

SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION CONFIRMATION **SAMPLING WORK PLAN**

June 2026

Site:

318 Nevins Street Site
318 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, New York
New York City Tax Map Designation: Block 439, Lot 1
NYSDEC BCP Site Number: C224350

Prepared for:

Gowanus 300 Nevins Street LLC, Gowanus Nevins North LLC and Gowanus Nevins South LLC
19 West 24th Street, 12th Floor
New York, NY 10010

Submitted to:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Central Office, Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7020

IEC Project Number: 15977



IMPACT ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY, PLLC

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CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

I Brad Summerville, certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional engineer as in defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Sub Slab Depressurization Confirmation Sampling Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and the Department of Health “Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York” (October 2006) and the May 2017 updates.

Brad Summerville P.E.

June 9, 2026 DATE



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
2.0 Introduction	3
2.1 General.....	3
3.0 SITE SUMMARY	4
3.1 Site Location and Description	4
3.2 Physical Setting	4
3.2.1 Land Use	4
3.2.2 Geology.....	6
3.2.3 Hydrogeology.....	7
4.0 INSTITUTIONAL AND ENGINEERING CONTROL PLAN	7
4.1 General.....	7
5.0 Monitoring and sampling plan.....	8
5.1 Post-Remediation Media Monitoring and Sampling.....	8
5.1.1 Sub-Slab Depressurization Confirmation Sampling	8
6.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	11

Figures

Figure 1:	Site Location Map
Figure 2:	Site Boundaries
Figure 3A:	498 Union Street (North Building): Proposed Sub-Slab Depressurization Confirmation Sampling Map
Figure 3B:	417 Carroll Street South Building): Proposed Sub-Slab Depressurization Confirmation Sampling Map

Appendices

Appendix A:	SSD Confirmation Sampling Forms
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Site Management Plan (SMP) was a required element of the remedial program for the 318 Nevins Street Site located in Brooklyn, New York, which achieved a site-specific Track 4 remedy. After completion of the remedial work, some contamination was left at this Site, the SMP is in place until the groundwater and sub-slab vapor can be evaluated after the completion of the new on-site buildings to determine if there are remaining concentrations of groundwater and/or soil vapor contamination that require mitigation.

This work plan provides details only pertaining to sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling.

The following provides a summary of the controls implemented for the Site, as well as the inspections, monitoring, maintenance, and reporting activities required by the SMP:

Institutional controls and engineering controls are outlined within the SMP.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 General

The SMP is a required element of the remedial program for the 318 Nevins Street Site located in Brooklyn, New York (hereinafter referred to as the “Site”) until such a time as the groundwater and sub-slab air can be evaluated following the completion of the new on-site buildings to determine if there are remaining concentrations of groundwater and/or soil vapor contamination that require mitigation. A Site Location Map is provided as **Figure 1**. The Site is currently in the New York State (NYS) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), which is administered by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), as Site No. C224350.

Gowanus 300 Nevins Street LLC entered into a Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA), Index No. C224350-03-22, on April 29, 2022, with the NYSDEC to investigate and remediate the Site. A figure showing the Site location and boundaries of this Site is provided in **Figure 2**.

The Site has achieved a site-specific Track 4 remedy, and, after completion of the remedial work, some contamination was left at this Site, which is hereafter referred to as “remaining contamination.” Institutional and Engineering Controls (ICs and ECs) have been incorporated into the initial Site remedy to control exposure to remaining contamination to ensure protection of public health and the environment. The Site will be limited to Restricted-Residential use (subject to local zoning laws) and groundwater use is prohibited. Stego wrap vapor barriers (an element of construction), and SSD systems, (as an engineering control [EC]) were installed beneath each new Site building foundation slab to address the potential for soil vapor intrusion into the new buildings. A *SSDS Remedial Design Work Plan*, dated July 3, 2024, was approved by the NYSDEC on the same day. The SSD systems beneath each building include a system of slotted PVC piping set within a gas-permeable zone placed beneath the vapor barrier and building slabs, with riser piping, fans and other equipment above the slab and venting outside of the buildings. The sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling will not commence until after the new building envelopes are sealed weather-tight, windows/doors shut and the HVAC systems operate under typical conditions. The SSDS systems will be operational for a minimum of 30 days prior to when the sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling commences.

An Environmental Easement (EE) granted to the NYSDEC and recorded with the Office of the City Register of the City of New York on August 6, 2025 (City Register File Number [CRFN]: 202500210783) requires compliance with this SMP and all ECs and ICs placed on the Site.

The SMP was prepared to manage remaining contamination at the Site until the EE is extinguished in accordance with ECL Article 71, Title 36. This plan has been approved by the NYSDEC, and compliance with this plan is required by the grantor of the EE and the grantor’s successors and assigns. The SMP may only be revised with the approval of the NYSDEC.

3.0 SITE SUMMARY

3.1 Site Location and Description

The Site is located in Brooklyn, Kings County, New York and is identified as Block 439 and Lot 1 on the Kings County Tax Map (see **Figure 1**). The Site is an approximately 2.322-acre area and is bounded by Union Street directly north, Carroll Street directly south, Nevins Street directly east, and a sliver of New York City-owned uplands and the Gowanus Canal to the west (see **Figure 2 – Site Boundaries**). The owner(s) of the Site parcel at the time of issuance of the SMP are: Gowanus Nevins North LLC and Gowanus Nevins South LLC.

3.2 Physical Setting

3.2.1 Land Use

The Site consists of two (2) mixed-use residential and commercial buildings, separated by an upland connection; one (1) situated at the north portion of the lot (498 Union Street) and one (1) situated at south portion of the lot (417 Carroll Street). The Site is zoned as a Manufacturing District (M1-4) with a Medium Density Residential overlay (R7-2) and a Special Gowanus Mixed Use District (GMU) designation.

The north building (498 Union Street) is slab on grade construction with twenty-two (22) stories. The first floor includes retail space, a residential lobby, mechanical equipment, and bicycle storage.

The second floor contains residential amenity space, mixed-use space, and residential apartment units. Floors three through twenty-two contain residential apartments units.

The south building (417 Carroll Street) is constructed with seventeen (17) stories. The first floor includes retail space, a residential lobby, mechanical equipment, and bicycle storage. The second floor contains residential amenity space, GMU space, and residential apartment units. Floors three through seventeen contain residential apartment units. The south building contains a small partial cellar in the central/eastern portion of the building which contains an elevator room.

