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Subject: 125 Cedar Sampling Protocol



125 cedar.wpd

Attached is our recommendations for sampling at 125 Cedar Street. I will fax the referenced documents to you at 718-595-4544.

(See attached file: 125 cedar.wpd)

Recommended Sampling Protocols for 125 Cedar Street

- 1) Sample for WTC COPCs (lead, PAHs, dioxin, asbestos, fibrous glass, and crystalline silica) and mercury in following procedures established in the WTC Indoor Air Pre-Cleanup Pilot Study.
- 2) Air samples should be collected for asbestos, fibrous glass and silica. Settled dust (wipe samples) should be collected before and after cleaning for lead, mercury, dioxin and PAHs. Aggressive air sampling techniques specified in the Monitoring Contractor SOW should be used.
- 3) Sampling and analytical methods for lead, PAHs, dioxin, asbestos, fibrous glass, and crystalline silica are specified in the WTC Indoor Air/Environments Monitoring - Sampling and Analytical Procedures for Background and Pilot Cleanup Studies. Mercury wipe samples should be collected in accordance with procedures specified in HUD Appendix 13.1. Mercury wipes should be analyzed in accordance with EPA Method SW-846 7471A.
- 4) Sampling frequency is specified in the Pre-Cleanup and Post Cleanup Pilot Study Sampling Matrices. Mercury wipes should be collected at the same frequency and locations specified for lead wipes.
- 5) Tier III benchmarks specified in Indoor Air Assessment: Selecting Contaminants of Potential Concern and Setting Health Based Benchmarks for asbestos in air (0.0009 f/cc PCMe), lead in settled dust (<25 ug/ft²) and dioxin in settled dust (<4ng/m²) should be used as primary clearance levels for the cleanup (i.e. cleaning should not be considered complete unless these levels are achieved).
- 6) Tier III benchmarks specified in Indoor Air Assessment: Selecting Contaminants of Potential Concern and Setting Health Based Benchmarks for fibrous glass in air (<0.01 f/cc), crystalline silica in air (0.5 ug/m³), PAHs in settled dust (<0.3mg/m²) should be used as secondary clearance levels for the cleanup. In addition, EPA has developed a secondary clearance level for mercury of of between 1 and 2 mg/m². Secondary clearance levels should be considered in determining the need for additional cleanup, however failure to meet these levels would not automatically trigger recleaning.