NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Environmental Remediation, Remedial Bureau E
625 Broadway, 12th Floor, Albany, NY 12233-7017
P: (518) 402-9813 I F: (518) 402-9819
www.dec.ny.gov

December 5, 2016

Mr. Andrew Manning
Northtown Associates, LLC
33 Boylston Street
Chestnut Hill, MA
Andrew.Manning@wsdevelopment.com

RE: Northtown Inc., Site ID No. C915292
Town of Amherst, Erie County
AAR and Decision Document

Dear Mr. Manning:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (Department) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) have reviewed the Alternatives Analysis Report (AAR) for the Northtown Inc., site dated November 2016 and prepared by GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York, on behalf of Northtown Property Owner, LLC. The AAR is hereby approved. Please ensure that a copy of the approved AAR is placed in the document repository. The draft plan should be removed.

Enclosed is a copy of the Department's Decision Document for the site. Please ensure that a copy of the Decision Document is placed in the document repository.

Please contact the Department's Project Manager, Tim Dieffenbach, at (716) 851-7220 or timothy.dieffenbach@dec.ny.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Cruden, P.E.
Director
Remedial Bureau E
Division of Environmental Remediation

Enclosure

ec: R. Schick/M. Ryan, DER
B. Putzig, DER
T. Dieffenbach, Region 9
J. Dougherty, Region 9
C. Bethoney, NYSDOH
E. O'Neil Eamonn.ONeil@health.ny.gov
J. Pearlson JPearlson@GOULSTONSTORRS.com

DECISION DOCUMENT

Northtown Inc.
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Amherst, Erie County
Site No. C915292
November 2016

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT

Northtown Inc.
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Amherst, Erie County
Site No. C915292
November 2016

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the Northtown Inc. site, a brownfield cleanup site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the Northtown Inc. site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department.

Description of Selected Remedy

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

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

Declaration

The remedy conforms to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable, or that are relevant and appropriate and takes into consideration Department guidance, as appropriate. The remedy is protective of public health and the environment.

Michael J Cruden

Digitally signed by Michael J Cruden
DN: cn=Michael J Cruden, o=DER, ou=RBE, email=mjcruden@gw.dec.state.ny.us, c=US
Date: 2016.11.30 13:23:06 -05'00'

Date

Michael Cruden, Director
Remedial Bureau E

DECISION DOCUMENT

Northtown Inc.
Amherst, Erie County
Site No. C915292
November 2016

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

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

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

The New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) is a voluntary program. The goal of the BCP is to enhance private-sector cleanups of brownfields and to reduce development pressure on "greenfields." A brownfield site is real property, the redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a contaminant.

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

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all remedies. A public comment period was held, during which the public was encouraged to submit comment on the proposed remedy. All comments on the remedy received during the comment period were considered by the Department in selecting a remedy for the site. Site-related reports and documents were made available for review by the public at the following document repository:

Audubon Branch Library
Attn: Roseanne Butler-Smith
350 John J. Audubon Parkway
Amherst, NY 14228
Phone: 716-689-4922

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

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

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: The site is located in the Northtown Plaza in a suburban area in the Town of Amherst. Sheridan Avenue borders the site to the north, other Northtown Plaza buildings then Bailey Avenue to the east, Niagara Falls Boulevard to the west and Eggert Road to the south.

Site Features: The site consists of three Areas of Interest (AOIs) comprising 1.424 acres of an approximately 18.6 acre parcel of land on which the Northtown Plaza is located. Currently the Northtown Plaza is occupied by six commercial buildings, most containing multiple tenant spaces.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is zoned for commercial use and is currently used as a commercial-retail plaza. The area is primarily a shopping district, with major retailers located within 1/2 mile. Residential properties are located on the side streets surrounding the site.

Past Use of the Site: The plaza was developed between the mid-1950s and mid-1980s, when it reached a configuration similar to what exists today. The current parcel was originally 23 separate parcels. Prior to development of the shopping center, the 23 parcels were agricultural land with no physical improvements. Construction of the first buildings commenced in 1952.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The topography in the vicinity of the site is generally flat. The site is located between the Niagara and Onondaga Escarpments which act as major surface and groundwater divides.

