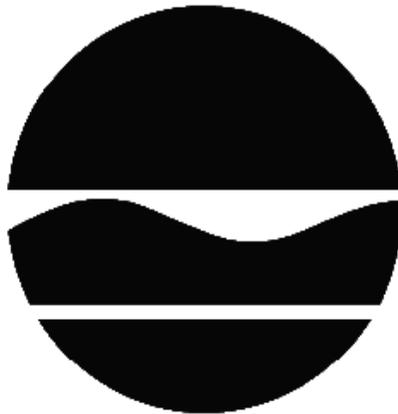


RECORD OF DECISION

Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory
Environmental Restoration Project
Bombay, Franklin County
Site No. E517009
March 2013



Prepared by
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

DECLARATION STATEMENT - RECORD OF DECISION

Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory
Environmental Restoration Project
Bombay, Franklin County
Site No. E517009
March 2013

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory site, an environmental restoration site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Description of Selected Remedy

During the course of the investigation certain actions, known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), were undertaken at the above referenced site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or alternatives analysis (AA). The IRM(s) undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment; therefore No Further Action is the selected remedy. The remedy may include continued operation of a remedial system if one was installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed institutional controls/engineering controls (ICs/ECs) that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site.

The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site in Section 6.5 for the protection of public health and the environment.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) concurs that the remedy for this site is protective of human health.

Declaration

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective. This remedy utilizes permanent solutions and alternative treatment or resource recovery technologies, to the maximum extent practicable, and satisfies the preference for remedies that reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume as a principal element.



March 20, 2013

Date

Robert W. Schick, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

RECORD OF DECISION

Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory
Bombay, Franklin County
Site No. E517009
March 2013

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has selected a remedy for the above referenced site. The disposal of contaminants at the site resulted in threats to public health and the environment that were addressed by actions known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), which were undertaken at the site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or feasibility study (FS). The IRMs undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2. Contaminants include hazardous wastes and/or petroleum.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site, which are presented in Section 6.5, for the protection of public health and the environment. No Further Action is the remedy selected by this Record of Decision (ROD). A No Further Action remedy may include continued operation of any remedial system installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed controls that have been identified as being part of the remedy for the site. This ROD identifies the IRM(s) conducted and discusses the basis for No Further Action.

The 1996 Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond Act provides funding to municipalities for the investigation and cleanup of Brownfields. Brownfields are abandoned, idled, or under-used properties where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. They typically are former industrial or commercial properties where operations may have resulted in environmental contamination. Brownfields often pose not only environmental, but legal and financial burdens on communities. Under the Environmental Restoration Program, the state provides grants to municipalities to reimburse up to 90 percent of eligible costs for site investigation and remediation activities. Once remediated, the property can then be reused.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and 6 NYCRR Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held from January 7, 2013 to February 21, 2013, during which time the public was encouraged to submit comment on the proposed remedy.

Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repositories:

The Wead Library
64 Elm Street
Malone, NY 12953
Phone: (518) 483-5251

Franklin County IDA
Attn: John Tubbs
10 Elm Street, Suite 2
Malone, NY 12953
Phone: (518) 483-9472

A public meeting was also conducted at the Town of Bombay Town Hall on January 17, 2013. At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) and the alternatives analyses (AA) were presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy.

No comments were received during the comment period or at the public meeting.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: The Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory site is a developed 13.7 acre property. The site is located at 79 County Route 1 (CR 1) on the Southwest corner of CR 1 and CR 2 in the Town of Bombay, Franklin County, NY. The property is identified on the Franklin County Real Property Tax Map as Parcel #36-1-11.4.

Site Features: The site includes a large one story commercial building used historically for the assembly of shoes and most recently for storage, cutting and redistribution of t-shirt parts. There

is an underground water storage area and a fire pump house located on site, and a raised bed leach field for the building's septic system.

Current Zoning / Use(s): This site is currently unoccupied and was most recently a storage and redistribution site for a t-shirt company. The site is zoned commercial.

Historic Use(s): The site was historically owned by LaTulipe (apparently used as farm land) until purchased by Wolverine World Wide, Inc. (WWW) in 1980 and developed for industrial manufacturing purposes. Since development in 1980, the site building housed the Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory, a manufacturer of leather footwear. The existing building was erected circa 1980 and then expanded with a small addition circa 1987. The Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory, a division of WWW, was a manufacturer of branded footwear and performance leathers. Past use as a leather manufacturer indicate that hazardous liquid chemicals may have been stored and used on-site. The Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory imported material to be assembled as leather moccasins and slippers sold for retail by WWW. The factory operated from approximately 1980 through 1997 after which the factory consolidated operations and moved to Rockford, Michigan.

