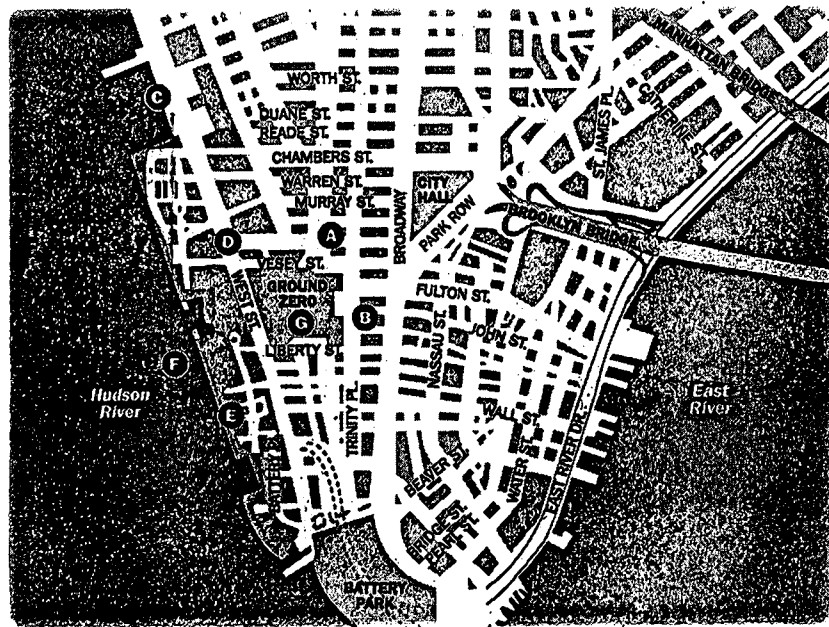


GROUND ZERO AT DISASTER SITE



TESTING SITES AROUND GROUND ZERO

Since the Sept. 11 terror attacks on the World Trade Center, Environmental Protection Agency monitoring devices have found the following toxic substances — sometimes at levels far exceeding federal release standards — in the air and soil in places shown on this map of the Ground Zero area:

LETTER	DATE OF SAMPLE	CONTAMINANT	AMOUNT FOUND	EPA/OSHA/NOAA LIMIT
B	Sept. 16	Lead	1.9 ug*/cubic meter	1.5 ug/cubic meter
D	Sept. 23	Lead	4.3 ug/cubic meter	1.5 ug/cubic meter
F	Sept. 15	PCBs	630-1210 parts per billion	160 parts per billion
a	Oct. 3	Benzene	39 parts per million	1 part per million
a	Oct. 3	Benzene	56 parts per million	1 part per million
a	Oct. 12	Benzene	21 parts per million	1 part per million

EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
NOAA - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
* ug = 1 millionth of a gram
** pg = 1 trillionth of a gram
***EPA limits vary by body of water and source; 22pg/liter was the highest dioxin level ever previously observed in New York Harbor by state monitors

Toxic definitions

- **BENZENE:** A colorless liquid with sweet odor that evaporates into the air quickly, benzene is a highly flammable carcinogen. Breathing benzene can cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, headaches, rapid heart rate, vomiting, infection or tremors. Long-term exposure affects bone marrow and can cause anemia and leukemia. Breathing very high levels can cause death.
- **CHLORINATED DIOXINS:** A group of 75 chemically related compounds that are crystals or colorless solids; chlorinated dioxins are odorless and carcinogenic. Health risks include several kinds of cancer, liver damage and severe skin disease, such as lesions. A single exposure to some dioxins can kill animals. Chlorinated dioxins can travel long distances in the air.
- **CHROMIUM:** Has no taste or odor, and at high levels this carcinogen can damage the nose and cause cancer, particularly in the lungs. Contact can cause skin ulcers. Ingesting large amounts can cause an upset stomach, convulsions, kidney and liver damage, even death.
- **COPPER:** Small amounts are necessary for good health, but large amounts can cause dizziness, headaches, vomiting, diarrhea and liver and kidney damage.
- **LEAD:** While lead can be found in all parts of the environment, exposure can damage the nervous system, kidneys and reproductive system. At high levels, lead can decrease a person's reaction time and memory, and cause anemia, as well as weakness in fingers, wrists or ankles. Children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults.
- **PCBs:** Polychlorinated biphenyls, a mixture of chemicals that have no smell or taste, cause cancer in animals and are considered a likely human carcinogen. Health risks include liver, stomach and thyroid damage, and anemia. PCBs also can cause acne in adults, and behavioral and immunological changes in children. They can travel long distances in the air.
- **SULFUR DIOXIDE:** A colorless gas with a pungent smell; breathing high levels can cause severe airway obstructions, and burn the nose and throat.

SOURCE: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry



Smoke still rises from the ruins of 1 World Trade Center.

to the state monitoring agent to conducted the test. Because was not raining that day, the in-ector noted that the discharge is small and appeared to di-e quickly in the river. On Sept. 23, lead levels in the at three sites in lower Man-hattan — Barclay and West Sts., urch and Dey Sts. and at ound Zero — registered ove the EPA standard for am-ent air quality. At Barclay and est, the level of lead in the air as nearly three times the EPA andard. Exposure to lead can uage the central nervous sys-nt, kidneys and other organs.

■ On numerous days, sulfur di-oxide readings in the air at a half-dozen sites in lower Man-hattan have been far higher than the EPA's ambient air qual-ity standards. High levels of sul- fur dioxide can aggravate health problems for asthmatics or peo- ple with respiratory problems and trigger allergic reactions in others. On Sept. 18, sulfur diox- ide levels were so high that, ac- cording to one industrial hygien- ist, they were above the EPA's standard for a classification of "hazardous."

"What I've seen of the data is

DA-NGER-OU-S JO-B Safety group raps city for injuries at Ground Zero. PAGE 9

troubling," said Paul Bartlett, an expert on PCBs and dioxins at the Queens College Center for the Biology of Natural Systems. He added that in his opinion, whatever monitoring the EPA has conducted has been inade-quate.

"Their detection limits are aimed at threshold levels for oc-

cupational exposure," Bartlett said. "They aren't treating this as a disaster, so they're not asking what extent and how far are people being exposed or who is possibly being affected by the re-leases of chemicals. They're just checking what emissions are ex-ceeding regulations."

"I'm most concerned about the soup effect of all these toxic chemicals," said Monona Ros-sol, an industrial hygienist who works with the Environmental Law and Justice Project. "No one's worrying about the combi-nation of these things on the

workers."

"When we are finding these readings that have some signifi-cant level to them, they are pri-marily within the work area," said EPA spokeswoman Mary Helen Cervantes. "As for the cu-mulative impact of these chemi-cals, that is an area of science and study and research that we really have not developed meth-odologies to do that kind of as-sessment."

"I don't know how the govern-ment defines a Superfund site," Bartlett said. "But I'd certainly treat Ground Zero like one."

DAILY NEWS • Friday, October 26, 2001

have been instructed to test dust samples **within** their buildings utilizing this standard. **All Battery Park City landlords were notified that they should not reopen any building until a competent professional had properly inspected their premise. If more than 1% asbestos was found and testing and cleaning was necessary, it had to be performed by certified personnel.**

Drinking Water

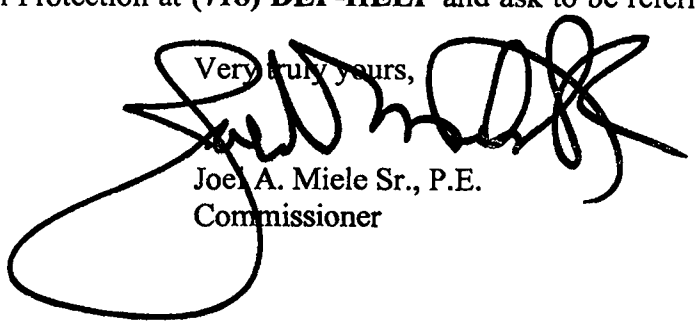
NYC DEP continuously tests drinking water every day for multiple parameters. After the World Trade Center disaster, DEP expanded the number of tests taken and the parameters of testing. EPA also conducted separate tests. **Before and after the event, New York City drinking water has met and continues to meet all Federal, State, and City standards. Testing at a heightened level is continuing.**

NYC Department of Health

The New York City Health Commissioner Neal L. Cohen, M.D. has reviewed the findings of the various testing agencies and issued the following statements to residents. He said “despite the smoky conditions in areas of lower Manhattan that are close to the World Trade Center site, test results from the ongoing monitoring of airborne contaminants indicate that the levels continue to be below the level of concern to public health. Nonetheless, while debris continues to be disturbed, and while flare-ups of smoke continue to permeate the downtown area, air-testing results will continue to be monitored, and appropriate health recommendations will be issued as necessary.” Dr. Cohen added, “As work continues at the disaster site, the presence of dust and smoke odor in the downtown area has been of understandable concern to residents. However, air monitoring by Federal, State and City agencies has indicated that the levels of particulate matter being detected are below the level of public health concern and do not pose long-term health risks to the general public.”

In addition to air monitoring activities, efforts are being made daily to suppress dust and smoke at the World Trade Center disaster site. Results of daily dust sampling conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is available online at epa.gov. Factsheets detailing Health Department recommendations pertaining to air quality, asbestos, safely reoccupying homes and buildings, and worker safety are available online at nyc.gov/health. For more information about all Health Department activities, New Yorkers can call (212) 227-5269. For information about asbestos issues, you can consult our website at nyc.gov/dep or call the New York City Department of Environmental Protection at (718) DEP-HELP and ask to be referred to our asbestos staff.

Very truly yours,


Joe A. Miele Sr., P.E.
Commissioner



**Department of
Environmental
Protection**

59-17 Junction Boulevard
Corona, New York
11368-5107

**Joel A. Miele Sr., P.E.
Commissioner**

October 25, 2001

Dear Residents of Lower Manhattan:

Since September 11th, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), NYC Department of Health (DOH), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), have been taking samples of the air, dust, water, river sediments and drinking water and analyzing them for the presence of pollutants. The samples are evaluated against a variety of benchmarks, standards and guidelines established to protect public health under various conditions. These agencies consider the amount of time a person is exposed to a particular pollutant and where—a school, workplace or home—in creating these criteria.

The following is a description of some of the benchmarks, standards and guidelines these agencies are using to evaluate environmental conditions in the aftermath of the World Trade Center disaster.

Asbestos in the Air / in Open Spaces

EPA is requiring the strictest protective standard under AHERA, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, for asbestos in outdoor and indoor areas. (This standard is used to determine whether children may reenter a school building after asbestos has been removed or abated.) To be as protective as possible, EPA, together with NYCDEP and all the other health and environmental agencies, are requiring school reentry standards in tests around the World Trade Center site. NYCDEP, USEPA, and NYC Department of Sanitation worked to perform cleanups of all dust in exterior areas with HEPA vacuums and wetwashing. **NYCDEP and EPA have both conducted tests in exterior spaces and all exterior areas of Lower Manhattan that were closed passed their strict protective standards before being opened again to the public.**

Asbestos in Dust in Buildings

If a substance contains more than 1% asbestos, it is considered to be an "asbestos-containing material." There are Federal, State, and City regulations in place to ensure the proper handling and disposal of asbestos-containing material. If a substance contains 1% or less asbestos, these regulations do not apply.

EPA is using the 1% definition in evaluating exterior dust samples in the Lower Manhattan area near the World Trade Center. All affected landlords have been instructed to test dust samples **within their build-**



www.nyc.gov/dep

(718) DEP-HELP

⑥ • ~~relevant~~ newspaper clippings —
a how to identify

⑦ • FBI Advisory regarding suspicious letters & packages

⑧ • List of Certified List of Asbestos Investigator
① They conduct a survey & collect samples & send samples
to a certified laboratory & give owner/resident
results.

③ • ~~Clean-up~~ Information on Certified Asbestos Investigator, ^(a list is attached)
Licensed Clean-up Contractors, List of Air
Monitoring Companies

④ • Information on Mayor Giuliani's \$5 million
grant program for lower Manhattan businesses
affected by the WTC disaster.

⑤ NYC Health Department fact sheet on "P"

⑥ NYC Health Department "Public"

EPA Air Quality Info. Number: 800-283-7626
 NYC Health Dept. General Info Line: (212) 213-1844
 Website - nyc.gov/health.

NYC DEP

Packet of Information

Also please see our table for links to Bureau's lower Manhattan.

- 24-Hour/7-day quick Hotline - Any questions related to the environment - Air, water, hazardous materials, noise, etc.
 (718) DEP HELP ~~(333-4357)~~ (337-4357)

Website - www.

EDVHU - (718) 595-4341

- Asbestos Lead Control Program may be reached through the DEP 24 hrs/7 day helpline. Ask to speak to an on-call staff person

Information

- Materials Attached

- ① • Clean-up of Asbestos-containing material ~~with telephone and fax numbers~~
 where to find answers to
- ② • Building Maintenance Issues - Air Circulation Systems; Asbestos or other Hazardous Materials situations; Air asbestos and/or hazardous material clean-up ~~(see above sheet)~~; Open Water tanks or buildings; other water pressure, sewage, noise and air quality complaints

Letter from DEP Commissioner (10/11/11)

- Information for ~~water and sewer~~ customers in Lower Manhattan affected by the WTC disaster. Telephone numbers, e-mail addresses, ^{included} (See letter from C. Paul A. Nicks Jr., P.E., dated 10/11/11)

NYC

- ③ • Statement on Water Supply Security

NYC DEP
Toll Free Number to Call for Information/
Assistance regarding Air Quality, Water
Quality, Hazardous Materials, ~~Issues and~~
other environmental issues.

DEP 24 hour/7 days a week Hotline Number:
(718) DEP-HELP (337-4357)

Web site - www.nyc.gov/dep
(check WTC)

DEP's
En-ec
Develop
Mister
Unit
(718) 593
454

Health Department: General Information Line:

(212) 213-1844

Web Site - hgs.gov/health

EPA Air Quality Information Telephone Number:

888-283-7626

Please also pick up ^{the} materials at our table. ^{The information} ~~is~~ ^{is} in packets
 and ^{the} other government/private volunteers at this location.



Press Release

New York City Department of Health

Office of Public Affairs

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACT: Sandra Mullin/Greg Butler

Friday, October 5, 2001

(212) 295-5335/5336

NYC HEALTH DEPARTMENT RESPONDS TO CONCERNS ABOUT AIR QUALITY IN LOWER MANHATTAN

New York City Health Commissioner Neal L. Cohen, M.D., today informed New Yorkers that despite the smoky conditions in areas of lower Manhattan that are close to the World Trade Center site, test results from the ongoing monitoring of airborne contaminants indicate that the levels continue to be below the level of concern to public health. Nonetheless, while debris continues to be disturbed, and while flare ups of smoke continue to permeate the downtown area, air testing results will continue to be monitored, and appropriate health recommendations will be issued as necessary.

Dr. Cohen added, "As work continues at the disaster site, the presence of dust and smoke odor in the downtown area has been of understandable concern to residents. However, air monitoring by Federal, State and City agencies has indicated that the levels of particulate matter being detected are below the level of public health concern and do not pose long-term health risks to the general public. Some individuals with underlying respiratory conditions, such as asthma, may experience exacerbation of symptoms, and other persons may also experience short-term discomfort including irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat."

In addition to air monitoring activities, efforts are being made daily to suppress dust and smoke at the World Trade Center disaster site. Results of daily dust sampling conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is available online at epa.gov. Fact sheets detailing Health Department recommendations pertaining to air quality, asbestos, safely re-occupying homes and buildings, and worker safety are available online at nyc.gov/health. For more information about all Health Department activities, New Yorkers can call (212) 227-5269.

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[NYC.gov Home Page](#) || [Mayor's Office](#) || [City Agencies](#) || [Services](#) || [News and Features](#) || [City Life](#)
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Activities:

EEDAU personnel at the Information Center are basically assisting businesses that have been affected by the World Trade Center tragedy and disaster and are attempting to reopen their businesses. All the above personnel perform this function, and specific activities include:

(1) Assisting businesses with DEP related issues such as getting/advising when their water will be turned on. We also have several handouts for distribution to help in DEP-related areas, such as the memo from Krish on Asbestos clean up, and the DEP "Building Maintenance Issues Involved in Reopening Buildings" memo. We also refer many inquiries to the DEP HELP number.

(2) Referring businesses to other appropriate organizations where applicable, e.g. getting electricity and telephones turned on again. Con Ed, Verizon, the SBA (on-site counselors for disaster loans) and NYCEDC (gaining building access etc.) also have desks at the Info Center. We are also distributing a handout that lists other contact numbers at DOB, FEMA etc.

We also provide businesses with our regular handouts, where appropriate, such as our list of financing sources and the "Smart Business" (DEP regulations) brochure.

FILE416A.WPD

25

Dr Isaac Weissfeld - NYC DOH

Emergency Preparedness Plan DOH
 Review of Their Response
 Lessons Learned

- OEM - created in 1996 - mandated to oversee emergency ops
- Road to emergency (very successful)
- 1999 West Nile - NYC DOH became a lead agency new way of addressing public's concerns
- Y2K - new way to communicate

Keeps themselves around Emergency Work Groups -
 clinical/medical, environ, shelters (Am Red Cross)
 labs -

Sent letters to employees in 3/01 -
 Partnered with Madman Schief Pk Health at Gt,
 created an internal structure -

Incident Command DOH -
 Created an Incident Command Center -
 Rep. sent to OEM

Respiratory & cardiac → psych. effects -

Very striking

Respiratory, psychoped symptoms persisted up to 5+ mos. after cessation of exposure

prolonged
concrete-
dust
resp. issues

many with persistent symptoms received inappropriate medical attention (from public health concern)

(*)

What Was Necessary

MD ASAP to enter trading floor -
immedi. capture of registry info. for incident makes
rapid distrib. of appropriate respiratory protection
rapid mobilization of resources for medical/treatment

Mapping of indoor settings to establish a gradient
of exposure with distance from 'GO' to guide
recommendations

- settled dust
- aggressive monitoring

WTC Effects

Phon Dis / Sinus

Pharyngitis -

Laryngitis

Chemical bronchitis

Respiratory airway disease / shortness of breath / PPDs
as shown.

Bronchitis -

Those who had pre-existing conditions became worse

Provoked by cold or airborne irritants

Tobacco

Vehicle exhaust

Cleaning solution.

