

# DECISION DOCUMENT

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CE - E. 14th St. (StuyTown) Works  
Voluntary Cleanup Program  
New York, New York County  
Site No. V00535  
January 2018



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

# **DECLARATION STATEMENT - DECISION DOCUMENT**

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CE - E. 14th St. (StuyTown) Works  
Voluntary Cleanup Program  
New York, New York County  
Site No. V00535  
January 2018

## **Statement of Purpose and Basis**

This document presents the remedy for the CE - E. 14th St. (StuyTown) Works site, a voluntary cleanup site. The remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and applicable guidance.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the CE - E. 14th St. (StuyTown) Works site and the public's input to the proposed remedy presented by the Department.

## **Description of Selected Remedy**

The elements of the remedy are as follows:

1. 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 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 gas 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.

2. Installation of approximately 6 product (non-aqueous phase liquid - NAPL) recovery wells in strategic locations. NAPL recovery wells will be located and designed to address viscous NAPL and potentially high volumes of NAPL recharge. The wells will be designed to function passively, without active pumping; however active collection may be used in the future if NAPL accumulation rates are high, or if ongoing access to individual wells interferes excessively with the operations of the site owner. NAPL will be allowed to accumulate in the wells and will be removed periodically for off-site treatment and disposal. Pre-design investigation or pilot testing may be necessary to determine the specifics of this NAPL recovery program. Additional product recovery wells may be required based on performance of the initial

wells, new information, or a documented change in conditions. To the extent practicable, the wells will be located in basement or garage areas, or in other locations that are unobtrusive to the Site Owner and its tenants.

3. A site cover currently exists and will be maintained to allow for restricted residential use of the site. The current site cover has areas which slightly exceed the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for restricted-residential use, but are generally consistent with background levels for Manhattan soils. Any site redevelopment will maintain the site cover, which may consist either of the structures such as buildings, pavement, sidewalks comprising the site development or a soil cover in areas where the upper two feet of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable SCOs or background levels. 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, cement, paved surface parking areas, sidewalks, building foundations and building slabs. In areas that may be proposed for community vegetable gardening in the future, an additional thickness of cover soil may be required, subject to Department approval in accordance with 6NYCRR 375-1.8(g)(2)(ii)(a).

4. Imposition of an institutional control in a form of a Deed Restriction for the controlled property (the site) that:

- requires 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),
- allows the use and development of the controlled property for restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws,
- restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the Department, NYSDOH or NYCDOH, and
- requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

5. A Site Management Plan is required for the site and the surrounding parcel. This Site Management Plan will replace the Interim Site Management Plan and will include 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 Deed Restriction discussed in Paragraph 4 above.

Engineering Controls: The NAPL recovery system and site cover discussed in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

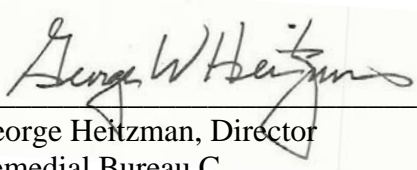
- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of limited excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
  - a provision for further investigation and remediation should large scale redevelopment occur, if any of the existing structures are demolished, or if the subsurface is otherwise made accessible. The nature and extent of contamination in areas where access was previously limited or unavailable will be immediately and thoroughly investigated pursuant a plan approved by the Department. Based on the investigation results and the determination by the Department 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. The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) will continue to be in effect through this process. Any necessary remediation will be completed prior to, or in association with, redevelopment;
  - a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any existing buildings which are significantly modified or for buildings which may be constructed on the site in the future, 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;
  - descriptions of the provisions of the deed restriction including any land use and groundwater use restrictions;
  - 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 NAPL and groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
  - a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department; and
  - monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings which may be constructed on the site in the future, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.
- c. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:
- compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
  - maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
  - providing the Department access to the site and O&M records.

**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.

January 2, 2018

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

  
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George Heitzman, Director  
Remedial Bureau C

# DECISION DOCUMENT

CE - E. 14th St. (StuyTown) Works  
New York, New York County  
Site No. V00535  
January 2018

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## **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 Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) is a voluntary program. The goal of the VCP is to enhance private sector cleanup of brownfields by enabling parties to remediate sites using private rather than public funds and to reduce the development pressures on "greenfields." 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:

Manhattan Borough President Gale A. Brewer's Office  
19th Floor  
1 Centre Street  
New York, NY 10007  
Phone: 212-669-8300

Epiphany Branch, New York Public Library  
228 E. 23 St.  
New York, NY 10010  
Phone: 212-679-2645

## **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, Voluntary 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 2-acre East 14th Street Station former MGP site is located at the corner of East 14th Street and Avenue C in the borough of Manhattan in New York City, New York. The site is located within the present-day residential campus of Stuyvesant Town, which comprises 61-acres from First Avenue to Avenue C and from East 14th Street to East 20th Street.

