



April 11, 2019

**PARTNERS**

Peter W. Deming  
Roderic A. Ellman, Jr.  
Francis J. Arland  
David R. Good  
Walter E. Kaeck  
Sitotaw Y. Fantaye

Riverside Developers USA, Inc.  
299 Broadway, Suite 301  
Brooklyn, NY 11201

**ASSOCIATE PARTNERS**

Tony D. Canale  
Jan Cermak

Attn: Mr. Zelig Weiss

**SENIOR ASSOCIATES**

Domenic D'Argenzio  
Robert K. Radske  
Ketan H. Trivedi  
Hiren J. Shah  
Alice Arana  
Joel L. Volterra  
Anthony DeVito  
Steven R. Lowe  
Andrew R. Tognon  
James M. Tantalla  
T. C. Michael Law  
Andrew Pontecorvo  
Renzo D. Verastegui

Re: Zero Drawdown Tolerance  
376-378 Flushing Avenue  
Brooklyn, NY  
MRCE File 12904

Dear Mr. Weiss

We summarize herein our evaluation of the practicality of limiting groundwater lowering (drawdown) beyond site boundaries to zero given the site subsurface conditions and limitations in current construction technology.

**Geologic Setting**

The site subsurface profile consists of 5 to 15 feet of granular fill overlying thick deposits of highly pervious glacial outwash sands. Borings made at the site penetrated to depths of over 100 feet and did not encounter the bottom of the outwash sands. Regional mapping of principal soil formations on Long Island by the United States Geological Society (USGS) indicate that the outwash sands are underlain by the Gardiners clay formation at depths of 110 to 125 feet. Groundwater is at a depth of only about 10 feet. The saturated (water bearing) thickness of outwash sands at the site is thus estimated at over 100 feet.

The combination of high permeability and thickness make the outwash sands a prolific aquifer on Long Island. Most sands are more permeable in the horizontal direction than in the vertical direction. However, experience has shown that the horizontal and vertical permeability of the outwash sands are near equal due to the uniformity in grain size of the sand. Excavations penetrating below the groundwater table must therefore expect to pump significant volumes of groundwater.

**Construction Plans**

The proposed building will include cellar space. Cellar construction requires excavation to a depth of about 25 feet (Elev. -8), or about 12 feet below the groundwater table. Temporary dewatering of the outwash sands is therefore required to facilitate cellar construction.

The SOE plan currently calls for the installation of relatively impervious secant pile walls installed around two sections of the excavation perimeter to a depth of

**ASSOCIATES**

Douglas W. Christie  
Srinivas Yenamandra  
Alex Krutovskiy  
Farid Vastani  
Jesse L. Richins  
Jong W. Choi  
Raj S. Chinthamani  
Andrew R. Klaetsch  
Peter L. Madarasz  
Aaron L. Sacks  
Sung H. Kong  
Fathey N. Elsaid  
Colleen Liddy  
Dimitrios Iliadelis  
Adam M. Dyer

**TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS**

David M. Cacoilo  
Alfred H. Brand  
George J. Tamaro  
Hugh S. Lacy  
Frederick C. Rhyner  
Joel Moskowitz  
James L. Kaufman  
Elmer A. Richards

