Chapter 8: Public Health

This chapter assesses the potential for the Proposed Actions to affect public health. As defined by the 2020 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual*, 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 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. The potential effects of the Proposed Actions were considered with regard to effects on the surrounding community.

The *CEQR Technical Manual* states that a public health assessment is warranted for a specific technical area if there is a significant adverse impact found in other CEQR analysis areas, such as air quality, water quality, hazardous materials, or noise. As described in the relevant analyses of the previously published Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) and this Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), the Proposed Actions would not result in significant unmitigated adverse impacts in any of the technical areas related to public health. Water quality was considered in the EAS, and under CEQR criteria, the proposed project does not have the potential to have a significant adverse impact in the technical area of natural resources (including on water quality). Furthermore, any dewatering would be conducted in accordance with DEP requirements. The technical areas of air quality and noise were examined in the EIS. Through the application of certain restrictions to both Projected Development Sites under an (E) Designation (E-592), including fuel type and stack location restrictions as well as window/wall attenuation and alternative means of ventilation requirements, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse impacts in either of these technical areas. Hazardous Materials was considered in both the EAS and in this EIS. A Phase II Investigation (collection and laboratory analysis of subsurface samples) for hazardous materials has been prepared for Projected Development Site 1, and a report summarizing its findings would be prepared and summarized. The Phase II report, along with a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and associated Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) setting out procedures to avoid the potential for significant adverse impacts related to hazardous materials has been prepared for Projected Development Site 1 and submitted to DEP for review and approval. For Projected Development Site 1, the Applicant will commit to implementing the RAP and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP), which are anticipated to be approved by the NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in advance of the issuance of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). An (E) Designation restriction (E-592) on Projected Development Site 2 would impose pre-and post-construction requirements overseen by the Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) that would eliminate the potential for significant adverse impacts related to hazardous materials stemming from any future development on the site. Therefore, with these restrictions, the Proposed Actions would not result in a significant adverse impact to public health. ✷