DRAFT dated February 2000



# Citizen Participation Plan

## for

# Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site #828064

**Owner: Delphi Energy and Engine Mangement Systems Division of Delphi Automotive Systems LLC**

**Address: 1000 Lexington Avenue**
**Rochester, New York**

Prepared by:

Haley & Aldrich of New York

February 2000

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# 1. Introduction and Overview of the Citizen Participation Plan

***What is a Citizen Participation Plan?***

A Citizen Participation Plan, or CP Plan, provides interested citizens like you with information on how Delphi Automotive Systems (Delphi) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) will involve the public during the process of investigating and remediating (cleaning up) a hazardous waste site. The plan identifies information Delphi and the State want to communicate to site neighbors as well as information needed from the community. Additionally, the plan is used to track public involvement activities that must be conducted according to state regulations, such as notifying residents when a cleanup plan is selected.

***What documents are included in this plan?***

- Background information about the site and investigations occurring there;
- Information on planned citizen participation activities (see pages 5);
- Locations where you can find more information ("document repositories") and a list of documents available there;
- A glossary of terms and acronyms you may encounter while learning about the site (Appendix A);
- A list of people interested or involved with the site ("Mailing List");
- A copy of the site's page from the state's official list, or registry, of hazardous wastes sites in New York State (presented after page 11); and
- Fact sheets explaining the steps in the investigation and cleanup process (Appendix C).

The plan is periodically updated to include new fact sheets, additions to the mailing list, or changes in planned citizen participation activities.

***If you would like more information on citizen participation activities, contact Meaghan Boice-Green of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation at 716-226-5326.***

# 2. Background Information About the Delphi Site

The Delphi site is listed on the NYSDEC **Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites** as Site 8-28-064. It is designated as a **class 2**. A classification of 2 means the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment, and action is required.

The Delphi plant is located on a 90 acre parcel of land north of Lexington Avenue in the City of Rochester, New York. The original Erie Canal had crossed the site, and much of the northern part of the site had been a widewaters basin for the canal. After the Erie Canal was replaced by the Barge Canal in 1912, fill material from unknown sources was placed in the former widewaters basin until 1937.

The site was purchased by General Motors Corporation (GM) in 1937, and construction of a manufacturing plant by GM began in that year. Various GM divisions, including most recently Delphi Energy & Engine Management Systems, operated the facility to manufacture automotive fuel systems and other automotive components. GM's ownership of the facility and the site was transferred to Delphi in 1999 when Delphi Automotive Systems was spun off from GM. Delphi currently owns the facility.

The Delphi site is bounded on the west by Mt. Read Boulevard, on the north by Driving Park Avenue, on the northeast by an adjacent manufacturing property (American Packaging Corporation), and on the east by a railroad embankment. The portion of the site which contains the manufacturing facility is bounded on the south by Lexington Avenue. A Delphi employee parking lot is located on the south side of Lexington Avenue.

In 1981, in response to its interpretation of the requirements of the federal law called the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Delphi commissioned a hydrogeologic investigation which consisted of installing 13 groundwater monitoring wells downgradient of the manufacturing building and at the upgradient and downgradient site boundaries. Groundwater monitoring data from 1981 through 1988 indicated site groundwater, including groundwater at the northern, downgradient site boundary, was contaminated with solvents including trichloroethene (TCE) and its breakdown products. In January 1987 DEC added the site to the inactive waste disposal site registry.

In 1988, Delphi commissioned a review of the previous data and an additional investigation of hydrogeologic conditions at the site. The 1988 review and subsequent investigations were performed to address delineation of the groundwater contaminants and identification of source areas. Related investigative activities have continued to the present, all of which have been performed by Delphi on a voluntary basis.

At present there are 113 groundwater monitoring wells and recovery wells located on site, and periodic groundwater sampling has been performed each year. Soil sampling has been performed in several known and potential contaminant source areas, and soil vapor sampling has been performed to identify the horizontal extent of soil contamination in all areas of the site where TCE and related solvent compounds had been used. All previous soil and groundwater analysis data for the site have been reported to DEC by Delphi. These data were recently summarized for DEC in a report called the Data Summary Report (Haley & Aldrich of New York,

September 1998). Delphi also has described the history of operations at the site in a report called the Site History Document (Haley & Aldrich of New York, February 1999). Both documents are available for public review at the Document Repositories listed in Section 6 of this CP Plan.

The previous investigations have determined that solvent contaminants are present in the groundwater to depths of 50 feet at the site. Soil contamination by TCE and related compounds has been found in several areas where solvent degreasers were formerly located. The previous investigations have also identified areas where contamination by lubricating and cutting oil, test fuels, and Stoddard solvent (a petroleum distillate used for testing carburetor performance) is present in oil layers floating on the water table. In some areas of the site the oil layers are contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl compounds (PCBs). In other areas the oil layers contain TCE and related compounds. The investigations have also identified an area where metals including chromium from a former metal-plating operation are present in soil.

In order to address the issue of potential offsite migration of contaminants in groundwater, during 1992 Delphi voluntarily installed a groundwater migration-control, collection and treatment system. Prior to the construction of the system, Delphi solicited input on the remedial design from the DEC, the Department of Health (DOH), and facility neighbors. The system has been in continuous operation since 1991, capturing groundwater along the northern site boundary and treating the captured water to destroy contaminants.

Delphi has also voluntarily implemented three other remedial systems to recover and treat contaminants present in the subsurface in three areas of the interior of the site. These include a system to recover a floating cutting-oil layer from the water table in an area at the northeast corner of the plant, a system to recover a floating layer of Stoddard solvent contaminated with PCBs from an area in the center of the site, and a soil-vapor extraction system designed to remove TCE and related compounds from soil in the area which formerly contained the largest solvent degreasing operation at the facility.

# 3. Upcoming Site Investigation Activities

During the upcoming Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS), Delphi will perform soil sampling in 25 areas of the site, install and sample approximately 25 new on-site and off-site groundwater monitoring wells, continue monitoring the existing groundwater monitoring wells, perform a human health and environmental risk assessment, and perform other investigations necessary to define the nature and extent of the contamination which has been identified at the site.

The primary objective of this RI is to complete the process of defining the nature and extent of contamination at the site. The RI will also evaluate risks associated with the identified environmental conditions. The findings of the RI will be combined with existing site data from previous investigations to form the basis for identification in the FS of a preferred remedial alternative for the site.

The RI/FS is scheduled to begin in calendar year 2000. Because the facility is an active manufacturing enterprise, completion of remedial investigations in some areas within the interior of the building may take up to five years. This schedule is necessary because in some areas where potential contamination is located beneath the facility floor slab, current manufacturing equipment and operations prevent access by investigation equipment such as drilling rigs. This schedule will not prevent, however, continued operation of previously implemented interim remedial measures (IRMs) or the implementation of other IRMs necessary to protect human health and the environment on and off the site.

After DEC determines that the site has been adequately investigated, DEC, in conjunction with the New York State Department of Health (DOH), will propose a final action plan for the site. This plan is called a Proposed Remedial Action Plan, or PRAP. This plan will compare different cleanup options that could be taken at the site and recommend a preferred cleanup option based on a series of criteria, such as short and long-term permanence of the cleanup, cost, and ease of implementation. DEC will solicit public input into the plan.

After considering all comments received, DEC will make a final decision on the cleanup plan and outline the decision in a document called a Record of Decision, or ROD. DEC will include responses to comments they receive from citizens in an appendix in the Record of Decision. More details about the citizen participation activities that will take place during the investigation and selection of a cleanup plan can be found in the next section of this Citizen Participation Plan.

# 4. Citizen Participation Activities

To keep the community informed and involved in the process of investigating and cleaning up inactive hazardous waste disposal sites, the State requires several citizen participation activities. For example, when a final cleanup plan is proposed, DEC will make it available to the public and allow interested parties 30 days to review and comment on the plan. DEC will also present the proposed plan at a public meeting and gather comments from citizens at the meeting.

The following table describes these and other citizen participation activities that will take place during the investigation and determination of a cleanup plan for the Delphi site. The table also lists the stage in the process at which each activity will take place as well as tentative completion dates. Some citizen participation activities may be performed by the State, and some may be performed by Delphi. The project managers will use this table to track required citizen participation activities for the Delphi site.

| Citizen Participation Activities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ACTIVITY:** | **Activity will occur at this point in the investigation/ cleanup:** | **The activity is scheduled to be completed:** | **The activity was completed:** |
| Delphi and DEC will set up Document Repositories, where citizens can review site-related documents, at the regional DEC office and the Lyell Branch of the Rochester Public Library | Before start of the remedial investigation | April 2000 | |
| DEC will create a "Mailing List" of people interested in the site, including residents, government and media representatives, and interested civic, environmental or business groups | Before the remedial investigation starts | April 2000 | |
| Delphi will create a Citizen Participation Plan and place it in Document Repositories | Before the remedial investigation starts | April 2000 | |
| DEC will mail a fact sheet to the Mailing List describing activities proposed for the site | At the start of the remedial investigation | April 2000 | |
| DEC will mail a fact sheet to the Mailing List describing results of the investigation | When the RI is complete | January 2005 | |
| DEC will mail a fact sheet to the Mailing List describing the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) and announcing a 30 day comment period | After the FS has been completed and the PRAP is written | Sept. 2005 | |
| DEC will allow the public 30 days to comment on the proposed clean up plan (PRAP) | After fact sheet announcing the PRAP is mailed | Oct. 2005 | |
| DEC will hold a public meeting to discuss the PRAP and gather public comments | During the 30- day public comment period | Oct. 2005 | |
| DEC will mail a fact sheet to the Mailing List describing the selected remedy. DEC will place the "Record of Decision," which outlines the final remedy, at the document repositories. The Record of Decision will include responses to significant comments received during the comment period. (These responses will appear as an appendix called a "Responsiveness Summary.") | When the Record of Decision is signed. | January 2006 | |

***Additional Citizen Participation Activities*:**

Depending on citizen interest, Delphi or the State may also conduct more citizen participation activities than are required, such as holding additional public meetings or mailing more fact sheets to interested citizens. Community involvement is important to ensure that Delphi satisfies the needs of those living and working near the site. Any additional activities that are currently planned for this site are listed in the table below:

| ACTIVITY: | This activity will be completed: | This activity was completed: |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

# 5. Site Issues and Communication Needs

This section of the Citizen Participation Plan is designed to help Delphi identify and document site-related issues important to the community near the Delphi site, as well as to identify the information needs of the community and the State. This information will help Delphi and the State to effectively implement the citizen participation requirements and to identify any additional citizen participation activities that should be conducted.

**a) Below is a list of major issues that Delphi is aware are of interest to the community surrounding the Delphi Site:**

1. No issues have been identified by the community.

**b) Below is a list of information Delphi needs from the community to assist with the site investigation and determination of an appropriate clean up:**

1. Delphi believes that there are no water wells in the area. However, Delphi is interested in obtaining information on any water wells which may be present on properties in the areas around the site. The wells about which Delphi would be interested in knowing are any drinking water wells or wells used for other purposes such as for watering lawns, for heating/cooling systems, or for washing purposes, including wells which are in active use, are occasionally used, or are no longer in use.

**c) Below is a list of information Delphi wants to communicate to the community through the citizen participation program:**

1. Delphi and the State welcome citizen input into the investigation and cleanup process.

2. Delphi is committed to working with the State to meet its obligations to investigate and clean up the site.

# 6. Document Repositories and List of Available Documents

Two locations have been established to provide the public with access to documents and other information generated for the Delphi Site:

Lyell Branch
Rochester Public Library
956 Lyell Ave.
Rochester, NY 14613
(716) 254-0790
Hours: Call the branch for hours

DEC Region 8 Office
Attn: Meaghan Boice-Green
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414
(716) 226-5326
Hours: Mon. - Fri. 8:30 - 4 :45

**The following documents are available for review at the repositories:**

| Document | Date |
|---|---|
| Citizen Participation Plan | April 2000 |
| RI/FS Work Plan | April 2000 |
| Site History Document | February 1999 |
| Data Summary Report | September 1998 |

Additional documents will be placed in the repositories and their availability will be announced to the public as they are developed. The documents are meant to remain at the repository so that anyone who is interested in the site can have access to them. If you notice a document is missing, please notify Kelly C. Cloyd of the DEC at telephone number (716)226-5351.

