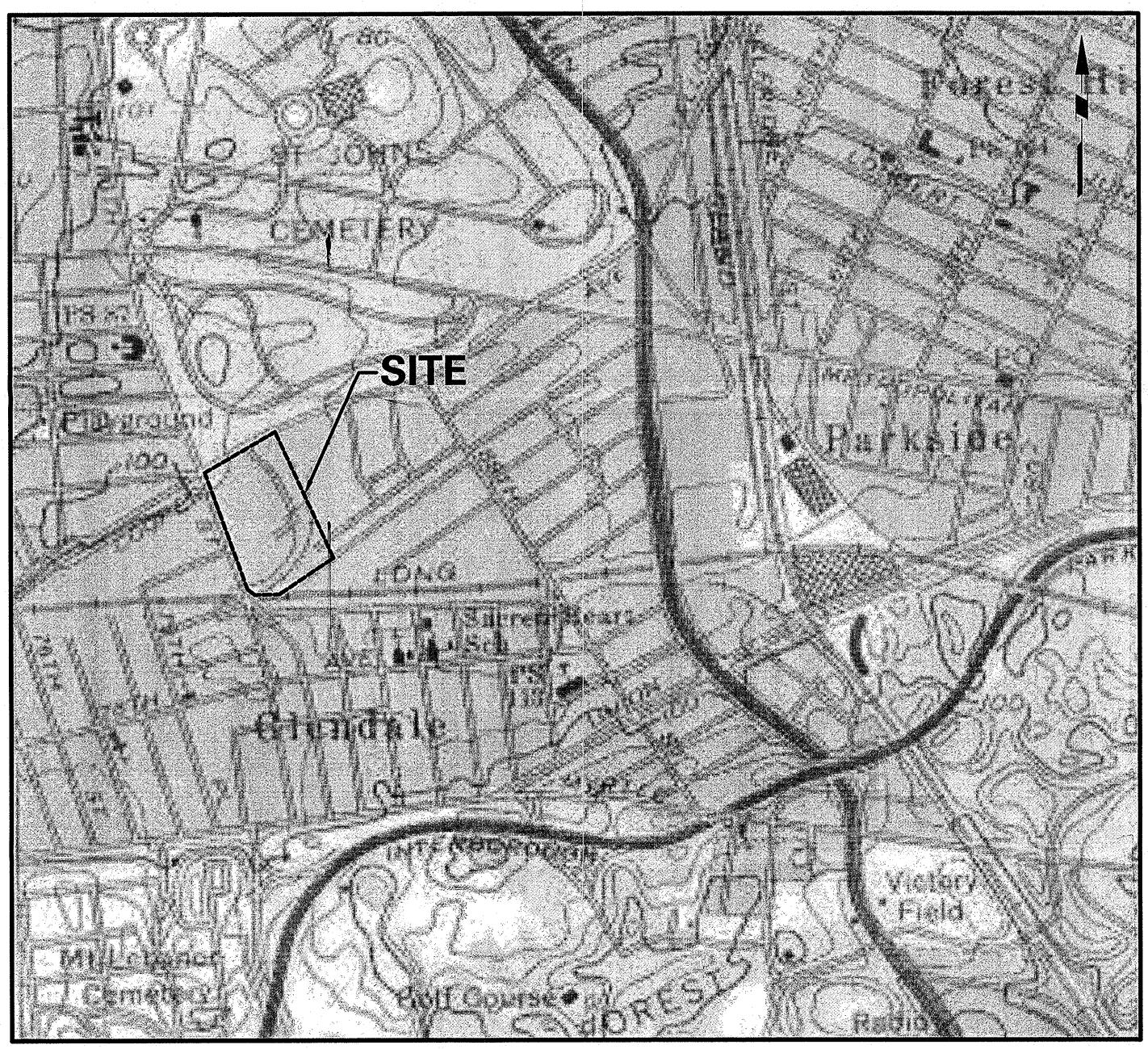
# APPENDIX L

# SSDS As-Built Drawings – Building 4

# THE SHOPS AT ATLAS PARK **BUILDING 4 SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM AS-BUILT DRAWINGS** QUEENS, NEW YORK



