

EI-17759

Docket #

AB

167

1189

X

Attn of:

Unknown

Your Name:*

Dolores RENNAR

Group Name:

[If a member of Embankment Preservation Coalition or another organization with an interest in Embankment preservation, list that. If not, leave blank.]

Affiliation:

[If a member of the Embankment Preservation Coalition or another organization, enter Citizens Group; if not, Self-Individual]

Address:*

268-6th ST

City:*

JERSEY CITY

State:*

NEW JERSEY

Zip Code:*

07302

Phone Number:*

201 7950332

Email Address:*

GILL BEAM @ AOL

Comments:

We need an Environmental Impact Statement because:

I live on 6th ST. 65 yrs. Flooding in basements was never an issue until maybe 25 yrs ago. Neighbors lost tenants, paid damages for losses and spent days drying out. Sump pumps became a part of our lives but in some rains were useless. We all learned to adjust. We don't wash clothes or use water excessively. When water is pumped it has nowhere to go but toward the river. High rise residents don't get water in basements. More high rises on 6th ST will obviously cause more flooding. We need research to be done and the residents informed. We know flooding will be an issue since downtown Jersey City is a maze of flood waters that has to be navigated around. Downtown residents can not get into Hoboken unless they go ^{to} uptown JC to get to 14th ST in Hoboken. Residents will gain nothing from this project.

* REQUIRED FIELDS

I authorize the Embankment Preservation Coalition to file this comment with the Surface Transportation Board.

CONTINUED

Dolores Rennar

Signature

4-6-09

Date

OVER

NOTHING USEFUL. WELL GETTING LOOSING, ... TRAFFIC, ...

ONLY BUILDERS WILL GAIN.

POLLUTION IN THE STATE AND HUDSON ^{COUNTY} FAILED SAFE LEVELS, WE NEED TO KNOW HOW THIS PROJECT WILL AFFECT OUR AIR? WHAT CONTAMINATION WILL BE EMITTED FROM THE SOIL? WHAT HEALTH ISSUES WE WILL ENCOUNTER.

FROM ALL THE DUST? WHAT ACTUAL CHEMICALS ARE IN THE SOIL? THE COMMUNITY HAS AND ~~DESERVES~~ DESERVES THE RIGHT TO KNOW.

Friday, April 3, 2009

The JERSEY JOURNAL

LOCAL 15

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To study traffic bottleneck at cities' border

A new study will look for ways to ease vehicle and pedestrian travel in a growing area along the Hoboken and Jersey City border, Hudson County Executive Thomas DeGise and Jersey City Mayor Jerramiah Healy announced this week.

"Improving circulation in this area would not only benefit Hoboken and Jersey City, but the entire region," said DeGise, a member of the North Jersey Transportation Planning Authority Board of Trustees and chairman of the NJTPA's Planning and Economic Development Committee.

"These streets are key routes for people traveling to the region's job centers and commuter hubs, as well as the Hudson River waterfront," he said.

The NJTPA study will be paid with \$240,000 in federal funds provided by an NJTPA grant and \$60,000 from a local match. Funding will begin July 1.

The study will focus on a section of the two cities along the Palisades cliffs and Paterson Plank Road/County Route 681, which carries a heavy mix of local and regional traffic.

"Very few of those drivers on the road are going to Hoboken or coming from Hoboken, and it has been a traffic nightmare for us," said Hoboken Mayor David Roberts. "We have been urging Jersey City to find a way to create new traffic patterns for some time now."

One suggestion under consideration is rerouting Paterson Plank Road through the southwestern edge of Hoboken, or perhaps through the Academy bus terminal, Roberts said.

— JOURNAL STAFF

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Journal photos by Bill Bayer

Hudson receives an 'F' for air quality

ATLANTIC CITY (AP) — Thirteen New Jersey counties, including Hudson, received failing grades for air quality in a recent survey by the American Lung Association.

Besides Hudson, Atlantic, Bergen, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Monmouth, Ocean and Passaic counties were given 'F' grades based on data from the state Department of Environmental Protection.

New Jersey is one of only five states in the nation to fail air quality standards statewide under

new federal guidelines issued by the Environmental Protection Agency. On a scale of failure to meet standards for ozone that ranges from marginal to extreme, New Jersey was rated as moderate.

The lung association applied more stringent standards than those used by the EPA, which allows a monitored area to exceed recommended ozone levels for as long as three days in a given year and still receive a healthy rating.

The DEP blamed ozone problems on power plants and industrial facilities outside the state.

reach Service Center.
sary at the Hi-Hat, Bayville.
The women of excellence honored
the Hon. Sheila Venable, Joyce Andrews, Dorothy Grayson, Doreen Madison, Pastor Frances Day and keynote speaker the Rev. Dr. Ada Culbreth.

Air pollution exceeding federal standards

TRENTON (AP) — New Jersey's air may be hazardous to your health.

An analysis of federal data from 1990 shows that nearly a third of New Jersey residents live in areas of the state where the concentration of some hazardous air pollutants is at least 20 times the level that may cause respiratory problems and other ailments. The Record of Hackensack reported for yesterday's editions.

Of the 10 chemicals that exceed the federal health benchmarks set for them, one — acrolein — exceeds its health benchmark in every part of the state. Acrolein is used in the manufacture of other chemicals. It is found in tobacco smoke, forest fire emissions, and gasoline and diesel exhaust.

A health benchmark is the highest concentration of a chemical that the federal Environmental Protection Agency considers safe. But health officials aren't sure how much over the benchmark a chemical has to be before it becomes a risk and causes problems such as lung or

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skin allergies; eye, nose, or throat irritation, or liver or kidney damage.

"Below that level (the benchmark), we're pretty sure we have a low probability of having an adverse health effect," said Jane Caldwell, an EPA toxicologist in Research Triangle Park, N.C. "Above that level, we really don't know. There's no need to panic, but it's something that needs to be looked at."

Acrolein, the chemical found above benchmark levels all over the state, can cause respiratory congestion and skin irritation after long-term exposure. According to 1990 data, acrolein levels range across the state from 1.7 times to 404 times the benchmark.

Joann Held, a scientist with

the state Department of Environmental Protection, said the benchmark for acrolein has a safety factor built in, so that even concentrations 400 times that level should still be safe.

"From what we're able to see, we need to explore further, but there is nothing alarming or extremely high in the results," she said. "You could be exposed over a lifetime at these levels and still be safe."

State health officials said the federal data, based on 1990 information, may not accurately reflect levels of air pollution now. The EPA is expected to compile chemical concentration data based on 1996 data this year. The DEP said it was looking forward to that report to see how much things have changed.

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