



February 21, 2002

Mr. Robert Spatz
Recovery Physical Therapy
79 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038

Re: Air Monitoring, Basement Therapy Room, 79 Maiden Lane, New York, NY

Dear Mr. Spatz:

On February 12, 2002, Advanced Environmental Corp. performed limited air monitoring at the above location. Samples were collected to document the asbestos, respirable dust, and priority pollutant metal concentrations of the ambient air from the basement therapy room at 79 Maiden Lane, New York, NY. Please be advised that this information is not intended to comply with OSHA permissible exposure monitoring requirements or requirements for clean air following asbestos abatement work. We reference the OSHA standards and abatement release criteria to merely give information for comparative reasons.

Asbestos

One (1) sample was collected and analyzed using the Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) method according to the EPA AHERA protocol. TEM with energy dispersive X-ray analysis is an analytical method that enables a fibers chemical composition to be identified, in this case asbestos. This fiber specific protocol is generally utilized to determine clean air following a "large" abatement project. TEM sample analysis detects fiber loads (the number of structures detected per square millimeter of collection media surface) which, if less than or equal to EPA-AHERA release criteria of 70 structures per square millimeter (f/mm^2), determine whether or not the area is safe for re-occupancy.

The sample was collected on a 0.4- μm pore size, 25 mm mixed cellulose ester filter/support pad cassette, with a 10 mm electrostatic bowl. High volume air pumps were used to draw air through the filter media. Flow rates were measured with a calibrated rotameter, before and after sampling to ensure an accurate volumetric reading.

The TEM sample was collected from basement therapy room. The sample results can be found in Appendix A. Listed is the sample identification number, area analyzed, sample volume, structure counts, analytical sensitivity, and the concentration of asbestos. As a review of Appendix A shows, no asbestos structures were detected on any samples collected.

Respirable Dust (Particulates {insoluble} Not Otherwise Classified [PNOCs])

One Respirable Dust air sample was collected and analyzed according to the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) 500/600 method. The sample was collected on a 5- μm pore size pre-weighted PVC membrane filter using a 37 millimeter cassette. A low flow volume personal air pump was used to draw air through the filter media. Flow rates were measured with a Mini Buck calibrator model M-30, before and after sampling to ensure an accurate volumetric reading.

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Air Monitoring for Asbestos, Respirable Dust, and Priority Pollutant Metals
Basement Therapy Room, 79 Maiden Lane, New York, NY
Advanced Environmental Corp.

In accordance with the sampling protocol a Gillian 10-mm nylon cyclone was utilized during sample collection. The concept of the cyclone is to separate respirable dust from particulate matter of 10 micron pore size or greater. With the air flow rate calibrated to 1.7 LPM, the cyclone inlet draws in the air and creates a spiral action or vortex, which separates the larger particles from the lighter ones. The cyclone's grit pot accepts the heavier particles while the lighter particles (less than 10 microns) are drawn up and impacted onto the filter cassette.

The sample data is presented as a ratio of particulates measured (by weight) per volume of air collected. The sample results indicated a Total Respirable Dust (or PNO) concentration of 0.0173 mg/m^3 which is well below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 5 mg/m^3 . These results can be found in Appendix B.

Metals

Sampling was performed to determine levels of priority pollutant metals in the ambient air. One (1) sample was collected and analyzed according to EPA 1987 Methods 200.7 and 245.1 for priority pollutant metals analysis. The sample was collected on a $0.8\text{-}\mu\text{m}$ pore size mixed cellulose ester filter using a 37 millimeter cassette. A low flow volume personal air pump was used to draw air through the filter media. Flow rates were measured with a Mini Buck calibrator model M-30, before and after sampling to ensure an accurate volumetric reading. The sample was collected closed face in accordance with the sampling protocol.

The priority pollutant metals tested include Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, and Zinc. The sample results detected no airborne concentrations of priority pollutant metals with the exception of chromium. The sample result indicated a total chromium concentration of $0.619 \text{ }\mu\text{g/m}^3$ which is well below the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of $500 \text{ }\mu\text{g}$ water soluble chromium (III) compounds per cubic meter of workplace air ($500 \text{ }\mu\text{g/m}^3$), $1,000 \text{ }\mu\text{g/m}^3$ for metallic chromium (0) and insoluble chromium compounds, and $52 \text{ }\mu\text{g/m}^3$ for chromium (VI) compounds for 8-hour work shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

These results can be found in Appendix C.

Summary

In conclusion, sample data obtained for asbestos, respirable fraction dusts, and priority pollutant metals, are well below applicable exposure standards for these substances. If you have any questions or need further clarification on air sampling methodology, please call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Edward Namath'.

Edward Namath
Principal

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