



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Brownfield Cleanup Program

Citizen Participation Plan for **Former Camillus Cutlery Company Site**

52 & 54 Genesee Street
Village of Camillus
Onondaga County, New York

April 2013

Contents

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page Number</u>
1. What is New York’s Brownfield Cleanup Program?	1
2. Citizen Participation Activities	1
3. Major Issues of Public Concern.....	6
4. Site Information	9
5. Investigation and Cleanup Process.....	10
 Appendix A: Project Contacts and Locations of Reports and Information.....	 14
Appendix B: Site Contact List	15
Appendix C: Site Location Map	16
Appendix D: Brownfield Cleanup Program Process.....	17

* * * * *

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.

Applicant: **Camillus Mills, LLC (Applicant)**
Site Name: **Former Camillus Cutlery Company Site (Site)**
Site Address: **52 & 54 Genesee Street, Camillus, NY**
Site County: **Onondaga**
Site Number: **C734142**

1. What is New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program?

New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) works with private developers to encourage the voluntary cleanup of contaminated properties known as "brownfields" so that they can be reused and developed. These uses include recreation, housing, and business.

A *brownfield* is any real property that is difficult to reuse or redevelop because of the presence or potential presence of contamination. A brownfield typically is a former industrial or commercial property where operations may have resulted in environmental contamination. A brownfield can pose environmental, legal, and financial burdens on a community. If a brownfield is not addressed, it can reduce property values in the area and affect economic development of nearby properties.

The BCP is administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) which oversees Applicants that conduct brownfield site investigation and cleanup activities. An Applicant is a person who has requested to participate in the BCP and has been accepted by NYSDEC. The BCP contains investigation and cleanup requirements, ensuring that cleanups protect public health and the environment. When NYSDEC certifies that these requirements have been met, the property can be reused or redeveloped for the intended use.

For more information about the BCP, go online at: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8450.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 interest 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 investigation and cleanup 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 (CP) 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 Applicant.

Project Contacts

Appendix A identifies NYSDEC project contact(s) to which the public should address questions or request information about the site's investigation and cleanup program. The public's suggestions about this CP Plan and the CP 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 investigation and cleanup 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 periodically to distribute fact sheets 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.

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.

CP Activities

The table at the end of this section identifies the CP activities, at a minimum, that have been and will be conducted during the site's investigation and cleanup program. The flowchart in Appendix D shows how these CP activities integrate with the site investigation and cleanup process. The public is informed about these CP 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 CP 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 CP 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.

Technical Assistance Grant

NYSDEC must determine if the site poses a significant threat to public health or the environment. This determination generally is made using information developed during the investigation of the site, as described in Section 5.

If the site is determined to be a significant threat, a qualifying community group may apply for a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG). The purpose of a TAG is to provide funds to the qualifying group to obtain independent technical assistance. This assistance helps the TAG recipient to interpret and understand existing environmental information about the nature and extent of contamination related to the site and the development/implementation of a remedy.

An eligible community group must certify that its membership represents the interests of the community affected by the site, and that its members' health, economic well-being or enjoyment of the environment may be affected by a release or threatened release of contamination at the site.

For more information about TAGs, go online at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/2590.html>

Note: The table identifying the citizen participation activities related to the site's investigation and cleanup program follows on the next page:

