PHASE I
ENVIRONMENTAL
SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

Former Fashion Tanning Site
108 Van Road
Johnstown, NY 12078

Prepared For:

Fulton County Center for Regional Growth
c/o: Ron Peters
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Gloversville, NY 12078

Prepared By:

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HRP #: FUL8002.P2 T-02-07

Brownfield Agreement Number 96243821

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General Information

Project/Site Information:
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108 Van Road
Johnstown, NY 12078

Site Access Contact:
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Fulton County Director of Planning (not present during visit)

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Project Number: FUL8002.P2 T-02-07

Inspection Date: 1/31/2023
Report Date: 4/20/2023

Site Assessor and Report Author:

John Gorman
Project Consultant

Client Manager:

Mark Wright, P.G.
Project Manager

Environmental Professional Certification:

I declare that, to the best of my professional knowledge and belief, I meet the definition of Environmental Professional as defined in 40 CFR Part 312.

I have the specific qualifications based on education, training, and experience to assess a property of the nature, history, and setting of the Site. I have developed and performed the all appropriate inquiries in conformance with the standards and practices set forth in 40 CFR Part 312.

Valerie Collins, P.G. – Project Manager

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HRP Associates, Inc. (HRP) completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) of the Former Fashion Tanning property located at 108 Van Road in the Town of Johnstown, New York (herein referred to as the "Site"). HRP completed this assessment in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process, ASTM E1527-13.

The 13.3-acre Site consists of two adjoining parcels of land identified by the Fulton County Tax Assessor as Parcels 149.-1-36.11 and 149.-1-36.2. The Site is developed with four Site buildings. The Site was first developed in 1967 as the Fulton County Machine and Supply Company. The Site has historically operated as the Fashion Tanning Company (Fashion Tanning), a tanner and a finisher of sheepskin and cowhide for use as garments, gloves, shoes, and handbags.

The Site is improved with a 19,050 square foot warehouse building (Building A), a 38,679 sq. ft. combined office and warehouse building (Building B), a 330 square foot pump house (Building C), and a 1,100 square foot water treatment building (Building D). Buildings A and B were reportedly constructed in 1980, and Buildings C and D were constructed between 1978 and 1985. Prior to 1967, the Site consisted of undeveloped, wooded land and a gravel pile. Prior to the construction of the current buildings, one commercial building was located within the footprint of Building A. Buildings A and B are one-story, slab-on-grade buildings with a predominately concrete block exterior and concrete floors, flat roof, and wood/block framing. The Site buildings are in poor condition, with openings in the roofs allowing water infiltration into the interior of the buildings. The remainder of the Site includes wooded wetlands north of the buildings, a 288,000-gallon capacity open-top steel treatment tank, several metal-construction storage containers, two hoppers with unknown contents, a former wastewater lagoon, and a surface impoundment.

Mr. John Gorman and Mr. Alex Navratil of HRP conducted the Site reconnaissance on January 31, 2023. HRP was provided Site access by Mr. Scott Henze, Fulton County Director of Planning. HRP was unaccompanied during the site inspection. Past owners were not available to interview.

The following is a summary of the key findings of this assessment:

- The Site is currently owned by the County of Fulton Tax Deed. There are four vacant buildings on-site. Each of the on-site buildings were observed to be in disrepair, including unsecured doorways and collapsed roofs. The Site reportedly utilized a private septic system, however, limited details regarding the Site septic system were available for review. HRP observed an apparent septic clean-out man-hole cover on the northeast corner of Building A. Utilities including electric, water, and natural gas appeared to be disconnected.
- Based on documents provided by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), a 10- to 15-foot-deep lagoon was constructed as a water supply for the facility's sprinkler system, but was later used to process facility wastewater. A separate 6- to 8-foot-deep surface impoundment was constructed at the direction of the NYSDEC for the drying and removal of sludge from the lagoon. Both surface water bodies were observed at the Site, however, observations were limited by the presence of snow cover at the time of Site reconnaissance.

- The EPA completed a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment for the Fashion Tanning facility (addressed as 6 Van Road) from 1988 through 1989. The facility was listed as an inactive site with years of operation beginning in 1980. Paints, urethanes, and solvents were alleged substances used by the facility. Sludge containing arsenic, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, and lead stored in a surface impoundment was identified in the report.
- Multiple drum storage areas were identified throughout the Site containing unlabeled 30- and 55-gallon fiberglass and metal drums, and 5-gallon pails. Some drums were observed to be crushed, overturned, or damaged. Full drums labeled as containing biocide, glycol ether, and resins were staged on pallets within Building B.
- The Site was originally developed from at least 1967 as a machine and supply company. Occupants have included the Fulton County Machine and Supply Company and later, the Fashion Tanning Company. Specific operations of the Fulton County Machine and Supply Company are unknown. In 1973, the Site became occupied by Fashion Tanning Company, a tanner and finisher, until 2003 when the Site was vacated. The Site has remained vacant to the present day. Common tannery operations include tanning, shaving, splitting, coloring, stretching, buffing, rolling, finishing, dyeing, spraying, and drying leather. Former spray booths and dye laboratories were identified in Site warehouse buildings. Most of the former tannery equipment, machines, and materials were removed from the Site buildings. A previous map of the Fashion Tanning facility from 1988 identified an underground storage tank, four drum storage areas, and a transformer.
- The Site is listed in the NYSDEC's Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) Aboveground Storage Tank (AST) Database, the NYSDEC's Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) AST Database, NY Spills Database, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Non-Generator and Large Quantity Generator Databases, the US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Facility Index System (FINDS) Database, the EPA's US Aerometric Information Retrieval System (US AIRS) Database, the EPA's Hazardous Waste Manifest Database, and the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) Database.

We have performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E1527-13 of the Former Fashion Tanning Site, located at 108 Van Road in the Town of Johnstown, New York. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in **Sections 2.0, 7.0, and 9.0** of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions (RECs) in connection with the Site except for the following:

- A 1989 letter from the NYSDEC documented a complaint that Fashion Tanning employees were discharging waste materials to a surface impoundment. The letter also specifies that the facility did not have a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit that would allow them to discharge waste to the impoundment or any other body of water. Several rounds of groundwater and sediment sampling were conducted by the NYSDEC in both the lagoon and surface impoundment in the late 1980s that identified lead contamination above the EPA's Extraction Procedure Toxicity (EP Tox) standards. Given the historic usage of both surface water bodies as wastewater sludge storage areas with documented lead contamination, the existence of both surface water bodies is considered a REC. Previous regulatory involvement and records regarding the disposal, sampling, and investigation of the surface impoundment and wastewater lagoon were available until 1990.

The current status of the lead-impacted sediment in the lagoon and surface impoundment area is unknown.

- A 1989 letter from the NYSDEC documented a complaint that Fashion Tanning employees were burying waste material from the on-site spray booths in the wooded wetland area north of the treatment tank. Discolored liquid was also identified in the wetland north of the treatment tank according to the 1989 letter. Additionally, the NYSDEC provided photographs of standing orange liquid in a wooded area from a Site visit in 1992. The existence of a former waste dumping area in the wooded northern portion of the Site is considered a REC.
- Overturned, crushed, and bulging drums and containers were identified throughout the Site exterior. Several overturned fiberglass drums were observed inside of the 288,000-gallon treatment tank. Labeled drums were identified as resins, glycol ether, and biocide, which were likely associated with historic dyeing operations. Other drums were unlabeled or illegible with unknown contents. The presence of damaged tannery drums and containers on-site is considered a REC.
- A drum storage area was identified inside the tannery warehouse containing approximately 50 full pallet-mounted 55-gallon drums containing biocide and resins likely associated with historic tannery dyeing operations. The presence of full drums containing various dyeing chemicals inside of an unsecure and dilapidated building poses a material threat of a future release and is considered a REC.
- The presence of a private septic system indicates a potential pathway for hazardous substances and/or petroleum products previously utilized on-site to reach the subsurface, and is considered a REC.
- Warehouse floor trench drains likely discharged to the on-site wastewater treatment system that historically discharged sludge to the wastewater lagoon. The likely historical discharge of floor drains to the water treatment system is considered a REC.
- At least three ASTs were identified within Building A, two of which were located in a debris pile. A third saddle-mounted AST was identified adjacent to the former spray booth. None of the tanks were labeled and no other information on the tanks was identified. The presence of chemical or petroleum containing tanks inside of an unsecure and dilapidated building poses a material threat of a future release and is therefore considered a REC.
- A 1988 facility map figure drafted by Fred C. Hart Associates indicates the historical presence of an underground storage tank (UST) on the northeast corner of Building A south of the treatment tank. No other details were identified associated with an on-site UST. The figure also identified a drum storage area located on the northwest corner of Building A that was not observed during the Site visit. The possible presence of an on-site UST and a documented former drum storage area are considered RECs in connection to the Site.

No controlled recognized environmental conditions (CRECs) were identified with the Site during this assessment.

