

1.0

Introduction:

ALC Environmental has been retained by AKAM Management to conduct air testing of the exterior of 300 Albany Street to determine the levels of certain toxic compounds in the air. On September 11, 2001 two passenger jets crashed into the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center. The jet fuel caused an intense fire which weakened the support structures of the buildings. They collapsed amid explosions and fire. The fire was still burning as of the dates of this test. The site of the testing is approximately two blocks from the destroyed buildings.

Many common building materials and furnishings, when burned, release chemicals into the air which are toxic. Under the conditions, present in lower Manhattan the following compounds are possibly being released into the air:

- Benzene
- Dioxin
- Lead
- Polychlorinated biphenyls
- Sulfur dioxide
- Volatile organic compounds

2.0

Executive Summary

On November 26, 2001 testing was conducted outside of 300 Albany Street for the following compounds: benzene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) and volatile organic compounds (VOC's). On December 4 testing was conducted for sulfur dioxide and dioxin. On December 27 testing was conducted for lead dust in the air. Low volume pumps were used to take air samples over 2 to 8 hours. The pumps were calibrated at the rate that is recommended for each substance. The dioxin was sampled by using a wipe on a measured area of an affected surface. The wipe was then analyzed for the presence of dioxin.

3.0 Background

300 Albany Street is a nine story residential building located at the corner of Albany Street and South End Avenue in lower Manhattan. It is located approximately three blocks from the World Trade Center Towers which were attacked and collapsed on September 11, 2001. There are 110 apartments in the building. The air monitoring was done behind the building in a garden area. Apartment windows face this area. Dust and shredded paper from the collapsed buildings were visible on the soil and benches. Adjacent to this area is a parking lot and drive ways where deliveries and sanitation pick-ups are made. Air testing was done for the following substances.

Benzene

Benzene is a colorless liquid hydrocarbon with a characteristic odor. It is highly toxic and continued inhalation is harmful. It is a volatile organic compound released into the air from burning fuel. It is also released by glue, paints and detergents. A major source is tobacco smoke. It reacts with other chemicals in the air and breaks down in a few days. Indoor levels are usually higher than outdoor levels. The Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is 1 part per million (ppm).

Dioxin

Dioxin is actually a related group of 210 compounds. There are 75 polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDD), and there are 135 polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF). Our analysis was done for 17 members of a subset of these compounds. They all have chlorine atoms at the 2,3,7,8 positions. One of these compounds, 2,3,7,8 -TCDD is one of the most toxic and the one most studied. Each of these 2,3,7,8 substituted (PCDD/PCDF) compounds has been assigned a Toxic Equivalent Factor (TEQ) which is used to conveniently characterize the potency of a complex mixture. They are highly toxic and can be released into the air due to explosions and incineration. They can be transported great distances in the air. Most people have low levels in their body fat and blood.

Lead

Lead is a naturally occurring metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, solder and pipes, and devices used to shield from x-rays. It can be released into the air by burning of fossil fuels and by destruction of any surface or material which contains lead.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) have no known natural sources. They have been used as electrical insulators and also as coolants and lubricants. They are toxic and can accumulate in the food chain because they do not break down readily. They can travel long distances by air. Almost everyone has been environmentally exposed and has low levels in their body. The manufacture of PCB's was stopped in the U. S. in 1977. Products made before that time that may contain PCB's are fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices containing PCB capacitors.

Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur dioxide is a colorless gas released by burning sulfur or heating metal sulfides in air. It is used in the manufacture of special glass, textile processing and as a preservative in wood and pulp. It is also used as a solvent in chemical textile, photography, metal and rubber industries. It is used as a refrigerant in commercial refrigerators. Three parts per million has an easily noticeable odor. The OSHA PEL is 5 ppm over an eight hour period.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Compounds containing carbon atoms are called organic compounds. Volatile compounds are easily released into the air. Volatile organic compounds (VOC's) are released into the air from burning fuel. Car exhausts are an important source of VOC's. They are also released from paint, solvents, and cleaning products as well as many other common household products and furnishings. The indoor levels are usually higher than outdoor levels.