Site soils generally consist of a thin layer of fill material, sand, gravel, silt and clay mixed with some anthropogenic material. This overlays native soils comprised of fine grained silts and clays with varying amounts of sand and gravel. Bedrock, located more than 58 feet below ground surface (bgs), is of upper Silurian age and composed of sequences of shale, dolostone, salt and gypsum.

Groundwater is first encountered at depths of 53 to 57 feet bgs. However, once the water bearing zone is encountered, water levels rise to 6 to 8 feet bgs, indicating the overlying silts and clays have formed a confined aquifer. Water level measurements collected from three monitoring wells depict a slight southern groundwater flow direction.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to commercial use (which allows for industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) were/was evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is available in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

The Applicant(s) under the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement is a/are Volunteer(s). The Applicant(s) does/do not have an obligation to address off-site contamination. However, the Department has determined that this site does not pose a significant threat to public health or the environment; accordingly, no enforcement actions are necessary.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation (RI) serves as the mechanism for collecting data to:

- characterize site conditions;
- determine the nature of the contamination; and
- assess risk to human health and the environment.

The RI is intended to identify the nature (or type) of contamination which may be present at a site and the extent of that contamination in the environment on the site, or leaving the site. The RI reports on data gathered to determine if the soil, groundwater, soil vapor, indoor air, surface water or sediments may have been contaminated. Monitoring wells are installed to assess groundwater and soil borings or test pits are installed to sample soil and/or waste(s) identified. If other natural resources are present, such as surface water bodies or wetlands, the water and sediment may be sampled as well. Based on the presence of contaminants in soil and groundwater, soil vapor will also be sampled for the presence of contamination. Data collected in the RI influence the development of remedial alternatives. The RI report is available for review in the site document repository and the results are summarized in section 6.3.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- air
- groundwater
- soil
- soil vapor
- indoor air
- sub-slab vapor

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

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

6.1.2: RI Results

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized below. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at this site is/are:

tetrachloroethene (PCE)
trichloroethene (TCE)
petroleum products
cis-1,2-dichloroethene

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

6.2: Interim Remedial Measures

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

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

Sub-Slab Depressurization Systems

In December 2015 the remedial party completed installation of sub-slab depressurization systems (SSDSs) at the now vacant tenant space 14 within AOI 3 and at tenant space 1, the now vacant building located off-site directly west of AOI 3. The SSDSs use fan-powered vents and piping to draw vapors from the soil beneath the building slabs and discharge the vapors to the atmosphere. Depressurizing the area beneath the building slabs relative to indoor air pressure creates a relative vacuum that minimizes or prevents the infiltration of sub-slab vapors into the buildings.

Underground storage tank and PCE hot spot excavation

In December 2015 the remedial party removed a 2,000 gallon UST and 210 tons of petroleum impacted soil from AOI 1, and a 500 gallon UST and 816 tons of petroleum impacted soil from AOI 2. From June to July 2016 the remedial party removed 1,883 tons of PCE impacted soil from AOI 3.

6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water. The RI report presents a detailed discussion of any existing and potential impacts from the site to fish and wildlife receptors.

AOI 1 is 0.152 acres and includes portions of tenant spaces 21 and 22 and formerly included an abandoned fuel oil underground storage tank (UST). Tenant spaces 21 and 22 are currently vacant and will remain so until the building in which they are housed is demolished. AOI 2 is 0.048 acres and formerly included an abandoned fuel oil UST. AOI 3 is 1.272 acres and includes AOI 2 and tenant spaces 7 through 14. Tenant spaces 10 through 14 are currently vacant and will remain so until the building in which they are housed is demolished pending the expiration of the remaining tenant space lease agreements. Tenant space 14 was the location of a former dry cleaner facility which used tetrachloroethene (PCE) and is believed to have been the source of the PCE contamination found in AOI 3. The subsequent dry cleaner facility, which occupied the now vacant space, was used as a pick-up/drop off location for clothes that were dry cleaned at another facility which used PCE.

Prior to IRMs:
Soil was analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and pesticides. Groundwater was analyzed for VOCs, metals and pesticides. Based upon the investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern include tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), cis-1, 2-dichloroethene (DCE) and petroleum products.

