NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY. Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Restoration Program

Citizen Participation Plan

for

Maider Road Waterfront Site

October 2019

Site ID B00015
3414 Maider Road, Clay, NY 13041
Town of Clay
Onondaga County, New York

Contents

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Note: The information presented in this Citizen Participation Plan was current as of the date of its approval by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Portions of this Citizen Participation Plan may be revised during the site's investigation and cleanup process.

Municipality: **Town of Clay ("Municipality")**
Site Name: **Maider Road Waterfront Site ("site")**
Site Address: **3414 Maider Road, Clay, NY 13041**
Site County: **Onondaga**
Site Number: **B00015**

1. What is New York's Environmental Restoration Program?

New York's Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) provides grants to reimburse municipalities for up to 90 percent of their on-site eligible costs and 100 percent of their off-site eligible costs to investigate and clean up municipally owned contaminated properties. Once cleaned up, the property may then be redeveloped for commercial, industrial, residential or public use.

The ERP contains investigation and cleanup requirements, ensuring that cleanups protect public health and the environment. For more information about the ERP, go online at: http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8444.html .

2. Citizen Participation Activities

Why NYSDEC Involves the Public and Why It Is Important

NYSDEC involves the public to improve the process of investigating and cleaning up contaminated sites, and to enable citizens to participate more fully in decisions that affect their health, environment, and social well being. NYSDEC provides opportunities for citizen involvement and encourages early two-way communication with citizens before decision makers form or adopt final positions.

Involving citizens affected and interested in site investigation and cleanup programs is important for many reasons. These include:

- Promoting the development of timely, effective site investigation and cleanup programs that protect public health and the environment

- Improving public access to, and understanding of, issues and information related to a particular site and that site's remedial process

- Providing citizens with early and continuing opportunities to participate in NYSDEC's site investigation and cleanup process

- Ensuring that NYSDEC makes site investigation and cleanup decisions that benefit from input that reflects the interests and perspectives found within the affected community

- Encouraging dialogue to promote the exchange of information among the affected/interested public, State agencies, and other interested parties that strengthens trust among the parties, increases understanding of site and community issues and concerns, and improves decision making.

This Citizen Participation Plan provides information about how NYSDEC will inform and involve the public during the investigation and cleanup of the site identified above. The public information and involvement program will be carried out with assistance, as appropriate, from the municipality.

Project Contacts

Appendix A identifies NYSDEC project contacts to whom the public should address questions or request information about the site's remedial program. The public's suggestions about this Citizen Participation Plan and the Citizen Participation program for the site are always welcome. Interested people are encouraged to share their ideas and suggestions with the project contacts at any time.

Locations of Reports and Information

The locations of the reports and information related to the site's remedial program also are identified in Appendix A. These locations provide convenient access to important project documents for public review and comment. Some documents may be placed on the NYSDEC web site. If this occurs, NYSDEC will inform the public in fact sheets distributed about the site and by other means, as appropriate.

Site Contact List

Appendix B contains the site contact list. This list has been developed to keep the community informed about, and involved in, the site's investigation and cleanup process.

The site contact list will be used to distribute an initial fact sheet about the site. Subsequent fact sheets will be distributed through email via NYSDEC's listserv. The initial fact sheet will include instructions on how to sign up for the listserv. Fact sheets will be sent that provide updates about the status of the project. These will include notifications of upcoming activities at the site (such as fieldwork), as well as availability of project documents and announcements about public comment periods.

If "paperless" is not an option for you, call or write to the DER project manager identified in this fact sheet. Indicate that you need to receive paper copies of fact sheets through the Postal Service. Include the site name in your correspondence. The option to receive paper is available to individuals only. Groups, organizations, businesses, and government entities are assumed to have email access.

The site contact list includes, at a minimum:

- chief executive officer and planning board chairperson of each county, city, town and village in which the site is located;
- residents, owners, and occupants of the site and properties adjacent to the site;
- the public water supplier which services the area in which the site is located;
- any person who has requested to be placed on the site contact list;
- the administrator of any school or day care facility located on or near the site for purposes of posting and/or dissemination of information at the facility;
- location(s) of reports and information.