WTC -

- few musculoskeletal injuries - mostly lacerations,
- acute injuries with long term musculoskeletal sequelae

Psych Effects

- fear of personal harm
- exposure to widespread human trauma
- witnesses to aftermath - saw human remains

3/14/02 Hunter College (Nick Frenkelberg) ①

- 1) What happened + how did agency respond
- 2) What about strengths + lessons on the health side
- 3) Post 9/11 Agenda — develop it
- 4) To balance broader needs of day to day + NYC

Upcoming Meetings

Have an iterative process

- 4/5 — Mr. Sinner — lessons learned in Worker Health + Safety
- 9/9 — NY Acad. of Med. — 1 year after 9/11

Susan Klitzman — Moderator

Reps. from Agencies Speaking on Panels:

15 min. each —

Dr. Isaac Weissbach — NYC DOH; overseer of emergency coord., focusing on

Dr. Steven Berlin — Mt. Sinai Occup. Med. — Diagnostic — particularly Lung Disease — at the epicenter of the event

Patricia Clark — OSHA — 25 yrs exp. — Since 1994 Reg. 2 Admin. — all of OSHA's programs in NY —

Bonnie Bellow — USEPA — focused on env. + occup. health

Patricia Clarke - OSHA - Reg. 2

Critique what happened on 9/11
 Rescue Exp. + rescue - WTC #6 found WTC #1 -
 & moved over, the bldg. - provided to remove a wheelchair
 person -

WTC 7 - OSHA Canine Center opened on 2/29
 - 4th people's debate plans -

OSHA Resp. - Pvt. seeder -
 Fed

Since 9/11 - Jan 24/7 - providing advice, tech,
 assistance, & Car Doctor - Under Fed. Resp. Plan -
 27 Fed. agencies are listed -

3 pruned Resp.
 - Distnb. of checking / fit tests of
 respirators, & instrns. of other PPE
 - Instrns. hygiene

Detail
 P. PE -

Individual hygiene sample / risk assess - Resp. assessment
 safety monitoring

OSHA

Stated 10/01
Local
Emp's
Program
(LEP)

Started 10/01 - looking at Chambers St. + North -
address enforcement of clean up activities -
of bldgs. in + around perimeters of WTC

← 34 bldgs
to inspect

Memo to - Bng E.
Re: bldgs

Looked into 21 bldgs. - opened up safety + health
inspections - no health issues for clean up workers
Procedures appropriate

Respiratory Protection - 9/12 gave out Rep. Protect.
24000 a day 3 down to 5 a day today
DUM could the next week

129,000 Resp. Issued by OSHA up to today -
- Sat OSHA people to Qm. Force to do fit tests
checks -
- OSHA couldn't do quantitative

Operally Emps 1-3m - did quantitative testing
OSHA - day 3 SW fit testing Quantitative
testing - Quant fit - Tuesday

Public Info to Press

Did a good job of responding -

Dr. Steve Lavin - Mch. Genai, Accp. Med,

Clinical Expt - 2-3 weeks after 9/11

Smoke, Dust, ^{acid} Carbon gas, Acid mists, hydrofluoric
 & inadequate respi. protection.

Iron works Photos -

Photos with smoke + no mask ^{on} workers!

Mainly iron workers - most are not wearing respirators -

Wtc
 Health
 Effects
 Known
 & Anticipated

pulver cement, gypsum
 " glass
 Asbestos
 Silica
 fibrous glass

heavy metals

Soot

VOCs

Acid mists

organic products (CPAHs)

97 Iron workers -
 9/11-9/14

Acute irritant effects
 A →

Leyden Dose-related! caught in debris cloud?
 when at rear from 0'
 " actually at ground 0'

Surveillance Response

- Rapid Assess. of Phys. Injurs -
Hospital Net

Injurs of nearby personnel

Inhalation - 386 49%
Occlusion 204

Symptomatic Surveillance

- EIS visits to 15 hosp.
- Data analyzed for 24 hr. periods looking
for spatial + temporal clusters

50 claims - none up of a biological agent

Rescue Worker Surveillance

musculoskeletal - eye problems - respiratory

AQ issues in Lower Man. -

What sub Doses shld. be sampled for -

Collection of samples -

ATSDR - Develop an Indoor Air Monitor Plan

Shuman Resp. -

Fulda Fi. Markers, Fuel Kills,

WQals, water tanks on bldgs, low
background radiation sites

ings utilizing this standard. Landlords were notified that they should not reopen any building until a competent professional had properly inspected their premise. If more than 1% asbestos was found and testing and cleaning was necessary, it had to be performed by certified personnel.

Drinking Water

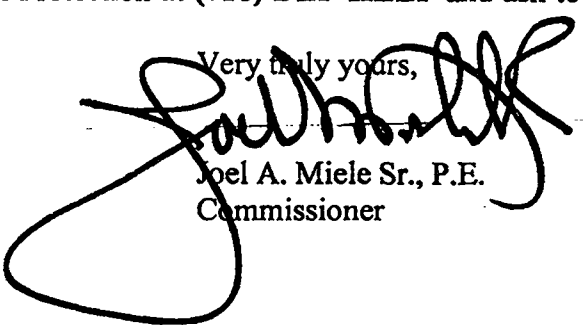
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Very truly yours,



Joel A. Miele Sr., P.E.
Commissioner

Timeline of Response 9/11

DOH sent Rpt to 7 WTC - regarding -

9:20 AM received of 800 M2 radio TV

9:30 AM first mtg. of Command Team -

Logistical Issues

Ther. to Lower Man. paralyzed

Phones, computer down

Ordered to vac. heads at 9:12

Burial desk located to Upper Man (Vital Registrar)

Casualties brought into DOH 10:55 - 10:10 AM

Clinical Care & Shelter

- med supplies brought to site (45 peds & small kids)
- pharm. brought in -
- 10 shelter opened + staffed by Am E.C. - DOH nurses.

9/12

- 11:30 AM - arrival to lab. bldg's not. Press
- Reconnected to M/S
- Begin plans for psychiatric dist. + communc. with staff

(Concern to keep normal functions going)

OSHHA

9/14 - Mr. Dan Ayres 1/2 for piece molded
P-100 - N95A Cartridges - (Triple Combo) Full
face piece w/ combo for jack hammering

Consult. extensive not assessment / air monitoring
to verify nec. Respirators are appropriate
OSHHA is performing industrial hygiene

(Trailer near the Plaza -)

10 13
Fresh 500 Individual Samples - Personal Samples
1/2

Analytes Sampled - 79
19, 500 Individual Samples -

Outside → in approach to the rubble
Area / near / sand sample (9/13 - 9/21)
- Asbestos
- Silica

No: interruptions to either were noted (on
workless)

Asbestos - 1122 air samples -

- All well below the OSHA PEL

Slurry Wall -

5% of the metals in excess -

Cr & larger clanes -

Iron Oxide -

Heavy lead cyanide (lead at Antenna) about
the only place

VOCs in the plume -

Benzene - max 5-10 ft & west 80'

ST -

www.

osha.

gov

Safety.

Working with the Fed, State & City -
make sure no other clues lost or injured

Bonnie Bellon - EPA

Emmanuel Koyanof books -

Self-servicing bed -

Little Commis -

Edison lab - made request to them -

loading Van from EPA for Edison -
Natl. Response Team -

Set up alt. location w/ NJ - for Jwets -
US Coast Guard - open 24/7 center

Highest priority on 9/11 - Port of New York
Public Health -

- They were other work + problems threat the
State + substate - major challenge

9/11 - hazards understood -

Knew there were asbestos - pointed to FEMA -

- w/o test by 3 we know there are other hazards
Set up crash & burns at the site (quarantined
in 12/01)

- Begin Air, dust, debris, water, local water

- Creek pass to safeguard workers at the site

- dust, debris, smoke -

Repeatedly urged workers to wear respirators

200 no reser
300 no canisters } EPA zone out

EPA also checked that dirty water was safe -
info on damage did hold up -

Health Risk - Pot. canister with hazard
material -

ready at -

Pumped out low's of gas from
cylinders - acetone tank

assigned for FEMA

Noted and Fed

remove key, indirectly ing.

more dirty outdoor air -

* City has table dead for reoccupancy of bldg

air flush - Pot bldg - and the site
Set up aid

As both, clean, POC, drying PCBs
- could

making people in the area
levels below the standard & guidelines
seen in numerous reports -

Find

Absorb in rubber dust/air sample

6500 — only 17 exceeded the
ATHERA standard —

There is no standard for asbestos in outdoor air
— no standard in this situation

Ratcheted down 3yo → 1 year

17 samples & only 6 —

Wanted to minimize exposure to dust

Blanket approach — Use HOPPA-Vacuumed
ply grade playgrounds, cement —

Two Samples Bangor — at ground 0 of the
perimeter — At the probe — under Bradley
level — Find — intermittent at the plane
at the perimeter low levels —

Partly
2.5 inches — All below the level of
Crown — walking with stake for PM-10

140
dust
sample
35%
had
sweater
than
10%
Asbestos
present

Mobile Lab at Ground Zero - looked along with
Duke + other agencies

Involved with higher health studies +
Toxicological

high priority / Indoor Air - Agree most Action Task Force
evaluate what is likely to be done with advice
President to have more -

Josh Kitzman

Quest - What change should be made in communication with the
public

OSHA - Day 10th try at site - workforce was
relatively well-trained before

Outside - Refractory began the area - day 10th (8)
- emergency program now largely at the -

On Steve Markowitz - Saw 3rd - in theory -
Quinn College - 8 Day -
high rates of response - Don't - Concrete,
no drug + fr - the fibrous glass -

Vincent -

Lynn Roberts - Moderator

Mental Distress - 2 million City
1 million Suburbs -

Social Dist - SDigma, description -

- no systematic research
- many personal accts.
- Wtzy General.

Anthony Attack - mental state of pop. -

Some Dought Some method Different degree
Surprise of attack -

"Bio"
terror

Mental Disorder Mental Distress Social Distress -

→ Cause Social divisions

Cholera epidemic - Marine Hospital

Public Health → bring mental health into
p1x

Cohesive Social Action -

NYC Recovers Coalition Informal
CSSR Coalition formal

Science, Religion —
 Public Health leadership —
 Must put infrastructure in place —

Mr. Rogeness — Rep. Gov't.
 NYC Dept of Mental Health + Alcoholism —

Public health impact of 9/11

- causes the large retreat — can't-based service — personally
 mental ill —
- 9/11 short term response focused on direct actions —
 — (23 mobile crisis teams in the city)
 Hifenet (hotline)
 DEM (Mayor's office)

magnitude of destr. —
 Reborn cohesion of pop.
 heterogeneity — infrastructure —

- ① Need for protected, day-to-day life process —
 — concern about ongoing terrorism attack
 Layer, broader constituency —

300,000 people get treated thru Public Health System

Immediate Response

-
- Set up cross services for families of missing/dead

provide clinical + adminstr. cons -
 other disaster location
 Res Debtor LifeNet + expand info/referral + Coach Capacity
 initiate FEMA application

Family Assistance Ctr.

