

DECISION DOCUMENT

John Tynan Senior Residence
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224401
December 2025



**Department of
Environmental
Conservation**

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

DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT

John Tynan Senior Residence
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224401
December 2025

Statement of Purpose and Basis

This document presents the remedy for the John Tynan Senior Residence 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 (NYSDEC) for the John Tynan Senior Residence site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by NYSDEC.

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.
- 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, to meet the 2020 Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York (or most recent edition) to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.

As part of the remedial design program, to evaluate the remedy with respect to green and sustainable remediation principles, an environmental footprint analysis will be completed. The environmental footprint analysis will be completed using an accepted environmental footprint analysis calculator such as SEFA (Spreadsheets for Environmental Footprint Analysis, USEPA), SiteWise™ (available in the Sustainable Remediation Forum [SURF] library) or similar NYSDEC accepted tool. Water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, renewable and non-renewable energy use, waste reduction and material use will be estimated, and goals for the project related to these green and sustainable remediation metrics, as well as for minimizing community impacts, protecting habitats and natural and cultural resources, and promoting environmental justice, will be incorporated into the remedial design program, as appropriate. The project design specifications will include detailed requirements to achieve the green and sustainable remediation goals. Further, progress with respect to green and sustainable remediation metrics will be tracked during implementation of the remedial action and reported in the Final Engineering Report (FER), including a comparison to the goals established during the remedial design program.

Additionally, the remedial design program will include a climate change vulnerability assessment, to evaluate the impact of climate change on the project site and the proposed remedy. Potential vulnerabilities associated with extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, lightning, heat stress and drought), flooding, and sea level rise will be identified, and the remedial design program will incorporate measures to minimize the impact of climate change on potential identified vulnerabilities.

2. Excavation

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

- grossly contaminated soil, as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.2(u);
- soil exceeding the 6 NYCRR Part 371 hazardous criteria for lead; and
- soils that create a nuisance condition, as defined in Commissioner Policy CP-51 Section G.

All soils in the upper two feet which exceed the restricted residential soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) will be excavated and transported off-site for disposal. Approximately 1,600 cubic yards of contaminated soil will be removed from the site. Collection and analysis of confirmation samples at the remedial excavation depth will be used to verify that SCOs for the site have been achieved. If confirmation sampling indicates that SCOs were not achieved at the stated remedial depth, the Applicant must notify NYSDEC, submit the sample results and, and in consultation with NYSDEC, determine if further remedial excavation is necessary. Further excavation for development will proceed after confirmation samples demonstrate that SCOs for the site have been achieved.

To ensure proper handling and disposal of excavated material, waste characterization sampling

will be completed for all identified contaminated site material. Waste characterization sampling will be performed exclusively for the purposes of off-site disposal in a manner suitable to receiving facilities and in conformance with applicable federal, state and local laws, rules, and regulations and facility-specific permits.

3. Backfill

Backfill 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. Approximately 1,600 cubic yards of clean fill will be imported for this purpose.

4. Cover System

A site cover will be required in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable SCOs, to allow for future restricted residential use of the site. 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.

5. Institutional Controls

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 NYSDEC 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 NYCDOHMH; and
- require compliance with the NYSDEC 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 Remedy Element 5

above.

- Engineering Controls: The site cover system discussed in Remedy Element 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;
 - a provision for further investigation and remediation should large scale redevelopment occur, if any of the existing structures are demolished, or if the subsurface is otherwise made accessible. The nature and extent of contamination in areas where access was previously limited or unavailable will be immediately and thoroughly investigated pursuant to a plan approved by the NYSDEC. Based on the investigation results and the NYSDEC determination of the need for a remedy, a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) will be developed for the final remedy for the site, including removal and/or treatment of any source areas to the extent feasible. Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) activities will continue through this process. Any necessary remediation will be completed prior to, or in association with, redevelopment. This includes the areas of the existing residential building;
 - 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, 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 Remedy Element 4 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 NYSDEC 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 groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
 - a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the NYSDEC;
 - 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 NYSDEC guidance, as appropriate. The remedy is protective of public health and the environment.

December 23, 2025



Date

Scott Deyette, Director
Remedial Bureau B

DECISION DOCUMENT

John Tynan Senior Residence
Brooklyn, Kings County
Site No. C224401
December 2025

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), 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, where a contaminant is present at levels exceeding the soil cleanup objectives or other health-based or environmental standards, criteria or guidance, based on the reasonably anticipated use of the property.

