

DECISION DOCUMENT

1015 Atlantic
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224293
March 2021



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT

1015 Atlantic
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224293
March 2021

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the 1015 Atlantic 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 1015 Atlantic 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;
- 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.
- 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

Excavation and off-site disposal of contaminant source areas, including:

- any underground storage tanks (USTs), fuel dispensers, underground piping or other structures associated with a source of contamination; and
- grossly contaminated soil, as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.2(u).

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

Approximately 2,850 cubic yards of historic fill and 1,125 cubic yards of petroleum 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 replace the excavated soil and establish the designed grades at the site.

4. 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.

Contingent Track 1

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.

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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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: An Environmental Easement as discussed in paragraph 6 above.
 - Engineering Controls: A site cover system as discussed in paragraph 5 above.

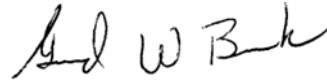
This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- 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;
 - 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. 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.

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.

March 18, 2021



Date

Gerard Burke, Director
Remedial Bureau B

DECISION DOCUMENT

1015 Atlantic
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224293
March 2021

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:

DECInfo Locator - Web Application
<https://gisservices.dec.ny.gov/gis/dil/index.html?rs=C224293>

Brooklyn Public Library - Bedford Branch
496 Franklin Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11238
Phone: (718) 623-0012

Brooklyn Community board 2
350 Jay Street, 8th Floor

Brooklyn, NY 11201
Phone: (718) 596-5410

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 in the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn and is comprised of a single tax parcel totaling 7,650 square feet (0.175 acres). The site is irregular in shape with frontage along Atlantic Avenue and Classon Avenue.

Site Features: The site was developed as a gasoline filling station with a single-story auto repair shop with three service bays and three dispenser islands in the south and east portions of the site. The site is currently being used as a parking lot facility.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The property is currently zoned R7A (residential) with a C2-4 (commercial) overlay. The planned multi-family residential building will be in compliance with the zoning.

Past Use of the Site: Historically, the property was occupied by a diner from approximately 1934 to 1961. The gas station/vehicle repair facility operated from 1961 to the mid-2010s, after which it was used as a parking lot.

Site Geography and Geology: Subsurface soils at the site consist of historic fill materials to a depth of approximately 5 to 10 feet below grade followed by native silty-sand and clay. Groundwater occurs beneath the site at a depth of approximately 70 to 75 feet below grade. Groundwater flows to the northeast.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1 and a site layout is attached as Figure 2.

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(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:

- 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:

xylene (mixed)	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene
toluene	1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
lead	ethylbenzene
benzo(a)anthracene	barium
benzo(a)pyrene	mercury
benzo(b)fluoranthene	tetrachloroethene (PCE)

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.

Soil and groundwater were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and pesticides. Soil vapor samples were analyzed for VOCs. Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern for the site include petroleum related VOCs, SVOCs and metals.

Soil: Petroleum-related VOCs were found in soil exceeding the applicable Unrestricted Use soil cleanup objectives (UUSCOs) including m- & p-xylene at a maximum concentration of 310 parts per million (ppm) compared to the UUSCO of 0.26 ppm, ethylbenzene at a maximum concentration of 88 ppm (UUSCO is 1 ppm), toluene at a maximum concentration of 250 ppm (UUSCO is 0.7 ppm), 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (TMB) at a maximum concentration of 180 ppm (UUSCO is 3.6 ppm), and 1,3,5-TMB at a maximum concentration of 52 ppm (UUSCO is 8.4 ppm). Several SVOCs were found in soil exceeding their respective UUSCOs including benzo(a)anthracene at a maximum concentration of 30 ppm (UUSCO is 1 ppm), benzo(a)pyrene at a maximum concentration of 29 ppm (UUSCO is 1 ppm) and benzo(b)fluoranthene at a maximum concentration of 20 ppm (UUSCO is 1 ppm). The following metals were detected at concentrations exceeding UUSCOs: lead at 817 ppm (UUSCO is 63 ppm), barium at concentrations 791 ppm (UUSCO is 350 ppm) and mercury at 2.15 ppm (UUSCO is 0.18 ppm). The pesticide 4,4'-DDD was found in soil at maximum concentration of 0.062 ppm exceeding UUSCO of 0.0033 ppm. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in soil related to this site.

