

DECISION DOCUMENT

702 Nostrand Avenue
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224270
May 2019



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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT

702 Nostrand Avenue
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224270
May 2019

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the 702 Nostrand Avenue 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 702 Nostrand Avenue 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 gases 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;
- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible;
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals; and
- Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development.

2. Sampling/Excavation of Exposed Surface Soil

Exposed surface soil in the above-grade vegetated planter (16.5-foot by 13.5-foot) in the rear yard will be sampled to determine if the upper 2 feet meet the residential soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). If necessary, this soil will be excavated and removed to install a 2-foot clean soil cover or will be covered with concrete.

3. 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.

4. Soil Vapor Extraction/Vapor Mitigation

Soil vapor extraction (SVE) will be implemented to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the subsurface. VOCs will be physically removed from the soil by applying a vacuum to wells that have been installed into the vadose zone (the area below the ground but above the water table). The vacuum draws air (soil vapor) through the soil matrix which carries the VOCs from the soil to the SVE well. The air extracted from the SVE wells is then treated as necessary prior to being discharged to the atmosphere.

SVE wells were previously installed into the vadose zone and screened from about 11 feet below the ground surface to approximate depths ranging from 16.5 to 21 feet. Air samples will be collected following the system installation to confirm compliance with New York State short term and annual air quality standards.

The SVE system will also serve to mitigate the migration of vapors into the building from soil and/or groundwater.

Engineering and Institutional Controls

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement and a Site Management Plan, as described below, will be required. The remedy will achieve a Track 4 restricted residential cleanup at a minimum and will include an environmental easement, and site management plan as described below.

5. 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 NYCDOH; and
- require compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

6. 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 5 above.
 - Engineering Controls: The site cover discussed in Paragraph 3 and the SVE system discussed in Paragraph 4.

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 water use restrictions;
 - a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site if the SVE system is discontinued, 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 3 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 of soil vapor to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
 - a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department;
 - monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings on the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.
 - c. an Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:
 - procedures for operating and maintaining the remedy;

- compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
- maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
- providing the Department access to the site and O&M records.

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.

May 7, 2019



Date

Gerard Burke, Director
Remedial Bureau B

DECISION DOCUMENT

702 Nostrand Avenue
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224270
May 2019

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, 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 repositories:

Brooklyn Public Library - Brower Park Branch
Attn: Morris Denmark
725 St. Marks Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11216
Phone: 718-773-7208

Brooklyn Community Board 8
Attn: Michelle George
1291 St. Marks Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11213

Phone: 718-467-5574

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 located within the densely populated, mixed-use, urban neighborhood of Crown Heights, specifically at 702 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, 11216. The site is bounded by Nostrand Avenue to the east, mixed-use commercial/residential structures followed by St. Mark's Avenue to the north, residential structures followed by Rogers Avenue to the west, and mixed commercial/residential structures followed by Prospect Place to the south.

Site Features:

The site is comprised of a 0.04-acre parcel that is improved with a two-story mixed-use building with a basement, ground-floor commercial office space, and a second-floor residential tenant space. There is a small yard in the rear of the building.

Current Zoning and Land Use:

The ground-floor commercial office space is occupied by a pediatric health clinic, and the second-floor residential space is also occupied. The current use is consistent with the zoning designation (R6A residential with a C2-4 commercial overlay), allowing for mixed-use development.

Past Use of the Site:

According to historical Sanborn maps and regulatory database files for the site, the ground floor and basement of the site were utilized as a dry cleaner from the early 1960s to about 2005. During renovations and improvements to the ground-floor commercial office space and basement, the Applicant observed odors within the basement. The Applicant conducted a Phase I ESA and a Limited Phase II ESA, which revealed impacts in soil and soil vapor likely caused by the historic dry-cleaning operations. As a result, and as a temporary mitigative measure, the Applicant installed a venting/exhaust system in the basement consisting of a false floor and ductwork that vents the space to the exterior of the building via two separate exhaust fans. The Applicant subsequently conducted indoor air sampling. Although no chlorinated solvents were detected in the indoor air sample, the ground-floor commercial office operations were indefinitely ceased on November 2, 2017.