The facility remained vacant for approximately three years after WWW relocated, and was ultimately purchased by the Franklin County Industrial Development Agency (FCIDA) to support industry and jobs in the county. The FCIDA purchased the property in 2000 around the same time that Gildan began leasing space in the building. Since 2000, Gildan used the facility to cut bulk cloth material for t-shirts and fleece used for the manufacturing of active sports wear. Materials were received, cut to pattern size and then shipped via tractor trailer to an alternate manufacturing facility. There is no evidence that the use of the facility by Gildan has caused adverse soil or groundwater impacts. Gildan is no longer on site. Their lease expired on October 18, 2007.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: Soils encountered during the investigation primarily consisted of clay and clayey gravel except in the area of the septic leach field where coarse permeable fill materials were used to construct the infiltration layers. The groundwater interface in the unconfined aquifer was encountered at depths between 1.5 and 5 feet below the ground surface across the site. Groundwater elevation data indicate that groundwater flow through the unconfined aquifer is to the southwest, generally toward Pike Creek.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, an alternative which allows for unrestricted use of the site was evaluated.

A comparison of the results of the investigation against unrestricted use standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the site contaminants is included in the Tables for the media being evaluated in Exhibit A.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

Wolverine World Wide Products is considered a PRP for this site.

There are currently no ongoing enforcement actions. However, legal action may be initiated at a future date by the state to recover state response costs from this PRP and any other PRPs to be identified. Franklin County Industrial Development Agency (FCIDA) will assist the state in its efforts by providing all information to the state which identifies PRPs. FCIDA will also not enter into any agreement regarding response costs without the approval of the Department.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A Remedial Investigation (RI) has been conducted. The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the RI Report.

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

- Research of historical information,
- Geophysical survey to determine the lateral extent of wastes,
- Test pits, soil borings, and monitoring well installations,
- Sampling of waste, surface and subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor,
- Sampling of surface water and sediment,
- Ecological and Human Health Exposure Assessments.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- air
- groundwater
- soil
- sediment

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration

guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. The tables found in Exhibit A list the applicable SCG in the footnotes. For a full listing of all SCGs see: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html>

6.1.2: RI Results

The data have not identified any contaminants of concern at this site. A "contaminant of concern" is a contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized in Exhibit A. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The two IRMs described in section 6.2 alleviated specific concerns regarding two underground storage tanks and some contaminated sediment in a septic tank.

Based on the investigation results, comparison to the SCGs, and the potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site required remediation. These media were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2. More complete information can be found in the RI Report and the IRM Construction Completion Report.

6.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision.

The following IRM(s) has/have been completed at this site based on conditions observed during the RI.

Interim Remedial Measure - Septic Tank Cleaning

Samples collected from within the primary and secondary septic tanks revealed VOC-impacted sludge limited to the primary tank. A soil boring and monitoring well were installed near the primary septic tank to assess potential impacts to soil and groundwater in the vicinity of the septic tank. The analysis of the soil and groundwater samples indicated that VOCs did not appear to be present in the area down gradient of the septic tank.

The interior of the primary septic tank was cleaned to remove the impacted contents. An attempt to clean the primary septic tank was made on March 15, 2011. While pumping liquid out the tank with a vacuum truck, it became apparent that a high seasonal water table and melting snow was flowing into the tank. Due to the inability to completely empty the tank and access the impacted solids on the bottom, the cleaning effort was postponed until drier weather and a lower seasonal water table prevailed. The 3,000 gallons of liquid pumped from the tank during this effort were

transported for off-site disposal. A second attempt on July 6, 2011 completed the work. The liquid contents were pumped from the primary septic tank into a vacuum truck. Approximately 3,055-gallons of water were removed and disposed of as sanitary waste. To remove the solids and sludge, high pressure sewer jetting equipment was utilized to clean the walls and floor of the tank. Solids, sludge, and decontamination fluids totaling 450 gallons (1.94 tons) were taken for off-site disposal as contaminated waste.

Interim Remedial Measure - Removal of Undergorund Storage Tanks

On December 17, 2009, the removal of the 10,000 gallon underground petroleum storage tank was performed. In addition, approximately 1,250 gallons of water/oil mixture was removed from the tank using a vacuum truck and taken for off-site disposal. The tank was removed from the ground and transported off-site to a recycling facility. Soil samples were collected from the UST excavation sidewalls for laboratory analysis to confirm soil quality. The selected soil sample depth was just above the groundwater interface. All four sidewall samples were analyzed for TCL VOCs and TCL SVOCs. For site screening purposes, and consistent with the Field Sampling Plan, the south sidewall sample was also analyzed for TCL Pesticides, TAL Metals, and PCBs. An excavation bottom sample was not collected due to groundwater infiltration. The UST excavation was backfilled with sand and gravel from a local quarry.

The 750-gallon spill containment UST was exposed by excavating around the tank and exposing the top. The lid to the tank was removed and the contents examined for evidence of contamination. No odor was noted. The liquid contents appeared to be groundwater. There were no solids in the tank. The liquids were placed in a vacuum truck for disposal. An estimated 750 gallons of liquid were taken off-site for disposal. Upon removing the tank from the ground, one composite soil sample was collected from the excavation and submitted to an analytical laboratory to confirm soil quality. The sample was analyzed for TCL VOCs and TCL SVOCs. The concrete tank was crushed and buried in the excavation as backfill.

6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

Based upon the resources and pathways identified and the toxicity of the contaminants of ecological concern at this site, a Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) was deemed not necessary for OU 01.