The following historical recognized environmental conditions (HRECs) were identified during this assessment:

- The Site is listed for Spill Number 9200662, having occurred on April 15, 1992 at the Fashion Tannery facility. An unknown quantity of solvents was reportedly spilled from a commercial/industrial source affecting soil and a small pond. NYSDEC noted that a 250,000-gallon holding tank located behind the facility building was directly discharging to an on-site holding pond. This tank is believed to be the same tank as the 288,000-gallon capacity treatment tank identified during the Site visit. The NYSDEC noted the tank was not being run through filters. The NYSDEC also did not clarify what contents were included in the holding tank. A pipe reportedly connected the pond to a creek. The spill was closed April 17, 1992. Given the closure of the spill by the NYSDEC, this spill is considered a HREC in connection with the Site.

- The Site is listed for Spill Number 9207182, having occurred on September 16, 1992 at Fashion Tanning Boulevard. An unknown quantity of raw sewage was reportedly deliberately spilled from an unknown source affecting the air. The NYSDEC noted that a caller noticed an odor. The report was referred to the Water Quality Department by the NYSDEC. No other details are available. The spill was closed September 22, 1982. Given the closure of the spill by the NYSDEC, this spill is considered a HREC in connection with the Site.

The following business environmental risks (BERs) were identified during this assessment:

- Based on the age of the Site buildings (1967-1980), asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, and/or PCB-containing equipment may be present within the buildings.
- Mold and water intrusion were observed inside Buildings A and B.
- Tannery-related equipment, storage containers, and structures remaining onsite, including ASTs, numerous drums, and wastewater treatment areas, may contain uncharacterized hazardous materials or wastes.

The following data gaps were encountered that are considered significant enough to affect our ability to identify RECs and/or BERs:

- Snow and ice cover limited exterior ground surface observations.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Purpose

HRP completed a Phase I ESA of the former Fashion Tanning property located at 108 Van Road in Johnstown, New York (herein referred to as the "Site"). See **Figure 1** (Site Location) and **Figure 2** (Site Plan). Photographs of key Site features are contained in **Appendix A**.

This assessment was prepared for the Fulton County Center for Regional Growth (the "User") in accordance with the ASTM Standard Practice E1527-13. The EPA has published a final rule (Final Rule) adopting ASTM E1527-13 as a standard satisfying the "all appropriate inquiries" (AAI) into the previous ownership and uses of a property requirement for landowner liability defenses under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as specified in 40 CFR Part 312, Standards and Practices for AAI. These include the innocent landowner, contiguous property owner, and bona fide prospective purchaser liability defenses.

2.2 Scope of Services

In accordance with ASTM E1527-13, the scope of services for this assessment included the following components:

- A records review of practically reviewable and reasonably ascertainable records from standard environmental sources and other environmental records. Records that may be reviewed as part of this assessment include state, municipal, and federal regulatory agency record sources, standard historical records, recorded land title records, previous environmental reports, and other sources as applicable;
- A Site reconnaissance;
- Interviews with the present and/or past Site owner or operator as available, as well as state and local government officials and others familiar with the Site as necessary;
- Report preparation; and
- ASTM E 1527-13 Non-Scope Considerations, as detailed in **Section 7.11.**

2.3 Significant Assumptions

No significant assumptions were made during completion of this assessment other than the normal reliance on the validity and/or accuracy of the information obtained from various sources pursuant to ASTM E1527-13.

2.4 Limitations and Exceptions

All work conducted by HRP in connection with the performance of this Phase I ESA, and all work performed under the Terms and Conditions as outlined in the Fulton County Center for Regional Growth Brownfield Agreement BF 96243821 and any follow-up work, is subject to the following limitations:

- The observations described in this report are made under the stated conditions. The findings, opinions, and conclusions presented in the report are based solely upon the indicated services, and not on scientific tasks or procedures beyond the scope of the described services, including those identified in **Section 2.2**.

- In preparing Project Reports, HRP relies on certain information provided by state and local officials and information and representations made by other parties referenced therein, and on reasonably ascertainable and practically reviewable information contained in the files and records of state, federal, and local agencies made available to HRP at the time of the Site assessment. To the extent that such files or records are missing, incomplete, or were not provided to HRP, we are not responsible. Although there may be some degree of overlap in the information provided by these various sources, HRP did not attempt to independently verify the accuracy or completeness of all information reviewed or provided during the course of this Site assessment.

- A subsurface investigation of the Site was not completed as part of this Phase I ESA. As such, the geological and hydrogeological characteristics of the Site are based solely on available documentation and information, including published sources pertaining to the area of the Site. The information from these sources may vary from actual site-specific conditions. Actual data pertaining to the subsurface characteristics of the Site can only be obtained through a subsurface investigation.

2.5 User Reliance

This report has been prepared by the staff of HRP for the User under the professional supervision of the environmental professional (EP) whose signature appears herein. Neither HRP, nor any staff member assigned to this investigation has any interest or contemplated interest, financial or otherwise, in the subject or surrounding properties, or in any entity which owns, leases, or occupies the subject or surrounding properties or which may be responsible for environmental issues identified during the course of this investigation, and has no personal bias with respect to the parties involved.

The information contained in this report has received appropriate technical review and approval. The opinions and conclusions represent professional judgments and are founded upon the findings of the investigations identified in the report and the interpretation of such data based on our experience and expertise according to the existing standard of care. No other warranty or limitation exists, either expressed or implied.

The investigation was prepared in accordance with the ASTM E1527-13 Phase I ESA scope of work for the use and benefit of the User. It is based, in part, upon documents, writings, and information owned, possessed, or secured by the User. Neither this report, nor any information contained herein shall be used or relied upon for any purpose by any other person or entity without the express written permission of HRP.

3.0 SITE AND VICINITY DESCRIPTION

The following Site and area description is based on HRP's observations, interviews with knowledgeable parties (including the User), research conducted at pertinent state and local offices, and information provided by the User. Topographic, geologic, and hydrogeologic information is based on HRP's review of the sources listed herein.

3.1 Legal Description and Ownership

Site Name	Former Fashion Tanning Site
Site Address	108 Van Road, Johnstown, NY 12078
Current Site Owner	County of Fulton Tax Deed
Date of Ownership	12/16/2020
Parcel ID No.	149.-1-36.2 (northern parcel) and 149.-1-36.11 (southern parcel)
Zoning	M1 – Warehouse and M1 – Vacant Commercial
Latitude/ Longitude	43.0364730, -74.3382550

3.2 Site Characteristics

Parcel Area & Shape	Northern parcel – 4.50 acres, irregularly shaped Southern parcel – 8.80 acres, irregularly shaped
Adjoining Roads	Van Road adjoins the property to the west
Parking Areas	A paved asphalt parking lot is located on the southern portion of the Site.
Site Access	The Site can be accessed from Van Road, off Hales Mills Road Extension.

Buildings and Other structures & Construction Type(s)	Four buildings were observed on-site during the site visit. Building A: One 19,050 square foot warehouse reportedly constructed in 1980 according to the Fulton County property card and is located on the west side of the Site. The building is constructed with a flat roof, block walls, and slab-on-grade foundation. The building is unsecured, and the roof had observable holes. Building B: One 38,679 square foot combined office and warehouse building reportedly constructed in 1980 according to the Fulton County property card and is located on the southeast side of the Site. The building is constructed with a flat roof, block walls, and slab-on-grade foundation. Some walls were observed to be constructed of orientated strand board. Ceilings and walls throughout this building were observed as significantly damaged or collapsed and insulated with fiberglass. The building is unsecured. Building C: One approximately 330 square foot metal-framed pump house is located on the northeast corner of the lagoon. The date of construction is sometime between 1978 and 1985. The building is unsecured. Building D: One approximately 1,100 square foot metal-framed water treatment building is located adjacent to the pump building and north of the lagoon. The date of construction is sometime between 1978 and 1985. The building is unsecured.
Basement	None of the Site buildings feature a basement.
Current Site Use	The Site buildings were believed to have last operated in 2003 and have likely been vacant since.
Current Occupant(s)	Vacant, unoccupied
Other Pertinent Site Features	A lagoon and impoundment area are located on the east side of the Site. A scrap metal and debris disposal area is located in the wooded area north of Building D.

3.3 Utilities

Potable Water Source	The on-site water supply is listed as private according to the Fulton County property card. Water service was disconnected at the time of the site visit.
Sewage Disposal	The on-site sewer type is listed as private according to the Fulton County property card.
Electricity	Electric is available at the Site.
Municipal Solid Waste Disposal	The Site is currently vacant, and no municipal waste is currently generated. No solid waste disposal dumpsters were observed on-site.

Heat Type and Provider	Evidence of a former natural gas meter was observed associated with Building A. The heat source of the other buildings is unknown.
Other Pertinent Site Features	A ceiling-mounted sprinkler system was observed throughout the Building A and B.

3.4 Adjoining Properties

General Area Use	Land use in the vicinity of the Site generally consists of commercial and industrial properties.
Adjoining Properties	*North:* Undeveloped wooded land (30 State CIR) and the Route 30A right of way adjoins the Site to the north. *South*: UPS Customer Center (112 Van Road) and Napa Auto Parts (104 Van Road) adjoin the Site to the south. *East:* Undeveloped wooded land (273 Hales Mills Road) adjoins the Site to the east. *West:* A vacant former beverage and grocery shop with vacant garage building and pole barn (117 Van Road) and Route 30A right of way adjoin the Site to the west.

