LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

RECIPIENT:

Tracy Smith

NYSDEC — Div of Environmental Remediation

Bureau of Hazardous Site Control

625 Broadway, 11th Floor, Cell 75

Albany, New York 1223

DATE: 9/30/2019

PROJECT: Former Carlyle Compressor Site

NYSDEC Site Code - 734068

Periodic Review Report, 2019

PROJECT NO.: 0888814574

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FROM: May Heflin

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DN: cn=May Mishu Heflin, o, ou, email=heflinfm@gmail.com, c=US
Date: 2019.09.30 14:18:45 -05'00'

ENSAFE

220 ATHENS WAY
PLAZA 1 SUITE 410
NASHVILLE TN 37228
FACSIMILE NO.: 615-255-9345

Periodic Review Report
September 30, 2019

Carrier Carlyle Compressors – Site 734068

I. Introduction

A. Summary Description

Carrier-Carlyle Compressors (Site) is an industrial site with residual impacts of volatile chlorinated solvents, apparently from historical incidental spills related to metals cutting, forming and coating. Impacts are present in shallow soil, comprising a few feet of fill overlying fine-grained till, and in groundwater ("Affected Area"). This Affected Area, outside and underlying the southwest corner of the building, also has a small amount of perched water flowing through it, ultimately discharging to surface water.

After an Order of Consent was executed by Carrier Corporation (a subsidiary of United Technologies Corporation) and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) in March 1997, an investigation was conducted, leading to interim remedial measures including groundwater and vapor extraction from the Affected Area. This extraction was conducted successfully onsite from January 1998 through June 2002, removing in excess of 400 pounds of solvents.

The site Priority Classification Code for the Carrier-Carlyle Compressor Site is Class 4. This is the third periodic review report prepared by the Site remedial party. A Site figure is attached (Figure 1).

B. Remedial Program Effectiveness

The released solvent has been removed from the Affected Area to the extent technically practicable; however, residual solvent impacts remain and are slowly dissipating by natural processes. Eventually, remedial objectives will be attained through natural attenuation, but the sub-slab vapor concentrations may remain above objectives. Even though indoor air concentrations do not exceed objectives, a slab sealing program and sub-slab vapor depressurization system (hereafter, "vapor mitigation system" or SSDS) has been installed and is operating at the Site as an engineering control on the potential for vapor intrusion (Figure 2). The operation and maintenance of the vapor mitigation system is the responsibility of the property owner.

C. Compliance

The Site operates a vapor mitigation system designed to operate 7 days per week, 24 hours per day. In approximately January 2018, the Site's facility manager indicated that the blower motor of the SSDS system stopped working, and that the pressure gauge readings were at zero. Based on conversations with the facility owner's manager and their consultant, in June 2019 the blower

was replaced and the system operations were checked. The consultant was able to make the system operational again (i.e., vacuum applied to the floor slab); however, remote access to the system, which would allow facility management or their designee to be notified when the system is down, is no longer available.

The institutional control with regard to restrictions on the use of the Site and of groundwater management continues to be in compliance with decision documents for the Site. A groundwater and surface water monitoring program at the Site continues to gauge natural attenuation and continues to monitor for unexpected changes in Site conditions or use.

D. Recommendations

It is recommended the SSDS performance be inspected at least quarterly by the facility owner's management. Furthermore, the facility owner should repair the remote access/communication system that allows the system operator to remotely monitor the SSDS. Carrier's consultant, EnSafe, will coordinate with facility owner management to perform an inspection of the SSDS in October 2019.

It is recommended the next period review be conducted in five years.

II. Site Overview

A. Site Description

The 225,000-square foot manufacturing building was constructed by Carrier in the late 1960s; Carrier's manufacturing operations ended in 1991. The property was sold to Coolidge Ventures, LLC in 1999. Historical compressor manufacturing processes involved the use of various chlorinated organic solvents, including trichloroethene and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. An unpaved area located in the southwest corner of the property was apparently the site of spills or leaks from stored drums. Absorbed and dissolved contamination (no DNAPL) was found within a few feet of ground surface, in two hydrogeological layers: sand and gravel fill containing a shallow water table overlying thick, and fine-grained glacial lake sediments that form an underlying confining bed. The plume configuration was consistent with the groundwater flow direction determined in the area and a source area from an unpaved gravel lot located on the south side of the building. Specifically, this shallow groundwater moves along former Site drainage features, and some amount discharges to nearby Sanders Creek, a Class "D" stream.

