

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

14 Honey Locusts Park	14 Honey Locusts Park is a publicly owned parcel under the jurisdiction of NYCDOT. It has historically been used as a shared resource by NYCDOT as a Bridge access area for parking and maintenance and rehabilitation activities, and by the public who generally use it for open space activities. See also “Multi-Use Area.”
Activation	A three-step process undertaken to disinfect the Tunnel and shaft and clear them of air and debris before the shaft and connecting water mains are put in use (see also “Shaft Filling,” “Shaft Flushing,” and “Shaft Disinfection.”)
Aqueduct	A pipe or channel designed to transport water from a remote source, usually by gravity.
“A” weighting	The system of modifying measured sound pressure levels to simulate the actual response of the human ear to different sound frequencies.
Actuators	Mechanical devices used to open and close valves.
Air pollution	The presence of unwanted material in the air in sufficient amount and under such circumstances as to interfere significantly with human comfort, health, or welfare, or with full use and enjoyment of property. National and state ambient air quality standards identify pollutant concentrations not to be exceeded over a specified time.
Air Relief Hydrant	Use to activate the piping and to reactivate the piping after routine valve and pipe testing. When located near the sidewalk, they can also be used by the Fire Department of New York for firefighting purposes.
Air Vent	Provides air into the shaft for maintenance workers.
Alignment	The route of City Tunnel No. 3 or the potential water mains.
Alternate Site Configuration	A possible site construction layout considered at the preferred Shaft Site
AM peak hour	The hour during the morning during which the largest number of commuters travel to work. In Manhattan, the AM peak hour is typically the 8-9 AM morning rush hour.
AM peak period	Peak morning travel period (usually from 6 AM to 10 AM).
Ambient air quality	A physical and chemical measure of the concentration of various pollutants in the outside air, usually determined over a specified time period (e.g., 1 hour, 8 hours).
Ambient air quality standards	See National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
Ambient noise level	The total noise level in the acoustical environment, excluding the proposed project.

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Area of Potential Effect (APE)	An APE is the geographic area within which a project may have a direct or indirect effect on historic or archaeological resources, if any are present.
Arterial	Streets that serve primarily through-traffic and provide access to abutting properties as a secondary function.
AST	Above-ground storage tank.
ATR	Automatic Traffic Recorder. A means of conducting traffic counts.
“Authority”	New York City Municipal Water Finance Authority
Base Configuration	The anticipated site layout during construction at the preferred Shaft Site
BAT	Best Available Technology cited in Local Law 77
Bedding Material	Materials used to support the loading of the water mains in the excavated trench, such as gravel or sand.
Blast Mats	Used to control potential flying debris during blasting.
Blasting	A method of excavating rock.
Boundary Valve	Boundary valves separate pressure zones and control the exchange of water between the zones.
Brooklyn/Queens Leg	Tunnel that will extend from the end of Stage 1 in Astoria, Queens to supply Queens, Brooklyn, and the Richmond Tunnel. Construction of the Queens/Brooklyn Leg of Stage 2 began in 1991, and the tunnel is projected to be activated by 2008.
Build year	A year of analysis used to assess impacts.
CAL3QHC model	Mathematical dispersion model for predicting air pollution by simulating carbon monoxide and particulate matter concentrations near roadway intersections.
Catskill System	A series of interconnected reservoirs, located in New York State’s Catskill region. These reservoirs supply water to New York City’s drinking water system through a series of gravity-fed aqueducts.
CEQR	City Environmental Quality Review, the local New York City law set forth by Executive Order No. 91 of 1977, governing environmental review for actions undertaken by New York City agencies.
CEQR Technical Manual	A guidance document in the procedures and substance of the City’s environmental quality review process for use by City agencies, project sponsors, and the public.