3.5 Physical Setting

3.5.1 Geological Characteristics

Soils	According to the United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, the Site is predominantly composed of Endoaquents, 0 to 8 percent slopes. The typical soil profile for this unit is described as fine sandy loam, followed by loam, mucky fine sandy loam, fine sandy loam, gravelly fine sandy loam, and lastly loamy fine sand. The next major soil unit on-site is composed of the Catden muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes. The typical profile for this unit is described as muck from 0 to 79 inches below grade.
Surficial Geology	According to the Surficial Geologic Map of New York, Hudson-Mohawk Sheet, surficial geology of the Site is classified as fluvial deltaic sand. The unit ranges from 2 to 10 meters in thickness and is predominantly composed of fine sands.
Bedrock Geology	According to the Geologic Map of New York, Hudson-Mohawk Sheet, geology at the Site consists of the Canajoharie Shale. The unit is described as a clastic mudstone shale.
Bedrock Outcrops	No bedrock outcrops were observed on the Site during the reconnaissance.

3.5.2 Hydrogeological Characteristics

Estimated Depth to Groundwater	Depth to groundwater is estimated to be approximately 5 to 10 feet below grade. Monitoring wells around the on-site lagoon were reportedly installed to 15 feet below grade, however no specific depth to water measurements were included in reviewed reports.
Inferred Groundwater Flow Direction	Groundwater is inferred to flow northeast towards the on-site wetlands.
Nearest Known Water Supply Well	A United States Geological Survey (USGS) well is located 893 feet south of the Site along Van Road. The well belongs to the New York Water Science Center. The well was constructed in 1967 to a depth of 43 feet. The nearest Public Water Supply (PWS) well identified is located 4,827 feet northeast of the Site.

*The flow direction and depth to groundwater may vary depending upon seasonal variations in precipitation and other hydrogeological factors.

3.5.3 Topographic Characteristics

Topographic Map	14122246 – Gloversville, NY – 2019
Approximate Elevation	794 feet above sea level
Slope	The Site is mostly flat; however, an artificial raised berm is located along the border of the lagoon and surface impoundment.

A topographic map depicting the Site and surrounding area is included as **Figure 1**.

3.5.4 Other Physical Setting Information

FEMA Flood Zone	The Site is not located within the 100-year or 500-year Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zones.
Wetland Inventory Listing	According to the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper, the wetland which spans the northern portion of the Site is part of a State Regulated Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland GL-31, which is a 109.5-acre Class 1 Wetland. In addition, the National Wetlands Inventory lists a 0.51-acre Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland PSS1E north of Building A.
Wetlands	No obvious wetlands were identified during the Site visit, however observation of the on-site listed wetlands was limited due to snow cover.
Surface Water Bodies On-Site	The lagoon and impoundment areas, although frozen during the Site visit, are both identified as surface water bodies. Both surface water bodies were associated with the tannery wastewater system and subject to NYSDEC investigation in the late 1980s and early 1990s.
Name/Distance/ Direction of Nearest Surface Water Body	A large area of wetlands are located to the north and east of the Site. A tributary of Cayadutta Creek is identified approximately 1,000 feet east of the Site.

4.0 USER PROVIDED INFORMATION

ASTM Practice E1527-13 defines the User as "the party seeking to use Practice E1527 to complete an environmental site assessment of the property. A User may include, without limitation, a potential purchaser of property, a potential tenant of property, an owner of property, a lender, or a property manager."

Information provided by the User is presented below. This includes information obtained from the User, Mr. Ronald Peters, President and CEO of the Fulton County Center for Regional Growth, through the User's Questionnaire dated February 3, 2023 provided by HRP (**Appendix B**).

4.1 Recorded Land Title Records

A review of recorded land title records was not provided by the User pursuant to ASTM E1527-13.

4.2 Environmental Liens or Activity and Use Limitations

According to the information provided by the User on the User's Questionnaire, the User has no knowledge of any environmental liens or activity and use limitations (AULs) pertaining to the Site. However, a complete review of recorded land title records was not provided by the User.

A review of information from available state, tribal, or federally-maintained listings of environmental land use restrictions, AULs, or other environmental restrictions provided by a commercial database provider did not indicate any such listings pertaining to the Site (see **Section 5.0**).

4.3 Specialized Knowledge

The User did not indicate the existence of any specialized knowledge or experience that is related to the property or nearby properties.

4.4 Valuation Reduction for Environmental Issues

The User is not involved in the purchase of the property.

4.5 Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Information

The User is not aware of the past uses of the Site. Additionally, the User has no knowledge of specific chemicals, spills, chemical releases, or any environmental cleanups or investigations having taken place on the Site.

4.6 Degree of Obviousness of the Presence of Contamination

The User has no knowledge or experience related to the Site that indicates the presence or likely presence of releases of hazardous substances or petroleum at the Site.

4.7 Reasons for Performing Phase I

It is HRP's understanding that the User is performing this Phase I ESA in order to evaluate the environmental condition of the Subject Property as part of an EPA Brownfields Assessment grant.

4.8 Other Questions Asked of the User in Relation to the User's Questionnaire

No other questions were asked of the User with respect to the Phase I ESA's User's Questionnaire.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS REVIEW

HRP obtained and evaluated records from standard environmental record sources and other environmental state, municipal, and federal regulatory agency record sources in accordance with ASTM E1527-13. These sources may include various files and databases concerning the Site, adjoining properties, and/or properties in the surrounding area. Records and information were obtained from a commercial database provider, on-line searches, specific record searches, interviews, and/or inquiries to state, federal, and local agencies, as necessary.

5.1 Environmental Database Records

Standard environmental records sources were obtained via Environmental Database Resources Inc. (EDR), a commercial database provider, for the Site and properties within the applicable ASTM E1527-13 minimum search distance. The following table lists the standard environmental record sources required to be researched in accordance with ASTM E1527-13, and the associated minimum search distances identified for each applicable database.

Source	Search Distance (miles)	Source	Search Distance (miles)
Federal		***State and Tribal***	
Federal NPL	1.0	Hazardous Waste Sites	1.0
Federal De-listed NPL	0.5	Solid Waste Disposal and/or Landfill Sites (SWD/LF)	0.5
Federal CERCLIS	0.5	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)	0.5
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP Sites	0.5	Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	Property and adjoining properties
Federal RCRA CORRACTS Facilities	1.0	Institutional / Engineering Control Registries	Property only
Federal RCRA TSD Facilities	0.5	Voluntary Cleanup Sites (VCS)	0.5
Federal RCRA Generators	Property and adjoining properties	Brownfield Sites	0.5
Federal Institutional / Engineering Control Registries	Property only	Spills	Property and adjoining properties
Federal ERNS	Property only		

EDR's database report also includes database records in addition to the standard environmental records sources listed above. The EP has used all pertinent information compiled in the EDR Radius Map Report (**Appendix D**) to help identify recognized environmental conditions in connection with

the Site. The following summarizes the EP's evaluation of the associated database listings, which is presented in order from closest to furthest from the Site:

Site

Name:	**Fashion Tanning Company, Inc.**
Facility ID(s):	5172800002, 5-000002, NYD000522474, 1000241952, 5-101575, 9200662
Database(s):	CBS AST, AST, RCRA Nongen/NLR, AIRS, US AIRS, NY Spills, FINDS, ECHO, Manifest
Address(es):	6 Van Road and 108 Van Road, Johnstown, New York
Distance (ft) from Site:	0 (Site)
Direction from Site:	N/A
Elevation relative to the Site:	N/A

Fashion Tanning Company, Inc. (Fashion Tanning) is listed in the CBS AST database (ID 5-000002) as an unregulated/closed facility. The facility status reportedly expired on January 13, 1991. One 2,200-gallon aboveground tank is listed as "Tank Converted to Non-Regulated Use". The tank was reportedly installed on December 1, 1984, and closed on February 1, 1991. The contents of the tank are identified as 1-Butanol. The tank location is listed as "indoors, belowground". State-provided information relating to database listings is further described in **Section 5.2.1**. Observations of current tanks observed during HRP's site reconnaissance is further described in **Section 7.8**.

Fashion Tanning is listed on the PBS database (ID 5-101575) as an unregulated/closed manufacturing/processing facility. The facility status reportedly expired on March 10, 1997. One 30,000-gallon aboveground tank is listed as "Tank Converted to Non-Regulated Use". The tank was reportedly installed on November 1, 1983, and closed on December 1, 1996. The material stored in the tank is listed as material code 9999 or "other". State-provided information relating to database listings is further described in **Section 5.2.1**.

The RCRA database includes 11 hazardous wastes generated or stored on-site at the Fashion Tanning facility. Listed wastes include ignitable waste, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver. In 1980, Fashion Tanning was listed as a large quantity generator of hazardous wastes. A RCRA violation was recorded in 1987 during a NYSDEC inspection which was listed as a $3,500 violation. No other details were provided.

Fashion Tanning is also described as a leather tanning and finishing facility in the EPA AIRS database. Sulfuric acid is the only listed Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) system chemical from 1988 through 1995.

