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2150 SMITHTOWN AVENUE

RONKONKOMA, NEW YORK 11779-7348

PHONE: (631) 580-3191 • FACSIMILE (631) 580-3195

B. GALLAGHER
C. GILBERT, Ph.D.
T. KLUENDER
G. NEUSCHWENDER

28 September 2001

P. DERMODY
E. DETWEILER
J. DRISCOLL
G. MENEGIO
L. SAVARESE

Mr. Kenneth Coffey, President
TechClean
242-E Route 109
Farmingdale, New York 11735
Phone: 631-454-9595 Facsimile: 631-454-9605

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 Maddaloni 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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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. So 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.

The 9th floor has three samples (Room, 909, Cubical 49, and Cassaleggi room) that exceed the U.S. EPA AHERA clearance criteria of 70 structures/square millimeter and one that approaches the clearance criteria (Cubical 52). Cubical 39 has a value of 37.88. These results are less than the OSHA PEL of 0.1 fibers per cubic centimeter.

We believe the asbestos in the air in these areas is due to the catastrophe and we do not believe that the asbestos was from the 22 Thames building because of the residue from the explosions and collapse was found in significant quantities on this floor and because the other results in 22 Thames and 86 Trinity Place are so low. Other floors such as the 6th floor also had significant quantities of the residue from the explosions and collapse. On September 23, 2001, we recommend that the floors in 22 Thames that had not been tested be tested. This sampling was completed on September 24th 2001.

Outdoors samples were collected on the 4th floor, and the 8th floor. These samples were all less than detectable limits. These outdoor samples may be compared with the U.S. EPA collected asbestos air monitoring locations Lower Manhattan that are presented on www.epa.gov/epahome/dxtamap02.htm.

Asbestos bulk samples were collected on September 20th and September 24th. Dust samples were collected from exterior window ledges and different sites where material was available inside the building. All samples collected are not considered asbestos containing material since they contain less than one percent asbestos. The Asbestos bulk sample results are presented in the attached tables.

The asbestos clean up must be conducted by New York State and U.S. EPA certified asbestos abatement contractors and workers. The general cleaning protocol once gross debris has been removed is to HEPA vacuum, followed by an amended water wash, followed by HEPA vacuuming. Porous surfaces such as carpets, furniture, ceiling tiles (and support grids), office partitions, and other soft goods must be evaluated for the feasibility of cleaning. If surfaces can not be cleaned they must be discarded. The electrical equipment must be evaluated and specially cleaned or discarded.

The asbestos cleaning started with the floors most needed by the American Stock Exchange and proceeded to other floors on a priority basis. Asbestos fibers from outside the building and from the 9th floor of 22 Thames have not appeared to migrate to the other floors because the samples collected on later days show virtually all zero counts for structures per millimeter squared or structures per centimeter squared.

The lead in air samples were collected from areas considered representative of the building. Only one sample was collected from each area to accelerate the building screening process. The lead in air results are presented in the table below.

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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
Rsd 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.

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86 Trinity Place & 22 Thames PCB in Air Results

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Main Trading Floor A	69	< 20
Main Trading Floor B	69	< 20
Harry's A	70	< 30
Harry's B	70	< 20
10 th floor central	57	< 20
9 th floor central	57	< 20
Red Room A	93	< 20
Red Room B	93	< 20

The polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) collected from the trading floors and collected from the 9th and 10th floor of 22 Thames Street are all below detectable limits. The polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) levels in the buildings are acceptable.

The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are produced through combustion of fuels, found in fuels, plastics, and other building components. The PAHs 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 to accelerate the building screening process. The PAHs in air results are presented in the tables below.

86 Trinity Place, Main Trading Floor A, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 50
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	< 50
Anthracene	120-12-7	< 50
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	< 50
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 50
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 50
Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	< 50
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	< 50
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 50
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	53-70-3	< 50

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Fluoranthene	206-44-0	< 50
Fluorene	86-73-7	< 50
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193-39-5	< 50
Napthalene	91-20-3	< 50
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	< 50
Pyrene	129-00-0	< 50

86 Trinity Place, Main Trading Floor B, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results

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

86 Trinity Place, Harry's Trading Floor A, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results

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

22 Thames Street Red Room Trading Floor B, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 50
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	< 50
Anthracene	120-12-7	< 50
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	< 50
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 50
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 50
Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	< 50
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	< 50
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 50
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	53-70-3	< 50

