NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details

Site Record

Administrative Information

Site Name: 168 8th Street
Site Code: C224266
Program: Brownfield Cleanup Program
Classification: A
EPA ID Number:

Location

DEC Region: 2
Address: 168 8TH STREET
City: Brooklyn Zip: 11215
County: Kings
Latitude: 40.671533333
Longitude: -73.990147222
Site Type:
Estimated Size: 0.31 Acres

Site Owner(s) and Operator(s)

Current Owner Name: New York City School Construction Authority
Current Owner(s) Address: 30-30 Thomson Avenue
Long Island City,NY, 11101

Site Document Repository

Name: Brooklyn Public Library - Pacific Branch
Address: 25 4th Avenue
Brooklyn,NY 11217
Name: Brooklyn Public Library Central Library
Address: 10 Grand Army Plaza
Brooklyn,NY 11238
Name: Brooklyn Community Board 6
Address: 250 Baltic Street
Brooklyn,NY 11201

Site Description

Location and Site Features The Site is located in Gowanus, a mixed-use urban area of Brooklyn, New York, which includes residential, commercial, and manufacturing areas. The Site consists of one lot

(Block 1003, Lot 11) totaling approximately 13,500 square feet (sf) or 0.31 acre. The Site is a vacant concrete and gravel covered lot and is fenced. The northern portion of the Site is approximately one to two feet lower in elevation in comparison to the southern portion of the lot and a concrete ramp located on the east-central portion of the lot connects these two areas for vehicle access. The Site is bordered to the north by 8th Street followed by a two-story commercial building and three-story residential buildings; to the east by three- and four-story residential buildings; to the west by a one-story institutional building (American Legion Hall) with a parking lot followed by a one-story commercial building with a parking lot (Enterprise Rent-A-Car) and four-story residential buildings with one first-floor commercial tenant; and, to the south by 9th Street followed by a one story commercial building (Top Notch Auto Repair) and three-story residential buildings. Beyond the properties immediately adjacent to the Site, property uses are commercial, residential, institutional, and manufacturing. Current Zoning and Land Use According to the New York City Department of City Planning (NYCDCP) Zoning Map 16C, the Site is zoned for residential use (R6A for the southern portion of the Site and R6B for the northern portion of the Site). Residential districts permit community facilities such as schools. The Site has been vacant for approximately 25 years and there are no structures on the Site. Past Use of the Site Historic records indicate that the Site was first developed as farmland. A residential building, which was demolished in the late 1800s, was present on the southern portion of the Site. From the late 1800s to the early 1900s, the Site was occupied by an ink manufacturer (1888 to 1906), a storage facility (1906 to 1926) with a gauge manufacturer (circa 1917), a chemical laboratory (1926), and a machine works facility (1928 to 1934). In the mid- to late-1900s the Site was occupied by a garage and a gasoline station (from approximately 1926 to at least 1951), a plumbing supply/metal products manufacturer (1945 to 1965), and a textile factory (1976 to 1992). A fire occurred on the Site in the early 1990s and the lot has been vacant since approximately 1992. Site Geology and Hydrogeology The geology of Kings County consists of unconsolidated glacial deposits overlying crystalline bedrock. The subsurface geology for the Site property likely includes the following formations: Pleistocene upper glacial deposits, Gardiners Clay, Jameco Gravel, Cretaceous Raritan Formation consisting of sands and clays, and crystalline bedrock. Bedrock was not encountered in the soil borings or trench excavations advanced at the Site as the depth to crystalline bedrock for the area is estimated to be 200 feet below ground surface (bgs). Fill material consisting of brown sand, silts with fine gravel, coal, and brick fragments was encountered at the Site to a maximum depth of approximately 10 feet bgs. Deeper, native material consisting of sand, silt and clay was encountered to 20 feet bgs. Based on topography in the area and review of the USGS Hydraulic Conditions Map for Long Island, NY, 2013 (USGS Groundwater Conditions on Long Island, New York in 2013), it is expected that the predominant direction of groundwater flow is northwesterly; however, groundwater flow direction will be confirmed during implementation of the Remedial Investigation. Based on information gathered during the Phase II Environmental Site Investigation (ESI), the depth to groundwater at the Site ranges from approximately 13 to 19 feet bgs.

Contaminants of Concern (Including Materials Disposed)

Contaminant Name/Type
nickel
tetrachloroethene (PCE)
chromium
1,1-dichloroethene
mercury
cis-1,2-dichloroethene
trichloroethene (TCE)

Site Environmental Assessment

Between 2011 and 2013, TRC conducted a Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment and Phase II Environmental Site Investigation (ESI). Additionally, since the Site has been identified by local community groups as a potential burial ground for Revolutionary War soldiers, an archaeological investigation was completed by AKRF Engineering, P.C. in June 2017. The results from the investigations include the following: SOIL - Three metals (chromium, mercury, and nickel) were detected in shallow soil (1 to 4 feet bgs) at concentrations above the Restricted-Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (RRSCOs). Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected in one shallow soil sample with the concentration of 8.44 ppm from 3.5 to 4 feet bgs above the Protection of Groundwater SCO of 0.47 ppm. TCE was lower than RRSCO value of 21 ppm. GROUNDWATER - Cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-1,2-DCE) was detected above the NYSDEC Class GA Value in two locations at a maximum concentration of 18 ug/L and TCE was detected above the Class GA Value in three locations at a maximum concentration of 99 ug/L. Three metals (magnesium, manganese and sodium) were detected in filtered groundwater concentration exceeding Class GA values. SOIL VAPOR - Chlorinated solvent-related VOCs were detected at elevated concentrations in soil vapor samples. A comparison of maximum concentrations of exceedances for TCE (16,000 ug/m3), cis,1-2-DCE (110 ug/m3), and PCE (940 ug/m3) respectively with the NYSDOH Vapor Intrusion Matrices indicates the recommended action would be mitigation for further development purposes for indoor air and sub-slab conditions. Several petroleum-related VOCs were detected at elevated concentrations in soil vapor samples. Additional Environmental Conditions - The Site is listed in the NYSDEC PBS tank database (PBS Registration No. 2-612781) for three gasoline underground storage tanks (USTs) encountered during the archaeological investigation. As part of the remedial action for the Site, the USTs will be closed and removed in accordance with NYSDEC regulations and guidance. An at-risk IRM was completed in November 2017 (prior to application to the BCP) in the northern portion of the site to remove potential source material. Activities of the IRM included removal of drainage features and piping, excavation, and sampling.

Site Health Assessment

People who enter the site could contact contaminants in the soil by walking on the soil, digging or otherwise disturbing the soil. Contaminated groundwater at the site is not used for drinking or other purposes and the site is served by a public water supply that obtains water from a different source not

affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the soil vapor 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. Because the site is vacant, inhalation of site contaminants in indoor air due to soil vapor intrusion does not represent a concern for the site in its current condition. Additional investigation is needed to evaluate the potential for soil vapor intrusion off-site.

For more Information: E-mail Us

Refine This Search