# 7. List of Project Contacts for the Delphi Site

For additional information about the program to investigate the Delphi site, we encourage you to contact any of the following people:

## New York State Department of Environmental Conservation:

Kelly C. Cloyd, Project Manager (716)226-5351
Meaghan Boice-Green, Citizen Participation Office (716)226-5326
NYSDEC
6274 East Avon-Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414-9519

You can also call **toll-free** 1-800-342-9296. Calls are recorded 24 hours a day. Leave your name, number and a brief message and someone will get back to you shortly.

## New York State Department of Health:

Dawn Hettrick, Technical Lead 1-800-458-1158 ext.27860
Mark Van Deusen, Outreach Program 1-800-458-1158 ext. 27530
NYSDOH
547 River St.
Troy, NY 12180

## Monroe County Health Department:

Joseph Albert (716) 274-6904
Monroe County Health Department
111 Westfall Road
PO Box 92832
Rochester, NY 14692

# 8. List of People Potentially Interested in the Delphi Site (Mailing List)

The State or Delphi will mail fact sheets to the list of interested parties presented in Appendix D. If you would like to add someone to the list, please contact Meaghan Boice-Green at the Department of Environmental Conservation (716) 226-5326.

# 9. Site Page from DEC's Registry (Official List) of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State

DEC maintains an official list, or "registry," of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites across New York State. The list is published annually and includes a summary of information about each site. The Delphi site is listed as site number 8-28-064. The site's report form and its site location map from the registry are provided on the following pages.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
**Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Report** 4 / 1 / 1999

**Site Name:** Delphi Automotive Systems
**Site Code:** 828064
Class Code: 2 Region: 8 County: Monroe EPA Id: NYD002215234
Address: 1000 Lexington Avenue City: Rochester Zip: 14613
Latitude: 43 10' 48" Longitude: 77 39' 28"
Site Type: Landfill Estimated Size: 5 Acres

Site Owner / Operator Information:
Current Owner(s) Name: AC Rochester Division of GMC
Current Owner(s) Address: 1000 Lexington Ave. Rochester NY 14613
Owner(s) during disposal: GMC/Rochester Products
Operator(s) during disposal: GMC, Rochester Products Division
Stated Operator(s) Address: 1000 Lexington Ave. Rochester NY 14613
Hazardous Waste Disposal Period: From 1937 To 1968

**Site Description:**
This is a large manufacturing facility that first occupied this site in 1937. An area of the northern portion of the site was the "wide waters" of the old Erie Canal. This area was filled in during the 1920s and 1930s with material excavated for the construction of the subway which was constructed in the former canal bed. Rochester Products used a portion of this area for their own filling and have since constructed buildings over most of that area. In 1981, monitoring wells were installed on the property. Samples taken from the wells revealed contamination by chlorinated solvents and heavy metals. Currently, the site is regulated under the RCRA program. The company installed 12 additional monitoring wells on the site in the summer of 1989. In January of 1990, leaking degreaser units were discovered during on-site excavations. Soil vapor surveys were completed in late 1990, and the areas have been prioritized for further sampling. A soil vapor extraction system is in operation at one of the former degreaser areas. A blast enhanced bedrock trench has been constructed along the northern portion of the site to help stop contaminated groundwater from flowing off-site. The contaminated groundwater is being treated by a peroxidation system and an air stripper. After treatment, the water is discharged to a publicly operated treatment works (POTW). Delphi initiated a soil remediation program in 1996 which utilizes soil vapor extraction. A Consent Order for a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is currently being negotiated.

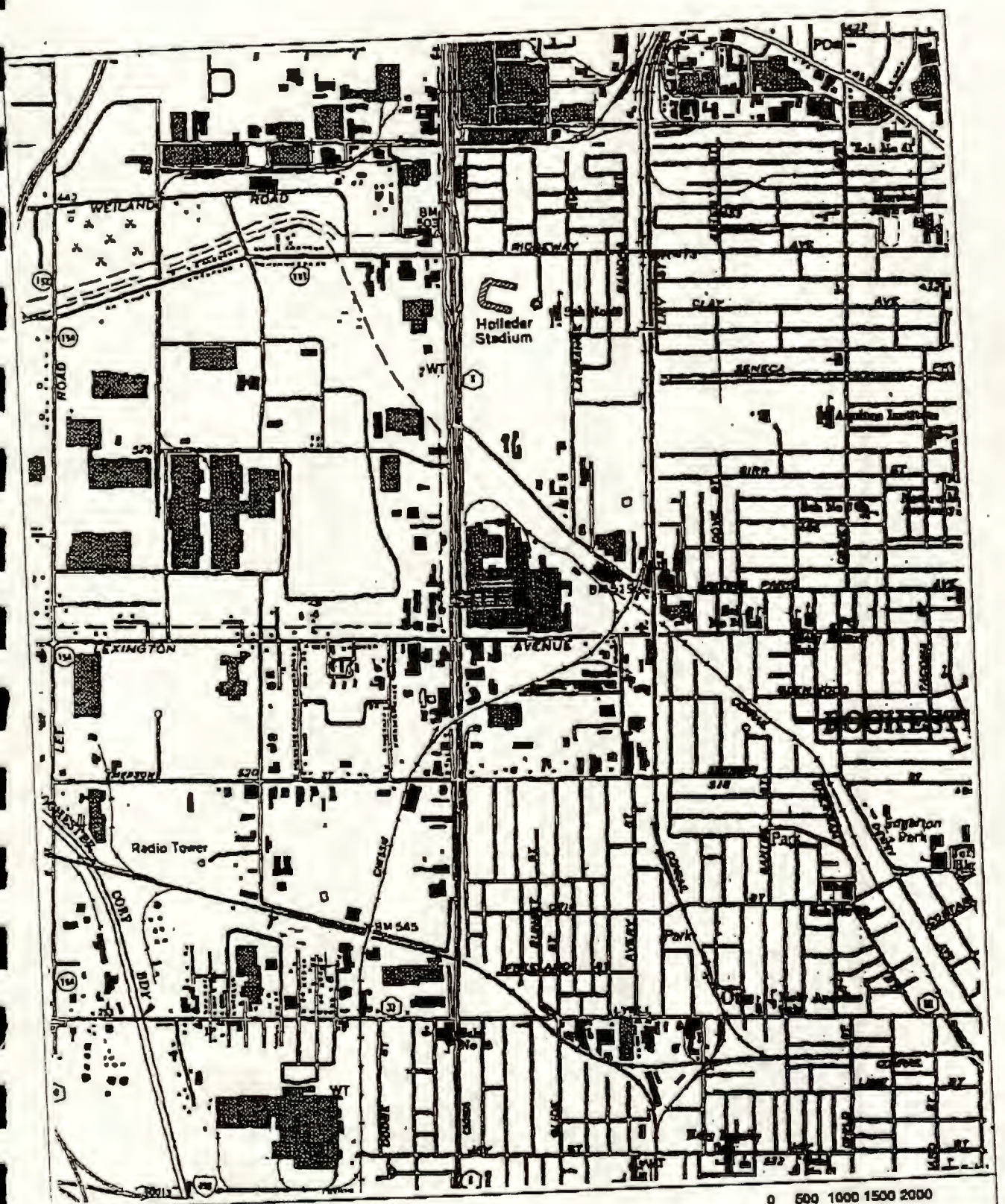
| **Confirmed Hazardous Waste Disposal:** | **Quantity:** |
|---|---|
| Trichloroethylene (TCE) | unknown |
| Chlorinated solvents | unknown |
| Lead | unknown |
| Heavy metals | unknown |
| Stoddard solvent | unknown |

Analytical Data Available for: Groundwater Soil
Applicable Standards Exceeded in: Groundwater
*Geotechnical Information:*
Soil/Rock Type: Silt, sand; 5-24 feet in depth
Depth to Groundwater: Varies between 5 and 10 feet.

Legal Action: Type: Status:
Remedial Action: Complete Nature of action: Blast enhanced bedrock g.w. collection trench

**Assessment of Environmental Problems:**
Additional investigation is necessary to assess the extent of contamination at this site, and identify the source areas.

**Assessment of Health Problems:**
Exposures via drinking water are not expected because all homes in the vicinity of the site are served by public water. Access to the active facility is restricted by fencing and security, eliminating the potential for public exposure to contaminated on-site soils. An investigation is needed to determine whether contaminants are migrating off-site in soil, air, surface water runoff, or underground utilities so that potential public exposures can be evaluated.




## Site Location Map

828064 Delphi Automotive Systems

NYSDOT Planimetric Quadrangle(s):

Scale 1:24,000

# Appendix A: DEC Region 8 Citizen's Glossary of Environmental Terms and Guide to Environmental Acronyms

*New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Region 8*

# *Citizen's Glossary of Environmental Terms*

This glossary lists common terms related to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's voluntary cleanup, brownfield, and inactive hazardous waste disposal site programs. It includes some terms used by the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Superfund program. Glossary explanations should help you understand various environmental concepts. Some words within the definitions are in bold, which indicates that they are defined elsewhere in the glossary.

The following do not constitute the state's official use of terms and phrases for regulatory purposes, and nothing in this document should be construed to alter or supplant any other state document. The glossary includes brief definitions of some contaminants frequently found at hazardous waste sites. However, not all contaminants found at hazardous waste sites are included, nor are the listed contaminants found at every site.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Acid** | Chemicals that have a high concentration of hydrogen ions. Acids have a **pH** of less than 7 on a scale of 0 to 14. Strong acids, closer to 0 on the scale are corrosive, and weak acids, with a pH closer to 7, are not. An acid is the opposite of a **base**. |
| **Activated carbon** | A highly absorbent form of carbon, formed primarily from coal and lignite, that absorbs organic compounds. "Activated carbon treatment systems" are used to remove odors and toxic substances from liquid or gaseous emissions. |
| **Acute effects** | Health effects that have a rapid onset, a short course, and pronounced symptoms and termination. A reaction that occurs shortly after exposure to a chemical. |
| **Acute exposure** | A single, short contact with a chemical. It may last a few seconds or a few hours, but no longer than a day. |
| **Administrative order on consent** | See **Consent order** |
| **Administrative record** | Part of a site's **Record of Decision** (ROD) which lists and defines documents used in the development of DEC's decision about selection of a **remedial action**. |
| **Adsorb/ Adsorption** | Molecules of gas, liquid, or dissolved solids that adhere or "stick" to the surfaces they come in contact with. Some chemicals adsorb strongly to soil particles. This differs from *absorb*: "to take up or make part of the existing whole," like a sponge absorbs (sucks up) water. |

**Base** Bases are chemicals that have a large concentration of hydroxyl (one hydrogen plus one oxygen atom) ions. A basic compound has a **pH** of more than 7 on a scale of 0 to 14. Strong bases, pH closer to 14, are corrosive. Weak bases, with pH closer to 7, are not. An **acid** can neutralize the effects of a base.

**Bedrock** The continuous solid rock of the continental crust. Bedrock can be found anywhere from the surface to hundreds of feet below ground. Bedrock can be solid or it can contain numerous cracks (fractures). Groundwater and chemicals can move through fractured bedrock.

**Benthic** bottom-dwelling; usually refers to aquatic life living at the bottom of a river, stream or lake.

**Bentonite** A very fine clay, expansible when moist, commonly used to provide a tight seal around a monitoring well. Also used in **slurry walls**.

**Bioaccumulation** The build-up of toxic materials in body tissues of fish and animals.

**Bioavailability** The extent to which a substance can readily be absorbed by an organism or is ready to interact in an organism's metabolism.

**Bioremediation** The **degradation** (breakdown) or stabilization of contaminants in the environment by microorganisms. There are many **remedial** techniques that use microorganisms, such as bacteria, to break down contaminants. Any of these techniques may be called bioremediation.

**Biota** All the living organisms in a given area.

**Borehole** Hole made with drilling equipment.

**Boring** See **Soil boring**

**Brownfield** Abandoned, idled, or under-used properties where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. Brownfield sites can pose environmental, legal, and financial burdens on a community and its taxpayers. New York State provides funds through the **1996 Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act** to help municipalities that own brownfields but are not responsible for the contamination to investigate and clean up these sites. Brownfields cleaned up using Bond Act funds are also called Environmental Restoration Projects. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has a similar brownfield initiative.

**Cap** See **Landfill cap/ Landfill cover system**

**Citizen participation record**

A series of documents prepared at a major remedial stage which describes the citizen participation activities required at that stage. A CP record also directs a scoping process to determine if additional citizen participation activities are appropriate and feasible.

