

1. **January 11, 2002** ATC Associates letter deeming I.S. 89M safe for re-occupancy based on the analysis of forty-nine Transmission Electro Microscopy (TEM) samples conducted on January 10, 2002. The analysis was conducted in strict conformance with the methodology of the AHERA Final Rule.
2. **November 6, 2001** TEM analysis report of air samples from the entire 201 Warren Street building, which was performed in strict conformance with the methodology of the AHERA Final Rule. Less than 70 asbestos structures per mm² were detected in all of the twenty-six interior ambient samples submitted from the site.
3. **January 2002** limited lead-in-dust wipe sampling report for P.S. 89M, containing the results of twenty dust wipe samples from locations inside the school and three from the outdoor playground. These sites were indicated for testing by the Parents Association environmental consultant, Tom Fusillo of Environ. The samples were obtained by gently wiping a pre-measured surface area with non-alcohol moistened towelettes. Laboratory analysis has shown that all samples collected contain lead below the floor and windowsill surface clearance guideline levels of 40µ/ft² and 250 µg/ft² respectively.
4. **November 12, 2001** settled dust sampling for asbestos report for P.S. 89M. Thirty-three bulk and six soil samples were analyzed utilizing Polar Light Microscopy (PLM). A NYC-BOE representative on site indicated the locations and materials to be sampled. Furthermore, twenty-nine settled dust samples, utilizing the Scotch Magic Tape – An aid to the Microscopist for Dust Examination method by Gary Nichols, were collected from areas inside the school building where the collection of a bulk sample was not possible. These dust samples were also analyzed utilizing Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM). Analytical results indicated the presence of asbestos in the amount greater than 1% within the bulk sample collected from settled dust on soil. All other settled dust samples were found to contain either none or less than 1% asbestos. **December 12, 2001** settled dust bulk sampling for asbestos report for P.S. 89M. Six settled dust bulk samples were analyzed using PLM. The samples were collected from locations indicated by NYC-SCA representatives. Two samples contained traces of asbestos fibers while the other four did not contain asbestos fibers. **January 17, 2002** settled dust sampling for fiberglass report at P.S. 89M. Ten settled dust samples utilizing the 3M Scotch Magic Tape – An aid to the Microscopist for dust examination method, were collected. An Environ consultant indicated the ten locations where sample were taken. Analytical results indicated that none of samples contained fiberglass. **January 22, 2002** respirable dust assessment report for P.S. 89M. The findings and conclusions are based on visual observations, the real-time environmental measurements and conditions present in the school at the time of the assessment. ATC recorded concentrations of respirable particulates (PM_{2.5}) for 24 hours with a Dust-Trak Aerosol Monitor Model 8520. Samples of PM_{2.5} for gravimetric analysis were also collected for 24 hours using a Micro Environmental Monitor (MEM). The gravimetric samples were collected on pre-weighed PVC filters. The assessment was performed with generally accepted indoor air quality assessment practices. Sample results were below EPA NPAAQS for PM_{2.5}.

5. December 19, 2001 real-time air monitoring report for P.S. 89M. Basic indoor air quality (IAQ) parameters of temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO) were assessed. December 21, 2001 air sampling for mercury report for P.S. 89M. Four samples for mercury vapor were collected using Carulite (Hydrar) tubes connected to battery-powered sampling pumps calibrated to collect 0.2 liters of air per minute. December 27, 2001 and January 21, 2002 air sampling for toxic organic compounds reports for P.S.89M. Samples were collected for a minimum of one hundred minutes using Supelco sampling tubes connected to battery-powered sampling pumps at a flow rate of 0.15 liters per minute. January 9, 2002 air sampling for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons report for P.S. 89M. The samples were collected using Teflon filters and XAD-2 tubes connected in series to battery-powered sampling pumps set at a flow rate of 2.0 liters per minute. January 9, 2002 air sampling for metals at P.S. 89M report. Samples were collected for a minimum of ten hours using 37 mm mixed cellulose ester filters connected to battery-powered sampling pumps at a flow rate of 2 liters per minute. January 9, 2002 air sampling for polychlorinated biphenyls & cyanide report for P.S. 89M. The PCB samples were collected using glass fiber filters and Florisil tubes connected to in series to battery-powered sampling pumps set at a flow rate of 0.2 liters per minute (lpm). January 10, 2002 air sampling for dioxins report at P.S. 89M. Four samples were collected for twenty-four hours using polyurethane foam (PUF) cartridges and General Metal Works samplers.
6. January 3, 2002 and January 18, 2002 wipe samples for metals report for P.S. 89M. The samples were collected using Palintest dust wipes and were analyzed by NIOSH Method 7300M. January 4, 2002 wipe samples for polychlorinated biphenyls & polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons report for P.S. 89M. The samples were collected using sterile gauze pads and hexane as a solvent and were analyzed using EPA Method 8082B. January 10, 2002 wipe samples for dioxins report for P.S. 89M. The samples were collected using gauze pads and hexane as a solvent and were analyzed by modified EPA Method 8290 using combined capillary column gas chromatography/high resolution mass spectrometry.
7. January 7, 2002 particulate monitoring filter comparison report for P.S. 89M. The samples were taken in four classrooms and compared the concentration of particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) with different filters installed on the Uni-vents. January 17, 2002 bulk and scotch magic tape sampling for asbestos report for P.S. 89M. Eleven samples were analyzed utilizing PLM.
8. January 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 2002 indoor air quality assessment reports for P.S. 89M. The evaluation assessed the basic parameters of temperature, relative humidity, carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO). January 12, 17, 18, 19 20, 22, 23, 2002 TEM analysis reports for P.S. 89M