SOIL

The detected concentrations of VOCs in soil were below their commercial soil cleanup objectives (CSCO) with the exception of tetrachloroethene (PCE) which was found as high as 1,100 parts per million (ppm). The PCE was detected in and around the dry cleaner unit. The detected concentrations of PCE exceeded its unrestricted soil cleanup objective (USCO) in 19 samples, all within the area of AOI 3. CSCOs were exceeded in four of the sample locations. Two of the four locations that exceeded CSOCs (SP-47 and SP-56) also exceeded the industrial SCO. No other VOCs were detected exceeding their respective CSCOs in the other 79 soil samples collected. No soil contamination is known or suspected to be present off-site with the exception of one sample location which exceeded USCOs but was below Residential SCOs for benzene and xylene.

A total of 28 soil samples were selected for analysis of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs). SVOCs were detected in 3 of the samples however all concentrations were below the unrestricted SCOs.

A total of 4 samples were selected for analysis of Target Analyte List (TAL) metals and pesticides. The concentration of metals were below CSCOs and pesticides were not detected.

A total of 12 samples were selected for analysis of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). PCBs were not detected.

Visual/olfactory evidence of petroleum contamination was encountered in the vicinity of both the southern heating oil UST (AOI 1) and western heating oil UST (AOI 2) however the laboratory results did not exceed USCOs. One off-site sample location exceeded USCOs but was below Residential SCOs for benzene and xylene.

GROUNDWATER

Three deep groundwater monitoring wells, screened from 45 to 58 feet bgs, were sampled for VOCs, TAL metals and pesticides. A total of six VOCs were detected at concentrations ranging from 0.46 to 8.5 parts per billion (ppb) however all were below their applicable groundwater standards. The concentration of metals were below groundwater standards with the exception of magnesium and sodium, both naturally occurring minerals. Pesticides were not detected.

Five of six shallow monitoring wells, screened from 5 to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs), were sampled for chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs). These wells were screened in a low permeability silty clay till. Saturated soils indicating shallow perched groundwater were not encountered and only five of the six wells produced sufficient pore water to sample. CVOCs were detected above the Department's Class GA criteria in only two of the wells and was limited to the immediate vicinity of the most highly impacted soils within AOI 3. PCE concentrations in the two wells ranged from 21,700 to 31,900 ppb. The contaminated pore water was removed during the PCE hot spot soil excavation.

SOIL VAPOR, SUB-SLAB VAPOR, and INDOOR AIR

A total of 29 air, sub-slab and soil vapor samples were collected and sent for VOC laboratory analysis. PCE, trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1, 2-dichloroethene were detected in ~~both~~ sub-slab soil vapor and indoor air samples. PCE was the only compound to exceed DOH air guidelines and

ranged from 60 to 70 ug/m3 in two indoor air samples inside AOI 3 tenant spaces 13 and 14. PCE concentrations ranged from 230 to 6,400 ug/m3 in three sub-slab vapor samples from beneath AOI 3 tenant spaces 13 and 14 and beneath the building located off-site directly west of AOI 3 (tenant space 1). The sub-slab vapor and indoor air sample results from the remaining AOI 3 tenant spaces 7 through 12 were within DOH air guidelines. PCE was the only compound detected in the 2 soil vapor samples collected and ranged from 5.4 to 8.5 ug/m3.

Post IRMs:
At the completion of the UST and PCE hot spot excavations, 29 post excavation soil samples were collected to confirm that the remedial actions successfully achieved soil cleanup objectives for commercial use. All post excavation soil sample results met commercial SCOs. No contamination exceeding CSCOs is known or suspected to be present beneath the on-site buildings. Based on visual and olfactory observations as well as organic vapor meter readings, all soils exhibiting nuisance characteristics were removed.