**FINANCE DIRECTOR**

Joseph N. Courtade

**MARKETING DIRECTOR**

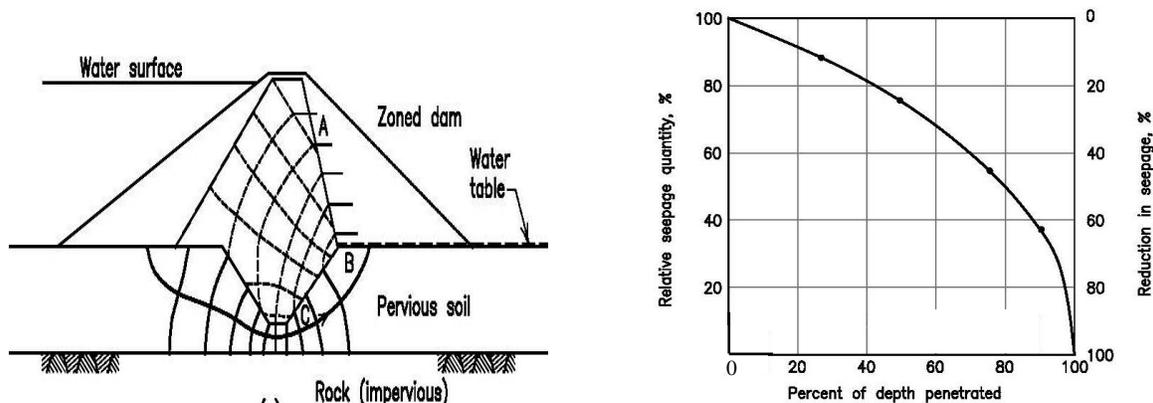
Martha J. Huguet

about 40 feet, or about 15 feet below the excavation bottom, and the installation of a soldier beam and lagging wall along the remaining sections (along Flushing Avenue and Little Nassau Street), to an equal depth. MRCE has been asked to assume the SOE plan is revised so that secant pile walls are installed around the entire perimeter, to the maximum practical depth, in an effort to achieve “hydraulic containment,” and asked to evaluate the feasibility of achieving “zero drawdown” at an approximate distance of 150 feet beyond the perimeter. The perimeter secant walls will partially cutoff the lateral flow of groundwater to the excavation. Wellpoints are planned for dewatering within the excavation with the wellpoint tips maintained above the wall bottom to promote vertical groundwater flow and thereby limit pumping quantities and offsite drawdown. However, even with these positive and exceptional measures, dewatering will require pumping significant groundwater volumes and, regardless of the use of secant pile walls around the entire perimeter to the maximum practical depth, inevitably will result in off-site drawdown given the highly pervious outwash sand aquifer beneath the excavation bottom. The only means to achieve “zero drawdown” would be the use of a continuous slurry wall, keyed into the bottom aquitard (likely bedrock) on the order of 125 to 150 feet deep. From an engineering perspective, however, slurry walls are not constructible for this site given its small size and the presence of adjacent buildings.

In order to evaluate the depth of the cutoff on drawdown outside the cutoff, a full perimeter secant wall is assumed.

**Feasibility of Zero Drawdown**

Theoretical evidence and practical experience demonstrate that a groundwater cutoff wall such as a secant pile wall must fully penetrate a pervious aquifer to be effective. Relatively small openings or imperfections within cutoffs or gaps at the base of a cutoff can allow large quantities of water to pass and considerably reduce the efficiency of the cutoff. For example, as shown in Figure 1, a cutoff wall penetrating 90% of the aquifer depth reduces groundwater inflow only about 60%. In other words, the proposed secant pile wall would have to penetrate to a depth of 115 feet (90% of the outwash aquifer) and would only reduce groundwater inflows and resulting off-site drawdown about 60%. Secant pile verticality drifts with depth. The deeper the wall, the greater the chance of significant leakage.



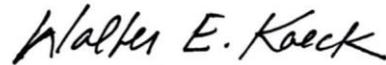
**Figure 1 – Effectiveness of Partially Penetrating Cutoffs (Cedergren, 1981)**

Significant further reduction in flow and off-site drawdown would require a wall completely penetrating the outwash sand aquifer to depth of 125 feet (or more) or a shallower wall with a grouted bottom across the entire excavation to cutoff vertical flow. However, even with such extraordinary measures, expecting cutoff perfection is unrealistic given the extreme depths of wall construction and expanse of required grout coverage across such a large excavation area. Leakage through small gaps between secant piles

or imperfections in a grouted bottom is inevitable and will result in groundwater inflow and off-site drawdown. Zero off-site drawdown is therefore not a practical expectation given the adverse site conditions and limitations in current construction technology.