City Tunnel No. 1	Activated in 1917 and in continuous operation for almost 90 years, City Tunnel No. 1 is currently the primary source of Manhattan’s water supply. It has a capacity of approximately 1 billion gallons per day of water and brings water, originating in the Catskill and Delaware Systems, from the Hillview Reservoir into the City.
City Tunnel No. 2	Activated in 1936, City Tunnel No. 2 delivers Catskill and Delaware System water from the Hillview Reservoir into the City. It has a capacity of approximately 1 billion gallons per day.
City Tunnel No. 3	Under construction since <u>1970</u> , City Tunnel No. 3 is being constructed to facilitate inspection and repair of City Tunnel No. 1, increase distribution system redundancy, maintain sufficient water pressure in the neighborhoods it serves, and improve water supply and pressure reliability.
CO	Carbon monoxide.
Community Facilities	As defined in the <i>CEQR Technical Manual</i> , community facilities are “public or publicly funded facilities, such as schools, hospitals, libraries, day care centers, and police and fire protection.” Open space and recreational facilities are typically not considered community facilities.
Controlled blasting	A specialized construction technique used to excavate rock. Numerous small holes are drilled into the rock and small, carefully sized, explosive charges are placed into the holes.
CPC or NYCCPC	New York City’s City Planning Commission.
Crack Gauges	Devices used to measure cracks in concrete.
Croton System	New York City’s oldest water supply system. The Croton System, located east of the Hudson River provides approximately 10 percent of the City’s water supply.
Cut-and-cover	A method of excavation that involves excavating limited areas at a time and covering them once construction is complete. When appropriate, cut-and-cover construction can also involve use of temporary plates above excavated areas to allow access across a portion of the construction zone when work is not occurring there.
dB	Decibel, a unit of sound level.
dBA	A-weighted decibel. A sound pressure level that simulates the human ear’s sensitivity to pitch.
Decibel (dB)	The unit for measuring noise, which is 10 times the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared to a standard reference pressure squared.

Delaware System	A series of interconnected reservoirs, located in New York State's Delaware region. These reservoirs supply water to New York City's drinking water system through a series of gravity-fed aqueducts.
De minimis criteria	The minimum incremental increase in 8-hour average carbon monoxide levels that constitutes a potential significant adverse air quality impact as defined by the 2001 <i>CEQR Technical Manual</i> .
Distribution Chamber	A subterranean vault that houses the valves and connections between the Shaft riser piping and the shaft's water main connections.
Distribution Mains	Smaller in diameter than trunk mains, distribution mains serve smaller areas. Water flows from trunk mains to the distribution mains to service connections that supply individual buildings.
Distribution System	See "Local Water Distribution System," below.
DPF	Diesel particulate filters. An air pollution control device that reduces particulate matter (PM) emissions.
DOC	Diesel oxidation catalysts. An air pollution control device that reduces particulate matter (PM) emissions.
Draft EIS or DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DSNY	New York City Department of Sanitation
Downstream	"Downstream" from a street segment or an intersection refers to the intersection or block segment following in the direction of travel. For example, traveling northbound on First Avenue, E. 59 th Street is downstream from E. 58 th Street.
E. 59th Street/E. 61st Street Route	The water main connection route that crosses to Third Avenue along E. 59 th Street/E. 61 st Street. One water main would travel from the preferred Shaft Site to Third Avenue via E. 59 th Street, and the other would travel up First Avenue two blocks and then over to Third Avenue via E. 61 st Street.
E. 54th Street Shaft Site	One of the alternative shaft sites analyzed in the EIS. The site is an "L"-shaped area located entirely in the street and sidewalk of E. 54 th Street and Second Avenue, at the northeast corner of that intersection.
E. 59th Street/ Second Avenue Shaft Site	One of the alternative shaft sites analyzed in the EIS. The site is located in a portion of the street and sidewalk on the northern side of E. 59 th Street east of Second Avenue.

E. 61st Street Shaft Site	One of the alternative shaft sites analyzed in the EIS. This site is located on the north side of E. 61 st Street, between First and Second Avenues immediately east of the elevated exit ramp from the upper level of the Queensboro Bridge.
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement.
EPA or USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
FAR	Floor to area ratio, the ratio of a building's floor area to its lot size.
FDNY	Fire Department of New York City.
Final EIS or FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
First Avenue Route	The water main route that would travel from the preferred Shaft Site down First Avenue and then over to Third Avenue via E. 55 th and E. 56 th Streets (also referred to as "the reasonable worst-case route" in the EIS).
Ground-level Hatchways	Structures, flush with the ground surface, that provide access to the Shaft distribution chamber.
HASP	Health and Safety Plan.
Hazardous waste	A substance, as defined under the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), that is chemically reactive, ignitable, corrosive, or toxic.
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HCS	Highway Capacity Software
Hillview Reservoir	The balancing reservoir and secondary disinfection point that serves as the transition between the City's surface water supply system and the downstate drinking water transmission and distribution system.
Hp	Horsepower
Hydraulic Splitting	An excavation method use to limit vibration effects on buildings in close proximity. A controlled demolition technique that uses a metal device to break concrete or rock. Typically, the splitter includes a cylinder with a control valve and two metal sheets referred to as "feathers." A hole is drilled, the device is inserted, and a piston wedge is used to push the feathers apart and split the material.
Large-Diameter Shafts	A series of large-diameter water supply structures that house riser piping which delivers water from the City's water supply tunnels to the surface distribution system (see "Risers").
L_{dn}	An average sound level over the entire day where the nighttime hours are weighted more than those during the daytime.

L_{eq}	Equivalent sound level, or an energy average sound level, usually specified over a period of time. This is the constant sound level that, in a given period, conveys the same sound energy as the actual time-varying sound.
L_{max}	A measurement of a maximum instantaneous sound level.
Level of service (LOS)	A set of descriptive characteristics used to indicate the quality of transportation service provided, including characteristics that are quantifiable (e.g., frequency, travel time, vehicle delay). Levels of service are usually qualified with letter designations, ranging from “A” (LOS A) with the least amount of congestion to “F” (LOS F) with the greatest amount.
Local Law 77	Adopted December 22, 2003, the New York City Administrative Code §24-163.3 requires that any diesel-powered non-road engine with a power output of 50 hp or greater that is owned by, operated by or on behalf of, or leased by a City agency shall be powered by ultra low sulfur diesel fuel and utilize the best available technology (BAT) for reducing the emission of pollutants, primarily particulate matter and secondarily nitrogen oxides.
Local Trunk Main	The large distribution main under Third Avenue used to supply all water in the area.
Local Water Distribution System	The local water distribution system, that consists of a grid network of water mains that range in size from 6 to 84 inches in diameter. It contains almost 6,000 miles of pipe, 86,710 mainline valves and 97,800 fire hydrants. The distribution system was designed and built to provide water supply flexibility and redundancy by permitting the exchange of water through localized parts of the system to meet varying demand and pressure requirements.
Long-lead time items	Project materials that require time to order or fabricate, such as the riser pipes.
LOS	Level of service (see above).
LUST	Leaking underground storage tank.

Manhattan Leg	A portion of City Tunnel No. 3, consisting of two legs: the south leg, which will extend south from the completed City Tunnel No. 3 valve chamber in Central Park into Lower Manhattan via the West Side, and will loop north again from near City Hall to a terminus near W. 4 th Street at City Tunnel No. 1; and the north leg, which will extend crosstown from the West Side (at Tenth Avenue near W. 35 th Street) to the East Side (at Second Avenue near E. 35 th Street) and continue north up the East Side to a terminus in East Midtown at Shaft 33B. Construction of the Manhattan Leg of Stage 2 began in October 2003 and is projected to be activated in 2012. Upon completion of this stage, City Tunnel No. 1 can be closed for inspection.
Mgd	Million gallons per day.
Microtunneling	A water main construction method that involves drilling a small tunnel below the street using a tunnel boring machine.
Middle Intermediate Pressure Zone (MIPZ)	Located in Midtown Manhattan, the MIPZ is bounded roughly by Tenth Avenue to the west, the East River to the east, approximately 34 th Street to the south, and approximately 54 th Street to the north.
Mitigation	Measures designed to lessen or eliminate the adverse impacts resulting from a proposed project or action.
Mobile source	Vehicular sources of air pollution, such as automobiles, trucks, and buses.
MOBILE6.2	Vehicle emissions simulation model developed by the Environmental Protection Agency to predict emissions from on-street motor vehicles.
MTA	Metropolitan Transportation Authority.
Multi-Use Area	The area alongside the Queensboro Bridge located adjacent to the entrance ramp to the Queensboro Bridge. Under the jurisdiction of NYCDOT, the area has historically been used as a shared resource, by NYCDOT as a Bridge access area for parking and maintenance and rehabilitation activities, and by the public who generally use it for open space activities.
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards (see below).
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	Standards established by Congress under the Clean Air Act for six major air pollutants (carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, photochemical oxidants or ozone, inhalable particulates, sulfur dioxide, and lead). These are also New York State's air quality standards.
National Register of Historic Places (N/R)	The federal list of buildings and sites determined to have historic significance, established by the National Historic Preservation Act.