The Site is listed for a spill (# 9200662) having occurred on April 15, 1992, at the Fashion Tannery facility. An unknown quantity of solvents was reportedly spilled from a commercial/industrial source, affecting soil and a small pond. The NYSDEC noted that a 250,000-gallon holding tank located behind the facility building was directly discharging to an on-site lagoon. The NYSDEC noted the tank was not being run through filters. This tank is believed to be the same tank as the 288,000-gallon capacity treatment tank identified during the Site visit. The NYSDEC also did not clarify what contents were

included in the holding tank. A pipe reportedly connected the pond to a creek. The spill was closed April 17, 1992.

The Site is listed for a spill (# 9207182) having occurred on September 16, 1992 at Fashion Tanning Boulevard. An unknown quantity of raw sewage was reportedly deliberately spilled from an unknown source affecting the air. The NYSDEC noted that a caller noticed an odor. The spill was referred to Water Quality by the NYSDEC. No other details are available. The spill was closed September 22, 1982. Given the closure of the spill by the NYSDEC, this spill is considered a HREC relative to the Site.

Adjoining Properties

Name:	**United Parcel Service**
Facility ID:	5-230138, NYR000034637, 1004760168, NYR00C045, 5-600383
Database(s):	UST, AST, RCRA Nongen/NLR, FINDS, ECHO, Manifest, NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES)
Address:	Van Road, 4 Van Road
Direction from Site:	South
Elevation relative to the Site:	Higher

The United Parcel Service facility is listed on the PBS database (ID 5-230138) as an unregulated/closed trucking/transportation/fleet operation facility. The PBS ID reportedly expired July 10, 1997. One 10,000-gallon underground tank is listed as closed-removed at the facility. The tank was reportedly installed December 1, 1984, and closed on May 1, 1993. The tank reportedly contained gasoline.

The United Parcel Service facility is listed on the PBS database (ID 5-600383) as an active trucking/transportation/fleet operation facility. Two in-service aboveground 275-gallon tanks are listed under the PBS ID. Both tanks were reportedly installed on January 1, 1994. The first tank reportedly contains waste oil/used oil and the second tank reportedly contains motor oil.

The RCRA database includes the United Parcel Service facility for 22 hazardous wastes generated or stored on-site. Hazardous waste codes at the facility include ignitable waste, corrosive waste, cadmium, chromium, lead, benzene, methyl ethyl ketone, tetrachloroethylene, acetone, silver, and more. In 1990, the facility was listed as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator. According to the EPA FINDS database, the facility is currently listed as a very small quantity generator under the facility name “United Parcel Service – Amsterdam NYAMS”.

No releases have been documented associated with this facility. Based on the information available, the facility is not considered a REC relative to the Site at this time.

Based on the relative distance from the Site, area topography, suspected direction of groundwater flow, and/or other factors, the remaining facilities listed in the regulatory database records search are not considered a REC relative to the Site.

Orphan Database

Orphan sites are properties that, due to inadequate or incomplete addresses in the government database or base map files, are not able to be geographically located (i.e., mapped or geocoded). The EDR Radius Map Report identified two orphan sites. Upon HRP's review of the limited information provided for these orphan sites, HRP does not consider either of the listed orphan sites to represent RECs relative to the Site.

5.2 File Review: Local and State Agencies

To supplement the standard environmental sources identified in **Section 5.1**, HRP personnel searched practically reviewable and reasonably ascertainable local and state agency records of the various regulatory agencies, as detailed below, to help identify recognized environmental conditions associated with the Site. Copies of pertinent information obtained from agency files are included in **Appendix E**.

5.2.1 Applicable State Environmental Agency

A Freedom of Information Law (FOIL) request was submitted to the NYSDEC on June 20, 2022, to review any available files associated with the Site. In response to the June 20, 2022 FOIL request, the NYSDEC did not identify any files related to the Site. In addition, HRP reviewed the NYSDEC PBS/CBS, Spills and Remediation Site on-line databases on June 20, 2022, to determine if the Site was identified. No additional Site listings were identified on the PBS/CBS and Spills databases (see **Section 5.1** for Site listings discussed under Environmental Database Records). The Site was not identified on the NYSDEC Remediation database.

An additional FOIL request was submitted to NYSDEC on April 10, 2023 for records pertaining to a listed Site spill (#9200662). In response to the April 10, 2023 FOIL request, the NYSDEC provided two copies of CBS applications, one CBS certificate, and three PBS applications relating to the Site, which are summarized below. Tank details are further summarized in **Section 7.8**.

A 1988 CBS application clarifies that Tank Number 00001, a 2,200-gallon aboveground tank contained n-butyl alcohol (also known as 1-butanol) and amyl acetate. In a 1990 application, Tank Number 00001 was listed as converted to non-regulated use.

Two PBS applications from 1986 and 1992 list a steel 30,000-gallon aboveground tank (Tank Number 001) installed in November of 1983 with the product stored listed as "other". No other tanks are included in the application. A letter from the NYSDEC addressed to Alfred Zambella dated December 24, 1996 clarifies the 30,000-gallon aboveground tank stored propane and was no longer necessary to be registered under PBS.

The NYSDEC provided a photolog dated October 4, 1992 containing photographs of orange liquid standing on the surface of vegetated soil. Several other photographs were provided of a surface water body that appears to be the on-site lagoon. No comments or descriptions of the photographs were provided.

In addition, a letter addressed to Alfred Zambella, the owner of Fashion Tanning, from the NYSDEC dated April 30, 1992 was provided regarding Spill Number 9200662. The letter was a response to an inquiry by Alfred Zambella regarding who filed a claim of investigation.

The NYSDEC also provided the spill report for Spill Number 9200662. No additional information is provided in the spill report beyond what is summarized in **Section 5.1**.

5.2.2 Fire Department/Fire Marshal

The City of Johnstown Fire Department and the City of Gloversville Fire Department were contacted on February 10, 2023, in an attempt to identify any files relative to the Site. Neither department identified files nor had any knowledge of the past fires associated with the property.

5.2.3 Building Inspection and Code Enforcement Office

The Johnstown Building Inspection and Code Enforcement Office was contacted in an attempt to identify any files associated with the Site. One record was identified for the Site by the Johnstown Building Department on March 7, 2017, for a “do not occupy premises” violation. In addition, a fire inspection was scheduled to be performed March 7, 2017, but was not conducted.

HRP interviewed the Code Enforcement Officer prior to the Site visit on January 31, 2023. The Town of Johnstown Code Enforcement Officer, Todd Unislawski, indicated the Town had no other records than the above violation. He did indicate knowledge of several fires at the facility and that parts of the Site building were likely rebuilt.

5.2.4 Health Department

A FOIL request was submitted to the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in an attempt to identify any files associated with the Site. On July 15, 2022, the NYSDOH responded to the request. No records were identified on file for the Site.

5.2.5 Town Clerk’s Office

A FOIL request was submitted to the Johnstown Town Clerk prior to the Site visit on January 31, 2023, for any records or information on the Site. An additional follow-up in-person visit was conducted the day of the Site reconnaissance to interview the clerk. No files or additional information were provided.

5.2.6 Tax Assessor’s Office

Available property cards for the Site were obtained on June 20, 2022, via the Fulton County Tax Assessor’s Office on-line database records. A preliminary review of available title information is provided below.

According to the Tax Assessor’s card, the Site is currently identified as Parcels 149.-1-36.2 and 149.-1-36.11.

Parcel 149.-1-36.2		
Deed Book/Page	**Date**	**Ownership**
2020/64560	12/16/2020	County of Fulton
556/503 562/499 562/497 561/799 535/736 521/824	5/8/1979 5/22/1980 4/30/1980 5/22/1980 1/1/1900 11/10/1972	Fashion Tanning Co.; Alfred J. Zambella (Dissolved 10/28/2009 with NYS Department of State)
Unknown	Unknown	Junior C. Cheney and Jerilynn C. Cheney

Parcel 149.-1-36.11		
Deed Book/Page	**Date**	**Ownership**
2020/64560	12/16/2020	County of Fulton
568/1103	11/16/1981	Fashion Tanning Corp (Dissolved 10/28/2009 with NYS Department of State)
494/43	7/31/1967	Fulton Co. Machine & Supply Co.
Unknown	Unknown	Eugene Hollenbeck, Jr. Marjorie Hollenbeck

Additional information from recorded land title records is provided in **Section 4.0**. The property card is attached in **Appendix D**.

Property card records indicated historical ownership and use of the Site as a tannery during the 1980s. However, a complete review of chain of title and other recorded land title records was not conducted by HRP or provided by the User. HRP does not consider the lack of complete chain of title and other recorded land title records to be a significant data gap that prevented the identification of RECs at the Site.

5.3 Tribal Records

A comprehensive review of tribal records was not conducted as part of this assessment, other than the records and databases available through EDR (see **Section 5.1**). The Site is not located within a federal or state designated tribal area, according to information obtained during this assessment.

5.4 Previous Environmental Investigations

Multiple sampling events were performed by the NYSDEC and by Fred C. Hart Associates (Fashion Tanning's selected environmental consultant) during the late 1980s and early 1990s relating to the lagoon and surface impoundment areas. **Section 5.2.1** summarizes the NYSDEC sampling events. **Section 5.5** also details previous site investigations associated with the Fashion Tanning Company.