Additionally, as part of the Site redevelopment, a 30-foot shore public walkway and waterfront yard adjacent to the Gowanus Canal will be constructed which joins to the upland connection between the Site buildings.

The properties adjoining the Site, and in the neighborhood surrounding the Site reflect a mix of zoning which is primarily comprised of historic manufacturing districts with residential and commercial overlays.

The properties immediately south of the Site, beyond Carroll Street, include two (2) residential redevelopment projects, one (1) administrated through the New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) program and one (1) completed NYSDEC BCP site (Gowanus Village I, Site No. C224099) ; the properties north of the Site (beyond Union Street) include the Union Street Bridge tender facilities and warehouse-type properties, as well as Alba Auto repair facility to the northeast across intersection of Nevins and Union Streets; the properties immediately east of the Site (beyond Nevins Street) include three (3) active NYSDEC BCP sites (514 Union Street, Site No. C224318; 473 President Street, Site No. C224220; and the Presidential Street Portfolio, Site No. C224309), the Crusaders Candle company building, and a 3-story residential building, as well as a vacant lot; and the properties to the west of the Site , beyond the New York City-owned upland sliver and Gowanus Canal include three (3) NYSDEC BCP Sites (450 Union Street, C224219, President Street Properties, Site No. C224221, and 335 Bond Street, Site No. C224225).

3.2.2 Geology

Site-specific geology of the shallow soil from the surface down to approximately 9 feet below grade surface (bgs), identified during the Remedial and Supplemental Remedial Investigation (RI and SRI) includes urban/historic fill material, described as brown, silty sand with gravel and anthropogenic material including concrete, brick and asphalt fragments, wood, and some slag. Below the fill material, the native soil is comprised of silty sand with gray clay, peat, trace gravel at depths ranging from approximately 9 to 13 feet bgs followed by non-continuous gray clay encountered at depths ranging from approximately 10 to 13 feet bgs. Beyond 20 feet bgs, the native soil is comprised of silt to fine sand with some clay which transitions to medium-to-coarse sand until the terminal depth of soil borings (which ranged from 45 to 85 feet bgs).

Coal tar, dense non aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) is present in the subsurface in the northwestern portion of the Site. Coal tar was identified during the RI and SRI, within saturated soils in certain intermediate and deep soil boring intervals. Coal tar impacts were found in native soils beneath a layer of organic-rich peat (meadow mat), which is located at approximately between 10 to 25 feet bgs. Coal tar was noted at depths of approximately 25-35 feet bgs.

The Site adjoins the Gowanus Canal to the west, which was historically a tidal creek with wetlands/lowland marsh areas prior to the commencement of urban development circa the mid-1800s. The historical creek was dredged and its shoreline hardened to construct the Gowanus Canal. Dredge spoils were deposited behind the hardened shoreline, followed by uncontrolled historic fill material to allow for the general industrialized development of the area. Alluvial/marsh deposits lie below the fill and are composed of alluvial sand deposits, peat, organic silts and clays (marsh deposits). The alluvial/marsh deposits are associated with the original wetlands complex that was present when the native area was altered. This depositional sequence is supported by observations of sand, organic material, and clay in on-Site soil borings.

No bedrock was documented during the advancement of the previous or current borings at the Site. Damp-to-wet soil at the capillary fringe to the water table interface was detected at approximately 6 to 7 feet below grade (fbg) within the Site RI soil borings.

3.2.3 Hydrogeology

The Site is located directly east of the Gowanus Canal. The Gowanus Canal discharges to the Gowanus Bay and Upper New York Bay located to the southwest and is a tidally influenced channel with a tidal cycle of two high tides and two low tides of unequal height each day, with a vertical tidal range of approximately 4.7 to 5.7 feet. The primary aquifer beneath the Gowanus Canal and surrounding upland areas is identified as the Upper Glacial Aquifer, which is generally a thick sequence of glacial deposits that includes beds of silt, sand and clay associated with alluvial/marsh sediments along coastal areas. The Upper Glacial Aquifer at the Site appears to be unconfined. In the Upper Glacial Aquifer, regional groundwater flows to the west/southwest toward Gowanus Canal.

Groundwater from the Site area is not used as a potable water supply in Brooklyn pursuant to a local prohibition.

Based on RI data and bi-weekly groundwater sampling in connection with the Long Island Well permit pertaining to dewatering, groundwater beneath the Site ranges from approximately 5.67 fbg within GW-17B, which is located on the western portion of the Site (adjacent to the Gowanus Canal), to 8.98 fbg within HRP-MW-3, which is located north of the Site. The groundwater contours were mapped using groundwater potentiometric surface measurements, and flow at the Site is generally to the west-southwest toward the Gowanus Canal; however, the tidal fluctuations (oscillations) of the Gowanus Canal influence the groundwater flow.

Refer to the SMP and Final Engineering Report (FER) for details pertaining to Site investigations and remedies.

4.0 INSTITUTIONAL AND ENGINEERING CONTROL PLAN

4.1 General

Because remaining contamination exists at the Site, ICs and ECs are required to protect human health and the environment. The IC/EC Plan described within the SMP provides the procedures for the

implementation and management of all IC/ECs at the Site. The IC/EC Plan is one component of the SMP and is subject to revision by the NYSDEC project manager.

5.0 MONITORING AND SAMPLING PLAN

5.1 Post-Remediation Media Monitoring and Sampling

5.1.1 Sub-Slab Depressurization Confirmation Sampling

Active SSD systems were installed beneath both ground-floor building foundation slabs at 498 Union Street (North Building) and 416 Carroll Street (South Building), to mitigate potential soil vapor intrusion into the occupied buildings. The active SSD systems for each building create depressurized (low vacuum) fields beneath the floor slabs by extracting sub-slab air with roof-mounted suction fans. The low vacuum fields create a negative pressure gradient and divert potentially impacted vapors beneath the buildings to the atmosphere above the rooftop of the building, thereby mitigating the potential for vapor intrusion.

