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during demolition activities at 7 WTC's parking garage. Most of the work areas where apparent overexposures to silica occurred were in the rubble pile/pit; an area where OSHA continues to encourage the use of respiratory protection.

**Organic Compounds:** OSHA has taken a total of **585** samples (excluding bulk and blank samples) for organic compounds such as acetaldehyde, acrolein, acrylonitrile, benzene, 2-butanone, carbofurans, dioxin, PCBs, ethyl benzene, formaldehyde, Freon R-22 (chlorodiflouromethane), hexone, isocyanates (e.g. MDI, TDI), perchloroethylene, polynuclear aromatics, phosgene, styrene, toluene, 1-3 butadiene, trichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, glutaraldehyde, and xylene. Screening samples initially showed elevated levels of some organic chemicals resulting from the fires burning in the rubble pile. Subsequent personal and area samples show worker exposure levels to be below OSHA limits. However, one personal sample result for a benzene sample taken was found to be at the 8-hr. OSHA Allowable Limit concentration of 1 ppm. This was found on a backhoe operator moving debris on 10/7/01. See information below for the specific counts in regards to polynuclear aromatics, Freon R-22, phosgene and dioxin.

**Dioxins:** OSHA has taken **10** dioxin samples (excluding blanks) in the plume over hot spots in (and around the perimeter of) the rubble pile. Dioxin levels detected around the perimeter are lower than those found directly over the pile. To date, only one sample taken on the rubble pile showed dioxin levels which exceeded background levels. Dioxins are considered collectively as suspect human carcinogens. OSHA does not have a PEL for dioxins.

**Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons** OSHA has taken **110** samples (excluding blanks). The majority of the samples have not shown the presence of benzo(a)pyrene and/or one or more of five additional fused polycyclic hydrocarbons: anthracene, acridine, pyrene, chrysene and phenanthrene. Sample results to date have identified eight samples which reached or exceeded OSHA's coal tar pitch volatile PEL of 0.2mg/m$^3$. These personal samples were taken on the pile on iron workers and grappler operators. OSHA continues to strongly recommend the use of respiratory protection when working on the rubble pile.

**Freon R-22, Hydrogen Fluoride & Phosgene:** OSHA has taken a total of **198** samples for Freon R-22 (chlorodiflouromethane), hydrogen fluoride, and phosgene. Only one Freon sample resulted in a detectable level of 6.4 ppm during the transfer of Freon from the auxiliary chiller, and all other samples were none-detected. OSHA does not have an exposure limit for Freon R-22. (The NIOSH



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REL for Freon is 1000ppm..) Sampling for the decomposition products of Freon R-22, hydrofluoric acid (HF) and phosgene showed no detectable levels.

**Inorganic Acids** OSHA has taken approximately **79** samples for inorganic acids such as hydrochloric, phosphoric, and sulfuric acids. Two samples for sulfuric acid were found to exceed OSHA's permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 1 $mg/m^3$.

**Oxides of Nitrogen/ Sulfur:** Sampling on grappler operators on the rubble pile, and on employees at the truck wash stations revealed trace levels of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide. This was repeated (1) sample, now that the wash station is been enclosed. $SO_2$ personal and area results were found to be below OSHA limits.

**Metals:** OSHA has taken a total of **950** samples (excluding bulk and blank samples) to monitor worker exposures to dusts, fumes, oxides, and other compounds of metals such as antimony, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, vanadium, zinc, cadmium, magnesium, and arsenic. Results from these samples are generally well below the applicable OSHA limits. However, torch cutting and burning structural steel at the rubble pile have resulted in instances of overexposures as follows: copper (12); iron oxide (23); lead (12); and cadmium (2). Accordingly, OSHA is recommending that workers engaged in these operations wear appropriate respiratory protection. See information below for the specific counts in regards to mercury.

**Mercury** OSHA has taken **223** air samples for inorganic mercury. Results for **223** of those air samples have been received and no mercury was detected. Also, **36** bulk samples previously collected from rubble were re-analyzed for mercury and none was detected. Additionally, **10** bulks were taken on 1/3, with one (1) sample detecting mercury at 0.9ppm and nine (9) samples being non-detected. **38** bulk samples were taken between 1/8 and 1/11/02; results indicate 0.1 to 0.2 ppm mostly in around the footprint of Bldg.-6, in the pit between WTC tower 1&2.

**Ionizing Radiation**: A survey of the rubble pile was conducted on 10/22-10/23 to check for latent radiation with particular attention to alpha radiation. Results show no elevated levels of concern from either known building latent radiation sources or any terrorist origin source materials.



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