

Completing the Remediation of the Quanta Site with Less Community Disruption

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued a proposed plan to remediate Hudson River sediments adjacent to the Quanta Superfund Site in Edgewater, New Jersey, on July 7, 2023.

Honeywell is the company responsible for the Quanta cleanup and has already completed major portions under EPA oversight. We strongly believe that EPA's plan contradicts its own prior determinations, its official guidance and prior practice, and would impose an overburdensome and unnecessary remedy that could pose risk to the Edgewater community and site workers.

EPA PROPOSES:

1 Dredging nearly three times the amount of river sediment necessary—a plan that is inconsistent with previous agency positions and would result in negligible or no additional environmental benefit as it will:

- Raise the potential for emissions and **nuisance odors** to be increased over time especially in areas with debris
- **Extend the schedule** due to the increased construction and design period
- **Increase traffic** on River Road with thousands of additional trucks and increased greenhouse gas emissions
- Expose the community to **more inconveniences** than is required
- Create significant **technical challenges and risks** during construction

2 Demolishing the 115 River Road pier causing disruption to local businesses and the removal of hundreds of pilings and debris that will have the potential to generate odors

Honeywell has an alternative plan that was previously shared with EPA. Learn more inside.



Honeywell is committed to cleaning up the Quanta site in a way that protects public health and the environment and allows for redevelopment and greater access to the waterfront. We are committed to doing so with the least disruption to the local community.

CONSIDER THE DETAILS:

EPA PLAN:

Dredging approximately **260,000 cubic yards of sediment (30 feet of depth)** and then processing it for disposal, likely on the Quanta site

Placement of **239,000 cubic yards of backfill** that would need to be trucked to the site

Sheet pile walls that would require extensive reinforcement to allow for an **excavation 30 feet deep**

Honeywell estimates more than 5 years of construction for EPA's remedy with truck traffic on River Road increasing dramatically, as well as several years of additional investigation and design due to the potential risks and technical challenges with this approach

Unnecessary demolition of the 115 River Road Pier and the permanent relocation of all its businesses; this would include the removal of piles and old material from the river, a process that has to be done in the open air with the potential to create odors

HONEYWELL PLAN:

Targeted dredging of about **75,000 cubic yards of sediment (10 feet deep near shore)**

Placement of **57,000 cubic yards of backfill** that would need to be trucked to the site

An **interlocking steel sheet pile wall** to contain any materials at depth followed by placement of clean backfill and a protective, treatment cap

About **2.5 years of construction** with a reduced schedule for additional investigation and design

Implementing **less disruptive ways to address sediments under the 115 River Road pier**; one way would be to place a treatment cap over those sediments and/or contain the sediments without demolishing the building and removing hundreds of wooden piles

Another alternative, which EPA did for uplands, would be to wait until the pier needs to be replaced and address sediments at that time

UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EPA'S PLAN AND HONEYWELL'S PLAN

Honeywell's proposal, which is based on existing EPA-approved site reports as well as work by our national sediment remediation experts, would protect the community and the environment and mitigate potential odors, while shortening the period of burden associated with the construction and associated risks. EPA's increase in dredging is unnecessary. A dredge and cap remedy, which would be consistent with EPA remedies across the country, would remove a large amount of the most highly contaminated sediment by dredging to 10 feet instead of 30 feet and then placing a protective treatment cap to prevent exposure to underlying sediments. The deeper sediments do not create an exposure to humans or the environment following backfill and placement of a treatment cap. In the event they did move upward through the backfill, they would be treated by the treatment cap before reaching the surface.

In 2019, EPA said: "Mobile NAPL deeper than 10 feet is considered to be an acceptable risk... ." NAPL (non-aqueous phase liquid) is an organic liquid contaminant that does not dissolve in, or easily mix with, water.

EPA's proposed demolition of the pier at 115 River Road will force local businesses to move and could result in additional odors and emissions when a large number of pilings and debris are removed. Honeywell has identified other approaches to address sediments beneath the pier without removing the structure.

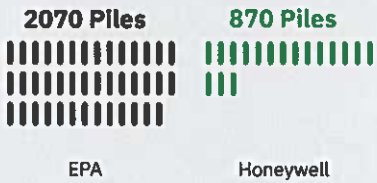
If EPA limits dredging to 10 feet in the nearshore area with a sheet pile enclosure and a treatment cap and allows the contaminants under the pier to be capped and addressed later the construction duration could be reduced by from 10 years to 6 years.

TIMELINE

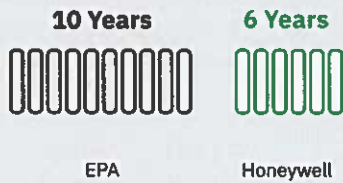
Construction would not commence until additional investigations and extensive design are completed, which is likely to take several additional years. Under EPA's plan the construction could take more than 5 years while construction under Honeywell's plan would be about 2 ½ years.