DNA Samples
 Death notification
 Assist families in accessing hospital death info
 Filming of missing person reports

LifeNet Info/Referral Hotline

Human-
 7000s FEMA-funded Crisis Counseling Program -
 - Outreach
 - public education
 - no funding for treatment

No ending of Veterans program

8/25, no from FFMH

Currently 68 paid/copy 100 sites
Subway/bus, radio, TV, + print media ads
begin 12/01

Need a more comprehensive plan

- Clearly defined authority
- " " " roles -
- Adequate admin. capacity + funding
- Need usable common systems
- Integrate mental health with the physical

~~Afternoon~~

Occupational Health - 11:40 PM

Questions

- 1) What is the current occup health impact -
- 2) Impact on diff. workers - at 60, nearly
- 3) How accurate is the assessment?
- 4) How effective is the communication? -
- 5) Medical eval + clearing
- 6) How effective is the regulatory framework
- 7) Ongoing needs -
- 8) What lessons learned to date
- 9) Policy Program Research studies - what more are needed -
- address convergence in the future

Occupational Health

- 1) Steve Markowitz, Bro. of Natl. Systems - Queens College
Occupational Med. Physical

1:45pm TK Yess-

How much info do we have about the health of people near GO -
- No systematic understanding of the health impact -
10's of 1000s - Sample taken 10-11/01 - Compliance of systems

Openly Engage Ironworkers, Police, FDNY →

- 1) Queens addressed day labors - clean up of debris workers -
- 2) Wks. + hrs. of the site - firefighters, FDNY Ironworkers, health Ins. - Vengst → entered GO - not fully aware of OSHA - Acclaimed for their work -

* Standardly don't speak English - Vengst - left 1 Friday PM, general contractor - 100's ; no know -
No body labors - Tenuous relationship with employees -
No Resp., maps, maps + maps -
No inspectors - Degree of hazard - NIOSH, LAHarr.
Wks. project, Mobile Med. Unit - Barclay + Bragg.

12/6 → 1/4 \$ 9/11 fund 1/14 - Cardiac Dy
screenings - 1/14 opened 100 bldg. clean-up works -

Results of Testing - Reservoir of people not getting attention -

Local 78 (Abbas Lakes) — Saw 415 workers
 1/14 closed last week (only Feb.)
 Give them free Respirators —

Summary — 2 hrs of symptoms
 Upper arm, 1 inch
 Chest Discomfort
 Normal Breathing Tests (by + days)
 Insomnia
 Headache
 Dizziness —

No health Ins. or Physicians — Respirators — (not to wear)
 not give sufficient advice —

Just was
 there

→ Broadway →

Not exposed to dust — walked in with air
 environment

Clean-up employees — When no one is looking you don't
 err on the side of caution —

Puff Ubelsky — Schl. of Labor Relations
 Bldgs. Trade AFL/CIO

Dr. of Cornell Univ.
 + Bldgs. Council

Union electrician — not a health & safety expert
Bldg. Trade Council — worked with Civil Labor Council —

Helped set up a fund for bldg. Trade families —

Bldg. Trade Experience

9/11 — Over 600 union workers lost their lives —
 Thousands of union workers — worked south tower
 in the rescue & recovery — emergency day of the
 heroism — for the capacity union in the sub area
 bldg. Trade union local 1000 — despite continued
 safety team — Work & fire workers — volunteered their
 time — Worked up to supervisor or director —
 Stellar — \$1 billion — finished in about 8 hrs —
 perilous — health & safety has been impressive —
 OSHA — lost 2010

Transition
 from
 industrial
 to
 service

Day injury — Project Teams 96
 workers camp, experts — improve performance
 1) Safer & solidarity — good team
 2) Union consciousness & culture informs the rules
 of the game
 3) Union's training — highly skilled workers
 4) Bldg Trade unions — competent in construction & recovery
 — clear work
Cooperative Trade Union — Bldg Trade Council (1000 members)

1,500 unionized employees Construction
Partnership - Corporate - Labor Relations -

Respected Dr. Murphy + Hunter → develop health & safety program -

Have been adopted by DDC -

Key Elements

Safety Training Program site work

Self Insured, OSHA + Construction - Team

2-tiered labor union team - Union Labor Bros / OSHA
Commitments monthly -

Site Safety + Operations Personnel - site safety + resolve
on-job hazards - safety Blvd

Place a construction safety coach on the site

Offered by Union (Richard Spitzer) - control what goes

Confined Space Procedures - were improved
incorporated new procedures - then work
resumed -

Challenge to confirm health & safety issues -

Exercised control daily -

Workers + gate put into the call center strength of the org

Rebuild + run City as a union town!
No employer - who thought to organize, took a
union free of year

To: Virginia Smyth

From: Bruce Macdonald

cc. Mike Gilsenan, Rose Marabetti ✓

Re: Business Information Center -- 110 Maiden Lane, Manhattan

Date: 9-19-01

Following are the personnel shifts and activities for EEDAU's staff at the Business Information Center at 110 Maiden Lane (aka 80 Pine Street). Operations started on Saturday September 15th.

Shifts/Personnel:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EEDAU PERSONNEL</u>
Sat. 9-15-01	Savern Rollins 3pm to 6pm
Sunday 9-16-01	Rose Marabetti 9am to 2 pm Savern Rollins 10am to 8pm
Monday 9-17-01	Rose Marabetti 1pm to 4pm Bruce Macdonald 1pm to 8pm Karen Ellis 1pm to 4pm
Tuesday 9-18-01	Bruce Macdonald 8am to 4:30pm
Wednesday 9-19-01	Karen Ellis 8am to 6pm Savern Rollins 10am to 6pm
Thursday 9-20-01	Karen Ellis 8am to 6pm
Friday 9-21-01	Bruce Macdonald 8am to 6pm Savern Rollins 12pm to 8pm
Saturday 9-22-01	Karen Ellis 3pm to 8pm
Sunday 9-23-01	Savern Rollins 12pm to 8pm

MEMORANDUM

DATE: June 18, 2002
TO: Jane Maldonado
FROM: Rose Marabetti 
RE: Files From EEDAU's Work on the Mayor's Lower Manhattan Air
Quality Hotline – March 11 – May 31, 2002

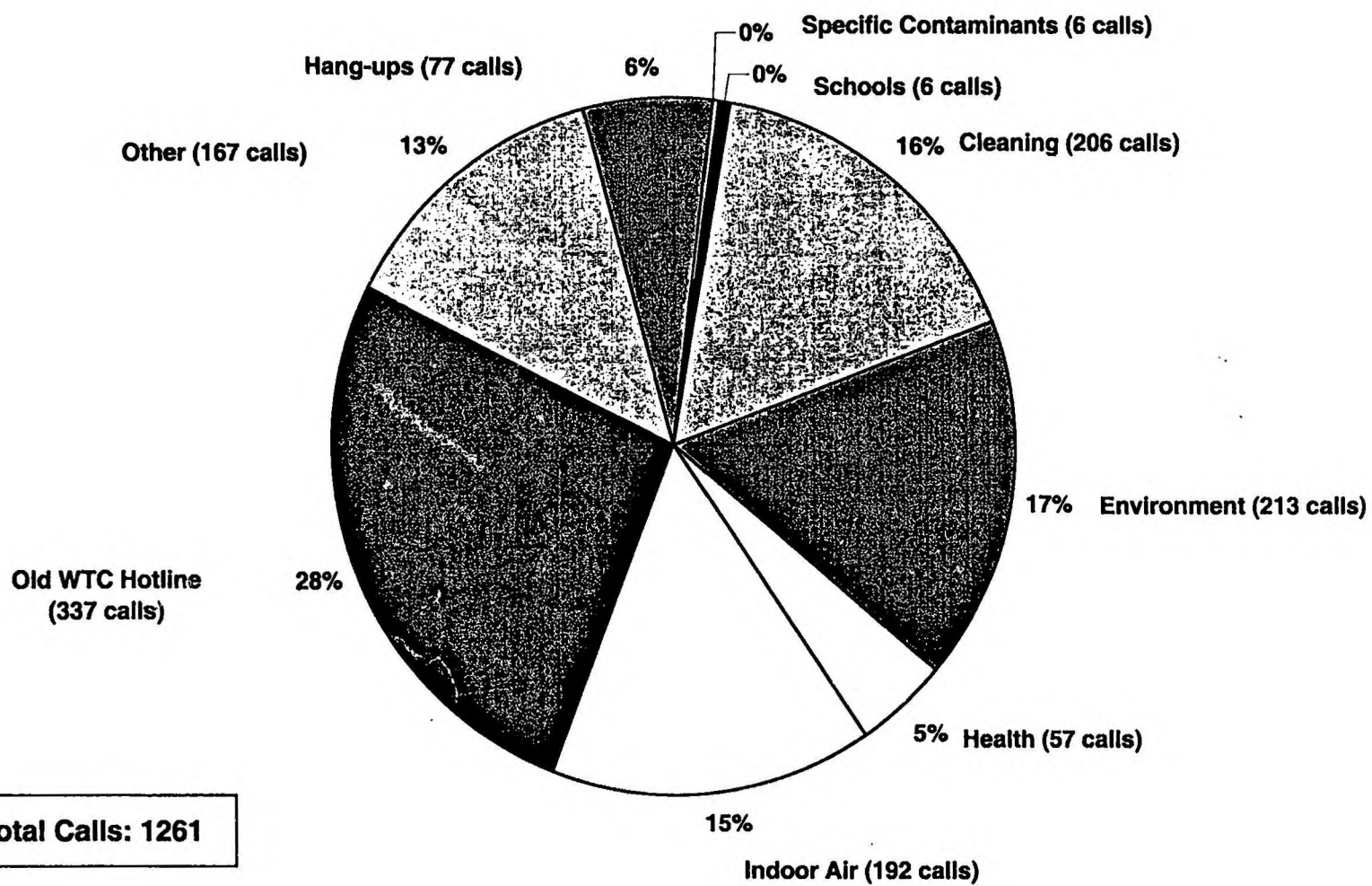
I am turning over to you, as Mike suggested, the following files and materials from our work at the Hotline from 3/11 to 5/31.

