

The 2001 *CEQR Technical Manual* states that although a detailed public health analysis may not be necessary for many proposed actions, 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 17, “Air Quality.” The results show that the development that would occur as a result of the Proposed Actions would not result in any unmitigated significant adverse air quality impacts from mobile sources for carbon monoxide (CO) and PM_{2.5}. The analysis also determined that parking facilities associated with the proposed development would not result in significant adverse impacts.

With respect to stationary sources, the analysis determined that although there is a potential for significant adverse air quality impacts from the heating and cooling systems at some of the developments that would occur as a result of the Proposed Actions, impacts would be precluded by restricting the placement of HVAC exhaust stacks and the type of HVAC fuel used. There would be no significant adverse air quality impacts from industrial facilities on or near the development sites.

- Whether there is an increased potential for exposure to contaminants in soil or dust and whether vapor infiltration from contaminants within a building or underlying soil (e.g., contamination originating from gasoline stations or dry cleaners) may result in significant adverse impacts. As discussed in Chapter 11, “Hazardous Materials,” subsurface soil and groundwater testing would be conducted prior to construction to investigate areas where known or potential adverse environmental conditions were identified by the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. Areas where contamination is discovered would be delineated and remediated in accordance with all applicable regulations prior to, or in conjunction with, proposed development activities. Prior to any demolition activities, a comprehensive asbestos survey of all structures would be conducted that included the sampling of all suspect materials to confirm the presence or absence of asbestos. Based on the findings of the survey, the identified asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) would be removed and disposed of in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. Where site soil does not meet the most stringent guidelines for unrestricted use, areas of exposed soil (e.g., areas not to be covered by buildings or pavement) would be capped with at least two feet of imported clean soil.
- Whether the presence of contamination from historic spills or releases of substances that might have affected or might affect groundwater to be used as a source of drinking water. As noted in Chapter 11, “Hazardous Materials,” groundwater in Manhattan is not used as a source of potable water.
- Whether the Proposed Actions would result in solid waste management practices that could attract vermin and result in an increase in pest populations (e.g. rats, mice, cockroaches, and

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mosquitoes). No solid waste management practices are proposed beyond what occurs at most residential, commercial, and community facility uses found in the city. These practices would include all contemporary solid waste collection and containment practices and would conform to applicable city laws. Development pursuant to the proposed action would occur in an area which is currently served by the New York City Department of Sanitation residential trash and recycling pickups. The Proposed Actions would not affect the delivery of these services or place a significant burden on the city's solid waste management system.

- Whether potentially significant adverse impacts to sensitive receptors from noise or odors would occur. The Proposed Actions would result in residential, commercial, and community facility development in an area with moderately high ambient noise levels. As discussed in Chapter 18, "Noise," the development resulting from the Proposed Actions would include measures such as double-glazed windows and well-sealed window wall air conditioning units or central air conditioning to ensure that interior noise levels are acceptable. The Proposed Actions would not result in perceptible increases in noise level. No new odor sources would be created as a result of the Proposed Actions.
- 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 on public health are expected as a result of the Proposed Actions. *