**Citizen participation specialist**

A DEC staff member within the Division of Public Affairs and Education who provides guidance, evaluation and assistance to help the project manager carry out the site-specific citizen participation program.

**Classification**

See **Site classification**

**1996 Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond Act**

Provides $1.75 billion for priority environmental programs to ensure further protection of New York's air, water and natural resources, $200 million of which funds the Environmental Restoration Program, also known as the **Brownfield** Program, to provide financial assistance to municipalities for the investigation and /or cleanup of municipally-owned potentially contaminated properties. The municipality may then return these properties to productive use or can market them for redevelopment.

**Cleanup**

Action taken to respond to a hazardous material release or threat of a release that could affect humans and/or the environment. Also called **remedial action**, **removal action**, response action, or corrective action.

**Combustion**

Burning.

**Comment period**

A time period for the public to review and comment on various documents and **Division of Environmental Remediation** (DER) actions. For example, a 30 day comment period is provided when DER issues a **Proposed Remedial Action Plan** (PRAP).

**Community relations**

The Environmental Protection Agency's program to inform and involve the public in the **Superfund** process and respond to community concerns.

**Community relations plan (CRP)**

The formal plan for Environmental Protection Agency community relations activities at a **Superfund** site. The CRP is designed to ensure citizen opportunities for public involvement and allow citizens the opportunity to learn about a site.

**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)**

A Federal law passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. CERCLA created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as **Superfund**, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, EPA can either pay for site cleanup when parties responsible for the contamination cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work; or take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or reimburse the government for the cost of cleanup.

**Cost recovery**

A legal process where **potentially responsible parties** can be required to pay back the federal or state government for money spent on cleanup actions. Cost recovery actions usually begin after the government has completed a site cleanup.

**Cover material**

(1) Soil used to cover compacted solid waste in a sanitary landfill. (2) See **Landfill cap/landfill cover system**.

**Cover system**

See **Landfill cap/landfill cover system**

**Deed notification**

A notice placed on a property deed to alert future buyers about contamination on a property.

**Deed restriction**

A legal restriction placed on a property deed to restrict future uses of a contaminated property. For example, a deed restriction may prohibit future housing development on a contaminated industrial site, or prohibit use of contaminated groundwater on a piece of property.

**Degradation products**

**Chlorinated solvents**, when released in the environment, will naturally degrade by microbial and physical processes in soil and/or groundwater into similar compounds that have fewer chlorine atoms. These new compounds are known as degradation products. For instance, **tetrachloroethylene**, which has 4 chlorine atoms, degrades to **trichloroethylene**, which has only 3 chloride atoms.

**Degreaser**

Chemical used to remove grease, usually from metal or plastic.

**Delist/delisted/ delisting**

Many sites that have been cleaned up are delisted, meaning they are removed from the **State's Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites**. Sites that are delisted can fall into one of three categories:

**D1**: No consequential amount of hazardous waste was confirmed at the site.

**D2**: **Remedial actions** have been completed at the site and no further action is required.

**D3**: Site was combined with another site on the **Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites**.

**Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (DNAPL)**

Liquids denser than water that represent a special class of soil and groundwater contaminants with unique behavior and problems. Since they are denser than water, DNAPLs can sink deeper into the ground and can act as a continuing source of groundwater contamination, as small amounts of the material can dissolve in groundwater.

**Density**

The mass of a substance per unit of volume. Substances with a density greater than 1.0 are denser than water; substances with a density less than 1.0 are lighter than water.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Drainage Swale** | See **Swale** |
| **Drum** | A metal or plastic container, usually with a 55 gallon capacity. |
| **Dual-Phase Vacuum Extraction System** | A treatment system designed to remove both contaminated groundwater and **soil gas** from a common groundwater well or wells. By removing groundwater, the system lowers the groundwater level around the well, allowing a strong vacuum to be applied to remove contaminated soil gas. The contaminated water and air can then be removed or treated and released. |
| **Duplicate Sample** | A sample taken at the same location as another sample. Both samples are tested for chemicals. Taking a duplicate sample helps to ensure that testing procedures are accurate: because the samples were taken in the same location, the samples should contain similar levels of chemicals. |
| **Effluent** | Treated or untreated wastewater that flows out of a treatment plant, sewer, or industrial outfall. Generally refers to wastes discharged to **surface waters**. |
| **Enforcement** | DEC's efforts, through legal action if necessary, to compel a responsible party to perform or pay for site remedial activities. |
| **Engineered/ engineering controls** | Method of managing environmental and health risks by placing a barrier between the contamination and the rest of the site, thus limiting exposure pathways. |
| **Environmental Notice Bulletin** | A weekly DEC publication used to announce a variety of DEC activities. The ENB announces proposals to **delist** or change the **site classification** of **hazardous waste sites**, as well as **voluntary cleanup agreements**. |
| **Environmental Restoration Program/ Project** | See **Brownfield** |
| **1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act** | An act passed in 1986 that gives New York State bonding authority of up to $1.2 billion to fund the State's share of the total cost of remediating hazardous waste sites in New York State. |
| **Epidemiology** | The study of diseases as they affect population, including the distribution of disease, the factors (e.g., age, sex, occupation) that influences this distribution; and the application of this study to control health problems. |
| **EP Tox Test** | See **Extraction Procedure** |
| **Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD)** | A document prepared by the **Division of Environmental Remediation** explaining changes to a cleanup plan called for in a **Record of Decision** and the reason for those changes. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **National Priorities List (NPL)** | The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for possible long-term **remedial** response using money from a special trust fund (**Superfund**). |
| **Natural attenuation** | The process by which a compound is reduced in concentration over time, through absorption, **adsorption**, degradation, dilution, and/or transformation. |
| **New York State Department of Health** | Agency within the executive branch of New York State government which: determines potential risk from environmental exposure at hazardous waste sites; conducts health-related community outreach around sites; and reviews remedial actions to assure that public health concerns are addressed. |
| **New York State Department of Law** | Agency within the executive branch of New York State government which takes the lead on hazardous waste site litigation. Litigation can involve negotiations and court action with responsible parties to clean up sites; natural resources damage claims, and recovery of remedial costs. |
| **New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites** | See **Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State** |
| **Non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL)** | Liquids, commonly a mixture of several different chemicals, that are either denser or less dense than water. **Dense NAPL** (DNAPL), such as chlorinated solvents, will sink if it enters groundwater; less dense, or **light NAPL** (LNAPL), such as gasoline, will float on the water table. NAPL in the subsurface can be a persistent source of groundwater contamination due to its low **solubility** and **viscosity**. |
| **Occupational exposure limits** | Maximum allowable concentrations of toxic substances in workroom air for workers. |
| **Odor threshold** | The lowest concentrations of a substance's **vapor**, in air, that can be smelled. Odor thresholds are highly variable, depending on the individual who breathes the substance and the nature of the substance. |
| **Operable unit** | An administrative term used to identify a portion of a site that can be addressed by a distinct investigation and/or cleanup approach. For example, groundwater contamination at a site may be considered as one operable unit, and soil contamination at the same site may be dealt with as a second operable unit. An operable unit can receive specific investigation, and a particular remedy may be proposed. A **Record of Decision** is prepared for each operable unit. |

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| **PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)** | A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in transformers for insulating purposes, in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant, and in some florescent light ballasts. The sale of PCBs was banned by law in 1979, but many old transformers still contain them. |
| **Perchloroethene** | See **Tetrachloroethene** |
| **Percolate/ percolation** | The movement of water through a porous substance such as soil. |
| **Permeable/ permeability** | The rate at which liquids pass through soil or other materials in a specified direction. Water moves easily through a "high permeability" soil (such as gravel) and very slowly through a "low permeability" soil (such as clay). |
| **Pesticide** | Substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. Some pesticides can accumulate in the food chain and/or contaminate the environment if misused. |
| **pH** | A measure of the acidity or alkalinity (how basic) of a liquid or solid material. It is related to the number of hydrogen ions in a substance. |
| **Photo ionization detector (PID)** | A hand-held instrument used to measure the overall level of **volatile organic compounds** in air. |
| **Piezometer** | An instrument used to measure the elevation of the **water table**, i.e. how far below the surface groundwater is located. |
| **Plume** | An area of chemicals moving away from its source in a feather-like (hence the name, plume) shape. A plume, for example, can be a column of smoke drifting away from a chimney. An area of dissolved chemicals moving with groundwater is called a "groundwater contaminant plume." |
| **Polychlorinated biphenyls** | See **PCBs** |
| **Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)** | See **polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons** |
| **Polynuclear aromatic hydro-carbons (PAHs)** | A group of over 100 different chemicals that form during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot. Some PAHs are manufactured. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides. Most do not dissolve easily in water and stick tightly to soil particles. |

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| **Publicly owned treatment works (POTW)** | A wastewater system, owned by a municipality, state, or tribe that is used for the collection, treatment, and/or disposal of sewage. Usually POTW refers specifically to the sewage treatment plant. |
| **Pump and treat** | A method used to collect and treat contaminated groundwater. Typically, groundwater is collected in a well or trench and pumped to a treatment system. |
| **Quality assurance (QA)/ quality control (QC)** | A system of procedures, checks, audits, and corrective actions to ensure that environmental sampling and testing are of the highest achievable quality. |
| **Reactivity** | The ability of a substances to undergo change, usually by combining with another substance or by breaking down. Certain conditions, such as heat and light, may cause a substance to become more reactive. Highly reactive substances may explode. |
| **Real-time monitoring** | During construction or investigation activities, continuous monitoring of air with equipment that gives immediate read-outs; that is, samples don't need to be sent to a laboratory to obtain results. |
| **Recharge** | The replenishment of **groundwater** by infiltration of rain and snow through the soil. |
| **Reclassification** | A process by which the Division of Environmental Remediation redefines the threat posed by a hazardous waste site to public health and the environment by developing and assessing site information and, based on findings and conclusions, assigning the site a new classification code (see **Site Classification**). |
| **Record of decision (ROD)** | A document which provides the definitive record of the cleanup alternative that will be used to **remediate** a hazardous waste site. The ROD is based on the **Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study** and public comment. |
| **Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State** | Often referred to as "the Registry," this is a compilation of all known and suspected hazardous waste sites (meeting certain criteria) in New York State. The Registry is compiled in a series of documents published every spring and can be purchased by the public. The document included a one page description and map of each site. |
| **Remedial/ remediate/ remediation** | Refers to any procedures or strategies used to address a hazardous waste site. For example, a Remedial Investigation determines what areas of a site need to be addressed (cleaned up or remediated), a **proposed remedial action plan** describes remedial actions (cleanup methods or corrective actions) that have been recommended for a specific site; remediation of a site could include removing contaminated soil. |

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| **Residual / residue** | The quantity of a substance, its degradation products, and/or its metabolites remaining on or in the soil or groundwater. "Residual contamination" usually refers to low levels of chemicals that may be left in soil, bedrock or groundwater after cleanup of hazardous wastes. |
| **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)** | Federal law governing the treatment, storage, handling, disposal, and overall management of solid and hazardous wastes. |
| **Responsible parties** | See **Potentially responsible parties** |
| **Responsiveness summary** | A formal or informal written summary and response by the DEC to public questions and comments. A responsiveness summary is prepared following a public meeting about a **Proposed Remedial Action Plan** and may also be prepared after other public meetings. The responsiveness summary may list and respond to each question, or summarize and respond to questions in categories. |
| **Reverse osmosis** | A type of pressurized filtration system in which water is forced through a semipermeable membrane that allows the passage of water but restricts many contaminants. |
| **Risk** | The chance of an injury, illness, or death caused by exposure to a hazard. |
| **Risk assessment** | The qualitative and quantitative evaluation performed in an effort to define the risk posed to human health and/or the environment by the presence or potential presence and/or use of specific pollutants. |
| **ROD** | See **Record of Decision** |
| **Sampling** | Small amounts of air, water, or soil are obtained and tested to determine the levels of different hazardous chemicals contained in them. |
| **Sanitary landfill** | See **Landfill** |
| **Saturated zone** | A subsurface area in which all pores and cracks in rock and/or soil are filled with water. |
| **Scrubber** | A device for removing unwanted gases or particles from an air stream by spraying the air with liquid (usually water) or forcing air through a series of baths. Scrubbers are often put on smoke stacks. |
| **Sediment** | Soil, sand, and minerals washed by rain from land into water that accumulates on the bottom of ditches, streams, rivers and lakes. |

**Soil gas survey**

A method for investigating underground distributions of **volatile organic compounds** (VOCs) by looking for their vapors in the shallow **soil gas**. A small amount of soil gas is pumped out of the ground through a hollow probe driven into the ground and tested for the presence of contaminants. The presence of VOCs in shallow soil gas indicates the VOCs may be in the unsaturated (dry) soil or in the groundwater below the probe. This survey is used to trace the outline of a groundwater contaminant **plume** and help determine the best location to install groundwater monitoring wells.

