changed to sediment as they are located in dense common reed wetlands (Photos 3 and 4 show examples of these areas). Also, location 11 was changed from sediment to soil as it is in an upland area and did not show evidence of or the potential for prolonged inundation.

As mentioned previously, and depicted in Figure 3, areas past the toe of slope have been disturbed by past activities (clearing, earthmoving, soil stabilization, temporary road construction, vegetation and tree clearing, etc.). The uplands and much of the wetlands near the ASR waste pile have uneven surfaces, with isolated pits and mounds differing between a couple to as much as eight feet in elevation. Using the sediment criteria for samples placed in the wetlands, if pits and mounds are present, the sample will be targeted to be collected in a pit or deep tire rut that would hold water for a longer period of time.

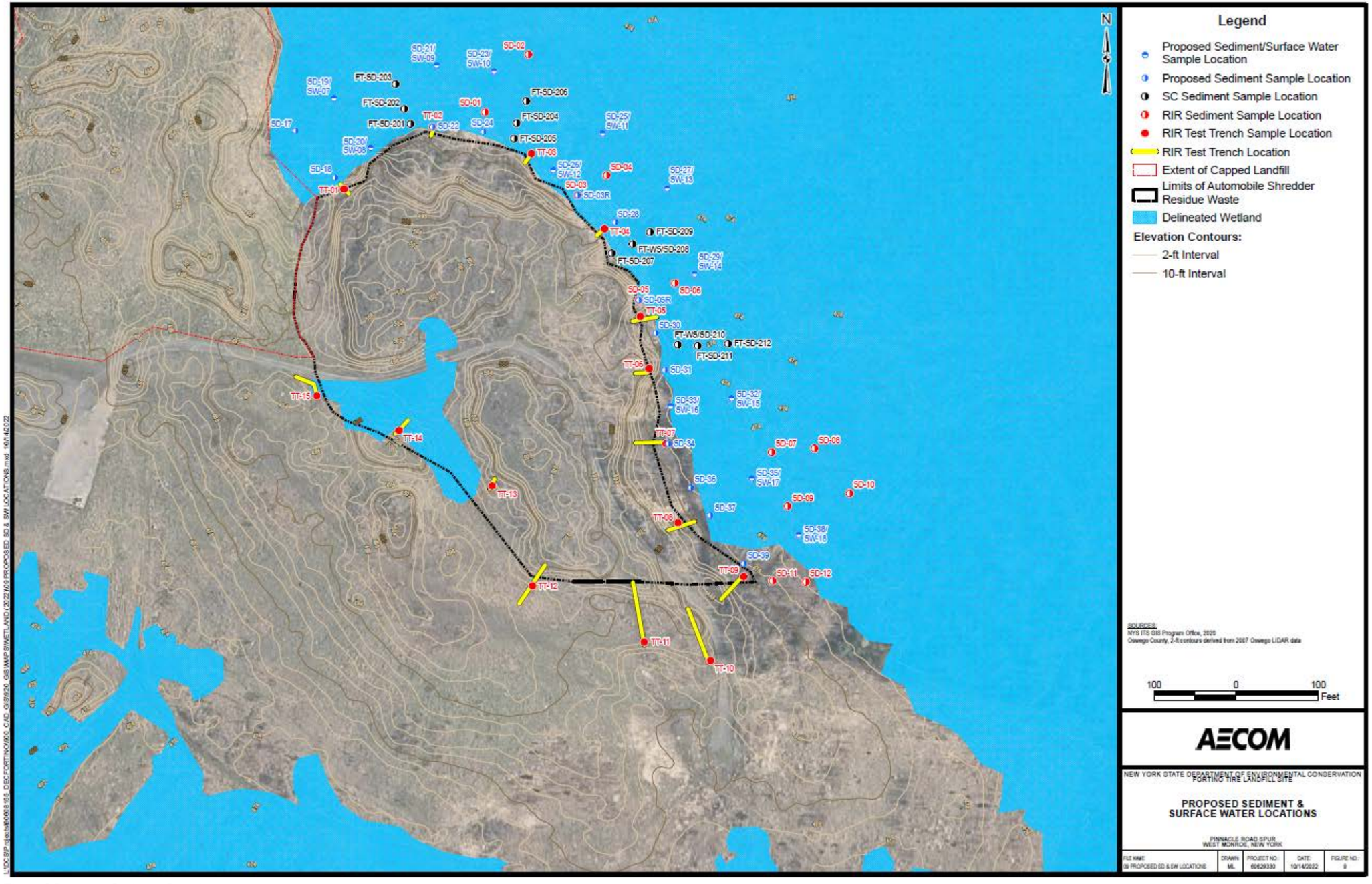

Figure 9 Proposed Sediment Locations

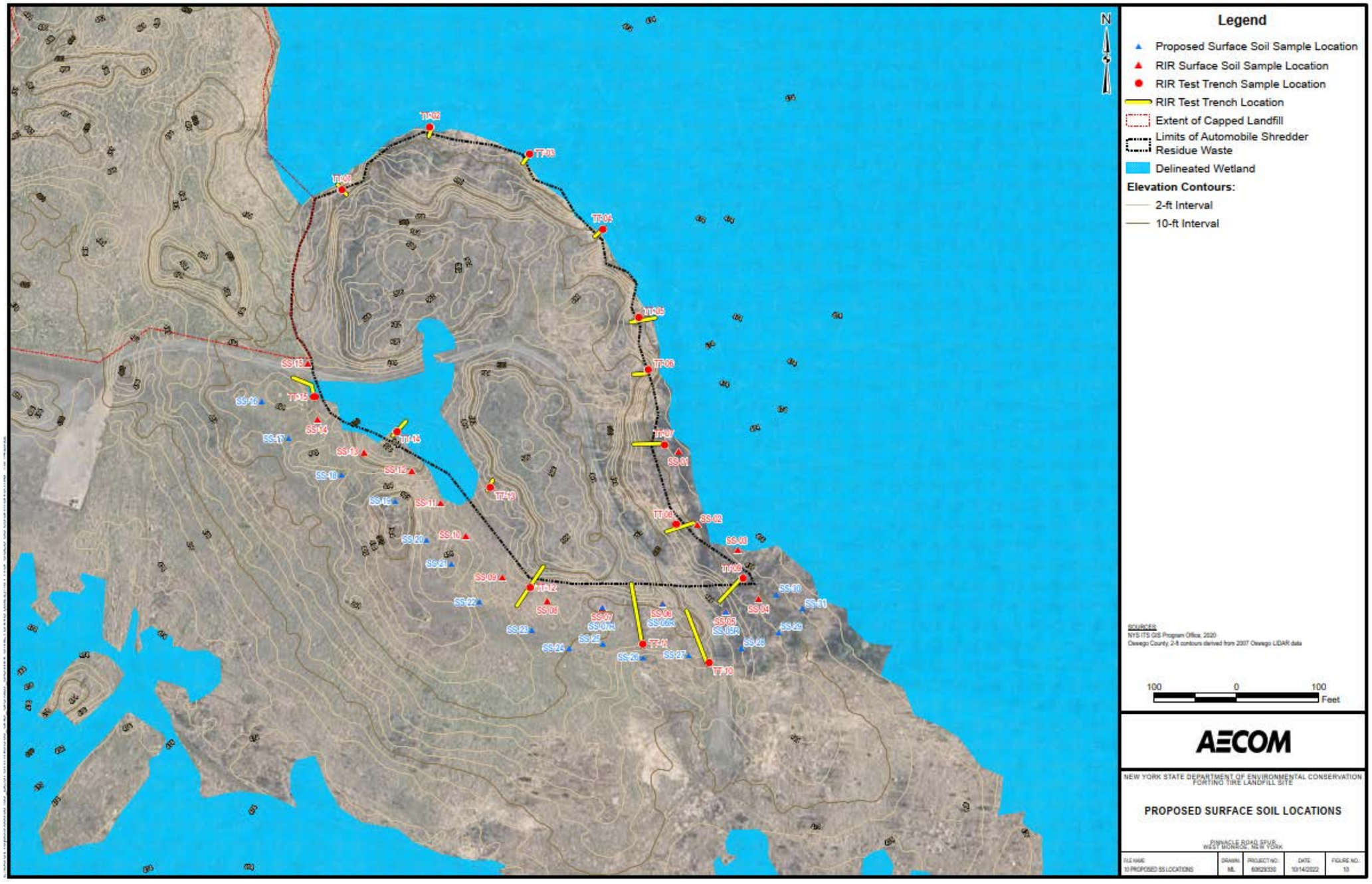

Figure 10 Proposed Soil Locations

6 References

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Appendix A - Photographs

	Photo 1 Looking along the upland / wetland line (wetland to right), note the subtle change in elevation and standing water levels in the wetlands and dry conditions of the uplands.
	Photo 2 Looking at upland emergent wetland boundary in the eastern portion of the Site. Upland areas (foreground) vegetated with Scotch Pine, broom sedge and Queen Anne's lace; wetlands (background) vegetated with woolgrass, soft rush, cattails, and common reed. The emergent wetlands then meet forested wetlands.

	Photo 3 Looking north from landfill at the common reed monoculture.
	Photo 4 Photo of dense growth of common reed that abuts up the toe of slope. Often there is 1-3 ft vertical drop at the toe of slope.

	Photo 5 Typical view of forested wetlands south, east and north of the ASR waste pile.
	Photo 6 Thick growths of moss often observed in forested wetlands.

	Photo 7 Upland island (location of Monitoring Well MW-122)
	Photo 8 Differences in wetland soils (left) and upland soils (right) observed along the wetland line boundary of the emergent wetlands.

