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Ms. Carol Hoover, Assistant to the Chairman  
American Stock Exchange  
86 Trinity Place  
New York, New York 10006-1872

Subject: January 31, 2002 Air Sampling Results for the Papoo, American Stock Exchange, New York, NY.

Dear Ms. Carol Hoover:

This report includes the results of air sampling conducted 31 January 2002. The air 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 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. 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 ( $s/mm^2$ ) as the value considered safe for school reoccupancy by children, faculty, and staff after asbestos abatement. The AHERA protocol requires an electron microscope with a magnification of 20,000 times. The electron microscope in our laboratory is capable of measuring up to up to 480,000 times. The NIOSH 7400 method may use a phase contrast light microscope with a magnification of up to 400 times. The NIOSH 7402 method uses 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  $s/mm^2$  no further action is required. If the samples are found to be greater than 70  $s/mm^2$  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 centimeters) to produce the asbestos air concentration. The NIOSH 7400 or 7402 methods used by OSHA to evaluate worker exposure results in values of fibers per cubic centimeter. Fibers greater than 5 micrometers in length and greater than 0.25 micrometers in diameter are counted. Structures counted in AHERA include the fibers in the NIOSH OSHA approach and includes much smaller structures. Therefore, the AHERA air concentration presented in the attached tables are more protective than the NIOSH OSHA approach

Samples that met the U.S. EPA AHERA clearance criteria of 70 structures/square millimeter are considered acceptable and are considered safe for reoccupancy.

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Papoo AMEX Air Quality, 31 January, 2002

All asbestos air samples were all less than detectable limits. See attached tables, TEM Air Sample Results.

No asbestos bulk samples were collected because no bulk amounts of dust were visible on surfaces in the restaurant area. Bulk samples are considered asbestos containing material when they contain more than one percent asbestos.

The respirable dust (breathable) in air samples were collected from areas considered representative of the space. Respirable dust samples were collected and analyzed to show particle dust mass and the distribution of particle size. The particulate dust mass shows the quantity of particulate in the air. The particulate size distribution shows the size of the particulate in the dust collected. Particles less than 10 micrometers ( $10\ \mu\text{m}$ ) can be inhaled by the lungs. Particles less than 5 micrometers ( $5\ \mu\text{m}$ ) can be inhaled deep into the alveoli of the lungs. The respirable dust mass and the distribution of particle size in air results are presented in the tables below.

Papoo AMEX, Respirable Dust Mass and Particle Size Distribution in Air Results, 31 January 2002

| Location           | Air Volume Liters | Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 1-5 $\mu\text{m}$ particulate counted | 6-10 $\mu\text{m}$ particulate counted | >10 $\mu\text{m}$ particulate counted |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Bar - Entrance     | 552               | 230                              | 7                                     | 22                                     | 213                                   |
| Access through Bar | 649               | 250                              | 11                                    | 27                                     | 303                                   |
| Dining - window    | 635               | < 0.1                            | 4                                     | 16                                     | 254                                   |
| Kitchen            | 739               | < 0.1                            | 3                                     | 8                                      | 0                                     |
| Basement           | 1008              | < 0.1                            | 2                                     | 0                                      | 0                                     |

The respirable dust mass and size distribution results indicate that the air in the restaurant at the Bar - Entrance, and Access has significant levels of dust. The EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard for PM 10 is  $50\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . The other areas of the restaurant have negligible dust levels.

The lead in air samples were collected from areas considered representative of the space. The lead in air results are presented in the table below.

Papoo AMEX Lead in Air Results, 31 January 2002

| Location             | Air Volume Liters | Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bar                  | 1,104             | < 1.0                            |
| Kitchen- dining room | 1,153             | < 1.0                            |

The results are all less than detectable limits. The EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead is  $1.5\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . These results met the U.S. EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead and are considered safe for reoccupancy.

Polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) were collected because PAHs are produced through

Papoo AMEX Air Quality, 31 January, 2002

combustion of fuels, found in fuels, plastics, and other building components. PAHs samples were collected from areas considered representative of the space. The PAHs in air results are presented in the tables below.

