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28 September 2001

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Mr. Kenneth Coffey, President
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Subject: Air and Bulk Sampling Results for the American Stock Exchange 86 Trinity Place, 22
Thames, and 65 Broadway, New York, NY.

Dear Mr. Coffey:

Air and bulk sampling was conducted September 19th, 20th, 21st, 24th 2001 at the American Stock Exchange, 86 Trinity Place, 22 Thames, and 65 Broadway, New York, NY following the explosion, fire and collapse of the World Trade Center and adjacent buildings. It was decided to collect samples of the following compounds based on an evaluation of the conditions due to the explosion, fire and collapse of the World Trade Center. The substances collected included the following: asbestos (air and bulk), respirable dust (mass & particle size distribution), lead, polychlorinated biphenyls, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons. The substances, sampling protocol, and standards employed were discussed with Dr. Mark Maddoloni the Toxicologist assigned to the World Trade Center site by US EPA. The air and bulk sampling locations and results are reported below. Asbestos samples were collected according to New York State and U.S. EPA standards and analyzed according to and analyzed U.S. EPA standards using Transmission Electron Microscopy. Other substances were collected and analyzed using the National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health protocol.

Based on our experience and direction from U.S. EPA and the New York State Department of Labor we recommend that those samples that met the U.S. EPA AHERA clearance criteria of 70 structures/square millimeter are considered acceptable and are considered safe for reoccupancy. However, a U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration officer informed legal counsel for the American Stock Exchange that the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) should be applied here. It was requested that the results determined using the U.S. AHERA regulations be converted to OSHA style results. The U.S. AHERA regulations were developed to protect all children, faculty, and staff in schools from asbestos exposure. The two different methodologies, U.S. EPA AHERA methodology, and OSHA used methodology differ from the beginning of the protocol. The U.S. EPA uses 70 structures per square millimeter (s/mm²) as the value considered safe for school reoccupancy by children, faculty, and staff after asbestos abatement. The AHERA protocol uses an electron microscope with a magnification of up to 200,000 times. The NIOSH method may use a phase contrast light microscope with a magnification of up to 400 times or an electron microscope. AHERA allows a blank filter to have up to 70 structures per square millimeter. Structures are fibers, clusters, bundles, and matrixes that contain asbestos fibers greater than 0.5 micrometers in length. If the average work area samples are found to have less than the 70 s/mm² no further action is required. If the samples are found to be greater than 70 s/mm² then the asbestos air concentration outside the work area is compared with the work area air concentration and subjected to a Z-Test statistical technique or the work area may be re-cleaned and the air re-sampled. The filter concentration is multiplied by the filter area and divided by the air volume sampled (in cubic

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