

Avaltroni, Robert

From: Avaltroni, Robert
Sent: Saturday, April 06, 2002 12:24 AM
To: Raffo, Barbara
Subject: FW: Buildings-Parks-Data Group meeting; Jim's outline of overall scop e

Barbara,

Mike asked if you would attend with him.

Thanks,

Jane

From: Ilan, Lee

Sent: Thursday, April 04, 2002 6:50 PM
To: Adrian Benepe; Alan Leidner; Alessandra Sumowicz; Anita Richichi; Anita Sher; Anne Mari Santangelo; Barry Dinerstein; Ben Mojica; Bob Adams; Bob Avaltroni; Bob Williams; Brad Gair; Brian Clarke; Carl Johnson - DEC; Cesar Pereira; Christopher Zeppie; cwelsh@cdc.gov; Dana Tulis; David Ippolito; David Klasfeld; David Nussbaum; Dawn Roberts; Diana Chapin; Dore LaPosta- EPA; dosepu@attglobal.net; Doug Williamson; Edward Gabriel; Elizabeth McCabe; Elizabeth Palladino; Eric Kim; Erica D'Avanzo; Erin Stevens; Frank McCarton; gguzi@panynj.gov; Haeda Mihaltses; Harold Shultz; Heidi Rubinstein; Jake Cooper; James Miller; Jane Maldonado; Jessica Leighton; Joe Picciano; John Katsorhis; Josh Sirefman; Judy Pincus; Kathryn Tannert Niang; Kathy Callahan; Kelly McKinney; Kerry Kelly; Kym Spell; Lai-sun Yee; Laurel Blatchford; Lisa Sacks; manimal88@earthlink.net; Mark Silberman; Mark Topping; Mary Ellen Kris; Mary Mears; michelled@buildings.nyc.gov; Mike Gilsean; Pat Clark- OSHA; PESH- Maureen Cox; Rich Wager; Robert Greene; Robert L. Chinery; Robert Tranter; Ron Tramontano; Sam Benson; Sarah Knapp; Shuchi Batra; snb23@juno.com; Steven Levi; Susan Amron; Susan Kupferman; Sven Rodenbeck; Sylvia Pryce; Terry Weiss; Vincent Coluccio
Subject: Buildings-Parks-Data Group meeting; Jim's outline of overall scop e

Dear Colleagues-

We will have a meeting of the Buildings-Parks-Data group at 11:30 am on Tues, 9 April at 100 Gold St, 2nd floor, Queens Room.
 Please attend if your agency has any testing/sampling data, and be prepared to discuss what it will take to digitize this information, what resources your agency needs to do so, and what categories you believe should ideally be included in the database. Please send a sample of the type of data you have to Doug Williamson (dwilliamson@plangraphics.com) in advance of the meeting.

Also, attached is the outline that Jim presented at the end of Wednesday's Task Force meeting.
 Thanks, Lee

Ms. Lee Ilan
 Senior Environmental Planner
 Mayor's Office of Environmental Coordination
 100 Gold Street, Room 2605
 New York, NY 10038
 Tel. 212-788-2929
 Fax 212-788-2941



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



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(718) DEP-HELP

lilan@cityhall.nyc.gov <<mailto:lilan@cityhall.nyc.gov>>
URL: www.nyc.gov/html/moec <<http://www.nyc.gov/html/moec>>

—Original Message—

From: Jim Miller [<mailto:jmiller@health.nyc.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, April 03, 2002 4:27 PM
To: lilan@cityhall.nyc.gov
Subject: outline of overall scope

This is the handout from today's meeting.



