

Summary of Asbestos Sampling Results

16 Jay Street, New York, N.Y. 10013

Date sampled: December 1, 2001

Four locations were sampled at your building: inside two private residences, the lobby area, and 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

The air samples tested from directly outside, in the lobby of your building, and in the apartments were taken during normal daily activity. All air samples were examined in a laboratory for fibers using the Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) method.

Fibers were detected in three of the air samples. Only one of these (a level of 0.012 f/cc) was above the New York City re-occupancy standard (0.01 f/cc) by PCM analysis. For comparison, in the homes above 59th Street, the level of fibers found in the air ranged from less than 0.001 f/cc to 0.003 f/cc. Since the PCM air analysis includes non-asbestos fibers, the two highest samples were re-examined by a second laboratory method, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), to determine if any of those fibers were asbestos. No asbestos fibers were found in these two samples by TEM.

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, 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, as was found in one of the apartments in your building, additional analysis was performed to determine whether any of the fibers were asbestos.

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Results of Phase Contrast Microscopy (PCM) testing of air at 16 Jay Street, December 1, 2001

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-26	A-C-26	A-R1-26	A-R2-26
Concentration of Fibers in Air at 16 Jay Street (f/cc)*	0.001	0.004	0.012	< 0.001
Concentration of Fibers (f/cc) in comparison locations	<0.001 to 0.001	<0.001 to 0.002	<0.001 to 0.003	<0.001 to 0.003
NYC Re-Occupancy Standard (f/cc) **	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01

* 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 of air.

** 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 in air as determined by TEM analysis: TEM analysis is very specific and can distinguish between asbestos and non-asbestos fibers, such as textiles, fiberglass, or cellulose. This analysis determines if the fibers seen in the PCM analysis are asbestos, or if they are some other material. TEM analysis was conducted on all air samples that showed more than 0.003 f/cc in the air by PCM analysis. No asbestos fibers were found in the TEM analysis of the two air samples in your building where PCM levels exceeded 0.003 f/cc.²

Results of Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) testing of air at 16 Jay Street, Dec. 1, 2001

Area Sampled	Common	Residence 1
Sample Numbers	A-C-26	A-R1-26
Concentration of Asbestos Fibers in Air at 16 Jay Street (f/cc)*	< 0.001	< 0.001
Concentration of All Fibers in Air at comparison locations (f/cc)	< 0.001 to 0.003	< 0.001 to 0.003
NYC Re-occupancy Standard (f/cc)**	0.01	0.01

* 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 of air.

** 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)

² The TEM method employed here, NIOSH 7402, counts fibers of the same size as those detected by PCM analysis. Fibers reported here are greater than or equal to 5 microns in length and 0.25 microns in width.

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ASBESTOS DUST TEST RESULTS

In general, 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. Therefore, if results by PLM were not greater than 1% asbestos, the sample was then analyzed by the TEM method that does count the smaller fibers. However, TEM analysis is not used for regulatory purposes for dust samples.

No asbestos fibers were found in the dust samples from the common area or in the two residences by the PLM laboratory method. No dust was available to sample outside of your building. TEM analysis also did not detect any asbestos in the indoor dust.

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 16 Jay Street, December 1, 2001

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-26	VA-R1-26	VA-R2-26
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% (if sufficient quantities were available). TEM analysis is very specific, can detect smaller fibers of asbestos, and is subject to less interference. This analysis was done to confirm the above PLM findings of no asbestos found. TEM analysis is not used for regulatory purposes for dust samples.

Results of Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) testing of dust at 16 Jay Street, December 1, 2001

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-26	VA-R1-26	VA-R2-26
Asbestos fibers (%)	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected