

# DECISION DOCUMENT

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99 Granite Redevelopment  
Brownfield Cleanup Program  
Brooklyn, Kings County  
Site No. C224269  
September 2022



**Department of  
Environmental  
Conservation**

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

# DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT

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99 Granite Redevelopment  
Brownfield Cleanup Program  
Brooklyn, Kings County  
Site No. C224269  
September 2022

## **Statement of Purpose and Basis**

This document presents the remedy for the 99 Granite Redevelopment 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 99 Granite Redevelopment site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department.

## **Description of Selected Remedy**

The elements of the selected remedy are as follows:

### 1. Remedial Design

A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and 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 gas and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste; and
- Additionally, to incorporate green remediation principles and techniques to the extent feasible in the future development at this site, any future on-site buildings will include, at a minimum, a 20-mil vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane on the foundation to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.

## 2. Excavation

All on-site soils which exceed unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.8 will be excavated and transported off-site for disposal. If a Track 1 cleanup is achieved, a Cover System will not be a required element of the remedy.

Approximately 5,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be removed from the site.

## 3. Backfill

Clean fill meeting the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) will be brought in to complete the backfilling of the excavation and establish the designed grades at the site.

## 4. Soil Vapor Intrusion Evaluation

As part of the Track 1 remedy, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be completed. The evaluation will include a provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. The intent of the remedy is to achieve a Track 1 unrestricted use, therefore, no environmental easement or site management plan is anticipated. If the soil vapor intrusion (SVI) evaluation is not completed prior to completion of the Final Engineering Report (FER), then a Site Management Plan (SMP) and Environmental Easement (EE) will be required to address the SVI evaluation and to implement actions as needed; if a mitigation or monitoring action is needed, a Track 1 cleanup can only be achieved if the mitigation system or other required action is no longer needed within 5 years of the date of the Certificate of Completion (COC).

## 5. Local Institutional Controls

If no EE or SMP is needed to achieve soil, groundwater, or soil vapor remedial action objectives, then the following local use restriction will be relied upon to prevent ingestion of groundwater: Article 141 of the NYCDOH code which prohibits potable use of groundwater without prior approval.

### **Contingent Remedial Elements:**

In the event that Track 1 unrestricted use is not achieved, the following contingent remedial elements will be required, and the remedy will achieve a Track 4 restricted residential cleanup.

## 6. Cover System

A site cover will be required to allow for restricted residential use of the site in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Where a soil cover is to be used it will be a minimum of two feet of soil placed over a demarcation layer, with the upper six inches of soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetative

layer. Soil cover material, including any fill material brought to the site, will meet the SCOs for cover material for the use of the site as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d). Substitution of other materials and components may be allowed where such components already exist or are a component of the tangible property to be placed as part of site redevelopment. Such components may include, but are not necessarily limited to: pavement, concrete, paved surface parking areas, sidewalks, building foundations and building slabs.

## 7. Institutional Control

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property which 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 restricted residential use as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- restrict the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or NYSDOH; and
- require compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

## 8. 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 referenced above.

Engineering Controls: The soil cover referenced 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 groundwater use restrictions;
- a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
- a provision that should a building foundation or building slab be removed in the future, a cover system consistent with that described in Paragraph 6 above will be placed in any

areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs)

- 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 for any buildings on the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.

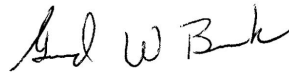
### **Declaration**

The remedy conforms with 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.

September 22, 2022

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Date



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Gerard Burke, Director  
Remedial Bureau B

# DECISION DOCUMENT

99 Granite Redevelopment  
Brooklyn, Kings County  
Site No. C224269  
September 2022

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## **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 has resulted in threats to public health and the environment that would be addressed by the remedy. The disposal or release of contaminants at this site, as more fully described in this document, has contaminated various environmental media. Contaminants include hazardous waste and/or petroleum.

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, where a contaminant is present at levels exceeding the soil cleanup objectives or other health-based or environmental standards, criteria or guidance, based on the reasonably anticipated use of the property.

