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07/19/2002 10:27 FAX 2126197476

Tenants&Neighbors

01

105 Washington Street 2d Floor New York NY 10018
212 608-4320**TENANTS&NEIGHBORS****Fax**

To: <u>Wendy Ting</u>	From: <u>Joe Healy</u>
Fax: _____	Pages: <u>6</u>
Phone: <u>718-417-5182</u>	Date: <u>7/19/02</u>
Re: _____	CC: _____
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OLMSTED ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.

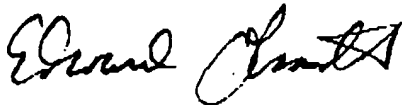
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Report for
Joe Heaphy
Executive Director
Tenants and Neighbors
105 Washington Street, 2nd floor
New York, NY 10006

Fax: 212 619 7475

**Asbestos Sampling
Tenants and neighbors Offices
105 Washington Street, 2nd Floor
New York, NY 10006**

Prepared by:



Edward Olmsted, CIH, CSP
June 14, 2002

105 Washington – Tenants and Neighbors

Introduction

At the request of Claude Rolo and Joe Heaphy of Tenants and Neighbors, asbestos sampling was conducted in the second floor offices of Tenants and Neighbors, located at 105 Washington Street in Manhattan. The survey included a visual inspection of the offices, and sampling surface dust for the presence of asbestos. Edward Olmsted, CIH, CSP performed the survey on May 31, 2002. The purpose of this survey was to determine levels of asbestos contamination on carpets that may have been caused by the collapse of the twin towers of the Trade Center. Asbestos is the most prevalent air contaminant produced during the collapse and as such it serves as a good surrogate for assessing exposure to other air contaminants. These fibers settle in the building as a dust and are likely to remain a problem unless proper cleaning is done. **THE FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY INDICATE THAT IN SOME AREAS THE CARPET IS CONTAMINATED WITH ASBESTOS.** Levels of asbestos ranged from non-detectable to 9,300 fibers per square centimeter.

Background

The World Trade Center (WTC) burned and collapsed on September 11, 2001. The buildings were constructed of cement, steel, glass, gypsum wallboard, acoustical tile ceilings, sprayed-on insulation (asbestos-containing and non-asbestos types) and contained wood, plastic and metal furniture, computers and fixtures and paper products. Most of these materials were either physically destroyed (compressed, pulverized) or burned in the collapse of the building. This process gave rise to particulate matter ranging from a very fine dust to larger sized, quicker settling particles. The dust settled out onto roofs and other surfaces of nearby buildings. The cleaning effort to remove the dust from these buildings has varied and is dependent upon the efforts of the building owner. In the 2nd floor offices it was reported that the carpets and other surfaces in the office were cleaned by a contractor shortly after the collapse.

Methods

Surface dust samples for the presence of asbestos were collected according to the method 5755-95 published by the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM). This involves drawing dust from a surface area of 100 square centimeters on a 0.8 micron mixed cellulose ester filter. Disposable paper 100 cm² templates were used to collect the samples. A new clean template was used for each sample. The dust was collected using a personal sampling pump operated at 2 liters per minute. The filter is analyzed by transmission electron microscopy for asbestos fibers. All of the samples were shipped overnight and analyzed by IATL. This lab is accredited through the New York State Department of Health environmental lab accreditation program (ELAP).

Exposure Criteria

The ASTM method is intended for guidance on examining dust contamination of building surfaces and as a general assessment of the building. There is no suggestion in the ASTM method that it can be used to assess general health risk from asbestos exposure, nor does it suggest that all building surfaces be maintained to the levels published in the standard. The method is generally applicable for the estimation of the concentration of asbestos fibers on surfaces starting from approximately 1000 fibers per square centimeter

105 Washington – Tenants and Neighbors

(f/cm²). Asbestos is a human carcinogen and exposure occurs when the fibers are inhaled into the lungs. The presence of elevated levels of asbestos dust on surfaces may result in airborne fibers if the dust is disturbed.

The State of New York has recommended an airborne exposure limit of 0.01 fibers per cubic centimeter, however, exposure to any carcinogen should be maintained to a level as low as reasonable achievable. The method used in this study does not provide information on the level of airborne exposure, but instead provides an assessment of the level of asbestos settled onto surfaces. It does provide information on the potential for exposure should contaminated dust become airborne.

Findings

A visual inspection revealed the offices to be in generally good condition, although the carpet appeared worn.

Dust sample results

Three microvac dust sample and a blank were collected to determine levels of asbestos dust in the carpets. The lab report from IATL is attached to this report. The following summarizes the findings:

Sample # C758824 – This was the field blank and serves as a quality control sample to verify that handling and shipping the samples was not a source of contamination. The sample had no detectable levels of asbestos.

Sample # C758832 – This sample was taken in the back office labeled Youth Organizers Office. The sample was taken from the carpeted floor near the back exit door. The sample had 9,300 asbestos fibers per square centimeter of floor surface. This is indicative of asbestos contamination of the carpet.