NYSDEC 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

NYSDEC 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 NYSDEC 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=C224401>

Brooklyn Community Board #6
250 Baltic Street
Brooklyn, NY 11201
Phone: (718) 643-3027

Brooklyn Public Library - Pacific Branch
25 Fourth Avenue
Brooklyn, NY 11231
Phone: (718) 638-1531

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that NYSDEC'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 0.889-acre site is located at 41 First Street in the Gowanus neighborhood of Brooklyn, NY and is designated as tax Block 451, portion of Lot 25. The site is bound by Carroll Street to the north; Bond Street to the east; First Street to the south; and residential buildings to the west.

Site Features: The irregular polygon-shaped site is currently developed with an occupied, 6-story residential building on the western portion of the site with the remainder of the site being comprised of landscaped areas and asphalt-paved parking areas.

Current Zoning and Land Use: The site is currently zoned as R6A (residential). The greater surrounding area consists of predominantly residential and commercial properties with some open space/parks, and industrial/manufacturing uses.

Past Use of the Site: Historical uses of the site include mixed-use residential and retail use buildings along Carroll Street, residential buildings along Bond Street and a factory (1886-1980s). The historical operations of the factory building included tobacco manufacturing, metal packaging, various manufacturing operations including paper products and box manufacturing, and a baking company. The former structures were demolished between 1982 and 1986. The existing multi-story residential building was constructed on a portion of the lot in 1985.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The site elevation ranges from approximately 11 feet National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) on the eastern portion of the site to 19 feet NAVD88 on the western portion of the site. The site soils consist of historic urban fill characterized as sand, gravel, and silt with varying amounts of glass, coal, brick, wood, and ash from surface grade to depths ranging between 10 to 20 feet below ground surface (bgs). The fill material is underlain by sand and silt. Groundwater is present at 7.23 to 15.13 feet bgs. Groundwater flow is to the southeast toward the Gowanus Canal.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

NYSDEC 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, an alternative that restricts 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) 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

One or more of the Applicants under the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement is a Participant. The Participants have an obligation to address on-site and off-site contamination. However, NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health have 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
- 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. NYSDEC 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 contaminants of concern identified at this site are:

benzo(a)pyrene	lead
benzo(a)anthracene	mercury
benzo(b)fluoranthene	tetrachloroethene (PCE)
arsenic	ethylbenzene

The contaminants 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, sub-slab soil vapor and indoor air samples were analyzed for VOCs. Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminants of concern include SVOCs and metals in soils; metals in groundwater; and VOCs in soil vapor.

Soil: Soil data were compared to Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives (RRSCO). SVOCs were found exceeding RRSCOs in fill material include maximum concentrations of benzo(a)anthracene at 19 parts per million or ppm (RRSCO is 1 ppm); benzo(a)pyrene at 15 ppm (RRSCO is 1 ppm); and benzo(b)fluoranthene at 19 ppm (RRSCO is 1 ppm). Metals include maximum concentrations of arsenic at 96.7 ppm (RRSCO is 16 ppm); lead at 2,060 ppm (RRSCO is 400 ppm); and mercury at 13.5 ppm (RRSCO is 0.81 ppm). No VOCs, PCBs, pesticides or PFAS were detected above RRSCOs. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts to soil related to this site.

Groundwater: The primary contaminants of concern in groundwater are metals. Total metals in groundwater that exceed the Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (AWQSGVs) include maximum concentrations of total arsenic at 146 parts per billion (ppb) (AWQSGV of 25 ppb); total lead at 1,540 ppb (AWQSGV of 25 ppb); and total mercury at 11.4 ppb (AWQSGV of 0.7 ppb). These concentrations were only found in the unfiltered samples. Filtered samples had lower concentrations, below AWQSGVs, such as a maximum concentration of arsenic at 8.4 ppb; lead at 22.9 ppb; and mercury under the reporting limit of 0.2 ppb. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) were reported at concentrations of up to 332 and 97.4 parts per trillion (ppt), respectively, compared to AWQSGVs of 6.7 ppt for PFOA and 2.7 ppt for PFOS. No VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs or pesticides were detected above their respective AWQSGVs. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts to groundwater related to this site.

Soil Vapor & Indoor Air: VOC concentrations were detected in soil vapor throughout the site. PCE was detected in soil vapor at concentrations up to 2,800 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m³); and ethylbenzene was detected in soil vapor at concentrations up to 170 ug/m³. Evaluation of sub-slab soil vapor samples and collocated indoor air samples for the existing building in accordance with NYSDOH's Soil Vapor Intrusion Guidance indicates no further action is necessary. Data does not indicate any off-site impacts to 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*.