Subsequently the first floor was re-occupied by the pediatric health clinic in December 2018 following the installation of SVE wells and associated piping, and restoration of the cellar concrete

slab and ventilation/exhaust system. This work was done under the air monitoring and sampling requirements for re-occupation approved by NYSDOH and NYSDEC. An interim Site Management Plan (SMP) has been approved to monitor the existing ventilation system until the final remedial actions are completed.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology:

Historic fill material, predominantly consisting of brown fine- to medium-grained sand with varying amounts of brick, gravel and silt, was encountered from the ground surface to about 4 feet below surface grade in the rear yard located on the western portion of the site. Historic fill material was also observed in the eastern portion of the site to about 4 inches below the cellar slab (bcs). Native soil was encountered below the historic fill material layer and the cellar slab, and generally consisted of brown and gray, fine- to medium-grained sand with varying amounts of silt and gravel. Perched water was observed from 13 to 23 feet bcs. The actual water table is estimated to be approximately 42 feet bcs. The topography of the land surface suggests that groundwater flow across the site is in a northeasterly 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 restricted-residential use (which allows for commercial use and 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 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 Volunteer does not have an obligation to address off-site contamination. The Department has determined that this site poses a significant threat to human health and the environment and there are off-site impacts that require remedial activities; accordingly, enforcement actions are necessary.

The Department will seek to identify any parties (other than the Volunteer(s)) known or suspected to be responsible for contamination at or emanating from the site, referred to as Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The Department will bring an enforcement action against the PRPs. If an enforcement action cannot be brought or does not result in the initiation of a remedial program by any PRPs, the Department will evaluate the off-site contamination for action under the State Superfund. The PRPs are subject to legal actions by the State for recovery of all response costs the State incurs or has incurred.

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
- 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)
1,2-dichloroethene

trichloroethene (TCE)
benzo(b)fluoranthene

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

- groundwater
- soil
- soil vapor intrusion

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.

Soil and groundwater were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and pesticides. Based on investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern are chlorinated solvents, specifically tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and its degradation products trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE).

Soil - Four soil borings done below the concrete slab revealed PCE at a maximum concentration of 94 parts per million (ppm), compared to the applicable restricted residential soil cleanup objective (RRUSCO) of 19 ppm and the protection of groundwater (PGW) SCO of 1.3 ppm. TCE was detected at a maximum concentration of 2.8 ppm which is below the RRSCO of 21 ppm but exceeds the PGWSCO of 0.47 ppm. Cis-1,2-DCE was detected at a maximum concentration of 2.8 ppm which is below the RRUSCO of 100 ppm but exceeds the PGWSCO of 0.25 ppm. Several SVOCs were detected at concentrations above the RRUSCOs, with benzo(b)fluoranthene being the highest at 3.2 ppm compared to the RRUSCO of 1ppm. No metals, pesticides or PCBs were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective RRUSCOs. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in soil related to this site.

Groundwater - One monitoring well was installed within the perched water at 13-23 feet bcs. The VOCs detected at concentrations exceeding ambient water quality standards (AWQS) included

PCE at 64 parts per billion (ppb), TCE at 9.3 ppb and cis-1,2-DCE at 22 ppb. Each of these compounds has an individual AWQS of 5 ppb. In addition, petroleum related VOCs were detected in groundwater, but none of these compounds were detected in soil at the site. Emerging contaminants were detected at concentrations below the existing screening level. Sampling data from the perched groundwater does not indicate any off-site impacts in groundwater related to this site.

Soil Vapor and Indoor Air - Two sub-slab soil vapor samples revealed elevated concentrations of PCE (maximum concentration 30,000 micrograms per cubic meter, or ug/m³), TCE (maximum concentration of 8,120 ug/m³) and cis-DCE (maximum concentration of 5,750 ug/m³). Air samples collected from within the first floor of the on-site building did not detect PCE or TCE while the ventilation system was operating. Data indicates that additional investigation is needed to further evaluate soil vapor intrusion off-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*.