In December 2015, at the completion of the SSDS installations, post-installation vacuum monitoring of the sub-slab soil vapor was completed and confirmed that the SSDSs were operating as intended. In February 2016 post-installation indoor air sampling was performed for analysis of CVOCs at the now vacant tenant space 14 within AOI 3 and at tenant space 1, the now vacant building located off-site directly west of AOI 3. Post-installation indoor air sample results for PCE at tenant space 14 increased from 60 to 150 ug/m3 however, because the SSDS was operational with confirmed adequate depressurization of the sub-slab, the result was attributed to off-gassing from clothes dry-cleaned at another facility and routinely brought to the tenant space for pickup by customers at the time of the sampling. Post-installation indoor air sample results for PCE at tenant space 1 increased from less than 1.0 to 2.7 ug/m3 but remained below DOH air guidelines. The building which comprises tenant space 1 is currently vacant and slated for demolition.

6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

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

Direct contact with contaminants in the soil is unlikely because the majority of the site is covered with buildings and pavement. Contaminated groundwater at the site is not used for drinking or other purposes and the site is served by a public water supply that obtains water from a different source not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Sub-slab depressurization systems (systems that ventilate/remove the air beneath the building) have been installed in one on-site tenant space and one off-site building to prevent the indoor air quality from being affected by the contamination in soil vapor beneath the buildings.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

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

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Groundwater

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion of groundwater with contaminant levels exceeding drinking water standards.
- Prevent contact with, or inhalation of volatiles, from contaminated groundwater.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Remove the source of ground or surface water contamination.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent inhalation of or exposure from contaminants volatilizing from contaminants in soil.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

Soil Vapor

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Mitigate impacts to public health resulting from existing, or the potential for, soil vapor intrusion into buildings at a site.

SECTION 7: ELEMENTS OF THE SELECTED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRMs that have been performed, and the evaluation presented here, the Department has selected No Further Action as the remedy for the site. This no further action remedy includes continued operation of the SSDSs installed in tenant space 14 in AOI 3 and in the building located directly west of AOI 3 in tenant space 1 (described in section 6.2) and the implementation of ICs/ECs which are part of the selected remedy for the site. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives described in Section 6.5.

The elements of the IRMs already completed and the institutional and engineering controls are listed below:

1. Green Remediation

Green remediation principals and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows;

• Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
• Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gases and other emissions;
• Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
• Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials; and
• Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste;

2. Vapor Mitigation

Continued operation of the sub-slab depressurization systems installed in tenant space 14 in AOI 3 and in the building located directly west of AOI 3 (tenant space 1)

3. Institutional Control

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that will:

• require the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
• allow the use and development of the controlled property for commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
• restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH; and
• require compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

4. Site Management Plan

A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:

a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:

Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed in Paragraph 3 above.

Engineering Controls: the continued operation and maintenance of sub-slab depressurization system discussed in Paragraph 2 above.

