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Date: 2/27/02

Log: _____

To: Kush, Dery, Rose

Re: Draft answers for Hotline

☐ Urgent

☐ Per our conversation

☐ For your information

☐ Draft response for my signature

☐ For appropriate action

☐ Draft response for the
Commissioner's signature

☐ For comment

☐ Respond/copy me

Comments: pls take a look at the
attached answers for NYC WTC
800 line. Pls make any comments
suggestions that you or your staff
might have. Once pls con. all
the comments, we will enter supply
them to the list before our next mtg. Also,
once pls develop some Q & A for Architects in
general. I have some material that Kush provide me
thru 2/27/02 CC BA

Kind
Gerry
Love } 395
take a look at
and comment.

X

DRAFT ANSWERS FOLLOW-UP TO FEB 21 HOTLINE COMMITTEE

The following are some examples of questions raised by community residents regarding environment, health, and quality of life in Lower Manhattan

Need
Gerry's
Knich's
Moustafab
Comments

I. BUILDING RELATED ISSUES

A. Landlords/Enforcement

- How do I know my landlord had the HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) system properly cleaned?

Contact your building owner and request the information. Building owners were advised by DEP to change filters in ventilation systems if they found debris after 9/11. Building owners were also requested to have debris assessed for the presence of asbestos by a certified asbestos investigator. The removal of debris containing greater than 1% asbestos requires that an asbestos abatement be performed in accordance with state and local (DEP) regulations. If it has been determined that debris in the system does not contain asbestos, a visual inspection of the system components, including air handling units, ductwork, and plenums should be performed.

- Are there written protocols as to how to clean HVAC systems?

Has anyone checked with ASHRAE or BOMA on this ? - my sense is that there are some recommended approaches. If it has been determined that the system contains debris greater than 1% asbestos, the cleaning must be performed as an asbestos abatement. There are no regulations governing the cleaning of residential or commercial HVAC systems for dusts that do not contain asbestos or other hazardous materials and specific methods or protocols may vary. Any type of cleaning performed should include methods for cleaning all system components without dispersing dust, etc. into occupied rooms. A follow up visual inspection should always be performed when cleaning is finished to ensure that the cleaning method used was successful. standard protocols for cleaning HVAC systems. - However, if systems are dusty and have not been cleaned since 9/11 the City recommends that the building owner/management company change filters on the system and use a HEPA vacuum to clean the system.

Believe
EPA is working
up

- What can I do about buildings that have not been cleaned yet

(roofs, window sills, fire escapes, lobbies, hallways)? What agency enforces building cleaning?

The Call Center will take information from the individual and DEP will respond. The requirements for cleaning vary based on the hazard assessment.

- My landlord had the building cleaned back in September but he has not done anything since, whom can I call to make sure he continues to clean?

The City has issued a new Fact Sheet on cleaning procedures reminding people in lower Manhattan to continue frequent cleaning. This is available on the website at: www.nyc.gov/dep If you do not have access to a computer, the Call Center can take your name and address and send you information in the mail. In addition, the Call Center can also take your information and forward your concern to DEP. (?)

- Terraces & balconies: Who is responsible for cleaning? Is it safe to clean the terrace if there is a lot of dust? What can I do if cleaned my terrace but others in my building have not and the dust blows into my apartment?

Light coatings of dust can be cleaned using wet methods and/or HEPA vacuums. The DOH has a Cleaning Fact sheet that describes this and it can be found at the website at: hyc.gov/health Large accumulations (completely covered or blanketed) of debris inside or outside should be assessed by an inspector. Would you like me to take your name, number and information and forward it to DEP?

B. Cleaning

- Does the Department have any recommendations about which brands of HEPA vacs + Air Purifiers provide the best safety features?

No, Information on steps people can take to assist with indoor air quality and on the selection and purchase of residential air cleaning devices can be found at the EPA website:
www.epa.gov/iaq/pub/resdair.

- How can people who live north of Canal St. obtain a free HEPA vac and/or Air Purifier

At present there does not seem to be any program providing free cleaning equipment north of Canal Street

- **Technical questions such as: Is an Ionizer as effective as a HEPA filter? What is the difference between an Avena purifier vs. a HEPA filter?**

This information can also be found on the EPA website:
www.epa.gov/iaq/pub/resdair.