The SSD systems under each building consist of nine (9) permanent vacuum monitoring points installed within the foundation slab of each new building (refer to **Figures 3A** and **3B** for vacuum monitoring point locations) in areas where previous soil vapor and/or sub-slab vapor samples indicated high concentrations of VOCs. A network of three (3) branches of 4-inch diameter horizontal perforated piping set within a 10-inch-thick gas permeable gravel layer beneath the building slab and vapor barrier/waterproofing system. The horizontal piping branches are connected to vertical piping that breaches the roof structure where each vertical pipe was equipped with an Obar Systems model GBR89 Radial SSDS Blower mounted on an OBAR roof mounted stand. The discharge piping from each fan outlet consists of 6-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC equipped with a 6-inch weatherproof, animal resistant vent screen and rain hood. The discharge stacks terminate a minimum of 10 feet above the finished roof structure and are at least 12 feet horizontally from any of the building's air handling equipment minimum intakes or windows.

The Site Cap and SSD systems with vapor barrier performance monitoring will be accomplished by the collection of nine (9) indoor air samples, these sample locations are co-located with the vacuum

monitoring points, as well as one (1) outdoor ambient air sample from each building in accordance with the NYSDOH “Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York” (October 2006) and the May 2017: Updates to Soil Vapor /Indoor Air Decision Matrices. Sample results will be compared to the NYSDOH Soil Vapor Intrusion Guidance most recently updated in February 2024. It should be noted that two (2) indoor air locations for 498 Union Street (North Building [NBIA-2 and NBIA-5]) and three (3) indoor air locations for 417 Carroll Street (South Building[SBIA-2, SBIA-4 and SBIA_5]) are located at the closest point within their respective building to the associated vacuum monitoring point, which are located in an open-air ‘court’. Refer to **Figures 3A** and **3B** for sample locations.

The 498 Union Street (North Building) sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling event will include the following:

- Collection of nine (9) indoor air samples, which are to be collected at locations proximal to each of the nine (9) vacuum monitoring points. Indoor air samples are designated as NBIA-1 through NBIA-9. It should be noted that NBIA-2 and NBIA-5 are located at the closest point to their associated vacuum monitoring point within the building. One (1) duplicate indoor air sample will be collected as part of each sampling event. Vacuum measurements will also be collected at each location and recorded.
- One (1) outdoor ambient air sample will be collected to establish background during the sampling event.
- The 11 samples will be collected for a period of 24 hours.
- Sample analysis will be USEPA TO-15 for VOCs analysis (inclusive of naphthalene).

The 417 Carroll Street (South Building) sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling event will include the following:

- Collection of nine (9) indoor air samples, which are to be collected at locations proximal to each of the nine (9) vacuum monitoring points. Indoor air samples are to be designated as SBIA-1 through SBIA-9. It should be noted that SBIA-2, SBIA-4 and SBIA 5 are located at the closest point to their associated vacuum monitoring point within the

building. One (1) duplicate indoor air sample will be collected as part of each sampling event. Vacuum measurements will also be collected at each location and recorded.

- One (1) outdoor ambient air sample will be collected to establish background during the sampling event.
- The 11 samples will be collected for a period of 24 hours.
- Sample analysis will be USEPA TO-15 for VOCs (inclusive of naphthalene).

Indoor air quality sample locations will be collected proximally to the vacuum monitoring point locations. With the exception of the two (2) indoor air locations for 498 Union Street (North Building [NBIA-2 and NBIA-5]) and three (3) indoor air locations for 417 Carroll Street (South Building [SBIA-2, SBIA-4 and SBIA_5]), which are located at the closest distance within their respective building to the associated vacuum monitoring point, which are located in an open-air 'court'. Indoor Air sample acquisition will be performed utilizing 2.75-liter laboratory-supplied Summa canisters, or equivalent; each canister is to be equipped with a laboratory-prepared flow regulator set below 0.2 liters per minute per NYSDOH guidance. Sampling will occur for a duration of **twenty-four** hours and samples will be contained in a laboratory prepared, Summa Canister which will be certified clean. Each canister will be set atop an approximately three-foot tall stand, tabletop or other infrastructure. This sample collection elevation has been selected to represent air quality within typical breathing zone(s) between three and five feet above slab grade, as specified within the NYSDOH Soil Vapor Intrusion guidance document, most recently amended in 2024.

One (1) outdoor ambient air sample will be collected from each building during the sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling and analyzed in accordance with United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Test Method TO-15 for VOCs (inclusive of naphthalene).

Post-construction startup performance confirmation monitoring will be completed for each building to ensure the SSD systems branches are running. Sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling will be performed prior to building occupancy and again once during the 2026-27 heating season to assess the performance of the remedy.