The facility is currently used as a multi-tenant, light industrial and warehousing operation. Although some tenants use solvents, the processes that were the source of the historical release were discontinued many years ago.

B. Remedial Program Chronology

Investigation activities that delineated the area of groundwater contamination were completed and documented in the project Remedial Investigation Report dated May 1998.

The remedial feasibility and design phases of the project were completed by 1997. A remediation system consisting of multiple groundwater trenches became operational in the summer of 1998.

Groundwater and soil vapor were extracted from these trenches and treated. The system operated for approximately one year and included several months of enhanced removal of soil vapor and focused recovery modes of operation. The remediation system was shut down in December 1999 when the residual solvent extraction rates reached a low, asymptotic rate.

After shutdown, a four-year period of quarterly post-remediation monitoring ensued. Although no solvent rebound was seen, the monitoring did indicate the presence of elevated residual contamination. As a result, the remedy was augmented by adding a remedial trench (trench 8) approximately parallel to the south wall of the building in the parking lot source area. Since minimal residual solvent removal resulted, the trench 8 operation was discontinued in June 2002.

A program of ground and surface water monitoring at a 15-month frequency was initiated in August 2003 and continues to the present. Samples from five representative monitoring wells (groundwater) and from the storm sewer outfall and swale along the west side of the Site (surface water) are collected to monitor natural attenuation of residual solvent. "Windshield" surveys are conducted to detect any local development occurring immediately adjacent to and on the Site.

In 2007 a study was undertaken to assess the potential for vapor intrusion to the building from underlying residual solvent in soil. Sub-slab and indoor air samples were collected along with an outdoor sample upwind of the former release area. Although no indoor air concentrations exceeded action levels, elevated levels of sub-slab vapor concentrations were found in some samples, and thus a *Soil Vapor Mitigation, Site Management and Monitoring Work Plan* (prepared by EnSafe) to mitigate potential impacts to indoor air was submitted to NYSDEC in April 2009.

III. Remedy Performance, Effectiveness and Protectiveness

A. Residual Solvent Removal

The remedial action objective (RAO) for the extraction system was to "meet groundwater quality standards (6NYCRR part 703) to the extent reasonably feasible, considering Site conditions, currently available technology, implementability, cost-effectiveness, and cost-reasonableness." During the first six months of operation, the remediation system produced residual solvent removal rates of 1 to 9 pounds of solvents per day. Thereafter, residual solvent fell to an asymptotic recovery rate of less than 0.25 pounds per day. As a result, beginning in September 1998, an aggressive enhancement program was initiated throughout the remedial target area for a nine-month period, involving:

- Adding a second soil vapor extraction (SVE) blower to allow the selective application of higher vacuums in the remedial target area.

- Applying five cycles of groundwater recovery and subsequent dewatering ("flushing") followed by application of SVE.

The application of these enhancements did not result in any significant increase in residual solvent extraction; only a relatively small and short-lived increase in extraction rates ensued, followed by a return to the minimal, asymptotic rate. The overlying sand/gravel zone prevents maintenance of a vacuum along the clay-silt surface sufficient to affect further removal from the clay-silt layer. Nevertheless, a total of about 400 pounds of solvents has been removed, representing the bulk of the 540 pounds total residual solvent estimated by the Site investigation, and natural attenuation continues.

In light of both the residual solvent removal (from the remediation system) and natural attenuation, it is likely that only a small quantity of residual solvents remains. From Site observations, it appears the top of the native clay-silt layer contains residual solvent that slowly diffuses into the overlying groundwater in the permeable fill.

However, since groundwater moves across the Site only slowly, groundwater concentrations remain above standards. Since any remediation approach is limited by the slow diffusion rates, removal of the relatively small quantity of residual solvent from the clay-silt layer is technically impracticable. There is evidence that the residual solvent is degrading naturally, and some of it infiltrates into a building storm water pipe or discharges to a swale to the west of the building. A mass flux estimate based on a flow determination from the storm sewer and sampling and analysis results indicates about 9 pounds per year are discharging by this mechanism. Thus, natural attenuation appears to be equivalent in terms of effectiveness as the remediation system.

