A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter assesses the reasonable worst-case development scenario's (RWCDS) effect on public health. As defined by the 2021 *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 *CEQR Technical Manual* states that a public health assessment is not necessary for most projects. Where no significant adverse unmitigated impacts are 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 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 outlined in **Chapter 1, "Project Description,"** the Proposed Action includes a zoning map amendment, Bulk Modifications on Waterfront Block Special Permit, Public Parking Garage Special Permit, and Waterfront Zoning Certification. The Proposed Action would facilitate the development of an approximately 684,242 gross square foot ("gsf") commercial building (the "Proposed Project"), which would contain approximately 598,442 gsf of office space and 21,233 gsf of retail space. The Proposed Project would also contain approximately 49,453 sf (1.14 acres) of publicly accessible waterfront public open space, including a shore public walkway and supplemental public access area. There would also be 14,301 sf (0.33 acres) of accessory open areas for building occupants. Additionally, there would be 234 public parking spaces (64,567 gsf) and two loading berths.

As described in the relevant analyses of this EIS, the Proposed Action would not result in any unmitigated significant adverse water quality, air quality (operational and construction-related), operational noise impacts, or hazardous materials.

B. PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS

The Proposed Action is not expected to result in unmitigated significant adverse impacts in any of the technical areas that contribute to public health: operational air quality, operational noise, water quality, hazardous materials, or construction. Therefore, the Proposed Action would not result in significant adverse public health impacts during construction or operation of the Proposed Project.

C. PRELIMINARY SCREENING

As recommended in the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if a public health assessment is determined to be necessary, the assessment process involves evaluating whether and how exposure to environmental contaminants may occur and the extent of that exposure; characterizing the relationship between exposures and health risks; and applying that relationship to the population exposed. As such, hazardous materials usually need to be assessed for actions that would result in any in-ground disturbance.

Air quality, water and sewer infrastructure, noise, hazardous materials impact, and construction assessments were performed for the Proposed Action as warranted by CEQR guidance. As discussed in **Chapter 9, "Hazardous Materials," Chapter 10, "Water and Sewer Infrastructure," Chapter 13, "Air Quality," Chapter 15, "Noise,"** and **Chapter 18, "Construction,"** the Proposed Action would not result in any significant adverse impacts related to water and sewer infrastructure, air quality, noise, hazardous materials or construction. As such, pursuant to *CEQR Technical Manual* guidance, a public health assessment is not warranted and therefore no significant adverse public health impacts would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.