- 1) The final OEM Indoor Air Calls Report dated May 31, 2002.
- 2) Graph of the total Call Breakdown, from 3/11 to 5/28.
- 3) List of names of people inquiring about façade cleaning.
- 4) Xeroxed copies of the Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) referrals file in alphabetical order.
- 5) DEP's original file of callers (in alphabetical order) who required BWTCH follow-up.
- 6) DEP's original file of callers (in alphabetical order) who did not require follow-up.

I think DEP did a very professional job assisting the public. If you have any questions, please let me know.

cc: Michael Gilseman, AC; Bruce Macdonald, Karen Ellis, Tiehenia Moore

Total Call Breakdown (3/11 - 5/28)





**THE CITY OF NEW YORK
LAW DEPARTMENT**
100 CHURCH STREET
NEW YORK, NY 10007

World Trade Center Files Retention Slip Sheet

Please use this slip sheet as a divider between the documents already collected by the Law Department and the new documents that you add to this file/folder. The documents behind the divider were collected and duplicated by the WTC Unit of the New York City Law Department. *Please add any new documents ahead of this divider.*

WORKSITE # 65400



**Department of
Environmental
Protection**

59-17 Junction Boulevard
Corona, New York
11368-5107

**Joel A. Miele Sr., P.E.
Commissioner**

October 25, 2001

Dear Residents of Battery Park City:

Since September 11th, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), NYC Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), NYC Department of Health (DOH), and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), have been taking samples of the air, dust, water, river sediments and drinking water and analyzing them for the presence of pollutants. The samples are evaluated against a variety of benchmarks, standards and guidelines established to protect public health under various conditions. These agencies consider the amount of time a person is exposed to a particular pollutant and where—a school, workplace or home—in creating these criteria.

The following is a description of some of the benchmarks, standards and guidelines these agencies are using to evaluate environmental conditions in the aftermath of the World Trade Center disaster.

Asbestos in the Air / in Open Spaces

EPA is requiring the strictest protective standard under AHERA, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, for asbestos in outdoor and indoor areas. (This standard is used to determine whether children may reenter a school building after asbestos has been removed or abated.) To be as protective as possible, EPA, together with NYCDEP and all the other health and environmental agencies, are requiring school reentry standards in tests around the World Trade Center site. NYCDEP, USEPA, and NYC Department of Sanitation worked with the Battery Park City Authority and owners of area buildings to perform cleanups of all dust in exterior areas with HEPA vacuums and wetwashing. **NYCDEP and EPA have both conducted tests in exterior spaces and all exterior areas of Battery Park City passed their strict protective standards before being opened again to the public.**

Asbestos in Dust in Buildings

If a substance contains more than 1% asbestos, it is considered to be an "asbestos-containing material." There are federal, state, and city regulations in place to ensure the proper handling and disposal of asbestos-containing material. If a substance contains 1% or less asbestos, these regulations do not apply.

EPA is using the 1% definition in evaluating exterior dust samples from in and around Battery Park City. All Battery Park City landlords



www.nyc.gov/dep

(718) DEP-HELP

Steve Mleum - Indust. Hygiene (M Co SH)
 Emer. + Safety Program Mgr

Part Un-bred non-fut op
 RT, Under + Annual Grnd zero - (slip) (slip)
 Cross into effort - gut effort + put effort

Analysis Recovery Operations -

Response of contractor not consistent + putative
 of the police, students, residents - alerted level
 of risk which threat their health + environment
 - caught in det chad

- emergency work - (here + bage, S + h)

Cond zero with

Trucks + cars
 - Residues of coffee, juice, paint marks

- Wastes - clean up of workplace, debris

Asbestos work for hazardous (chemical)
 - Non-hazardous cleanup work -

* - Labors -

* - Unplanned clean up procedures - go to the
 fabric, fiberglass - settled in particulate
 matter -

part. Inst. of Occup. Safety
 + Health

or
 MCO SH Council

part. Inst.

1) Outdoors simply by open air conditions
 indoor work. (Not reflective of conditions
 indoors)

① Absorb - on day just in time -
 heaviest exposure of asbestos - settled dust & debris
 in home

② Govt Agency has decline to offer applicable
~~material~~ property requirements, specific procedures, worker protection
 Absorb on day just - clearly WCE DOP Chief

C. Strueller - has Aug 35 Absorb on day just -
 since 9/11, threat clearings since

OSMA settled dust not same -

Clear up works - unenclosed, illegal

Unprotected Freefaller for many asbestos
 fibres for hours

~~Crash~~ ^{pt} Did use aggressive energy means -

2nd chief asbestos (M)

2nd vendor cement (Tel) USBPA

~~DEP~~ Govt agency took no comparative action

OSHA Partnership with workers at site - few fall doors at the site
level of responsibility was not high -

Safeguard employees -
Nursing for OSHA - Any inspection, or enforcement of "Go"
- Informed response by OSHA - not formal

Bespa Trade Union - Safety Bureau - ~~World's~~
Now OSHA + other govt. agencies provide protection

Thank You -

20-odd years - history of govt -
downgrading of public work + govt. - What world,
have been doing the diff. between days daily
Support + respect for govt. -? If there
were more respect, which it make a difference -

Unlikely - Public sector regarded - Unmanned sector
regarded heroically, 100%, PDNY 100% PDNY
- Good God for them! Outside the govt, sector

Stunned - by Corporate America to advance
their agenda.

Public Health / Infrastructure One - in the aftermath of WTC
- Anthrax - resulting, reform, + the Public Health
Sector

feedback
reports
written
by BT

Enk. Goldstein NRDC

Un Colucco (thanked him)

Watching how gov't responded to 9/11 —
9/11 attacks triggered a environmental assault

Gaps of monitoring data

Synthesize reports —

Exposure levels public awareness

Long-term exposure

At least 10,000 people have suffered impacts —

By the largest Air Pollution episode in the City

Value of public space —

When we examine chronic health issues — a more
complexed picture

1) Gaps in leadership on environmental issues

City (DOP, DUM) State + Fed.

no single agency has overall charge — no agency
ensuring environmental safety + information to public + no
one took charge in responding — coord. no one
took charge

2) OEHM — planned other tasks higher than

3) DOP — fell short of the mark — Responded
quickly with info, to the + various response
measures. DOP — but at last did not see to the

CDC
ATSDR

DEP not there

occasion —

Community info. to the public —

Crucial — company reveals

Shuman Health Dept of things fell short —

Govt leader is a spokesman —

Is the Air in lower Manhattan

Health Questions

No coach daily press release —

Content of Public Statements

USEPA — did a good job — Repeatedly — No
long term health aspects —

If air is safe, why ~~not~~

No synergistic impacts — Risk to general pop
not on the surface —

Occupational Safety procedures

Failure of OSHA to test that workers wear
respirators —

CBX2

The final Problem — Lower Manhattan health — 34,000 —
need assurance

Failure to provide effective info. —

Proper clean up procedure — no official inspection of
clearing — office bldgs — focused on public areas

Kindful of Recs.

USEPA - Indoor Air T Force - 10 block radius
 Tidy up + cleared right away

Diesel vehicles - low sulfur fuel agent +
 filters to be used

Enhance Surveillance -

Media comprehensive health reporting -

51621 - Reem health monitoring sys at
 155th st -

Call up health experts - Create a City Comm.
 of Env. Actions - Community info on environmental
 issues -

Failure - FPM reach out to outside consultant

DEP/DOM - An outside assessment of
 their performance -

USEPA
 Review other
 studies
 + findings

Not a single violation of net -

Need to get front cause of -
 source products - Develop long term action of

products used in offices

Dr. George Thurston - NYU

Research on health problems - Particulate matter -
 history of long-term exposure to particulate
 matter -

- elevated risks - especially in polluted city
 cardio pulmonary risks + lung cancer

NYU - measuring & assessing effects of ~~Real~~ Pollution -

Exposure - soot, sulfates, Particulate Matter

Pm - mostly among people at work -

9/12 (North End of Long Is.) - Measure
 pollution & measure dust, smoke - measured at
 a variety of ground sites -

Micrograms/Day Fine particulate & household carbon (soot)
 in air

Be/Ken Sh. Hsp. - Set up a site
 focused on Pm - set up a variety of monitors,
 have short term measurements (still are in very at
 mid town with HCUK) ← This site is a refund

Eyes, nose, throat;

Sample Analysis -

- 99% of dust
- 10 microns or greater (don't get deep down to lungs)
 - less than 10% PM 2.5 -
 - Very little in the way of asbestos less than 0.10%
 - 1/3 found was fiber glass (less than 2.5 microns found no fiber glass)
 - Cement dust - very alkaline in fine dust

Large Sample - PM 11 -

Small Sample - PM 7 sea dust

When it's very deep lung effects - eyes, nose, throat get

Trace element analysis - Extract from Columbia - 1 pollutant - elevated level of lead; less than what you would find in sand parts -

Trace Standards are different

Measurements

Carbon measurements — 9/14 Chyph levels at night low in the day's very deep low — clean but carbon, black smoke, and ———, ———

Higher at night — involve 1 ship — ~~also~~ in the air —

M College — 9/10 — 10/10 — level displaced WTC — 10/10 — not that diff. at WTC from other parts of the City —

"fine particles were within legal limit"

Too exception — O statement —

Before Public Air Act —

Public Air Act — not safe

Manual public Air Act not safe for certain people —

Results at night — fine particles much more known than in the BPA — Part 10 are very careful — large dust, for 1000 ft + ranges to

- Don't think has long term problems —
Course problems ← Road

Short term Problems — at night & especially
 some one pops —

What guidance & people in that area?

