

Summary of Asbestos Sampling Results 66 Frankfort St and 90 Gold St, New York, NY

Date sampled: November 20, 2001

Four locations were sampled in your complex: inside two private residences (one in the 66 Frankfort Street building and one in the 90 Gold Street building), in an indoor lobby, and at a nearby outdoor area (see tables below for sampling results). Air samples were collected in each of the four locations by using vacuum pumps to draw air past a filter that was suspended at the height of a person's breathing level.

One settled dust sample was collected at each of the indoor locations. Indoor dust and debris samples were collected on a filter by vacuuming surfaces. Outdoor dust samples were collected only when there was visible dust and debris to obtain bulk material. No dust was available for bulk sampling outside of your building.

The collected material was weighed, viewed under a microscope, and/or chemically processed to determine the types and quantities of substances present. The materials are being analyzed for fibers such as asbestos, fiberglass, synthetics (e.g. man-made materials such as nylon and polyester), cellulose (e.g. cotton, paper), silica, and for other minerals and small particles.

ASBESTOS AIR TEST RESULTS

Results of all of the air samples taken from your complex were less than 0.001 fibers per cubic centimeter (f/cc). These are well below the standard set for indoor air quality of 0.01 f/cc. The air results from your complex are comparable to the air results from buildings located above 59th Street, which are not expected to have been impacted by WTC materials. In the homes above 59th Street, levels of fibers found in the air ranged from less than 0.001 f/cc to 0.003 f/cc. This indicates that the air levels for fibers from your building are similar to those seen in areas not impacted by the dust from the WTC collapse.

The air samples tested from directly outside and in the lobby of your building were taken during normal daily activity. The two air samples from the unoccupied apartments were taken after the dust in the apartment was aggressively "stirred up" to ensure that an accurate sample of particles would be present. All air samples were examined in a laboratory for fibers using the Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) method.

Airborne fibers as determined by PCM analysis: An air sample is collected by pulling air through a filter. The filter catches fibers and is sent to a laboratory to determine the number of fibers in the air. Phase contrast microscopy identifies fibers based on size and shape, but not the specific type of fiber. Therefore, the fibers seen by PCM include asbestos fibers as well as other fibers, such as textiles, fiberglass, and cellulose, which might be present in your home. The PCM analysis assumes that all fibers present were asbestos. Therefore, less hazardous fibers that may have been present, such as textiles or fiberglass, are counted along with the asbestos fibers,

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and the total fiber count is then compared to the asbestos standard. If the results were above 0.003 f/cc using the PCM methodology, additional analysis was performed to determine whether any of the fibers were asbestos. In this building, additional analysis was not warranted since the air sampling results in your building were not greater than 0.003 f/cc.

Results of Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) testing of air at 66 Frankfort St and 90 Gold St., November 20, 2001

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-11	A-C-11 A-C-X-11 *	A-R1-11	A-R2-11
Concentration of Fibers in Air At this location (f/cc)**	<0.001	<0.001 <0.001 *	<0.001	<0.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air at comparison locations (f/cc)	<0.001 to 0.001	<0.001 to 0.002	<0.001 to 0.002	<0.001 to 0.003
NYC Re-occupancy Standard (f/cc)***	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

* Denotes a second air sample was taken at the same location for quality control purpose.

** f/cc is fibers in each cubic centimeter (cc) of air. This is calculated from the number of fibers seen on the air filter and the volume of air pulled through the filter measured in cubic centimeters.

*** New York City Department of Environmental Protection asbestos clearance criteria for post-abatement work (Rules of the City of New York, Title 15, Chapter 1)

ASBESTOS DUST TEST RESULTS

The dust and debris samples were examined by two different laboratory methods for asbestos fibers, Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM). PLM is used to define asbestos containing material in dust and debris. A material is considered to be asbestos containing material if it contains more than 1% asbestos using the PLM method. The PLM method only counts the larger asbestos fibers. TEM analysis can detect smaller fibers, but is not used for regulatory purposes on dust samples.

Asbestos was not detected in the indoor dust samples using the PLM method. Further analysis of the indoor dust by the more specific TEM method detected some asbestos in the unoccupied residences. Therefore the matter was referred to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection for follow-up inspection. One of the residences had not been cleaned since the collapse of the World Trade Center and it was unclear whether the other residence had been cleaned recently or not.

No asbestos was detected in the settled dust from the lobby by either method. Not enough dust was available for sampling in the outdoor area.

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Fibrous materials in dust found by PLM analysis: Polarized Light Microscopy identifies asbestos fibers by shape and optical characteristics. Other fibers such as fabric (synthetics), paper (cellulose) and fiberglass may be identified in the analysis. The laboratory analyst counts the fibers present to give an estimate of fiber content. PLM is used for regulatory purposes for dust samples.

Results of Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) testing of dust at 66 Frankfort St and 90 Gold St., November 20, 2001

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-11	VA-R1-11	VA-R2-11
Asbestos fibers (%)	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

Asbestos in dust as determined by TEM analysis: TEM analysis was conducted on all dust samples that showed asbestos content by PLM as less than 1%. TEM analysis is very specific, can detect smaller fibers of asbestos, and is subject to less interference. This analysis was done to confirm the PLM findings of no asbestos found. However, TEM analysis is not used for regulatory purposes for dust samples.

Results of Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) testing of dust at 66 Frankfort St and 90 Gold St., November 20, 2001

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-11	VA-R1-11	VA-R2-11
Asbestos fibers (%)	No Dust Available	None Detected	< 1%	1.5%