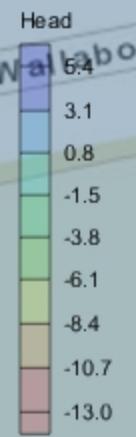
Very truly yours,

**MUESER RUTLEDGE CONSULTING ENGINEERS**



---

Walter E. Kaeck, PE



**Figure No. 1**  
 FORMER ARKANSAS CHEMICAL SITE  
 755 KENT AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY  
 DRAWING TYPE: MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS  
 EBC ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS  
 Project No: E31.804.8700  
 File No: E31.804.1870

Drawdown results utilizing wellpoints within a perimeter secant to el (-) 70





# Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers

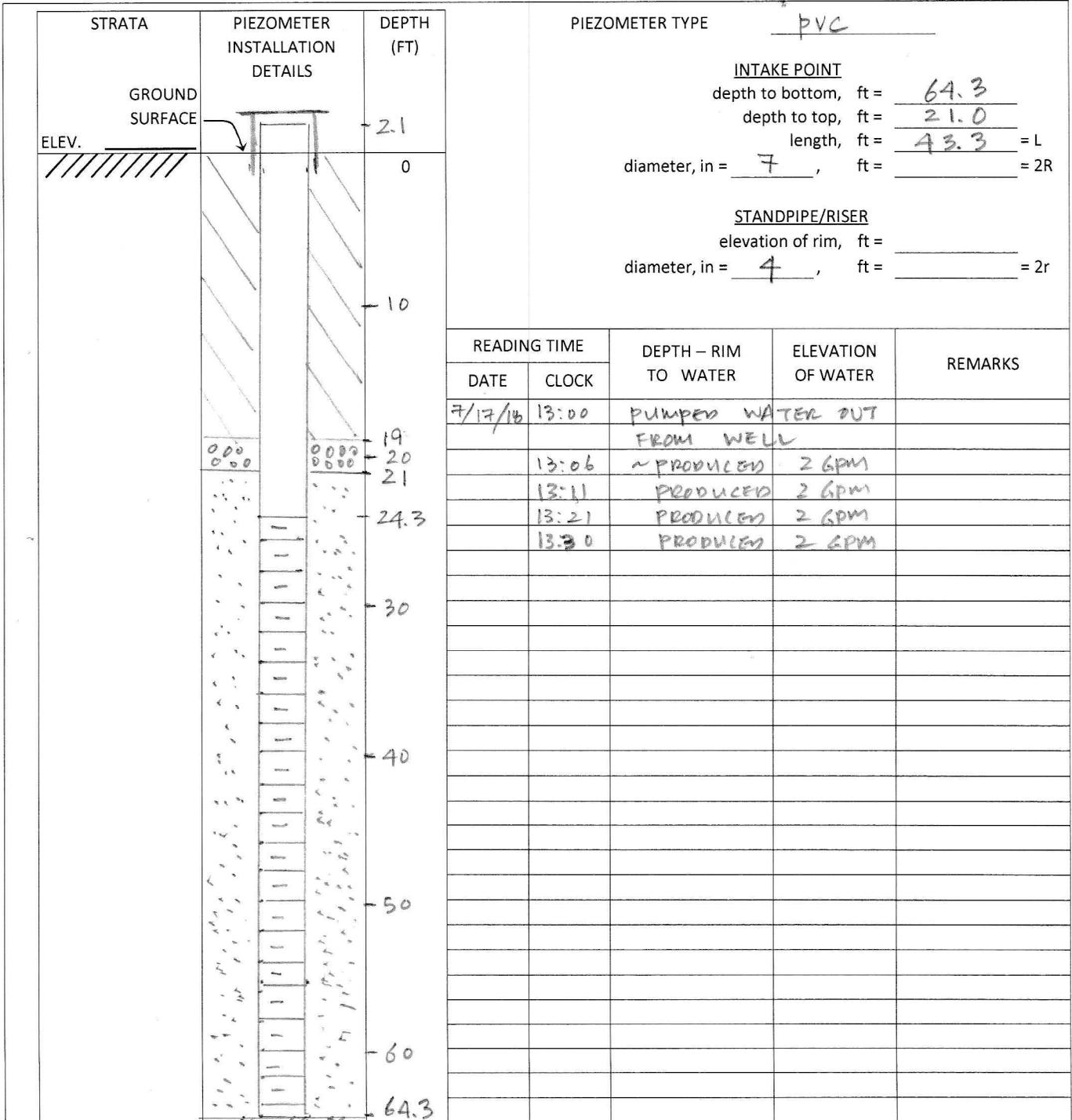
14 Penn Plaza - 225 West 34th Street  
New York, NY 10122  
T: 917 339-9300 F: 917 339-9400  
www.mrce.com