Base Map taken from New York USGS Quadrangle Map - Jamaica

# SITE LOCATION MAP

**DRAWING NAME** 

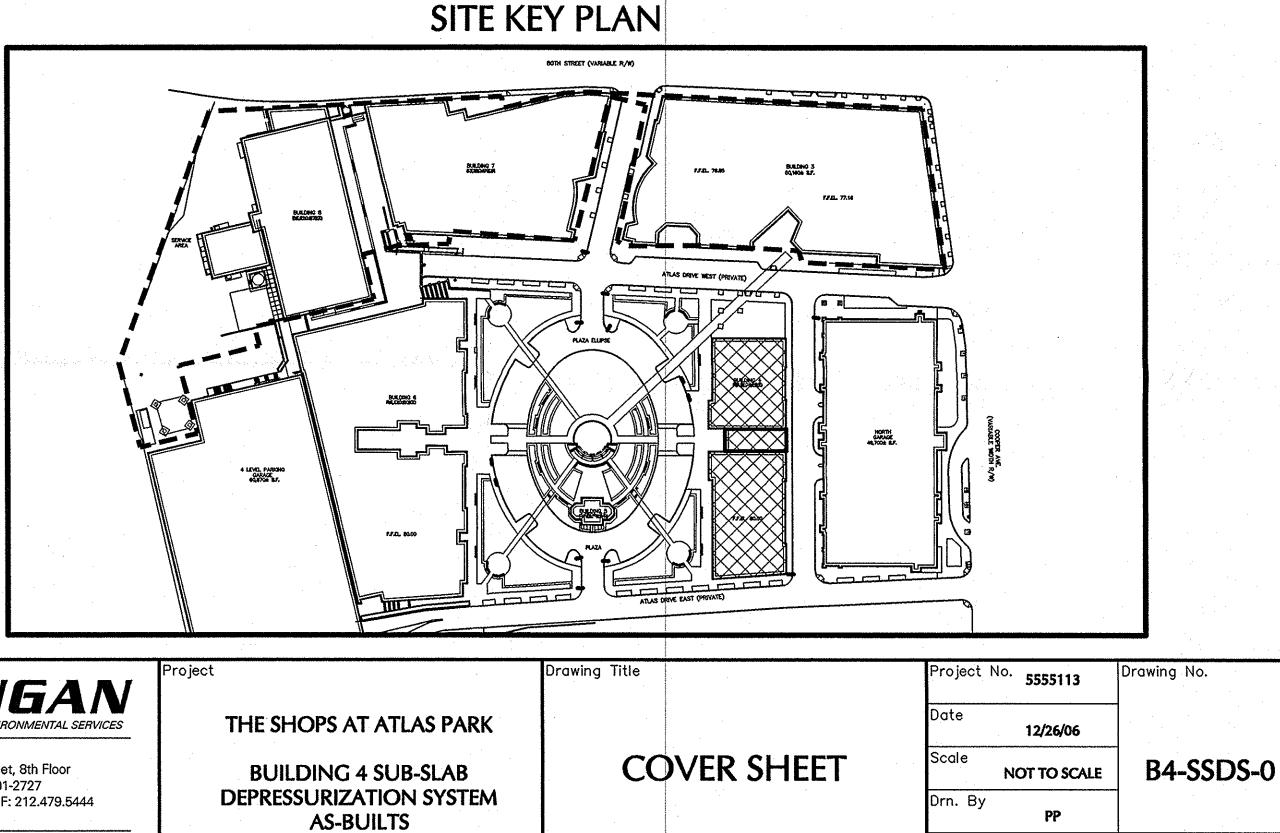
**COVER SHEET** 

SUB-SLAB DEPRESSU SYSTEM LAYOUT (AS

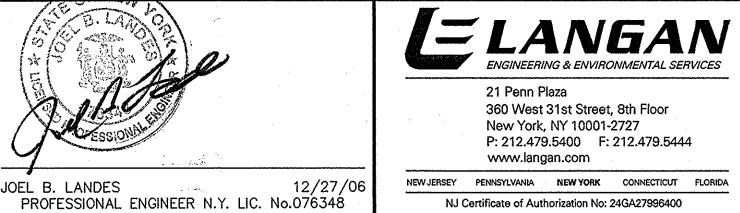
**CELLAR AND FIRST FI** PLANS (AS-BUILT)

SECOND FLOOR AND PLANS (AS-BUILT)

