

MAR-12-02 TUE 12:03 AM

P.01

FAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET**Crystal Clear Window Cleaning-1889 West 11 St. Brooklyn NY 11223-(718)266-9211****Date: _____ March 11, 2002****Attn: _____ R. Radhakrishnan, P.E. Director****Company: _____ Department of Environmental Protection****FAX Number: _____ (718) 595-3744****From: _____ Crystal Clear Window Cleaning****Total # of pages _____ (7)
(including cover page)****For File _____ For Review -X Please Comment _____ Please Reply _____****Compliance of DEP regulations at 110 Fulton St. N.Y.C.**

MAR-12-02 TUE 12:04 AM

P. 03.

3-7



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC

March 1, 2002

Mr. Dominick DeLorenzo
Crystal Clear Windows
1889 West 11th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11223

Re: Exterior Dust sampling at 110 Fulton Street, New York, NY

Dear Mr. DeLorenzo:

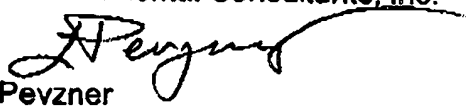
Enclosed please find analysis result for dust samples collected from horizontal surfaces on of the building exterior located at 110 Fulton Street, New York, NY. Samples were taken on the West and North sides from the 2nd, 7th and 15th Floors of the building.

All sample analysis results came up asbestos negative.

The inspection and sampling was restricted to the above locations only since access to other areas of the exterior façade west elevation was not available.

Upon review should you have any questions please feel free to contact our office at (212) 420-8119. Thank you.

Sincerely,
JLC Environmental Consultants, Inc.



Leo Pevzner
Project Manager

Cc: file: 02-2349
S.Pharaï

MAR-12-02 TUE 12:03 AM

P. 02

2-1

To: DEP Protection
59-17 Junction Blvd.
Corona, NY 11368
(718)595-3657
March 11, 2002

From: Crystal Clear Window Cleaning
1889 West 11 St.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11223
Dominick DeLorenzo
(718)266-9230 (917)757-9200

Subject: Asbestos clean-up following the collapse of the World Trade Center.

Site: Pine Equities
110 Fulton St.
New York, NY

This notice is to inform you that our company has complied with all DEP regulations. The building at 110 Fulton St. N.Y.C. has been tested and cleaned. Attached you will find a copy of the testing that was done by JLC Environmental Consultants, Inc. (A company that was on your list of suggestions). If there are any questions, or problems please contact us at the phone number above. If we do not hear from you in 30 days we will consider this matter closed.

CC: Yaron Y. Harari



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC

March 1, 2002

Crystal Clear Windows
1889 West 11th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11223

Attention: Mr. Dominick DeLorenzo

Reference: 110 Fulton Street, New York, NY

Dear Mr. DeLorenzo:

Enclosed please find the analytical results of the building materials inspection conducted at 110 Fulton Street, New York, NY.

All samples were collected and analyzed by JLC Environmental Consultants, Inc. (JLC) at the request of Crystal Clear Windows.

According to procedure, samples were placed in double plastic bags at the site location and transported to the JLC laboratory. Upon arrival, the samples were individually prepared and identified as friable or non-friable and then analyzed and indexed by date of collection, receipt, and analysis, as well as location, color, total estimated percentage of asbestos, and type(s) and estimated percentage(s) of each asbestos fiber group and non-asbestos fiber groups.

The detailed protocol for friable bulk material sample preparation and analysis is discussed in detail in the five sections on the following page: Introduction, Methodology, Analytical Procedures, Polarized Light Microscopy, and Analytical Results. These sections should clarify most questions concerning the results and documentation for this project.

JLC Environmental Consultants, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to serve your organization. Please contact us with any further questions. We look forward to working with you again in the

Sincerely,

JLC Environmental Consultants, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gulam Machhiwala".

Gulam Machhiwala
Laboratory Director
cc: File

Crystal Clear Windows
JLC Project # 02-2349

5-7

page 2

Bulk Building Materials Analysis and Procedure

Introduction

Polarized light microscopy with dispersion staining (PLM-DS) is the most efficient method for detecting asbestos in bulk samples. It is this method that the JLC lab uses during bulk building material analyses.

Methodology

A chain of custody is kept for each sample to ensure proper handling and delivery to the JLC lab prior to analysis. To avoid any possible contamination, all sample and slide preparation is carried out in a ventilated, HEPA-filter hood with continuous airflow. Sample analysis is performed using PLM-DS in accordance with the USEPA, "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials," EPA 600 R-93 116, July 1993, and NYDOH-ELAP certification manual, "Polarized Light Microscope Methods for Identifying and Quantitating Asbestos in Bulk Samples," ELAP 198.1, October 1993.

