

SEE 86
TRINITY Place



American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York, NY 10006-1872
T 212 306 1000

January 25, 2002

Mr. Carlstien Lutchmedial
Director
Enforcement-Asbestos Control Program
New Your City Department of Environmental Protection
59-17 Junction Boulevard, 8th floor
Corona, New York 11368-5107

Dear Mr. Lutchmedial:

Per your request, I have enclosed the following reports on the air quality tests conducted for the American Stock Exchange:

- The September 28, 2001 report from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the air and bulk sampling results for 86 Trinity Place, 22 Thames and 65 Broadway (16th and 17th floors).
- The October 8, 2001 report from Ambient Group, Inc. discussing the results of tests conducted on the 9th floor of 22 Thames after that floor received special cleaning; and
- The October 15, 2001 and December 18, 2001 reports from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the results of additional testing.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Carol C. Hoover
Vice President
212-306-1180

Enclosures

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

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B. GALLAGHER
C. GILBERT, Ph.D.
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28 September 2001

P. DERNODY
E. DETWEILER
J. DRISCOLL
S. 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 Maddoloni 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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American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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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12 February 2002

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 L. SAVARESE

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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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

American Stock Exchange, 29 September 2001

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,b,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

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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

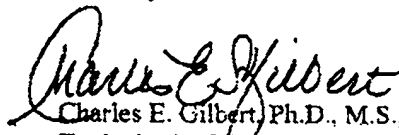
American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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

TEMP AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

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Analyzed by:

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 filler 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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22 February 2002

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Ms. Carol Hoover, Assistant to the Chairman
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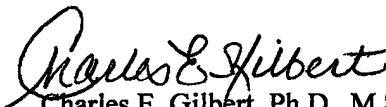
Subject: 19 February 2002, Asbestos Bulk Sampling Results for the Greenwich St Scaffold and Trinity Place Scaffold, American Stock Exchange, New York, NY.

Dear Ms. Carol Hoover:

This report includes the results of asbestos bulk sampling conducted 19 February 2002 at the American Stock Exchange, New York, NY. Mr. Bart Gallagher collected bulk samples of gray ash debris from the top of the two pedestrian protection scaffold/canopies located at the Greenwich Street and Trinity Place sidewalks. Asbestos samples were collected according to New York State and U.S. EPA standards and analyzed according to U.S. EPA standards using polarized light microscopy.

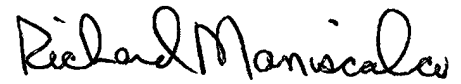
Five (5) samples were collected from the Greenwich Street scaffold, and three (3) samples from the Trinity Place scaffold. The asbestos bulk sampling locations and results are reported below (see the Asbestos Bulk Samples Results). Two samples from the Greenwich St Scaffold were found to contain trace amounts of chrysotile asbestos. All other samples collected did not contain any detectable asbestos. All eight of these bulk samples 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.

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


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

Sincerely,

Bart Gallagher
Environmental Engineer


Richard Maniscalco
NYC Asbestos
Investigator # 84774



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SIAC Air Quality, December 2-3, 2001

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

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 0.3
Acenaphthylene	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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 0.3
Acenaphthylene	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

SIAC Air Quality, December 2-3, 2001

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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	< 0.3
Acenaphthylene	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
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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.

SIAC Air Quality, December 2-3, 2001

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

Substance	CAS No.	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
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.

SIAC Air Quality, December 2-3, 2001

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>.


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

Sincerely,


Louis Savarese
Mechanical Hygienist

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18 December 2001

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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.

ENVIRONMENTAL & INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONSULTANTS
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SIAC Air Quality, December 2-3, 2001

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 ($10\ \mu\text{m}$) 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.

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

Location	Air Volume Liters	Results $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	1-5 μm	6-10 μm	>10 μm
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 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
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 $1.5\ \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 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 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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ELAP # 11681
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:	86 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 23, 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: *Ed A. S. S. S.* Date Analyzed: 9/22/01

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 then dividing by the volume of air collected in cubic centimeters (cc). The effective filter area (EFA) by the filter concentration and then dividing by the area analyzed. Air concentration is calculated by multiplying

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.

ITEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE DATE: September 24, 2001

RECEIVED DATE: September 25, 2001

SAMPLER: B. Callagher

WWW.ENYHOHEALTH.ORG

ELAP#11681

NVLAP #200531-0

[illegible]

Analyzed by: Chad A. Schwab Date Analyzed: 9-25-07

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 all 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 NVI AP 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.