The site contact list will be reviewed periodically and updated as appropriate. Individuals and organizations will be added to the site contact list upon request. Such requests should be submitted to the NYSDEC project contact(s) identified in Appendix A. Other additions to the site contact list may be made at the discretion of the NYSDEC project manager, in consultation with other NYSDEC staff as appropriate.

Citizen Participation Activities

The table at the end of this section identifies the Citizen Participation activities, at a minimum, that have been and will be conducted during the site's investigation and cleanup program. The public is informed about these Citizen Participation activities through fact sheets and notices distributed at significant points during the program. Elements of the investigation and cleanup process that match up with the Citizen Participation activities are explained briefly in Section 5.

- **Notices and fact sheets** help the interested and affected public to understand contamination issues related to a site, and the nature and progress of efforts to investigate and clean up a site.

- **Public forums, comment periods and contact with project managers** provide opportunities for the public to contribute information, opinions and perspectives that have potential to influence decisions about a site's investigation and cleanup.

The public is encouraged to contact project staff at any time during the site's investigation and cleanup process with questions, comments, or requests for information.

This Citizen Participation Plan may be revised due to changes in major issues of public concern identified in Section 3 or in the nature and scope of investigation and cleanup activities. Modifications may include additions to the site contact list and changes in planned citizen participation activities.

Required Citizen Participation Activities	Timing of Citizen Participation Activities
When NYSDEC Releases Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP):	
• Place PRAP in document repository • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes PRAP and announces 45-day comment period and public meeting • Conduct 45-day public comment period • Hold public meeting about PRAP	PRAP fact sheet was distributed on February 10, 2017. 45-day comment period was conducted February 14 through March 30, 2017. Public meeting was held March 9, 2017.
When NYSDEC Issues Record of Decision (ROD):	
• Place ROD in document repository • Distribute notice to site contact list that announces availability of ROD. ROD includes responsiveness summary of significant comments about PRAP	ROD was issued March 31, 2017 Notice of ROD availability distributed on April 12, 2017.
Before Start of Pre-Design Investigation:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes upcoming investigation	Before the start of investigation activities at the site.
Before Start of Cleanup Action:	
• Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes upcoming cleanup action and conduct public Availability Session	Before the start of cleanup action at the site.
When NYSDEC Issues Certificate of Completion (COC):	
• Place COC in document repository • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that announces issuance of COC	After NYSDEC issues COC.

3. Major Issues of Public Concern

This section of the Citizen Participation Plan identifies major issues of public concern related to the site. Additional major issues of public concern may be identified during the course of the site's investigation and cleanup process.

NYSDEC is not aware of any major issues of public concern, though it is recognized there are residential properties adjacent to the site.

4. Site Information

Site Description

Location: The Maider Road Waterfront Site is in a predominantly rural location in the Three Rivers area of the Town of Clay, Onondaga County. It is owned by the Town of Clay and is comprised of two parcels totaling approximately 10.7 acres; one parcel that covers approximately 10.4 acres on the south side of Maider Road at 3414 Maider Road, and another parcel covering approximately 0.3 acres located on the north side of Maider Road. The northern parcel is a narrow strip of land situated between Maider Road and the Oneida River. The Oneida River flows east to west in this area and joins with the Seneca River approximately 800 feet west of the site to form the Oswego River, which flows north to Lake Ontario. The Oneida, Seneca and Oswego Rivers are part of the New York State Canal system and classified as Class B waterways.

Site Features: The site is relatively flat and is vacant aside from a small, unoccupied structure located near the northeast corner of the southern site parcel. There is a paved driveway area on the north-central portion of the site, and another paved driveway on the northeastern portion of the site that is used by an adjacent industrial property. Foundation remains of former site buildings and ring foundation structures of former site bulk storage tanks are present across the site. In a few locations, structures associated with former bulk storage tanks remain, including pipelines and valves.

A concrete retaining wall and earthen berms are present in certain locations, including along the northern and southern site boundaries. There is a buried pipeline present off the site, to the west of the northern site parcel, which extends from the riverbank to a dock. This pipeline is assumed to run underground, beneath an adjacent residential property or properties, to the southern site parcel. There is a rail spur running north and south located approximately 350 feet to the east of the site that formerly serviced the site's major oil storage facility.