4.0

Findings

See attached

Benzene

Benzene presence in the air was tested over eight hours using a low volume pump calibrated at .200 liters per minute. The Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is 1 part per million (ppm) over an eight hour period.

SampleCt	Analyte	mg/m3	ppm
4	Benzene	<0.025	<0.0079
5	Blank	<0.0025mg	<0.0025m g

The results are well below the Permissible Exposure Limit.

Dioxin

Below are listed the 17 compounds commonly referred to as Dioxin. Eleven of the compounds were not detected (ND). Five were below the calibration range (J). (See page 52 of the lab report). The amount given for these five is an estimate because it is below a measurable amount. In the initial lab analysis, it appeared that Number 8, 2,3,7,8 -TCDF, was present. However when further analysis was done for that specific analyte it was not detected (ND). (See page 78 of the lab report)

ID	Analyte	Amount	EMPC	Below Cal. Range	Further Analysis
1	2,3,7,8 - TCDD	ND			
2	1,2,3,7,8 -PeCDD	ND			
3	1,2,3,4,7,8 - HxCDD	ND			
4	1,2,3,6,7,8 - HxCDD	ND			
5	1,2,3,7,8,9 - HxCDD	ND			
6	1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - HpCDD	EMPC*	0.02	J	
7	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9 - OCDD	0.04		J	
8	2,3,7,8 - TCDF	0.06			ND
9	1,2,3,7,8 - PeCDF	ND			
10	2,3,4,7,8 - PeCDF	ND			
11	1,2,3,4,7,8 - HxCDF	0.01		J	
12	1,2,3,6,7,8 - HxCDF	0.008		J	
13	2,3,4,6,7,8 - HxCDF	ND			
14	1,2,3,7,8,9 - HxCDF	ND			
15	1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - HpCDF	0.01		J	
16	1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - HpCDF	ND			
17	1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9 - OCDF	ND			

The compounds not detected (ND) are not present. Results which are below calibration range (J) are statistically insignificant and have no toxic effects.

EMPC - Estimated Maximum Possible Concentration

Lead

Lead dust in the air was tested over six hours using a low volume pump calibrated at four liters per minute. The OSHA PEL is 50 ug/m³ over 8 hours.

Sample#	Analyte	ug/m ³	Detection Limit
D-1	Lead	<1.6	1.6
D-2	Lead	<1.6	1.6
D-3	Blank	<1.5	1.5

The results are below detection limits.

Polychlorinated biphenyls

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's) have been manufactured under many trade names. One of these is Arochlor 1254. It was used as a bench mark for the laboratory analysis. No PCB's manufactured under the trade name Arochlor 1254 was found. No other PCB's were found.

Sample#	Analyte	mg/m3	ppm
1	PCB's	<0.00021	<0.000016
2	Blank	<0.0201 ug	<0.0201
3	Blank	<0.0201 ug	ug <0.0201 ug

No PCB's were found.

Sulfur Dioxide

Sulfur Dioxide presence in the air was tested over two hours using a low volume pump calibrated at .1048 liters per minute. The Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is 5 parts per million (ppm) over an eight hour period or 1.3mg/m³.

Sample#	Analyte	mg/m3	ppm
1	Sulfur Dioxide	<0.133	<0.051
2	Blank	<1.7ug	<1.7ug

The results are well below the Permissible Exposure Limit.

Volatile Organic Compounds

The air sample was analyzed for 65 compounds plus a library search which showed the presence of several other compounds. The pump was calibrated at .1049 Liters per minute. It was run for 2 hours for a total air sample of 12.588 Liters. Thirty-five compounds were found. These compounds are produced by motor vehicle engines, dry cleaning establishments, cigarette smoke. All were below OSHA or other governmental agency guidelines.