People will not come into contact with contaminated soil or groundwater unless they dig below ground surface. People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a 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. Environmental sampling indicates soil vapor intrusion from site contamination is not a current concern for on- or off-site buildings. However, the potential exists for the inhalation of site contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion for any future on-site development.

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.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated 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 use with site-specific soil cleanup objectives remedy.

The selected remedy is referred to as the Excavation and Cover System remedy.

The elements of the selected remedy, as shown in Figure 2 and 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;
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- 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.
- 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, to meet the 2020 Energy Conservation Construction Code of New York (or most recent edition) to improve energy efficiency as an element of construction.

As part of the remedial design program, to evaluate the remedy with respect to green and sustainable remediation principles, an environmental footprint analysis will be completed. The environmental footprint analysis will be completed using an accepted environmental footprint analysis calculator such as SEFA (Spreadsheets for Environmental Footprint Analysis, USEPA), SiteWiseTM (available in the Sustainable Remediation Forum [SURF] library) or similar NYSDEC accepted tool. Water consumption, greenhouse gas emissions, renewable and non-renewable energy use, waste reduction and material use will be estimated, and goals for the project related to these green and sustainable remediation metrics, as well as for minimizing

community impacts, protecting habitats and natural and cultural resources, and promoting environmental justice, will be incorporated into the remedial design program, as appropriate. The project design specifications will include detailed requirements to achieve the green and sustainable remediation goals. Further, progress with respect to green and sustainable remediation metrics will be tracked during implementation of the remedial action and reported in the Final Engineering Report (FER), including a comparison to the goals established during the remedial design program.

Additionally, the remedial design program will include a climate change vulnerability assessment, to evaluate the impact of climate change on the project site and the proposed remedy. Potential vulnerabilities associated with extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, lightning, heat stress and drought), flooding, and sea level rise will be identified, and the remedial design program will incorporate measures to minimize the impact of climate change on potential identified vulnerabilities.

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5. Institutional Controls

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 NYSDEC 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 NYCDOHMH; and
- require compliance with the NYSDEC approved Site Management Plan.

6. Site Management Plan

A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:

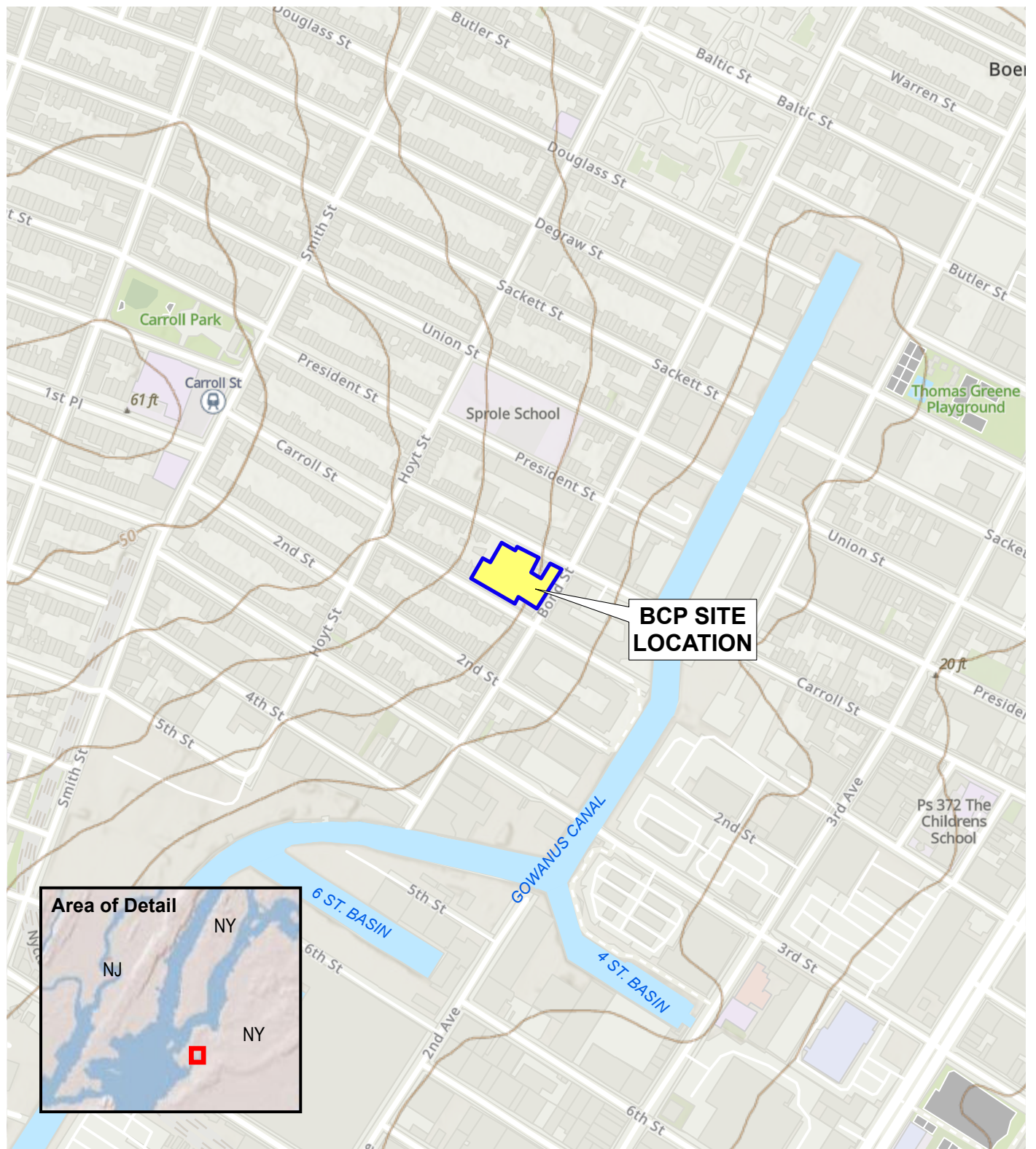
- a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:
 - Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed in Remedy Element 5 above.
 - Engineering Controls: The site cover system discussed in Remedy Element 4.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