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ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 2005310

TEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 24, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX 22 Thames	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	Filter 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 M. DeStefano* 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 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.

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NVLAP#200531-0

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. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-05

[illegible]

Analyzed by: *John M. Tedesco* Date Analyzed: *9-25-01*
 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.

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.

SYSTEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE DATE: September 24, 2001

PROJECT NAME: AMEX 22 Thames

RECEIVED DATE: September 25, 2001

RECEIVED DATE: September 1997

SAMPLER: B. Gallagher

1000

100

100

[illegible]

Analyzed by: Edward M. Ertel 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 (FEA) 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 Control 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.

SYSTEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

SAMPLE DATE: September 20, 2001

CUSTODY #: B-04-09

NVLAP #2005310

[illegible]

Date Analyzed: 9.23.01

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

RECEIVED DATE: September 21, 2001

Ambient

SAMPLER: B. Gallagher

CUSTODY #: B-04-05

ELAP # 11681

NVLAP #200531-0

[illegible]

Date Analyzed:

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 NVIAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a filler 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.

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

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ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 2005310

TEMP 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: *Edmund A. Dethlefsen* Date Analyzed: 9.22.01

Samples were analyzed using Philips 400T Transmission Electron Microscope. Absectos 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 (EF: A) 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 fiber 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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March 4, 2002

Mr. R. Radhakrishnan, P.E.
Director
Asbestos Control Program
New York City Department of Environmental Protection
59-17 Junction Boulevard, 8th floor
Corona, New York 11368-5107

Dear Mr. Radhakrishnan:

Per your request, I have enclosed the following reports on tests conducted for the American Stock Exchange:

- The February 12, 2002 report from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the air sampling results for Papoo's Restaurant located 129 Greenwich Street.
- The February 14 and February 25, 2002 reports from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the asbestos bulk sampling results and the asbestos debris cleaning on the roofs of 86 Trinity Place, 22 Thames and 111/123 Greenwich Street.
- The February 22, 2002 report from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the asbestos bulk sampling results for the Trinity Place and Greenwich Street scaffolding.

I have also enclosed my January 25, 2002 correspondence with Carlstien Lutchmedial with respect to earlier testing conducted at the American Stock Exchange. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Carol C. Hoover
Vice President
212-306-1180

Enclosures

Sep. 23 2000 11:21AM HP LASERJET 3200

NORTH ATLANTIC LABORATORIES, INC.

Environmental Consultants

100 SWEENEYDALE AVE.

BAY SHORE, NY 11706

(631) 951-0400
FAX: (631) 951-0410

SEPTEMBER 24, 2001

MR. MARK FAITH
THE MEDIA TECHNOLOGY CENTERS/
AM PROPERTIES, L.L.C.
65 BROADWAY AVENUE
NYC, NY 10038

RE: AIR QUALITY TESTING @ 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY

NORTH ATLANTIC LABORATORIES, INC. HAS CONDUCTED PRELIMINARY AIR QUALITY TESTING FOR AIRBORNE ASBESTOS IN AREAS IMPACTED BY PARTICULATE MATTER AT 65 BROADWAY AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY.

THE METHODOLOGY FOR ASBESTOS WAS USING PHASE CONTRAST MICROSCOPY (PCM) UNDER THE NIOSH 7400 METHOD. ALL SAMPLES CONTAIN LESS THAN ONE TENTH OF TO THE OSHA PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMIT OF 0.1 FIBERS PER CUBIC CENTIMETER OF AIR (F/CC) AND ARE THEREBY CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY. IT IS NOTED THAT FIBER CONCENTRATION COULD NOT BE CALCULATED FOR THREE AREAS SAMPLED, AS THE SAMPLES WERE OVERLOADED WITH PARTICULATE MATTER. THESE AREAS INCLUDE THE ENTRY FOYER, ROOM 703 ON THE 7TH FLOOR, THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE 12TH FLOOR.

BASED ON THE RESULTS OBTAINED FROM THE REMAINING AREAS, IT IS NOT ANTICIPATED THAT AIRBORNE ASBESTOS CONCENTRATIONS ARE DIFFERENT IN THE AREAS WHERE SAMPLE OVERLOADING OCCURRED. HOWEVER TO CONFIRM THIS PRESUMPTION, RE-SAMPLING OF THOSE AREAS WOULD BE REQUIRED.