Large portions of the site are covered in shrubby vegetation. The western portion of the site and the extreme southeastern portion of the site are wooded and densely vegetated. Portions of the site are seasonably wet, including in the northwest and western portions of

the site, as well as the area along two low-lying areas in the eastern portion of the site, which may be, or may have been, connected to each other. The low-lying areas are or were connected via culverts to a low-lying area off-site to the south, and a drainage ditch to the north. The drainage ditch is connected to the Oneida River via a culvert.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is currently vacant and lies in the Planned Development zoning district. Restricted residential use is consistent with uses allowed under the Planned Development zoning district. The future use of the site is undetermined. The southern site parcel is bordered to the north by several residential parcels. To the east and southeast of the site most of the land is undeveloped land, rural residential properties, or farmland. There is a railroad line along the southwest border of the site, and several suburban residential properties further to the southwest. There is a concrete manufacturing facility adjacent to the northeast corner of the southern site parcel and a former major oil storage facility located approximately 800 feet northeast of the site, on the north side of Maider Road at 3473 Maider Road.

History of Site Use, Investigation, and Cleanup

Past Use of the Site: Industrial use of the site began around 1940. The site was operated as a major oil storage facility (MOSF) for the storage of fuel oil and asphalt from about 1940 until 1996. The northern parcel included a dock or docks for unloading barges. Petroleum was transferred to and/or from the site, at least in part, via pipelines that ran from the Oneida River to the northern site parcel and then to the southern site parcel. One pipeline ran aboveground over the roadway. The other pipeline is mostly underground, as described above. Petroleum was also transferred from and/or to the site via the rail spur located to the east of the site. There was formerly an aboveground pipeline that ran to the site from a pump house adjacent to the rail spur. On-site soil and groundwater are contaminated by petroleum and petroleum constituents as a result of past operations at the site. Petroleum contamination is also located off-site in three areas; one to the north, one to the south and one to the southeast. The extent of each of those areas appears to be limited.

All of the known storage tanks were removed from the site along with most of the aboveground piping and pipeline support structures. Several tanks were removed prior to the site entering the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). Five of the tanks were located on the western half of the southern parcel and were used to store #2 fuel oil, #6 fuel oil, and kerosene. They had a combined total capacity of approximately 10,724,000 gallons and were removed around 1995. At least two other tanks were closed previously, including a tank used to store #2 fuel oil which was closed in place in 1986, and a gasoline tank which was removed in 1988. The rest of the known storage tanks were removed as an interim remedial measure under the ERP.

All but one of the buildings on the southern site parcel were demolished and paving was removed by the Town of Clay between 2011 and 2013, independent from the ERP site remedial program. The remaining building is too small to be occupied. The former buildings

included a garage, a boiler house, an office and scale house, and an oil dispensing canopy. Petroleum contamination was identified under the slab of the dispensing canopy during demolition. The area was then covered with approximately 12 to 18 inches of fill as an interim measure.

Interim Remedial Measure: An interim remedial measure (IRM) was conducted by the Town of Clay under the Environmental Restoration Program during the investigation phase of the project. Nine aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and three underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed in 2006, along with most of the aboveground piping associated with the tanks. Prior to demolition, asbestos-containing materials were removed from the tanks and disposed of off-site. The tanks contained residual asphalt, fuel oil and/or sediment which was removed and properly disposed of off-site.

Six of the nine ASTs were formerly used to store asphalt and had a combined capacity of 4,242,000 gallons (Tanks 5 through 10). These tanks were located along the east side of the southern site parcel. It is unknown what was stored in the other three ASTs, which were located adjacent to the former boiler house in the center of the southern site parcel, and had a combined capacity of approximately 16,000 gallons. There were also three USTs removed from the vicinity of the boiler house; one 3000-gallon, one 1000-gallon, and one 275-gallon. Each UST contained petroleum which appeared to be fuel oil.