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Status Report on Indoor Air Quality and Lower Manhattan Task Force Activities

Public Outreach

- Hotline—opened 3/11/02
- Public Information Campaign
- Information Clearinghouse
- Website
- Public Polling

Buildings and Parks

- Inventory and Clean-up of Building Exteriors
- Inventory and Clean-up of Parks
- Inventory of Building Indoor Characteristics, Testing, and Cleaning
 - Fill Data Gaps (as needed)
 - Authority to Receive and Release Indoor Testing and Cleaning Information
- Contaminants of Concern/Benchmarks
 - Determination of Background Levels
 - Assemble existing data
 - Fill data gaps (as needed)
 - Contaminants Not of Concern
- Assessment of Cleaning Methods for Safety and Efficacy
- Mapping Categories of Indoor Dust Exposure
- Cleaning Requirements/Recommendations for Each Category of Indoor Dust Exposure
- Assurance That Requirements/Recommendations Are Followed

Health Effects

- Letter to Physicians
- Registries
- Studies

WTC Worksite

- Use of Low Sulfur Fuel
- Modification of Barge Operations
- Reduction in generator use (switch to regular power supply)

Charting Task Force Progress

- School Enrollment
- Food Service Permits
- Commercial and Residential Property Sales and Vacancy Rates

Blue Ribbon Panel

Citizens Advisory Panel



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Avaltroni, Robert

From: Avaltroni, Robert
Sent: Tuesday, April 09, 2002 11:47 PM
To: Maldonado, Jane 001
Subject: FW: Residential Asbestos Sampling Results; 04/03/02 DRAFT: Not for Public Release

From: Vincent Coluccio

Sent: Tuesday, April 09, 2002 10:23 AM
To: rcwl@cdc.gov; svrl@cdc.gov; avaltronir@dep.nyc.gov; dianac@dep.nyc.gov; michaelgi@dep.nyc.gov; callahan.kathy@epa.gov; laposta.dore@epa.gov; maddaloni.mark@epa.gov; tulis.dana@epa.gov; Thomas Frieden; Wilfredo Lopez
Cc: Caroline Bragdon; Christopher D'Andrea; Greg Butler; Jessica Leighton; Jim Miller; Jeanine Prudhomme; Kelly McKinney; Nancy Jeffery
Subject: Residential Asbestos Sampling Results; 04/03/02 DRAFT: Not for Public Release

Per my email of last week, we would like to obtain any comments you may have on the attached draft sampling results. Please communicate any comments to me before 3 PM today.

Thank you

Vincent Coluccio, DrPH
 NYC DOH
 Phone: 914 671 4072
 Email: vcolucci@health.nyc.gov
 Fax: 212- 431-2585

Attached is a revised draft spreadsheet of NYCDOH/ATSDR residential sampling results, for asbestos samples obtained November 4 through December 11, 2001.

For your information I have also attached a copy of the Sampling Plan for this study.

Please review this document and provide me with any comments by Monday, April 8. Our plan is to finalize this document for public release next week.

Feel free to contact me with any questions or comments.

Thank You

Vincent Coluccio, DrPH
 NYC DOH
 Phone: 914 671 4072
 Email: vcolucci@health.nyc.gov



NYC ATSDR Sampling
Plan.pdf



Asbestos _FG_public
version 4-...

Fax: 212- 431-2585

Ambient and Indoor Sampling for Public Health Evaluations of Residential Areas Near World Trade Center - Sampling Protocol

Following the WTC disaster, the New York City Department of Health working with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and the New York State Department of Health conducted indoor and dust sampling in 30 residential buildings in Lower Manhattan. The sampling plan for this investigation is provided below.

Foreword - February 26, 2002

This protocol was used by the New York City Department of Health in collaboration with the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, and the federal World Trade Center Environmental Assessment Working Group to conduct a limited investigation (November 4 - December 11, 2001) of residential areas near and around the World Trade Center. Prior to implementing the investigation, this protocol was reviewed by members of the federal World Trade Center Environmental Assessment Working Group. Formed on September 15, 2001, the working group is made up of representatives from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Department of Labor. The purpose of the group is to coordinate public health and occupational sampling and data review among the three federal agencies in support of the New York City Department of Health and the New York State Department of Health. In addition, the protocol was reviewed by representatives of the New York State Department of Health, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, the New York City Department of Environmental Protection, and the New York City Department of Health. On October 26, 2001, the New York City Department of Health, Institutional Review Board approved the protocol.

