

Variable Name	Description	Response Options	Field Type
Unique_ID	A number that is assigned to the record after it is entered into the main spreadsheet		Numeric
DocumentId	The number we assign to a document we receive that helps DOH find the sample within all of the documents (see binder).		Numeric
SampleID	Sample Identification/Number, usually included by the reporting agency. If it isn't, please create one and indicate so on the hard copy		Text
Analyte	The substance(Analyte) that the Laboratory is testing for. Formerly compound_name	Asbestos VOC Lead Coliform PM 2.5 PM 10 SO2 CO NO2 O3 Pesticide/PCB	Text
Sub_Analyte	If noted, the specific subtype of compound. Example: Asbestos samples can have "subtypes" like Chrysotile, Amosite, etc. VOC's can be specific, like Benzene, Toluene, Acetone. Formerly Compound sub-type	Chrysotile Amosite	Text
Agency	The Agency that is reporting the samples. Samples can either be collected by the Testing Agency or contracted out to a company (not yet rec'd data from NIOSH) Formerly Testing_Agency	EPA DEP ConEd DEC NYCDOH NYSDOH OSHA SCA Union of Operating Engineers	Text
Lab	The Laboratory that was responsible for analyzing the sample Formerly Testing Lab		Text
Date_Sampled	The date that the sample was collected in the field		Date
StartTime_Sampled	The time (or time frame) that the sample was taken		Military Time
County	If not NYC borough, please list city and state	Manhattan Brooklyn Queens Bronx New Jersey	Text
SiteName_or_Address	Description of area where sample was taken or name of sample location (if sentinel site then Location #A, or else corner of Murray between W. Broadway and Church)		Text
Build Floor	The floor where the sample was taken (if applicable)		Text
1_North/south street or avenue	The primary street that runs in a North/South Direction	see pull down list	Text
2_North/south street or avenue	The secondary street that runs in a North/South Direction	see pull down list	Text
1_East/West street	The primary street that runs in a East/West Direction	see pull down list	Text
2_East/West street	The secondary street that runs in a East/West Direction	see pull down list	Text

Variable Name	Description	Response Options	Field Type
Test_medium	The material or environment where the sample was collected. Formerly test medium/matrix	Ambient air Bulk_Dust Dust - micro vacuum Indoor ambient Air Personal air monitoring Water Sediment	Text
SampleDuration	The time that elapsed while collecting sample Formerly Sampling Duration		Text
Code_DetectionLimit	A qualifier included in the sample result. NA = Not Analyzed due to overloading of particulates. ND = Not Detectible ~ low	> < ND NA	Text
Results_concentration	The sample results.The result should be expressed as an integer (Do not include <,>).		Numeric
Unit	The unit of measurement that the sample results were reported in. Formerly Unit of Measurement	fibers/cc or s/cc f/mm2 or s/mm2 ug/m3 ppm ppb percent mf/L mg/kg J	Text
Analysis_Method	The specific method that the laboratory used to analyze the samples e.g. (PCM, TEM, PLM)		Text
Time Standard	Indicates if the sample result is based on a calculation, like a Time Weighted Average (TWA) or Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL).	TWA [time, unit] STEL [time, unit] Avg Max Hr Avg	Text
Date DOH Recd Test	The date when DOH received a copy of the results		Date
PAM Activity	The type of activity being done during PAM sampling		Text
Comments	Additional descriptive information / relevant information that does not fit into an existing variable.		Text

STEL

Short term exposure limit. Averaged over 15 minute period or 30 minutes period; STEL is peak exposure. Otherwise, do a duration sampling to get a TWA

TWA: time weighted average

DUST

For measure dust by personal air monitoring, use a MIE portable data RAM dust monitor. In our spreadsheet call the Analyte: **TOTAL DUST, <10 microns** (ConEd data specified that it's <10 microns)

PCM

Phase contrast microscopy. 0.1 fibers per cc by PCM method is the US-OSHA permissible exposure limit for 8 hour time weighted average (TWA).

Take a filter, suck in air through it. Counts how many fibers per filter area; can then translate that into a concentration depending on the volume of air that was sucked in. The detection limit can change depending on the volume of air that was sucked in (e.g., lower air volume, lower detection limit). PCM is not able to distinguish btw asbestos, or fiberglass, or other fibers.

TCM

Transmission electron microscopy (electron microscope). Characterizes the fibers and specifically identifies asbestos fibers by zapping it with an electron beam; if the fiber melts then it is not asbestos.

Do TEM analysis and compare the S/mm2 per filter paper to the number 70. If at least 1200 liters in a sample, then can compare to clearance level of below 70. (sample is not considered reliable if there are fewer than 500 (?) liters.) Though TEM is most commonly expressed in S/mm2, it can be expressed in fibers per cc b/c know how many cubic cc air went through (pulled in a known volume of air and know the surface area, then know how many fibers per cc were in the sample). 0.01 f/cc by TEM method is approximately equivalent to indoor clearance level for residences or schools.

PLM

Polarized light microscopy. The analysis method for bulk sampling. The percent of asbestos in a sample.

PEL

Personal exposure limit – the threshold for occupational exposure like the personal air monitoring

PM2.5

Threshold is 65 ug/m3