	Photo 9 Looking at Wetland B from main access road (foreground) on top of the ASR waste pile.
	Photo 10 Looking at the south end of Wetland B, note the rutted trackway filled with water.

	Photo 11 Uplands near SS-22 and SS-24.
	Photo 12 Uplands near SS-26 and SS-28.

Appendix B – Data Sheets

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 09-25-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: WET A-1

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2949 Long: -76.0434 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Raynham silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes (RaB) NWI classification: None

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
WET A-1 is a wetland datapoint sampled within a PEM portion of Wetland A which contains portions of PEM, PSS, and PFO. This portion of the wetland is located east of the access road into the site and north of the gated entrance .

Site was previously disturbed during former industrial operations.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	1"
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Primary and secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: WET A-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Salix rigida*	40	Yes	FACW
2. *Populus tremuloides*	20	Yes	FACU
3. *Vaccinium corymbosum*	10	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	70 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Solidago rugosa*	15	Yes	FAC
2. *Eutrochium purpureum*	10	Yes	FAC
3. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*	10	Yes	FACW
4. *Carex stricta*	10	Yes	OBL
5. *Scirpus cyperinus*	5	No	OBL
6. *Juncus effusus*			OBL
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	50 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	15	x 1 =	15
FACW species	60	x 2 =	120
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	20	x 4 =	80
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		290 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.42

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

_X_ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

_X_ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Vegetation meets critera for Dominance Test.

SOIL

Sampling Point: WET A-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-1	10YR 3/1	100					Mucky Peat	
1-14	10YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 5/6	10	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- X Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** _____

Remarks:

Soils meet criteria for Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) hydric soil indicators.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 09-25-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: UPL A-1

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): slope of access road Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 2-4%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2949 Long: -76.0434 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping (NGB) NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
UPL A-1 is an Upland datapoint associated with Wetland A and paired with WET A-1. This Upland point was identified up gradient of the wetland and is located on the edge of the access road into the site.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL A-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Artemisia vulgaris*	70	Yes	UPL
2. *Polytrichum commune*	10	No	UPL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	80 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	80	x 5 =	400
Column Totals:	80 (A)		400 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 5.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No hydrophytic vegetation criteria present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: UPL A-1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	7.5YR 2.5/2	100					Loamy/Clayey	hardpacked silt with gravel
2-7	5YR 3/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	hardpacked silt with gravel

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:

No hydric soil criteria present. Refusal at 7"

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 09-26-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: WET A-2