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 and/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. Measures are in place to control the potential inhalation of site contamination due to soil vapor intrusion for any future on-site redevelopment and/or occupancy. An evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion to occur is needed for off-site properties.

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.
- 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

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 4 restricted residential remedy.

The selected remedy is referred to as the Soil Vapor Extraction and Cover System remedy.

The elements of the selected remedy, as shown in Figures 2 and 3, 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;
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1.8 (h)(3);

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- require compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

6. Site Management Plan

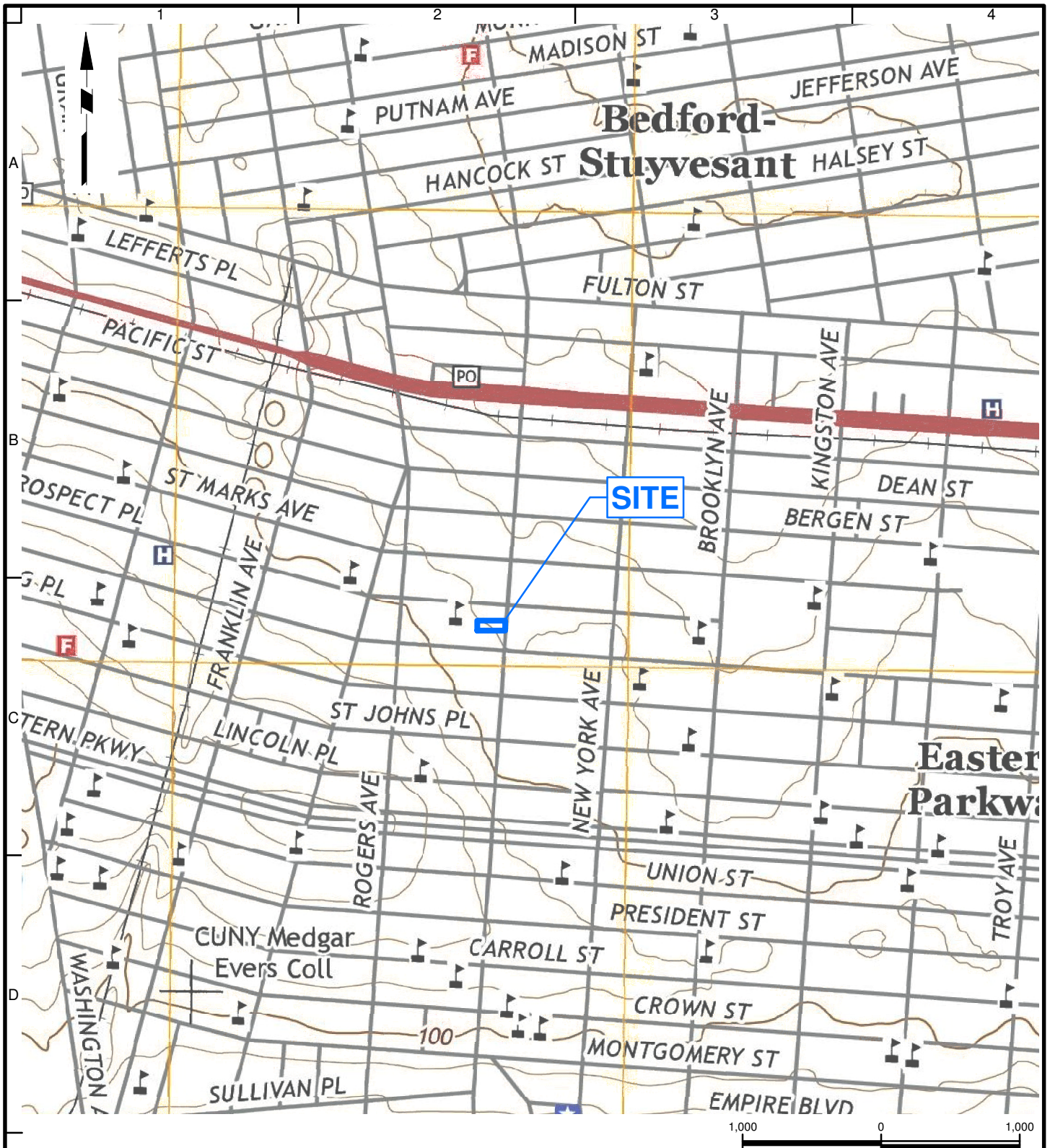
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This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- 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 water use restrictions;
 - a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any occupied buildings on the site if the SVE system is discontinued, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
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 - maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
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 - monitoring of soil vapor to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
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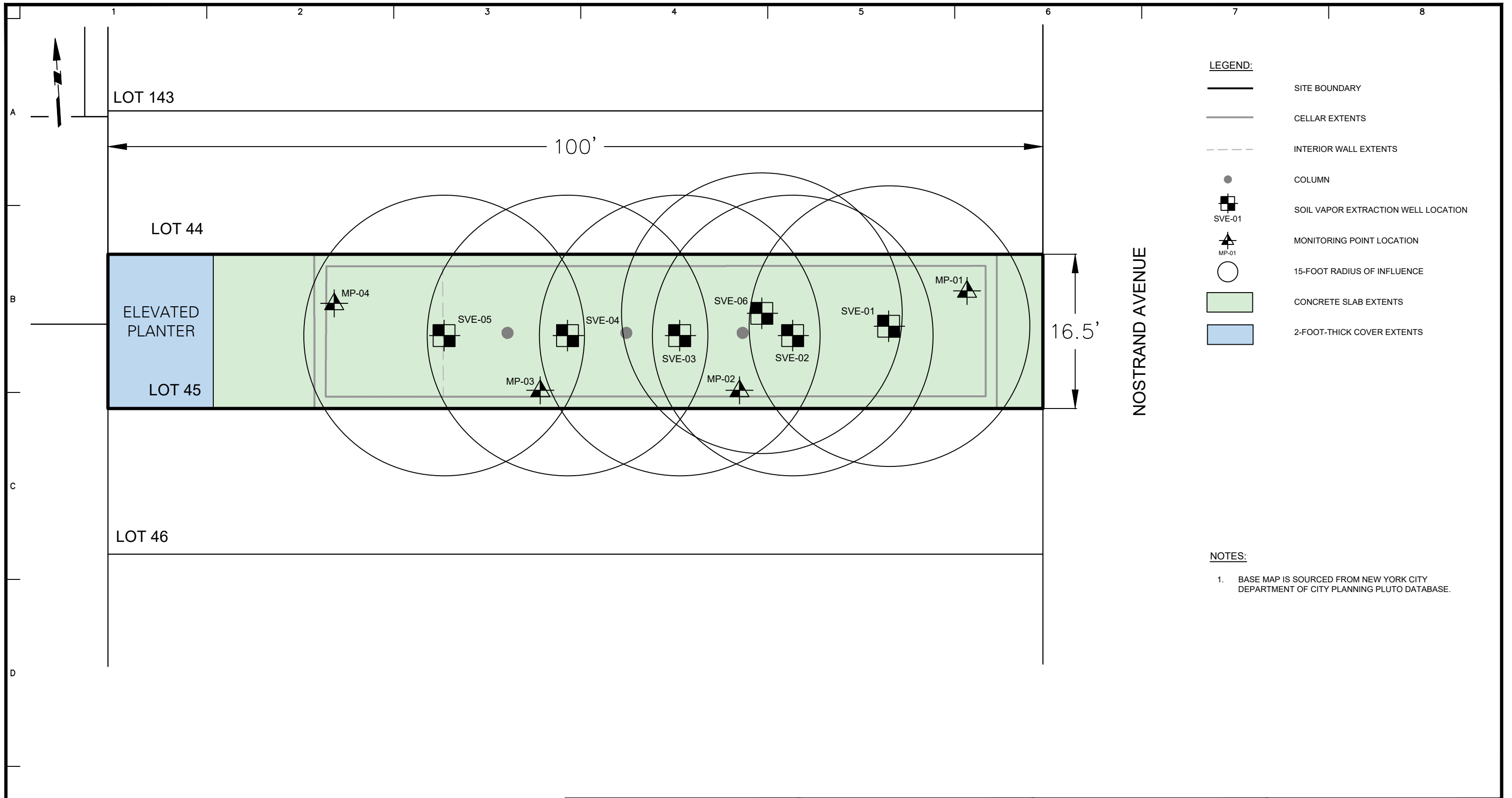
LEGEND:

 APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY

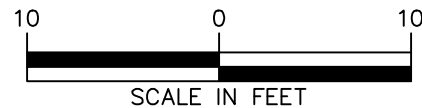
NOTES:

1. BASE MAP SOURCED FROM THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS) 7.5-MINUTE SERIES TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS, BROOKLYN QUADRANGLE, NEW YORK, DATED 2016.

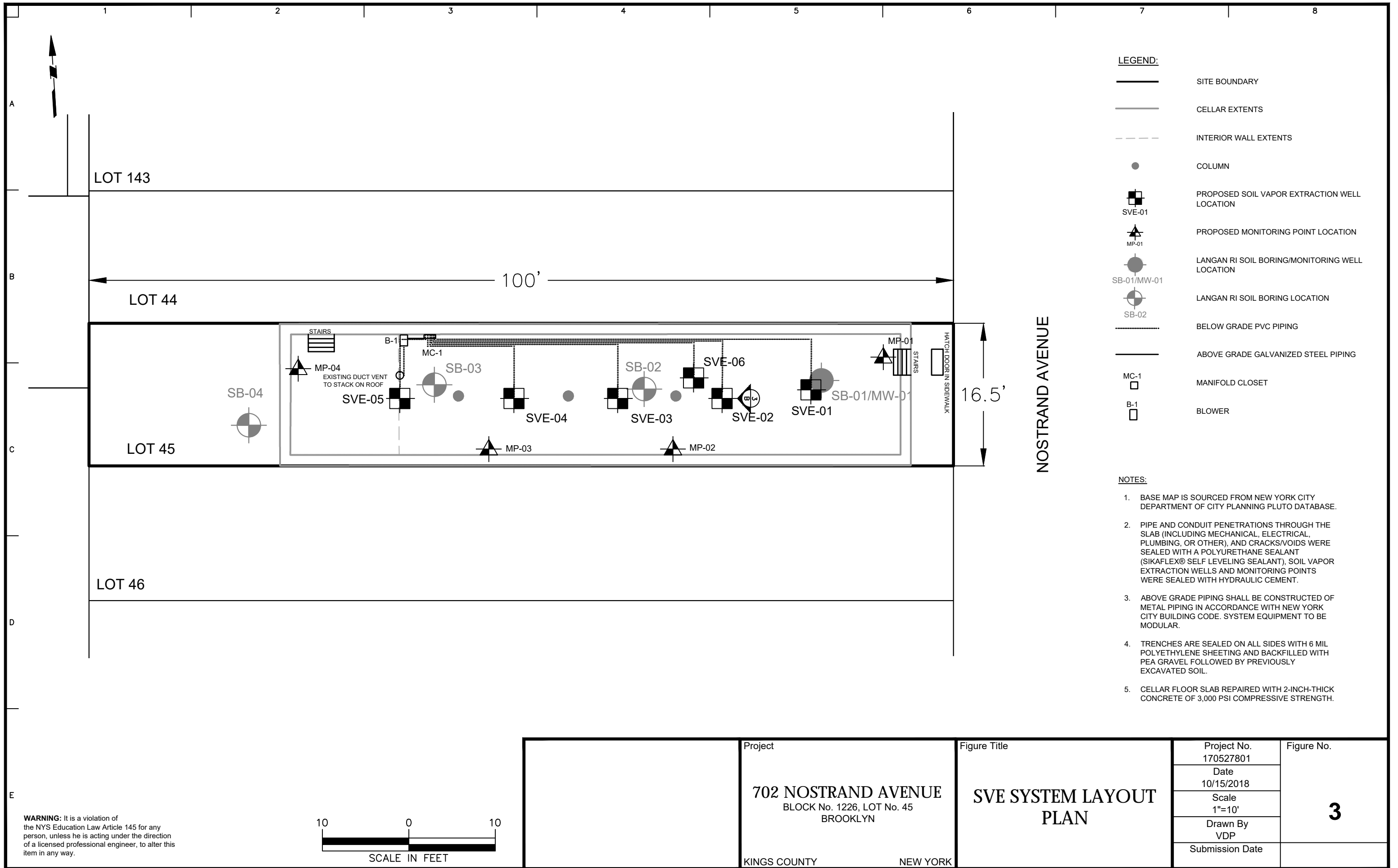
<p>Project</p> <p>702 NOSTRAND AVENUE</p> <p>BLOCK No. 1226, LOT No. 45 BROOKLYN</p> <p>KINGS COUNTY NEW YORK</p>	<p>Figure Title</p> <p>SITE LOCATION MAP</p>	<p>Project No. 170527801</p> <p>Date 05/08/2018</p> <p>Scale 1"=1,000'</p> <p>Drawn By VDP</p> <p>Submission Date 05/10/2018</p>	<p>Figure No.</p> <p>1</p>
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WARNING: It is a violation of the NYS Education Law Article 145 for any person, unless he is acting under the direction of a licensed professional engineer, to alter this item in any way.