- **Why are people not routinely recommended to wear a mask while cleaning?**

~~The wearing of a respirator is recommended whenever an individual is expected to be exposed to levels of toxic substances that may be harmful. Dust/paint masks do not provide protection from asbestos or fiberglass. In lower Manhattan, people will not be exposed to such levels as long as they are using wet cleaning methods, a HEPA vacuum, and not cleaning up areas with visible amounts of WTC-related materials. Cleaning up such areas should be left to certified professionals. For a respirator to be protective, individuals need to insure that they are using a filter cartridge appropriate for the substances they are potentially exposed (to?). In addition, people wearing respirators need to be "fit tested" on a yearly basis to insure that the respirator fits well enough to provide protection. (JC/ATSDR)~~

- **Nancy: this is what the routine cleaning fact sheet says:**

Some people have reported irritation from airborne dust when they clean. The dust can cause irritation of your nose, throat, and lungs. If you experience irritation while cleaning and wish to use a dust mask, use an N-95 type disposable dust mask. These masks can be found at most local hardware and home improvement stores.

- **This is what I am suggesting for the Q & A:**

- There are several reasons why the use of respirators was not routinely recommended: (1) It is not necessary to use a respirator when following the routine cleaning methods described in the fact sheet (2) Not all respirators are created equal – respirators differ in the contaminants they can and cannot remove from the air you are breathing, they differ in the way they fit individuals, and therefore, they may not be protective if not properly selected. This may result in giving the wearer a false sense of protection (3) It is better to have professionals who participate in workplace respiratory protection programs perform cleaning where there are visible amounts of WTC-related materials.

Answer

- Some individuals, however, may be more sensitive to airborne dust,

may feel more comfortable using some form of respiratory protection, or have reported nose, throat or lung irritation while cleaning. In this event, the type of respirator recommended for personal use is a double-banded N-95 type disposable respirator (also known as a dust mask). Only those N-95 type dust masks, which have been approved by the National Institutes for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), should be used. These respirators can be found at most local hardware and home improvement stores. The N-95 dust mask should not be used to protect against materials containing greater than 1% asbestos or other identified hazardous materials.

C. Indoor Air Testing

- **Will the Health Department conduct more indoor air testing? (will you come and test my apartment?)**

(?)

There is currently an Indoor Air Task Force being coordinated by the EPA. City and state agencies, including the city departments of Environmental Protection and Health, are participating on the Task Force. One of the purposes of the Task Force is to help compile the results of testing performed so far and to communicate the results to the public. Testing will be considered where there are gaps in information and/or where it has been determined that additional testing is required (also need to see where the Task Force is heading). There may be more indoor air testing conducted as part of the Task Force's recommendations [this needs to be checked after the 1st Task Force meeting on 2/21]

- **When will the final results of the ATSDR indoor air sampling be made available? What other substances besides asbestos and fiberglass are being analyzed?**

The final report on the indoor air sampling will hopefully be published in April. Other substances being analyzed in the air samples are fibrous glass and particulate matter (size equal to or less than 5 and 10 micrometers in size). Other substances being analyzed in the dust samples are silica, mica, calcite, gypsum, and pH

- **For how many hours did the air sampling occur in the ATSDR sampling? Don't particles and substances increase during the night hours?**

Sampling took place for as long as it took for the pumps to collect

Dupl.

I. BUILDING RELATED ISSUES

- **How do I know my landlord had the HVAC (Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning) system properly cleaned?**

- **Are there written protocols as to how to clean HVAC systems?**

- **What can I do about buildings that have not been cleaned yet (roofs, window sills, fire escapes, lobbies, hallways)? What agency enforces building cleaning?**

- **My landlord had the building cleaned back in September but he has not done anything since, whom can I call to make sure he continues to clean?**

The City has issued a new Fact Sheet on cleaning procedures reminding people in Lower Manhattan to continue frequent cleaning. This is available on the website at: www1.nyc.gov/html/dep/html/clean/dep_cleaning_fact_sheet.pdf. If you do not have access to a computer, the Call Center can take your name and address and send you information in the mail. In addition, the Call Center can also take your information and forward your concern to DEP.