Analyte	Amount (ppb)
Propane	1.5
Ethene, 1-Chloro-1-fluoro	0.49
Isobutane	0.94
1-Propane, 2-Methyl	3.54
Propane, 2-Methyl- 1-nitro	0.09
Hexane, 3-Methyl-	0.04
Ethyl Acrylate	0.52
Pentane, 2,3,3 - Trimethyl-	0.12
Cycloheptane	0.06
Hexanal	0.14
1-Octanol	0.03
1-Hexanol, 2-Ethyl-	0.15
2-Methylbutane	2.67
Pentane	0.3
Dichlorofluoroethane	2.8
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	TR
2-Methylpentane	0.14
MTBE	0.42
Hexane	TR
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	0.12
Heptane	0.1
Ethyl Alcohol	21.45
Isopropyl Alcohol	0.78
Ethyl Benzene	TR
Dichlorodifluoromethane	33.9

Styrene

Toluene m/p-Xylene o-Xylene Chloromethane Methylene Chloride 1,1,1-Trichloroethane

Trichlorofluoromethane Acetone 2-Butanone(MEK)

TR

0.36

0.07

TR

3.23

0.11

TR

0.14

3.61

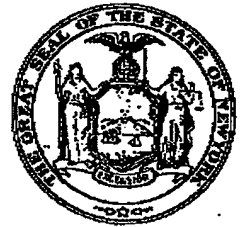
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Published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency
and the New York State Emergency Management Office



Disaster Assistance Guide

United We Stand



New York/November 2, 2001/FEMA ISSUE 2



FEMA photo by Andrea Boether

FEMA employee Pedro Pico greets area residents with a smile and offers assistance at the Disaster Assistance Service Center.

Help is available: 800-462-9029

Disaster assistance is available for people affected by the World Trade Center attack.

- Did you lose a family member or loved one?
- Did you lose your job as a result of the attack?
- Are you having trouble finding a new place to live or cleaning up your home?
- Are you about to receive written notice that you may be facing eviction or foreclosure?
- Do you need to talk to someone about your reactions to the terrorist attack?
- Has your business been affected?

If you answer yes to any of these questions or you need a referral or additional assistance, call the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and register today: 800-462-9029. (People with speech- or hearing-impaired can call TTY: 800-462-7585.)

If you have already registered with FEMA but still have questions, call the FEMA Helpline at 800-0321 (TTY: 1-800-462-7585).

Here's how we can help you:

- ☐ Grants for temporary housing or emergency repair
- ☐ Mortgage and rental assistance
- ☐ Individual and family grants to cover unmet needs
- ☐ Crisis counseling
- ☐ Medical bill coverage
- ☐ Disaster unemployment assistance
- ☐ Low-interest disaster loans for homeowners, renters, businesses of all sizes and private not-for-profit organizations
- ☐ Working capital assistance for small businesses
- ☐ Referrals to other agencies, programs and services.

HELPLINE AVAILABLE FOR ASSISTANCE

Individuals who have applied for disaster assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and have questions about their application may call the Helpline at 800-525-0321 (TTY: 800-462-7585) from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Helpline operators are available to assist callers with the following:

• Status of disaster assistance

• Application

• Change of applicant's address or other application information

• Referrals to other agencies that may provide assistance

Translation services are available for non-English speaking persons who call to register for disaster aid. Those who need to register in another language should have someone with them who speaks a little English when they call FEMA, so they can tell the operator which language is required.

The Disaster Assistance Service Center is available for people who need the same information but want to meet face-to-face with disaster assistance specialists. The center, located at 41 North St. at Centre St., is open Monday through Friday 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Saturday from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

APPLY BY PHONE

800-462-9029

(TTY: 1-800-462-7585)

TOLL FREE

8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday through Saturday

Assistance for cleaning your apartment

If you were affected by the World Trade Center attack and receive rental assistance from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), you may use the funds to clean your residence.

"We're giving people the option to decide what makes the most sense for them — either cleaning their dwellings or finding someplace else to live," said Michael Cosbar, FEMA housing officer.

Instead of using the check to rent another place, renters can use the funds to clean their residences.