**Soil Vapor Extraction System (SVE)**

An **in-situ** remediation technique that applies a vacuum to a series of wells ("vapor extraction wells") and induces air flow through contaminated soil. As the air migrates through the soil, **volatile organic compounds** (VOCs) volatilize (evaporate) and move with the air to the extraction wells where they are removed from the subsurface. If the concentration of VOCs in the extracted air is high, the air maybe treated by a carbon adsorption system before being released to the atmosphere. In some cases, **dual phase vacuum extraction** is used to treat both groundwater and the overlying soil.

**Solid waste**

Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex, and sometimes hazardous, substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues.

**Solubility**

The amount of a substance that can be dissolved in water or (sometimes) another substance.

**Solvent**

A substance (usually a liquid) capable of dissolving one or more other substances. For example, paint remover is a paint solvent.

**Sorb**

To take up and hold by either **adsorption** or absorption.

**Source area**

An area from which groundwater contamination is believed to originate. For example, Company A spilled a 55 gallon drum of **trichloroethene** (TCE) onto the ground near a loading dock at their facility. The TCE spread through the soil and contaminated groundwater around the facility. Because the contamination originated in the loading dock area, this area is the "source area." Over time, the highly concentrated TCE in the source area would continue to slowly spread through groundwater and soil, acting as a continuous "source" of groundwater contamination. Thus, the most effective way to slow down and prevent further spreading of contamination would be to address the source area.

**SPDES permit** (pronounced **SPEEDIES**)

See **State Pollution Discharge Elimination System**

**Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM)**

An official internal **Division of Environmental Remediation** document that outlines divisional policies or recommended guidance for topics such as determining cleanup goals at **hazardous waste sites**.

**Technical Assistance Grant Program (TAG Program)**

A federal grant program that provides funds for qualified citizens' groups to hire independent technical advisors to help them understand and comment on technical decisions relating to federal **Superfund** cleanup actions.

**Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGs)**

DEC Division of Water's documents listing water quality standards and guidance values.

**Terraprobe**

A van-mounted, **hydraulically**-operated earth probe that pushes or hammers rods and specialized rod tips into soil. It is used to obtain samples of soil gas, soil, and groundwater relatively rapidly and in tight quarters.

**Test pit**

A small excavation at a hazardous waste site. Investigators dig test pits to get an idea of subsurface conditions at hazardous waste sites.

**Tetrachloroethene (Perchloroethene)**

A clear, colorless, non-flammable liquid with a characteristic odor. It is a widely used solvent, especially as a dry cleaning agent and as a **degreaser**.

**Threshold**

A dose or exposure below which there is no measurable adverse effect.

**Title 3 program/ project**

Part of New York State's Superfund program whereby the State pays 75 percent of eligible costs for **remediation** of municipally owned hazardous waste sites and the municipality pays 25 percent.

**Toxicity**

The degree of danger posed by a substance to animal or plant life.

**Toxic substances**

A chemical or mixture that may present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976**

A federal law that provides for testing of manufactured substances to determine toxic or otherwise harmful characteristics and regulation of the manufacture, distribution, use, and disposal of regulated substances.

**Treatability studies**

(1) Tests of potential cleanup technologies conducted in a laboratory. (2) Pilot-scale type tests conducted at hazardous wastes sites to determine if a treatment technology will work for that site's particular set of environmental conditions.

**Voluntary cleanup program**

A program designed to promote voluntary cleanup of contaminated sites including inactive hazardous waste sites, petroleum contaminated sites and solid waste disposal sites, whereby the volunteer enters into a **Voluntary Cleanup Agreement** with the DEC.

**Waste**

(1) Unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process. (2) Refuse from places of human or animal habitation.

**Water table**

The level of groundwater; the boundary between the **unsaturated zone** and the **saturated zone**. The water-table generally reflects surface topography and varies with changes in land surface elevations.

**Wetlands**

An area that is regularly saturated by surface water or groundwater. Examples of wetlands include swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, and estuaries.

*New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Region 8*

# *Guide to Environmental Acronyms*

This list of acronyms include abbreviations for agency names, chemicals, units of measure, and various documents and technical terms. Many of these terms are also defined in the *Region 8 Citizen's Glossary of Environmental Terms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| **AG** | Attorney General |
| **AOC** | Area of Concern |
| **ARARs** | Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements |
| **AST** | Above-Ground Storage Tank |
| **ATSDR** | Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry *(Federal)* |
| **C&D** | Construction & Demolition |
| **CERCLA** | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 *(Federal)* |
| **CO** | Consent Order |
| **COC(s)** | Contaminant(s) of Concern |
| **CP** | Citizen Participation |
| **CPP** | Citizen Participation Plan |
| **CPS** | Citizen Participation Specialist |
| **DDT** | Dichloro-diphenyltrichloroethane (pesticide) |
| **DEC** | Department of Environmental Conservation *(New York State)* |
| **DEE** | Division of Environmental Enforcement (*within DEC*) |
| **DEP** | Division of Environmental Permits *(within DEC)* |
| **DER** | Division of Environmental Remediation *(within DEC)* |
| **DNAPL** | Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid |
| **DOD** | Department of Defense*(Federal)* |
| **DOH** | Department of Health *(New York State)* |
| **DOL** | Department of Law *(New York State)* |
| **DOW** | Division of Water *(within DEC)* |
| **EIS** | Environmental Impact Statement |
| **ENB** | Environmental Notice Bulletin |
| **EPA** | United States Environmental Protection Agency |
| **EQBA** | 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act *(New York State "Superfund")* |
| **ESD** | Explanation of Significant Differences *(DEC document)* |
| **F&W** | Division of Fish & Wildlife *(within DEC)* |
| **FOIA** | Freedom of Information Act *(Federal)* |
| **FOIL** | Freedom of Information Law *(New York State)* |
| **FS** | Feasibility Study |
| **FSF** | Federal Superfund |
| **FY** | Fiscal Year |
| **GPM** | Gallons Per Minute |
| **HASP** | Health and Safety Plan |
| **HDPE** | High-Density Polyethylene (plastic) |
| **HRS** | Hazard Ranking System |

| | |
|---|---|
| **SVOCs** | Semi-volatile Organic Compounds |
| **2,4,5-T** | 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (pesticide) |
| **TAG** | Technical Assistance Grant *(Federal)* |
| **TAGM** | Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum *(DEC)* |
| **TCA** | Trichloroethane |
| **TCE** | Trichloroethene or Trichloroethylene |
| **TCLP** | Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure |
| **TLV** | Threshold Limit Value |
| **TOGS** | Technical and Operational Guidance series *(DEC)* |
| **TSCA** | Toxic Substances Control Act *(Federal)* |
| **TSDF** | Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility |
| **TWA** | Time-weighted Average |
| **ug/l** | Micrograms per Liter |
| **USGS** | United States Geological Survey |
| **UST** | Underground Storage Tank |
| **VOC** | Volatile Organic Compound |

# Appendix B: Fact Sheets About the Delphi Site Issued Since the Start of the Remedial Investigation

# APPENDIX C: Fact Sheets Explaining the Investigation and Cleanup Stages of the Hazardous Waste Site Program

# New York State Department of Health

# What is Exposure?

Information Sheet

***Exposure is contact. No matter how dangerous a substance or activity, without exposure, it cannot harm you.***

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## Amount of exposure:

More than 400 years ago, a scientist said "...nothing [is] without poisonous qualities. It is only the dose that makes a thing poison." The **dose** is the amount of a substance that enters or contacts a person. An important factor to consider in evaluating a dose is body weight. If a child is exposed to the same amount of chemical as an adult, the child (who weighs less) can be affected more than the adult. For example, children are given smaller amounts of aspirin than adults because an adult dose is too large for a child's body weight.

The greater the amount of a substance a person is exposed to, the more likely that health effects will occur. Large amounts of a relatively harmless substance can be toxic. For example, two aspirin tablets can help to relieve a headache, but taking an entire bottle of aspirin can cause stomach pain, nausea, vomiting, headache, convulsions or death.

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## Routes of exposure:

There are three major means by which a toxic substance can come into contact with or enter the body. These are called routes of exposure.

**Inhalation** (breathing) of gases, vapors, dusts or mists is a common route of exposure. Chemicals can enter and irritate the nose, air passages and lungs. They can become deposited in the airways or be absorbed through the lungs into the bloodstream. The blood can then carry these substances to the rest of the body.

**Direct contact** (touching) with the skin or eyes is also a route of exposure. Some substances are absorbed through the skin and enter the bloodstream. Broken, cut or cracked skin will allow substances to enter the body more easily.

**Ingestion** (swallowing) of food, drink, or other substances is another route of exposure. Chemicals that get in or on food, cigarettes, utensils or hands can be swallowed. Children are at greater risk of ingesting substances found in dust or soil because they often put their fingers or other objects in their mouths. Lead in paint chips is a good example. Substances can be absorbed into the blood and then transported to the rest of the body.

The route of exposure can determine whether or not the toxic substance has an effect. For example, breathing or swallowing lead can result in health effects, but touching lead is not usually harmful because lead is not absorbed particularly well through the skin.

## Length of exposure:

Short-term exposure is called **acute exposure**. Long-term exposure is called **chronic exposure**. Either may cause health effects that are immediate or health effects that occur days or years later.

**Acute exposure** is a short contact with a chemical. It may last a few seconds or a few hours. For example, it might take a few minutes to clean windows with ammonia, use nail polish remover or spray a can of paint. The fumes someone might inhale during these activities are examples of acute exposures.

**Chronic exposure** is continuous or repeated contact with a toxic substance over a long period of time (months or years). If a chemical is used every day on the job, the exposure would be chronic. Over time, some chemicals, such as PCBs and lead, can build up in the body and cause long-term health effects.

Chronic exposures can also occur at home. Some chemicals in household furniture, carpeting or cleaners can be sources of chronic exposure.

## Sensitivity:

All people are not equally **sensitive** to chemicals, and are not affected by them in the same way. There are many reasons for this.

- People's bodies vary in their ability to absorb and break down or eliminate certain chemicals due to **genetic differences.**

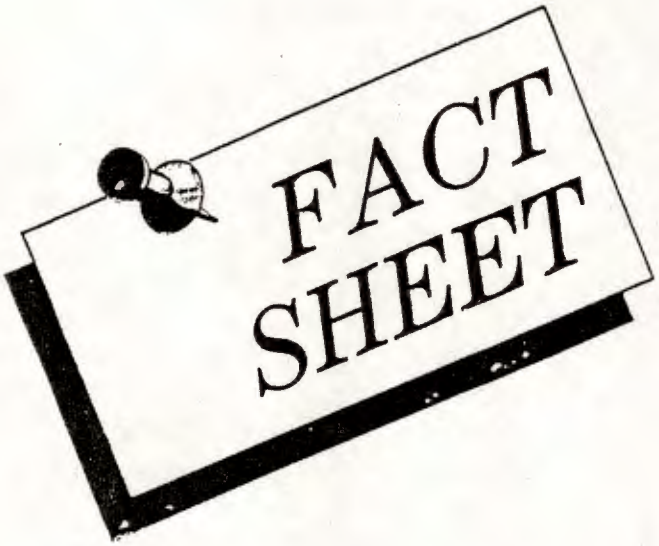
- People may become **allergic** to a chemical after being exposed. Then they may react to very low levels of the chemical and have different or more serious health effects than nonallergic people exposed to the same amount. People who are allergic to bee venom, for example, have a more serious reaction to a bee sting than people who are not.

- Factors such as **age, illness, diet, alcohol use, pregnancy and medical or nonmedical drug use** can also affect a person's sensitivity to a chemical. Young children are often more sensitive to chemicals for a number of reasons. Their bodies are still developing and they cannot get rid of some chemicals as well as adults. Also, children absorb greater amounts of some chemicals (such as lead) into their blood than adults.