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Fluoranthene	206-44-0	< 50
Fluorene	86-73-7	< 50
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193-39-5	< 50
Napthalene	91-20-3	< 50
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	< 50
Pyrene	129-00-0	< 50

22 Thames Street 10th Floor Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results

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

22 Thames Street 10th Floor Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 50

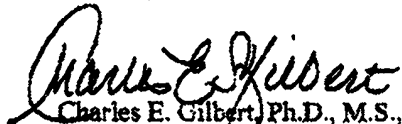
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Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	< 50
Anthracene	120-12-7	< 50
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	< 50
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 50
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 50
Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	< 50
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	< 50
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 50
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	53-70-3	< 50
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	< 50
Fluorene	86-73-7	< 50
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193-39-5	< 50
Napthalene	91-20-3	< 50
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	< 50
Pyrene	129-00-0	< 50

The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) collected from the trading floors and collected from the 9th and 10th floor of 22 Thames Street are all below detectable limits. The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) levels in the buildings are acceptable.

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

ITEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

2150 SMITHTOWN AVENUE
ROCKONKOMA, NEW YORK 11779
PHONE: (631) 580-3191
FACSIMILE: (631) 580-3195
WWW.ENVIROHEALTH.ORG
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NMLAP #2005310

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A result of 2270 structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken. action is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 705.

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2150 SMITHTOWN AVENUE
RONKONKOMA, NEW YORK 11779
PHONE: (631) 580-3191
FACSIMILE: (631) 580-3195
WWW.ENVIROSCIENCECONSULTANTS.COM

ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 2005310

TEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 19, 2001 Page 2 of 3
PROJECT NAME:	American Stock Exchange	RECEIVED DATE:	September 21, 2001
AREA:	86 Trinity Main Trading Floor	SAMPLER:	L. Savarese/C. Gilbert
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-08

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time minutes	Flow Rate Avg.	Volume Liters	Filter Conc. S/mm ²	Sensitivity S/cc	Air Conc. S/cc
TEM F12	No sample								
TEM F13	No sample								
TEM F14	No sample								
TEM F15	12th Floor, Room 1211	9:50	11:30	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F16	12th Floor, Room 1208	10:00	12:00	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F17	10th Floor South	10:15	12:15	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F18	10th Floor Central	10:30	1:45	195	10	1950	12.63	0.0025	0.0025
TEM F19	10th Floor Lobby/Receiving	10:35	1:45	190	10	1900	0.0	0.0026	<Sensitivity
TEM F20	7th Floor, Room 716	10:35	12:35	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F21	7th Floor Central	12:35	12:35	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F22	7th Floor Room 708	10:30	12:30	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity

Analyzed by: *Edward M. Johnston* Date Analyzed: 9.22.01
S=Asbestos structures, cc=cubic centimeters, mm=millimeter
<= less than, Flow Rate in liters per minute

Samples were analyzed using Philips 400T Transmission Electron Microscope. Asbestos identification is determined by the morphology, visual Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED), and Elemental Analysis using an Energy Dispersive X-ray Analyzer (EDAX).

Concentration on the filter is calculated by taking the number of asbestos structures and dividing by the area analyzed. Air concentration is calculated by multiplying the effective filter area (EFA) by the filter concentration and then dividing by the volume of air collected in cubic centimeters (cc).

The data pertaining to these calculations can be found on the Asbestos Count Sheet.

The air filter concentration relates only to air filter content. When samples are submitted by an outside agency for analysis, Enviroscience can only guarantee the accuracy of the filter concentration. This report may not be reproduced without the express permission of Enviroscience. This report can not be used to claim endorsement of products by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a filter concentration of asbestos less than seventy structures per square millimeter. This response action is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 763.

A result of zero structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken.

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

2150 SMITHTOWN AVENUE
RONKONKOMA, NEW YORK 11779
PHONE: (631) 580-3191
FACSIMILE: (631) 580-3195
WWW.ENVIROHEALTH.ORG

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NVLAP # 2005310

TEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 19, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	American Stock Exchange	RECEIVED DATE:	September 21, 2001
AREA:	36 Trinity Main Trading Floor	SAMPLER:	L. Savarese/C. Gilbert
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-06