Citizen Participation Requirements (Activities)	Timing of CP Activity(ies)
<p style="text-align: center;">Application Process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare site contact list • Establish document repositories <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish notice in Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) announcing receipt of application and 30-day public comment period • Publish above ENB content in local newspaper • Mail above ENB content to site contact list • Conduct 30-day public comment period 	
<p style="text-align: center;">After Execution of Brownfield Site Cleanup Agreement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Citizen Participation (CP) Plan 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Before NYSDEC Approves Remedial Investigation (RI) Work Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list about proposed RI activities and announcing 30-day public comment period about draft RI Work Plan • Conduct 30-day public comment period 	
<p style="text-align: center;">After Applicant Completes Remedial Investigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes RI results 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Before NYSDEC Approves Remedial Work Plan (RWP):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list about proposed RWP and announcing 45-day public comment period • Public meeting by NYSDEC about proposed RWP (if requested by affected community or at discretion of NYSDEC project manager) • Conduct 45-day public comment period 	
<p style="text-align: center;">Before Applicant Starts Cleanup Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that describes upcoming cleanup action 	
<p style="text-align: center;">After Applicant Completes Cleanup Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list that announces that cleanup action has been completed and that summarizes the Final Engineering Report • Distribute fact sheet to site contact list announcing issuance of Certificate of Completion (COC) 	
<p>At time of preparation of application to participate in the BCP.</p>	<p>When NYSDEC determines that BCP application is complete. The 30-day public comment period begins on date of publication of notice in ENB. End date of public comment period is as stated in ENB notice. Therefore, ENB notice, newspaper notice, and notice to the site contact list should be provided to the public at the same time.</p>
<p>Before start of Remedial Investigation</p>	<p>Before NYSDEC approves RI Work Plan. If RI Work Plan is submitted with application, public comment periods will be combined and public notice will include fact sheet. Thirty-day public comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet.</p>
<p>Before NYSDEC approves RI Report</p>	<p>Before NYSDEC approves RWP. Forty-five day public comment period begins/ends as per dates identified in fact sheet. Public meeting would be held within the 45-day public comment period.</p>
<p>Before the start of cleanup action.</p>	<p>At the time NYSDEC approves Final Engineering Report. These two fact sheets are combined if possible if there is not a delay in issuing the COC.</p>

3. Major Issues of Public Concern

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

Potential issues of concern to the surrounding community are summarized in the following paragraphs. Unless otherwise noted, the "stakeholders" with respect to these issues are the neighboring residential and commercial property owners and occupants.

Impacts to Health

The primary issue of concern with respect to any former industrial property is typically the question of potential impacts to human health. A property's physical characteristics and the specific location, depth and extent of residual contamination can influence the potential for exposure through contact with adversely impacted soils or groundwater.

The following factors significantly reduce the likelihood of exposure to contamination in connection with this Site:

- Based on a preliminary investigation which was conducted in 2008, the majority of the contamination appears to be present within localized zones on the property, at depths of approximately four to eight feet. Refer to Section 4 of this document – *History of Site Use, Investigation and Cleanup* for additional information summarizing the 2008 investigation.
- The majority of the Site is covered by asphalt pavement or concrete slabs.
- The area is served by a municipal water system. The source for the water supply system is located several miles from the Site; and therefore, cannot realistically be expected to be impacted by residual contamination, which is present at the Site.
- The neighboring residential properties are positioned at relatively higher elevations than the Site (i.e., uphill, or "up-gradient" from the site). Refer to *Contaminant Movement (Migration)*, below.

Contaminants of Concern

The contaminants that have been identified include regulated heavy metals, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOC's) such as heavier petroleum distillates, and volatile organic compounds (VOC's) such as solvents. Refer to Section 4 of this document – *History of Site Use, Investigation and Cleanup* for additional information and descriptions of these contaminants.

Contaminant Movement (Migration)

Contamination can migrate from a property through several mediums including, but not limited to, porous soils (e.g., sand and gravel), utility trenches and/or groundwater. As previously mentioned, the adjoining residential properties are positioned “above” the Site. This greatly reduces the potential for migration of contamination from the Site to these properties.

The proposed investigation of the movement of groundwater through the site, and other exposure pathways (utility trenches, indoor air quality, etc.) are described in detail in the remediation investigation work plan (RIWP) which is being developed for the Site. The RIWP will be made available for public review and comment as part of this Citizens Participation (CP) program.

Impact to Nine Mile Creek

Nine Mile Creek flows along the eastern boundary of the Site. It is listed as a Class C (T) stream, meaning that the “best usage” of the creek waters is fishing (trout waters). The RIWP will describe the installation of groundwater monitoring (test) wells adjacent to the creek embankment, and the collection of surface soil samples along the embankment, in order to assess the extent of contaminant migration toward the creek. Additionally, a fish and wildlife resource impact analysis (FWRIA) will be performed to investigate the potential for wildlife exposure and specific contaminants of ecological concern with respect to the creek.