Petroleum-contaminated soil was encountered in the vicinity of the USTs and 287.38 tons of soil were excavated and properly disposed of off-site. No contaminants of concern were detected in confirmatory samples collected from the limits of the excavation. Petroleum-contaminated groundwater was removed from the excavation as well. The excavation was backfilled to the original grade with clean, imported fill material. Fill placed on-site concurrently with this excavation was subsequently sampled and does not exceed restricted residential soil cleanup objectives. A total of 1,572 gallons of liquid waste were generated, which included the liquid portion of the tank residuals and petroleum-contaminated groundwater from the UST excavation. Documentation regarding this IRM is included as an appendix to the report titled “Site Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Analysis Report” dated March 2014 (see Appendix A for where to review).

Remedial Investigation: An investigation of the site was conducted by the Town of Clay under the Environmental Restoration Program, which identified contamination in soil. The primary contaminants of concern at the site include petroleum, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and to a lesser extent, arsenic.

Subsurface soil in several areas of the site is impacted by petroleum and by petroleum constituents at concentrations greater than restricted residential soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Areas impacted by petroleum include:

- An area north of the former garage building;

- The area of the former dispensing canopy;
- An off-site area to the southeast of the site along a former petroleum pipeline and adjacent to a rail spur;
- An area along a former petroleum pipeline near the southern site boundary; and
- The northern portion of the site within and in the vicinity of the former 840,000-gallon #2 fuel oil tank, which also extends off-site to the north.

Areas impacted by petroleum were identified by the presence of sheens, odors, stained soils and/or analytical results. Petroleum-related contaminants present on-site at levels that exceed restricted residential use SCOs include but are not necessarily limited to: benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes, isopropylbenzene, 2-methylnaphthalene, benzo(a) anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene. Petroleum-related contaminants present off-site at levels that exceed residential use SCOs include but are not necessarily limited to: xylenes; isopropylbenzene; 2-methylnaphthalene; benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; and chrysene. Areas where these contaminants exceed SCOs are generally within areas of gross petroleum contamination.

Surface soils (0-2 inches) in the southeastern portion of the site are impacted by arsenic at levels greater than SCOs for restricted residential use. Arsenic was present at concentrations up to 46.4 parts per million (ppm), compared to its restricted residential use SCO of 16 ppm. Lead was present at concentrations greater than its unrestricted use SCO in several surface samples, and was present in one sample at 641 ppm, which is greater than its restricted residential use SCO of 400 ppm. This location was also impacted by arsenic. Surface soil impacts by arsenic are limited to the top six inches or less.

One surface soil sample in the vicinity of the former garage which was collected from a shallow drainage ditch contained several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(b)fluoranthene at concentrations slightly greater than their restricted residential use SCOs. Surface soil impacts by PAHs in the drainage ditch were limited to the top six inches or less.

Several PAHs were detected at concentrations greater than applicable SCOs in one shallow sample (0 to 6 inches) collected just south of the culvert connecting the southern low-lying area to an off-site low-lying area (sample SED-11). This sample was collected near the southern site boundary indicating there is some potential for impacts from PAHs to extend beyond the southern site boundary. Several other shallow samples (0 to 6 inches) collected from the low-lying areas had elevated levels of tentatively identified semi-volatile organic compounds.

Groundwater – Groundwater impacts were identified by the presence of petroleum (non-aqueous phase liquid) which is present at or near the groundwater table. No dissolved phase site-related contaminants were detected in groundwater samples; however, the site's monitoring wells within or near the source areas were generally screened deeper than the

gross petroleum impacts. Petroleum sheens were present in soil borings at depths below the water table in one off-site sampling location to the north of the site.

Sediments – Several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were detected in Oneida River sediments adjacent to the site. PAHs were detected in four of the five Oneida River sediment samples at concentrations up to 3.65 ppm total PAHs, compared to a sediment guidance value of 4 ppm for total PAHs. PAHs were present at 1.55 ppm of total PAHs in a shallow sample (0 to 6 inches) collected in the low-lying area just south (upgradient) of the culvert which connects the low-lying area to the Oneida River (sample SED-6), indicating there is limited potential for on-site PAHs to impact the Oneida River. Other contaminants were not detected in Oneida River sediments or were not detected at concentrations of concern.

5. Investigation and Cleanup Process

Investigation

A detailed study of the site was performed by the municipality under the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) with oversight by NYSDEC. This detailed study is officially called a “Remedial Investigation”.