5.5 Other Environmental Record Sources

Mr. Scott Henze, the Fulton County Director of Planning, provided environmental documents and reports associated with the Site for review. Pertinent information from these reports are summarized below.

In December of 1985, the NYSDEC responded to a chemical spill at the Site associated with a roll-off containing drums of liquid waste finish and sawdust. Some of the liquid waste finish was observed as leaking. No spill numbers associated with this listing were identified.

During a January 1987 RCRA inspection of Fashion Tanning, sampling determined the facility was generating hazardous waste streams and disposing the waste at the Gloversville Landfill. Samples of waste finish/sawdust and filter press sludge were documented as exceeding the EP Toxicity Lead limit. EP Toxicity tests were a laboratory analytical method utilized by the EPA to determine if a waste was considered hazardous if the sample exceeded a specific limit.

In May of 1987, the NYSDEC sent Fashion Tanning a letter instructing them to cease improper disposal of their hazardous waste streams.

The NYSDEC provided copies of manifests from the Fashion Tanning location at 6 Van Road for multiple truck loads containing lead-contaminated hazardous solid waste identified as “wastewater sludge”. Disposal of this sludge was performed in November of 1987.

In March of 1988, Fashion Tanning signed an Order on Consent requesting a field investigation to determine if hazardous wastes were present or migrating from the surface impoundment or lagoon. Groundwater sampling was completed by Hart Associates in May of 1988, in which no detectable metals were identified. Four on-site monitoring wells were sampled according to the report. It is unknown if soil or sediment samples were collected by Hart Associates and if other groundwater constituents were analyzed.

A 1988 facility map figure drafted by Fred C. Hart Associates indicates the historical presence of a UST on the northeast corner of Building A south of the treatment tank. No other details were identified associated with an on-site UST. The figure also identified a drum storage area located on the northwest corner of Building A that was not observed during HRP’s Site visit.

In August of 1988, the NYSDEC obtained samples from the lagoon and surface impoundment but were determined to be non-representative. Lead was detected below the EP Tox limit.

The EPA completed a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment for the Fashion Tanning facility (addressed as 6 Van Road) from 1988 through 1989. The facility was listed as an inactive site with years of operation beginning in 1980. Paints, urethanes, and solvents were alleged substances used by the facility. Sludge containing arsenic, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, and lead stored in a surface impoundment was identified in the report.

According to a NYSDEC letter dated July 13, 1989, addressed to the owner of the Fashion Tanning facility, Mr. Alfred Zambella, testing of the lagoon sediments and surface impoundment by the NYSDEC resulted in their order for Fashion Tanning to formally close the disposal areas under New York State Hazardous Waste Management Regulations.

On July 27, 1989, Randy Galusha of the NYSDEC inspected the Fashion Tanning Site following allegations of the dumping of hazardous wastes into impoundments and burying wastes on-site. The letter also specifies the facility did not have a SPDES permit that would allow them to discharge waste to the impoundment or any other body of water. A fire was also noted in the winter of 1989. The impoundment was a reported water source for extinguishing the fire and firefighters noted a chemical odor and unnatural foam. The NYSDEC also observed a dark liquid leaching from the ground in an excavated area north of the outdoor "holding" tank. It is not clear if the tank referred to is the same as the 288,000-gallon capacity treatment tank identified during HRP's Site visit.

A NYSDEC-performed sampling event of the Fashion Tanning facility was documented in April of 1990 to determine if the Site could be placed on the Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Registry. The NYSDEC stated in a letter dated June 5, 1990 that sediment sampling results from both the lagoon and the surface impoundment did not justify listing the Site.

The lagoon was reported to be 10-15 feet deep according to a previous investigation report of the Site by Fred C. Hart Associates and was established as a water supply source for the facility sprinkler system. The lagoon was reported as unlined. The surface impoundment was reported as 6-8 feet deep and was constructed as containment for sludge from the lagoon. The impoundment is reportedly lined with plastic and clay.

6.0 SITE HISTORY

The information sources used to obtain information regarding the Site history and the findings obtained from those sources are discussed in the following sections. Pertinent Site history information obtained from various sources is included in **Appendices F through I**.

6.1 Aerial Photographs

Available aerial photographs showing the Site and surrounding area were obtained from EDR. Copies of the aerial photographs are included in **Appendix F**. Information obtained from review of the aerial photography is discussed below:

Year	Scale	Description of Key Features of Site and Surrounding Area
1957 1959	1"=500'	The Site is not developed and consists of wooded land. A highway adjoins the Site to the northwest. Other adjacent properties are undeveloped. Further south of the Site, a feature that appears to be a sand outwash is observed.
1969	1"=500'	The Site is developed with a single building on the southwest side of the Site in the footprint of the current Building A. A parking lot and an additional building adjoin the Site to the south of the building. The remainder of the Site is undeveloped wooded land.
1978	1"=500'	Given the image resolution, specific Site features cannot be distinguished. Additional buildings adjoin the Site to the west.
1985	1"=500'	The northern portion of the Site is undeveloped wooded land. Additional buildings are observed south and east of the original Site building. A circular structure that resembles the 288,000-gallon treatment tank is observed north of Building A. The southeast side of the Site is developed with a warehouse building (Building B) that connects with Building A. Two surface water bodies are observed north of the Building B. The property adjoining the Site to the south features an additional building. The adjoining property west of the Site appears to be developed with three smaller buildings.
1995	1"=500'	Given the image resolution, specific Site and adjoining property features cannot be distinguished.
1997	1"=500'	An addition is observed to Building A, as the building has expanded north. A possible surface water body is identified north of Building A along the western Site boundary.
2006 2009 2013 2017	1"=500'	No major changes to the Site or surrounding properties are observed.

6.2 Historical Topographic Maps

Historical topographic maps showing the Site and surrounding area were obtained from EDR. Information obtained from review of historical topographic maps is provided below. Copies of the historical topographic maps are included in **Appendix G**.

Year	Description of Key Features of Site and Surrounding Area
1903	The Site and surrounding area do not appear to be developed. Topography lines indicate the Site slopes to the southeast. A quarter mile south of the Site, an unlabeled road is observed.
1943 1945 1946 1963	The Site is labeled as a wetland. A river or stream is shown extending from the southern portion of the on-site wetland. The adjoining property south of the Site is labeled as a mine or quarry.
1970	No significant changes to the Site are observed. Route 30A adjoins the Site to the northwest. The adjoining property south of the Site is developed with a building. Southeast of the Site, a gravel pit is identified.
2013 2016 2019	A water body is located on-site in the footprint of the current lagoon. A road that leads to the Site is observed branching from the southern road. No other notable changes are observed to the Site or surrounding area.

6.3 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were not available for review for the Site. A copy of the "No Coverage" letter is included in **Appendix H**.

6.4 City Directories

City directories provided by EDR at approximate five-year intervals were reviewed by HRP personnel. Information from city directories is summarized below.

Date	Site Address Listings	Adjoining Property Listings
1995	The Site is not listed in the city directory	117 Van Road: Hansen Fence Inc.
2000	Fashion Tanning Company Incorporated, Leather Products Incorporated	117 Van Road: Side Step Inc.
2005	Leather Products Inc.	4 Van Road: United Parcel Service NY Corp 104 Van Road: Occupant Unknown 117 Van Road: Occupant Unknown, Side Step Inc.
2010	The Site is not listed in the city directory	4 Van Road: United Parcel SVC 104 Van Road: Occupant Unknown
2014	The Site is not listed in the city directory	104 Van Road: Occupant Unknown

Upon HRP's review of the City Directory documents, no adjoining properties were identified that are considered a REC relative to the Site. A copy of the city directory information is included in **Appendix I**.

6.5 Other Historical Sources Reviewed

According to an online newspaper archive of the Old Fulton NY Post Card Website, the Site was identified in the following articles.

In the 1973 Amsterdam Recorder, the purchase of the Van Road location is outlined. The article indicates Fashion Tanning Company is a tanner and a finisher of sheepskin and cowhide for use as garments, gloves, shoes, and handbags. The finishing department was specifically stated in the article as moving from a West Fulton Street location to the Van Road location in Johnstown. In the June 26, 1974, October 3, 1975, and April 20, 1977 Gloversville Johnstown Leader-Herald, an advertisement for the Fashion Tanning Company lists the Site at 6 Van Road. In the January 22, 1974 Gloversville Johnstown Leader-Herald, the article states the Van Road location was formerly a warehouse and 6,500 square feet.

6.6 Summary of Site History and Surrounding Area

The history of the Site and surrounding area was reviewed from 1903 to the present through the sources described in this section and other portions of this report. Based on the available information, the following is a summary of the Site's use, and that of the surrounding area:

Year	Site	Notable Surrounding Properties
1967	The Site is reportedly purchased and first developed by Fulton County Machine Co.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.
1969	The Site is developed with a single building on the northwest side of the Site. The building appears to be associated with the adjoining property south of the Site. A parking lot is observed south of the building. It is unclear what the building is used for. The remainder of the Site is undeveloped wooded land.	A warehouse adjoins the Site to the south. An adjoining street that appears to be the current Van Road is observed.
1973	The Site is reportedly purchased by Fashion Tanning Company as a tanner and finisher of sheepskin and cowhide for use as garments, gloves, shoes, and handbags.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.