ADDITIONALLY, METHANE AND HYDROGEN SULFIDE TESTING WAS CONDUCTED USING A VRAE, PGM7800, MULTI GAS METER LAST CALIBRATED TO ZERO GAS ON SEPTEMBER 17, 2001. ALL READINGS FOR METHANE WERE BELOW THE LEL, AND ALL READINGS FOR H₂S WERE BELOW 1 PART PER MILLION (PPM).

TYPEWRITTEN RESULTS FOR PCM SAMPLE ANALYSES ARE ATTACHED FROM SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, INC. A NYS ELAP CERTIFIED LABORATORY (ELAP #11480).

IF YOU SHOULD HAVE ANY QUESTIONS REGARDING THIS REPORT,
PLEASE DO NOT HESITATE TO CONTACT OUR OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

NORTH ATLANTIC LABORATORIES, INC.



JOHN J. PACIULLI, PRESIDENT

CC: LIN TRUONG, JBI INC.

Client Name: North Atlantic Laboratories, Inc.

Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) Fiber Results

Comm. Building: Work Area Lobby, Loading Dock, 4, 6, 7, 12th Floors, 65 Broadway, New York, NY/ Ambient

SciLab Sample #	Client Sample # / Location	Date Collected	Flow Rate (liters/min.)	Duration (min.)	Air Filtered (liters)	Fiber Fields	Fiber Density (Fibers/mm ²)	Fiber Conc. (Fibers/cc)	TWA
01	A01 Main Entrance, Inside Near Revolving Doors	9/23/01	15	90	1350		NA		Footnotes: 3
02	A02 In The Middle Of The Lobby	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	3.5	4.46	<0.002
03	A03 Lobby, Emeng. Exit	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	2.5	3.18	<0.002
04	A04 Loading Dock, Middle Of Load Ramp	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	4	5.10	<0.002
05	A05 Front Deck Near Loading Dock	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	3.5	4.46	<0.002
06	A06 Room Vincent Harding Internship 4th Floor	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	4	5.10	<0.002
07	A07 By Kitchen Room 4th Floor	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	3	3.82	Footnotes: 1 <0.002
08	A08 UFOC, Conference Room 6th Floor	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	2	2.55	<0.002
09	A09 UFOC, Operation Room 6th Floor	9/23/01	15	90	1350	100	2	2.55	<0.002
10	A10 Room 703, 7th Floor	9/23/01	15	90	1350		NA		Footnotes: 3
11	A11 North East Side All ways On 12th Floor	9/23/01	15	90	1350		NA		Footnotes: 3

SciLab Job #: 201092817

Client Name: North Atlantic Laboratories, Inc.

Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) Fiber Results

Comm. Building: Work Area Lobby, Loading Dock, 4, 6, 7, 12th Floors, 65 Broadway, New York, NY/ Ambient

SciLab Sample #	Client Sample # / Location	Date Collected	Flow Rate (liters/min.)	Duration (min.)	Air Filtered (liters)	Fiber Fields	Fiber Density (Fibers/mm ²)	Fiber Conc. (Fibers/cc)	TWA
12	A12	9/23/01	0	0	0	100	0.64		Estimated: 2
	Blank								
13	A13	9/23/01	0	0	0	100	0.64		Estimated: 2
	Blank								

Reporting Notes:

- (1) Moderate to heavy particulate matter is present on the filter which may obscure some fibers causing results with a low bias.
- (2) Fibers/cc cannot be calculated for samples (or blanks) with no air volume.
- (3) Analyst was unable to quantify fiber concentration because of overloading of particulate material on the filter.

Analysed by: *T. Benicewicz*; Date Analyzed: 9/24/01

NYCLABSD = no laboratory detected; NA = not analyzed; NYCLAP Lab # 200546-0; New York samples (NYCLAP Lab # 11488); National Institute of Standards and Technology Accreditation requirements describe that this report must not be reproduced except in full without the approval of the laboratory. AUSA # 102843.