The Remedial Investigation (RI) included collecting 13 soil samples and 6 water samples. The soil was sampled from 6 subsurface soil borings, 4 shallow borings and 3 surface locations. In addition, six background surface soil samples were taken; 3 from an unused portion of this site, and 3 from a nearby site.

The soil, groundwater, and septic tank were sampled for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, metals, and pesticides. Analytical results identified three inorganic compounds (iron, manganese and

sodium) in the groundwater. The inorganic metal compounds identified in the groundwater are naturally occurring, however, and not indicative of historical disposal actions. The investigation conducted at the site also identified three inorganic compounds (cadmium, chromium and nickel) in surface and/or sub-surface soil. The levels encountered in soil were either consistent with background or single, isolated detections that do not require remedial measures to address.

Based on the results of the investigation, no further remedial action is required at this site.

6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure*.

The site is remediated and the property is suitable for unrestricted future use and development.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRMs that have been completed, and the evaluation presented here, the Department is selecting No Further Action as the remedy for the site. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives described in Section 6.5.

Exhibit A

Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Remedial Investigation for all environmental media that were evaluated. As described in Section 6.1, samples were collected from various environmental media to characterize the nature and extent of contamination.

For each medium, a table summarizes the findings of the investigation. The tables present the range of possible contamination found at the site in the media and compares the data with the applicable SCGs for the site. The possible contaminants are inorganics (i.e., metals). For comparison purposes, the SCGs are provided for each medium that allows for unrestricted use. For soil, if applicable, the Restricted Use SCGs identified in Section 6.1.1 is also presented.

Waste/Source Areas

As described in the RI report, waste/source materials were identified at the site - the sludge in the primary septic tank. As described in Section 6.2, the IRM conducted in July of 2011 removed and properly disposed of the sludge that was in this septic tank. The liquid was removed with a vacuum truck. Then the tank was washed with a high pressure sewer washer to assure that all the sludge was removed with the vacuum truck.

Further, a potential source of future site contamination was the 10,000 gallon fuel oil underground storage tank. This IRM, done in December of 2009, emptied, cleaned, and properly removed this tank from the site. No evidence of contamination was found around or underneath this oil tank. Also included in this December 2009 IRM was the investigation of a 750 gallon concrete tank that was initially installed for hazardous waste storage, but wasn't actually used. This tank was emptied of the groundwater that had infiltrated thru the seals of the tank and then the tank was removed from the ground. After a sample was obtained from the bottom of the excavation, the concrete tank itself was crushed and put back into the excavation as backfill.

Groundwater

The six groundwater samples met the Part 703 SCGs for all but three metals: elevated iron was identified in four samples, elevated manganese was detected in two samples, and sodium was detected in one sample.

Table #1 - Groundwater

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb) ^a	SCG ^b (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
Inorganics			
Iron ^c ,	243 - 10,900	300	5 of 6
Manganese ^d ,	14 - 797	300	2 of 6
Sodium ^e	11,600 - 36,700	20,000	1 of 6

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.

b- SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

c- Iron is an indigenous metal found in the soils and groundwater of this area and is not considered a site contaminant.

d- Indigenous elemental metal that is not considered a site contaminant.

e- Data do not indicate a sodium source at the site; sodium in groundwater is more likely from de-icing the nearby roadway and the site's parking lot and is not considered a site contaminant.

No site-related groundwater contamination was identified during the RI; the metals identified are all naturally occurring in groundwater and not attributable to this site. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for groundwater.

Soil

The original sampling included analysis of 13 soil sampling locations for metals (surface and at depth). Three additional on-site shallow soil samples plus three shallow soil samples from a nearby site (a total of 6) were also collected to assess background metals concentrations in the area. Soil samples met the Unrestricted Use SCO for metals except for the following: cadmium, chromium, and nickel.

- Cadmium was detected at 2.64 ppm in one sample (MW02(4-6)) that slightly exceeded the Unrestricted SCO of 2.5 ppm. This minor exceedence near the septic leach field was not replicated in the shallower soil sample from this boring or in septic leach field soil samples. Therefore, it does not appear to represent a release, it is not indicative of a site contaminant, and is considered indigenous as background concentrations of cadmium ranged from 1.17 to 1.93 ppm.
- Chromium was detected in the 19 samples (13 sampling locations and 6 background sample locations) at concentrations greater than the Unrestricted Use SCO. Chromium concentrations ranged from 2.66 ppm to 48.6 ppm, with an average concentration of 21.2 ppm. While the site is a former commercial/industrial property, the area is rural with agricultural and residential uses and the six background samples were collected from undeveloped areas of this site and a neighboring site. These background samples demonstrate that the levels of chromium found on site indicate an indigenous metal consistent with background levels, and not a site contaminant.
- Nickel concentrations in four soil samples were greater than the Unrestricted Use SCO. Nickel exceedences ranged from 39.3 to 45.6 ppm and were from both up and down gradient locations as well as near two areas of concern. The six background soil samples showed nickel concentrations to range from 12.3 to 22.9 ppm in the top two feet of soil. Therefore, nickel detections are also considered an indigenous metal and not a site contaminant.