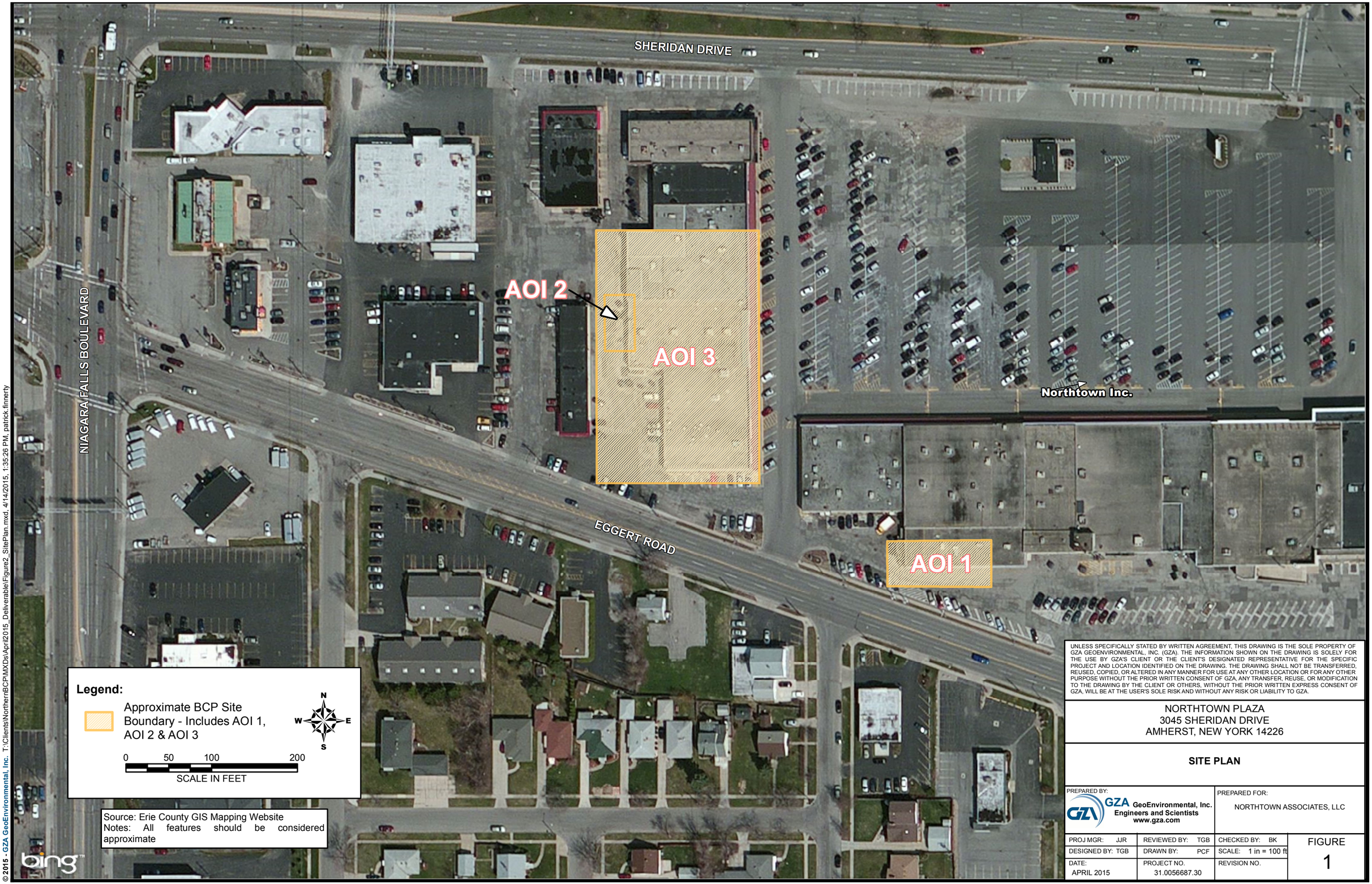
This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

• an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
• descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use, and/or groundwater;
• a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any new buildings developed within or west of AOI 3 or re-occupancy of existing buildings within or west of AOI 3, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
• a provision for tenant space 13 in AOI 3 to remain vacant until the building housing site tenant spaces 7 through 14 is demolished;
• provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
• maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and

• the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls.

b. a Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:

• monitoring for vapor intrusion, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.