Sampling of the residential areas occurred from November 4 through December 11, 2001, and was conducted by U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Officers detailed to the New York City Department of Health with assistance from the New York City Department of Health. It is anticipated that the final report concerning this limited pilot investigation will be available in May 2002. However, the New York City Department of Health will provide participants in this investigation and the public with relevant public health information as soon as data analysis and interpretation permit. On February 8, 2002, the New York City Department of Health did provide the participants with preliminary results regarding the amount of asbestos detected in air and settled dust. This information, along with the amount of fibrous glass detected in settled dust, was also provided to the general public.

**October 26, 2001, Protocol for
Ambient and Indoor Sampling for Public Health Evaluations of
Residential Areas Near World Trade Center, New York, New York**

I. Introduction

Prior to November 4, 2001, this sampling protocol was developed to assess potential exposures to airborne and settled surface dust that entered residential areas following the collapse of the World Trade Center (WTC) buildings. The collapse of the WTC buildings resulted in a large number of residents being evacuated from their homes. Since the collapse, some residents have not re-occupied their apartments/homes near the WTC. Many of these residents have either visited to assess damage or to clean. Many have re-occupied their homes, and it is anticipated that more residents will soon be moving back. To date, environmental sampling efforts have focused on rescue/recovery areas (occupational); some sampling of commercial buildings to ensure office worker safety; and ambient (outdoor) air sampling for asbestos in a number of residential/commercial areas. Additional sampling is needed to assess possible WTC-related contaminants in residential areas—both indoors and outside.

Surface dust and debris containing asbestos have been found in lower Manhattan. Asbestos has been detected in personal air samples of rescue and recovery workers. In addition, low levels of asbestos have been detected in air samples collected at the WTC perimeter. Crystalline silica quartz has been detected in some of the 30 settled dust samples collected by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). Although most samples contained less than 5%, some samples contained from 15-20% crystalline silica quartz. Of the twelve personal air samples from the work site that have been analyzed for respirable crystalline silica, no detectable levels were found.

Dust, bulk, and air samples (mostly on or near the work site), as well as surface runoff water, river sediment, and river water have been analyzed for other contaminants, including metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The low levels of these contaminants that have been found do not indicate an immediate need to conduct widespread environmental testing for them.

Materials in airborne dust that may be of more immediate health concern—especially to residents who are returning to lower Manhattan—are those that can cause eye, nose, and throat irritation. Materials that can be inhaled or respired from airborne dust may cause respiratory irritation and exacerbation of pre-existing problems such as asthma, emphysema, and cardiopulmonary disease. Analysis of WTC-related residential surface and airborne dust, both indoors and outdoors, is to 1) respond to public concerns, 2) determine if residents are being exposed to concentrations of materials that may be of public health concern; 3) determine whether areas already cleaned (inside and outside environments) contain materials that may be of public health

concern; and 4) provide information to the public on the potential health implications (or lack of implications) of the sample results.

During October 2001, information from residents supported the need to further assess potential indoor and outdoor environmental health issues. Burning throats have been reported to be a common problem in the recently re-occupied residential areas. Residents in south Battery Park City, whose windows were open at the time of the WTC collapse, have settled dust in their homes. Some have disposed of furniture, stereo equipment, etc., because they were covered with "ash and dust." Homes in part of the Tribeca zone (Chambers Street to Murray Street, west of Broadway) are not yet occupied, but were reported to have roofs covered with hand-sized chunks of insulation-like material that contain small pieces of mica-like material. In addition, the mica-like material has clogged roof drains and resulted in standing pools of water on residential roof tops.

II. Sampling Objective

The **overall objective** of this sampling is to provide results upon which public health agencies can further determine the potential for environmental exposures to WTC collapse-related materials and possible health implications of the exposures. Sampling will characterize ambient and indoor airborne and potentially airborne particles (surface dust) in residential areas of lower Manhattan from the collapse of WTC. Specifically, the objective is:

Characterize the make-up and size distribution of settled dust and airborne breathing zone dust in residential areas—both indoors and outside—near the WTC. This information will be used to further determine if materials are present in air at levels of public health concern; and if materials are present in settled surface dust that can be re-entrained and result in continued exposures.