Papoo, Kitchen - Dining, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results, 31 January 2002

| Substance               | CAS No.  | Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Acenaphthene            | 83-32-9  | <0.35                            |
| Acenaphthylene          | 208-96-8 | <0.35                            |
| Anthracene              | 120-12-7 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene      | 56-55-3  | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene    | 205-99-2 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene    | 207-08-9 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene    | 191-24-2 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene          | 50-32-8  | <0.35                            |
| Chrysene                | 218-01-9 | <0.35                            |
| Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene | 53-70-3  | <0.35                            |
| Fluoranthene            | 206-44-0 | <0.35                            |
| Fluorene                | 86-73-7  | <0.35                            |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene | 193-39-5 | <0.35                            |
| Napthalene              | 91-20-3  | <0.35                            |
| Phenanthrene            | 85-01-8  | <0.35                            |
| Pyrene                  | 129-00-0 | <0.35                            |

Papoo, Bar Area, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results, 31 January 20012

| Substance            | CAS No.  | Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|----------------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| Acenaphthene         | 83-32-9  | <0.35                            |
| Acenaphthylene       | 208-96-8 | <0.35                            |
| Anthracene           | 120-12-7 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene   | 56-55-3  | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene | 191-24-2 | <0.35                            |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene       | 50-32-8  | <0.35                            |
| Chrysene             | 218-01-9 | <0.35                            |

## Papoo AMEX Air Quality, 31 January, 2002

|                         |          |       |
|-------------------------|----------|-------|
| Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene | 53-70-3  | <0.35 |
| Fluoranthene            | 206-44-0 | <0.35 |
| Fluorene                | 86-73-7  | <0.35 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene | 193-39-5 | <0.35 |
| Napthalene              | 91-20-3  | <0.35 |
| Phenanthrene            | 85-01-8  | <0.35 |
| Pyrene                  | 129-00-0 | <0.35 |

The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) collected from the Papoo's Restaurant space are all below detectable limits. The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) levels in the Papoo's Restaurant space are acceptable.

Polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) are produced through combustion of fuels and plastics and are found in electrical insulation material and electrical ballasts in lights. The PCBs in air samples were collected from areas considered representative of the Papoo's Restaurant space. The PCBs in air results are presented in the table below.

## Papoo Kitchen - Dining, Polychlorinatedbiphenyls in Air Results, 31 January 2002

| Substance     | CAS No.    | Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|---------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Arochlor-1016 | 12674-11-2 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1221 | 1104-28-2  | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1232 | 11141-16-5 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1242 | 53469-21-9 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1248 | 12672-29-6 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1254 | 11097-69-1 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1260 | 11096-82-5 | <1.0                             |

## Papoo Bar, Polychlorinatedbiphenyls in Air Results, 31 January 2002

| Substance     | CAS No.    | Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
|---------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| Arochlor-1016 | 12674-11-2 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1221 | 1104-28-2  | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1232 | 11141-16-5 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1242 | 53469-21-9 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1248 | 12672-29-6 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1254 | 11097-69-1 | <1.0                             |
| Arochlor-1260 | 11096-82-5 | <1.0                             |

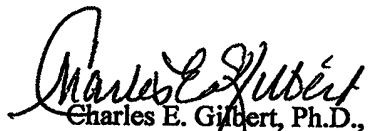
Papoo AMEX Air Quality, 31 January, 2002

The polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) samples collected from the Papoo's Restaurant space are all below detectable limits. The polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) levels in the Papoo's Restaurant space are acceptable.

While the substance levels in all the collected samples are below detectable limits of the laboratory instruments some odors can certainly be detected by the nose of sensitive people. The ability to smell substances at very low concentrations (on the order of parts per trillion, parts per quadrillion and even lower for burning and smoke odors) is very disturbing to people. To further compound the problem odors at these levels may cause headaches and nausea, causing people to question the impact on their health.

Please contact me if you have questions at 631-580-3191 or facsimile 631-580-3195, or e-mail <chuckgilbert@envirohealth.org>.

Sincerely,

  
Charles E. Gilbert, Ph.D., M.S.,  
Toxicologist & Epidemiologist

  
Louis Savarese  
Mechanical Hygienist