SUB-SLAB DEPRESSU SYSTEM DETAIL (AS-



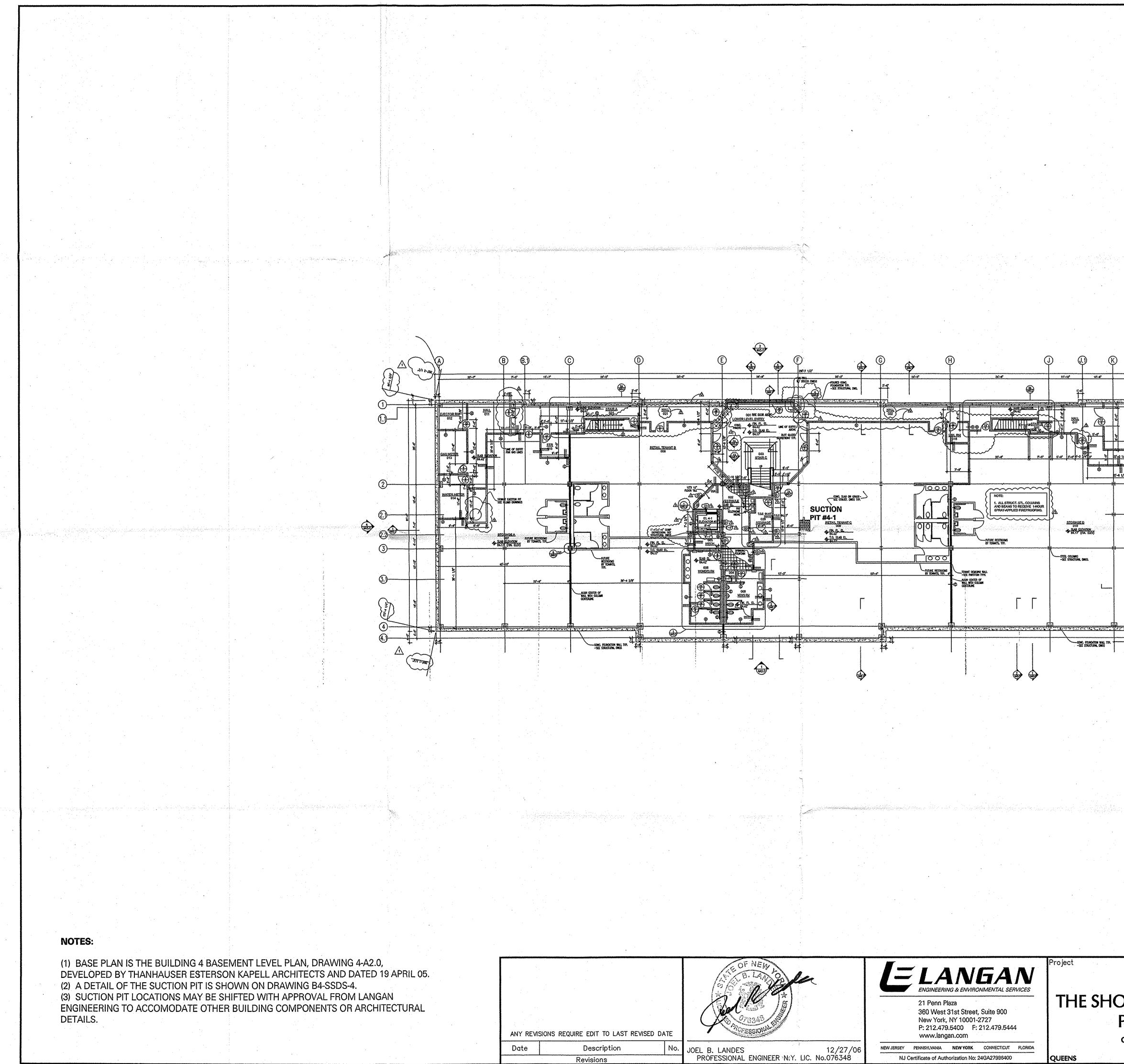




LIST O	F DRAWINGS	
	SCALE	DRAWING NUMBER
	NOT TO SCALE	B4-SSDS-0
JRIZATION S-BUILT)	1" = 16'	B4-SSDS-1
LOOR	1" = 16'	B4-SSDS-2
ROOF	1" = 16'	B4-SSDS-3
JRIZATION BUILT)	AS SHOWN	B4-SSDS-4