**For more information call:**

New York State Department of Health.
2 University Place, Rm 240
Albany, NY 12203
**1-800-458-1158 (ext. 402)**

March 1996




# Preliminary Site Assessments

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), along with the Departments of Health (DOH) and Law (DOL), is responsible for ensuring the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites across the state. Under New York State's Hazardous Waste Site Remedial Program, the process begins with the discovery of a potential hazardous waste site and follows a path of thorough investigation, enforcement, remedial action selection, design, construction and monitoring. This fact sheet highlights one stage in the comprehensive process, the **Preliminary Site Assessment.**

*DEC carries out a PSA to determine whether a site is a hazardous waste site, as defined by state law.*

A Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA) is DEC's first investigation of a site where hazardous waste has nor may have been disposed of illegally or improperly. The goal of the PSA is to determine whether a site meets the state's definition of a hazardous waste site by confirming the presence of hazardous waste and determining if the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment. The PSA is performed by DEC or the potentially responsible party under DEC's oversight.

*The PSA is a three-step investigation to determine if the site should be classified for remediation or delisted.*

The PSA has three steps that combine the former Phase I and Phase II investigations:

1. **Records Search:** a thorough background review and record check into the past use and disposal activity at the site.
2. **Sampling/Surveys:** sampling of exposed wastes, drums, surrounding soil and surface water, performing geophysical and soil gas surveys.
3. **Groundwater Monitoring:** installing monitoring wells and analyzing water samples to check for subsurface contamination.

produced by
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
in cooperation with
New York State Departments of Health and Law

*DEC evaluates PSA information to classify or delist a site.*

Each PSA step ends with a decision point that can lead to one of two outcomes.

- If the presence of hazardous waste and the degree of health or environmental threat can be documented, a site is *classified* to:
  - Class 1 (imminent danger)
  - Class 2 (significant threat)
  - Class 3 (no significant threat)
- If hazardous waste cannot be documented, a site is *delisted.*

*Built-in decision points help move sites through the remedial process.*

The decision points allow DEC to classify or delist the site as soon as enough information exists to support or refute the state's criteria for defining a hazardous waste site. They provide a mechanism to move sites into remediation at the earliest opportunity. If DEC does not have enough information to make the decision to classify or delist, the PSA continues to the next step.

*Complex sites may require all three PSA steps.*

At complex sites where hazardous waste is difficult to confirm or where significant threat is difficult to determine, all three PSA steps may be required before DEC makes a decision to classify or delist.

*The PSA concludes with a decision to classify or delist a site.*

DEC reviews the documentation and makes a decision supported by input from local government agencies, the Department of Health (DOH), DEC regional offices and the public. The PSA ends when a site is classified or delisted.

*DOH plays an important role in the investigation of hazardous waste sites.*

DOH participates with DEC in the PSA process. Through its own early site investigation and health assessment, DOH identifies potential impacts on public health. DEC incorporates DOH information into the PSA to ensure that public health concerns are fully investigated. DOH also helps DEC identify priority sites, reviews work plans and reports and contributes to the decisions to classify or delist a site.

*DEC prioritizes sites for further investigation and remediation.*

Once DEC decides a site needs remediation based on the PSA findings, the site is ranked for further remedial investigation using the state's Priority Ranking System. DEC uses this system to first focus remedial and enforcement resources on the most serious problems.

*Further study and cleanup may follow a PSA.*

Sites that become Class 1 or 2 move to the next stage of the remedial process — the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). During a RI/FS, the full nature and extent of contamination is defined. Sites may also be referred for Interim Remedial Measures (early cleanup actions that may not require a full-scale investigation and design). Delisted

*Further study and cleanup may follow a PSA. (continued)*

sites are removed from the registry. Some delisted sites may then be referred to other DEC programs of the Attorney General for action (e.g., closing construction and demolition debris sites or municipal landfills).

*DEC can nominate a site for federal cleanup based on PSA findings.*

Information collected during the PSA can also help DEC decide if a site should be nominated for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List (NPL). NPL site remediations may be paid for by the federal Superfund.

## PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT STEPS/OUTCOMES

■**Records Search:** background review to document previous disposal practices and activities. Information that describes how the waste was handled, stored, transported and disposed of comes from a wide variety of sources including: industry disposal records, site inspections, local or county investigations and interviews with local haulers, nearby residents and others who may have witnessed activities at a site.

***Decision Point—delist or classify and stop the PSA, or continue to the next step.***

■**Sampling/Surveys:** conduct surficial environmental sampling (surface water, soil, waste piles, drums, etc.) and geophysical/soil gas surveys. Samples are sent to laboratories for analyses.

***Decision Point—delist or classify and stop the PSA or continue to the next step.***

■**Groundwater Monitoring** install and sample monitoring wells to determine if groundwater is contaminated, may conduct additional surficial sampling.

***Decision Point—delist or classify.***

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

- About Preliminary Site Assessments, contact the Bureau of Hazardous Site Control, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, NY 12233-7010; telephone (518) 457-8807.
- For general questions about the hazardous waste remediation program, call DEC's 24-hour toll-free hazardous waste remediation information line at (800) 342-9296.
- For questions about the health impacts of hazardous waste sites, contact the Department of Health's Health Liaison Program (HeLP) at (800) 458-1158, extension 402.

# REGIONAL OFFICES

## Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation
## New York State
## Department of Environmental Conservation

**Regional Hazardous Waste Remediation Engineers**

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REGION 3
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REGION 8
Linda Vera
REGION 9
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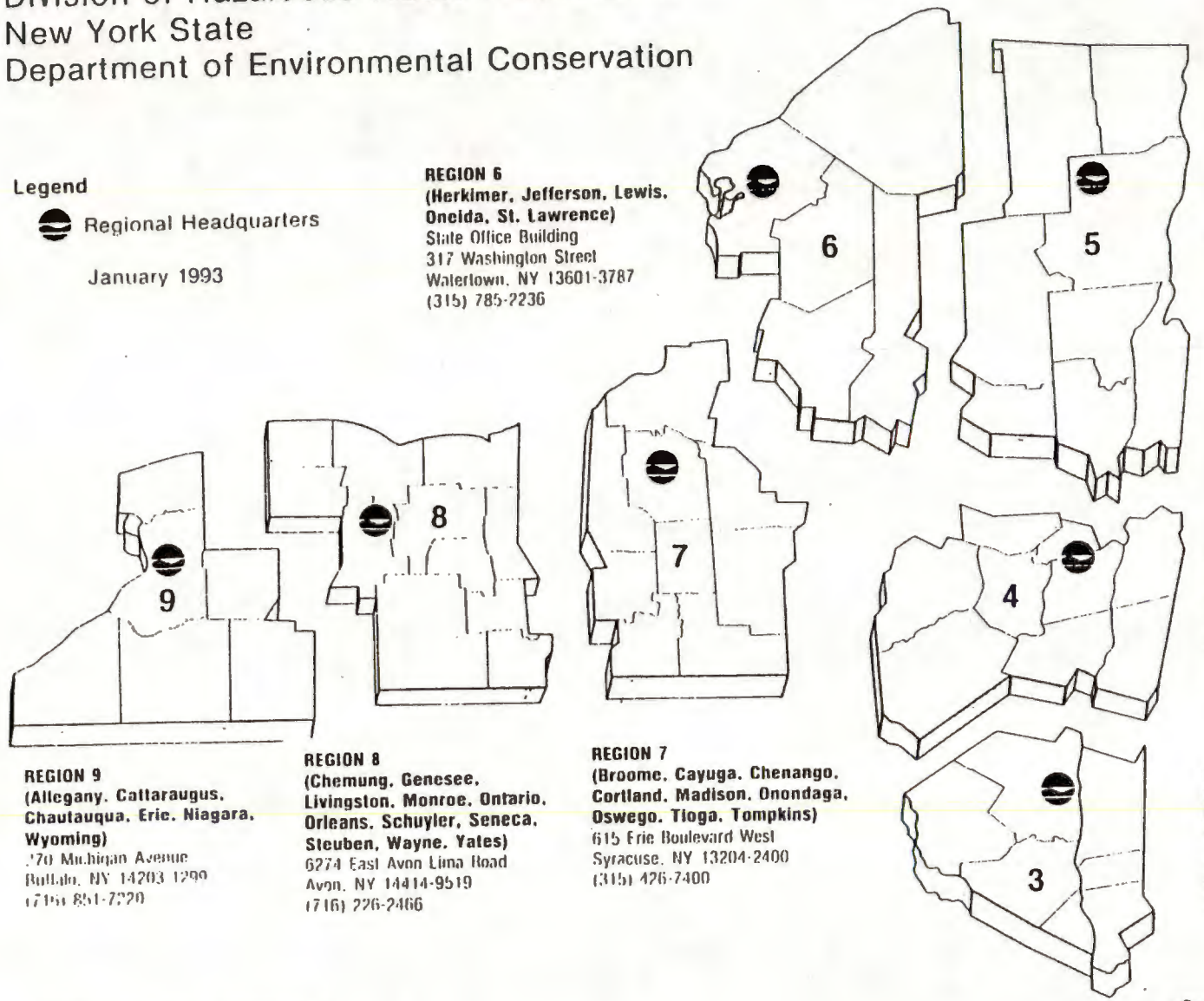
Michael Podd

Legend

Regional Headquarters

January 1993




**REGION 6**
**(Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, St. Lawrence)**
State Office Building
317 Washington Street
Watertown, NY 13601-3787
(315) 785-2236

**REGION 5**
**(Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Saratoga, Warren, Washington)**
Route 86, PO Box 296
Ray Brook, NY 12977-0296
(518) 891-1370

**REGION 4**
**(Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady, Schoharie)**
2176 Guilderland Avenue
Schenectady, NY 12306-4498
(518) 382-0680

**REGION 9**
**(Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Niagara, Wyoming)**
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203-1299
(716) 851-7220

**REGION 8**
**(Chemung, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Orleans, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne, Yates)**
6274 East Avon Lima Road
Avon, NY 14414-9519
(716) 226-2466

**REGION 7**
**(Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, Tompkins)**
615 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, NY 13204-2400
(315) 426-7400

**REGION 3**
**(Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, Ulster, Westchester)**
21 South Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561-1696
(914) 255-5453

**1 (800) 342-9296**
Toll-free information line for New York State's Inactive Hazardous Waste Remediation Program

New York State Recycling
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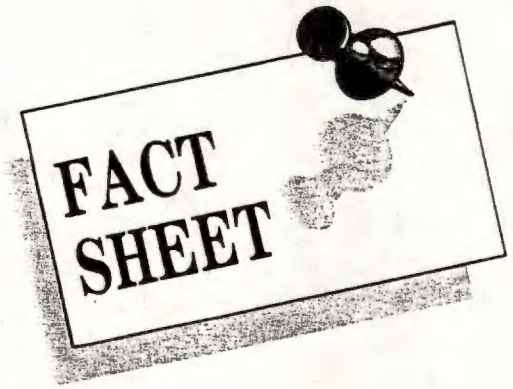
**REGION 2**
**(New York City)**
1 Hunters Point Plaza
4740 21st Street
Long Island City, NY 11101-5407
(718) 482-4949

**REGION 1**
**(Nassau, Suffolk)**
SUNY
Campus Building 40
Stony Brook, NY 11794-2356
(516) 751-7900




# Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), along with the Departments of Health (DOH) and Law (DOL), is responsible for ensuring the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites across the state. Under New York State's Hazardous Waste Site Remedial Program, the process begins with the discovery of a potential hazardous waste site and follows a path of thorough investigation, enforcement, remedial action selection, design, construction and monitoring. This fact sheet highlights one stage in the comprehensive process, the **Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).**

*RI/FS begins when hazardous waste contamination is confirmed.*

The RI/FS follows preliminary site investigations by DEC and DOH that verify hazardous wastes are present and that the wastes pose a significant threat to public health and the environment.

*DEC and DOH gather detailed site information work toward an effective remedial action.*

DEC's Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation or the responsible party under an enforceable consent order carries out an RI/FS to determine the nature and extent of contamination. DEC, along with DOH, uses the RI/FS information to select a remedial action that effectively eliminates the threat posed by the site. The RI/FS results in a Record of Decision (ROD) describing the cleanup that will be carried out and documents the decisions that led to the chosen remedial action.

*The state initiates a variety of activities to inform and involve the public during the remedial process.*

Throughout the remedial process, the state encourages public involvement. The public plays a key role in the RI/FS to help shape the final remedial decision. Public meetings, newsletters, fact sheets and project documents contribute to the exchange of information and provide opportunity for comment.