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:

DECInfo Locator - Web Application  
<https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/index.html?rs=C224269>

Brooklyn Public Library - Saratoga Branch  
Attn: Monica Williams  
8 Thomas S Boyland Street  
Brooklyn, NY 11233  
Phone: 781-573-5224

## **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 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 approximately 0.226-acre irregularly-shaped parcel of land, located on the west side of Granite Street in the borough of Brooklyn, Kings County, New York City, NY. The property is situated in a built-up urban mixed-use residential and commercial area in the borough of Brooklyn. Surrounding properties consist of a combination of 2- and 3-story dwellings to the south and west, a 1-story commercial building to the north, sub-grade railroad tracks, and a cemetery to the east.

**Site Features:** The property is currently vacant land. Prior buildings on site have been demolished.

**Current Zoning:** The site is zoned R6. R6 is residential. The character of R6 districts can range from neighborhoods with a diverse mix of building types and heights to large-scale "tower in the park" developments such as Homecrest in Brooklyn.

**Past Uses of the Site:** The subject property is indicated to be undeveloped prior to a 2-story residential building with a 1-story garage/carport on the 1932 Sanborn. These structures appear on subsequent Sanborn Maps from 1951 to 2007 and appear to be the buildings that were previously demolished.

**Site Geology and Hydrology:** The fill and soils encountered during the geotechnical study and environmental investigations were composed of fill materials, consisting of silty sand with trace to some amounts of clay, gravel, bricks and ash. This layer extended to a depth of approximately 9 feet below grade. A silt and clay layer was encountered beneath the fill layer. This layer extended from approximately 10 feet below grade to approximately 15 feet below grade. Below this layer, a sandy soil with silt, gravel and cobbles, considered glacial till, was encountered. This layer extended from approximately 30 feet below grade to 40 feet below grade. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 28 feet below grade. Groundwater flow is presumed to be to the northwest towards English Kills.

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 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 Remedial Investigation (RI) 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 RI Report.

## **SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS**

The Applicant under the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement is a Volunteer. The Applicant does 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:

- groundwater
- soil
- soil 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:

mercury	benzo(a)pyrene
lead	benzo(k)fluoranthene
arsenic	indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene
benzo(a)anthracene	chromium

The contaminant(s) of concern exceed the applicable SCGs for:

- groundwater
- soil

### **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.

There were no IRMs performed at this site during the RI.

### **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.

## Nature and Extent of Contamination:

Soil was analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. Groundwater was analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and pesticides. Soil vapor was analyzed for VOCs. Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern include SVOCs and metals in soil, metals in groundwater, and chlorinated VOCs in soil vapor.

Soil: Soil data were compared to Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (UUSCOs). Contaminants of concern primarily include SVOCs, and metals in shallow soils and to depth at approximately 30 feet below grade. Benzo(a)anthracene was detected at a maximum concentration of 1.3 parts per million (ppm) (UUSCO: 1 ppm), benzo(a)pyrene at a maximum concentration of 1.15 ppm (UUSCO: 1 ppm), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene at a maximum concentration of 0.779 mg/Kg (UUSCO: 0.5 ppm), mercury at a maximum concentration of 0.255 mg/Kg (UUSCO: 0.18 ppm), lead at a maximum concentration of 481 mg/Kg (UUSCO: 63 ppm) and arsenic at a maximum concentration of 24.6 mg/Kg (UUSCO: 13 ppm). No VOCs, PCBs or pesticides were detected at concentrations exceeding the UUSCOs. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were not sampled during the remedial investigation and will be analyzed on-site in confirmation samples. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in soil related to this site.

Groundwater: Groundwater data were compared to the Department's TOGS Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS). Contaminants of concern are metals. Contaminants identified include chromium at a maximum concentration of 105 parts per billion (ppb) (AWQS: 100 ppb) and lead at a maximum concentration of 147 ppb (AWQS: 50 ppb). Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in groundwater related to this site. For PFAS, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were reported at concentrations of up to 130 and 15 parts per trillion (ppt), respectively, exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level (drinking water standard) of 10 ppt in groundwater. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in groundwater related to this site.

Soil Vapor: PCE was detected in soil vapor at concentrations up to 8.7 micrograms per cubic meter. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in soil vapor related to this site.

### **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*.

The site is fenced so people are not expected to come into contact with contaminated soil or groundwater. People are not drinking the groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in soil vapor (air spaces within the soil) may move into 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. The site is vacant so inhalation of site contaminants in indoor air is not a current concern, however, the potential exists for the inhalation of site contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion for future on-site buildings. Environmental sampling indicates soil vapor is not a concern for off-site 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.