When considering potential adverse impacts to the creek, it is also important to note the following factors:

- The creek is not a potable water source for any municipal water systems.
- The Site embankment located adjacent to the creek is not within a designated public fishing rights area. The nearest designated fishing zone is roughly ¼-mile downstream from the Site.
- The creek is a tributary to Onondaga Lake, and therefore, is already subject to fish consumption advisories issued by the New York State Department of Health based on factors unrelated to the Site.
- During the redevelopment phase of the project, the installation of stormwater management practices which meet stringent discharge limitations (e.g. enhanced phosphorous removal) will be required due to the Site’s location within the Onondaga Lake Watershed.
- The RIWP will describe the investigation of the site with respect to the creek. Note that there is no readily definable list of “stakeholders” with respect to this issue, other than the “general public”, with a probable emphasis on neighboring residential areas.

Damage by Fire:

In February 2013 a fire destroyed the eastern (creek-side) building. Removal of the resulting debris will include segregation and characterization of the waste, followed by either recycling (scrap metal), or disposal at a permitted landfill(s). The lower concrete floors of the building remain in-place and will generally serve as a barrier between the debris and underlying soils and groundwater. Based on this, the debris removal program is effectively a separate issue from the Brownfield program, which focuses on investigation/cleanup of surface soils and subsurface soils and groundwater.

Impact to Property Values:

A significant issue of concern to the surrounding community is likely to be the potentially negative impact of the Site, in its currently blighted and damaged condition, to the surrounding property values. The Site is the largest property within the Village's main commercial corridor and in its existing state can encourage unauthorized access and vandalism, with no realization of public benefit or productive use.

The applicant proposes to develop the western building of the Site into a medical complex, including a residential component (upstairs apartments). Therefore, the Site has the potential to serve as the "core engine" for revitalization of investment/interest in the adjoining commercial district, increase the values of adjoining properties and provide a vital service to the Village/Town of Camillus residents and outlying communities.

Restricted Use of Property:

A question that may arise with respect to the cleanup program is: "What is meant by cleaning up the site for "restricted use"? This does not mean redevelopment of a significantly contaminated property. It refers to a set of cleanup standards that are appropriate for a defined type of site use, such as "residential", "restricted-residential", "commercial" or "industrial", and subject to certain limitations. An example would be cleaning up a property that is located within a public water area to commercial standards, in combination with implementing a deed restriction on drilling any potable water supply wells on the property. This would be appropriate, since drilling of water supply wells would not be necessary given the site's location and access to public water.

At this time, it is anticipated that the target soil cleanup levels for this Site will be applicable to protection of public health for "restricted-residential" occupancy, based on the anticipated commercial development combined with a residential component (upstairs apartments). Consistent with the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), restrictions typical to this land use category include single family housing and planting of vegetable gardens. Both of these limitations would be appropriate for this Site, based on the proposed medical facility/residential apartment development plan.

Sequence of Activities:

The Applicant has applied for and was accepted into the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Citizens Participation (CP) program activities that have been conducted to-date have included the following:

- Publication of a notice of complete application in the Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB) and local newspaper.
- Completion of a 30-day public comment period for the Brownfield Cleanup Application (BCA)
- Establishment of a document repository.
- Placement of the BCA and related support materials into the repository for public access/review.

The next general sequence of events is the Remedial Investigation (RI) phase, followed by the Remedial Action (RA) phase. Refer to the summary table in *Section 2* and flowchart in *Appendix D* for a detailed description of the CP program activities related to these phases of the Brownfield program.

Public Access to Information:

Information pertinent to this BCP is made accessible to, and communicated with, the public in the form of Fact Sheets electronically distributed to the Site Contact List, public notices in the local newspaper and the ENB, designation of public comment periods and placement of applications, work plans, reports, etc., in the document repository. Refer to *Section 2* and *Appendices A, B and D* for more detailed information.

4. Site Information

Appendix C contains a map identifying the location of the site.

Site Description

Location: 52 & 54 Genesee Street, Village of Camillus, Onondaga County

Setting: Suburban

Site Size: 4.28 acres (approximate)

Adjacent properties: Residential properties to the west and north, a commercial property (Solvay Bank) to the southwest, Genesee Street and commercial enterprises to the south, and Nine Mile Creek and Newport Road to the east.