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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
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New York State Departments of Health and Law

*The state achieves successful hazardous waste remediation with the cooperationof many groups*

State engineers, geologists, chemists and health specialists work with consultants, contractors, municipalities, potentially responsible parties and citizens to investigate the contamination and develop appropriate remedial actions. The RI/FS process requires a detailed examination of a site to fully understand its impact on public health and the environment before deciding on a remedial action. The process can take up to two years to complete.

The sections below describe how the state reaches a remedial action decision.

**Remedial Investigation (RI)**

*The RI defines the threat to public health and the environment.*

The responsible party or DEC performs an RI at each Class 2 inactive hazardous waste site after preliminary investigations have shown that contaminants pose a significant threat to public health or the environment. Through extensive sampling and laboratory analyses, the RI identifies the length, depth and width of contamination, defines the pathways of migration and measures the degree of contamination in surface water, groundwater, soils, air, plants and animals. Information gathered during the RI fully describes the hazardous waste problem at the site so that the appropriate remedial action can be developed.

*DOH evaluates ways people may be exposed to hazardous waste.*

DOH reviews and recommends activities that will be performed during the RI to ensure that a complete picture of potential health impacts is understood. Such activities include identifying the ways contamination can reach people, either through direct contact, eating, drinking or breathing.

**Feasibility Study (FS)**

*Remedial action choices are developed during the FS.*

The Feasibility Study uses RI information to develop alternative remedial actions that will eliminate the threat to public health or the environment posed by the site. Wherever feasible, the state selects a remedy, such as destruction, that permanently reduces or eliminates the contamination.

*The state evaluates the remedial alternatives to reach a balanced decision that protects people and the environment.*

The responsible party and DEC screen each alternative to make sure the remeday is technically suitable for the site. Following the initial screening, DEC and DOH weigh the remaining alternatives against a number of other conditions, including:

- overall protection of public health and the environment;
- reduction in toxicity, mobility and volume of hazardous waste (e.g., by thermal destruction, biological or chemical treatments or containment wall construction);
- long-term effectiveness and permanence;
- short-term effectiveness and potential impacts during remediation;
- implementation and technical reliability;
- compliance with statutory requirements;
- community acceptance; and
- cost.

*DEC prepares the proposed remedial action plan for public comment.*

The outcome of the selection process is the recommendation of a remedy that best satisfies a combination of these conditions. The remedy becomes part of a proposal that is presented to the public for comment.

**Proposed Remedial Action Plan and Public Comment**

*The state presents the proposed remedial action plan to the public.*

After the RI/FS is completed, DEC and DOH hold a public meeting to propose the remedial solution. The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) summarizes the decision that led to the recommended remedial action by discussing each alternative and the reasons for choosing or rejecting it.

*Public comment can make a difference in the remedial action plan.*

The public is encouraged to review the PRAP and make comments either at the meeting or during the comment period that follows. The comments are reviewed and compiled in a Responsiveness Summary and modifications to the proposed remedial action may be made. Additional public notice is required if a modified remedial action differs significantly from the earlier selection.

*The final remedial decision is documented in the record of decision.*

DEC drafts a Record of Decision (ROD) which includes the selected remedial action, the Responsiveness Summary and a bibliography of documents that were used to reach the remedial decision. DOH and DOL have an opportunity to comment on the draft ROD before final DEC approval. When the ROD is finalized, remedial design and construction can now begin.

For a full explanation of the ROD, see the companion fact sheet, "Record of Decision."

**For More Information**

- about the RI/FS, remedy selection process, or citizen participation, call DEC's 24-hour toll-free hazardous waste remediation information line at 1 (800) 342-9296.
- If you have questions about the health impacts of a hazardous waste site, contact the Department of Health's Help Liaison Program (HeLP) at 1 (800) 458-1158, extension 402.

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## New York State
## Department of Environmental Conservation

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December 1994

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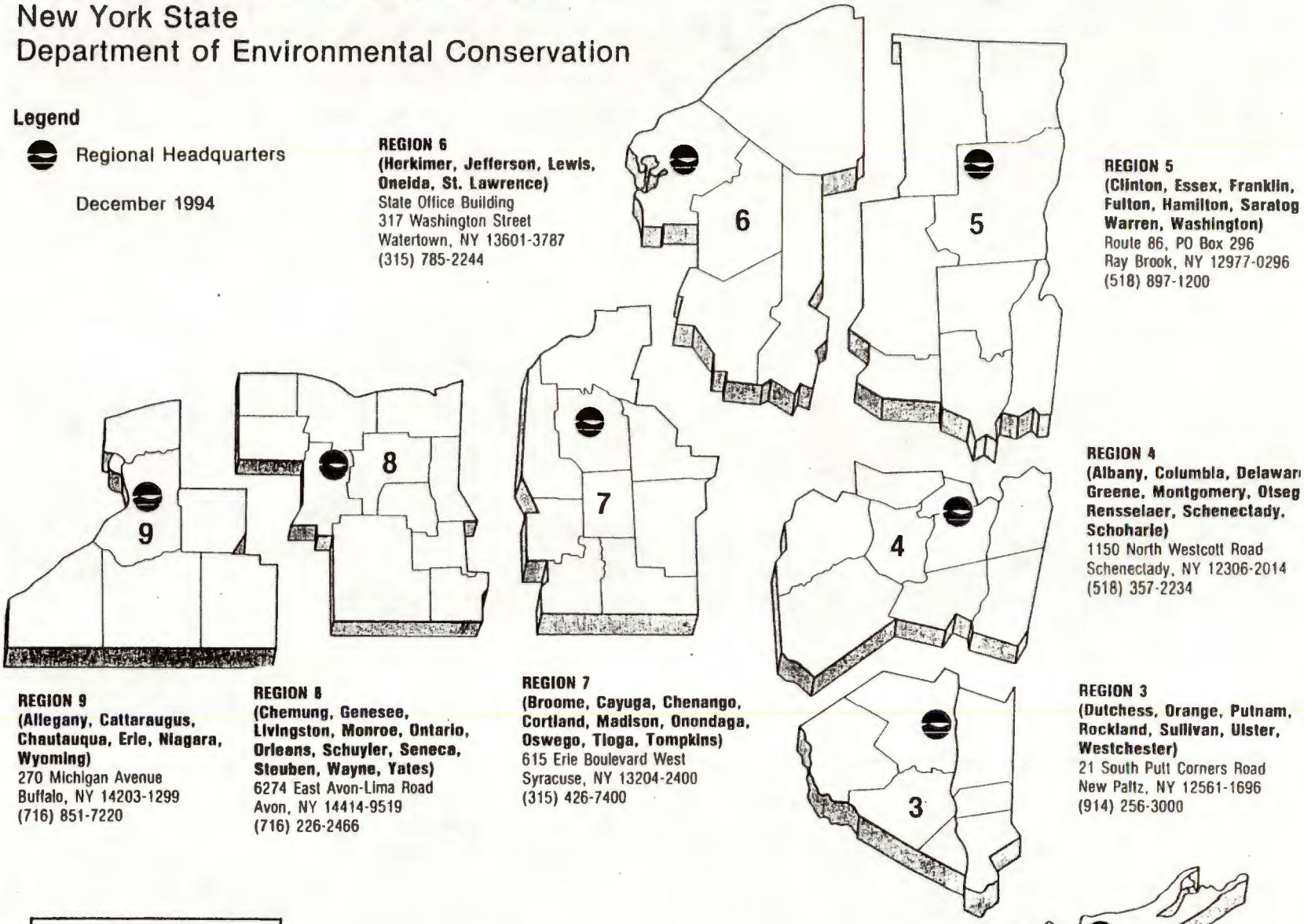


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HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation June 1995

# Fact Sheet

## DESIGN/CONSTRUCTION

New York State's Hazardous Waste Site Remedial Program begins with the discovery of a potential hazardous waste site and follows a path of investigation, enforcement, remedial action selection, design, construction and monitoring. This fact sheet highlights the Design and Construction phase of the program.

**The Remedial Design spells out the technical requirements of the construction.**

The remedial design details the size, scope and character of a site's remediation — the planned action that will, at a minimum, protect public health and the environment. It translates information from the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, the Record of Decision and additional data gathered during design preparation into clear, precise facts and numbers.

**Key participants are PRPs, state and federal agencies.**

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are legally responsible for site remediation. For many sites, remedial work is carried out by PRPs with DEC oversight. The PRPs are responsible for completion and long-term performance of the remedy. For other sites, remedial work is carried out by DEC or EPA.

**DEC ensures that all remedial designs effectively protect the environment and conform to the recommendations of the Records of Decision and consent orders.**

The NYS Department of Health (DOH) ensures that all remedial designs effectively protect the public and contain community health and safety considerations that must be implemented during construction.

**Design elements include quality control, assurance and contingency plans.**

*Construction Quality Control (CQC)*

A planned system of inspections that is used to directly monitor and control the quality of a construction project. CQC, usually carried out by the contractor, is necessary to achieve quality in the constructed system.

*Construction Quality Assurance (CQA)*

A planned system of activities to provide assurance to the owner and the permitting agency that all aspects of remedial construction meet design requirements. CQA includes inspections, verifications, audits, tests and evaluations of materials and workmanship to determine and document the quality of the remedial construction.

*Contingency Plan*

The contingency plan protects the local community which may be affected by an accident or emergency caused by remedial activities. Contingency plans may include:

-Name of person responsible for responding in an emergency.

-Schedule for meeting with local, state and federal agencies, the community, local emergency agencies and hospitals.

-First aid and medical information.

-Air monitoring plan if a human health risk exists through inhalation of specified pollutants.

-Spill control and countermeasures plan to prevent contamination of soil, water, air, structures, equipment or material from the discharge of wastes due to spills; to contain the spill and remove and properly dispose of media contaminated from the spill.

**Citizen participation activities, which begin when the site is identified, continue through the Design/Construction phases.**

When the remedial design is finalized, a fact sheet describing the proposed remedial action is distributed to the community and other interested people. The fact sheet also contains a construction schedule, explanations of the roles of the PRP and DEC, details of the contingency plan and descriptions of potential inconveniences such as excess traffic and noise. A public meeting or availability session may also be held to discuss schedules, changes in traffic patterns, location of monitoring equipment and how the public will be kept informed on progress. CP staff ensure that all relevant documents about the site remediation are placed in repositories for public review.

At the completion of construction, another fact sheet announcing the end of construction and describing any Operation and Maintenance activities that may have been specified in the Record of Decision (ROD) is distributed to the community.

**Remedial construction is carefully monitored.**

*Key Participants*

DEC's remedial project manager attends progress meetings to discuss status of and changes in the project, test results, other findings and upcoming activities. The manager ensures that construction is not endangering public health, monitors quality assurance, coordinates remedial activities and promotes citizen participation.

The PRP's or DEC's consulting engineer and inspectors test and inspect the constructor's work, confirm that test data are properly recorded and validated. Their main responsibility is to verify that construction conforms to the approved design documents.

*DEC oversight ensures that the construction meets all the requirements of the approved design.*

No work is performed at a site until DEC has approved the workplan. Oversight consists of two types—office and field. Office oversight includes the review, evaluation and comment on all submittals, reports, data, etc. generated by remedial activities. Field oversight is site-dependent and includes consent order requirements, construction according to approved plan, public health and environmental concerns, public sensitivity and the potential for pollutant migration.

*Final inspection ensures that all aspects of the design have been met by the construction.*

Acceptance of the remedial work signals the next step in the remedial program — site reclassification.

**Sites are often reclassified after remedial construction**

*Site reclassification signals the conclusion of the remedial construction.*

Following remediation, a site usually is reclassified from Class 2, which called for remedial action to protect public health or the environment, to:

-Class 4, requiring continued operation, maintenance and monitoring.

or

-Class 5, requiring no operation, maintenance and monitoring.

or if all hazardous wastes have been removed, the site may be removed (delisted) from the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites.

**Operation and Maintenance may be included in the remedial program.**

Included in some remedies are monitoring requirements which are included in Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plans. O&M includes visual inspections and upkeep and can include sampling.

For more information, call 1-800-342-9296

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# HAZARDOUS WASTE REMEDIATION

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation July 1995

## Fact Sheet

# INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES

New York State's Hazardous Waste Site Remedial Program begins with the discovery of a potential hazardous waste site and follows a path of investigation, enforcement, remedial action selection, design, construction and monitoring. This fact sheet highlights the Interim Remedial Measure (IRM), a remedial action.