Page

2000 11:21AM HP LASERJET 3200

24 2001 09:58 FR SCIENTIFIC LABS

2126793114 TO 16319510410

P.03/05

P.5

09/24/01 07:52

TX/RX NO.7525

P.003

SEP 24 2001 09:57 FR SCIENTIFIC LABS

2126793114 TO 16319518410

P.01/05

Please Reply To:



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117 EAST 80TH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10016

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FACSIMILE TELECOPY TRANSMISSION

To: John Paciulli
North Atlantic Laboratories, Inc.
Fax #: (631) 951-0410
Date: Monday, September 24, 2001
Time: 08:42:53

From: Tatyana Grinchak
SCILAB Job#: 201092817
Subject: PCM 24 hour Results
Client Project: Comm. Building: Work Area
Lobby Loading Dock 4, 5, 7, 12th
Floors 65 Broadway

Comments:

Number of Pages: 5
(including cover sheet)

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**SCILAB
ALBANY, INC.**
19 CENTURY HILL DR.
LATHAM, NY 12110
TEL: (518) 786-6100
FAX: (518) 786-7700

**SCIENTIFIC
LABORATORIES, INC.**
13835 BENTON ROAD
MCLEODHAM, VA 23112
TEL: (804) 763-1800
FAX: (804) 763-1800

NEW YORK • LOS ANGELES • BOSTON • ALBANY • RICHMOND

09/24/01 07:52

TX/RX NO.7525

P.001

2000 11:21AM HP LASERJET 3200

24 2001 08:59 FR SCIENTIFIC LABS

2126793114 TO 16319512410

P.04/05

P.7

Air Sample Data Chain of Custody Page 1

Project #:

Date: 09/23/01

Technician:

Signature:

Recorder:

ALEX KOLEPENKOV

ALEX KOLEPENKOV

1407

FIELD SAMPLE #	SAMPLE TYPE	SAMPLE LOCATION	PUMP#	START TIME	STOP TIME	TOTAL MINUTES	FLOW RATE START/STOP	TOTAL VOLUME	ANALYSIS: LABORATORY USE ONLY				
									PCM #	TECH #	PRELIM RESULTS	RESULTS 1 - 1st loc 2 - 2nd loc 3 - 3rd loc	
A01	1	MAIN ENTRANCE, INSIDE		09:30/11:00		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A02	1	NEAR REVOLVING DOORS IN THE MIDDLE OF ELEVATOR LOBBY		09:30/11:01		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A03	1	LOBBY, EMERG. EXIT		09:30/11:02		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A04	1	LOADING DOCK, MIDDLE OF LOBBY		10:00/11:30		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A05	1	FRONT DECK NEAR LOADING DOCK		10:01/11:31		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A06	1	ROOM, VINCENT HOUSING INTERVIEW 4TH FL.		13:01/14:31		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A07	1	BY KITCHEN ROOM INTERVIEW 4TH FL.		13:02/14:32		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A08	1	UPOC, CONFERENCE ROOM 6TH FL.		13:10/14:40		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A09	1	UPOC, OPERATION ROOM 6TH FL.		13:11/14:41		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A10	1	ROOM # 703, 7TH FL.		13:20/15:00		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
A11	1	NORTH EAST SIDE ALLEYS ON 2ND FL.		13:20/15:10		90	15.0/15.0	1350					
FB12	1	BLANK											

Relinquished by (signature):

Date/Time:

Received by (signature):

Date/Time:

SAMPLES

CODITS:

1 - Ambient

2 - Background

3 - Pre-Test

4 - During

5 - Filter

6 - Personal/OSHA

HVAC WORKING IN THE BUILDING

09/24/01 07:52

TX/RX NO.7525

P.004

2126793114 TO 16319510410

P. 05/05

11-12-59 94-4570-2422-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-27

SECRET

Com Building

01092817

55

65 BACKW. 44

57

NAME _____

Continued

3: 192401 Analyst: _____

Analyst: W. J. [Signature]

~~PCM or TEM~~

Project #:

Date:

Technician: Oleg P. Lerner

Signature: Ch. Kollmann

Rekomendasi

三

[illegible]

*** TOTAL PAGE.05 ***



American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York, NY 10006-1872
T 212 306 1000

March 4, 2002

Mr. R. Radhakrishnan, P.E.
Director
Asbestos Control Program
New York City Department of Environmental Protection
59-17 Junction Boulevard, 8th floor
Corona, New York 11368-5107

Dear Mr. Radhakrishnan:

Per your request, I have enclosed the following reports on tests conducted for the American Stock Exchange:

- The February 12, 2002 report from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the air sampling results for Papoo's Restaurant located 129 Greenwich Street.
- The February 14 and February 25, 2002 reports from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the asbestos bulk sampling results and the asbestos debris cleaning on the roofs of 86 Trinity Place, 22 Thames and 111/123 Greenwich Street.
- The February 22, 2002 report from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the asbestos bulk sampling results for the Trinity Place and Greenwich Street scaffolding.