However, if you use the funds for cleaning, you will be ineligible for more FEMA rental assistance because you will be able to move back into your home.

People who use the rental assistance checks for rent may request more assistance if they cannot return to their apartments. Call the FEMA Helpline at 800-525-0321 (TTY: 800-462-7585) for more information. You will need to provide receipts for lodging.

For more information on cleaning apartments, visit the New York City Health Department's web site at nyc.gov/health.

Visit FEMA on the
Internet at
www.fema.gov

EPA: Addressing Disaster Health Concerns

EPA has been monitoring for a range of substances since the day of the World Trade Center explosion. Monitoring confirms the presence of some pollutants including asbestos, but test results show there is no cause for concern about long-term health effects from any hazardous materials.

Two key factors are used in determining whether or not a hazardous substance poses a health hazard: how much a person is exposed to and how long the person will be exposed. While some individual test results exceeded federal standards, those standards were written to protect people who might be directly exposed for decades.

EPA monitoring finds no evidence of significant levels of airborne asbestos or contaminants beyond the disaster site. See www.epa.gov for further information.

Many people who live and work in Lower Manhattan have experienced lung irritation, coughing, sneezing and runny noses from the smoke and dust. There are no known long-term health effects from breathing smoke or dust.

Some workers involved in the response work or conducting area cleanups wear protective gear because their work exposes them to hazardous materials on a daily basis throughout their careers.

Suppressing and removing dust are keys to controlling asbestos. Within days of the disaster, EPA had 10 vacuum cleaner trucks blitzing the financial district. Power washers cleaned building fronts and wetted down streets and sidewalks to capture the dust.

Once Wall Street reopened, three giant vacuums began systematically cleaning streets and sidewalks, parking areas, parks and playgrounds in the impacted area. Work has been completed in virtually every area outside the immediate WTC work zone that needed cleaning.

To ensure that dust is not tracked into the clean areas by people and vehicles leaving the work zone, EPA has established a number of wash-down stations. Cars and trucks are power-washed and debris being hauled to piers is wetted down.

Help for seniors, people with disabilities

She's in her 60s and walks with a cane. She is proud of her ability to live and work on her own. But the Sept. 11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center shook the foundations of her independence.

Her previous 20-minute walk to work now takes an hour as she zigzags around a bewildering maze of destroyed and damaged buildings and police checkpoints. Corner stores are slow to reopen.

This Lower Manhattan resident is one of many especially affected by the tragedy who have disabilities and/or are elderly. They can, however, get help from a wide variety of programs designed to help those affected by the disaster rebuild their lives.

By calling FEMA's registration number at 800-462-9029 (TTY: 800-462-7585), victims can apply for city, state and federal disaster assistance.

To make sure their special needs are met, applicants are given the option of answering two questions during the phone interview: Does anyone in your household have a mental or physical disability? Has the disaster caused problems for this

person such as the loss of special equipment, supplies or other special needs?

"We want to make sure that all people who are eligible for assistance get help with their needs, including the special needs of the elderly and people with disabilities," Federal Coordinating Officer Ted Monette said.

Older New Yorkers affected by the disaster may call the New York City Department for the Aging (DFTA) at 212-442-1000 (TTY: 212-442-3079) for their non-disasters related needs. Representatives from DFTA, the Mayor's Office for People with Disabilities and the state's Office for the Aging also will be at the Disaster Assistance Service Center at 141 Worth St. at Centre St. in Manhattan.

The state of New York also offers services through its Office of Advocate for Persons with Disabilities. The toll-free number is 800-522-4369 (TTY: 518-473-4231).

"People can call our agency to obtain information about services for special needs," State Coordinating Officer Edward F. Jacoby, Jr., said.

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FEMA Photo by Michael Rieger

FEMA employees Patricia Bennett (left) and Jose Montijo (right) continue to assist victims at the Disaster Assistance Service Center. The center provides information on a wide variety of federal, state and voluntary agency disaster assistance programs.