**IRM defined**

An IRM is a discrete set of planned actions, used for both emergency and non-emergency situations, that can be conducted without the extensive investigation and evaluation of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS).

**An IRM can be part of or the full remediation of a site**

An IRM is designed to be a permanent part of the final remedy. Sometimes, an IRM achieves the remedial goal for a site and no further action is required. When an IRM constitutes the entire remedy, DEC drafts a Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) that proposes no further action at the site and solicits public comment.

**An IRM provides a quick solution to a defined problem**

An IRM is extremely adaptable. It covers a variety of activities, large and small, to remediate an array of diverse, well-defined problems at a site. Some of these problems may be contaminated soils, surface and groundwater, debris, sediments and drinking water supplies and buried and abandoned drums of waste and bulk storage tanks.

*Remedial activities carried out under an IRM include:*

Removing wastes and contaminated materials, including contaminated soil, sediments and groundwater.

Erecting access controls, such as fences.

Removing drums of waste and bulk storage tanks.

Constructing diversion ditches, groundwater collection systems, leachate collection systems, gas venting systems.

Pumping and treating contaminated groundwater.

Treating contaminated soil onsite using innovative technologies such as soil vapor extraction.

Installing individual drinking water filter systems.

Demolishing and removing contaminated buildings.

**IRMs provide better protection of public health and the environment**

Because of their versatility and the relative speed with which they are applied, IRMs accelerate remedial projects and the sooner sites are remediated, the sooner the public and the environment are protected. In addition, accelerated remedial projects often mean reduced remedial costs.

**DEC discusses IRMs with the affected communities**

In emergencies, IRMs must be implemented quickly to be most effective, making it impractical to hold public meetings and comment periods prior to the IRM actions. For time critical IRMs, the Project Manager prepares a fact sheet describing the IRM for distribution to local officials. The Regional Citizen Participation Specialist (CPS) sends the fact sheet to interested parties and residents adjacent to the site. If time does not permit mailing the fact sheet prior to implementation of the IRM, the CPS may telephone the information to local officials and conduct door-to-door notification to residents.

For non-emergencies, the Project Manager, with the assistance of the Regional CPS, conducts an information meeting to explain the proposed IRM and listen to comments from local officials and the public.

At the issuance of a PRAP, CPSs make sure that the document is available to residents and interested parties and invite them to comment on the proposed remedial action. A Responsiveness Summary, prepared by the CPSs and the Project Manager, is issued to reply to the public comments and the Record of Decision is signed.

**State and federal agencies and PRPs carry out IRMs**

DEC carries out IRMs at State-funded sites. PRPs (potentially responsible parties) perform IRMs at their sites under consent orders. EPA (the federal Environmental Protection Agency) carries out IRMs, calling them Emergency Response Actions, at sites on the National Priorities List. Municipalities conduct IRMs at municipally-owned sites with partial funding from Title 3 grants.

**DEC also carries out emergency actions at non-registry sites**

DEC's emergency response actions, such as drum removals, are carried out to prevent, mitigate or remedy environmental damage at sites not listed in the registry of hazardous waste sites.

For further information, call 1-800-342-9296

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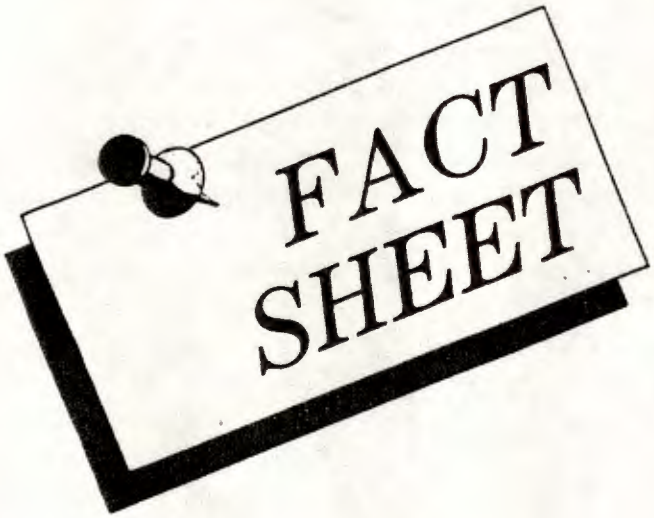


# Record of Decision

The Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), along with the Departments of Health (DOH) and Law (DOL), is responsible for ensuring the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites across the state. Under New York State's Hazardous Waste Site Remedial Program, the process begins with the discovery of a potential hazardous waste site and follows a path of thorough investigation, enforcement, remedial action selection, design, construction and monitoring. This fact sheet highlights one stage in the comprehensive process, the **Record of Decision.**

*The ROD contains results of the remedial invsetigation and remedy selection process.*

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the remedial action for an inactive hazardous waste site and documents the information and rationale used to arrive at the decision.

The ROD is the culmination of extensive investigations and a remedy selection that identifies a solution to remove the threat of harm from public health and the environment. (For more on this , see fact sheet "Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study.") It serves as the definitive record of the remedial action decision for the site and as a convenient reference to other documents that were developed during the remedial process.

*DEC's deputy commissioner gives the final approval to the ROD.*

The Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Environmental Remediation signs the final ROD following public comment and departmental review of the proposed remedial action plan. The project moves on to remedial design and construction.

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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
in cooperation with
New York State Departments of Health and Law

*The ROD summarizes information used to select the remedial action.*

**ROD Contents**

Each ROD produced for a hazardous waste site contains information about the site that identifies the problem and describes the remedial solution. In addition, the decision-making process that yielded the remedial action is documented to demonstrate that the appropriate solution was selected. The ROD contains:

- *site location, description and history:* provides valuable insight into the previous use of the site and identifies vulnerable areas in the surrounding environment, such as residential areas and protected wetlands, groundwater, etc.
- *problem identification:* describes the nature and extent of contamination and the pathways through which contaminants move in the environment.
- *status of enforcement actions:* provides the enforcement history and current status for the site.
- *goals for remedial action:* describes the overall goal of remediation, protection of human health and the environment, and remedial goals specific to each site—for example, preventing contaminated groundwater migration.
- *discussion of remedial alternatives:* presents each potential remedial action, including a "no action" alternative, to show that technical, legal, environmental and public concerns are met.
- *the selected remedial action:* describes the planned remedy.
- *Responsiveness Summary:* documents public comments about the selected remedy. Modifications to the remedial action based on public comment are identified in the summary.
- *Administrative Record:* references reports and other documents developed during investigation and remedial selection.

*Amended remedial decisions require additional review and public input.*

**Amendments to the ROD**

Changes to the final remedial action may occur in two cases:

1) if the ROD specifically provides for later addition of documents and reserves a portion of the decision to a later time; or,
2) if new and significant information is received or generated after the ROD is finalized.

An amended ROD must go through additional review and public comment periods.

**For More Information**

- about the Record of Decision and the remedy selection process, or citizen participation activities, call DEC's 24-hour toll-free hazardous waste remediation information line at 1 (800) 342-9296.

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MICHAEL SIRACUSE
159 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

THOMAS JACOBS
495 MEADOWBRIAR RD
ROCHESTER NY 14616

SHARON WHITE
165 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

DAVID PATTON
393 MAIDEN LANE
ROCHESTER NY 14616

QIAN ZHAO
170 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

GREGORY SPICER
50 RYE RD
ROCHESTER NY 14626

SHAWN COLEMAN
MICHAEL KNIGHT
36 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

GLENNA OSBORNE
35 CLIFTON RUN
CHURCHVILLE NY 14428

ALFRED & SHERYL ARILOTTA
50 MCINTOSH RD
CHURCHVILLE NY 14428

LINDA BANKS
94 DORIAN LANE
ROCHESTER NY 14626

STEPHEN MACK
104 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

JAMES COTTONE
120 BROOKDALE PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14609

JEFFREY SCHNEIDER
2175 DUTCH HOLLOW RD
AVON NY 14414

SCOTT KATERLE
518 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

LAWRENCE & MARGARET TERRANCE
523 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CHERYL O'BRIEN
526 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

WALTER BVIE
CANDEE CARTER-BVIE
527 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

STAN ROTH
200 EAST PARKWAY
ROCHESTER NY 14617

HARVEY K JEFFERS
6610 MARROWBACK RD
CONESUS NY 14435

ANTHONY J GIANCURSIO
3400 LAKE AVE
APT #4
ROCHESTER NY 14612

DONALD & MARY STINER
555 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

RONALD & DONALD SHEETS
559 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

EILEEN PINES
573 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ROBERT & LINDA AGNESS
575 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

MYRA MEVS
5689 SUTTON PT NORTH
CONESUS NY 14435

BRIAN ALLEN HARDICK
187 WHISPERING PINES
ROCHESTER NY 14612

JANNIE WRAY
593 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

SALIM & HANAN HERBAWI
607 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

PANDORA LEACH
556 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ANGELA MCCLOUD
568 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

JEFFREY SHEARING
STACEY ALLIET
572 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

MARK PODLESH
191 CULVER RD
ROCHESTER NY 14607

DELLA & FLORA ERCOLAMENTO
1952 ARNOLD AVE
COSTA MESA CA 92627

JAMES PAVIA
26 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

PATRICK CORRIGAN
PO BOX 286
ROCHESTER NY 14526

ANN KELLENBERGER
620 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

KENNETH BAILEY
626 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

KRISTINE A HAMILTON
179 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

AMELIA CHESEBOROUGH
183 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

RUSSELL CANNITO JR
382 WHITTIER RD
SPENCERPORT NY 14559

KURT & DONNA HANNABACH
198 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

RONALD MARKESE JR
1124 PECK RD
HILTON NY 14468

MARK & VIRGINIA FRANKENBERGER
207 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

PEDRO CRUZ
211 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CECILIA COULTER
212 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

JEFFREY & LISA SNOVES
1252 WASHINGTON ST
SPENCERPORT NY 14559

KEVIN AVERY
216 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

GEORGE LEUZZI
222 BIDWELL TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ROBERT & NANCY LANCASTER
265 HIDDEN VALLEY RD
ROCHESTER NY 14624

JOSEPH ARENA
9 GEORGETOWN LANE
FAIRPORT NY 14450

DEBORAH COVEY
1214 THUNDERBIRD DR N
HERRANDO MS 38632

DAVID WEEKS
24 BEACH TERR
ROCHESTER NY 14617

MOSHE & BARBARA SAAT
59 CHELMSFORD RD
ROCHESTER NY 14618

KOHLI FAMILY TRUST
136 BRIAR HILL
ROCHESTER NY 14626

ALFRED & EDNA BENTLEY
PO BOX 380045
MURDOCK FL 33938

KEVIN MUHS
158 TIOGA DR
ROCHESTER NY 14616

FRANK VELLA SR &
FRANK VELLA JR
1029 N GREECE RD
ROCHESTER NY 14626

BARBARA & PRESTON BENNETT
591 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

DONALD & DEANNA BYRNES
1743 WATERFORD RD
WALWORTH NY 14568

PAT BUTTACCIO
HERB GOGGINS
4260 LALTING RD
SHORTSVILLE NY 14548

ANGELO & PEGGY MARFIONE
161 BEECHWOOD DR
ROCHESTER NY 14606

EI DUPONT DENEMOURS & CO
C/O DUPONT CO
PO BOX 1039
WILMINGTON DE 19899

RAMONA INDUSTRIAL CENTER LTD
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

NEW PENN MOTOR EXPRESS INC
35 TRANSPORT DR
ROCHESTER NY 14623

WILLIAM MENDRICK
1400 ST PAUL ST
ROCHESTER NY 14621

WILLIAM & BEVERLY FINNERTY
PO BOX 24841
ROCHESTER NY 14624

FRANK WOWKOWYCH REAL ESTATE
6710 E RIVER RD
RUSH NY 14543

AMF BOWLING CENTERS INC
8100 AMF DR
MECHANICSVILLE VA 23111

EASTMAN KODAK CO
343 STATE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14650

JDTM PROPERTIES LLC
14 JET VIEW DR
ROCHESTER NY 14624

THEODORE & TRACY SYLVIO
102 WAYNE DR
ROCHESTER NY 14626

ANTHONY SIMEONE JR
1978 E MAIN ST
ROCHESTER NY 14609

DOUGLAS DOCKUM
TERRY TANNER
204 GATEHOUSE TR
HENRIETTA NY 14467

ROBERT THOMPSON
6 RYANS RUN
ROCHESTER NY 14624

ROBERT EVANS
1103 BAY RD
WEBSTER NY 14580

JOHN SKUSE
32 CHATHAN WOODS
PITTSFORD NY 14534

RAPPE & HOENIG CO INC
186 NORMAN ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ETHEL SIMON
781 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ELMER & SYLVIA DUNCAN
785 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

