HUNTS POINT WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT Draft Environmental Impact Statement Public Hearing April 12, 2007

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Environmental Impact Statement Process



- Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) completed: December 19, 2006
- Determines impacts of the project based on City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Guidance Manual
- Written comment period: December 19, 2006- April 23, 2007
- Final EIS: July 2007
- DEIS supports two ULURP actions: site selection of 4.3 acres for Hunts Point WPCP Phase III Upgrade and mapping of Barretto Point Park
- DEIS is available on NYCDEP's website at: www.nyc.gov/dep

Project Site



Hunts Point WPCP Phase III Upgrade Project Description

Matthew Osit P.E., Chief

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Project Description Overview

- Location and Historic Background
- Current Upgrades (Phases I and II)
- Proposed Upgrade
- Alternatives



Drainage Areas NYC Water Pollution Control Plants



Hunts Point Water Pollution Control Plant

- Initial construction: 1950
- Provides public health benefits and ensures waterbodies are not degraded by:
 - Treating raw sewage before it is discharged to waterbodies
 - Removing sludge for reuse





Phase I and Phase II Upgrades

Phase I Upgrade

- 2002-2007
- Objective: IMPROVE WATER QUALITY THROUGH CAPTURE AND TREATMENT OF STORMWATER
 - Maximize capture of wet weather flow to meet Consent Order mandates

Phase II Upgrade

- 2003-2008
- Objective: IMPROVE WATER QUALITY THROUGH NITROGEN REMOVAL
 - Enhanced nitrogen removal via step biological nitrogen reduction facilities to meet Consent Judgment limits

Odor Control Systems

Existing Odor Control Systems

- Existing digested sludge transfer box activated carbon system
- Sludge thickener distribution box activated carbon system
- Sludge Storage Tank 10 activated carbon system
- Existing odor control at the dewatering building
 - Four wet scrubber exhausts for the building ventilation systems
 - Two two-stage scrubber exhausts from the centrate ventilation system

Additional Major Controls to be Implemented by August 2007

- Existing screenings, grit and scum handling equipment will be relocated and exhaust air treated with activated carbon
- Primary settling tank influent channels will be covered and exhaust air treated with activated carbon

Phase III

• Odor control for new digesters



Environmental Remediation

- 2.75 acres to be remediated from mid-2007 to mid-2008
- Includes 0.7 acre excavation of contaminated soils in area of former paint and varnish facility
- During excavation, area will be enclosed in a tent and the air vented through air pollution control equipment





Proposed Hunts Point Upgrade – Phase III



• Objectives:

- Improve solids handling
- Replace equipment at end of useful life
- Improve water quality through enhanced nitrogen

removal





Solids Treatment Process



Phase III Upgrade Elements

Sludge Handling Facilities Improvements

- New egg shaped sludge digesters (2 initial – 4 future)
- Renovation of existing digester & storage tanks
- Replacement and enclosure of digester gas flares and holder
- Renovation of sludge thickeners



Other Proposed Actions in DEIS



Nitrogen Removal Enhancements

- Polymer addition facilities (storage tank and pumps) to control froth
- Carbon addition facilities to enhance nitrogen removal (denitrification)
 - Carbon sources: methanol or ethanol
 - Buried storage tanks and submersible pumps
 - Aboveground canopy and small control building at northeast end of existing plant site



Construction Schedule



Barretto Point Environmental Site Remediation: 2007-2008 **Existing Digester Rehab and Polymer Addition** 2008 - 2009 **Facilities: Existing Sludge Thickener and Gas Facility** 2008 - 2011 **Upgrade: Two Egg Shaped Digesters and Carbon Addition Facilities:** 2010 - 2014 **Two Additional Egg Shaped Digesters: Future**

Site Alternative 1 – Along Waterfront



Pros

- Reduces presence adjacent to park.
- Reduces noise impacts on park during construction.
- Provides for additional space at the plant to meet future needs.

Cons

- Filling of open water required.
- Requires difficult NYSDEC USACE permitting process.
- Increases potential for flooding problems.
- Would affect waterfront views from the park.
- Higher cost.
- Requires relocation of utilities.



Site Alternative 2 – Existing Digester Site



Pros

- Reduces presence adjacent to park and eliminates significant visual impact.
- Reduces noise impacts on park during construction.