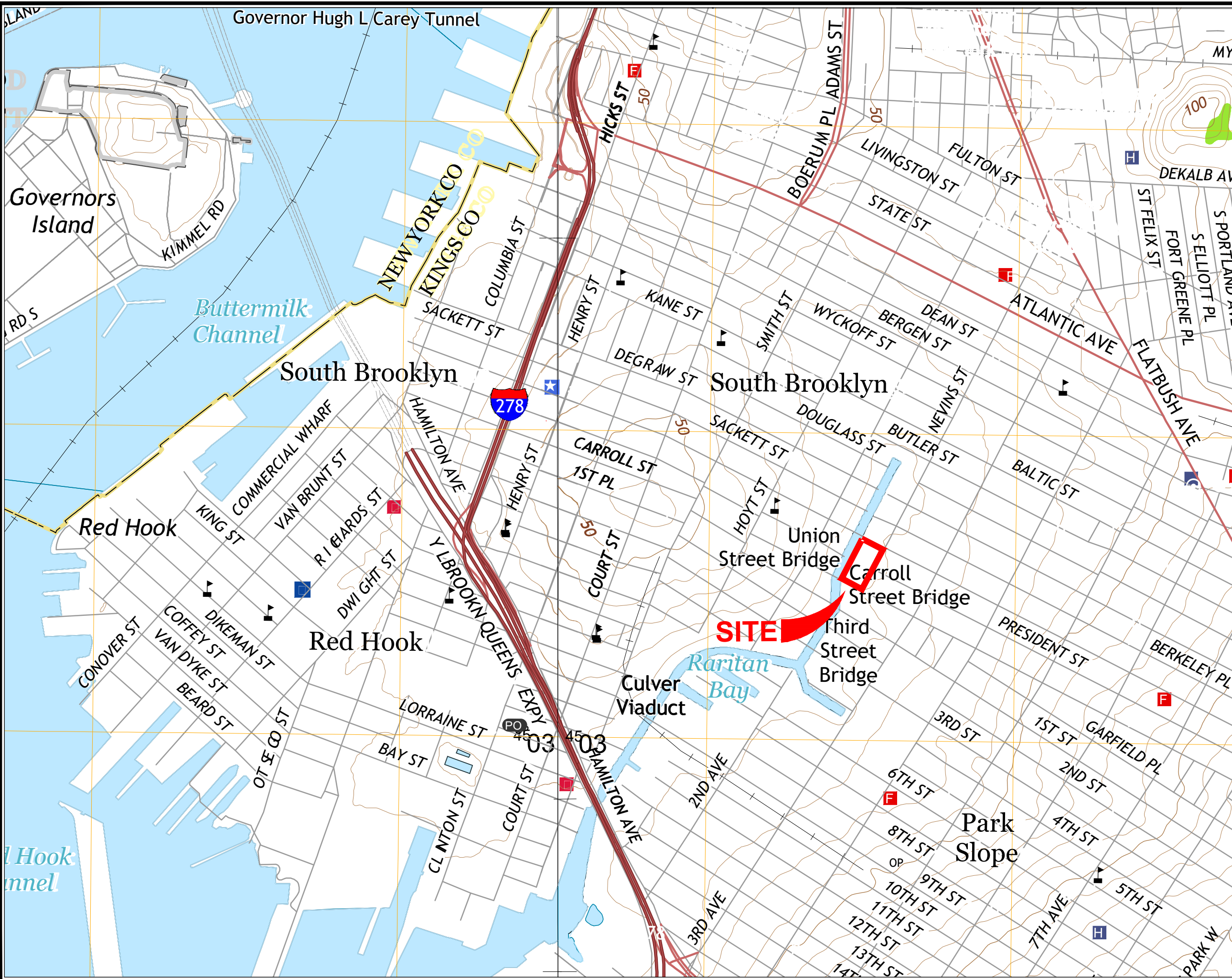
6.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Sub-slab depressurization confirmation sampling event will be conducted by a qualified environmental professional as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified of a minimum of seven (7) days prior to the sample event occurring. Daily field reports must be submitted to NYSDEC and NYSDOH by noon the following day of sampling activities. The daily field reports must include the building questionnaire and photo log. Additionally, all data must be validated and submitted to the NYSDEC EQuIS database and applicable inspection forms and other records, including media sampling data, generated for the Site during the sample event will be provided in electronic format to the NYSDEC in accordance with the SMP.

Figures

318 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, NY





NOTES:

**FIGURE 1:
SITE LOCATION**

318 Nevins Street
Brooklyn, New York

Figure No: 01

PROJECT NO:	15077-01
DESIGNED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	DP
DATE:	01/19/2022
SCALE:	N.T.S.
REVISIONS	

**IMPACT ENVIRONMENTAL
CLOSURES, INC.**



170 KEYLAND COURT
BOHEMIA, NEW YORK 11716
TEL (631) 269-8800
FAX (631) 269-1599



PROJECT



LEGEND

-  LOT BOUNDARY
-  SUBJECT PROPERTY

NOTES:

