West Harlem Rezoning EIS
CHAPTER 15: PUBLIC HEALTH

This chapter addresses the Proposed Action's overall effect on public health. Public health is the organized effort of society to protect and improve the health and well-being of the population through monitoring; assessment and surveillance; health promotion; prevention of disease, injury, disorder, disability, and premature death; and reducing inequalities in health status. The goal of the CEQR with respect to public health is to determine whether adverse impacts on human health may occur as a result of a proposed project, and if so, to identify measures to mitigate such effects. This chapter examines the potential for adverse impacts to public health resulting from the proposed project.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that a public health assessment is not necessary for most actions. Where no significant unmitigated adverse impact is found in other CEQR analysis areas, such as air quality, water quality, hazardous materials, or noise, no public health analysis is warranted. If, however, an unmitigated significant adverse impact is identified in any of these other CEQR analysis areas, the lead agency may determine that a public health assessment is warranted for that specific technical area. As described in the preceding chapters of this EIS, the Proposed Action would not result in unmitigated significant adverse impacts in technical areas such as hazardous materials (Chapter 9), air quality (Chapter 12), and noise (Chapter 14). Furthermore, as described in Chapter 17, "Construction," the Proposed Action would not result in any significant adverse impacts related to construction noise levels or construction air quality. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse public health impact, and an analysis of public health is not warranted.