Cons

- Longer construction (8 yrs vs. over 11 years).
- Significantly more difficult construction:
 - Existing digesters must remain in operation during construction.
 - Very tight area.
 - Temporary piping and power connections
 - Safety hazard due to welding near active digesters.
- Layout does not facilitate potential future needs at the plant.
- Higher cost.
- Would not meet beneficial reuse of sludge requirements for land disposal during construction.

Draft Environmental Impact Statement Overview

Esther Siskind, Assistant Commissioner

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DEIS Overview

- Land Use
- Socioeconomic
- Visual & Shadows
- Historic Resources
- Waterfront Revitalization
- Traffic
- Criteria Air Pollutants
- Volatile Organic Compounds
- Odors

- Noise
- Infrastructure
- Energy
- Hazardous Materials
- Water Quality
- Natural Resources
- Construction
- Public Health
- Environmental Justice
- Alternatives



Mitigation

Land Use



View from Barretto Point Park

- 130 feet tall
- Significant visual impact.
- Visual impact limited to views east from the park.
- No waterfront views affected.
- Park designed concurrently to transition from industrial area to waterfront.
- Community participation, working with architect, to design exterior.



View from Viele and Manida



Shadows on Barretto Point Park

- Limited duration in early morning hours.
- Disappear from park no later than 9:45 am to 10:15 am.
- Remainder of day, park would be in full sun.
- Shadows would affect Manida St. in late afternoon.



Construction Impacts – Traffic

During peak construction period (6 months):

- 42-51 trucks during the peak construction day;
- 9 trucks in the peak construction hour.
- During most of the construction period, trucks would be much more limited:
 - 2-10 trucks per day.
- Significant traffic impact at Tiffany and Bruckner Blvd.
- Will work with NYCDOT to mitigate impact through traffic signal timing.





Construction-Related Noise Impacts



- No impacts during weekends when park most fully utilized
- No impacts at nearest residence
- NYCDEP will:
 - Implement a noise mitigation plan consistent with requirements in revised Noise Control Code
 - Construct a noise wall between site and Park



Criteria Air Pollutants



Hunts Point WPCP Air Emission Sources

- Boilers, Waste Gas Burners, and Emergency Generators.
- The plant uses digester gas to meet 48 percent of the total plant's heating needs.
- Natural gas, fuel oil, and electricity purchased from utilities provide the rest of the plant's energy needs.
- The entire upgraded plant would meet federal and state standards for:
 - SO₂
 - NO2
 - CO
 - PM10



PM_{2.5} Background Information



City-wide Sources:

- vehicle exhaust;
- residential home heating;
- boilers and generators;
- chemical and manufacturing processes;
- construction activities; and
- natural sources.

Hunts Point Sources:

- boilers;
- waste gas burners; and
- emergency generators.
- The entire City is out of compliance with the new federal PM2.5 standards. The City is developing implementation plans to come into compliance.

PM_{2.5} Impact Analysis

- Six 2000 kw and one proposed 500 kw emergency generators
- Several generator operating scenarios:
 - Typical Scenario
 - No emergency generators operating
 - Maintenance Testing
 - 2 hours per generator per month=14 hours per month
 - Potential Voluntary Participation in Peak Load Management Program (PLM)
 - Voluntary program to assist in preventing blackouts on peak energy demand days (plant partially taken off the electric grid)
 - June 1-September 30 between 11 AM to 7 PM
 - Up to 15 days/year, 6 hours/day



PM_{2.5} Impacts Summary

- Current New York State (NYS) threshold for individual project is 5 ug/m³
- Plant will readily meet this threshold under all scenarios.
- NYS is revising standard downward in August 2007.
- Only operating scenario affected by new threshold will be PLM program (up to 15 days).
- DEP is evaluating use of ULSD and other approaches to limit exposure during PLM program.



Odor Impacts

- Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is an odorous pollutant generated by sewage.
- Readily meets both 10 parts per billion (ppb) H₂S State standards at fenceline and 1 ppb H₂S environmental review guidance value at sensitive receptors including:
 - Barretto Point Park;
 - residences; and
 - detention center.

• At Proposed Greenway:

- Greenway is along fenceline of plant very difficult to ensure no odors.
- Peak level is 2.44 ppb worst case hour.
- During daylight hours, very few per year will exceed 1 ppb.
- Small area affected.