- **Terraces & balconies: Who is responsible for cleaning? Is it safe to clean the terrace if there is a lot of dust? What can I do if cleaned my terrace but others in my building have not and the dust blows into my apartment?**

Light coatings of dust can be cleaned using wet methods and /or HEPA vacuums. The DOH has a Cleaning Fact sheet that describes this and it can be found at the website at: Large accumulations (completely covered or blanketed) of debris inside or outside should be assessed by an inspector. Would you like me to take your name, number and information and forward it to DEP?

dup

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amounts of WTC-related materials. Cleaning up such areas should be left to certified professionals. For a respirator to be protective, individuals need to insure that they are using a filter cartridge appropriate for the substances they are potentially exposed (to?). In addition, people wearing respirators need to be "fit tested" on a yearly basis to insure that the respirator fits well enough to provide protection. (JC/ATSDR)

dupl

C. Indoor Air Testing

- **Will the Health Department conduct more indoor air testing? (will you come and test my apartment?)**

No. The results of indoor air and dust testing to date, have not shown elevated levels of asbestos in indoor air. Low levels of asbestos has been found in some indoor dust samples, but at levels not exceeded regulatory standards. At this time, we are recommending that residents of lower Manhattan conduct frequent cleaning. (NJ/CB) There is currently an Indoor Air Task Force being coordinated by the EPA. City and state agencies, including the city departments of Environmental Protection and Health, are participating on the Task Force. There may be more indoor air testing conducted as part of the Task Force's recommendations [this needs to be checked after the 1st Task Force meeting on 2/21]

- **When will the final results of the ATSDR indoor air sampling be made available? What other substances besides asbestos and fiberglass are being analyzed?**

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Sampling took place for as long as it took for the pumps to collect The volume of air specified in the sampling methodology. This took 5-8 hours. The focus of this project was indoor sampling. The levels of particles and substances change based on the activities inside a residence not a time of day. (JC/ATSDR)

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- **Why is there no mention of heavy metals tested indoors?**

Outdoor monitoring around the WTC worksite and indoor sampling conducted in schools near the site have not found elevated levels of heavy metals. Thus they were not considered a priority substance to be tested indoors.

- **Is lead still being tested?**

(?)

Yes [need to have some data – parents very concerned about possible elevated lead levels]

- **What companies conduct indoor air and dust testing?**

We cannot recommend specific companies but suggest callers refer to Yellow Pages under "Environmental Consultant". Only a NYC DEP certified investigator or a NYS DOL (Dept. of Labor) inspector may determine whether material is asbestos containing. The American Industrial Hygiene Association has compiled a list of consultants who have volunteered their services to respond to the disaster. The list is still on their website - I will contact them tomorrow – they may be a great resource.

Confirm by
calling the NYS DOL
at (212) _____ and
the DEP at (212) _____

- **What standard is the Department using to determine "acceptable levels"? How do you answer the charge from others that the standards being used are not protective of health, given the unique circumstances of the WTC collapse?**
In evaluating data from the WTC and the surrounding areas, the DOH is using a protective standard under AHERA (Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act) to evaluate the risk. This standard is 70 structures per square millimeter. This is the standard normally used to decide when children may re-enter school buildings following asbestos-removal activities. The Department of Environmental Protection requires an asbestos abatement if more than 1% of dust in a bulk sample contains asbestos fibers. [For more information refer to the Asbestos update of Jan. 22, 2002 and DOH's Q + A sheet on asbestos]

D. Air Conditioners

- **Is it safe to run air conditioners? How do you know if your air**

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The standards being used are the most conservative ones available for the City to take regulatory action. (nj...any other wording suggested?)

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D. Air Conditioners

- **Is it safe to run air conditioners? How do you know if your air conditioner is contaminated? If there is dust settled on the outside will it enter into the air inside?**

DEP: Outdoor air samples have indicated that the air quality meets the current standards. However, if visible accumulations of debris are observed near the air conditioner's intake, the accumulations

should be cleaned using vacuums equipped with HEPA filters and wet methods ~~prior to~~ before using the air conditioner.

- **How should they be cleaned?**

See previous answer.

- **How often should filters be replaced?**

DEP: This depends on the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations. Residents should check the filters on a regular basis to determine whether they need replacement.

- **Can you buy a HEPA filter that will fit into an air conditioner? Some air conditioners are not compatible with HEPA filters.**

DEP: We are not aware of any air conditioner brands that can be retrofitted with a HEPA filter.

II HEALTH RELATED ISSUES

A. Health Effects

- **What is the DOH doing to protect residents' health? (Some people report that they have asthma as a result of the air, as well as other symptoms. While symptoms have decreased over the past few months, there remain concerns about coughs, upper respiratory stress, etc.)**

The Department along with several other government agencies is performing a number of tasks: monitoring air quality, assessing and mitigating risks caused by asbestos¹ containing material, enforcing the Commissioner's Order to ensure that all debris loaded into trucks at the site are wetted down and covered with tarps, and conducting extensive community outreach and education.