The most recent Site monitoring report entitled "Five-Quarter Post-Remedial Groundwater Monitoring Report, September 2018," includes a groundwater sampling event conducted in the fall of 2018 (the other Site "annual" monitoring reports, consisting of five quarters of monitoring, are incorporated by reference). The September 2018 monitoring included sampling and analysis for PFAS and 1,4 –dioxane, as required by the NYSDEC. These results were reported in the *Work Plan Implementation for Sampling and Analysis of Emerging Contaminants, September 2019*. The next sampling event is scheduled for December of 2019.

B. Vapor Mitigation

In response to NYSDEC's re-evaluation of volatile organic compound (VOC) sites for vapor intrusion issues, Carrier conducted vapor sampling to assess the potential for vapor intrusion into indoor air of the building located on the Site. The results were provided to the NYSDEC in *Soil Vapor Mitigation Site Management and Monitoring Work Plan*, EnSafe, April 2009. Using the New York Department of Health (NYDOH) Vapor Intrusion Guidance, the sample results indicated elevated levels of sub-slab vapors, but no elevated levels in indoor air. Thus, sub-slab vapor concentrations are the driver for the vapor mitigation system that was commissioned in January 2013 and has operated continuously since, except as noted below for system repairs.

When the system is operating as designed, the mitigation approach has been effective with regard to preventing any potential for vapor intrusion into the building. This conclusion is based on the results of the vapor mitigation system operation, vacuum field measurements, and slab maintenance (sealing of cracks or penetrations).

IV. Institutional and Engineering Controls

The vapor mitigation system and slab sealing engineering controls and the evaluation of performance is described in Section III.B above. Through December 2017, based on results of the vapor mitigation system operation, it appears that the system, coupled with slab maintenance (sealing of cracks or penetrations), has been effective with regard to preventing any potential for vapor intrusion into the Site building. The system was not operational from approximately January 2018 to June 2019. However, system equipment was replaced in June 2019, and testing at the time indicated a vacuum was reinstated to the floor slab.

An institutional control was also called for in the Site decision document: a deed restriction (Book 5167, Page 897) prohibiting the use of Site groundwater, to prevent contact with affected groundwater. In addition, the deed restriction limits Site use to non-residential uses and provides that the vapor mitigation system operations and maintenance is the responsibility of the current property owner. The deed restriction was filed with the Onondaga County Clerk's Office on July 15, 2011, and a copy was submitted to NYSDEC on October 18, 2011.

V. Monitoring

A. Components

Site monitoring includes both sampling of environmental media (groundwater) and ensuring that the vapor mitigation system is operational and effective.

The media sampling and analysis program includes sampling groundwater from five monitoring wells and collecting two surface water samples associated with the drainage swale and storm sewer outfall (Figure 1). The latest sampling event was completed on September 27, 2018 and included:

- Surface water samples collected from the swale and storm sewer.
- Groundwater samples collected from wells MW-1 and MW-106, located in the former high-level remedial target area, and MW-107, located along the low-level, downgradient margin.
- Groundwater sample collected from Trench 8 area wells, including MW-13D, installed in the Site confining bed, and monitoring well MW-SB2, installed in the overlying fill unit.
- Water level measurements taken in conjunction with the sampling work.
- Inspection of the flow of water discharging from the storm sewer into the swale.

Monitoring associated with the vapor mitigation system historically has consisted of weekly inspections by the building facility manager and system and slab inspections by EnSafe at least once every 15 months during the groundwater sampling event.

Starting in the first quarter of 2016, vacuum field checks were performed concurrent with the 15-month groundwater monitoring events. SSDS inspections were submitted as Attachment C to the Five-Quarter Post-Remedial Groundwater Monitoring Report (June 2017). During the September 2018 groundwater monitoring event, only a partial field check was performed because the SSDS system was not operating at the time due to a malfunctioning blower motor. By June 2019, the blower motor had been replaced and the system vacuum has been reinstated, per the facility owner's consultant. The vapor mitigation system will be inspected by Carrier's environmental representative in the fourth quarter of 2019.