Analytical Procedures

All samples are subject to preliminary visual stereomicroscopic examination. Observation of homogeneity, fiber identification, and semi-quantitation of constituents can be made at this point. Samples lacking uniformity of composition and/or distribution of component materials then undergo homogenization. Some non-friable organically bound (NOB) samples such as floor tiles and roofing materials may require additional steps to dislodge problem matrices (i.e. ashing, extractions, and TEM).

Identification of suspect fibers is made by PLM analysis of subsamples. A microscope equipped with dual polarizing filters enables us to observe specific optical characteristics of each sample. Positive identification of asbestos requires determination of the following optical properties: morphology, color and pleochroism, refractive indices, birefringence, extinction characteristics, and signs of elongation.

Asbestos quantitation is performed by point-counting procedure, a standard technique in petrography for determining the relative areas occupied by separate minerals in rock. An ocular reticle superimposes a point or points over the microscope's field of view. The number of points positioned directly above each kind of particle or fiber is recorded. A total of 400 points must be counted over at least eight different representative subsamples to complete analysis.

Polarized Light Microscopy

JLC uses an Olympus BHT-P Polarizing Microscope complete with polarizer, analyzer, port for wave retardation plate, 360 degree graduated rotating stage, substage condenser, lamp and lamp iris, eyepiece reticle, and 25 point Chalkley Point Array. Plane polarized light allows for the determination of refraction indices relative to specific crystallographic orientations. Morphology and color can also be observed under plane polarized light. Observation of particles or fibers while oriented between polarizing filters whose privileged vibration directions are perpendicular allows for determination of isotropism/ anisotropism, extinction characteristics of anisotropic particles, and calculation of birefringence. A retardation plate may be placed in the polarized light path for verification of signs of elongation.

Analytical Results

The "Summary of Analytical Results" represents the results of analysis. Positive results mean the sample is asbestos or contains more than one percent asbestos by weight. The results are generally sufficient for identification and quantitation of major concentrations of asbestos. However, it may be found that additional techniques may be necessary. Please be aware that PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar NOB materials. Before the material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing, confirmation must be made by quantitative Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM).

JLC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
 200 Park Avenue South, Suite 1001, New York, New York 10003
 Phone: (212) 420-8119 Fax: (212) 420-6092

6-7

Crystal Clear Windows
 1889 West 11th Street
 Brooklyn, NY 11223

ELAP Lab Code: 11029
 NIOSH and AIHA Lab Code: 100273
 NVLAP Lab Code: 101963

Project No.: 02-2349
 Analyte: ASBESTOS
 Date Received: 3/1/02
 Date Analyzed: 3/1/02
 Batch #: 0203B020

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS - PLM

Site: 110 Fulton Street, New York, NY

SAMPLE #

**DATE
COLLECTED**

DESCRIPTION / LOCATION

COLOR

**ASBESTOS
DETECTED?**

**TOTAL % OF
ASBESTOS**

CONSTITUENTS

LAB #

CLIENT'S SAMPLE #

001 3/1/02 690	2nd Floor/ Fire Escape/ West Side/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	CELL FBGL NFIB	3% 5% 92%
01						
002 3/1/02 691	2nd Floor/ AC Unit Outside/ West Side/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	CELL FBGL WOLL NFIB	5% 5% 2% 88%
02						
003 3/1/02 692	7th Floor/ Exterior Window Sill @ Apartment 7A/ West/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	FBGL CELL SYNF NFIB	10% 3% 1% 86%
03						
004 3/1/02 693	7th Floor/ Exterior Window Sill @ Apartment 7B/ North/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	FBGL CELL NFIB	2% 1% 97%
04						

*INSUFFICIENT MATERIAL SUBMITTED

**TEM RECOMMENDED

**NOT ANALYZED POSITIVE STOP

Sample Analysis by:

Polarized Light Microscopy-Dispersion Staining (PLM-DS)

Method of Sample Preparation and Analysis:

All samples were prepared and analyzed in accordance with the EPA
 "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials"
 USEPA/ 600/ R-93/118, July 1993

Instrumentation:

Olympus PLM, Model BH-2/VM Stereomicroscope, Model
 VMZ 1x-4x.

