9 PUBLIC HEALTH

9.1 Introduction

As defined in the *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. Per Chapter 20 of the *CEQR Technical Manual*, the goal of a public health assessment is "to determine whether adverse impacts on public health may occur as a result of a proposed project and, if so, to identify measures to mitigate such effects."

The majority of development projects do not require a public health assessment. According to the *CEQR Technical Manual*, if there are no significant unmitigated adverse impacts identified in CEQR analysis areas such as air quality, water quality, hazardous materials, noise, or construction, a public health analysis is not warranted.

9.2 Principal Conclusions

The Proposed Actions would not result in unmitigated significant adverse impacts in any of the technical areas that contribute to public health. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not result in a significant adverse public health impact, and no further analysis is warranted.

9.3 Preliminary Screening

As described in the relevant analyses of the Environmental Assessment Statement and this Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the Proposed Actions would not result in unmitigated significant adverse impacts in CEQR the technical areas of air quality, water and sewer infrastructure, hazardous materials, or noise. During construction, air quality emissions and noise would not rise to levels that would create a public health impact. Therefore, the Proposed Actions would not result in a significant adverse public health impact, and further analysis is not warranted.