B. Summary of Monitoring to Date

For ground and surface water, the most recent monitoring report (EnSafe, 2019) incorporates all monitoring data dating back to initiation of the remedy and discusses overall trends. It is clear that there has been significant attenuation in concentrations throughout the Affected Area. The largest concentration decreases have been seen, not surprisingly, at locations of highest initial concentration, and during the active mechanical extraction period. Since the remediation system was discontinued, gradual attenuation of solvent concentrations has continued. Groundwater samples obtained from monitoring wells in the remedial target area (MW-1 and MW-106) during the September 2018 monitoring event yielded the lowest sum total VOC concentrations calculated for the time period during which monitoring has been performed and continues an overall decreasing trend in both monitoring wells.

Groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-107 since October 2013 demonstrated a decreasing trend in concentrations for 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA), cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE), and vinyl chloride, with concentrations of these analytes falling within the post-remediation historical range of concentrations. Concentrations of these VOCs for the September 2018 sample collected from MW-107 rebounded slightly compared to the overall decreasing trend in reported concentrations for this monitoring well since October 2013.

Detected groundwater VOC concentrations for groundwater samples obtained from monitoring well MW-13D, located within the Trench 8 area, have yielded a general decreasing trend since the March 2010 monitoring event.

September 2018 swale discharge surface water and storm water outfall discharge concentrations remain above the Proposed Cleanup Criteria of 10 µg/L for vinyl chloride, 1,1-dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and trichloroethene. Reported concentrations for 1,1,1-trichloroethane were less than the Proposed Cleanup Criteria for monitoring events conducted in June 2017 and September 2018. The remaining detected VOC concentrations for the swale discharge surface water sample obtained during the September 2018 monitoring event were less than their respective Proposed Cleanup Criteria. Based on review of analytical results for select VOCs in subsequent events since the 2008 monitoring event, fluctuations have been observed; however, there is a decrease of greater than 50% in vinyl chloride, 1,1- dichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, and trichloroethene concentrations from the June 2017 to September 2018 monitoring events.

There have been no significant observations of changes in Site use or conditions with the following exceptions:

- Increased storage of equipment, mobile office trailers, and bulk chemical totes and containers has been observed during inspections conducted since the 2014 Periodic Review Report.

C. Recommendations

The current monitoring system is adequate and should be continued under its current 5-quarter schedule.

VI. Operations and Maintenance

Operation and maintenance of the soil/groundwater remedial measures has been successfully implemented, as there were no difficulties that prevented the system from proper treatment of extracted groundwater, and the system was in general effective.

Until January 2018, operation and maintenance of the SSDS has been sufficient. From January 2018 to June 2019, the system was not operating due to a malfunctioning motor blower. In June, the owner replaced the blower motor, and the vacuum to the floor slab was reinstated, according to the facility owner's consultant. Remote access/communication between the vapor mitigation system and the system operator is not currently online; however, as discussed above, the facility owner should repair this system to effectively monitor system performance.

VII. Overall Periodic Review Conclusions and Recommendations

A. Compliance with Site Management Plan

A formal Site management plan has not been previously prepared, other than for the vapor intrusion engineering control now under consideration. Nevertheless, remediation has been undertaken at the Site in close coordination with the Department and has been successful.

1. Institutional Controls

The institutional control of a deed restriction prohibiting groundwater use and prohibiting residential property use is on file with the Onondaga County Clerk's office. Visual observations made during the 15-month Site monitoring events do not indicate that there has been a change in property use or groundwater use, and continued monitoring will ensure compliance with the institutional control.

2. Monitoring

Monitoring has been adequate and should be continued until contamination levels attenuate to the point where potential for exposure meets risk management goals.

3. Operations and Maintenance

Property owner management should have a system in place to make needed repairs to the system in a timely manner. Operation and maintenance of the system are an important component of vapor intrusion prevention (vapor mitigation system and slab integrity).

B. Performance and Effectiveness of Remedy

The remedy to date has been protective of human health and the environment. The expectation is that the vapor intrusion engineering control will provide assurance of the same in the future.

C. Future Periodic Reviews

This review should be repeated in five years.

