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18 December 2001

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

Subject: December 2-3, 2001 Air Sampling Results for the SIAC, American Stock Exchange, New York, NY.

Dear Ms. Carol Hoover:

This report includes the results of air sampling conducted 20:22 hours December 2 through 21:31 hours December 3, 2001. 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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All asbestos air samples were all less than detectable limits. See attached tables, TEM Air Sample Results.

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 μm) can be inhaled by the lungs. Particles less than 5 micrometers (5 μm) 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.

SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Respirable Dust Mass and Particle Size Distribution in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu g/m^3$	1-5μm	6-10μm	>10μm
SIAC Equipment Repair Workshop	1891	< 0.1	<1%	0%	0%
Computer rack @ Fax	2856	< 0.1	<1%	0%	0%
Console 11, desk area	561	< 0.1	<1%	0%	0%
AC # 1	2601	< 0.1	<1%	0%	0%

The respirable dust mass and size distribution results indicate that the air in the building has negligible dust levels. The particulate mass and size distribution values in the building indicate that the building occupants' signs and symptoms including dry scratchy throats, coughing, chest tightness, and eye irritation are due to the particulate in the air outside the building.

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.

SIAC 86 Trinity Place Lead in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu g/m^3$
SIAC Equipment Repair Workshop	4,768	< 1.0
Computer rack @ Fax	3,417	< 1.0
Console 11, desk area	1,683	< 1.0

The results are all less than detectable limits. The EPA National Ambient Air Quality Standard for lead is 1.5 $\mu g/m^3$. 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 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.

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SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Equipment Repair Workshop, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu g/m^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 0.3
Acenapthylene	208-96-8	< 0.3
Anthracene	120-12-7	< 0.3
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.3
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 0.3
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.3
Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	< 0.3
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.3
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 0.3
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.3
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	< 0.3
Fluorene	86-73-7	< 0.3
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.3
Napthalene	91-20-3	< 0.3
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	< 0.3
Pyrene	129-00-0	< 0.3

SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Computer rack @ Fax, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu g/m^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 0.3
Acenapthylene	208-96-8	< 0.3
Anthracene	120-12-7	< 0.3
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.3
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 0.3
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.3
Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	< 0.3
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.3
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 0.3
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.3
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	< 0.3
Fluorene	86-73-7	< 0.3

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Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.3
Napthalene	91-20-3	< 0.3
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	< 0.3
Pyrene	129-00-0	< 0.3

SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Console 11, desk area, Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu g/m^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 0.3
Acenapthylene	208-96-8	< 0.3
Anthracene	120-12-7	< 0.3
Benzo(a)Anthracene	56-55-3	< 0.3
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205-99-2	< 0.3
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207-08-9	< 0.3
Benzo(a,h,i)Perylene	191-24-2	< 0.3
Benzo(a)Pyrene	50-32-8	< 0.3
Chrysene	218-01-9	< 0.3
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	53-70-3	< 0.3
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	< 0.3
Fluorene	86-73-7	< 0.3
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	193-39-5	< 0.3
Napthalene	91-20-3	< 0.3
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	< 0.3
Pyrene	129-00-0	< 0.3

The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) collected from the SIAC Room are all below detectable limits. The polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) levels in the SIAC Room 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 SIAC space. The PCBs in air results are presented in the table below.

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SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Equipment Repair Workshop, Polychlorinatedbiphenyls in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu g/m^3$
Arochlor-1016	12674-11-2	<20
Arochlor-1221	1104-28-2	<20
Arochlor-1232	11141-16-5	<20
Arochlor-1242	53469-21-9	<20
Arochlor-1248	12672-29-6	<20
Arochlor-1254	11097-69-1	<20
Arochlor-1260	11096-82-5	<20

SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Computer rack @ Fax, Polychlorinatedbiphenyls in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu g/m^3$
Arochlor-1016	12674-11-2	<20
Arochlor-1221	1104-28-2	<20
Arochlor-1232	11141-16-5	<20
Arochlor-1242	53469-21-9	<20
Arochlor-1248	12672-29-6	<20
Arochlor-1254	11097-69-1	<20
Arochlor-1260	11096-82-5	<20

SIAC 86 Trinity Place, Console 11, desk area, Polychlorinatedbiphenyls in Air Results, 2-3 December 2001

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu g/m^3$
Arochlor-1016	12674-11-2	<20
Arochlor-1221	1104-28-2	<20
Arochlor-1232	11141-16-5	<20
Arochlor-1242	53469-21-9	<20
Arochlor-1248	12672-29-6	<20
Arochlor-1254	11097-69-1	<20
Arochlor-1260	11096-82-5	<20

The polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) samples collected from the SIAC space are all below detectable limits. The polychlorinatedbiphenyls (PCBs) levels in the SIAC space are acceptable.

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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

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NVLAP #200531-0

TEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	American Stock Exchange	SAMPLE DATE:	December 3, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	SIAC Computer Room	RECEIVED DATE:	December 6, 2001
AREA:	2 — 10	SAMPLER:	Ambient L. Savarese
CLIENT #:	01-10445	CUSTODY #:	B-14-02

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time	Flow Rate	Volume	Filter Conc.	Sensitivity	Air Conc.
				minutes	Avg.	Liters	S/mm2	S/cc	S/cc
TEM A1	L1 workshop	8:55	9:15	1460	2.14	3066	0.0	0.0016	<Sensitivity
TEM A2	L2 fax/computer rack	9:22	9:18	1436	3.15	4451	0.0	0.0011	<Sensitivity
TEM A3	L3 desk/console	9:50	9:20	1410	7.35	10293	0.0	0.0005	<Sensitivity
TEM A4	L4 ACI	10:10	10:20	1460	2.5	3066	0.0	0.0016	<Sensitivity

Analyzed by: Date Analyzed: 12/6/01

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 fiber 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.