Sample # C758953 – This sample was taken at the reception desk at the entrance to the Tenants and Neighbors office. The sample had no detectable asbestos.

Sample # 1508699 – This sample had low levels of asbestos on it. It was taken near the windows on the east side of the office by the water cooler. The sample had 740 asbestos fibers per square centimeter. This is a low level of asbestos and is below the detection limit of the method of 1000 structures per square centimeter.

Conclusion and Recommendation

The results indicate that the levels of asbestos fibers in the carpeting in some areas were elevated. This survey indicates that the collapse of the trade center caused the release of asbestos fibers, which contaminated the interior surfaces of the office. The cleaning of the building has not adequately reduced the level of asbestos in the settled dust. The carpet should be cleaned using a HEPA filter equipped vacuum cleaner. A professional cleaning company should also clean the carpets again using hot water extraction methods. The exterior of the windows should be cleaned.

NO. 266 P. 1

Tel. 856 231-9449
Fax. 856 231-9818
info@iatl.com

Project No.:
Consultant Contact:

Tenants + neighbors

Tel: 845-424-4072
FAX: 9482

Lab Contact: Frank Ehrenfeld III
(856) 291-9449

→ Analytical Transmission Electron Microscopy Turn Around Time: _____
ASTM D 5755-95: Micro Vacuum Sampling and Analysis of Dust by ATEM for Asbestos
ASTM D 6480-99: Wipe Sampling and Analysis of Surface Dust by ATEM for Asbestos

Turn Around Time: 3 DAY

Samples Delivered:	Date:	Time:
Samples Received:	Date: 6/3	Time:
Sample Analysis:	Date: 6/6	Time:
Preliminary Results Released:	Date: 6/6/02	Time:

Sample Log / Summary Data

[illegible]

Analysis by ASTM D 5755-95 / ASTM D 6480-99
Dust / MicroVac and Wipe sample results are dependent on several factors including sampling technique. IATL can supply information to assist the client in the interpretation of these results.

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~~including sampling technique. IATL can supply the client in the interpretation of these results.~~

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Tenants&Neighbors

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JUN. 6. 2002 11:34AM

IATL

NO. 266 P. 2

International Asbestos
Testing Laboratories16000 Horizon Way, Unit 100 • Mount Laurel, NJ 08054
Telephone: 856-231-9449 • Fax: 856-231-9818**- Chain of Custody -**Client: Olmstead Environmental Svc.
1992 Route 9
Garrison, NY 10524Project Name: Tenants & Neighbors
Project No.: 105 (5/20/02)Phone: 845-424-4077
FAX: 845-424-3482Contact:
Pager:Special
Instructions:All samples are microwave dust for Asbestos
by ASEM method - all are 100 cm² surface
except field blank

Type:

AsbestosLeadOther

☐ Air	☒ Soil	☐ Air	☐ Soil
☐ Bulk	☒ Dust	☐ Bulk	☐ Paint
☐ Water	☐ Other	☐ Water	☐ Other

Analysis
Method:

☐ PCM: NIOSH 7400	☐ PLM: Bulk Asbestos EPA 600	☐ TEM: AEMRA
☐ PCM: OSHA	☐ PLM: Point Counting 198.1	☐ TEM: NIOSH 7402
☐ PCM: Other	☐ PLM: NOB via 198.1 (PLM only)	☐ TEM: EPA Level II
☐ AAS: NIOSH 7082 (Air)	☐ If <1% by PLM, to TEM via 198.4	☒ TEM: Microwave Dust
☐ AAS: Lead in Drinking Water	to meet NYSDOH requirements **	☐ TEM: Asbestos in Water
☐ AAS: Lead in Paint ASTM D3335-85a	(**call to confirm TAT)	☐ TEM: Bulk Analysis
☐ AAS: Lead Dust/Wipe		☐ TEM: NOB 198.4
☐ AAS: Other Metals / Soil		☐ TEM: Other
		☐ Total Dust: NIOSH 6900

Turnaround
Time:

FAX: _____ Verbal: _____

date / time

date / time

☐ 10 Day ☐ 5 Day ☒ 3 Day ☐ 2 Day ☐ 1 Day ☐ 6 hour ☐ RUSH

Preliminary FAX/Verbal Results Requested by: _____

Sample
Numbers:
QC 768824 - Field blank QC 768953 100cm²
QC 768832 100cm² QC 769029 100cm²
 Client # (s): _____ IATL # (s): Abundant Total: _____
 (start) (end) (start) (end)
Chain of
Custody:

Relinquished: <u>Edward Olmstead</u>	Date: <u>6/31/02</u>	Time: <u>11 AM</u>
Received: _____	Date: <u>JUN - 3 2002</u>	Time: _____
Sample Log-in: _____	Date: _____	Time: <u>0732</u>
Sample Prep: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____
Analyzed: _____	Date: <u>6/6/02</u>	Time: _____
QA/QC Review: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____

Archived/Released: _____ QA/QC InterLAB Use: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____