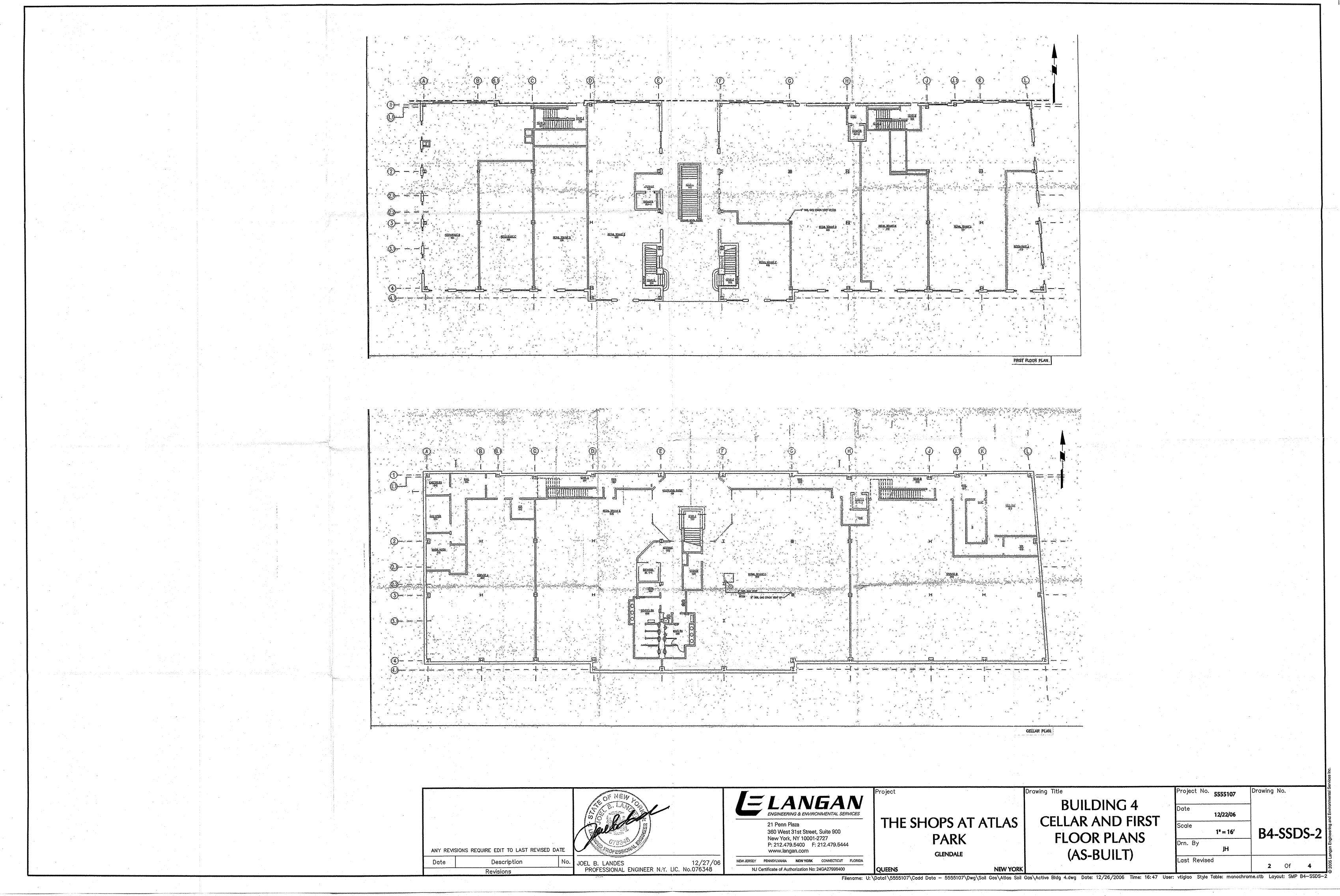
NEW YOR

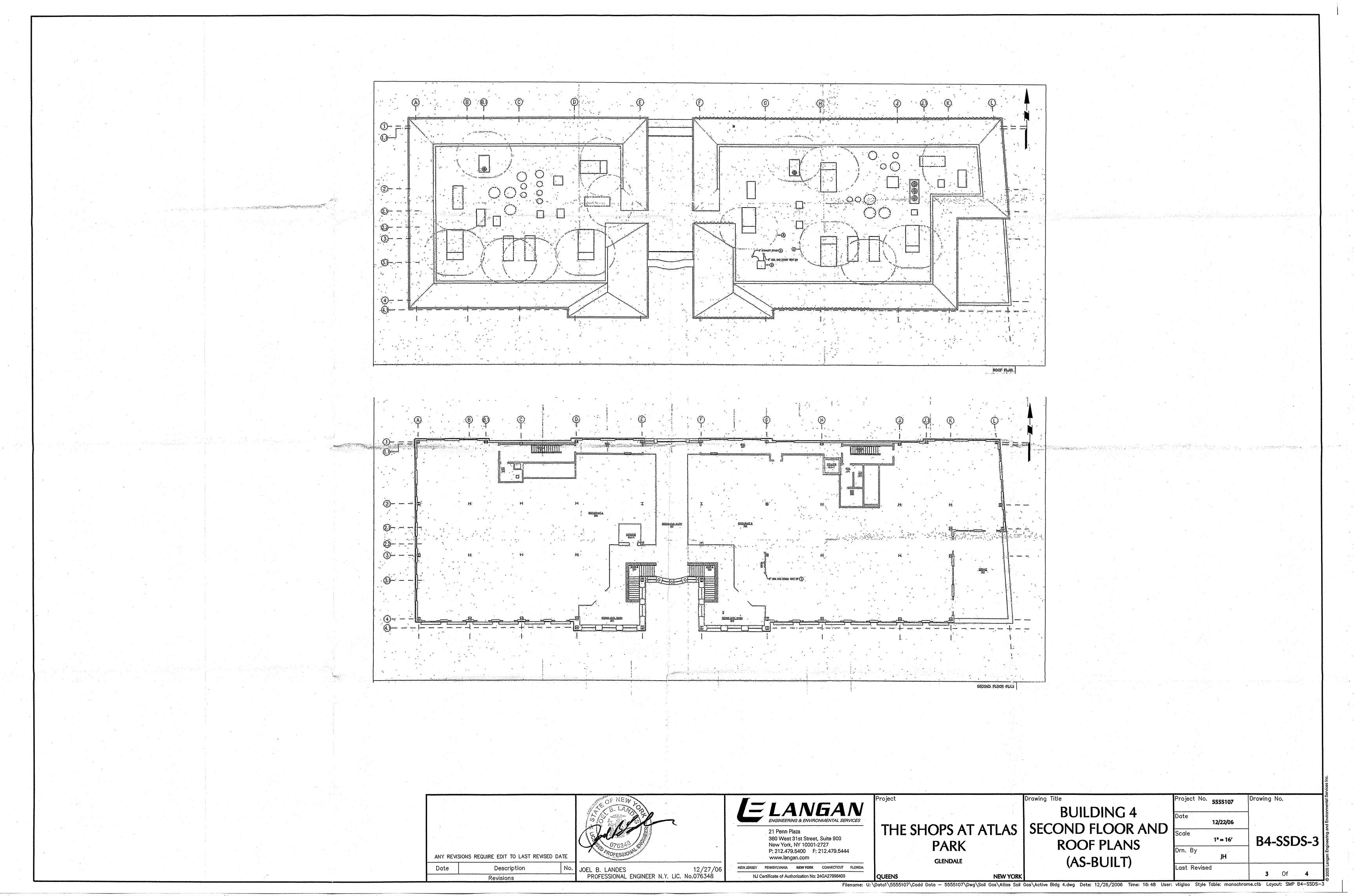
ast Revised

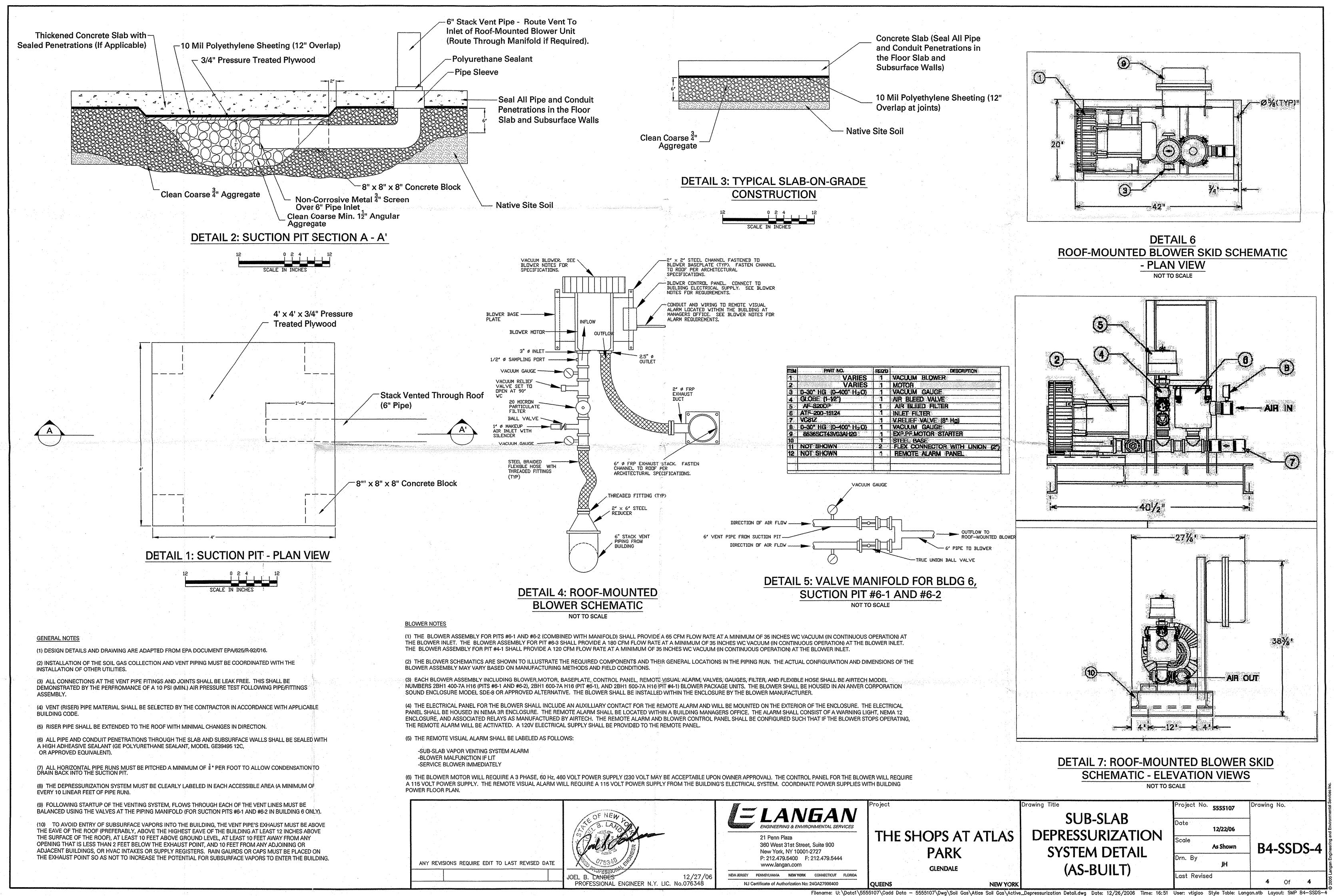


OPS AT ATLAS PARK	S DEPRE	JILDING 4 UB-SLAB SSURIZATION EM LAYOUT	Date 1	555107 Drawing 2/22/06 I" = 16' B4	g No. <b>I-SSDS-1</b> Of <b>4</b>
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			L.SELLOCK	BOOLEETING	

Filename: U: \Data1\5555107\Cadd Data - 5555107\Dwg\Soil Gas\Atlas Soil Gas\Active Bldg 4.dwg Date: 12/26/2006 Time: 16:46 User: vtiglao Style Table: monochrome.ctb Layout: SMP B4-SSDS-1









December 30, 2005

Mr. Jamie P. Barr Assistant Project Manager *LANGAN* | *ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES* 21 Penn Plaza 360 West 31st Street, 8th Floor New York, NY 10001-27278, via email jbarr@Langan.com

### Re: Atlas Park Sub-Slab Evaluation and Smoke Test Buildings 4 & 6, Glendale, Queens, NY LEA Project #05-323

Dear Mr. Barr:

On December 14, 2005, Scott Yanuck and Nicholas Mouganis completed evaluation of the effectiveness of the existing sub-slab venting (depressurization) system by measuring the created pressure field. Upon inspection of the buildings, we found all sub-slab systems operational, all suction pits completed, and the majority of the joints in the slab sealed.

This evaluation consisted of a series of sub-slab air communication tests to measure the pressure differential created by the system in operation at various points in each of two buildings. In the process, we determined the radius of influence for each suction pit. Small diameter test holes were drilled into the slab at strategic measuring point locations and at varying distances from each suction pit. Differential pressure measurements at these points enabled us to characterize, by interpolation or extrapolation, the extent and intensity of the active pressure field. Measurement was by digital manometer. This procedure was repeated until sufficient data was gathered to indicate the perimeter of the detectable influence area (minimum .001 water column inches). Test holes were filled with backer rod and urethane caulk at conclusion of testing.