**FIGURE 2:
SITE BOUNDARY MAP**

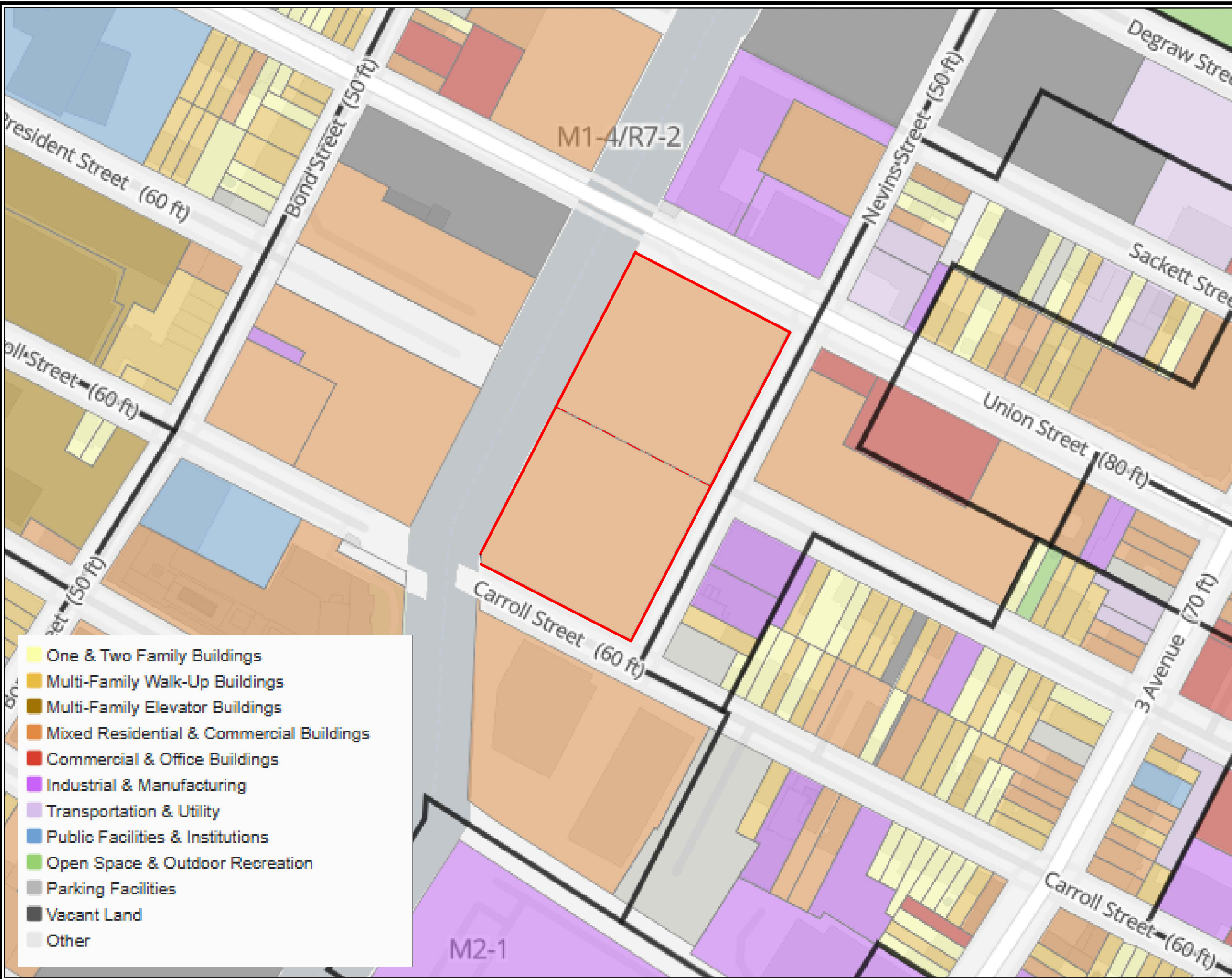
*318 Nevins Street,
Brooklyn, New York*

Figure No: 02

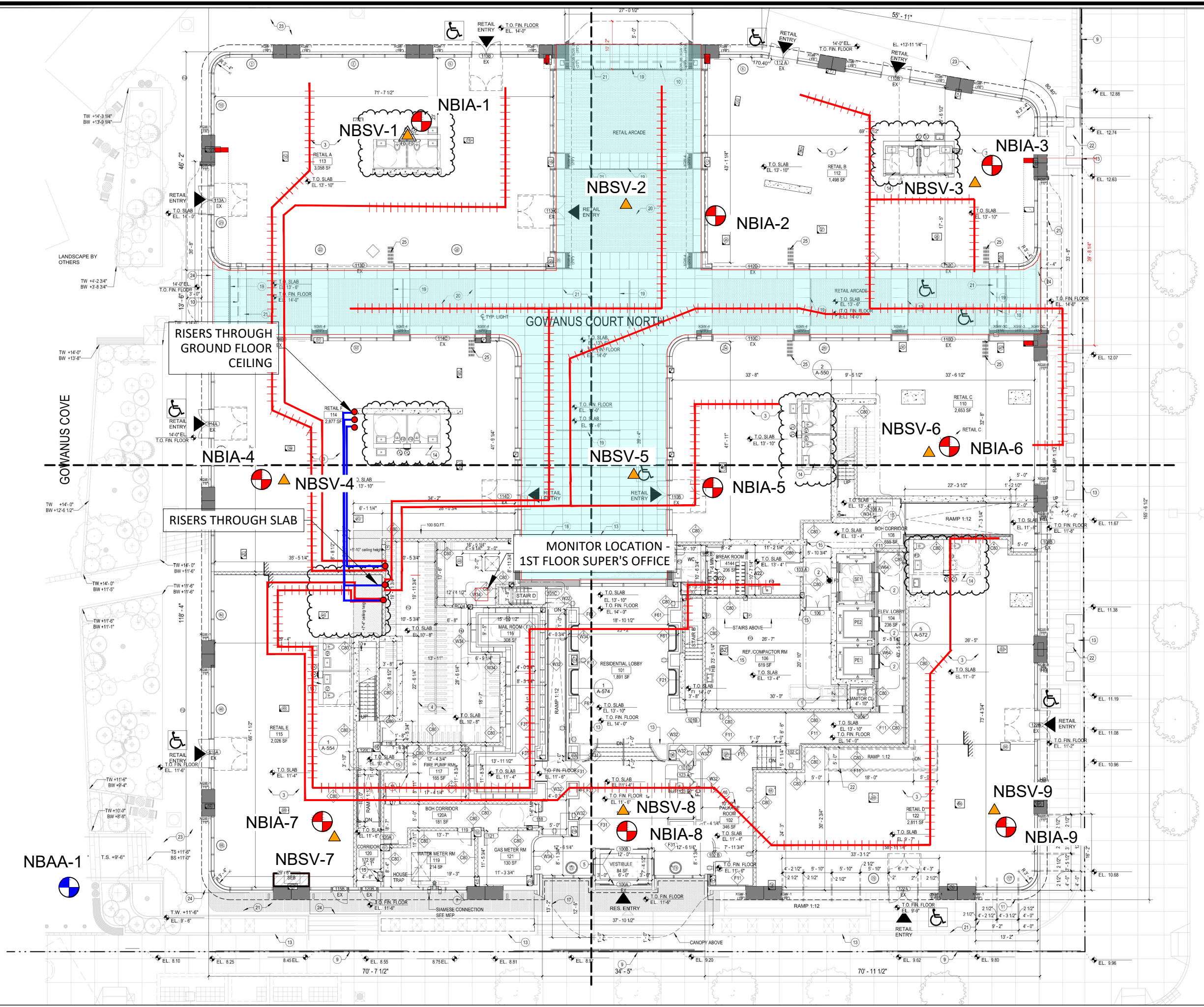
PROJECT NO:	15077-01
DESIGNED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	DP
DATE:	7/8/25
SCALE:	NTS
REVISIONS	

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-  One & Two Family Buildings
-  Multi-Family Walk-Up Buildings
-  Multi-Family Elevator Buildings
-  Mixed Residential & Commercial Buildings
-  Commercial & Office Buildings
-  Industrial & Manufacturing
-  Transportation & Utility
-  Public Facilities & Institutions
-  Open Space & Outdoor Recreation
-  Parking Facilities
-  Vacant Land
-  Other



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- 4-INCH SOLID SCHEDULE 40 PVC - SUB-SLAB
- - - - 4-INCH SLOTTED SCHEDULE 40 PVC - SUB-SLAB
- 6-INCH SCHEDULE 80 PVC - OVERHEAD
- ▲ VACUUM MONITORING/ POINT LOCATION
- RISER LOCATION
- INDOOR AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
- AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION

PROJECT

NORTH

0' 20' 40'

NOTES:

1. PIPING SLOPE IS 1%.
2. VERTICAL RISERS TERMINATE ABOVE THE ROOF LINE OF THE STAIRWELLS FOR BOTH BUILDINGS.
3. THE SUB SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION CONFIRMATION SAMPLING INVOLVES ONLY THE COLLECTION OF INDOOR AIR SAMPLES.

