

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

86 Trinity Place Lead in Air Results

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Post 2 Sec A Main Trading Floor	1,200	< 5.0
Post 8 Sec G Main Trading Floor	1,200	< 5.0
15 th floor north side	1,200	397
12 th floor central	1,200	445
10 th floor central	1,200	< 5.0
7 th floor central	1,200	< 5.0
Harry's Trading floor	1,200	< 5.0

22 Thames Street Lead in Air Results

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Red room post 21 MF8	1,200	< 5.0
10 th floor north side	2,450	< 5.0
9 th floor central	1,580	9.0
7 th floor central	2,020	11.0

Except for the 15th floor and the 12th floor these values are all less than the OSHA lead PEL of 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Before and during the time of air sampling the fire escape doors to these floors were left open all day and all night to cool the floor. It is believed that the lead in these samples blew in through the open fire escape doors and deposited on the filter media of the samples. We believe that the lead levels in these spaces were temporary and that they settled to the floor. The 15th floor and 12th floor were re-sampled on September 29th, 2001, to more fully characterize the lead in air values.

The respirable dust (breathable) in air samples were collected from areas considered representative of the building. Respirable dust samples were collected to show particle dust mass and the distribution of particle size. Only one sample was collected from each area to speed up the building screening process. The respirable dust in air results are presented in the tables below.

86 Trinity Place Respirable Dust in Air Results

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-5 μm	6-10 μm	>10 μm
Post 2 Sec G Main Trading Floor	600	< 5.0	<1%	<0%	<0%

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Main Trading Floor upper level Sec E	580	< 5.0	<0%	<0%	<0%
15 th floor 1506	480	90	<99%	<1%	<0%
12 th floor central	460	84	<99%	<1%	<0%
10 th floor central	540	< 5.0	<1%	<0%	<0%
7 th floor 718	480	64	<99%	<1%	<0%
Harry's Trading floor Post 25/C21	600	< 5.0	<1%	<0%	<0%

22 Thames Street & 65 Broadway Respirable Dust in Air Results

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-5 μm	6-10 μm	>10 μm
Red room post 21 MF8, 22 Thames	500	< 5.0	<1%	<0%	<0%
10 th floor Center, 22 Thames	660	225	96%	4%	<0%
9 th Floor Center, 22 Thames	716	190	95%	5%	<0%
7 th Floor Center, 22 Thames	836	194	95%	5%	<0%
17 th Floor Center, 65 Broadway	600	384	91%	8%	<1%
16 th Floor Center, 65 Broadway	580	337	90%	9%	<1%

The respirable dust mass results indicate that some indoor environments are very dusty. The particle size distribution indicates that where the particulates are found they are very small and the occupants will have dry scratchy throats and coughing. The trading areas and other areas have below detectable limits of respirable dust. The dust was created by the catastrophe and came in openings in the building created by the catastrophe and open doors and open windows.

The cleaning process on the floors and the cleaning of the HVAC system currently progress will significantly reduce the dust levels on the floor.

Polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) are produced through combustion of fuels and plastics and are found in electrical insulation material and electrical ballasts in lights. The PCB in air samples were collected from areas considered representative of the building. Two samples were collected from the trading floors and one sample was collected from the 9th and 10th floor of 22 Thames Street to characterize the building and accelerate the building screening process. The PCB in air results are presented in the table below.