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October 9, 2012

Mr. Larry Castle
c/o Steve Wagner
Grandjean & Wagner, Inc.
6311 Fly Rd
East Syracuse, NY 13057

Reference: As-Built Documentation
Sub-Slab Depression System
Tavern
219 Hoffman Street
Elmira, New York
NYSDEC Site No. 8-08-034

Dear Mr. Castle:

This letter documents the installation of a Sub-Slab Depression System (SSDS) at the above referenced site.

System Installation

A 4.25-inch hole was cored through the concrete floor at the middle of the rear wall near the back door (See attached Drawing No. 1). The location of the floor penetration was selected to minimize interference with business operation and to allow a negative pressure to be induced beneath the floor slab. To increase the extraction point surface area, the sub-base material below the hole was excavated to 10-inches deep and 6-inches in diameter.

The ventilation pipe was installed into the drilled hole. The bottom of the pipe was located just below the concrete floor. System piping was constructed of 4-inch diameter schedule 40 PVC pipe. The pipe was sealed to the concrete floor (See Photo No. 1), and exits through the back wall of the building. On the outside of the building the piping was connected to a "RadonAway" blower, model number RP-265, which was mounted vertically (See Photo No. 2). The discharge pipe extends vertically from the blower to 24-inches above the eve. A rain cap was fitted at the top of the discharge pipe to prevent rain and snow from entering the system piping. The piping was pitched to allow condensation to drain back into the subsurface. A moisture bypass was installed around the blower to protect it from water condensing in the discharge stack.

The mitigation system has an on-off switch, which is located outside near the blower.

The system has visual and audio references to indicate proper operation (See Photo No. 3). The visual instruments are a magnehelic gauge and a negative pressure switch with a green LED indicating operation and red LED indicating failure. The magnehelic gauge reads 1.5-inches of water vacuum when operating properly. These system interlocks were tested and were operating properly at the time the system was installed.

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Communication Test

A communication test was conducted after the system was completed and operational. One, 1 ½-Inch diameter hole was drilled through the concrete floor near the front of the building (See Drawing No. 1) and fitted with a magnehelic gauge. A vacuum of .025-inches of water was detected at the vacuum test point indicating air movement under the concrete floor.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to call me at (607) 749-5000.

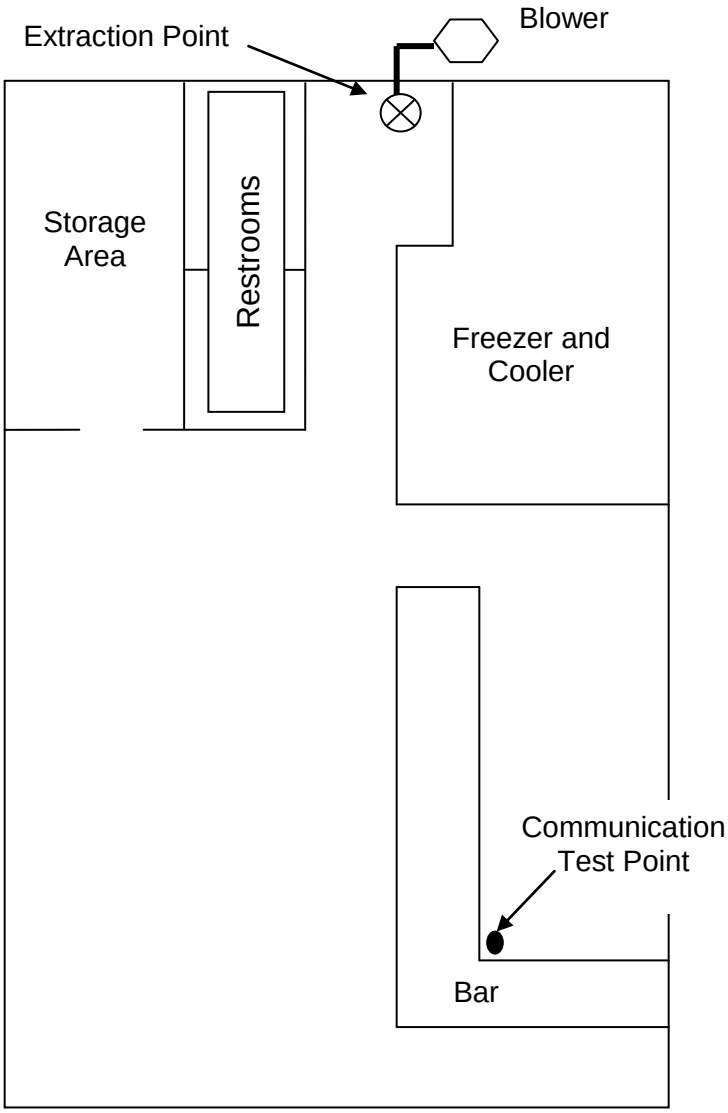
Sincerely,

GeoLogic NY, Inc.

Joseph Menzel
Geologist

Forrest C. Earl
President/Principal Hydrogeologist

Enc: Drawing No. 1 and Photographs
cc: File:.209053/Report/SSDS Tavern



Hoffman Street

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Project North

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SITE SKETCH
SUB-SLAB DEPRESSION SYSTEM DIAGRAM
TAVERN
219 HOFFMAN ST., ELMIRA, NEW YORK
NYSDEC SITE NO. 8-08-034

DRAWN BY:	SCALE:	PROJECT NO:
JAM	Not To Scale	209053A
REVIEWED BY:	DATE:	DRAWING NO:
FCE	OCT. 2012	1

FILE:\..\\209053A\TECH\TAVERN SITE MAP.DOCX

Photo No. 1: Location of extraction point.

Photo No. 2: Blower and on-off switch.

Photo No. 3: Magnehelic gauge and vacuum switch with indicating LED.