All measurements are documented in this report and attached pressure field map. Based on inspection of the systems, measurements and smoke testing completed, we have the following comments and conclusions:

- 1. An inspection of risers and suction pits found all locations complete, with no deficiencies noted.
- 2. A number of deficiencies in the slab were noted near suction pits 6-1 and 6-2. These consisted of non-caulked joints along the parking garage wall in the 6-2 floor and several areas missing a concrete slab in the 6-1 floor. Sewer or drainage sumps noted near 6-1 are not connected with the sub slab, as smoke did not get drawn into openings at grade.
- 3. With the exception of deficiencies noted in the concrete slabs near suction pits 6-1 and 6-2, smoke testing did not observe any drawdown of smoke into the slab along expansion joints, cracks, piping protrusions and other likely points of connection to the sub-slab.

4. A quantitative evaluation of the effectiveness sub-slab system to create a measurable negative pressure field that extends throughout the sub-slab(s) of each building found satisfactory negative pressure fields in slabs treated by suction pits 4-1 and 6-3. The slabs serviced by suction pits 6-1 and 6-2 failed the test. Vacuum measured at the pipe leading into suction pit 6-1 was 0.117 inches of water and was similarly low at 6-2. With a vacuum at the blower specified at 35 inches of water, there was an obvious system malfunction. There was no measurable negative pressure field beyond forty feet from suction pit 6-1. There was no measurable negative pressure field and beyond ninety feet from suction pit 6-2.

A re-evaluation of the effectiveness of suction pits 6-1 and 6-2 should be completed after repairs have been made to the system blower, valves and/or slab and joints. The actual date of system evaluation will be based on weather conditions favorable to performance of the tests in an environment open to the weather, e.g. in the absence of heavy winds that could affect the results of the evaluation.

We will document and report all points of connection or failure to the Langan site representatives. We require two sets of working size building foundation plan drawings indicating the suction pit locations. We also require the personnel or the means to switch the blowers off and on repeatedly during the course of the evaluation. Access to all areas and a means to reach piping is required and 110/120v power is assumed available to power our equipment. The evaluation requires the drilling of a series of <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-inch diameter holes in the slab to allow for the temporary installation of a digital manometer. When done, all holes will be filled with urethane caulk.

If you have any questions, please contact me.

Respectfully submitted by, *Laurel Environmental Associates, Ltd.* 

Cr Scott A. Yanuck

President

Attached:

Table I Photographs Sub-Slab Depressurization Sketches

## TABLE I

Evaluation, of Sub-Slab System on December 14, 2005

Suction Po- Location TP-6-1-1 TP-6-1-2 TP-6-1-3 TP-6-1-4	int 6-1 Inches WC <0.001 0.005 0.004 0.008	Distance from Suction Point in feet 40 16 20 30
Suction Po	int 6-2	
Location	Inches WC	Distance from Suction Point in feet
TP-6-2-1	< 0.001	90
TP-6-2-2	0.002	55
TP-6-2-3	0.003	40
TP-6-2-4	0.026	20
TP-6-2-5	0.025	20
TP-6-2-1	< 0.001	90
TP-6-2-1	< 0.001	90
Suction Po Location TP-6-3-1 TP-6-3-2 TP-6-3-3 TP-6-3-4 TP-6-3-5 TP-6-3-6 TP-6-3-7 TP-6-3-8 TP-6-3-9	Inches WC 0.110 0.055 0.050 0.068 0.077 0.095 0.105 0.040 0.012	Distance from Suction Point in feet 65 120 140 148 136 100 70 112 184
TP-6-3-10	0.009	168
TP-6-3-11	0.008	80
TP-6-3-12	0.009	96
Suction Po	int 4-1	
Location	Inches WC	Distance from Suction Point in feet
TP-4-1-1	0.445	56
TP-4-1-2	0.030	132
TP-4-1-3	0.150	104
TP-4-1-4	0.180	75
TP-4-1-5	0.185	128