Groundwater: VOCs including toluene, ethylbenzene and xylene was found in groundwater in the southern portion of the site in the vicinity of the fuel pumps. The maximum concentration of o-xylene was 29 parts per billion (ppb) compared to the ambient water quality standard (AWQS) of 5 ppb, the maximum concentration of ethylbenzene was 18 ppb (AWQS is 5 ppb) and the maximum concentration of toluene was 22 ppb (AWQS is 5 ppb). The SVOCs benzo(a)anthracene and benzo(b)fluoranthene were found at a concentration of 0.14 ppb (AWQS is non-detectable) and 0.1 ppb (AWQS is 0.02 ppb), respectively. No dissolved metals, PCBs, or pesticides were found exceeding AWQS. No PFAS compounds were found at concentrations exceeding the maximum contaminant limit of 10 parts per trillion. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts in groundwater-related to this site.

Soil Vapor: Petroleum related VOCs were identified in soil vapor, including heptane at a maximum concentration of 1,160 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m³), hexane at a maximum concentration of 638 ug/m³, benzene at a maximum concentration of 121 ug/m³ and ethylbenzene at a maximum concentration of 122 ug/m³. Chlorinated VOCs were also identified in soil vapor, including tetrachloroethene at a maximum concentration of 50.8 ug/m³. 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*.

Since the site is covered in asphalt or concrete, people will not come into contact with site related soil and groundwater contamination unless they dig below the surface. People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by 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 via vapor intrusion is not a current concern, However, the potential exists for inhalation of site contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion for any future on site development. Environmental sampling indicates soil vapor intrusion is not a concern for off site buildings related to his site.

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

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, UST Removal and Soil Vapor Intrusion (SVI) Evaluation remedy.

The elements of the selected remedy, as shown in Figure 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;
- 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;
- 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.
- 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

Excavation and off-site disposal of contaminant source areas, including:

- any underground storage tanks (USTs), fuel dispensers, underground piping or other structures associated with a source of contamination; and
- grossly contaminated soil, as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.2(u).

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

Approximately 2,850 cubic yards of historic fill and 1,125 cubic yards of petroleum 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 replace the excavated soil and establish the designed grades at the site.

4. 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.

Contingent Track 1

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.

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.

5. Cover System

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6. 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.

7. 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: An Environmental Easement as discussed in paragraph 6 above.
- Engineering Controls: A site cover system as discussed in paragraph 5 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;
 - 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.