History of Site Use, Investigation, and Cleanup

The Site was formerly owned and operated by the Camillus Cutlery Company (Cutlery). Manufacturing operations at the Cutlery began during the 1890's and continued until the mid-to-late 2000's. Throughout its history, the facility produced primarily knives, with secondary products including, but not limited to, machetes, marlin spikes and surgical scalpels. The Cutlery closed in February 2007. The property was acquired by the Applicant in May 2012. The Site has remained vacant since closure of the Cutlery.

In October 2008 a "Screening-Level Site Investigation" (i.e., preliminary drilling and sampling program) was performed at the Site. A total of 13 soil borings were advanced to depths ranging from four to 16 feet below ground surface (bgs). Temporary groundwater monitoring (testing) wells were installed in two of the borings, and soil and groundwater samples were obtained for analytical laboratory testing. The investigation identified the following contaminants in connection with the former Cutlery's operations:

- Heavy metals such as lead, which was generated from heat treating/tempering of carbon steel blades using molten lead with a charcoal cover; chromium, which was likely used as a finishing metal and selenium, which could potentially be linked to historic coal burning/storage and/or painting operations at the Site. These contaminants are known to be present in the soils in the property. Note that some heavy metals can also occur naturally in soils; however, the preliminary investigation did not include a background evaluation.
- To a lesser extent, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) were also detected in the soil on the property. These are typically found in connection with petroleum oils and coal, both of which have been historically utilized and stored on the Site.
- Toluene, which is a solvent, was detected in the groundwater at levels that slightly exceeded NYS Standards. A solvent is a liquid substance which is capable of dissolving or dispersing other substances. Examples include paint thinners and metal parts cleaners. A possible source of this contaminant is historic painting operations which occurred at the Site.

The contamination which exceeded regulatory levels was found in the vicinities of a former wastewater collection pit, and the canal feeder zone which historically traversed the property between the buildings and was filled circa 1950.

5. Investigation and Cleanup Process

Application

The Applicant has applied for and been accepted into New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program as a Volunteer. This means that the Applicant was not responsible for the disposal or discharge of the contaminants or whose ownership or operation of the site took place after the discharge or disposal of contaminants. The Volunteer must fully characterize the nature and extent of

contamination onsite, and must conduct a “qualitative exposure assessment” (i.e., a process that characterizes the actual or potential exposures of people, fish and wildlife to contaminants on the site and to contamination that has migrated from the site).

In its application, the Applicant proposes that the site will be used for restricted purposes.

To achieve this goal, the Applicant will conduct remedial investigation and cleanup activities at the site with oversight provided by NYSDEC. The Brownfield Cleanup Agreement executed by NYSDEC and the Applicant sets forth the responsibilities of each party in conducting these activities at the site.

Investigation

The Applicant will conduct an investigation of the site officially called a “remedial investigation” (RI). The Applicant must develop a remedial investigation work plan, which is subject to public comment.

The site investigation has 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 or the determination that cleanup is not necessary.

When the investigation is complete, the Applicant will prepare and submit a report that summarizes the results. This report also will recommend whether cleanup action is needed to address site-related contamination. The investigation report is subject to review and approval by NYSDEC.

NYSDEC will use the information in the investigation report to determine if the site poses a “significant threat” to public health or the environment. If the site is a significant threat, it must be cleaned up using a remedy selected and approved by NYSDEC from an analysis of alternatives prepared by the Applicant. If the site does not pose a significant threat, the Applicant may select the remedy from the approved analysis of alternatives.

Remedy Selection

When the investigation of the site is complete, the project likely would proceed in one of two directions:

1. In its investigation report the Applicant may recommend that no action is necessary at the site. In this case, NYSDEC would make the investigation report available for public comment for 45 days. NYSDEC then would complete its review, make any necessary revisions, and, if appropriate, approve the investigation report. NYSDEC would then issue a “Certificate of Completion” (described below) to the Applicant.

or

2. In its investigation report the Applicant may recommend that action needs to be taken to address site contamination. After NYSDEC approves the investigation report, the Applicant may then develop a cleanup plan, officially called a “Remedial Work Plan”. The Remedial Work Plan describes the Applicant’s proposed remedy for addressing contamination related to the site.

When the Applicant submits a proposed Remedial Work Plan, NYSDEC will announce the availability of the proposed plan for public review during a 45-day public comment period.