Year	Site	Notable Surrounding Properties
1980-1984	According to a 1988 environmental report by Fred C. Hart Associates, a 10-15 foot-deep lagoon was constructed as a water supply for the facility's sprinkler system. Upon completion of construction, the lagoon was used by the facility to process water producing a sludge. The surface impoundment was constructed 6-8 feet deep from 1983 until 1984 at the direction of the NYSDEC for the drying and removal of sludge.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.
1988	A facility sketch of the Site from an EPA investigation depicts an outdoor round 300,000-gallon storage tank, a wetland, the lagoon as a "fire pond", and a proposed sludge drying bed that is enclosed by a berm. North of the 300,000-gallon tank is an area identified as "approximate location of discolored, standing water". A pump house is located in the footprint of the current Building C. A "L.P. Gas Storage Tank" is located adjacent to the sludge drying bed berm.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.
1989	The NYSDEC attempts to enter the Fashion Tanning Site into the registry as a Class 2 site for a lead-contaminated impoundment that was built to segregate sludge from the plant process water lagoon.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.
1990	A NYSDEC-performed sampling event of the Fashion Tanning facility was documented in April of 1990 to determine if the site could be placed on the Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Registry. The NYSDEC stated in a letter dated June 5, 1990, that sampling results did not justify listing the site.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.
2003	Fashion Tanning reportedly shuts down.	No information pertaining to surrounding properties is identified.

7.0 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

7.1 Methodology and Limiting Conditions

Mr. John Gorman and Mr. Alex Navratil of HRP conducted the Site reconnaissance on January 31, 2023. HRP was provided Site access by Mr. Scott Henze, the Fulton County Director of Planning. HRP personnel were unaccompanied during the Site inspection. Past owners were not available to interview.

Information obtained through Site interviews and during the reconnaissance is presented in the following sections.

Conditions that limited the Site reconnaissance are listed below:

- The Site was covered with several inches of snow, limiting exterior surficial observations. Several monitoring wells surrounding the lagoon are likely present but were not observed.

7.2 Current Site Operations

The Site has been vacant and unoccupied since 2003. No current Site operations were observed.

7.3 Raw Material Storage & Handling

No current Site operations were observed. Suspected raw materials associated with historical operations observed remaining on-site are discussed in **Sections 7.5, 7.6.** and **7.7**.

- Several pallet-mounted 55-gallon drums containing biocide, resin, and multiple unidentified liquids and solvents were identified in the Building B warehouse. It is unknown whether these are raw materials or wastes.

7.4 Waste Generation & Handling

No current Site operations were observed. Suspected waste materials associated with historical operations observed remaining onsite are discussed in **Sections 7.5, 7.6.** and **7.7**.

- A wastewater treatment room containing standing water, several storage tanks, and equipment were identified on the northeastern side of the Building A warehouse.

7.5 Historical Site Operations, Materials Usage, and Waste Generation

Former Site operations included:

- The pumping of wastewater associated with tannery processes to the on-site lagoon.
- The treatment of wastewater sediment in the adjacent impoundment adhering to NYSDEC-guided treatment of lead-contaminated sludge.
- The removal and transport of lead-impacted sludge under RCRA manifest.

- The use of floor drains in the northern warehouse building that discharge to pits. Portions of the floor drains were observed to be gravel filled during HRP's inspection.
- The use of resins, paints, and dyes to color hides and skins. Drums containing biocide, glycol ether, and resins were the only legibly labelled drums at the facility.
- The use of tannery tumblers and hoppers to mix and dry hides, skins, and chemicals.
- The reported use of a private septic system. Limited information is known regarding the septic system.

7.6 Exterior Observations

An inspection was performed of exterior areas of the Site to obtain information that may indicate the presence of recognized environmental conditions or other potential environmental concerns.

The parking lot located south of Building A was being occupied by the adjacent UPS facility to park UPS vans. A disconnected gas meter was observed on the south side of Building A. A canopied outdoor drum storage area containing multiple empty fiberglass and steel 55-gallon drums was observed on the southern face of the production warehouse. Several liquid-containing drums were observed as rusted and overturned. Multiple doorways throughout Buildings A and B were observed as unlocked. A possible septic concrete cleanout was observed outside of Building A. A drum storage area is located in a Building A outdoor corridor containing mostly crushed or overturned pails and containers and several empty unlabeled 55-gallon drums.

The asphalt lot south of Building B featured a road salt storage pile, a sand storage pile, and lumber storage. The exterior block walls of Building A and B were observed in damaged condition. A skid steer was located in the asphalt lot. Two metal storage containers containing scrap debris, waste debris, several empty fiberglass drums, and wooden planks were observed. Two metal hoppers were observed south of Building B adjacent to the storage containers. Two steel pipes were observed on the southeast corner of Building B that may have been associated with a former AST that had been removed. An additional exterior drum storage area was observed on the northeast side of Building B adjacent to the lagoon. At least 50 observable fiberglass drums were observed as stockpiled under a canopy and were crushed or damaged. The contents or former contents of the drum are unknown.

A lagoon was observed northeast of Building B. The lagoon was frozen during the Site visit. A smaller frozen surface water body was observed northeast of the lagoon which was assumed to be the former surface impoundment. One steel casing stickup monitoring well was observed on the southeast side of the lagoon. Buildings C and D were located west of the surface impoundment and appear to have been utilized as water treatment buildings.

A scrap metal storage area was observed north of Building B containing two abandoned speedboats. A 288,000-gallon open-top steel treatment tank is located on the eastern side of Building B. Multiple overturned 55-gallon fiberglass drums were observed inside of the treatment tank.

A summary of specific exterior observations is provided below:

Item	Description
Unidentified Containers	Multiple drum storage areas were identified outside of Site Buildings A and B containing unlabeled or illegibly-labeled 30 and 55-gallon fiberglass and metal drums in addition to 5-gallon pails, as discussed above.
Unusual Odors	No unusual odors were observed.
Pools of Liquid	A puddle of standing water was identified by the combined office and warehouse building with a slight petroleum sheen.

Item	Description
Pits, Ponds, Lagoons	The Site lagoon and impoundment area were observed as frozen and snow-covered during the Site visit.
Stained Soil or Pavement	No stained soil or pavement was identified, however, snow cover limited observation of the ground surface.
Stressed Vegetation	No stressed vegetation was observed; however snow cover limited observation of vegetation.
Fill/Solid Waste Disposal	A debris disposal area was observed north of Building D.
Disturbed Soils, Unusual Topographic Features	A man-made berm was observed along the exterior of the lagoon and impoundment areas.
Wells	Four monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, and MW-4) surrounding the former lagoon are expected to be present, however only MW-4 was observed due to snow cover.
Patched Asphalt/ Concrete Areas (Large)	No patched asphalt or concrete areas were identified; however snow cover limited observation of asphalt.
Railroad Spurs	No railroad spurs were observed on-site.
Other Issues of Environmental Concern	No other issues of environmental concern were observed on-site.

7.7 Interior Observations

An inspection was performed of interior areas of buildings and structures on the Site to obtain information that may indicate the presence of RECs or other potential environmental concerns.

Most doorways into Site Buildings A and B were unlocked. Utilities appeared to be disconnected from all Site buildings.

Building A is a warehouse consisting mainly of open floor space with no machinery or equipment. A suspected former spray booth room was observed near the center of the building (depicted on the Site Plan as Suspected Former Spray Booths). The northwestern portion of Building A consisted of a receiving bay. A laboratory containing paints and dyes was observed in the eastern portion of Building A (depicted on the Site Plan as Dye Laboratories). The northeastern corner of Building A appeared to be a water treatment room containing several containment tanks and standing water (depicted as Water Treatment Room on Site Plan). A gravel-filled square of concrete was observed in the northern, central portion of the building that may have been a former in-ground drain. Building A features an interior drum storage area containing approximately 10 unlabeled 55-gallon drums and numerous 5-gallon containers of unknown contents. A debris pile and a hole in the exterior wall on the southeastern corner of Building A were observed. Three ASTs were observed within Building A and are discussed in **Section 7.8**. Three floor trench drains were observed inside the warehouse that were partially filled with gravel set into a concrete floor.

Building B is a warehouse consisting mainly of open floor space, with offices in the central portion, a machine shop in the northeastern corner, and a maintenance shop in the northern portion. Two damaged garage bay doors were identified with Building B and appeared to be drum receiving areas. Throughout Building B, ceiling tile and fiberglass insulation was damaged or collapsed. The southeastern corner of Building B contained approximately 30 pallet-mounted full 55-gallon drums, some of which were labeled as resins, biocides, and other unknown contents (depicted on the Site Plan as Interior Drum Storage Area).

Building C was a former pump house which contains a storage tank and several large diameter steel pipes and pump equipment.

Building D appeared to be a former water treatment building containing multiple holding tanks and PVC piping that extend to Building C.

7.8 Storage Tank Summary

No obvious indicators of USTs (i.e., fill/vent pipes, etc.) were observed during the Site reconnaissance. A fill/vent pipe likely associated with a removed AST was observed on the southeastern corner of Building B, as discussed in **Section 7.6**.