Table #2 - Soil

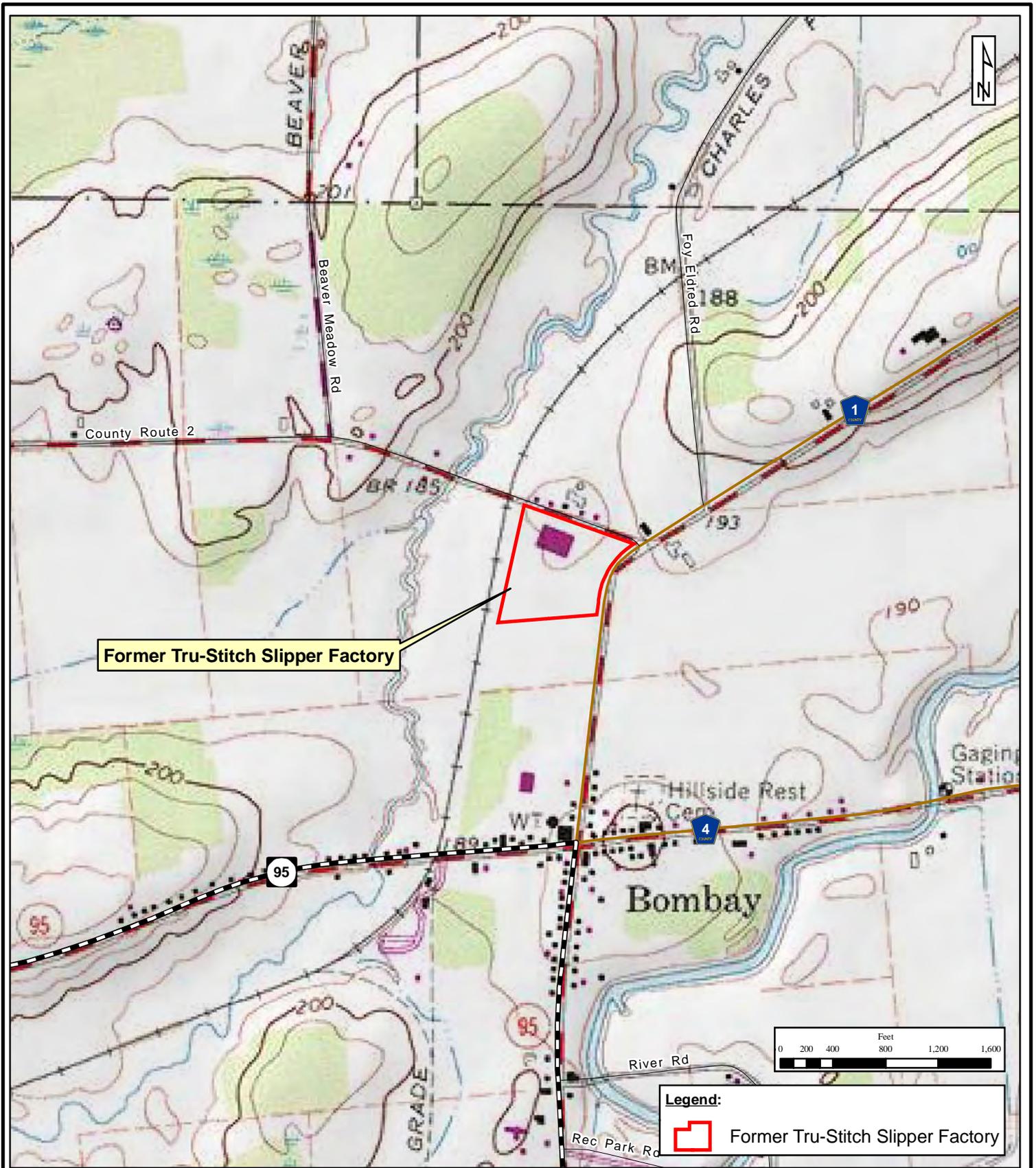
Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm) ^a	Unrestricted SCG ^b (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG (including background)	Background Concentration Range (ppm)
Cadmium ^c	0.05 – 2.64	2.5	1 of 19	1.17-1.93
Chromium ^c	2.66 – 48.6	1	19 of 19	23-41.2
Nickel ^c	2.2 – 45.6	30	3 of 19	12.3-22.9

a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

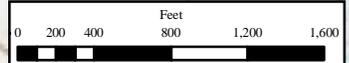
b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.

c - These metals are also present in the six background samples at similar concentrations and are therefore considered indigenous metals and not site contaminants.

No site-related soil contamination of concern was identified during the RI. Therefore, no remedial alternatives need to be evaluated for soil.



Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory



Legend:

Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory

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 PLANNERS
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Capital District Office:
 547 River Street, Troy, NY 12180
 Phone: (518) 273-0055

Glens Falls Office:
 100 Glen Street, Glens Falls, NY 12801
 Phone: (518) 812-0513

New London Office:
 914 Hartford Turnpike Waterford, CT. 06385
 Phone: (860) 440-2690

Franklin County IDA
Site Location
 State Route 95 / County Route 1
 Town of Bombay
 Franklin County, New York

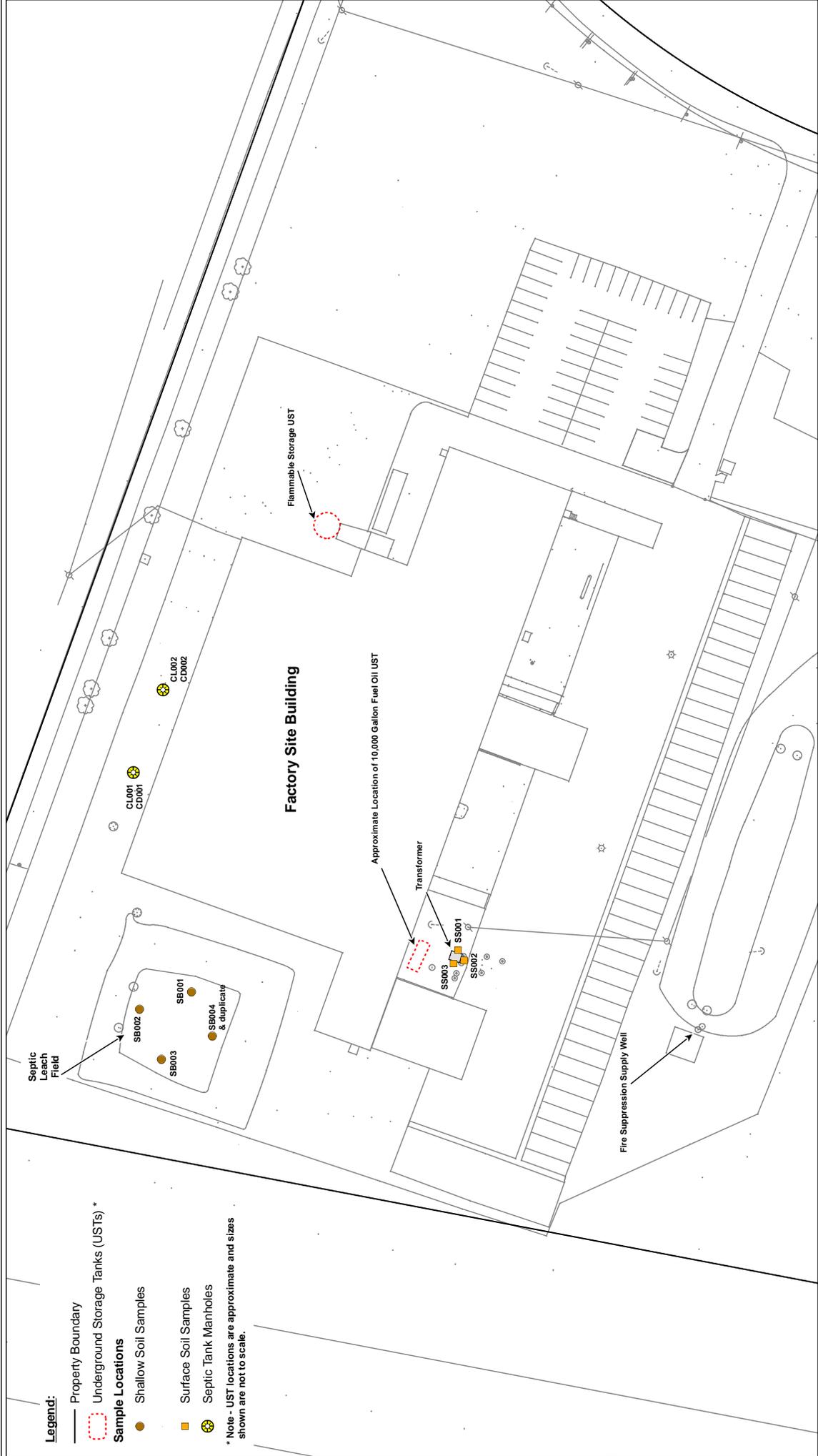
Drawn:	CLC
Date:	05/18/2009
Scale:	1:12,000
Project:	90909.00
Figure:	1

Legend:

- Property Boundary
- Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) *

Sample Locations

- Shallow Soil Samples
 - Surface Soil Samples
 - ⊗ Septic Tank Manholes
- * Note - UST locations are approximate and sizes shown are not to scale.

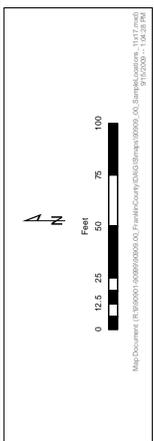


Drawn:	CLC
Date:	09/15/2009
Scale:	1:720
Project:	90959.00
Figure:	3A

Franklin County, IDA

SAMPLE LOCATIONS FOR SURFACE AND SHALLOW SOIL AND SEPTIC TANKS

79 County Route 1
Town of Bombay
Franklin County, New York



CHAZEN ENGINEERING, LAND SURVEYING & LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS CO., P.C.

