

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-12	VA-R1-12	VA-R2-12
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

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

Summary of Asbestos Sampling Results

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Address: 333 Pearl St.

Date sampled: Nov 20, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-12	A-C-12	A-R1-12	A-R2-12
Concentration of Fibers in Air At this location	<.001	<.001	.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 80 Warren St.

Date sampled: Nov 15, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	No Dust Available

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

Address: 80 Warren St.

Date sampled: Nov 15, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-0-3	A-C-3	A-R1-3	A-R2-3 A-R2-X*
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001 <.001*
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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

*Denotes co-located, 2nd sample

**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.

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

Address: 99 Battery Place
 Date sampled: Nov 18, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-8	VA-R1-8	VA-R2-8
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-8	VA-R1-8	VA-R2-8
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 99 Battery Place
 Date sampled: Nov 18, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-8	A-C-8	A-R1-8	A-R2-8
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	.001	.002	.003	.002
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 355 South End Ave.

Date sampled: Nov 21, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-13	VA-R1-13	VA-R2-13
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-13	VA-R1-13	VA-R2-13
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 355 South End Ave.

Date sampled: Nov 21, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-13	A-C-13	A-R1-13	A-R2-13
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	.001	.001	.003	.002
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 375 South End Ave.

Date sampled: Nov 21, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-14	VA-R1-14	VA-R2-14
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-14	VA-R1-14	VA-R2-14
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 375 South End Ave.

Date sampled: Nov 21, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-14	A-C-14	A-R1-14 A-R1-X-14*	A-R2-14
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	.003	.001 <.001*	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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

*Denotes co-located, 2nd sample

**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.

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

Address: 247 Water St.

Date sampled: Nov 23, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-16	No Dust Available	VA-R2-16 VA-R2X-16*
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	No Dust Available	None Detected	No Dust Available	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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-16	No Dust Available	VA-R2-16
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	No Dust Available	None Detected

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

Address: 247 Water St.

Date sampled: Nov 23, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-16	A-C-16	Not Sampled	A-R2-16
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001		<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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

*Denotes co-located, 2nd sample

**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.

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

Address: 136 Beekman St.
 Date sampled: Nov 24, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-17	VA-R1-17	VA-R2-17
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-17	VA-R1-17	VA-R2-17
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 136 Beekman St.
 Date sampled: Nov 24, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-17	A-C-17	A-R1-17	A-R2-17
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 303 Greenwich St
 Date sampled: Nov 26, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-18	VA-C-18	VA-R1-18	VA-R2-18
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	None Detected	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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-18	VA-C-18	VA-R1-18	VA-R2-18
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 303 Greenwich St
 Date sampled: Nov 26, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-18	A-C-18	A-R1-18	A-R2-18
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001	.002	.002
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 31 N Moore St
 Date sampled: Nov 27, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-20	VA-R1-20	VA-R2-20
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-20	VA-R1-20	VA-R2-20
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 31 N Moore St
 Date sampled: Nov 27, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-20 A-O-X-20*	A-C-20	A-R1-20	A-R2-20
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001 <.001*	<.001	<.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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

*Denotes co-located, 2nd sample

**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.

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

Address: 400 Chambers St.
 Date sampled: Nov 29, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-21	VA-R1-21	VA-R2-21
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-21	VA-R1-21	VA-R2-21
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 400 Chambers St.
 Date sampled: Nov 29, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-21	A-C-21	A-R1-21	A-R2-21
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 176 Broadway
 Date sampled: Nov 28, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-22	VA-C-22	VA-R1-22	VA-R2-22
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	None Detected	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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-22	VA-C-22	VA-R1-22	VA-R2-22
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 176 Broadway
 Date sampled: Nov 28, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-22	A-C-22	A-R1-22	A-R2-22 A-R2-X-22*
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	.001	<.001	<.001 <.001*
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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

*Denotes co-located, 2nd sample

**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.

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

Address: 49 Fulton St

Date sampled: Nov 29, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-23	VA-R1-23	VA-R2-23
Asbestos present in dust: 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	VA-C-23	VA-R1-23	VA-R2-23
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 49 Fulton St

Date sampled: Nov 29, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-23	A-C-23	A-R1-23	A-R2-23
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 110 Greenwich St.

Date sampled: Dec 3, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-28	VA-C-28	VA-R1-28	VA-R2-28
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	None Detected	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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-28	VA-C-28	VA-R1-28	VA-R2-28
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	None Detected	Not enough dust available	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 110 Greenwich St.

Date sampled: Dec 3, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-28	A-C-28	A-R1-28	A-R2-28
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	.001	<.001	.002
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 105 Duane St

Date sampled: Dec 4, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-29	VA-C-29	VA-R1-29	VA-R2-29
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	None Detected	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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	SA-O-29	VA-C-29	VA-R1-29	VA-R2-29
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 105 Duane St

Date sampled: Dec 4, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	A-O-29	A-C-29	A-R1-29	A-R2-29
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	<.001	<.001	<.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.

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

Address: 180 Park Row

Date sampled: Dec 4, 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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	VA-R1-30	VA-R2-30
Asbestos present in dust: Chrysotile asbestos	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	VA-R1-30	VA-R2-30
Asbestos present in dust Chrysotile	No Dust Available	No Dust Available	None Detected	None Detected

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

Address: 180 Park Row

Date sampled: Dec 4, 2001

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.

Area Sampled	Outside	Common	Residence 1	Residence 2
Sample Numbers	No air sample taken	No air sample taken	A-R1-29	VA-R1-30
Concentration of Fibers in Air at this location	No air sample taken	No air sample taken	<.001	<.001
Concentration of Fibers in Air 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.