**FIGURE 3A:
NORTH BUILDING (498 UNION
STREET) SUB SLAB
DEPRESSURIZATION
CONFIRMATION SAMPLING MAP**

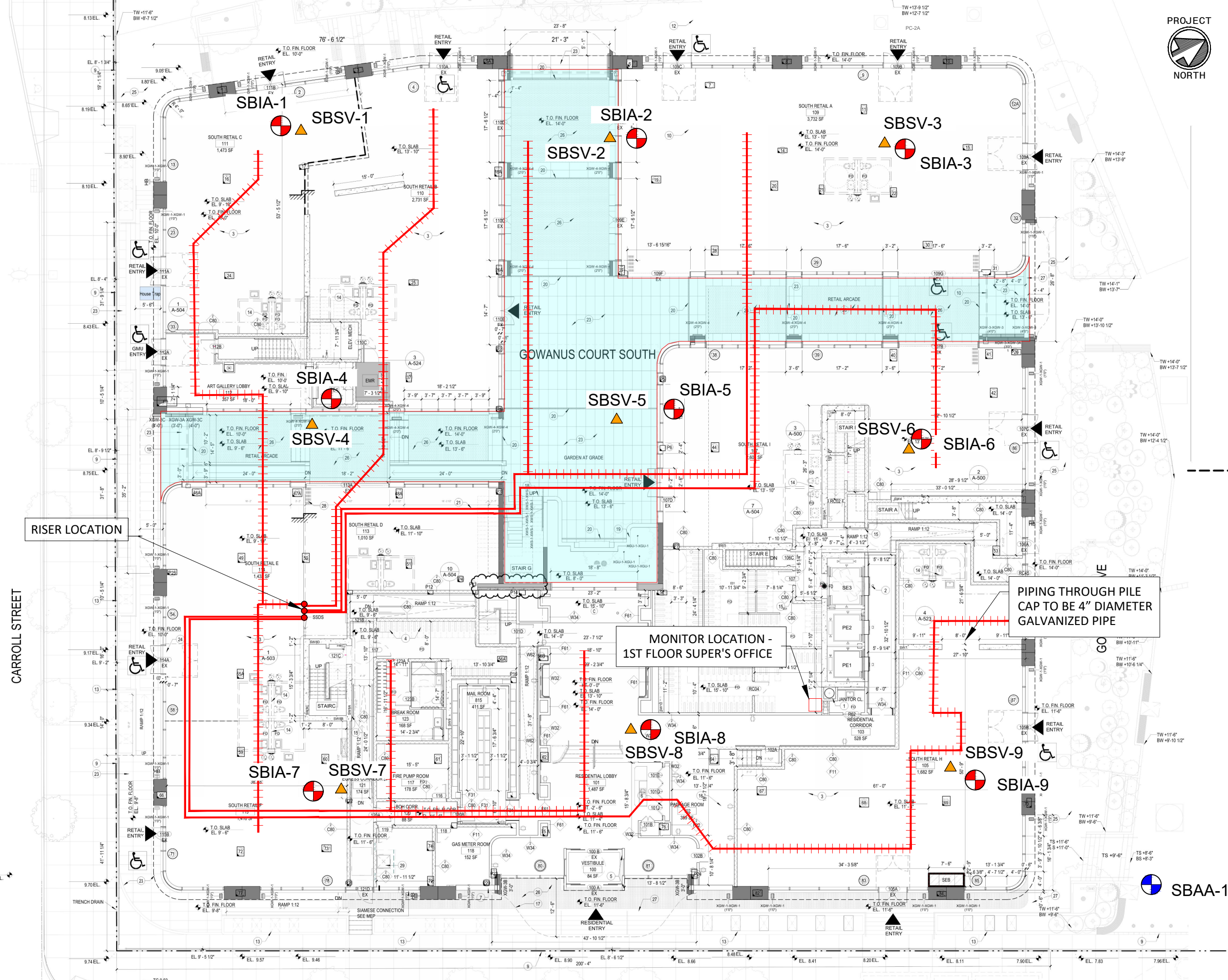
*318 Nevins Street
Brooklyn, New York*

PROJECT NO.	15977-01
DESIGNED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	DP
DATE:	5/29/2025
SCALE:	1" = 20'
REVISIONS	

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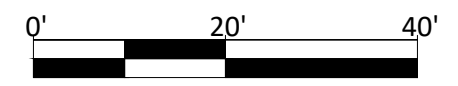
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LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- 4-INCH SOLID SCHEDULE 40 PVC - SUB-SLAB
- - - 4-INCH SLOTTED SCHEDULE 40 PVC - SUB-SLAB
- ▲ VACUUM MONITORING POINT LOCATION
- RISER LOCATION
- ⊗ INDOOR AIR SAMPLE LOCATION
- ⊗ AMBIENT AIR SAMPLE LOCATION



- NOTES:
1. PIPING SLOPE IS 1%.
 2. VERTICAL RISERS TERMINATE ABOVE THE ROOF LINE OF THE STAIRWELLS FOR BOTH BUILDINGS.
 3. THE SUB SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION CONFIRMATION SAMPLING INVOLVES ONLY THE COLLECTION OF INDOOR AIR SAMPLES.

RISER LOCATION

MONITOR LOCATION -
1ST FLOOR SUPER'S OFFICE

PIPING THROUGH PILE
CAP TO BE 4" DIAMETER
GALVANIZED PIPE

**FIGURE 3B:
SOUTH BUILDING (417 CARROLL
STREET) SUB SLAB
DEPRESSURIZATION
CONFIRMATION SAMPLING MAP**

318 Nevins Street
Brooklyn, New York

PROJECT NO.	15977-01
DESIGNED BY:	AB
DRAWN BY:	AB
CHECKED BY:	DP
DATE:	5/29/2025
SCALE:	1" = 20'
REVISIONS	

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Appendix A

318 Nevins Street, Brooklyn, NY



**NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
INDOOR AIR QUALITY QUESTIONNAIRE AND BUILDING INVENTORY
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

This form must be completed for each residence involved in indoor air testing.