**Site Features:** The general topography of the site is flat. The portion of the Stuyvesant Town campus associated with the East 14th Station site contains five residential high-rise apartment buildings (245 Avenue C and 625-645 East 14th Street), playgrounds and courts, and a private underground parking garage. A day care center (629 East 14th Street) is located on the south side of the complex. In addition, a portion of the adjacent service road and pedestrian walkways along Avenue C and East 14th Street are also located within the former station footprint.

The remainder of the Stuyvesant Town apartment complex surrounds the East 17th Street Station Site. Con Edison facilities are located east of Stuyvesant Town between East 18th /East 14th Streets and Avenue C/FDR Drive. These facilities include the East River Generating Station, various substations, an administration building, ball fields, and parking areas.

**Current Zoning:** The New York City Planning Commission designates the property as R7-2: Moderate to High-Density Residential District. A large portion of the site is in a C1-5 commercial overlay district which allows for commercial retail.

**Past Use of the Site:** The 18-block area developed at Stuyvesant Town was formerly part of the East River and associated marshland well into the 1800s. The area has undergone extensive filling activities. Historic filling along waterfront areas was generally carried out unregulated, using a wide variety of materials including construction debris, organic soil matter, excavated material from adjacent construction sites, and miscellaneous debris. Therefore, the composition and condition of these materials are highly variable. This mix of material is still present in the subsurface today.

Tenements were constructed on the property subsequent to the filling and prior to the development of the former MGP station sites as gas storage and/or gas plant facilities. The majority of the larger facility was located on the eastern side of Avenue C between East 14th and East 16th Streets. The East 14th Street Station site occupied the majority of the block between

Avenue B and Avenue C and East 14th and East 15th Streets on the western side of Avenue C and operated as a gas storage and purification facility from circa 1857 to sometime between 1903 and 1920. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps show six gas holders (approximately 350,000 cubic feet capacity each), one meter house, and one purifying house were present on the station site prior to the 1920s.

The 1920 Sanborn map and aerial photographs taken in the 1920s confirm the absence of the holders prior to demolition of the purifying house, which occurred sometime between 1924 and 1934. Stuyvesant Town Corporation acquired the land in 1944 for the development of the Stuyvesant Town apartment complex. The current residential complex was built shortly thereafter.

**Site Geology and Hydrogeology:** The surface topography of Stuyvesant Town is made-land and ranges from approximately 4 to 22 feet (ft) above Mean Sea Level (msl). A dense network of private and public utilities (both active and inactive) are present beneath the site. These utilities are complex and not completely documented. Significant subsurface infrastructure exists on adjacent properties including a Pollution Control Intercepting Sewer, several main feeders in the East River Generating Station, and the 14th Street - Canarsie Subway Line.

The site geology consists of four units of varying thickness and distribution across the site. Starting at the ground surface these units consist of fill, organic deposits, glacial deposits and bedrock. In general, the fill thickness varies between 20 and 25 ft across the site. The fill most likely reflects man-made disturbances to pre-existing natural soils from historic building construction and eastern expansion of the shoreline. The fill consists of sand, silt, and gravel intermixed with varying amounts of brick, concrete, cinders, and other debris. Beneath the fill layer are organic deposits and then glacial deposits. The bedrock surface appears to be between 40 and 85 ft below ground surface (bgs).

Taken together, the soils and fill materials beneath the site constitute a single, unconfined aquifer. Groundwater is found at approximately 4 to 7 ft bgs and the overall flow direction is east-northeast towards the East River. The groundwater is not used as a source of potable water.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

#### **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, at a minimum, an alternative that restricts the use of the site to restricted-residential use (which allows for commercial use and industrial use) as described in DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation was evaluated.

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**

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (Con Edison) is managing the former MGP site in accordance with Voluntary Cleanup Agreement (VCA) Index D2-0003-02-08 as negotiated with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC).

## **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

#### **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

- Coal Tar
- Total Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHS)
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Xylenes (BTEX)

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.

Nature and Extent of Contamination: Based upon investigations conducted to date, the primary contaminant of concern for the site is coal tar. Coal tar contains both volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. Specific volatile organic compounds (VOCs) of concern are benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX). Specific semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) of concern are Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs).