Disaster housing assistance Q&A

The following questions and answers may help clarify what housing help is available and where to find it.

I heard that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has a temporary housing program. Can I stay in one of these housing units until my home is repaired?

FEMA does not have housing units for the New York disaster recovery. However, FEMA does provide financial assistance to eligible applicants for their temporary housing needs. Applicants requiring housing assistance as a result of the World Trade Center incident can contact FEMA toll-free at 800-462-9029 (TTY: 800-462-7585).

I am unable to find a place to live. Where can I go to get help in locating some type of housing?

Disaster assistance benefits will not affect your eligibility for Social Security, food stamps or other federal benefits

FEMA maintains a list of rental resources in the affected area. Contact the FEMA Helpline at 800-525-0321 (TTY: 800-462-7585) for more information.

I had to leave my home because of the attack and I have been staying in a hotel since then. What kind of assistance can I get?

You may be eligible for lodging reimbursement assistance. Contact FEMA toll-free at 800-462-9029 (TTY: 800-462-7585).

Will FEMA give me money for my hotel costs, and if so, how much can I expect to receive?

FEMA may reimburse applicants for temporary lodging expenses for a limited time period, based on receipts.

Do I have to pay rent on my apartment while I don't have access to it?

First, check with your landlord. If you are unable to contact your landlord, or are uncomfortable with the answer you receive, check with your state or local housing office for laws and policies applicable to your situation. You may also contact Disaster Legal Services toll free at 866-606-0626.

I have been told that I cannot stay in my apartment while my landlord makes repairs. Is there any assistance to help me?

Yes, you may be eligible for temporary housing assistance. Contact FEMA toll-free at 800-462-9029 (TTY: 800-462-7585).

I was allowed back into my home to pick up some items, but when I got there, I found an eviction notice on my home. What can I do?

Tenants who receive eviction notices and who need legal advice should call the Disaster Legal Services toll-free hotline at 866-606-0626. Tenants may also be eligible to receive free legal services from Legal Services of New York City at 212-431-7200. FEMA may be able to provide mortgage and rental assistance. Call 800-462-9029.

I incurred expenses to rent a room while the utilities in my home were out. Will FEMA reimburse my expenses?

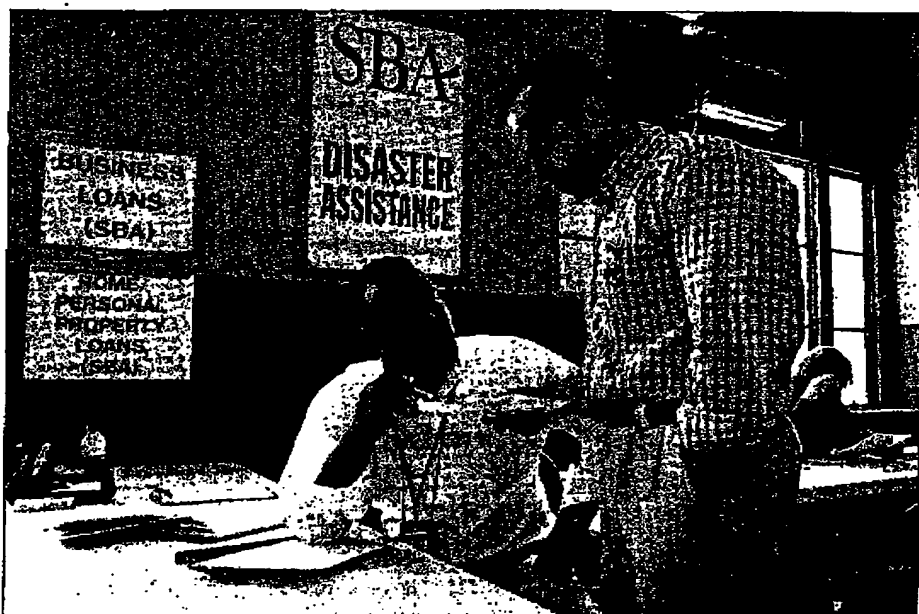
FEMA may provide assistance if you were displaced due to disaster-related circumstances. Contact FEMA at 800-462-9029 (TTY 800-462-7585) to help determine what programs you're eligible for.