## PUMP WELL PIEZOMETER RECORD

PUMP WELL  
PIEZOMETER OR BORING NO. PW-01  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
FILE NO. 12904  
INSTALLATION DATE 7/17/18  
RES ENGR. S. HWANG

PROJECT: 378 FLUSHING AVE  
LOCATION: BROOKLYN, NEW YORK  
PIEZOMETER LOCATION: SBP

SEE SKETCH ON BACK



..... SAND  
△ △ ▽ ▽ GRAVEL

OOOOOOO BENTONITE  
GROUT SOIL CUTTINGS

GROUND SURFACE ELEV. \_\_\_\_\_

PUMP WELL  
PIEZOMETER NO. PW-01



Mueser Rutledge Consulting Engineers  
14 Penn Plaza, 225 W. 34th Street  
New York, NY 10122

PROJECT 378 FLUSHING AVE  
LOCATION BROOKLYN, NEW YORK  
BORING LOCATION SBP

BORING NO. PW-01  
SHEET 2 OF 2  
FILE NO. 12904  
SURFACE ELEV. \_\_\_\_\_  
DATUM \_\_\_\_\_

TEST/INSPECTION EQUIPMENT \_\_\_\_\_  
REFERENCE CODES/STANDARDS \_\_\_\_\_

**BORING EQUIPMENT AND METHODS OF STABILIZING BOREHOLE**

TYPE OF BORING RIG \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE OF FEED \_\_\_\_\_  
TRUCK \_\_\_\_\_ DURING CORING \_\_\_\_\_ CASING USED  YES  NO  
SKID \_\_\_\_\_ MECHANICAL \_\_\_\_\_ DIA., IN. 4 DEPTH, FT. FROM 0 TO 65  
BARGE \_\_\_\_\_ HYDRAULIC \_\_\_\_\_ DIA., IN. 6 DEPTH, FT. FROM 0 TO 65  
OTHER SONIC DRILL RIG OTHER \_\_\_\_\_ DIA., IN. \_\_\_\_\_ DEPTH, FT. FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE AND SIZE OF: \_\_\_\_\_ DRILLING MUD USED  YES  NO  
D-SAMPLER \_\_\_\_\_ DIAMETER OF ROTARY BIT, IN. \_\_\_\_\_  
U-SAMPLER \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE OF DRILLING MUD \_\_\_\_\_  
S-SAMPLER N/A \_\_\_\_\_  
CORE BARREL \_\_\_\_\_ AUGER USED  YES  NO  
CORE BIT \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE AND DIAMETER, IN. \_\_\_\_\_  
DRILL RODS \_\_\_\_\_ CASING HAMMER, LBS. N/A AVERAGE FALL, IN. \_\_\_\_\_  
SAMPLER HAMMER, LBS. N/A AVERAGE FALL, IN. \_\_\_\_\_  
TYPE OF HAMMER \_\_\_\_\_

**WATER LEVEL OBSERVATIONS IN BOREHOLE**

DATE	TIME	DEPTH OF HOLE	DEPTH OF CASING	DEPTH TO WATER	CONDITIONS OF OBSERVATION

WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLED  YES  NO SKETCH SHOWN ON Pg 1