Concentrations of PAHs and BTEX found in surface soils slightly exceed the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for restricted-residential use, but are generally consistent with background levels for Manhattan soils.

Physical evidence of MGP-related impacts in the subsurface are generally limited to locations south of the former gasholders (along East 14th Street), and immediately adjacent to the northernmost former gasholders (now located beneath the underground parking garage). These

impacts are primarily limited to depths below 10 ft below ground surface (bgs). Non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) in the form of coal tar, and tar-saturated soils are found at various depths between 13 ft bgs to 28 ft bgs.

In general, the highest concentrations of MGP constituents (BTEX and PAHs) are associated with soils exhibiting visual tar impacts.

Exceedances of the restricted residential soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for PAHs and BTEX in the shallow subsurface soils and fill material are found site wide to depths of 0.1-17 ft bgs. The large majority of impacted soil is found beneath buildings, the underground parking lot, or paved/covered surfaces. Exceedances in the intermediate/deep soil interval, comprised of fill and native soil below 17 ft bgs, are limited to area within/immediately adjacent to the former holder structures along East 14th Street. Exceedances in the deep soil interval are also generally limited to the area within and immediately adjacent to the former holder structures along East 14th Street, but also extend beneath the parking garage to the north of the site.

No exceedances of the restricted residential SCOs for PAHs or BTEX are found deeper than 30 ft bgs.

Groundwater containing at least one MGP-related compound at a concentration exceeding its respective NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standard or Guidance Value is present over the majority of the site. Compliance with groundwater quality standards is achieved for the majority of the MGP constituents at monitoring wells located approximately 150 ft from the eastern site boundary. The groundwater is not used as a source of potable water.

Concentrations of benzene within soil gas samples ranged from 3.2 to 150 ug/m<sup>3</sup>. Indoor air concentrations of VOCs (including BTEX) potentially associated with MGP residuals are consistent with background levels typically found in residential indoor air. When comparing soil gas and indoor air samples, it appears that the indoor air more closely resembles the ambient air in chemical constituents and concentrations than it does the subsurface soil gas.

#### **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 are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is not contaminated by the site. Direct contact with contaminants from manufactured gas plant activities is unlikely since they are located under pavement and the on-site buildings or soil brought in for cover from an unknown off-site location. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater and/or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying 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. Although there are elevated concentrations of

potentially site related contaminants in soil vapor, indoor air samples from the on-site buildings indicate that soil vapor intrusion is not occurring.

## **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**

- Restore ground water aquifer to pre-disposal/pre-release conditions, to the extent practicable.
- 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.

The selected remedy is referred to as the NAPL Recovery and Institutional Controls remedy.

The elements of the selected remedy, as shown in Figure 2, are as follows:

1. 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 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 gas and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
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2. Installation of approximately 6 product (non-aqueous phase liquid - NAPL) recovery wells in strategic locations. NAPL recovery wells will be located and designed to address viscous NAPL and potentially high volumes of NAPL recharge. The wells will be designed to function passively, without active pumping; however active collection may be used in the future if NAPL accumulation rates are high, or if ongoing access to individual wells interferes excessively with the operations of the site owner. NAPL will be allowed to accumulate in the wells and will be removed periodically for off-site treatment and disposal. Pre-design investigation or pilot testing may be necessary to determine the specifics of this NAPL recovery program. Additional product recovery wells may be required based on performance of the initial wells, new information, or a documented change in conditions. To the extent practicable, the wells will be located in basement or garage areas, or in other locations that are unobtrusive to the Site Owner and its tenants.

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4. Imposition of an institutional control in a form of a Deed Restriction for the controlled property (the site) that:

- requires 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),
- allows the use and development of the controlled property for restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws,
- restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the Department, NYSDOH or NYCDOH, and
- requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

5. A Site Management Plan is required for the site and the surrounding parcel. This Site Management Plan will replace the Interim Site Management Plan and will include 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 Deed Restriction discussed in Paragraph 4 above.