I am still out of my home because the utilities are out. What can I do?

Contact FEMA at 800-462-9029 (TTY: 800-462-7585).

Make sure disaster aid goes to those who deserve it.
FEMA Fraud Hotline
800-323-8603

Disaster recovery assistance is available without regard to race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability or economic status. If you or someone you know has been discriminated against, contact the FEMA Helpline at 800-525-0321 (TTY: 800-462-7585).



Michael McCarley and John Gates of the U.S. Small Business Administration review program information at the Disaster Assistance Service Center.

FEMA photo by Andrea Booher

SBA

**Complete Your
Application Now**

Q. I registered with FEMA, then received a disaster loan application from SBA. Why?

A. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is the primary source of federal funds for long-term recovery assistance for disaster victims. For disaster damage to property owned by homeowners, renters and businesses of all sizes and non-profit organizations, which is not fully covered by insurance, the basic form of federal assistance is a low-interest disaster loan.

Q. How can I get help filling out my application for a disaster loan from SBA?

A. SBA has loan officers in every disaster recovery center or assistance service center to provide one-on-one service to disaster victims. You may visit SBA representatives at any of these locations, and you do not need an appointment. To find out the nearest location, call the SBA's toll-free number 800-659-2955.

Q. My business suffered economic injury. What's available?

A. You can apply for an Economic Injury Disaster Loan (EIDL). The loan will provide you

with operating funds until your business recovers. To the extent you could have made payments had the disaster not occurred you may use the loan to make payments on short-term notes, accounts payable and installment payments on long-term notes.

Q. How much money can I borrow?

A. You may request an EIDL for the amount of economic injury and operating needs, but not in excess of what your business could have paid had the disaster not occurred. In determining your eligible amount, the SBA will look at:

- (a) the total of your debt obligations;
- (b) operating expenses that mature during the period affected by the disaster, plus the amount you need to maintain a reasonable working capital position during that period; and
- (c) expenses you could have met and a working capital position you could have maintained had the disaster not occurred. The SBA will evaluate the information you provide and determine the reasonableness of your loan request.

Q. I received a check from FEMA to pay for repairs to my home, but it wasn't enough to fix all the disaster damage. Can I get more help?

A. The temporary housing assistance check you received from FEMA pays for essential, immediate repairs so you can live in your house. It is not intended to cover the full costs of repairing all disaster damages. Low-interest disaster loans from the SBA are the primary source of federal assistance to pay for uninsured damages to your home and furniture, clothing, vehicles and other belongings.

Q. I have some insurance coverage, but it won't be enough to pay for all the repairs. Can SBA help me?

A. Yes. SBA disaster loans cover costs to repair or replace disaster-damaged property, less any amounts received from insurance or other sources. Many property owners have some insurance coverage, but it doesn't cover the full cost of making disaster repairs. SBA loans can cover these shortfalls, including the insurance deductibles and other amounts which a policy does not cover.

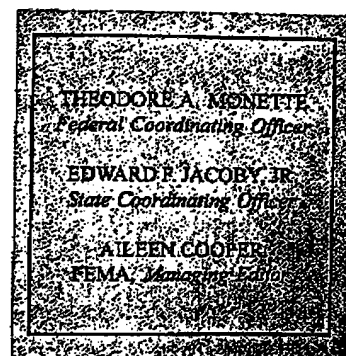
Q. I already have a mortgage on my home. I can't afford a disaster loan in addition to my mortgage payment. Can SBA help me?

A. If SBA determines you are unable to repay a loan, SBA will automatically refer you to the state-run Individual and Family Grant Program. The grant provides a safety net for individuals, not businesses and is available only when you have serious needs that cannot be met with insurance, loans or help from any other source. Uncompensated needs such as medical and dental expenses are referred directly to the state-run grant program. Even if you believe you cannot afford a loan, you must submit your completed loan application to SBA or you will not be considered for other forms of aid.