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 4-6%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2950 Long: -76.0381 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping (NGB) NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
WET A-2 is a wetland datapoint sampled within a PFO portion of Wetland A which contains portions of PEM, PSS, and PFO. This portion of the wetland is located in a sloping area northeast of the former landfill site.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):	____
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	2"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Primary and secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WET A-2

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Betula populifolia*	80	Yes	FAC
2. *Pinus strobus*	15	No	FACU
3. *Nyssa sylvatica*	5	No	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	100	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Betula populifolia*	15	Yes	FAC
2. *Hamamelis virginiana*	10	Yes	FACU
3. *Vaccinium corymbosum*	10	Yes	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	35	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*	15	Yes	FACW
2. *Solidago gigantea*	10	Yes	FACW
3. *Onoclea sensibilis*	5	No	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	30	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
		=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	40	x 2 =	80
FAC species	100	x 3 =	300
FACU species	25	x 4 =	100
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	165 (A)		480 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.91

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Vegetation meets critera for Dominance Test.

SOIL

Sampling Point: WET A-2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 2/1	100					Mucky Peat	
6-10	10YR 3/1	95	10YR 6/1	5	D	M	Loamy/Clayey	
10-20	7.5YR 4/4	95	5YR 4/6	5	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- X Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** _____

Remarks:

Soils meet criteria for Depleted Dark Surface (F7) hydric soil indicators.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 09-27-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: WET A-3

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 2-4%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2949 Long: -76.0434 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping (NGB) NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
WET A-3 is a wetland datapoint sampled within a PEM portion of Wetland A which contains portions of PEM, PSS, and PFO. This portion of the wetland is located in the eastern portion of the site.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):	____
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	3"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Primary and secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WET A-3

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Salix rigida*	30	Yes	FACW
2. *Betula populifolia*	15	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	45 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Solidago rugosa*	25	Yes	FAC
2. *Carex spp*	20	Yes	
3. *Phragmites australis*	15	Yes	FACW
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	60 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 80.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	45	x 2 =	90
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	85 (A)		210 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.47

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Vegetation meets critera for Dominance Test.

SOIL

Sampling Point: WET A-3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Redox Features Type[1]	Redox Features Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-2	10YR 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
2-13	10YR 4/1	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
13-18	10YR 6/1	95	7.5YR 4/4	5	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- X Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** _____

Remarks:

Soils meet criteria for Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) and Depleted Matrix (F3) hydric soil indicators.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 09-27-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: UPL A-3

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Slight slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 2-4%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2943 Long: -76.0376 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping (NGB) NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
UPL A-3 is an Upland datapoint associated with Wetland A and paired with WET A-3. This Upland point was identified up gradient of the wetland. Soils have been altered considerably through previous stabilization activities.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL A-3

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Pinus sylvestris*	10	Yes	UPL
2. *Betula populifolia*	5	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Rubus caesius*	60	Yes	FACU
2. *Andropogon virginicus*	10	No	FACU
3. *Vicia sativa*	10	No	FACU
4. *Erechtites hieracifolia*	10	No	UPL
5. *Solidago canadensis*	5	No	FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	5	x 3 =	15
FACU species	85	x 4 =	340
UPL species	20	x 5 =	100
Column Totals:	110 (A)		455 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.14

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No hydrophytic vegetation criteria present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: UPL A-3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	7.5YR 2.5/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
4-8	5YR 4/4	100					Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** X

Remarks:

No hydric soil criteria present. Refusal at 8"

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 10-10-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: WET A-4

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 4-6%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2976 Long: -76.0416 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping (NGB) NWI classification: PFO1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
WET A-4 is a wetland datapoint sampled within a PSS portion of Wetland A which contains portions of PEM, PSS, and PFO. This portion of the wetland is located in the northern portion of the site immediately north of the landfill cap.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	2"
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Primary and secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: WET A-4

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
2. *Betula populifolia*	10	Yes	FAC
3. *Nyssa sylvatica*	10	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	30 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Phragmites australis*	60	Yes	FACW
2. *Onoclea sensibilis*	10	No	FACW
3. *Equisetum hyemale*	10	No	FAC
4. *Juncus effusus*	5	No	OBL
5. *Scirpus atrovirens*	5	No	OBL
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	90 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	70	x 2 =	140
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	120 (A)		270 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.25

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

_X_ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

_X_ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Vegetation meets critera for Dominance Test.