RG&E
89 EAST AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14649

LEXINGTON SUMMER FAMILY LLC
195 ST PAUL ST
ROCHESTER NY 14604

LJJ COMPANY LLC
26-B LANSING ST
BUFFALO NY 14207

ANGELO GALLINA
84 HUMBOLDT ST
ROCHESTER NY 14609

MAR-LOU REALTY HOLDING CORP
276 FREAR DR
ROCHESTER NY 14616

TOM GIBBONS & ED EDGECOMBE
C/O JUDY KORN
145 OAKBRIAR DR
ROCHESTER NY 14616

COTTRONE DEVELOP CO INC
C/O ANCOR LLC
2829 DEWEY AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14616

LUBIN DISTRIBUTORS INC
1803 EAST AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14610

FLOWER CITY PRINTING INC
4800 DEWEY AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14612

DOMINIC ANTONUCCI
1939 CLARKSON PARMA TL RD
HILTON NY 14468

LEGRANGE PROPERTIES INC
139 FOREMAN DR
ROCHESTER NY 14616

FRANK DOMBROWSKI
4094 MT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14616

GREGORY BASIL
22 SHALE DR
ROCHESTER NY 14615

HARVEY & KOBUKO DORREN
6841 CORRAL CIR
HUNTINGTON BEACH CA 92648

L SON ASSOCIATES
199 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

AJL TOOL & MANUFACTURING
110 HOLLEDER PARKWAY
ROCHESTER NY 14615

CAROLYN TOMASSO
522 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

PAULA BORODIN &
GIOVANNI ALONCI
525 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ALICE HYATT
528 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

EDWARD & GEORGIAN HEYDENS
534 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

GLORIA DELLA
535 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

PAUL & ELAINE BLASETTI
536 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

DAVID & SANDRA VELEY
45 LALANNE RD
ROCHESTER NY 14623

MAUREEN REYNOLDS
69 DEVONSHIRE CIR
PENFIELD NY 14526

BRUCE HANSELMAN
233 SADDLEHORN DR
ROCHESTER NY 14626

SHARON MARLIN
73 PIN OAK LANE
ROCHESTER NY 14622

MARTIN & SAYLOR KANE
C/O NATALIE KANE
121 VILLAGE HILL DR
SPENCERPORT NY 14559

HARRY & JANE BUZZARD
565 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

DONALD ROTHSCHILD
77 LONG POND RD
ROCHESTER NY 14612

STACY ARMSTRONG
575 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

RICHARD PIGNATO
580 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

KEVIN TOOLE
581 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ENOELIA GIL-CABRERA
585 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ROSEMARY WILLIAMS
595 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ROSALIE RIVERA
596 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

WILLIAM & NANCY CHATERTON
607 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

KAREN WELCH
608 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
40 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
46 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
50 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
52 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
54 ARGO PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CHRISTOPHER HEIL
540 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1335

MARK W. SCHOTT
546 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1335

ROY BURDICK
552 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1335

JAMES BLACKMER
553 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1337

JEFF AND CYNTHIA MCCARTHY
560 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1335

DAVID AND PATRICIA COCINA
565 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1337

ARTHUR L ACE JR.
578 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1335

RICHARD AND MARY FABER
584 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1335

EILEEN M RUSSO
599 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1337

JOSEPHINE KOZLOWSKI
600 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1336

J E LEDLIE
606 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1336

RICHARD AND DOROTHY GULLEN
610 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1336

DOMINICK COLOCILLO
619 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1338

JAMES E BORING
623 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1338

KEITH LEFLORE
629 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1338

KATHLEEN DREXEL
632 AUGUSTINE ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1336

LEE K CHRISTOFF
91 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1520

BRIAN & WENDY GIANNETTO
111 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1522

CURRENT RESIDENT
119 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1522

THOMAS E FULFORD
120 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1523

CURRENT RESIDENT
125 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1522

CURRENT RESIDENT
123 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1522

CATHERINE & MARTIN JAMES
127 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1522

RICHARD & CINDY CARDAMONE
130 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1523

LESTER & DEBRA SIEGEL
133 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1522

WILLIAM & KEBA SMITH-MANOR
134 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1523

DAVID A BOYCE
174 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1328

JAMES MOTT
184 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1328

MICHAEL F BELLAVIA
189 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1327

ANDREW DRAGONE
190 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1328

JOSEPH HENNIGAN
193 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1327

NANCY DENNSTEDT
194 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1328

EDWARD AND ELAINE REENERS
197 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1327

GABE PHILLIPS
204 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

JAMES FIGENSCHER
208 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

ROBERT ZIMMERMANN
219 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

SANDRA DEAR
225 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

RICHARD LAWRENCE
230 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

ERIC PODOLEC
231 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

JAMES LANCASTER
231 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

STEVE AND ERIN REBHOLZ
235 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

JOSEPH AND PATRICIA ALOI
236 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

PAMELA RAGUSO
240 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

GARY ST JAMES
245 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

JESSE AND RENEE MYERS
249 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

JOSEPH H PEARL
250 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

JUDITH A ROESSER
253 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

DONNA ROBERTS
259 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1340

ROGER B FAIR
260 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

MARTIN VASQUEZ
264 BIDWELL TER
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1339

LOUIS I NAGY
515 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

RAIN FLOORIST CARPET CLEANING
517 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

ALFRED AND DONNA PORCELLI
518 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

GUISEPPE ALONCI
521 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

ROBERT AND MARION ABEL
531 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

ZULMA ORTIZ
540 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

D PATON
549 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

E BURKE
550 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

TERRENCE J BROOKS
554 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

LYNN HOLLISTER
555 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

DYMPHNA FLANNERY
559 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

TIM REGAN AND ANDREAS RAU
560 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

ANDREW MOORE
566 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

COREY & JULIE KING
570 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

BETTY J LEO
571 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

ANN MARIE KIRCHHOFF
584 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

THOMAS AND BETH METZGER
591 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1343

DONALD AND BRIDGETTEWALSH
592 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1341

DANETTE JOHNSON
601 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1344

CHRISTOPHER AND KAROLYN SHEA
602 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1342

AVA & JOHN CLARK
611 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1344

ERIC KRESS
612 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1342

CLARA CASSATA
618 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1342

BARBARA ROBERTSON
624 BIRR ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1342

RONNIE'S BARBER SHOP
568 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1537

KATH STEFKO
584 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1537

CHRISTINA D'ANGELO
585 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1538

S STEVENS
590 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1537

ODESSA PARKER
597 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1538

CHRISTOFF MARKETS
602 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1504

MELISSA LEUCI
607 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1503

RIVERSIDE GROUP
655 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1566

FLOWER CITY TISSUE MILLS CO
700 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1590

J T CONCESSIONS
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1534

CAMBRIDGE MANAGEMENT SVC
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1534

LE CESSE CONSTRUCTION CO
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1534

AFTEK INC
740 DRIVING PARK AVE # 6
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1578

NESCO SERVICE CO
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

NORTHEST BINGO CTR
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1534

OPKOR INC
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1534

AACAM MFG INC
740 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1534

AMERICAN PACKAGING CORP
777 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1591

KING'S EXPRESS
864 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1507

WATKINS MOTOR LINES
900 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1508

ILO'S SHOP
900 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1508

ROCHESTER DISTRIBUTING UNLIMITED
970 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1508

PANALPINA INC
970 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1508

CONTAINERPORT INC
970 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1508

BRIDGE TERMINAL TRANSPORT
970 DRIVING PARK AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1508

YOUNGBLOOD DISPOSAL SYSTEM INC
101 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1511

GAGE-LINE TECHNOLOGY INC
121 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1511

T & G SPEED SHOP
145 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1511

KAMAN INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES
157 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1511

COMMERCIAL PLASTICS & SUPPLY
195 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1511

HILLYARD-THE CLEANING RESOURCE
195 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ROESSEL & CO INC
199 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1593

METRO CIRCUITS
205 LAGRANGE AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1576

EDDIE'S SERVICE STATION
673 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1805

MR BLACKTOP ASPHALT PAVING
673 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1805

POOL TECHNOLOGY INC &
LEXINGTON ANSWERING SERVICE
673 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1805

TWO W TREE SVC INC
673 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1805

SALFORMICOLA CONSTRUCTION CO
673 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1805

LEX BAR & GRILL
688 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1806

MARSHALL BOXES INC
715 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1807

A ROYAL ENVIRONMENTAL INC
720 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1808

CLARKE LAWN & LANDSCAPE
720 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1808

WARP DRIVE SUSPENSION
720 LEXINGTON AVE
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1808

INSUL-SASH OF AMERICA
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 100
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

K-9 TRAINING INC
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 210
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

MAKE A WISH FOUNDATION-WNY
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 150
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

NORTHEASTERN SECURITY SVC INC
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 210
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

BLY GREGORY D
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 25
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

BUTLER INTERNATIONAL INC
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 100
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

FIREFIGHTERS LOCAL 1071
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 15
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

INFOTEK SUPPORT SVC LTD
1425 MOUNT READ BLVD # 10
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2841

NORANDEX INC
1465 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2821

ANDY ADAMS
1517 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

CALIFORNIA COLLISION
1517 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

AAMCO TRANSMISSIONS
1521 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

WESCO DISTRIBUTION INC
1523 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

O'BRIEN & GERE OPERATIONS INC
1523 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

BECKER MOVERS
1523 MOUNT READ BLVD # B
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

PRIME TECH SALES INC
1545 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

TRU FORM MFG CORP
1545 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2823

THRU-WAY SPRING
1609 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2825

WASTE MANAGEMENT OF NEW YORK
1661 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2825

AA ENVIRONMENTAL SVC
1765 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2827

BUILD TECH
1765 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2827

W J GRINDER ROOFING CO
1765 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2827

COPPERSMITH HOMES INC
1765 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606-2827

ELECTRONIC MEDIA SOLUTIONS INC
1850 MOUNT READ BLVD
ROCHESTER NY 14606

A W FARRELL & SONS
40 RAMONA ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1558

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSN
20 RAMONA ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1558

DEFT COMPUTER SOLUTIONS INC
30 RAMONA ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1558

FAIRPORT MECHANICAL CORP
126 RAMONA ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1548

STEPHEN JONES CONTRACTING
130 RAMONA ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1548

KENNETH AND GAIL JOHNSON
22 WREN ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1517

ROBERT & MARGARET DURHAM
28 WREN ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1517

NICKY PEROTTI
56 WREN ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1517

HELEN M RITCHIE
60 WREN ST
ROCHESTER NY 14613-1517

DAVID & MAXINE RUSSELL
96 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

PATRICIA HUTTO
97 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

JOHN CATONE
4248 POINTE NORMAN DRIVE
SHERRILS FORD NC 28673

CURRENT RESIDENT
100 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
102 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

RUDOLF STEINMETZ
PO BOX 13586
ROCHETER NY 14613

HOANG DUNG TRAN
105 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
107 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

GRAHAM & RUTH HOLROYD
19 BORROWDALE DR
ROCHESTER NY 14626

CURRENT RESIDENT
106 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

GERTRUDE CORREA
112 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

ROBERT RICHARDS
2 WEST MAIN ST
WEBSTER NY 14580

CURRENT RESIDENT
114 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
116 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

MARLENE TISDALE
115 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

SUKESH POLLY MIGLANI
102 STUYVESANT RD
PITTSFORD NY 14534

MICHAEL & CONSTANCE MILLER
2533 LAKE RD
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LENNIS CLARKE
124 BIDWELL TERRACE
ROCHESTER NY 14613

DENNIS DOELL
529 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

KAREN SCHUNK
530 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

STEPHEN & DIANA MACLEAN
535 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

WILLIE & ESTELLA HARRIS
536 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

TONY & SANDY JACKSON
539 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

MICHAEL & ANN MARIE HURLEY
540 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

SAM & AIDA DIGUILIO
545 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

MICHAEL SHAPIRO
464 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

CURRENT RESIDENT
546 LAKE VIEW PARK
ROCHESTER NY 14613

NICHOLAS & PATRICIA ZAHARIADES
550 LAKE VIEW PARK
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