Disaster Assistance Guide

Disaster Assistance Guide is published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the New York State Emergency Management Office with help from other federal, state and voluntary agencies. Comments and inquiries may be directed to 800-525-0321.

Internet / World Wide Web
<http://www.fema.gov>
DR 1391





FEMA community relations worker Pricilla Llamas discusses disaster assistance programs with Eddie Clay.

FEMA photo by Andrea Booher

you live in New York, New Jersey or Connecticut call the New York Unemployment Insurance Telephone Claims Center at 888-209-8124. If you live outside these states, call the New York Department of Labor Teleservice Line at 888-864-9920.

If you have a family member who is missing/injured/deceased due to the terrorist attack and it has caused a loss of household income for your family, call the New York Crime Victims Compensation Board at 800-247-8035 (TTY: 888-289-9747) if you live in New York, New Jersey or Connecticut.

If you want to find out if you can file for unemployment benefits in a missing/injured/deceased spouse's name and you live in New York, New Jersey or Connecticut, call the New York Crime Victims Compensation Board at 800-247-8035 (TTY: 888-289-9747).

If you want to know if you can draw the unemployment benefits of a missing/injured/deceased spouse if you are drawing unemployment benefits for yourself, contact the Department of Labor. The department will make this determination. If you live in New York, New Jersey or Connecticut, call the New York Unemployment Insurance Telephone Claims Center at 888-209-8124. For applicants living in other states, call the New York Department of Labor Teleservice Line at 888-864-9920.

Loss of income or financial support

The impact of the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center will be felt for a long time. One of its effects is on people who have lost income or need financial support.

If your paychecks have been delayed because of the disaster and now you can't pay your bills, contact the institutions to which the bills

are owed and explain your situation. Most companies are trying to be very compassionate and are willing to work with you until the issue can be resolved.

If you lost time at work and the company you worked for closed for a few days because of the terrorist attack, help may be available. If

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IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

FEDERAL AGENCIES

FEMA Registration	800-452-5922
TTY for hearing/speech-impaired	800-452-5922
Disaster Information Helpline	800-523-0927
TTY for hearing/speech-impaired	800-452-5922
FEMA Fraud Detection	800-323-5605
Small Business Administration	800-659-2935
IFRS for hearing/speech-impaired	800-377-8339
Internal Revenue Service	800-829-1040
TTY for hearing/speech-impaired	800-829-1040
Social Security Administration	800-772-1234
Veterans Affairs	800-827-1000

STATE AGENCIES

NY Immigration Hotline	800-366-7636
Crime Victims Board	800-247-8035
Empire State Development	800-1-LOVE-NY
Dept. of Insurance	800-339-7450
Office for the Aging	800-342-0833
Dept. of Banking	800-522-3330
Dept. of Public Service	800-342-3330
Dept. of Agriculture and Markets	800-554-4300
Dept. of Labor	888-209-8124
Consumer Protection Board	800-697-1229
Dept. of Motor Vehicles	800-342-5368

Mental Health Referral Hotlines

New York City	212-224-2000
Albany	518-487-2000
Albany County	518-487-2000
Cantonese/Mandarin	877-999-5555
Delaware County	607-865-6522
Dutchess County	845-394-5000
Ulster County	845-340-4000
New Jersey	800-969-5308
Connecticut	800-446-7348

Office of Mental Retardation and

Developmental Disabilities	212-229-3028
NYS Insurance Fund (Worker's Compensation)	877-467-3863
Dept. of Taxation & Finance	800-CALL-TAX
NYS Employee Work Location Status	866-832-9942
(offices south of Canal Street)	800-846-0773
NYS Child Support Information	800-846-0773

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

American Red Cross (Manhattan)	212-219-6200
(outside Manhattan)	877-746-4987
(nationwide)	866-438-4636
Salvation Army	212-337-7380
Disaster Legal Service	866-806-0626