### **Soil**

#### **RAOs for Public Health Protection**

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated 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**

The alternatives developed for the site and the evaluation of the remedial criteria are presented in the Alternative Analysis. The remedy is selected pursuant to the remedy selection criteria set forth in DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation and 6 NYCRR Part 375.

The selected remedy is a Track 1: Unrestricted use remedy.

The selected remedy is referred to as the excavation remedy.

The elements of the selected remedy, as shown in Figure 2, are as follows:

## 1. Remedial Design

A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, optimization, maintenance, and monitoring of the remedial program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and 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 gas and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste; and
- Additionally, to incorporate green remediation principles and techniques to the extent feasible in the future development at this site, any future on-site buildings will include, at a minimum, a 20-mil vapor barrier/waterproofing membrane on the foundation to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.

## 2. Excavation

All on-site soils which exceed unrestricted SCOs, as defined by 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.8 will be excavated and transported off-site for disposal. If a Track 1 cleanup is achieved, a Cover System will not be a required element of the remedy.

Approximately 5,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be removed from the site.

If a Track 1 cleanup is achieved, a Cover System will not be a required element of the remedy.

## 3. Backfill

Clean fill meeting the requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) will be brought in to complete the backfilling of the excavation and establish the designed grades at the site.

## 4. Soil Vapor Intrusion Evaluation

As part of the track 1 remedy, a soil vapor intrusion evaluation will be completed. The evaluation will include a provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion. The intent of the remedy is to achieve a Track 1 unrestricted use, therefore, no environmental easement or site management plan is anticipated. If the soil vapor intrusion (SVI) evaluation is not completed prior to completion of the Final Engineering Report, then a Site Management Plan (SMP) and Environmental Easement (EE) will be required to address the SVI evaluation and implement actions as needed; if a mitigation or monitoring action is needed,

a Track 1 cleanup can only be achieved if the mitigation system or other required action is no longer needed within 5 years of the date of the Certificate of Completion.

## 5. Local Institutional Controls

If no EE or SMP is needed to achieve soil, groundwater, or soil vapor remedial action objectives, then the following local use restriction will be relied upon to prevent ingestion of groundwater: Article 141 of the NYCDOH code which prohibits potable use of groundwater without prior approval.

### **Contingent Remedial Elements:**

In the event that Track 1 unrestricted use is not achieved, the following contingent remedial elements will be required, and the remedy will achieve a Track 4 restricted residential cleanup.

## 6. Cover System

A site cover will be required to allow for restricted residential use of the site in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Where a soil cover is to be used it will be a minimum of two feet of soil placed over a demarcation layer, with the upper six inches of soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetative layer. Soil cover material, including any fill material brought to the site, will meet the SCOs for cover material for the use of the site as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d). Substitution of other materials and components may be allowed where such components already exist or are a component of the tangible property to be placed as part of site redevelopment. Such components may include, but are not necessarily limited to: pavement, concrete, paved surface parking areas, sidewalks, building foundations and building slabs.

## 7. Institutional Control

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property which 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 restricted residential use as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- restrict the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or NYSDOH; and
- require compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

## 8. Site Management Plan

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

- b. 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 referenced above.

Engineering Controls: The soil cover referenced above.