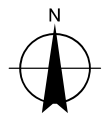
- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
- a provision for further investigation and remediation should large scale redevelopment occur, if any of the existing structures are demolished, or if the subsurface is otherwise made accessible. The nature and extent of contamination in areas where access was previously limited or unavailable will be immediately and thoroughly investigated pursuant to a plan approved by the NYSDEC. Based on the

investigation results and the NYSDEC determination of the need for a remedy, a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) will be developed for the final remedy for the site, including removal and/or treatment of any source areas to the extent feasible. Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) activities will continue through this process. Any necessary remediation will be completed prior to, or in association with, redevelopment. This includes the areas of the existing residential building;

- 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, 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 Remedy Element 4 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 NYSDEC 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 groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
 - a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the NYSDEC;
 - monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings on the site, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.



Service Layer Credits: USGS The National Map: 3d Elevation Program,
Data Refreshed July, 2021



akrf

440 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016

JOHN TYNAN SENIOR RESIDENCE

41 First Street
Brooklyn, New York

BCP SITE LOCATION

DATE

4/22/2025

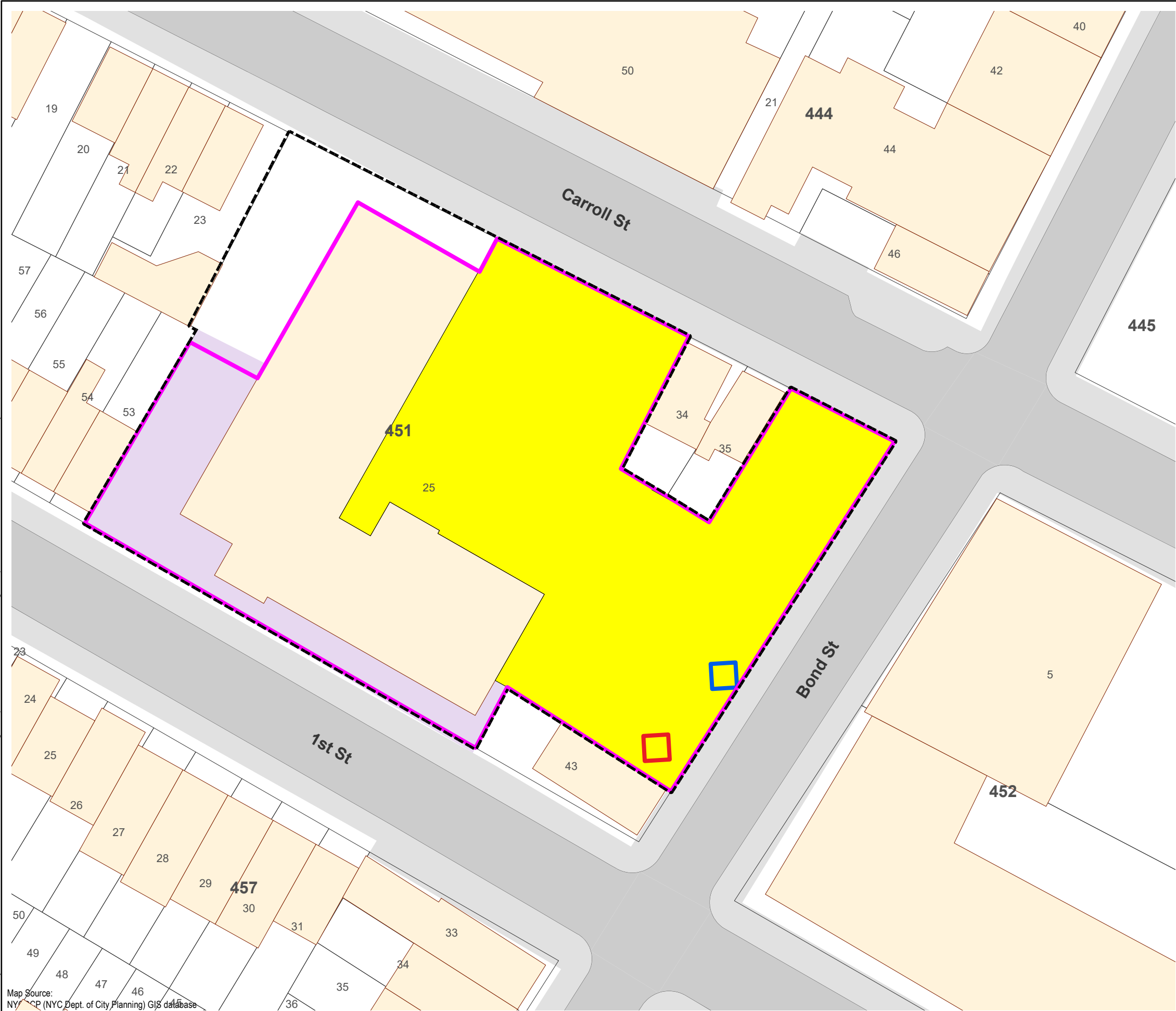
PROJECT NO.

230346

FIGURE

1

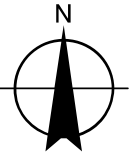
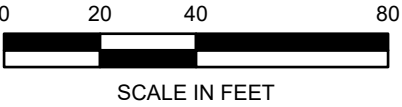
AKRF_O:\Projects\230346 - 41 FIRST ST, BROOKLYN\SAR\230346 BCP RAWP Figures.aprx 6/20/2025 12:12 PM\230346 Fig 9 Proposed Extents of Remedial Excavation Areas.jszalus