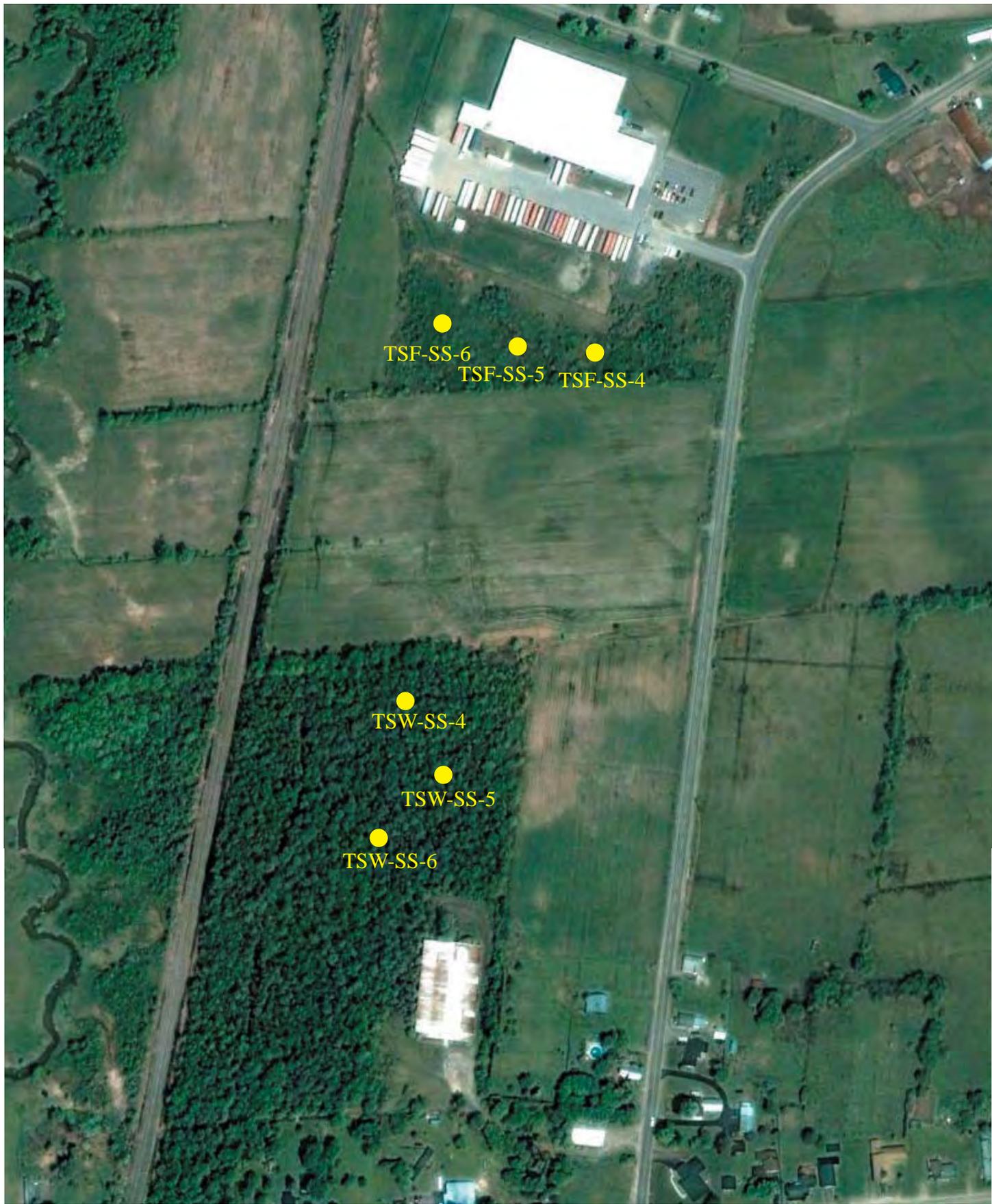
Dutchess County Office:
21 Fox Street
Poughkeepsie, NY, 12601
Phone: (845) 454-3360

North Country Office:
100 Glen Street
Genee Falls, NY, 12801
Phone: (518) 512-0513

New London:
914 Hartford Turnpike
Waterford, CT, 06385
Phone: (860) 440-2890

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 547 River Street, Troy, NY 12180
 Phone: (518) 273-0055
 Glens Falls Office:
 110 Glen Street Glens Falls, NY 12801

FRANKLIN COUNTY IDA

**FIGURE 3B - METALS BACKGROUND
SAMPLE LOCATIONS**

Former Tru-Stitch Warehouses and Factory Sites
County Route 1, Bombay, Franklin County, New York