I have also enclosed my January 25, 2002 correspondence with Carlstien Lutchmedial with respect to earlier testing conducted at the American Stock Exchange. Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Carol C. Hoover
Vice President
212-306-1180

Enclosures

✓



American Stock Exchange
86 Trinity Place
New York, NY 10006-1872
T 212 306 1000

January 25, 2002

Mr. Carlstien Lutchmedial
Director
Enforcement-Asbestos Control Program
New Your City Department of Environmental Protection
59-17 Junction Boulevard, 8th floor
Corona, New York 11368-5107

Dear Mr. Lutchmedial:

Per your request, I have enclosed the following reports on the air quality tests conducted for the American Stock Exchange:

- The September 28, 2001 report from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the air and bulk sampling results for 86 Trinity Place, 22 Thames and 65 Broadway (16th and 17th floors).
- The October 8, 2001 report from Ambient Group, Inc. discussing the results of tests conducted on the 9th floor of 22 Thames after that floor received special cleaning; and
- The October 15, 2001 and December 18, 2001 reports from Enviroscience Consultants, Inc. discussing the results of additional testing.

Please let me know if you need any additional information.

Sincerely,

Carol C. Hoover
Vice President
212-306-1180

Enclosures

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

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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 Maddoloni 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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WWW.ENVIROHEALTH.ORG

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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/datamap02.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.

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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%

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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
Red 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.

American Stock Exchange, 29 September 2001

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

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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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American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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

American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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

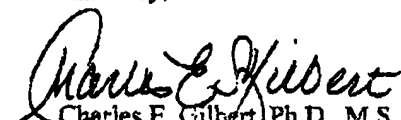
American Stock Exchange, 28 September 2001

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

09/28/2001 10:14

6315603195

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ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 200531-0

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. Savares/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/mm2	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	11:50	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: *Thomas A. DeLata* 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.

09/28/2001 10:14

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ELAP # 11681
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:	86 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 23, 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: *Ed M. S. S. S.* Date Analyzed: 9/22/01

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 24, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX 22 Thames	RECEIVED DATE:	September 25, 2001
AREA:	Third Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-03

[illegible]

Analyzed by: *Edward M. Schwab* Date Analyzed: *9-25-07*

Samples were analyzed using Philips 40WT 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.

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FLAP # 11681
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:	B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-04

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time minutes	Flow Rate Avg.	Volume Liters	Filter 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 P. O'Sullivan* Date Analyzed: 9-28-01 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.

ITEM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 2005310

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

[illegible]

Analyzed by: *Edith M. Seltzer* Date Analyzed: 9.25.01

S=Asbestos structures cc-cubic centimeters. mm=millimeter
cc= 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.

TEMP AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 24, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX 22 Thames	RECEIVED DATE:	September 25, 2001
AREA:	6th Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-06

[illegible]

Analyzed by: Edward A. Johnston Date Analyzed: 8-26-01

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 (PFA) 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 any other performance, it should not be used to compare one company's product against another.

endorsement of products by NVI, AP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a fiber concentration of asbestos less than seventy structures per square millimeter. This response

action is considered complete according to FPA 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

ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 200531-0

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

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 air filler concentration relates only to air filler content. When samples are submitted by an outside agency for analysis, Enviroscience, can only guarantee the accuracy of the filler 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 24, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	AMEX 22 Thames	RECEIVED DATE:	September 25, 2001
AREA:	8th Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-05-07

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ELAP # 11681
NVLAP # 200531-0

[illegible]

Analyzed by: Edward M. Eskin 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 concentration on the filter (EPA) 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 Control 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 manufacture of products by various air conditioning contractors is considered complete according to EPA 40 CFR 763. 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:	Annex	RECEIVED DATE:	September 21, 2001
AREA:	22 Barnes, 9th Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-04

[illegible]

Analyzed by: John H. Smith, 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 400T Transmission Electron Microscope. Adhesins 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 fiber 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, 10th Floor	SAMPLER:	Final Clearance Ambient L. Savarese
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-09

[illegible]

Analyzed by: *Edward M. Decker* Date Analyzed: *9.23.01*

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.

