Chapter 19: Public Health

The 2001 *City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) Technical Manual* states that a public health assessment may not be necessary for many proposed actions but a thorough consideration of health issues should be documented. In determining whether a public health assessment is appropriate, the following has been considered:

- Whether increased vehicular traffic or emissions from stationary sources results in significant air quality impacts. The potential for these impacts was examined in Chapter 16, "Air Quality." The results show that the development of the reasonable worst-case development would not result in any significant adverse air quality impacts from mobile sources for carbon monoxide (CO) and $PM_{2.5}$. The analysis also determined that the proposed project's parking facility would not result in significant adverse impacts.

  With respect to stationary sources, a screening analysis determined that there would be no potential significant adverse air quality impacts from the proposed heating and cooling systems of the proposed action. In addition, there would be no significant adverse air quality impacts from industrial facilities on the project site.

- If there is an increased potential for exposure to contaminants in soil or dust. As discussed in Chapter 10, "Hazardous Materials," independent of the proposed action, the applicant is participating in the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The applicant will also enter into a restrictive declaration, which ensures that no significant adverse impacts with respect to hazardous materials would result from the development of project site, in the event that the BCP agreement is terminated. The project site will continue to be cleaned up pursuant to the NYSDEC-approved Remedial Work Plan (approved June 16, 2006) and Remediation Work Plan (approved July 5, 2006).

  Within the rezoning area, Lots 58 and 61 are projected development sites. The past uses of Lots 58 and 61, the history of numerous on-site petroleum storage tanks, and an open PCB spill in close proximity indicate the possibility of petroleum and PCB contamination in the soil and/or groundwater beneath these lots. Prior to any development of these lots, a Phase II Environmental Site Investigation should be undertaken to investigate these recognized environmental conditions (RECs) at or near the lots. Therefore, to avoid the potential for impacts, (E) Designations for hazardous materials will be placed on these projected development sites.

  With the measures that will be implemented under the BCP and with the (E) Designations on Lots 58 and 61, no significant adverse impacts related to hazardous materials would be expected to occur as a result of the construction activities associated with the development of the proposed action. Moreover, if there are any hazardous materials at the site, their removal would be a post-construction environmental benefit for the area.

- No solid waste management practices are proposed beyond what occurs at most residential and commercial uses found in the city. These practices would include all contemporary solid

waste collection and containment practices and conformance with the laws of the New York City Board of Health.

- No new odor sources would be created.
- The proposed action would create a mixed-use development in an area with moderately high ambient noise levels. As stated in Chapter 17, "Noise," the proposed project would include measures, such as double-glazed windows and central air-conditioning, to ensure that interior noise levels are acceptable. No new significant sources of noise would be generated by the proposed action.
- No activities are proposed that would exceed accepted city, state, or federal standards with respect to public health.

For the reasons stated above, a full assessment of potential impacts on public health is not necessary and no significant adverse impacts are expected as a result of the proposed action. *