The site investigation had several goals:
1) Define the nature and extent of contamination in soil, surface water, groundwater and any other parts of the environment that may be affected;
2) Identify the source(s) of the contamination;
3) Assess the impact of the contamination on public health and the environment; and
4) Provide information to support the development of a proposed remedy to address the contamination.

The results of the investigation are documented in several reports, all of which were prepared by C&S Engineers, Inc. on behalf of the Town of Clay. The reports include:

- *Geophysical Investigation Report*, dated February 28, 2008
- *Site Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Analysis Report*, dated March 2014
- *Supplemental Site Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Analysis Report*, dated December 2015; along with supplemental information submitted April 29, 2016

The reports are available for public review at the “Location of Reports and Information” identified in Appendix A.

Proposed Remedy

After the site investigation was completed, the municipality also prepared a report that analyzed alternatives to address contamination. This report was included as part of the investigation reports noted above. The analysis of alternatives identified and evaluated potential ways to clean up contamination related to the site. The goal of any cleanup plan is to protect public health and the environment.

Based on review of the reports, NYSDEC, in coordination with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), developed a recommended proposal to eliminate the threat posed by contaminants at the site. This document was called the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP). The PRAP described the remedy preferred by NYSDEC. The PRAP summarized each alternative and the reasons for choosing or rejecting it.

NYSDEC presented the PRAP to the public for its review and comment during a 45-day comment period and at a public meeting. The comment period ran from February 14, 2017 through March 30, 2017. The public meeting was held March 9, 2017 at the Town of Clay Town Hall.

Selected Remedy

NYSDEC considered public comments on the PRAP prior to selecting the remedy to address contamination related to the site. The selected remedy was described in a document officially called a Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD explained why the remedy was selected and respond to public comments. The ROD was issued on March 31, 2017 and is available at the locations of reports and information.

Cleanup Action

At the time the Record of Decision was issued, there were limited funds remaining under the Environmental Restoration Program (ERP). Given the limited amount of funds, NYSDEC was not accepting applications for new projects under the ERP. The remediation phase of the remedial process at the Maider Road Waterfront Site would have been considered a new project. Therefore, the remediation of the site was delayed.

When funding became available, the state solicited applications for remediation projects under the ERP, and applications were due from the municipalities in Fall 2018. The Town of Clay submitted an application for the Maider Road Waterfront Site which was accepted by the state. Under the ERP, the Town of Clay will perform the remedial activities and the State will reimburse ninety percent (90%) of the project cost to the Town of Clay.

The first step of the cleanup action is to collect more data to evaluate pipelines that remain, to more closely define the area of arsenic contaminated soil, and to define the portions of the low-lying areas that require remediation. This action is called the Pre-Design

Investigation. A fact sheet will be sent to the contact list prior to the start of these field activities.

The project then moves to the phase that includes designing and performing the cleanup actions to address the site contamination. The remediation at the site will include:

- removal and/or plugging a pipeline associated with the former facility which extends to the Oneida River shoreline, as well as any other pipelines or structures containing petroleum or which are associated with areas of contamination.

- excavation and off-site disposal of petroleum-contaminated soils. On-site areas will be excavated to remove all grossly contaminated soils and all soils within the top two feet that contain PAHs or other petroleum-related contaminants at concentrations greater than restricted residential use soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Off-site areas will be excavated to remove all grossly contaminated soils and to achieve residential use SCOs.

- consolidation of arsenic-contaminated surface soil from the southeastern portion of the site into the petroleum contamination excavation. The arsenic contaminated soils will be placed at least two feet below final grade. If there is not sufficient room to consolidate all of the arsenic-contaminated soil into the petroleum contamination excavation, the rest of the arsenic-contaminated soil will be disposed off-site.

- construction of a cover system over the consolidation area and any other areas where restricted residential use SCOs are exceeded within the top two feet of exposed soil. The cover system is an *engineering control*.

- placing an environmental easement on the site which will restrict site usage to restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws. The environmental easement is an *institutional control*. Restricted residential uses include apartments, condominiums, townhomes, etc. It also is the appropriate use category for active recreational usage (*e.g.*, ballfields, playgrounds), day care or other child care facilities, elementary or secondary schools, and college or boarding school residential buildings.