Preparer's Name _____ Date/Time Prepared _____

Preparer's Affiliation _____ Phone No. _____

Purpose of Investigation _____

1. OCCUPANT:

Interviewed: Y / N

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

County: _____

Home Phone: _____ Office Phone: _____

Number of Occupants/persons at this location _____ Age of Occupants _____

2. OWNER OR LANDLORD: (Check if same as occupant ___)

Interviewed: Y / N

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

County: _____

Home Phone: _____ Office Phone: _____

3. BUILDING CHARACTERISTICS

Type of Building: (Circle appropriate response)

Residential
Industrial

School
Church

Commercial/Multi-use
Other: _____

If the property is residential, type? (Circle appropriate response)

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Ranch | 2-Family | 3-Family |
| Raised Ranch | Split Level | Colonial |
| Cape Cod | Contemporary | Mobile Home |
| Duplex | Apartment House | Townhouses/Condos |
| Modular | Log Home | Other: _____ |

If multiple units, how many? _____

If the property is commercial, type?

Business Type(s) _____

Does it include residences (i.e., multi-use)? Y / N If yes, how many? _____

Other characteristics:

Number of floors _____ Building age _____

Is the building insulated? Y / N How air tight? Tight / Average / Not Tight

4. AIRFLOW

Use air current tubes or tracer smoke to evaluate airflow patterns and qualitatively describe:

Airflow between floors

Airflow near source

Outdoor air infiltration

Infiltration into air ducts

5. BASEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION CHARACTERISTICS (Circle all that apply)

- a. Above grade construction: wood frame concrete stone brick
- b. Basement type: full crawlspace slab other _____
- c. Basement floor: concrete dirt stone other _____
- d. Basement floor: uncovered covered covered with _____
- e. Concrete floor: unsealed sealed sealed with _____
- f. Foundation walls: poured block stone other _____
- g. Foundation walls: unsealed sealed sealed with _____
- h. The basement is: wet damp dry moldy
- i. The basement is: finished unfinished partially finished
- j. Sump present? Y / N
- k. Water in sump? Y / N / not applicable

Basement/Lowest level depth below grade: _____(feet)

Identify potential soil vapor entry points and approximate size (e.g., cracks, utility ports, drains)

6. HEATING, VENTING and AIR CONDITIONING (Circle all that apply)

Type of heating system(s) used in this building: (circle all that apply – note primary)

- Hot air circulation
- Space Heaters
- Electric baseboard
- Heat pump
- Stream radiation
- Wood stove
- Hot water baseboard
- Radiant floor
- Outdoor wood boiler
- Other _____

The primary type of fuel used is:

- Natural Gas
- Electric
- Wood
- Fuel Oil
- Propane
- Coal
- Kerosene
- Solar

Domestic hot water tank fueled by: _____

Boiler/furnace located in: Basement Outdoors Main Floor Other _____

Air conditioning: Central Air Window units Open Windows None

Are there air distribution ducts present? Y / N

Describe the supply and cold air return ductwork, and its condition where visible, including whether there is a cold air return and the tightness of duct joints. Indicate the locations on the floor plan diagram.

7. OCCUPANCY

Is basement/lowest level occupied? Full-time Occasionally Seldom Almost Never

Level **General Use of Each Floor (e.g., familyroom, bedroom, laundry, workshop, storage)**

Basement	_____
1 st Floor	_____
2 nd Floor	_____
3 rd Floor	_____
4 th Floor	_____

8. FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE INDOOR AIR QUALITY

- a. Is there an attached garage? Y / N
- b. Does the garage have a separate heating unit? Y / N / NA
- c. Are petroleum-powered machines or vehicles stored in the garage (e.g., lawnmower, atv, car) Y / N / NA
Please specify _____
- d. Has the building ever had a fire? Y / N When? _____
- e. Is a kerosene or unvented gas space heater present? Y / N Where? _____
- f. Is there a workshop or hobby/craft area? Y / N Where & Type? _____
- g. Is there smoking in the building? Y / N How frequently? _____
- h. Have cleaning products been used recently? Y / N When & Type? _____
- i. Have cosmetic products been used recently? Y / N When & Type? _____

- j. Has painting/staining been done in the last 6 months? Y / N Where & When? _____
- k. Is there new carpet, drapes or other textiles? Y / N Where & When? _____
- l. Have air fresheners been used recently? Y / N When & Type? _____
- m. Is there a kitchen exhaust fan? Y / N If yes, where vented? _____
- n. Is there a bathroom exhaust fan? Y / N If yes, where vented? _____
- o. Is there a clothes dryer? Y / N If yes, is it vented outside? Y / N
- p. Has there been a pesticide application? Y / N When & Type? _____

Are there odors in the building? Y / N
If yes, please describe: _____

Do any of the building occupants use solvents at work? Y / N
(e.g., chemical manufacturing or laboratory, auto mechanic or auto body shop, painting, fuel oil delivery, boiler mechanic, pesticide application, cosmetologist)

If yes, what types of solvents are used? _____

If yes, are their clothes washed at work? Y / N

Do any of the building occupants regularly use or work at a dry-cleaning service? (Circle appropriate response)

Yes, use dry-cleaning regularly (weekly)	No
Yes, use dry-cleaning infrequently (monthly or less)	Unknown
Yes, work at a dry-cleaning service	

Is there a radon mitigation system for the building/structure? Y / N Date of Installation: _____
Is the system active or passive? Active/Passive

9. WATER AND SEWAGE

Water Supply: Public Water Drilled Well Driven Well Dug Well Other: _____

Sewage Disposal: Public Sewer Septic Tank Leach Field Dry Well Other: _____

10. RELOCATION INFORMATION (for oil spill residential emergency)

a. Provide reasons why relocation is recommended: _____

b. Residents choose to: remain in home relocate to friends/family relocate to hotel/motel