Enclosure: IC/EC Certification Form

Figure 1
Site Plan

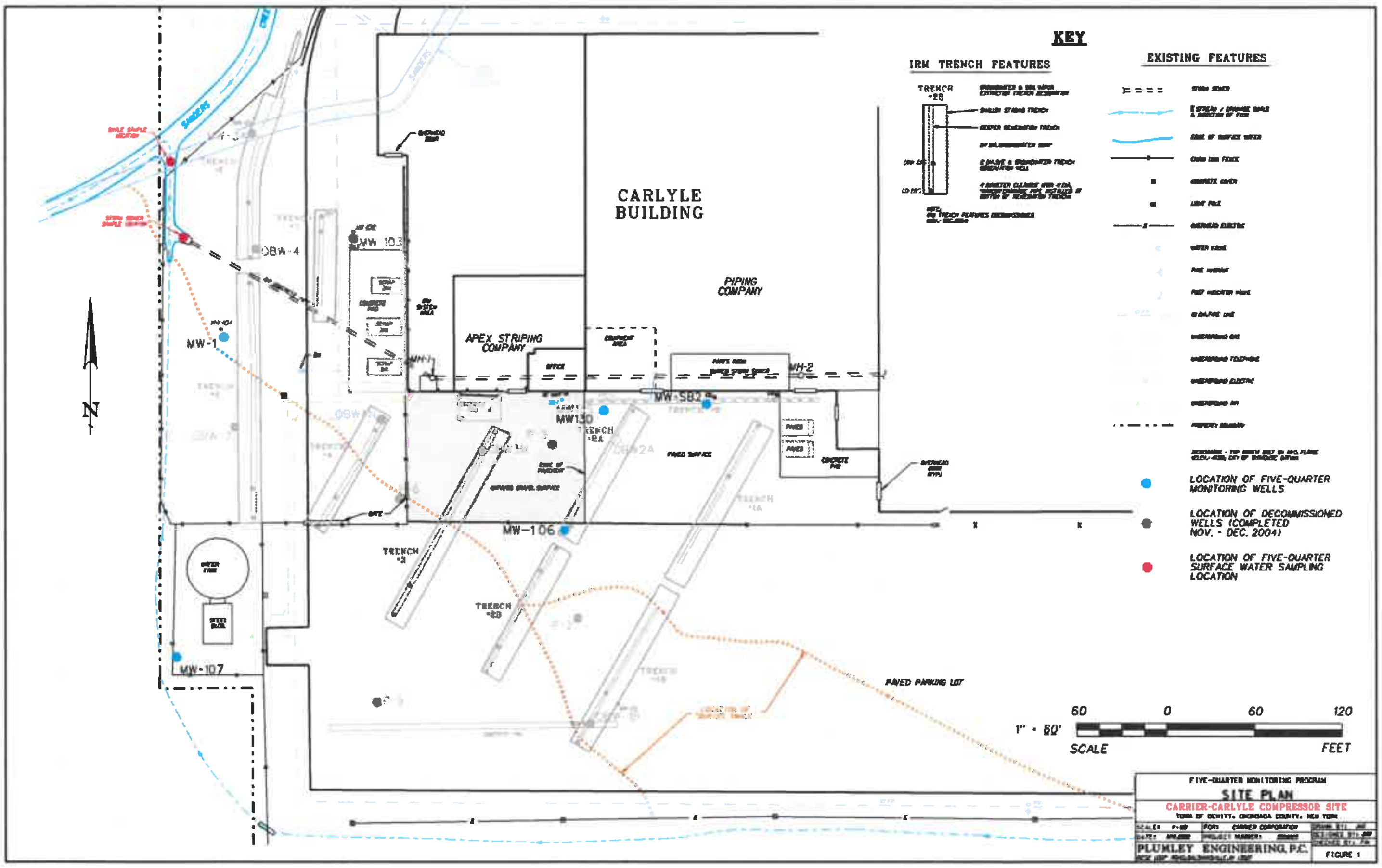
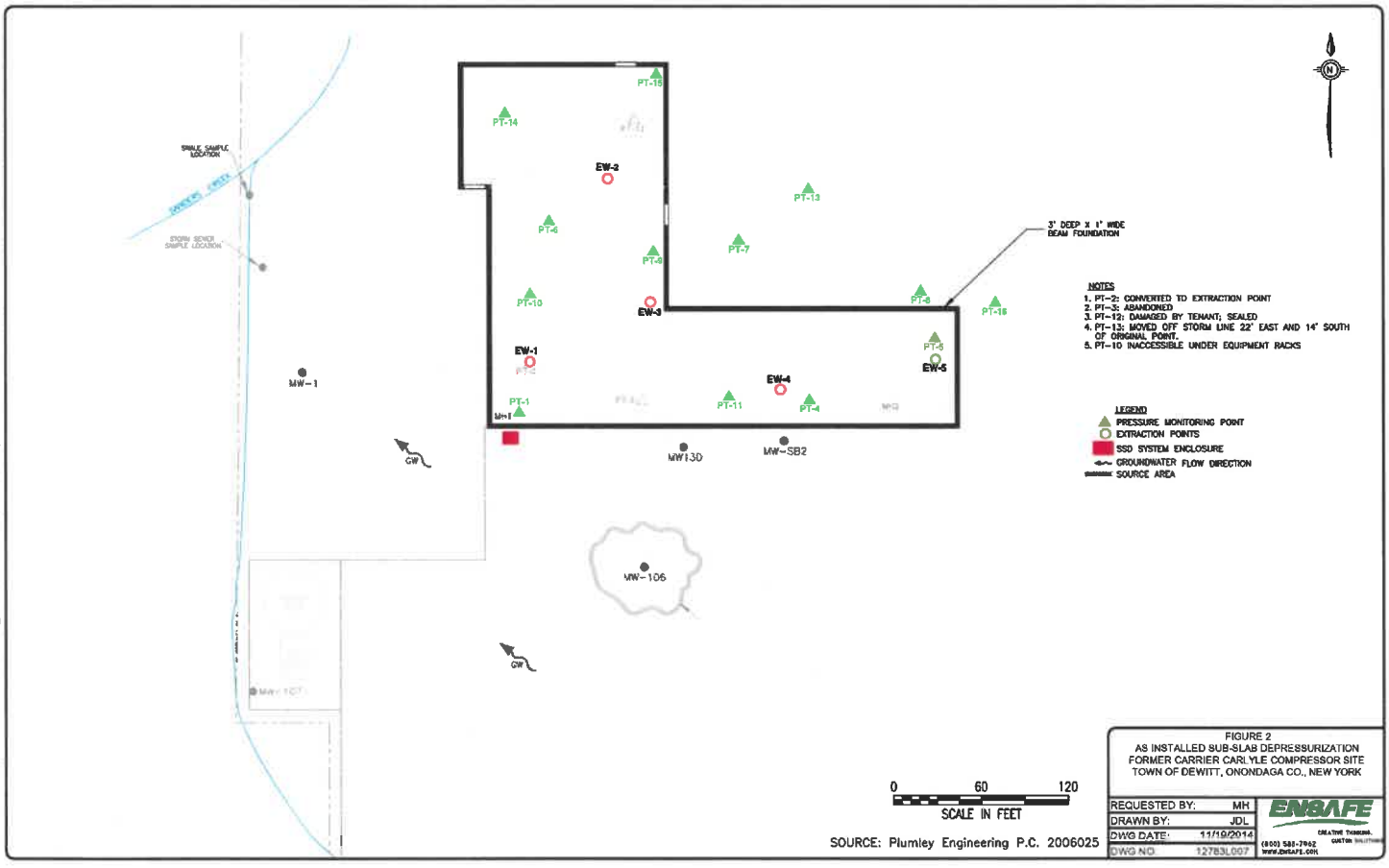

