

**Summary of Asbestos Sampling Results****Page 1 of 2**

Address: 333 Pearl St.

Date sampled: Nov 20, 2001

**Dust samples**

**Fibrous materials in dust found by Polarized Light Microscopy (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 as a percent.

| <b>Area Sampled</b>                              | <b>Outside</b>    | <b>Common</b> | <b>Residence 1</b> | <b>Residence 2</b> |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sample Numbers                                   | No Dust Available | VA-C-12       | VA-R1-12           | VA-R2-12           |
| Asbestos present in dust:<br>Chrysotile asbestos | No Dust Available | None Detected | None Detected      | None Detected      |

**Asbestos in dust as determined by Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM) Analysis:**

TEM analysis was conducted on all dust samples, which showed asbestos content, by PLM as less than 1%. TEM analysis is very specific, can detect smaller fibers of asbestos and is sensitive to fewer interferences. This analysis was done to confirm the PLM findings of no asbestos shown above.

| <b>Area Sampled</b>                    | <b>Outside</b>    | <b>Common</b> | <b>Residence 1</b> | <b>Residence 2</b> |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sample Numbers                         | No Dust Available | VA-C-12       | VA-R1-12           | VA-R2-12           |
| Asbestos present in dust<br>Chrysotile | No Dust Available | None Detected | None Detected      | None Detected      |

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**Air samples**

**Airborne fibers as determined by Phased Contrast Microscopy (PCM):** An air sample is collected by pulling air through a filter. The filter catches fibers and is then sent to a laboratory to determine what types of fibers were in the air. Phase contrast microscopy identifies fibers based on size and shape, but not mineral composition. Therefore, the fibers seen by PCM include asbestos fibers as well as other fibers, such as textiles, fiberglass, cellulose, which might be present in your home. By counting all fibers, we are being more protective of your health when we compare this to our screening value for asbestos fibers.

| <b>Area Sampled</b>                                       | <b>Outside</b> | <b>Common</b> | <b>Residence 1</b> | <b>Residence 2</b> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sample Numbers                                            | A-O-12         | A-C-12        | A-R1-12            | A-R2-12            |
| Concentration of Fibers in Air<br>At this location        | <.001          | <.001         | .001               | <.001              |
| Concentration of Fibers in Air<br>at background locations | <.001          | <.001 to .003 | <.001 to .003      | <.001 to .003      |
| Screening Value**                                         | .01 f/cc       | .01 f/cc      | .01 f/cc           | .01 f/cc           |

\*\*Screening Value – The NYC standard for asbestos in community and residential buildings is 0.01 fibers/cubic centimeter (f/cc) in indoor air. This standard is used for re-occupancy in an indoor area where asbestos was detected and removed.