Engineering Controls: The NAPL recovery system and site cover discussed in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of limited 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 a plan approved by the Department. Based on the investigation results and the determination by the Department 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. The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) will continue to be in effect through this process. Any necessary remediation will be completed prior to, or in association with, redevelopment;
- a provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any existing buildings which are significantly modified or for buildings which may be constructed on the site in the future, 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;
- descriptions of the provisions of the deed restriction including any land use and groundwater use restrictions;
- the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or

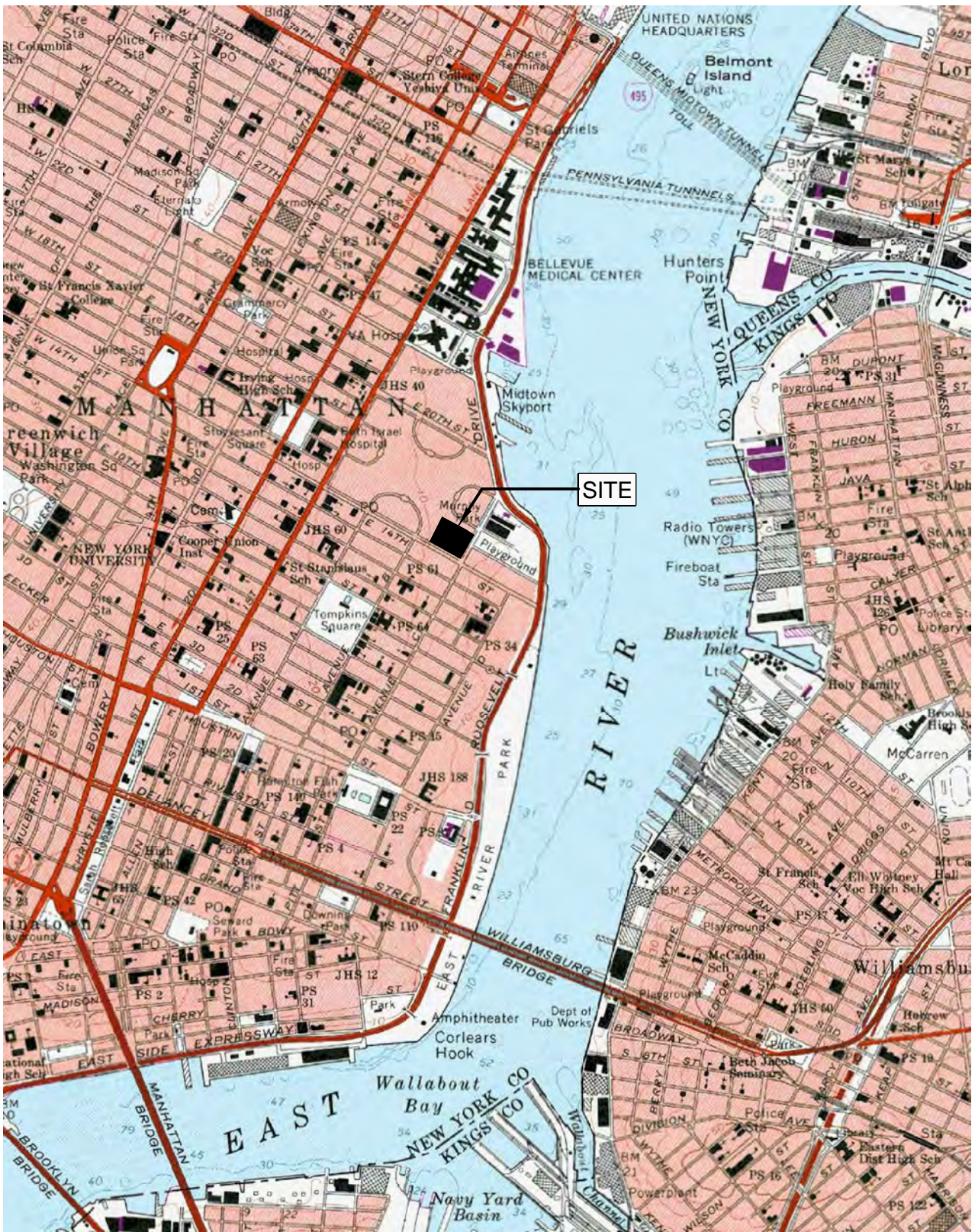
engineering controls.

b. a Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:

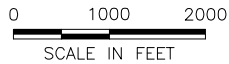
- monitoring of NAPL and groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
- a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department; and
- monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings which may be constructed on the site in the future, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed above.

c. An Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan to ensure continued operation, maintenance, optimization, monitoring, inspection, and reporting of any mechanical or physical components of the remedy. The plan includes, but is not limited to:

- compliance monitoring of treatment systems to ensure proper O&M as well as providing the data for any necessary permit or permit equivalent reporting;
- maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
- providing the Department access to the site and O&M records.



SOURCE:  
 BROOKLYN QUADRANGLE, NEW YORK - NEW JERSEY,  
 USGS 7.5 MINUTE (TOPOGRAPHIC), DATED 1967,  
 PHOTOREVISED 1981.