KEY
IRM TRENCH FEATURES
EXISTING FEATURES
CARLYLE BUILDING
PIPING COMPANY
APEX STRIPING COMPANY
MW-1
MW 103
OBA-4
MW130
MW-SB2
MH-2
MW-106
MW-107
TRENCH #2
TRENCH #2B
TRENCH #2A
PAVED PARKING LOT
LOCATION OF FIVE-QUARTER MONITORING WELLS
LOCATION OF DECOMMISSIONED WELLS (COMPLETED NOV. - DEC. 2004)
LOCATION OF FIVE-QUARTER SURFACE WATER SAMPLING LOCATION
60 0 60 120
1" = 60'
SCALE
FEET
FIVE-QUARTER MONITORING PROGRAM
SITE PLAN
CARRIER-CARLYLE COMPRESSOR SITE
TOWN OF DEWITT, ONONDAGA COUNTY, NEW YORK
FOR: CARRIER CORPORATION
PLUMLEY ENGINEERING, P.C.
FIGURE 1

Figure 2
Sub-Slab Depressurization Layout



File name: I:\CAD PROJECTS\12783 UTC Town of DeWitt_NY\Plans\12783 As Installed Sub-Slab Depressurization - Carlyle Compressor - 19NOV14.dwg Plotted By: JARROD LEE Plot Date: 11/19/2014 8:40:37

Certification Form

Enclosure 2
NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Site Management Periodic Review Report Notice
Institutional and Engineering Controls Certification Form

Site Details **Box 1**

Site No. **734068**

Site Name Carrier-Carlyle Compressors

Site Address: 6500 New Venture Gear Drive Zip Code: 13057
City/Town: Dewitt
County: Onondaga
Site Acreage: 32.850

Reporting Period: September 01, 2014 to September 01, 2019

	YES	NO
1. Is the information above correct?	☒	☐
If NO, include handwritten above or on a separate sheet.		
2. Has some or all of the site property been sold, subdivided, merged, or undergone a tax map amendment during this Reporting Period?	☐	☒ *
3. Has there been any change of use at the site during this Reporting Period (see 6NYCRR 375-1.11(d))?	☐	☒ *
4. Have any federal, state, and/or local permits (e.g., building, discharge) been issued for or at the property during this Reporting Period?	☐	☒ *
If you answered YES to questions 2 thru 4, include documentation or evidence that documentation has been previously submitted with this certification form.		
5. Is the site currently undergoing development?	☐	☒ *

*NOT OWNER OR OPERATOR, THEREFORE UNCERTAIN OF STATUS

Box 2

	YES	NO
6. Is the current site use consistent with the use(s) listed below? Industrial	☒	☐
7. Are all ICs/ECs in place and functioning as designed?	☒ *	☐

IF THE ANSWER TO EITHER QUESTION 6 OR 7 IS NO, sign and date below and DO NOT COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS FORM. Otherwise continue.

A Corrective Measures Work Plan must be submitted along with this form to address these issues.

*The engineering control, sub-slab depressurization, is functioning as designed, however, remote access to the system, which would allow facility management or their designee to be notified when the system is down, is no longer available. The system is visually inspected by the remedial party during the 15-month groundwater monitoring event, and facility management will perform monthly visual inspections of the system.

Signature of Owner, Remedial Party or Designated Representative Date

SITE NO. 734068 **Box 3**

Description of Institutional Controls

Parcel	Owner	Institutional Control
027.-02-12.1	Carrier Circle Business Complex	Ground Water Use Restriction Monitoring Plan

The ROD required a groundwater use restriction for the site. The responsible party has filed a deed restriction.

Groundwater monitoring is performed every 5 quarters.

Box 4

Description of Engineering Controls

Parcel	Engineering Control
027.-02-12.1	Vapor Mitigation

Groundwater treatment system was discontinued in June 2002. Vapor Mitigation (SSDS) installed in 2013 and is in operation with the exception that the remote access/communication between the SSDS and the operator is not currently online.

Box 5

Periodic Review Report (PRR) Certification Statements

1. I certify by checking "YES" below that:

   a) the Periodic Review report and all attachments were prepared under the direction of, and reviewed by, the party making the certification;

   b) to the best of my knowledge and belief, the work and conclusions described in this certification are in accordance with the requirements of the site remedial program, and generally accepted engineering practices; and the information presented is accurate and compete.

YES	NO
[X]	

2. If this site has an IC/EC Plan (or equivalent as required in the Decision Document), for each Institutional or Engineering control listed in Boxes 3 and/or 4, I certify by checking "YES" below that all of the following statements are true:

   (a) the Institutional Control and/or Engineering Control(s) employed at this site is unchanged since the date that the Control was put in-place, or was last approved by the Department;

   (b) nothing has occurred that would impair the ability of such Control, to protect public health and the environment;

   (c) access to the site will continue to be provided to the Department, to evaluate the remedy, including access to evaluate the continued maintenance of this Control;

   (d) nothing has occurred that would constitute a violation or failure to comply with the Site Management Plan for this Control; and

   (e) if a financial assurance mechanism is required by the oversight document for the site, the mechanism remains valid and sufficient for its intended purpose established in the document.

YES	NO
[X]	[ ]

IF THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 2 IS NO, sign and date below and DO NOT COMPLETE THE REST OF THIS FORM. Otherwise continue.

A Corrective Measures Work Plan must be submitted along with this form to address these issues.