TEMP AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	Tech Clean	SAMPLE DATE:	September 21, 2001
PROJECT NAME:	65 Broadway	RECEIVED DATE:	September 21, 2001
AREA:	17th Floor	SAMPLER:	Ambient B. Gallagher
CLIENT #:	00-10233	CUSTODY #:	B-04-05

[illegible]

Date Analyzed:

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

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 (EPA) 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 NVIAP or any agency of the U.S. Government.

The samples collected in the response action area demonstrated a filler 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 areas 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: Charles R. Smith Analyzed by: ERG

ELAP # 11681

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

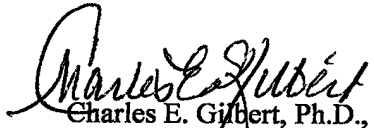
Papoo AMEX Air Quality, 31 January, 2002

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

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

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G. MENEGIO
L. SAVARESE

February 25, 2002

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

**Re: American Stock Exchange
Roof Asbestos Debris Cleaning**

Dear Ms. Hoover:

Enclosed please find the project management air monitoring results for the asbestos abatement performed this past weekend to clean asbestos contaminated debris from the roofs of the American Stock Exchange. Asbestos contaminated ash debris resulting from the World Trade Center attack was cleaned from the 10th and 15th floor roofs.

A licensed asbestos abatement contractor, LVI Environmental Services, Inc., isolated the roof areas from the rest of the building and removed the debris using HEPA vacuum and wet cleaning methods. The work was performed in accordance with federal, state, and New York City regulations, and protocol established for this project by the NYC Department of Environmental Protection.

All air sample results meet the clean air requirements as stipulated by federal and state regulations. Results are considered satisfactory as every final air sample analyzed by Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) demonstrates an airborne fiber concentration less than .01 fibers per cubic centimeters of air.

Within 35 days you should receive a waste manifest from LVI Environmental Services, documenting proper disposal of the asbestos contaminated debris. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions concerning this project.

Sincerely,


Charles Gilbert, Ph.D., M.S.
Toxicologist/Epidemiologist


Bartley Gallagher
Environmental Engineer

Enclosures: Air Sample Results

ENVIRONMENTAL & INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE CONSULTANTS
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PCM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	American Stock Exchange	SAMPLE DATE:	February 23, 2002
PROJECT NAME:	86 Trinity Place New York, NY	SAMPLE TYPE:	During Abatement
AREA:	Roof Debris Cleaning	SAMPLER:	G. Gabay
CLIENT #:	01-10445	CUSTODY #:	B-28-23

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time	Start F/R	End F/R	Volume	Fibers	Fields	Fibers/cc
D1	Top of stairs by door to 10th floor roof	9:15	11:30	75	10	10	750	0	100	0.0065
D2	Inside the door to 10th floor roof stair	9:15	11:30	75	10	10	750	2	100	0.0065
D3	Outside bank A elevators 10th floor	9:15	11:30	75	10	10	750	1	100	0.0065
D4	Outside women's bathroom 10th floor	9:16	11:31	75	10	10	750	6	100	0.0065
D5	Outside Room 1004	9:16	11:31	75	10	10	750	2	100	0.0065
D6	Top of stairs by door to 15th floor roof	10:02	13:05	183	10	10	1830	2	100	0.0027
D7	Bottom of stairs on 15th floor	10:02	13:05	183	10	10	1830	8	100	0.0027
D8	Outside bank A elevators 15th floor	10:02	13:05	183	10	10	1830	5	100	0.0027
D9	By doors to offices, 15th floor	10:03	13:06	183	10	10	1830	2	100	0.0027
D10	By doors to offices, 15th floor	10:03	13:06	183	10	10	1830	6	100	0.0027
D11	Blank						0	0	100	0.0000
D12	Blank						0	0	100	0.0000

Method: NIOSH 7400 - Phase Contrast Microscopy

NYS ELAP No.: 11681

F/R = Flow Rate F = Fibers

Reviewed by: 

Date Issued: 2.27.02

Laboratory Manager

ENVIROSCIENCE CONSULTANTS, INC.