Asbestos clean-up (OSHA)

elevated levels of visible dust — Need
 an Asbestos Abatement Cleanup or other
 (DHS:)

Lack of coord. gov't effort to mediate
 such clean-ups & to fund them —

Lack of leadership —

Rec. procedures for clean-up

Clean-up & asbestos abatement
 problems —

Many people are desperate — No one right

WWW:
 7/1/03 H.
 vsg

Answer — Correlates of Canada

Dr. Thurston — your data & concerns of variance

Consistent of Harm of Calif. —

fire particle pollution — was small but then 10/3
— did not pose an immediate health

Spurred on Calif. of Calif. — size fractionated

size
fractionated

Calif. — his directly high levels — major 10/3-10/4
public risk — The Calif. equipment was never

Discrepancy — USGS would ^{be} pH at variance

with Thurston

Thurston — hasn't seen Calif. data — Any
proof incident in the day after — High sulfur
10/2 10/3 & 10/4 (halleyed by NW wind pollution)

The WTC pollution peaked at night —
wind speeds held, drop. —

~~Thurston~~

Collecting of data is extremely complex?

Reference of Gov't? -

Scenarios chosen between economy & public health -

Moskowitz - W health spokes person from Gov't
1 hr makes, to the find zero people not checked -

Are Gals
DBP - } both have negs. -
DUM - }

Dr. Maryanne Park - measuring carbonaceous particles

particles asbestos, lead, fibre glass -
County of rocks up a there fine particles -

US EPA - 12 days out (brown sulphur then started
level concerns from stack emissions

What kind of long term -

Composition of particles - Did carbon assessment
of mass or filters. More toxic than usual -
Dr. Erik - help Mary - that's the same for the that's to

Long Term Long Career Risk -

NICOSH - Now disavow

30 West Broadway - ~~Disavow~~ heavy carbon
90 Church St. mercury " "

Prof. - Mar. County College -

No agency took a resp. for carefully analyzing dust
& advising the NYS;

Command Dr. Thrusdon - especially dust & all being
moved around are being disturbed.

Thrusdon - large particles -

Stuyvesant - (transfer also near Meschum)

Many of the fine particles - not coarse
particles -

Scientists have been mute in this area - because
human ethical resp. - call for further work.

Dr. David Rosner — Early of Pub Health Practice in the City

50 years — area downtown burned 2X
Triangle Fire
Major epidemics downtown

Create a community — out of chaos —
— 1st wave of welfare people hit the street
Public Health Dept. — started financially —

^{Eng. spec}
Pub. Hl. 1832 — 1st. major public epidemic — cholera, in US +
80,000 people a lot in NYC (3/4 of City's pop.)
(perceived as a foreign invasion)

9/11 — disease, crises are always of foreign
making —
No Bd of Health / Dept. of Health

6 1/2 mill. 1947 — outbreak of smallpox — mobilized
in a week to inoculate the pop.

50 years of ~~dis~~ downtown degradation of public
trust — undermining of public support —

Dr. Scitgel — Model State Emergency Health
Powers Act

Why do most legislation of State track in a
public emergency

this → (If adopted by State + Health Comm. declare
health emergency + surveillance
to
dangerous legislation) He refers to the NY Times -

Public Health Infrastructure

Public Health has been starved in the U.S.

{ 60,000 chemical spills - 300 deaths in the US
26,000,000 episodes of food borne illness -

110,000 hosp. - 20,000 deaths of influenza

110,000 deaths disease related to smoking

311 babies in NYC ~~are~~

1477 children are reported abused or neglected

Every 4 days a person under age 19 is
murdered

100,000 children die every 3 days in the world -

"War on Terrorism" -

Ass of Em1 - Iraq, Iran + N. Korea

In Sept 2001 the US Pres. declared that we
were against terrorism did not request an act of
Congress -

USA Patriot Act

Reduce + restrict civil liberties in
the US -

We must protest now - a destruction
of civil rights

Christine Quinn - Chair of the Health Comm
of the City -

How much to spend on post 9/11 events -

Figure out a way to get focus on other
health issues in the City -

Health lab, our burdened Medical Examiners office

Direct job deal will be more comprehensive
Changes in health care

NYC's Budget

- Massive cuts to healthy New York Health
- Budget adopted in begin of June

Need Public Health Infrastructure to be
strengthened - People who use the public
hospitals are not the most politically powerful -

— Need to do the same thing for the
poor population —

Strengthen the Coalition



**Department of
Environmental
Protection**

59-17 Junction Boulevard
Corona, New York
11368-5107

**Joel A. Miele Sr., P.E.
Commissioner**

**Robert C. Avaltroni
Deputy Commissioner**

**Bureau of
Environmental Compliance**
Tel (718) 595-4418
Fax (718) 595-4422

To: Building Owners

From: R. Radhakrishnan, P.E. *R. Radhakrishnan*

Date: September 14, 2001

Subject: Clean-up of Asbestos-containing Material

Building owners or their representatives instituting clean-up activities of areas affected by the World Trade Center attack should follow these procedures:

1. Minimal dust accumulations (light coating) can be cleaned using wet methods and/or vacuums equipped with HEPA filters.
2. HVAC-system filters should be replaced prior to re-occupancy.
3. Accumulations of dust that include pieces of debris must be sampled by a NYC- DEP certified investigator or NYS- DOL inspector to determine whether the material is asbestos-containing material (ACM) or it may be assumed to be ACM. Wipe sampling and/or micro-vacuum sampling are not recognized methods for asbestos sampling and should not be used. Bulk sample analysis (PLM) must be performed by laboratories with ELAP accreditation.
4. Only individuals certified by the NYC-DEP as asbestos handlers can handle dust and debris accumulations identified to be ACM or asbestos-contaminated objects. ACM is any material containing more than one percent asbestos. All work shall be performed in accordance with Title 15, Chapter 1 of the Rules of the City of New York.
5. Emergency telephone notification must be provided to the Department. The telephone notification must include the name affiliation, and telephone number of the caller; the exact location including street address, floor, and surface types to be cleaned; the name, address, and telephone number of the NYS DOL licensed asbestos contractor handling the material; and the starting date. The Asbestos and Lead Control Program (ALCP) may be reached via (718) DEP-HELP (24 hrs/7days).
6. A scope-of-work including the information outlined in number 3 above and the procedures to be employed should be faxed to the ALCP at fax number (718) 595-3744 or (718) 595-3648. The Department will review plans, provide assistance, and offer recommendations. Our staff will be available to answer your questions from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. seven days per week. A field office has been set up to expedite on-site assistance if necessary.
7. Remote showering units shall be acceptable. The area where the installation is proposed shall be pre-cleaned using wet wiping and/or HEPA vacuuming procedures. The location of the unit shall be specified in the scope of work

(over)



submitted to the DEP. The unit should be set up so as to avoid tracking of materials into already cleaned areas.

8. Isolation barriers shall be installed between unaffected areas and areas to be cleaned.

9. A third party, who is independent of the asbestos abatement contractor, must perform air sampling and analysis. Any person(s) who conducts sampling must possess a valid NYS Asbestos Project Air Sampling Technician Certificate. Air sampling must be performed in accordance with the requirements set forth in Title 15, Chapter 1 of the Rules of the City of New York.

10. An "Asbestos Inspection Report" form, ACP 7, shall be submitted directly to the DEP within one-week. The ACP 7 must list the emergency clean up quantities in item 30.

11. Please note, the disturbance/ removal of in place material in the work place is not permitted during clean-up activities unless the Department specifically determines the need to abate damaged in place as part of the clean up. The emergency phase of the project must be completed prior to in place ACM abatement.

If you have any questions or require clarification, please do not hesitate to call the Department at (718) DEP-HELP (24 hrs/7days).

APR-23-02 14:28 FROM:

ID:

PAGE 1/2

From: Audrey Comisky

To: Rose /DEP

Re: Positive Mercury Results

Date: April 23, 2002

Pages 1 – not including cover:

Rose,

Please forward the attached to Chris Haas at DEP and Chris D'Andrea at DOH.

Attached is the report from our Environmental Expert. The testing methodology has been investigated by Chris D'Andrea.

Please contact me at 212-615-0063 to confirm receipt or with additional questions.

Thank you for your concern in this matter.

Audrey Comisky

APR-23-02 14:28 FROM:
FAX: 212-563-8555

ID:

FAX NO. :8456380640

PAGE 2/2

Apr. 22 2002 03:20PM PZ

Environmental Consulting & Management Services
10 Filmont Drive
New City, NY 10956
Tel/Fax: (845) 638-0640
Cell: (914) 523-1523

April 22, 2002

Ms. Audrey Comsky
375 South End Avenue, Apt 31S
New York, New York

Phone: 212-725-0455 Work: 212-615-0063
Fax: 212-563-8555

Re: Mercury Sample Results @
375 South End Avenue, Apt 31S

Dear Audrey:

Per your request, on March 4, 2002, I collected swab-wipe samples of various surfaces within your apartment to determine whether Mercury (Hg) was present.

The samples were collected using Mercury Check swabs whereby the test ampoule was broken, releasing the reactive solution onto the swabbed and the targeted surface. The swabs were then rubbed over targeted surfaces and the tips checked for a magenta/purple color change as specified would happen if Mercury were present.

According to the directions supplied with the check swabs, if the tips turn purple, then Mercury and/or Silver ions are present. Furthermore, after several days of drying time, if the color still remains fairly consistent (which it did) as when the tests were performed, according to the directions, the lack of a color change indicates that the Mercury concentration is equal to or above 1.0 ug/test area.