STANDPIPE: TYPE PVC SCH 40 ID, IN. 4 LENGTH, FT. 26.4 TOP ELEV. \_\_\_\_\_  
INTAKE ELEMENT: TYPE PVC 0.020 SCREEN OD, IN. 4 LENGTH, FT. 40.3 TIP ELEV. \_\_\_\_\_  
FILTER: MATERIAL SAND W.G. NO 2 OD, IN. 7 LENGTH, FT. 43.3 BOT. ELEV. \_\_\_\_\_

**PAY QUANTITIES**

3.5" DIA. DRY SAMPLE BORING LIN. FT. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. OF 3" SHELBY TUBE SAMPLES \_\_\_\_\_  
3.5" DIA. U-SAMPLE BORING LIN. FT. \_\_\_\_\_ NO. OF 3" UNDISTURBED SAMPLES \_\_\_\_\_  
CORE DRILLING IN ROCK LIN. FT. \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_

BORING CONTRACTOR AQUIFER DRILLING AND TESTING, INC  
DRILLER BRIAN KACSHICK HELPERS ARTIE CARO  
REMARKS \_\_\_\_\_  
RESIDENT ENGINEER S. HWANG DATE 7/17/18

BORING NO. PW-01



**Aquifer Drilling & Testing, Inc.**  
 75 E 2nd Street, Mineola, NY 11501  
 Tel: (800) 238-3745

ADT JOB NO.: 602-18-1094

**DAILY JOB & SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT**

DAY: TUES CLIENT: MRCE  
 DATE: 7/17/18  
 JOB LOCATION: Rose Castle 380 Flushing Ave Bklyn  
 DESCRIPTION OF WORK: sonic drilling for 4" PVC well install

DRILLER: BRIAN  
 HELPER(S): ARTIE  
 RIG NO.: XLMAX 363  
 SUPPORT TRK: 423-370 390

TEST BORING DATA & SITE GEOLOGY							DRILLING METHOD		MISCELLANEOUS										
BORING NO.	TOTAL DEPTH	SAMPLES			DTW	GRAVL/CBLE/BLDR	HSA / AIR / MUD / SONIC	Footage	Size	Steam Clean (hr)	Standby (hr)	Stage Soils (hr)	Well Develop (hr)	Borehole Grout (ft)	Poly Tubing (ft)	Concrete Cores (no.)	Expend. Points (no.)	Drums (no.)	Sidewalk Permits (no.)
		SOIL	H2O	BL CT		SAND/SILT/CLAY													
<u>PW-01</u>	<u>65</u>					<u>↓</u>		<u>65</u>	<u>5"</u>				<u>.5</u>						
<u>6m. finish lead @ stop</u> <u>* M.O.S to Home Depot Westchester Blvd</u> <u>p/u sonic m.</u> <u>- M.O.S to site.</u> <u>- Drill 5" to 65'</u> <u>- Drill 7" to 65'</u> <u>Install well - sand / chip / install</u> <u>6" stick w/</u> <u>develop .5 hr.</u>							<b>CORING</b> Footage: _____ Size: _____ Footage: _____ Size: _____		CORING Footage: _____ Size: _____										

TEMPORARY TEST POINTS									
WELL NO.	SIZE	SCRN	RISER	DEPTH	SAND	CHIPS	CMT	BENT	SURF(M)
<u>PW-01</u>	<u>4"</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6" stick UP</u>

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

PERSONNEL		SIGNATURE		AM SHOP	MOBE*	ON SITE	DEMOBE**	PM SHOP	TOTAL
<u>BRIAN KARSHICK</u>	<u>ARTIE CARO</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6.5</u>			
				<u>.5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6.5</u>			

APPROVED: [Signature] MRCE DATE: 7/17/18  
 CLIENT REPRESENTATIVE

PRINT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ Client's signature approves crews ON SITE hours.  
 \* Indicate if Initial Mobilization \*\* Indicate if Final Demobilization  
 White (Client) Yellow (Accounting) Pink (Admin)