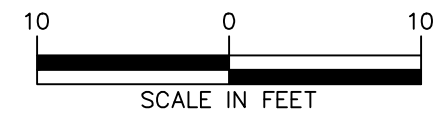
Project	702 NOSTRAND AVENUE BLOCK No. 1226, LOT No. 45 BROOKLYN		Figure Title	EXTENT OF REMEDIAATION - ALTERNATIVE II		Project No. 170527801	Figure No. 2
	KINGS COUNTY	NEW YORK		Date 12/27/2018	Submission Date		
		Scale 1"=10'					
		Drawn By RB					



- LEGEND:**
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - CELLAR EXTENTS
 - - - INTERIOR WALL EXTENTS
 - COLUMN
 - PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL LOCATION
SVE-01
 - ▲ PROPOSED MONITORING POINT LOCATION
MP-01
 - LANGAN RI SOIL BORING/MONITORING WELL LOCATION
SB-01/MW-01
 - LANGAN RI SOIL BORING LOCATION
SB-02
 - BELOW GRADE PVC PIPING
 - ABOVE GRADE GALVANIZED STEEL PIPING
 - MC-1
MANIFOLD CLOSET
 - B-1
BLOWER

- NOTES:**
1. BASE MAP IS SOURCED FROM NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING PLUTO DATABASE.
 2. PIPE AND CONDUIT PENETRATIONS THROUGH THE SLAB (INCLUDING MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, OR OTHER), AND CRACKS/VOIDS WERE SEALED WITH A POLYURETHANE SEALANT (SIKAFLEX® SELF LEVELING SEALANT), SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION WELLS AND MONITORING POINTS WERE SEALED WITH HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
 3. ABOVE GRADE PIPING SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF METAL PIPING IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW YORK CITY BUILDING CODE. SYSTEM EQUIPMENT TO BE MODULAR.
 4. TRENCHES ARE SEALED ON ALL SIDES WITH 6 MIL POLYETHYLENE SHEETING AND BACKFILLED WITH PEA GRAVEL FOLLOWED BY PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOIL.
 5. CELLAR FLOOR SLAB REPAIRED WITH 2-INCH-THICK CONCRETE OF 3,000 PSI COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH.

WARNING: It is a violation of the NYS Education Law Article 145 for any person, unless he is acting under the direction of a licensed professional engineer, to alter this item in any way.



Project	702 NOSTRAND AVENUE BLOCK No. 1226, LOT No. 45 BROOKLYN	Figure Title	SVE SYSTEM LAYOUT PLAN	Project No.	Figure No.
				170527801	
Date	3				
10/15/2018					
Scale					
1"=10'					
Drawn By	Submission Date				
VDP					
KINGS COUNTY		NEW YORK			