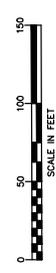
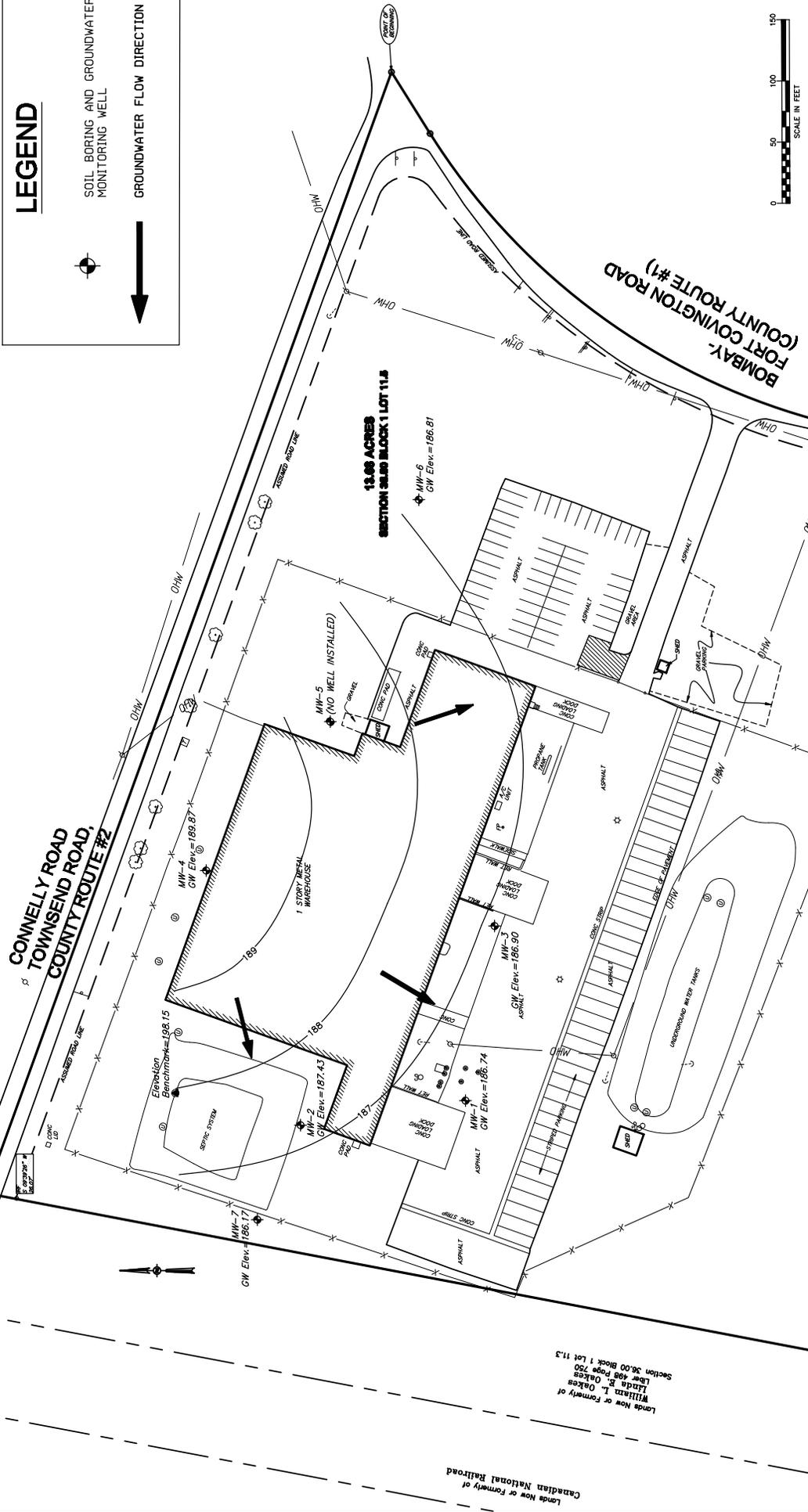
Date:	2012
Scale: Approx.	1"=250'
Project #:	90906.00