* Therefore, based upon the above, it appears that several horizontal and vertical surfaces did in fact contain elevated concentration Mercury. *

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,


Marc Rotstein
Industrial Hygienist

City Of New York
Office of Emergency Management
Call Center
212-221-8635

City Of New York
Office of Emergency
Management

Fax

To: Monstafa Fawzy From: Rose Marabetti
Fax: (718) 595-4690 Fax: _____
Phone: _____ Phone: (212) 221-8635
Re: _____ Date: _____

☐ Urgent ☐ For Review ☐ Please Comment ☐ Please Reply ☐ Please Recycle

• Comments:

Monstafa I have also faxed to Mike G.

Number of Pages: 3 (with cover)

Rose

Audrey Cornisky
375 South End Avenue
New York, NY

Apt. 315

work (212) 615-0063



The City of New York
Department of Environmental Protection

59-17 Junction Boulevard
 Flushing, New York
 11373-5108

Christopher O. Ward
Commissioner

TO: All DEP Employees
FROM: Commissioner Christopher O. Ward
DATE: September 25, 2003
RE: Preservation of World Trade Center Documents

*X File
 WTC*

I had written you earlier this year requesting that any documents relating to the destruction of the World Trade Center and the clean-up activities in Lower Manhattan be retained. I have been asked again by the City of New York's Corporation Counsel to reiterate the requirement that all DEP employees who were involved in the relief and clean-up of Lower Manhattan following September 11, 2001 retain any and all written and electronic records relating to this effort. The City is currently defending more than two thousand claims arising from the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and there is the potential for additional claims to be filed in the future. As a result of this litigation, the City must preserve and protect all documents concerning the attacks and their aftermath, including data in electronic form.

DEP has also been directed to retain any and all records and data that may have been collected concerning the condition of the environment in the areas of Lower Manhattan surrounding the World Trade Center, immediately before and in the months after the events of September 11. This would include records and data relating to the condition of the air, water system and sewer system, as well as records and data relating to sewer discharges to the surrounding receiving waters and records relating to any sampling done in such waters.

This means you may not delete, erase or otherwise destroy any data relating to any aspect of the attacks or the City's response from your computers, PDAs, agency electronic data systems and any personal electronic equipment that you use in conjunction with your work. If you have any doubt about preservation, you must preserve the data. Specifically,

- Do not delete any e-mails or any documents from your personal computer concerning any aspect of the events of September 11, 2001, or their aftermath.
- Contact Robert Cucinotta, Assistant Commissioner, Information Technology, at (718) 595-7805 before discarding or salvaging any computers or hardware.
- Do not recycle or re-use computer tapes or re-writable disks. Use a new disk if necessary and preserve your older disks with any information already on them.

It is vital that all employees comply with this directive immediately. If you have any questions, please contact Mark Hoffer, DEP's General Counsel at (718) 595-6528. Thank you for your cooperation.



www.nyc.gov/dep

718-595-HELP

THE DEP DIGEST

ISSUE NUMBER THREE . SEPTEMBER 2003

FROM COMMISSIONER WARD

Over the summer, DEP made significant progress in our mission to ensure that New York City's water remains clean and safe for all New Yorkers. As you may know, the City is under direction from the US Environmental Protection Agency and the New York State Departments of Environmental Conservation and Health to filter the Croton water supply, which delivers, on average, 10% of the City's drinking water.

Our regulators have ruled that the City must filter its Croton supply - the City's other water supply, the Catskill/Delaware, received a Filtration Avoidance Determination (FAD) from the EPA last November - due to concerns about long-term public health risk, as well as seasonally occurring color and taste deficiencies in the water. To remedy these deficiencies and provide clean water from the Croton system in perpetuity, DEP will construct a filtration plant for the Croton supply; years of environmental studies indicate filtration combined with strong watershed protection, is the best method to guarantee safe, high-quality drinking water.

DEP is considering three different locations for the proposed plant, two in the Bronx and one Westchester County. In June, the State Legislature passed a bill allowing the City to alienate parkland under Mosholu Golf Course in Van Cortlandt Park, thereby keeping Mosholu open as a siting possibility. In July, Governor Pataki signed the bill into law. This success was due to a truly tremendous effort on the part of many staff here at DEP, City Hall, and the support of our partners in the construction trades.

The Legislation requires that DEP prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) that will contain a complete evaluation of the three potential sites. The Office of Environmental Planning and Assessment is preparing the SEIS with the assistance of our consultants, and we anticipate that it will be completed by June 2004, at which time we will be able to select the preferred location from the three sites currently under consideration.

As part of the State legislation, DEP has agreed to invest \$200 million in park-related improvements for the Bronx to mitigate the impacts of constructing the plant in a public park, if the plant is, in fact, constructed at the Mosholu site. Though the plant will be underground, the construction period of 5 - 6 years will be inconvenient for neighboring communities and park users.

City water infrastructure and parks projects have often been related or conjoined, but this mitigation package presents a real opportunity for the City to create a green legacy for the Bronx at the same time we improve the quality of Croton water for all New Yorkers.

Very truly yours,

C.W. Ward

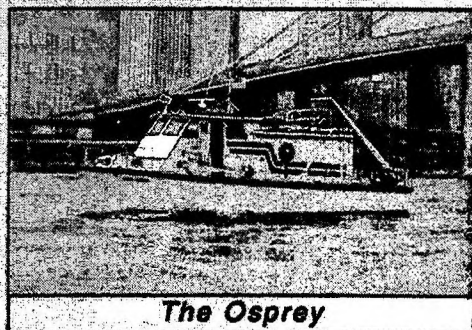
SAILING NEW YORK CITY'S WATERWAYS WITH THE BWT MARINE DIVISION

DEP has a wide range of responsibilities - not only do we maintain the City's water distribution and sewer systems, but we protect our watersheds, collect water and sewer fees from our customers, and respond to hazardous materials situations and air, noise, and asbestos complaints. DEP's Bureau of Wastewater Treatment (BWT) is charged with handling and processing New York City's 1.2 billion gallons per day of wastewater, and operates the City's 14 wastewater treatment plants and 93 wastewater pumping stations throughout the five boroughs. In addition to operating the City's wastewater infrastructure, BWT is also responsible for maintaining the high quality of the waterbodies surrounding New York City.

BWT's Marine Division operates a fleet of vessels that perform a number of duties, including monitoring harbor water quality, surveying the shoreline for combined sewage outflow, and transporting sludge to dewatering facilities.

Since 1909, New York City has been monitoring the water quality of the New York Harbor. Monitoring techniques have changed a great deal since then, but DEP's

ongoing analyses indicate that it keeps improving. In order to make sure that harbor water quality remains high, DEP monitors water at 53 different points along the Harbor, performing routine tests to measure a number of water quality indicators. The Marine Science Harbor Survey Program operates two vessels that are dedicated to monitoring the Harbor's quality - one of the vessels, the *Osprey*, was custom-made for water quality sampling in New York Harbor. It contains a shipboard laboratory that is equipped to meet all of the quality control and sampling (continued on reverse ...)



The Osprey

AN INTERVIEW WITH: KEANE LEITCH, WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION UNIT, BEC

The New York City Department of Environmental Protection Hazardous Materials Response Unit (HMRU) is the oldest and most technically advanced Haz Mat Unit in New York City. It emerged from the DEP's Bureau of Science and Technology in the 1970's. It currently operates under the BEC's Division of Emergency Response and Technical Assessment (DERTA). DERTA is one of the most technically accredited groups in the country and continues to receive specialized training in the use of highly advanced instrumentation at the cutting edge of technology. In the light of recent events, DERTA's Haz Mat Unit has been expanded to include the Weapons of Mass Destruction Group (WMD) with particular emphasis on biological and chemical warfare agent detection. This group cross trains with various agencies throughout New York City including FBI, NYPD, Bomb Squad, and the Department of Health. Keane Leitch is a member of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Unit in the Hazardous Materials division of BEC.

DEP: You've been worked at DEP for a while - how did you get your start with the Agency?

KL: I've been an official DEP employee for two years - but I actually worked for DEP while I was in college. I spent two years as a summer intern in the organic lab. I studied biochemistry, which means there are basically two options to pursue: medicine or pharmaceuticals - I ended up working for a vitamin manufacturer on Long Island and a pharmaceutical company in New Jersey for a while specializing in inhalation formulations. When I first graduated from college, though, my DEP supervisor had suggested I interview with Hazardous Materials. I did, and two years later they gave me a call.

DEP: When you were first hired, what did you do for DEP?

KL: I started with the Right-to-Know group. Basically, Right-to-Know keeps databases of all the facilities in the City that store hazardous materials, and what materials are stored in them, so if there's an emergency at one of the buildings, responders know immediately what substances they're dealing with. They also keep records of risk management plans on file for large facilities.

(continued on reverse ...)

KEEPING OUR WATER SAFE: THE DEP POLICE DIVISION

The DEP's Police Division's (DEP PD) mission is to ensure the safety of DEP personnel and the security of our facilities and infrastructure. Right now, DEP PD is working to strengthen its capacity even further, focusing on personnel enhancements, comprehensive training programs, and the addition of state of the art technology and equipment. As the Police Division expands its capabilities, it is also working to reflect a proactive and progressive protection policy, while remaining responsive to the needs of communities its policies affect.

The DEP Police Division has, over the past year, gone through a period of reorganization and expansion, resulting in a number of specialized subdivisions and units for the department.

The Environmental Enforcement division's responsibilities include patrols and short-term investigations relating to crime, terrorism, and intentional and unintentional pollution. The division performs its duties throughout the watersheds, and has response capability throughout all of New York City's five boroughs. DEP PD's Detective Bureau and Intelligence Division is responsible for long-term investigations covering crime, terrorism, and pollution. DEP PD Detectives are also assigned to the NYPD's Intelligence Division and the FBI's Joint Terrorism Task Force.