Three approximately 2,000-gallon ASTs were observed on-site. Two steel tanks were observed inside Building A and appeared to have been stockpiled with other waste debris. An additional steel AST was observed as saddle mounted in Building A. The contents, capacities, and previous uses of the observed tanks are unknown. As discussed in **Section 5.2.1**, a 1988 CBS application identified Tank Number 00001, a 2,200-gallon aboveground tank containing n-butyl alcohol and amyl acetate. In a 1990 application, Tank Number 00001 was listed as converted to non-regulated use. It is not known if this tank corresponds with one of the ASTs observed during HRP's reconnaissance.

Information on current ASTs observed at the Site is summarized in the following table.

STORAGE TANK SUMMARY					
Aboveground Tanks					
Date of Installation	**Size***	**Contents**	**Construction**	**Registered?**	**Location**
9/11/1984	288,000	Water	Glass	No	North of Building A
Unknown	Approx. 2,000	Unknown	Steel	No	On saddle in Building A
Unknown	Approx. 2,000	Unknown	Steel	No	Building A debris pile
Unknown	Approx. 2,000	Unknown	Steel	No	Building A debris pile
* Size in gallons					

A 1988 facility map figure drafted by Fred C. Hart Associates indicates the historical presence of a UST on the northeast corner of Building A south of the treatment tank. No other details were

identified associated with an on-site UST. No indications of this UST were observed during the Site reconnaissance.

Two PBS applications from 1986 and 1992 list a steel 30,000-gallon aboveground tank (Tank Number 001) installed in November of 1983 with the product stored listed as “other”. A letter from the NYSDEC addressed to Alfred Zambella dated December 24, 1996 clarifies the 30,000-gallon aboveground tank stored propane and was no longer necessary to be registered under PBS. No evidence of this former AST was observed during the Site reconnaissance.

7.9 Site Drainage Features

Item	Description
Oil/Water Separators	No oil/water separators were identified on-site.
Floor Drains and Sumps	Building A featured three floor trench drains that appear to run into pits. It is unknown if these pits discharged to the wastewater treatment system or a septic system.
Catch Basins	No catch basins were observed on-site.
Detention Basins, Outfalls	The lagoon and surface impoundment areas are man-made excavations on the northeast sides of the Site.
Other	Standing water was observed inside of a water treatment room located on the eastern side of Building A and was likely used to treat facility water. A gravel-filled, square-shaped structure was identified in the concrete floor of Building A, indicating a former drain structure was likely present.

7.10 PCB-Containing Equipment

This Phase I ESA did not include an inventory of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing equipment and is not designed or intended for such use. A complete inspection of these types of equipment and materials is beyond the scope of this investigation.

A former transformer was indicated on a previous map of the facility on the west side of Building A. No transformers were observed in this area during the Site visit.

7.11 Non-Scope Considerations/Business Environmental Risks

HRP conducted a cursory, visual evaluation of the following non-scope considerations, as requested by the User, and in conjunction with the Phase I ESA Site reconnaissance. This evaluation was performed to offer a limited evaluation of the applicable conditions and should not be construed as a thorough assessment or a compliance review with respect to federal, state, or local regulations. Unless otherwise specified, no testing was conducted as part of this evaluation. A thorough

assessment of each non-scope consideration may be warranted, as appropriate, by a qualified professional.

Asbestos-Containing Materials (ACM)	➢ Thermal pipe wrap was observed along parts of the ceiling of Building A. Concrete block mortar and drywall was also identified in Building A and B. Window glazing compound was observed in Building A and B.
Lead Paint	➢ Lead-based paint screening was not requested or performed. ➢ Based upon the recorded age of the structures, there is a potential for the presence of lead-based paint. Areas of cracked and peeling painted surfaces were observed in Building A and B.
Lead in Drinking Water	➢ Drinking water testing was not requested or performed.
Radon	➢ No on-site radon testing has been performed within the scope of this assessment; however, it should be noted that the NYSDOH measured basement radon levels as part of a statewide program, last updated in October 2012. A total of 27 homes in Johnstown were tested and the average radon level was 3.31 pCi/L which is less than 4.0 pCi/L; the EPA guidance value for radon levels. There is no site-specific predictability based solely on regional averages for radon. ➢ However, since there are no basements or living quarters on-site, HRP considers the radon levels for the area to pose a low environmental risk to the Site.
Water Intrusion/Mold	➢ Mold sampling was not requested or performed. ➢ However, both Site Buildings A and B contained significant mold likely from building damage and water intrusion.
Wetlands	➢ The lagoon and impoundment areas, although frozen during the Site visit, were both identified as surface water bodies. The lagoon was reported to be 10-15 feet deep in a NYSDEC report as water supply for the facility sprinkler system. The surface impoundment was reported as 6-8 feet deep in a NYSDEC report and contained sludge from the lagoon remediation project. Both surface water bodies were associated with the tannery wastewater system and subject to NYSDEC investigation in the late 1980s and early 1990s.
Erosion and Soil Control Concerns	➢ No erosion and soil control concerns were observed on-site.
Environmental Compliance	➢ Unregistered storage tanks were observed inside of Site Building A. In addition, multiple full 55-gallon drums containing resins and glycol ether were observed.
Other Issues of Concern	➢ No other issues of concern were observed.

The following non-scope considerations are considered BERs for the Site:

- Based on the age of the Site buildings (potentially built as early as 1967), asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint may be present within the buildings.
- Mold and water intrusion were observed inside Buildings A and B.
- The contents of any remaining tannery-related equipment, including the observed steel ASTs and drums, require characterization and removal prior to the renovation or demolition of the Site buildings.
- Standing water identified in the Building A water treatment area requires characterization and removal prior to the renovation or demolition of Site buildings.

8.0 INTERVIEWS

HRP conducted interviews with the following persons during the course of this assessment. Information obtained from the interview(s) is incorporated throughout applicable portions of this Report.

Person Interviewed	Date	Type of Communication	Relationship to Site
Fulton County Center for Regional Growth	2/3/2023	Phone, User's Questionnaire	User
NYSDEC	7/7/2022	FOIL	State agency
NYSDOH	7/15/2022	FOIL	State agency
Fire Department/ Fire Marshal	2/10/2023	Phone	Local agency
Building Inspection Office/Code Enforcement	1/31/2023	Email, In-Person	Local agency
Town Clerk's Office	1/31/2023	Email, In-Person	Local agency
Planning & Zoning Dept.	1/31/2023	In-Person	Local agency
Tax Assessor's Office	6/20/2022	On-line database	Local agency
Dan Conyne	2/10/2023	Phone	Plumbing Contractor for Fashion Tanning from 1975 through 1980

Mr. Dan Conyne, a former contractor for Fashion Tanning, was interviewed via phone on February 10, 2023. Mr. Conyne indicated Fashion Tanning formerly utilized paint sprays and lacquers to treat and color hides and skins. Mr. Conyne indicated the Site had two fires in the late 1970s in which the buildings were rebuilt in addition to a water treatment plant. Mr. Conyne also relayed that the Site, to his knowledge, was not involved in dehairing hides and primarily was a finishing and dyeing plant as opposed to a traditional tannery. Mr. Conyne indicated the housekeeping and disposal of drums at the Site was poor during operation. No information regarding the on-site septic system, 288,000-gallon treatment tank, or aboveground tank contents was known by Mr. Conyne.

9.0 DATA GAPS

The following table lists key components of the Phase I ESA and whether sufficient information was available to complete and/or evaluate them. It indicates whether information was available, provided, and/or reviewed sufficiently enough to complete the Phase I ESA. Any items not completed represent data gaps that are addressed with comments as indicated. Significant data gaps that may have affected our ability to identify recognized environmental conditions are discussed below.

Requirement	Completed	Comment
Environmental professional involved in planning, review, and interpretation of material	Yes	
Records Review		
Standard Environmental Record Sources	Yes	
Title Records		
On-line or in person review of available basic title information	Yes	
User-provided review of recorded land title records	Yes	Provided by Fulton County Center for Regional Growth
Historical Aerial Photographs	Yes	
Historical Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps	No	Not available for Site
USGS Topographic Maps	Yes	
Historical City Directories	Yes	
Fire Department/Fire Marshal	Yes	
Building/Code Enforcement Department	Yes	
Health Department	Yes	
Town Clerk's Department	Yes	
Tax Assessor's Office	Yes	
Tribal Records	No	Site not located on tribal land
Environmental Liens/Activity Use Limitations	No	Not provided by User
Other Historical Sources	Yes	Fulton County Newspaper On-line Website
Site Reconnaissance		
Visual Inspection	Yes	
Limiting Conditions	Yes	Snow and ice limited surficial observations
Use(s) of Adjoining Property(ies)	Yes	
Interviews		
Current Owner	Yes	Mr. Scott Henze, President of Fulton County Planning interviewed
Current Operator/Site Manager	No	Site is vacant
Occupants/Employees	No	Site is unoccupied and vacant
Past Owner	No	Past owners of the property were not available for interviews
Past Operator/Site Manager	No	Not available for interview

Requirement	Completed	Comment
Past Occupants/Employees	Yes	Mr. Dan Conyne was interviewed, former contractor for Fashion Tanning

The following data gaps limited our ability to identify RECs and/or BERs and are therefore considered significant:

- Snow and ice cover limited exterior ground surface observations.