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New York City Board of Water Supply (Water Board)	The New York City Board of Water Supply (Water Board) was previously responsible for the design, implementation and management of the City’s water supply infrastructure. In 1978, the Water Board was merged into NYCDEP, which thereafter assumed responsibility for the planning and implementation of City Tunnel No. 3.
NHL	National Historic Landmark.
Nitrogen Oxides	Nitrogen oxides; a group of air pollutants that contribute to the formation of ozone.
NO₂	Nitrogen dioxide; an air pollutant and precursor to ozone.
No Action Alternative	An alternative considered, as required by CEQR, in all EISs. Under the No Action Alternative, no construction of a new water shaft to City Tunnel No. 3 or any water main connections would occur.
Non-attainment area	The United States Environmental Protection Agency’s classification for an area or region where federal ambient air quality standards are not being met.
Northern Intermediate Pressure Zone (NIPZ)	The NIPZ spans the width of Manhattan between approximately 54 th Street and approximately 102 nd Street.
NO_x	See “Nitrogen oxides,” above.
NYCDDC	New York City Department of Design and Construction. NYCDDC is the agency that implements the design and construction of water mains in New York City streets.
NYCDEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection.
NYCDOT	New York City Department of Transportation.
NYCDPR	New York City Department of Parks and Recreation.
NYCL	New York City Landmarks and Historic Districts.
NYCLPC	New York City Landmarks Preservation Commission.
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations.
NYCT	MTA New York City Transit.
NYMTC	New York Metropolitan Transportation Council
NYPA	New York Power Authority.
NYPD	New York Police Department.
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
OCMC	NYCDOT Office of Construction Mitigation and Coordination
Off-peak period	Periods of the day outside the peak travel periods.
Oil-o-static lines	Oil-o-static lines are bundled high voltage transmission lines that are contained in a steel pipe filled with oil. The oil serves to cool and insulate the cables.
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
Ozone	An unstable form of oxygen formed by a photochemical reaction of atmospheric gases with solar ultraviolet radiation. While a valuable component of the upper atmosphere, it is a harmful air pollutant in the lower atmosphere and contributes to the formation of smog.
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (see below).
Particulate matter	Airborne particles consisting of a variety of materials such as dust, soot, and aerosols.
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl (see below).
PCE	Passenger car equivalent.
Pilot Hole	A small diameter hole that is drilled from the surface as the first step in the raise bore excavation process.
Pipe Jacking	A method to construct water mains across sensitive areas that minimizes surface disruption. Using this process, a pit is dug and the pipe is pushed through the existing soil beneath the street by hydraulic equipment. A second pit is required at the terminus point.
PM₁₀	Particulate matter of 10 microns or less. Particulates of this size are small enough to be inhaled.
PM_{2.5}	Particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less.
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)	A class of semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) that were commonly used in electrical equipment, especially transformers.
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a class of Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) associated with combustion (e.g., coal, ash, petroleum).
ppm	Parts per million.