SOIL

Sampling Point: WET A-4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 3/1	100					Loamy/Clayey	
4-10	10YR 6/1	90	7.5YR 5/6	10	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
10-18	N 2.5/	95	7.5YR 4/4	5	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	GLEY 1 4/5GY

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- X Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** _____

Remarks:

Soils meet criteria for Depleted Matrix (F3) hydric soil indicator.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 10-10-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: UPL A-4

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Hillslope (landfill cap) Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 2-4%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2975 Long: -76.0417 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Naumburg-Granby complex, gently sloping (NGB) NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
UPL A-4 is an Upland datapoint associated with Wetland A and paired with WET A-4. This Upland point was identified on the landfill cap up gradient of the wetland

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL A-4

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Poa spp*	60	Yes	
2. *Solidago canadensis*	30	Yes	FACU
3. *Vicia sativa*	20	No	FACU
4. *Erechtites hieracifolia*	15	No	UPL
5. *Solanum carolinense*	5	No	FACU
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	130 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	55	x 4 =	220
UPL species	15	x 5 =	75
Column Totals:	70 (A)		295 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.21

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No hydrophytic vegetation criteria present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: UPL A-4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	7.5YR 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** X

Remarks:

No hydric soil criteria present. Refusal at 8"

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 09-26-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: WET B

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2958 Long: -76.0403 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Worth and Empeyville soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony (WSC) NWI classification: None

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil X, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
WET B is a wetand datapoint within Wetland B (WB). WB is a highly distubed PSS, with fringing PEM, wetland on top of the historic Automotive Shredder location. Soil probes and augers were not able to penetrate the soil surface.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- X Surface Water (A1)
- X High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- X FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	2"
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Primary and secondary wetland hydrology indicators present. Perched water table.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WET B

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Populus tremuloides*	25	Yes	FACU
2. *Vaccinium corymbosum*	15	Yes	FACW
3. *Betula populifolia*	10	Yes	FAC
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	50 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Phragmites australis*	15	Yes	FACW
2. *Solidago rugosa*	10	Yes	FAC
3. *Typha latifolia*	10	Yes	OBL
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	35 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 6 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 83.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	10	x 1 =	10
FACW species	30	x 2 =	60
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	25	x 4 =	100
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	85 (A)		230 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.71

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
Vegetation meets critera for Dominance Test.

SOIL

Sampling Point: WET B

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** _____

Remarks:

Soil probes and augers were not able to penetrate the soil surface.

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Fortino Tire Site City/County: West Monroe/Oswego County Sampling Date: 10-10-2022

Applicant/Owner: New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) State: NY Sampling Point: UPL B

Investigator(s): John Rollino and Conor Makepeace Section, Township, Range: NA

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): plateau Local relief (concave, convex, none): Convex Slope (%): 0-2%

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR L, MLRA 101 Lat: 43.2958 Long: -76.0407 Datum: NAD 83

Soil Map Unit Name: Worth and Empeyville soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony (WSC) NWI classification:

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ____ No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil X, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

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

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**		
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____	**No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
UPL B is an Upland datapoint associated with Wetland B and paired with WET B. This Upland point was identified up gradient of the wetland. Soil probes and augers were not able to penetrate the soil surface.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ 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)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No primary or secondary wetland hydrology indicators present.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UPL B

Tree Stratum (Plot size:)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	=Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size:)			
1. *Andropogon virginicus*	40	Yes	FACU
2. *Carex spp*	20	Yes	
3. *Vicia sativa*	10	No	FACU
4. *Daucus carota*	10	No	UPL
5. *Dactylis glomerata*	10	No	FACU
6. *Trifolium pratense*	5	No	FACU
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	95 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size:)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	0	x 3 =	0
FACU species	65	x 4 =	260
UPL species	10	x 5 =	50
Column Totals:	75 (A)		310 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.13

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)
No hydrophytic vegetation criteria present.

SOIL

Sampling Point: UPL B

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** _____

Remarks:

Soil probes and augers were not able to penetrate the soil surface.