Sample locations will be selected in a concentric circle pattern, starting close to the WTC. Section V, Residence Selection/Sampling rationale, of this protocol describes this approach.

Note: The sampling objective/approach is focused on contaminants that emanated from the collapse of the WTC towers and that might cause health problems. However, this investigation will not be able to conclude if contaminants/materials are actually from the disaster. The contaminants that have been selected for testing might be present in some areas from other sources. Examples include: cooking on a stove top can increase indoor airborne particulate matter; vehicle exhaust can increase outdoor airborne particulate matter; recent home renovation can result in an increase in levels of gypsum, fiberglass, etc. in the air and surface dust.

III. Data and Quality Assurance

Co-located samples will be collected in 10% of the air samples. While not a true duplicate, evaluation of the results will provide some information on the quality of the sampling technique. Generally, analysis of duplicate samples should be within +/- 25% of each other.

At least two field blanks (or 10% of samples submitted, whichever is greater) per air sample method per sample team will be submitted with the air samples collected each day. Blank cassettes should be opened at the same time as the sample cassettes are opened (just prior to sampling). Blank cassettes will be recapped and stored in a clean area (e.g., closed bag or box) with the covers from the sampling cassettes during the sampling period. Each air sampling pump will be calibrated with a representative sampling device in-line before and after sample collection. Sample flow rates will be documented in the sampling log. The average of pre- and post-calibration flow rates will be used as the sample flow rate, for sample volume calculations.

Dust samples will be collected using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmental Response Team (ERT) indoor dust sampling standard operating procedure (SOP). Duplicate samples are not feasible with indoor surface dust sample collection. Co-located samples (samples collected from adjacent areas of the floor) will be collected in 10% of the indoor surface dust sample locations. While not a true duplicate, evaluation of the results will provide some information on the variability of contaminants in the dust.

Samples should not be packaged in untreated polystyrene—electrostatic forces may cause fiber loss from some sample filters.

Chain of custody will be established and maintained throughout sample collection, transport, and analysis of the samples. Laboratory analysis shall follow all method-required quality assurance and quality control procedures.

All samples collected, unless analyzed with destructive methods, will be archived until further notice.

IV. Sampling Parameters

Parameter	Sample Type	Indoor/Outdoor	Rationale for Selection
Asbestos	breathing ht., time-weighted air	I/O	Known use in building construction, evidence of presence in early air sampling and in settled dust, known inhalation carcinogen
Inhalable ($<100\mu\text{m}$)* thoracic ($<10\mu\text{m}$)* respirable ($<4\mu\text{m}$)* respirable ($<2.5\mu\text{m}$)	breathing ht., time-weighted, air	I/O	To determine relative amounts of each air fraction present and to have each fraction analyzed for silica, gypsum, mica, fiberglass, and calcite to qualitatively determine potential hazards
Respirable crystalline silica	breathing ht., time-weighted, air	I/O	Known component of concrete, evidence of presence in some settled dust samples, known inhalation carcinogen.
pH**	dust	I/O	Concrete has a high pH, if dust has a high pH, it may be contributing to reported symptoms of eyes, nose, and throat (ENT) irritation
Asbestos**	dust	I/O	Determine if asbestos is present in dust
gypsum, silica, mica, fiberglass, calcite**	dust	I/O	Associated with building materials (concrete, drywall) and known to be irritating to ENT

* results will be used to better understand the potential for ENT and respiratory irritation, and possibly for determining the possibility of acute/chronic health problems. Results will assist in providing information/recommendations to the public (e.g., what is contributing to irritation, how to reduce exposures)

** to assist in characterizing dust that can become airborne (re-entrainment of settled dust that may be the source of continuing air contamination), and to make recommendations for outdoor dust remediation