Preferred Shaft 33B Site	Identified as the preferred Shaft Site based on a comparative review of the potential advantages and disadvantages of the construction of Shaft 33B at each feasible location. The City-owned site is located adjacent to the Queensboro Bridge at the northwest corner of E. 59 th Street and First Avenue.
Raise Bore Excavation	A method use to excavate a vertical shaft from the bottom upwards, with the excavated material removed from the bottom of the shaft through City Water Tunnel No. 3.
Receptor	An off-site discrete location chosen to help address air, noise and vibration impacts, They are locations where the general public may be directly exposed to existing or new sources of air, noise or vibration. For noise and vibration, they are sensitive locations, such a land use, community facility, or open space considered sensitive to potential environmental impacts that is chosen for assessment of potential impacts. A receptor is near, but not at, the source of air pollution, noise, or vibration being analyzed.
Regulator	Regulators control the pressure of water entering a particular pressure zone, reducing the high pressure that naturally flows from the water supply system down to one consistent pressure throughout the pressure zone.
Regulator Valves (“Regulators”)	Regulator valves (“regulators”) maintain pressure in each water pressure zone.
Richmond Tunnel	The Richmond Tunnel was completed in 1970. It carries water from City Tunnel No. 2 to Staten Island.
Riser Valve Chamber	Houses valves and actuators that could be used to shut down the risers for maintenance or repairs.
Risers	Housed in shafts, risers are steel pipes encased in concrete that bring water from the City’s water supply tunnels to the surface.
S/NR	State and National Registers of Historic Places.
Scoping	The process of defining the studies to be undertaken for an Environmental Impact Statement.
Section 197-a	A section of the New York City Charter that authorizes community boards and borough boards, as well as the mayor, the City Planning Commission, the Department of City Planning, and any borough president, to sponsor plans for the development, growth, and improvement of the city, its boroughs, and communities.

Semi-volatile organic compound	Organic compounds that exhibit some evaporation under normal circumstances.
SEQRA	New York State Environmental Quality Review Act, which requires New York State agencies to examine the environmental effects of their discretionary actions.
SERP	State Environmental Review Process
Shaft	Shafts are an integral part of the water supply and distribution system. Generally, they contain piping, valves, actuators and other devices that aid in the control and monitoring of water flow, pressure and quality. See also ‘vertical water supply shaft’
Shaft 33B	An unmanned, underground facility capable of conveying water from the new City Tunnel No. 3 to the surface distribution system that serves East Midtown and the Upper East Side.
Shaft Disinfection	The third part of the activation process in which the shaft would be filled with chlorinated water from the Tunnel below. Chlorinated water from the Tunnel would flow through the shaft and would be discharged from the air release hydrants to the local sewer system until the required chlorine level was achieved within the shaft.
Shaft Filling	The first part of the activation process that involves filling the shaft with water from City Tunnel No. 3. As the shaft fills with water from below, air in the shaft would be released through the above-ground air release hydrants.
Shaft Flushing	The second part of the activation process in which water from the existing surface distribution system is allowed to flow into the shaft.
Slashing	The process of widening the shaft.
SO₂	Sulfur dioxide; an air pollutant mainly associated with the combustion of sulfur-containing fuels such as diesel and fuel oil.
Soil borings	Deep, cylindrical soil samples taken to ascertain geological conditions and often used to assist in the determination of whether archaeological resources or hazardous materials are found on the site.
SPCC (40 CFR 110, 112)	Spill Prevention, Containment, Countermeasure (see below).
SPDES	New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. SPDES (pronounced “SPEED-ies”) is a state permit program under Article 17, Title 8, of the New York State Environmental Conservation Law to protect the state’s waters from polluted discharges.

Special Purpose Districts	Particular neighborhoods or areas promulgated by New York City’s zoning code and intended to achieve specific planning and urban design objectives.
Special Transit Land Use District	A district established in 1974 along Second Avenue to support construction of the Second Avenue Subway, requiring provision of easements for transit use in designated locations.
Spill Prevention, Containment, Countermeasure	A federal policy established pursuant to (40 CFR Parts 110 and 112) that limits discharges to navigable waters so as not to produce visible sheens.
SR	New York State Register of Historic Places.
SRF	State Revolving Fund
Stage 1	The first stage of City Tunnel No. 3. Activated in 1998.
Stage 2	The second stage of City Tunnel No. 3 construction consisting of two sections both currently under construction—the Brooklyn/Queens Leg and the Manhattan Leg.
Stage 3	The third stage of City Tunnel No. 3 construction.
Stage 4	The final stage of City Water Tunnel No. 3 construction. If required, it will extend from the northern terminus of Stage 1 in the Bronx southeast to the Queens portion of Stage 2.
Staging area	An area from which certain construction activities (such as storage, delivery of materials, layover of equipment) occur.
State Implementation Plan (SIP)	A SIP is a state plan mandated by the Clean Air Act to bring an area into compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for a given air pollutant.
State Register of Historic Places	The state list of buildings and sites determined to have historic significance, established by the New York State Historic Preservation Act.
Substation	A component of the electrical power distribution system at which high voltage power is converted to low voltage power.
Superblock	Large city blocks that interrupt the street grid with major development complexes.
Surface Excavation	The term used to define a construction method that uses controlled drilling and blasting to construct the shaft from the surface level downward. Excavated soil and rock would be removed from the site by trucks.