EPA vs. Honeywell Plan

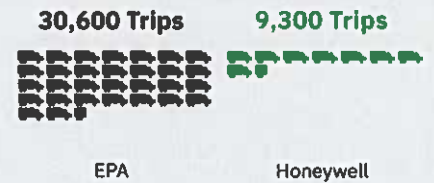
EMISSIONS AND ODORS: PILES TO ADDRESS



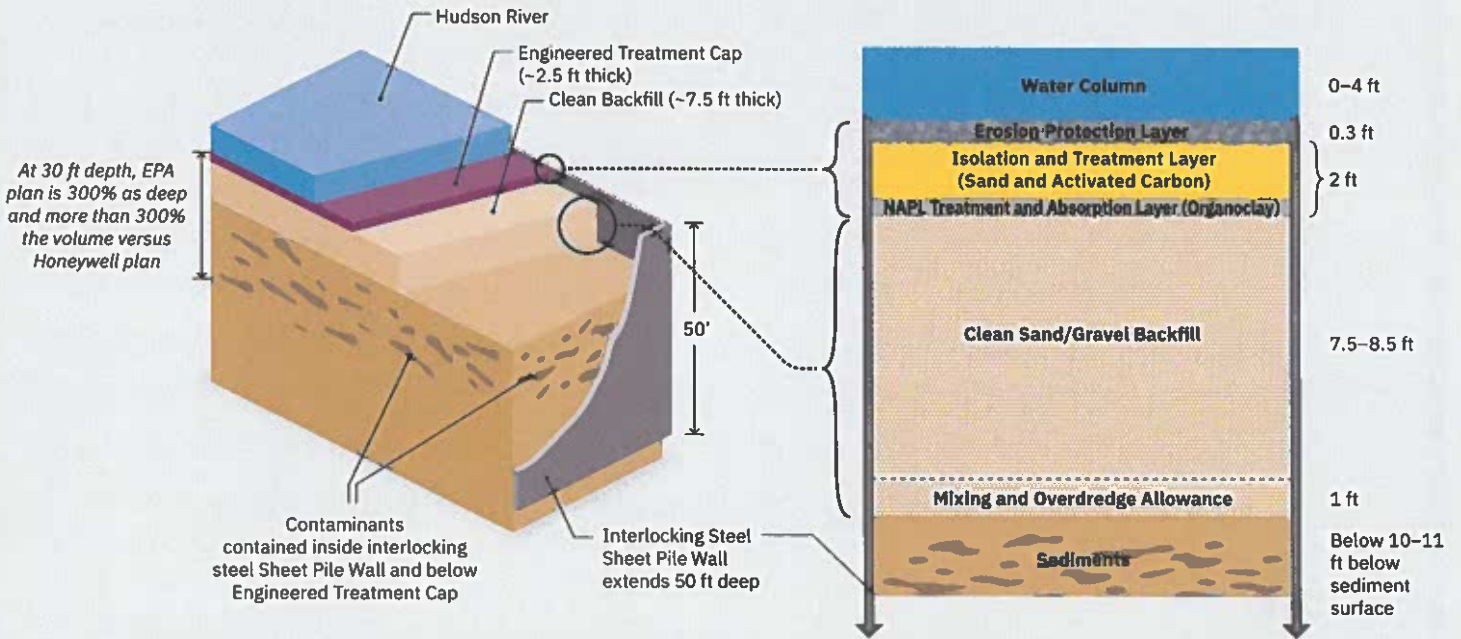
ESTIMATED TOTAL PROJECT DURATION



NUMBER OF TRUCK TRIPS



Conceptual remediation section in RTA1 under Honeywell plan



QUANTA UPLAND AREA CLEANUP SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETE

Honeywell has worked cooperatively with EPA, the state and the community over two decades doing comprehensive investigations at the Quanta site, conducting EPA-approved remedies, disseminating critical information to the public including air monitoring data and responding to public inquiries quickly and efficiently.

From May 2017 to March 2021, we constructed the EPA upland remedy (the last part during COVID), solidifying in the ground more than 140,000 cubic yards of soil contamination, preventing the contaminants from moving. That remedy is 97% complete.

At the beginning of the cleanup, emissions and odors were impacting the community beyond what was expected so we shut down operations. In cooperation with EPA, we redesigned the remedy, despite the cost implications, and reduced emissions. We believe this improvement was well received.



Honeywell has learned from the cleanup of the land and proposes to remedy the river sediments using an alternative approach. We would put the lessons learned into effect—protecting the community and small businesses while implementing a responsible cleanup of the Hudson River sediments adjacent to the Quanta site.

CONTACT US

Please let your voices be heard or reach out to us in the meantime. Contact **Victoria Streitfeld at 609.218.9460** via text or phone. For more information on the land cleanup see **www.quantaremediation.com**

EPA PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD / PUBLIC MEETING:

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD:

July 7 to August 7, 2023

COMMENTS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

Thomas Dobinson, Remedial Project Manager
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290 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10007-1866

PUBLIC MEETING:

EPA is hosting a public meeting on July 25, 2023, 6:30 p.m. – 9:00 p.m. at Edgewater Community Center Gymnasium, 1167 River Road Edgewater, New Jersey

EPA DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE AT:

www.epa.gov/superfund/quanta-resources