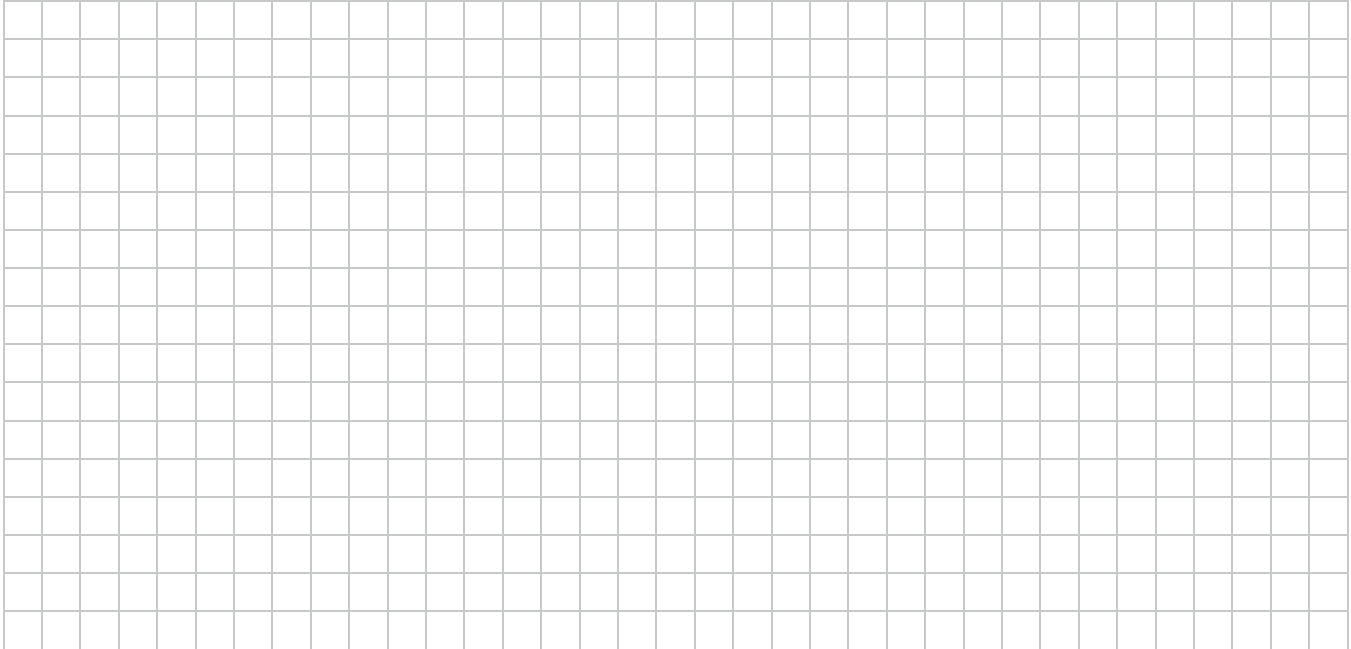
c. Responsibility for costs associated with reimbursement explained? Y / N

d. Relocation package provided and explained to residents? Y / N

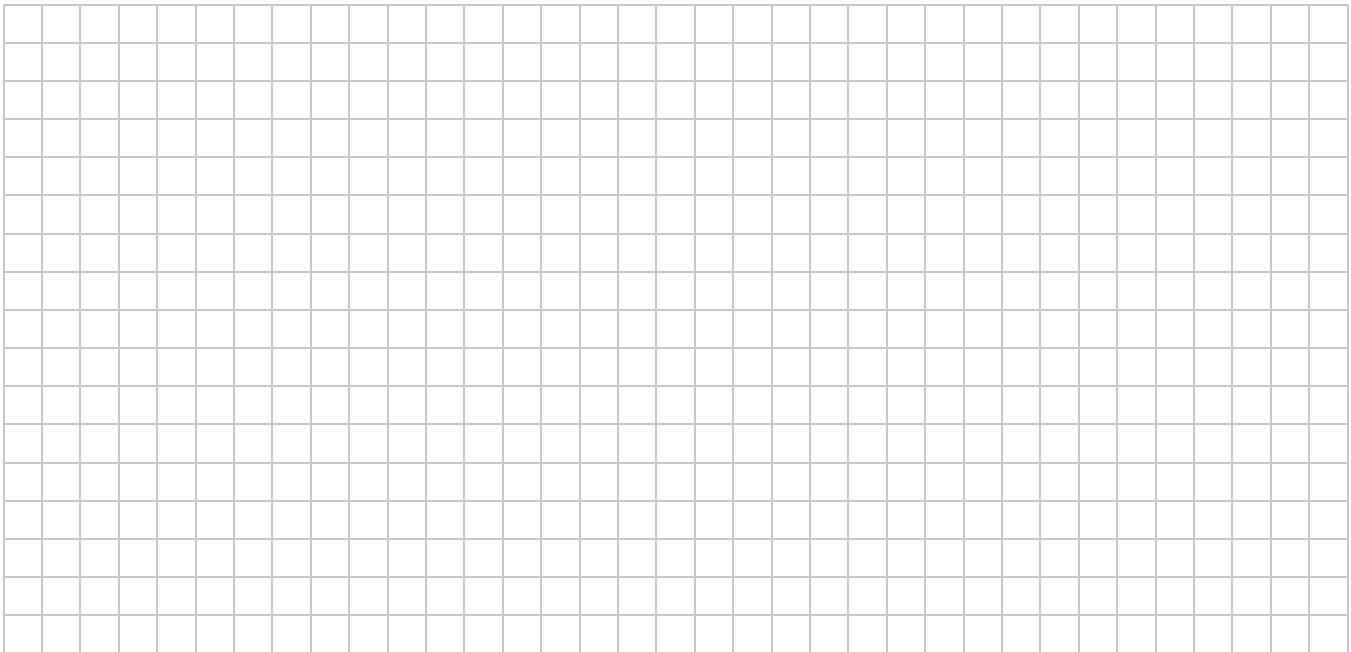
11. FLOOR PLANS

Draw a plan view sketch of the basement and first floor of the building. Indicate air sampling locations, possible indoor air pollution sources and PID meter readings. If the building does not have a basement, please note.

Basement:



First Floor:



12. OUTDOOR PLOT

Draw a sketch of the area surrounding the building being sampled. If applicable, provide information on spill locations, potential air contamination sources (industries, gas stations, repair shops, landfills, etc.), outdoor air sampling location(s) and PID meter readings.

Also indicate compass direction, wind direction and speed during sampling, the locations of the well and septic system, if applicable, and a qualifying statement to help locate the site on a topographic map.





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 www.impactenvironmental.com

Project #:	Date:	Pg. of
Client:		Staff:
Site:		
Task:		

Sample ID	Sample Type (IA, SS, A)	Location (e.g., basement, etc.)	Slab Thickness (in.)	Can ID	Flow ID	PID Reading (ppm)	Purge Vol.	Start/End Time	Start/End Press.	Sample Duration	Misc. Observation Notes

*IA = Indoor Air, SS = Sub-Slab, and A = Ambient