An **institutional control** is a nonphysical restriction on use of the site, such as a deed restriction that would prevent or restrict certain uses of the property. An institutional control may be used when the cleanup action leaves some contamination that makes the site suitable for some, but not all uses.

An **engineering control** is a physical barrier or method to manage contamination. Examples include: caps, covers, barriers, fences, and treatment of water supplies.

- developing a Site Management Plan which will include the necessary details to manage remaining contamination at the site.

When cleanup actions have been completed, a final engineering report will be prepared that describes the cleanup actions undertaken and certifies that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved.

Certificate of Completion

When all required cleanup actions have been completed, NYSDEC may issue a Certificate of Completion (COC) to the municipality. The COC would note that the cleanup program achieved a cleanup level consistent with specific categories of use for the site. The municipality would be entitled to limited liability as long as it complied with the terms of the COC, and other conditions. With its receipt of the COC, the municipality would be eligible to redevelop the site, subject to specified limitations.

Site Management

Site management is the last phase of the site cleanup program. This phase begins when the COC is issued. Site management will be conducted by the municipality under NYSDEC oversight. Site management incorporates any *institutional and engineering controls* required to ensure that the remedy implemented for the site remains protective of public health and the environment. All significant activities are detailed in a Site Management Plan. Site management continues until NYSDEC determines that it is no longer needed.

Appendix A –
Project Contacts and Locations of Reports and Information

Project Contacts

For information about the site's investigation and cleanup program, the public may contact any of the following project staff:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC):

Site Related Information
Joshua Cook, Project Manager
NYSDEC Region 7
615 Erie Blvd West
Syracuse, NY 13204
315-426-7411
joshua.cook@dec.ny.gov

CP Information & Media Inquiries
Stephanie Webb or Kerry McElroy
NYSDEC Region 7
615 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, NY 13204
315-426-7403
Info.R7@dec.ny.gov

New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH):
Eamonn O'Neill, Project Manager
NYSDOH
Bureau of Environmental Exposure Investigation
Empire State Plaza - Corning Tower Room #1787
Albany, NY 12237
518-402-7860
beei@health.ny.gov

Locations of Reports and Information

The facilities identified below are being used to provide the public with convenient access to important project documents:

Baldwinsville Public Library
Attn: Margaret Van Patten
33 East Genesee Street
Baldwinsville, NY 13027
315-635-5631
http://www.bville.lib.ny.us/
Mon-Thurs – 9 am to 9 pm
Fri – 9 am to 5 pm
Sat – 10 am to 4 pm
Sun – 1 pm to 5 pm (Labor Day through June)

Appendix B – Site Contact List

Please note, for residential properties, the names, addresses, and email addresses of adjacent property owners and residents are not placed in versions of this document available to the public. Instead, they are maintained confidentially in the NYSDEC project manager's files.

See note above re: nearby properties

Damian Ulatowski, Supervisor
Town of Clay

Judy Rios, Town of Clay

Robert Germain, Town Attorney

Lisa Vincitore, Town of Clay

Frank Mazzye, Water Superintendent
Town of Clay

Russ Mitchell, Chairperson
Town of Clay Planning Board
Town Hall
4401 Route 31
Clay, NY 13041

J. Ryan McMahon, II
Onondaga County Executive
John H. Mulroy Civic Center, 14th floor
Syracuse, New York 13202

Travis Glazier, Director
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Daniel Cupoli, Chairperson
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421 Montgomery Street, 11th Floor
Syracuse, NY 13202

OCWA
200 Northern Concourse
PO Box 4949
Syracuse, NY 13221-4949

Julie Sweet, NYS Dept. of State

James Candiloro, NYS Canal Corporation

Rich Steele, NYS Dept. of Transportation

Ronald DeTota, C&S Engineers

Wayne Randall, C&S Engineers

Chris Carrick, Energy Program Manager
CNY Regional Planning and Development Board

David Hewitt
NY Assemblyperson Al Stirpe's Office

Baldwinsville Public Library
Attn: Margaret Van Patten
33 East Genesee Street
Baldwinsville, NY 13027

Appendix C – Site Location Map