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time minutes	Flow Rate Avg.	Volume Liters	Filter Conc. S/mm ²	Sensitivity S/cc	Air Conc. S/cc
TEM F1	Trading Floor Post 5 #10	6:20	8:20	110	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F2	Trading Floor Post 12 #14	6:30	8:30	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F3	Main Trade Floor Post 8, Section 1	6:35	8:40	125	10	1250	0.0	0.0039	<Sensitivity
TEM F4	Main Trade Floor Post 9, Section E	6:25	8:42	137	10	1370	0.0	0.0035	<Sensitivity
TEM F5	Main Trade Floor, Upper Level, Section E, Monitor 16	6:30	8:55	145	10	1450	0.0	0.0034	<Sensitivity
TEM F6	Red Room Post 21, MF 39	7:00	9:00	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F7	Red Room Post 22, Section A	6:45	8:45	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F8	Red Room Post 22, MF 15	7:00	9:15	135	10	1350	0.0	0.0035	<Sensitivity
TEM F9	15th Floor	9:20	11:20	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity
TEM F10	15th Floor	9:35	11:30	115	10	1250	0.0	0.0039	<Sensitivity
TEM F11	15th Floor	9:40	11:40	120	10	1200	0.0	0.0041	<Sensitivity

S=Asbestos structures, cc-cubic centimeters, mm-millimeter
<= less than, Flow Rate in liters per minute

Analyzed by: *Edna A. S. S. S.* Date Analyzed: 9/22/01

Samples were analyzed using Phillips 400T Transmission Electron Microscope. Asbestos identification is determined by the morphology, visual Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED), and Elemental Analysis using an Energy Dispersive X-ray Analyzer (EDAX).

Concentration on the filter is calculated by taking the number of asbestos structures and dividing by the area analyzed. Air concentration is calculated by multiplying the effective filter area (EFA) by the filter concentration and then dividing by the volume of air collected in cubic centimeters (cc).

The data pertaining to these calculations can be found on the Asbestos Count Sheet.

The air filter concentration relates only to air filter content. When samples are submitted by an outside agency for analysis, Enviroscience, can only guarantee the accuracy of the filter concentration. This report may not be reproduced without the express permission of Enviroscience. This report can not be used to claim endorsement of products by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a filter concentration of asbestos less than seventy structures per square millimeter. This response action is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 763.

A result of zero structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken.

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

2150 SAITHTOWN AVENUE
ROCKAWAY, NEW YORK 11779
PHONE: (631) 580-3191
FACSIMILE: (631) 580-3195
WWW.ENVIROHEALTH.ORG

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NVLAP #2005310

TEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 24, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX 22 Towers	RECEIVED DATE:	September 25, 2001
AREA:	4th Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-04

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time minutes	Flow Rate Avg.	Volume Liters	Fiber Conc. S/mm2	Sensitivity S/cc	Air Conc. S/cc
TEM A12	Room 401	15:54	21:10	316	8.5	2686	0.0	0.0018	<Sensitivity
TEM A13	Room 417	16:00	21:05	305	8.5	2592	0.0	0.0019	<Sensitivity
TEM A14	Room 414, hallway	16:00	21:07	307	10	3070	12.63	0.0016	<Sensitivity
TEM A15	Room 430	16:03	21:14	311	8.5	2643	0.0	0.0018	<Sensitivity
TEM A16	Room 425	16:05	21:05	300	9	2700	0.0	0.0018	<Sensitivity
TEM A17	Outside fire escape	16:10	21:07	297	8.5	2524	0.0	0.0019	<Sensitivity
	"D" Outdoors								

Analyzed by: *John A. Schwartz* Date Analyzed: 9/26/01 S=Asbestos structures, cc=cubic centimeters, mm=millimeter
<= less than, Flow Rate in liters per minute

Samples were analyzed using Phillips 4001 Transmission Electron Microscope. Asbestos identification is determined by the morphology, visual Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED), and Elemental Analysis using an Energy Dispersive X-ray Analyzer (EDAX).

Concentration on the filter is calculated by taking the number of asbestos structures and dividing by the area analyzed. Air concentration is calculated by multiplying the effective filter area (EFA) by the filter concentration and then dividing by the volume of air collected in cubic centimeters (cc).

The data pertaining to these calculations can be found on the Asbestos Count Sheet.

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The samples collected in this response action area demonstrated a filter concentration of asbestos less than seventy structures per square millimeter. This response action is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 763.

A result of zero structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken.

TEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 24, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX 22 Thames	RECEIVED DATE:	September 25, 2001
AREA:	5th Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Callagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-05

2150 SMITHTOWN AVENUE
RONKONKOMA, NEW YORK 11779
PHONE: (631) 580-3191
FACSIMILE: (631) 580-3195
WWW.ENVIROHEALTH.ORG

ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 200531-0

[illegible]

Analyzed by: *Edna M. Tetmeyer* Date Analyzed: *9-25-01*

Samples were analyzed using Philips 400T Transmission Electron Microscope. Asbestos identification is determined by the morphology, visual Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED), and Elemental Analysis using an Energy Dispersive X-ray Analyzer (EDAX).

Concentration on the filter is calculated by taking the number of asbestos structures and dividing by the area analyzed. Air concentration is calculated by multiplying the effective filter area (EFA) by the filter concentration and then dividing by the volume of air collected in cubic centimeters (cc).

The data pertaining to these calculations can be found on the Asbestos Count Sheet.

The air filter concentration relates only to air filter content. When samples are submitted by an outside agency for analysis, Enviroscience, can only guarantee the accuracy of the filter concentration. This report may not be reproduced without the express permission of Enviroscience. This report can not be used to claim endorsement of products by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a filter concentration of asbestos less than seventy structures per square millimeter. This response action is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 763.

A result of zero structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken.

ITEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 20, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX	RECEIVED DATE:	September 21, 2001
AREA:	22 Thames, 7th Floor	SAMPLER:	B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-03

[illegible]

Date Analyzed: 9.22.01

A result of zero structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken.

ITEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 21, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	65 Broadway	RECEIVED DATE:	September 21, 2001
AREA:	16th Floor	SAMPLER:	B. Gallagher Ambient
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-02

[illegible]

Analyzed by: *Richard A. V. Schmitt* Date Analyzed: 9.22.01
S=Asbestos structures, cc=cubic centimeters, mm=millimeter
c= less than, Flow Rate in liters per minute

Samples were analyzed using Philips 40UT Transmission Electron Microscope. Asbestos identification is determined by the morphology, visual Selected Area Electron Diffraction (SAED), and Elemental Analysis using an Energy Dispersive X-ray Analyzer (EDAX).

Concentration on the filter is calculated by taking the number of asbestos structures and dividing by the area analyzed. Air concentration is calculated by multiplying the effective filter area (EFA) by the filter concentration and then dividing by the volume of air collected in cubic centimeters (cc).

The data pertaining to these calculations can be found on the Asbestos Count Sheet.

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The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a filter concentration of asbestos less than seventy structures per square millimeter. This response action is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 763.

A result of zero structures per square millimeter is only applicable to the area analyzed. Test results only reflect conditions at the time samples were taken.

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CLIENT: TECH CLEAN	CHAIN OF CUSTODY: B04-25
PROJECT: 22 THAMES	SAMPLER: B. GALLAGHER
	DATE: SEPTEMBER 20, 2001
PAGE: 1 OF 1	DATE ANALYZED: SEPTEMBER 24, 2001

[illegible]

Reviewed by:

Reviewed by: Edward R. Steinhilber Analyzed by: ELC

Asbestos Containing Materials contain more than 1% asbestos (shown in bold type).

Trace - Asbestos found is 1% or less; not considered ACM.

None Detected - No asbestos found in samples using polarized light microscopy (PLM).

None Detected by TEM - No asbestos found in samples using transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

Inconclusive - No asbestos found in non friable organically bound samples using polarized light microscopy (PLM).

ELAP # 11681

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PHONE: (631) 580-3191 • FACSIMILE: (631) 580-3195
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CLIENT:	TECHCLEAN INDUSTRIES, LTD.	CHAIN OF CUSTODY:	B-05-17
PROJECT:	AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE 22 THAMES	SAMPLER:	B. GALLAGHER
		DATE:	SEPTEMBER 24, 2001
PAGE:	1 OF 1	DATE ANALYZED:	SEPTEMBER 25, 2001

[illegible]

Reviewed by: Ed M. Stettin Analyzed by: Thomas Kluender

Asbestos Containing Materials contain more than 1% asbestos (shown in bold type).

Trace - Asbestos found is 1% or less; not considered ACM.

None Detected - No asbestos found in samples using polarized light microscopy (PLM).

None Detected by TEM - No asbestos found in samples using transmission electron microscopy (TEM).

Inconclusive - No asbestos found in non friable organically bound samples using polarized light microscopy (PLM).

ELAP # 11681