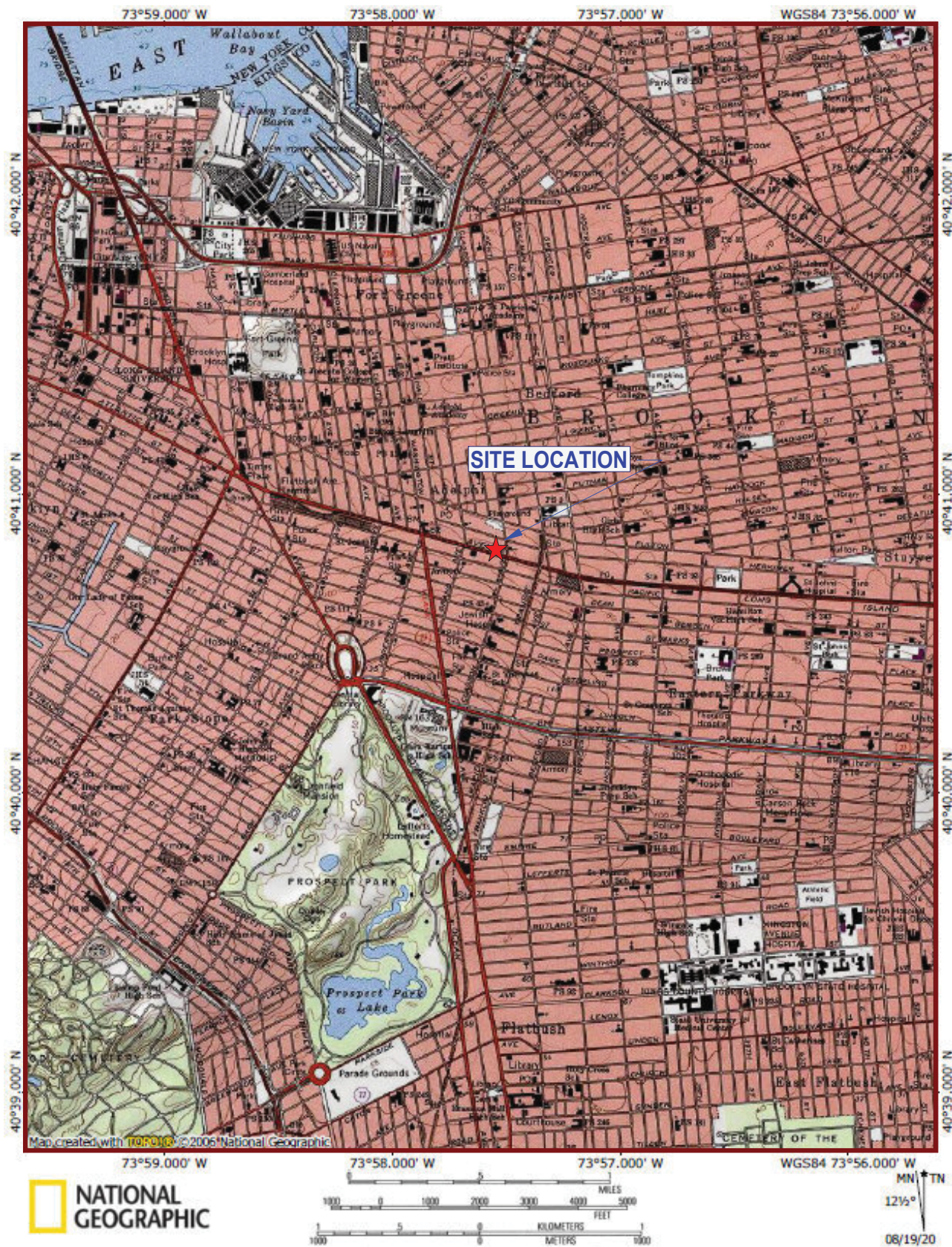
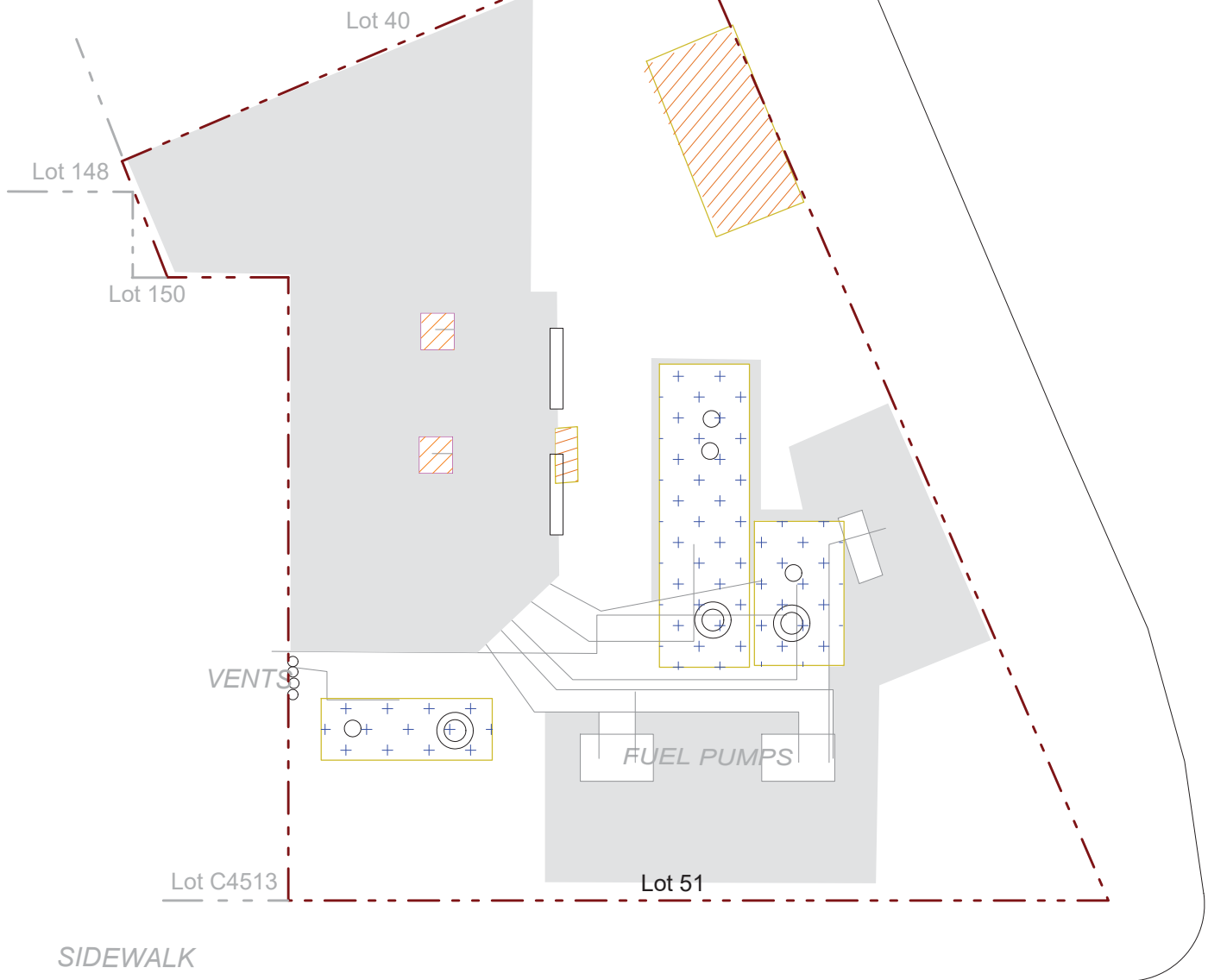


Figure No.
1

Site Name:	1015 ATLANTIC
Site Address:	1013-1015 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY
Drawing Title:	SITE LOCATION MAP







CLASSON AVENUE
SIDEWALK



ATLANTIC AVENUE

KEY:

-  Property Boundary
-  Former Hydraulic Tank & Piston
-  Underground Fuel Tank
-  Unknown Anomaly

SCALE:

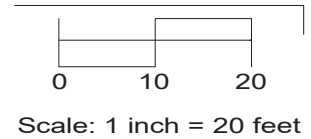


Figure No.
2

Site Name: **1015 Atlantic**
Site Address: **1015 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, NY**
Drawing Title: **Site Plan**






CLASSON AVENUE
SIDEWALK



SIDEWALK

ATLANTIC AVENUE

KEY:

-  Property Boundary
-  Excavate to 20 feet below grade
-  Excavate to 10 feet below grade

SCALE:

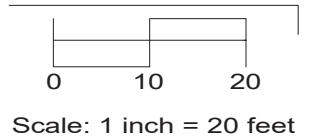


Figure No.
3

Site Name: **1015 Atlantic**
Site Address: **1015 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, NY**
Drawing Title: **Excavation Plan**