Signature of Owner, Remedial Party or Designated Representative

Date

IC CERTIFICATIONS
SITE NO. 734068

Box 6

SITE OWNER OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

I certify that all information and statements in Boxes 1,2, and 3 are true. I understand that a false statement made herein is punishable as a Class "A" misdemeanor, pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

I William E. Penn (print name) at 9 Farm Springs Road, MS101, Farmington, CT 06032 (print business address),

am certifying as Remedial Party (Owner or Remedial Party)

for the Site named in the Site Details Section of this form.

Signature of Owner, Remedial Party or Designated Representative Rendering Certification — Date: September 30, 2019

IC/EC CERTIFICATIONS

Box 7

Qualified Environmental Professional Signature

I certify that all information in Boxes 4 and 5 are true. I understand that a false statement made herein is punishable as a Class "A" misdemeanor, pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

I May Mishu Heflin (print name) at 220 Athens Way, Suite 410, Nashville, TN 37228 (print business address),

am certifying as a Qualified Environmental Professional for the Remedial Party (Owner or Remedial Party)

9-30-19

Signature of Qualified Environmental Professional, for the Owner or Remedial Party, Rendering Certification | Stamp (Required for PE) | Date

Tax Record Showing Acreage

TAX MAP NUMBER SEQUENCE
UNIFORM PERCENT OF VALUE IS 100.00

TAX MAP PARCEL NUMBER / CURRENT OWNERS NAME / CURRENT OWNERS ADDRESS	PROPERTY LOCATION & CLASS / SCHOOL DISTRICT / PARCEL SIZE/GRID COORD	ASSESSMENT LAND / TOTAL	EXEMPTION CODE / TAX DESCRIPTION / SPECIAL DISTRICTS	COUNTY TAXABLE VALUE	TOWN TAXABLE VALUE	SCHOOL TAXABLE VALUE / ACCOUNT NO.
027.-02-12.1	6500 New Venture Gear Dr 710 Manufacture		COUNTY TAXABLE VALUE	2250,000		
Carrier Circle Business Comple	East Syracuse-M 312601	600,000	TOWN TAXABLE VALUE	2250,000		
Vintage Management LLC	Fl 22 Carlyle	2250,000	SCHOOL TAXABLE VALUE	2250,000		
535 E County Line Rd Ste 15	ACRES 27.05		CDR50 Beartrap l c drg co	2250,000 TO C		
Lakewood, NJ 08701-1486	EAST-0636348 NRTH-1125882		CSW15 Onon co san un	12.36 UN		
	DEED BOOK 5032 PG-380		CWR40 County water	2250,000 TO C		
	FULL MARKET VALUE	2250,000	DR271 Sanders Creek Drg	27.05 AC		
			EM009 E Syracuse Ambulance	2250,000 TO		
			FP024 East syracuse fire p	2250,000 TO M		
			LT184 Street lighting	2250,000 TO M		
			SW941 Sewer maintenance & .00 UN	2250,000 TO M		
			WR550 Consolidated water	2250,000 TO M		
027.-02-12.3	281 Sanders Creek Pkwy 464 Office bldg.		BUSINAF897 47610 0	880,000	880,000	880,000
Aspen Dental Management Inc	East Syracuse-M 312601	408,150	COUNTY TAXABLE VALUE	4120,000		
281 Sanders Creek Pkwy	Sanders Creek Corp Cntr	5000,000	TOWN TAXABLE VALUE	4120,000		
E Syracuse, NY 13057	Subd 2Nd Amd Lt 1A		SCHOOL TAXABLE VALUE	4120,000		
	Aspen Dental		CDR50 Beartrap l c drg co	4120,000 TO C		
	ACRES 9.32		880,000 EX			
	EAST-0635072 NRTH-1125951		CSW13 Onon co san ns	1.00 UN		
	DEED BOOK 5011 PG-402		CWR40 County water	4120,000 TO C		
	FULL MARKET VALUE	5000,000	880,000 EX			
			DR271 Sanders Creek Drg	9.32 AC		
			EM009 E Syracuse Ambulance	4120,000 TO		
			880,000 EX			
			FP024 East syracuse fire p	5000,000 TO M		
			LT184 Street lighting	4120,000 TO M		
			880,000 EX			
			WR550 Consolidated water	4120,000 TO M		
			880,000 EX			