Due to particulate matter and sulfur oxides, there may be temporary airway irritation. The composition of these particles may be alkaline which can result in respiratory irritation. To date there is no evidence that these symptoms will result in long term health problems. Residents are urged to communicate with their physicians to address health concerns.

- **When will the registry be established? Will it study the health effects from environmental exposures?**

The Department has been working to establish a registry for various populations affected by the WTC collapse. The specific design and function of the registry are being developed, but it will serve as a data base from which researchers can study the health effects of the WTC collapse and the aftermath. Efforts are underway to raise funds for the registry.

- **A Mt. Sinai physician testified that he has seen patients 7 blocks from WTC with significant health effects (upper respiratory stress, asthma, etc.). What does that mean for other nearby residents downwind from the site?**

The illness observed by this physician in some of his patients cannot necessarily be linked to exposure to WTC without information on how and where these patients were exposed. Illnesses were observed in the rescue workers and others who were near WTC on 9/11 and immediately there after. However, the air data collected by EPA and other agencies since that period indicates that for the general public, significant health effects are unlikely. Just like some people have allergies, there may be more sensitivity among some individuals. there have been no significant exposures, especially 7 blocks away. (JC/ARSDR)

- **Do residents need to see a respiratory specialist for air exposure concerns?**

If you are experiencing difficulty breathing or having symptoms that are different than what you've experienced before, you should seek medical attention. This person does not necessarily need to be a respiratory specialist. (NJ/CB)

Recommendation?????

B. Children

- **Is it safe for children to breathe the air? Since they have smaller lungs and their bodies are still developing, do the standards for determining the health effects of toxins in the air take into account children's physical development?**

We agree the children are more vulnerable to environmental conditions. However, the air standards being used for environmental monitoring are designed to protect children and the elderly, which are more sensitive populations. (NJ/CB)

Refer to Fact Sheet on Protecting Children, Promoting Children's Health Following the WTC Disaster, which has recently been

written. NOTE: this is still in DRAFT form and needs to be approved.

- Different pediatricians are giving different assessments of the impact on children? What is DOH's position?

Every child/patient has unique genetic, physical and emotional reactions and some people may be more sensitive than other. The DOH can not respond to individual patient symptoms. Individuals should seek medical attention if their child is experiencing medical symptoms) The Mt. Sinai Pediatric Environmental Health Unit can also be contacted at : www.mssm.edu/cpm/peds_environs.html Or call: 1-866-265-6201 (NJ/CB)

Also Refer to Fact Sheet in previous answer

- In the indoor air testing why did we sample the air at adult breathing levels and not lower levels where young children breathe? (The Mt. Sinai doctor's testimony indicated that we should be more concerned about children's exposures and that we aren't doing enough)

The method used in the WTC Indoor Air Project Sampling was a standard method used for the general public. There should not be a significant difference as far as capturing what is in the air in that situation.

C. Asbestos

- The indoor study found the presence of asbestos in the dust. Doesn't it take only one fiber of asbestos lodged in a lung to cause disease, and if so aren't we all at increased risk for disease?

All of the studies on lung diseases caused by asbestos indicate that affected populations were exposed to large amounts of asbestos for at least a year. There are not studies supporting the assertion that low exposure levels for long periods result in health effects. ~~This statement comes from the extrapolation from higher level exposures to low levels. (JC/ATSDR)~~

- Don't we risk inhaling asbestos even if we wet clean and HEPAvac since the small fibers escape?

The wet methods and use of a HEPA vac which we are recommending take into account the need to remove fibers of all sizes. A HEPAvac is designed to capture small fibers.

- **Can toddlers ingest/inhale small asbestos fibers if they crawl on the rugs and floor (even though they have been cleaned)?**

Cleaning surfaces regularly greatly reduces the risk of any possible contamination. No one can provide any absolute guarantees about this or many other types of environmental exposures but we can only urge parents to keep their floors clean.

D. Communication with Local Health Providers

- **Doctors are prescribing antibiotics for the WTC cough. Is this a proper treatment?**

Antibiotics are useful for treating bacterial infections. Antibiotics are not recommended in most cases for allergies, viruses or for treating symptoms of respiratory irritation, unless there is an underlying bacterial infection. (NJ/CB)

- **What advice is the Health Department giving to local doctors?**

The DOH has worked with physicians in the community to provide them with information on environmental monitoring and potential health effects. These health care providers include those working in schools, the fire department, police and other uniformed services.