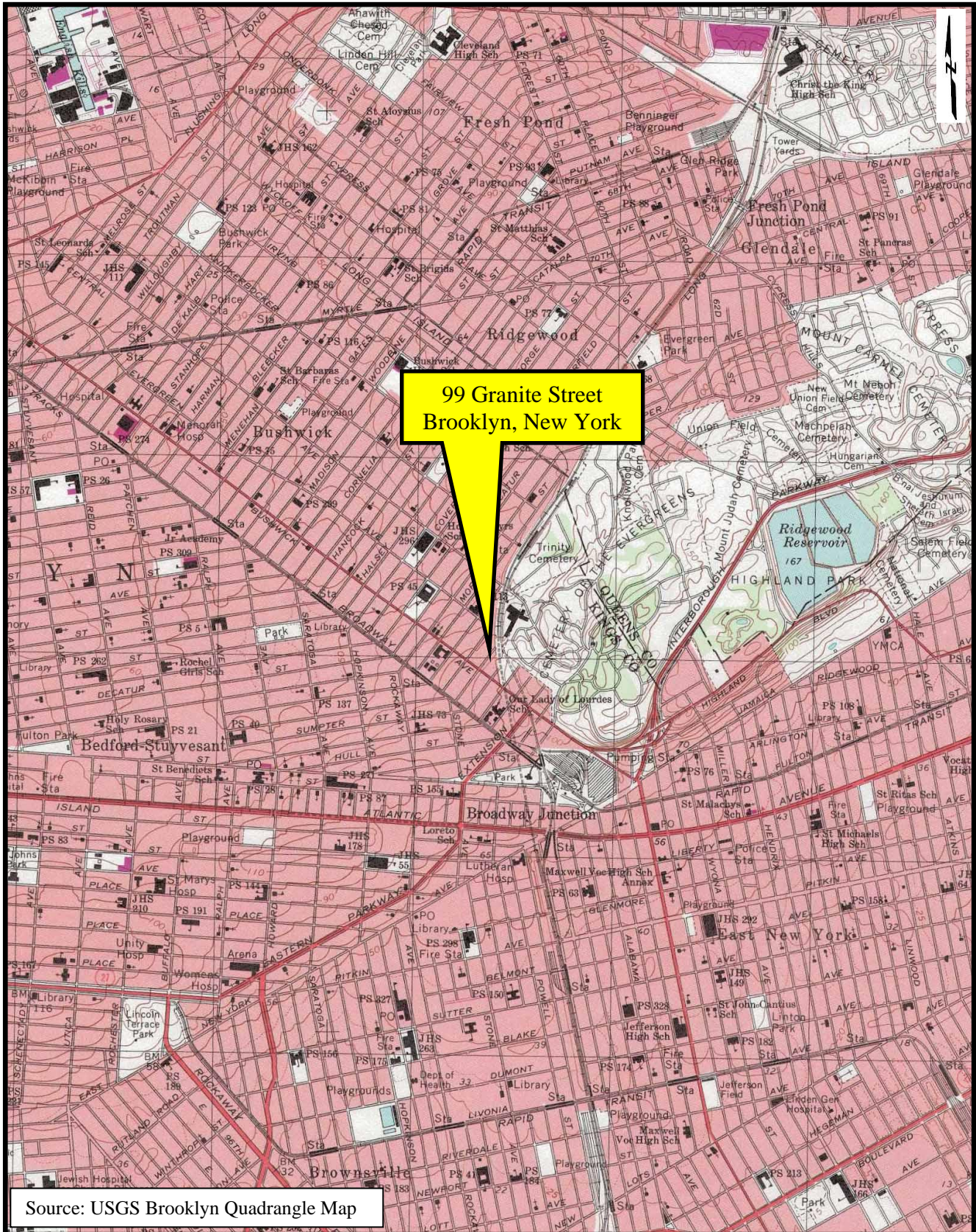
This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- 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 groundwater use restrictions;
- a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
- a provision that should a building foundation or building slab be removed in the future, a cover system consistent with that described in Paragraph 6 above will be placed in any areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs)
- 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 for any buildings on the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.





99 GRANITE STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

MEDFORD BER LLC  
LYNBROOK, NY



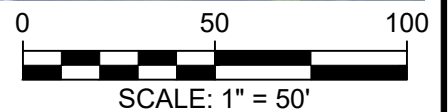
SITE LOCATION MAP

Project 2000189

June 2022

Fig. 1





**SOURCE:**

1. MAP EXTRACTED FROM GOOGLE MAPS.

99 GRANITE STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

MEDFORD BER LLC  
LYNBROOK, NY



Project 2000189

SITE BOUNDARIES




June 2022

Fig. 2

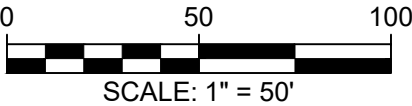





**LEGEND:**

-  EXCAVATE TO DEPTH BETWEEN 10-13 FEET BELOW EXISTING GRADE
-  EXCAVATION TO DEPTH OF 30 FEET BELOW EXISTING GRADE
-  EXCAVATION TO DEPTH OF 15 FEET BELOW EXISTING GRADE

**SOURCE:**  
1. MAP EXTRACTED FROM GOOGLE MAPS.



99 GRANITE STREET BROOKLYN, NY	 GEI Consultants	ELEMENTS OF THE REMEDY
MEDFORD BER LLC LYNBROOK, NY		
	Project: 2000189	June 2022
		Fig. 3