Sutton Place Route	The water main route that would travel from the Shaft Site over to Sutton Place on E. 59 th Street, down Sutton Place, and then over to Third Avenue via E. 55 th and E. 56 th Streets.
SVOC	Semi-volatile organic compound (see above). Organic compounds which exhibit some evaporation under normal circumstances.
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure. A laboratory test used to determine the hazardous characteristics of a solid waste or soil.
TEA	Traffic Enforcement Agent
Third Avenue Boundary Valve	The boundary valve to be installed on Third Avenue. It would control the exchange of water between the Middle Intermediate Pressure Zone and the Northern Intermediate Pressure Zone.
Third Avenue Trunk Main	The primary distribution main for all water in the portions of the Middle Intermediate Pressure Zone and Northern Intermediate Pressure Zone east of Park Avenue.
Trip	A single or one-way movement to or from a location.
Trip-end	Travel in one direction to a destination. For example, driving to a garage would involve one trip-end, while a drop-off would involve two trip-ends (one inbound trip-end and one outbound trip-end).
Trunk Mains	Trunk mains serve as the primary distribution system for water in each pressure zone.
ULURP	New York City's Uniform Land Use Review Procedure.
Unregulated Mains	Mains that deliver water at high-pressure.
Upstream	An "Upstream" street segment or intersection refers to the one prior in the direction of travel. So, for northbound First Avenue, E. 58 th Street is upstream from E. 59 th Street.
UST	Underground storage tank.
v/c	Volume-to-capacity ratio (see below).
Valve Chamber	Used to bypass a regulator and have unregulated flow enter the local distribution system.
VdB	A unit of measure of vibration in decibels, which are distinct from noise decibels.

Venturi Chamber	An underground chamber that contains water meters that measure the flow speed of water in the pipe, to identify the volume flow rate in the pipe. This information is transmitted via a pressure line to the shaft distribution chamber, where it can be monitored by NYCDEP personnel.
Vertical Water Supply Shaft	Shaft 33B would be a vertical water supply shaft which is a vertical water distribution structure containing piping (see ‘risers’) connecting City Tunnel Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (generally located several hundred feet below ground surface) with surface water mains, which then deliver water to the distribution system.
VOC	Volatile organic compound (see below).
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	A family of highly evaporative organic materials used in a variety of industrial applications, such as paints and solvents and a major constituent of petroleum-based fuels.
Volume	The number of passengers or vehicles that can be accommodated by a train, train platform, train tracks and tunnels, stairwell, mezzanine, bus, sidewalk, or street’s traffic lanes (or combination of any of the previous).
Volume-to-capacity ratio (v/c)	To determine the severity of crowding in a transportation system, volumes (the amount of passengers or vehicles) are compared with capacities (the ability of such a system to carry travelers from one point to another during a specified time frame).
vph	Vehicles per hour.
Water Main	A pipe that delivers water as part of the water distribution system.
Water Main Only Alternative	In this alternative, no new Shaft 33B would be provided, but new water main connections extending 42 blocks from the two nearest water tunnel shafts—at Second Avenue near E. 35 th Street, and at York Avenue near E. 77 th Street—would be constructed.
Water Pressure Zones	The distribution system in each borough is divided into water pressure “zones,” which have different levels of pressure in the pipes. These zones are determined chiefly by the local topography and are separated by boundary valves
Warning Whistle Communication Protocol	Implemented to halt vehicular and pedestrian traffic near the blast site prior to blasting.
Whistle Waiver	A variance to the typical blasting sequence; a whistle waiver granted by FDNY would permit a blasting sequence that is substantially shorter than usually employed for the Shaft 33B project.