Map Source:
NYCP (NYC Dept. of City Planning) GIS database

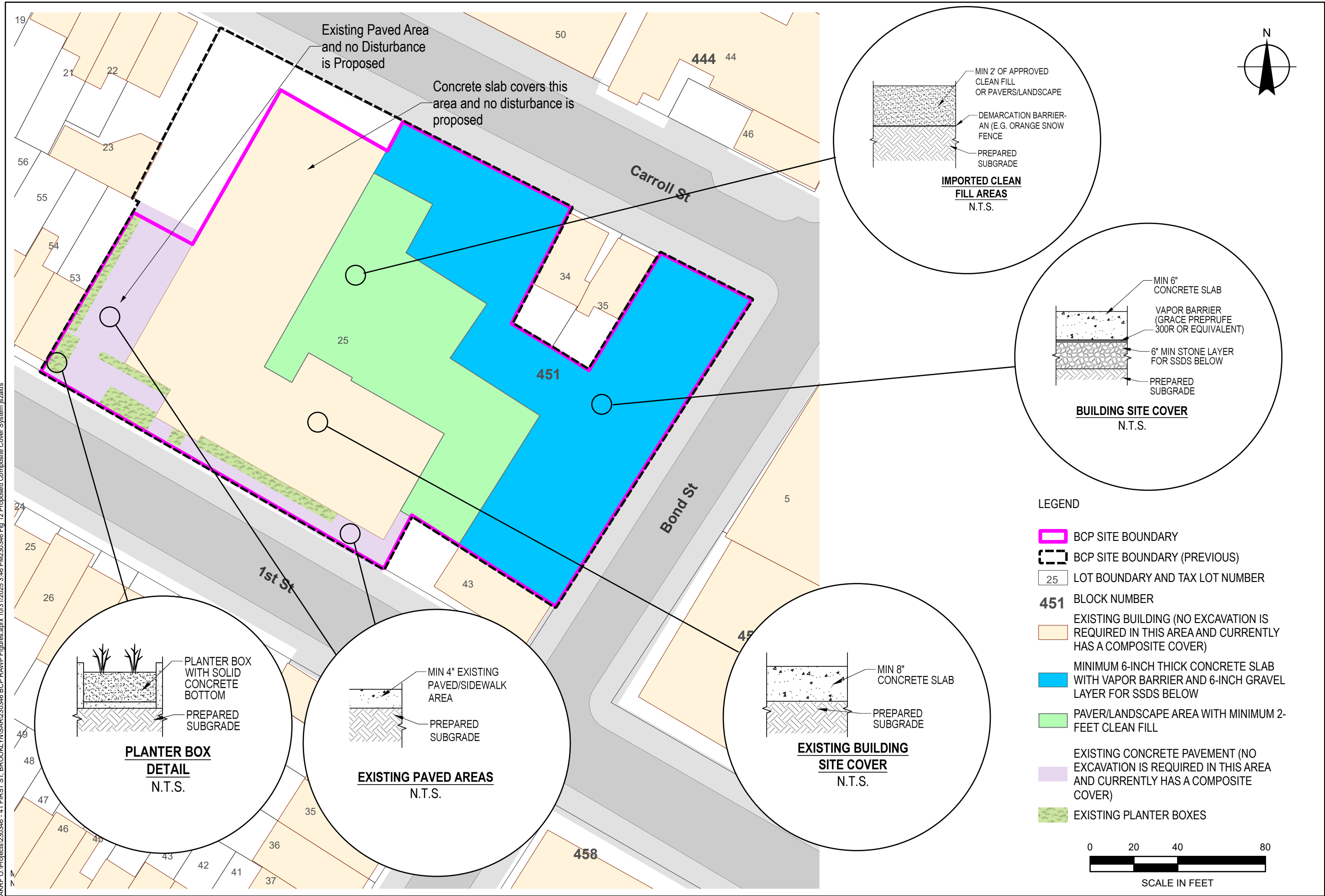
LEGEND

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- BCP SITE BOUNDARY (PREVIOUS)
- LOT BOUNDARY AND TAX LOT NUMBER
- 451** BLOCK NUMBER
- EXISTING BUILDING (NO EXCAVATION IS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AND CURRENTLY HAS A COMPOSITE COVER)
- EXISTING CONCRETE PAVEMENT (NO EXCAVATION IS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AND CURRENTLY HAS A COMPOSITE COVER)
- REMEDIAL EXCAVATION TO APPROXIMATELY TO A MINIMUM 2 FEET BELOW GRADE TO ACHIEVE A TRACK 4 CLEANUP
- HAZARDOUS LEAD-CONTAMINATED HOTSPOT AROUND SB-111 (EXCAVATE TO APPROXIMATELY 1 FEET BELOW GRADE)
- PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED HOTSPOT AROUND SB-112 (EXCAVATE TO APPROXIMATELY 5-10 FEET BELOW GRADE)



 440 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016	
JOHN TYNAN SENIOR RESIDENCE 41 First Street Brooklyn, New York	
PROPOSED EXTENTS OF REMEDIAL EXCAVATION AREAS	
DATE	6/20/2025
PROJECT NO.	230346
FIGURE	2

AKRF C:\Projects\230346 - 41 First St, Brooklyn\YNSAR\230346 BCP RAWP Figures.aprx 10/31/2025 3:46 PM\230346 Fig. 12 Proposed Composite Cover System iszslus



LEGEND

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- BCP SITE BOUNDARY (PREVIOUS)
- LOT BOUNDARY AND TAX LOT NUMBER
- 25
- 451
- BLOCK NUMBER
- EXISTING BUILDING (NO EXCAVATION IS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AND CURRENTLY HAS A COMPOSITE COVER)
- MINIMUM 6-INCH THICK CONCRETE SLAB WITH VAPOR BARRIER AND 6-INCH GRAVEL LAYER FOR SSDS BELOW
- PAVER/LANDSCAPE AREA WITH MINIMUM 2- FEET CLEAN FILL
- EXISTING CONCRETE PAVEMENT (NO EXCAVATION IS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA AND CURRENTLY HAS A COMPOSITE COVER)
- EXISTING PLANTER BOXES