Cleanup Action

NYSDEC will consider public comments, and revise the draft cleanup plan if necessary, before approving the proposed remedy. The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) must concur with the proposed remedy. After approval, the proposed remedy becomes the selected remedy.

The Applicant would then design and perform the cleanup action to address the site contamination. NYSDEC and NYSDOH would oversee the activities. When the Applicant completes cleanup activities, it will prepare a final engineering report that certifies that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved within a specific time frame. NYSDEC will review the report to be certain the cleanup is protective of public health and the environment for the intended use of the site.

Certificate of Completion

When NYSDEC is satisfied that cleanup requirements have been achieved or will be achieved, it will approve the final engineering report. NYSDEC then will issue a Certificate of Completion (COC) to the Applicant. The COC states that cleanup goals have been achieved, and relieves the Applicant from future liability for site-related contamination, subject to certain conditions. The Applicant would be eligible to redevelop the site after it receives a COC.

Site Management

Site management is the last phase of the site cleanup program. This phase begins when the COC is issued. If contamination will remain in place, site management will be conducted by the Applicant under NYSDEC oversight. Site management incorporates any institutional and engineering controls required to ensure the remedy implemented for the site remains protective of public health and the environment. All significant activities are detailed in a Site Management Plan.

An institutional control is a non-physical 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.

Site management also may include the operation and maintenance of a component of the remedy, such as a system that is pumping and treating groundwater. 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):

Christopher F. Mannes III, P.E. Environmental
Engineer II
NYSDEC Region 7
Division of Environmental Remediation
615 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, NY 13204
(315) 426-7515

Diane Carlton
Citizen Participation Specialist
615 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, NY 13204
(315) 426-7403

New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH):

Richard E. Jones
217 South Salina Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
(315) 477-8148

Locations of Reports and Information

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

Maxwell Memorial Library
14 Genesee Street
Camillus, NY 13031
Attn: Kathryn A. Benson, Director
Phone: (315) 672-3661

NYSDEC Region 7 Office
615 Erie Blvd. West
Syracuse, New York 13204 Attn: Christopher F. Mannes III, P.E.
Phone: (315) 426-7515

Appendix B: Site Contact List

Site Name: Former Camillus Cutlery Company Site						
List Last Updated: 4-18-13						
Current Occupant	Name, Title	Address 1	Street Address	City	State	Zip
	Mr. Tom Blair, BCP Site Owner	Camillus Mills, LLC	54 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
	Patricia Butler, Mayor	Village of Camillus	37 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
	Bill Reagan, Code Enforcement Officer	Village of Camillus	37 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
	Eagle Observer Newspaper		2501 James Street Suite 100	Syracuse	NY	13206
	The Post-Standard	Syracuse Online , LLC	5795 Widewaters Parkway	Syracuse	NY	13214
	Kenneth P. Lynch, Regional Director	NYSDEC	615 Erie Blvd. West	Syracuse	NY	13204
	Mary Jane Peachey, Regional Engineer	NYSDEC	615 Erie Blvd. West	Syracuse	NY	13204
	Solvay Bank		56 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
	Shannon L. Harty, P.E., Village	Barton & Loguidice	290 Elwood Davis Road	Syracuse	NY	13220
	Onondaga County Department of Water Environment Protection		650 Hiawatha Blvd West	Syracuse	NY	13204
	Onondaga County Water Authority		200 Northern Concourse	Syracuse	NY	13212
	Maxwell Memorial Library		14 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Nu-10 North Street Apartments		10 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Cashmier Kotlarz		20 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Erin M. Macarthus		22 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Karen A. Robinson		24 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Robert J. Oliver		26 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Jason Derstine		28 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Thomas J. & Claire M. Grant		30 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Renee M. Valerino		32 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Russell P. & Rudolph Karasek		34-36 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Thomas J. & Claire M. Grant		38 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Robert G. Stanton		40 North Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Camillus Animal Clinic		31 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Village Hall		37 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	First Baptist Church of Camillus		35 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Camillus Kayak Shop		24 Genesee Street	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	Camillus Cutlery Co.		Newport Road	Camillus	NY	13031
Current Occupant or	BCT Properties, LLC		5600 Newport Road	Camillus	NY	13031

Appendix C: Site Location Map



Appendix D– Brownfield Cleanup Program Process