In addition to the Environmental Enforcement unit and the Detective Bureau and Intelligence Division, DEP PD has a Special Operations Division consisting of a number of highly specialized units: two seven-member Emergency Service teams; a fourteen-member Strategic Patrol unit protection infrastructure; a four-dog Canine unit; a Special Projects unit; a full-time Aviation unit surveying the entire watershed; and an Environmental Police Academy, which provides 20 weeks of certified basic recruit academy training, including 830 hours of environmental law, police science, and firearms training.

The DEP Police Division exists to serve you and the people of New York City and the watershed communities, but it also relies on your eyes and ears – please remember to report dangerous, suspicious and unusual activity to the DEP Police Division at 1-888-426-7433. In an emergency, dial 9-1-1.



(Harbor Water Quality, cont'd ...) requirements that the US Environmental Protection Agency mandates.

Another of the Marine Division's responsibilities is to run DEP's Shoreline Survey Program. The Division maintains and operates three shoreline service vessels, the *Neptune*, the *Poseldon*, and the *Clinton Morris*, which a team of BWT inspectors use to identify and monitor outfalls along the shoreline of the City, providing early detection of raw sewage discharges. DEP can also use the vessels in emergency monitoring situations and for monitoring water quality during the beach season.

The Marine Division's Sludge Transportation program uses three motorized vessels, the *North River*, *Newtown Creek*, and *Owl's Head*, to carry sludge – the solid byproduct of the wastewater treatment process – from wastewater treatment plants that lack dewatering facilities to those that do. Dewatering allows us to remove 90% of the water from sludge, resulting in a more compact "cake" of biosolids. Sludge vessels have been part of New York City's sludge transportation system since the 1930s – before they went into operation, the City actually deposited sludge directly into the waters surrounding the wastewater treatment plants.

(Keane Leitch, cont'd ...)

DEP: Since you started working for DEP, you've changed divisions? What are you involved with now?

KL: I specialize in biological and explosive materials for the Weapons of Mass Destruction unit. Basically, we respond to reports of unknown substances, like an unidentified white powder found at a location. Even though we're all trained as chemists, in order to stay on top of things we're constantly reading and training across disciplines with experts in various fields. On top of that, our unit is one of the most specialized in the City, using our mobile laboratory when we're on-scene. It's an amazing tool and was specially constructed for our unit. It's exciting because we're employing an actual laboratory when we're in the field, and we're using techniques and instruments that are proven to work – so dependable that they would stand up in court as evidence. We're straddling both worlds – work in the field and in a lab; it makes us unlike any other civilian unit in the City.

DEP: What's your favorite part of doing what you do every day?

KL: Well, every day is something different – that's what I'd say is the most interesting. We always have the chance to learn in the field, and we're always working with other agencies, like the Department of Health or the Bomb Squad or the Joint Terrorism Task Force, so I'm exposed to a broad base of how different parts of the City work. And it's never boring – when you get to work, you're never sure what your day is going to look like. With all that we do, I can definitely say that I'm always learning something new.

LEARNING IS FUN WITH DEP IN YOUR SCHOOL!

DEP's Office of Education is ready to kick-off the 2003-2004 school year with a variety of free, inquiry-based education resources for teachers, students, parents and curriculum specialists. Education staff travels throughout the five boroughs and beyond, providing professional development workshops, classroom visits, assembly presentations, interpretive field experiences, assistance with curriculum and research project development and much more. Printed material, including the popular New York City's Water Saver's Workbook and the special New York City edition of The Magic Schoolbus at the Waterworks (and a guide for teachers) is also made available in class-sets.

A highlight of the school year is DEP's annual Water Conservation Art & Poetry Contest where fifth and sixth grade students reveal their knowledge of water through artistic expression. Thousands of students have participated in this program since it began 17 years ago. Some of their beautiful work adorns DEP's publications.

"Dear DEP:

Thank you sooooo much for teaching us not to waste water. I would also like to thank the ones who provided water for us. I really learned a lot about water reservoirs and other things too. Right after school I went back home and told them about saving water. My favorite part was when we were making rain for the mountains. Water is really important in this world; without it people can't survive. I guess saving water also means that you are saving the earth."

(From a NYC Student)

Special exhibitions in museums and libraries, theatrical performances and partnerships with other education organizations complement this comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, hands-on approach to learning. In other words, learning is fun with DEP!

If you would like to find out more about DEP's education resources, please contact Kim Estes-Fradis, Director of Education, or Doreen J. Bader, M.S., Research Scientist/Environmental Educator, both reachable at ext. 3506.

Ideas for the next newsletter? Send them to Ryan Purdy, at rpurdy@dep.nyc.gov.

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POST SERVICE & WELFARE OFFICER
S. J. ASCIONE, P.C.C.

**Department of Water Supply
Gas and Electricity Post No. 1008
THE AMERICAN LEGION**



October 2003

P.O. BOX 260334
BELLEROSE, NY 11426-0334
718-229-9153



**Season Greeting
To All Employees**

Please Be Generous

"57 Years Of Service"

Once again the **Department of Water supply, Gas and Electricity,**
American Legion Post #1008, is asking for *your support.* We have
been undertaking this drive for the past 57 years, since 1946.

Your contributions make it easier for us to *distribute* gifts to servicemen and servicewomen. We visit several Veterans Administration Medical Centers **between** St. Albans, Queens and Albany N.Y. We also distribute sundry items toiletries and Canteen Books. *The Ladies Auxiliary has a Holiday Gift Shop at the 24th Street VA Medical Center and we have given them items such as ladies gifts, and monetary donations* which the Hospitalized Veteran selects for his family at no cost to him. *These gifts are than wrapped and sent to their families for the holidays.*

Most of US spend time with our families on the holidays - **Do not let the Hospitalized Veteran feel left out.** The sacrifices they made during the time of war make it possible for us to enjoy the Holidays and our way of living.

Please Be Generous With Your Gifts, The Veterans Have Been Most Generous In Theirs.

Please, Let Us Not Forget Them This Holiday Season.

Co-Chairman:

Sal J. Ascione *Past Post Commander*
Past County Commander
Past Dept. Vice Commander

Joseph Spina *Past Post Commander*

Robert La Casa *Past Post Commander*

George Hinz
Legionally Yours,
George Hinz
Commander

PAST COMMANDERS

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*DECEASED

Please Mail Your Contribution To The Above Address
Make Checks Payable To American Legion Post #1008 - Your Help Is Needed

9/11 memo reveals asbestos 'cover-up'

Ground Zero

By SAM SMITH

An Environmental Protection Agency memo claims city and federal officials concealed data that showed lower Manhattan air was clouded with asbestos after the World Trade Center collapse.

And officials sat on the alarming information even as they told the public it was safe to return downtown, the internal memo says.

Testing by the city Department of Environmental Protection showed the air downtown had more than double the level of asbestos considered safe for humans, claimed federal EPA environmental scientist Cate Jenkins, who supplied the memo to The Post.

The data, which Jenkins says she culled from state records, appear damning.

On the day after the attack, the memo claims, city test results from the corner of Centre and Chambers streets and from the corner of Spruce and Gold streets showed asbestos concentration at about twice the level considered safe by the EPA.

The city did not release this information to the public, Jenkins says.

The next day, Sept. 13, city tests were "over-



Air scare

Air test results taken around Ground Zero shortly after the WTC attack. Safe levels of asbestos are below 70 structures per square centimeter.

9/12/01	Centre St. and Chambers St.	123.73 structures
9/13/01	Spruce St. and Gold St.	157.48
9/13/01	Murray St. and Church St.	overloaded*
9/15/01	Fulton St. and Church St.	overloaded
9/15/01	Liberty St. and Broadway	overloaded
9/16/01	Cedar St. and Broadway	overloaded
9/16/01	Washington St. and Park Place	102.36
9/16/01	Fulton St. between Church St. and Broadway	overloaded

*Overloaded means levels were so high tests could not determine exact amounts.

loaded" with asbestos in the air — so much that the lab could not conclude precise amounts — along Church Street.

Again, the information was withheld, the memo claims.

When the city published the test results for the weeks following 9/11 on its

Web site in February 2002, there were 17 instances where the data was either understated or left blank, Jenkins asserts in her report.

"New York City could wiggle out of the [claim of] concealment, because they weren't making any explicit statements about data at the time," Jenkins told The

Post. "But the EPA can't wiggle out of this. They said the air was safe at the same time they were coordinating data with the city."

To drive her point home, Jenkins compares statements made by the EPA on the same day test data was showing dangerous levels of asbestos.

On Sept. 18, then-EPA ad-

ministrator Christie Whitman said the public in lower Manhattan was not being exposed to "excessive levels of asbestos."

That same day, city testing data, some of which was later made public, showed asbestos levels 50 percent higher and more above what her agency considered safe, the memo states.

The date of Sept. 11, 2002, was mistakenly put on a plaque attached to a fence at Ground Zero, officials admitted yesterday.

The incorrect date remained on one of the memorial plaques for nearly two years as countless thousands visited the 9/11/01 attack site and presumably, saw the error.

That was until this past Monday, when 28-year-old Justin Matley spotted the error and fired off an e-mail to the Port Authority.

The PA acted immediately. "As soon as we were told about it, we took the sign down," said PA spokesman Steve Coleman. "It is in the process of being replaced."

Todd Venezia

NYC Post
07/04

HIGH LEVELS OF MERCURY FOUND Certain fish caught in New York City reservoirs and a number of Adirondack lakes have been found to contain elevated levels of mercury, which makes them unhealthy to eat often, according to the State Health Department. It has issued specific warnings about fish in three upstate reservoirs and 10 lakes in the Adirondacks. While officials have only recently begun testing for mercury in the Adirondacks, reservoir water is regularly tested and is considered safe. But health officials have advised fishermen to eat no more than one meal a month of large brown trout from the Neversink Reservoir, large yellow perch from the Pepacton Reservoir and smallmouth bass or walleye from the Schoharie Reservoir. *Anthony DePalma (NYT)*

NYT
7/15/04