The DOH is available to physicians who have specific questions on environmental exposures and known health effects.

- **Is anyone collecting information from local doctors about the patients they are seeing?**

Most of the information being collected is for workers, particularly those who were first responders or worked directly at the WTC-site.

- **Are there recommendations for taking supplements to off set the effects of the dust and air?**

No. Herbal supplements, kelation therapies and other detoxification protocols are not being recommended by the DOH.

- **Why is the DOH not recommending that local residents be tested for toxins in the blood?**

Results of routine air monitoring to date have not indicated that medical testing for environmental contaminants is necessary for the general public. In addition, there are no reliable medical tests that can detect short-term, low level exposures to asbestos or other fibers (including fiberglass.) When medical tests are available for environmental contaminants, they only show if levels of the substance are elevated, indicating past exposure to above-normal levels. These tests cannot determine where, when or how long the individual was exposed or whether they will develop health effects.

Medical tests exist for heavy metals, including elemental mercury and lead. The preferred test for lead exposure is a blood test, while the most accurate test for environmental exposure to elemental mercury is a urine test. The DOH has investigated reports of elevated mercury among four workers at the site and found that initial tests of blood mercury were slightly elevated. Blood mercury can be elevated if a person has consumed fish within sixty days of the test. Urine mercury is a more specific test for exposures to metallic (elemental) mercury, the type of mercury of concern for occupational exposures. Follow-up urine tests of these workers did not reveal elevated mercury levels. Personal air sampling at the site among individual workers found that mercury was not elevated in the air. Given these low levels found in both clinical and environmental sampling at the site, at this time testing residents for mercury levels is not warranted.

Medical tests exist to measure levels of PCBs and dioxins in blood, body fat, and breast milk, but these are not routinely conducted for community exposures because most people have low levels of these substances in their bodies already.

III OUTDOOR RELATED ISSUES

A. Outdoor Air Testing

- **Who is doing research on the synergistic effects of the various toxic substances together in the air?**
- **Since the only standards for assessing the impact of asbestos are for occupational exposure over 20 years, does this mean that residents of Lower Manhattan could be more at risk for a shorter period of time since many people are in the area for 24 hour periods (NOT an 8 hour day like factory workers?)**

- How do you respond to scientists who say that the standards being used to assess health impacts of asbestos are too low? (2)

B. Parks

- Are local parks and playgrounds cleaned regularly? Can there be a sign posted as to when the park was last tested and cleaned? (2)

We have an update on the parks and regular communication with the Parks Dept. We will have a separate answer sheet for questions related to parks.

- Is soil tested for asbestos and other toxic substances? (2)

Refer to Parks update referred to above. Soil is not being tested.

C. Debris Removal

- Trucks not always wetting down and putting tarps over debris, whom should they call to complain?

The Health Department enforces this. Take to complaint and pass on to the appropriate person at DOH.

- (2) • Why can't the material on the trucks be containerized?

Ask DDC to comment on this one.

D. Barge

- Noise complaints: banging is keeping people awake at night, who should they call to complain

This is enforced by DEP. Current practice has been to have person call 1-718- DEP-HELP and tell the operator that the noise is coming from the barge at West and Harrison St. and that the supervisor on call should be notified immediately

- (2) • Dust: Debris is being dispersed through the air
Is DEP or DOH or DEC enforcing the barge dust suppression protocol at the barge area?

E. Streets

The Health Department enforces this. Take to complaint and pass on to the appropriate person at DOH.

- Why can't the material on the trucks be containerized?

Ask DDC to comment on this one.

- Do I need to dispose of all of my personal household items if they were affected?

No. It is not necessary to dispose of items which can be effectively cleaned – this may include items that can be or have been washed with soap and water (e.g. vases, glass ornaments, toys), or wet wiped/HEPA vacuumed (e.g. wallpaper, walls, baseboards, books, paintings, pictures and frames). Even items that have been washed (two times if particularly dusty) or dry-cleaned may be kept if all visible dust has been removed. Only those items which could not be thoroughly cleaned either due to an especially porous nature or having small cavities or crevices that could not be reached need to be disposed of.

- How do I dispose of personal household items that could not be effectively cleaned?

