DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING
CITY OF NEW YORK

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND REVIEW DIVISION

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Department of City Planning

ERRATA

To: Recipients of the Dutch Kills Rezoning and Related Actions Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)

From: Robert Dobruskin, AICP RD

Date: September 2nd, 2008

Re: Errata – Replacement Page for the Dutch Kills Rezoning and Related Actions Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)
CEQR No. 08DCP021Q
ULURP Nos. 080429 ZMQ, N 080428 ZRQ

Due to an editorial error, page 20-3 of Chapter 20, "Public Health," does not include updated information concerning stationary source analyses conducted for the Dutch Kills Rezoning and Related Actions Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). This omission does not change in any way the conclusions of the FEIS.

Please replace/insert page 20-3 of Chapter 20, "Public Health," with the corrected page attached. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.

Attachment

cc: The Hon. Catherine Nolan, 37th Assembly District
The Hon. Margaret M. Markey, 30th Assembly District
The Hon. Helen M. Marshall
The Hon. Eric N. Gioia, District 26
Vincio Donato, Chair, Community Board 1, Queens
George Delis, District Manager, Community Board 1, Queens
Suzanne Y. Mattei, Director, NYSDEC Region 2
Division of Environmental Permits, NYSDEC
Ruth Pierpont, Director, NY Historic Preservation Office
Gail Benjamin, City Council
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transport material likely to generate dust; and using water or other appropriate liquids for dust control during demolition, land clearing, grading; and on material stockpiles.

The number of construction-related vehicle trips generated by the proposed project would be relatively small. In addition, emissions from such vehicles would occur over the 10 year period following the adoption of the proposed rezoning and be dispersed throughout the rezoning area and vicinity. Therefore, the mobile source emissions generated by the proposed project would not be significant.

CUMULATIVE HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT

Cumulative impacts were also determined for the combined effects of air contaminants affecting a proposed development site. The maximum hazard index and total cancer risk were determined using the AERMOD model results with the applicable reference concentrations and unit risk factors discussed in Chapter 17, "Air Quality". As presented in Chapter 17, for non-carcinogenic compounds, EPA's Hazard Index Approach resulted in a calculated value of 0.548, which is less than 1.0, which is considered to be insignificant. For carcinogenic compounds, the maximum total estimated cancer risk is 9.03 E-06 or 9.03 per million. While the maximum cancer risk is above the level considered by USEPA to be potentially significant (i.e., 1 per million), it should be noted that the concentrations are compared against EPA unit risk factors and NYSDEC AGC's (each of which was developed by these agencies based on a factor of safety above which health effects may potentially occur), whereas the health risk analysis is based upon a lifetime exposure at the predicted concentrations for a single location, which is a very conservative approach. Therefore, based upon the cumulative air toxics analysis, the proposed project would not result in a significant cancer risk.

STATIONARY SOURCE ANALYSES

The stationary source analysis determined that there would be no potential significant adverse air quality impacts from HVAC systems of the projected and potential development sites. At certain sites, an (E) designation would be mapped as part of the zoning proposal to ensure the developments would not result in any significant air quality impacts from HVAC emissions due to individual or groups of development sites.

An analysis of the cumulative impacts of industrial sources on projected and potential development sites was performed. ~~At most of~~ For the development sites, the maximum concentrations of each pollutant were below the NYSDEC guideline concentrations and health risk criteria established by regulatory agencies, and below the NAAQS. ~~However, at certain projected and potential development sites in the vicinity of existing sources of sodium hydroxide and tetrachloroethylene, ambient levels of these pollutants were found to result in elevated concentrations.~~ Therefore, ~~at these projected and potential development sites an (E) designation for air quality will be mapped as part of the zoning proposal to ensure that~~ there would not be any significant adverse air quality impacts associated with the rezoning.

NOISE

The operation of construction equipment on the projected development sites, as well as construction vehicles and delivery vehicles traveling to and from the sites, can impact noise and vibration levels in the community during the construction period. Noise from construction activity and some construction equipment is regulated by the New York City Noise Control Code, which requires the adoption and implementation of a noise mitigation plan for each construction site, limits construction to weekdays between the hours of 7 AM and 6 PM, and sets noise limits for certain specific types of construction