LEGEND



SOIL BORING AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION



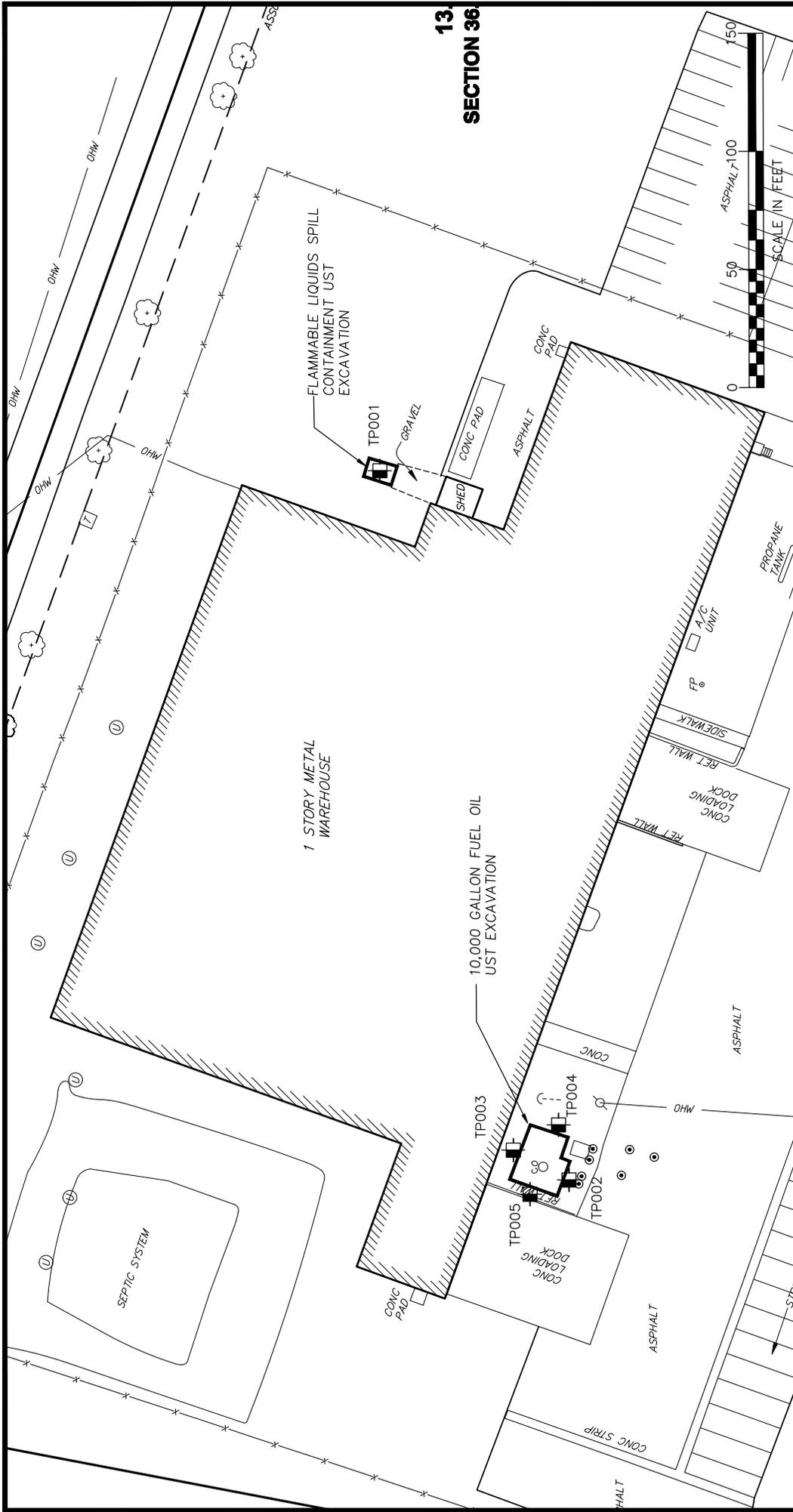
designed	checked
CSD	ASM
5/23/12	scale
project no.	1"=80'
890908.00	project no.
890908.00	sheet no.
FIGURE	
4	

FRANKLIN CO. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
GROUNDWATER CONTOURS AND SOIL BORING AND GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELL LOCATION MAP
 79 COUNTY ROUTE 1
 TOWN OF BOMBAY, FRANKLIN CO., NEW YORK

CHAZEN ENGINEERING, LAND SURVEYING
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CO., P. C.
Office Locations:
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 North Country Office: 100 Glen Street, Lake Placid, NY 12946, Phone: (518) 812-0313

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Lands Now or Formerly of
 William L. Oakes
 Lake Placid, N.Y.
 Section 36.00 Block 1 Lot 11.3
 Lower 800
 Page 750



13
SECTION 36

designed	checked	ASM
CSP	scale	1"=40'
date	10/20/11	project no.
		90909.00
		sheet no.
		FIGURE 6

FRANKLIN CO. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK EXCAVATION AND
CONFIRMATION SAMPLE LOCATIONS
 79 COUNTY ROUTE 1
 TOWN OF BOMBAY, FRANKLIN CO., NEW YORK

CHAZEN ENGINEERING, LAND SURVEYING
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE CO., P.C.
Office Locations:
 Dutchess County Office: 12180
 Poughkeepsie, New York 12601
 Phone: (845) 454-3980
 North County Office: 12180
 Ulster Park, New York 12601
 Phone: (818) 812-5613

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APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

**Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory
Environmental Restoration Project
Franklin County Industrial Development Agency
Site ID No. E517009**

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory site was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on January 7, 2013.

The release of the PRAP was announced by sending a notice to the public contact list, informing the public of the opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy.

A public availability session was held on January 17, 2013. The availability session provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed no further action remedy. The public comment period ended on February 21, 2013.

No comments were received.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

**Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory
Environmental Restoration Project
Franklin County Industrial Development Agency
Site ID No. E517009**

1. The Department and the Franklin County Industrial Development Agency entered into a State Assistance Contract, Contract No. C304012, March 16, 2009.
2. “Remedial Investigation & Alternatives Analysis Work Plan,” prepared by The Chazen Companies, dated October 2009
Also includes
 - a. Site Specific Health and Safety Plan
 - b. Field Sampling and Analysis Plan
 - c. Citizen Participation Plan
 - d. Community Air Monitoring Plan
3. “Remedial Investigation Report” prepared by The Chazen Companies, dated May 2012 – Final RI received.
4. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the Former Tru-Stitch Slipper Factory, dated January 2013, prepared by the Department.
5. No Further Action Fact Sheet dated January 2013 prepared by the Department.
6. “Final Engineering Report” prepared by The Chazen Companies, dated March 2013.