ASBESTOS CONSTITUENTS

CHRY = Chrysotile Asbestos
 AMOS = Amosite Asbestos
 CROC = Crocidolite Asbestos
 ACTN = Actinolite Asbestos
 TREM = Tremolite Asbestos
 ANTH = Anthophyllite Asbestos

NON-ASBESTOS CONSTITUENTS

PAPF = Paper Fiber
 MINW = Mineral Wool
 FBGL = Fiberglass
 SYNF = Synthetic Fibers
 CELL = Cellulose
 NFIB = Non-Fibrous
 ORGM = Organic Material
 WOLL = Wollastonite
 HSHR = Horse Hair
 OTHR = Other

Gulam Machhiwala
Gulam Machhiwala
 Laboratory Director

Analytical results reflect the make up of the materials only in the areas sampled. This "Summary of Analytical Results" shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of JLC Laboratory, and it must not be used by client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This method is not applicable to samples containing large amounts of fine fibers below the resolution of the light microscope. The value of this method is limited to the quantitative identification of asbestos and the semi-quantitative determination of asbestos content of bulk samples, expressed as a percentage of the protected area. Quantitation of asbestos content was determined with a visual volume estimate, a calibrated visual area estimate, and/or point counting procedure. CAUTION: Other fibers with optical properties similar to asbestos may give positive interferences and will be considered asbestos under this methodology. Also, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-triable organically-bound materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if this material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing.

JLC ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
 200 Park Avenue South, Suite 1001, New York, New York 10003
 Phone: (212) 420-8119 Fax: (212) 420-6092

7-7

Crystal Clear Windows
 1889 West 11th Street
 Brooklyn, NY 11223

ELAP Lab Code: 11029
 NIOSH and AIHA Lab Code: 100273
 NVLAP Lab Code: 101953

Project No.: 02-2349
 Analyte: ASBESTOS
 Date Received: 3/1/02
 Date Analyzed: 3/1/02
 Batch #: 0203B028

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS - PLM

Site:

110 Fulton Street, New York, NY

SAMPLE #**DATE
COLLECTED****DESCRIPTION / LOCATION****COLOR****ASBESTOS
DETECTED?****TOTAL % OF
ASBESTOS****CONSTITUENTS****LAB #****CLIENT'S SAMPLE #**

005 3/1/02 694	7th Floor/ Exterior Window Sill @ Apartment 7B/ West/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	FBGL 5% CELL 2% WOLL 2% NFIB 91%
006 3/1/02 696	7th Floor/ Exterior Window Sill @ Elevator Hall/ West/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	FBGL 10% CELL 1% WOLL 3% NFIB 86%
007 3/1/02 696	15th Floor/ Exterior Window Sill @ Apartment 15B/ North/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	CELL 5% FBGL 15% NFIB 80%
008 3/1/02 697	15th Floor/ Exterior Window Sill @ Apartment 15B/ West/ Sample of Dust on Horizontal Surface	GRAY	NO	0%	CELL 10% FBGL 12% NFIB 78%

*INSUFFICIENT MATERIAL SUBMITTED

**TEM RECOMMENDED

***NOT ANALYZED POSITIVE STOP

Sample Analysis by:

Polarized Light Microscopy-Dispersion Staining (PLM-DS)

Method of Sample Preparation and Analysis:

All samples were prepared and analyzed in accordance with the EPA
 "Method for the Determination of Asbestos in Bulk Building Materials"
 USEPA/ 600/ R-93/116, July 1993.

Instrumentation:

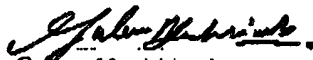
Olympus PLM, Model BH-2/VM Stereomicroscope, Model
 VMZ 1x-4x.

ASBESTOS CONSTITUENTS

CHRY = Chrysotile Asbestos
 AMOS = Amosite Asbestos
 CROC = Crocidolite Asbestos
 ACTN = Actinolite Asbestos
 TREM = Tremolite Asbestos
 ANTH = Anthophyllite Asbestos

NON-ASBESTOS CONSTITUENTS

PAPF = Paper Fiber
 MINW = Mineral Wool
 FBGL = Fiberglass
 SYNFL = Synthetic Fibers
 CELL = Cellulose
 NFIB = Non-Fibrous
 ORGM = Organic Material
 WOLL = Wollastonite
 HSHR = Horse Hair
 OTHR = Other


 Guram Machhiwala
 Laboratory Director

Analytical results reflect the make up of the materials only in the areas sampled. This "Summary of Analytical Results" shall not be reproduced except in full, without the written approval of JLC Laboratory, and it must not be used by client to claim product endorsement by NVLAP or any agency of the U.S. Government. This method is not applicable to samples containing large amounts of fine fibers below the resolution of the light microscope. The value of this method is limited to the qualitative identification of asbestos and the semi-quantitative determination of asbestos content of bulk samples, expressed as a percentage of the protected area. Quantitation of asbestos content was determined with a visual volume estimate, a calibrated visual area estimate, and/or point counting procedure. CAUTION: Other fibers with optical properties similar to asbestos may give positive interferences and will be considered asbestos under this methodology. Also, PLM is not consistently reliable in detecting asbestos in floor coverings and similar non-triable organically-bound materials. Quantitative transmission electron microscopy is currently the only method that can be used to determine if this material can be considered or treated as non-asbestos containing.