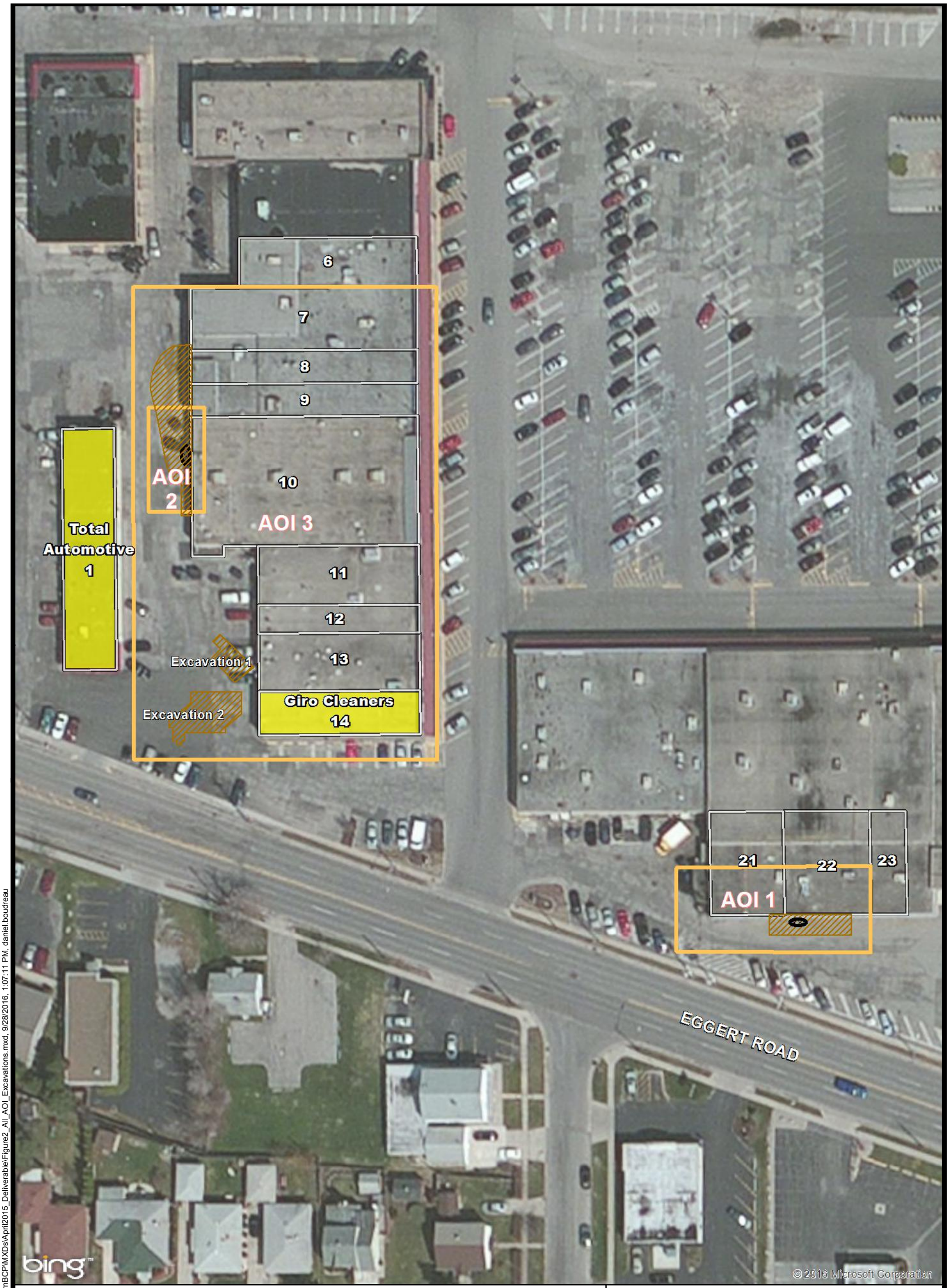
NORTHTOWN PLAZA
3045 SHERIDAN DRIVE
AMHERST, NEW YORK 14226

SITE PLAN

PREPARED BY:
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Engineers and Scientists
www.gza.com

PREPARED FOR:
NORTHTOWN ASSOCIATES, LLC

PROJ MGR: JJR	REVIEWED BY: TGB	CHECKED BY: BK	FIGURE 1
DESIGNED BY: TGB	DRAWN BY: PCF	SCALE: 1 in = 100 ft	
DATE: APRIL 2015	PROJECT NO. 31.0056687.30	REVISION NO.	



Legend:

- Building Layout
- Installation Area For Sub-slab Depressurization Systems
- Approximate BCP Site Boundary - Includes AOI 1, 2 & 3
- Approximate UST Location
- Approximate Soil Excavations

Source: Erie County GIS Mapping Website
Notes: All features should be considered approximate

0 60 120
SCALE IN FEET

N W E S

NORTHTOWN PLAZA
3097 SHERIDAN DRIVE
AMHERST, NEW YORK 14226

SELECTED REMEDY

PREPARED BY:
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.
Engineers and Scientists
www.gza.com

PREPARED FOR:
NORTHTOWN PROPERTY OWNER, LLC

PROJ MGR: JJR	REVIEWED BY: TGB	CHECKED BY: BK	FIGURE 2
DESIGNED BY: TGB	DRAWN BY: PCF	SCALE: 1 in = 60 ft	
DATE: SEPTEMBER 2016	PROJECT NO. 31.0056687.30	REVISION NO.	