WC = Water Column

TP = Test Point





Photo 2, Sealed and labeled test point



Photo 3, Smoke test of electrical conduits

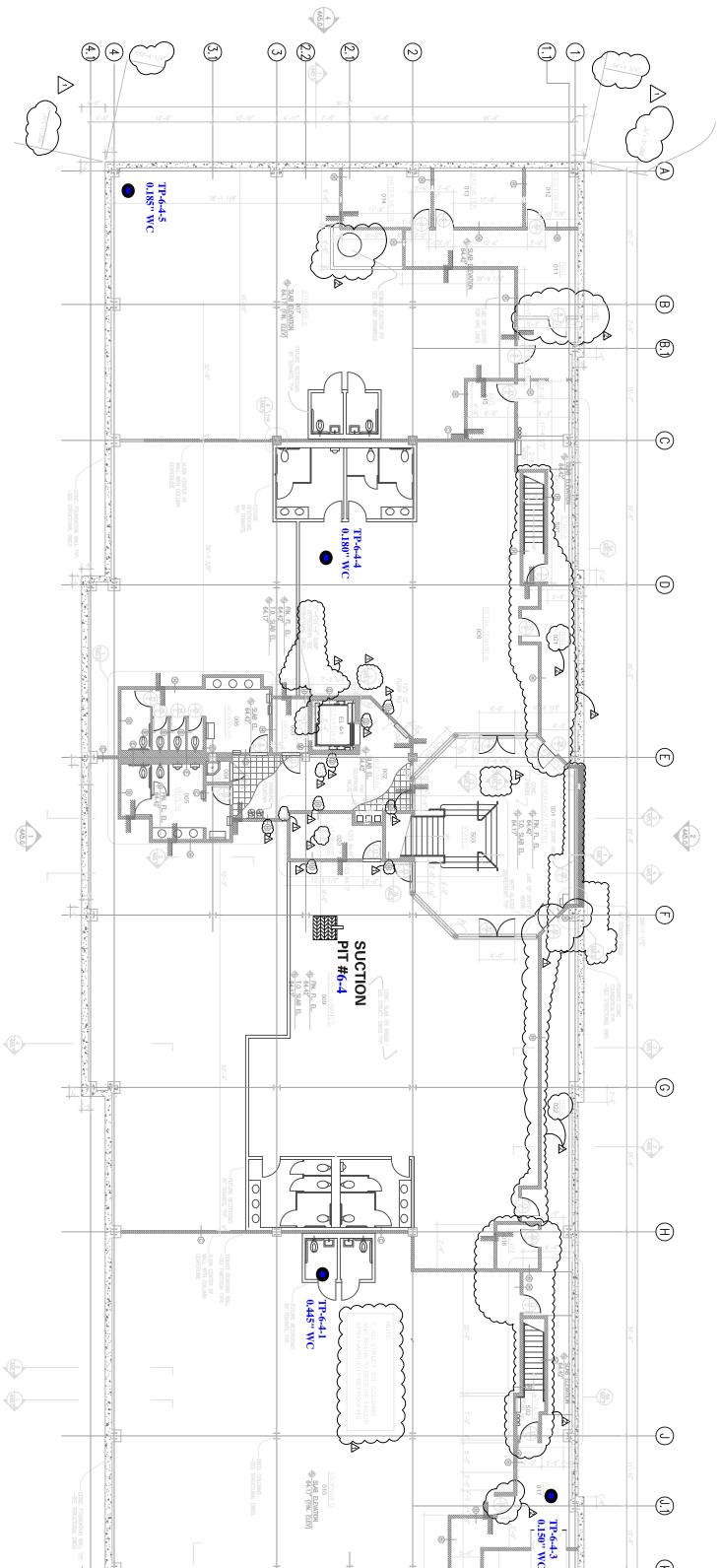


Photo 4, unfinished slab in close proximity to Suction Point 6-1

ANY REVISIONS F Date

BASE PLAN IS THE BUILDING 4 BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN, DRAWING 4-A2.0, DEVELOPED BY THANHAUSER ESTERSON KAPELL ARCHITECTS AND DATED 19 APRIL 05.
A DETAIL OF THE SUCTION PIT IS SHOWN ON DRAWING DS-3.
SUCTION PIT LOCATIONS MAY BE SHIFTED WITH APPROVAL FROM LANGAN ENGINEERING TO ACCOMODATE OTHER BUILDING COMPONENTS OR ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

NOTES:



SIONS REQUIRE EDIT TO LAST REVISED DATE       Description     No.       Revisions     No.		
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