CONSOLIDATED EDISON OF NEW YORK INC.  
 EAST 14th STREET STATION SITE

60155456.312

DATE: 11/2010

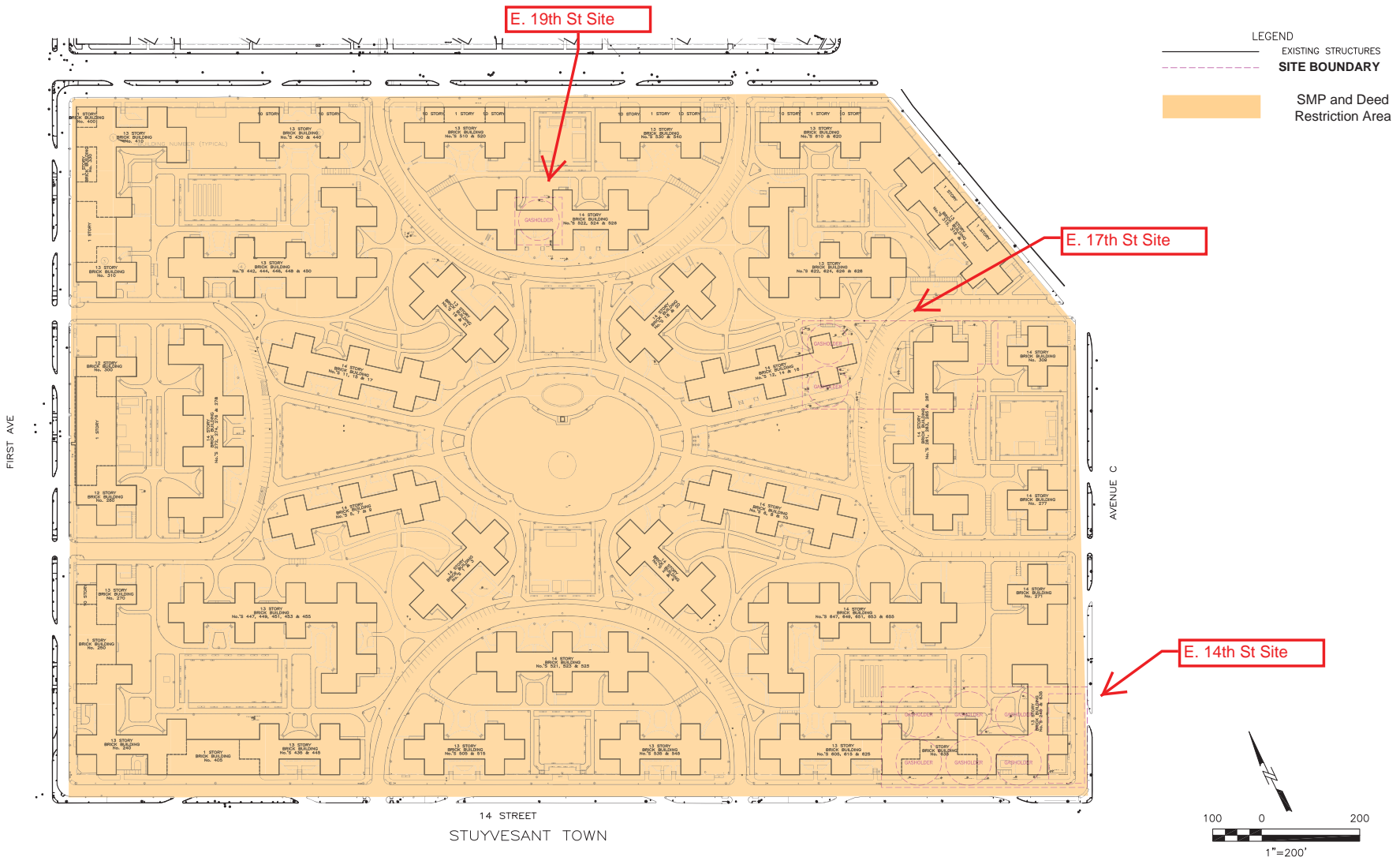
DRWN: RCW/WFD

SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1



File: J:\01869154\ST\_BASD.dwg Layout: ANSL\_BI-LJ User: mwilliamson Plotted: Oct 30, 2007 - 8:22am xref:s



ENSR | AECOM



01869-154-320		STUYVESANT TOWN SITE MAP	
DATE: 10/30/07	DRWN: MAW/BIL	FIGURE 2	