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RONKONKOMA, NEW YORK 11779
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PCM AIR SAMPLE RESULTS

CLIENT:	American Stock Exchange	SAMPLE DATE:	February 23, 2002
PROJECT NAME:	86 Trinity Place New York, NY	SAMPLE TYPE:	Final Clearance
AREA:	Roof Debris Cleaning	SAMPLER:	G. Gabay
CLIENT #:	01-10445	CUSTODY #:	B-28-22

Sample #	Sample Location	Start	End	Run Time	Start F/R	End F/R	Volume	Fibers	Fields	Fibers/cc
F1	Top of stairs by door to 10th floor roof	15:05	17:40	155	12	12	1860	3	100	0.0026
F2	Inside the door to 10th floor roof stair	15:05	17:40	155	12	12	1860	7	100	0.0026
F3	Outside bank A elevators 10th floor	15:05	17:40	155	12	12	1860	3	100	0.0026
F4	Outside women's bathroom 10th floor	15:06	17:41	155	12	12	1860	2	100	0.0026
F5	Outside Room 1004	15:06	17:41	155	12	12	1860	3	100	0.0026
F6	Top of stairs by door to 15th floor roof	15:10	17:45	155	12	12	1860	1	100	0.0026
F7	Bottom of stairs on 15th floor	15:10	17:45	155	12	12	1860	2	100	0.0026
F8	Outside bank A elevators 15th floor	15:10	17:45	155	12	12	1860	2	100	0.0026
F9	By doors to offices, 15th floor	15:11	17:46	155	12	12	1860	1.5	100	0.0026
F10	By doors to offices, 15th floor	15:11	17:46	155	12	12	1860	0	100	0.0026
F11	Blank						0	0	100	0.0000
F12	Blank						0	0	100	0.0000

Method: NIOSH 7400 - Phase Contrast Microscopy

NYS ELAP No.: 11681

F/R = Flow Rate F = Fibers

Date Issued: 2-25-02

Reviewed by: *John M. Satter*

Laboratory Manager

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

14 February 2002

P. DERMODY
J. DRISCOLL
L. SAVARESE

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

Subject: January 31, 2002 Asbestos Bulk Sampling Results for the Roofs, American Stock Exchange, New York, NY.

Dear Ms. Carol Hoover:

This report includes the results of asbestos bulk sampling of the three roofs, American Stock Exchange, New York, NY, conducted 31 January 2002. These samples were collected at the request of Carlstein Lutamedial, Director of Enforcement, New York City Asbestos Control Program. Director Lutamedial recommended that we collect bulk samples from seven areas on the roof and that these be analyzed using polarized light microscopy. Asbestos samples were collected according to New York State and U.S. EPA standards and analyzed according to U.S. EPA standards using polarized light microscopy. The asbestos bulk sampling locations and results are reported below (see the Asbestos Bulk Samples Results and the roof top diagram attached).

Asbestos bulk samples were collected on 31 January, from representative surfaces on the three roofs of the American Stock Exchange. Seven samples were collected from the Top of the Trading Floor, seven samples from the 22 Thames building, and six samples from the 86 Trinity Place. One sample from the 22 Thames building was found to contain 1.8 % chrysotile asbestos, two samples from the top of the Trading floor were found to contain trace amounts of chrysotile asbestos and one sample from the 86 Trinity Place building was found to contain 1.5 % chrysotile asbestos. All other samples collected did not contain any detectable 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. Director Lutamedial recommended that the dust material be removed a distance of 10 feet from the sample collected. The removal procedure should be conducted by moistening the material with amended water and HEPA vacuuming.

You have asked about the level of asbestos that persons were exposed to during the clean up of the roof. There is no way to exactly know what level of asbestos persons were exposed to during the clean up of the roof, however the following factors should be considered for this exposure. Three of the twenty roof dust samples contained asbestos. The other seventeen roof dust samples contained no detectable asbestos fibers. The asbestos chemist reported that the asbestos he found in the samples was associated with calcium carbonates. The association of asbestos with calcium carbonates suggests the material found was asbestos pipe wrap insulation. It appears that while the roof dust material is a relatively homogeneous dust containing concrete, gypsum, cellulose, and mineral wool occasionally, (20 percent of the samples), there are discrete sections of asbestos material in this dust.

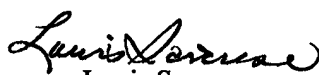
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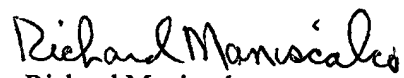
AMEX Roof Asbestos Bulk, 31 January, 2002

Based on these data collected I believe that since very little asbestos was found on the roof the asbestos exposure to individuals on the roof was negligible. Exposure to respirable dust particulate is more important when working with this material.

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


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

Sincerely,

Louis Savarese
Mechanical Hygienist


Richard Maniscalco
NYC Asbestos
Investigator # 84774