10.0 FINDINGS AND OPINIONS

The following is a summary of the key findings of this assessment:

- The Site is currently owned by the County of Fulton Tax Deed. There are four vacant buildings on-site. Each of the on-site buildings were observed to be in disrepair, including unsecured doorways and collapsed roofs. The Site reportedly utilized a private septic system, however, limited details regarding the Site septic system were available for review. HRP observed an apparent septic clean-out man-hole cover on the northeast corner of Building A. Utilities including electric, water, and natural gas appeared to be disconnected.
- Based on documents provided by the NYSDEC, a 10- to 15-foot-deep lagoon was constructed as a water supply for the facility's sprinkler system, but was later used to process facility wastewater. A separate 6- to 8-foot-deep surface impoundment was constructed at the direction of the NYSDEC for the drying and removal of sludge from the lagoon. Both surface water bodies were observed at the Site, however, observations were limited by the presence of snow cover at the time of Site reconnaissance.
- The EPA completed a Potential Hazardous Waste Site Preliminary Assessment for the Fashion Tanning facility (addressed as 6 Van Road) from 1988 through 1989. The facility was listed as an inactive site with years of operation beginning in 1980. Paints, urethanes, and solvents were alleged substances used by the facility. Sludge containing arsenic, chromium, copper, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, and lead stored in a surface impoundment was identified in the report.
- Multiple drum storage areas were identified throughout the Site containing unlabeled 30- and 55-gallon fiberglass and metal drums, and 5-gallon pails. Some drums were observed to be crushed, overturned, or damaged. Full drums labeled as containing biocide, glycol ether, and resins were staged on pallets within Building B.
- The Site was originally developed from at least 1967 as a machine and supply company. Occupants have included the Fulton County Machine and Supply Company and later, the Fashion Tanning Company. Specific operations of the Fulton County Machine and Supply Company are unknown. In 1973, the Site became occupied by Fashion Tanning Company, a tanner and finisher, until 2003 when the Site was vacated. The Site has remained vacant to the present day. Common tannery operations include tanning, shaving, splitting, coloring, stretching, buffing, rolling, finishing, dyeing, spraying, and drying leather. Former spray booths and dye laboratories were identified in Site warehouse buildings. Most of the former tannery equipment, machines, and materials were removed from the Site buildings. A previous map of the Fashion Tanning facility from 1988 identified an underground storage tank, four drum storage areas, and a transformer.
- The Site is listed in the NYSDEC's PBS AST Database, the NYSDEC's CBS AST Database, NY Spills Database, the RCRA Non-Generator and Large Quantity Generator Databases, the US EPA FINDS Database, the EPA's US AIRS Database, the EPA's Hazardous Waste Manifest Database, and the EPA's ECHO Database.

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

11.1 Recognized Environmental Conditions

We have performed a Phase I ESA in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E1527-13 of the Former Fashion Tanning Site, located at 108 Van Road in the Town of Johnstown, New York. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this practice are described in **Sections 2.0, 7.0, and 9.0** of this report. This assessment has revealed no evidence of RECs in connection with the Site except for the following:

- A 1989 letter from the NYSDEC documented a complaint that Fashion Tanning employees were discharging waste materials to a surface impoundment. The letter also specifies the facility did not have a SPDES permit that would allow them to discharge waste to the impoundment or any other body of water. Several rounds of groundwater and sediment sampling were conducted by the NYSDEC in both the lagoon and surface impoundment in the late 1980s that identified lead contamination above the EPA's EP Tox standards. Given the historic usage of both surface water bodies as wastewater sludge storage areas with documented lead contamination, the existence of both surface water bodies is considered a REC. Previous regulatory involvement and records regarding the disposal, sampling, and investigation of the surface impoundment and wastewater lagoon were available until 1990. The current status of the lead-impacted sediment in the lagoon and surface impoundment area is unknown.
- A 1989 letter from the NYSDEC documented a complaint that Fashion Tanning employees were burying waste material from the on-site spray booths in the wooded wetland area north of the treatment tank. Discolored liquid was also identified in the wetland north of the treatment tank according to the 1989 letter. Additionally, the NYSDEC provided photographs of standing orange liquid in a wooded area from a Site visit in 1992. The existence of a former waste dumping area in the wooded northern portion of the Site is considered a REC.
- Overturned, crushed, and bulging drums and containers were identified throughout the Site exterior. Several overturned fiberglass drums were observed inside of the 288,000-gallon treatment tank. Labeled drums were identified as resins, glycol ether, and biocide, which were likely associated with historic dyeing operations. Other drums were unlabeled or illegible with unknown contents. The presence of damaged tannery drums and containers on-site is considered a REC.
- A drum storage area was identified inside the tannery warehouse containing approximately 50 full pallet-mounted 55-gallon drums containing biocide and resins likely associated with historic tannery dyeing operations. The presence of full drums containing various dyeing chemicals inside of an unsecure and dilapidated building poses a material threat of a future release and is considered a REC.
- The presence of a private septic system indicates a potential pathway for hazardous substances and/or petroleum products previously utilized on-site to reach the subsurface, and is considered a REC.
- Warehouse floor trench drains likely discharged to the on-site wastewater treatment system that historically discharged sludge to the wastewater lagoon. The likely historical discharge of floor drains to the water treatment system is considered a REC.

- At least three ASTs were identified within Building A, two of which were located in a debris pile. A third saddle-mounted AST was identified adjacent to the former spray booth. None of the tanks were labeled and no other information on the tanks was identified. The presence of chemical or petroleum containing tanks inside of an unsecure and dilapidated building poses a material threat of a future release and is therefore considered a REC.
- A 1988 facility map figure drafted by Fred C. Hart Associates indicates the historical presence of an UST on the northeast corner of Building A south of the treatment tank. No other details were identified associated with an on-site UST. The figure also identified a drum storage area located on the northwest corner of Building A that was not observed during the Site visit. The possible presence of an on-site UST and a documented former drum storage area are considered RECs in connection to the Site.

11.2 Historical Recognized Environmental Conditions and Controlled Recognized Environmental Conditions

This assessment has revealed no evidence of HRECs in connection with the Site, except for the following:

- The Site is listed for Spill Number 9200662, having occurred on April 15, 1992 at the Fashion Tannery facility. An unknown quantity of solvents was reportedly spilled from a commercial/industrial source affecting soil and a small pond. NYSDEC noted that a 250,000-gallon holding tank located behind the facility building was directly discharging to an on-site holding pond. This tank is believed to be the same tank as the 288,000-gallon capacity treatment tank identified during the Site visit. The NYSDEC noted the tank was not being run through filters. The NYSDEC also did not clarify what contents were included in the holding tank. A pipe reportedly connected the pond to a creek. The spill was closed April 17, 1992. Given the closure of the spill by the NYSDEC, this spill is considered a HREC in connection with the Site.

- The Site is listed for Spill Number 9207182, having occurred on September 16, 1992 at Fashion Tanning Boulevard. An unknown quantity of raw sewage was reportedly deliberately spilled from an unknown source affecting the air. The NYSDEC noted that a caller noticed an odor. The report was referred to the Water Quality Department by the NYSDEC. No other details are available. The spill was closed September 22, 1982. Given the closure of the spill by the NYSDEC, this spill is considered a HREC in connection with the Site.

No CRECs were identified in connection to the Site.

11.3 Business Environmental Risks

This assessment has identified the following BERs in connection with the Site:

- Based on the age of the Site buildings (1967-1980), asbestos-containing materials, lead-based paint, and/or PCB-containing equipment may be present within the buildings.
- Mold and water intrusion were observed inside Buildings A and B.

- Tannery-related equipment, storage containers, and structures remaining onsite, including ASTs, numerous drums, and wastewater treatment areas, may contain uncharacterized hazardous materials or wastes.

11.4 Significant Data Gaps

The following data gaps were encountered during completion of this study that may have affected our ability to identify RECs and/or BERs or to satisfy all of the requirements of ASTM E1527-13:

- Snow and ice cover limited exterior ground surface observations.

12.0 REFERENCES

Published Sources

- American Society for Testing and Materials 2013. Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process: ASTM, Philadelphia, PA, ASTM E1527-13.

Environmental Database Provider

Environmental Database Resources (EDR)

- Aerial Photo Decade Package (see **Appendix F**)
- Historical Topographic Map Report (see **Appendix G**)
- Certified Sanborn Map Report (see **Appendix H**)
- City Directory Image Report (see **Appendix I**)
- Radius Map Report with GeoCheck (see **Appendix D**)

Regulatory Agency Files

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
New York State Department of Health

Town of Johnstown Records and Interviews

- Tax Assessor
- Town Clerk's Office
- Building/Code Enforcement Office
- Fire Department

Other Information Sources, Including Web-Based Sources

- Google Earth (www.googleearth.com)
- NYSDEC Online Databases
- Fulton County Online Property Records Access
- US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Mapper (http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/Mapper.html)
- NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper (http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/38801.html)
- Surficial Geology Map of New York; Hudson-Mohawk Sheet (1989)
- Geologic Map of New York; Hudson-Mohawk Sheet (1970)
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Web Soil Survey

FIGURES