Personal household items may be disposed of in the municipal waste system.

dupl. page

add. answer

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Is DEP or DOH or DEC enforcing the barge dust suppression protocol at the barge area?

E. Streets

- Not all streets are being wetted down, which agency can I report this to?

Take complaint and refer to appropriate person at Dept of Sanitation. 24-Hour Operations Desk (646) 885-4857 (646) 885-5020 *Publ. Info. Office*

- Battery Park City residents say dry sweepers are kicking up dust. There has been a change over the past several weeks and streets are no longer being wetted down.

This should be routed to DOS also.

F. Sidewalks

- What is being done to wet down sidewalks? Is this a landlord responsibility? *I believe it is + it's the Commercial Bldg's owner responsibility*
?????????
- For commercial areas who is responsible?
?????????

G. Other Outdoor Dust Issues

(2)

- Gardens, bushes, planters outside of buildings that have not been cleaned. Who is responsible for cleaning these?
- Dumpsters filled with WTC debris. Which agency should be called? *DDC (2)*

HAZMAT

(2)

- What happened to the dangerous chemicals (e.g. diesel) that burned in the buildings? Were they burned up or are they still seeping into the ground?

IV OTHER ISSUES

A. Con Edison

- When will they be finished tearing up the streets?
- There are placing 5 more transformers in the sub station at South St. Seaport to replace the ones destroyed at 7 World Trade Center. What are the health effects of this increase in

electric power capacity? What are effects of electric magnetic fields?

B. Homeless

- **There has been an increase in homeless population throughout Lower Manhattan after 9/11, especially in the South St. Seaport area? Is anyone doing outreach w this population?**

Call the Homeless Services Dept. of NYC
(212) 788-9400 - or the Emergency Assistance
Hotline (800) 994-6494 (Nes. to be checked
as location is at 161 William St., near the
WTC,

Kelly

A. Debris Removal

- Trucks not always wetting down and putting tarps over debris, whom should they call to complain?

The Health Department enforces this. Take to complaint and pass on to the appropriate person at DOH.

- Why can't the material on the trucks be containerized?

Ask DDC to comment on this one.

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- Noise complaints: banging is keeping people awake at night, who should they call to complain

This is enforced by DEP. Geri Kelpin of DEP has said to have the person call 1-718- DEP-HELP and tell the operator that the noise is coming from the barge at West and Harrison St. and that the supervisor on call should be notified immediately

- Dust: Debris is being dispersed through the air from the work at the barge.

DDC enforces dust suppression procedures at Pier 25. However, DOH keeps a close watch over the Pier 25 operation. DOH Public Health Sanitarians are on-site and observe the operation daily. In addition, the air is continuously monitored and a tremendous amount of data, along with our visual observations, indicates that dust is not migrating from Pier 25 to the school.

Diesel emissions: By law trucks cannot idle in a line longer than 5 minutes outside the entrance on West Street. DEP is enforcing this issue.

B. Streets

- Not all streets are being wetted down, which agency can I report this to?

Take complaint and route to Dept of Sanitation

- Battery Park City residents say dry sweepers are kicking up dust. There has been a change over the past several weeks and streets are no longer being wetted down.

Kelley

This has been dealt with. DOS has resumed wetting down. They will suspend when the air is below freezing to avoid icing the streets.

C. Sidewalks

- What is being done to wet down sidewalks? Is this a landlord responsibility? For commercial areas who is responsible?

DOS enforces sidewalk cleaning issues. Sidewalk complaints will be forwarded to DOS for enforcement response.

Other Outdoor Dust Issues

- Gardens, bushes, planters outside of buildings that have not been cleaned. Who is responsible for cleaning these?

Route to DEP???

- Dumpsters filled with WTC debris. Which agency should be called?

Route to DEP???

- What happened to the dangerous chemicals (e.g. diesel) that burned in the buildings? Were they burned up or are they still seeping into the ground?

Diesel fuel from storage tanks was discharged to the ground following the collapse. Much of the affected soil and debris was recovered and removed. Fuel spills to the ground and groundwater are being managed by NYSDEC. DOH is primarily interested in what might be discharged into the air. Air monitoring shows no airborne hazardous materials moving from the site.

IV OTHER ISSUES

A. Con Edison

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DOT???

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Kelly

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B. Homeless

- There has been an increase in homeless population throughout Lower Manhattan after 9/11, especially in the South St. Seaport area? Is anyone doing outreach w this population?

Route to Dept for Homeless Services